California Blue Book

1850–2000



















Sesquicentennial Edition

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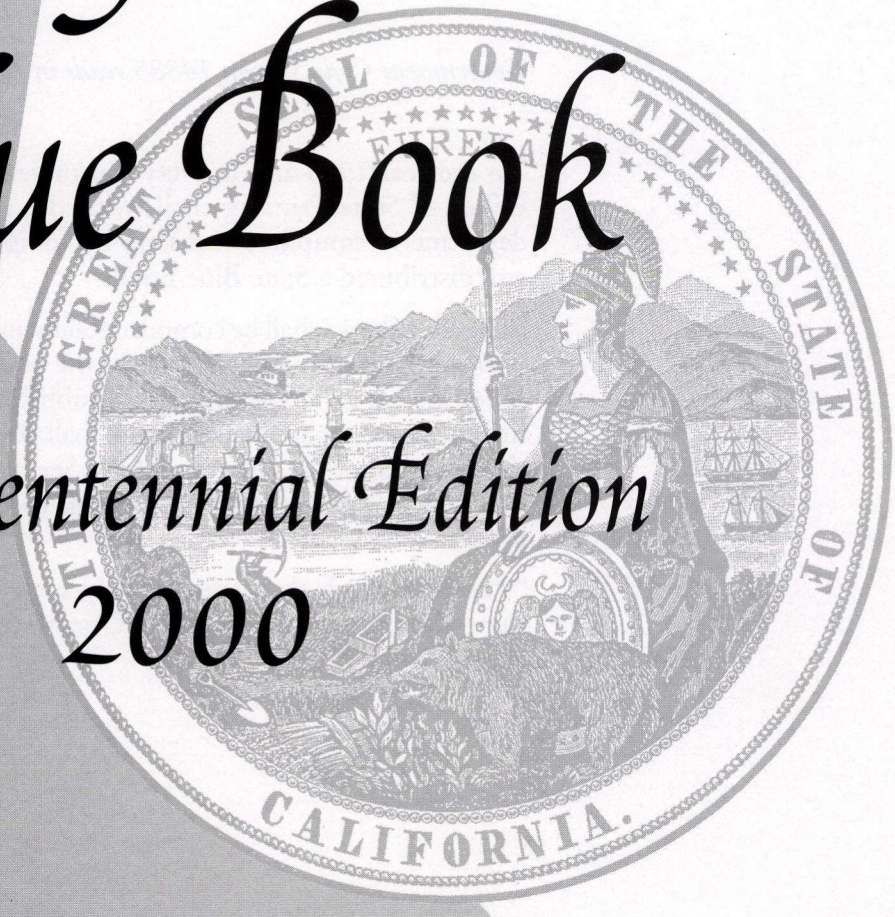
California Blue Book

Sesquicentennial Edition 2000



AN OFFICIAL DIRECTORY OF THE
JUDICIAL, EXECUTIVE, AND
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENTS
OF THE
CALIFORNIA STATE GOVERNMENT

COMPILED BY
THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE

STEPHEN HUMMELT, CHERYL BROWN,
AND BERNADETTE McNULTY
Editors

Authority for Printing

Government Code Section 14885 reads in part:

"In the year 1963 and in every fourth year thereafter the Office of State Printing shall, with the approval of the department, compile or cause to be compiled, published and distributed a State Blue Book.

"The Blue Books shall be compiled following the convening of the session of the Legislature in the year for which the Blue Book is to be compiled and published and material therein pertaining to the Legislature shall be compiled under the direction of the Secretary of the Senate and the Chief Clerk of the Assembly as pertaining to their respective houses.

"The Blue Book shall contain only such material as the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization finds to be appropriate . . . ."



California Highway 1 sign

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Foreword

California State Senate



JOHN L. BURTON
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

It is an honor for the Senate to present the California Blue Book for the year 2000. This publication, offered periodically for more than a century, is the state's family album. It offers both a practical guide to state government for our citizens today and a record of civic endeavor for our citizens of the future.

This edition, the first in 25 years, is particularly noteworthy as a salute to the state's 150th anniversary. We have greatly expanded the historical sections as a commemoration of the many individuals whose dedication and service over the years have made California what it is today. As we begin a new century, we are well advised to remember the contributions of our predecessors and the challenges they faced. Like the song once said, "everything old is new again."

My thanks to all the people who did the work in putting this volume together. They know, better than the rest of us, why a new edition took 25 years.

Peace and Friendship,

John Burton

John Burton
President pro Tempore of the Senate

Acknowledgements

Putting together the Blue Book in this sesquicentennial year was no small task. The publication had lapsed for a quarter of a century, which meant that much institutional history and experience in compilation and production was lost. The decision to include special historical sections required painstaking effort in collecting missing photographs, compiling records of service, and drafting appropriate articles. The Senate was honored to have the opportunity to oversee the effort, but could not have succeeded without the enthusiastic help of many others.

We owe great thanks, first of all, to Senator John Burton, the President pro Tempore and Chair of Rules, and to the current and former members of the Senate Rules Committee who approved the Blue Book project and lent their constant support: Senator Ross Johnson, Senator Teresa Hughes, Senator Pete Knight, Senator Jack O'Connell, Senator John Lewis, Senator Ruben Ayala, Senator Bill Lockyer, and Senator Joe Baca. Thanks also to our colleagues on the Assembly staff, particularly Chief Clerk E. Dotson Wilson, for their advice and support.

For inspiration and encouragement we owe a great deal to Dr. Kevin Starr, our State Librarian and California's premier historian and Renaissance Man. Special thanks also to the staff of the California History Room in the State Library. Their enthusiasm drove us onward.

We owe a debt to Secretary of State Bill Jones and the staff of the State Archives, and to Director Rusty Areias and the staff of the Department of Parks and Recreation, especially Vito Sgromo, Curator of the California State Capitol Museum, for all their assistance in research and compilation. They guard our history wisely.

And thanks to all the individuals and institutions who contributed their time and effort to the development of historical materials: the Alderman Library at the University of Virginia, The Bancroft Library at the University of California, the California Historical Society, Department of Corrections, Department of Water Resources, the California Supreme Court, the California History Room, California State Library, the National Archives and Records Administration, the Oakland History Room at the Oakland Public Library, the Office of the President, University of California, Berkeley, the Plumas County Museum, the San Diego Historical Society, Shasta State Historical Park, the South Carolina Historical Society, Professor Edward Castillo of Sonoma State College, and Professor Richard Griswold del Castillo.

We deeply appreciate the contributions of the many state agencies, the court of appeals, and the boards of supervisors of California's counties, for their informative contributions. Special thanks in this regard to the Governor's office, the office of the Lieutenant Governor, the Department of Justice, the office of the Controller, the office of the Insurance Commissioner, the office of the State Treasurer, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Office of Tourism.

Gratitude forever to the staff of the Office of State Publishing for their key role in composition and layout, and their guidance through the wonderful world of publication. Thanks also to Sirlin Photographers of Sacramento for technical advice and help in a pinch.

And finally, profound thanks to the Senate staff who made the great effort: to Steve Hummelt, Cheryl Brown, and Bernadette McNulty, the people who did all the heavy lifting. To Sandra Daly, Kathleen Stacey, Linda Regli, Paula Rossetto, Marlissa Hernandez, Evelyn Mizak, and Virgil Meibert. This book is a monument to you.

Gregory P. Schmidt
Secretary of the Senate

A Short History of the California Blue Book

"For the first time in the history of California, a State Blue Book, or Roster, is given to the public by authority of law."

(Edwin G. Waite—Secretary of State, 1891–1894)

In the spring of 1891, E. M. Preston, the Republican State Senator from Nevada County, sponsored Senate Bill 655. After passing unanimously in the Senate and with only one opposing vote in the Assembly, "An Act to provide for the publication of a State Blue Book or Roster" was approved on March 31, 1891. It would be Chapter 238 of the Statutes of California that would authorize the publication of California's first Blue Book. The twenty-ninth session of the California State Legislature felt it necessary to compile in one volume, as was done in similar publications of the other states, information on state, federal, and local government in California which was hoped would be "found useful." In following the examples of other states, the Blue Book would include the United States and California Constitutions, census figures, lists of state departments, facilities, commissions, officials, and employees, as well as their job titles and salaries. Of special note would be the inclusion of sample copies of the new Australian or secret voter's ballot adopted by the Legislature in 1891.

Even when Secretary of State Edwin G. Waite introduced the 1891 Blue Book, he already anticipated the need "to give the public a more perfect volume on the next occasion." Over the years the Blue Book was expanded from an original 278 pages to 1,166 pages in the largest edition of 1958. Sections were added covering California's history, state symbols, institutions, parks, and county statistics. Photo illustrations were first introduced in the 1893 edition, replacing earlier engraved images. Many of these "new cuts" during the early years were provided by Southern Pacific Railroad and *Sunset Magazine*.

Originally authorized by the California State Legislature to print only 1,000 copies in 1891, Secretary Waite thought that this was far too few. He believed, given the need for such an important reference work, 3,000 copies would be a necessary minimum as was the case with many other states with far smaller populations. The secretary's wish was realized two years later when 5,000 copies of the 1893 edition were published. By 1924, this number would grow to 10,000. Legislation in 1891, 1893, and 1903 mandated that a specified number of copies be sent to every elected state officer, legislator, county clerk, and mayor in California; to the Secretary of State of every state in the United States; and the Library of Congress, State Library, and every public and law library in the state. The remaining volumes were to be "retained and distributed by the Secretary of State."

Between 1891 and 1975, when the last Blue Book was issued, 22 separate editions were printed. Intended to be published biennially, the Blue Book has been issued on an irregular basis for the past 109 years. During this time there have been hiatuses of between 3 and 25 years. Due to the cost of publication—e.g., $12,100 for the 7,500 copies of the 1907 Blue Book—the Legislature at times refused to appropriate the necessary funds.

What Secretary of State Charles F. Curry wrote in 1909 about compiling an earlier edition could just as easily be said about the creation of the current Blue Book, "The compilation of the Blue Book involves a vast amount of labor and the interested cooperation of a large number of persons who contribute to its completeness and success." For that year alone, over 600 people and institutions would make contributions to the Blue Book.

In bringing out this new edition of the Blue Book to celebrate our 150th anniversary of statehood, it is hoped—like Secretary of State Frank C. Jordan did in 1911—that it would prove to be "a valuable work of reference and historical purposes, and worthy of a place in state and private libraries."

John E. Allen, Historian

Thirty-first Congress of the United States of America;

At the First **Session,**

Begun and held at the City of Washington, on Monday, the Third **day of December, one thousand eight hundred and** forty-nine

AN ACT

For the admission of the State of California into the Union.

Whereas the people of California have presented a constitution and asked admission into the Union, which constitution, was submitted to Congress, by the President of the United States by message, dated February thirteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty, and which, on due examination, is found to be republican in its form of government: Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of California shall be one, and is hereby declared to be one, of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever. Section 2. And be it further enacted, That until the representatives in Congress shall be apportioned according to an actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, the State of California shall be entitled to two representatives in Congress. Section 3. And be it further enacted, That the said State of California is admitted into the Union upon the express condition that the people of said State, through their legislature or otherwise, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the public lands within its limits, and shall pass no law and do no act whereby the title of the United States to, and right to dispose of, the same shall be impaired or questioned; and that they shall never lay any tax or assessment of any description whatsoever upon the public domain of the United States, and in no case shall non-resident proprietors, who are citizens of the United States, be taxed higher than residents; and that all the navigable waters within the said State shall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of said State as to the citizens of the United States, without any tax, impost, or duty therefor: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as recognizing or rejecting the propositions tendered by the people of California as articles of compact in the ordinance adopted by the convention which formed the constitution of that State.—

Approved, September 9th 1850.

Millard Fillmore

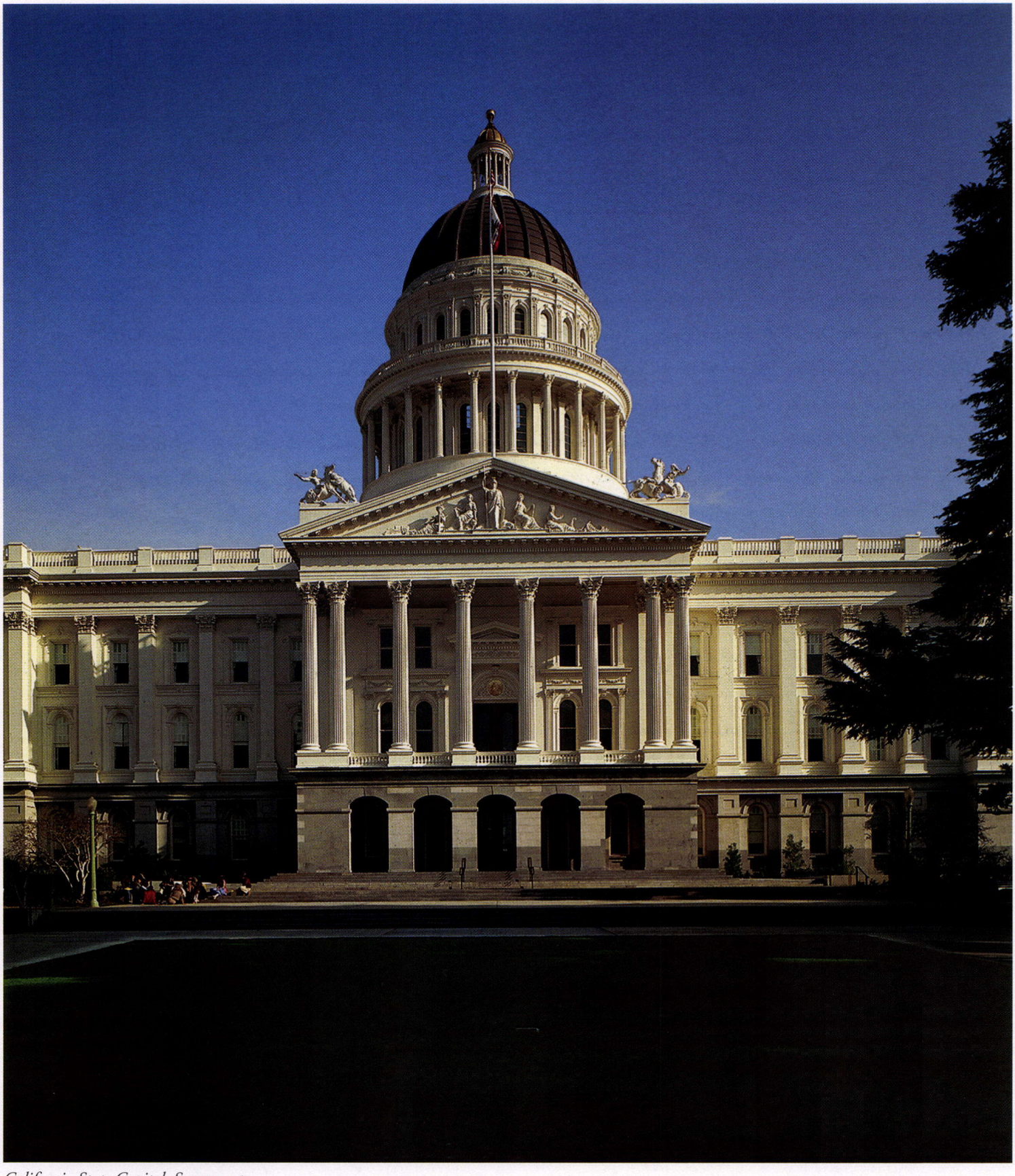
Howell Cobb

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

William R King

President of the Senate pro-tempore

California's Capital/Capitol



California State Capitol, Sacramento

Settling on the Seat of Government

California's first Constitutional Convention met in Monterey on September 1, 1849, in Colton Hall. The convention lasted six weeks and was attended by 48 delegates who represented the diverse population of the region: fortune seekers, frontiersmen, Southern gentlemen, ex-military men, and *Californio* landowners. The convention delegates were able to establish an effective and practical form of government, but they were not able to agree on a location for the capital.



Colton Hall

On the 26th of September, the question of the location of the seat of state government came up during consideration of the report of the Committee on Miscellaneous Provisions of the Constitution. It recommended that San Jose should be the permanent capital, subject to approval. Henry W. Halleck, delegate and acting Secretary of State under Military Governor General Riley, proposed a substitute motion that the first session should be held in Monterey for convenience and subsequent sessions should be in the permanent seat of government, Pueblo de San José.

Whether or not a community was well equipped to house and accommodate the necessities of the large legislative contingent plus the constitutional, judicial, and other state officers made little difference. The honor of being the seat of government was considered to give a community prestige, economic incentives, and political advantages. Thus began a lengthy debate over where the seat of government would be, with numerous communities vying for the opportunity to serve as the state's capital.

Monterey, San Jose, San Francisco, San Luis Obispo, Benicia, Stockton, and Santa Barbara all expressed reasons why each would be best suited as the capital. Monterey contended that it had been the seat of government for the province of Alta California since 1781. Many documents and official records were held in Monterey and could not be officially moved until the new government was established and had decided the location of the new capital. It also had a well-suited building, Colton Hall, to accommodate the Legislature. Unfortunately for Monterey, the poor living conditions for the delegates during the Constitutional Convention made a move quite unappealing. San Jose's representatives, K. H. Dimmick and J. D. Hoppe, stated that their location was geographically centered in the state. They presented a plan, affluent citizens having donated 32 acres of land valued at $60,000, with suitable buildings that were near completion. Rodman M. Price of San Francisco made a bid for his city to be the capital saying he knew similar accommodations and grounds would be donated, and that San Francisco was the navigation, commercial, and population center of the state. Henry Tefft of San Luis Obispo offered his community. The convention president and founder of Benicia, Robert Semple, stated his city had commercial possibilities. O. M. Wozencraft believed that Stockton was suitable because it was the head of river navigation, and José M. Covarrubias stated Santa Barbara was best suited due to its location and climate. The Pueblo de San José de Guadalupe, founded in 1777 as California's first civil settlement, eventually was named to be the site of the First Legislature, but delegates had failed by the end of the convention to settle on a permanent capital site.

With the ratification of the Constitution and the election of the Legislature November 13, 1849, San Jose had but one month to ready itself for the influx of people who would attend the legislative session. Hampered by bad weather creating poor traveling conditions, the First Session commenced on December 15, 1849, with a quorum not attained until December 17th. San Jose was ill equipped to handle the wet weather. It generally lacked facilities and, due to such short notice, the "Capitol" was no more than a not-yet-complete, two-story adobe hotel on the market square. The one-room upper story was usable by the Assembly, but because the first floor Senate Chamber was unfinished, the Senate was obliged to meet in a private home. Deficient living accommodations, as well as unsuitable buildings, community services, and geographical position, created a strong desire on the part of the members for a change. So once again the subject of the permanent location of the seat of state government occupied a large share of their attention.

In a new bidding war for a site for the State Capital, the authorities of Monterey authorized their delegation to offer Colton Hall and other buildings to the Legislature for its use. Later, on February 4, 1850, the citizens of Monterey additionally offered all the land that would be needed, for a government site, together with 1,000 acres for a botanical garden or modern farm. On December 17, 1849, a proposition was made to the Legislature by Stevenson & Parker of San Francisco to erect suitable buildings for use by the Legislature, state officers, and a residence for the

Governor which would be equal to the furnished legislative chambers in Washington. The entire cost was not to exceed $100,000, and the buildings were to be completed by January 1, 1851.

On January 29, 1850, the Senate adopted a resolution directing the Committee on Public Buildings to research and report back to the Legislature on a location suitable for the capital in the Bay Area, accessible by large ships and distant from any existing town. While the committee was moving ahead with its task, other proposals were forthcoming. James F. Reed, of San Jose, proposed to donate four blocks to be selected by the Legislature as a site for the state buildings and 168 lots to be sold at auction, with the moneys to be used to erect those buildings. Additionally, San Jose's Charles White proposed the donation of a tract of land one and one-half mile square that was eligible for building and contained building stone, and John Townsend and others offered to donate approximately 200 acres for the state to sell to establish a building fund. On April 3, 1850, General Mariano Vallejo and a group of associates proposed a capital city layout on the Straits of Carquinez, the exact site to be chosen by a commission. They also stated they would grant to the state 156 acres, and within two years of acceptance, a sum of $370,000 to erect the public buildings. General Vallejo asked that his proposition for the capitol complex be submitted to a vote of the people at the next general election and he offered to give bonds for the performance of the terms of his contract. Thought to be the wealthiest man in California, few thought Vallejo would default on his proposition.

The First Session ended without the Legislature deciding where the capital would be permanently located, but the numerous proposals for its site would be submitted to the electorate in November. Again the Legislature would have to meet in San Jose, but this would be the last time.

With the election results overwhelmingly in favor of Vallejo, the Removal Act of 1851 was taken up for a vote and passed. With the Governor's approval on February 4th, and General Vallejo's bond of $500,000 the same day, Vallejo was now the permanent seat of government. The future city was to have a Capitol, a Governor's mansion, a university, a penitentiary, and various asylums. At last it seemed the indecision and wrangling would be put to rest, but in April, charges of bribery proliferated. Citizens suspected Vallejo of passing out deeds to lots for votes at the last minute. Session ended May 1, 1851 without any resolution.

As with San Jose, Vallejo had not had enough time to complete construction on its grand capitol complex. When legislators began arriving on January 5, 1852, they were again disappointed. A two-story, wooden temporary State Capitol had been completed at water's edge, but construction of the promised hotels, saloons, and other accommodations was barely under way. The Capitol was unfurnished, requiring legislators to sit on wobbly plank benches, and without promised committee hearing rooms. To compound the problem, Vallejo was a barren, windswept, and uninviting place during winter months. The steamer *Empire* established itself as a floating hotel, and housed a majority of the Members of the Legislature. The thought of enduring these conditions during the expected two-year construction period was impossible. Another meeting place, for the time, would have to be decided upon.

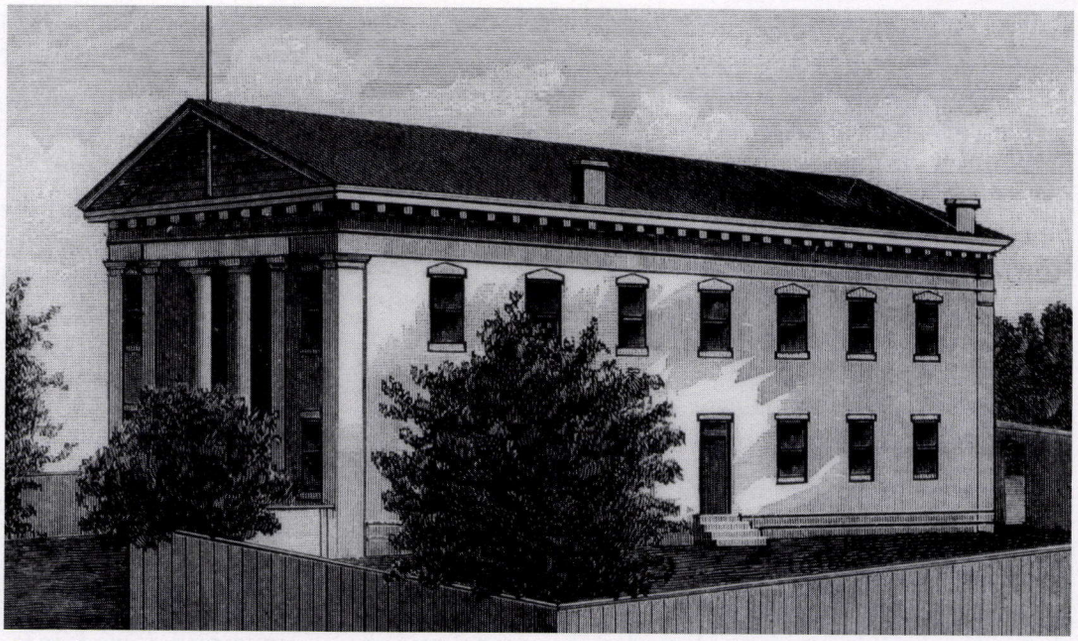
On January 7, 1852, Governor McDougall transmitted to incoming Governor John Bigler a written protest against the Senate meeting in Vallejo on the grounds that the terms of the contract had not been met. Previously, Sacramento had offered a newly completed courthouse to the Legislature for sessions, and a complimentary grand ball for the state officers and legislative members. When the question on the seat of government arose in the Assembly, with little fanfare or discussion Sacramento was chosen to be the temporary capital until the completion of the Vallejo capitol complex.

The work fixing up the Sacramento courthouse was commenced immediately, and by noon on the 16th, the Legislature met in the more adequate surroundings. The courthouse accommodated the Assembly on the second floor while the Senate met on the lower floor that also had two committee rooms, four offices, and a fireproof vault. Legislators found Sacramento in 1852 more to their liking. They understood Sacramento was to be a temporary home and that General Vallejo still hoped to complete his dream capital city, but in order to conduct state business appropriately the State Archives would have to be moved. A joint resolution was adopted to effect the move and to require the Governor and the executive state officers to reside in Sacramento during the remainder of the Third Session.

Struck by repeated flooding in Sacramento and with the meeting of the Fourth Session of the Legislature of 1853 approaching, the question of where the seat of government should be was again a source of agitation. The citizens of Sacramento and Benicia held out flattering inducements for their cities and once again General Vallejo had not performed the conditions of his contract. At that time of year the weather was cold and blustery, and the accommodations in Vallejo were not much better than they had been the year before.

Immediately upon the organization of the Fourth Session of 1853, resolutions were introduced to adjourn the session to either San Jose or Benicia. Sacramento had been favorably discussed, but the flooding in 1852 had swayed

the membership to choose another locale. The Senate requested the Governor demand back the money from Vallejo's proposal; Vallejo asked to be released from his bond citing "unforeseen embarrassment." The Legislature moved to Benicia on February 5th, and on February 14th, General Vallejo executed his release and the City of Vallejo officially lost the seat of government.



Capitol at Benicia—1853–1854

The site the Legislature occupied in Benicia for the Fourth Session was a roomy, two-story brick building, about the same size as the courthouse in Sacramento. The lower floor housed the Senate Chamber and four rooms, which could be used for committee hearings. The upper floor housed the Assembly Chamber and two rooms. One day prior to adjournment on May 18, 1853, another act was passed declaring Benicia the permanent seat of government.

The Fifth Session commenced January 2, 1854, and along with it came another question of the capital's removal. During the three months preceding the session, it had become evident to the members that Benicia was too small to serve as the capital city, even though every effort had been made to accommodate them. On January 6, 1854, Governor Bigler transmitted a communication from the Mayor and Common Council of Sacramento offering the Legislature and state officers free use of the courthouse, fireproof vaults for public moneys and records, and removal of the Legislature from Benicia to Sacramento without charge. In addition, the city would grant to the state a public square between I and J, and 9th and 10th Streets for a permanent capitol.

Impressed by the rapid rebuilding after the flood of 1852, a bill was introduced in the Senate February 9, 1854, to repeal all former acts related to the location of the capital and to fix the permanent seat of government in Sacramento. Carried by Senator Catlin, the bill was moved through the Legislature, and on February 25th Governor Bigler signed it into law. That very day the Legislature, with bags in hand, climbed aboard the steamer *Wilson G. Hunt* for the voyage to its new home. Finally, California had a capital that offered a wealth of services. Sacramento was the hub of commerce for an estimated 150,000 miners, ranchers, frontiersmen, and others living in northern California. It boasted 55 hotels, many planked streets, 14 stages a day leaving town, and 28 river steamers operating regularly between Sacramento and San Francisco.

Not long after the conclusion of the Fifth Session, the courthouse and a large portion of the city were destroyed

Celebrating California's Past:

March 15, 1958 and February 16, 2000

The Capitol structures in San Jose and Vallejo, as well as the two original buildings in Sacramento, were destroyed long ago. After a hundred years, the only edifice left standing was the two-story building in Benicia. Over the years, the building was used as the city hall, a school, church, fire department, county courthouse, and library. In the 1950's, efforts were made to refurbish the aging structure. The City of Benicia, the Benicia Capitol Restoration Committee, and the State of California cooperated in the restoration project. The building was restored to its original condition, in authentic detail, and in 1958 was rededicated as a State Historic Park. To honor the occasion, the Legislature passed Senate Concurrent Resolution 2, moving the capital to Benicia for one day. For three days, Benicia celebrated with parades, parties, a Governor's Ball, and a one-day commemorative legislative session held on March 15, 1958.

But the recognition of Benicia's place in state history did not end in 1958. To celebrate the 150th anniversary of California statehood, the 1999–2000 Legislature adopted Senate Concurrent Resolution 54. The measure called for the Legislature to convene once again in Benicia on February 16, 2000, to pay homage to California's rich past. Benicia again reclaimed its status as the state capital, if only for a day.

by fire. Immediately county officials contracted with Joseph Nougues for a more splendid courthouse, and the cornerstone was laid on September 27, 1854. In less than four months, the building was ready for the Sixth Legislative Session that commenced January 1855. The ground floor held a county prison and two separate offices containing fireproof vaults, which were to be occupied by the State Controller and the State Treasurer. The second floor was devoted to the legislative chambers and nine rooms for clerks and officers. Although grand, the building was never intended to be a permanent capitol and was rented from the city for $12,000 annually. The courthouse would serve as the State Capitol until 1869.

Sacramento Prepares to Build a Capitol

When the time came to build a State Capitol, the state's leaders were determined that this important symbol of state government reflect the grandness of their achievements and the greatness of their visions. A modest, functional seat of government simply would not do. Instead, it must be an imposing capitol, one to impress upon fellow Californians that this was a government of strength, dignity, and endurance, grand enough to make clear to the outside world that frontier architecture no longer consisted of adobe ranchos and miners' clapboard cabins.

To that end, in the spring of 1856, the Legislature appropriated money, in the form of bonds, for the construction of a permanent Capitol on a public square at I and J, and 9th and 10th Streets in Sacramento. The plans by Ruben Clark, a Corinthian-style Greek cross containing a dome and rotunda, were adopted by the Legislature and the contractor, Joseph Nougues, broke ground on December 4th. The entire project was to cost $200,000, but in less than two weeks, state officers refused to issue the bonds necessary to pay for the work that had already been completed. Work at that site was halted and would never resume. The legal and political wrangling that continued over the next few years prevented the construction of the Capitol from commencing.

As the public business increased in volume, so did the need for a State Capitol. San Francisco, Oakland, and San Jose again proposed new capitol sites, but in 1860 the Legislature agreed upon Sacramento's gift of four blocks between L and N, and 10th and 12th Streets. Governor John G. Downey signed the bill appropriating $500,000 and appointing a commission to supervise the building of the Capitol. After examining seven plans, the commission accepted one submitted by Miner Frederick Butler as best meeting their concept of an imposing, classical structure rooted in a heritage of both Greek democracy and Roman law. Reuben Clark, Butler's assistant, would be the first superintending architect on the project.

Michael Fennell, who had been awarded the contract for the construction of the foundation, broke ground September 24, 1860, but withdrew the following spring. Little was accomplished, except for the laying of the cornerstone on May 15th, until a new contract was awarded to G. W. Blake and P. Edward Conner in August 1861. Messrs. Blake and Conner continued work until a disastrous flood hit Sacramento December 9, 1861, and they were forced to quit their work.

Sacramento was in no shape for the commencement of the Thirteenth Session of the Legislature and the question of the capital's removal reared its ugly head again in January 1862. With the question bandied back and forth, one member fearfully opined that they would become known as "the changing, mudscow, steamboat moving, forever uncertain Legislature of California."[1] To resolve the problem, on January 22nd a resolution was passed to adjourn temporarily to San Francisco.

From January 24, 1862, until May 15, 1862, the Legislature sat in the Merchants' Exchange Building. Located on the northeast corner of Battery and Washington Streets, this trading house of Jardine and Matheson was an imposing, three-story domed structure done in a Palladian style of architecture. When unsuccessful efforts were made to move the offices of state officers also to San Francisco, the Fourteenth Session of the Legislature convened once again in Sacramento in January 1863.

The construction of the State Capitol resumed in June 1863. This project would be a long and tedious process covering a period of 14 years. Commissioners were compelled to stay within limits of legislative appropriations and special taxes that had been levied to carry on the project. "Until the roof was built in 1868, work stopped in the winter, both because wet weather set in and because the year's funds, derived from annual taxes, were exhausted by fall. Supplies contracted for did not always arrive at the stipulated time; during the Civil War many items that might previously have been ordered from the East were made in San Francisco, where facilities were limited."[2] Originally, the entire structure was to have been faced in granite. But the slowness of prisoners quarrying the material at the new prison in nearby Folsom caused officials in 1867, after the first story had been finished, to order that the rest of the building be completed with brick and covered with a plaster-like substance, mastic.

The people of the state and the Legislature were becoming impatient with the slow work on the Capitol and in 1868 the Legislature seriously entertained various plans for the removal of the capital to Santa Cruz, San Jose, Oakland,

[1] *California's Legislature; 2000, pg. 157.*

[2] *California's State Capitol, pg. 47.*

Benicia, or San Francisco. None of the bills passed, and later the Constitutional Convention of 1879 incorporated language into the State Constitution stating that "Sacramento is the capital of California."[3]

After labor troubles, shortages of materials, and a brick production strike, the gaslights within the building were lit on the evening of November 25, 1869. The design of the Capitol was in the "Federal" style of architecture especially popular in the United States in the 1800's. The Capitol would face west, toward the Sacramento River. The building was shaped like an "E". The bars at the top and bottom of the "E" contained the second floor chambers and offices of the Legislature, the Assembly on the north, the Senate on the south. The middle bar featured a graceful, semicircular apse, which housed the State Library. The first floor contained the offices of the Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, and Treasurer. Forty-five huge fireplaces scattered throughout the original three-story building would provide warmth; gas lamps would offer light. If workers wanted ventilation, they could open windows. The most striking feature of the interior was a large central rotunda dramatically located beneath a skylight set in a 125-foot dome. When completed, all state government would be in the building.

On November 26, 1869, Governor Henry Haight and Secretary of State H. L. Nichols were the first to occupy the new Capitol. The Supreme Court met in the East Apse for the first time on December 3rd. The formal taking possession of the building by the Legislature was on December 6th and was commemorated by the firing of a salute and a general display of flags in Sacramento. The night of December 15th, a Grand Capitol Ball took place in the legislative chambers. However, the building and grounds would not be completed until 1874, and the Legislature would have to pass various bond measures and levy taxes to pay for the project. As to the official completion of the Capitol, the date is not known, but the last paycheck issued to Superintending Architect Gordon P. Cummings was dated February 8, 1874.

Changing the Structure with the Times

Over the years the beautiful Capitol would serve California well. True completion of the building has never really occurred: as soon as one project was completed, another one would be undertaken. The Capitol has gone through many remodeling and structural changes to accommodate the rapid economical, technical, industrial, and population changes that require an ever-larger, up-to-date functioning government.

By 1906, the quest for more room under the dome led to the Great Remodeling. Over the next two years the architects of Sutton and Weeks made major changes to the structure of the building, creating additional office space and making the building more modern and efficient. The grand staircases in the west entrance were torn out to make 12 offices for the Secretary of State and the State Treasurer, the ceilings were lowered in the Senate and Assembly Chambers to add a fourth floor, and balconies were added to some offices. In the name of easier maintenance and modernization, coal-burning fireplaces were replaced with steam-heated radiators, replacement fire-safe stairs were added, and elevators were installed. With this remodeling, the State Capitol lost most of its ornate appearance. The simple interior was completed when the original griffin designs in the rotunda were replaced in 1914.

The State Library and various state offices moved from the Capitol building into a pair of newly constructed buildings across the street on the west side. These first structures of the Capitol complex were completed in June 1928, at a cost of $5,400,000.

After World War II, the population of California grew at an alarming rate and so did the demand on state government. The solution was the East Annex, a six-floor addition to the Capitol. The East Apse was demolished and the new "modified classic style" addition was put into place. It featured acoustical tile, fluorescent lighting, plastic padding, and aluminum frames. This addition cost $7,461,456 and it created new offices for the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, Senators, Assembly Members, and other state officials. Prior to the opening of the East Annex, Members of the Legislature were forced to conduct business in their respective chamber or any other place they could find to meet with constituents. The move occurred in late 1951, and the annex has been in continual use since 1952.

From the addition of the East Annex until 1970, some 18 years, ceilings were lowered, mezzanines were constructed, and hallways were narrowed to make more space. The Capitol had lost its original grandeur, and by 1970 it was overcrowded, chaotic, plain, and utilitarian. More growth was inevitable and the necessity to rebuild and restore was essential.

California's Capitol Restoration 1976–1982

In 1971, a major earthquake was experienced in southern California. In response, seismic engineers conducted a two-year study that included the State Capitol. In 1973 the study warned that the unreinforced brick Capitol probably could not withstand a heavy, 30-second earthquake jolt: the mortar in the four-foot-thick brick inner walls was already crumbling. Legislators debated whether to convert

[3] *California Constitution, Article III, Section 2.*

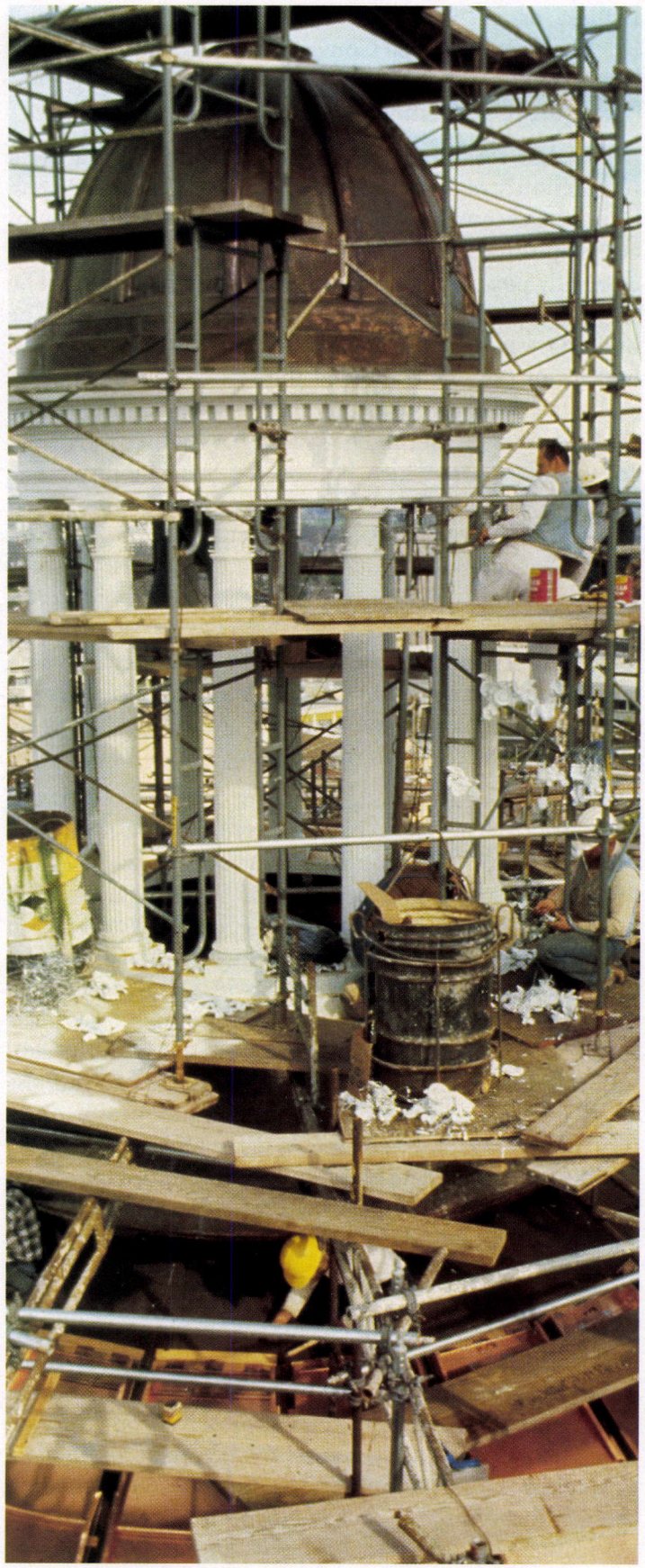
the old Capitol into a museum or simply demolish it. In its place, twin 17-story towers at the opposite end of Capitol Park were proposed by Assembly Member Willie Brown and supported by Senator Randolph Collier, at a cost of $42 million. Opponents strongly objected to sacrificing forever the rich history and heritage of the original Capitol and wanted to reconstruct it to meet contemporary safety standards.

In July 1975, the Legislature and Governor Edmund G. Brown, Jr. decided to preserve the Capitol for future generations, even though it would mean a very expensive total reconstruction of the interior. Not only would the Capitol be made structurally sound and restored to its turn of the century appearance, it would be thoroughly modernized to once again serve as the seat of California government.

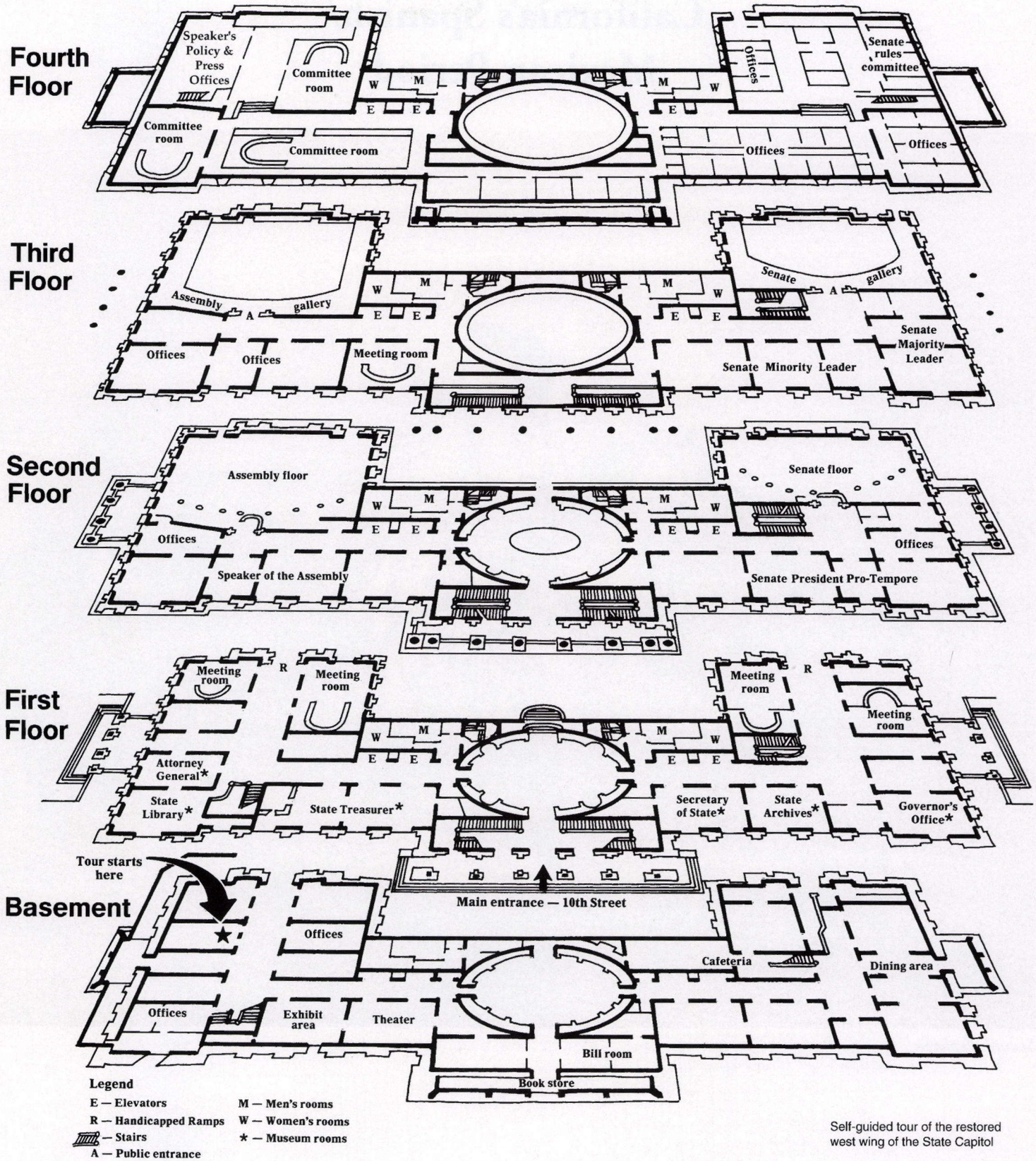
Before the restoration project began, the West Wing of the Capitol was registered as a California Historical Landmark in May 1974. Coinciding with the nation's bicentennial celebration, the actual work of restoration began in March of 1976. This massive undertaking required the cooperation of archaeologists, architects, artisans, craftsmen, historians, contractors, construction workers, and many others.

On August 2, 1976, the Capitol, except for the Annex, was closed to the public. During the restoration, the Legislature moved into temporary wooden framed chambers erected on the lawn outside the Capitol's East Annex. At the time, this was the most extensive structural restoration project in United States history, a $68 million rebuilding of the grand old State Capitol from foundation to dome. The project is widely recognized today as an historic and aesthetic masterpiece, and other states and localities have used this project as a model for renovation of 19th century architecture around the United States.

Today's Capitol is not only historically significant, but remains a functional building serving the needs of California's citizens. It is a monument to the state's heritage and its representative system of government.



Restoration of State Capitol Dome



Self-guided tour of the restored west wing of the State Capitol

California's Spanish/ Mexican Period



Spanish Explorers

The First Californians

The first Californians were the more than 300,000 Indian people who lived in every region of the present-day state. They spoke more than 100 different languages and had at least as many cultural forms of religion and custom. Nowhere else in North America, outside of Central Mexico, did so many Indian groups congregate in such density with so much diversity. By comparison, this was probably more than all the indigenous population of the present-day United States, excluding New Mexico.

Beginning in 1769 with the first Spanish settlement and lasting until 1848 when California was transferred to the United States, the California Indians vastly outnumbered the Euro-American population. If history were written emphasizing the most demographically important groups prior to the discovery of gold, California's history would be primarily that of its native peoples, with small attention given to the Spanish, Mexican, and Anglo immigrants.

It should be kept in mind that much of the drama of the early history of California was played out against the backdrop of an extensive, rich, and diverse native culture. Until at least the mid-19th century, the most important workforce in California was composed of the Indian peoples. The foundation of the livestock industry and of agriculture depended on native labor, not to mention the construction of early public and private buildings and the first towns. The native peoples contributed elements of their language to hundreds of place names including Shasta, Napa, Tuolomne, Yuba, Tehachapi, Tecate, and Ukiah. They shared their knowledge of the use of medicinal plants with the first Spanish and Mexican settlers, and they helped them defend their small settlements against attacks by other tribes. Elements of Indian culture found their way into the mission system set up by the Spanish.

The written history of Alta, or Upper California goes back more than 450 years to September 28, 1542, when Cabrillo discovered San Diego Bay and explored as far north as Sonoma County. In 1597 Sir Frances Drake put ashore in northern California, named the territory New Albion, and claimed it for England. In 1584, 1587, and 1595 Manila galleons touched on the coast. In 1602, Sebastián Vizcaino visited the sites of San Diego and Monterey. For nearly a century and a half no further exploration took place. Finally, in 1769 Franciscan missionaries led by Padre Junípero Serra, with a handful of Spanish officers and not many more soldiers and sailors "carried out the founding of the colony of Alta California."[1] Thus began a new system of government and the pastoral way of life that is the basis for modern day California.

The Spanish Presence

To establish a Spanish colonial presence in California, a "Sacred Expedition" led by Captain Gaspar de Portolá and Padre Serra began exploring the coast and establishing missions and presidios. They proceeded northwestward from Mexico into the unknown territory, taking a route that would become known as El Camino Real, or "The Kings Highway." As was the custom of the time, they brought along Christianized Indians, soldiers, and large herds of cattle and horses for breeding stock. Hopscotching up and down California along what is now Highway 101, Spanish colonialists, during a 54-year period, would eventually establish 21 missions, one day's ride apart, culminating in the establishment of *Mission San Francisco Solano de Sonoma* in 1823. These missions reflect Spain's colonial policy of converting native peoples to Christianity and a European lifestyle.

The first Europeans brought Spain's monarchical system to California. The hierarchy or branches of the government began and ended with an appointed governor who resided in Mexico. He was not only the military and political head, but he had vested in himself all executive, legislative, and judicial power. His military captains and civilian *comisionados* had control over all law in the presidios and pueblos. Although in missions the padre-president was sovereign, it should be noted that the Catholic Church was seen as an extension of the state. The institutions that grew out of this chain of command were the presidio, mission, and pueblo. Stability was supplied by the strong social conservatism of Spanish culture.

To become self-sufficient and create a permanent settlement, missions and presidios needed a population of "Spaniards" who could create a civilian economy. To accomplish this, in 1781 Felipe de Neve issued the *Reglamento* which "provided for civil towns, or *pueblos,* the recruitment and support of the settlers, and granting land for residence and cultivation. In exchange, colonists were expected to raise crops, maintain livestock, sell surplus produce to the presidios, build houses, dig irrigation ditches, till public lands, and stand ready for military service."[2] Once settled, some would be entitled to elect *ayuntamientos,* or town councils, and an *alcalde*, or justice of the peace. Within the municipalities, these officers, initially appointed by the Governor, would still answer to *comisionados,* or prefects, thus extending the colonial hierarchy to the local level. The Spanish founded three official *pueblos*, or civil towns: *Nuestra Señora la Reina de Los Angeles, San José,* and *Banciforte* (today Santa Cruz). Each town was given a large grant of land for use of the settlers, or *pobladores.* These lands became the patrimony for the town governments up to the present.

[1] *California, An Interpretive History: Rawls; 1993, pg. 21.*

[2] *California Conquered: Harlow; 1982, pg. 20.*

Under Spanish administration, Alta California was not overly inhabited. Forays into the interior were limited to "disciplining Indians, recovering stolen animals, seeking mission sites, and checking rumors of foreign intrusion."[3] Californians stayed rooted in their coastal communities. Stockraising and planting were the foundation and sum total of California's wealth. Cattle, horses, and sheep in large numbers ranged freely. An openhanded hospitality could be had at any of the great ranchos in this sparsely settled land.

The Last Years of Spanish Rule

By the end of the 18th century Spain had made a number of disastrous international decisions, including relinquishing "exclusive" claim to the coastline of the Pacific Northwest to England. In doing so, Spain began losing its feeble hold on its California colony. At the turn of the century, Russian otter trappers sensing Spain's weakened position began illegally trading with the seaside pueblos and presidios north of San Francisco. In 1807, Napoleon captured the Spanish royal family and for the next six years Spain would be locked in a bitter war for its own independence. Amid the surging tides of world events, Spain had little time for the administration of its colonies.[4]

There were some conflicts between the civilian settlers of California and the mission fathers over control of the land. At issue was the mission system and the perceived greed displayed by the padres. The people of the pueblos and presidios suffered from the lack of the barest essentials, and depended on the mission surpluses for survival. People in these communities were becoming increasingly jealous of the clergy and their wealth. Meanwhile the padres of the missions were enjoying the harvest of their irrigated land and free Indian labor. Both padres and *pabladores* were engaged in a contraband trade of cowhides and tallow and sea otter pelts with foreigners—the *pabladores* out of necessity. Time had come to secularize the missions and divvy up the land and its wealth.

The Mexican Presence

In 1818, eight years after the start of the Mexican Revolt, Monterey and San Juan Capistrano were looted and burned. This would be California's only activity in the war with Spain. Mexico won its independence from Spain in 1822, and Mexico's banner bearing the eagle and snake displaced the flag of the King of Spain.

Even without an upper class with any substantive self-governing experience and only a few who were literate enough to comprehend personal and property rights, a constitution was written by the citizens of Mexico in 1824. Fashioned from the federal Constitution of the United States, the document contained language for "a civil society and a prosperous economy in which republican government and equal rights for all people could become more than empty phrases."[5] Also in the constitution, at least on paper, Indians were entitled to vote, hold office, and be free in their person and property. Racial equality was the dream of the constitution makers.

Although part of a new nation calling itself "the United Mexican States," colonial California would not be considered a state, but was elevated to the status of a territory. Under the new regime, the Governors of California were given the authority to trade freely with foreigners, increase land grants, and control all lawmaking in the region, including the missions. "While ties with the mother country were traditional and reassuring, the Californians shied away from Mexican tutelage and authority, even from a Mexican *presence*, preferring their own schemes and devices."[6]

Mexican California also developed a new system of "checks and balances." Ranchero families, or California-born *Californios*, became the real authority, and intermarriage in order to form and keep political alliances was the norm. A political theme of this period was the desire of the *Californios* for more autonomy in governing themselves. They engaged in periodic revolutions against Mexican Governors and finally won the acceptance of their own native-born Governor. A strong rivalry developed between *norteños* (northerners) and *sureños* (southerners), which created many sectional disputes. Under Governor Juan Bautista Alvarado, a *norteño*, and Governor Pío Pico, a *sureño*, the *Californios* asserted their own version of home rule. Early political statements regarding Californians' sense of autonomy were contained in *El Pronunciamento de San Diego* in 1831 and *El Plan de San Diego* in 1837, both setting forth the reasons for local control.

During the period between 1825 and 1836, secularization of the missions was the thorniest issue confronting a succession of California Governors. An attempt had been made in 1749 by the Spanish in Mexico to grant mission land back to the Indians and bring in secular priests. This plan failed because not enough priests would come to the sleepy backwater province. Faced with that same issue and an increasing hostility toward the Spanish clergy, Mexican Governor José María Echeandía in 1825 drafted the first of many plans to divest the missions of their land and power. With cash revenues for the territory derived from the taxes levied on the goods imported in exchange for the mission products of cowhide and tallow, Echeandía was powerless in his attempt to wrest control from the Spanish padres.

[3] *Ibid, pg. 19.*

[4] *California, An Interpretive History: Rawls; 1993, pg. 42.*

[5] *Ibid; pg. 45.*

[6] *California Conquered: Harlow; 1982, pg. 24.*

Disheartened and in ill health, he tendered his resignation and in 1830 was replaced by an opponent of secularization, Manuel Victoria.

Victoria, upon taking office in 1831, repealed all secularization orders, instituted repressive measures against ranchero families and Indians, and promptly banished a number of prominent young *Californios.* Insurrection in the southern part of the territory followed and blood was spilled with the killing of Lt. Romualdo Pacheco, the father of the 12th American Governor of California. Having committed the cardinal sin of letting blood, Victoria was sent packing immediately and the *norteños* and *sureños* would be governed separately by interim Governors. "The ouster of Governor Victoria was a deathblow to the mission system."[7] His replacement would eventually be Brevet Brigadier General José Figueroa.

The Ranchero

Secularization was begun in earnest in 1833 and a society based on the *ranchero* flourished. "The system was late medieval (it has been styled ante-bellum Southern), based upon blood (Spanish), property, and position, and the labor of subservients."[8] The class beneath these gentry consisted of the descendants of the *pabladores* of the pueblos and the troops of the presidios, both of whom were darker in skin color because of intermarriage with Indians. At the bottom were the Indians, who were considered menials or slave labor.

This would be a time of fiestas, rodeos, and bullfights, and the *Californio ranchos* were completely self-sufficient with regard to necessities of life. However, they had not yet developed a capitalist economy. Their commercial productions were limited to drying cowhides in the sun and melting down fat for tallow. During the process of secularization, padres of the missions had slaughtered cattle, burned fields and foodstuffs, and generally made unattainable the wealth of their cultivated land, so much so that the diet of the people of the *ranchos* consisted of dried and fresh meat, with very little dairy, fruit, or vegetables.

To accommodate the cattle needed for food and trade, *Californios* were granted huge parcels of mission land. It was not uncommon for women to be owners and administrators, "holding about 4 percent of the lands granted by the Mexican government as well as properties acquired through inheritance."[9] Prior to breakup of the missions, the Mexican government had issued fewer than 50 grants for large *ranchos*, but in little more than a decade after secularization, nearly 600 new grants were made. "Boundaries for the land grants were drawn up on *diseños* (maps), but survey points were often rocks or trees or other easily disputed landmarks."[10] A requirement of these huge grants was the building of a *rancho* home onsite. This meant that a considerable distance separated neighbors and any trading or visiting with an adjacent *rancho* family would be a cause for a celebration. "The great Californio families—Martinez, Vallejo, Moraga, Castro, and Peralta, for example—excelled in providing entertainment and comfort for visitors, who in turn, provided excitement in a normally rather dull existence."[11] It was at this time that the Yankee myth of *Californio* indolence, wealth, and ease of lifestyle was perpetuated.

Most of these large land grants and most of the population hugged the southern California coast making easier trade with Mexico and foreign ships coming from around the Horn. To the north, *Californios* were "few and far between" and Yankees began obtaining land grants and Mexican citizenship in ever-increasing numbers.

In the fall of 1835 the Mexican Governor of California, Figueroa, discourged over his failure to protect Indian rights with his secularization plan, died of an apparent stroke. His passing plunged California into another struggle for control of the government. After a brief tenure by Nicolas Gutiérrez and José Castro, Mexico sent Mariano Chico to California to try and restore order. Chico lasted but three months before being ousted by Juan Bautista Alvarado, who was allied with Castro and 30 riflemen led by the whisky distiller Isaac Graham. Seizing control of Monterey on November 7, 1836, he proclaimed "California a free and sovereign State." Having its hands full with the Texas War of Independence, Mexico compromised with Alvarado in 1837 and appointed him legal Governor of California, where he continued to hold office for the next five years.

By 1842, Alvarado was so disillusioned by the corrupt and incompetent administration in the territory that he gladly turned over the reins of government to Brigadier General Manuel Micheltorena, who was accompanied by an army of 300 soldiers that consisted mainly of ex-convicts. While traveling north toward Monterey, Micheltorena's men, having received no pay, took it upon themselves to raid and steal from the locals in the *pueblos* and at the *ranchos* they visited. Inflamed, Alvarado and Castro led another revolt and in 1845 Micheltorena, "capitulating near San Jose, agreed to send his *cholos* back to Mexico."[12] Mexico, in repudiating this agreement, drew up a new treaty naming Pío Pico, a *Californio ranchero* with an African heritage, California's Governor and Castro its *comandante.*

[7] *Ibid, pg. 49.*

[8] *California Conquered: Harlow; 1982, pg. 24.*

[9] *California, An Interpretative History: Rawls; 1993, pg. 54.*

[10] *Gold Rush Politics: Ignoffo; 1999, pg. 11.*

[11] *La Plaza: California History; ccnet.com.*

[12] *California Conquered: Harlow; 1982, pg. 30.*

This treaty would send the last foreign governor, Micheltorena, and his army of ex-convicts back to Mexico in disgrace.

The Discovery of Gold

One year later Mexico had another problem to face in California, a rapidly increasing foreign population. White non-Hispanics, who numbered only 500 permanent residents in 1840, had increased their population to 2,500 in five years. Overland the Americans came in large numbers, with an attitude that this was their right and destiny to conquer the new territory which bordered the Pacific. Settling mostly in the northern part of California, these immigrants became naturalized citizens of Mexico in order to obtain land. In 1846 the United States declared war on Mexico and any allegiance the settlers felt for Mexico became null and void.

January 24, 1848, one week before the signing of the treaty that would end Mexico's war with the United States, gold was discovered in the foothills east of Sacramento. These two events would signal the end of Mexican California. Not only had California been ceded to the United States; goldseekers would inundate the once tranquil foothills and valleys of California. Within two years California would be admitted to the Union as the 31st state. The Gold Rush was an event of worldwide significance attracting hundreds of thousands of new immigrants to California and altering the demographic future of the state. As the Argonauts entered the state, they created a new society, initially one characterized by quick riches, violence, optimism, fluidity, and individualism. Rapidly, because of the new population and wealth, California became one of the most important states in the west.

The Mexican War and Gold Rush were watershed events in the history of California, inaugurating an urban commercial growth that profoundly changed the traditional Mexican and Indian communities while creating a multi-ethnic, fluid society that was dynamic in its rapid changes.

California's Spanish Era Governors

Gaspar de Portola
March 9, 1769 – July 9, 1770

Pedro Fages
July 9, 1770 – May 25, 1774
September 10, 1782 – April 16, 1791

Fernando de Rivera y Moncada
May 25, 1774 – February 3, 1777

Felipe de Neve
February 3, 1777 – September 10, 1782

José Antonio Romeu
April 16, 1791 – April 9, 1792

José Joaquin de Arrillaga
April 9, 1792 – May 14, 1794
January 16, 1800 – July 24, 1814

Diego de Borica
May 14, 1794 – January 16, 1800

José Dario Arguello
July 24, 1814 – August 30, 1815

Pablo Vicente de Solá
August 30, 1815 – November 22, 1822

California's Mexican Era Governors

Luis Antonio Arguello
November 22, 1822 – November 1825

José Maria Echeandía
October 31, 1825 – January 31, 1831
December 9, 1831 – January 14, 1833

Manuel Victoria
January 31, 1831 – December 9, 1831

José Figueroa
January 14, 1832 – August 29, 1835

José Castro
August 29, 1835 – January 2, 1836

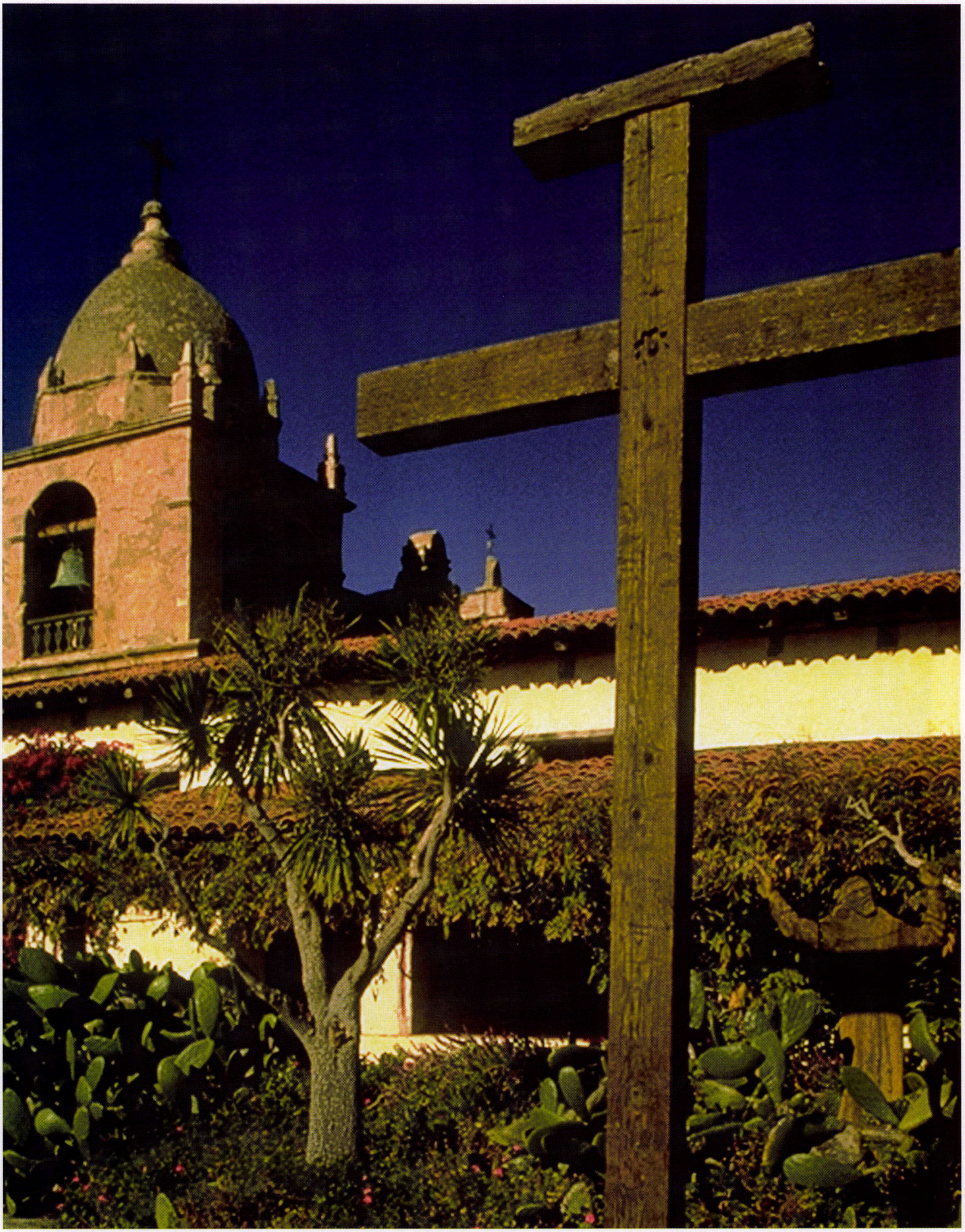
Nicolas Gutierrez
January 2, 1836 – May 2, 1836
August 1, 1836 – November 5, 1836

Mariano Chico
May 2, 1836 – July 31, 1836

Juan Bautista Alvarado
December 7, 1836 – December 31, 1842

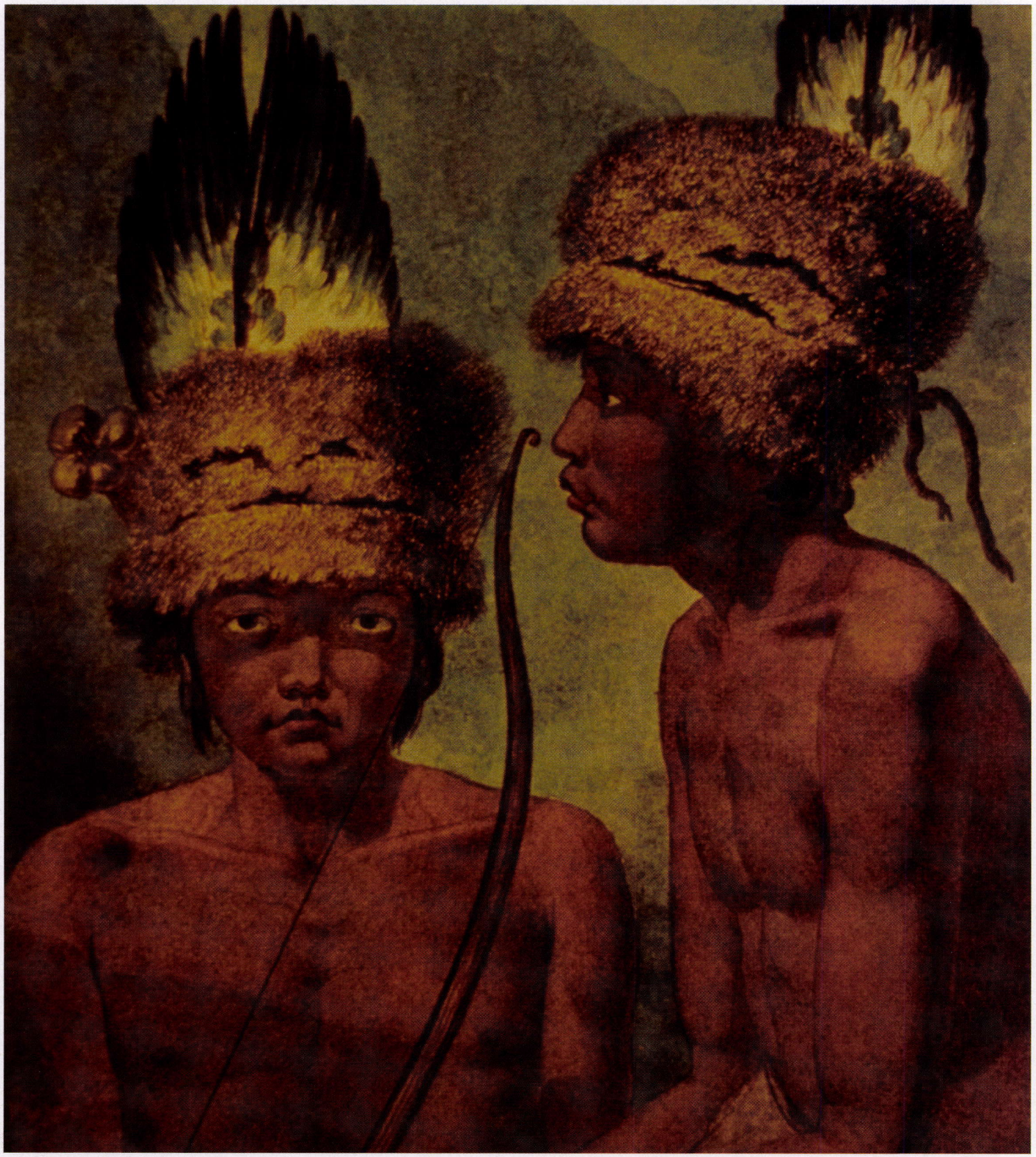
Manuel Micheltorena
December 31, 1842 – February 22, 1845

Pío Pico
January 27, 1832 – February 16, 1832
February 22, 1845 – July 10, 1846



Carmel, Mission San Carlos Borromeo de Carmelo

California History—
An Indian Perspective



Tikhanov Painting, Painting of Indians at Fort Ross

In 1823 the Spanish Flag was replaced by that of the Mexican Republic. Little immediate change in personal or Indian policy occurred. However, the independence government was decidedly anticlerical and the growing body of colonial leaders deeply resented the monopoly of Indian lands and the unpaid Indian labor enjoyed by Franciscan missionaries. While no land grants to the colonists had occurred under Spanish rule, some 25 grazing permits or concessions had been issued to colonial citizens. This was the beginning of the dispossession of tribal lands by Mexican authorities. The vast plantation-like missions claimed about one-sixth of the present territory of the state. But legal title to these lands were assigned to the Spanish crown. The missions were only supposed to last 10 years, after which the developed estates were to be distributed to surviving mission Indians. It was assumed that the Indians would evolve into hardworking, taxpaying citizens of Mexico. But the missionaries kept coming up with reasons why they should not surrender the rich pastoral and agrarian empire they had erected with the lands, resources, and hard labor of mission Indians. The Mexican Republic's 1824 Constitution declared Indians to be citizens with rights to both vote and hold public office. Despite this liberal declaration, Indians throughout the republic continued to be treated as slaves.

Mission Collapse

In actual practice, the new government gave 51 land grants to its colonial citizens between 1824 and 1834. These lands actually belonged to various tribes then living in nearby missions. These actions just increased the desire for more Indian lands by a growing body of colonial ranchers. There followed a growing chorus of demands that the missionaries surrender their monopoly on Indian labor and "free" the Indians. The sincerity of those sentiments should be seriously doubted. The power of this class prevailed and between 1834 and 1836 the government revoked the power of the Franciscans to extract labor from the Indians and inaugurated a plan to distribute mission lands. Public officials in charge of the distribution granted the most valuable lands to themselves and their relatives. The secularization process, as it was called, was so restrictive that few ex-mission Indians were eligible for the distributed lands. More significant still, the majority of surviving mission Indians were not native to the areas of coastal missions. Most neophytes at this time had been forced to relocate from their tribal domains and promptly returned to them following their liberation.

Many of these returned exiles were faced with difficult tasks of reconstructing their decimated communities in the wake of crippling population declines. By this time the surviving population numbered about 20,000. Furthermore, former tribal lands had become transformed by the introduction of vast herds of horses, cattle, sheep, goats, and hogs that destroyed the native flora, the primary source of native diet. Wild game animals were likewise driven off by these new animals. Developing from this new condition was the emergence of guerrilla Indian bands made up of former fugitive mission Indians and interior tribesmen from villages devastated by official and unofficial Mexican paramilitary attacks and hunting raids. Eventually a significant number of these interior groups joined together to form new conglomerate tribes. These innovative and resilient tribes quickly converted the antimission activities of their members into systematic efforts to reassert their sovereignty by widespread and highly organized campaigns against Mexican ranchers and government authority in general.

Vastly overestimating their power, Mexican authorities authorized an additional 762 land grants by 1847. In reality, the effectiveness of Indian stock raiders increased dramatically when American and Canadian fur trappers provided a lucrative market for purloined horses by the mid-1830's. Interior Mexican ranches were increasingly abandoned in the face of economic ruin by native stock raiding activities. Even Johann A. Sutter was reduced to begging the Mexican government to buy his fort following a mauling at the hands of Miwok Indians near the Calaveras River in June of 1846.

Despite these successes, a smallpox epidemic in the twilight years of the Mexican era severely reduced the interior population. In 1833 an American party of fur trappers introduced malaria into the Sacramento and San Joaquin River drainages. While traversing the epicenter of the plague, J.J. Warner reported,

> From the head of the Sacramento to the great bend and slough of the San Joaquin we did not see more than six or eight live Indians; while large numbers of their skulls and dead bodies were seen under almost every shade tree near the water, where the uninhabited and deserted villages had been converted into graveyards.

In this tragedy more than 20,000 Central Valley Miwok, Yokuts, Wintun, and Maidu Indians perished. A new outbreak of smallpox devastated Coast Miwok, Pomo, Wappo, and Wintun Tribes. Approximately 2,000 died in this 1837 epidemic originating from Fort Ross. By 1840 these and other maladies had so thoroughly saturated the Indian population of Mexican California that diseases became endemic.

Mexican forced labor and violence at the hands of the militia and paramilitary hunting parties account for a significant amount of the population decline suffered by California Indians. On the eve of the American takeover, the aboriginal population of approximately 310,000 had

been reduced to about 150,000. This 50 percent decline of the aboriginal population had occurred in just 77 years. The implication for survivors is largely a mute tale of suffering and grieving over the loss of a stunning number of children, parents, and elders. What came next was worse still.

The American Invasion

Alta California, the poorly managed and badly neglected stepchild of Mexico, was rapidly overwhelmed by a combination of aggressive Indian raids and the arrival of the United States Army, Navy, and Marine Forces in the summer of 1846. Despite a seemingly irrational attack on Sacramento River Maidu Indian villages by U.S. Army Forces under the command of John C. Fremont, the majority of California Indians involved in that struggle sided with the Americans.

When Mexican resistance collapsed in January of 1847, Indian Affairs was administered by a succession of Military Governors. Stock-raiding Indians in the interior recommenced their depredations when they learned that individuals such as Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo and Johann Sutter had been appointed as Indian subagents, men whose prior actions were perceived as contrary to Indian interests. The military government's policy was to suppress stock raiding and impose draconian restrictions on the free movement of Indians; Indians were required to carry certificates of employment.

The Gold Rush

The discovery of gold in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada at a sawmill construction site developed by Indian Agent Johann Sutter ushered in one of the darkest episodes of dispossession, widespread sexual assault, and mass murder against the native people of California. Sutter immediately negotiated a treaty with the Chief of the Coloma Nisenan Tribe which would have given a three-year lease of lands surrounding the gold discovery site. During those negotiations, the chief prophetically warned Sutter that the yellow metal he so eagerly sought was, "very bad medicine. It belonged to a demon who devoured all who search for it." Eventually the Military Governor refused to endorse Sutter's self-serving action.

Within a year a horde of 100,000 adventurers from all over the world descended upon the native peoples of California with disastrous results. The entire state was scoured by gold seekers. Thinly spread government officials were overwhelmed by this unprecedented deluge of immigrants and all effective authority collapsed. Military authorities could not prevent widespread desertion of soldiers and chaotic violence erupted.

A virtual reign of terror enveloped tribesmen in the mining districts. Wanton killings and assaults against Indians resisting miners developed into a deadly pattern. An Oustemah Nisenan female named Betsy later recalled,

> A life of ease and peace was interrupted when I was a little girl by the arrival of the whitemen. Each day the population increased and the Indians feared the invaders and great consternation prevailed . . . . as gold excitement advanced, were moved again and again, each time in haste. Indian children . . . . when taken into town would blacken their faces with dirt so the newcomers would not steal them . . . .

Numerous vigilante type paramilitary troops were established whose principal occupation seems to have been to kill Indians and kidnap their children. Groups such as the Humboldt Home Guard, the Eel River Minutemen, and the Placer Blades terrorized local Indians and caused the premier 19th century historian Hubert Howe Bancroft to describe them as follows:

> The California valley cannot grace her annals with a single Indian war bordering on respectability. It can, however, boast a hundred or two of as brutal butchering, on the part of our honest miners and brave pioneers, as any area of equal extent in our republic . . . .

The handiwork of these well-armed death squads combined with the widespread random killing of Indians by individual miners resulted in the death of 100,000 Indians in the first two years of the Gold Rush, a staggering loss of two-thirds of the population. The survivors now perhaps numbering fewer than 70,000 teetered near the brink of extinction.

The newcomers sometimes met organized Indian resistance. In 1850 a Cupeno chief named Antonio Garra Sr. organized local southern California Indians to resist an illegal tax imposed upon San Diego Indians by the sheriff. Sporadic attacks upon both Americans and some Mexicans by Garra's followers resulted in a massive crackdown on Indian communities. Soon a rival Cahuilla chief captured Garra and turned him over to the authorities who promptly hung him and several of his followers. In 1851 several mountain Miwok tribes offered armed resistance to the horde of miners overrunning their territory. When one tribe destroyed a trading post owned by an American who kept at least 12 Indian "wives," a paramilitary militia was formed and aggressively attacked Indians throughout the southern mines area. Eventually this group calling itself the "Mariposa Battalion" breached the unknown granite fortress of the valley of Yosemite. A ruthless campaign against the Yosemite Indians resulted in the capture of their chief Teneya and a temporary exile to the San Joaquin River "Indian Farm."

In reality these Indian campaigns were motivated by the rapacious greed of the miners to gain Indian lands and

provide political capital for ambitious officeseekers. Sadly both the state and federal governments eventually reimbursed the vast majority of these paramilitary forays for expenses incurred. This is indeed a dreary story of subsidized extermination on a scale unequaled in all of this country's Indian wars.

The United States Congress had created a commission to validate land titles in California. The commission was required by law to inform the Indians that it would be necessary to file claims for their lands and report upon the nature of these claims. Because no one bothered to inform the Indians of these requirements, no claims were submitted. Through this neat trick, the federal government legally avoided the normally lengthy negotiations over land. The practical result was the complete dispossession of the Indians in the eyes of the federal government. Despite this inequity, several tribes would violently contest these developments and defend their homes and families. Often surviving tribal groups simply endured the injustices of the newcomers waging a merciless war against them. Most tribes did their best to withdraw from all contact with the mayhem overwhelming them.

A Harsh State Government

The formation of the state government proved to be an official instrument of the mentality of the miner's militia. In Governor McDougall's first address to the Legislature he promised, "a war of extermination will continue to be waged between the races until the Indian race becomes extinct . . . ." Despite guarantees in the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Indians were denied state citizenship, voting rights, and, more important still, the right to testify in court. These acts effectively removed all legal redress for native peoples and left them to the mercy of anyone who chose to sexually assault, kidnap, and even murder them. Despite entering the union as a free state in 1850, the California Legislature rapidly enacted a series of laws legalizing Indian servitude. One of the laws sanctioned an indenture system similar to Mexican peonage in widespread practice throughout California prior to 1850. All levels of state, county, and local governments participated in this ugly practice that evolved into a heartless policy of killing Indian parents and kidnapping and indenturing the victims' children. Indian youth could be held under this act to the age of 30 for males and 25 for females. This barbarous law was finally repealed four years after President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation in 1863.

The federal government finally decided to establish an Indian policy in California in 1854 when Edward F. Beale was appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs for California. Beale quickly established a prototype Indian reserve within the boundaries of the Army's military reserve in the southern San Joaquin Valley called Fort Tejon. The site was chosen because of the continuing problem of local horse raiding by southern California Indians. Yokut, Gabrielino, and Kitanemuk tribesmen were gathered together on this barren 50,000 acre parcel called San Sebastian. Beale's instruction from Washington authorized him to establish four additional reserves with a $250,000 budget. Apparently Beale squandered his entire allocation on less than 200 Indians at San Sebastian. This action becomes comprehensible only when it is known that, within a decade, Beale wound up owning much of that short-lived reserve. His behavior in office set the standard for decades of widespread corruption and incompetence that distinguished the Bureau of Indian Affairs in California and elsewhere. Following Beale's removal from office in 1856, Colonel T.J. Henely established Indian reserves on the Klamath River, Nome Lackee near Colusa, Nome Cult (Round Valley), and the Mendocino Reserve at the confluence of the Noyo River and coast. The latter two were both located in Mendocino County. Eventually this federal system collapsed.

It would not be until the 20th century that American Indians in California were granted the right to attend public schools, vote, and possess private property.

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A Cahuilla-Luiseno Man
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California State Government: A Brief Political History

The Beginning

After three centuries of quiet isolation and largely indifferent rule by Spain and Mexico, the new state of California suddenly sprang onto the national and world stage during a span of five momentous years in the middle of the 19th century.

A fast-moving series of events between 1846 and 1850 transformed the far-flung Mexican province of California into the United States' 31st state, the first of the 11 western states to join the Union.

The birth of the new state marked the end of a historic era. The venturesome Spanish exploration of North America, the venerable mission system and the idyllic years of the Mexican rancheros—a time of fiestas, rodeos, and bullfights—all faded into history.

California's modern era had begun—an era we formally celebrate in the year 2000 with the observance of the California Sesquicentennial.

A pastoral Mexican province of less than 15,000 residents in 1846 when the U.S. Pacific Fleet sailed into Monterey Bay and claimed it from Mexico, California would balloon into a flourishing state of some 300,000 eager young men and women by 1851. The state's population would double nearly every 20 years, surging to 34.3 million today, making California by far the largest in population and, many say, the preeminent state in the Union.



Mining scene on the American River

The catalyst for California's explosive development was the discovery of an astounding treasure trove of gold in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada in1848. Dreams of boundless wealth—there just for the digging and taking—beckoned to the restless, enterprising, and adventurous across the continent and around the world.

Most immigrants came searching for prosperity, it wasn't difficult to find, whether in the wondrous Gold Rush bonanza, or later, in the grandeur of Hollywood, at busy World War II shipyards, or in today's flourishing Silicon Valley.

With the end of Spanish and Mexican rule, the people of this giant, isolated territory on the western edge of the American continent suddenly found themselves very much on their own. In fact, they had not so much as a simple set of uniform or recognized laws to govern them. The U.S. Congress, deadlocked over whether to extend slavery to the Western Territories, provided no legal form of government for California from the end of the Mexican-American War in 1848 until its admission to the Union in 1850.

Judge Peter H. Burnett, who was to become the first Governor of California, warned, "The state of our government is unprecedented and alarming. We are in fact without government,—a commercial, civilized, and wealthy people, without law, order or a system."

The challenge was great. A lawless frontier had to make its own rules virtually out of nothing. It fell upon a handful of inexperienced miners, ranchers, merchants, attorneys, and assorted other new settlers to enact laws, organize a system of government, and build a foundation for the boisterous and promising young state.

From Province to Statehood

The rapid chain of events which finally transformed California from a pastoral Mexican province into statehood began to unfold on May 13, 1846, when the United States declared war on Mexico.

For several years, fearing possible settlement attempts by Britain, Spain, or even France, the United States had sought to purchase California from Mexico. All offers, including a $40 million bid from President James K. Polk, were spurned. Talks ended with the U.S. declaration of war. Historians still disagree on the true

causes of the conflict, but it was precipitated by a bitter disagreement over U.S. attempts to bring Texas into the American Union. After several Americans had been killed in clashes with Mexican troops, Polk asked the Congress to declare war.

On June 14, a band of some 35 concerned northern California settlers, who hadn't yet heard of the war, staged the so-called "Bear Flag Revolt." They captured General Mariano G. Vallejo, former Mexican Comandante for northern California, and took possession of the Pueblo of Sonoma. They pronounced California's independence themselves and even designed their own flag. It was white with a single star, a stripe, a crude drawing of a bear, and the words "California Republic." The Legislature designated it the State Flag in 1911.

On July 2, 1846, three months after Congress declared war, Commodore John D. Sloat of the U.S. Pacific Fleet sailed into Monterey Bay. On July 7, Sloat raised the American Flag and issued a proclamation declaring that "henceforth California will be a portion of the United States." He became the first American Military Governor of California.

The Mexican-American War ended on February 2, 1848, with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. In it, Mexico ceded California and other border provinces to the United States. Congress ratified the treaty three months later, but became stalled on how California was supposed to be governed. Normally, California would have been provided a federally funded territorial status and government until it became a state. Because it was deadlocked in a bitter dispute over a proposal to ban slavery in any territory acquired from Mexico, Congress took no action.

Fearing the debate on territorial status might drag on indefinitely, Governor Bennet Riley took it upon himself to call for the election of delegates to draft a constitution for the state. The Constitutional Convention was scheduled for September 1, 1849, in Monterey. On that date, the 48 elected delegates assembled in Monterey's handsome, two-story town hall named Colton Hall after Monterey's mayor, Reverend Walter Colton.

The issue of whether California would be admitted as a free or slave state was resolved quickly and unanimously. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude would be allowed in California.

Also to be decided were the boundaries of the new state. Some delegates urged that a much larger state be created, taking in most of present day Nevada and Utah. But the majority decided against taking on too much and agreed upon boundaries which are almost the same as today.

The State Constitution assured Californians of such fundamental rights as freedom of speech, assembly, petition, religion, press, habeas corpus, and trial by jury.

Lt. Henry Halleck, the Secretary of State in the military government, stayed up all night drafting the new State Constitution on parchment with a quill pen so it could be signed on October 13. By morning, his hand was so swollen he could hardly hold the quill.

As the delegates signed their names, the cannons at the Monterey Presidio began firing in a prolonged salute. Simultaneously, the American Flag was run up in front of Colton Hall, touching off a wild community celebration.

The constitutional delegates completed their work by mid-October and set a November 13th election to ratify the State Constitution and elect a Governor, Members of the First Legislature, and other state officers. Californians ratified the State Constitution by an overwhelming vote of 12,872 to 811. They elected Peter H. Burnett as California's first Governor. California would function as a state for nearly a year before it was admitted to the Union.

The First Legislature

The first California Legislature convened during a particularly wet winter in the first capital, San Jose, on December 15, 1849. The roads were so muddy that it took two more days, until December 17th, before a sufficient number of legislators could arrive and declare a quorum.

At the Constitutional Convention, it was decided the California Legislature should consist of two houses, similar to the Congress of the United States. The more numerous house was named the Assembly, the less numerous house was named the Senate. The First Legislature consisted of 16 Senators and 36 Assemblymen.

They met in the only building in San Jose which could accommodate them, a two-story adobe structure built to be a hotel. The Assembly settled into the large, unpartitioned upper story while the Senate moved into the largest of four downstairs rooms. The Secretary of State and legislative committees used the other three.

In an address to the California Historical Society 100 years later, former Senator Herbert C. Jones noted that "smoking, chewing, and whittling did not constitute an infraction of the rules of either house."

Lured by the great Gold Rush, most of the legislators were newcomers with little training in lawmaking. The first Assembly consisted of 19 members from Northern States, 10 members from Southern States, five whose birthplace was unknown, and two of foreign birth. The

first Senate consisted of nine members from Northern States, five from Southern States, and two native Californians.

Reflecting the heavy Gold Rush influence on the new Legislature, exactly half of the members of both the Assembly and Senate hailed from the Sacramento and San Joaquin mining districts. Miners were the dominant element not only in the Legislature but in the general population. The average legislator was just under 38 years of age.

On December 20, Governor Burnett, a one-time Tennessee storekeeper, was sworn into office and delivered his inaugural address. The Legislature then elected two United States Senators, John C. Fremont and William Gwin—even though the state was yet to be admitted to the Union.

Ephraim Kirby Chamberlain, a native of Tennessee who was representing the San Diego District, was elected the first President pro Tempore of the Senate. In the Assembly, Dr. Thomas J. White served briefly as the first Speaker, resigning after two months to be replaced by future Governor John Bigler of Sacramento.

Starting from scratch, the First Legislature adopted the common law of England as the basic law of the state, rather than the Roman civil law that had been followed in earlier times under Spain and Mexico. English common law emphasized the rights of the individual rather than Roman law's emphasis on the rights of the state.

From 1849 until 1862, the State Constitution provided that the Legislature would meet annually on the first Monday of January. Terms of office for members were set at one year for Assemblymen and two years for Senators, with one-half of the membership of the Senate elected every year.

In 1862, the State Constitution was amended to provide for biennial sessions, with the Legislature meeting on the first Monday in December following the election of its members. No session was to continue longer than 120 days, and the terms of office for members were extended to two years for Assemblymen, and four years for Senators. The Senators were again divided so that one-half of the membership would be elected every two years.

The new Legislature remained in session for a little more than four months, until April 22, 1850. It passed 19 resolutions and 146 laws that were signed by the Governor. They dealt with such subjects as the duties of state officers, the establishment of a civil and criminal court system, the definitions of crimes and property rights, immigrant roads, and regulation of agricultural, mining, and commercial ventures.

To finance the new state, the First Legislature set up a system of taxation on real and personal property and authorized the sale of a $1 million, 20-year bond issue.

Admission to the Union

Angry over Congress' delay in admitting California to the Union, a committee of three members of each house in the First Legislature drew up a terse "address by the people of California to the citizens of the United States."

It notified Congress that should it again fail to approve statehood, "We will not further ask the attention of Congress to our interests, and beg that our wishes will be considered as embodied in a simple request contained in three words, '*Let us alone.*'"

Washington feared that a new state's admission would upset the equal balance in the number of free and slave states and in the number of United States Senators. However, the existence of a ready-made state sped California's admission into the Union through a reluctant Congress. A Congressional compromise was finally reached between Northern and Southern States and, on September 9, 1850, California was admitted to the Union as a free state.

By skipping the customary territorial phase through which other Western States passed, California gained immediate control of its own resources unhampered by federal regulation. Statehood also brought California substantial aid from the federal government in the form of land grants, gifts, and subsidies of one kind or another.

Challenges of Statehood

The challenge to the new state government was to build the foundation of what would become the most populous state in the Union and the seventh largest economy in the world.

The new state was blessed with much to work with: a temperate, hospitable climate; majestic mountains; the long Pacific shoreline boasting world-class harbors; a myriad of rivers and lakes; giant untouched redwood forests; and incredibly fertile farmland.

With the discovery of gold, a flood of young fortune seekers—most of them between the ages of 18 and 25—poured into the state, setting in motion a tide of immigration that has yet to cease.

The state's population quickly reached 100,000 in 1850, and by 1860 had jumped to 380,000, about 1.2 percent of the total U.S. population. By 1860 California was producing its own food supply from 20,000 farms and the value of manufactured goods exceeded gold production by $20 million. By the turn of the century, the population had soared to 1.5 million.

The great westward migration crossed into the new century at a pace beyond wildest expectations. New residents flocked to the state for a variety of reasons: climate, scenery, glamour,

a more relaxed lifestyle, outdoor living, better jobs, and better business opportunities.

Clearly, the architects of California's first state government, assisted by an abundance of natural resources, successfully laid the groundwork for what would become a great state, one whose name today is a symbol of opportunity and prosperity worldwide.

Today, California is home to 34.3 million people—more than 12 percent of the nation's population. It boasts some of the country's largest cities; is first in the nation in manufacturing, first in agriculture, and regularly first in innovation and enterprise.

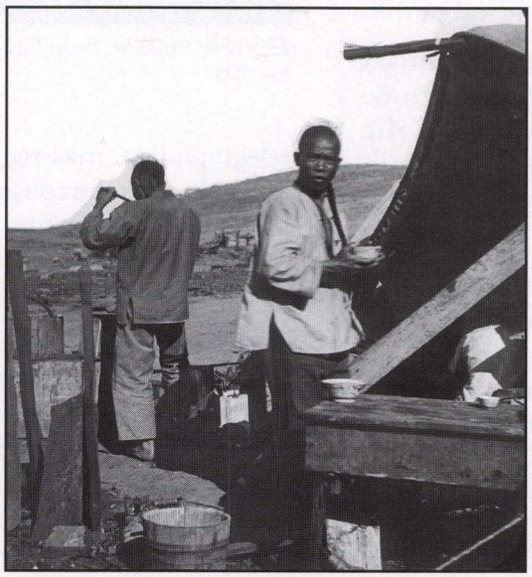
Early Problems

California's early years as an American state were difficult ones. There were bitter struggles over control of state government, protests from the south that property taxes on their ranches were too high, threats of secession, and clashes over property rights. National dissension over slavery continued to cast a shadow over state politics. Many individuals sought to exploit the issue for personal ambitions.

The new Californians were overwhelmingly young and boisterous. More than half of the thousands of the miners drawn to the Gold Rush were no more than 30 years of age—and all were men. Brett Harte, the celebrated author and chronicler of mining camp life, summarized the 1850's as "a hard, ugly, unwashed, vulgar, and lawless era."

The flavor of the era may be captured in the story of one of the more prominent casualties of the times, Senator David C. Broderick. A Tammany Hall veteran from New York, Broderick was elected presiding officer of the California Senate in 1850 and to the U. S. Senate in 1857. In 1859 Broderick was killed in a pistol duel with former Chief Justice David Terry of the California Supreme Court, whom Broderick allegedly had accused of corruption.

In the mining camps and booming young cities, disputes often were settled through lawlessness and violence. It was a time of the worst sort of racial persecution, often against those who undercut wages by working for next to nothing—Native Americans, Chinese immigrants, and African Americans.



Two Chinese men, possibly miners, eating in camp, c. 1895

During three centuries of Spanish and Mexican rule, the state's Native American population had dwindled from some 300,000 to 150,000. Under American rule, disease, starvation, military expeditions, and even outright massacre had reduced their population to 30,000 by 1870. Measles and smallpox had killed an estimated 115,000. By the end of the century, fewer than 16,000 Native Americans remained.

Gold miners and eastern settlers quickly inhabited the land, driving Native Americans from their fisheries and acorn groves and otherwise destroying their food supplies. Many punitive expeditions against Native Americans were financed by the state government. An estimated 15,000 Native Americans were killed in various deadly encounters between 1848 and 1865.

The cruel treatment and near extermination of California Native Americans is viewed by many as the most shameful chapter in the state's history. In 1850 and 1851 three federal Indian commissioners negotiated and executed 18 treaties with California tribes granting them eight and a half million acres of reservation land. The California Legislature strongly opposed the treaties because of the threatened loss of so much valuable property. It passed resolutions urging the U.S. Senate to reject the treaties, which was done in 1852.

Between 1849 and 1852, an estimated 25,000 Chinese immigrants swarmed into the state, flooding mining communities with cheap labor and unwanted competition. The Legislature in 1852 raised the foreign miners' license tax to $3 a month and, in 1855, sought to impose a $50 head tax on all immigrants. The Chinese generally held their ground and paid the taxes, but were treated harshly. Both taxes were ultimately declared unconstitutional.

Although California was admitted to the Union as a free state, the estimated 2,500 African Americans living in California in the late 1850's also suffered from many discriminatory laws and customs denying them civil rights. In 1852, the Legislature adopted the infamous Fugitive Slave Law. It also enacted a law prohibiting African Americans from testifying in legal proceedings, jeopardizing their safety and property without legal recourse. The Legislature repealed the law in 1863.

Californians of Mexican descent and Mexican immigrants suffered as well, despite guarantees in the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo that property rights of Mexicans would be respected. The

Legislature in 1850 enacted an expensive foreign miners' license tax that drove some 10,000 Mexican-American and Mexican miners out of the state.

The Railroad: An End to Isolation

Perhaps the most trying problem facing the new state was its isolation from the rest of the nation. Within the state, transportation was available by paddlewheel steamer, stage lines, and mule train. Journeys to and from California over land or by sea were difficult and perilous.

In 1857, Congress took a big step toward solving the problem by enacting the Overland California Mail Act. It offered 24-day stagecoach service between St. Louis and San Francisco. The legendary Pony Express also helped improve the exchange of information during its brief, 18-month history. An enormous breakthrough came with the opening of the first transcontinental telegraph line in 1861.

Nonetheless, the movement of freight and passengers remained a daunting task. For more than 20 years Congress had been discussing the possibility of building a transcontinental railway, primarily for the purpose of extending American and European trade to Asia.

In 1859 the California Legislature assembled a Pacific Railroad Convention in San Francisco to promote a railroad project. It assigned a successful young railroad engineer, Theodore D. Judah, to lobby Congress for funds for a transcontinental railroad over the Sierra Nevada. Judah set out to find financing for such an enormous undertaking. His quest ultimately took him to a fateful 1860 meeting with four modestly successful Sacramento merchants, Leland Stanford, Charles Crocker, Mark Hopkins, and Collis P. Huntington. Their decision to enlist in Judah's plan would make them enormously wealthy and endow them with immense political power.

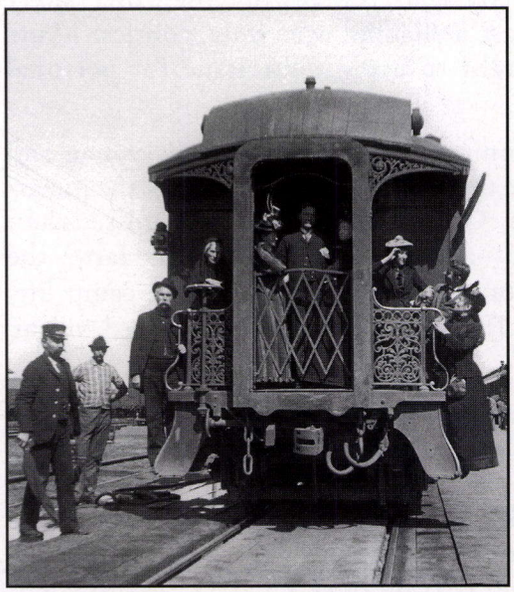
The next year, under terms of the Legislature's Railroad Incorporation Law, the "Big Four," as they came to be known, formally incorporated the Central Pacific Railroad. Later that year, Judah obtained important financial commitments from both the California Legislature and the federal government.

The Pacific Railroad Act, signed in 1862 by President Lincoln, provided for the Central Pacific Railroad to build a railroad east from Sacramento. It was to wind through the Sierra Nevada north of Lake Tahoe to meet with another newly constructed, westbound Union Pacific line coming out of Omaha, Nebraska.

To encourage construction and enhance the profitability of the railroad lines, the federal government awarded the builders generous loans and land grants alongside the new railroad lines. Square mile sections were deeded over on either side of the right-of-way, eventually totaling 11,588,000 acres of land—about 11 1/2 percent of the land area of the entire state.

Leland Stanford, President of the Central Pacific Railroad, became Governor of California in 1862 and managed to encourage further state subsidies and county bond issues to help finance the railroad. Actual construction began at the river levee in Sacramento in 1863. The builders faced enormous challenges in taking the line over the wintry Sierra and into Nevada.

A grave labor shortage, the consequence of the hard and dangerous work required, was solved by importing more than 10,000 Chinese laborers. California soon found itself with a large Chinese population. Thousands would be laid off in 1876, when the Southern Pacific rail line to Los Angeles was finished. However, the Chinese workforce later became a permanent and productive segment of California's people.



HO!! For Chicago. From California to Chicago, c. 1895

The transcontinental railroad was completed when the Central Pacific and Union Pacific rail lines met in a colorful ceremony at an isolated Utah settlement called Promontory Point on May 10, 1869. The final gold spike and silver hammer were wired to a telegraph line, making an electrical connection that sent a signal across the country. It set off the first simultaneous nationwide celebration. In San Francisco and New York, at the moment of contact, two cannons, facing the Pacific and Atlantic, fired shots.

The presence of the transcontinental railroad changed the face of California forever. Commerce between the two coasts exploded, as did western migration. The Central Pacific's leaders quickly gobbled up smaller, competing lines not only within California, but Oregon and Arizona as well—including the Southern Pacific. Ultimately, the entire system became known as the Southern Pacific Railroad Company.

While the powerful new railroad would spur enormous growth and prosperity, it would also generate four decades of political turmoil. An extraordinarily powerful transportation monopoly had been created which would not be broken until sweeping legislative reforms were enacted in the early 1900's.

Public Education

Little in the way of formal education had been offered under Spanish and Mexican rule. The first American school was opened at Mission Santa Clara in 1846 and the first free public school was founded in San Francisco four years later. San Francisco also provided the first public high school in 1856. In 1866 the Legislature organized a statewide system of public education. Financing was provided through state and local taxes.

In 1874 the Legislature passed California's first law requiring compulsory education. Initially, the law only applied to elementary school children. In the State Constitution of 1879, the public school system was expanded to include high schools, evening schools, and technical schools. The Legislature first provided state support for high schools in 1903. In 1907 it authorized high school boards to offer postgraduate courses, the first step toward creating the junior college system. An initiative amendment in 1920 added kindergarten to schools.

The Legislature launched the state's system of higher education in 1866 when it agreed to take over the financially troubled College of California in Oakland. The small college had opened as a private boarding school for boys in 1855. As part of the transaction, the state acquired title to adjacent land for a proposed community named after George Berkeley, an Irish bishop and philosopher. On March 23, 1868, the Legislature approved a bill by Assemblyman John Dwinelle—a trustee of the college—to found the University of California there.

The Constitution of 1879

A severe depression struck California in the early 1870's, causing pervasive economic, social and political unrest. Workers blamed widespread unemployment on the thousands of Chinese workers laid off after completion of the construction of the railroads. Farmers and small businessmen chafed under avaricious ratesetting practices of the railroad monopoly.

There were widespread demands for the Legislature to take steps to bring relief. However, it was felt that the original 1849 State Constitution didn't give the Legislature sufficient authority to do much. Working together, the statewide Farmers' Grange and the newly organized Workingman's Party out of San Francisco mobilized popular support for a second Constitutional Convention to broaden the Legislature's powers.

The Workingman's Party, headed by a young San Francisco freight hauler named Denis Kearney, demanded legislation excluding further Chinese immigrants and instituting an eight-hour workday, compulsory public education, and state regulation of railroads and banks. Farmers clamored for property tax reductions and an end to unjust freight rates.

Voters across the state elected 152 constitutional delegates who convened in Sacramento in September 1878. The convention remained in session for six months and produced an unusually long and detailed new State Constitution:

- It sought to rein in railroad power by creating a new three-member Railroad Commission, to be elected every four years, to regulate transportation rates.
- A State Board of Equalization and independent county assessors were created to provide farmers and small businessmen with fairer tax assessments.
- The judicial system was totally reorganized. The State Supreme Court was expanded to consist of a Chief Justice and six Associate Justices. County and district courts were replaced by superior courts created by the Legislature.
- Numerous provisions were added to increase the accountability of bankers, corporate directors, and stockholders.
- Article XIV of the new State Constitution prohibited the hiring of Chinese workers and prohibited their further importation. The courts ultimately found such laws violated the U.S. Constitution.

Voters approved the new State Constitution on May 7, 1879, by a majority of less than 11,000 votes. However, it proved disappointing in bringing about long-term reform. The new Railroad Commission, for instance, merely rubberstamped existing rates rather than imposing the lower rates farmers and merchants sought. With the return of general prosperity in the 1880's, the demands for political and social reform faded.

In the 1879 elections the new Workingman's Party managed to elect 11 Senators and 16 Members of the Assembly, plus the Chief Justice and five Associate Justices of the Supreme Court. But, in the prosperity of the early 1890's, the Workingman's Party declined and faded into history.

The Struggle for Water

Two powerful special interests—miners and farmers—fought bitterly in the Legislature in the 1880's over the control of water in the state's rivers and streams. Since the

1850's, the mining industry had been using pressurized jets of water to flush out gold. This produced not only badly scarred landscapes, but rivers and streams blocked or diverted by mud, sand, gravel, and other debris. Farmers angrily protested the destruction of the soil and the usurpation of what they believed to be their water rights.

In 1884 federal courts made it illegal to dump debris into the rivers. Then, in 1887, the Legislature tackled the much larger water rights issue by enacting the Wright Irrigation Act. It authorized local communities to form individual irrigation districts with the authority to settle disputes and to sell bonds to finance the purchase of water rights, and build dams and canals. The irrigation districts became the backbone of California's vast agricultural industry and transformed California from a dry-farm ecology producing primarily wheat into the irrigated garden center of the world. California today leads all other states in cash income from agriculture, with a yearly gross of more than $26.8 billion.

Railroad Abuses

The Southern Pacific Railroad's dominance of both public affairs and private commerce in California from 1880 to 1910 has been well documented historically. The railroad monopoly touched virtually every aspect of California life. The giant firm used its wealth and influence to elect and control public officials at all levels, from the Governor on down. The state's partisan election laws required that each candidate identify his party and that all candidates for public office be nominated at partisan conventions. The Southern Pacific's control over the conventions was so complete that both parties held them at the same time and place for the convenience of the SP magnates.

Without competition and with unfettered power to set freight and passenger rates, the Southern Pacific could reward its friends or punish its enemies with higher or lower freight rates. It was the largest employer in the state and the largest landowner thanks to the massive land grants from the federal government. It was often accused of unfairly exploiting its landholdings. Cities which wouldn't agree to pay the railroad additional subsidies would find themselves bypassed by new railroad lines. Settlers lured to California by promises of cheap land were often cheated. They would build homes and other improvements only to lose them when the railroad's final asking prices weren't as promised.

Perhaps the most notorious incident was the 1880 Battle of Mussel Slough, near Hanford, in which five farmers were killed while resisting Southern Pacific eviction orders. The event was immortalized in the Frank Norris novel *The Octopus.*

An example of the Legislature responding to railroad pressure occurred in 1899. The Southern Pacific supported the election by the Legislature of Daniel Burns to the United States Senate. Three powerful newspapers, the *San Francisco Chronicle, San Francisco Call,* and *Los Angeles Times* harshly attacked Burns and his railroad connections. After 104 ballots, no decision could be reached on Burns and the Senate seat was left vacant for one year. The Legislature reacted later that year by enacting the "anti-cartoon bill" and "signature bill," requiring that all newspaper cartoons and articles tending to question the integrity, honesty, or reputation of any individual must be signed. The state's libel and slander laws were also adopted during this period.

The abuse of power by the Southern Pacific led to not only an intense public resentment against the railroad itself, but also a widespread public distrust of the existing political system and parties. This translated into demands for reform and the birth of the Progressive movement.

The New Gold Rush—Industry

The first decade of the 20th century was a time of historic change for California. It marked the final transition from a Gold Rush economy to the industrial era. State government—and government regulation—would keep apace of the rapid industrial expansion. It was a time when the new products and new inventions of the era were dramatically changing lifestyles for Californians. Suddenly, there were telephones and typewriters, motorcycles and automobiles, phonographs and the first flickering movies, hydroelectric power and a burgeoning petroleum industry, the first flight in far-off Kittyhawk and trolley and cable car networks in Los Angeles and San Francisco.



Men working in trench laying pipes, San Francisco, c. 1895

While their revolutionary impact upon California wouldn't come until later decades, automobiles were introduced in the state in the mid-1890's and had a notable effect in the early years of the century. The state first began registering motor vehicles in 1905—there were 2,475 of them. The first automobile speed limit, imposed in Los Angeles, was 10 mph with a 4 mph maximum at intersections.

Bicyclists had been formally lobbying for improvements in the state's roads since the mid-1890's. The arrival of the automobile only increased those pressures. The Senate had conducted a Good Roads Convention in its chamber in 1893, and, in 1895, the Legislature created a three-member State Bureau of Highways to survey existing roads. It recommended an ambitious road building program, but no action was taken. However, the first state highway, a toll road from Placerville east to the Nevada State line, was acquired in 1895.

The need for better roads became painfully apparent. In 1909, Governor James Gillette proposed construction of a modern highway system in his biennial address to the Legislature. A bill calling for an $18 million bond issue for highways was signed into law on March 22, 1909. The plan was to build two north-south highways the length of the state, one in the interior valley and one along the coast. Construction would soon begin on Highways 99 and 101 under the auspices of a newly created California Highway Commission.

The early years of the 20th century were a time of increased awareness of social, political, and economic problems, foreshadowing the great reforms of the Progressive era.

In an early recognition of the need for conservation, the Legislature in 1901 approved an appropriation of $250,000 to purchase Big Basin in Santa Cruz County as a state park. The same bill also created the California Redwood Park Commission.

Also in 1901, the Legislature passed the Pauper Act, the forerunner of today's general assistance programs for the poor. It required every California county to care for the poor and incapacitated otherwise ineligible for other welfare aid. The term "pauper" was deleted from the act in 1937, but the measure's provisions remain essentially unchanged.

The abuse of child labor was also a growing concern. While the tradition of child workers on the farm remained unquestioned, the use of minors in the growing manufacturing industries became another matter. The Bureau of Labor Statistics found that nearly 40 percent of the workers in Stockton canneries were children under the age of 18. Pressures for regulation of child labor grew. In 1905, the Legislature passed the state's first child labor laws. Minors between 16 and 18 years of age could no longer work more than nine hours a day or 54 hours in a week. Those between 14 and 16 were additionally prohibited from working in the manufacturing and retail trades between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m., or during regular school hours unless they could pass simple literacy tests. Children under 14 were prohibited from working at all outside of farm work or domestic service. The Legislature passed a compulsory school attendance law requiring school attendance for children between the ages of 8 and 14 who lived no more than two miles from a school.

In the same 1905 session, a state irrigation code was developed and the State Board of Forestry was reorganized to set forestry policy and inaugurated a state system of forest fire prevention. Also, an annual license tax on corporations doing business in California was imposed. In 1907 the Legislature enacted taxes on insurance premiums and on inheritances. In 1910 it imposed a tax on the gross incomes of corporations.

In 1907 public high school districts were required to establish courses for education beyond the high school system. The law led to the opening of the first public junior college in the country in Fresno in 1910.

San Francisco's Earthquake and Fire

On April 18, 1906, a disastrous earthquake rocked San Francisco, followed by a raging fire. It was the worst natural disaster ever to fall upon an American city. Some 28,000 buildings were destroyed and 4.7 square miles of the city were virtually leveled. An estimated 3,000 people died.



Houses on Howard Street wrecked by earthquake April 18, 1906, San Francisco

Governor George Pardee went to Oakland to assess the damage and mobilize resources. He took charge of sanitary regulations for San Francisco and—at the request of the Bank Commission—declared daily legal holidays every day for six weeks to protect commercial interests and allow banks to dig out their vaults and reorganize.

The Legislature convened in Special Session on June 1 to enact emergency measures. It rushed through some 30 bills to assist San Francisco in the crisis and to reestablish local and state government there.

Reform Comes to California

In the early days of the century, municipal corruption had become commonplace in big cities throughout the nation. Los Angeles and San Francisco were no exceptions. By 1906 outraged reform groups in both cities decided they had seen enough. They not only threw the rascals out in their own cities, encouraged by their successes, they mounted an assault on state government. They would usher in nothing short of revolution in California's system of politics and government.

Los Angeles politics at the turn of the century were dominated by the Southern Pacific machine. By 1903, a coalition of frustrated reformers managed to incorporate provisions for the initiative, referendum and recall in the new city charter. The following year, they used the recall for the first time in the nation's history. Voters ousted a city councilman who had awarded tainted business contracts. Reform candidates won the 1906 municipal elections.

In 1907, inspired by their victory, reformers formed a statewide reform coalition called the Lincoln-Roosevelt League. The league made clear that its foremost mission was the destruction of the Southern Pacific's hold on California. It identified itself with the emerging national Progressive movement of President Theodore Roosevelt and Wisconsin's Robert La Follette.

The 1906 San Francisco earthquake and fire was followed later in the year by a wide-ranging investigation of corruption involving city officials and business leaders. A small group of reformers instigated the investigation. They were assisted by a team of federal prosecutors dispatched by President Roosevelt. San Francisco Political Boss Abraham Ruef was convicted of bribery and Mayor Eugene Schmitz of extortion, though Schmitz' conviction was later overturned on a technicality.

In November 1908, during the course of the Ruef trial, the prosecutor was shot in the head in open court by a crazed ex-convict. He survived, but couldn't go on. The district attorney named a rising young assistant prosecutor to finish the trial—Hiram W. Johnson.

It was to be the beginning of the remarkable public career of a man whose name became synonymous with reform and progressivism in California, who would serve as the state's Governor for six years and as United States Senator for 28 years.

Reformers Sweep Into Office

Reformers elected a majority of the Legislature in 1908. This made possible the enactment of a direct primary law in 1909. Previously, railroad-dominated politicians hand picked candidates for public office at proverbial "smoke-filled-room" conventions. Now, in the first significant reform of the Progressive era, the public would select its own candidates through direct primary elections.

Despite opposition from the Southern Pacific in both the primary and general elections, Republican Progressive Hiram Johnson was elected Governor in 1910. He campaigned on the theme that he would "kick the Southern Pacific out of politics." Democrat Theodore Bell, Johnson's opponent in 1910, also was considered a Progressive.

Both the Senate and Assembly had become solidly Progressive as well, setting the stage for a series of political and social reforms.

The Legislature responded quickly to fulfill its reform mandate in a renowned 1911 session. It enacted laws or constitutional amendments to:

- Extend to women the right to vote in state and local elections. California became the sixth state to adopt women's suffrage, nine years before the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution empowered women voters nationwide.
- Establish initiative, referendum, and recall procedures, bringing direct democracy to the voters. The initiative gave citizens the right to propose ballot initiatives by collecting sufficient signatures from voters. The referendum allowed voters to rescind laws enacted by the Legislature. The recall permitted voters to remove from public office, or recall, elected officials and judges.



"Votes For Women" taken from: Album of San Francisco Views, 1838–1927; H. H. Dobbins

- Reorganize the Railroad Commission as an appointive body with absolute authority to set and

enforce uniform railroad rates, ending decades of discriminatory practices against merchants and shippers. The commission was also given authority to regulate the rates of all other utilities, including gas, electric, and telephone companies. In 1946 it became the Public Utilities Commission.

- Establish a board of control to oversee and supervise state finances. As a result, in 1913 California became the first state in the nation to submit a comprehensive state budget.
- Improve working conditions in the state by establishing an eight-hour workday for women and minors in industry, the first such laws in the nation; passing voluntary worker's compensation laws that made employers more responsible for the accidental injury or death of employees and setting up an Industrial Accident Board to oversee the new laws; and requiring that wages must be paid at regular intervals.
- Provide for the direct election of United States Senators, rather than selection by the Legislature.
- Make the election of judges and school board members nonpartisan, to reduce the impact of partisan politics. Nonpartisan elections for county officials were required in1913.
- Enact popular social reforms of the era, including local-option laws that allowed local voters to shut down saloons in their communities and laws that prohibited racetrack gambling and sought to eliminate slot machines. In 1913, the Legislature enacted a red-light abatement law in an effort to curb prostitution.

The Vehicle Act of 1915 created the Department of Motor Vehicles to take over the rapidly escalating job of registering cars and other vehicles. In just 10 years the number of registered vehicles had climbed from 17,000 to 191,000.

At the conclusion of the 1911 session, Johnson sent a congratulatory message to the Legislature, claiming: "Never before has such wondrous work been so well performed by any Legislature; never has been evinced in the history of our state such a steadfastness of purpose and such fidelity to promises made to the people. Not a single promise is tonight left unfilled."



Hiram Warren Johnson was born in Sacramento, September 2, 1866, the son of Grove and Annie (De Montfredy) Johnson. He was educated in the Sacramento public schools and attended the University of California at Berkeley. He left in 1886, in his junior year, to marry Minnie L. McNeal. He studied law in his father's law office, was admitted to the bar in 1888, and practiced in Sacramento. In 1894 he and his brother, Albert, managed their father's first congressional campaign. However, they opposed him in his bid for reelection and backed a reform group. The political rivalry estranged father and sons for many years.In 1902 Johnson went to San Francisco to practice law. In 1908 he was selected to take the place of Francis Heney, after the latter was shot during the prosecution of the graft trials, and secured a conviction against Abraham Reuf for bribery. At this time, Johnson came to the attention of the state reform element and enhanced his anti-machine reputation by his dynamic speeches before the Lincoln-Roosevelt Republican League. By 1910 he was the acknowledged leader of the progressive movement in the state, and in November he was elected Governor. In 1912, he led the California delegation to the Republican convention in Chicago, and, with Theodore Roosevelt and other Progressives, bolted the convention after the renomination of President William H. Taft. Johnson then became the vice-presidential nominee of the newly formed Progressive Party. In 1914, he was reelected Governor and in November 1916, he was elected to the U.S. Senate. On March 17, 1917, he resigned his state office and went to Washington. Johnson served as a U.S. Senator from California for five terms, 1917–1945. During this time he maintained his image as a progressive reformer by his sponsorship of the Boulder Dam project, through investigations into the labor conditions in the West Virginia coal mines, by his attack on the power of private utilities, and through his strong support of the public works projects in the New Deal era. In the field of foreign relations, Johnson's stands were always highlighted by a vigorous nationalistic spirit, and he was popularly termed an "isolationist." The coming of World War II brought Johnson into a headlong clash with Franklin Roosevelt and the New Deal. The disintegration of American neutrality alarmed Johnson and led him into a bitter losing battle from which he never recovered. Once the war began he gave it full support, but his failing health kept him more and more from the active business of the Senate. He died in Bethesda Naval Hospital on August 6, 1945.

President Theodore Roosevelt described the 1911 California legislative session as "the beginning of a new era in popular government" and as "the greatest advance ever made by any state for the benefit of its people."

Assemblyman Clement C. Young of Berkeley, a Progressive first elected in 1908, played a prominent role as the sponsor of reform legislation, leading to his election as Assembly Speaker in 1913. After eight years as Lieutenant Governor, Young was elected Governor in 1926.

The impact of the Populist Reform Movement would continue for several more years. In 1912, the Legislature put on the ballot a constitutional amendment that made textbooks for schoolchildren free for the first time.

In 1913, the Legislature approved a "cross-filing" system for elections, permitting a candidate to become the nominee of more than one political party for the same office. Nationally, the Progressive or Bull Moose Party had split off from the Republican Party. Cross-filing allowed legislators to file and run for office as both Republicans and Progressives. This was important because the California electorate—dominated by immigrants from Union states because of the migration pattern created by the transcontinental railroad—was affiliated with the party of Lincoln.

Also in 1913, the Legislature strengthened the provisions of the 1911 Workmen's Compensation Act by requiring mandatory coverage and created an Industrial Welfare Commission to investigate and set wage and working standards for women and children.

Responding to the sentiment of the day, the Progressives put into effect an Alien Land Law in 1913. It prohibited Asians who were not citizens from owning land. The measure was largely the result of fear of competition from increasingly successful Japanese immigrant farmers. It was declared unconstitutional by the State Supreme Court in 1952.

In the aftermath of the infamous Wheatland Riot of 1913, the Legislature in 1914 enacted new farm labor camp minimum sanitation and housing standards. Lawmakers also required employers to provide farmworkers with water. A newly created Commission on Immigration and Housing was authorized to enforce the farm labor laws, but they were never fully put into effect.

Four people, including the district attorney and a deputy sheriff, had been killed and many more injured when lawmen were called to a union protest rally over unsanitary conditions and inadequate housing at a hop ranch near Wheatland in Yuba County. Five National Guard companies were dispatched to break up the riot.

The successful social reforms enacted by the Legislature soon thrust Governor Hiram Johnson into the national spotlight. In 1912 he was nominated to run as Vice President on the Progressive ticket with Theodore Roosevelt. This insurgency split the Republican vote, allowing Democrat Woodrow Wilson to win the presidency.

In 1914, Johnson successfully ran for reelection as Governor solely as a Progressive, becoming the first Governor in the state's history to win a second 4-year term. However, he would serve only two years before deciding to run for the U.S. Senate. He then won a seat he would hold until his death in 1945. His departure from Sacramento in 1917 ultimately meant the decline of the Progressive moment in California—but not until it had ended decades of railroad domination and bestowed a monumental legacy of political and moral reform.

William Dennison Stephens, Johnson's successor as Governor, came into office with U.S. involvement in World War I imminent. The Legislature responded by creating a State Council of Defense and a State Defense Guard. They would soon be activated as the National Guard nationwide was called to federal duty. A Selective Service program was established and physicians appointed to examine men for local draft boards. More than 150,000 Californians served in the military in the war.

Despite the state's considerable distance from the European war zones, World War I played a large role in California's economic development. New factories emerged, particularly in the San Francisco Bay area, to help supply the nation's war needs. Along with a sudden rise in manufacturing came thousands of job-seeking immigrants and eastern investment capital to support the sudden growth. Meanwhile, farmers were asked to sharply boost their production of such crops as grains, fruits, vegetables, and meat to feed Allied troops and cotton to fabricate their uniforms.

Later in the decade, two historic amendments to the United States Constitution were ratified by the Legislature in 1919—the 18th Amendment endorsing Prohibition, and the 19th Amendment granting Women's Suffrage. Fittingly, 1919 was also the year when the first women lawmakers sat in the California Legislature.

The Roaring Twenties

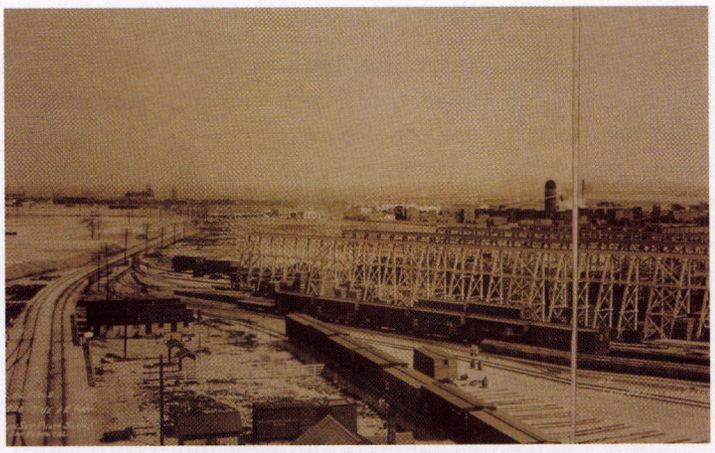
As the tides of war receded, Californians found themselves and their state on a higher plateau—one that offered vistas of unparalleled growth and opportunity.

Modern industries, flush with wartime profits, began moving to southern California to take advantage of the climate, the cheap land, the easy access to overseas markets

and the anti-union sentiment prevalent in the southland. Between 1923 and 1924, over 125,000 new homes were built in Los Angeles County alone. L.A.'s population would nearly double during the Twenties, swelling to over 1.2 million inhabitants by 1930 as thousands of Midwestern and Southern families left their cold cities and dusty farms to sample the good life on the West Coast.

California must have indeed seemed like a paradise to many of the new arrivals. Housing was inexpensive, the economy was booming and work was plentiful. Lawmakers, over the bitter opposition of the private utility companies, had okayed major public waterworks projects, including the Hetch Hetchy Reservoir system, that created thousands of new jobs. Thousands more found work laying miles of new, paved highways, thanks to a $40 million bond issue the Legislature had authorized in 1919.

At the same time, astonishing quantities of oil were tapped below the Central Valley and the environs of Los Angeles; the size of the discoveries upset national oil prices and set off a boom that turned some small California drilling companies into national powerhouses. Behemoths such as the Standard Oil Company of California and Union Oil Company were born. Oil fever also infected tens of thousands of Californians personally, as swindlers moved in to snatch away their frantic investments in high-flying oil company stocks. The notorious "Julian Pete" oil scandal of 1925—an investment scheme that relieved thousands of southern California families of their life savings—set off roars of protest from voters, who wondered why the state's new regulatory agencies weren't protecting them against such things. Newly discovered oil fields in Kern County touched off the Teapot Dome scandal, which reached all the way to the White House.



No. 1 Signal Hill Oil Field, Los Angeles Harbor at San Pedro, 1926

Scandals and swindles aside, the discovery of oil couldn't have come at a more opportune moment in the state's history, for Californians had recently become enchanted with the gas-guzzling automobile and Henry Ford was making them more affordable and reliable all the time. The Twenties saw the car metamorphosize from a quirky novelty for the elite into a sturdy vehicle any working man could buy, and buy them they did. By the end of the decade, California had more registered automobiles per person than any other state.

Despite the boom times and the outward blush of prosperity, there was much going on that was anything but cheery. Like many things, the war had interrupted the movement by Progressive Republican administrations in Sacramento to clean up corruption and democratize state government. When the Progressives tried to resume their populist reforms after the armistice, they found the political winds had changed dramatically. The public and the press were not much interested in dry topics like cross-party filing and direct primaries any longer. The state's citizens were still in the thrall of years of wartime propaganda, which had convinced many that enemies, traitors, and saboteurs, all intent on destroying America, surrounded them. The Bolshevik Revolution in Russia and the widespread labor unrest that followed seemed to many to be evidence that anarchists were running wild in this country as well.

Californians were especially edgy. There were frequent strikes by dockworkers in San Francisco. The Governor, William Stephens, was living proof that these were dangerous times: the kitchen wall of his Sacramento mansion had been blown off with dynamite. Radicals were suspected.

"The war distracted attention from issues of reform and produced bellicose patriotism and aggressive racism in the state," historian William A. Bullough wrote. Foreigners were regarded suspiciously; in fact, any untraditional idea was seen as a possible threat to the safety and stability of the state. When Progressives attempted to pass an initiative in 1922 to allow the public to own the new water and power systems being constructed, opponents denounced it as "a gigantic experiment in socialism" that would "sovietize" California.

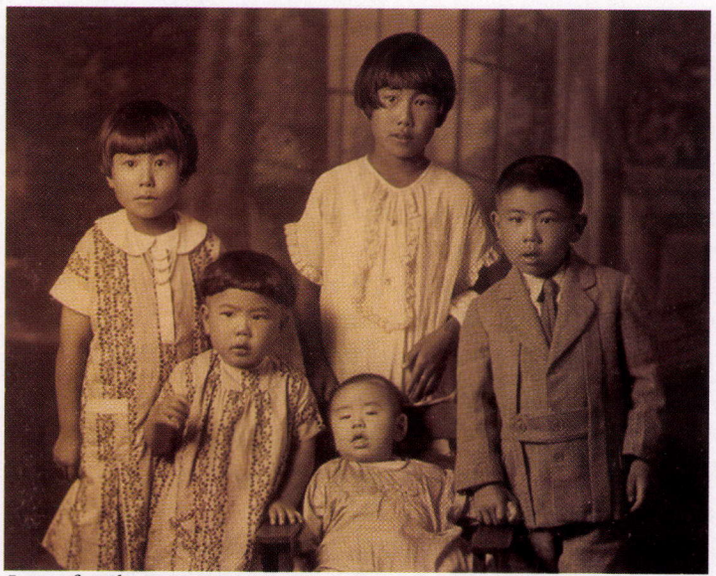
The fierce labor strife that had wracked Pacific Coast port cities before the war resumed full-bore. In early 1919, 100,000 striking workers brought Seattle to a standstill. In California a farmworkers' revolt rocked Wheatland, and the state's leading newspapers were filled with lurid stories of narrowly averted anarchist conspiracies. After the sheriff of Sacramento publicly warned of an impending "Red invasion," citizens formed a militia group called the Cavaliers, which conducted armed drills in the streets.

It was against this backdrop that the Legislature passed one of its most notorious creations: the Criminal Syndicalism Act of 1919. For the first time it became a crime merely to

advocate a political or economic change by violent or "unlawful" means. Often, nothing more than membership in a union or a left-wing political party was needed for a conviction. Over the next four years more than 500 Californians—most of them union organizers, socialists, and communists—were arrested. Jail sentences as long as 10 years were not uncommon.

While prosecutions under the Criminal Syndicalism Act largely stopped after 1924, they would be enforced with renewed fervor again in the 1930's, against different targets.

In a similar vein, a great deal of political energy was spent during the Twenties wrestling with what was then known as "the Japanese question," an issue that was peculiar to California and largely confined to the northern and central parts of the state. There had been an anti-Japanese movement active since 1906, but it had gained major political momentum after the war.



Iwasa family, c. 1920

At the height of their immigration in the Twenties, the Japanese made up only two-tenths of one percent of the state's population and many of them were native Californians. Some considered even that too much and anti-Japanese bills coursed through the Legislature each session like clockwork, including measures to put Japanese children in separate schools.

A statewide initiative in 1920 severely limiting the ability of Japanese residents to buy land passed every county in the state by a three-to-one margin. In 1924 Congress, after years of entreaties from California's legislators and Governors, voted to severely limit Japanese immigration.

The Legislature also was forced to grapple with a state government suffering from severe structural problems. The prisons and insane asylums were hideously overcrowded and the state highway system needed millions more to complete, but the state's tax collection system was not producing nearly enough money to run such a fast-growing nation-state.

All state taxes at the time came from corporations, mainly the banks and utility companies, which were exempt from local taxes. Local taxes came from the pockets of the public, and their share of California's tax burden had been increasing steadily under this scheme, to the great consternation of the Progressives. In early 1921, the King Tax Equalization bill was introduced in the Assembly with great fanfare to balance the tax burden between corporations and the lone taxpayer, which it did by raising corporate taxes 35 percent.

The controversy over the King bill not only intensified the conflict between the two wings of the dominant Republican Party—the Conservative minority and the Progressives, who had disorganized majorities in both houses—but it also presaged the era of the modern lobbyist, the use of slick, expensively financed political advertising, and the reemergence of machine politics.

"(The King bill's) introduction brought to Sacramento the most powerful lobby which had up to that time been assembled at the state Capitol," wrote journalist and historian Franklin Hichborn. The bill's opponents, whom Hichborn dubbed "the billion dollar lobby," spent hundreds of thousands of dollars on a statewide advertising campaign taking out full-page newspaper ads denouncing the measure. The state had plenty of money, the ads argued, but the administration and Legislature were wasting it. Angry and astonished by the largely false advertising blitz, the Senate subpoenaed the campaign's corporate representatives to Sacramento and demanded that they tell the public, under oath, where these supposed savings were to be found. Most claimed ignorance.

Other pioneering techniques used by the "billion dollar lobby" included radio spots, ghostwritten newspaper editorials, secretly paid spokesmen, mass telegrams, and form letters. The tax bill passed, but only narrowly. Governor William Stephens boosted the state's budget by more than 50 percent. He also reorganized state government. But the victory was the last hurrah for the Progressive Republican coalition in the statehouse. The leaders of the campaign against the King tax bill—auto insurance companies, private utilities, film studios, the Chamber of Commerce, and the nation's liquor and gambling interests—coalesced into what Hichborn called "the New Machine," a group "infinitely more powerful, better equipped, more intelligently directed than the once all powerful Southern Pacific machine which Hiram Johnson swept into political discard in 1910. The ultimate objective was the retiring from public life of . . . Progressive members of the Legislature."

In 1922, Stephens, a Progressive, was ousted from the Governor's office by the conservative State Treasurer, Friend Richardson, and the Progressive wing of the Republican Party began a long, slow drift into disintegration and oblivion. While the faction enjoyed a brief rebirth in 1926 with the election of C.C. Young to the governorship, Young was viewed by many of his fellow Progressives as lukewarm and indecisive and he served only one term.

By the end of the decade, most Californians still believed they were riding a never-ending wave of prosperity and good fortune. The state had a $30 million budget surplus and the economic forecasts called for more of the same. But signs of impending financial disaster were obvious to those who were looking. "The boasted prosperity of our country seems to be entirely mythical," California Senator Hiram Johnson worried in a 1928 letter to a friend. "I am informed that bread lines have been formed in New York City."

It would not be long before they were to start forming in Los Angeles.

The Great Depression

Just weeks after the thundering crash of the stock market in 1929, President Herbert Hoover appeared before the Gridiron Club in Washington to give the nation's top newspaper correspondents his heartfelt thanks for their restrained coverage of the economic disaster. If the public had learned just how bad things really were, Hoover told the assembled reporters and editors, a panic would have swept the business world, leaving "untold misery" in its wake.

"We shall feel some after-effects but with the continued cooperation by the press and the leadership of this country, we should emerge from its consequences in a few months," the President happily predicted.

Hoover could not have been more mistaken. In spite of the official reassurances, the public could plainly see the scope of the calamity that had befallen the country. Factories were shutting down, farmers were going bankrupt by the thousands, friends and neighbors were losing their jobs.

The disaster was compounded by the fact that millions of Californians lost not only their jobs but their life savings at the same time; unregulated banks and savings and loan companies that had been riding the crest of the Roaring Twenties suddenly crashed and disappeared, taking sound banks and other financial institutions with them. In San Francisco, headquarters of California's biggest corporations, a quarter of the population was out of work by 1932, many of them middle managers or elderly laborers who had never before tasted unemployment, or hunger, or poverty. Millions more worked only sporadically, one or two days a week, at drastically reduced salaries.

To make matters worse, homeless and jobless Americans from all over the Midwest began flocking to California in search of the sunny paradise they had been reading about. According to a 1931 Census Bureau report, destitute families and unattached men, women, and children were streaming into the state at a rate of nearly 1,000 per day. They did not find the land of plenty they were expecting. Instead, they found Californians as bad off as they had been at home. By 1934, one out of every five people in the state was collecting relief—eking out an embarrassing existence on small state handouts.

Many of the new arrivals, derisively called "Okies" by native Californians, were forced by circumstance into farm labor, displacing the Mexican families who had been doing those jobs. The others eventually drifted into the relief lines, swelling the state's costs.



Crewman with a guitar sitting on a travel chest, January 1934, East Bay Regional Park District

The Depression caused profound changes in state government and the political landscape as well. As more businesses closed or severely curtailed their activities, more and more taxpayers lost their jobs and went on relief. State lawmakers were caught in a vise: the state's revenues were drying up at the same time its expenses were skyrocketing, thanks to lengthening relief lines. Local governments, which had traditionally borne most of the costs of indigent relief, were overwhelmed, even with $48 million in bonds the Legislature put on the ballot to help the locals cope with soaring expenses.

Desperate times called for desperate measures. A temporary sales tax, which soon became permanent, was enacted. In 1933, the Legislature again reorganized state finances. It made the utility companies local taxpayers and therefore responsible for financing indigent relief and the state took on the burden of financing the public school system. Lawmakers also attempted to enact a progressive income tax system, which would have raised money mostly from the wealthy, but Governor James

Rolph vetoed it. Laws enforcing prohibition were repealed, allowing bars and saloons to reopen after years of underground existence. In 1934, the Legislature voted to bring back racetrack gambling, another popular bill vetoed by Rolph, who caustically remarked: "If we adopt a policy of financing state government in whole or in part by gambling, why stop at race tracks? Why not, in that case, establish a state lottery, or publicly owned and operated casinos?" Voters overwhelmingly disagreed and an initiative reviving racetrack betting passed easily later that year.

The Depression ground on nonetheless. For those at the bottom of the economic ladder, life was especially harsh. There was massive labor unrest throughout the state, but it was especially volatile in San Francisco, the site of America's only general strike, which completely shut down the city for four days in July 1934. Farmworkers clashed frequently with growers in the fields of the Sacramento, San Joaquin, and Imperial Valleys, demanding better wages and living conditions. In September 1932, 18,000 cotton pickers from Bakersfield to Merced walked out of the fields. They quickly won a 25-percent wage increase. Between 1933 and 1934 more than half the farmworker strikes in the country were occurring in California, many of them led by the Cannery and Agricultural Workers Industrial Union, an arm of the Communist Party; three-quarters of the strikes had resulted in wage hikes.

The growers and the business community fought back. Led by the Associated Farmers in the north and the Merchants and Manufacturers Association in Los Angeles, local prosecutors were encouraged to dust off the old criminal syndicalism laws enacted at the end of World War I and turn them against labor militants; often the costs of the prosecution were financed by the two business groups. "Anyone who peeps about higher wages will wish he hadn't," grower Herman Cottrell told the *Sacramento Bee*.

In August 1930, farmworkers struck the melon harvest around El Centro and more than 100 were arrested, along with several union organizers. Criminal syndicalism charges were brought against 25 of them. At a legislative hearing later that year, union organizer William Simons summed up why the men were arrested: "For 34 cents an hour. There is your wonderful government. We wanted to go in and get (farm workers) more pay—50 cents an hour—and nine fellows are now serving from three to 42 years in jail."

In Sacramento, eight college students who helped organize a successful strike in the San Joaquin Valley in 1933 were charged with criminal syndicalism; the evidence against them consisted of pamphlets advocating higher wages. All were given 14-year sentences. Because of such trials, legislators made numerous attempts throughout the 1930's to repeal the criminal syndicalism law, but none were successful. "We are able to keep that Act on the books and that is one of the means by which we are able to take care of the American citizen who kicks up a row in California," William Petersen, General Manager of the Pacific American Steamship Association, told a Congressional hearing.

Ironically, many of the reforms the labor activists of the Thirties were being imprisoned for espousing have since become widely accepted practices: the eight-hour work-day, the five-day workweek, time and a half for overtime work, paid vacations, medical benefits, unemployment insurance, and the abolition of child labor.

As a result of the incessant labor turmoil, the stagnant economy, and the persistence of the Depression, many Californians began losing faith in the government's ability to protect them from financial disaster; they began flirting with new political ideas, even new systems of government. Socialist Party candidates drew hundreds of thousands of votes. In San Francisco, Communist Party rallies drew upwards of 10,000 people. The period saw a rebirth in California of the Democratic Party, which had been moribund since the late 1890's. In the months following the presidential nomination of Democrat Franklin Roosevelt in 1932, California Republicans watched with cold shivers as Democratic Party registration climbed from 847,000 to 1.1 million between May and November. Roosevelt and his New Deal carried the state.

Roosevelt's election brought much needed help from Washington. In stark contrast to Hoover, who was militantly against the idea of the federal government "meddling" in state affairs, the Roosevelt administration recognized California's importance to the economic health of the nation and it poured hundreds of millions of federal dollars into the state. It began reimbursing the state for its relief costs, sending millions of matching federal dollars through a new state agency—the State Emergency Relief Administration. Herculean public works projects were begun, largely financed by the federal government. These included Boulder Dam (later renamed for Hoover), the Oakland-San Francisco Bay Bridge, and the Central Valley Project, regarded as the most complex water transfer system ever constructed. Many of the state's most enduring landmarks were built during these lean years.

The EPIC Phenomenon

Still, the public yearned for more: new ideas, new leaders, new directions. In 1933, muckraking journalist Upton Sinclair, who had never held public office before, declared his intention to run for Governor as a Democrat, and Californians embraced his candidacy and his campaign to End Poverty in California (EPIC) with a fervor that often bordered on idolatry. Sinclair advocated many standard



Miss San Francisco and Miss Oakland holding the ceremonial chain for the opening ceremony of the eastern span of the Bay Bridge, c. 1936

liberal policies of the day—higher taxes on the rich, repeal of the new sales tax, a Social Security system—but the heart of his campaign was a revolutionary new program: "production for use," a program in which the state would buy up shuttered factories and fallow farmland and turn the property over to the unemployed. It was wildly popular. More than 2,000 EPIC clubs sprang up around the state and Sinclair's campaign speeches were soon drawing overflow crowds and national attention.

Political journalist Franklin Hichborn, a Progressive Republican, described the Sinclair phenomenon in his memoirs: "Because of the loss of economic security, there were heartaches and resentment; because of lack of food, there was numbness in human stomachs which was something of an ache in itself. For the primary campaign, the dispossessed flocked to Sinclair's standard, for he offered them the one thing they had learned to prize most of all: a chance to produce food and clothing and shelter for themselves and their loved ones. Whether his EPIC plan was practical or impractical, sound or crackpot, it was a plan, the only plan offered these exploited Americans who were rummaging garbage cans for crusts that promised relief."

Sinclair and his running mate, future U.S. Senator Sheraton Downey, easily won the Democratic nomination in the spring of 1934, running up the biggest vote a Democratic candidate for Governor had ever received, and their ecstatic followers were confident he would dispatch the stodgy and colorless Republican Governor Frank Merriam in November. But Sinclair soon found himself at war—not only with the Republicans, who unleashed a negative propaganda campaign still unrivaled in the history of American politics, but with a sizable number of Democrats as well, who viewed Sinclair as a naïve interloper, a dilettante playing at politics. The state's newspapers and film industry lined up solidly against him, spreading the word that Sinclair, a mild-looking bookworm, was a dangerous anti-American radical, a Communist, an atheist, an advocate of free love, mentally unsound, and that bums and hobos from all over the country would come flocking to California should voters be foolish enough to elect him. Sinclair's campaign became such a lightning rod for conservative criticism that President Roosevelt withheld his critical endorsement of EPIC, and Merriam won the November election by 300,000 votes.

Sinclair's defeat did not end the wave of political revolution in the state, however; it continued without him. The 1934 elections brought into the Legislature many candidates who had been sympathetic to Sinclair's ideals, mainly from Los Angeles, which had been EPIC's stronghold. The majority of the Los Angeles delegation in the Assembly was EPIC candidates or supporters. Future Governor Culbert Olson was swept into the State Senate by the EPIC revolution, where he represented the entire County of Los Angeles. As a result, Governor Merriam, a staunch conservative, was forced to adopt many of the proposals Sinclair campaigned for: higher taxes on the wealthy, higher business taxes, liberalizing the old-age pension laws, and exempting groceries, fuel and medicines from the new sales tax. Merriam also reluctantly went along with a number of the Roosevelt administration's New Deal programs.

When he came out for higher taxes on the liquor, oil, and mining industries, Merriam sealed his political doom. Representing those interests before the Legislature was legendary San Francisco lobbyist Arthur H. Samish, who had helped elect Merriam by raising hundreds of thousands of dollars for the campaign against Sinclair. When Merriam refused Samish's wishes, the lobbyist vowed to unseat him as Governor; Merriam responded by financing a grand jury investigation of Samish and his relationship with the Legislature. The investigation, which



Artie Samish: Collier's Magazine; August 13, 1949, pg. 12

was supported by both the Senate and the Assembly, not only unearthed criminal conduct by one Assemblyman, but found numerous cases where lawmakers were either on Samish's payroll or on the payrolls of various companies Samish represented. Though it was not illegal at the time, the practices scandalized the public and the Legislature ultimately adopted many of the recommendations made by its investigators to prevent such activities from recurring: public disclosure of campaign financing, lobbyist registration, and public disclosure of outside income by legislators.

Samish, however, was unaffected by the grand jury probe and he continued lobbying for years, boasting that he was "the Governor of the Legislature. To hell with the Governor of the state!" With Samish and the revival of the Democratic Party working against him, Merriam lost the 1938 election to State Senator Culbert Olson, a liberal Democrat and EPIC supporter who ran on a reform platform that echoed many of the themes of the Sinclair campaign.

Freedom for Tom Mooney

Indeed, one of Olson's first official acts was to fulfill a campaign pledge Sinclair had made four years earlier during his controversial run for Governor: a full and unconditional pardon for imprisoned labor leader Tom Mooney, who had been sentenced to hang for allegedly planting a bomb that killed 10 people and injured 40 during a pro-war parade in San Francisco in 1916. Over the years, evidence that Mooney and his codefendant Warren K. Billings were framed by the San Francisco District Attorney's office became overwhelming and his case was an international cause celebre. (The bombing was never solved; some evidence suggests the device was planted by a German saboteur.)

In early 1938, the Assembly invited Mooney to testify in Sacramento and at the end of his speech, the lower house voted 41 to 29 to recommend a pardon. The resolution was killed in the Senate. But Mooney, who had been languishing in prison for 22 years at that point, did not have long to wait. Immediately following Olson's inauguration in 1939, the new Governor had Mooney brought from his cell in San Quentin to a jam-packed ceremony in the Assembly Chambers, where he emotionally announced that Mooney had been unjustly imprisoned due to perjury by government witnesses, and set him free with a full pardon. Olson later commuted Billings' sentence and released him as well.

By Senator Ralph Dills

When I was elected to the Assembly in 1938, I considered myself lucky just to have a job. In my district, every other house was under some form of public relief. This was during the Depression. I was out of school, out of work, no teaching job. I'd had to drop out of USC because I couldn't afford the tuition. Later, I borrowed $150 for the tuition and I made the last payment on that loan out of my first mileage check when I got up to the Assembly in 1939. That's how tight money was.

My best man at my marriage was a principal at the Gardena Adult School and he said he was going to run for the Assembly. I thought he was talking about getting a job on the assembly line at the General Motors plant in South Gate. He told me it was the lower house of the California Legislature and he asked me to run his campaign. I told him I didn't know anything about politics and he said he didn't either but we could learn together.

So we did. After he got elected, he invited me up to Sacramento during Easter vacation. I paid $9.98 for a round trip bus ticket. I went up and it just got into my blood right there. I liked everything about it. Here I am, helpless, unemployed, and here was something that was being done to help people. Bills were being put in to take care of people on welfare and senior citizens . . . it just got into my blood.

When I was elected, I was 28 years old. We met in full session on the odd-numbered years. January, we would go up and introduce our bills. And we'd come back in March and we were paid $12 a day for the 100 days we were there. It was $1,200 a year. We lived in motels. They were way out of town, these transient motels. That's all I could afford. A hundred dollars a month doesn't go very far.

Fortunately, the lobbyists were very, very generous with their meals and taking you places. They'd have a train and run us over to Reno and we'd go over there and gamble and we would come back the same night or stay over there if we wanted to.

By the time the hundred days were over, you wanted to get out of there because you have no more money and no per diems in those days and it's awfully hot in Sacramento. We had no air-conditioning in the Assembly Chambers and we had these open light globes. There must have been two thousand globes in the Assembly ceiling. It was hot. No committee rooms with air-conditioning in them, no rooms for the legislators at all.

I did not have any offices at that time. No secretaries. If you wanted a secretary, you'd have to get in line and then the secretary pool would come down and you'd dictate on the floor.

In those days anybody could come onto the Assembly Floor and come sit by you. The newspapermen could come in and wander around and look at anything, sit there during the debate and needle you. It was a free-for-all. A lobbyist could come in and sit there right by you.

On the day we had a bill in affecting the dentists, every Assemblyman's dentist was sitting by his side on the floor. Who's going to vote against his own dentist? He could have all of his teeth pulled out the next trip! That was lobbying, baby.

(Senator Ralph Dills retired in 1998 at the age of 88 as the Legislature's longevity champion, having served a total of 43 years, 11 years in the Assembly and 32 in the Senate. His six-decade public career also included 17 years as a municipal judge.)

From the pardoning ceremonies in the Assembly Chambers, Olson hurried to the state fairgrounds, where he presided over a massive public barbecue celebrating his inauguration as the first Democratic Governor of the 20th century. Twenty-five thousand people showed up, some coming from as far as San Diego.

"They had come by every conceivable type of convoy; not a few had come on foot, tramping many miles of highway," recalled political journalist Franklin Hichborn, who was one of the throng at the fairgrounds that afternoon. Though the mood was festive and hopeful, Hichborn was unable to ignore the brutal effects of the Depression on his fellow Californians. Thinking back sadly to an inaugural celebration he had attended decades earlier for another Governor, Hichborn wrote:

"By and large they were the same peoples—middle-class Americans—who had supported and secured the election of Hiram Johnson twenty-eight years before. In 1910, they were independent, self-respecting, fighting Americans, practically free of debt, knowing their rights and courageously insisting on them. At the Governor's barbecue they were broken Americans, confused, resentful, debt-burdened, and discouraged. Many of them had lost their farms, their homes, their savings of years of toil and thrift. They were hoping against conviction that in their new governor they would have relief. Many of them had brought paper bags, or little paper boxes. I saw them going from table to table, gathering up the scraps of bread and meat that had been left. A great change had come in the 28 years to America, to the American people, to the spirit of America."

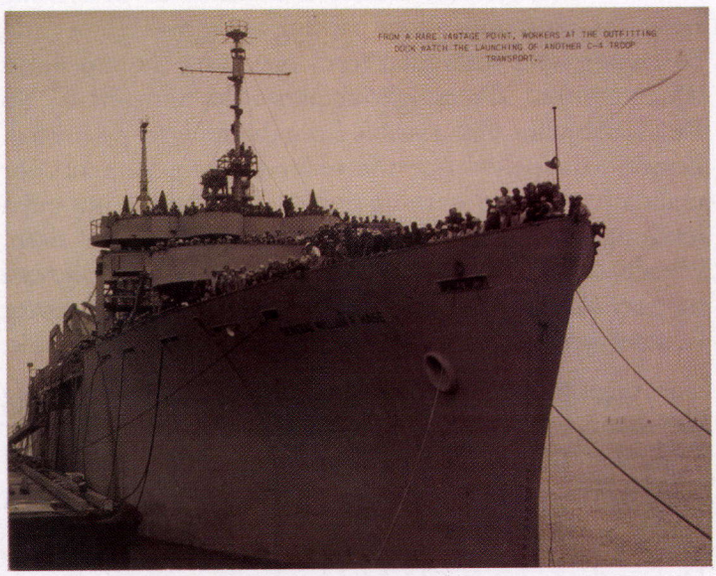
Just around the corner, further changes were in store.

World War II in California

The 1940's began quietly enough in California. Citizens were still struggling to pull out of the Depression. Farming, mining, fishing, and the oil business remained the mainstays of the economy. The new war in Europe was troubling—but still a half a world away.

Then came the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. Californians were shocked and frightened. Suddenly, the war was somewhere just over the horizon. And the threat of an enemy assault on California itself loomed very large. In the Legislature, customary lawmaking priorities had to take a back seat to the problems of defense and war.

America's entry into World War II dramatically and permanently changed the way of life in California. The war brought new industries and new people to the state in huge numbers. The all-out war effort set off an enormous expansion of manufacturing and employment, quickly ending the Depression. Shipbuilding and aircraft construction became giant industries almost overnight. Employment in California shipyards rose from 4,000 to 260,000 during the war years. California turned out 1,867 ships in four years, more ships than exist now in all the navies of the world. Aircraft construction also took off spectacularly. Employment at Douglas, Ryan, and Lockheed plants in southern California soared from 10,000 in 1939 to 280,000 by 1944. The giant aerospace industry would continue to develop in the postwar years.



Workers at launching of C-4 troop transport

A serious worker shortage developed. High-paying jobs attracted laborers by the thousands from all parts of the United States to California's defense plants. For the first time women became a mainstay in the workforce. Personal income rose from $5 billion to $13 billion in just five years as California's population jumped 30 percent.

Just 12 days after Pearl Harbor, Governor Olson called the Legislature into an emergency Extraordinary Session. Concerns about defending California against a feared enemy attack and the well-being of the 700,000 Californians who would go to war dominated the 1941, 1942, and 1943 legislative sessions.

In bill after bill, the Legislature did what it thought necessary for the war effort. It immediately raised the pay and benefits for members of the State Guard, later the National Guard. It directed the Department of Motor Vehicles to furnish information on potentially eligible men to draft boards. It exempted the pay of all California servicemen and women from the state income tax and it decreed that those who served in the military would be guaranteed the right to return to their old jobs after the war.

The Legislature also required that every California high school with 100 or more male students over the age of 14 establish a cadet corps, or ROTC unit. The National Guard provided them with rifle and drill practice.

In response to grave fears that California would come under enemy attack either by air or sea, the Legislature enacted a host of civil defense measures. It established a "Zone of Restricted Lighting" for all westerly and shoreline California counties. In that blackout zone lights which might assist attacking aircraft or ships had to be extinguished from sunset to sunrise. This meant no illuminated advertising signs, theater marquees, or parking lot lights. Homes and businesses were forbidden from operating interior lights which emitted "direct lighting above the horizontal." No Pacific shoreline lights visible from the sea were permitted. Legislation spelled out the technical requirements for mandatory air raid warning signals. They had to put out a loud audible signal for two minutes duration, by siren, whistle, or horn, with five second warbling signals, followed by three second silent periods. During blackouts, all motor vehicles were required to immediately pull over and park.

The Legislature passed a joint resolution condemning merchants who refused to close stores early in the interest of public safety. And provisions were made for the legal steps to be taken if public records were destroyed in an enemy attack.

During the war years, the Legislature also enacted reforms in the state penal system and new provisions for the care of the mentally ill. The California Youth Authority was established in 1941 to care for juvenile offenders, and the establishment of the Langley Porter Clinic in San Francisco in 1941 was a major achievement in the field of mental health.

Ultimately, by 1943, the Legislature began anticipating the postwar years and ways to deal with the new economic and social needs. Because of the booming economy, it was able to reduce income, sales, and bank taxes while increasing old age pensions. Unemployment insurance coverage was widened to include employees of small firms. The National Guard was reorganized to be better suited for the postwar years and the Departments of Corrections and Justice were created.

In a historic meeting in San Francisco in April 1945, representatives of 46 nations gathered to form the United Nations. The war ended in August.

Wartime Paranoia and Shame

The war years in California were marked by some notable blemishes on the state's historic record. Security had become almost an obsession. During 1940, the Legislature passed the Dilworth Anti-Spy Bill, the Slater Anti-Sabotage Act, and the Tenney Anti-Subversive Bill.

Ultimately, false rumors of sabotage and other treasonous acts by Japanese Americans led to the evacuation and imprisonment of some 112,000 persons of Japanese ancestry living on the West Coast just three months after the outbreak of war. Executive Order 9096 by President Franklin Roosevelt resulted in the relocation of 93,000 Japanese Americans in California, 14,000 in Washington and Oregon. Two-thirds of them were American citizens. Taken from their homes and businesses, most were resettled in what were called "relocation camps," where they were forced to survive in scanty wood frame and tar paper barracks and under bleak weather conditions. Two of the camps were in California, at Manzanar in the Owens Valley and at Tule Lake close to the Oregon border.

Most historians and public officials subsequently have concluded that the Japanese-American victims suffered an indefensible violation of their constitutional rights. But it was not until long after World War II that their grievances were publicly recognized. In 1988 the Legislature provided funds to finance public education about the internment saga. The Legislature later formally apologized to Japanese Americans for their treatment.



Manzanar, California newcomers are vaccinated by evacuees of Japanese ancestory on arrival at this War Relocation Authority Center, April 2, 1942

In another consequence of concern over possible enemy subversion, the Assembly in 1940 created the Assembly Relief Investigation Committee on Subversive Activities. Its chairman was Assemblyman Sam Yorty of Los Angeles. The following year, on the eve of World War II, the Senate joined in and the committee was renamed the Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities in California. The joint committee enjoyed broad public support and conducted many well publicized hearings. It divided its investigations about equally between the activities and organizations of pro-Axis and Communist groups.

During the Cold War years the committee often became the subject of controversy as it focused almost wholly on seeking out Communists in Hollywood, in the academic community, or among labor organizing efforts. It, too, was accused of civil rights violations. The committee continued with its investigations until 1971, when Senate President pro Tempore James Mills disbanded it and ordered its secret files permanently sealed.

Postwar Economic Boom

The economic impact of the years that followed World War II in California have often been compared to those of the Gold Rush. Like the Gold Rush, the war ushered in another era of extraordinary growth and prosperity.

With peace in 1945, the veterans came home. Thousands of war workers who had moved west for production jobs decided to stay in California. Many servicemen who had trained in California also chose to settle here, and the population boom continued. Two million new people had been added to the seven million who lived in California before the war.

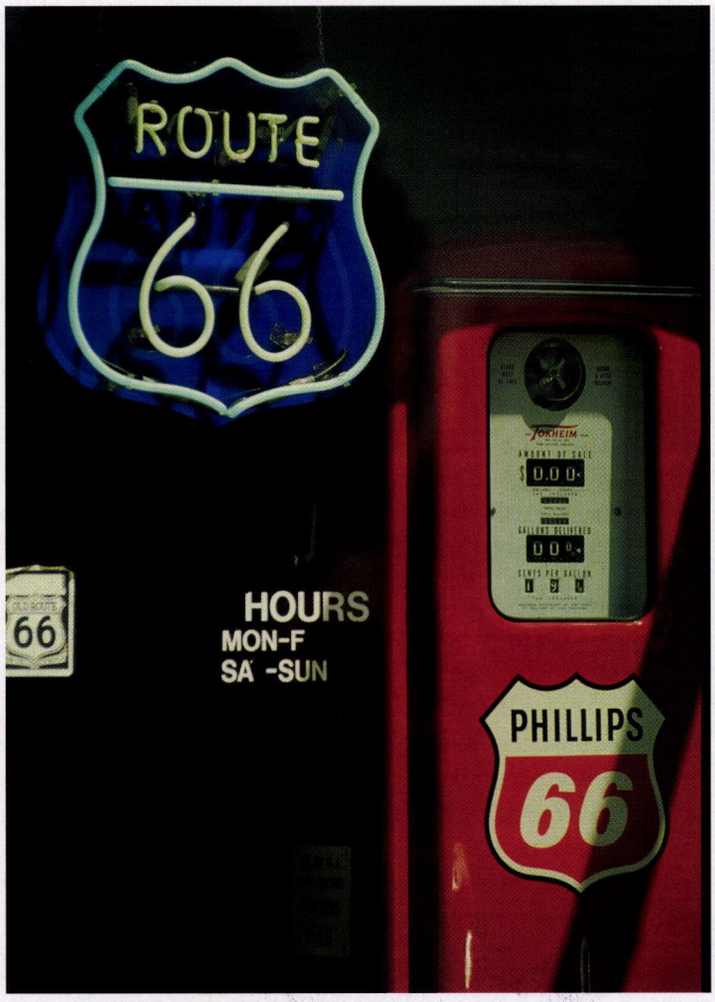
This was followed by an era of immigration and population increase that made California the most populous state in the nation by 1962, when it surpassed New York. Nearly two-thirds of that growth represented immigration from other states. The state urgently needed new housing, new schools, new roads, more hospitals, and expanded health and welfare programs.

In 1946, through a successful cross-filing effort, Governor Earl Warren became the first and only Governor to be elected by winning the Republican and Democratic nominations for Governor. He called a special session in January 1946 to deal with the postwar problems.

The Legislature responded with important new allocations for highways, housing, and public schools. More money was directed to local health departments, hospital construction, additional mental health clinics, and prisons. Workmen's compensation and unemployment benefits were expanded and the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program (AFDC) was launched.

To show its gratitude to the state's World War II veterans, the Legislature voted to provide them educational assistance and special housing units at state universities and colleges. It also offered a program of low-cost farm and home loans to California veterans.

In a historical decision that forever changed the face of California, the Legislature committed the state to a massive 10-year highway construction program. The Collier-Burns Act of 1947 provided for construction of 12,500 miles of freeways and expressways, including the East Shore and Bayshore Freeways. It established a state gasoline tax of 7 cents a gallon, with revenues to be deposited in a special gas tax fund reserved for highway construction and maintenance. The highway program got a major boost in



Route 66 Museum, Rancho Cucamonga

the 1950's when the federal highway program began providing substantial additional funds, including 90-percent freeway financing. By the end of the 1950's, California was spending $1 million a day on freeway construction and had built what was deemed the best highway system in the nation.

In an early civil rights action, the Legislature in 1946 repealed a law which had permitted local school districts to practice racial segregation. In 1972, voters would endorse an initiative stating no student can be required to attend a particular school because of race, creed, or color and requiring school districts to develop plans to remedy racial imbalances.

In 1947, in another forward-looking measure, the Legislature approved the Air Pollution Control Act which allowed counties for the first time to establish districts to combat a new California phenomenon—smog. And, to perhaps better enjoy postwar prosperity and leisure time, voters approved a daylight savings time initiative. At the

same time, the Senate enacted legislation providing funds for the Division of Beaches and Parks to start installing hiking and riding trails.

Late in the decade Californians found themselves debating the disruptive loyalty oath issue. In 1949, responding to the anti-Communist fervor of the Cold War years, University of California Regents required all employees to swear that they had no affiliation with the Communist Party. The regents fired 46 nonsigning faculty members for insubordination.

Those who signed the oath worked under it for three years before the California Supreme Court in 1952 invalidated it and ordered that those who had refused to sign be reinstated, but it would take years for the fear and mistrust that had spawned similar loyalty oaths across the country to dissipate. The California Legislature itself, a year later, adopted the Levering Act, which required an anti-Communist oath from all state employees. It, too, was ultimately declared unconstitutional.

In 1949, the Legislature took the first steps since the Hiram Johnson era to impose additional political reforms. Embarrassed by the actions of powerful lobbyist Artie Samish, the self-styled "Governor of the Legislature," lawmakers began requiring lobbyists to register and file monthly financial statements. Four years later, Samish was convicted of income tax evasion and later served two years in a federal prison. His downfall ushered in a clean government movement that brought a large new professional class of staff to the Legislature.

Governor Warren was elected to an unprecedented third term in 1950, but wouldn't complete it. On September 3, 1953, he announced he would not seek election a fourth time because of his belief that periodic change was needed. He didn't know then what lay ahead. Five days after his announcement, Chief Justice Fred Vinson died. On September 30, President Dwight Eisenhower appointed Warren as Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Modern California Debuts

When Warren resigned, he was replaced by Lieutenant Governor Goodwin J. Knight. In a radio broadcast just three weeks after taking office, Knight said the number one problem facing California was its "almost unbelievable growth."

Indeed, there was a continuing, huge migration to California. In 1940, California had a population of 6,907,387. It ranked fifth among the states. By 1950, the population reached 10,586,223, up 53 percent from 1940. California had become the second largest state in population. In 1962, California overtook New York as the most populous state. Between 1940 and 1970, the state grew by 13 million people.

A whole new way of life was emerging. It was a time of widespread prosperity and enormous growth, of families rebuilding their lives after World War II, of tract houses, suburbs and freeways, drive-ins and television, and the Baby Boom. The changing times would demand much of government.

The Legislature's focus during the 1950's and 1960's would be on such issues as developing what would be deemed the finest system of higher education in the nation, creating a new water distribution system for the growing and increasingly thirsty state, reorganizing and modernizing state government—the executive branch and the Legislature itself—and enhancing the social welfare and civil rights of its citizens.

Toward that end, the talents of two of California's most renowned public figures came together—Jesse Marvin Unruh and Edmund G. "Pat" Brown. In 1955, Unruh, a Los Angeles Democrat, was elected to his first term in the Assembly, where he would serve for 15 eventful years, seven of them as Speaker.

In 1958, after Republican Governor Knight withdrew from the governor's race to make an unsuccessful run at a seat in the United States Senate, former San Francisco District Attorney Pat Brown was elected Governor. That same year Democrats won control of both houses of the Legislature for the first time in the 20th century.

The Democratic Legislature abolished cross-filing in 1959. While it had been instituted by Progressives in 1913, cross-filing had generally worked against the Democrats. Aided by a partisan redistricting in 1961, Democrats began what was to be a period of legislative domination for most of the next 40 years.

Reorganizing State Government

With Brown's backing and newly elected Speaker Unruh at the helm, the Legislature in 1961 undertook the first major overhaul of the executive branch in more than 30 years, reorganizing many state offices under centralized departments to define lines of responsibility and create greater efficiency.

The Legislature created four agencies: Natural Resources, Health and Welfare, Youth and Adult Corrections, and Highway Transportation. Brown then established four additional agencies by executive order: Revenue and Management, Business and Commerce, Employment Relations, and Public Safety. Two years later the Legislature established two new departments, General Services and Rehabilitation. Agency heads would become members of the Governor's Cabinet.



Opening Ceremony at the 1960 Olympic Winter Games at Squaw Valley

At the same time, the Legislature itself—under Unruh's guidance—would undergo a historic transformation. Unruh is credited with creating the modern California Legislature, hailed a national model of effectiveness. Unruh made over the once almost ministerial post of Speaker into the second most powerful position in state government, after the Governor.

Legislation in 1962 authorized the formation of a 60-member Constitutional Revision Commission to recommend changes in the antiquated State Constitution of 1879. The commission would operate until 1974 and recommend hundreds of changes, both major and minor.

In 1966 voters approved Proposition 1A, recommended by the commission and supported by Unruh. It created a full-time Legislature, increased legislative pay to make service in the Legislature more attractive and streamlined legislative procedures. Prior to Proposition 1A the Legislature had been a part-time body. Passage of Proposition 1A was a triumph for Unruh, who had argued that professionalism would produce greater accountability and responsiveness.

Unruh is credited with building the Legislature into at least a coequal partner with the Governor in running state government. He did so by providing legislators with more staff, better working conditions, and adequate salaries. He created a strong, independent staff system. Top staff members were expected to be highly regarded professional policy experts capable of taking the lead on a wide range of public issues. The intent was to make the California Legislature as self-sufficient and independent as possible and to increase its capacity to respond to public issues.

One of the more legendary incidents in legislative history occurred on a summer night in 1963. A dispute over spending language dealing with education funding for poor districts had caused Republicans to refuse to vote on the State Budget. In response, Unruh locked the unwilling members in the Assembly Chamber overnight, until a budget vote was finally taken. Unruh served as Speaker for seven years, second in length of service only to Assembly Speaker Willie Brown, who came later and served 14 years.

In response to a United States Supreme Court decision in 1964 requiring one person's vote to be worth as much as another's in the election of legislators, the Legislature in 1965 abolished the old system of allocating State Senators on the basis of counties. It mandated instead that all Senate districts be based on their population. Los Angeles suddenly found itself with 13 Senators instead of one, while rural northern California counties lost much of their historic clout to the more populous south.

Surge in Higher Education

The number of veterans attending California colleges and universities forced a huge expansion of higher education in the 1950's. The student enrollment surge continued in the 1960's as baby boomers reached college age and more than half of all high school graduates went on to college. Between 1947 and 1960 the Legislature created 10 new college campuses and, by 1975, more than 100 new two-year community colleges were established.

Facing the pressure of a burgeoning student population, the Legislature in 1960 enacted a nationally acclaimed Higher Education Act, leading to the development of a new Master Plan for Higher Education aimed at bringing improvements and greater cooperation among the state university system, state colleges, and community colleges. Under the terms of the Master Plan, the top 12.5 percent of California high school graduates would be eligible for admission to the University of California, which was designated as the state's primary research and professional training institution.

State colleges were grouped into a single system with its own governing board. They were transformed from primarily teacher training schools into four-year liberal arts colleges. High school graduates in the top third of their classes could attend any state college. In the 1970's, the

state college system became known as the California State University. Community college academic graduates became eligible for admission to either a state university or University of California campus.

State Water Plan

In December 1955 devastating heavy winter rains had caused major flooding in 53 California counties, again prompting demands for an improved flood control program. Three months later the Legislature approved an initial $358 million capital outlay allocation for a start on the long-awaited Feather River flood control project and related programs. However, the project remained stalled until continuing demands for better water allocation prompted Governor Pat Brown to push for a comprehensive, multibillion-dollar construction program known as the State Water Project.

In 1959 the Legislature enacted the historic Burns-Porter Act, authored by Senate President pro Tempore Hugh Burns of Fresno and Assemblyman Carley V. Porter of Los Angeles. To finance the State Water Project, the measure placed a $1.7 billion water bond issue on the November 1960 ballot. It was the largest bond issue of any kind ever proposed by any state for any purpose. Voters approved the bonds by a narrow 51.5 percent majority.

The heart of the State Water Project was construction of the 735-foot high Oroville Dam on the Feather River, the highest in the United States. In 1961, Brown touched off a dynamite blast that launched its construction. The California Aqueduct would be built to transfer water from the Feather River southward as far as the Mexican border. The project was completed in 1968 and ultimately included other dams and aqueducts for water delivery throughout the San Joaquin Valley.



California Aqueduct

Protections for the Environment

Concern for safeguarding California's environment—its land, air, and water—mounted during the 1960's as the soaring population produced an enormous economic expansion but often detrimental growth.

San Francisco Bay, which was 50 miles long and covered 680 square miles a century earlier, had been reduced in size by bay filling and development to only 400 square miles by 1965, leaving the public with access to only 10 miles of shoreland. Following the lead of three northern California legislators, Senators Nicholas Petris of Oakland and Eugene McAteer of San Francisco, and Assemblyman Edwin Z'berg of Sacramento, the Legislature created the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission (BCDC). It became the first regional government imposed on an urban area by the Legislature. It was empowered to regulate development in all bay tidelands and on any dry land within 100 feet of the bay shoreline.



Angel Island from Marin Headlands

Another beneficiary of heightened environmental concerns was Lake Tahoe, straddling the California-Nevada border. The California Legislature created the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency in 1967. A further agreement was reached with Nevada and the federal government in 1969 for an interstate compact to govern development.

The environmental movement was energized again later in the decade when 30 miles of beaches and hundreds of squares miles of ocean were coated with oil after an offshore well in the Santa Barbara Channel sprang a leak. There was massive damage to shore birds, sea life and the shoreline.

In response, the Legislature in 1970 passed the California Environmental Quality Act, authored by Assemblyman John Knox of Richmond, which required that an environmental impact report be filed with the appropriate state agency for any proposed major construction project. The agencies could reject the projects if they could cause major environmental harm.

To protect valuable farmlands from encroaching urban development, the Legislature in 1965 enacted the California Agricultural Land Conservation Act, better known as the Williamson Act. It allows farmers to keep their property in agricultural use while avoiding higher property tax assessments based on the land's higher developmental value.

While both Los Angeles and the San Francisco Bay area had created air pollution control districts in 1947 and 1955 to attempt to deal with mounting industrial smog, the problem only got worse. Auto emissions were suspected to be the prime source of the increasingly bad air. As a result, in 1960, the Legislature passed the first automobile anti-smog law in the nation requiring installation of smog control devices on vehicle engines. The rest of the nation would follow suit with similar federal laws 10 years later.

Health and Welfare Reform

Early in his administration, Pat Brown proposed a number of social welfare improvements and the Legislature enacted most of them. In 1963, legislation was passed to organize a community work and training program to give adult welfare recipients training in the development of new skills. Jobs were found for 13,000 trainees within an eight-month period.

Maximum unemployment insurance, disability, and workers' compensation benefits were substantially increased. An urgency bill was passed in 1965 to increase disability insurance taxes. Also in 1965, in conjunction with federal Medicaid, California's Medi-Cal program was enacted. It became available to provide health coverage to 1.3 million needy Californians, with costs shared by the state and federal governments.

Legislative changes also brought about a major shift in the care of the state's mentally ill from the state to local facilities. Prior to 1957, the state bore the sole responsibility, housing the mentally ill in state hospitals, but the Short-Doyle Act that year provided state funds to share costs of community mental health programs with local governments. In 1968, the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act offered mental health patients increased civil rights and made involuntary commitment more difficult.

Civil Rights and Minorities

With the civil rights movement gaining momentum in California and across the nation, the 1959 Legislature took the state's first major steps toward combating prejudice against minorities. It enacted a law forbidding discrimination in the workplace and created the Division of Fair Employment Practices to enforce its provisions on employers and unions. It also passed the Unruh Civil Rights Act which banned discrimination in business dealings, including real estate transactions, access to restaurants and other public accommodations, and occupancy of publicly funded housing. In 1963, lawmakers moved further by passing the Rumford Fair Housing Act authored by Assemblyman William Byron Rumford of Berkeley. The new law outlawed racial discrimination in most private and public housing and directed the Fair Employment Practices Commission to hear complaints and enforce decisions in court if necessary. However, a controversial referendum on the 1964 ballot repealed the law by a two-to-one margin. The State Supreme Court reinstated the Rumford Act in 1965 and the U.S. Supreme Court upheld its decision in 1967.



Alexander Valley, harvest at Jordan Vineyards (Sonoma County)

It was also in the mid-1960's that California farmworkers launched their epic struggle to overcome decades of poverty, neglect, and abuse in California fields. In 1964, Congress terminated the World War II *bracero* program which had permitted California growers to bring in thousands of poorly paid and relatively subservient farmworkers from Mexico each year. Their presence had undercut efforts of resident and other migratory farmworkers to organize and attempt to win adequate wages, housing, transportation, and medical care.

In September 1965, two budding farmworker unions, the National Farm Workers Association formed by the soon-to-be-legendary Cesar Chavez and the AFL-CIO's Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee, launched strikes against dozens of grape growers in the Delano area of Kern County.

The grim strikes, which would prompt nationwide consumer boycotts, continued until April 1966, when several growers agreed to recognize and bargain with the 2 unions. The unions then merged into the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee under Chavez. That didn't end the struggle for unionization, however. In 1968 the UFW initiated a nationwide boycott of table grapes, which lasted until 1970 when most California grape growers signed UFW contracts.

The Sixties: Street and Campus Turmoil

In 1964, the Legislature took an important first step toward addressing the long neglected issue of women's rights by establishing a State Commission on the Status of Women. The commission's findings, after a comprehensive three-year study, elevated such issues as equal pay for equal work, child care, abortion rights, divorce reform, and access to education into the forefront of public discussion. In other important civil rights actions, the Legislature added laws to prohibit job or housing discrimination because of marital status in 1976; discrimination because of pregnancy in 1978; sexual harassment on the job in 1982; and because of sexual orientation in 1999.

Whatever progress the Legislature and others had made in addressing civil rights and the rights of agricultural workers was not enough to head off the urban riots and campus turmoil that exploded in the mid-1960's.

In San Francisco in the winter of 1964 a group of demonstrators that included a young African-American attorney named Willie Brown protested racial inequality in hiring practices at a series of sit-ins at automobile dealerships. More than 100 demonstrators were arrested.



Willie Brown talks to students on Commons

Across the bay in Berkeley, the administration of the University of California decided to enforce a long-standing prohibition against political activity on the campus. When police sought to arrest a Congress of Racial Equality organizer from recruiting new members on campus, students surrounded a police car and blocked police from doing anything for a day and a half. Finally, a 21-year-old student demonstrator named Mario Savio jumped on top of the police car and gave a fiery speech. He demanded to know why the university would not permit free speech. The Free Speech Movement was born. Marches, protests, sit-ins, massive civil disobedience, and violence would follow, spreading first to San Francisco State College and Stanford, and finally across the country. The historic era which would be remembered as the Sixties was under way.

On a hot August night in 1965, racial violence erupted in the Watts section of Los Angeles. A white police officer had arrested an African-American man. A crowd gathered, misunderstandings occurred, and a riot broke out. Rioters looted stores, set buildings afire, shot at firemen and police. The riot continued for several days until brought under control by the National Guard. Before it was over 34 people died, 1,032 were injured, and 3,952 were arrested.

Ultimately, the focus of tumultuous nationwide unrest shifted away from the civil rights movement to opposing U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War. Student protests, urban unrest, and violence, including the assassinations of presidential candidate Robert Kennedy in Los Angeles and civil rights leader Martin Luther King, Jr., would continue through the end of the decade.



"Armed "Black Panther" Negroes burst into the Capitol": Sacramento Union, May 3, 1967

On May 2, 1967, the Capitol was jolted when two dozen armed Black Panthers, a group of militant young African Americans from the East Bay, marched into the Assembly Chamber to protest an anti-gun bill. They wore black berets, black leather jackets, and bandoleers. The protesters were disarmed without incident by state police, who concluded they had broken no laws since their loaded weapons weren't concealed. The incident produced quick legislation banning all weapons in the Capitol. Security provisions in the Capitol also were greatly expanded.

Ronald Reagan Elected Governor

Concerns over civil rights, social programs and the war in Vietnam continued as Pat Brown unsuccessfully ran for reelection to a third term in 1966. His opponent, former actor Ronald Reagan, promised to "clean up the mess at Berkeley" and bring a more frugal government to California. Reagan won by almost a million votes, ultimately moving on to become the nation's 40th President.

Reagan's large victory margin was attributed to both his amiable personal appeal and a backlash against the campus and urban disturbances. He benefited from a groundswell of public unhappiness with increased crime, high property taxes and civil disobedience as well as a growing distrust of government.

Reagan's lopsided election triumph, however, wasn't sufficient to wrest control of the Legislature from Democrats. They

continued to control the Senate by a 21–19 margin and the Assembly by 42–38. Reagan was obliged to deal with Democratic Assembly Speaker Jesse Unruh and veteran Democratic Senate President pro Tempore Hugh Burns of Fresno.

Declaring that the high cost of California government was hurting the business climate, Reagan championed private enterprise and vowed to "squeeze, cut and trim" excessive government. He proposed budget cuts of up to 10 percent in all departments, challenged California's tradition of tuition-free higher education and sought a sales tax on food. He also proposed deep welfare and education cuts and wanted to repeal the Rumford Fair Housing Act.

Opposition from Unruh, as well as escalating inflation and a weakened national economy, allowed Reagan only mixed success in achieving his first-term goals. His first budget, more than $5 billion, was the largest in California history.

Reagan balanced his first State Budget with a progressive $1 billion state tax increase. While it was also the largest in the state's history, it produced so much revenue that Reagan never had to raise taxes again in his eight years as Governor.

The widely popular conservative Governor accomplished most of his economies by line-item vetoes in legislative appropriations bills. There were sharp budget cuts in the areas of mental health and higher education. Mental hospitals were closed and more than 2,500 workers were cut from the Department of Mental Health.

Spending on higher education was reduced by 30 percent and, with Reagan's support, the University of California Board of Regents fired President Clark Kerr who had been criticized for lax treatment of disorderly students. But the Legislature and Regents rejected proposed tuition hikes.

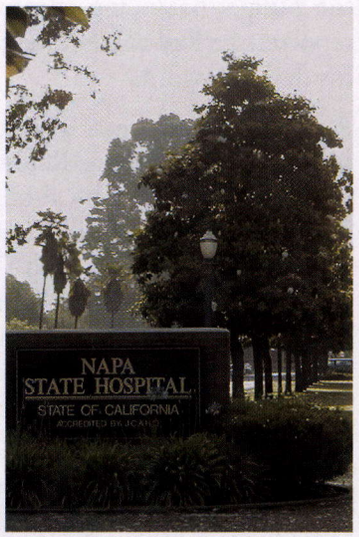
The Legislature also blocked efforts to repeal the Rumford Fair Housing Act and refused to enact Reagan proposals for tightening obscenity laws, establishing county welfare fraud units, and instituting a merit system for judges.

In 1969 Republicans won modest majorities in both the Senate and Assembly. Senator Howard Way of Exeter replaced Burns as Senate President pro Tempore with the assist of votes from eight Democrats. Way held the job for only nine months before he was replaced by another Republican, Jack Schrade of San Diego. The Republican victory in the Assembly resulted in the election of veteran Republican Assembly Member Bob Monagan of Tracy as Speaker. This ended Unruh's celebrated career as Speaker.

In the Legislature of that day, collegiality and bipartisan compromise were common. Political foes might battle over issues on the floor of either house during the day, but then adjourn to Frank Fat's restaurant for dinner together at night. In a *Sacramento Bee* interview years later, Monagan recalled, "We would fight and claw and hammer and push, but when it was over, we were quite ready to go out to share dinner and social experiences with each other. Now they don't seem to like each other. They don't leave their fights on the floor after a session is over."

With Republicans in charge of the Legislature, Reagan was able to achieve more of his agenda. While there were not substantial budget cuts, Reagan vetoed many government spending bills which acted as a brake on government growth.

Among the major legislative actions, the Community Mental Health Services Act was enacted in 1968. It shifted the emphasis from involuntary confinement of the mentally ill at state hospitals to community care programs. The program was to be carried out gradually through provisions of the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act and Short-Doyle Act.



Front—Napa State Hospital, California

In 1969, the Legislature sent Reagan the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. It was one of the nation's strongest antipollution laws and would become the model for subsequent federal regulations. In 1970, California became the first state to pass a no-fault divorce law. That meant divorces could be granted by the courts with neither party forced to accept blame.

Unruh challenged Reagan in the 1970 governor's race, but the Republican Governor handily won reelection to a second term. Democrats nonetheless regained control of the Legislature, winning a majority of two in the Senate and six in the Assembly. That same election introduced a newcomer with a familiar name, Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown, the son of former Governor Pat Brown, who was elected Secretary of State.

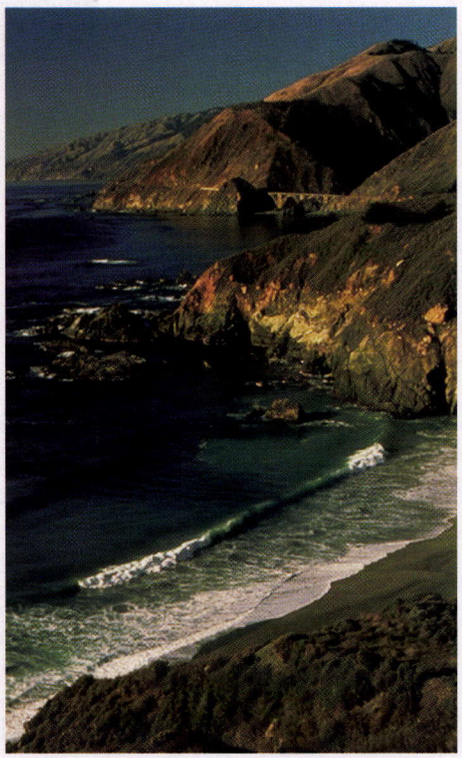
The Senate elected Senator James Mills of San Diego, a former history professor, as President pro Tempore. In the Assembly, Democrat Bob Moretti of Los Angeles succeeded Monagan as Speaker. Although a liberal Democrat, Moretti cooperated with Reagan to end partisan gridlock and produce compromise legislation on welfare reform, property tax relief, and education.

The 1971 California Legislature was rated best in the nation on the basis of an exhaustive study by the Citizens Conference on State Legislatures. Much of the credit went to the restructuring and professionalism inherited from Unruh, often called the father of the modern Legislature.

While Reagan continued to propose tax cuts and welfare reform in his second term, rampant national inflation and mounting State Budget needs compelled the Legislature to balk at far-reaching changes. Reagan was even forced to break his vow to never approve withholding state income taxes from paychecks. He signed a tax withholding bill in the budget-balancing compromise in 1971, later telling reporters he had to be "dragged kicking and screaming" to his desk to sign it.

Reagan and Moretti also reached a compromise that produced the Welfare Reform Act of 1971, intended to reduce welfare costs by about $200 million. The measure imposed stiffer eligibility requirements for participating in the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program but added annual cost-of-living benefits for welfare families. Reagan and Moretti fashioned another compromise the following year to generate additional funds for schools, raising the sales tax to 6 percent and increasing corporate taxes.

In 1972 voters passed the Coastal Conservation Act, Proposition 20, which launched an unprecedented effort to protect California's shoreline from overdevelopment. Voters that year also reinstated the death penalty, which had previously been ruled invalid by the courts.



Highway 1 near Bixby Creek Bridge, Monterey County

Governor Reagan led a drive to place a state spending limit, Proposition 1, on a special election ballot in 1973. Although his proposal was defeated, the idea did not die and was eventually passed in November 1979 as Proposition 4—the Gann spending limit.

The Second Governor Brown

With voter confidence in public leaders shaken by the Washington Watergate scandal, California voters in 1974 were ready for reform. Democratic Secretary of State Edmund G. Brown, Jr., had championed Proposition 9, the Political Reform Act of 1974, which was approved by voters in June. The initiative served as Jerry Brown's springboard for election as Governor in November. It created a new Fair Political Practices Commission to control campaign funding through disclosure of candidates' spending and assets.

Brown, who defeated Republican State Controller Houston Flournoy by 178,694 votes, took office during a time of unprecedented prosperity in California. He soon earned a reputation as a tight-fisted practitioner of both liberal social policies and conservative spending. He proclaimed that California faced a new "era of limits" and championed the notion that "small is beautiful."

The second Governor Brown proposed relatively few new governmental programs during his time in office. His announced goal was to keep growth of the State Budget at or less than the rate of inflation. Brown's fiscal conservatism often led to struggles with a Legislature that wanted to play a more positive role. Democratic Speakers Leo McCarthy and Willie Brown often challenged his position. Once, when Governor Brown vetoed pay raises for state workers, the Legislature countered with one of three embarrassing overrides in as many weeks.

McCarthy, a former member of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors, had served in the Assembly just five years when he became its Speaker in 1974. He remained Speaker for six years and was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1982, serving three terms before retiring from elective office in 1994.

Governor Brown led the Legislature to passage of the Agricultural Labor Relations Act of 1975. It gave farmworkers, for the first time, the right to organize, to bargain collectively, and to select their bargaining agents by secret ballot. It permitted picketing, strikes, and boycotts by farmworker unions. Growers were protected by specifying conditions under which unions might make use of such tactics. A five-member Agricultural Labor Relations Board was established to oversee enforcement of the law.

Women began playing a far more prominent role in state government. Brown's cabinet included several women and he named a record number of minorities and women to boards, commissions, and departments. Rose Bird, the first female cabinet member, also became the first woman on the State Supreme Court when Brown appointed her Chief Justice in 1977.

In 1976 voters sent the first woman to the State Senate, Democrat Rose Ann Vuich of Dinuba. The Legislature's first three women had been elected to the Assembly in 1918. Legislation passed in 1978 protected pregnant women from discrimination in the workplace.



Rose Ann Vuich and Diane Watson—the first two women elected to the State Senate.

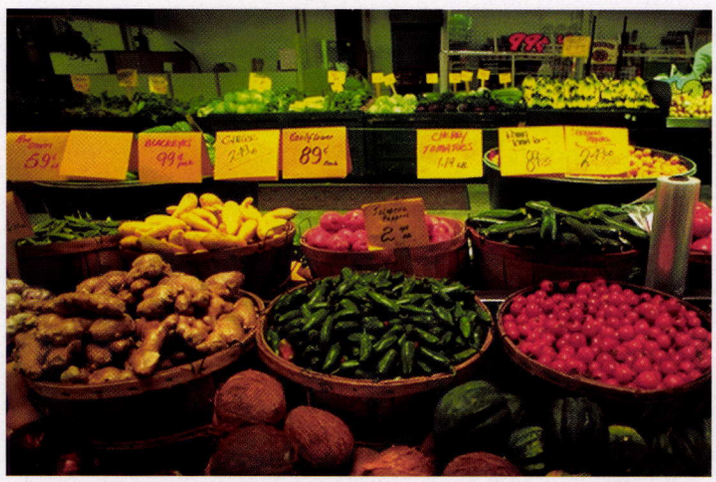
In other significant legislation during the era:

- Republican Senator John Nejedly authored a 1976 revision of the state's 59-year-old indeterminate sentencing law, returning to a system under which trial judges sentence convicted felons to predetermined, fixed terms of imprisonment.
- San Bernardino Democratic Assemblyman Terry Goggin established safeguards for the construction of nuclear powerplants; and the California Financial Privacy Act by Democratic Senator Alan Sieroty of Los Angeles was enacted, imposing strict controls on the disclosure of private financial records.
- A 1977 bill by then Senator George Deukmejian of Long Beach reinstated the death penalty in California. It was passed by the Legislature overriding Governor Brown's veto. The prior capital punishment law had been declared unconstitutional by the California Supreme Court.
- The Information Practices Act of 1977 by Senator David Roberti of Los Angeles included a prescient early warning about "the increasing use of computers," and restricted state agencies from compiling and disclosing private psychiatric, health, and criminal information about citizens.
- Another constituent protection measure by Democratic Assemblyman Richard Alatorre of Los Angeles prohibited employers from imposing mandatory retirement at age 65.

Perhaps the most controversial topic to dog the Brown administration was a bitter north-south split over construction of the Peripheral Canal. Conceived of as a way to deliver northern California river water to arid San Joaquin Valley farms and thirsty southern California cities, the Peripheral Canal would have been a 43-mile long, 100-foot wide concrete trough diverting Sacramento River water around the eastern edge of the San Joaquin Delta. It would have carried the river water directly to southern California export pumps near Tracy. Environmentalists and delta interests feared it would cause catastrophic damage to the delta and its habitat by depriving them of sufficient fresh water input. Central and southern California defenders insisted it would take only surplus water in wet years and avert "wasting" valued fresh river water which would otherwise flow into the Pacific Ocean.

With the support of the Brown administration, the Legislature enacted SB 200 by Senator Ruben Ayala of San Bernardino in July 1980—the legislation calling for construction of the canal. The bill galvanized northern Californians, environmentalists, and even some concerned farm groups who thought its conservation provisions were too generous. They collected 840,000 signatures on petitions calling for a referendum on the measure, the first time in 30 years that a legislative act had been subjected to a referendum. The Peripheral Canal plan was overwhelmingly rejected—by a 62–38 margin—in the June 8, 1982, primary election. All 50 counties in the north voted against it and only eight southern counties voted in favor.

Perhaps the most troublesome episode of Brown's second term was the 1981 infestation of the Mediterranean fruit fly, a devastating predator of fruit crops. The fruit flies were found first in the Santa Clara Valley. But the Governor, heeding concerns about possible health hazards, hesitated to order the area sprayed with pesticides by helicopter. The infestation spread into Central Valley growing regions. When finally set in motion, a successful 33-day aerial spraying program cost the state an estimated $100 million. In the interim, major markets had imposed a brief ban on shipments of California produce.



Oakland, Housewives Market

Taxpayer Revolt: Proposition 13

Soaring inflation impacted every aspect of the economy in the mid-1970's. As consumer prices and wage scales rose, so did state sales and income tax collections. Meanwhile, because of tight budgets, the state had accumulated a $6 billion treasury surplus by 1978.

With the inflation, home values were also rising rapidly. As assessed values skyrocketed, so did their owners' property tax bills. Property tax increases of as much as 40 to 50 percent over just a few years were common. Homeowners were outraged. Some feared they would no longer be able to afford their own homes. The consequence was a 1978 taxpayers' revolt led by two private citizens, Howard Jarvis and Paul Gann. They launched a drive to win voter approval of the most far-reaching ballot measure in the state's history—Proposition 13. It restricted annual property taxes to 1 percent of property value.

The proponents contended the massive tax cut would reduce waste and promote efficiency in state government. Opponents, including Governor Brown and most officeholders, feared that crippling revenue losses would result in a massive loss of vital government services.

Proposition 13 won overwhelmingly in the June primary election. It rolled real estate assessments back to 1975 market values, set property taxes at 1 percent of those values, and capped assessment increases at no more than 2 percent annually until the property changed hands. Local property taxes statewide were cut by 57 percent, or roughly $6 billion a year. Cities, counties, schools, and special districts, which had relied on property taxes to function, faced devastation. A massive potential shortfall in local government revenues quickly developed.

As a result, the 1978 legislative session was largely concerned with warding off the fiscal disaster threatened by the consequences of Proposition 13. Legislators drastically cut state spending and turned over the state's multibillion dollar surplus to local governments faced with acute revenue losses. The massive shift of funds from state coffers to local government became known as the Proposition 13 "bail out."

While Proposition 13 assured property owners of richly deserved relief from runaway property taxes, state government has never fully recovered. Money used to replace the lost property tax revenue was no longer available to continue California's once preeminent level of public works spending on highways, roads, bridges and public transit, schools and other public buildings, park acquisition and maintenance, and sewage lines and water projects.

Most homeowners and businesses enjoyed property tax cuts of more than one-half. But many also eventually found themselves paying higher fees to support water, sewage, street lighting, and garbage services. Many local governments were also forced to impose increased pay-as-you-go fees for such previously "free" government services as school busing, parks, museums, zoos, and public swimming pools.



San Francisco, Alamo Square victorians and skyline

Proposition 13's impact can hardly be understated. It not only dramatically shook up state and local government financing for at least the next two decades, it ushered in a powerful new groundswell of anti-tax, anti-government conservatism. More than a dozen new Republican legislators—staunch Proposition 13 supporters—were swept into office in 1978. They formed a new breed of hardline conservatives and quickly became known as the "Proposition 13 babies." Within six years, the GOP insurgents were able to take control of the Assembly GOP caucus with Assembly Member Pat Nolan of Glendale as their leader.

Proposition 13 also unleashed a new era of government-by-ballot box propositions that continues to this day. Another tax-cutting initiative sponsored by Paul Gann,

Proposition 4 in November 1979, limited annual increases in spending by all units of government to rates of inflation and population growth. In the June 1982 election, voters approved initiatives to abolish state gift and inheritance taxes, index state income taxes to inflation, and establish a Victim's Bill of Rights. The crime victim's initiative gives victims and their families the right to restitution and the right to express their views at sentencing hearings.

Voters at the same election approved a package of three referendums which overturned the Democratic Legislature's 1981 reapportionment laws. Republicans objected that many newly-created legislative district boundaries favored Democratic candidates. Later that year, in a special session, the Legislature approved a new, but similar, reapportionment package which Jerry Brown signed into law shortly before leaving office. The issue resurfaced in November 1984, when a constitutional amendment initiative sponsored by new Governor George Deukmejian, which would have transferred reapportionment authority to judges, was defeated by a 5–4 margin.

Jerry Brown was reelected to a second term in 1978 and Rose Bird narrowly survived her confirmation election by getting 52 percent of the vote. The "Proposition 13 babies" gave Republicans a big gain in the Assembly. Republican State Senator George Deukmejian was elected Attorney General.

Powerful New Leadership

The leadership of the Legislature changed significantly in 1981, during Brown's second term, when two of the 20th century's most enduring lawmakers emerged to head the Senate and Assembly for most of the next decade and a half—Senate President pro Tempore David Roberti of Los Angeles and Assembly Speaker Willie Brown of San Francisco.

Roberti became the Senate leader at a time when the upper house was evolving, at least temporarily, from a chummy club to a partisan battleground. Roberti's predecessor, Senator Jim Mills, had been President pro Tempore for 10 years. During that time, Mills exerted little partisan pressure on members. But in the 1980 election, a group of conservatives under the leadership of Republican Senator H. L. Richardson defied tradition and campaigned against veteran Democrat Senator Al Rodda of Sacramento, a normally off-limits incumbent. They succeeded in electing Republican John Doolittle.

Left with a bare 21–19 majority, Democrats responded by electing Roberti with the hope that he could fortify their lead. Roberti delivered for his caucus, preserving and expanding its majority. He also delivered for an array of constituencies that included animal-rights activists, environmentalists, gun control advocates, AIDS victims, latchkey children, seniors, renters, and the poor. While the reserved Roberti served 13 years as leader of the Senate, he was obliged to do so in the shadow of his more flamboyant counterpart in the Assembly, Speaker Willie Brown.

Brown, who had become a vital member of the San Francisco-based Democratic team built by the late Representative Phil Burton, arrived in the Capitol as freshman Assemblyman in 1965. He would ultimately break Jesse Unruh's record for the longest tenure as Speaker, serving as the Assembly leader for 14 years. Brown backed the right horse when the Democrats regained control of the Assembly in 1970, and was rewarded by Speaker Bob Moretti with the chairmanship of the powerful Ways and Means Committee. But he fell out of favor in 1974 when he made his first bid for the speakership, losing to fellow San Francisco Democrat Leo McCarthy.

Brown finally emerged as Speaker in the aftermath of a year-long fight for the top job between Speaker McCarthy and challenger Howard Berman, a Los Angeles Democrat. With Berman controlling half of the Democratic caucus, Brown did not have sufficient Democrats in his camp to win the speakership. So he worked out a deal with Assembly Republicans, collecting the support of a bloc of 28 GOP votes—enough to put him over the top. More Republicans voted for Brown than Democrats, a fact that Republicans would ruefully remember in the bitter partisan years to follow.

With their long leadership tenure, Roberti and Brown brought stability and a virtual seniority system to legislative policymaking. But both were liberal Democrats obliged to preside in an era of skimpy post-Proposition 13 finances and deal with two successive conservative Republican Governors, Deukmejian in 1982, followed by Pete Wilson in 1990.

With staunch antitax, anticrime GOP minorities in both the Senate and Assembly, and Republican Governors sitting in the Capitol's corner office, the Democratic legislative majority was often threatened by partisan gridlock. State budgets, requiring approval by a two-thirds majority vote in the Legislature—meaning at least some Republicans—and the concurrence of the Governor, were an annual problem. During 16 years of partisan standoff, many hundreds of Democratic bills were sent to the Governors' desk only to die of an ignominious veto. Meanwhile, Republican legislative proposals quite often had an equally slim chance of even getting out of the Democratic Legislature.

Not only did the Legislature have to deal with limited revenues and the continual possibility of political deadlock, but California was experiencing relentless population growth. In the 20 years from 1980 to 2000, California's population increased by 10.7 million people, from 23.6 million to

34.3 million, a 45-percent boost. Included were 4.3 million people who migrated to the state during that time—the equivalent of the entire population of Ireland.



S.F. Beach, California Department of Water Resources

The fast-growing, ethnically diverse population required an equally stepped up level of government services, from new schools and social welfare efforts to more highways, expanded law enforcement, and added prisons. With the post-Proposition 13 budget constraints on both state and local governments, those were often difficult goals to attain.

Additionally, the Legislature would be confronted with a host of emotionally charged new issues in the closing decades of the century, including mounting street crime, gun control proposals, gay rights, abortion, and the environment.

While both sides ultimately reached the necessary compromises to get their jobs done, it was a contentious—sometimes slow-moving—era.

Republican Governors Return

Governor Jerry Brown did not seek a third term in 1982, choosing instead to run for a seat in the United States Senate. He lost that race to Republican Mayor Pete Wilson of San Diego.

The gubernatorial candidates were Republican Deukmejian and Democratic Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley, a former city police captain. Deukmejian stressed his 20 years of experience in elective offices. He had served four years in the Assembly, 12 years in the Senate and then four years as Attorney General. Deukmejian argued that crime was the major issue facing the public. In an extraordinarily close race, he defeated Bradley by 93,345 votes out of some 7.8 million cast. Democrats retained control of both houses of the Legislature.

The first of many modern era fiscal crises awaited Deukmejian and the Legislature almost immediately when the former Senator from Long Beach took office in January 1983. They were confronted, for the first time, with the long-term effects of Proposition 13. Ever since its passage in 1978, the state had spent more each year than it had collected in taxes.

The once plentiful state budget surplus had disappeared, local governments were still pleading for help and an economic downturn in 1982 had resulted in lower than expected state tax revenues. The state learned it was $1.5 billion short of what it needed to pay its bills for the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1983.

Deukmejian, who had pledged during his campaign not to increase taxes, rejected a legislative proposal for a one-cent increase in the state sales tax. Instead, he resorted to a complex program of major state spending cuts, hiking fees for college and university students, closing tax loopholes, delaying the annual reduction in auto registration fees, and borrowing $750 million to get through the crisis. In the midst of the protracted budget fight with the Legislature, the state was forced for the first time since the Depression to pay its bills with registered warrants instead of cashable checks. The warrants were popularly labeled IOUs.

The financial crisis finally passed as the state and national economies recovered in the mid-1980's. Subsequent Deukmejian budgets provided major increases for education, state employee pay raises, accelerated prison building, and highway construction. But they would also sharply reduce spending on family planning, the State Public Defender, Medi-Cal, the Coastal Commission, the Agricultural Labor Relations and Air Resources Boards, and Cal-OSHA.

Major legislation during the Deukmejian years included:

- The compromise Hart-Hughes Educational Reform Act of 1983 providing for longer school days and school years, new high school graduation requirements and higher teacher salaries.
- The 1984 community college fees bill which, to help balance the budget, imposed $50 per semester fees for the first time on California Community

College students. Traditionally, California Community Colleges had been tuition free.

- The California Endangered Species Act, which established procedures for listing plants and animals as threatened or endangered and provided measures for their protection and recovery.
- A 1985 welfare reform program, called Greater Avenues for Independence, or GAIN, which provided welfare parents with training to help them find jobs and required some welfare recipients to work for their state checks.
- The 1986 Bottle Bill, requiring redeemable deposits on cans and bottles of soft drinks and beer to promote recycling. Deposits are redeemed by taking the empty containers to mandatory recycling centers.
- The Seatbelt Law of 1986, requiring adult motorists to use seatbelts as a safety measure while traveling. Seat restraints for children were first required in 1981.
- An agreement with Deukmejian in 1986 to curtail state investment in South Africa because of that country's apartheid policies. The Governor had originally opposed the concept, but signed the bill after negotiations with the Legislature.
- Landmark antismoking legislation by Oakland Senator Nicholas Petris in 1987 prohibited cigarette smoking on commercial airplane flights within the state. The federal government soon would impose the prohibition on all commercial flights nationally.
- Reacting to the AIDS epidemic, in 1988 the Legislature made it a felony for any person knowing he or she has AIDS or tests positive for the AIDS virus to make blood donations.
- Outraged by the killing of five students and the injuring of 29 others and a teacher in a Stockton schoolyard, the Legislature in 1989 banned the importation and sale of rapid-firing, military-style assault rifles in California.

However, the Legislature's relationship with Deukmejian was a bumpy one, often hampered by deep disagreements over policy and spending between the liberal Democratic Legislature and conservative Republican Governor. In one session, Deukmejian vetoed nearly one-fourth of the bills sent to his desk, some 300 out of 1,200.

Stymied by capital gridlock, citizens and interest groups in the 1980's increasingly turned to initiatives and constitutional amendments to enact controversial laws and new programs. Among the successes were repeal of state gift and inheritance taxes and state income tax indexing in 1982; establishment of the state lottery in 1984; restrictions on toxic discharges and a two-thirds approval requirement for a governing body to increase local general taxes in 1986; a guarantee that 40 percent of the State Budget will be allocated to schools each year; creation of an elected State Insurance Commissioner and raising the cigarette tax by 25 cents per pack to finance health programs and antismoking campaigns in 1988.

Closing Out the Century

The 1990's—the final decade of an often vexing century—began appropriately enough with two enormous challenges for the Legislature. The first and most pressing was the state's sinking economy. A decade of profligate deficit spending by the federal government and the near collapse of the nation's newly deregulated savings and loan industry had thrown the country into a deep recession—the worst economic downturn since the Great Depression of the 1930's. It came as a hammer blow to the state and its industrial base, which had been one of the prime beneficiaries of the increased federal spending of the 1980's. Lawmakers and taxpayers alike had grown used to prosperity and the budget surpluses that came with it. In 1987, things were so rosy that Governor George Deukmejian proposed and delivered a $1 billion tax rebate to taxpayers, the first one in state history. A State Franchise Tax Board study, released in 1991, showed that the wealthiest Californians—the top one percent of taxpayers—had grown enormously more wealthy during the 1980's; average annual incomes among that group soared from $289,000 to $508,000 in just eight years.

But the state's Treasury had not shared in the boom at quite the same rate. Thanks to federal and state tax law changes, high-income taxpayers in 1988 were actually paying less in taxes than they had paid in 1980. Meanwhile, new anticrime laws passed the previous decade began packing prisons with inmates, causing the prison budget to triple. To handle the overflow of convicts, the state embarked on a costly prison building program.



San Quentin Prison

To make matters worse, the end of the Cold War brought an abrupt end to billions of dollars worth of federal defense contracts that had been pouring into technology-rich California during the 1980's arms race. Military budget cuts devastated aerospace, research, and electronics companies. Vast army bases, such as the Presidio in San Francisco and Fort Ord in Monterey, were shuttered, throwing thousands out of work.

The recession, the base closures, and the defense spending cutbacks combined to throw the state's finances into ruin. Newly elected Governor Pete Wilson, at his first State of the State address in 1991, gloomily observed that it was "a time that would have challenged the souls and staminas of even the most distinguished lawmakers in our history."

Just how challenging was revealed a few months later: the State Budget was more than $14 billion in the red, a hole that would have swallowed the entire budgets of 48 other states. Wilson, who prided himself as a fiscally conservative Republican, found himself in the politically awkward position of asking the Legislature to raise taxes by $7 billion—the biggest single tax increase in state history.

Democrats pushed for higher taxes on the wealthy, closing loopholes, and increasing the corporate tax rate, but Wilson warned that such measures would drive business from the state. Instead, he chose to enact many smaller tax and fee hikes. State college tuitions soared. Vehicle license fees likewise rose. Sales taxes went up statewide and for the first time included such items as snack foods and newspapers. But it solved only half the problem. To raise the other $7 billion, Wilson embarked on a cost-cutting venture that slashed welfare payments, reduced money to schools, and severely curtailed social services.

After a drawn out budget battle, during which lawmakers agreed to an unprecedented cut in welfare but refused to give Wilson as much as he had wanted, hostilities broke out between Wilson and the Democrat-controlled Legislature that would last for years.

Instead of abating, the recession deepened and tax revenues dwindled further. More Californians found themselves out of work, and relief costs again jumped.

In January 1992, Wilson announced that the $7 billion tax hike and the deep budget cuts he and the Legislature had enacted the year before were not enough. The State Budget was again billions in the red—$7 billion, a figure that would rise to $10.5 billion by May. This time Wilson vowed he would not raise taxes. All of the shortfall would be made up through budget cuts. His budget proposed another welfare cut, higher college tuitions, eliminating tax breaks for renters, and more cuts to the education budget. On top of that, the Governor proposed eliminating the only remaining agencies that provided oversight on the State Budget and state spending programs: the Legislative Analyst's office and the State Auditor General.

Democratic legislators were incensed and promised a lengthy fight. The budget deadlock stretched on until September, forcing the state to pay workers with IOUs. Voters in November ended up increasing the Democrats' majority in the Legislature and voting down a cost-cutting Wilson welfare initiative.

The second major challenge facing the Legislature of the Nineties was the term limits ballot proposition voters approved in the 1990 elections—Proposition 140. Many years of partisan gridlock had produced public disillusionment and an initiative that would require a regular legislative shakeup and perhaps a break in governmental logjams.

Proposition 140 established term limits of three terms, six years, for Assembly Members and two terms, eight years, for Senators and most statewide officers. It also brought about several changes in campaign finance laws and more stringent prohibitions against lawmakers receiving gifts and speaking fees.

The changes Proposition 140 wrought inside the Legislature were immediate and long lasting. Many senior staff members, with years of institutional experience, took buyouts and left public service. The Legislative Analyst's office, which traditionally had done oversight of numerous state programs, was reduced to performing budget examinations. Legislative oversight was sharply reduced as a result of the budget cuts Proposition 140 demanded.

New lawmakers with little prior legislative experience were forced to grapple with increasingly complex bills—health insurance reform, tort reform, workers' compensation reform—yet they had fewer funds with which to hire experienced analysts to assist them. Consequently, lobbyists with institutional knowledge became important and influential sources of information.

The measure did bring to the Capitol the fresh new faces the voters wanted, however. Rapid turnover in the Assembly, with a third of its members forced out of office every two years, resulted in a wholesale purge of Assembly Members by the turn of the century.

In the Senate, with Senators permitted two successive four-year terms, change came more slowly. Senators' longer tenure and typically additional legislative experience tended to increase the Senate's relative legislative influence. Consequently, the leader of the Senate became more apt to be viewed as the most powerful legislator in the state and, after the Governor, the second most powerful elected official in California.

The Legislature's first official victim of term limits was Senate President pro Tempore David Roberti in 1994. Facing the expiration of his Senate tenure, Roberti ran unsuccessfully for State Treasurer. In so doing, he stepped aside as President pro Tempore in favor of Democratic Senator Bill Lockyer of Hayward.

Roberti is credited with modernizing and bringing professionalism to the Senate. Previously, the Senate didn't have a tradition of strong leadership. Instead, power was usually diffused among committee chairmen. Roberti changed that by organizing his leadership in a fashion to hold and dispense power. Lockyer carried on the stronger leadership structure and policies, as did his successor, Senator John Burton of San Francisco.

With strong Democratic majorities behind them in the Senate, both Lockyer and Burton forcefully pursued more progressive agendas in dealings with conservative Republican Governor Pete Wilson and, later, in Burton's relationship with Democratic Governor Gray Davis.

Lockyer was regarded as an activist leader, obliged to preside over a Senate that had become more partisan with the emergence of conservative Republican power under the leadership of Minority Leader Rob Hurtt of Garden Grove.



Smaller classes mean individual attention—children with teacher—third grade

Lockyer's accomplishments as Senate leader included marshaling through legislation that reduced class sizes in public schools, strengthened First Amendment freedoms, punished hate crimes, afforded state funding for local trial courts, curtailed vindictive lawsuits, and expanded workers' compensation benefits. Facing a term limits cut-off ending his 25-year career in the Assembly and Senate, Lockyer successfully ran for California Attorney General in 1998.

Burton, a veteran of three decades of public life, became the Senate's forty-fourth President pro Tempore in 1998, elected in a 32–0 bipartisan vote. Burton had served in the Assembly from 1964 to 1974, when he was elected to represent San Francisco in Congress—joining his nationally prominent older brother, Representative Phillip Burton. John Burton served in Washington from 1974 to 1982, then dropped out of politics for most of the 1980's. He returned to the Assembly in 1988, winning a special election to replace Democrat Art Agnos who had been elected Mayor of San Francisco. Burton was elected to the Senate in 1996.

As President pro Tempore, Burton has championed individual civil liberties, including abortion rights, the rights of the gay and lesbian community, and labor causes. His achievements include increasing aid for the elderly, blind, and disabled; creating the first educational program for autistic children; raising welfare payments for disadvantaged women and children; and protecting the prevailing wage rate.

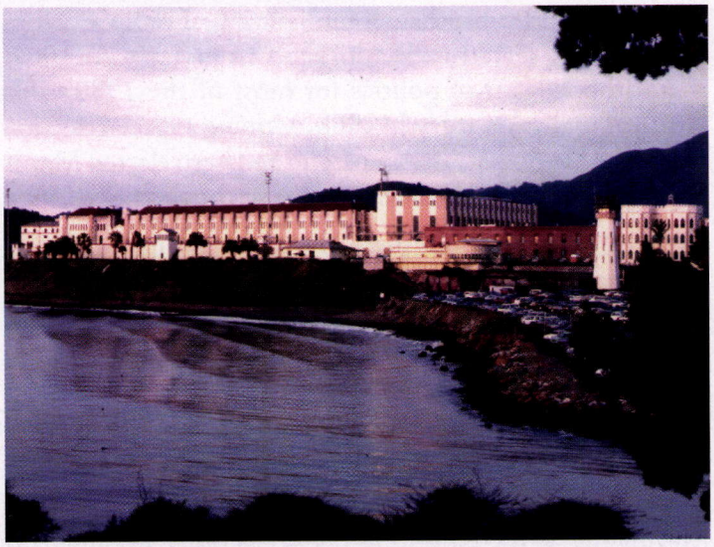
Meanwhile, in the November 1994 elections, Republicans won a majority of the Assembly seats for the first time since 1970. Their victory meant the end of legendary Speaker Willie Brown's leadership—but not right away. A year of turmoil in the Assembly would follow. Although Republicans had gained 41 of the Assembly's 80 seats, Brown was elected Speaker again in January when a disgruntled Republican-turned-Independent voted for him and another Republican was ousted through a parliamentary maneuver.

Brown finally relinquished his gavel, ending his record-setting $14^1/_2$-year speakership, in May of 1995. But even then the speakership was passed on to a handpicked, maverick Republican, Orange County's Doris Allen. Elected with the support of 39 Democrats and no other Republican votes than her own, Allen became the first woman to lead either house of the Legislature. Later that year she relinquished the speakership to another Republican supported by Democrats, Fresno Assemblyman Brian Setencich.

Brown, who resigned to become Mayor of San Francisco, is generally remembered as a brilliant but controversial political tactician and leader. He fought hardest for such issues as civil rights and affirmative action.

In January 1995, Republicans finally claimed the speakership their majority accorded them. They elected Republican Curt Pringle of Garden Grove. He served until the end of that year, when he was termed out.

Though the recession hung on grimly, its importance as a political issue faded by the mid-1990's. The Legislature was in no mood for a repeat of the budget standoff of earlier years and in 1994 quickly passed another round of welfare cuts, tuition hikes, and agreed to freeze the education budget for the third straight year. The budget issues were replaced in the public's consciousness by two hardy perennials of California politics: fear of crime and fear of uncontrolled immigration.



San Quentin Prison

The crime issue came to a head in 1994 with the passage of the so-called "Three Strikes" law, authored by Republican Assembly Member Bill Jones of Fresno. It decreed that anyone convicted of three felonies would serve a minimum of 25 years to life in prison. The well-publicized kidnapping and murder of a young Petaluma girl, Polly Klass, by a recent prison parolee in early 1994 galvanized public opinion on the crime issue.

Lawmakers enacted the tougher sentencing laws, sending Wilson three different versions of a "Three Strikes" law. Wilson chose the most severe of the three, which counted all felony convictions—violent or nonviolent—in determining when to issue a life sentence.

Explaining that he wanted to reduce the cost to the state of problems associated with California's growing ethnic diversity, Wilson also proposed legislation cutting off social, educational, and health assistance to illegal immigrants and denying citizenship and benefits to their children. When the Legislature rejected his plans, calling them divisive and discriminatory, Wilson threw his support behind a 1994 ballot initiative that did the same thing: Proposition 187.

The idea proved popular to a public weary of recession and constantly rising state expenses. It passed by a 60- to 40-percent margin. Wilson was handily reelected over Democrat Kathleen Brown, who opposed the proposition, and voters gave the Republican Party its first majority in the Assembly in 24 years. Democrats, however, retained control of the Senate by a 21–17 margin, with two Independents. There were indications that the Proposition 187 campaign drove growing numbers of Latino voters into the Democratic Party.

The 1996 elections brought another controversial initiative, Proposition 209, which ended affirmative action programs. While it passed, it brought out Latino and Asian voters in record numbers. Latinos were elected to the Legislature in historically high numbers and the Assembly returned to Democratic control. Within a year, it had its first Latino Speaker, Cruz Bustamante. Bustamante was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1998, becoming the first Latino elected to statewide office in more than 120 years. He was replaced by another Latino, Assembly Member Antonio Villaraigosa of Los Angeles.

In April 2000, Villaraigosa, facing a term-limits retirement, was able to pass the speakership baton on to a close friend and political ally, Los Angeles Democrat Bob Hertzberg, who became the California Assembly's sixty-fourth Speaker, and the sixth in the five post-Willie Brown years.

In 1990, the year the Proposition 140 term limits initiative passed, the average Assembly Member had spent more than nine years in office. The average Senator had spent almost 17 years, including their time in the Assembly. In the Legislature of the future, no session will begin with any member having spent more than 14 years in Sacramento.

The final gubernatorial campaign of the 20th century pitted moderate Gray Davis, a longtime Democratic officeholder, against conservative Republican Attorney General Dan Lungren, who had risen to political prominence by running as a strong law and order candidate. Lungren spent much of his campaign defending his endorsements of Proposition 187 and Proposition 209. He lost badly. Exit poll data showed that 71 percent of Latinos favored Davis, while only 23 percent backed Lungren. That effectively ended the political use of the immigration issue in California for the time being. By 2000, Texas Governor George W. Bush, campaigning for President in California, was boasting to Latino audiences that "we don't have 187 in my state."

The state's economy, meanwhile, went from the depths of recession to dizzying new heights of prosperity in the late 1990's. Davis inherited a State Treasury that was in far better shape than many of his predecessors had ever seen. By the close of the century, lawmakers happily found themselves arguing over what to do with the multibillion dollar budget surplus the state's rapidly expanding economy was producing. Unemployment dropped to levels unseen since the 1960's and the computer revolution was creating thousands of jobs few had even anticipated a decade earlier. New industries and new technologies were springing up almost daily. Crime was in a steady decline.

In many ways California's 20th century ended as its history began: with open horizons in a land of promise, but with countless challenges along the way.

Virgil Meibert and Gary Webb

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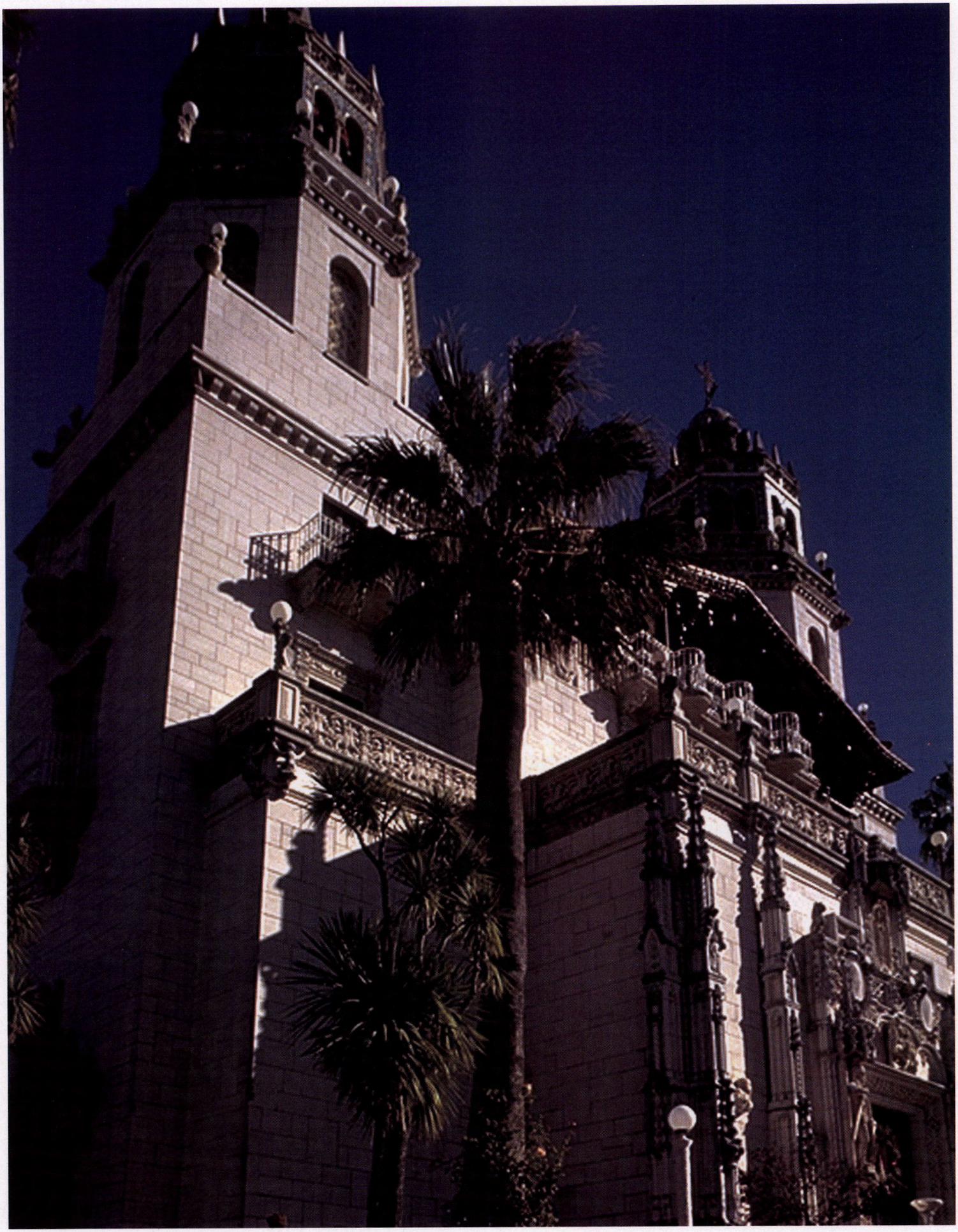
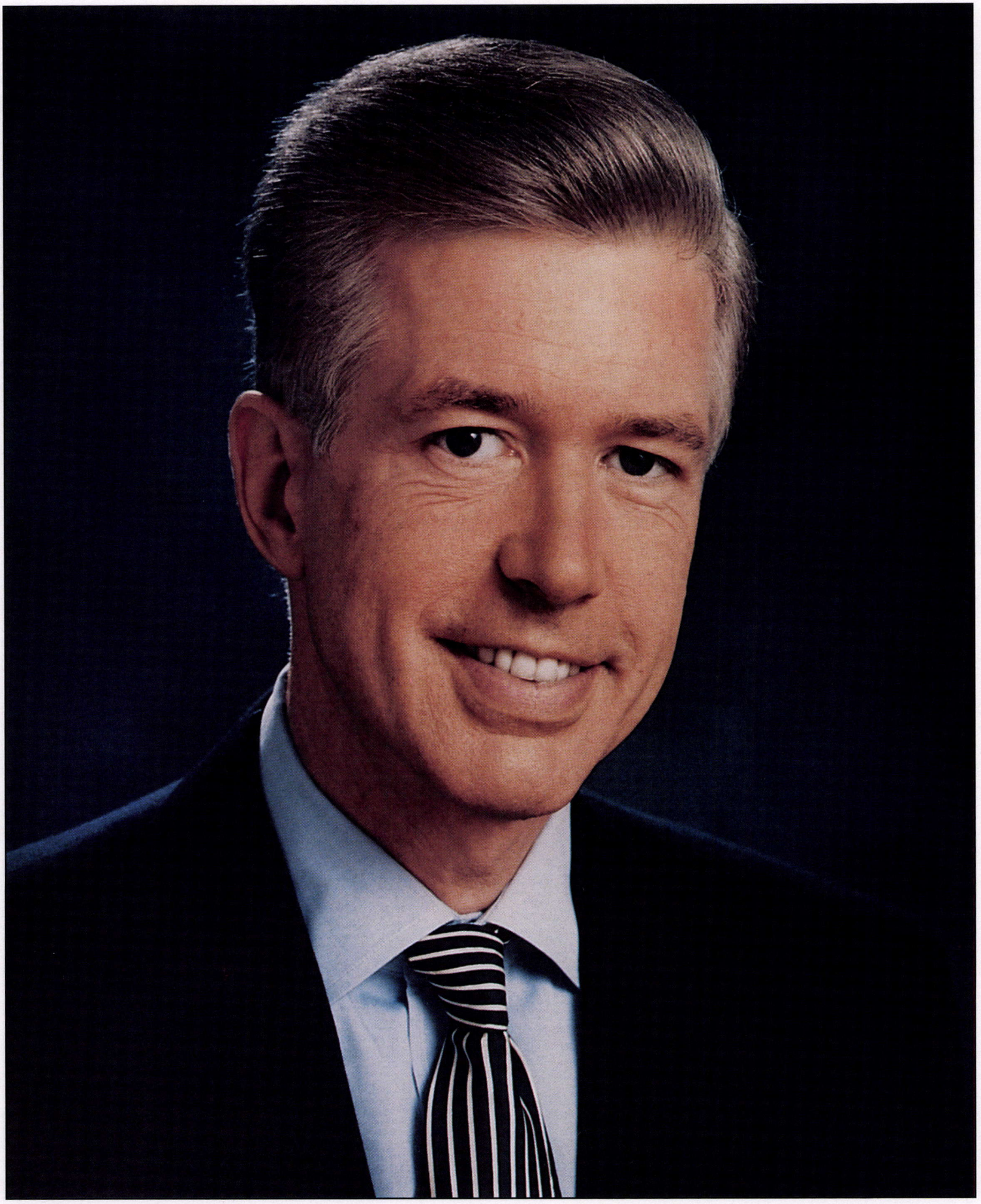


Hearst Castle, San Luis Obispo County

The Executive Branch



Governor's Mansion Museum



Gray Davis
Governor

Gray Davis
Governor

Joseph Graham Davis, Jr. (nicknamed Gray by his mother) was overwhelmingly elected the 37th Governor of California on November 3, 1998, winning 58 percent of the statewide vote. In the June primary election, Davis shocked political observers by not only handily defeating two better-funded Democratic opponents, but by finishing ahead of the unopposed Republican nominee. It was the continuation of an old tradition: In his successful campaign for Lieutenant Governor in 1994, he received more votes than any other Democratic candidate in America. Described by the *San Jose Mercury News* as "perhaps the best-trained Governor-in-waiting California has ever produced." Governor Gray Davis has made improving public education his administration's No. 1 priority. His first official act as Governor was to call a special session of the Legislature to address his proposals to ensure that every child can read by age 9, strengthen teacher training and education, and increase accountability in the schools. As Lieutenant Governor, Gray Davis focused on efforts to keep jobs in California and encourage new and fast-growing industries to locate and expand in the state. He also led the fight to keep a college education affordable for California's middle class families, pushing through the largest student-fee reduction in California history. As the state's second-highest officeholder, he also served as President of the State Senate, Chair of the Commission for Economic Development, Chair of the State Lands Commission, a Regent of the University of California, and a Trustee of the California State University. Prior to becoming Lieutenant Governor, Gray Davis served as State Controller for eight years. As California's chief fiscal officer, he saved taxpayers more than half a billion dollars by cracking down on Medi-Cal fraud, rooting out government waste and inefficiency, and exposing the misuse of public funds. He was the first Controller to withhold paychecks from all state elected officials—including himself—until the Governor and the Legislature passed a long-overdue budget, and he found and returned more than $1.8 billion in unclaimed property to California citizens, including forgotten bank accounts, insurance settlements, and stocks. From 1983–1987, Gray Davis served in the State Assembly from Los Angeles County and was Chief of Staff to Governor Edmund G. Brown, Jr. from 1975–1981. As Chair of the California Council on Criminal Justice in the 1970's, he started the statewide Neighborhood Watch program. Gray Davis was born in New York City on December 26, 1942. As a cum laude graduate of Stanford University with a Columbia University Law School degree, he served as a U.S. Army Captain in Vietnam and was awarded the Bronze Star for meritorious service. He has been married since 1983 to the former Sharon Ryer of Santee, in San Diego County.



Office of the Governor

The principal executive authority in the government of the State of California is that of the Governor. Any citizen of the United States 21 years of age or older, who has been a resident of the state for five years or more immediately preceding election is eligible for the office. The Governor is elected by popular vote for a term of four years and holds office from the Monday after January 1 following the election. The Governor may not simultaneously hold other public office. No Governor may serve more than two terms.

The Governor is vested under the California Constitution with the supreme executive power of the state and has the duty to ensure that the laws of the state are faithfully executed.

The Governor has wide latitude in the planning, organization, and direction of the activities of a large number of state departments and agencies. The responsibilities of the office call for a broad knowledge of many subjects and an ability to deal with the problems of all Californians with patience, understanding, and sympathy. As California's senior statewide elected official, the Governor endeavors to set the direction of state government policies and actions that will determine the quality and pace of California's progress.

In addition to strictly executive functions, the Governor has an important place in the state's legislative process. At the beginning of each session of the Legislature the Governor presents a message—traditionally termed the "State-of-the-State Address"—to the members, outlining the conditions of the state and recommending a program of legislative action. The Governor also submits to the Legislature the annual budget and sets forth statements of the state government's anticipated revenues and expenses.

The California Constitution defines specific responsibilities for the Governor which include the duty as Commander in Chief of the state military establishment, the powers of executive and judicial appointments, and the power to grant reprieves, commutations of sentence, and pardons to those convicted in the courts of California. The Governor is not empowered to grant reprieves, commutations or pardons in the case of impeachment and conviction by the Legislature.

All bills enacted by the Legislature are subject to the Governor's approval before becoming law. The Governor has the power to veto bills and this veto can be set aside only by a two-thirds vote of both the Assembly and the state Senate. The Governor may exercise selective veto powers over appropriation bills to reduce or eliminate any items of appropriation while approving other items covered in the same bill. This is commonly called the "line-item veto."

A staff of specialists in a variety of fields assists the Governor in the discharge of the many and varied duties of office. These include:

The Chief of Staff—the Governor's chief aide—is responsible for the overall direction and supervision of the Governor's Office and serves as a member of the Cabinet.

The Staff Director is responsible for coordinating office administration, appointments, travel, scheduling, external liaison, and special projects.

The Cabinet Secretary oversees the Cabinet Section, which works closely with the state's agencies and departments and is responsible for communication with units of the Executive Branch. The Governor's Cabinet serves as the Governor's chief policy advisory body. The Cabinet members' responsibilities include implementing the Governor's policy through state government and providing policy guidance and management communication with various departments and units of the Executive Branch. Through the Cabinet, the Governor receives a comprehensive view of the operation of state government. The Cabinet aids the Governor in identifying long-term state needs and formulating action to meet those needs.

Members of the Cabinet include: the Secretary of Food and Agriculture, the Secretary of Business, Transportation and Housing, the Secretary of Environmental Protection, the Finance Director, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Director of Industrial Relations, the Resources Secretary, the Secretary of State and Consumer Services, the Secretary of Trade and Commerce, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, and the Secretary of Youth and Adult Corrections.

The Communications Director is responsible for maintaining clear channels of communication between the Governor and the people of California, directly and through the media of press, radio, television, and the Internet. The Communications Director oversees: the Advance Unit, which is responsible for site preparation and advance coordination for public events; the Speech Writing Unit, which prepares public remarks for the Governor; the Executive Writing Unit, which prepares the text of proclamations, executive orders, and other special letters and communications from the Governor; the broadcast and print editorial relations coordinators, who maintain editorial contacts with broadcast and print media and oversee the Governor's web site; and the Press Office. The Press Secretary manages the Press Office including preparation of press releases, statements and messages, arranges the Governor's press conferences, and maintains close contact with print, broadcast, and Internet news organizations.

The Appointments Secretary oversees the Appointments Unit, which aids in the complex task of making the approximately 6,000 appointments for which the Governor is responsible under law.

The Judicial Appointments Secretary advises and assists the Governor with the evaluation and appointment of candidates for the bench.

The Office of the Secretary of Foreign Affairs is responsible for facilitating the Governor's foreign relations efforts and acts specifically as the liaison for California-Mexico affairs. The Secretary of Foreign Affairs organizes the Governor's trips abroad and receives foreign dignitaries who visit California. The Foreign Affairs office carries out functions akin to a diplomatic corps on behalf of the Governor, working directly with embassies and foreign officials to ensure closer social, economic, and political ties between California and its international partners.

The Legal Affairs Secretary oversees the Legal Affairs Section, which is the chief legal office of the administration.

The Legislative Secretary maintains liaison between the executive office and the Legislature and is responsible for the Legislative Unit that tracks and analyzes legislation and advises the Governor on legislative matters.

The Director of Intergovernmental Relations serves as the Governor's liaison to local government, including California's 58 counties and 775 cities, on a wide variety of issues including state funding for local government, transportation, housing, health, social services, environmental, land use, and employment issues.

The Policy Unit is responsible for formulating, evaluating and coordinating policies for the Governor and the administration as well as for policy heads in agencies and departments. The unit works closely with the Cabinet and Legislative Units. Covering a wide array of issues, the Policy Unit interacts with representatives from both the public and private sectors and with many constituency groups.

The Office of the Secretary for Education is responsible for advising and making policy recommendations to the Governor on education issues. The office serves as a liaison between the administration and schools and education constituent groups. The Office of the Secretary for Education also administers three programs: the Academic Volunteer and Mentor Service Program, READ California, and the Governor's Reading Award Program.

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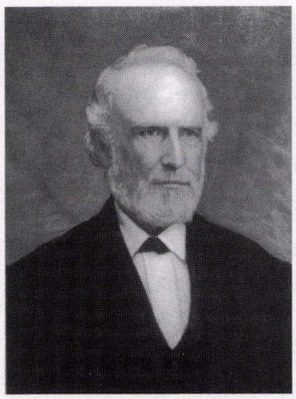
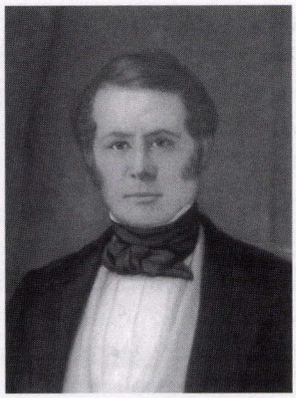


Peter H. Burnett (Ind. D.)
1849–1851



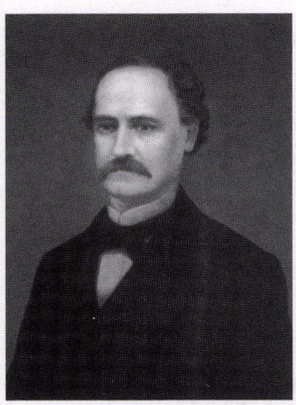
John McDougall (Ind. D.)
1851–1852



John Bigler (D)
1852–1856



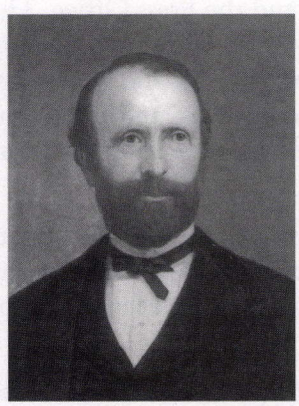
J. Neeley Johnson (Amer.)
1856–1858



John B. Weller (D)
1858–1860



Milton S. Latham (Lecomp. D.)
1860



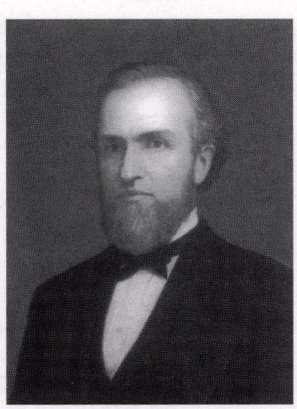
John G. Downey (Lecomp. D.)
1860–1862



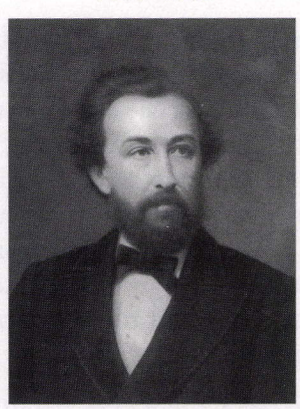
Leland Stanford (R)
1862–1863



Frederick F. Low (Union)
1863–1867



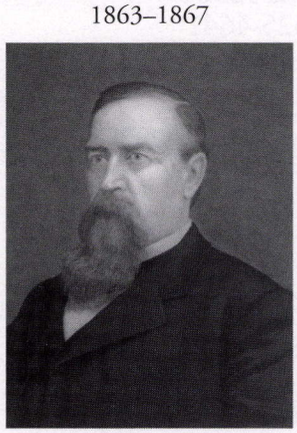
Henry H. Haight (D)
1867–1871



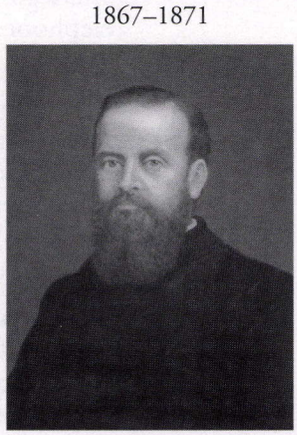
Newton Booth (R)
1871–1875



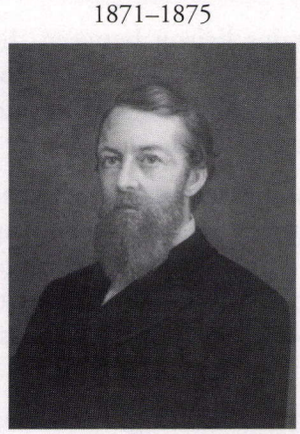
Romualdo Pacheco (R)
1875



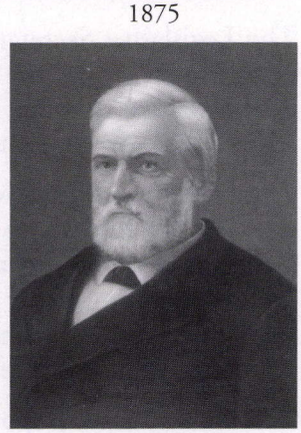
William Irwin (D)
1875–1880



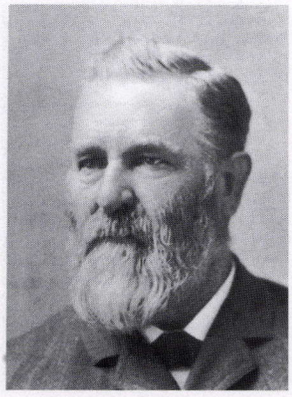
George C. Perkins (R)
1880–1883



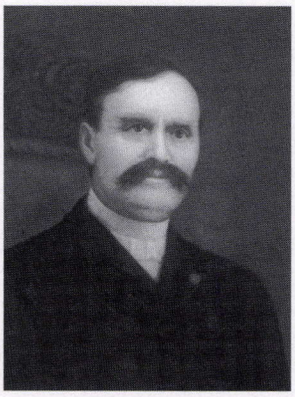
George Stoneman (D)
1883–1887



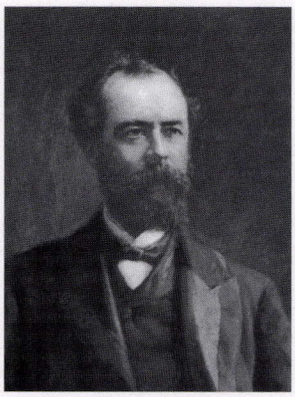
Washington Bartlett (D)
1887



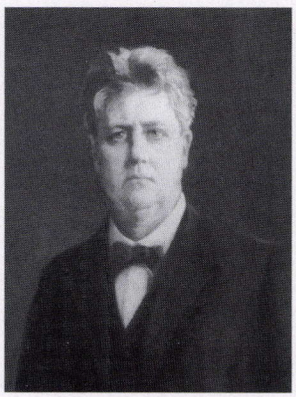
Robert W. Waterman (R)
1887–1891



Henry H. Markham (R)
1891–1895



James H. Budd (D)
1895–1899



Henry T. Gage (R)
1899–1903



George C. Pardee (R)
1903–1907



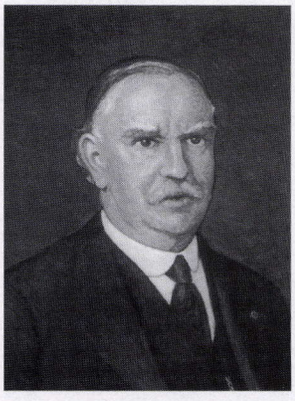
James N. Gillett (R)
1907–1911



Hiram W. Johnson (R)
1911–1917



Wm. D. Stephens (R)
1917–1923



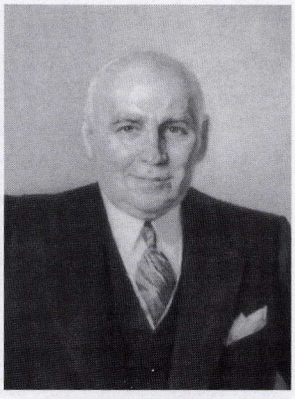
Friend Wm. Richardson (R)
1923–1927



C.C. Young (R)
1927–1931



James Rolph, Jr. (R)
1931–1934



Frank F. Merriam (R)
1934–1939



Culbert L. Olson (D)
1939–1943



Earl Warren (R)
1943–1953



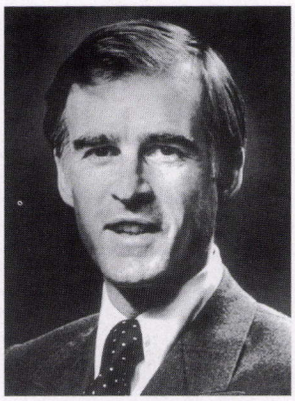
Goodwin J. Knight (R)
1953–1959



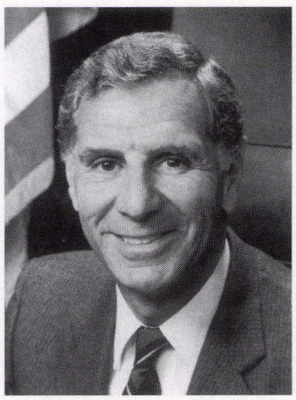
Edmund G. Brown (D)
1959–1967



Ronald Reagan (R)
1967–1975



Edmund G. Brown, Jr. (D)
1975–1983



George Deukmejian (R)
1983–1991



Pete Wilson (R)
1991–1999



Governor George C. Pardee, c. 1903–1907

GOVERNORS OF CALIFORNIA—1849–1999

Name	Party	Date of Inauguration	Notes
Burnett, Peter H.	Ind. D.	Dec. 20, 1849	Resigned January 8, 1851.
McDougall, John	Ind. D.	Jan. 9, 1851	Lieutenant Governor, succeeded Burnett.
Bigler, John	D.	Jan. 8, 1852	Assemblyman, 1849–1851.
Bigler, John	D.	Jan. 7, 1854	Re-elected Sept. 7, 1853.
Johnson, J. Neeley	Amer.	Jan. 9, 1856	Assemblyman, 1853.
Weller, John B.	D.	Jan. 8, 1858	U.S. Senator, 1851–1857.
Latham, Milton S.	Lecomp. D.	Jan. 9, 1860	Resigned Jan. 14, 1860. U.S. Senator, 1860–1863.
Downey, John G.	Lecomp. D.	Jan. 14, 1860	Lieutenant Governor, succeeded Latham.
Stanford, Leland	R.	Jan. 10, 1862	U.S. Senator, 1885–1897.
Low, Frederick F.	Union	Dec. 10, 1863	Representative in Congress, 1861–1863.
Haight, Henry H.	D.	Dec. 5, 1867	Member of Second Constitutional Convention.
Booth, Newton	R.	Dec. 8, 1871	Resigned Feb. 27, 1875. U.S. Senator, 1875–1881.
Pacheco, Romualdo	R.	Feb. 27, 1875	Lieutenant Governor, succeeded Booth.
Irwin, William	D.	Dec. 9, 1875	Harbor Commission, 1883–1886.
Perkins, George C.	R.	Jan. 8, 1880	U.S. Senator, 1893–1903.
Stoneman, George	D.	Jan. 10, 1883	Transportation Commissioner.
Bartlett, Washington	D.	Jan. 8, 1887	Railroad Commissioner.
Waterman, Robert W.	R.	Sept. 13, 1887	Lieutenant Governor, succeeded Bartlett.
Markham, Henry H.	R.	Jan. 8, 1891	Representative in Congress, 1885–1887.
Budd, James H.	D.	Jan. 11, 1895	Representative in Congress, 1883–1885.
Gage, Henry T.	R.	Jan. 4, 1899	Minister to Portugal, December 21, 1909.
Pardee, George C.	R.	Jan. 6, 1903	Regent of University of California, 1899.
Gillett, James N.	R.	Jan. 8, 1907	Representative in Congress, 1903–1906.
Johnson, Hiram W.	R.	Jan. 3, 1911	
Johnson, Hiram W.	R.	Jan. 8, 1915	Elected U.S. Senator, Nov. 7, 1916. Resigned as Governor, March 15, 1917.
Stephens, Wm. D.	R.	Mar. 15, 1917	Member of Congress, 10th Dist., 1910–1916. Appointed Lieutenant Governor, July 19, 1916.
Stephens, Wm. D.	R.	Jan. 7, 1919	Elected 1918.
Richardson, Friend Wm.	R.	Jan. 9, 1923	State Treasurer, 1915–1922.
Young, C. C.	R.	Jan. 4, 1927	Lieutenant Governor, 1919–1927.
Rolph, James, Jr.	R.	Jan. 6, 1931	Mayor of San Francisco, 1911–1930. Deceased, June 2, 1934.
Merriam, Frank F.	R.	June 7, 1934	Lieutenant Governor, succeeded Rolph.
Merriam, Frank F.	R.	Jan. 8, 1935	Lieutenant Governor, 1931–1934.
Olson, Culbert L.	D.	Jan. 2, 1939	State Senator, 1935–1938.
Warren, Earl	R.	Jan. 4, 1943	Attorney General, 1939–1942.
Warren, Earl	R.	Jan. 6, 1947	Re-elected Nov. 5, 1946.
Warren, Earl	R.	Jan. 8, 1951	Re-elected Nov. 7, 1950. Became Chief Justice, U.S. Supreme Court, Oct. 5, 1953.
Knight, Goodwin J.	R.	Oct. 5, 1953	Lieutenant Governor, succeeded Warren.
Knight, Goodwin J.	R.	Jan. 3, 1955	
Brown, Edmund G.	D.	Jan. 5, 1959	Attorney General, 1951–1958.
Brown, Edmund G.	D.	Jan. 7, 1963	Re-elected Nov. 6, 1962.
Reagan, Ronald	R.	Jan. 2, 1967	
Reagan, Ronald	R.	Jan. 4, 1971	Re-elected Nov. 3, 1970.
Brown, Edmund G., Jr.	D.	Jan. 6, 1975	Secretary of State, 1971–1974.
Brown, Edmund G., Jr.	D.	Jan. 8, 1979	Re-elected Nov. 7, 1978.
Deukmejian, George	R.	Jan. 3, 1983	Attorney General, 1979–1982.
Deukmejian, George	R.	Jan. 5, 1987	Re-elected Nov. 4, 1986.
Wilson, Pete	R.	Jan. 7, 1991	U.S. Senator, 1983–1991. Resigned U.S. Senate seat Jan. 7, 1991.
Wilson, Pete	R.	Jan. 2, 1995	Re-elected Nov. 8, 1994.
Davis, Gray	D.	Jan. 4, 1999	Former Assembly Member, State Controller, and Lt. Governor.



Historic Governor's Office, State Capitol

Lieutenant Governor



Dome of the California State Capitol



Cruz M. Bustamante
Lieutenant Governor

Cruz M. Bustamante
Lieutenant Governor

Cruz M. Bustamante was elected Lieutenant Governor of the State of California in November 1998, the latest step in a career in public office that began when he was elected to the State Assembly in a special election in 1993. He was elected Speaker of the Assembly by his colleagues in December 1996, and served as Speaker until February 1998. A first generation Californian, Bustamante was the first Latino to serve as Speaker of the Assembly, and upon his election as Lieutenant Governor, he became the first Latino elected to statewide office in California in more than 120 years. As Lieutenant Governor, Bustamante is the President of the California Senate, serves as a Regent of the University of California and is a Trustee of the California State University system. The Lieutenant Governor also serves as a member of the State Lands Commission, Chairman of the Commission for Economic Development, Vice Chairman of the Commission of the Californias, and is a member of the California Rural Policy Task Force and the World Trade Commission. During his term, Lieutenant Governor Bustamante has participated in international trade missions to Mexico, Germany, Israel, and Italy. In addition, he hosted a trade summit with the Governor of the Mexican State of Jalisco. To promote tolerance and encourage dialogue on issues of diversity, Bustamante formed the Lieutenant Governor's Commission for One California. This commission meets quarterly and is currently exploring ways in which the media and our schools can foster tolerance. During Bustamante's term as Speaker, the Legislature reduced class sizes, enacted a $1.7 billion tax cut, extended health insurance coverage to 600,000 children of low-income families, reformed welfare, and rolled back student fees at state universities and colleges. Bustamante authored the laws that provided $1 billion to put updated textbooks into California classrooms, allowed the State of California to join the multistate litigation against tobacco companies, and prohibited job application fees. Governor Gray Davis named the Lieutenant Governor as cochair of the Governor's Commission on Building for the 21st Century, which is directed to develop a long-term plan to address the state's critical infrastructure needs. The Governor also named him to the University of California Merced Implementation Team, a task force proposed by the Lieutenant Governor to speed up the formation of the tenth University of California campus. An advocate of full participation in the 2000 decennial census, Lieutenant Governor Bustamante proposed the creation of a panel to develop and oversee an outreach strategy to encourage full participation in the 2000 federal decennial census. Based on this proposal, Governor Davis created the California Complete Count Committee and named Lieutenant Governor Bustamante as a member. In January 2000, Bustamante was also appointed by President Bill Clinton to serve on the United States Census Monitoring Board, which is responsible for monitoring the Census Bureau's preparation and implementation for the 2000 decennial census. A native of Dinuba, California, and a graduate of Tranquility High School, Bustamante attended Fresno City College, and then Fresno State University, where he was active in the Student Senate. Bustamante served as the Program Director of the Summer Youth Employment Training Program, which was responsible for employing more than 3,000 Central Valley teenagers each summer. He later worked as a district representative for Congressman Rick Lehman and Assemblyman Bruce Bronzan, whom he replaced in the Assembly in 1993. Devoted to his family, Bustamante is married to the former Arcelia De La Pena. They have three daughters, Leticia, Sonia, and Marisa; a grandson, David; and a granddaughter, Lauren.



Office of the Lieutenant Governor

At the Constitutional Convention of 1849, the delegates made provisions for a popularly elected Lieutenant Governor. Introduced by William Gwin and fashioned after Iowa's and New York's Constitutions, Article V, Section 16 provided for not only the election, but also the length of term, the qualifications for office, and, in the event of disability, the succession to the office of Governor. In addition, Section 17 stipulated the causes for the transfer of the powers and duties of the Governor to the Lieutenant Governor, including the Governor's absence from the state.

Little has changed in the office or constitutional duties of the Lieutenant Governor since California first became a state. The Lieutenant Governor is elected at the same time and for the same terms of office as the Governor and other constitutional officers. All are four-year terms and cannot be held more than twice. Qualifications for the office are the same as for Governor. He or she must be a citizen of the United States, must be a resident of California the five years immediately preceding election, must be at least 18 years of age, and holding no other public office.

As forged in the original State Constitution, California is one of 18 states that elects its Lieutenant Governor independently. This oftentimes means that the Governor and Lieutenant Governor are of different political parties. In the 150 years since statehood seven Lieutenant Governors have assumed the governorship, five upon resignation, and two upon the death of the Governor. Only two Lieutenant Governors have become Governor by election, including the current Governor, Gray Davis. The other was C.C. Young, elected in 1926.

As the President of the Senate, the Lieutenant Governor is able to preside over the Senate, but has only a "casting vote"[1] in the event of a tie. The Lieutenant Governor has only used this vote three times in the last 25 years and has not used it to break a tie since August 19, 1996.

In the event of a vacancy in the Lieutenant Governor's office, the Governor nominates a replacement who must be confirmed by a majority in the Senate and Assembly. Added to constitutional duties, is a varied range of involvement in other aspects of state government.

The Lieutenant Governor sits on the Board of Regents of the University of California; he or she is the acting chair of the Board of Trustees of the California State University system. These two groups govern all public higher education in California.

He or she oversees and directs the Commission on Economic Development. This organization is responsible for economic growth in California by helping to develop and implement strategies to attract new business to the state, increase state exports, and create new jobs.

The Lieutenant Governor is Vice Chair of the Commission of the Californias. The commission's goal is to develop favorable economic, educational, and cultural relations with Baja California, Baja California Sur, and other states within the Republic of Mexico.

Membership by the Lieutenant Governor on the following indicate the variety of his or her involvement in the interests of California: The World Trade Commission, which is responsible for evaluating policies and programs designed to help California access foreign markets; the California Rural Policy Task Force, which oversees the recruitment and effective delivery of state resources to rural California; the State Lands Commission, which issues permits for, and monitors and regulates all California state lands and waterways; and the California Emergency Council, which is briefed on all current matters and needs related to emergency preparedness and administrative matters requiring action by the Governor.

Contact the Lieutenant Governor

Lieutenant Governor
Northern California

State Capitol, California 95814
Telephone: (916) 445-4998
Fax: (916) 323-4998

Central California

2550 Mariposa Mall, Room 5006
Fresno, California 93721
Telephone: (559) 445-5501
Fax: (559) 445-5415

Southern California

300 South Spring Street, Suite 12702
Los Angeles, California 90013
Telephone: (213) 897-7086
Fax: (213) 897-7156

Web Site: http://www.ltg.ca.gov

[1] *California Constitution, Article V, Section 9.*



John McDougall (Ind. D.)
1849–1851



David C. Broderick (D)
1851–1852



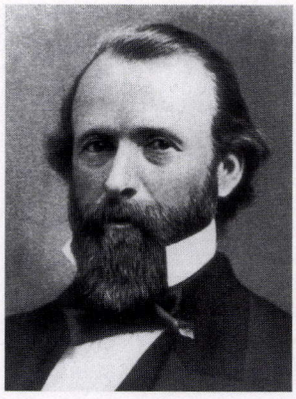
Samuel Purdy (D)[1]
1852–1856



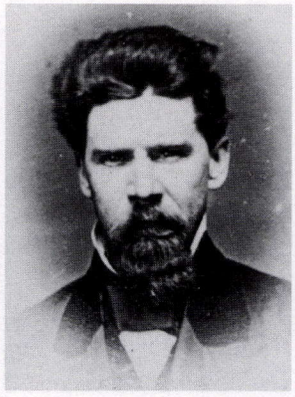
Robert M. Anderson (Amer.)[1]
1856–1858



John Walkup (D)[1]
1858–1860



John G. Downey (Lecomp. D.)
1860



Isaac N. Quinn (D)
1860–1861



Pablo de la Guerra (D)
1861–1862



John F. Chellis (R)[1]
1862–1863



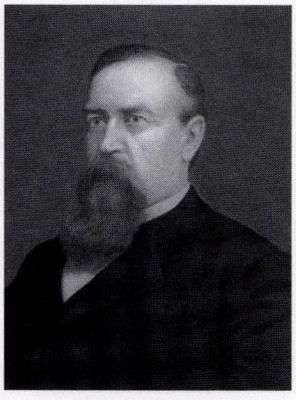
Timothy N. Machin (Union)[1]
1863–1867



William Holden (D)
1867–1871



Romualdo Pacheco (R)
1871–1875



William Irwin (D)
1875



James A. Johnson (D)[1]
1875–1880



John Mansfield (R)[1]
1880–1883



John Daggett (D)
1883–1887

[1] No photo available.



Robert W. Waterman (R)
1887



Stephen M. White (D)
1887–1891



John B. Reddick (R)[1]
1891–1895



Spencer G. Millard (R)[1]
1895–1896



William T. Jeter (D)
1896–1899



Jacob H. Neff (R)
1899–1903



Alden Anderson (R)
1903–1907



Warren R. Porter (R)
1907–1911



Albert J. Wallace (R)
1911–1915



John M. Eshleman (Prog.)
1915–1916



Wm. D. Stephens (R)
1916–1917*



C.C. Young (R)
1919–1927



Buron Fitts (R)
1927–1928



H.L. Carnahan (R)
1928–1931



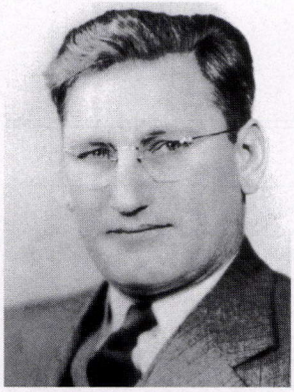
Frank F. Merriam (R)
1931–1934**



George J. Hatfield (R)
1935–1939

[1] No photo available.

* Vacancy from 3/15/1917–1/7/1919.
** Vacancy from 6/7/1934–1/8/1935.



Ellis E. Patterson (D)
1939–1943



Frederick F. Houser (R)
1943–1947



Goodwin J. Knight (R)
1947–1953



Harold J. Powers (R)
1953–1959



Glenn M. Anderson (D)
1959–1967



Robert H. Finch (R)
1967–1969



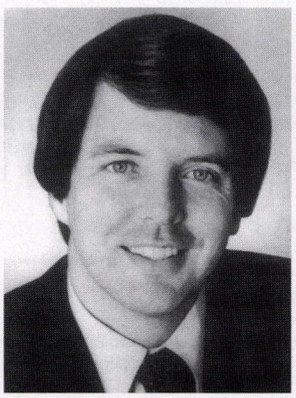
Ed Reinecke (R)
1969–1974



John L. Harmer (R)
1974–1975



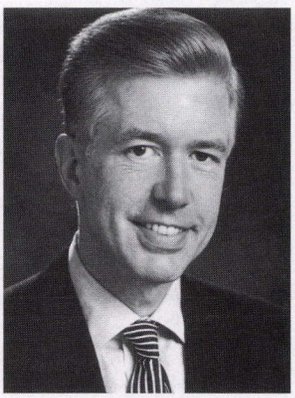
Mervyn M. Dymally (D)
1975–1979



Mike Curb (R)
1979–1983



Leo T. McCarthy (D)
1983–1995



Gray Davis (D)
1995–1999

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS OF CALIFORNIA—1849–1999

Name	Party	Date of Inauguration	Notes
McDougall, John	Ind. D.	Dec. 20, 1849	Became Governor January 9, 1851, succeeding Governor Burnett, resigned.
Broderick, David C. (Acting)	D.	Jan. 9, 1851	Elected President of Senate January 9, 1851, thereby becoming Acting Lieutenant Governor, vice John McDougall, resigned.
Purdy, Samuel	D.	Jan. 8, 1852	
Purdy, Samuel	D.	Jan. 7, 1854	
Anderson, Robert M.	Amer.	Jan. 9, 1856	
Walkup, John	D.	Jan. 8, 1858	
Downey, John G.	Lecomp. D.	Jan. 9, 1860	Became Governor January 14, 1860, succeeding Governor Latham, resigned.
Quinn, Isaac N. (Acting)	D.	Jan. 20, 1860	Elected President of Senate January 20, 1860, thereby becoming Acting Lieutenant Governor, vice John G. Downey, resigned.
de la Guerra, Pablo (Acting)	D.	Jan. 7, 1861	Elected President of Senate January 7, 1861, thereby becoming Acting Lieutenant Governor, vice Isaac N. Quinn, resigned.
Chellis, John F.	R.	Jan. 10, 1862	
Machin, T. N.	Union	Dec. 10, 1863	
Holden, William	D.	Dec. 5, 1867	
Pacheco, Romualdo	R.	Dec. 8, 1871	Became Governor February 27, 1875, succeeding Governor Booth, resigned.
Irwin, William (Acting)	D.	Feb. 27, 1875	Became Acting Lieutenant Governor February 27, 1875, vice Romualdo Pacheco, resigned.
Johnson, James A.	D.	Dec. 9, 1875	
Mansfield, John	R.	Jan. 8, 1880	
Daggett, John	D.	Jan. 10, 1883	
Waterman, Robert W.	R.	Jan. 8, 1887	Became Governor September 13, 1887, succeeding Governor Bartlett, who died in office.
White, Stephen M. (Acting)	D.	Sept. 13, 1887	Elected President pro Tempore of Senate January 5, 1887, thereby becoming Acting Lieutenant Governor, vice Robert W. Waterman, resigned.
Reddick, John B.	R.	Jan. 8, 1891	
Millard, Spencer G.	R.	Jan. 11, 1895	Died in office October 24, 1895.
Jeter, William T.	D.	Oct. 25, 1896	Appointed October 25, 1895, by Governor Budd, vice Spencer G. Millard, deceased.
Neff, Jacob H.	R.	Jan. 3, 1899	
Anderson, Alden	R.	Jan. 6, 1903	
Porter, Warren R.	R.	Jan. 8, 1907	
Wallace, A. J.	R.	Jan. 3, 1911	
Eshleman, John M.	Prog.	Jan. 5, 1915	Died in office February 28, 1916.
Stephens, William D.	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 Mar. 15, 1917, to Jan. 7, 1919			
Young, C. C.	R.	Jan. 7, 1919	
Young, C. C.	R.	Jan. 9, 1923	Elected Governor November 2, 1926.
Fitts, Buron	R.	Jan. 4, 1927	Resigned November 30, 1928.
Carnahan, H. L.	R.	.....	Appointed December 4, 1928, by Governor Young, vice Buron Fitts, resigned.
Merriam, Frank F.	R.	Jan. 6, 1931	Became Governor June 7, 1934, succeeding Governor Rolph who died in office.
Vacancy from June 7, 1934, to Jan. 8, 1935			
Hatfield, George J.	R.	Jan. 8, 1935	
Patterson, Ellis E.	D.	Jan. 2, 1939	
Houser, Frederick F.	R.	Jan. 4, 1943	
Knight, Goodwin J.	R.	Jan. 6, 1947	
Knight, Goodwin J.	R.	Jan. 8, 1951	Became Governor October 5, 1953, succeeding Governor Warren, resigned.
Powers, Harold J.	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.
Powers, Harold J.	R.	Jan. 3, 1955	
Anderson, Glenn M.	D.	Jan. 5, 1959	
Anderson, Glenn M.	D.	Jan. 7, 1963	
Finch, Robert H.	R.	Jan. 2, 1967	Resigned January 20, 1969, to become Secretary, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.
Reinecke, Ed	R.	Jan. 21, 1969	Appointed January 21, 1969, by Governor Reagan, vice Robert H. Finch, resigned.
Reinecke, Ed	R.	Jan. 4, 1971	Resigned October 2, 1974.
Harmer, John L.	R.	Oct. 4, 1974	Appointed October 4, 1974, by Governor Reagan, vice Ed Reinecke, resigned.
Dymally, Mervyn M.	D.	Jan. 6, 1975	
Curb, Mike	R.	Jan. 8, 1979	
McCarthy, Leo T.	D.	Jan. 3, 1983	Speaker of the Assembly, June 28, 1974–1980.
McCarthy, Leo T.	D.	Jan. 5, 1987	
McCarthy, Leo T.	D.	Jan. 7, 1991	
Davis, Gray	D.	Jan. 2, 1995	Former State Assembly Member and State Controller.
Bustamante, Cruz M.	D.	Jan. 4, 1999	Former Assembly Speaker.

Secretary of State



Admission Day Celebration in San Francisco, 1890



Bill Jones
Secretary of State

Bill Jones was elected as California's 27th Secretary of State in 1994 after serving as a State Assemblyman from Fresno. Secretary Jones has set a goal of 100 percent participation in elections by those eligible to vote and zero tolerance for elections fraud. He has already secured passage of major elections law reforms and is aggressively pursuing legislation to reinstate the campaign finance reforms approved by voters when they passed Proposition 73 in 1988. In addition to his official duties in Sacramento, Secretary Jones remains an active partner in a family-owned ranch in Fresno. While in the Legislature, Jones was the author of the nation's toughest "Three Strikes and You're Out" law, and served as the Assembly Republican Leader. As Assembly GOP Leader, he led the fight to secure the state's first fair, nongerrymandered redrawing of legislative districts in decades. Jones is considered one of California's foremost policy experts on water, trade, agriculture, and public safety issues. As Secretary of State, he continues to lead the policy debate in each of these issues.



Contact the Secretary of State

California Secretary of State
1500 11th Street
Sacramento, California 95814
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Fax: (916) 653-4795
Web Site: http://www.ss.ca.gov

Office of the Secretary of State

The Secretary of State was one of seven constitutional officers designated in California's first State Constitution of 1849. In the beginning, the office was appointive and it remained so until 1863. Early duties of the office included the maintenance of state records, providing legislators with ink and stationery, and licensing vehicles. As state government grew in response to population growth and added new dimensions and responsibilities, so did the office of the Secretary of State. Having gained responsibility for overseeing elections and chartering corporations, to name but a few added duties over the years, the office has increasingly become the focus of much attention.

General Responsibilities

The California Constitution and State of California statutes direct the Secretary of State to be the state's chief elections officer, to commission notaries public, to charter corporations, to oversee the State Archives, and to file a host of documents ranging from Uniform Commercial Code financing statements and tax lien information to certificates of limited partnerships and campaign and lobbyist disclosure information. The Secretary of State also serves as an ex officio member of the California State World Trade Commission, whose mandate is to promote the state's products and services abroad, encourage foreign investors to focus on California, and generally serve as the state's official representative to foreign governments and their representatives. In addition, the Secretary of State appoints one of the five members of the Fair Political Practices Commission.

The Secretary of State performs numerous other functions including attesting to the Governor's signature on executive orders, proclamations, resolutions, extradition papers, and appointments; chaptering all bills passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor or allowed to become law without the Governor's signature; maintaining the registry of vacant appointive positions within state government; filing the oaths of office of gubernatorial appointees; filing administrative regulations adopted by state departments, boards, and agencies; issuing the warning posters for cigarette machines; filing judicial retirement notices; and many more.

California State Archives and Golden State Museum

The State Archives is the repository for most of California's state records of historical significance. This division possesses voluminous documents relating to the history and government of California back to the days of Spanish rule. Professional archivists screen records for historic value and arrange for their accession by the Archives from throughout the state. Records are repaired, indexed, arranged, and filed for future reference purposes.

An exhibit program was launched in 1974, followed by a traveling exhibit program in 1979, to bring California's rich history to the public. Several brief information pamphlets are also available. A museum dedicated to California's rich history opened in the spring of 1998.

Documents ranging from election records, Supreme and Appellate Court cases, executive records, and prison papers, to Spanish land grants and legislative committee papers, and much more, are all available for public inspection and research in the Archives. Genealogical resources such as state census records have proven fruitful in tracing family "roots" for many people.

The acquisition of the files of the Los Angeles Police Department's investigation into the assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy brought worldwide attention to the California State Archives.

The Golden State Museum brings California's rich history to life with a mix of traditional exhibits and state-of-the-art technology. Multimedia exhibits incorporating documents and artifacts drawn from the vast collections of the California State Archives tell the stories of California's people, place, promise, and politics.

Business Programs

Business Filings

Corporate Filings is divided into several units for purposes of handling filing and public information responsibilities for corporations.

The Information Retrieval/Certification Unit provides information relating to all California corporations and those out-of-state corporations qualified to do business here.

Information about profit and/or nonprofit corporations includes the legal status of the corporation, its incorporation date, the agent for service of process, and the name and address of chief executive officer. Information is available over the counter or through the mail for a nominal fee. The names and addresses of other officers and directors are available by mail for an additional fee.

The Name Availability Unit, as its name implies, checks the availability of proposed corporate names and reserves names for businesses for a limited period of time during which the corporation may be formed. Names that are so similar to existing names that their use would be misleading or confusing to the public are not allowed. Name reservations can be made in person or through the mail.

The Microfilm Records Unit maintains microfilmed copies of the original articles of incorporation and related documents for those companies incorporated in the Golden State, as well as documents relating to foreign corporations transacting intrastate business in California. The unit is additionally responsible for the processing of substituted service of process against corporations and other entities as mandated by statute.

The Legal Review Unit processes and, if acceptable, files articles of incorporation, amendments to articles, certificates of dissolution, mergers, and other legally required documents. A company becomes a corporation when its articles are filed by this unit.

Statement of Officers

The Statement of Officers Unit files and preserves on microfilm the annual reports of names and addresses of officers, directors, and agents for service of process for all domestic stock corporations. Nonprofit and foreign corporations file similar annual statements but do not list directors. Since corporate anniversary dates are staggered, this unit handles a steady updating workload.

Limited Partnerships

Prior to 1984, limited partnerships registered with the county recorder in their home counties making it difficult for the general public to obtain information about them. In January 1984, legislation became effective requiring all limited partnerships to file with the Secretary of State enabling single source information availability. The Limited Partnership Unit files the certificates or applications for registration for all foreign and California limited partnerships. The information available from these documents includes names and addresses of the general partners and agents for service of process as well as other specified information. These and other records relating to amendments, cancellations, or dissolutions are available for public inspection. Copies of these filings may be purchased.

In 1994, statutes became effective providing for the filing of limited liability companies with the Secretary of State. The filings, for formation, amendment, merger, and dissolution, are included as part of the responsibility of the Limited Partnership Unit. In January 1997, this unit also became responsible for general partnership filings.

Trademark/Special Filings

Trademark/Special Filings has the responsibility for a number of miscellaneous filings required by statute to be made with the Secretary of State. These include service marks; trademarks; claims to names and insignia of organizations; court orders for individual name changes; bonds for travel promoters, dance studios, discount buyers, traffic arrest bail bondsmen, and invention developers; substituted service of process; international wills; domestic partners, and many others.

Notary Public

To be recorded, filed, or legally effective, many documents must be notarized. Notary public services are generally related to taking acknowledgments or administering oaths. Since 1967, the Secretary of State has had the responsibility of granting or denying notary public commissions. The Secretary of State also investigates complaints against notaries and has the authority, after a proper administrative hearing, to revoke or suspend a notary commission. Applications for notary commissions are reviewed to determine that applicants meet the requirements for a commission. Notary appointments are granted after applicants successfully compete in a proctored examination. The appointments are for four-year terms and qualify a notary to render notarial services throughout California. There are more than 130,000 commissioned notaries public in the state. A full-time Investigative Unit looks into allegations of abuses of the public trust bestowed upon notaries.

Uniform Commercial Code

The Uniform Commercial Code Unit (UCC) files documents that perfect security interests in certain personal property used as collateral for loans. These filings afford a secured creditor some protection against debtor bankruptcy, insolvency, or default, and also provide a prospective lender or buyer the means to determine if there are any prior liens against the personal property of the borrower or seller. Further, notices of federal tax liens against partnerships and corporations, state tax liens against personal property, attachment liens against equipment, and judgment liens on certain business-related personal property are filed in this office. All documents presented for filing are reviewed to determine that they meet statutory requirements. All information filed in this unit is available to the public for a small fee.

Elections

Over the years, the Elections Division has become the primary focus for the news media and the public, yet in number of employees, it is actually one of the smallest units in the agency.

The Elections Division assists the Secretary of State in carrying out the responsibilities assigned as California's chief elections officer. In that capacity, the Secretary of State provides technical information, legislative analyses, and legal opinions for the Legislature, local elections officials, and the public regarding elections laws and procedures, assuring their uniform interpretation.

In supervising the state's election system, the Secretary of State approves all voting machines and vote-tabulating devices used in California elections, certifies the various methods employed by the 58 counties in voting and vote counting, authorizes the purchase of the ballot paper and ballot card stock used in elections at all levels of government in the state, oversees the statewide initiative and referendum processes, compiles vote results for state-certified candidates and ballot measures, and certifies the nomination and election of California candidates for state and federal office.

This division is the central repository for official state election results and voter registration files. It publishes numerous election materials, including the reports of voter registration, statement of the vote, certified lists of candidates, state ballot pamphlets, handbooks on initiative and recall laws and procedures, elections officers' digests, election calendars of critical events, and new law summaries.

The Secretary of State also spends time directing voter outreach projects to encourage voter participation, in monitoring compliance with state and federal accessibility requirements for voters who are elderly or disabled, and in investigating complaints relative to voter fraud.

Information Technology

The data processing "back-bone" of the Secretary of State's office is the Information Technology Division. Once incorporated as part of the Management Services Division, the section's responsibility increased over the years with the implementation of various data bases to accommodate the needs of the agency. Now a separate division, Information Technology maintains and supports the "information technology" data processing needs of the agency.

Management Services

The Management Services Division, as the name implies, provides the services necessary for the management of the agency as follows:

- Business services, including supplying pencils and copy machines, mail and messenger services, and agencywide telecommunication.
- Fiscal services, responding to all agency financial matters.
- Policy, planning and budget support.
- Client services.
- Human resources section, incorporating all personnel matters and issues.
- Confidential address program.
- Investigative services.

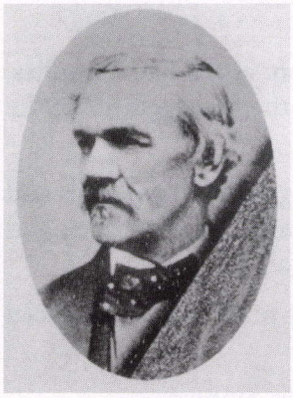
All of the above play major roles in the support services necessary for each of the other divisions.

Political Reform

The Political Reform Division administers many of the provisions of the Political Reform Act of 1974, the primary purpose of which is to guarantee full, prompt, and accurate public disclosure of campaign and lobbying activity.

All campaign committees in the state file statements of organization with this unit which assigns committee identification numbers. All state-level candidates, their committees, and ballot measure "pro" and "con" committees file periodic campaign disclosure reports with the office, revealing the sources of contributions and the nature of expenditures of their campaign funds. The staff reviews these documents for compliance with the law and may subject late filers to fines. The unit becomes a hotbed of activity during election years when thousands of these public documents flow into the office and scores of news reporters and interested citizens pore over them for relevant information.

All lobbying firms and lobbyist employers must file quarterly reports of their lobbying expenditures, register newly hired lobbyists and report termination of existing lobbyist registrations to the Political Reform Division. The division also produces the Directory of Lobbyists, Lobbying Firms and Lobbyist Employers.



William Van Voorhies (D)
1849–1853



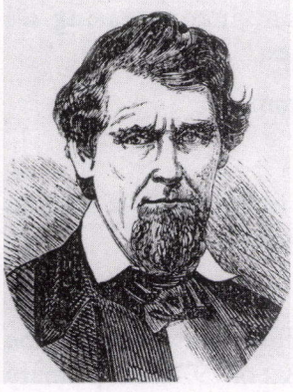
James W. Denver (D)
1853–1855



Charles H. Hempstead (D)
1855–1856



David F. Douglass (Amer.)
1856–1858



Ferris Forman (D)
1858–1860



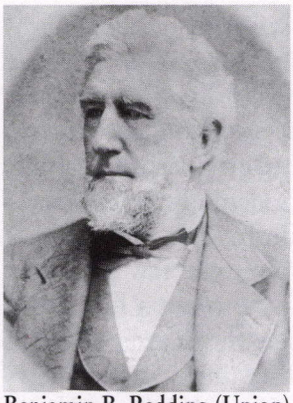
Johnson Price (Lecomp. D.)[1]
1860–1862



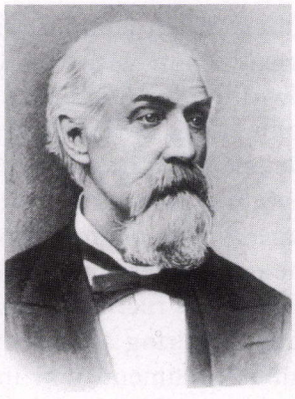
William H. Weeks (R)[1]
1862–1863



A.A.H. Tuttle (R)[1]
1863



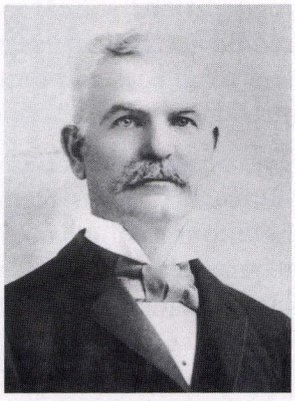
Benjamin B. Redding (Union)
1863–1867
(first Secretary of State to be elected)



H.L. Nichols (D)
1867–1871



Drury Melone (R)
1871–1875



Thomas Beck (D)
1875–1880



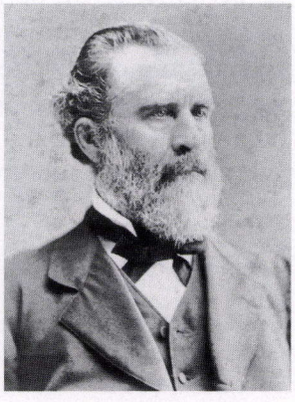
Daniel M. Burns (R)
1880–1883



Thomas L. Thompson (D)
1883–1887



William C. Hendricks (D)
1887–1891



Edwin G. Waite (R)
1891–1894

[1] No photo available.



Albert Hart (R)[1]
1894–1895



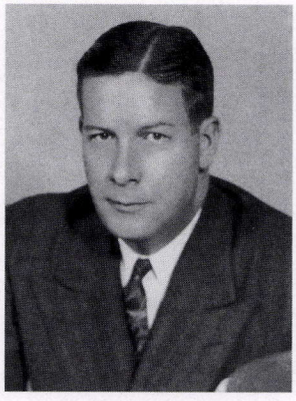
Lewis H. Brown (R)
1895–1899



Charles F. Curry (R)
1899–1911



Frank C. Jordan (R)
1911–1940



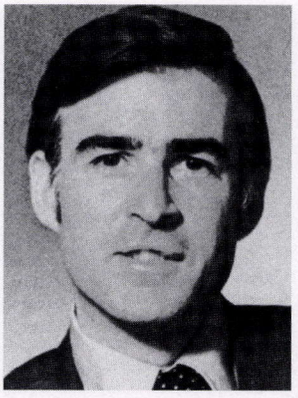
Paul Peek (D)
1940–1942



Frank M. Jordan (R)
1943–1970



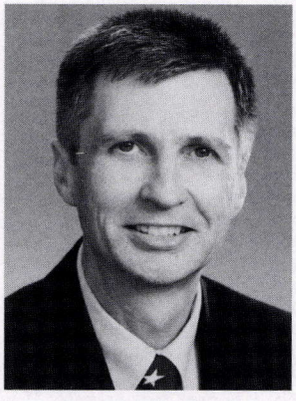
H.P. Sullivan (R)
1970–1971



Edmund G. Brown, Jr. (D)
1971–1975



March Fong Eu (D)
1975–1994



Tony Miller (D) [2]
1994

[1] No photo available.
[2] Acting Secretary of State.

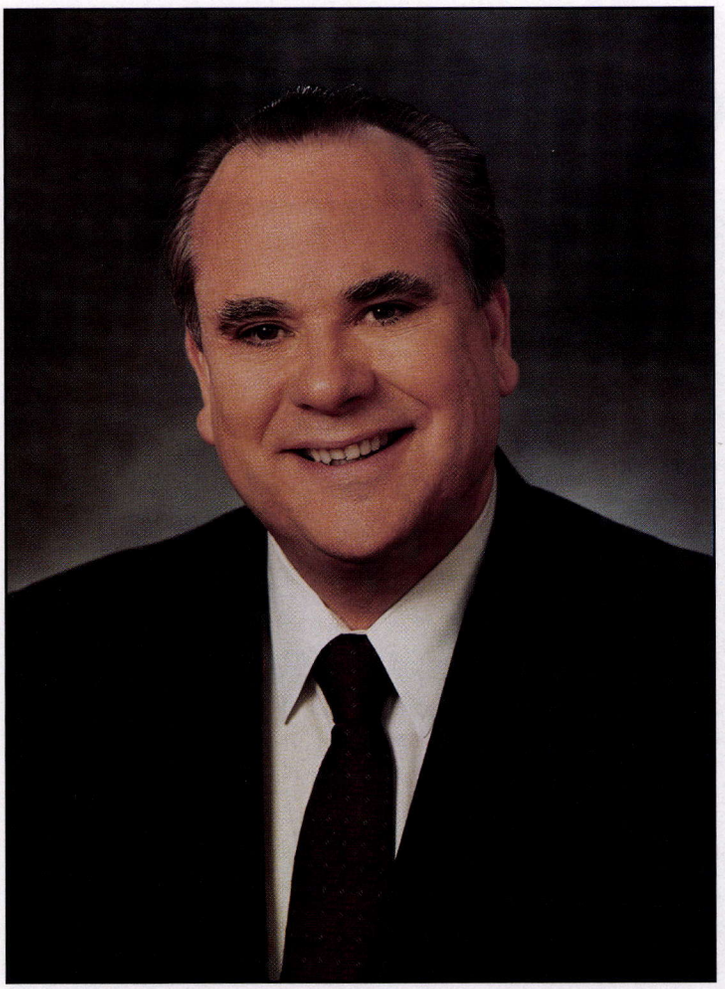
CALIFORNIA SECRETARIES OF STATE—1849–1999

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

Attorney General



Peace Officer Memorial, Capitol Park



Bill Lockyer
Attorney General

Democrat. Born Oakland, California. B.A. degree from University of California, Berkeley; secondary teaching credential from California State University, Hayward; juris doctor degree from McGeorge School of Law, University of the Pacific. Daughter, Lisa, a former prosecutor now in private practice. Elected California Attorney General in November 1998; sworn in on January 4, 1999. First elected to State Assembly in 1973. Elected to the Senate in 1982 by the communities of Hayward, Castro Valley, Newark, San Leandro, San Lorenzo, Sunol, Union City, Milpitas, Fremont, Pleasanton, San Jose, and Santa Clara. President pro Tempore of California State Senate from 1994 to February 1998. In charge of maintaining a majority in the House; chaired the Senate Rules Committee. As a legislator, led negotiations which resulted in the landmark "Mega-Deal" tax legislation that provides cities and counties with financial relief through trial court funding reforms, restoration of food stamps for young and elderly immigrants, more assistance for public schools, and middle-class Californians with unprecedented tax relief. Instrumental as Chair of the Senate Judiciary Committee in the passage of hundreds of laws that cracked down on murderers, drug dealers, and other violent criminals. Authored a new child support enforcement law. Authored a law providing funding for background checks at schools, nursing homes, and police agencies. Wrote legislation creating the High Risk Youth Education and Public Safety Program. Fought for and won increased funding for public schools to reduce class size and raise teacher salaries. Pioneered state pay equity laws to combat wage discrimination against women in the workforce. Named 1996 Legislator of the Year by the Planning and Conservation League. California Journal's first-ever "Legislator of the Year" in 1997. Former teacher, served on San Leandro School Board from 1968 to 1973. Chair of the Alameda County Democratic Central Committee.

Contact the Attorney General

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Sacramento, California 94244-2550
Telephone: (916) 445-9555
Web Site: http://www.caag.state.ca.us

Office of the Attorney General

The Attorney General is the Chief Law Officer of the State of California and is elected and charged by the State Constitution with the responsibility to ensure that state laws are *uniformly* and *adequately* enforced.

Article V, Section 13, of the California Constitution describes the responsibilities of the Attorney General with the following words:

> *"Subject to the powers and duties of the Governor, the Attorney General shall be the chief law officer of the State. It shall be the duty of the Attorney General to see that the laws of the State are uniformly and adequately enforced. The Attorney General shall have direct supervision over every district attorney and sheriff and over such other law enforcement officers as may be designated by law, in all matters pertaining to the duties of their representative offices, and may require any of said officers to make reports concerning the investigation, detection, prosecution, and punishment of crime in their respective jurisdictions as to the Attorney General may seem advisable. Whenever in the opinion of the Attorney General any law of the State is not being adequately enforced in any county, it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to prosecute any violations of law of which the superior court shall have jurisdiction, and in such cases the Attorney General shall have all the powers of a district attorney. When required by the public interest or directed by the Governor, the Attorney General shall assist any district attorney in the discharge of the duties of that office."*

The Attorney General represents the people of California before trial, appellate, and Supreme Courts of California and the United States in criminal and civil matters; serves as legal counsel to state officers, boards, commissions, and departments; and assists district attorneys in the administration of justice.

- Section 11042 of the Government Code requires state agencies to employ only the Attorney General, with few exceptions, as legal counsel to centralize legal work done on behalf of the state.
- Section 11041 lists those agencies that can represent themselves.

It is the responsibility of the Attorney General to assist city, county, state, federal, and international criminal justice agencies to ensure the uniformity and adequacy of enforcement of California state laws.

- To support California's local law enforcement community, the Attorney General coordinates statewide narcotics enforcement efforts, participates in criminal investigations, provides forensic science services, and provides identification and information services and telecommunication support.
- In addition, the Attorney General establishes and operates projects and programs to protect Californians from fraudulent, unfair, and illegal activities that victimize consumers or threaten public safety, and enforces laws that safeguard the environment and natural resources.

The Department of Justice supports and believes in many of the values held to be fundamental to a just society. Among these are:

The Rule of Law—One of the most fundamental beliefs of DOJ is the belief that society must be governed by the Rule of Law; that all people must be subject to written laws which must be obeyed regardless of the position, power, or influence of any person. This value, which is embodied in the U.S. Constitution, has been an accepted tenet of society since the Romans and pervades all modern life. It is particularly significant to DOJ, in that its mission is to ensure the Rule of Law is upheld throughout the state.

Dangers to Society—Another significant value of DOJ is the belief that there are dangers to society which must be controlled. Such dangers as violent and nonviolent crime and drug addiction are behaviors which DOJ seeks to eliminate and seeks to protect the majority of society from their ill effects.

Role of Government in Public Safety—DOJ believes that government, especially state and local government, should be society's principal agent of protection.

Dedication to Public Service—DOJ staff believe in the mission and values of DOJ and routinely provide "whatever it takes" to accomplish DOJ's objectives.



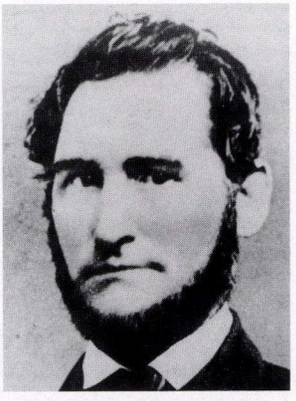
Edward J.C. Kewan (D)
1849–1850



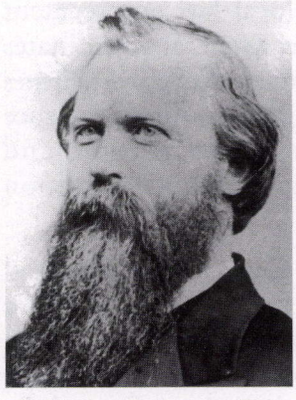
James A. McDougall (D)
1850–1851



S. Clinton Hastings (D)
1852–1854



John R. McConnell (D)
1854



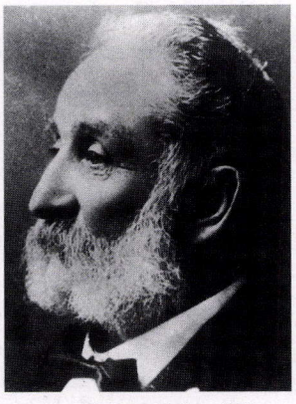
William M. Stewart (D)
1854–1856



William T. Wallace (Amer.)
1856–1858



Thomas H. Williams (D)
1858–1862



Frank M. Pixley (R)
1862–1863



John G. McCullough (Union)
1863–1867



Jo Hamilton (D)
1867–1871



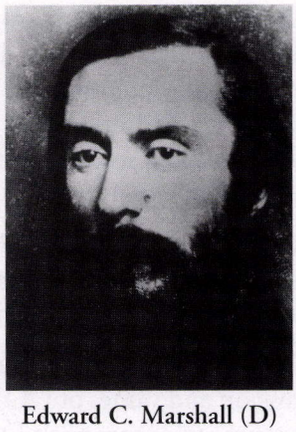
John Lord Love (R)
1871–1875



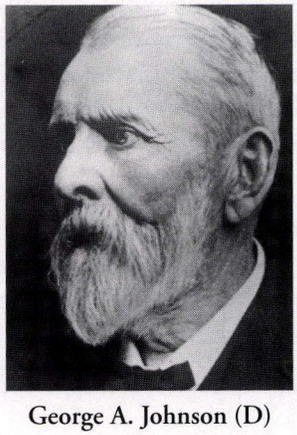
Jo Hamilton (D)
1875–1880



Augustus L. Hart (R)
1880–1883



Edward C. Marshall (D)
1883–1887



George A. Johnson (D)
1887–1891



William H.H. Hart (R)
1891–1895



William F. Fitzgerald (R)
1895–1899



Tirey L. Ford (R)
1899–1902



Ulysses S. Webb (R)
1902–1939



Earl Warren (R)
1939–1943



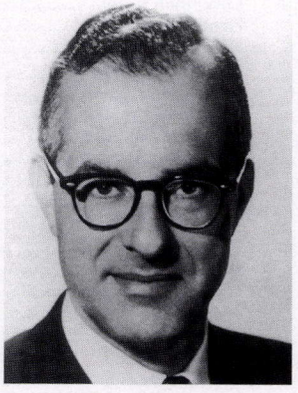
Robert W. Kenny (D)
1943–1947



Fred N. Howser (R)
1947–1951



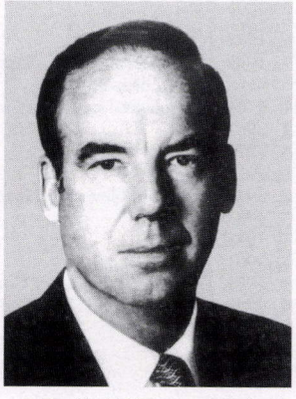
Edmund G. Brown (D)
1951–1959



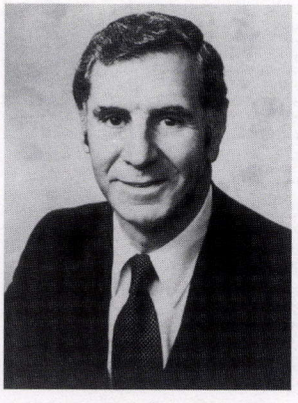
Stanley Mosk (D)
1959–1964



Thomas C. Lynch (D)
1964–1971



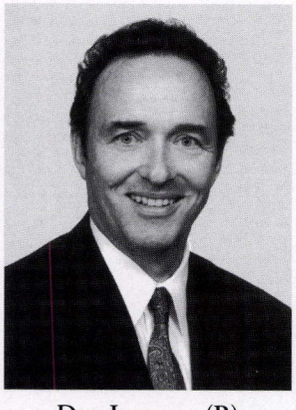
Evelle J. Younger (R)
1971–1979



George Deukmejian (R)
1979–1983



John Van de Kamp (D)
1983–1991



Dan Lungren (R)
1991–1999

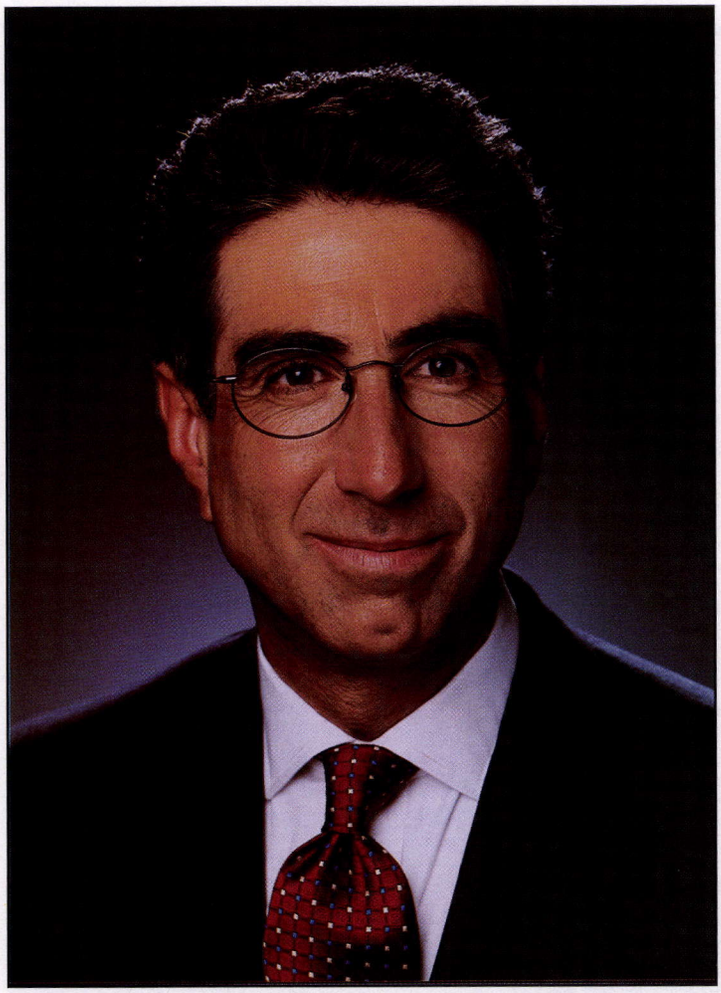
ATTORNEYS GENERAL OF CALIFORNIA—1849–1999

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

State Treasurer



Historic State Treasurer's Vault, State Capitol



Philip Angelides
State Treasurer

California State Treasurer Philip Angelides has made his mark on the civic life of California as an effective leader on public issues, and as a successful and innovative businessman. His key goals as California State Treasurer are protecting taxpayer funds, cost-effectively financing schools and other infrastructure that California needs to succeed in the 21st century, and investing more in California communities. Mr. Angelides, 45, is a graduate of Harvard University and a Coro Foundation Fellow. He served for eight years in California government before entering the private sector in 1984. In 1986, Mr. Angelides formed his own investment and management business that quickly earned a reputation for economic success and innovation. His company received national attention for its environmentally responsible projects and helped spark a national dialogue on better ways to plan and build communities. Mr. Angelides has been active in the civic life of his community and state for 25 years. He resides in his hometown of Sacramento with his wife and three daughters.

Contact the State Treasurer

California State Treasurer
915 Capitol Mall C-15
P.O. Box 942809
Sacramento, California 95814
Telephone: (916) 653-2995

304 South Broadway, Suite 550
Los Angeles, CA 90013-1224
Telephone: (916) 620-4467

Web Site: http://www.treasurer.ca.gov

Office of the Treasurer

The office of California State Treasurer has broad responsibilities and authority in the areas of investment and finance.

The Treasurer is elected statewide every four years. In addition to being the state's lead asset manager, banker and financier, the Treasurer serves as chairperson or a member of numerous state authorities, boards, and commissions.

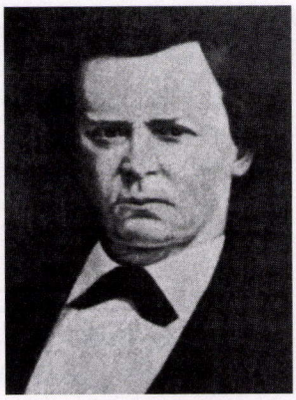
California State Treasurer Philip Angelides was sworn into office on January 4, 1999. His key goals are to protect taxpayer funds, to cost-effectively finance schools and other infrastructure that California needs to succeed in the 21st century, and to invest more in California communities.

Below are some of the Treasurer's key responsibilities:

- The Treasurer's office manages the state's Pooled Money Investment Account, which has more than $41 billion in taxpayer funds on hand (as of September 1, 2000). The Account invests moneys on behalf of state government and more than 2,700 local jurisdictions.
- The Treasurer serves on the boards of the Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS) and State Teachers' Retirement System (STRS), the largest public pension funds in the nation, with more than $270 billion in assets as of December 31, 1999. CalPERS and STRS are significant investors/stockholders in the American and global economies. They are charged with providing for the retirement of their members and also perform a variety of services for them (e.g., CalPERS is the second largest purchaser of health care services in the country).
- The Treasurer's office finances a variety of important public works needed for the state's future, including schools and higher education facilities, transportation projects, parks, and environmental projects. During 1999, the Treasurer's office issued approximately $4 billion in bonds for such projects.
- The Treasurer chairs authorities that finance a wide range of significant private projects, including pollution cleanup, small businesses, and health care facilities. The Treasurer chairs the state commission that awards low cost, tax-exempt financing for various purposes such as housing, economic development, and student loans.
- The Treasurer plays a key role in statewide housing finance as Chair of the Tax Credit Allocation Committee that awards hundreds of millions of dollars in tax credits for affordable housing and as a member of the Board of the California Housing Finance Agency, which finances affordable housing.



Richard Roman (D)[1]
1849–1854



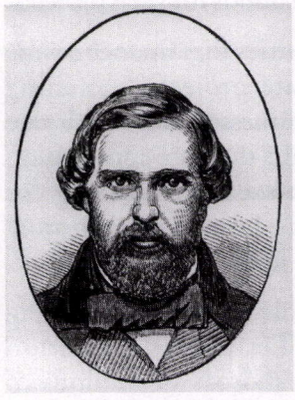
Sheldon A. McMeans (D)
1854–1856



Henry Bates (Amer.)[1]
1856–1857



James L. English (Amer.)
1857–1858



Thomas Findley (D)
1858–1862



Delos R. Ashley (R)
1862–1863



Romualdo Pacheco (R)
1863–1867



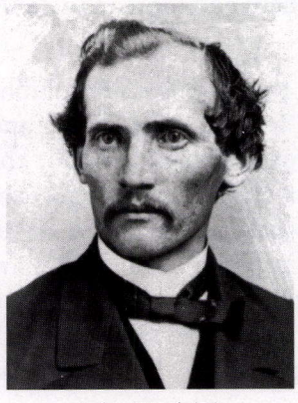
Antonio F. Coronel (D)
1867–1871



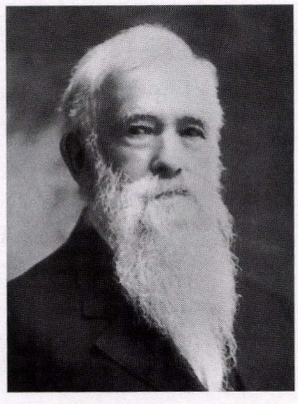
Ferdinand Baehr (R)[1]
1871–1875



Jose G. Estudillo (D)
1875–1880



John Weil (R)
1880–1882



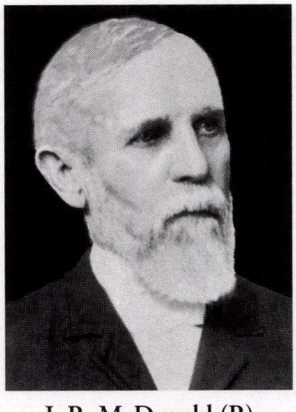
William A. January (D)
1883–1884



D. J. Oullahan (D)
1884–1887



Adam Herold (D)[1]
1887–1891

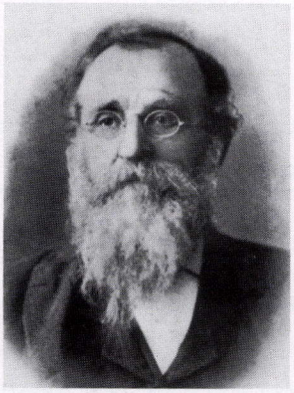


J. R. McDonald (R)
1891–1895



Levi Rackliffe (R)
1895–1898

[1] No photo available.



Will S. Green (D)
1898–1899



Truman Reeves (R)
1899–1907



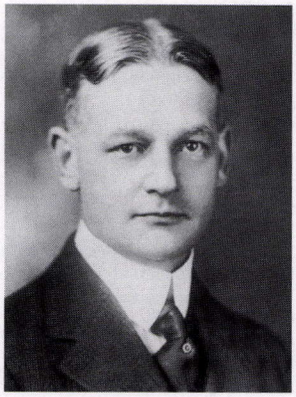
William R. Williams (R)
1907–1911



E. D. Roberts (R)
1911–1915



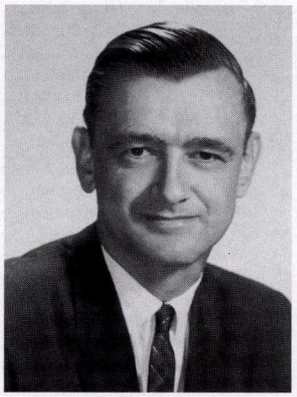
Friend Wm. Richardson (Prog.)
1915–1923



Charles G. Johnson (R)
1923–1956



Ronald A. Button (R)
1956–1959



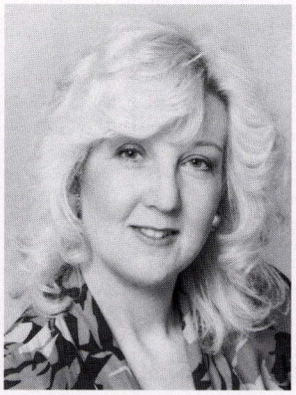
Bert A. Betts (D)
1959–1967



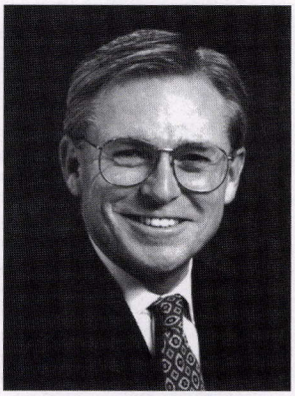
Ivy Baker Priest (R)
1967–1975



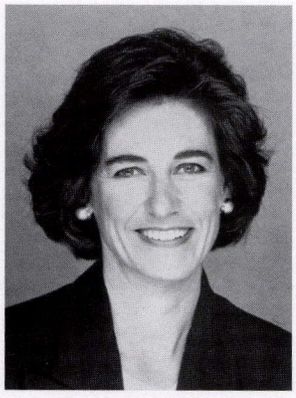
Jesse M. Unruh (D)
1975–1987



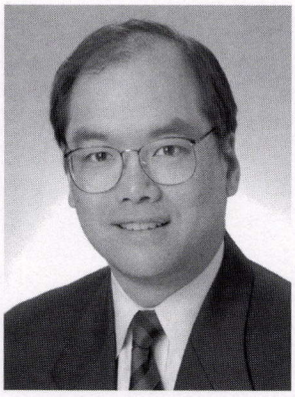
Elizabeth Whitney (D) [1]
1987–1989



Thomas Hayes (R)
1989–1991



Kathleen Brown (D)
1991–1995



Matt Fong (R)
1995–1999

[1] Acting Treasurer.

STATE TREASURERS OF CALIFORNIA—1849–1999

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

State Controller



A 1982 reconstruction of photograph taken in 1906 of the California State Treasury



Kathleen Connell
State Controller

Kathleen Connell was elected California's Controller in 1994, bringing with her a strong background in business, education and finance. In 1998, she was overwhelmingly reelected, receiving more votes than any other candidate in the nation. As the state's chief financial officer, Connell takes seriously her role as fiscal watchdog for California taxpayers. In addition to disbursing state funds and sitting on more than 50 policymaking boards and commissions, Connell has undertaken aggressive audits that have uncovered over one billion dollars of waste, fraud, and inefficiencies in state government. Connell has brought new vigor and a taxpayer-oriented activism to the Controller's office, shining the light of day on departments that have never received serious fiscal scrutiny. She is passionate about cutting waste and improving efficiency, believing the funds saved through such cuts are critically important to invest in California's future—in education for our children, and in revitalizing the state's infrastructure to enhance economic growth and job creation. Putting her passion for education and job training into practice, Connell inaugurated the *Community College Partnership Program,* a program that links existing community college resources with business partners from California's emerging industries. Connell spearheaded legislation to enact reforms to health care for women and has worked in bipartisan fashion with California legislators to promote government policies and legislation to make state government work better at less cost to taxpayers. Connell recently launched "Government-at-a-Glance," an on-line program designed to help Californians see, at a glance, how their tax dollars are being spent by county governments, school and special districts. In 1996, *Time* magazine named Connell one of the nation's "Ten Rising Stars" of the Democratic Party. Prior to being elected Controller, Connell ran her own investment banking firm and served as Vice President and Director for Chemical Bank of New York. She also served as Director of Housing for the City of Los Angeles. She has a Ph.D. from UCLA and taught graduate level courses at the UCLA and UC Berkeley business schools. While teaching at UCLA, she was the founder and director of the Center for Finance and Real Estate at the UCLA School of Management. In addition to her academic credentials, Connell holds six securities licenses from the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Office of the Controller

Often called the second most powerful elected official in California, the Controller is the state's chief financial officer—the key fiscal agent in the world's seventh largest economy.

The Controller's Office was established in California's original Constitution to ensure the fiscal integrity of the state government. Over the years, statutes and constitutional amendments have greatly expanded the office's duties. Today, only the Governor has more wide-ranging responsibilities for governing California.

The Controller administers California's current accounts. Checks by the thousand are issued daily to meet claims against the state—everything from bills for paper, to paying lottery winners, to administering the massive state payroll system.

The Controller is also responsible for providing sound fiscal controls over all public receipts and expenditures; for auditing programs which use public funds; for reporting on the financial operations and conditions of the state and local governments; for fair and effective tax administration; for providing fiscal assistance to local governments; and for the operation of programs dealing with matters such as unclaimed property, inheritance tax appraisals, and property tax postponement.

In addition, the Controller is a member of 63 different boards, committees, and commissions—among them some of the most powerful policy-making bodies in California:

- The Controller chairs the Franchise Tax Board, which administers the state's personal and corporate income taxes.
- The Controller is a member of the Board of Equalization, which collects all sales taxes—including those on gasoline, alcohol, and cigarettes.

The Controller also sits on the State Finance Commission, the State Board of Control, the Debt Limit Allocation Committee, and numerous bond financing committees.

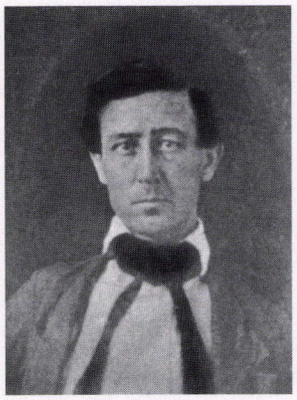
- As a trustee both for the Public Employees' Retirement System and for the State Teachers' Retirement System, the Controller shares responsibility for the investment of pension funds with assets in excess of $85 billion.
- As one of three members of the State Lands Commission, the Controller regulates the use of more than four million acres of state lands and waterways—including onshore and offshore oil drilling. The Lands Commission Chair (currently the Controller) also sits on the California Coastal Commission and the State Interagency Oil Spill Committee. In addition, the Controller sits on finance committees to fund pollution control, hazardous waste cleanup, and land acquisition for parks and wildlife habitats.

Contact the State Controller

California State Controller
P.O. Box 942850
Sacramento, California 94250-5872
Telephone: (916) 445-2636

600 Corporate Pointe
Suite 1150
Culver City, California 90230
Telephone: (310) 342-5678

Web Site: http://www.sco.ca.gov



John S. Houston (D)
1849–1852



Winslow S. Pierce (D)
1852–1854



Samuel Bell (D)
1854–1856



George W. Whitman (Amer.)
1856–1857



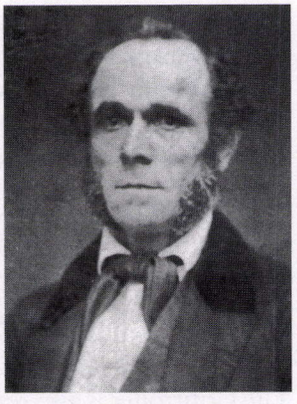
Edward F. Burton (Amer.)
1857



George W. Whitman (Amer.)
1857



James W. Mandeville (D)
1857



Aaron R. Melony (Lecomp. D.)
1858–1860



Samuel H. Brooks (Lecomp. D.)[1]
1860–1861



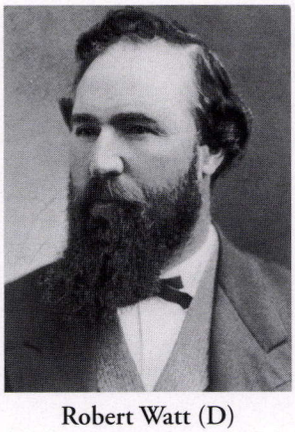
James S. Gillan[1]
1861–1862



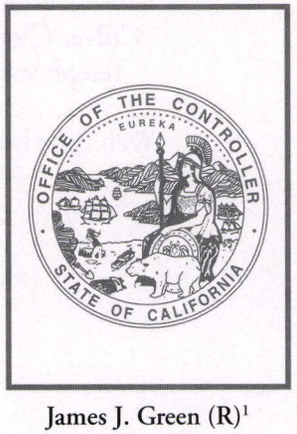
Gilbert R. Warren (R)[1]
1862–1863



George R. Oulton (Union)
1863–1867



Robert Watt (D)
1867–1871



James J. Green (R)[1]
1871–1875

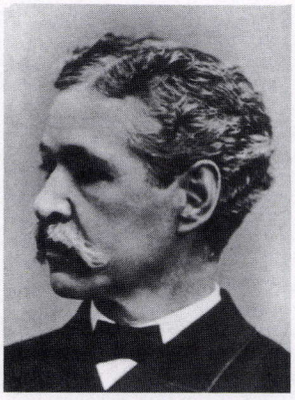


James W. Mandeville (D)
1875–1876

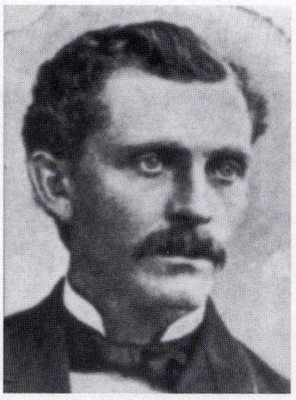


William B.C. Brown (D)
1876–1877

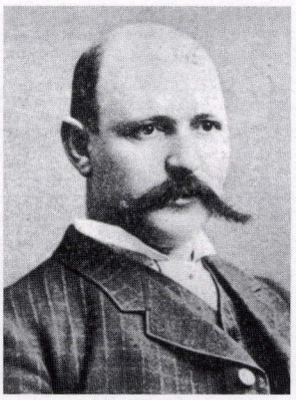
[1] No photo available.



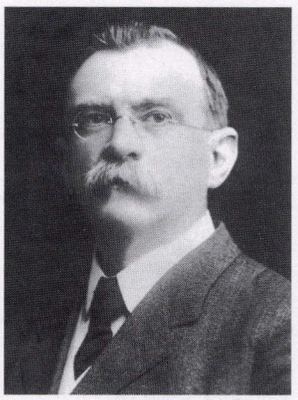
Daniel M. Kenfield (R)
1877–1882



John P. Dunn (D)
1883–1891



Edward P. Colgan (R)
1891–1906



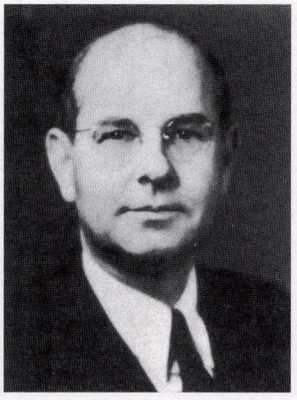
A.B. Nye (R)
1906–1913



John S. Chambers (R)
1913–1921



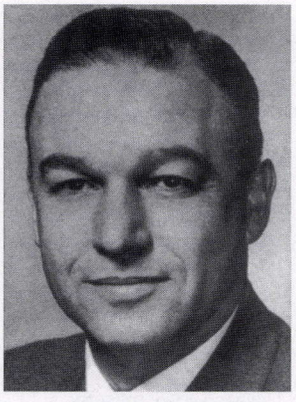
Ray L. Riley (R)
1921–1937



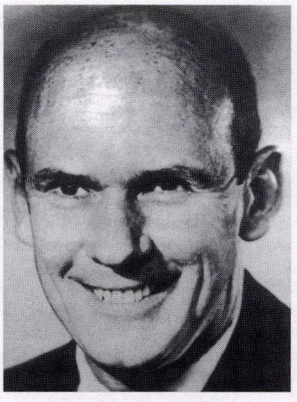
Harry B. Riley (R)
1937–1946



Thomas Kuchel (R)
1946–1952



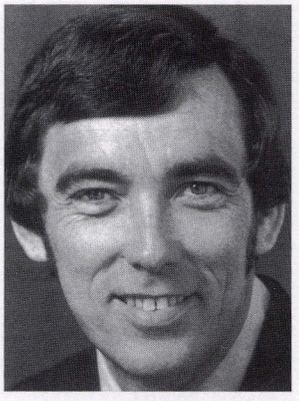
Robert C. Kirkwood (R)
1953–1959



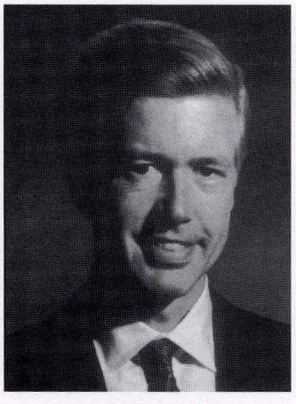
Alan Cranston (D)
1959–1967



Houston I. Flournoy (R)
1967–1975



Kenneth Cory (D)
1975–1987



Gray Davis (D)
1987–1995

STATE CONTROLLERS OF CALIFORNIA—1849–1999

Name	Party	Date Assumed Office	Notes
Houston, John S.	D.	Dec. 22, 1849	Elected by the Legislature.
Pierce, Winslow S.	D.	Jan. 5, 1852	
Bell, Samuel	D.	Jan. 2, 1854	
Whitman, George W.	Amer.	Jan. 7, 1856	Did not serve as Controller from February 25 to April 21, 1857 during impeachment proceedings. Subsequently acquitted.
Burton, Edward F.	Amer.	Feb. 25, 1857	Appointed as custodial Controller by Governor J. Neeley Johnson during impeachment proceedings of Controller George W. Whitman.
Whitman, George W.	Amer.	Apr. 21, 1857	Resumed office after acquittal in impeachment proceedings.
Mandeville, James W.	D.	.....	Elected September 2, 1857, but did not take office, having been appointed U.S. Surveyor General for California.
Melony, Aaron R.	Lecomp. D.	Apr. 27, 1858	Appointed by Governor John B. Weller to fill unexpired term of James W. Mandeville.
Brooks, Samuel H.	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.
Gillan, James S.	.....	Nov. 23, 1861	Appointed Controller by Governor John G. Downey, vice Samuel H. Brooks, resigned.
Warren, Gilbert R.	R.	Jan. 6, 1862	
Oulton, George R.	Union	Dec. 9, 1863	First Controller to serve four-year term.
Watt, Robert	D.	Dec. 7, 1867	
Green, James J.	R.	Dec. 2, 1871	
Mandeville, James W.	D.	Dec. 4, 1875	Died in office, February 4, 1876.
Brown, William B. C.	D.	Feb. 8, 1876	Appointed by Governor William Irwin, vice James W. Mandeville, deceased.
Kenfield, Daniel M.	R.	Jan. 15, 1877	
Kenfield, Daniel M.	R.	Jan. 5, 1880	
Dunn, John P.	D.	Jan. 1, 1883	
Dunn, John P.	D.	Jan. 3, 1887	
Colgan, Edward P.	R.	Jan. 5, 1891	
Colgan, Edward P.	R.	Jan. 7, 1895	
Colgan, Edward P.	R.	Jan. 2, 1899	
Colgan, Edward P.	R.	Jan. 5, 1903	Reelected November 6, 1906; died in office November 20, 1906.
Nye, A. B.	R.	Nov. 24, 1906	Appointed by Governor George C. Pardee, vice Edward P. Colgan, deceased.
Nye, A. B.	R.	Jan. 7, 1907	
Nye, A. B.	R.	Jan. 2, 1911	Died in office, August 19, 1913.
Chambers, John S.	R.	Aug. 28, 1913	Appointed by Governor Hiram W. Johnson, vice A. B. Nye, deceased.
Chambers, John S.	R.	Jan. 4, 1915	
Chambers, John S.	R.	Jan. 6, 1919	Resigned July 15, 1920.
Riley, Ray L.	R.	July 16, 1921	Appointed by Governor William D. Stephens, vice John S. Chambers, resigned.
Riley, Ray L.	R.	Jan. 8, 1923	
Riley, Ray L.	R.	Jan. 3, 1927	
Riley, Ray L.	R.	Jan. 5, 1931	
Riley, Ray L.	R.	Jan. 7, 1935	Appointed to State Railroad Commission.
Riley, Harry B.	R.	Jan. 9, 1937	Appointed by Governor Frank F. Merriam, vice Ray L. Riley, resigned.
Riley, Harry B.	R.	Jan. 2, 1939	
Riley, Harry B.	R.	Jan. 4, 1943	Died in office, February 4, 1946.
Kuchel, Thomas	R.	Feb. 11, 1946	Appointed by Governor Earl Warren, vice Harry B. Riley, deceased.
Kuchel, Thomas	R.-D.	Jan. 6, 1947	
Kuchel, Thomas	R.-D.	Jan. 8, 1951	Appointed United States Senator by Governor Earl Warren, December 22, 1952.
Kirkwood, Robert C.	R.	Jan. 6, 1953	Appointed by Governor Earl Warren, vice Thomas Kuchel, resigned.
Kirkwood, Robert C.	R.	Jan. 3, 1955	
Cranston, Alan	D.	Jan. 5, 1959	
Cranston, Alan	D.	Jan. 7, 1963	
Flournoy, Houston I.	R.	Jan. 2, 1967	
Flournoy, Houston I.	R.	Jan. 4, 1971	
Cory, J. Kenneth	D.	Jan. 6, 1975	
Cory, J. Kenneth	D.	Jan. 8, 1979	
Cory, J. Kenneth	D.	Jan. 3, 1983	
Davis, Gray	D.	Jan. 5, 1987	
Davis, Gray	D.	Jan. 7, 1991	
Connell, Kathleen	D.	Jan. 2, 1995	
Connell, Kathleen	D.	Jan. 4, 1999	

Insurance Commissioner



Howard Street, San Francisco—1906 Earthquake



Harry W. Low
Insurance Commissioner

The Honorable Harry W. Low (Ret.) was sworn in as Insurance Commissioner on September 18, 2000, to fill a vacancy. Justice Low has 25 years of judicial experience in civil, criminal, and government law and has authored opinions on virtually every area of California law. His background includes: Presiding Justice, California Court of Appeal, 1983–1992; Judge, San Francisco County Superior Court, 1974–1983; Judge, San Francisco Municipal Court, 1967–1974; Commissioner, Workers' Compensation Appeals Board; and Deputy Attorney General for California in the Civil and Tax Division. His extensive background includes mediating employment disputes involving sexual harassment, wrongful termination, discrimination and enforcement of settlement, insurance coverage cases involving privacy issues, medical and legal malpractice, civil rights disputes with government agencies and commercial businesses, and complex environmental law cases. Commissioner Low has had the honor of being President, California Judges Association, 1978–1979; National President, Appellate Judge Conference of the American Bar, 1991; Board Member, Center for Judicial Education and Research; Board of Directors, Union Bank of California; Past President, San Francisco Police Commission; California Judicial Counsel; President, Center for Pacific Rim at the University of San Francisco; and National President, Chinese-America Citizens Alliance. Mr. Low received his J.D. from the University of California School of Law, Berkeley, 1955 and his B.A. from the University of California, Berkeley, 1953. Commissioner Low is married and has three grown children.

Contact the Insurance Commissioner

California Insurance Commissioner
300 Capitol Mall, 17th Floor
Sacramento, California 95814
Telephone: (916) 492-3500
Web Site: http://www.insurance.ca.gov

Office of the Insurance Commissioner

The office of the Insurance Commissioner was established by act of the California State Legislature in 1868, coincident with the enactment of the first comprehensive statutory pattern for the regulation of the business of insurance in California. The position was a Governor's appointment. However, in 1990 California voters approved proposition 103. One of the provisions of the proposition provided that the people shall elect the "Commissioner" at the same time, place and manner for the same term as the Governor (every four years).

Insurance is a $65 billion-a-year industry in California. The role of Insurance Commissioner is to oversee the industry by protecting the state's insurance consumers. Listed below are some of the various duties imposed upon the Insurance Commissioner of the State of California:

- Investigation of complaints by consumers concerning handling of insurance claims by insurance companies for alleged misconduct.
- Issue certificates of authority to insurance and title companies seeking admittance into the California market. In addition, the department approves licenses of agents, brokers, solicitors, and bail bonds agents in the state.
- The examination of the financial status (solvency) of an insurance company.
- The conservation and liquidation of insolvent and delinquent insurance companies.
- Investigation and prosecution of insurance companies and licensees accused of insurance code violations and/or fraud.
- Collection of fees, reimbursement, fines, and penalties received from the insurance industry.

The following are brief descriptions of the various programs within the department.

ADMINISTRATION BRANCH

The Administration Bureau provides a full range of support services to the department in budgeting, accounting, labor relations, personnel analysis and transactions, benefits, health and safety, training and development, employee assistance, management analysis, and business services.

Accounting

Maintains centralized records of CDI's appropriations, financial activities, cash-flow and fiscal reports to ensure effective management of the department's financial affairs and to provide an accurate accounting of activities to state control agencies.

Budget

Provides technical assistance and direction to program managers in the preparation, negotiation, and maintenance of the department's annual financial plan.

Business Management

Provides labor relations, business, and telecommunications services to CDI's operating programs in a timely and cost-effective manner.

Fiscal Services

Development and implementation of CDI's financial plan ensures that laws, regulations, and policies are followed in budgeting, fiscal services, and accounting.

Fiscal Systems

Develops, coordinates, and maintains the automated system that provides the department with financial data. The unit is the liaison with control agencies to ensure that financial data meets control agency requirements.

Human Resources (Personnel Services)

Responsible for the administration, coordination, and implementation of the personnel program for the department, they are responsible for ensuring that civil service laws, regulations, and policies are followed in hiring, promoting, disciplining, transferring, and separating employees.

Inventory and Asset Management

Manages and tracks the equipment that comes into the department, systematic surveys, reconciliation of various internal inventory databases, and physical inventory of all assets.

Labor Relations

Provides daily consultation to managers and supervisors regarding potential labor and related issues that impact their respective programs. These include grievances, meet and

confer sessions, handling union representatives, meeting with unions, scope issues, arbitrations, mandatory versus permissive meeting, or any issue impacting the wages, hours and/or conditions of employment of CDI employees.

Purchasing/Contracts

Purchases all necessary equipment, furniture, supplies, etc. according to SAM manual. Drafts contracts of all sorts, including, but not limited to, interagency agreements.

Records Management

Maintains and gathers department information according to regulations promoted by the Federal Privacy Act, the Public Records Act, and the Information Practices Act.

Telecommunications

Provides statewide business solutions using telecommunications technologies.

CONSUMER SERVICES AND COMMUNICATIONS BRANCH

Responds to requests for general information from consumers, agents, and commercial concerns through an 800 Hotline. Receives, investigates, and resolves consumer complaints against insurance companies, agents, and brokers that involve violations of statutes, regulations, or contractual provisions. Publishes brochures and guides explaining insurance issues. Provides expert speakers for community forums. Provides expertise to state lawmakers and policy makers. Initiates legislative and regulatory reforms in areas impacting insurance consumers. Publishes current comparative premium and complaint surveys, tracks trends in code violations, and cooperates with compliance and enforcement personnel within the department to bring deterrent compliance actions.

Consumer Services

This unit, staffed by insurance experts, provides immediate assistance to callers whenever possible. The department responds to thousands of consumer requests for assistance and complaints received each month. Acting on these requests, the department protects consumers by investigating and prosecuting companies and licensees accused of insurance code violations, including fraud. Types of complaints investigated by the Consumer Services Bureau include: denial of benefits including duty to defend under liability policies, delays in payment, disputed amounts of benefits, coordination of health insurance benefits, extensions of coverage, conversion policy lapses and reinstatements, rescissions/reformations, waivers of premium, cancellation or nonrenewal of insurance policies, refusal to insure billing problems, refusal to provide a policy, agent misrepresentation, and mishandling.

Consumer Communications/Publications

Resolves or refers telephone calls or walk-in complaints. Prepares publications. Distributes pamphlets and books for insurance consumer education. Staffs a Speakers Bureau and responds to correspondence.

Market Conduct, Field Rating and Underwriting

Conducts onsite reviews of companies to determine if claims and other business practices are fair to consumers in accordance with state statutes and regulations.

Rating Services

Responsible for investigating, evaluating and resolving all consumer rate complaints and inquiries involving automobile, disability, workers' compensation, and the property and casualty lines of insurance. Examples of the types of inquiries and complaints handled by RSB include premium misquotes and updates, general rate increase complaints, general liability and workers' compensation audit disputes, dividend disputes, policy surcharges, Proposition 103 rebating inquiries, and complaints regarding refund of broker's fee. The department's Certificates of Insurance Availability for federal disaster assistance (FEMA waivers) are also issued through RSB.

ENFORCEMENT BRANCH

Investigations

Protects the consumers by discovering and investigating potential law violations committed by companies and producers and referring such violations to appropriate administrative authorities or law enforcement agencies.

Licensing

Protects consumers from discriminatory, unlawful, fraudulent, or incompetent insurance sales practices. The bureau determines the qualifications and eligibility of agents, brokers, solicitors, bail bond agents, and insurance adjusters according to state statutes and regulations.

Cashiering

Processes all incoming checks for license renewals and new applications for corporations, agents, and brokers; company appointments; penalty fees; certificate requests; duplicate license requests, etc.

Special Receivership

Similar in focus to the Conservation and Liquidation Office described below, this bureau handles insolvent companies that have insufficient or no assets. The bureau marshals any remaining assets, winds down the operation, and liquidates the estates as soon as possible.

Conservation and Liquidation

Acts to conserve, rehabilitate, or liquidate failed licensed companies. Under appointment by the courts, the CLO operates as fiduciary for the benefit of claimants in a prudent, cost-effective, fair, and expeditious manner.

EXECUTIVE PROGRAMS

California Organized Investment Network—COIN

Was established in 1995 as a collaborative effort among the insurance industry, the Legislature, advocates for investment in low-income communities, and the Insurance Commissioner. COIN's mission is to match entrepreneurs, nonprofit groups, and local governments, either directly or through intermediaries in low-income and rural communities, with insurance industry investment capital.

National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC)

A national organization which attempts to create uniform and consistent laws and regulations, in all states, relating to the insurance industry.

Ombudsman

Internal quality control to ensure that the department continually provides the highest level of customer services possible.

FINANCIAL SURVEILLANCE BRANCH

Office of Actuary/Actuarial

Determines the financial condition of the state's life, health, property, and casualty companies to determine their ability to pay claims. In concert with the Rate Regulation and Financial Surveillance staff, actuaries assist with technical solvency and rate increase reviews, special studies, and review of proposed code and regulatory changes.

Field Examination

Under Insurance Code Section 730, the Commissioner may examine the business affairs of companies licensed in California whenever deemed necessary. The Field Examination Division conducts onsite financial examinations of domestic insurance companies and surplus line brokers to determine financial solvency and if they are operating in accordance with California laws and generally accepted accounting principles. Additionally, FED conducts qualification examinations for companies applying for license from the State of California.

Financial Analysis

Under Insurance Code 900, insurers are required to prepare an annual filing of financial statements and independent audit report. FAD reviews those mandatory filings to ascertain the financial solvency of admitted insurers, fraternal benefit companies, home protection companies, and surplus line carriers. The staff also identifies and monitors those entities at risk of insolvency and recommends corrective action when necessary. FAD staff, in concert with the Legal Division, also conducts financial reviews for companies applying for certificates of authority, security permits, and other corporate affairs matters.

FRAUD BRANCH

As mandated by the Insurance Fraud Prevention Act, the division actively investigates incidents of suspected claimant fraud. Fraudulent claims contribute to higher premium costs. Effective investigation and prosecution (through district attorneys) result in consumer cost savings.

LEGAL DIVISION

Provides accurate and effective legal advice, consultation, and representation to the Commissioner, executive staff and program managers in order to ensure the department, and the insurance industry it regulates, lawfully pursue sound public policy.

Compliance

Participates in department response to earthquake availability crisis. Completes review of and makes recommendations regarding FAIR plan marketing. Works with the Enforcement Bureau and surplus line task force to determine abuses in surplus lines marketing, use of disapproved carriers, and transactions by unauthorized insurers in California. Adopts cleanup amendments to the unfair claim settlement practice regulations, and enforces the regulations. Adopts amendments to the producer education regulations, enforces the regulations, and maintains a liaison role with the Curriculum Board. Develops and adopts rebating and referral fee regulations. Completes oversight of Northridge earthquake claims handling. Completes oversight of Southern California fire claims handling. Maintains disaster response availability.

Corporate Affairs

Protects California consumers by effectively exercising licensing, oversight, and enforcement functions to achieve the objectives that insurers remain solvent and conduct their affairs in accordance with law, in a manner consistent with the need to keep insurance available and affordable in California. Program areas handled by the Corporate Affairs Bureau include corporate applications, troubled companies, surplus lines, company compliance, conservation and liquidation, illegal transacting, public records act requests and subpoenas, risk retention and purchasing groups, and premium taxes. Provides general counsel services to the department, responds to public inquiries, and handles miscellaneous matters assigned by the General Counsel.

Policy Approval

Reviews for approval or otherwise processes certain disability (including health), life, and workers' compensation insurance policy forms and related documents as required by law. Bureau members develop, promulgate, and administer regulations pertaining to the design and, in some instances, rating of such products. Bureau members also comment on proposed legislation and advise and assist management in developing regulatory policies in the areas of disability, life, and workers' compensation insurance. Collateral functions include hearing appeals from decisions of the Workers' Compensation Insurance Rating Bureau, processing summons and complaints naming CDI, furnishing documents pursuant to the Public Records Act, handling substituted service on out-of-state insurers, preparing orders to furnish information on lost policies of all types, responding to questions involving lifestyle discrimination in insurance, and handling miscellaneous insurance matters as assigned by the General Counsel.

Rate Enforcement

Enforces applicable law, Proposition 103, as it relates to insurance premium rate change applications and the payment of outstanding rollbacks through the conduct of hearings as prescribed by the California Insurance Code, Section 1861.05. Brings enforcement actions to prosecute rating and underwriting practices that violate the code, holds related investigatory hearings, and promulgates regulations as necessary.

POLICY, RESEARCH AND SPECIAL PROJECTS BRANCH

Legislative

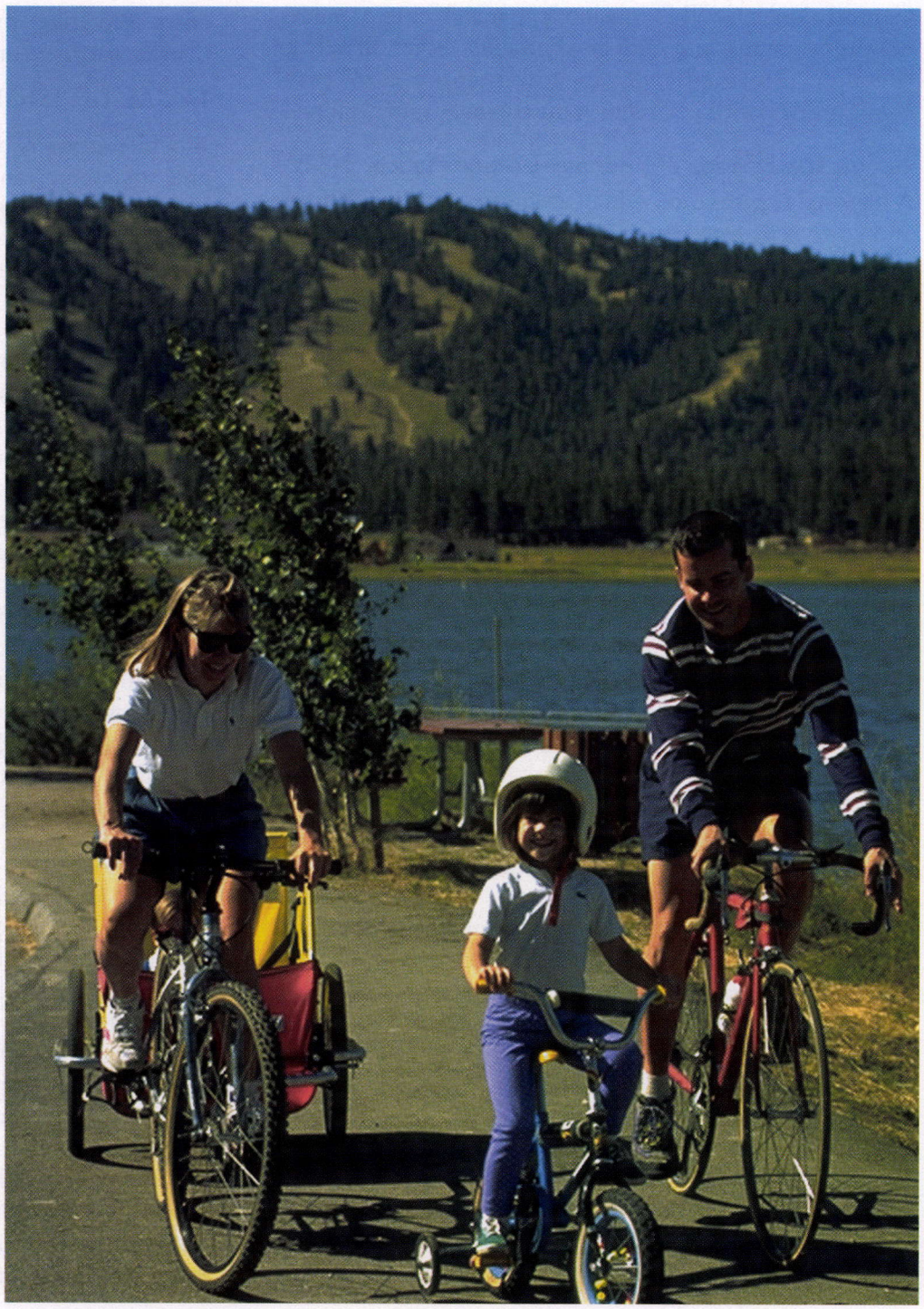
Develops and implements major policies, through the legislative process, on a state and federal level.

Statistical Analysis

Provides statistical reports and special insurance studies to the Commissioner, CDI management, the Legislature, and others.

Policy Research

Offers the Insurance Commissioner policy alternatives for emerging major policy issues on the decision horizon. Provides empirical estimates of the implications of each option. Performs legislatively mandated studies and quantitative studies on proposed and existing public policies that affect CDI. Examines issues such as health insurance for the uninsured, low-cost auto insurance, workers' compensation reform, insurance discrimination and availability problems, and how insurers should conduct auto rating.



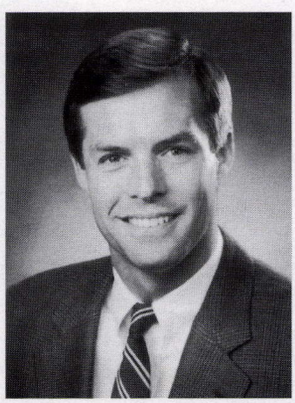
Big Bear Lake—Family Bicycling

Appointed Insurance Commissioners 1868–2000

Name	*Time of Service*	*NamName*	*Time of Servicee*
George W. Mowe*	1868–1872	Rex B. Goodcell*	1938–1939
J. W. Foard*	1872–1878	Anthony Caminetti, Jr.*	1939–1943
J. C. Maynard*	1878–1882	Maynard Garrison*	1943–1947
George A. Knight*	1882–1886	Wallace K. Downey*	1947–1950
J. C. L. Wadsworth*	1886–1890	John R. Maloney*	1951–1955
J. N. E. Wilson*	1890–1894	F. Britton McConnell*	1955–1963
M. R. Higgins*	1894–1897	Stafford R. Grady*	1963–1966
Andrew J. Clunie*	1897–1902	Richard S. L. Roddis*	1966–1968
E. Myron Wolfe*	1902–1910	Anthony R. Pierno*	1968
E. C. Cooper*	1910–1914	Richards D. Barger*	1968–1972
J. E. Phelps*	1914–1917	Gleeson L. Payne*	1972–1975
Alexander McCabe*	1917–1923	Wesley J. Kinder*	1975–1980
E. C. Cooper*	1923	Ansel Shapiro*	1981
George D. Squires*	1923–1925	Robert C. Quinn*	1981–1983
Charles R. Detrick*	1925–1929	Bruce Bunner*	1983–1986
E. Forrest Mitchell*	1929–1935	Roxani M. Gillespie*	1986–1991
Samuel L.Carpenter, Jr.*	1935–1938	J.Clark Kelso[3]*	2000



John Garamendi (D)
1991–1994

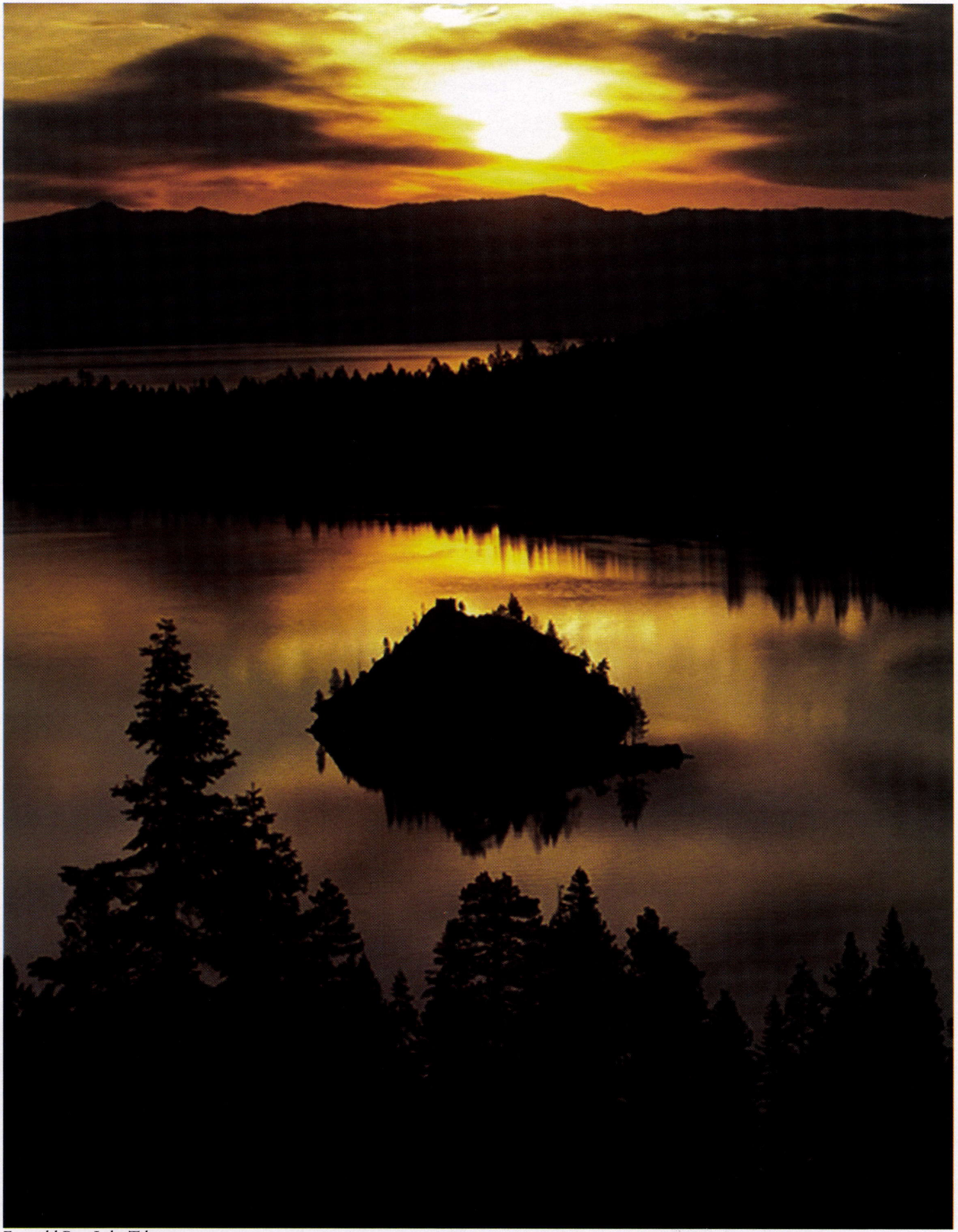


Charles Quackenbush (R)
1995–2000

ELECTED INSURANCE COMMISSIONERS—1991–2000

Name	Party	Date Assumed Office	Notes
Garamendi, John [1]	D.	Jan. 7, 1991	Former State Senator and Assembly Member.
Quackenbush, Charles	R.	Jan. 2, 1995	Former State Assembly Member.
Quackenbush, Charles [2]	R.	Jan. 4, 1999	Resigned from office, July 10, 2000.
Low, Harry W.	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.

* No Photo Available
[1] The first popularly elected Insurance Commisioner. Elected at a statewide general election following the passage of Proposition 103. Prior commissioners were Governor's appointments, *see Insurance Code, Section 12900.*
[2] Resigned from office July 10, 2000. Succeeded by Harry Low.
[3] Appointed Chief Deputy Commissioner July 5, 2000. Assumed the duties of Acting Insurance Commissioner, vice Chuck Quackenbush, resigned.



Emerald Bay, Lake Tahoe

Superintendent of Public Instruction



Murphy's Schoolhouse 1936
Historic American Buildings Survey



Delaine Eastin

Superintendent of Public Instruction

On November 3, 1998, Delaine Eastin was elected to a second four-year term as State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The superintendency is a nonpartisan state constitutional office. Eastin is the highest ranking official in California's elementary and secondary public school system and the first woman to be elected State Superintendent. As State Superintendent, she has spearheaded major efforts to improve reading and mathematics instruction; reduce class sizes in kindergarten through third grade; and implement statewide standards, assessment, and increased accountability for what all students should know and be able to do. Eastin serves as the Executive Officer and Secretary of the State Board of Education and as the Director of the California Department of Education. In addition, the State Superintendent is a member of various boards and commissions that affect educational policy in the state, including the Regents of the University of California, the Trustees of the California State Colleges and Universities, and the California Education Round Table. A native Californian, Eastin received her bachelor's degree from the University of California, Davis, and a master's degree in political science from the University of California. After receiving her degrees, she taught political science for seven years. Following her career in teaching, Eastin served as a corporate planner for Pacific Telesis Group. She has held numerous other elected and appointed offices, including four terms in the State Assembly.

Contact the Superintendent of Public Instruction

California Department of Education
721 Capitol Mall
Sacramento, California 95814
Telephone: (916) 657-2451
Web Site: http://www.cde.ca.gov

Superintendent of Public Instruction

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction is one of seven statewide constitutional officers in California, and is the only one whose office is nonpartisan. The Superintendent is the highest ranking education official in the state and is accountable to the people of California for administering and enforcing educational law and regulations, and for the continued reform and improvement of public elementary and secondary schools, adult education, and preschool and child care programs.

The duties and responsibilities of the office are set forth in the State Constitution and in statute. The three principal roles assigned by law include service as the:

(1) Superintendent of Public Instruction;

(2) Executive Officer and Secretary of the State Board of Education; and

(3) Director of the California Department of Education.

The **State Superintendent of Public Instruction** provides leadership and advocacy on behalf of the 988 school districts, 58 county offices, and nearly six million students in public schools across the state. The Superintendent serves as an ex officio voting member of the Board of Trustees, California State University, and the Board of Regents, University of California. The incumbent is also a member or has representation on over 70 national and state boards, commissions, and committees, and represents California nationally on the Council of Chief State School Officers.

As **Executive Officer and Secretary of the State Board of Education,** the Superintendent serves as educational and administrative advisor to the board's members on policy matters. The Superintendent, through the California Department of Education, provides administrative and staff services to the board.

As **Director of the California Department of Education,** the Superintendent oversees a department of 1,560 specialized educators, technical and support staff, with a current annual budget of $154 million. In addition, the Superintendent is responsible for operating the State Special Schools comprised of three diagnostic centers and three special schools for students with disabilities, supported by an annual budget of approximately $57 million, staffed by 1,014 employees.

As Director of Education, the Superintendent is responsible for a broad range of diverse statewide functions, including:

- Apportioning almost $38 billion in state and federal funds across 988 school districts and 58 county offices and providing fiscal management assistance and oversight to financially troubled districts;
- Developing and implementing improved curriculum; strengthened instructional practices for elementary, middle grade, and high schools; and measures for assessing student performance;
- Maintaining necessary services for students who need support, including special education, English learners, and assistance to pregnant teens, homeless students, and students at risk of dropping out;
- Improving school effectiveness through restructuring; enhanced schoolsite decisionmaking; encouragement of public school choice, charter schools, and other innovative practices as well as supporting the continuing development of those in the teaching profession; and
- Providing children with early intervention assistance and a healthy start through coordination of health, education, and social services as well as child development and preschool.

State Board of Education

The State Board of Education was established first by statute in 1852, then by amendment to the California Constitution in 1884. Both the State Constitution and statutes set forth the state board's duties. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction is the secretary and executive officer of the State Board of Education.

The constitutional duties of the state board are (1) the appointment of one deputy and three associate superintendents upon nomination of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction; and (2) the adoption of textbooks for use in grades one through eight.

The state board, by statute, is the governing and policy-determining body of the CDE. Statute also assigns the state board a variety of other responsibilities, including:

- *Regulations.* The state board adopts rules and regulations for its own government, the government of its appointees, and the government of the state's public schools.
- *Curriculum frameworks and instructional resources.* The state board adopts curriculum frameworks in core subject-matter areas, including reading/language arts, foreign language, history/social science, health, mathematics, physical education, science, and the visual and performing arts. The frameworks inform and guide the local development and implementation of specific curricula for kindergarten through high school. The state board also adopts instructional resources in core subject-matter areas for kindergarten through grade eight. The state provides local educational agencies special funding each year for the purchase of adopted instructional resources.
- *Study and planning.* The state board is authorized to study education conditions and needs of the state and make plans for the improvement of the administration and efficiency of the public schools. The state board, when authorized by statute, approves certain program plans for the CDE.
- *Waivers.* The state board considers requests from local educational agencies to waive statutory and regulatory requirements.
- *Standards.* The state board approves statewide, rigorous academic standards for content and student performance in the core curriculum areas of language arts (including reading and spelling), mathematics, history/social science, and science.
- *Assessment.* The state board adopts tests for the state assessment program. The state board also approves the state's physical performance test, which is administered to students in grades five, seven, and nine.
- *School district reorganization.* The state board reviews and acts on petitions to unify and reorganize school districts, determining whether the petitions meet statutorily established criteria for approval and, if approved, setting the area in which the local election on each petition will be held.
- *Charter schools.* The state board assigns numbers to petitions to establish charter schools under the Charter Schools Act of 1992. Subject to certain conditions and limitations, charter petitions may be submitted for approval directly by the state board. The state board and State Superintendent have joint approval authority over petitions to establish charter districts.
- *Funding allocations.* The state board allocates certain state and federal funding sources.
- *Class size reduction.* The state board has specific authority to approve certain classroom configurations within the Class Size Reduction Program.

Ten of the state board's 11 members are appointed by the Governor to four-year, staggered terms, subject to confirmation by two-thirds vote of the Senate within one year of appointment. The 11th member, also appointed by the Governor and subject to confirmation by two-thirds vote of the Senate, is a student in a California public high school who serves a one-year term. The student member enjoys full voting rights and all other rights and privileges of membership.



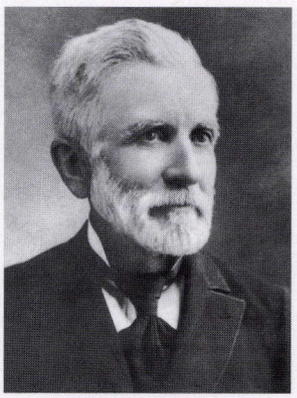
John G. Marvin (D)
1851–1853



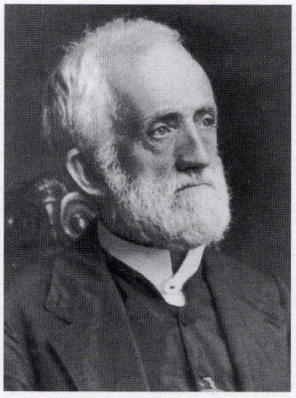
Paul K. Hubbs (D)
1854–1856



Andrew J. Moulder (D)
1857–1863



John Swett (Union)
1863–1867



O.P. Fitzgerald (D)
1867–1871



Henry N. Bolander (R)
1871–1875



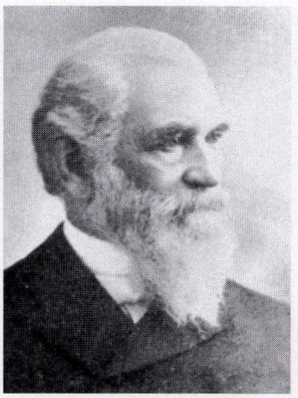
Ezra S. Carr (R)
1875–1880



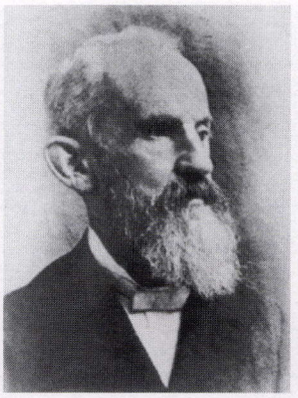
Frederick M. Campbell (R)
1880–1883



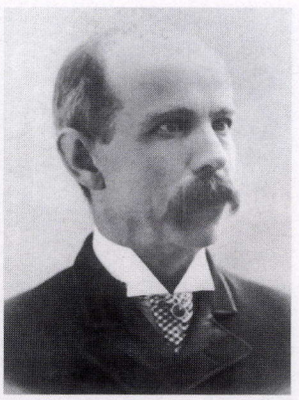
William T. Welcker (D)
1883–1887



Ira G. Hoitt (R)
1887–1891



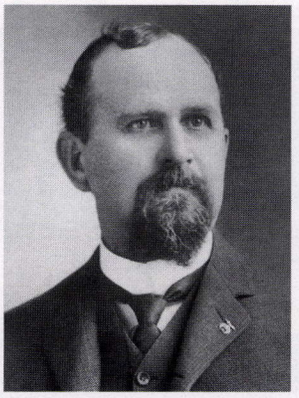
James W. Anderson (R)
1891–1895



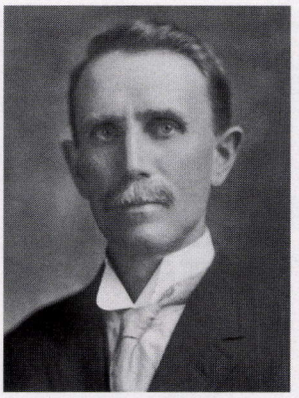
Samuel T. Black (R)
1895–1898



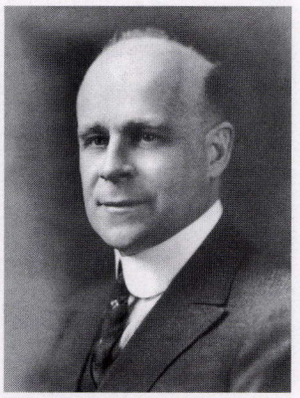
Charles T. Meredith (D)
1898–1899



Thomas J. Kirk (R)
1899–1907



Edward Hyatt (R)
1907–1919



Will C. Wood (NP)
1919–1927



William John Cooper (NP)
1927–1929



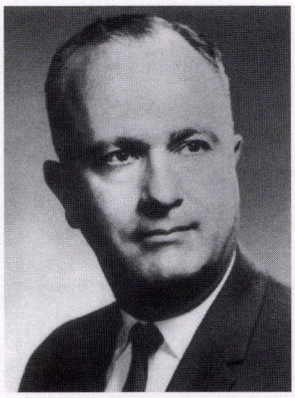
Vierling C. Kersey (NP)
1929–1937



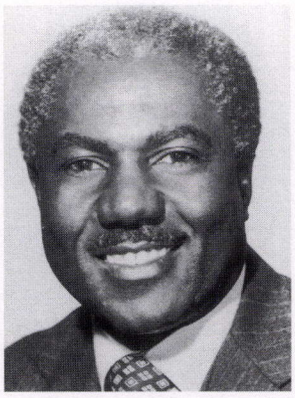
Walter F. Dexter (NP)
1937–1945



Roy E. Simpson (NP)
1945–1963



Maxwell L. Rafferty, Jr. (NP)
1963–1971



Wilson C. Riles (NP)
1971–1983



Bill Honig (NP)
1983–1993



William D. Dawson (NP)[1]
1993–1995

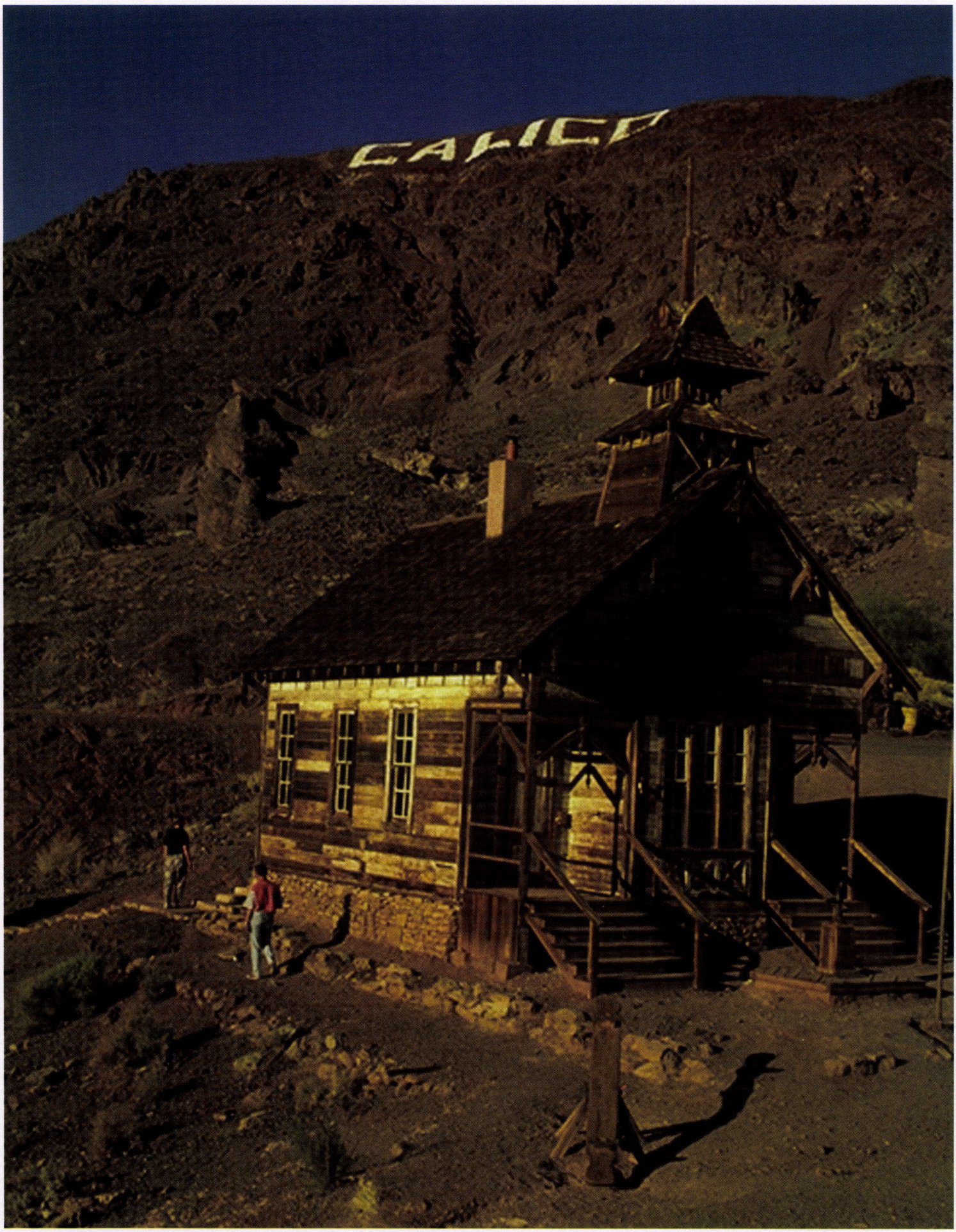


A typical post WWII K–12 school

[1] Acting Superintendent of Public Instruction.

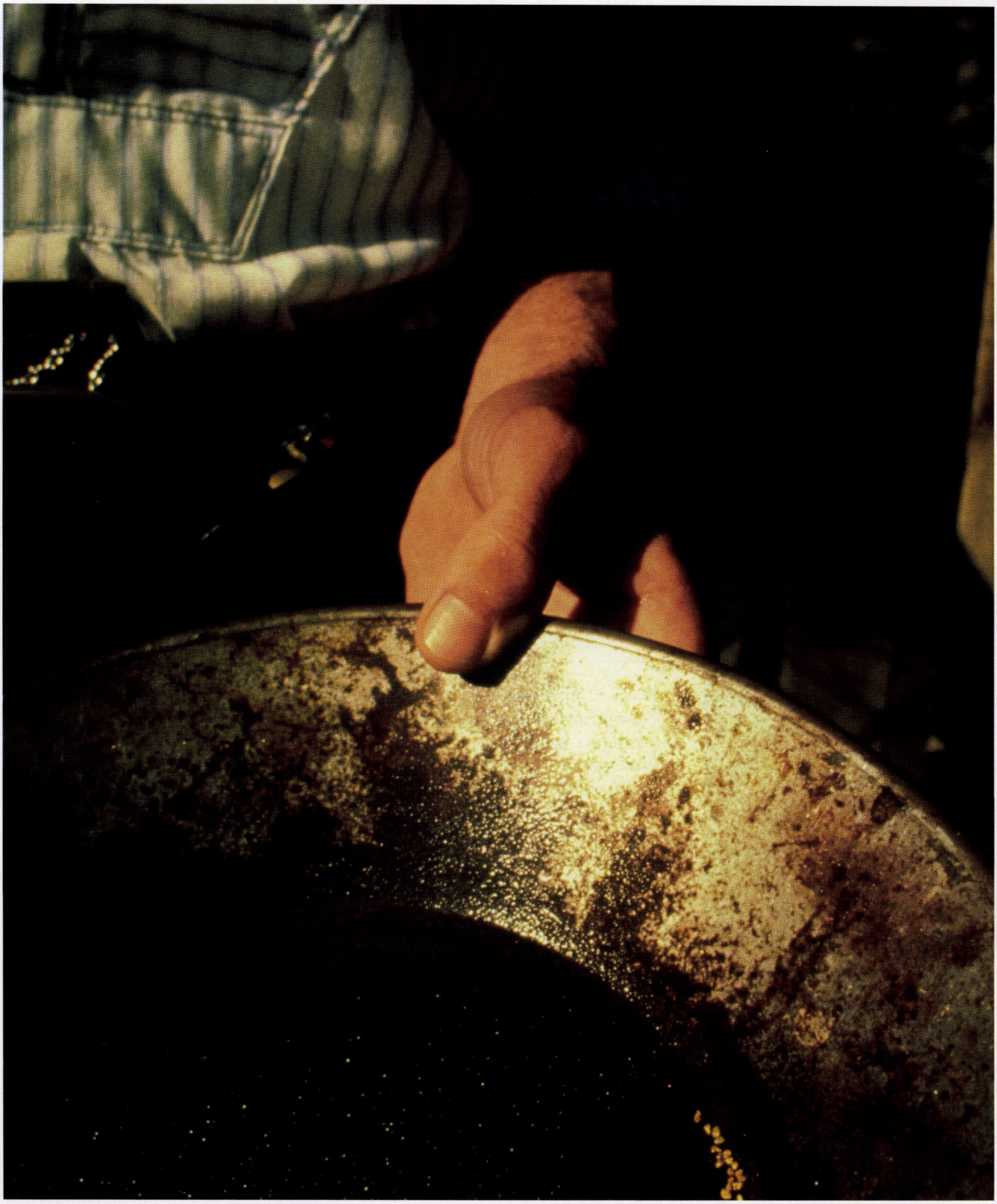
SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—1851–1999

Name	Party	Date Assumed Office	Notes
Marvin, John G.	D.	Jan. 1, 1851	
Hubbs, Paul K.	D.	Jan. 1, 1854	
Moulder, Andrew J.	D.	Jan. 1, 1857	
Moulder, Andrew J.	D.	Jan. 1, 1860	
Swett, John	Union	Jan. 2, 1863	
Swett, John	Union	Dec. 7, 1863	
Fitzgerald, O. P.	D.	Dec. 2, 1867	
Bolander, Henry N.	R.	Dec. 4, 1871	
Carr, Ezra S.	R.	Dec. 6, 1875	
Campbell, Frederick M.	R.	Jan. 5, 1880	
Welcker, William T.	D.	Jan. 8, 1883	
Hoit, Ira G.	R.	Jan. 3, 1887	
Anderson, J. W.	R.	Jan. 5, 1891	
Black, Samuel T.	R.	Jan. 7, 1895	Resigned from office September 24, 1898.
Meredith, C. T.	D.	Sept. 24, 1898	Appointed by Governor James H. Budd, vice Samuel T. Black, resigned.
Kirk, Thomas J.	R.	Jan. 2, 1899	
Kirk, Thomas J.	R.	Jan. 5, 1903	
Hyatt, Edward	R.	Jan. 7, 1907	
Hyatt, Edward	R.	Jan. 2, 1911	
Hyatt, Edward	Nonpartisan	Jan. 4, 1915	
Wood, Will C.	Nonpartisan	Jan. 6, 1919	
Wood, Will C.	Nonpartisan	Jan. 8, 1923	
Wood, Will C.	Nonpartisan	Jan. 3, 1927	Resigned from office January 20, 1927.
Cooper, William John	Nonpartisan	Jan. 20, 1927	Appointed by Governor C. C. Young January 20, 1927, vice Will C. Wood, resigned. Resigned from office, February 11, 1929.
Kersey, Vierling	Nonpartisan	Feb. 11, 1929	Appointed by Governor C. C. Young February 11, 1929, vice William John Cooper, resigned.
Kersey, Vierling	Nonpartisan	Jan. 5, 1931	
Kersey, Vierling	Nonpartisan	Jan. 5, 1935	Resigned from office February 1, 1937.
Dexter, Walter F.	Nonpartisan	Feb. 1, 1937	Appointed by Governor Frank F. Merriam February 1, 1937, vice Vierling Kersey, resigned.
Dexter, Walter F.	Nonpartisan	Jan. 2, 1939	
Dexter, Walter F.	Nonpartisan	Jan. 4, 1943	Died in office October 21, 1945.
Simpson, Roy E.	Nonpartisan	Nov. 13, 1945	Appointed by Governor Earl Warren November 6, 1945, vice Walter F. Dexter, deceased.
Simpson, Roy E.	Nonpartisan	Jan. 6, 1947	
Simpson, Roy E.	Nonpartisan	Jan. 8, 1951	
Simpson, Roy E.	Nonpartisan	Jan. 3, 1955	
Simpson, Roy E.	Nonpartisan	Jan. 5, 1959	
Rafferty, Maxwell L., Jr.	Nonpartisan	Jan. 7, 1963	
Rafferty, Maxwell L., Jr.	Nonpartisan	Jan. 2, 1968	
Riles, Wilson C.	Nonpartisan	Jan. 4, 1971	
Riles, Wilson C.	Nonpartisan	Jan. 6, 1975	
Riles, Wilson C.	Nonpartisan	Jan. 8, 1979	
Honig, William	Nonpartisan	Jan. 3, 1983	
Honig, William	Nonpartisan	Jan. 5, 1987	
Honig, William	Nonpartisan	Jan. 7, 1991	Removed from office February 22, 1993, pursuant to *Government Code*, Section 1770.2.
Dawson, William D. (Acting)	Nonpartisan	Feb. 24, 1993	
Eastin, Delaine	Nonpartisan	Jan. 2, 1995	Former State Assembly Member.
Eastin, Delaine	Nonpartisan	Jan. 4, 1999	

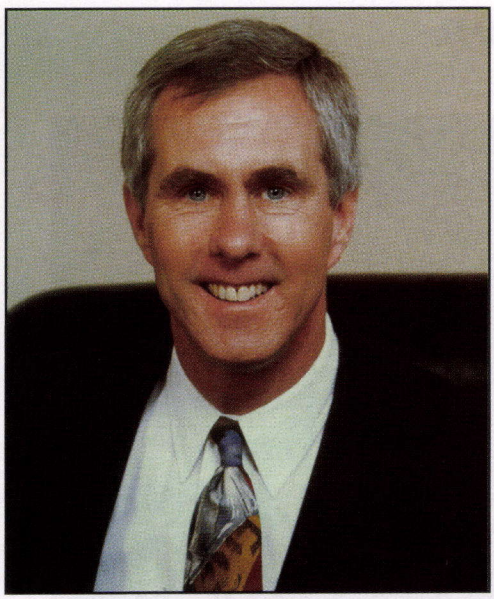


Barstow, Calico Ghost Town

State Board of Equalization



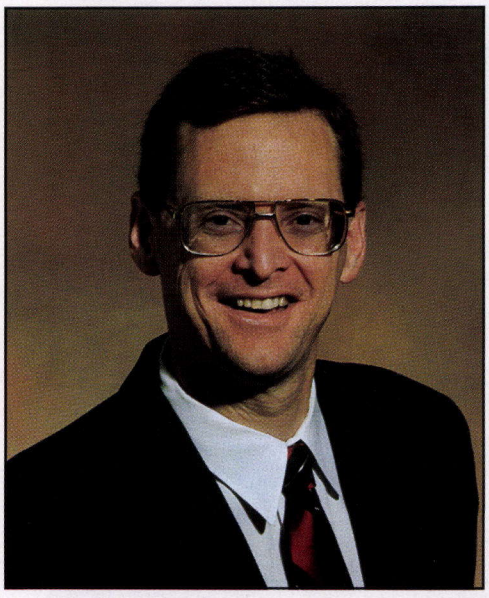
Columbia State Historic Park, panning for gold



Johan Klehs

Chair, Board of Equalization

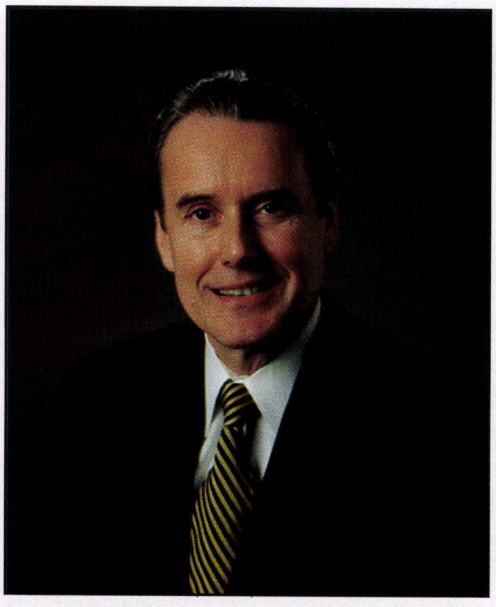
Johan Klehs was elected to the Board of Equalization, representing the First District in November 1994, and reelected in 1998. He is currently the chair of the board having held that position in 1995 and 1996. As chair, Mr. Klehs sits on the three-member Franchise Tax Board. Prior to his election to the board, Mr. Klehs served in the California Assembly for 12 years. As the Chair of the Assembly Revenue and Taxation Committee, he carried major tax reform legislation that reduced taxes for 71 percent of California families, removed 278,000 families from the tax rolls, and cut the corporate rate from 9.6 percent to 9.3 percent. Klehs was honored as "Legislator of the Year" by many California groups including police officers, the disabled community, credit unions, the California Abortion Rights Action League, and the California Teachers Association. Klehs led the way for the board to become the first public agency in California to have a customer services division. This reflects his philosophy that taxpayers ought to be treated like customers and not just sources of principal, interest, and penalty. The son of German immigrants, Johan Klehs was born in Alameda in 1952. Growing up in San Leandro, he worked his way through high school and college. Academic scholarships helped him graduate from California State University, Hayward with a bachelor's degree in political science and a masters of public administration. In 1988, Klehs graduated from Harvard University John F. Kennedy School of Government's Program for Senior Executives in State and Local Government. In 1978, Klehs was elected to his first office becoming the youngest person ever elected to serve on the



Dean F. Andal

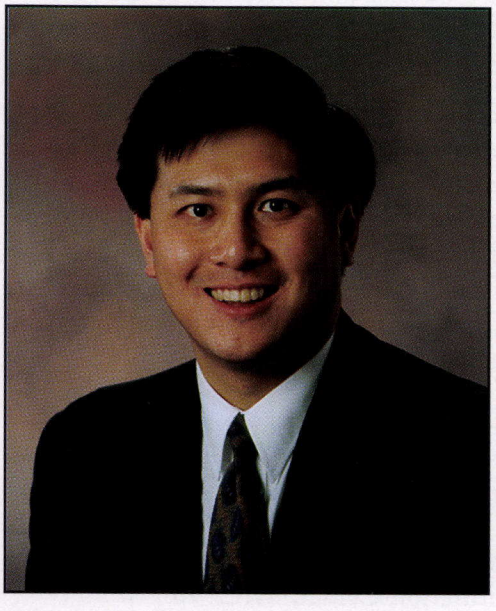
Vice Chair, Board of Equalization
San Leandro City Council.

Dean F. Andal won election to the Board of Equalization, District 2, on November 8, 1994, and served as chairman during 1998. He is the second youngest board member to be elected in California's history. On November 3, 1998, Dean won a second term and is currently vice chairman of the board. Prior to his election to the Board of Equalization, Dean served in the California State Assembly representing the 17th District. During his final term, his colleagues selected him as the Chief Budget Negotiator for the Republican Caucus. The 2nd District, which includes the Central Valley, the central coast, and the Inland Empire has been Dean's home for over 30 years. Dean and his wife Kari reside in Stockton with their son, Patrick. Dean attended San Joaquin Delta College (1980) and attained a bachelor's degree in political science from the University of California at San Diego (1983). Subsequent to his public service, Dean founded Andal Communications, a Stockton-based bank and real estate marketing company. This private sector business experience has given Dean valuable insight into the demands and hardships being placed on small business. Accordingly, he places a high priority on requiring government to live within its means through balanced budgets and sound fiscal policy. Dean continues to be a strong advocate for lower taxes and smaller government. Another step in Dean's career was his service as an aide to retired Congressman Norm Shumway (R-Stockton). Through his work with Congressman Shumway, Dean became a strong advocate of political reform, supporting measures such as Proposition 140, the legislative term-limits initiative. Dean is an Eagle Scout and continues to serve the scouting community.



Claude Parrish
Member

Claude Parrish, Member of the State Board of Equalization, Third Equalization District, serves approximately eight million residents in Riverside, Orange, San Diego, and Imperial Counties as well as a portion of Los Angeles County. Prior to serving as a board member, Mr. Parrish served as a Los Angeles County Insurance Commissioner. Mr. Parrish was born and raised in Los Angeles. Claude was recognized by the Wall Street Journal as one of California's leading young business executives when he owned a small business. Claude has held positions in management, finance, and the securities industry. He holds a degree in accounting and graduated from college summa cum laude. While at American Broadcasting Company, Claude supervised the management of ABC's Entertainment Center and West Coast Corporate Headquarters in Century City. He was next appointed as vice president of management by a large real estate trust where he was in charge of managing properties in excess of 450 million dollars. Mr. Parrish has served as a District Committeeman for the Los Angeles Area Council of Boy Scouts of America, Treasurer of the Los Angeles County Republican Party, and as corporate controller of a securities firm.



John Chiang
Member

John Chiang, Member of the State Board of Equalization, serves approximately eight million residents, all of whom are in Los Angeles County. Prior to serving as acting member, Mr. Chiang served as the Chief Deputy to Equalization for Board Member Brad Sherman, who is now a Member of Congress. A native of New York, reared in Illinois, John Chiang began his career as a Tax Law Specialist with the Internal Revenue Service in Los Angeles. He later served as an attorney with the Office of the State Controller. Throughout the years, John Chiang has been active in state and local community service. He is a member of the Board of Directors of Planned Parenthood Los Angeles. His other community service has included: serving as a volunteer attorney for the Los Angeles County Bar Association Hospice AIDS Project, an Advisory Council Member of Big Sisters of Los Angeles, a member of the Regional Interview Panel for the White House Fellowship Program, and a member of the Board of Directors of Chinese Americans United for Self Empowerment. Mr. Chiang's awards for community service include: State Bar of California Board of Governors Pro Bono Service Award and the Taiwanese American Citizens League Community Service Award. Mr. Chiang is a graduate of Georgetown University Law Center, where he was a member of the *Journal of Law and Technology*. He is an honors graduate of the University of South Florida with a degree in finance. Chiang was a member of the Financial Management Honor Society. While a student, Chiang was awarded the B'nai B'rith Chicago "Youth of the Year" Award.

Board of Equalization

The State Board of Equalization was created in 1879 by a constitutional amendment that directed the five-member board to equalize county property assessment levels. Four of the members are elected to represent equalization districts, and the State Controller, elected at large, serves ex officio as the fifth member. All serve concurrent, four-year terms. The next election to fill all five board seats is in November 2002, with the members taking office in January 2003. The board is currently the nation's only elected tax commission.

This organization collects taxes and fees that provide nearly 36 percent of the state's annual revenue, as well as essential funding for local government. More than one million businesses are registered with the agency. In 1998–1999, taxes and fees administered by this agency produced $35.53 billion for programs supporting education, health care, public safety, transportation, social services, housing, and natural resource management programs. For fiscal year 1998–1999, the board's budget was over $294 million with over 4,100 staff positions. The board's headquarters is in Sacramento, and it has offices in 30 other locations throughout California, as well as in New York, Chicago, and Houston.

The board administers the state's sales and use tax and the sales and use taxes imposed by cities, counties, and special districts. It also administers the state's fuel, alcohol, and tobacco taxes, and a number of other taxes and fees. As of June 1998, the board is administering 25 tax and fee programs, and there are many aspects to the administration of these programs. The board adopts regulations to explain and apply the taxes. The Board of Equalization offers educational programs and materials to taxpayers and their representatives in order to help them better understand their responsibilities under the applicable tax program. It also provides oral and written advice responding to specific questions on the application of tax.

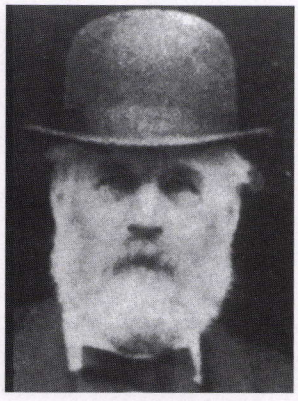
In the administration of these taxes and fees, the board maintains an audit program. The purpose in conducting audits is to ensure that the correct amount of tax is paid (no more or less than due) and to further educate taxpayers. When an audit results in a deficiency assessment, a taxpayer may appeal the assessment. There are several administrative opportunities for resolution of that appeal. If the board's administrative opportunities between the taxpayer and our agency staff do not result in resolution of the appeal, the taxpayer may appeal the matter to the five-member elected board.

The Board of Equalization also plays a significant role in California property tax assessment and administration by assessing utility properties for local property tax purposes and guiding local governments in the administration of property taxes. This includes the adoption of rules and regulations for the guidance and direction of the agency's property taxes staff, county assessors, boards of supervisors, and local assessment appeals boards in valuing property.

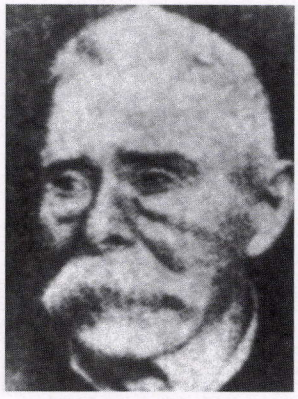
In addition to hearing taxpayer appeals related to the tax programs the board administers, the board acts as the appellate body for appeals from taxpayers on contested Franchise Tax Board decisions under the personal income tax laws, bank and corporation tax laws, and senior citizens property tax relief laws. The board also acts as the appellate body for appeals from county officials on intracounty and intercounty property tax assessments.

Contact the Board of Equalization

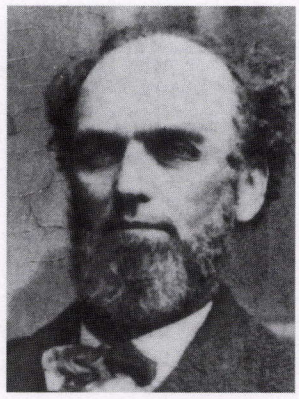
California State Board of Equalization
Information Center, MIC: 90
P.O. Box 942879
Sacramento, California 94279-0090
Telephone: (800) 400-7115
Web Site: http://www.boe.ca.gov



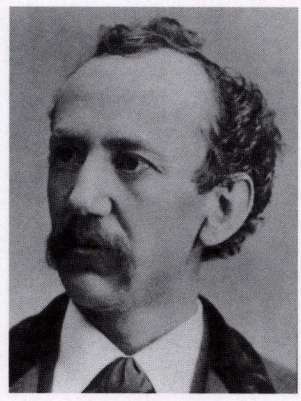
James L. King (R)
1879–1882



Charles Gildea (D)
1883–1886



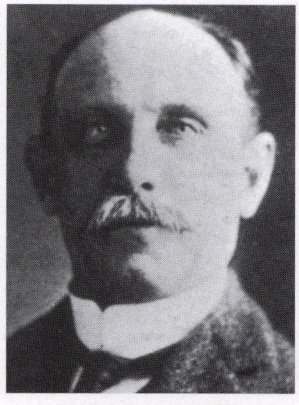
Gordon E. Sloss (D)
1887–1890



J.S. Swan (R)
1891–1894



A. Chesebrough (R)
1895–1899



L.H. Brown (R)
1899–1902



William H. Alford (D)
1903–1906



Joseph H. Scott (R)
1907–1910



Edward M. Rolkin (R)
1911–1914



John C. Corbett (D)
1915–1938



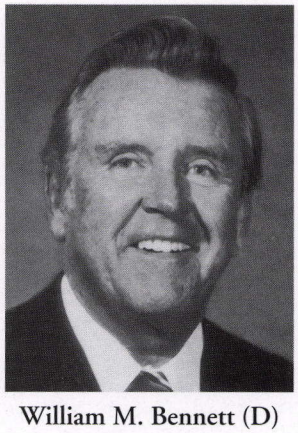
Andrew J. Gallagher (R)
1938



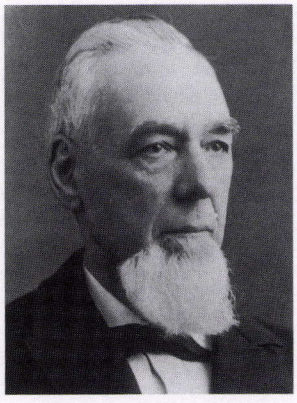
George R. Reilly (D)
1939–1982



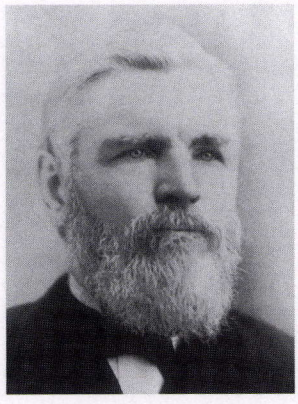
Conway H. Collis (D)
1982



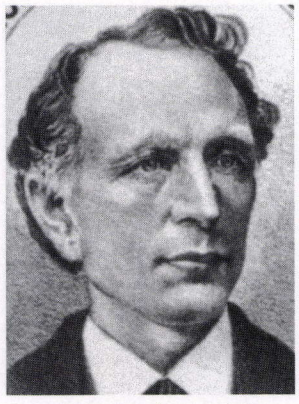
William M. Bennett (D)
1983–1994



Moses M. Drew (R)
1879–1882



William Johnston (R)
1882



L.C. Morehouse (R)
1883–1898



Alexander Brown (R)
1899–1910



John Mitchell (R)
1911–1924



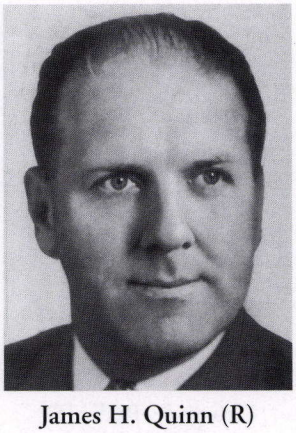
Joseph M. Kelley (R)
1924–1926



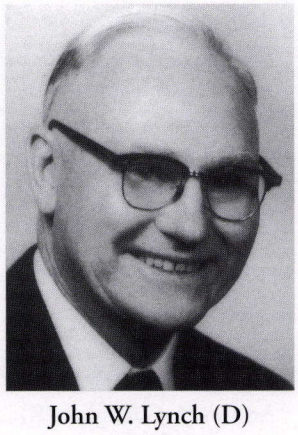
Fred E. Stewart (R)
1927–1942



Ivan C. Sperbeck (D)
1942



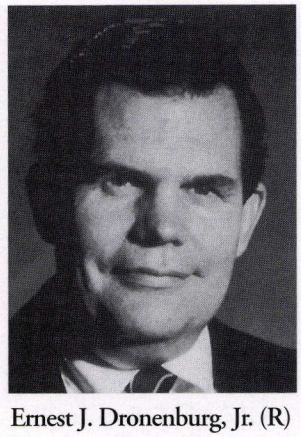
James H. Quinn (R)
1943–1958



John W. Lynch (D)
1959–1975



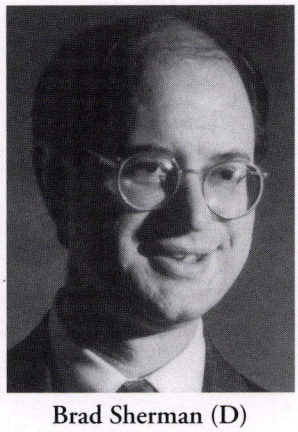
Iris Sankey (D)
1976–1978



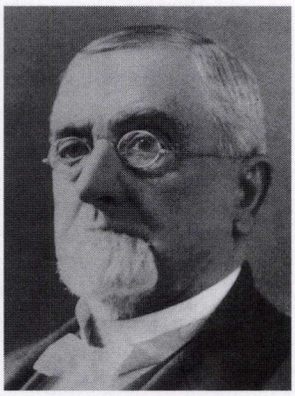
Ernest J. Dronenburg, Jr. (R)
1979–1982



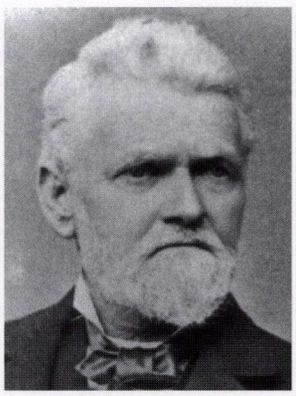
Conway H. Collis (D)
1983–1990



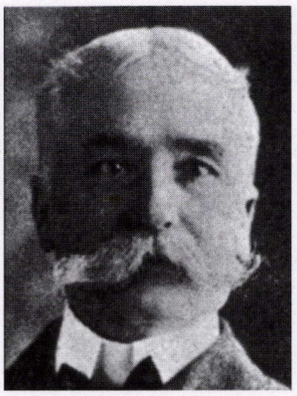
Brad Sherman (D)
1991–1994



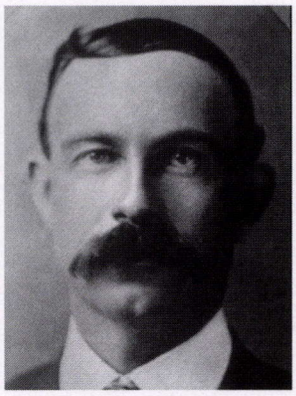
Warren Dutton (R)
1879–1882



C.E. Wilcoxon (D)
1883–1890



R.H. Beamer (D)
1891–1906



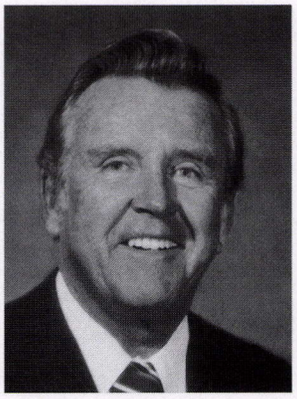
R.E. Collins (R)
1907–1946



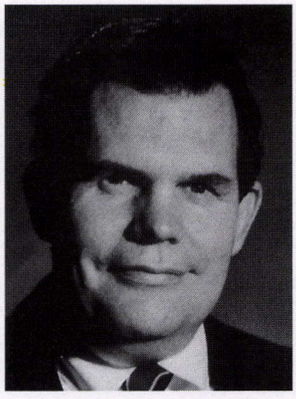
Jerrold L. Seawell (R)
1947–1952



Paul R. Leake (D)
1952–1970

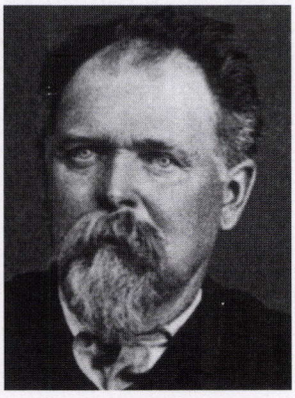


William M. Bennett (D)
1971–1982

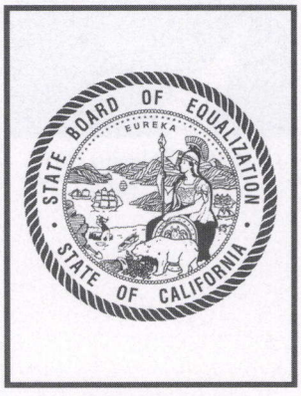


Ernest J. Dronenburg, Jr. (R)
1983–1998

Former Board of Equalization Members 1879–1996 (District 4)



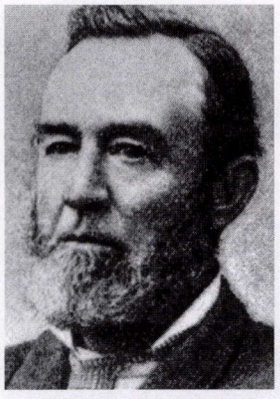
Tyler Davis Heiskell (D)
1879–1882



John Markley (D)[1]
1883–1886



John T. Gaffey (D)
1887–1890

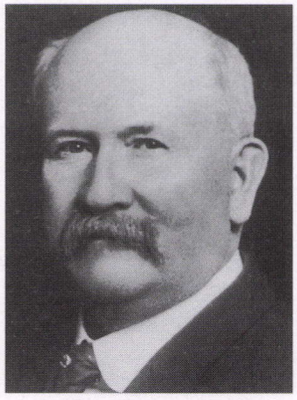


James R. Hebbron (R)
1891–1894

[1] No photo available.



George L. Arnold (R)
1895–1898



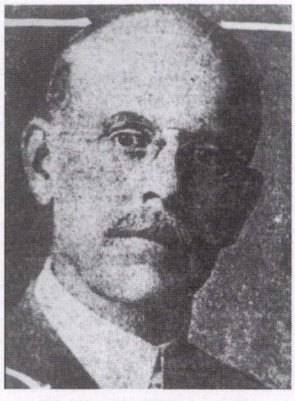
Thomas O. Toland (D)
1899–1902



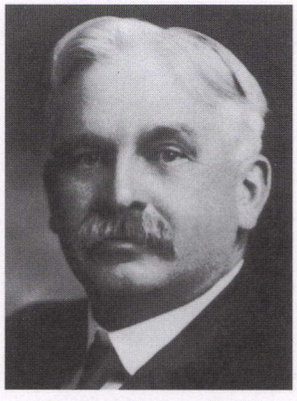
Frank Mattison (R)
1903–1906



Jefferson McElvaine (R)
1907–1918



Philip D. Wilson (R)
1919



Harvey G. Cattell (R)
1920–1934



Orfa Jean Shontz (D)
1935



Ray Edgar (R)
1935–1938



William G. Bonelli (R)
1938–1954



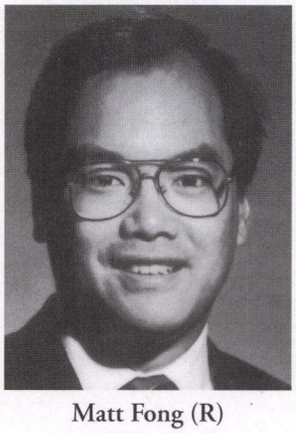
Robert E. McDavid (R)
1954–1958



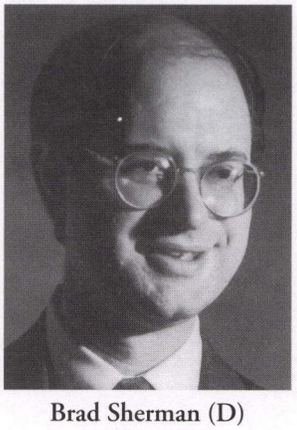
Richard Nevins (D)
1959–1987



Paul Carpenter (D)
1987–1990



Matt Fong (R)
1991–1994



Brad Sherman (D)
1995–1996

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION MEMBERS—1879–2000

Term	First District	Second District	Third District	Fourth District
1879–82	James L. King (R)	Moses M. Drew (R) [1] William Johnston (R)	Warren Dutton (R)	T. D. Heiskell (D)
1883–86	Charles Gildea (D)	L. C. Morehouse (R)	C. E. Wilcoxon (D)	John Markley (D)
1887–90	Gordon E. Sloss (D)	L. C. Morehouse (R)	C. E. Wilcoxon (D)	John T. Gaffey (D)
1891–94	J. S. Swan (R)	L. C. Morehouse (R)	R. H. Beamer (D)	J. R. Hebbron (R)
1895–98	A. Chesebrough (R)	L. C. Morehouse (R)	R. H. Beamer (D)	George L. Arnold (R)
1899–02	A. Chesebrough (R) [2] L. H. Brown (R)	Alexander Brown (R)	R. H. Beamer (D)	Thomas O. Toland (D)
1903–06	William H. Alford (D)	Alexander Brown (R)	R. H. Beamer (D)	Frank Mattison (R)
1907–10	Joseph H. Scott (R)	Alexander Brown (R)	R. E. Collins (R)	Jeff McElvaine (R)
1911–14	Edward M. Rolkin (R)	John Mitchell (R)	R. E. Collins (R)	Jeff McElvaine (R)
1915–18	John C. Corbett (D)	John Mitchell (R)	R. E. Collins (R)	Jeff McElvaine (R)
1919–22	John C. Corbett (D)	John Mitchell (R)	R. E. Collins (R)	Phillip D. Wilson (R) [3] H. G. Cattell (R)
1923–26	John C. Corbett (D)	John Mitchell (R) [4] Joseph M. Kelley (R)	R. E. Collins (R)	H. G. Cattell (R)
1927–30	John C. Corbett (D)	Fred E. Stewart (R)	R. E. Collins (R)	H. G. Cattell (R)
1931–34	John C. Corbett (D)	Fred E. Stewart (R)	R. E. Collins (R)	H. G. Cattell (R)
1935–38	John C. Corbett (D) [5] Andrew J. Gallagher (R)	Fred E. Stewart (R)	R. E. Collins (R)	Orfa Jean Shontz (D) [6] Ray Edgar (R) William G. Bonelli (R)
1939–42	George R. Reilly (D)	Fred E. Stewart (R) [7] Ivan C. Sperbeck (D)	R. E. Collins (R)	William G. Bonelli (R)
1943–46	George R. Reilly (D)	James H. Quinn (R)	R. E. Collins (R)	William G. Bonelli (R)
1947–50	George R. Reilly (D)	James H. Quinn (R)	Jerrold L. Seawell (R)	William G. Bonelli (R)
1951–54	George R. Reilly (D)	James H. Quinn (R)	Jerrold L. Seawell (R) [8] Paul R. Leake (D)	William G. Bonelli (R)
1955–58	George R. Reilly (D)	James H. Quinn (R)	Paul R. Leake (D)	Robert E. McDavid (R)
1959–62	George R. Reilly (D)	John W. Lynch (D)	Paul R. Leake (D)	Richard Nevins (D)
1963–66	George R. Reilly (D)	John W. Lynch (D)	Paul R. Leake (D)	Richard Nevins (D)
1967–70	George R. Reilly (D)	John W. Lynch (D)	Paul R. Leake (D)	Richard Nevins (D)
1971–74	George R. Reilly (D)	John W. Lynch (D)	William M. Bennett (D)	Richard Nevins (D)
1975–78	George R. Reilly (D)	John W. Lynch (D) [9] Iris Sankey (D)	William M. Bennett (D)	Richard Nevins (D)
1979–82	George R. Reilly (D) [10] Conway H. Collis (D)	Ernest J. Dronenburg, Jr. (R)	William M. Bennett (D)	Richard Nevins (D)
1983–86	William M. Bennett (D) [11]	Conway H. Collis (D)	Ernest J. Dronenburg, Jr. (R)	Richard Nevins (D)
1987–90	William M. Bennett (D)	Conway H. Collis (D)	Ernest J. Dronenburg, Jr. (R)	Paul Carpenter (D)
1991–94	William M. Bennett (D) [12]	Brad Sherman (D)	Ernest J. Dronenburg, Jr. (R)	Paul Carpenter (D) [13] Matthew K. Fong (R) [14]
1995–98	Johan Klehs (D)	Dean Andal (R)	Ernest J. Dronenburg, Jr. (R)	Brad Sherman (D) [15] John Chiang (D) [16]
1999–2000	Johan Klehs (D)	Dean Andal (R)	Claude Parrish (R)	John Chiang (D)

[1] Moses Drew (R)—Assumed office in January 1880 and resigned. William Johnston (R) was appointed to the position by Governor Perkins to replace Drew.
[2] J. G. Edwards (R)—Elected for this term but died before taking office. A. Chesebrough served until May 1899, when he resigned and was succeeded by L. H. Brown through appointment.
[3] Phillip D. Wilson (R)—Died in office on September 14, 1919. H. C. Cattell was appointed to office on January 1, 1920.
[4] John Mitchell (R)—Died in office. Joseph Kelley was appointed as replacement on October 25, 1924.
[5] John Corbett (D)—Died in office. Andrew Gallagher appointed on October 5, 1938.
[6] Orfa Jean Shontz (D)—Resigned. Ray Edgar was appointed to replace Shontz on December 12, 1915. Ray Edgar died in office. William G. Bonelli was then appointed on March 31, 1938.
[7] Fred Stewart (R)—Died in office. Ivan C. Sperbeck appointed on May 30, 1942.
[8] Jerrold L. Seawell (R)—Died in office and was replaced by appointee Paul Leake.
[9] John W. Lynch (D)—Died in office December 4, 1975, and was replaced by appointee Iris Sankey (D) on May 26, 1976.
[10] George R. Reilly (D)—Retired from office July 15, 1982, and was replaced by appointee Conway H. Collis (D) on August 10, 1982.
[11] Effective October 18, 1983, the boundaries of the state's four equalization districts were officially reapportioned, as well as renumbered to be in ascending order from north to south.
[12] William M. Bennett (D)—Retired from office December 30, 1992. Vacancy remained until the end of his term.
[13] Paul Carpenter (D)—Elected to the Fourth Equalization District on November 6, 1990. Secretary of State refused to accept the oath of office, administered on January 5, 1991, and was replaced by Matthew K. Fong (R).
[14] Matthew K. Fong (R)—Took the oath of office April 18, 1991.
[15] Brad Sherman (D)—Resigned from office January 2, 1997.
[16] Chief Deputy John Chiang (D)—Assumed the duties of the office on January 3, 1997. Elected for a full term in November 1998.



Washington, D.C. Capitol

California's Congressional Representation

In forming the legislative arm of the federal government, the framers of the Constitution of the United States at the Constitutional Convention of 1787 created a bicameral or two-house body modeled after the British Parliament. Fearful of being dominated by heavily populated states who wanted representation in the new Congress based solely on population, smaller states developed the "Great Compromise" to apportion the seats in the House of Representatives (commonly known as the House) and in the Senate. Each state would have two members in the Senate and the House would be apportioned according to the state's population.

California in 1849 not only drafted a state Constitution, but elected a State Legislature and elected two men to represent the state in the House of Representatives. On December 20th the new State Legislature proceeded to elect the two men it would send to Washington DC as Senators.

"Mr. Randolph, from the Committee on Conference, made the following report, to wit:—

Resolved (if the Assembly concur), That in proceeding to the election of two United States Senators, in pursuance of the requirements of the Constitution, each member of the Senate and of the Assembly shall, as his name is called by the Secretary or Clerk, rise and vote for two persons as United States Senators..."[1]

On a voice vote, abolitionist John C. Fremont and proslavery William Gwin became the first U.S. Senators from the not yet formally recognized state of California.

In Washington D.C., the 31st Congress had already begun its annual meeting on December 3, 1849, and the complex issue of whether California would be admitted as a free or slave state to the Union occupied a large portion of the debate. By January 1850, Representative Henry Clay, having grown weary of the intense and lengthy debate, proposed a compromise that would allow California to be admitted as a free state while the territories of Utah and New Mexico, also gained during the war with Mexico, would remain undecided.

Arriving by steamer in February of that year, newly elected Senators Fremont and Gwin, and Congressmen George W. Wright and Edward Gilbert brought news that California was duly organized and ready for admission as a state. They carried with them an original copy of the California Constitution. Within the month Senators Fremont and Gwin were presented to the full Senate to plead their case. They tried to show Congress that California had neither usurped its authority by not seeking territorial status, nor intended to undo the precarious balance between free and slave states. California had merely formed a state to stave off the chaos that surely would result because of a lack of congressional attention. Gwin, a former Southerner and slave owner had great sway with members of the Southern delegation. Of this Elisha Crosby wrote in his memoirs, "No northern man, no friend at the north who was known to be strongly against slavery ever received anything at his hand. Everything he did was in favor of Southern interests. I believe if we hadn't elected Gwin we would not have been admitted at the time. I have been confirmed in that opinion by the declarations of persons who were members of Congress at that time."

The debate raged on until the U.S. Senate broke the impasse and voted for California's admission on August 13, 1850. The House of Representatives followed suit, voting for admission September 7th. President Millard Fillmore signed the bill for admission on September 9, 1850. Senator Gwin and Fremont were seated the following day, with Congressmen Wright and Gilbert seated shortly thereafter. California had finally taken its rightful place in the Union.

Although the Senate and the House share the legislative powers for declaring war, levying taxes, minting currency, regulating commerce, maintaining the armed services, and making all laws for the maintenance of the federal government, they are two very different entities. The members of the House of Representatives are elected to two-year terms, must "have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States,

[1] *Journal of the Proceedings of the House of Assembly; December 20, 1849, page 590.*

and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen."[2] *(Note: Custom of the House dictates that members-elect live in the district that he or she represents.)* House members are also elected to represent only a small portion of a state. Senators, on the other hand are elected to six-year terms, "have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen."[3] Additionally, Senators represent the entire state from which they are elected and until the 1913 ratification of the 17th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, were elected by their respective state legislatures.

Currently the House of Representatives consists of 435 members, the Senate has 100 members, or two from each state. The Vice President of the United States presides over the Senate, while the House is presided over by a Speaker who is selected by the majority party.

The federal lawmaking process is similar to that of California's. As in the state legislature, a proposed law or bill is introduced in either the House or the Senate. The only exceptions are those bills concerning federal revenue that must be introduced in the House. Upon introduction, bills are assigned to the appropriate committee, which will send it to a more specialized subcommittee for hearing. Each committee has its own area of expertise, e.g., agriculture, labor, taxation, health, education, or energy. Of the numerous suggested federal laws, a relatively small number are enacted.

If a bill is voted favorably out of committee, it must be heard on the Floor of the body in which it was introduced. At this point a bill can either be sent back to committee or passed to the other Chamber to begin the committee process anew. Rarely is a piece of legislation passed by both Chambers in the same form; most are sent to a Conference Committee to reconcile the differences between the two versions. A favorable vote in both Chambers will send the bill to the President, who has the power to either sign it into law or veto it. Only a two-thirds majority vote of the members in both houses can override the President's veto.

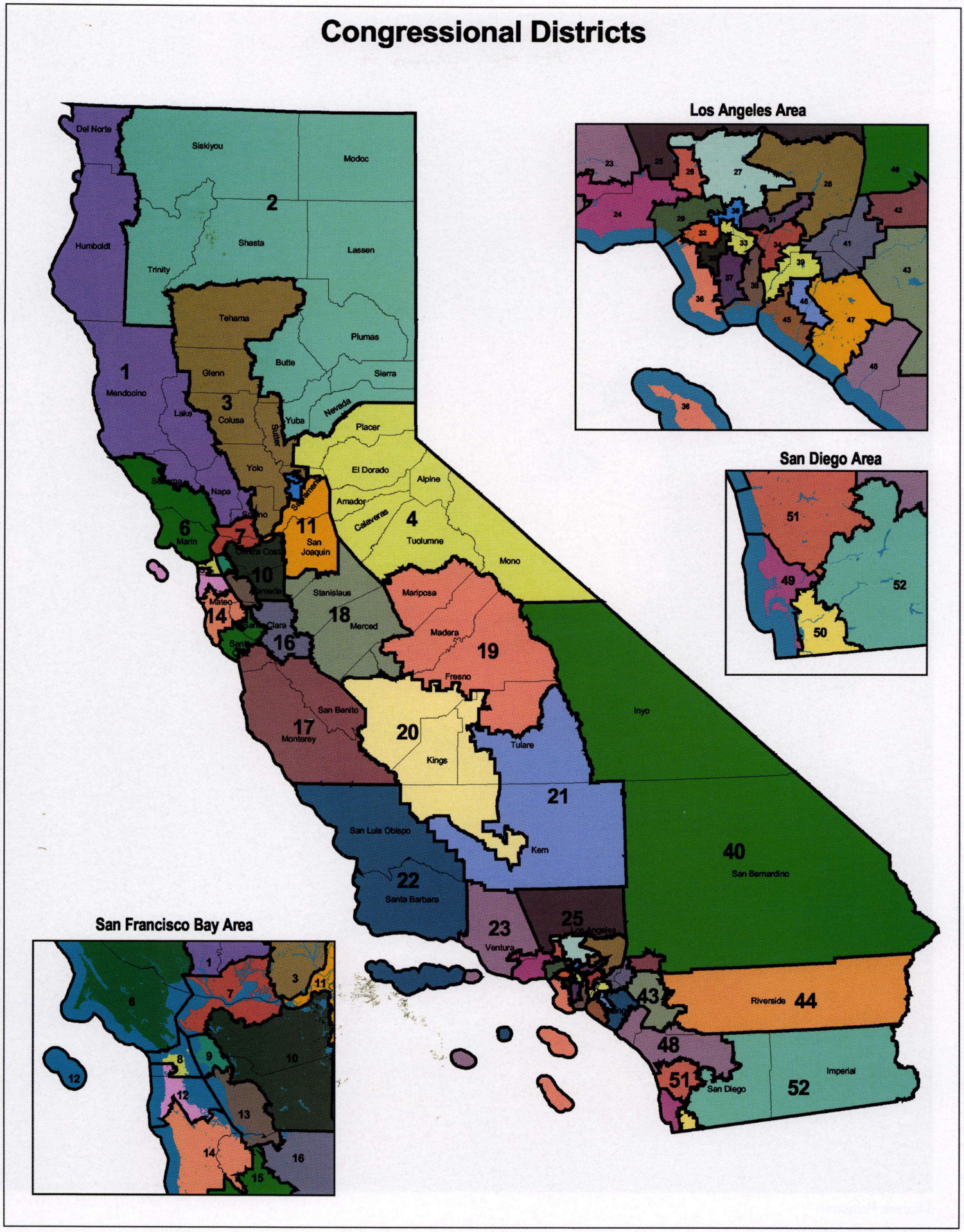
Much has changed in the 150 years since California first became a state. Having just completed the 2000 Decennial Census, California expects to increase the number of seats it holds in the House of Representatives. At present the state has 52 Congressional Members who serve a population of approximately 34 million. Gone are the days when only men were Senators, both California Senators at present are women.

The following pages will give an indication of the varied interest and proficiency that each of the members of the California delegation brings to the state.

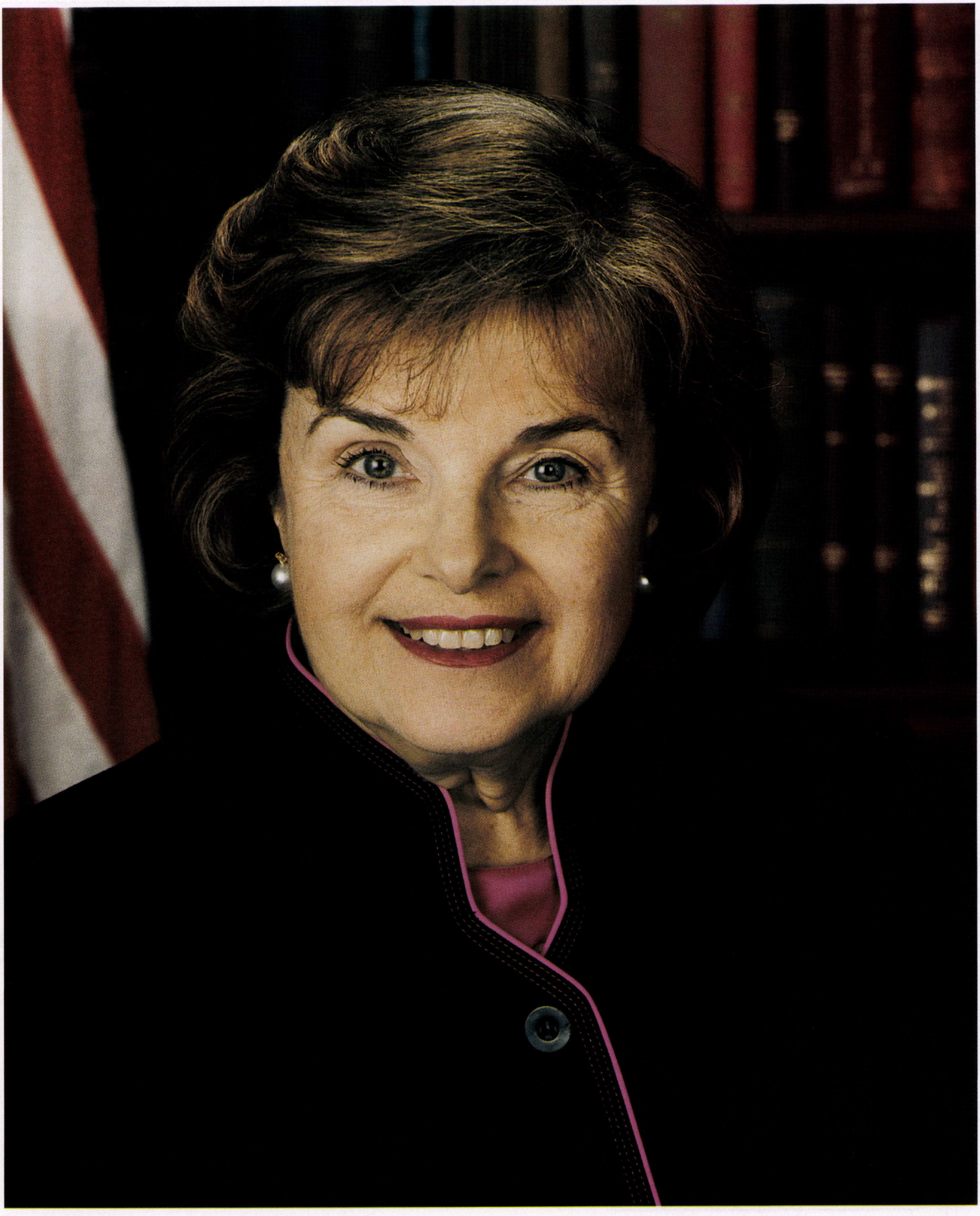


[2] *Article I, Section 2; U.S. Constitution*

[3] *Article I, Section 3; U.S. Constitution*



Reapportionment of 1992



Dianne Feinstein
United States Senator

Dianne Feinstein
United States Senator

Dianne Feinstein was elected in 1992 with the most votes cast for a Senator in American history. As California's senior United States Senator, she is the first woman to serve on the Senate Judiciary Committee, where she won passage of a ban on the manufacture, sale, and possession of military-style assault weapons. In 1998, she convinced President Clinton to sign an executive order to stop 59 types of cosmetically adjusted assault weapons from being imported into the nation. This action has helped block the sale of over 1.8 million of these guns. She authored the California Desert Protection Act, which protects over seven million acres of California desert and designated two new national parks, Death Valley and Joshua Tree; and one national preserve, the Mojave; the Comprehensive Methamphetamine Control Act of 1996, establishing new controls and increasing criminal penalties for its manufacture, possession, and distribution; legislation to create the first ever Breast Cancer Research Stamp; and coauthored the Gun Free Schools Act and the Gang Abatement Act, legislation that sets a "zero tolerance" policy to keep America's schools gun free. She also successfully brokered an agreement to save the "Headwaters Forest," protecting thousands of acres of ancient old growth redwoods in northern California, and was successful in including a provision in the 1997 Food and Drug Administration (FDA) reform to establish a toll-free number so that people with life-threatening diseases and the medical community can more easily find out what research projects are underway. Senator Feinstein is a native of San Francisco, and was appointed by Governor Pat Brown to the Parole Division of the Board of Trustees of the California Institution for Women in 1960 at age 27. In 1969, she was elected to the San Francisco County Board of Supervisors, which also serves as the city council. She became Mayor of San Francisco in November 1978 following the assassination of Mayor George Moscone and Supervisor Harvey Milk. The following year she was elected to the first of two four-year terms. As the city's first woman mayor, Dianne Feinstein balanced nine budgets in a row. In 1987, *City and State* magazine named her the nation's "Most Effective Mayor." Following an unsuccessful run for Governor in 1990, Dianne Feinstein was elected to the Senate in 1992 to fill the remaining two years of then Senator Pete Wilson's term when he resigned to become California's Governor. In 1994, she was elected to her first full six-year term in the Senate. In addition to her work on the Senate Judiciary Committee, Senator Feinstein sits on the Appropriations Committee, which provides funding to government agencies and communities, and the Rules and Administration Committee, which regulates Senate procedures and campaign finance reform. She is also Chair of the Senate Cancer Coalition and Vice Chair of the National Dialogue on Cancer, a coalition of 110 major cancer organizations and scientists seeking to improve research, care, treatment, and cure for cancer. Dianne Feinstein received a B.A. in history from Stanford University in 1955 where she served as Student Body Vice President from 1954 to 1955. She was born on June 22, 1933, the daughter of a respected surgeon and professor of the University of California at San Francisco Medical School. She is married to Richard C. Blum, Chairman of Blum Capital Partners Inc., Chairman of the American Himalayan Foundation, and Honorary Consul General of Nepal. Her daughter, Katherine, is a deputy city attorney in San Francisco. She has one granddaughter, Eileen, and three stepdaughters, Annette, Heidi, and Eileen.



Barbara Boxer
United States Senator

Barbara Boxer
United States Senator

Barbara Boxer became a United States Senator in January 1993. On November 3, 1998, she was elected to a second six-year term by the largest election margin for any California Senator since 1980. A strong California economy continues to be a top priority for Senator Boxer. As a member of the Senate Budget Committee, she has cast votes that have led to six straight years of deficit reduction. Education, a cleaner environment, HMO abuses, a woman's right to choose, youth crime, and providing a safety net to senior citizens are of prime importance to Senator Boxer. Legislative accomplishments include: her "Computers in Classrooms" law encourages the donation of computers and software to schools; an "After-School Education and Safety" bill called for increased funds for after-school programs; she authored the Children's Environmental Protections Act, which would set environmental standards at levels that protect children; as a step toward this goal, she successfully amended the Safe Drinking Water Act to protect children, pregnant women, and seniors; she introduced the Clean Fuel Vehicles Act to encourage the use of fuel-efficient vehicles; she led the efforts to block unsafe nuclear waste dumps and preserve the Dolphin-Safe Tuna Labeling Act, which she authored; she was the Senate author of legislation that helped to preserve the Presidio of San Francisco as part of the national park system; she authored a patient protection act in 1997 to protect against HMO abuses; she authored the Freedom of Choice Act and helped lead the Floor fight for passage of the Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances Act, which would protect women's reproductive health and strengthen family planning and other prevention initiatives that will reduce the incidence of abortion; she has supported extending Medicare coverage and initiatives to strengthen Social Security and introduced a series of bills to protect the pensions of working Americans, including the 401(k) Pension Protection Act of 1997, which was signed into law as part of the 1998 budget agreement. In addition to these legislative successes, Senator Boxer joined her colleagues to pass the landmark 1994 Crime Bill, which led to the lowest crime rate in 25 years and the lowest murder rate in 30 years. She voted for 100,000 new peace officers for patrol, for anti-gang programs, and for the assault weapons ban. Her legislation to stop the criminal use of personal information obtained through motor vehicle records was signed into law and she eliminated a Pentagon policy which allowed military felons convicted of heinous crimes to stay on the government payroll. Her seat on the Environment and Public Works Committee has enabled her to increase funding for California transportation and highways and to work for federal aid to ensure that California would be rebuilt after natural disasters. Senator Boxer helped establish a one-stop Defense Conversion Hotline to aid communities hit by defense cuts and base closures and helped with legislation to retrain defense workers and retooled defense technologies for civilian use, such as the "Stealth Bus," a fuel-efficient advanced technology bus made with stealth bomber materials. While serving in the House of Representatives she authored the Violence Against Women Act and helped steer it successfully through the U.S. Senate. She has also passed over a dozen military procurement reforms, one of which, by itself, saved taxpayers over $2.6 billion. Senator Boxer has been honored for her leadership in Congress by the Consumer Federation of America, the Coalition to Stop Government Waste, Planned Parenthood, the League of Conservation Voters, Public Citizen, the Sierra Club, the Center for Environmental Education, the Center for Defense Information, and the American Association of University Women. She has been recognized as an Outstanding Mother by the National Mothers Day Committee and has been hailed as a champion of human rights by the Anti-Defamation League, the Human Rights Campaign Fund, and the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights. Senator Boxer served in the House of Representatives for 10 years following 6 years on the Marin County Board of Supervisors, where she was elected the first female president of the board. Senator Boxer serves on the Senate Committees on the Budget, Environment and Public Works, and Foreign Relations. She is a member of the Senate's Hispanic Caucus and its Smart Growth Task Force. She serves as the Western Regional Democratic Whip; Deputy Assistant Floor Leader; and Recruitment Chair, Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee. A former stockbroker and award-winning journalist, Barbara Boxer received her B.A. in economics from Brooklyn College. She and her husband live in Greenbrae, California. They have two adult children, one son-in-law, and one grandchild.

Alphabetical Record of California Congressional Service in the Senate 1850–2000

Record of Members of United States Senate from California—1850–2000

Name	Politics [1]	Residence	Congresses Served
[2] Bard, Thomas	R	Hueneme	56th (1900–1901), 57th (1901–1903), 58th (1903–1905)
Boxer, Barbara	D	Los Angeles	103rd (1993–1995), 104th (1995–1997), 105th (1997–1999), 106th (1999–2000)
[3] Broderick, David C.	D	San Francisco	35th (1857–1859), 36th (1859)
[4] Casserly, Eugene	D	San Francisco	41st (1869–1871), 42nd (1871–1873), 43rd (1873)
[5] Cole, Cornelius	U.R	San Francisco	40th (1867–1869), 41st (1869–1871), 42nd (1871–1873)
[6] Conness, John	Douglas D	Sacramento, Georgetown	38th (1863–1865), 39th (1865–1867), 40th (1867–1869)
Cranston, Alan	D	Los Angeles	91st (1969–1971), 92nd (1971–1973), 93rd (1973–1975), 94th (1975–1977), 95th (1977–1979), 96th (1979–1981), 97th (1981–1983), 98th (1983–1985), 99th (1985–1987), 100th (1987–1989), 101st (1989–1991), 102nd (1991–1993)
[7] Downey, Sheridan	D	Atherton, Claremont	76th (1939–1941), 77th (1941–1943), 78th (1943–1945), 79th (1945–1947), 80th (1947–1949), 81st (1949–1950)
[8] Engle, Clair	D	Red Bluff	86th (1959–1961), 87th (1961–1963), 88th (1963–1964)
Farley, James T.	D	Jackson	46th (1879–1881), 47th (1881–1883), 48th (1883–1885)
[9] Feinstein, Diane	D	San Francisco	102nd (1992–1993), 103rd (1993–1995), 104th (1995–1997), 105th (1997–1999), 106th (1999–2000)
[10] Felton, Charles N.	R	San Francisco	52nd (1891–1893)
Flint, Frank P.	R	Los Angeles	59th (1905–1907), 60th (1907–1909), 61st (1909–1911)
[11] Fremont, John C.	F-S.D	San Francisco	31st (1850–1851)
[12] Gwin, William M.	D	San Francisco	31st (1850–1851), 32nd (1851–1853), 33rd (1853–1855), 34th (1857),[13] 35th (1857–1859), 36th (1859–1861)
[14] Hager, John S.	A-M.D	San Francisco	43rd (1874–1875)
[15] Haun, Henry P.	D	Marysville	36th (1859–1860)
Hayakawa, S. I.	R	Mill Valley	95th (1977–1979), 96th (1979–1981), 97th (1981–1983)
[16] Hearst, George	D	San Francisco	49th (1886), 50th (1887–1889), 51st (1889–1891)
[17] Johnson, Hiram W.	R	San Francisco	65th (1917–1919), 66th (1919–1921), 67th (1921–1923), 68th (1923–1925), 69th (1925–1927), 70th (1927–1929), 71st (1929–1931), 72nd (1931–1933), 73rd (1933–1935), 74th (1935–1937), 75th (1937–1939), 76th (1939–1941), 77th (1941–1943), 78th (1943–1945), 79th (1945)
[18] Knowland, William F.	R	Piedmont	79th (1945–1947), 80th (1947–1949), 81st (1949–1951), 82nd (1951–1953), 83rd (1953–1955), 84th (1955–1957), 85th (1957–1959)
[19] Kuchel, Thomas H.	R	Anaheim	82nd (1953), 83rd (1953–1955), 84th (1955–1957), 85th (1957–1959), 86th (1959–1961), 87th (1961–1963), 88th (1963–1965), 89th (1965–1967), 90th (1967–1969)
[20] Latham, Milton S.	D	San Francisco, Sacramento	36th (1860–1861), 37th (1861–1863)
[21] McAdoo, William Gibbs	D	Los Angeles	73rd (1933–1935), 74th (1935–1937), 75th (1937–1938)
[22] McDougall, James A.	D	San Francisco	37th (1861–1863), 38th (1863–1865), 39th (1865–1867)
[23] Miller, John F.	R	San Francisco	47th (1881–1883), 48th (1883–1885), 49th (1886)
[24] Murphy, George	R	Beverly Hills	88th (1965), 89th (1965–1967), 90th (1967–1969), 91st (1969–1971)
[25] Nixon, Richard M.	R	Whittier	81st (1950–1951), 82nd (1951–1953)
[26] Perkins, George C.	R	Oakland	53rd (1893–1895), 54th (1895–1897), 55th (1897–1899), 56th (1899–1901), 57th (1901–1903), 58th (1903–1905), 59th (1905–1907), 60th (1907–1909), 61st (1909–1911), 62nd (1911–1913), 63rd (1913–1915)
Phelan, James D.	D	San Francisco	64th (1915–1917), 65th (1917–1919), 66th (1919–1921)

[1] The full names of the political designations appear following this Congressional listing.
[2] The Legislature failed to elect a Senator for the term beginning March 4, 1899 until February 7, 1900. Seated, March 5, 1900.
[3] Died in office September 16, 1859. Mortally wounded in a duel by David S. Terry, Chief Justice, California Supreme Court.
[4] Resigned from office November 29, 1873.
[5] Also served as a Member of the U.S. House of Representatives from California.
[6] Elected as Douglas Democrat but later changed to Union Republican.
[7] Resigned from office November 30, 1950.
[8] Died in office July 30, 1964. Also served as a Member of the U.S. House of Representatives from California.
[9] Seated November 10, 1992.
[10] Elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of George Hart. Seated, December 7, 1891. Also served as a Member of the U.S. House of Representatives from California.
[11] Elected September 1850; term expired March 3, 1851.
[12] Elected September 1850.
[13] Not seated until February 16, 1857.
[14] Elected to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Eugene Casserly. Seated, February 9, 1874.
[15] Appointed to fill vacancy caused by the death of David C. Broderick. Seated, December 5, 1859.
[16] Appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John F. Miller. Seated, April 9, 1886. Elected in 1887. Died in office February 28, 1891.
[17] Died in office August 6, 1945.
[18] Appointed and elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hiram Johnson. Seated, September 5, 1945.
[19] Appointed and elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Richard M. Nixon. Seated, January 3, 1953.
[20] Elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of David C. Broderick. Seated, March 5, 1860. Also served as a Member of the U.S. House of Representatives from California.
[21] Resigned from office November 8, 1938.
[22] Also served as a Member of the U.S. House of Representatives from California.
[23] Died in office March 8, 1886.
[24] Appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Pierre Salinger, January 1, 1965. Elected for full term beginning January 3, 1965. Resigned, January 2, 1971.
[25] Appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Sheridan Downey. Seated, December 4, 1950. Resigned, January 1, 1953. Also served as a Member of the U.S. House of Representatives from California.
[26] Appointed and then elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Leland Stanford. Seated, August 8, 1893.

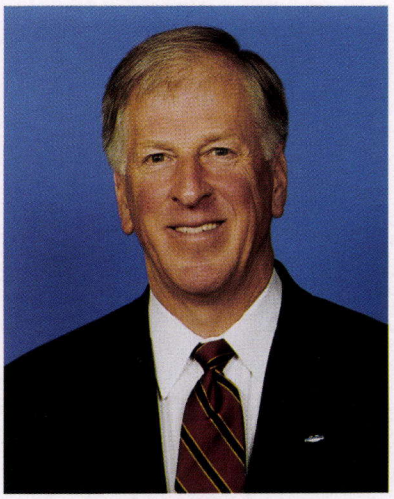
Record of Members of United States Senate from California—1850–2000—Continued

Name	Politics [1]	Residence	Congresses Served
[27] Salinger, Pierre	D	San Francisco	88th (1964)
[28] Sargent, Aaron A.	R	Nevada City	43rd (1873–1875), 44th (1875–1877), 45th (1877–1879)
[29] Seymour, John	R	Anaheim	102nd (1991–1992)
Shortridge, Samuel M.	R	Menlo Park	67th (1921–1923), 68th (1923–1925), 69th (1925–1927), 70th (1927–1929), 71st (1929–1931), 72nd (1931–1933)
[30] Stanford, Leland	R	San Francisco	49th (1885–1887), 50th (1887–1889), 51st (1889–1891), 52nd (1891–1893), 53rd (1893)
[31] Storke, Thomas M.	D	Santa Barbara	75th (1938–1939)
[32] Tunney, John V.	D	Riverside	91st (1971), 92nd (1971–1973), 93rd (1973–1975), 94th (1975–1977)
[33] Weller, John B.	Union D	San Francisco	32nd (1851–1853), 33rd (1853–1855), 34th (1855–1857)
White, Stephen M.	D	Los Angeles	53rd (1893–1895), 54th (1895–1897), 55th (1897–1899)
[34] Williams, Abrum P.	R	San Francisco	49th (1886–1887)
[35] Wilson, Pete	R	San Diego	98th (1983–85), 99th (1985–1987), 100th (1987–1989), 101st (1989–1991)
Works, John D.	R	Los Angeles	62nd (1911–1913), 63rd (1913–1915), 64th (1915–1917)

[27] Appointed to the vacancy caused by the death of Clair Engle. Seated, August 5, 1964. Resigned, December 31, 1964.
[28] Also served as a Member of the U.S. House of Representatives from California.
[29] Appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Pete Wilson. Seated, January 10, 1991.
[30] Died in office June 21, 1893.
[31] Appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William Gibbs McAdoo. Was never sworn in, as Congress was not in session from the time of his appointment, November 9, 1938 and the expiration of the term, January 3, 1939.
[32] Appointed to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of George L. Murphy. Seated, January 2, 1971. Elected for a full term beginning January 3, 1971. Also served as a Member of the U.S. House of Representatives from California.
[33] Seated, May 14, 1852.
[34] Elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John F. Miller. Seated, December 6, 1886.
[35] Resigned from office January 7, 1991, to become Governor of California. Succeeded by John Seymour.

House of Representatives
California Delegation





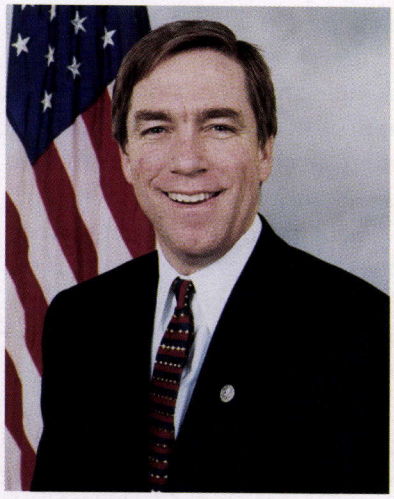
Mike Thompson
Congressman

Mike Thompson, Democrat, of Napa Valley, was elected to represent California's First Congressional District in 1998. His district includes all of Napa, Lake, Mendocino, Humboldt, and Del Norte Counties as well as portions of Solano and Sonoma Counties. Prior to his service in Congress, Representative Thompson represented California's Second District in the State Senate where he chaired the powerful Budget Committee. He is a member of the House Armed Services Committee where he serves on the Military Construction Subcommittee and the Personnel Subcommittee. He is also a member of the House Agriculture Committee where he serves on the Risk Management and Specialty Crop Subcommittee as well as the Oversight, Nutrition and Forestry Subcommittee. Thompson was the first Vietnam veteran elected to California's State Senate. He served in combat with the U.S. Army as a staff sergeant/platoon leader with the 173rd Airborne Brigade where he was wounded and received a Purple Heart. He was also an instructor with the Army's Airborne School. Thompson is recognized throughout his district as a moderate Democrat who has built a solid reputation for bipartisan problem solving. He authored California's landmark Welfare Reform Act with Republican Senator Ken Maddy. He is also a member of the House's Blue Dog Democrats Caucus, which is comprised of moderate Democrats committed to bipartisan problem solving. Thompson is a former small vineyard owner and maintenance supervisor for the Beringer Winery. He has taught public administration and state government at San Francisco State University and California State University, Chico. He is married to Janet Thompson, a family nurse practitioner. They have two sons.



Wally Herger
Congressman

Wally Herger is in his seventh term as a member of the House of Representatives from the Second Congressional District in northern California. He is a member of the Ways and Means Committee and serves on its Trade Subcommittee. He is also a member of the House Budget Committee. He has received numerous awards recognizing his service in Congress, including: the Golden Bulldog Award from the Watchdogs of the Treasury, the Taxpayers' Friend Award from the National Taxpayers' Union, and the Guardian of Small Business from the National Federation of Independent Business. Under the Constitution, all bills that raise or lower taxes must originate in the House of Representatives. The Ways and Means Committee is the source of that legislation, and has broad authority over all facets of economic policy, including trade policy and tariffs. The House Budget Committee plays a crucial role in crafting the federal budget. Congressman Herger's appointment to these two committees places him at the center of debate on federal tax, spending, and trade promotion policies. A third generation rancher and independent businessman, Congressman Herger was born in Sutter County, California, on May 20, 1945. He is married to the former Pamela Sargent and has eight children. Prior to his election to the House, he served six years in the California State Assembly.



Doug Ose
Congressman

Congressman Doug Ose was elected to the United States House of Representatives on November 3, 1998. He represents California's Third Congressional District, which includes Yolo, Sutter, Colusa, Glenn, and Tehama Counties, as well as portions of Sacramento, Solano, and Butte Counties. Doug Ose was born in Sacramento in June of 1955. After graduating from Sacramento's Rio Americano High School, he earned a bachelor of science in business administration from the University of California at Berkeley in 1977. Doug worked in his family's business for 8 years as project manager for Ose Properties in Sacramento, where he was responsible for developing 3 subdivisions of approximately 273 residential lots in Sacramento and Roseville. In 1985, he started his own real estate development and investment company, specializing in mini-storage development projects. Today, Doug is recognized as an expert in mini-storage facility development. Doug and his wife, Lynnda, have two daughters, Erika and Emily. He has been a member of the Board of Directors for the California State Automobile Association, the Board of Directors for the Citrus Heights Chamber of Commerce, and the Sacramento Housing and Redevelopment Commission. Doug also served on the Citrus Heights Incorporation Project, where he was a leading force in the drive to incorporate the City of Citrus Heights in Sacramento County. In the 106th Congress, Congressman Ose serves on three committees: Agriculture, Banking and Financial Services, and Government Reform. He has been assigned to the following subcommittees: Agriculture—General Farm Commodities, Resource Conservation and Credit; and Risk Management, Specialty Crops and Research; Banking and Financial Services—Domestic and International Monetary Policy; Government Reform—Criminal Justice, Drug Policy and Human Resources; and Government Management, Information and Technology.



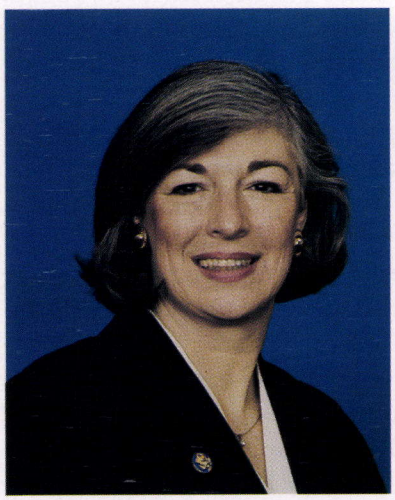
John T. Doolittle
Congressman

Congressman Doolittle began his first term in the House in 1991, serving the 14th Congressional District, and elected subsequently to the newly drawn 4th Congressional District. Serves on the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, Committee on Government Reform, and the Resources Committee, where he serves as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Water and Power. The subcommittee has jurisdiction over the marketing of electric power from federal water projects and federal power marketing authorities, all water resource development programs, and all matters concerning water resources planning. Serves on the Joint Economic Committee. Selected as one of 19 Deputy Whips in the House. Appointed by the Speaker and Majority Whip to attend weekly leadership strategy sessions. Served as a member of the California State Senate from 1980–1990, where he also served as Chairman of the Senate Republican Caucus from 1987–1990. Graduated from the University of the Pacific, McGeorge School of Law, and is a member of the California State Bar. Graduated with honors from the University of California, Santa Cruz, with a bachelor of arts in history. Accomplishments: Sponsor of the Citizen Legislature and Political Freedom Act, a bipartisan campaign finance reform bill to repeal the current regulations and require full and frequent disclosure of all contributions. Cofounder of the Conservative Action Team (CATs), an organization of fiscally and socially conservative House Republicans. One of seven freshmen Republicans who exposed the House check-bouncing scandal, pressed for full disclosure of all overdrafts, and brought national attention to the issue of congressional reform. Fighting for an "Agenda of Opportunity" for all Americans, which includes lower personal income taxes, a reduction in the capital gains tax, protecting Social Security benefits from taxation, and strengthening the economy by promoting policies which create more jobs and increase economic growth. Awards received: Taxpayers' Superhero Award by the Citizens Against Government Waste; Taxpayers' Friend by the National Taxpayers' Union; Golden Bulldog Award by the Watchdogs of the Treasury; Spirit of Enterprise Award by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce; Guardian of Small Business Award by the National Federation of Independent Business; consistently receives 100 percent vote rating by the Christian Coalition. Native-born Californian. He is married to the former Julie Harlow and has two children, a son, JT, and a daughter, Courtney.



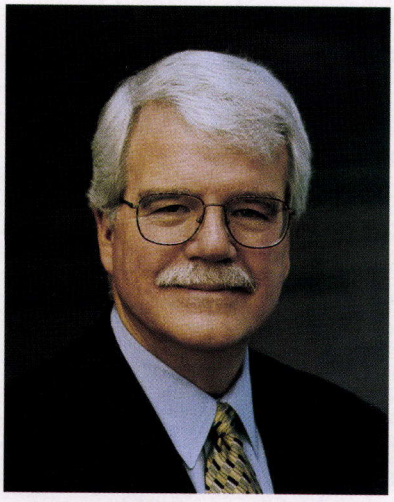
Robert T. Matsui
Congressman

Robert T. Matsui was elected to Congress in 1978 to represent the Fifth Congressional District. The Sacramento, California Congressman has served for two decades on the powerful House Ways and Means Committee. Congressman Matsui's seniority places him as the third Ranking Democrat on the panel, and the Ranking Democrat on the Social Security Subcommittee. Importantly, Matsui returns as the only current subcommittee member who also served on the subcommittee in 1983, the last time Social Security faced major changes. He also serves as a member of the Subcommittee on Human Resources. In 1993, Congressman Matsui was tapped to be the Clinton Administration's point-person for the fight to pass the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). Congressman Matsui has long been a leader on free trade initiatives. Congressman Matsui took lead roles in the passage efforts of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in 1994, Most Favored Nation (MFN) trading status for China, and Fast-Track trade negotiating authority for the President. After founding his own Sacramento law practice in 1967, Congressman Matsui was elected to the Sacramento City Council in 1971. He won reelection in 1975 and became vice mayor of the city in 1977. Congressman Matsui is a graduate of the University of California at Berkeley and Hastings College of the Law. He is married to the former Doris Okada, who is Director of Government Relations at the law firm of Collier, Shannon, Rill & Scott. Until December of 1998, Mrs. Matsui worked as Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy Director of Public Liaison for President Clinton. Congressman and Mrs. Matsui have one son, Brian. Awards he has received since being in Congress include: the Ronald H. Brown Export Enhancement Award, 1998; the Golden State Award, 1999; Claremont College's "Outstanding California Legislator," 1992 and 1994; the Semiconductor Industries Association Award; the Small Business Council's "Congressional Award," 1988; Lifetime Achievement Award by the Anti-Defamation League; and the Governor Edmund G. "Pat" Brown Institute of Public Affairs' "Democratic Legislator of the Year." Well known for his work to secure funds for family preservation programs, in 1993 he worked with children's advocates to secure more than $1 billion over five years to prevent child abuse and neglect and to keep families together; worked to improve the nation's foster care system; in 1994 was one of the first Members of Congress to introduce welfare reform legislation; promoted children's health insurance, introducing legislation in the 104th and 105th Congresses. Awards Congressman Matsui received in this area include: "Congressional Advocate of the Year" by the Child Welfare League of America, 1992 and 1994; American Academy of Pediatrics' "Excellence in Public Service Award," 1992; recognized by the Children's Defense Fund, 1993; and named the Yale University Chubb Fellow, 1989. In addition, his annual sponsorship of the Research and Development Tax Credit and the sponsoring of legislation to provide tax incentives for research into "orphan drugs" resulted in the Congressman receiving the National Health Leadership Award presented to him by the National Organization for Rare Disorders in 1998.



Lynn Woolsey
Congresswoman

Lynn Woolsey, Democrat, represents California's Sixth Congressional District which consists of Marin County and most of Sonoma County. Born in Seattle, Washington on November 3, 1937. Resident of the North Bay for the last 30 years. First person elected to Congress to have been a single working mother on welfare. Elected to Congress in 1992; reelected to her fourth term in 1998 with 68 percent of the vote. Serves as the Chair of the Democratic Caucus' Task Force on Children. As a member of the Education Committee, she established a pilot universal school breakfast program and authored Title XI in the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. Woolsey is also a member of the Committee on Science. She uses this position to promote renewable energy research and technology education. In addition to the Children's Task Force, Woolsey serves on: the Education Task Force of the California Delegation Bipartisan Caucus (cochair); the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues; the Progressive Caucus; the Congressional Human Rights Caucus; the Congressional Task Force on Health and Tobacco; the Missing and Exploited Children's Caucus (founding member); Internet Caucus; the Congressional Task Force on International HIV/AIDS; the Renewable Energy Caucus; the Congressional Friends of Animals; and the Livable Communities Task Force. As Deputy Whip and member of the Democratic Steering Committee, Woolsey is a part of the House Democratic Leadership. Small business owner, 1980–1992. Petaluma City Councilwoman, 1984–1992. Graduate of the University of San Francisco with a B.S. in human resources and organizational behavior, 1981. Mother of four grown children. Currently resides in Petaluma.



George Miller
Congressman

U.S. Representative George Miller has represented the Seventh District of California in San Francisco's East Bay since 1975. He is vice chairman of the House Democratic Policy Committee, senior Democrat on the House Resources Committee, and the second most senior Democrat on the House Education and the Workforce Committee. From 1991 through 1994, Mr. Miller was Chairman of the House Natural Resources Committee. The committee has jurisdiction over federal natural resource and environmental issues including national parks and public lands, water policy, oil, gas, and mineral leasing (including off-shore oil development), Alaska resources, wild and scenic river designations, Native Americans, and U.S. Territories. Prior to chairing the Resources Committee, Mr. Miller was the founding Chairman of the Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families from 1983 through 1991. Mr. Miller's work on the select committee emphasized the importance of early investments in children and families to improve their health, education and general welfare. George Miller's long list of legislative achievements include: the California Desert Protection Act of 1994; the Women, Infants and Children (WIC) nutrition program; he was a leading critic of U.S. policy in Central America throughout the 1980's and early 1990's; he led the congressional investigation into the Exxon Valdez Alaska oil spill, and authored major portions of the 1990 oil spill liability law and sections of the Energy Policy Act of 1992. For 10 years, Mr. Miller has led the effort to clear the names of the Port Chicago "Mutineers," 50 black sailors from WWII who refused to resume loading munitions at the Port Chicago Naval Weapons Station in Concord, California. Mr. Miller has helped cities and counties in his congressional district secure federal funding for transportation, economic development, housing, mental health treatment, crime prevention, and the conversion of the now-closed Mare Island Naval Shipyard. Congressman Miller was born in Richmond, California, in 1945 and now lives in Martinez. Attended Martinez public schools; Diablo Valley College; graduated, 1968, San Francisco State College; J.D., 1972, University of California at Davis School of Law; member: California State Bar, Davis Law School Alumni Association; served five years as legislative aide to Senate Majority Leader, California State Legislature; past Chairman and member of Contra Costa County Democratic Central Committee; past President of Martinez Democratic Club; committees: Education and the Workforce and Resources, ranking member; elected to the 94th Congress, November 5, 1974; reelected to each succeeding Congress. Married to the former Cynthia Caccavo; two children, George and Stephen.



Nancy Pelosi
Congresswoman

Nancy Pelosi, Democrat, was elected in June 1987, to represent the City and County of San Francisco in California's Eighth Congressional District. Born in Baltimore, Maryland, March 26, 1940, and graduated from Trinity College in Washington, D.C. in 1962, with a bachelor of arts degree. Representative Pelosi and her husband, Paul Pelosi, a native of San Francisco, have five children, Nancy Corinne, Christine, Jacqueline, Paul, and Alexandra. Public service: California Democratic Party, Northern Chairwoman, 1977–1981, State Chairwoman, 1981–1983, Finance Chairwoman, DSCC, 1985–1987. In addition, Congresswoman Pelosi served as Vice Chair of the 1996 Democratic National Convention, and Co-Chair of the 1992 Democratic Platform Committee of the Democratic National Committee. Representative Pelosi serves on the House Appropriations Committee as the ranking Democrat on the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations and as a member of the Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services and Education. Pelosi also serves on the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence; she is Chair of the Congressional Working Group on China, and is Co-Chair of the AIDS Task Force of the House Democratic Caucus. At the beginning of the 105th Congress, Pelosi completed six years of service on the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct (Ethics); she was appointed to serve on the House Bi-Partisan Task Force on Ethics, formed in 1997 to study the process the House uses to discipline members. Pelosi plays a prominent role in forging the appropriations bills for the nation's domestic spending and foreign programs. She is a leading advocate for increased funding for AIDS/HIV and breast cancer prevention and research, and is a champion of U.S. global leadership for human rights and sustainable development. Representative Pelosi's policy focus is on jobs, health, education, pension security, international family planning, and environmental protection.



Barbara Lee
Congresswoman

Congresswoman Barbara Lee was elected to fill the remaining term of retiring Congressman Ron Dellums of California's Ninth District, which includes Oakland, Berkeley, Piedmont, Emoryville, Albany, and Alameda, on April 7, 1998. Prior to her service in the United States Congress, Congresswoman Lee had been elected to three consecutive terms in the California State Assembly (1990–1996) and one term in the California State Senate (1996–1998). In more than 7 years as a California legislator, Ms. Lee sponsored 67 bills and resolutions that were passed by the Legislature and signed into law. During her tenure in the California Legislature, Congresswoman Lee provided leadership for the Sonoma Baylands project and helped to develop closer economic, political, and cultural ties between the State of California and Africa. Currently, Congresswoman Lee serves on the House Committee on Banking and Financial Services and the House Science Committee. In the California State Senate, Ms. Lee served as Chair of the Senate Committee on Housing and Land Use; other Senate standing committee assignments included Appropriations; Business and Professions; Industrial Relations; Judiciary; and Revenue and Taxation, in addition to the Conference Committee on Welfare Reform, the Conference Committee on Health Access, and numerous subcommittees and select committees. Congresswoman Lee also served as a board member of the California State Coastal Conservancy and the District Export Council, and as a member of the California Defense Conversion Council. Equally noteworthy, Ms. Lee has presided over the California Commission on the Status of African-American Males, the California Legislative Black Caucus, and the National Conference on State Legislatures Women's Network. Congresswoman Lee was born in El Paso, Texas; her family moved to San Fernando, California in 1960. Upon her graduation from San Fernando High School, Lee received the Rotary Club Music Award and the Bank of America Achievement Award in the field of music. Lee moved to the San Francisco Bay area in 1967. In 1973, she received a bachelor's degree from Mills College and, two years later, she received a master's degree in social welfare from the University of California, Berkeley. While working towards her graduate degree, Lee founded a community mental health center in Berkeley. Prior to her election to the California Legislature, Ms. Lee worked as Senior Adviser and Chief of Staff to Congressman Ron Dellums in Washington, D.C. and Oakland, California from 1975 to 1987. Congresswoman Lee is a resident of Oakland.



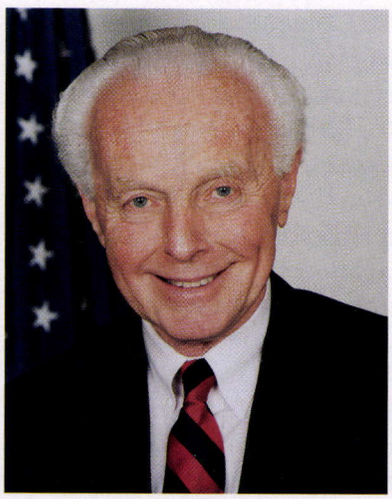
Ellen O. Tauscher
Congresswoman

Congresswoman Ellen Tauscher, a Democrat representing California's 10th Congressional District, launched her career in public service when she won election in a Republican district in San Francisco's eastern suburbs. During her first term in office, she was selected Vice Chair of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee and currently is one of only two women to hold a leadership post among House Democrats. At just 25 years of age, Representative Tauscher was the youngest woman to hold a seat on the New York Stock Exchange for Bache Securities. During 14 years on Wall Street, Representative Tauscher also joined current SEC chairman Arthur Leavitt as an officer of the American Stock Exchange. After moving to California in 1989, Representative Tauscher became one of the state's leading advocates for children of working families. She founded the Child Care Registry—the first national research service to help parents verify the background of child care workers. Representative Tauscher also published her first book, *The Child Care Source Book*, to help working parents make informed decisions about their own child care needs. Representative Tauscher has used her leadership posts and her 20 years of private sector business experience to serve the working families of her district. She introduced the Model States Child Care Enhancement Act to reform our nation's child care system and wrote the State Infrastructure Banks for Schools Act which provides innovative approaches to rebuild our schools. Representative Tauscher serves on the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, Water Resources and Environmental Subcommittee, House Armed Services Committee, and the Military Procurement and Military Personnel Subcommittee. Born in East Newark, New Jersey in 1951, Representative Tauscher was the first member of her family to attend college; she earned a degree in early childhood education from Seton Hall University. A proud resident of Tassajara Valley, she has one daughter, Katherine.



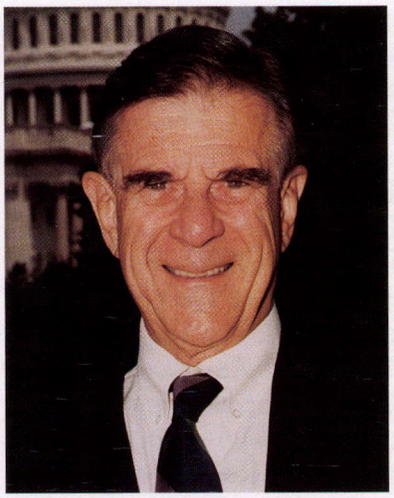
Richard W. Pombo
Congressman

Richard Pombo was sworn in to his fourth term in the House of Representatives in January of 1999. He represents the 11th Congressional District of California, which includes San Joaquin County and part of Sacramento County. He previously served as a city councilman in Tracy, California from 1990 to 1992. He serves as Chairman of the Agriculture Committee's Subcommittee on Livestock and Horticulture. He is also a member of the House Resources Committee. His subcommittee assignments cover specialty crops, agricultural marketing, farm credit, public lands, and water policy. He is the cofounder of the Portuguese Caucus, a coalition of 35 Members of Congress who promote positive Portuguese-American relations. Pombo was awarded The Grand Order of Infante D. Henrique, the highest civilian honor that is bestowed by the Portuguese government, in recognition of his efforts to improve Portuguese-American relations. Representative Pombo is cofounder of the San Joaquin County Citizen's Land Alliance. The alliance is a coalition of farmers and other property owners who advocate private property rights, and fight attempts by government to strip these rights away from citizens. In 1996, Mr. Pombo authored *This Land Is Our Land*, a book advocating private property rights. Published by St. Martin's Press, it has been reviewed by publications across the political spectrum, from *Land Rights Letter* to *Sierra Club* magazine. A fourth generation Californian, Mr. Pombo is very active in a variety of business interests, including dairy, farming, trucking, and beef cattle operations. He was born in Tracy in 1961, and attended California State University at Pomona. Richard and Annette Pombo have been married since 1983. They have three children, Richie, Rena, and Rachel.



Tom Lantos
Congressman

Tom Lantos, Democrat, representing the 12th Congressional District, was elected to his 10th term in the U.S. House of Representatives in November 1998. He was first elected to Congress in November 1980 by the lowest plurality of any member that year—46 percent to his opponent's 43 percent. In 1998, he was reelected with 74 percent of the vote. Born February 1, 1928, in Budapest, Hungary, he is an American by choice. He was 16 years of age when Nazi Germany occupied his native country. As a teenager, he was a member of the anti-Nazi underground and later of the anti-Communist student movement. Tom was awarded an academic scholarship to study in the United States, and he arrived here in 1947. He received a B.A. and M.A. in economics from the University of Washington (Seattle) and a Ph.D. in economics from the University of California, Berkeley. Married to Annette Tillemann; two daughters, Annette Tillemann-Dick and Katrina Lantos-Swett. Member of the House Committee on International Relations and House Committee on Government Reform and Oversight. Co-Chairman of the Congressional Human Rights Caucus. Co-Chair of the Permanent U.S. Congressional Delegation which meets annually with the European Parliament. Member of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council. Member of the U.S. Delegation to the United Nations General Assembly from1995 to 1996.



Pete Stark
Congressman

Congressman Pete Stark has represented the 13th Congressional District of California since 1973. A senior member of the powerful Ways and Means Committee, Stark was chairman of its health subcommittee between 1985 and 1994 and is currently ranking minority member on the subcommittee. Stark, a successful businessman and former banker, was first elected to Congress in 1972. He served on the House Banking and Currency Committee. After completing his second term, Stark was named to the Ways and Means Committee, whose scope includes taxes, Medicare, Social Security, trade, and public assistance. The 13th Congressional District is a diverse area stretching along the east side of the San Francisco Bay from Oakland to San Jose. Stark is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) with a degree in engineering and the University of California, Berkeley with a master's degree in business administration (MBA). In 1963, he founded Security National Bank in Walnut Creek. The bank grew from a small storefront operation to a $100 million financial institution with branches in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties. Stark sold his interest in the bank after his election to Congress. A veteran, Stark served in the Air Force. Stark's community, church, and civic activities have included: Director, Common Cause; Chairman, Board of Trustees, Starr King School of Ministry; board member, Housing Development Corporation; board member, Council for Civic Unity; and many others. Stark was born November 11, 1931. He has three daughters, two sons, and eight grandchildren. He is married to Deborah Roderick Stark of San Lorenzo.



Anna G. Eshoo
Congresswoman

Congresswoman Anna Eshoo represents California's 14th Congressional District. Her public career began in 1980 when she became the first woman Chair of the San Mateo County Democratic Party. She also started 12 years of service on the Democratic National Committee that year. In 1981, she became Chief of Staff for California Assembly Speaker Leo McCarthy. A year later, Representative Eshoo was elected to the San Mateo County Board of Supervisors, becoming president of the board in 1986. Besides her elected offices, Representative Eshoo has served as Chair of the Bay Area Air Quality Management District and a member of the Bay Conservation and Development Commission. She is also a cofounder of the Women's Hall of Fame. Three factors have helped Representative Anna Eshoo become one of the "standout" Members in Congress: a demonstrated ability to forge bipartisan partnerships, membership on an influential committee in Congress, and effective representation of one of the most illustrious congressional districts in the nation, Silicon Valley. First elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1992, Eshoo has increased her margin of victory with every election, winning 69 percent of the vote in 1998. Eshoo understands that the information technology industry has been driving the nation's recent economic boom and has worked for common sense legislation to allow these industries to thrive. Early in her career in Congress, she successfully reformed the way Wall Street assesses the value of the high-tech industry. She led the fight for legislation to prevent high-tech companies from being harassed with frivolous, expensive securities litigation, and Congress passed her loophole-closing bill to prevent people from getting around the 1995 securities litigation reforms by filing suits in state courts. With seats on both the Subcommittee on Health and the Environment and the Subcommittee on Telecommunications, Trade and Consumer Protection, Eshoo has been able to make a difference in all these areas, and especially in the areas of health care, the environment, and consumer protection. A former member of the San Mateo County Hospital Board of Directors, Eshoo brought to Congress an understanding of the health care delivery system—and what changes needed to be made. She cochairs the Democratic Task Force on Health Care, and in 1998 helped author the Patients' Bill of Rights, a bill to reform the managed care system and protect patients from insurance companies that put the bottom line above the health of their clients. Representative Eshoo was born in December 1942 in New Britain, Connecticut, and graduated from Cañada College in 1975. She has two children, Karen and Paul. Her home town is Atherton, California.



Tom Campbell
Congressman

Tom Campbell, Member of the United States House of Representatives, 15th District. Current committee membership: International Relations, Banking, Joint Economic. 1983–present, Professor, Stanford University; subjects taught include international commercial law and economics, international jurisdiction, public international law, separation of powers in constitutional law, administrative law, advanced antitrust, microeconomics, corporations. 1993–1995, Member of the California State Senate, 11th District; 1988–1992, Member of United States House of Representatives, 12th District; 1981–1983, Director, Federal Bureau of Competition, Federal Trade Commission; 1981, Executive Assistant to the Deputy Attorney General, U.S. Department of Justice; 1981, White House Task Force on Women; 1978–1980, private practice; 1977–1978, Law Clerk to Justice Byron White, U.S. Supreme Court; 1976–1977, Law Clerk to Judge George E. MacKinnon. Education: Ph.D., economics, University of Chicago, 1980; highest fellowship awarded in Department of Economics; dissertation was the first quantitative study of discrimination against women in the federal government. J.D., Harvard Law School, 1976, magna cum laude; editor, *Harvard Law Review.* B.A., M.A., economics, awarded simultaneously, University of Chicago, 1973, highest honors. Ranked first on CATO's 1998 list of the most pro-free-trade Members of Congress. Concord Coalition, Highest Award for Fiscal Integrity, 1996, 1997, 1998. Rated single most fiscally responsible Member of Congress, by the National Taxpayers Union, 1992. Twice rated absolutely last among all Members of Congress in terms of willingness to spend money by the National Taxpayers Union. State School Boards Association, Legislator of the Year, 1994, 1995. "Guardian of Small Business" award from National Federation of Independent Business every year in Congress. National Federation of Independent Business Award of Merit. Human Rights Campaign Award, every year in Congress. "California Legislator of the Year" award from Fraternal Order of Police, 1991. Born August 14, 1952. Married to Susanne Martin Campbell, August 25, 1978.



Zoe Lofgren
Congresswoman

Congresswoman Zoe Lofgren represents California's 16th District, wholly within Santa Clara County. The district, which extends from Milpitas in the north to Gilroy in the south, encompasses much of the City of San Jose, the capital of Silicon Valley. Born in 1947 to a truck driver and a secretary, Lofgren attended public schools in Santa Clara County before enrolling at Stanford University on an academic and need-based scholarship. Following graduation in 1970, she served on the staff of her predecessor in Congress, Don Edwards, and worked on such issues as impeachment, the Equal Rights Amendment, and the creation of the National Wildlife Refuge in the South San Francisco Bay. Lofgren attended law school at the University of Santa Clara, graduating cum laude in 1975. Admitted to practice in California in 1975, she was admitted to the District of Columbia Bar in 1995 and admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court in 1996. She practiced immigration law as a partner in the firm of Webber & Lofgren and taught law on a part-time basis at the University of Santa Clara School of Law. Lofgren was the first Executive Director of San Jose's Community Housing Developers. In 1979 she was selected to the Board of Trustees of the San Jose-Evergreen Community College District Board. She was subsequently elected to the Board of Supervisors of Santa Clara County, serving from 1981 until 1995, when she became a Member of Congress. As the only newly elected Democrat from west of the Rockies in the 1994 election, Lofgren worked on a bipartisan basis to help secure a provision in the 1996 Telecommunications Bill to guarantee affordable Internet access for the nation's schools, libraries, and public health centers; on Megan's Law, tough child abuse legislation; and personally introduced many of her colleagues to computers and the Internet. In the 105th Congress, she fought to ensure that schools receive Internet access, crafted compromises for the Biomaterials Access Assurance Act, and helped secure the passage of the Securities Litigation Uniform Standards Act and the Internet Tax Freedom Act, which imposes a moratorium on Internet taxes. Lofgren has been recognized by the National Association of Counties, the Semiconductor Industry Association, and *CNET News.com*. Lofgren serves on the House Judiciary Committee, the Courts and Intellectual Property Subcommittee, and the Immigration and Claims Subcommittee. She also sits on the House Science Committee, its Subcommittee on Space and Aeronautics, and on the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct. Married to John Marshall Collins in 1978, Lofgren is the mother of two school-aged children.



Sam Farr
Congressman

Sam Farr, a fifth-generation Californian, represents the Central Coast, including Santa Cruz County and San Benito County. With a focus on the "three e's," the environment, education, and the economy, the 17th District has become a national model for sustainable development, base conversion, marine science research, and post-secondary foreign language education. Representative Farr serves on the House Appropriations Agriculture Subcommittee and the House Appropriations Military Construction Subcommittee that enable him to promote and protect environmental and agricultural interests of the region and to help set national spending priorities. Since being elected to Congress in 1993, Farr has obtained more than $50 million in defense conversion funds to start a new California State University at the closed Fort Ord military base. In addition, he has secured a new Defense Department finance center which will employ over a hundred federal employees; a new University of California science research center; a new housing project for the homeless; a veterans' clinic; a business-industrial airport; two new public golf courses; 8,000 acres of new federal parkland; and a one-stop job training and employment center. Representative Farr also worked to see that California's Route 1, through famed Big Sur, was designated as an "All American Road," one of only nine nationwide. The National Ocean Conference was coordinated by Representative Farr and took place in Monterey, California. Farr counts among his legislative accomplishments the introduction of the Oceans Act of 1998. Sam Farr has been recognized as an "Environmental Hero" by the League of Conservation Voters and has been given a perfect voting score by the Center for Marine Conservation. As a member of the California State Assembly from 1980 to 1992, Sam Farr chaired the Assembly Local Government Committee as well as the Committee on Economic Development and New Technologies and was a member of the standing committees on Education, Natural Resources, and Finance and Insurance. During his tenure Farr was named Legislator of the Year nine times. Sam Farr began his career in public service in 1964 with a two-year commitment in the Peace Corps in Colombia, South America. Sam Farr graduated from Willamette University in Salem, Oregon with a bachelor of science degree in biology in 1963 and attended the Monterey Institute of International Studies and the University of Santa Clara. Sam Farr was born on the 4th of July, 1941. He is a long-time resident of Carmel, California and is married to Shary Baldwin Farr. The Farrs have one grown daughter, Jessica.

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Gary Condit
Congressman

Gary Condit (D) 18th Congressional District. Life in politics has been anything but dull for Gary Condit. Whether serving as a California Assembly Member or in the U.S. Congress, Condit has earned the reputation of being an independent voice, unafraid of charting new courses. More concerned about the beliefs of his constituents than engaging in party politics, Condit brings a common-sense approach to finding solutions. From his earliest days in the California Legislature, Condit has shown a willingness to buck the Democratic Party when his principles are compromised. Since joining the U.S. House of Representatives in 1989, Condit has continued to be a moderate voice on key issues, from balancing the federal budget to focusing on welfare reform and environmental issues. His independence and consensus building skills have been recognized by leaders from both sides. As a former city, county, and state official, Condit has been especially passionate about eliminating unfunded mandates, those federal rules that dictate action to local governments but which provide no funding. One of the first laws enacted in the Republican-controlled 104th Congress was Condit's unfunded mandates bill. In the 106th Congress, one of the first bills adopted by the House of Representatives was Condit's Mandates Information Act, an extension of the 1994 Unfunded Mandates Reform Act to include the private sector from unfunded governmental mandates. Additionally, in the 106th Congress, Condit was the lead Democratic sponsor of a bill signed into law to establish strong consumer protection aimed squarely at preventing deceptive mailings and sweepstakes. In February 1995, Condit became a founding member of the Blue Dogs Coalition, a group of like-minded, moderate-to-conservative legislators whose goal is to scorn partisan politics in favor of practical public policy. The Blue Dogs' efforts have been highlighted by their Congressional Budget Office-certified balanced budget plans and bipartisan welfare reform measure. The Blue Dogs have also been a very powerful voice in pushing campaign finance reform, protecting the Social Security Trust Fund and paying off the national debt. The pursuit of bipartisan agreements has made the Blue Dogs key players in many of the major policy issues coming before Congress.



George Radanovich
Congressman

Congressman George Radanovich, a Republican, represents California's 19th Congressional District. A California native, Radanovich was born in Mariposa in 1955 and is one of eight children of Joan and George K. Radanovich, a Croatian immigrant. He earned a bachelor of science degree in agricultural business management from California State Polytechnic University in San Luis Obispo in 1978. A Catholic, Radanovich is married to the former Ethie Weaver, a California political consultant. Their first child, George King, was born in May 1998. Congressman Radanovich's business background includes banking, building, and substitute teaching. In 1982, the future Congressman introduced grape growing to the Mariposa area and four years later opened the region's first winery. First elected to the House in 1994, Radanovich is the first full-time winemaker to serve. Before coming to Congress his public service included elective office as a County Supervisor, as well as being a member of and chairing the Mariposa County Planning Commission. Radanovich serves on both the Budget and Resources Committees. He is a member of the Budget Committee's Tax Task Force and the Budget Process Working Group and the Resources subcommittees of Water and Power, National Parks and Public Lands, and Forests and Forest Health. During his first term he was elected President of the House Republican Freshman Class and authored the "New America" vision statement. In his second term, Congressman Radanovich was elected Vice Chair of the Western Caucus. This group of Western U.S. Representatives advocates a new environmentalism which provides greater local control of the environmental decisionmaking process, which will lead to a cleaner, healthier environment with less bureaucratic command and control. Radanovich is a Rotarian who has been awarded the Paul Harris Fellowship, Rotary International's highest award. He also is a member of the California Agricultural Leadership Program Class XXI. Congressman Radanovich is proud of his 100-percent rating for the 104th Congress (his first term) by the National Federation of Independent Business, the National Tax Limitation Committee, the Christian Coalition, and the American Conservative Union.



Cal Dooley
Congressman

Congressman Cal Dooley is currently serving his fifth term as a Member of Congress, representing the 20th District of California. Dooley is a fourth-generation San Joaquin Valley farmer and partner in Dooley Farms of the Hanford-Visalia area. He serves on the House of Representatives' Committees on Agriculture and Resources, and serves as ranking minority member on the House Resources Subcommittee on Water and Power. In addition to his committee assignments, Dooley is a founder and Co-Chairman of the New Democrat Coalition—a group of centrist, progrowth Members of the U.S. House of Representatives. He has been recognized by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce with their "Spirit of Enterprise" award. *Business Week* named him one of its "Digital Dozen" most tech-savvy legislators in Congress, and the California Healthcare Institute presented Dooley with their "Visionary Award" for being a champion in Congress for biotechnology innovation. He has been honored by the Washington International Trade Foundation with their prestigious Distinguished Service Award for his leadership in the House on expanding U.S. access to foreign markets, including China; and by the Concord Coalition with their "Deficit Hawk" award. He is also Co-Chair of the Western Water Caucus, the Congressional Beef Caucus, and the Congressional Biotechnology Caucus. Dooley attended public schools in Hanford, graduating from Hanford High School in 1972. He earned a bachelor's degree in agricultural economics in 1977 from the University of California at Davis. In 1987, as a Sloan Fellow, Dooley earned a master's in management from Stanford University. Dooley was born on January 11, 1954, in Visalia. He and his wife, Linda (Phillips), have two daughters, Brooke and Emily.



Bill Thomas
Congressman

Bill Thomas, a Republican from Bakersfield, California, represents California's 21st Congressional District. The largest economic interests in Thomas' district are agriculture, energy, and defense. Agriculture in Kern and Tulare Counties is a multibillion dollar industry and, as one of the nation's top agriculture regions, produces over $4 billion in crops such as cotton, citrus, grapes, stone fruits, pistachios, almonds, carrots, and livestock. Tulare County is the largest dairy-producing county in the nation, while Kern County annually produces more oil than the state of Oklahoma. Eastern Kern County is the site of Edwards Air Force Base and the Naval Air Warfare Center Weapons Division at China Lake. In Congress, Thomas serves on the Ways and Means Committee and is Chairman of the Subcommittee on Health. Thomas was instrumental in the passage of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996, as well as the author of the Medicare Preservation Act. In 1998, Thomas was appointed Administrative Chairman of the National Bipartisan Commission on the Future of Medicare. Thomas is also a member of the Ways and Means Subcommittee on Trade and the Chairman of the Committee on House Administration. The committee sets policy and provides oversight of regulations concerning House members. On campaign finance, Thomas is the author of a reform measure which proposes that a majority of a candidate's funds come from people in the candidate's district. He is a multiple recipient of the Golden Bulldog Award for fiscal restraint and has been honored by the National Tax-Limitation Committee. Thomas has been recognized by the National Federation of Independent Business as a "Guardian of Small Business," and has received the "Spirit of Enterprise" award from the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. The League of Private Property Voters has honored Thomas as a "Champion of Private Property." He and his wife, Sharon, have two grown children, Christopher and Amelia. The Congressman graduated from Santa Ana Community College and obtained both his bachelor and master's degrees from San Francisco State University.



Lois Capps
Congresswoman

Congresswoman Lois Capps was sworn in as a Freshman Member of the 105th Congress on March 17, 1998, after her victory in the special election to succeed her late husband, Congressman Walter Capps. She was reelected to her first full term in office on November 3, 1998. Capps represents the 22nd Congressional District encompassing most of Santa Barbara County and all of San Luis Obispo County. In the 105th Congress, Capps served on the Committee on Science, where she focused on aerospace, research, and technology issues critical to Vandenberg Air Force Base, California's burgeoning commercial space and high tech industries, and the Central Coast's unparalleled institutions of higher learning. She also served on the Committee on International Relations. Capps has been a leader for health care and education reforms for the past 30 years. She was a nurse and health advocate for the Santa Barbara School District, Director of Santa Barbara County's Teenage Pregnancy and Parenting Project and the Parent and Child Enrichment Center, and also taught for 10 years as a part-time instructor of early childhood education at Santa Barbara City College. She has served on the boards of the American Red Cross, the American Heart Association, the Family Service Agency, and the Santa Barbara Women's Political Committee. The daughter of a Lutheran minister, Capps' strong faith has also kept her active in the local religious community, where she has been a member of Grace Lutheran Church since 1964. Capps is a member of several House organizations, including the bipartisan Campaign Finance Reform Task Force, the Budget Task Force, the bipartisan Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues, the Congressional Task Force on Tobacco and Health, the Diabetes Caucus, the Congressional Caucus on the Arts, the Congressional Fire Services Caucus, and the Research and Development Caucus. Capps was born in Ladysmith, Wisconsin on January 10, 1938. After graduating with honors from Pacific Lutheran University in Tacoma, Washington with a bachelor of science degree in nursing, she worked as a nursing instructor in Portland, Oregon. Capps earned a master of arts degree in religion from Yale University while working as Head Nurse at Yale New Haven Hospital. In addition, she earned a master of arts degree in education from the University of California, Santa Barbara. Capps was married to Walter Capps for 37 years. Their immediate family includes: daughter Lisa, her husband Nathan, and their sons David and Walter Holden, son Todd and his wife Julie, and daughter Laura.



Elton Gallegly
Congressman

Congressman Gallegly was elected to his seventh term in the U.S. House of Representatives on Nov. 3, 1998, representing the 23rd Congressional District. Congressman Gallegly serves on Judiciary, International Relations, and Resources Committees. He also serves on four subcommittees. As the senior California Republican on the Courts and Intellectual Property Subcommittee, Congressman Gallegly takes the lead on issues involving the entertainment and biotechnology industries. In addition to his role as a senior member of the House Subcommittee on Immigration and Claims, Congressman Gallegly is Chairman of the Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere and sits on the Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Land. During his tenure, Congressman Gallegly has compiled a strong record of constituent service and earned regional and national recognition from the following: three Guardian of Seniors' Rights Awards from the 60 Plus Association; several Golden Bulldog Awards from Watchdogs of the Treasury, Inc.; has been named a Champion of Small Business by the Small Business Survival Committee; the 1998 Pro-Senior Tax Cut Award and Senator George L. Murphy Award for Best Supporting Member for Senior Americans from United Seniors Association, Inc.; the Spirit of Enterprise Award from the U.S. Chamber of Commerce; and was named to the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA) Honor Roll for the 105th Congress. In addition, Common Cause has recognized Congressman Gallegly for being an original cosponsor of the Shays-Meehan Campaign Finance Reform bill. In Ventura County, Congressman Gallegly was the primary leader in saving the Point Mugu Naval Air Station from closure and established the Port of Hueneme as the only deep water port between Los Angeles and San Francisco. Congressman Gallegly was born on March 7, 1944, in the Los Angeles suburb of Huntington Park. After attending what is now California State University, Los Angeles, he became a successful businessman and real estate broker. He settled in the Ventura County community of Simi Valley in 1968. He entered public life in 1979 with his election to the Simi Valley City Council, and in 1982, became the city's first directly elected mayor. He held that post until he ran for Congress in 1986 when the incumbent ran for the Senate. Outspent 2–1, Congressman Gallegly's local ties prevailed 50 percent to 34 percent in the 1986 primary over Tony Hope, son of comedian Bob Hope, who had spent the previous decade in Washington. Congressman Gallegly and his wife, Janice, have four children and one granddaughter. The couple make their home in Simi Valley.



Brad Sherman
Congressman

Education: Harvard Law School, J.D. 1979, magna cum laude; UCLA, B.A., 1974, summa cum laude. Licenses: Certified Public Accountant (CPA) California; Attorney, California State Bar; certified by California State Bar as Tax Law Specialist. Elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1996 from California's 24th Congressional District, which stretches from Sherman Oaks to Thousand Oaks. Serves on the Committee on Banking and Financial Services, and its Subcommittees on Capital Markets, Securities and Government Sponsored Enterprises and Financial Institutions and Consumer Credit. Also serves on the Committee on International Relations, and its Subcommittees on International Economic Policy and Trade and Western Hemisphere. Served on the Budget Committee, 1997. On that committee, authored the Sherman Amendment to the Budget Resolution which was included in the Joint Budget Resolution and effectuated by a $699 million appropriation, of which $6.5 million is slated to be spent completing the Backbone Trail through the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area. Strong advocate for fiscal responsibility, a balanced budget, federal aid to education, the interests of working families, strong environmental standards, expansion of national parks, and policies to expand U.S. exports. Elected to the California State Board of Equalization in 1990, reelected in 1994, chairman of the board from 1991 to 1995. Lead the successful fight to repeal the snack tax. Private sector experience: 1974–1991: participated as a staff member of a big-six CPA firm in the financial audits of large businesses and governmental entities; provided tax law counsel on multimillion dollar transactions; provided tax and investment advice to entrepreneurs and small businesses; helped represent the government of the Philippines under President Aquino in a successful effort to seize assets of deposed President Marcos. Instructor, Harvard Law School International Tax Program. Member of the Board of California Common Cause, 1985–1989.



Howard P. "Buck" McKeon
Congressman

Buck McKeon was first elected to Congress in 1992 to represent the 25th Congressional District of California. Upon being elected President of the Republican Freshman Class in the 103rd Congress, Representative McKeon was lauded by many including the *Los Angeles Times* when they wrote, "Buck McKeon has made a name for himself as leader of the largest GOP freshman class in Congress." His efforts to reform government resulted in the elimination of 25 subcommittees saving taxpayers $35 million, limits on the terms of committee chairmen, an audit of the House's books and the public disclosure of the legislative discharge petition. When Republicans gained control of Congress in 1994, Buck McKeon was named Chairman of the Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education, Training and Life-Long Learning where he has worked to reform the outdated federal job training system and reauthorize the Higher Education Act. Congressman McKeon also serves on the National Security Committee where he champions continued production of the B-2 Stealth Bomber and Joint Strike Fighter and development of the X-33, the new generation Space Shuttle, as well as other high technology defense and aerospace systems. Back home, Buck McKeon's constituent service on behalf of disaster victims after the 1994 Northridge Earthquake has received wide praise from the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the Governor's Office of Emergency Services. Congressman McKeon's legislative efforts have also been recognized by several national organizations. He has received awards from the Watchdogs of the Treasury, the National Taxpayers Union, and U.S. Chamber of Commerce. In 1996, Congressman McKeon was named Newsmaker of the Year by the Santa Clarita Press Club and honored with the American Security Award and the Thomas Jefferson Award for Distinguished Service. Congressman McKeon is a graduate of Brigham Young University, where he obtained a B.S., was the first Mayor of the City of Santa Clarita, and is the former President of the William S. Hart Union High School District. A native of California, Buck McKeon grew up in the San Fernando Valley. He and his wife, Patricia, have six children and fifteen grandchildren and reside in Santa Clarita.



Howard L. Berman
Congressman

Howard L. Berman, Democrat, of Mission Hills, California represents the 26th Congressional District, which includes the San Fernando Valley and parts of Los Angeles. Born April 15, 1941, in Los Angeles. B.A., international relations, UCLA, 1962; LLB, UCLA School of Law, 1965. California Assembly Fellowship Program, 1965–1970; Vista volunteer, 1966–1967. Admitted to the California Bar, 1966; practiced law until election to California Assembly in 1972; named Assembly Majority Leader in first term; served as Chair of the Assembly Democratic Caucus and policy research management committee. Member: regional board of the Anti-Defamation League; past president, California Federation of Young Democrats; Distinguished Alumnus of UCLA, 1977. Married to Janis Berman; two children, Brinley and Lindsey. He was elected to the 98th Congress on November 2, 1982, and reelected to each succeeding Congress. His committee assignments include: member, Judiciary and International Relations Committees; ranking member, Subcommittee on Courts and Intellectual Property; and ranking member, Committee on Standards of Official Conduct. His legislative highlights include: authored grant program to create public-private consortia to manufacture electric vehicles and advanced transportation systems; assembled members of CALSTART, a consortium located in a former defense plant in Burbank, California, which will manufacture electric car parts; authored law "reinventing" the State Department, USIA, and AID by eliminating duplication, consolidating departments, and cutting budgets; chief whip for many years on House foreign aid bills; authored False Claims Act Amendments which have already recovered over half a billion dollars for taxpayers from whistleblower suits; and wrote legislation featured on "60 Minutes," to restore remedies for Americans with employer-provided health benefits whose insurance companies unfairly deny their claims.



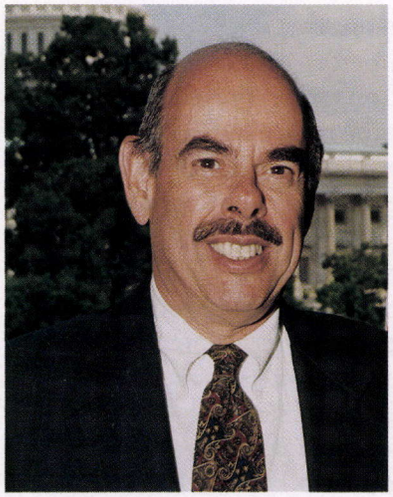
James E. Rogan
Congressman

Congressman James E. Rogan, elected November 1996, represents the 27th Congressional District. He is a member of the Committee on Commerce, where he serves on the Subcommittee on Telecommunications, Trade and Consumer Protection, and the Subcommittee on Energy and Power. Rogan also serves on the House Judiciary Committee and on the Subcommittee on Courts and Intellectual Property. He holds the leadership position of Assistant Majority Whip. Prior to his service in Congress, Rogan served as a Member of the California State Assembly. In January 1996, Rogan was unanimously elected by his colleagues in the Republican Caucus to serve as Assembly Majority Leader. Before serving in the Assembly, Rogan was appointed to the Glendale Municipal Court in 1990, becoming the youngest sitting judge in the state. He served as the presiding judge from 1993 to 1994. Prior to 1993, Rogan served almost six years as a Los Angeles County Deputy District Attorney as a prosecutor with the "Hardcore Gang Murder Unit." He also prosecuted scores of rapists, child molesters, drug traffickers, and murderers. He was lead prosecutor in the internationally publicized Lamb Funeral Home scandal, and was named by *California Lawyer* magazine as one of the state's most effective prosecutors. Prior to working in the District Attorney's office, Rogan was an attorney with Lillick, McHose and Charles. Rogan is an adjunct professor of trial advocacy at Southwestern University School of Law, and an adjunct professor of law at Glendale Community College. Rogan is a member of the Selective Service System and has served in that capacity since his appointment to the commission by President Ronald Reagan in 1981. Rogan earned his B.A. degree in political science from the University of California at Berkeley in 1979. He received his J.D. degree in 1983 from the UCLA School of Law, where he was a member of the *UCLA Law Review*. Rogan is married to the former Christine Apffel; they have twin daughters, Dana and Claire, who were born in 1992.



David Dreier
Congressman

Congressman David Dreier, Republican, 28th Congressional District, was born on July 5, 1952, in Kansas City, Missouri. Moving to California for his college education, Dreier graduated cum laude from Claremont McKenna College in 1975. He earned a master's degree in American government from the Claremont Graduate School the following year. From 1976 to 1978, Congressman Dreier served as Director of Corporate Relations for Claremont McKenna College. He also worked in marketing for a San Dimas industrial firm until his election to Congress. At the start of the 106th Congress in January 1999, Dreier became the youngest and the first Californian to Chair the House Rules Committee. He serves as the California-regional member of the Republican Steering Committee and is Chairman of the Speaker's Task Force on California. Now in his 10th term in the U.S. House, David Dreier serves the eastern cities of Los Angeles County. At home, Congressman Dreier has fought to improve transportation and education and has received national recognition for his constituent services. He was the author of the 1995 Congressional Reform package now incorporated into the House Rules. Dreier was a chief Republican negotiator for the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Congressman Dreier also served as cochairman of the Republican leadership on the China MFN Task Force, captained the antitrade-sanctions team in the bipartisan House Oxford-style debate on trade and human rights, and coauthored the 1994 Hamilton-Dreier-Matsui-Kolbe amendment which extended trade status for China. When the highly regarded *O'Leary/Kamber Report* named 20 individuals as "People who will lead the 1990's," they selected one U.S. Congressman: David Dreier. Dreier has received 10 successive Golden Bulldog awards from the Watchdogs of the Treasury, and Taxpayers' Best Friend awards from the National Taxpayers Union for his votes to curb federal spending and reduce taxes. The Sierra Club has honored him with the Clean Air Award, and the National Federation of Independent Business has awarded Dreier the Guardian of Small Business Award. David Dreier has been given 100-percent approval ratings from the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers, and BIPAC (Business and Industry).



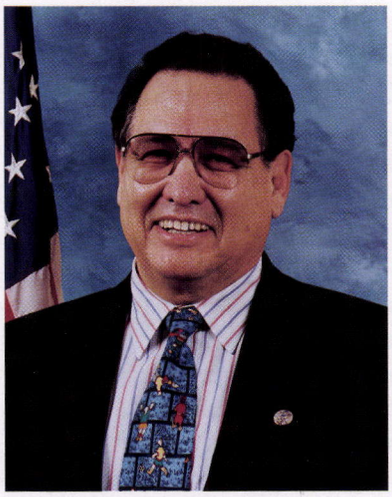
Henry A. Waxman
Congressman

Henry A. Waxman represents California's 29th Congressional District. Waxman chaired the Commerce Committee's Subcommittee on Health and the Environment from 1979 to 1994 and was the subcommittee's senior Democrat from 1994 to 1995. He is currently the senior Democrat on the House Government Reform and Oversight Committee. Waxman has been involved in health issues since 1969, when he was appointed to the California State Assembly Health Committee. In Congress, Waxman has sponsored a long list of health bills that have been enacted into law. These measures include the Ryan White CARE Act, the Nutrition Labeling and Education Act, the Breast and Cervical Cancer Mortality Prevention Act, the Safe Medical Devices Act, the Patent Term Restoration and Drug Competition Act, and the Orphan Drug Act. He was a coauthor of legislation that abolished mandatory retirement for federal employees and raised the retirement age in the private sector from 65 to 70. Since coming to Congress, Waxman has earned the reputation of being an expert on Middle East policy and an effective proponent of American aid to guarantee Israel's security and survival. Prior to his election to Congress, Waxman served three terms in the California State Assembly, where he was Chairman of the Health Committee, the Committee on Elections and Reapportionment, and the Select Committee on Medical Malpractice. He was the author of such major legislation as the Fair Campaign Practices Act, the Fair Credit for Women Law, and the legislation establishing standards for HMOs in California. Henry Waxman was born September 12, 1939, in Los Angeles, and holds a bachelor's degree in political science from UCLA and a J.D. from the UCLA Law School. He and his wife, the former Janet Kessler, have a daughter and son-in-law, Carol and Rocky Abramson, a son, Michael-David, a grandson, Ari Barak, and two granddaughters, Maya Gavriella and No'a Lillie.



Xavier Becerra
Congressman

Representative Xavier Becerra, a Democrat, was first elected to represent California's 30th Congressional District in November 1992. The district is located in the City of Los Angeles. Representative Becerra currently serves on the House Ways and Means Committee. As a member of this committee, he handles such issues as social security, tax policy, and oversight of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). Through his participation on the panel's Subcommittee on Trade, Representative Becerra plays a role in formulating policies concerning tariffs, custom exports, and reciprocal trade agreements. Given that trade is the engine that drives California's economy, Representative Becerra is in a unique position to serve the needs of our state. Representative Becerra is also a member of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus. Prior to his election to Congress in 1992, Representative Becerra served one term in the California Legislature as the representative of the 59th Assembly District in Los Angeles County. Representative Becerra is a former Deputy Attorney General with the California Department of Justice. He commenced his legal career in 1984, working in a legal services office representing the mentally ill. In 1980, Representative Becerra earned his bachelor of arts in economics from Stanford University. He was awarded his juris doctor from Stanford Law School in 1984. Currently, Representative Becerra serves on the following boards: Los Angeles Annenberg Metropolitan Project (LAAMP), Pitzer College, Close Up Foundation, Congressional Hispanic Caucus Institute (CHCI), and the National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials (NALEO). Representative Becerra is married to Dr. Carolina Reyes (B.A., Stanford, 1981, M.D., Harvard, 1987), an assistant professor in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology at George Washington University Medical School. The couple has three daughters, Clarisa, Olivia, and Natalia.



Matthew G. Martinez
Congressman

Congressman Matthew G. "Marty" Martinez, Democrat, represents California's 31st Congressional District, which is located in the San Gabriel Valley, just a few miles east of Los Angeles. First elected to the U.S. House of Representatives on July 15, 1982. Born in Wassenberg, Colorado, on February 14, 1929. Established residence in California in 1930. Attended Roosevelt High School and Los Angeles Trade Technical College. Veteran, U.S. Marine Corps. Served on the Monterey Park Planning Committee, 1971–1974; Member, Monterey Park City Council, 1974–1980; Mayor, Monterey Park, 1976 and 1980; and California State Assembly Member, 1980–1982. Committee assignments: Committee on Education and the Workforce; Ranking Member of the Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education, Training, and Life-long Learning, Subcommittee on Workforce Protection; Committee on International Relations, Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific, Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere. Congressman Martinez is also a member of the caucuses and organizations that help shape Californians' everyday lives. They include: board member, Congressional Hispanic Caucus Institute; Co-Chair, House Older Americans Caucus; Airport Noise Caucus; Congressional Native American Caucus; Congressional Sportsmen's Caucus; Amtrak Caucus; Congressional Children's Caucus; Congressional Boot Caucus; Congressional Caucus on Hellenic Issues; California ISTEA Task Force; Congressional Member Organization (CMO) for the Arts; and Board of Advisors, National Student Leadership Foundation. He has five children, Diane, Matthew, Gil, Susan, and Carol Ann.



Julian C. Dixon
Congressman

Democratic Congressman Julian C. Dixon of California represents the 32nd Congressional District, an area that includes the greater Crenshaw community, parts of West Los Angeles, and the City of Culver City. Congressman Dixon is now serving his 11th term in the House of Representatives. He is a member of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense; the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary; and the Subcommittee on the District of Columbia. In January 1999, Minority Leader Richard Gephardt appointed the Congressman Ranking Member on the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, making him the highest ranking Democrat on this exclusive 16-member panel. Representative Dixon is the recipient of numerous awards and honors in recognition of his effectiveness as a legislator and his commitment to justice. In 1996 he was honored at the local level by several organizations, including the Culver City City Council for his efforts on behalf of the city, and the Claude Pepper Senior Citizen Center for his advocacy on behalf of the elderly. In 1994 he was recognized by the National Marrow Donor Program for his invaluable support, and in 1993 he served as the Honorary Chairperson of National Sickle Cell Month. In 1992 he was cited as one of the State's Most Effective Legislators by the California Congressional Recognition Program. Before entering the House in 1979, Mr. Dixon served six years in the California State Assembly and was Chairman of the Assembly Democratic Caucus. Born in Washington, D.C., he is married to the former Bettye Lee of Los Angeles. He has one son, Cary Gordon Dixon.



Lucille Roybal-Allard
Congresswoman

Lucille Roybal-Allard, the representative of California's 33rd Congressional District, is a political pioneer. In 1992, she became the first Mexican-American woman to be elected to Congress. This year, she became the first Latina in U.S. history to be appointed to the House Appropriations Committee, one of the most powerful and distinguished committees in Congress. On Appropriations, the Congresswoman serves on two influential subcommittees—the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary and the Subcommittee on Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government. As a member of these two subcommittees, Congresswoman Roybal-Allard oversees funding issues affecting small business development, international trade, the 2000 census, national security, labor relations, law enforcement, equal employment issues, and INS restructuring. In 1999, she also became the first woman ever elected Chair of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus. The Congresswoman has developed a reputation as a skilled consensus builder. This reputation led to the Congresswoman's election as the Chair of the 29-member California Democratic Congressional Delegation in the 105th Congress. She became the first woman, the first Latina, and the first member to assume the position through election, rather than seniority. For the 106th Congress, her legislative priorities include improving school safety, modernizing and upgrading our public schools, increasing the minimum wage, addressing the high Hispanic drop-out rates, saving Social Security, and stimulating economic growth for her largely Latino constituency.



Grace F. Napolitano
Congresswoman

Congresswoman Grace F. Napolitano, Democratic U.S. Representative of California's 34th Congressional District, was elected to the 106th Congress with 68 percent of the vote on November 3, 1998. Her Los Angeles County-based district covers several cities and communities in the southeast and San Gabriel Valley areas including the City of Industry, Montebello, Norwalk, Pico Rivera, Santa Fe Springs, Whittier, and unincorporated areas of Avocado Heights, Basset, East Los Angeles, Hacienda Heights, Los Nietos, South and West Whittier, and Valinda. Grace's committee assignments are Resources, on which she will serve on the Subcommittees on Water and Power, and Forests and Forest Health; and Small Business, on which she will serve on the Subcommittee on Tax, Finance and Exports. Congresswoman Napolitano is also a member of several caucuses of the Congress, which at this time include Hispanic, Women, and India. She is also a member of the New Democrat Coalition. Congresswoman Napolitano's committee assignments both reflect a continuity of the major issue areas in which she focused her efforts as a Member of the California State Assembly (1992–1998). Grace Napolitano began her political career as the first Latina ever elected to the Norwalk City Council in 1986, followed by her service as Mayor in 1989–1990 and overwhelming reelection in 1990. In 1992, Grace was elected to the California Legislature as Assembly Member, 58th District, in the first class of "term-limited" legislators. She served three terms culminating in her election to the United States Congress. Grace is married to Frank Napolitano, retired restaurateur and community activist. They reside in Norwalk, California and have 5 grown children and 12 grandchildren.



Maxine Waters
Congresswoman

Maxine Waters, 35th Congressional District. Democrat. Born August 15, 1938, in St. Louis, Missouri, fifth of 13 children, reared by a single mother. Married to Sidney Williams; one son, Edward Waters; one daughter, Karen Waters-Titus. Graduated from California State University at Los Angeles. Head Start teacher and political aide. Member of California Assembly, 1976–1989. First elected to Congress in 1990. Chair, Congressional Black Caucus, 1996–1998. Elected in November 1998 to her fifth term in the House of Representatives with an overwhelming 89 percent of the vote, Congresswoman Maxine Waters represents a large part of South Central Los Angeles and the diverse cities of Gardena, Hawthorne, and Inglewood. In 1997–1998, Representative Waters served a two-year term as the Chair of the 39-member Congressional Black Caucus (CBC). For the 106th Congress, Representative Waters has been appointed to the influential leadership position of Chief Deputy Whip of the Democratic Party. She continues to be a member of the House Committee on Banking and Financial Services and the Ranking Member of the Domestic and International Monetary Policy Subcommittee. She is also on banking subcommittees on General Oversight and Investigations and on Housing and Community Opportunity. Representative Waters also continues to serve on the Committee on the Judiciary and its Subcommittee on the Constitution. Prior to her election to the House of Representatives in 1990, Congresswoman Waters had served 14 years in the California State Assembly where she rose to the powerful position of Democratic Caucus Chair. Congresswoman Waters is a cofounder of Black Women's Forum, a nonprofit organization of over 1,200 African-American women in the Los Angeles area. While in the State Assembly, she founded Project Build, working with young people in Los Angeles housing projects on job training and placement. Following the 1992 civil unrest, she founded Community Build, the city's grassroots rebuilding project. Congresswoman Waters has served on the Democratic National Committee since 1980. She was a key leader in five presidential campaigns and seconded the nominations of Senator Edward Kennedy (1980), Reverend Jesse Jackson (1984 and 1988), and President Bill Clinton (1992).



Steven T. Kuykendall
Congressman

Steven T. Kuykendall was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1998, representing the 36th Congressional District which stretches from the Port of Los Angeles and San Pedro to Los Angeles International Airport and Venice Beach. Congressman Kuykendall serves on the Armed Services, the Science, and the Transportation and Infrastructure Committees of the House. Before his election to Congress, Mr. Kuykendall served two terms in the California State Assembly, from 1994 to 1998. During his first term in the State Legislature, he served as Republican Whip. Mr. Kuykendall began his public service as Councilman and Mayor of Rancho Palos Verdes. He has also served as President and Trustee of the Peninsula Education Foundation, Regional Commissioner for AYSO Youth Soccer, Chairman of the Palos Verdes Regional Law Enforcement Committee and Vice Chairman of the Los Angeles County Emergency Preparedness Commission. Commissioned as a Marine Corps Second Lieutenant in 1968, Mr. Kuykendall served two tours of duty in Vietnam, participating in the effort to stop the North Vietnamese Easter Offensive in 1972. He rose to the rank of captain and retired in 1973 after a permanent shoulder injury. In 1973, Mr. Kuykendall became a businessman working in the commercial and mortgage banking field until 1994. During that time, he founded and served as President of Lockheed Mortgage Corporation, a subsidiary of Lockheed Corporation. He was also a principal with David Buxton Financial Corporation from 1984 to 1994. Congressman Kuykendall holds a bachelor of science degree in economics from Oklahoma City University and a masters of business administration from San Diego State University. He is a member of Veterans of Foreign Wars, American Legion, Navy League, and First Marine Division Association. He and his wife, Jan, moved to Rancho Palos Verdes in 1976, where they have raised their three children—Kerry, a pilot in the U.S. Navy; Brent, a teacher in the South Bay; and Craig, a senior in high school.



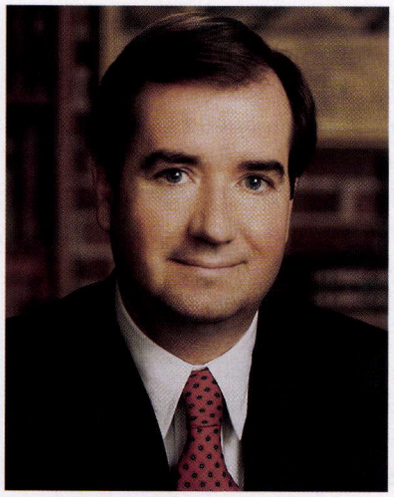
Juanita Millender-McDonald
Congresswoman

U.S. Representative Juanita Millender-McDonald won a special election in March 1996 to become the first woman to serve the people of California's 37th Congressional District. Congresswoman Millender-McDonald was named Region One Democratic Whip and Ranking Member of the Subcommittee on Tax, Finance and Exports of the Small Business Committee. In the California Legislature (1993–1996), she was the first woman to chair both the Insurance and the Revenue and Taxation Committees. Prior to winning election to the Assembly, she was elected to the Carson City Council in April 1990—a first for an African-American woman. During her second year in office, she was elected to serve as Mayor pro Tempore. Representative Millender-McDonald began her career as a teacher. She served as an editor/writer for the Los Angeles Unified School District and was the manuscript editor of *IMAGES*. She later served as the Director of Gender Equity Programs for the district. She earned a B.S. degree in business administration from the University of Redlands; an M.A. degree in educational administration from California State University, Los Angeles; and teaching and administrative credentials from the California State University system. She is pursuing a dual master's/doctorate degree in public administration at the University of Southern California. While in the Assembly, she represented California on the Education Commission of the States and as Vice Chair of the National Conference of State Legislatures' Commerce and Communications Committee. She is a recipient of numerous honors, citations, and commendations. She is a member of many civic, women's, professional, and community organizations, including the National Women's Political Caucus and the National Association of Female Executives. She is a life member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority. She is also founder of the Young Advocates, a political and leadership training program for African Americans between ages 18 and 35. The Representative is married to James McDonald Jr. They have five adult children, Valerie, Angela, Sherryll, Chris, and Keith; three grandchildren, Ayanna Demaris McDonald Thomas, Myles Chandler Millender McDonald, Ramia Regina McDonald Thomas, and an adopted grandchild, Diamond Sequoia Short.



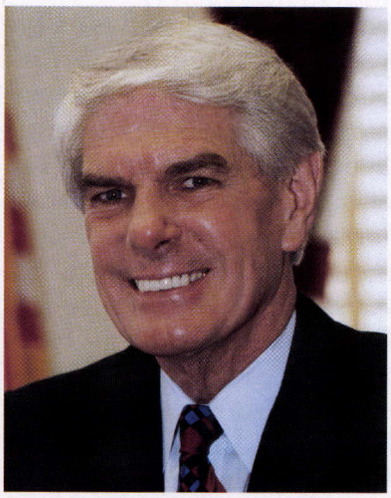
Steve Horn
Congressman

Elected in 1992 as the Representative from the 38th Congressional District of California, Congressman Steve Horn serves on two committees of the House: Transportation and Infrastructure, and Government Reform and Oversight. He is Chair of the Subcommittee on Government Management, Information, and Technology. A native Californian, Steve Horn has been an active participant in national policymaking for over 35 years. His career began as a young political appointee in the Eisenhower Administration, where he was the Administrative Assistant to Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell. He then served for 5½ years as the Legislative Assistant to Senator Thomas H. Kuchel, the Deputy Republican Leader (Whip) of the United States Senate. After three years as a Senior Fellow at the Brookings Institution, where he wrote one book, coauthored a second, and hosted a 40-show television series on government, he became Dean of Graduate Studies and Research at the American University in Washington, D.C. His work there led to the presidency of California State University, Long Beach, for the next 18 years (1970–1988). In 1986, Horn was named in a national study as "one of the 100 most effective college presidents in the United States." From 1988 until his election to Congress, he served as Trustee Professor of Political Science at California State University. In addition to local leadership positions in the arts, economic development, and the United Way, Congressman Horn served part time for 16 years as a founding member and past Chair of the National Institute of Corrections of the U.S. Department of Justice, and for 13 years as a member and Vice Chair of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. In the 1970's, he lectured in 15 countries on four continents for the U.S. Department of State and U.S. Information Agency. A graduate of Stanford (A.B. and Ph.D.) and Harvard (M.P.A.), Congressman Horn also served for eight years in Strategic Intelligence with the U.S. Army Reserve. He has been married for 41 years to Nini Horn. They have two children, Marcia and Stephen.



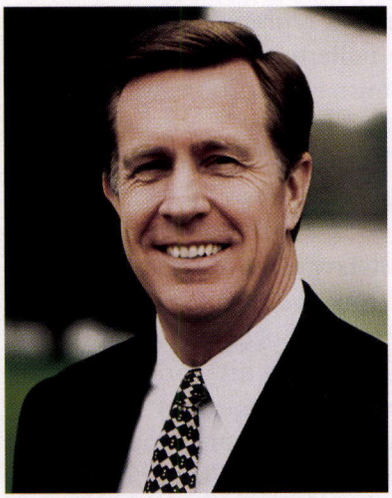
Ed Royce
Congressman

Ed Royce, a Republican, is in his fourth term in Congress representing California's 39th Congressional District. Ed and his wife Marie live in Fullerton, California. He is the Republican Chair of the bipartisan Congressional Porkbusters Coalition, which works to eliminate "porkbarrel" spending. He has consistently earned the "Taxpayers' Hero" award from Citizens Against Government Waste, the "Taxpayers' Friend" award from the National Taxpayers Union, and the "Golden Bulldog" award from the Watchdogs of the Treasury. Royce began his fight for victims' rights as a California State Senator from 1983 to 1993 where he authored the nation's first "antistalker" law. Versions of his bill have been adopted in all 50 states. Royce was also the legislative author and campaign cochair of California's Proposition 115, the Crime Victims/Speedy Trial Initiative, approved by the voters in 1990. In Congress, Royce has continued his work for victims' rights. Royce has been appointed Assistant Whip for the 106th Congress by Republican Whip Tom DeLay. Royce serves on the House International Relations Committee as Chair of the Subcommittee on Africa, and is the Vice Chair of the Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific. In addition, Royce serves on the House Banking and Financial Services Committee as a member of the Subcommittee on Capital Markets, Securities and Government Sponsored Enterprises, and as a member of the Subcommittee on Financial Institutions and Consumer Credit. A California native, Royce is a graduate of California State University, Fullerton, School of Business Administration. A former controller and capital projects manager, Royce served as corporate tax manager for a southern California company prior to entering public service as a State Senator in 1982.



Jerry Lewis
Congressman

Jerry Lewis, a lifelong resident of San Bernardino County and 30-year owner of a successful life insurance business, represents the 40th Congressional District of southern California, including most of San Bernardino and Inyo Counties. Congressman Lewis is a senior member of the Appropriations Committee, which is responsible for funding all federal programs. He is Chair of the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, the panel with jurisdiction over all national security matters including the entire Pentagon budget. In this capacity, he is also a forceful advocate of critical defense and aerospace jobs in California. Lewis serves on the Foreign Operations Appropriations Subcommittee and the Legislative Branch Appropriations Subcommittee. Lewis is also a member of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. In this capacity, he is responsible for legislative oversight and budget review of all classified U.S. intelligence and national security activities. Lewis is the immediate past Chair of the VA-HUD and Independent Agencies Subcommittee, the panel responsible for funding federal housing, veterans affairs, NASA, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the National Science Foundation, and other federal agencies. In 1996, Lewis was elected Chair of the House GOP California Delegation to lead California Republicans on legislative issues of importance to the Golden State. Prior to his election to Congress in 1978, Lewis served in the California State Legislature. Jerry Lewis graduated from UCLA in 1956 with a bachelor of arts degree in government. He continued his education with a graduate fellowship in public affairs with the Coro Foundation in San Francisco. He and his wife Arlene reside in Redlands and have seven children.



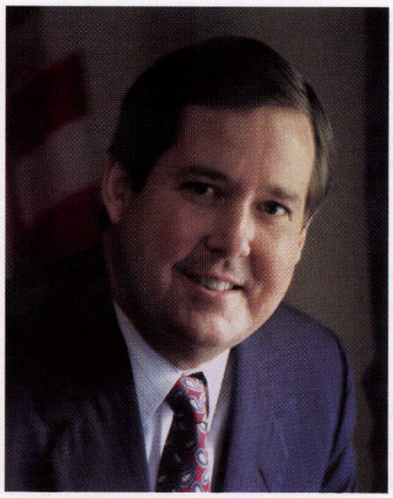
Gary G. Miller
Congressman

Congressman Gary Miller was born in Arkansas, but grew up in Whittier, California. In his early twenties Gary started his first company, the G. Miller Development Company. During that time, Gary and his wife Cathy married in 1972. They have three sons and a daughter. G. Miller Development expanded from building single family homes and custom homes to eventually developing planned communities. In 1982, Gary was asked to serve on the Board of Directors of Sonrise Christian School. His service to the community was expanded in 1988 when he was appointed to the Diamond Bar Municipal Advisory Council. Upon the incorporation of the City of Diamond Bar in 1989, Gary Miller was elected to its first city council and served as mayor in 1992. On May 16, 1995, Gary Miller was elected to the California State Assembly. There he served as Chair of the Budget Committee and the Banking and Finance Committee, as well as Vice Chair of the Transportation Committee. On November 3, 1998, Gary Miller was elected to represent California's 41st Congressional District in the U.S. House of Representatives. He serves the House as a Freshman Whip and has been appointed Vice Chair of the Energy and Environment Subcommittee of the House Science and Technology Committee. In addition, Mr. Miller serves on the Subcommittees on Aviation and Surface Transportation as a member of the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee and is a member of the House Budget Committee.



Joe Baca
Congressman

Representative Joe Baca, of California's 42nd Congressional District, was elected to the United States Congress on November 16, 1999, in a special election. Representative Baca is the first Latino Congressman to serve from the Inland Empire. He serves on the House Agriculture Committee, and is a member of the Subcommittee on Risk Management, Research and Specialty Crops, and the Subcommittee on Department Operations, Oversight, Nutrition and Forestry. Representative Baca also serves on the House Science Committee, and is a member of the Subcommittee on Energy and Environment, and the Subcommittee on Space and Aeronautics. Representative Baca is a member of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, the House Army Caucus, the Native American Caucus, the Congressional Diabetes Caucus, and the Education Caucus. Joe Baca served in the California Legislature for seven years. His career in Sacramento was one of historic firsts. After his election to the California State Assembly in 1992, Mr. Baca was elected Speaker pro Tempore of the Assembly—the first Latino since California joined the Union in 1850. Congressman Baca has been recognized for his legislative achievements by the National Hispanic Leadership Agenda. He was the recipient of the Golden Eagle Award from Siempre Adelante and the Migrant Leadership Council for his achievements and accomplishments as a California legislator and a leader in the Latino community. Mr. Baca also has been extremely active in the community. In 1979, he was the first Latino ever elected to the Board of Trustees of the San Bernardino Valley College District. In 1996, he was honored with the Minority Male of the Year Award from the Greater Riverside Area Urban League. Representative Baca is a Vietnam War-era veteran, serving in the U.S. Army as a paratrooper with both the 101st and the 82nd Airborne Divisions from 1966 to 1968, leaving with the rank of specialist E-4. Before coming to Sacramento, Mr. Baca earned his bachelor's degree in sociology from the California State University, Los Angeles. Later, he worked for 15 years in community relations with GTE. In 1989, he and his wife, Barbara, began their own business as partners in Interstate World Travel in San Bernardino. They have four children, Joe Jr., Jeremy, Natalie, and Jennifer.



Ken Calvert
Congressman

Ken Calvert, Republican of Corona, California, returned to the U.S. House of Representatives for his fourth term following the November 3, 1998, elections. He represents California's 43rd Congressional District, which encompasses western Riverside County, including the Cities of Riverside, Corona, Norco, Lake Elsinore, and Murieta. Ken serves on the Science Committee and is the Chair of the Subcommittee on Energy and Environment and a member of the Subcommittee on Space. He is also a member of the Resources Committee, where he serves on the Water and Power Subcommittee, and the Agriculture Committee, where he is a member of the Livestock and Horticulture Subcommittee. During Ken's first three terms in Congress, he worked hard to keep March Air Reserve Base as a major employer in Riverside, and to bring new industry to the district. His first bill signed into law gives states more money to use on education through a simplified collection process of oil and gas royalties, adding an additional $33 million over seven years which could be used to improve our nation's schools. His second bill signed into law, introduced as a result of vandalism at Riverside National Cemetery, increases the penalties for desecrating our national cemeteries. Ken's conservative beliefs are evident in his strong support for small business, lower taxes, a leaner, less intrusive federal government, and the elimination of unfunded federal mandates. His voting record reflects these beliefs, earning him 100 percent ratings by the Christian Coalition, the Chamber of Commerce, and the National Tax-Limitation Committee. Ken Calvert grew up in Corona and attended neighborhood public schools, graduating in 1971 from Corona High School. After two years at Chaffey College in Alta Loma, he enrolled in San Diego State University, where he received a bachelor's degree in economics in 1975. After graduation, Ken returned to Corona and became the general manager of a restaurant, a position he held for five years before moving into a career in real estate. He served as Chair of the Riverside County Republican Party from 1984 to 1988, and is a past President of the Corona Rotary Club and the Corona Chamber of Commerce.



Mary Bono
Congresswoman

Congresswoman Mary Bono represents California's 44th Congressional District. She was elected in a special election on April 7, 1998, to fill the seat previously held by her late husband, the Honorable Sonny Bono, M.C. The Congresswoman is a member of the House Committee on the Judiciary and the House Committee on National Security. In addition, Bono has been appointed Chair of the Congressional Salton Sea Task Force. Bono was born October 24, 1961, in Cleveland, Ohio. Mary is a certified personal fitness instructor who has studied martial arts (Karate, Tae Kwan Do). A 1984 graduate of the University of Southern California, with a bachelor of fine arts in art history degree, Mary worked her way through college, sometimes working two jobs at once. A single mother, Representative Bono has broad experience as a community leader. Mary has two children, Chesare Elan and Chianna Maria. She served as first lady of the City of Palm Springs, and has been active in a wide range of community charities and service organizations. Mary was named Woman of the Year in 1993 by the San Gorgonio Chapter of the Girl Scouts of America for her assistance to victims of a tragic Girl Scout bus crash in Palm Springs. Mary served on the board of the Palm Springs International Film Festival, and played a leadership role in support of the D.A.R.E. program, Olive Crest Home for Abused Children, Tiempos de Los Niños, and many other worthwhile causes. The 44th Congressional District is located in southeastern California, in a region known as the "Inland Empire." The region reflects the state as a whole; it has deserts, mountains, agricultural and pastoral open space, the Colorado River, and a large inland sea (the Salton Sea). Major industries include tourism and agriculture, as well as a diversity of professional and light manufacturing centers.



Dana Rohrabacher
Congressman

Currently serving his sixth term in Congress, Dana Rohrabacher represents California's scenic 45th Congressional District. A senior member of the House Science Committee, Rohrabacher is Chair of the Space and Aeronautics Subcommittee and an advocate of the Single Stage To Orbit (SSTO) reusable rocket. Rohrabacher is also a member of the Energy and Environment Subcommittee, overseeing research of the Department of Energy, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. As a member of the International Relations Committee, Rohrabacher led the effort to deny Most Favored Nation trading status to Communist China, citing the nation's dismal human rights record and opposition to democracy. His subcommittee assignments are Asia and the Pacific, and International Economic Policy and Trade. His record of fiscal restraint and progrowth policies has won him acclaim from the National Taxpayers Union, Citizens Against Government Waste, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, and the National Federation of Independent Business. He is a strong proponent of term limits and other congressional reforms. Rohrabacher led efforts in the 104th and 105th Congresses to restore the intellectual property rights of American inventors, authoring the Patent Term Restoration Act. The 45th Congressional District is the birthplace of California's Proposition 187, a reform initiative which removes illegal aliens from the state's welfare and education rolls. Rohrabacher, as a principal spokesman for Proposition 187, framed the debate that led to the passage of the measure. Prior to his election to Congress in 1988, Dana served as Special Assistant to President Reagan. During his tenure at the White House, Rohrabacher was one of the President's senior speechwriters and helped in the formulations of President Reagan's Economic Bill of Rights and the Reagan Doctrine. Rohrabacher's roots in Orange County run deep. He attended elementary school locally, and his family was active in Santa Ana's Calvary Church. During his college days he resided in Sunset Beach and was an editorial writer for the Orange County Register. Rohrabacher was born June 21, 1947, in Coronado, California. He graduated from Palos Verdes High School, attended Harbor Junior College, and received his bachelor's degree in history from Long Beach State College in 1969. He received his master's degree in American studies from the University of Southern California. In August 1997 he married Rhonda Carmony.



Loretta Sanchez
Congresswoman

Loretta Sanchez has lived most of her life in central Orange County, California. Born and raised in Anaheim, she was elected to Congress in November 1996 and was reelected to her second term in November 1998 representing the 46th Congressional District. Loretta is a businesswoman. Her career includes being a financial manager at the Orange County Transportation Authority. She was a field manager at Rollap and Associates, specializing in advising clients in the area of municipal finance—a skill that she has found serves her well in her role now of Congresswoman. Loretta was an associate at Booz, Allen and Hamilton, putting financing together for municipalities as well as private developers. Loretta eventually started her own consulting business in Santa Ana, again specializing in assisting public agencies with financial matters, including cost benefit analysis, strategic planning, and capital acquisition. Loretta attended Chapman University, in Orange, California, where she received her bachelor's degree in economics in 1982 (voted "Student of the Year"). She then entered American University in Washington, D.C. and obtained her master's in business administration (finance) which she received in 1984. During the second year of her MBA program at American, Loretta spent a year in Rome, Italy attending the European Community's Market Management School. Congresswoman Sanchez is a member of the House Committee on Education and the Workforce, which oversees education and labor issues. She is a member of the House Armed Services Committee. She is a member of the Hispanic Caucus, the Blue Dog Democrats, the New Democrat Coalition, and the Congressional Human Rights Caucus. She also is a member of the Women's Congressional Caucus, the Older Americans Caucus, the Law Enforcement Caucus, and the Congressional Sportsman's Caucus. She serves on various boards. She is past President of the National Society of Hispanic MBAs, a member of the Los Amigos of Orange County, the Rotary Club of Anaheim, and the Anaheim Assistance League. Loretta is married to Stephen Brixey, a securities trader, and their families have called Anaheim home for over half a century.



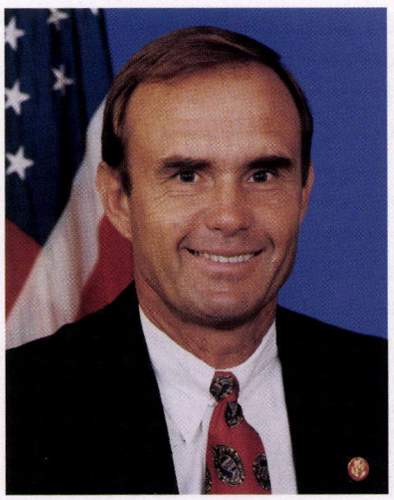
Christopher Cox
Congressman

Christopher Cox, Republican, representing the 47th Congressional District, was first elected to the House of Representatives in 1988. Prior to his election to Congress, he served as Senior Associate Counsel to President Reagan, advising the President on a broad range of policy matters. Before his White House career Representative Cox, along with his father a retired publisher, founded a company that provided a complete English translation of the former Soviet Union's leading daily paper *Pravda*. For four years, beginning in 1984, their firm, which had no relationship with the Soviet Union, offered a rare glimpse of Soviet propaganda designed for the Russians themselves. The translations were used by the CIA, FBI, military intelligence, and colleges and universities in 26 countries throughout the world. In 1977–1978, he was law clerk to U.S. Court of Appeals Judge Herbert Choy. The preceding year, he graduated from Harvard Business School, with honors, where for two years he served as an Editor of the Harvard Law Review. He graduated magna cum laude from the University of Southern California in 1973, after completing a three-year accelerated course. From 1978 to 1986, he specialized in venture capital and corporate finance with the international law firm of Latham & Watkins. His committees include: Chair, House Policy Committee; Chair, Speaker's Advisory Group on Russia; Member, Leadership Steering Committee (makes committee assignments in House), Committee on Commerce; Member, Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations; Subcommittee on Telecommunications, and Consumer Protection; Member, Subcommittee on Finance and Hazardous Waste; Chair, Select Committee on U.S. National Security and Military/Commercial Concerns with the People's Republic of China. He and his wife Rebecca live in Newport Beach and have three children, Charles, Katie, and Kevin.



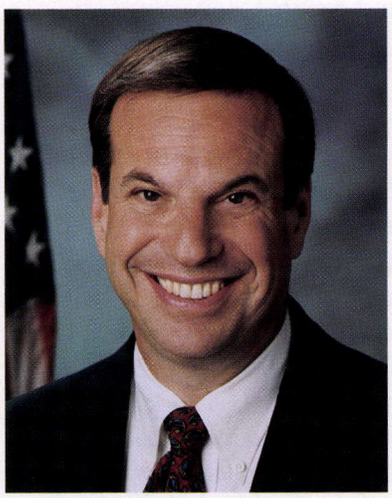
Ron Packard
Congressman

Congressman Ron Packard was first elected to Congress on November 2, 1982, by a write-in vote—only the fourth successful write-in candidate in the history of the United States Congress. Congressman Packard was most recently reelected to his ninth term in November 1998, representing the 48th Congressional District in California. He captured more than 76 percent of the vote. Ron Packard was born on January 19, 1931, in Meridian, Idaho, where he spent his youth and attended high school. After studying at Brigham Young University and Portland State University, he entered the University of Oregon Dental School and received his D.M.D. degree in 1957. From 1957 to 1959, Packard was stationed at Camp Pendleton, California on duty with the U.S. Navy Dental Corps. Following his service in the Navy, he relocated his family and practice to the Carlsbad area and founded the Packard Dental Clinic. Packard soon became active in local civic and business affairs. His first public post was as a trustee of the Carlsbad Unified School District, serving from 1962 to 1974, including three years as chair. He was a director of the Carlsbad Chamber of Commerce for four years, and served two years on the Carlsbad City Council, culminating in his election as Mayor of Carlsbad in 1978. During his four years as Carlsbad's mayor, he served for three years on the transportation policy committee of the California League of Cities, and spent four years as a Director of the North County Transit District. His leadership culminated in his two-year presidency of the Council of Mayors for San Diego County. Congressman Packard currently serves on the House Appropriations Committee. He was recently appointed Chair of the Energy and Water Subcommittee on Appropriations. He also works as a member of the Transportation and Foreign Operations Appropriation Subcommittees. Previously, the Congressman served as Chair of the Military Construction Appropriations Subcommittee and Chair of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Subcommittee. He has also served on the Public Works and Transportation Committee and the Science, Space and Technology Committee. Married in 1952 to Jean Sorenson, Congressman and Mrs. Packard have 7 children, 34 grandchildren, and a great-granddaughter.



Brian Bilbray
Congressman

Elected as part of the historic freshmen class of 1994, Brian Bilbray is now serving his third term in the U.S. House of Representatives representing California's 49th Congressional District. Born at Coronado Naval Air Station and raised in Imperial Beach, a small city just south of San Diego, Bilbray built a small business and spent almost two decades in municipal and state politics before coming to Congress. Bilbray was only 25 years old when he was elected to the Imperial Beach City Council in 1976, and became mayor two years later. In 1984, Bilbray was elected to the San Diego County Board of Supervisors, where he served for a decade, twice being named chair of the board. As a freshman legislator, Bilbray scored some impressive victories. As the only Member of Congress who lives within view of the U.S.-Mexico border, Bilbray was particularly active in border control issues. He led the charge to add almost 1,400 new agents to the U.S. Border Patrol in 1995, and was instrumental in the effort to secure funds to reimburse border states for the burden of illegal alien incarceration. Bilbray also introduced legislation that would reform citizenship laws and prohibit children born in the United States to illegal alien parents from automatically receiving U.S. citizenship. Bilbray serves on the Commerce Committee, Subcommittee on Health and the Environment, and Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations. Brian, 49, and his wife Karen have five children and live in Imperial Beach, where the family operates a tax preparation business.



Bob Filner
Congressman

Bob Filner, 50th Congressional District. Democrat. Born September 4, 1942, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Married to Jane Merill; two children: daughter, Erin and son, Adam. Filner was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1992. He was immediately named to the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs. He was reelected in 1994 by a 22-point margin and in 1996 by a 30-point margin. In 1998, Filner was unopposed in his reelection bid. The 50th District encompasses the southern half of the City of San Diego and includes the South Bay cities of Chula Vista and National City. One of the most ethnically diverse in the nation, the 50th District's population is 41 percent Latino, 29 percent Anglo, 15 percent Filipino, and 15 percent African-American. A history professor at San Diego State University for more than 20 years, Filner was active in several community issues, including housing, job development, education, environmental protection, and civil rights. In 1975–1976, he was selected as a Congressional Fellow by the American Political Science Association and served as a Legislative Assistant to Senator Hubert Humphrey and Congressman Don Fraser. Filner's first elected office was as a San Diego School Board Member (1979–1983). Filner served on the San Diego City Council from 1987 to 1992. He won reelection in 1991 with more than 70 percent of the vote. That same year, he served as Deputy Mayor of the City of San Diego. Filner earned a bachelor's degree in chemistry from Cornell University (1963), a master's degree in history from the University of Delaware (1969), and a doctorate in the history of science from Cornell University (1973). He is one of only a handful of Members of Congress with a scientific degree and one of only 19 Members in the House of Representatives holding a Ph.D.



Randy "Duke" Cunningham
Congressman

Congressman Randy "Duke" Cunningham represents California's 51st Congressional District. A Republican, Cunningham was born December 8, 1941, in Los Angeles, California. After earning his bachelor's degree in 1964 and his master's in education in 1965 from the University of Missouri, Cunningham began his career as an educator and a coach at Hinsdale (Illinois) High School. As a swimming coach, Duke trained two athletes to Olympic gold and silver medals. He later expanded his education experience as the Dean of the School of Aviation at National University in San Diego. In 1966, at the age of 25, Cunningham joined the U.S. Navy and became one of the most highly decorated pilots in the Vietnam War. As the first fighter ace of the war, Cunningham was nominated for the Medal of Honor, received the Navy Cross, two Silver Stars, fifteen Air Medals, the Purple Heart, and several other decorations. Duke's experience in Vietnam and his background as an educator prepared him well to train fighter pilots at the Navy Fighter Weapons School—the famed "Top Gun" program at Miramar Naval Air Station. As Commanding Officer of the elite Navy Adversary Squadron, Cunningham flew Russian tactics and formations against America's best combat fighter pilots. Many of his real-life experiences as a Navy aviator and fighter pilot instructor were depicted in the popular movie "Top Gun." Upon his retirement from the Navy in 1987, Cunningham translated the master's in business administration he earned at National University into a successful business in San Diego. In 1998, the people of California's 51st Congressional District elected Duke Cunningham to his fifth term in the House of Representatives. At the beginning of the 106th Congress, Cunningham was appointed to the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Appropriations Subcommittee, which is instrumental in providing key funding for education and medical research, two of his priorities. He also serves on the panel's Defense Subcommittee, which provides funding for our national defense and armed services. Several organizations have honored Congressman Cunningham for his work in Congress. Most notably, he has been recognized for his work as a fiscal conservative by such organizations as Citizens for a Sound Economy, the National Taxpayer's Union, and the National Federation of Independent Businesses. Duke and his wife Nancy, the Director of Administrative Support Services for the Encinitas Union School District, have three children, Todd, April, and Carrie.



Duncan Hunter
Congressman

Duncan Hunter represents California's 52nd Congressional District, consisting of eastern San Diego County and Imperial County. He is a Vietnam veteran, who served in the 173rd Airborne and 75th Army Rangers. In 1973, he attended Western State University Law School in San Diego on the G.I. Bill, while also working at farming and construction. He opened a law office in Barrio Logan San Diego, assisting many in the Hispanic community free of charge and without government compensation. Hunter was practicing law there when he was asked to run for Congress. As Chair of the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Military Procurement, Hunter presides over $60 billion in annual authorization for acquisition of military weapon systems and components, including full-scale development and systems transition, military application of nuclear energy, and related legislative oversight. Congressman Hunter focuses his efforts on implementation of a ballistic missile defense system, revitalization of U.S. strategic bomber forces, upgrading U.S. sealift capabilities and deployment of the next generation of nuclear attack submarines. The 52nd Congressional District encompasses nearly all of the California-Mexico border. In 1988, Hunter wrote legislation making the military the lead agency in illegal drug interdiction. Congressman Hunter helped pass legislation adding 600 officers to the U.S. Border Patrol, in response to the administration's budget which attempted to cut the agency. Hunter followed that by passing legislation to add an additional 5,000 Border Patrol officers and build further border roads and fencing. He remains committed to sealing the U.S. border to illegal alien and drug traffic. Congressman Hunter lives in Alpine with his wife Lynne and their two sons, Duncan Duane and Sam.

Alphabetical Record of California Congressional Service in the House of Representatives 1850–2000

Record of Members of United States House of Representatives from California—1850–2000

Name	Politics	Residence	Congresses Served
Allen, John J. Jr.	R	Oakland	80th (1947–1949), 81st (1949–1951), 82nd (1951–1953), 83rd (1953–1955), 84th (1955–1957), 85th (1957–1959)
Anderson, Glenn M.	D	Torrance, Harbor City	91st (1969–1971), 92nd (1971–1973), 93rd (1973–1975), 94th (1975–77), 95th (1977–79), 96th (1979–1981), 97th (1981–1983), 98th (1983–1985), 99th (1985–1987), 100th (1987–1989), 101st (1989–1991), 102nd (1991–1992).
Anderson, John Z.	R	San Juan Bautista	76th (1939–1941), 77th (1941–1943), 78th (1943–1945), 79th (1945–1947), 80th (1947–1949), 81st (1949–1951), 82nd (1951–1953)
Axtell, Samuel B.	D	San Francisco	40th (1867–1869), 41st (1869–1871)
[1] Baca, Joe	D	San Bernardino	106th (1999–2000)
Badham, Robert E.	R	Newport Beach	95th (1977–1979), 96th (1979–1981), 97th (1981–1983), 98th (1983–1985), 99th (1985–1987), 100th (1987–1989)
[2] Baldwin, John F. Jr.	R	Martinez	84th (1955–1957), 85th (1957–1959), 86th (1959–1961), 87th (1961–1963), 88th (1963–1965), 89th (1966)
Baker, Bill	R	Alameda	103rd (1993–1995), 104th (1995–1997)
Barbour, Henry E.	R	Fresno	66th (1919–1921), 67th (1921–1923), 68th (1923–1925), 69th (1925–1927), 70th (1927–1929), 71st (1929–1931), 72d (1931–1933)
Barham, John A.	R	Santa Rosa	54th (1895–1897), 55th (1897–1899), 56th (1899–1901)
Barlow, Charles A.	Pop., D	San Luis Obispo	55th (1897–1899)
Bates, Jim	D	San Diego	98th (1983–1985), 99th (1985–1987), 100th (1987–1989), 101st (1989–1991)
Becerra, Xavier	D	Los Angeles	103rd (1993–1995), 104th (1995–1997), 105th (1997–1999), 106th (1999–2000)
Beilenson, Anthony C.	D	Los Angeles	95th (1977–1979), 96th (1979–1981), 97th (1981–1983), 98th (1983–1985), 99th (1985–1987), 100th (1987–1989), 101st (1989–1991), 102nd (1991–1993), 103rd (1993–1995), 104th (1995–1997)
Bell, Alphonzo	R	Santa Monica	87th (1961–1963), 88th (1963–1965), 89th (1965–1967), 90th (1967–1969), 91st (1969–1971), 92nd (1971–1973), 93rd (1973–1975), 94th (1975–1977)
Bell, Charles W.	P.R.	Pasadena	63rd (1913–1915)
Bell, Theodore A.	D	Napa	58th (1903–1905)
[3] Benedict, H. Stanley	R	Los Angeles	64th (1916–1917)
Berman, Howard L.	D	Studio City	98th (1983–1985), 99th (1985–1987), 100th (1987–1989), 101st (1989–1991), 102nd (1991–1993).
	D	Panorama City	103rd (1993–1995), 104th (1995–1997), 105th (1997–1999), 106th (1999–2000)
Berry, Campbell P.	D	Wheatland	46th (1879–1881), 47th (1881–1883)
Bidwell, John	Union	Chico	39th (1865–1867)
Biggs, Marion	D	Gridley	50th (1887–1889), 51st (1889–1891)
Bilbray, Brian	R	San Diego	104th (1995–1997), 105th (1997–1999), 106th (1999–2000)
[4] Bono, Sonny	R	Palm Springs	104th (1995–1997), 105th (1997–1998)
[5] Bono, Mary	R	Palm Springs	105th (1998–1999), 106th (1999–2000)
Bosco, Douglas H.	D	Occidental	98th (1983–1985), 99th (1985–1987), 100th (1987–1989), 101st (1989–1991)
Boxer, Barbara	D	Greenbrae	98th (1983–1985), 99th (1985–1987), 100th (1987–1989), 101st (1989–1991), 102nd (1991–1993)
Booth, Newton	A-M.D	Sacramento	44th (1875–1877), 45th (1877–1879), 46th (1879–1881)
Bowers, William W.	R	San Diego	52nd (1891–1893), 53rd (1893–1895), 54th (1895–1897)
Bradley, Willis W.	R	Long Beach	80th (1947–1949)
Bramblett, Ernest K.	R	Pacific Grove	80th (1947–1949), 81st (1949–1951), 82nd (1951–1953), 83rd (1953–1955)
[6] Brown, George E. Jr.	D	Monterey Park, Colton	88th (1963–1965), 89th (1965–1967), 90th (1967–1969), 91st (1969–1971), 93rd (1973–1975), 94th (1975–1977), 95th (1977–1979), 96th (1979–1981), 97th (1981–1983), 98th (1983–1985), 99th (1985–1987), 100th (1987–1989), 101st (1989–1991), 102nd (1991–1993), 103rd (1993–1995), 104th (1995–1997), 105th (1997–1999), 106th (1999)
[7] Buck, Frank H.	D	Vacaville	73rd (1933–1935), 74th (1935–1937), 75th (1937–1939), 76th (1939–1941), 77th (1941–1942)
Budd, James H.	D	Stockton	48th (1883–1885)
Burch, John C.	D	Weaverville	36th (1859–1861)
Burgener, Clair W.	R	Rancho Santa Fe	93rd (1973–1975), 94th (1975–1977), 95th (1977–1979), 96th (1979–1981), 97th (1981–1983)
Burke, John H.	D	Long Beach	73rd (1933–1935)
Burke, Yvonne Braithwaite	D	Los Angeles	93rd (1973–1975), 94th (1975–1977), 95th (1977–1979)

[1] Elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of George E. Brown, Jr. Seated, November 18, 1999.
[2] Died in office March 9, 1966.
[3] Elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William D. Stephens. Seated, December 4, 1916.
[4] Died in office January 5, 1998. Succeeded by Mary Bono at a special election.
[5] Elected to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Sonny Bono. Seated, April 21, 1998.
[6] Died in office. Succeeded by Joe Baca at a special election.
[7] Died in office September 17, 1942. Seat vacant throughout remainder of 77th Congress.

Record of Members of United States House of Representatives from California—1850–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Residence	Congresses Served
Burkhalter, Everett	D	North Hollywood	88th (1963–1965)
Burnham, George	R	San Diego	73rd (1933–1935), 74th (1935–1937)
[8] Burton, John	D	San Francisco	93rd (1974–1975), 94th (1975–1977), 95th (1977–1979), 96th (1979–1981), 97th (1981–1983)
[9] Burton, Phillip	D	San Francisco	88th (1964–1965), 89th (1965–1967), 90th (1967–1969), 91st (1969–1971), 92nd (1971–1973), 93rd (1973–1975), 94th (1975–77), 95th (1977–1979), 96th (1979–1981), 97th (1981–1983), 98th (1983)
[10] Burton, Sala	D	San Francisco	98th (1983–1985), 99th (1985–1987)
Calvert, Ken	R	Riverside	103rd (1993–1995), 104th (1995–1997), 105th (1997–1999), 106th (1999–2000)
Cameron, Ronald Brooks	D	Whittier	88th (1963–1965), 89th (1965–1967)
Caminetti, Anthony	D	Jackson	52nd (1891–1893), 53rd (1893–1895)
[11] Campbell, Tom	R	Stanford	101st (1989–1991), 102nd (1991–1993)
	R	Campbell	104th (1995–1997), 105th (1997–1999), 106th (1999–2000)
Cannon, Marion	P.P., D	Ventura	53rd (1893–1895)
[12] Capps, Walter	D	San Luis Obispo	105th (1997)
[13] Capps, Lois	D	San Luis Obispo	105th (1998–1999), 106th (1999–2000)
Carter, Albert E.	R	Oakland	69th (1925–1927), 70th (1927–1929), 71st (1929–1931), 72nd (1931–1933), 73rd (1933–1935), 74th (1935–1937), 75th (1937–1939), 76th (1939–1941), 77th (1941–1943), 78th (1943–1945)
Castle, Curtis H.	Pop., D	Merced	55th (1897–1899)
Chappie, Eugene A.	R	Chico	97th (1981–1983), 98th (1983–1985), 99th (1985–1987)
Church, Denver S.	D	Fresno	63rd (1913–1915), 64th (1915–1917), 65th (1917–1919), 73rd (1933–1935)
[14] Clausen, Don H.	R	Crescent City	88th (1963–1965), 89th (1965–1967), 90th (1967–1969), 91st (1969–1971), 92nd (1971–1973), 93rd (1973–1975), 94th (1975–1977), 95th (1977–1979), 96th (1979–1981), 97th (1981–1983)
[15] Clawson, Del M.	R	Compton	88th (1963–1965), 89th (1965–1967), 90th (1967–1969), 91st (1969–1971), 92nd (1971–1973), 93rd (1973–1975), 94th (1975–1977), 95th (1977–1979)
Clayton, Charles	R	San Francisco	43rd (1873–1875)
Clunie, Thomas J.	D	San Francisco	51st (1889–1891)
[16] Coelho, Tony	D	Merced	96th (1979–1981), 97th (1981–1983), 98th (1983–1985), 99th (1985–1987), 100th (1987–1989)
Coghlan, John M.	R	Suisun City	42nd (1871–1873)
Cohelan, Jeffery	D	Berkeley	86th (1959–1961), 87th (1961–1963), 88th (1963–1965), 89th (1965–1967), 90th (1967–1969), 91st (1969–1971)
[17] Colden, Charles J.	D	San Pedro	73rd (1933–1935), 74th (1935–1937), 75th (1937–1938)
[18] Cole, Cornelius	U.R	Santa Cruz	38th (1863–1865)
Collins, Samuel L.	R	Fullerton	73rd (1933–1935), 74th (1935–1937)
[19] Condit, Gary A.	D	Merced	101st (1989–1991), 102nd (1991–1993)
	D	Modesto	103rd (1993–1995), 104th (1995–1997), 105th (1997–1999), 106th (1999–2000)
Condon, Robert L.	D	Walnut Creek	83rd (1953–1955)
Coombs, Frank L.	R	Napa	57th (1901–1903)
Corman, James	D	Van Nuys	87th (1961–1963), 88th (1963–1965), 89th (1965–1967), 90th (1967–1969), 91st (1969–1971), 92nd (1971–1973), 93rd (1973–1975), 94th (1975–1977), 95th (1977–1979), 96th (1979–1981)
Costello, John M.	D	Hollywood	74th (1935–1937), 75th (1937–1939), 76th (1939–1941), 77th (1941–1943), 78th (1943–1945)
Cox, C. Christopher	R	Newport Beach	101st (1989–1991), 102nd (1991–1993), 103rd (1993–1995), 104th (1995–1997), 105th (1997–1999), 106th (1999–2000)
Crail, Joe	R	Los Angeles	70th (1927–1929), 71st (1929–1931), 72nd (1931–1933)
Cunningham, Randy "Duke"	R	San Diego	102nd (1991–1993), 103rd (1993–1995), 104th (1995–1997), 105th (1997–1999), 106th (1999–2000)
[20] Curry, Charles F.	R	Sacramento	63rd (1913–1915), 64th (1915–1917), 65th (1917–1919), 66th (1919–1921), 67th (1921–1923), 68th (1923–1925), 69th (1925–1927), 70th (1927–1929), 71st (1929–1930)
Curry, Charles F. Jr.	R	Sacramento	72nd (1931–1933)
Cutting, John T.	R	San Francisco	52nd (1891–1893)
Daniels, Milton J.	R	Riverside	58th (1903–1905)

[8] Elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William S. Mailliard. Seated, June 25, 1974.
[9] Elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John F. Shelley. Seated, February 18, 1964. Died in office April 10, 1983.
[10] Elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Phillip Burton. Seated June 21, 1983. Died in office February 1, 1987.
[11] Elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Norman Y. Mineta. Seated, December 15, 1995.
[12] Died in office October 28, 1997. Succeeded by Lois Capps.
[13] Elected to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Walter Capps. Seated, March 17, 1998.
[14] Elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Clement W. Miller, who was elected posthumously to the 88th Congress. Seated, January 22, 1963.
[15] Elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Clyde Doyle. Seated, June 11, 1963.
[16] Resigned from office June 15, 1989. Succeeded by Gary A. Condit.
[17] Died in office April 15, 1938. Seat vacant through remainder of 75th Congress.
[18] Also served as U.S. Senator from California.
[19] Elected to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Tony Coelho. Seated, September 12, 1989.
[20] Died in office October 10, 1930. Seat vacant for remainder of term.

Record of Members of United States House of Representatives from California—1850–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Residence	Congresses Served
[21] Danielson, George E.	D	Los Angeles	92nd (1971–1973), 93rd (1973–1975), 94th (1975–1977), 95th (1977–1979), 96th (1979–1981), 97th (1981–1982)
Dannemeyer, William E.	R	Fullerton	96th (1979–1981), 97th (1981–1983), 98th (1983–1985), 99th (1985–1987), 100th (1987–1989), 101st (1989–1991), 102nd (1991–1993)
Davis, Horace	R	San Francisco	45th (1877–1879), 46th (1879–1881)
[22] De Haven, John J.	R	Eureka	51st (1889–1890)
[23] Dellums, Ronald	D	Berkeley	92nd (1971–1973), 93rd (1973–1975), 94th (1975–1977), 95th (1977–1979), 96th (1979–1981), 97th (1981–1983), 98th (1983–1985), 99th (1985–1987), 100th (1987–1989), 101st (1989–1991), 102nd (1991–1993), 103rd (1993–1995), 104th (1995–1997), 105th (1997–1998)
Denver, James W.	A-B.D	Weaverville	34th (1855–1857)
[24] De Vries, Marion	D	Stockton	55th (1897–1899), 56th (1899–1900)
Dixon, Julian C.	D	Los Angeles	96th (1979–1981), 97th (1981–1983), 98th (1983–1985), 99th (1985–1987), 100th (1987–1989), 101st (1989–1991), 102nd (1991–1993), 103rd (1993–1995), 104th (1995–1997), 105th (1997–1999), 106th (1999–2000)
Dockweiler, John F.	D	Los Angeles	73rd (1933–1935), 74th (1935–1937), 75th (1937–1939)
Dooley, Calvin	D	Visalia	102nd (1991–1993),103rd (1993–1995), 104th (1995–1997), 105th (1997–1999), 106th (1999–2000)
Doolittle, John T.	R	Roseville	102nd (1991–1993), 103rd (1993–1995), 104th (1995–1997), 105th (1997–1999), 106th (1999–2000)
Dornan, Robert K.	R	Los Angeles, Santa Monica	95th (1977–1979), 96th (1979–1981), 97th (1981–1983), 98th (1983–1985), 99th (1985–1987), 100th (1987–1989), 101st (1989–1991), 102nd (1991–1993)
	R	Garden Grove	103rd (1993–1995), 104th (1995–1997)
Douglas, Helen Gahagan	D	Los Angeles	79th (1945–1947), 80th (1947–1949), 81st (1949–1951)
[25] Doyle, Clyde G.	D	Long Beach, South Gate	79th (1945–1947), 81st (1949–1951), 82nd (1951–1953), 83rd (1953–1955), 84th (1955–1957), 85th (1957–1959), 86th (1959–1961), 87th (1961–1963), 88th (1963)
Dreier, Dave	R	La Verne	97th (1981–1983), 98th (1983–1985), 99th (1985–1987), 100th (1987–1989), 101st (1989–1991), 102nd (1991–1993)
	R	Covina	103rd (1993–1994), 104th (1995–1997), 105th (1997–1999), 106th (1999–2000)
Dyal, Kenneth W.	D	San Bernardino	89th (1965–1967)
Dymally, Mervyn M.	D	Compton	97th (1981–1983), 98th (1983–1985), 99th (1985–1987), 100th (1987–1989), 101st (1989–1991), 102nd (1991–1993)
[26] Eaton, Thomas M.	R	Long Beach	76th (1939)
Edwards, Don	D	San Jose	88th (1963–1965), 89th (1965–1967), 90th (1967–1969), 91st (1969–1971), 92nd (1971–1973), 93rd (1973–1975), 94th (1975–1977), 95th (1977–1979), 96th (1979–1981), 97th (1981–1983), 98th (1983–1985), 99th (1985–1987), 100th (1987–1989), 101st (1989–1991), 102nd (1991–1993), 103rd (1993–1995)
[27] Elliott, Alfred J.	D	Tulare	75th (1937–1939), 76th (1939–1941), 77th (1941–1943), 78th (1943–1945), 79th (1945–1947), 80th (1947–1949)
[28] Elston, John A.	P.R	Berkeley	64th (1915–1917), 65th (1917–1919), 66th (1919–1921), 67th (1921)
Eltse, Ralph R.	R	Berkeley	73rd (1933–1935)
[29] Engle, Clair	D	Red Bluff	78th (1943–1945), 79th (1945–1947), 80th (1947–1949), 81st (1949–1951), 82nd (1951–1953), 83rd (1953–1955), 84th (1955–1957), 85th (1957–1959)
[30] Englebright, Harry L.	R	Nevada City	69th (1926–1927), 70th (1927–1929), 71st (1929–1931), 72nd (1931–1933), 73rd (1933–1935), 74th (1935–1937), 75th (1937–1939), 76th (1939–1941), 77th (1941–1943), 78th (1943)
[31] Englebright, William F.	R	Nevada City	59th (1907), 60th (1907–1909), 61st (1909–1911)
[32] English, Warren B.	D	Oakland	53rd (1894–1895)
Eshoo, Anna G.	D	Atherton	103rd (1993–95); 104th (1995–97); 105th (1997–1999), 106th (1999–2000)
Evans, William E.	R	Glendale	70th (1927–1929), 71st (1929–1931), 72nd (1931–1933), 73rd (1933–1935)
[33] Farr, Sam	D	Carmel	103rd (1993–1995), 104th (1995–1997) 105th (1997–1999), 106th (1999–2000)

[21] Resigned from office March 8, 1982.
[22] Resigned from office October 1, 1890.
[23] Resigned from office February 6, 1998. Succeeded by Barbara Lee.
[24] Resigned from office August 20, 1900.
[25] Died in office March 14, 1963.
[26] Died in office September 16, 1939. Seat vacant throughout remainder of 76th Congress.
[27] Elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Henry E. Stubbs. Seated, June 7, 1937.
[28] Died in office December 15, 1921.
[29] Elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Henry L. Englebright. Seated, September 23, 1943. Also served as U.S. Senator from California.
[30] Elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John E. Raker. Seated, December 6, 1926. Died in office May 13, 1943.
[31] Elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of James N. Gillett. Seated, January 3, 1907.
[32] Was not seated by the 53rd Congress until April 4, 1894, after successfully contesting the election of Samuel G. Hilborn.
[33] Elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Leon Panetta. Seated, June 16, 1993.

Record of Members of United States House of Representatives from California—1850–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Residence	Congresses Served
Fazio, Vic	D	Sacramento	96th (1979–1981), 97th (1981–1983), 98th (1983–1985), 99th (1985–1987), 100th (1987–1989), 101st (1989–1991), 102nd (1991–1993), 103rd (1993–1995), 104th (1995–1997), 105th (1997–1999)
[34] Felton, Charles N.	R	San Francisco	49th (1885–1887), 50th (1887–1889)
Fiedler, Bobbi	R	Northridge	97th (1981–1983), 98th (1983–1985), 99th (1985–1987)
Filner, Bob	D	San Diego	103rd (1993–1995), 104th (1995–1997), 105th (1997–1999), 106th (1999–2000)
[35] Flaherty, Lawrence J.	R	San Francisco	69th (1925–1926)
Fletcher, Charles K.	R	San Diego	80th (1947–1949)
Ford, Leland M.	R	Santa Monica	76th (1939–1941), 77th (1941–1943)
Ford, Thomas F.	D	Los Angeles	73rd (1933–1935), 74th (1935–1937), 75th (1937–1939), 76th (1939–1941), 77th (1941–1943), 78th (1943–1945)
[36] Fredericks, John D.	R	Los Angeles	68th (1923–1925), 69th (1925–1927)
Free, Arthur M.	R	San Jose	67th (1921–1923), 68th (1923–1925), 69th (1925–1927), 70th (1927–1929), 71st (1929–1931, 72nd (1931–1933)
Gallegly, Elton	R	Chatsworth	100th (1987–1989), 101st (1989–1991), 102nd (1991–1993)
	R	Simi Valley	103rd (1993–1995), 104th (1996–1997), 105th (1997–1999), 106th (1999–2000)
Gearhart, Bertrand W.	R	Fresno	74th (1935–1937), 75th (1937–1939), 76th (1939–1941), 77th (1941–1943), 78th (1943–1945), 79th (1945–1947), 80th (1947–1949)
[37] Geary, Thomas J.	D., Am	Santa Rosa	51st (1890–1891), 52nd (1891–1893), 53rd (1893–1895)
[38] Geyer, Lee R.	D	Gardena	76th (1939–1941), 77th (1941)
[39] Gilbert, Edward	D	San Francisco	31st (1850–1851)
[40] Gillett, James N.	R	Eureka	58th (1903–1905), 59th (1905–1906)
[41] Glascock, John R.	D	Oakland	48th (1883–1885)
[42] Goldwater, Barry M.	R	Burbank	91st (1969–1971), 92nd (1971–1973), 93rd (1973–1975), 94th (1975–1977), 95th (1977–1979), 96th (1979–1981), 97th (1981–1983)
Grisham, Wayne	R	La Mirada	96th (1979–1981), 97th (1981–1983)
Gubser, Charles S.	R	Gilroy	83rd (1953–1955), 84th (1955–1957), 85th (1957–1959), 86th (1959–1961), 87th (1961–1963), 88th (1963–1965), 89th (1965–1967), 90th (1967–1969), 91st (1969–1971), 92nd (1971–1973), 93rd (1973–1975)
Hagen, Harlen	D	Hanford	83rd (1953–1955), 84th (1955–1957), 85th (1957–1959), 86th (1959–1961), 87th (1961–1963), 88th (1963–1965), 89th (1965–1967)
Hanna, Richard T.	D	Fullerton	88th (1963–1965), 89th (1965–1967), 90th (1967–1969), 91st (1969–1971), 92nd (1971–1973), 93rd (1973–1975)
Hannaford, Mark W.	D	Lakewood	94th (1975–1977), 95th (1977–1979)
Harman, Jane	D	Los Angeles	103rd (1993–1995), 104th (1995–1997), 105th (1997)
[43] Havenner, Franck R.	Prog., D	San Francisco	75th (1937–1939), 76th (1939–1941), 79th (1945–1947), 80th (1947–1949), 81st (1949–1951), 82nd (1951–1953)
Hawkins, Augustus F.	D	Los Angeles	88th (1963–1965), 89th (1965–1967), 90th (1967–1969), 91st (1969–1971), 92nd (1971–1973), 93rd (1973–1975), 94th (1975–1977), 95th (1977–1979), 96th (1979–1981), 97th (1981–1983), 98th (1983–1985), 99th (1985–1987), 100th (1987–1989), 101st (1989–1991)
Hayes, Everis A.	R	San Jose	59th (1905–1907), 60th (1907–1909), 61st (1909–1911), 62nd (1911–1913), 63rd (1913–1915), 64th (1915–1917), 65th (1917–1919)
Healy, Ned R.	D	Los Angeles	79th (1943–1945)
Henley, Barclay	D	Santa Rosa	48th (1883–1885), 49th (1885–1887)
Herbert, Philemon T.	D	Mariposa City	34th (1855–1857)
Herger, Wally R.	R	Chico	100th (1987–1989), 101st (1989–1991), 102nd (1991–1993), 103rd (1993–1995), 104th (1995–1997), 105th (1997–1999), 106th (1999–2000)
Hersman, Hugh S.	D	Gilroy	66th (1919–1921)
Hiestand, Edgar W.	R	Altadena	83rd (1953–1955), 84th (1955–1957), 85th (1957–1959), 86th (1959–1961), 87th (1961–1963)
Higby, William	R	Mokelumne Hill, Calaveras	38th (1863–1865), 39th (1865–1867), 40th (1867–1869)

[34] Also served as U.S. Senator from California.
[35] Died in office June 13, 1926.
[36] Elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Henry Z. Osborne. Seated, December 5, 1923.
[37] Elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John J. De Haven. Seated, December 9, 1890.
[38] Died in office October 11, 1941.
[39] Elected, September 1850; term expired, March 3, 1851.
[40] Resigned from office November 4, 1906.
[41] Elected at large.
[42] Elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Ed Reinecke. Seated, May 5, 1969.
[43] Elected as a Progressive to the 75th Congress. Thereafter elected as a Democrat.

Record of Members of United States House of Representatives from California—1850–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Residence	Congresses Served
[44] Hilborn, Samuel G.	R	Oakland	52nd (1892–1893), 53rd (1893–1894), 54th (1895–1897), 55th (1897–1899)
Hillings, Patrick J.	R	Arcadia	82nd (1951–1953), 83rd (1953–1955), 84th (1955–1957), 85th (1957–1959)
Hinshaw, Andrew	R	Mission Viejo	93rd (1973–1975), 94th (1975–1977)
[45] Hinshaw, J. Carl	R	Pasadena	76th (1939–1941), 77th (1941–1943), 78th (1943–1945), 79th (1945–1947), 80th (1947–1949), 81st (1949–1951), 82nd (1951–1953), 83rd (1953–1955), 84th (1955–1956)
Hoeppel, John H.	D	Arcadia	73rd (1933–1935), 74th (1935–1937)
Holifield, Chet	D	Montebello	78th (1943–1945), 79th (1945–1947), 80th (1947–1949), 81st (1949–1951), 82nd (1951–1953), 83rd (1953–1955), 84th (1955–1957), 85th (1957–1959), 86th (1959–1961), 87th (1961–1963), 88th (1963–1965), 89th (1965–1967), 90th (1967–1969), 91st (1969–1971), 92nd (1971–1973), 93rd (1973–1975)
Holt, Joseph F.	R	Van Nuys	83rd (1953–1955), 84th (1955–1957), 85th (1957–1959), 86th (1959–1961)
Horn, Steve	R	Long Beach	103rd (1993–1995), 104th (1995–1997), 105th (1997–1999), 106th (1999–2000)
Hosmer, Craig	R	Long Beach	83rd (1953–1955), 84th (1955–1957), 85th (1957–1959), 86th (1959–1961), 87th (1961–1963), 88th (1963–1965), 89th (1965–1967), 90th (1967–1969), 91st (1969–1971), 92nd (1971–1973), 93rd (1973–1975)
Houghton, Sherman O.	R	San Jose	42nd (1871–1873), 43rd (1873–1875)
Huffington, Michael	R	Santa Barbara	103rd (1993–1994)
Hunter, Allan O.	R	Fresno	82nd (1951–1953), 83rd (1953–1955)
Hunter, Duncan L.	R	Coronado	97th (1981–1983), 98th (1983–1985), 99th (1985–1987), 100th (1987–1989), 101st (1989–1991), 102nd (1991–1993), 103rd (1993–1995), 104th (1995–1997), 105th (1997–1999), 106th (1999–2000)
Izac, Edward V. M.	D	San Diego	75th (1937–1939), 76th (1939–1941), 77th (1941–1943), 78th (1943–1945), 79th (1945–1947)
Jackson, Donald L.	R	Santa Monica, Pacific Palisades	80th (1947–1949), 81st (1949–1951), 82nd (1951–1953), 83rd (1953–1955), 84th (1955–1957), 85th (1957–1959), 86th (1959–1961)
Johnson, Grove L.	R	Sacramento	54th (1895–1897)
Johnson, Harold T.	D	Roseville	86th (1959–1961), 87th (1961–1963), 88th (1963–1965), 89th (1965–1967), 90th (1967–1969), 91st (1969–1971), 92nd (1971–1973), 93rd (1973–1975), 94th (1975–1977), 95th (1977–1979), 96th (1979–1981)
Johnson, James A.	D	Downieville	40th (1867–1869), 41st (1869–1871)
Johnson, Leroy	R	Stockton	78th (1943–1945), 79th (1945–1947), 80th (1947–1949), 81st (1949–1951), 82nd (1951–1953), 83rd (1953–1955), 84th (1955–1957)
Johnson, W. Ward	R	Long Beach	77th (1941–1943), 78th (1943–1945)
[46] Kahn, Florene P.	R	San Francisco	69th (1925–1927), 70th (1927–1929), 71st (1929–1931), 72nd (1931–1933), 73rd (1933–1935), 74th (1935–1937)
[47] Kahn, Julius	R	San Francisco	56th (1899–1901), 57th (1901–1903), 59th (1905–1907), 60th (1907–1909), 61st (1909–1911), 62nd (1911–1913), 63rd (1913–1915), 64th (1915–1917), 65th (1917–1919), 66th (1919–1921), 67th (1921–1923), 68th (1923–1924)
Kasem, George A.	D	West Covina	86th (1959–1961)
Kent, William	P.R., Ind.	Kentfield	62nd (1911–1913), 63rd (1913–1915), 64th (1915–1917)
[48] Ketchum, William	R	Paso Robles	93rd (1973–1975), 94th (1975–1977), 95th (1977–1978)
Kettner, William	D	San Diego	63rd (1913–1915), 64th (1915–1917), 65th (1917–1919), 66th (1919–1921)
Kim, Jay C.	R	Diamond Bar	103rd (1993–1995), 104th (1995–1997), 105th (1997–1999)
[49] King, Cecil R.	D	Los Angeles	77th (1942–1943), 78th (1943–1945), 79th (1945–1947), 80th (1947–1949), 81st (1949–1951), 82nd (1951–1953), 83rd (1953–1955), 84th (1955–1957), 85th (1957–1959), 86th (1959–1961), 87th (1961–1963), 88th (1963–1965), 89th (1965–1967), 90th (1967–1969)
[50] Knowland, Joseph R.	R	Alameda	58th (1904–1905), 59th (1905–1907), 60th (1907–1909), 61st (1909–1911), 62nd (1911–1913), 63rd (1913–1915)
Konnyu, Ernest	R	Cupertino	100th (1987–1989)
Kramer, Charles	D	Los Angeles	73rd (1933–1935), 74th (1935–1937), 75th (1937–1939), 76th (1939–1941), 77th (1941–1943)
Krebs, John	D	Fresno	94th (1975–1977)
Kuykendall, Steven T.	R	Rancho Palos Verdes	106th (1999–2000)

[44] Elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Joseph McKenna. Seated, December 5, 1892. Served in the 53rd Congress until April 4, 1894 when he lost his seat as a result of an election contest with Warren B. English.
[45] Died in office August 5, 1956. Seat vacant throughout remainder of 84th Congress.
[46] Elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Representative-elect Julius Kahn. Seated, December 7, 1925.
[47] Died in office December 18, 1924. Had been reelected to the 69th Congress.
[48] Died in office June 24, 1978. Seat vacant throughout the remainder of the 95th Congress.
[49] Elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Lee E. Geyer. Seated, October 12, 1942.
[50] Elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Victor H. Metcalf. Seated, December 5, 1904.

Record of Members of United States House of Representatives from California—1850–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Residence	Congresses Served
[51] Lagomarsino, Robert J.	R	Ventura	93rd (1974–1975), 94th (1975–1977), 95th (1977–1979), 96th (1979–1981), 97th (1981–1983), 98th (1983–1985), 99th (1985–1987), 100th (1987–1989), 101st (1989–1991), 102nd (1991–1993)
Lantos, Tom	D	San Mateo	97th (1981–1983), 98th (1983–1985), 99th (1985–1987), 100th (1987–1989), 101st (1989–1991), 102nd (1991–1993), 103rd (1993–1995), 104th (1995–1997), 105th (1997–1999), 106th (1999–2000)
[52] Latham, Milton S.	D	Sacramento	33rd (1853–1855)
[53] Lea, Clarence F.	D	Santa Rosa	65th (1917–1919), 66th (1919–1921), 67th (1921–1923), 68th (1923–1925), 69th (1925–1927), 70th (1927–1929), 71st (1929–1931), 72nd (1931–1933), 73rd (1933–1935), 74th (1935–1937), 75th (1937–1939), 76th (1939–1941), 77th (1941–1943), 78th (1943–1945), 79th (1945–1947), 80th (1947–1949)
[54] Lee, Barbara	D	Oakland	105th (1998–1999), 106th (1999–2000)
Leggett, Robert L.	D	Vallejo	88th (1963–1965), 89th (1965–1967), 90th (1967–1969), 91st (1969–1971), 92nd (1971–1973), 93rd (1973–1975), 94th (1975–1977), 95th (1977–1979)
Lehman, Richard	D	Sanger	98th (1983–1985), 99th (1985–1987), 100th (1987–1989), 101st (1989–1991), 102nd (1991–1993)
	D	Fresno	103rd (1993–1995)
Levine, Mel	D	Santa Monica	98th (1983–1985), 99th (1985–1987), 100th (1987–1989), 101st (1989–1991), 102nd (1991–1993)
Lewis, Jerry	R	San Bernardino	96th (1979–1981), 97th (1981–1983), 98th (1983–1985), 99th (1985–1987), 100th (1987–1989), 101st (1989–1991), 102nd (1991–1993), 103rd (1993–1995), 104th (1995–1997), 105th (1997–1999), 106th (1999–2000)
[55] Lineberger, Walter F.	R	Long Beach	67th (1921–1923), 68th (1923–1925), 69th (1925–1927)
[56] Lipscomb, Glenard P.	R	Los Angeles, Alhambra	83rd (1954–1955), 84th (1955–1957), 85th (1957–1959), 86th (1959–1961), 87th (1961–1963), 88th (1963–1965), 89th (1965–1967), 90th (1967–1969), 91st (1969–1970)
Livernash, Edward J.	ULP	San Francisco	58th (1903–1905)
Lloyd, Jim	D	West Covina	94th (1975–1977), 95th (1977–1979), 96th (1979–1981)
Lofgren, Zoe	D	San Jose	104th (1995–1997), 105th (1997–1999), 106th (1999–2000)
Loud, Eugene F.	R	San Francisco	52nd (1891–1893), 53rd (1893–1895), 54th (1895–1897), 55th (1897–1899), 56th (1899–1901), 57th (1901–1903)
Louttit, James A.	R	Stockton	49th (1885–1887)
[57] Low, Frederick F.	R	San Francisco	37th (1862–1863)
Lowery, Bill	R	San Diego	97th (1981–1983), 98th (1983–1985), 99th (1985–1987), 100th (1987–1989), 101st (1989–1991), 102nd (1991–1993)
Lungren, Dan	R	Long Beach	96th (1979–1981), 97th (1981–1983), 98th (1983–1985), 99th (1985–1987), 100th (1987–1989)
Luttrell, John K.	D	Santa Rosa	43rd (1873–1875), 44th (1875–1877), 45th (1877–1879)
McCandless, Al	R	Palm Desert	98th (1983–1985), 99th (1985–1987), 100th (1987–1989), 101st (1989–1991), 102nd (1991–1993), 103rd (1993–1994)
[58] McCloskey, Paul N.	R	Portola Valley	90th (1967–1969), 91st (1969–1971), 92nd (1971–1973), 93rd (1973–1975), 94th (1975–1977), 95th (1977–1979), 96th (1979–1981), 97th (1981–1983)
McCorkle, Joseph W.	D	San Francisco	32nd (1851–1853)
McDonough, Gordon L.	R	Los Angeles	79th (1945–1947), 80th (1947–1949), 81st (1949–1951), 82nd (1951–1953), 83rd (1953–1955), 84th (1955–1957), 85th (1957–1959), 86th (1959–1961), 87th (1961–1963)
[59] McDougall, James A.	D	San Francisco	33rd (1853–1855)
McFall, John J.	D	Manteca	85th (1957–1959), 86th (1959–1961), 87th (1961–1963), 88th (1963–1965), 89th (1965–1967), 90th (1967–1969), 91st (1969–1971), 92nd (1971–1973), 93rd (1973–1975), 94th (1975–1977), 95th (1977–1979)
McGrath, John J.	D	San Mateo	73rd (1933–1935), 74th (1935–1937), 75th (1937–1939)
McGroarty, John S.	D	Tujunga	74th (1935–1937), 75th (1937–1939)
[60] McKenna, Joseph	R	Suisun	49th (1885–1887), 50th (1887–1889), 51st (1889–1891), 52nd (1891–1892)
McKeon, Howard P.	R	Los Angeles	103rd (1993–1995), 104th (1995–1997), 105th (1997–1999), 106th (1999–2000)
McKibbin, Joseph C.	D	Downieville	35th (1857–1859)
McKinlay, Duncan L.	R	Santa Rosa	59th (1905–1907), 60th (1907–1909), 61st (1909–1911)
McKinnon, Clinton D.	D	San Diego	81st (1949–1951), 82nd (1951–1953)

[51] Elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Charles M. Teague. Seated, March 13, 1974.
[52] Also served as U.S. Senator from California.
[53] Elected a Democrat to 65th Congress. Elected as a candidate of Democratic and Republican parties thereafter.
[54] Elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Ronald Dellums. Seated.
[55] Elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Representative-elect Charles F. Van de Water on November 20, 1920. Seated, April 21, 1921.
[56] Elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Norris Poulson. Seated, January 6, 1954. Died in office February 1, 1970.
[57] Elected to 37th Congress but denied a seat until June 2, 1862 when California was granted an additional representative.
[58] Elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of J. Arthur Younger. Seated, December 14, 1967.
[59] Also served as U.S. Senator from California.
[60] Resigned from office March 28, 1892.

Record of Members of United States House of Representatives from California—1850–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Residence	Congresses Served
McLachlan, James	R	Pasadena	54th (1895–1897), 57th (1901–1903), 58th (1903–1905), 59th (1905–1907), 60th (1907–1909), 61st (1909–1911)
McRuer, Donald C.	R	San Francisco	39th (1865–1867)
[61] MacLafferty, James H.	R	Oakland	67th (1922–1923), 68th (1923–1925)
Maguire, James G.	D	San Francisco	53rd (1893–1895), 54th (1895–1897), 55th (1897–1899)
[62] Mailliard, William S.	R	San Francisco	83rd (1953–1955), 84th (1955–1957), 85th (1957–1959), 86th (1959–1961), 87th (1961–1963), 88th (1963–1965), 89th (1965–1967), 90th (1967–1969), 91st (1969–1971), 92nd (1971–1973), 93rd (1973–1974)
Markham, Henry H.	R	Pasadena	49th (1885–1887)
Marshall, Edward C.	D	Sonora	32nd (1851–1853)
Martin, Pat Minor	R	Riverside	88th (1963–1965)
[63] Martinez, Matthew G.	D	Monterey Park	97th (1982–1983), 98th (1983–1985), 99th (1985–1987), 100th (1987–1989), 101st (1989–1991), 102nd (1991–1993), 103rd (1993–1995), 104th (1995–1997), 105th (1997–1999), 106th (1999–2000)
Mathias, Robert B.	R	Visalia	90th (1967–1969), 91st (1969–1971), 92nd (1971–1973), 93rd (1973–1975)
Matsui, Robert T.	D	Sacramento	96th (1979–1981), 97th (1981–1983), 98th (1983–1985), 99th (1985–1987), 100th (1987–1989), 101st (1989–1991), 102nd (1991–1993), 103rd (1993–1995), 104th (1995–1997), 105th (1997–1999), 106th (1999–2000)
[64] Metcalf, Victor H.	R	Oakland	56th (1899–1901), 57th (1901–1903), 58th (1903–1904)
[65] Millender-McDonald, Juanita	D	Carson	104th (1996–1997), 105th (1997–1999), 106th (1999–2000)
[66] Miller, Clement W.	D	Corte Madera	86th (1959–1961), 87th (1961–1962)
Miller, Gary G.	R	Diamond Bar	106th (1999–2000)
Miller, George	D	Martinez	94th (1975–1977), 95th (1977–1979), 96th (1979–1981), 97th (1981–1983), 98th (1983–1985), 99th (1985–1987), 100th (1987–1989), 101st (1989–1991), 102nd (1991–1993)
	D	Pleasant Hill	103rd (1993–1995), 104th (1995–1997), 105th (1997–1999), 106th (1999–2000)
Miller, George P.	D	Alameda	79th (1945–1947), 80th (1947–1949), 81st (1949–1951), 82nd (1951–1953), 83rd (1953–1955), 84th (1955–1957), 85th (1957–1959), 86th (1959–1961), 87th (1961–1963), 88th (1963–1965), 89th (1965–1967), 90th (1967–1969), 91st (1969–1971), 92nd (1971–1973)
[67] Mineta, Norman Y.	D	San Jose	94th (1975–1977), 95th (1977–1979), 96th (1979–1981), 97th (1981–1983), 98th (1983–1985), 99th (1985–1987), 100th (1987–1989), 101st (1989–1991), 102nd (1991–1993), 103rd (1993–1995), 104th (1995)
Moorhead, Carlos J.	R	Glendale	93rd (1973–1975), 94th (1975–1977), 95th (1977–1979), 96th (1979–1981), 97th (1981–1983), 98th (1983–1985), 99th (1985–1987), 100th (1987–1989), 101st (1989–1991), 102nd (1991–1993), 103rd (1993–1995), 104th (1995–1997)
Morrow, William W.	R	San Francisco	49th (1885–1887), 50th (1887–1889), 51st (1889–1891)
Moss, John E.	D	Sacramento	83rd (1953–1955), 84th (1955–1957), 85th (1957–1959), 86th (1959–1961), 87th (1961–1963), 88th (1963–1965), 89th (1965–1967), 90th (1967–1969), 91st (1969–1971), 92nd (1971–1973), 93rd (1973–1975), 94th (1975–1977), 95th (1977–1979)
Napolitano, Grace F.	D	Norwalk	106th (1999–2000)
Needham, James C.	R	Modesto	56th (1899–1901), 57th (1901–1903), 58th (1903–1905), 59th (1905–1907), 60th (1907–1909), 61st (1909–1911), 62nd (1911–1913)
[68] Nixon, Richard M.	R	Whittier	80th (1947–1949), 81st (1949–1950)
[69] Nolan, John I.	R	San Francisco	63rd (1913–1915), 64th (1915–1917), 65th (1917–1919), 66th (1919–1921), 67th (1921–1922)
[70] Nolan, Mae E.	R	San Francisco	67th (1923), 68th (1923–1925)
[71] Osborne, Henry Z.	R	Los Angeles	65th (1917–1919), 66th (1919–1921), 67th (1921–1923)
Ose, Doug	R	Sacramento	106th (1999–2000)
Outland, George E.	D	Santa Barbara	78th (1943–1945), 79th (1945–1947)
[72] Pacheco, Romualdo	R	San Luis Obispo	45th (1877–1878), 46th (1879–1881), 47th (1881–1883)

[61] Elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John A. Elston. Seated, November 20, 1922.
[62] Resigned from office March 5, 1974.
[63] Elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of George E. Danielson. Seated, July 16, 1982.
[64] Resigned from office July 1, 1904.
[65] Elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Walter Tucker. Seated, April 16, 1996.
[66] Died in office October 7, 1962. Seat vacant throughout remainder of 87th Congress. Elected posthumously to 88th Congress.
[67] Resigned October 10, 1995. Succeeded by Tom Campbell at a special election December 12, 1995.
[68] Resigned, November 30, 1950. Seat vacant through the remainder of the 81st Congress. Also served as U.S. Senator from California.
[69] Died in office November 18, 1922. Had been reelected to the 68th Congress.
[70] Elected to fill the vacancies caused by the death of her husband John I. Nolan. Seated, February 12, 1923.
[71] Died in office February 8, 1923. Had been reelected to the 68th Congress.
[72] Lost his seat on February 7, 1878 as a result of an election contest with Peter D. Wigginton.

Record of Members of United States House of Representatives from California—1850–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Residence	Congresses Served
Packard, Ron	R	Carlsbad	98th (1983–1985); 99th (1985–1987); 100th (1987–1989); 101st (1989–1991); 102nd (1991–1993)
	R	Vista	103rd (1993–1995); 104th (1995–1997); 105th (1997–1999), 106th (1999–2000)
Page, Horace F.	R	Placerville	43rd (1873–1875), 44th (1875–1877), 45th (1877–1879), 46th (1879–1881), 47th (1881–1883)
[73] Panetta, Leon E.	D	Carmel Valley	95th (1977–1979), 96th (1979–1981), 97th (1981–1983), 98th (1983–1985), 99th (1985–1987), 100th (1987–1989), 101st (1989–1991), 102nd (1991–1993)
Pashayan, Charles (Chip)	R	Fresno	96th (1979–1981), 97th (1981–1983), 98th (1983–1985), 99th (1985–1987), 100th (1987–1989), 101st (1989–1991)
Patterson, Ellis E.	D	Los Angeles	79th (1945–1947)
Patterson, Jerry M.	D	Santa Ana	94th (1975–1977), 95th (1977–1979), 96th (1979–1981), 97th (1981–1983), 98th (1983–1985)
[74] Pelosi, Nancy D.	D	San Francisco	100th (1987–1989), 101st (1989–1991), 102nd (1991–1993), 103rd (1993–1995), 104th (1995–1997), 105th (1997–1999), 106th (1999–2000)
[75] Pettis, Jerry L.	R	Loma Linda	90th (1967–1969), 91st (1969–1971), 92nd (1971–1973), 93rd (1973–1975), 94th (1975)
[76] Pettis, Shirley	R	Loma Linda	94th (1975–1977), 95th (1977–1979)
[77] Phelps, Timothy G.	R	San Mateo	37th (1861–1863)
Phillips, John	R	Banning	78th (1943–1945), 79th (1945–1947), 80th (1947–1949), 81st (1949–1951), 82nd (1951–1953), 83rd (1953–1955), 84th (1955–1957)
Piper, William A.	D	San Francisco	44th (1875–1877)
Pombo, Richard	R	Tracy	103rd (1993–1995), 104th (1995–1997), 105th (1997–1999), 106th (1999–2000)
[78] Poulson, Norris	R	Los Angeles	78th (1943–1945), 80th (1947–1949), 81st (1949–1951), 82nd (1951–1953), 83rd (1953)
Radanovich, George	R	Fresno	104th (1995–1997), 105th (1997–1999), 106th (1999–2000)
[79] Raker, John E.	D	Alturas	62nd (1911–1913), 63rd (1913–1915), 64th (1915–1917), 65th (1917–1919), 66th (1919–1921), 67th (1921–1923), 68th (1923–1925), 69th (1925–1926)
Randall, Charles H.	Proh., D., Prog., R	Los Angeles	64th (1915–1917), 65th (1917–1919), 66th (1919–1921)
[80] Rees, Thomas M.	D	Los Angeles	89th (1966–1967), 90th (1967–1969), 91st (1969–1971), 92nd (1971–1973), 93rd (1973–1975), 94th (1975–1977)
[81] Reinecke, Ed	R	Tujunga	89th (1965–1967), 90th (1967–1969), 91st (1969)
Riggs, Frank	R	Santa Rosa	102nd (1991–1993)
	R	Windsor	104th (1995–1997), 105th (1997–1999)
Rogan, James	R	Pasadena	105th (1997–1999), 106th (1999–2000)
[82] Rogers, Will Jr.	D	Culver City	78th (1943–1944)
Rohrabacher, Dana	R	Los Alamitos	101st (1989–1991), 102nd (1991–1993)
	R	Huntington Beach	103rd (1993–1995), 104th (1995–1997), 105th (1997–1999), 106th (1999–2000)
Rolph, Thomas	R	San Francisco	77th (1941–1943), 78th (1943–1945)
[83] Roosevelt, James	D	Los Angeles	84th (1955–1957), 85th (1957–1959), 86th (1959–1961), 87th (1961–1963), 88th (1963–1965), 89th (1965)
Rosecrans, William S.	D	San Francisco	47th (1881–1883), 48th (1883–1885)
[84] Rousselot, John H.	R	San Gabriel and San Marino	87th (1961–1963), 91st (1970–1971), 92nd (1971–1973), 93rd (1973–1975), 94th (1975–1977), 95th (1977–1979), 96th (1979–1981), 97th (1981–1983)
Roybal-Allard, Lucille	D	Los Angeles	103rd (1993–1995), 104th (1995–1997), 105th (1997–1999), 106th (1999–2000)
Roybal, Edward R.	D	Los Angeles	88th (1963–1965), 89th (1965–1967), 90th (1967–1969), 91st (1969–1971), 92nd (1971–1973), 93rd (1973–1975), 94th (1975–1977), 95th (1977–1979), 96th (1979–1981), 97th (1981–1983), 98th (1983–1985), 99th (1985–1987), 100th (1987–1989), 101st (1989–1991), 102nd (1991–1993)
Royce, Edward	R	Fullerton	103rd (1993–1995), 104th (1995–1997), 105th (1997–1999), 106th (1999–2000)
[85] Ryan, Leo J.	D	South San Francisco	93rd (1973–1975), 94th (1975–1977), 95th (1977–1978)
Sanchez, Loretta	D	Garden Grove	105th (1997–1999), 106th (1999–2000)

[73] Resigned from office January 21, 1993. Succeeded by Sam Farr at a special election on June 8, 1993.
[74] Elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sala Burton. Seated, June 2, 1987.
[75] Died in office February 14, 1975.
[76] Elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of her husband Jerry L. Pettis. Seated, May 6, 1975.
[77] Seated, December 2, 1861.
[78] Resigned from office June 11, 1953.
[79] Died in office January 22, 1926.
[80] Elected to fill the vacancy cause by the resignation of James Roosevelt. Seated, January 10, 1966.
[81] Resigned from office January 21, 1969.
[82] Resigned from office May 23, 1944. Seat vacant throughout remainder of 78th Congress.
[83] Resigned from office September 30, 1965.
[84] Elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Glenard P. Lipscomb. Seated, July 6, 1970.
[85] Died in office November 18, 1978. Had been reelected at the general election, November 7, 1978.

Record of Members of United States House of Representatives from California—1850–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Residence	Congresses Served
[86] Sargent, Aaron A.	R	Nevada City	37th (1861–1863), 41st (1869–1871), 42nd (1871–1873)
Saund, Dalip S.	D	Westmoreland	85th (1957–1959), 80th (1959–1961), 87th (1961–1963)
Schenk, Lynn	D	San Diego	103rd (1993–1994)
[87] Schmitz, John G.	R	Santa Ana	91st (1970–1971), 92nd (1971–1973)
Scott, Byron N.	D	Long Beach	74th (1935–1937), 75th (1937–1939)
Scott, Charles L.	D	Sonora	35th (1857–1859), 36th (1859–1861)
Scudder, Hubert B.	R	Sebastopol	81st (1949–1951), 82nd (1951–1953), 83rd (1953–1955), 84th (1955–1957), 85th (1957–1959)
Seastrand, Andrea	R	San Luis Obispo	104th (1995–1997)
Shannon, Thomas B.	R	Quincy	38th (1863–1865)
[88] Shelley, John F.	D	San Francisco	81st (1950–1951), 82nd (1951–1953), 83rd (1953–1955), 84th (1955–1957), 85th (1957–1959), 86th (1959–1961), 87th (1961–1963), 88th (1963–1964)
Sheppard, Harry R.	D	Yucaipa	75th (1937–1939), 76th (1939–1941), 77th (1941–1943), 78th (1943–1945), 79th (1945–1947), 80th (1947–1949), 81st (1949–1951), 82nd (1951–1953), 83rd (1953–1955), 84th (1955–1957), 85th (1957–1959), 86th (1959–1961), 87th (1961–1963), 88th (1963–1965)
Sherman, Brad	D	Woodland Hills	105th (1997–1999), 106th (1999–2000)
Shumway, Norman D.	R	Stockton	96th (1979–1981), 97th (1981–1983), 98th (1983–1985), 99th (1985–1987), 100th (1987–1989), 101st (1989–1991)
Sisk, Bernie F.	D	Fresno	84th (1955–1957), 85th (1957–1959), 86th (1959–1961), 87th (1961–1963), 88th (1963–1965), 89th (1965–1967), 90th (1967–1969), 91st (1969–1971), 92nd (1971–1973), 93rd (1973–1975), 94th (1975–1977), 95th (1977–1979)
Smith, H. Allen	R	Glendale	85th (1957–1959), 86th (1959–1961), 87th (1961–1963), 88th (1963–1965), 89th (1965–1967), 90th (1967–1969), 91st (1969–1971), 92nd (1971–1973)
[89] Smith, Sylvester C.	R	Bakersfield	59th (1905–1907), 60th (1907–1909), 61st (1909–1911), 62nd (1911–1913)
Stark, Fortney	D	Danville	93rd (1973–1975), 94th (1975–1977), 95th (1977–1979), 96th (1979–1981), 97th (1981–1983), 98th (1983–1985), 99th (1985–1987), 100th (1987–1989), 101st (1989–1991), 102nd (1991–1993)
	D	Hayward	103rd (1993–1995), 104th (1995–1997), 105th (1997–1999), 106th (1999–2000)
[90] Stephens, William D.	R	Los Angeles	62nd (1911–1913), 63rd (1913–1915), 64th (1915–1916)
[91] Stubbs, Henry E.	D	Santa Maria	73rd (1933–1935), 74th (1935–1937), 75th (1937)
[92] Sumner, Charles A.	D	San Francisco	48th (1883–1885)
Swing, Phillip D.	R	El Centro	67th (1921–1923), 68th (1923–1925), 69th (1925–1927), 70th (1927–1929), 71st (1929–1931), 72nd (1931–1933)
Talcott, Burt L.	R	Salinas	88th (1963–1965), 89th (1965–1967), 90th (1967–1969), 91st (1969–1971), 92nd (1971–1973), 93rd (1973–1975), 94th (1975–1977)
Tauscher, Ellen	D	Walnut Creek	105th (1997–1999), 106th (1999–2000)
[93] Teague, Charles M.	R	Ojai	84th (1955–1957), 85th (1957–1959), 86th (1959–1961), 87th (1961–1963), 88th (1963–1965), 89th (1965–1967), 90th (1967–1969), 91st (1969–1971), 92nd (1971–1973), 93rd (1973–1974)
Thomas, William M.	R	Bakersfield	96th (1979–1981), 97th (1981–1983), 98th (1983–1985), 99th (1985–1987), 100th (1987–1989), 101st (1989–1991), 102nd (1991–1993), 103rd (1993–1995), 104th (1995–1997), 105th (1997–1999), 106th (1999–2000)
Thompson, Mike	D	St. Helena	106th (1999–2000)
Thompson, Thomas L.	D	Santa Rosa	50th (1887–1889)
Tolan, John H.	D	Oakland	74th (1935–1937), 75th (1937–1939), 76th (1939–1941), 77th (1941–1943), 78th (1943–1945), 79th (1945–1947)
Torres, Esteban "Ed"	D	La Puente	98th (1983–1985), 99th (1985–1987), 100th (1987–1989), 101st (1989–1991), 102nd (1991–1993), 103rd (1993–1995), 104th (1995–1997), 105th (1997–1999), 106th (1999–2000)
Traeger, William I.	R	Los Angeles	73rd (1933–1935)
[94] Tucker, Walter	D	Compton	103rd (1993–1995), 104th (1995)
Tully, Pleasant B.	D	Gilroy	48th (1883–1885)
[95] Tunney, John V.	D	Riverside	89th (1965–1967), 90th (1967–1969), 91st (1969–1971)

[86] Also served as U.S. Senator from California.
[87] Elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of James B. Utt. Seated, July 1, 1970.
[88] Elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Richard J. Welch. Seated, January 3, 1950. Resigned, January 7, 1964.
[89] Died in office January 26, 1913.
[90] Resigned from office July 22, 1916.
[91] Died in office February 28, 1937.
[92] Elected at large.
[93] Died in office January 1, 1974.
[94] Resigned from office December 15, 1995. Succeeded by Juanita Millender-McDonald at a special election March 26, 1996.
[95] Resigned from office January 1, 1971. Also served as U.S. Senator from California.

Record of Members of United States House of Representatives from California—1850–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Residence	Congresses Served
[96] Utt, James B.	R	Santa Ana	83rd (1953–1955), 84th (1955–1957), 85th (1957–1959), 86th (1959–1961), 87th (1961–1963), 88th (1963–1965), 89th (1965–1967), 90th (1967–1969), 91st (1969–1970)
Van Deerlin, Lionel	D	San Diego	88th (1963–1965), 89th (1965–1967), 90th (1967–1969), 91st (1969–1971), 92nd (1971–1973), 93rd (1973–1975), 94th (1975–1977), 95th (1977–1979), 96th (1979–1981)
Vandever, William	R	San Buenaventura	50th (1887–1889), 51st (1889–1891)
Veysey, Victor V.	R	Brawley	92nd (1971–1973), 93rd (1973–1975)
Voorhis, H. Jerry	D	San Dimas	75th (1937–1939), 76th (1939–1941), 77th (1941–1943), 78th (1943–1945), 79th (1945–1947)
[97] Waldie, Jerome R.	D	Antioch	89th (1966–1967), 90th (1967–1969), 91st (1969–1971), 92nd (1971–1973), 93rd (1973–1975)
Waters, Maxine	D	Los Angeles	102nd (1991–1993), 103rd (1993–1995), 104th (1995–1997), 105th (1997–1999), 106th (1999–2000)
Waters, Russell J.	R	Los Angeles	56th (1899–1901)
Waxman, Henry A.	D	Los Angeles	94th (1975–1977), 95th (1977–1979), 96th (1979–1981), 97th (1981–1983), 98th (1983–1985), 99th (1985–1987), 100th (1987–1989), 101st (1989–1991), 102nd (1991–1993), 103rd (1993–1995), 104th (1995–1997), 105th (1997–1999), 106th (1999–2000)
[98] Welch, Richard J.	R	San Francisco	69th (1926–1927), 70th (1927–1929), 71st (1929–1931), 72nd (1931–1933), 73rd (1933–1935), 74th (1935–1937), 75th (1937–1939), 76th (1939–1941), 77th (1941–1943), 78th (1943–1945), 79th (1945–1947), 80th (1947–1949), 81st (1949)
Werdel, Thomas H.	R	Bakersfield	81st (1949–1951), 82nd (1951–1953)
White, Cecil F.	D	Fresno	81st (1949–1951)
Wiggins, Charles E.	R	El Monte	90th (1967–1969), 91st (1969–1971), 92nd (1971–1973), 93rd (1973–1975), 94th (1975–1977), 95th (1977–1979)
[99] Wiggington, Peter D.	D	Merced	44th (1875–1877), 45th (1878–1879)
Wilson, Charles H.	D	Los Angeles	88th (1963–1965), 89th (1965–1967), 90th (1967–1969), 91st (1969–1971), 92nd (1971–1973), 93rd (1973–1975), 94th (1975–1977), 95th (1977–1979), 96th (1979–1981)
Wilson, Robert C.	R	Chula Vista	83rd (1953–1955), 84th (1955–1957), 85th (1957–1959), 86th (1959–1961), 87th (1961–1963), 88th (1963–1965), 89th (1965–1967), 90th (1967–1969), 91st (1969–1971), 92nd (1971–1973), 93rd (1973–1975), 94th (1975–1977), 95th (1977–1979), 96th (1979–1981)
[100] Woods, Samuel D.	R	Stockton	56th (1900–1901), 57th (1901–1903)
Woolsey, Lynn	D	Petaluma	103rd (1993–1995), 104th (1995–1997), 105th (1997–1999), 106th (1999–2000)
[101] Wright, George W.	Ind	San Francisco	31st (1850–1851)
Wynn, William J.	ULP, D	San Francisco	58th (1903–1905)
Yorty, Samuel W.	D	Los Angeles	82nd (1951–1953), 83rd (1953–1955)
[102] Younger, J. Arthur	R	San Mateo	83rd (1953–1955), 84th (1955–1957), 85th (1957–1959), 86th (1959–1961), 87th (1961–1963), 88th (1963–1965), 89th (1965–1967), 90th (1967)
Zschau, Ed	R	Los Altos	98th (1983–1985), 99th (1985–1987)

[96] Died in office March 1, 1970.
[97] Elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John F. Baldwin. Seated, June 20, 1966.
[98] Elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Lawrence J. Flaherty. Seated, December 6, 1926. Died in office September 10, 1949.
[99] Was not seated by 45th Congress until February 7, 1878, after successfully contesting the election of Romualdo Pacheco.
[100] Elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Marion De Vries. Seated, December 3, 1900.
[101] Elected, September 1850; term expired March 3, 1851.
[102] Died in office June 20, 1967.

Full Names of Political Designations

A-B.D.	Anti-Broderick Democrat	Greenback	Greenback	Proh.	Prohibition
Amer.	American	I. L.	Independence League	R.	Republican
A-L.D.	Anti-Lecompton Democrat	Ind.	Independent	Soc.	Socialist
A-M.D.	Anti-Monopoly Democrat	Ind. D.	Independent Democrat	Union D.	Union Democrat
Bell-Everett	Bell-Everett	Ind. Prog.	Independent Progressive	ULP	Union Labor Party
Breck. D.	Breckenridge Democrat	Lecomp. D.	Lecompton Democrat	Union	Union
D.	Democrat	Pop.	Populist	U.R.	Union Republican
Douglas D.	Douglas Democrat	P.P.	People's Party	Whig	Whig
F-S.D.	Free-Soil Democrat	Prog.	Progressive	Work.	Workingmen's Party
Fusion	Fusion	P.R.	Progressive Republican		



North Sonoma Coast



California Legislature, 48th Session 1929



California State Legislature

Pursuant to the Constitution of 1849, the First Session of California's State Legislature met at *Pueblo de San José*. The newly elected members, 16 Senators and 36 Assemblymen, convened on December 15, 1849, adjourning *sine die* April 22, 1850. The two houses actually sat 103 out of 129 calendar days.

Without having territorial status or federal sanction, California was without either a treasury or laws to govern it. Laboring diligently, the fledgling lawmakers fashioned the machinery of government from scratch. Their work resulted in 146 measures that were signed into law by Governor Peter Burnett. Of these, 12 had been sent to the Governor in January, 17 in February, 38 in March, and 98 in April (22 on the last day of the session).

Nicknamed the "Legislature of a Thousand Drinks," it was in fact a remarkably steady and able body of men. In little more than four month's time, they produced a code of laws, established a system of courts, and provided for state revenue. Founded on personal experience and tempered with good sense, the laws they passed proved to be both workable and durable. Years later, historian Hubert Howe Bancroft would write, "it was the best Legislature that California ever had."

California's State Legislature is still composed of two houses, Senate and Assembly, but today as stated in the Constitution and as amended by initiative in 1990: "The Senate has a membership of 40 Senators elected for 4-year terms, 20 to begin every 2 years. No Senator may serve more than 2 terms. The Assembly has a membership of 80 members elected for 2-year terms. No member of the Assembly may serve more than 3 terms."[1]

The Legislature meets in Sacramento, with the Regular Session commencing at noon on the first Monday in December of every even-numbered year, and is automatically adjourned on November 30 of the following even-numbered year. For the two years that the session lasts, members enact annual State Budgets and legislate on any other subject within their authority. In case of emergency, the Governor may call the Legislature into an Extraordinary Session, at which only bills pertaining to the crisis may be considered.

To become law, an idea must first be introduced as a *bill*, discussed and studied in committee, probably *amended*, then debated and *passed* by the required vote. No bill can become law unless passed by both the Senate and Assembly. If the Governor vetoes a bill it is dead, unless two-thirds of the members in each house vote to override the veto.

As California's population and wealth have grown, so has the complexity of its problems. Good government today requires much more information and analysis than in the past. A good law is born in a hard-fought atmosphere of give and take, after long weeks, months, or even years of detailed scrutiny. While it is important that government be efficient, it is paramount that the laws of the state be fair and effective.

Each house keeps and publishes its own records separately. They are:

The Daily Journal (a certified, official record of each day's proceedings);

The Weekly History with daily supplements (an up-to-date reference showing the current status of each piece of Senate or Assembly legislation);

The Daily File (the agenda or schedule of the day's business, together with public notice of bills set for committee hearings).

Two other publications indispensable to the Legislature are:

The Legislative Index (prepared by the Legislative Counsel, is a subject matter index of all measures introduced and all other actions taken, together with a table of code sections proposed to be affected);

The Analysis of the Budget Bill (prepared by the Legislative Analyst, is a detailed critique of the Administration's proposed budget).

California's Legislature is often held up as a model for other states and nations. It has been acclaimed for being a highly informed and independent lawmaking body. Californians can take pride in the fact that its official proceedings are open, with up-to-date records available to all, in print or on the Internet.

[1] *Article IV, Sec.2(a), California Constitution.*



Senate Chamber, State Capitol

California State Senate



Senate Rules Committee 1999–2000. From left to right: Senator William J. Knight; Senator Joe Baca; Senator John Burton (Chair); Senator John R. Lewis (Vice Chairman); and Senator Teresa Hughes.

A century and a half has passed since the first State Senate was convened in an adobe hotel at *Pueblo de San José* on December 15, 1849.

Through the years, more than 1,000 lawmakers have served as members of this body.

The number of Senators is set by the State Constitution at 40, exactly half the size of the State Assembly.

Each Senator represents approximately 800,000 people.

Members of the Senate are elected to four-year terms, with those representing odd-numbered districts running for office during presidential election years and their colleagues from even-numbered districts standing for election at the same time as California's constitutional officers. Senators are limited to two terms.

The Constitution designates the Lieutenant Governor as President of the Senate, following the federal model the Vice President of the United States sets. Actual leadership of the "Upper House" is vested in the President pro Tempore, who is chosen by his or her fellow Senators. The President pro Tempore also serves as Chair of the Rules Committee, which is elected from the Senate membership on the first day of the legislative session, and serves as ex officio member of all Senate and joint committees of which he or she is not a regular member.

The Rules Committee appoints the Senate's committees, assigns bills to committees, and does the internal administrative work of the Senate.

There are two officers of the Senate who are elected by the members but who themselves are not Senators: the Secretary of the Senate and the Sergeant at Arms.

To insure decorum, fairness, and order in their deliberations, the Senate is bound by Article IV of the Constitution of California. It is further governed by Standing Rules (covering the details of daily procedure) and Joint Rules (covering procedures for transactions between Senate and Assembly). When these rules are silent on a particular point of parliamentary law the Senate is guided by *Mason's Manual.* This manual was compiled by a former Assistant Secretary of the Senate who achieved nationwide recognition as a parliamentarian and constitutional authority.

The Senate has an additional responsibility which the Assembly does not share. It is responsible for the confirmation of hundreds of the officials nominated by the Governor for service in the executive branch. This procedure gives the Senate an extra "check and balance" in the way the Legislature's laws are enforced.

Senate committees are established by the Rules Committee early in each legislative session. Since it is impossible to discuss at length the merits of every bill on the Senate Floor, committees play the crucial role of assuring that each detail of proposed legislation is given a thorough hearing. In committee, members decide whether or not a bill should be sent to the Floor for final consideration by the whole Senate.

Senators actually spend most of their Capitol time in committee. They devote long irregular hours, often working nights and holidays, hearing witnesses and debating each bill, from general policy to the finest details of punctuation.

The Rules Committee assigns members to their committee tasks based primarily upon the interests of the individual Senators. Although no one Senator can be an expert in all fields, the majority of them, through training or inclination, are highly knowledgeable in certain areas. All effort is made to see that each Senator is assigned the committees of his or her choice.

Each committee is served by the competent and impartial technical analysis of its staff consultants. It may also seek the legal assistance of the Legislative Counsel, or by special in-depth analysis by the expert consultants of the Senate Office of Research.

Committee hearings are open to the public and the press. All votes and other actions taken in committees are recorded and published.

A Senate rollcall is taken by voice vote. As the Secretary calls each name, that member answers "AYE" or "NO". After being tallied and announced, these votes are published in the *Senate Journal.* This tradition of casting votes orally shows the respect Senators hold for the important act of making a law.

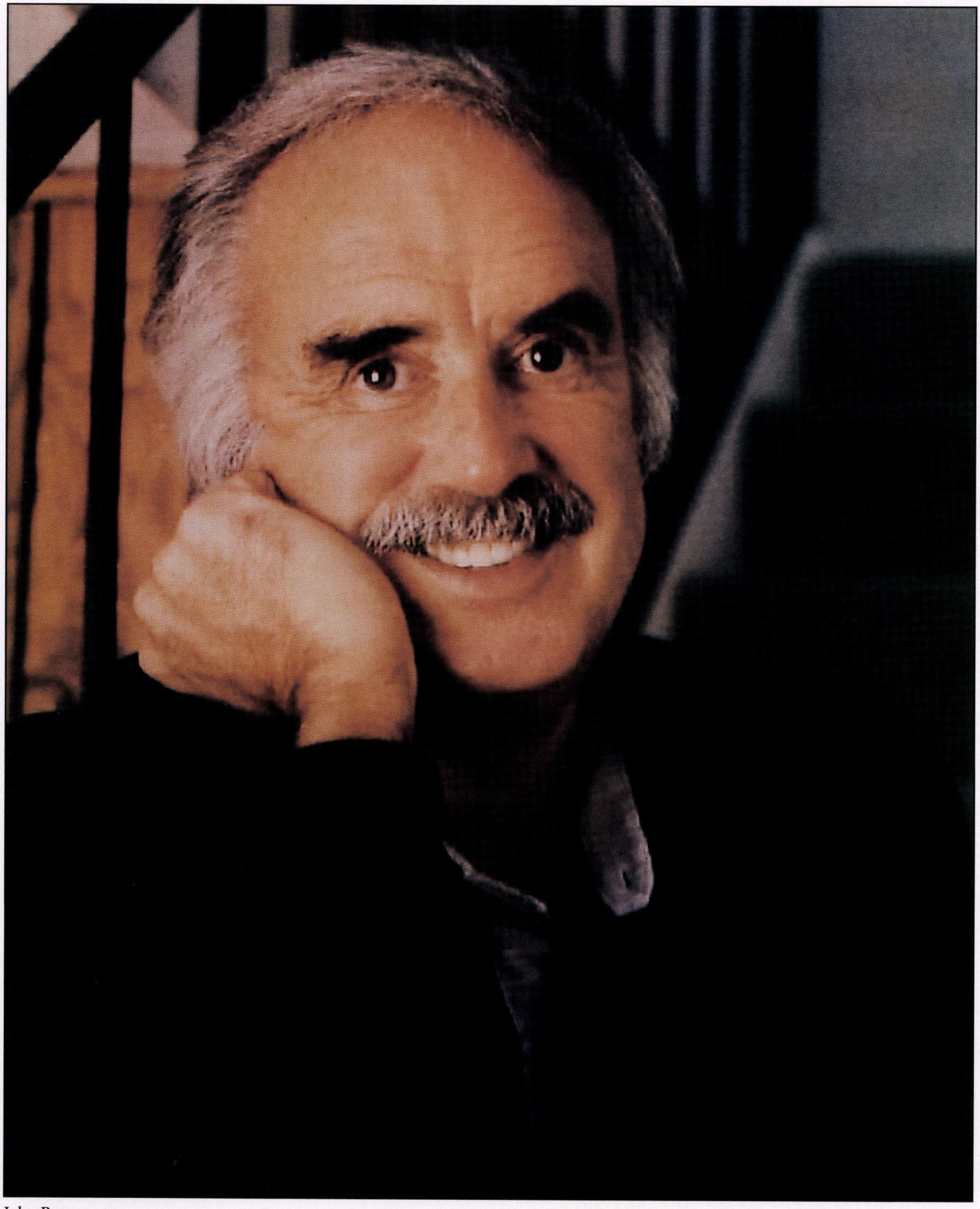
High on the east wall of the Senate Chamber, above the podium, is emblazoned the Latin inscription, *SENATORIS EST CIVITATIS LIBERTATEM TUERI (It Is the Duty of the Senators to Protect the Liberty of the People).* This motto serves each Senator as a solemn, daily reminder of his or her obligation as a lawmaker.



The Senate Seal is round in shape, and its 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"* (of the law) and the Roman numeral 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.

The Senate Seal is used on documents and letters that deal specifically with Senate business.

The Senate adopted the seal in 1967.



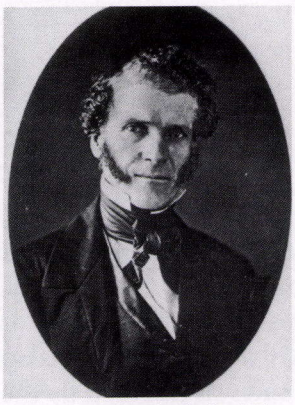
John Burton
President pro Tempore of the Senate

John Burton
President pro Tempore

Elected to Senate 1996. Elected President pro Tempore of the Senate in February 1998. Served in the Assembly 1964 to 1974 and 1988 to 1996. Served in Congress 1974 to 1982. As Senate leader, Burton increased funding for education, restored the renters' tax credit, and increased aid for the aged, blind, and disabled and for poor families with children. Legislative accomplishments include funding drug and alcohol rehabilitation programs, creating the first educational program for autistic children, reforming asset forfeiture laws, establishing the nation's highest funding formula for SSI, and advancing the McBride Principles, which seek to protect the human rights of Catholics in the North of Ireland. Burton has been named CARAL Legislator of the Year, Animal Rights Legislator of the Year, received the Community United Against Violence Award for activism on behalf of the gay and lesbian community, and received perfect voting scores from the League of Conservation Voters and the AFL-CIO. Burton also received the Sean McBride Award and was honored by the Ancient Order of Hibernians for his work for human rights in the North of Ireland. Born December 15, 1932, in Ohio. Grew up in San Francisco, attending San Francisco State College and USF Law School. Burton's daughter, Kimiko, serves as Director of the Mayor's Criminal Justice Council in San Francisco.



San Francisco, Lombard Street (the "crookedest street in the world")

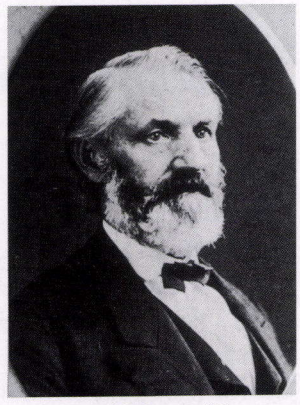


Ephraim Kirby Chamberlin (NP)
SD 2—LA and San Diego Counties
(1849–1850)

Elcan Heydenfeldt (W)[1]
SD 6—San Francisco County
(1851)



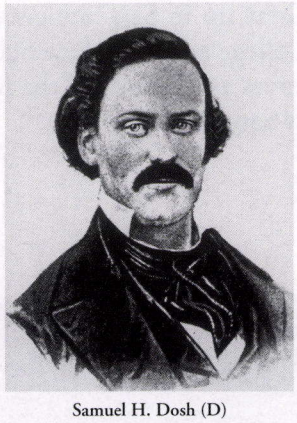
Benjamin Franklin Keene (D)
SD 12—El Dorado County
(1852–1854)



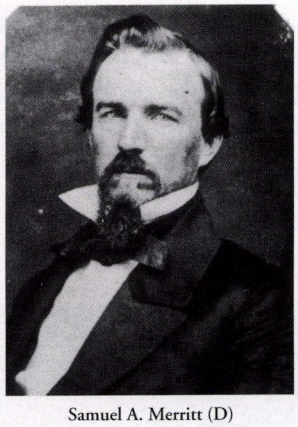
Royal T. Sprague (D)
SD 13—Colusa and Shasta Counties
(1855)



Delos R. Ashley (Amer.)
SD 3—Monterey and Santa Cruz
Counties (1856)

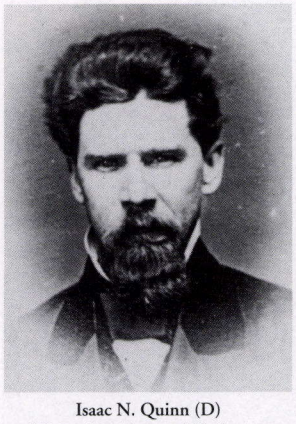


Samuel H. Dosh (D)
SD 13—Colusa, Shasta and Tehama
Counties (1857)



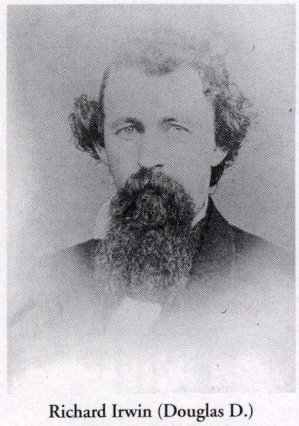
Samuel A. Merritt (D)
SD 6—Fresno, Mariposa, Merced and
Tulare Counties (1858)

William B. Dickinson (D)[1]
SD 18—El Dorado County
(1859)



Isaac N. Quinn (D)
SD 7—Stanislaus and Tuolumne
Counties (1860)

Charles J. Lansing (D)[1]
SD 16—Nevada County
(1860)



Richard Irwin (Douglas D.)
SD 14—Butte and Plumas Counties
(1861)



James McMillan Shafter (R)
SD 8—San Francisco County
(1862)



Addison M. Crane (Union)
SD 9—Alameda County
(1863)

Ransom Burnell (Union)[1]
SD 14—Amador County
(1864)

Stephen Peabody Wright (Union)[1]
SD 27—Del Norte, Humboldt and
Klamath Counties (1866)



Lansing B. Mizner (Union)
SD 17—Solano and Yolo Counties
(1868)

[1] No photo available.



Edward Jefferson Lewis (D)
SD 25—Colusa and Tehama Counties
(1870 and 1878)



James Thompson Farley (D)
SD 14—Alpine and Amador Counties
(1872)



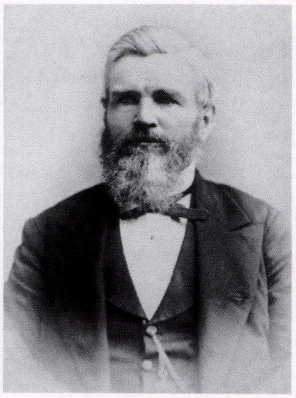
William Irwin (D)
SD 28—Siskiyou County
(1874)



Benjamin F. Tuttle (D)
SD 21—Sonoma County
(1876)



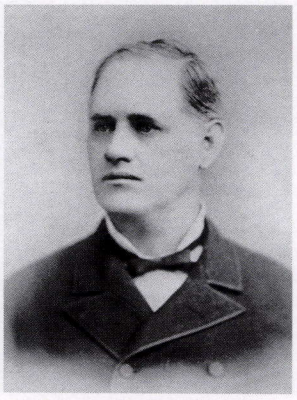
George F. Baker (R)
SD 7—Santa Clara County
(1880)



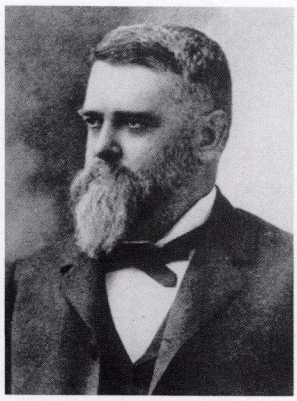
William Johnston (R)
SD 18—Sacramento County
(1881)



Reginaldo F. Del Valle (D)
SD 2—Los Angeles County
(1883)



Benjamin Knight, Jr. (Dr.) (D)
SD 6—Monterey, San Benito and
Santa Cruz Counties (1885)



Stephen M. White (D)
SD 38—Los Angeles County
(1887 and 1889)



Thomas Fraser (R)
SD 7—El Dorado and Placer Counties
(1891)



Richard B. Carpenter (R)
SD 38—Los Angeles County
(1893)



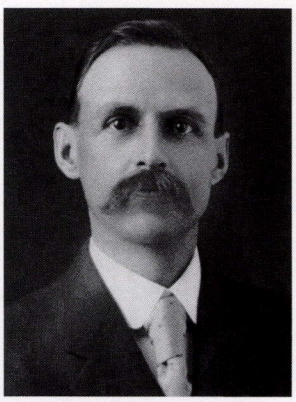
Thomas Flint, Jr. (R)
SD 33—San Benito and Monterey
Counties (1895–1903)



Edward I. Wolfe (R)
SD 21—San Francisco County
(1905–1909)



Albert E. Boynton (R)
SD 6—Butte, Sutter, Yolo and Yuba
Counties (1911 and 1913)



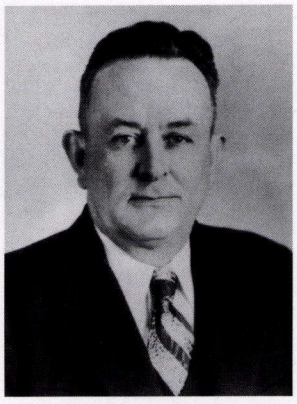
Newton W. Thompson (R)
SD 35—Los Angeles County
(1915)



Arthur H. Breed (R)
SD 15—Alameda County
(1917–1933)



William P. Rich (R)
SD 10—Sutter and Yuba Counties
(1935–1937 and 1941)



Jerrold L. Seawell (R)
SD 7—Nevada, Placer and Sierra
Counties (1939 and 1943–1945)



Harold J. Powers (R)
SD 1—Lassen, Modoc and Plumas
Counties (1947–1953)



Clarence C. Ward (R)
SD 31—Santa Barbara County
(1954–1955)



Ben Hulse (R)
SD 39—Imperial County
(1955–1956)



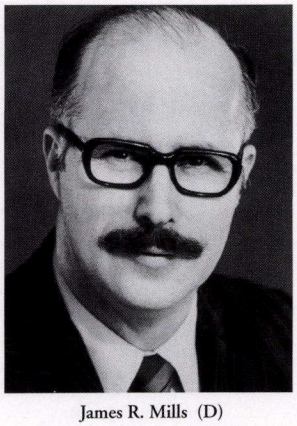
Hugh M. Burns (D)
SD 30—Fresno County
(1957–1969)



Howard Way (R)
SD 15—Fresno, Inyo, Madera,
Mariposa, Merced, Mono andTulare
Counties (1969–1970)



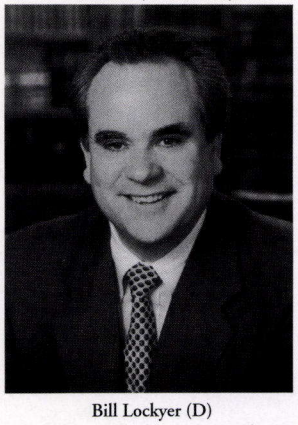
Jack Schrade (R)
SD 39—San Diego County
(1970)



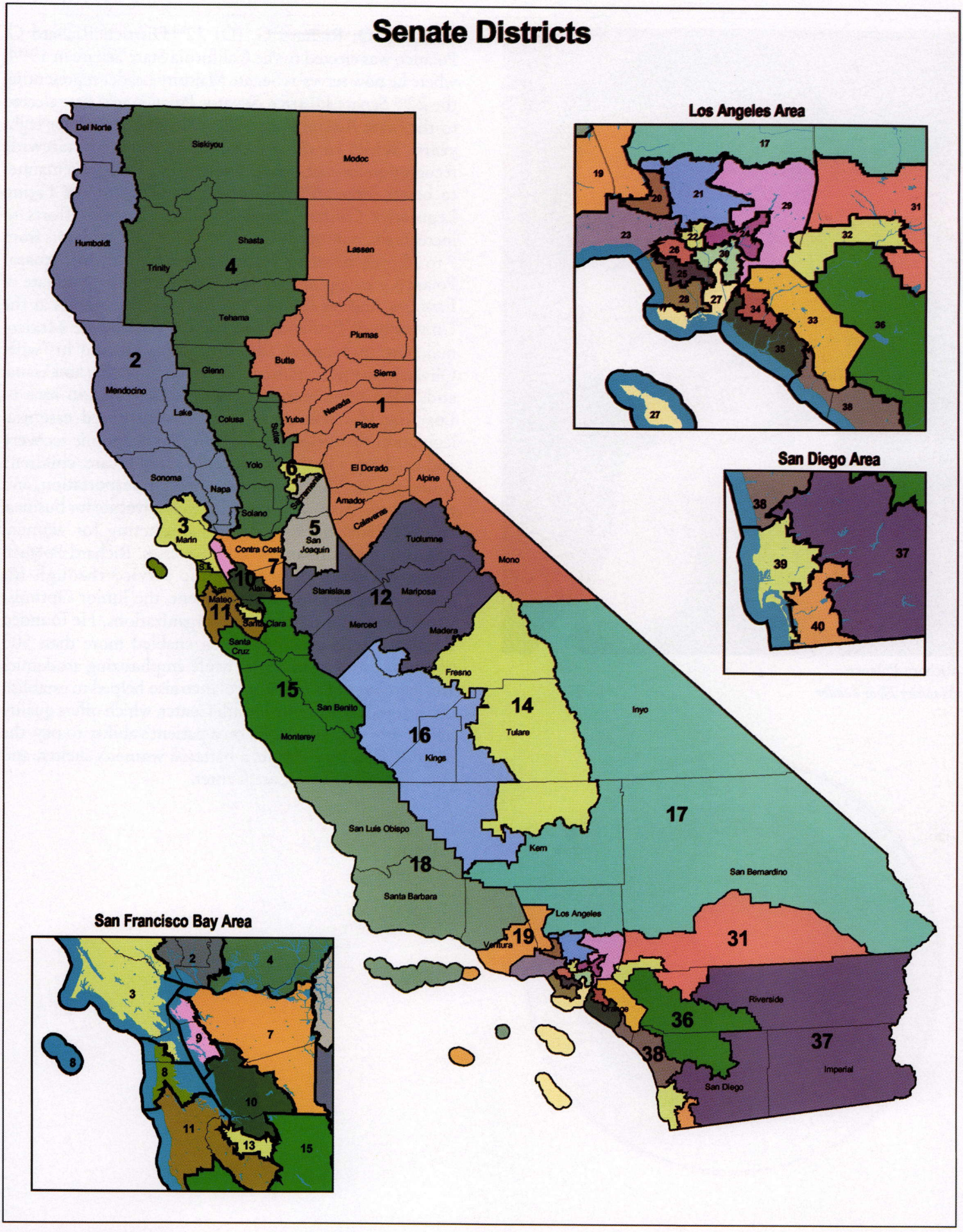
James R. Mills (D)
SD 40—Imperial and San Diego
Counties (1971–1980)



David A. Roberti (D)
SD 23—Los Angeles County
(1980–1994)



Bill Lockyer (D)
SD 10—Alameda and Santa Clara
Counties (1994–1998)



Reapportionment of 1992



Richard Polanco
Majority Floor Leader

POLANCO, Richard G. (D) 22nd District. Richard G. Polanco was elected to the California State Senate in 1994, where he now serves as Senate Majority Leader representing the 22nd Senate District. Senator Polanco was first elected to the State Assembly in 1986 where he served for eight years. While in the Assembly, he attained statewide recognition for successfully working in a bipartisan manner to better serve all Californians. As Chair of the Latino Legislative Caucus, Senator Polanco has led efforts to increase the number of Democratic Latino Legislators from 7 to 20 over the past 8 years. A native Californian, Senator Polanco grew up in East Los Angeles. He is a graduate of East Los Angeles College and furthered his studies at the University of Redlands and the Universidad de Mexico, majoring in business administration. He and his wife, Olivia, have three children, Richard Jr., Gabriel, and Liana, and make their home in the Mt. Washington area of Los Angeles. Senator Polanco has authored essential legislation that helped fuel California's economic recovery and has been a leader in education, health care, children's issues, prison reform, water resources, transportation, and technology. Polanco has been a tireless advocate for business and for equal opportunity in contracting for women, minority, and veteran owned businesses. Richard Polanco began his dedication to public service through his involvement in student government, the Junior Optimist Club, and various other youth organizations. He founded the Eastside Association, which enabled more than 500 youth to compete in sports while emphasizing academics and learning skills. Senator Polanco also helped to establish the Arroyo Vista Family Health Center, which offers quality health care with fees based on a patient's ability to pay, the Mujeres Recovery Home, a battered women's shelter, and Para Los Niños Day Care Center.



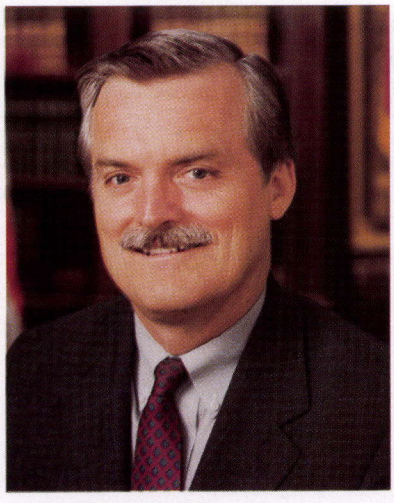
James Brulte
Minority Floor Leader

BRULTE, James L. (R) 31st District. Elected to the State Senate (1996). Elected Senate Republican Leader in April 2000. Member of the Assembly (1990–1996). Assembly Republican Leader (November 1992–July 1995). Led Assembly Republicans to a majority in 1994 elections. A 10-year veteran of the Legislature, Brulte has developed a national reputation as a dynamic leader and has been described as "arguably the most powerful elected Republican in California" *(Salon.com)*, "a Republican leader respected by Democrats" *(San Diego Union Tribune)*, "a political powerhouse" *(Roll Call)*, and the state's "most pragmatic and politically savvy Republican" *(LA Times)*. During his tenure in the Legislature, Brulte has focused his efforts on education, regulatory reform, reducing crime, and common sense legislation to improve California's business climate. His measures to reform the workers' compensation and welfare systems saved billions of dollars for both taxpayers and California's business community. He also authored landmark legislation making California the first state in the nation to break its electric utility monopoly and implement a free-market approach. Senator Brulte was born on April 13, 1956, in Glen Cove, New York. His family moved to Ontario in 1960, where he spent his childhood and most of his adult life. In 1974, Brulte enlisted in the California Air National Guard where he was later honored as "Outstanding Airman of the Year" for the United States and its territories. Brulte graduated from California State Polytechnic University, Pomona with a bachelor of arts degree. He served on the staff of U.S. Senator S.I. Hayakawa and in the Reagan/Bush Administration.



Robert Timothy Leslie (R)
1st District

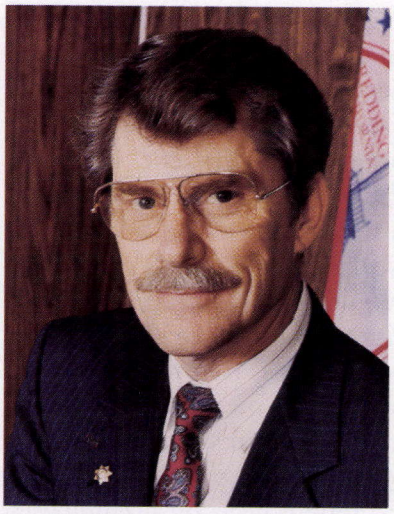
Since May 1991, Senator Tim Leslie has represented the 1st Senate District, a sprawling 25,000 square-mile area encompassing 13 northern California counties that stretch along the Sierra Nevada Mountains from Mammoth Lakes northward to the Oregon border. Prior to his election to the Senate, Leslie served 4 1/2 years in the State Assembly. Tim Leslie earned a B.A. in political science at CSU, Long Beach, and a master's degree in public administration from the USC. In 1964, Leslie and his wife, Clydene, moved to northern California, where he began work in both local government and private enterprises. Today, Senator Leslie and his wife live in Tahoe City. To improve the quality of education in California, Leslie designed the School Accountability Act of 1997. He also coauthored the Class Size Reduction Act, limiting the number of children in each K–3 classroom to 20. Committed to improving Californians' access to quality health care, Senator Leslie coauthored legislation to slash the cost of prescription drugs for senior citizens. He also designed the Leslie-Davis-Figueroa Medical Accountability Act of 1999 to require physician review of every decision to deny, delay, or terminate a patient's care. In 1997, Leslie's Senate Bill 1382 outlawed disclosure of medical records without a patient's consent. Recently, he led an inquiry into the misuse of customers' personal information by banks and other financial institutions. In 1998, Leslie was named "Distinguished Senator of the Year" by the Regional Council of Rural Counties. Many organizations have recognized Leslie as "Legislator of the Year," including the California School Board Association, the Sacramento County Taxpayers' League, the California Rifle and Pistol Association, Women in Timber, the Safari Club, and the California Probation Officers.



Wesley Chesbro (D)
2nd District

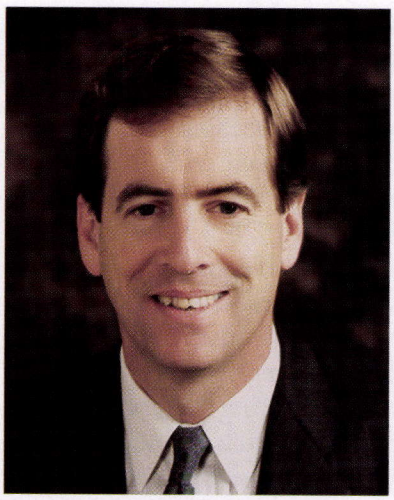
The Second Senate District includes the counties of Del Norte, Humboldt, Lake, Mendocino, Napa, Sonoma, and Solano. A native of California and 30-year resident of Humboldt County, Wesley Chesbro was elected to the Senate in 1998. Prior to his Senate service, Senator Chesbro was a founding member of the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) serving from 1990 to 1998. He served as an appointee of the California State Senate, representing the public. The CIWMB implements the comprehensive California recycling law. From 1980 to 1990, he served on the Humboldt County Board of Supervisors and is a former member of the Arcata City Council, serving from 1974 to 1980. Chesbro was elected to the council at the age of 22. Senator Chesbro has served on numerous statewide policy bodies emphasizing local government, resource management, and economic development. State and national appointments include: Board of Directors, County Supervisors Association of California, 1988–1990; Board of Directors, Redwood Natural History Association, 1986–1990; Board Member, Humboldt County Child Welfare Advisory Board, 1986–1990; Member, Humboldt Health Planning Council, 1985-1990; Humboldt County, Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Commission, 1983–1990; Board Member, Humboldt Transit Authority, 1982–1990; Commissioner, Local Agency Formation Commission, 1982–1990; Governor Appointee, Solar Cal, Local Government Commission, 1981–1982; Member, California Senate Solid Waste Task Force, 1988–1989; Vice Chair, Western States Recycling Coalition, 1995–1997; and chair of the nonprofit organization Materials for the Future Foundation. Senator Chesbro attended Humboldt State and graduated from the University of San Francisco with a B.A. in organizational behavior. He and his wife, Cindy, have two sons, Collin and Alan.

John L. Burton (D) 3rd District. See page 190.



K. Maurice Johannessen (R)
4th District

Senator K. Maurice Johannessen, a Republican representing the 4th Senate District, was born in Oslo, Norway, on July 16, 1934. After immigrating to the United States in 1952, he attended Citrus College and Los Angeles College. Senator Johannessen served in the Army during the Korean War years, and following his honorable discharge, he settled in Shasta County and founded his own real estate firm. Elected to the Redding City Council, he served as Mayor from 1988 to 1989. In 1990, he was elected to the Shasta County Board of Supervisors and presided as Chairman in 1992. In November 1993, Senator Johannessen was first elected, at a special election, to the California State Senate. His district includes the Counties of Colusa, Glenn, Shasta, Siskiyou, Solano (except Vallejo), Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Yolo, and small portions of Butte and Sacramento. As a businessman, Reserve Deputy Sheriff, and former local elected official, Maurice brings real world experience to the State Legislature. Johannessen is a tenacious lawmaker with an antitax, limited government, probusiness, profamily focus, and a staunch defender of private property and water rights. He and his wife, Marianne, live in Redding where she continues to manage the family business while he is in Sacramento. They have four children, Steven, Mark, Scott, and Sheila, and nine grandchildren. Senator Johannessen is a member of the American Legion and the Redding East Rotary.



Patrick Johnston (D)
5th District

Patrick Johnston has represented the people of the 5th Senate District, which encompasses portions of Sacramento and San Joaquin Counties, for the past eight years. From 1981 through 1990, Johnston served in the State Assembly. A native Californian, Senator Johnston attended St. Patrick's College in Menlo Park, where he obtained his B.A. in philosophy. In the current legislative session, Senator Johnston has focused his efforts on school safety, job training, and insurance reform. The Governor recently signed into law Senator Johnston's bill to make zero tolerance the rule for all schools. Any student caught bringing a gun, pulling a knife, or selling drugs on campus must be expelled. His efforts to better prepare young people for jobs of the future include improving vocational education and requiring a report card for all training programs. Senator Johnston is the Legislature's leader in writing laws to prevent discrimination against people whose genetic tests indicate they may be at greater risk of disease such as diabetes, breast cancer, or prostate cancer. Senator Johnston is married and has two children. He is a member of the California Audubon Board of Directors and the Stockton Ports Advisory Board.



Deborah Ortiz (D)
6th District

Deborah Ortiz was elected to the State Assembly in 1996 and to the State Senate in 1998 to represent the 6th Senate District. A life-long Sacramento resident, Deborah Ortiz graduated from McClatchy High School and worked her way through UC Davis and McGeorge School of Law. Senator Ortiz served on the Sacramento City Council where she worked to make neighborhoods safer and government more efficient. In 1993, Deborah chaired the ad hoc committee to create the Neighborhood Services Department. She received the Sacramento Housing Alliance Award for improving housing in Sacramento's toughest neighborhoods. Deborah passed the Sacramento ordinance prohibiting the sale of firearms in neighborhoods and requiring gun dealers to register with city police. In the Assembly, Ortiz authored a bill to impose penalties for not immediately reporting a stolen handgun. She also authored the "California Taxpayers' Bill of Rights," which protects innocent spouses and conforms to many of the changes made to the tax codes by the federal government. In response to the tragic murder of Rio Linda High School student Michelle Montoya, Senator Ortiz passed a law that requires private and public schools to complete criminal background checks on all employees before they are hired, and prohibits hiring of anyone convicted of a serious or violent felony. She worked to fund a statewide electronic fingerprinting system that will enable schools to complete the criminal background checks in 72 hours. To ensure access to quality health care, Senator Ortiz authored a "patient bill of rights" to protect patients who have undergone surgery from being discharged too early or sent home without assistance for the patient and their caregivers. She also created new funding for prostate and ovarian cancer research and created the Women's Gynecological Cancer Information Program.



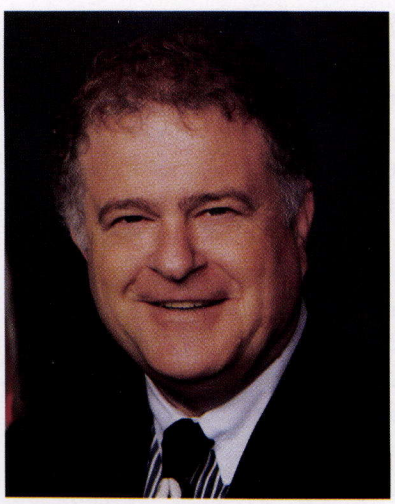
Richard K. Rainey (R)
7th District

Senator Dick Rainey was elected to the State Senate in 1996 to represent the 7th Senate District, after serving two terms in the State Assembly and four terms as Contra Costa County Sheriff-Coroner. The 7th Senate District encompasses most of Contra Costa County and a portion of eastern Alameda County. Rainey's law enforcement career began as a police officer for the City of Compton in 1962, and continued with the Contra Costa County Sheriff's Department two years later, where he rose through the ranks to become the county's highest ranking law enforcement official in 1978. He served as the County Sheriff until he was elected to the Assembly in 1992. He and his wife, Sue McNulty Rainey, have seven grown children and reside in Walnut Creek. Senator Rainey's legislative record in the Senate includes leadership in responding to women and children's issues, transportation and local government funding, and more recently education safety and school funding. His 1997 legislation resulted in significant financing for new childcare facilities and was included in California's welfare reform plan. Dick Rainey also has authored legislation to restore local government property tax revenues that were sharply reduced in the early 1990's to help balance state budgets. Dick Rainey's background and active involvement in law enforcement, local government, and community activities has been widely recognized. He recently received awards from statewide and local library groups, including the California Library Association, for his consistent advocacy of public libraries. He was named CLA's 1999 Legislator of the Year for his efforts for library financing. His Senate Bill 3, to provide a $350 million funding pool for libraries, was approved in the March 2000 primary election. Senator Rainey was also named Outstanding Senator of 1999 by the California Sheriffs' Association.



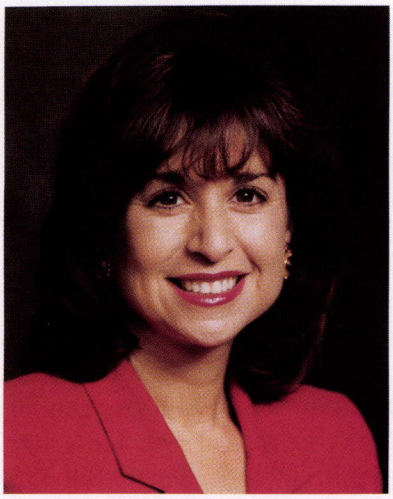
Jackie Speier (D)
8th District

Jackie Speier was elected to the 8th Senate District in 1998. The district includes the western half of San Francisco and northern San Mateo County. Jackie, a widow, has two young children. Born in San Francisco, she earned a B.A. from UC Davis and graduated from Hastings College of the Law in 1976. First elected to the Assembly in 1986, Jackie championed laws which have significantly increased collection of delinquent child support payments; attacked California's shocking uninsured motorist rate of 28 percent by requiring proof of auto insurance; curtailed workers' compensation fraud; expanded fluoridation of water systems; set up statewide early AIDS intervention programs; banned smoking in state buildings; and raised millions of dollars for breast cancer research and child abuse prevention programs. She also wrote proconsumer laws to protect Californians from misleading Internet transactions, travel fraud, telemarketing scams, unfair funeral and cremation practices, illegal stock transactions, inaccurate credit reports, gender discrimination in pricing of services, and the resale of lemon vehicles. In 1999, Governor Davis signed 19 of Senator Speier's 22 bills into law. These bills include: Senate Bill 393 which enables the state to pass on its volume discount purchasing power to Medicare seniors who are not a part of an HMO or prescription drug plan; Senate Bill 926 which prohibits grocers from selling or sharing shoppers' personal information, the first bill in the nation to regulate the collection of this information; and Senate Bills 652 and 527, a package of bills which provides for California's first low cost auto insurance plan and continues the state's proof of insurance law, which was due to sunset at the end of 1999. Other important bills include adding FDA-approved contraception methods to insurers' prescription drug benefits, publishing price surveys on milk in stores through a telephone hotline and on the Internet, and other bills related to domestic violence, insurance, child support, HMO reform, and the environment.



Don Perata (D)
9th District

Don Perata was elected to the California State Assembly in 1996, and elected to the State Senate in 1998 to represent the 9th Senate District. Don received his B.A. from St. Mary's College. Prior to his service in the State Legislature, Senator Perata was a school teacher in Alameda County, and from 1986 to 1994 he served on the Alameda County Board of Supervisors. As one of the Bay Area's most influential lawmakers, Senator Don Perata has delivered strong, effective leadership to the people of the East Bay for over 30 years. In that time, Don Perata has fought for, and won, specific goals that have improved the lives of East Bay residents and all Californians. Senator Perata is the author of the nation's toughest assault weapon ban, and he passed legislation to expand breast cancer research and reform the way HMOs make decisions. He is the joint author of law to fully fund ovarian and prostate cancer research. He is leading the fight to remove MTBE from gas and curb air pollution from oil refineries. Don Perata has fought for state funding for parks and open space, new and renovated schools, fire prevention in the East Bay hills, and a plan to reduce traffic congestion in the Bay Area by expanding ferry service on the bay. He is also the leading force behind the renewal of Oakland schools.



Liz Figueroa (D)
10th District

Liz Figueroa was elected to the California State Senate in 1998 to represent the 10th Senate District. She previously served two terms in the California State Assembly. During her Assembly service, Figueroa worked with the White House on landmark legislation that ensured a two-day hospital stay for mothers and their newborns. In the Senate, Figueroa has been a leader in the fight to reform managed care in California. Governor Gray Davis characterized her bill giving patients the right to sue their HMO as the "crown jewel" in the HMO reform package, and signed into law more HMO reform bills authored by Figueroa than by any other legislator. In addition, Figueroa's bill to protect the privacy of patient medical records makes California the nation's leader in guaranteeing confidential medical information is not abused by HMOs for any purpose not directly related to health care. Her work on behalf of women and human rights has gained international recognition. This includes such important issues as outlawing female genital mutilation, banning California's use of products made by slave labor, and prohibiting insurance companies from discriminating against victims of domestic violence. Senator Figueroa was born in the San Francisco Bay area to parents who emigrated from El Salvador. She attended the College of San Mateo and, at the age of 18, was appointed to the San Mateo Human Relations Commission. In 1985, she was appointed to the Board of Directors of the Union Sanitary District and served as the district's president, the first female in its 71-year history. Figueroa has been named Legislator of the Year by numerous organizations, including the March of Dimes, the American Academy of Pediatrics, the Association of Retarded Citizens, Leadership California, the American Electronics Association, and the California National Organization for Women.



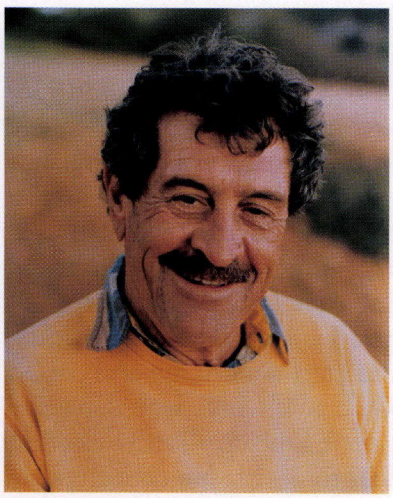
Byron D. Sher (D)
11th District

Byron Sher was elected to the Assembly in 1980, where he served for over 15 years until he was elected to the State Senate on March 26, 1996, at a special election to fill a vacancy in the 11th Senate District. The 11th Senate District (San Mateo and Santa Clara Counties) stretches from Belmont to San Jose, including the San Mateo coast, in the South San Francisco Bay region. Senator Sher earned an undergraduate degree in business administration from Washington University, St. Louis. He received his juris doctor degree from the Harvard Law School. He is married and has three children and three grandchildren. Sher was a Stanford University professor of law, with specialization in consumer credit, consumer protection, and contract and commercial law. He held previous academic teaching positions in law at Southern Methodist University, the University of Southern California, and Harvard Law School. He was also a Fulbright Research Scholar in New Zealand. A resident of the Palo Alto-Stanford area since 1957, Sher was active in local and regional government. He was a member of the Palo Alto City Council for nine years and served two terms as Mayor. He was a Commissioner of the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission from 1978 to 1980. He served on the Committee on Environmental Quality for the National League of Cities and the League of California Cities. Senator Byron Sher is the author of landmark laws to protect California's environment, including the California Clean Air Act, the Integrated Waste Management Act, the Safe Drinking Water Act, and the nation's first law to prevent toxic contamination from leaking underground storage tanks. He also authored laws to strengthen the state's timber regulations and the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act, and to add new rivers to California's Wild and Scenic River System.



Dick Monteith (R)
12th District

State Senator Dick Monteith was first elected to represent the 12th Senate District in 1994. Born in Los Banos, Dick received his bachelor's degree in sociology from Stanford University. While still an undergraduate at Stanford, Dick enlisted in the Reserve Officers Candidate Program of the United States Naval Reserves. Upon completing his education, Dick started his life-long career in agri-business as a partner in the Monteith Tractor/ Truck Company. He subsequently served in the Marketing Department of Gallo Wines, and as Sales Representative for Weyerhaeuser Company. Dick retired as General Manager of Sales and Distribution for Middleton Packaging prior to seeking his first elective office. Monteith's private sector experience, combined with his deep community roots, have shaped his legislative priorities. He has made no secret that his primary focus is to protect the values that have made Central California the special place that it is. His no-nonsense approach to public service allows Dick to work successfully in a bipartisan manner to effectively shape public policy for Central California. Senator Monteith has made public safety, education, and agriculture his priorities. He initiated the California Rural Education Summit, which continues to bring educational leaders together to address special issues facing rural schools. In addition to leading the fight to remove the Bay Area's exemption from California's controversial Smog Check II, Senator Monteith worked to preserve our state's agricultural heritage by protecting farmers' private property and water rights. Because of his dedication to education, Dick Monteith received the California School Board Association's Freshman Legislator of the Year Award in 1998, along with the Gold Award from the Merced-Mariposa California Teachers Association Uni-Serv.



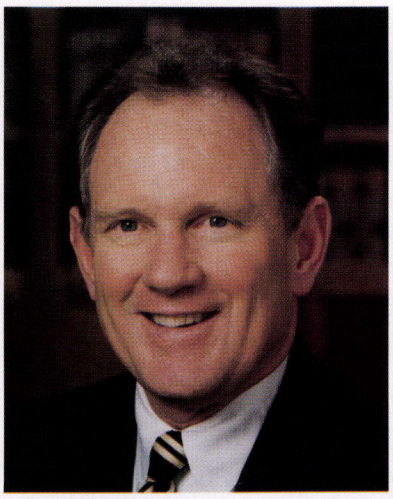
John Vasconcellos (D)
13th District

John Vasconcellos was elected to the California State Senate in 1996 to serve the 13th Senate District, representing the heart of Silicon Valley (engine of California's prosperity), after serving for 30 years in the State Assembly. Called "a pragmatic idealist," "the conscience of the Legislature," and "the Johnny Appleseed of Self Esteem," Senator Vasconcellos' commitments include: developing a new human politics based on the belief we human beings are innately inclined toward becoming constructive, life-affirming, responsible, and trustworthy; meeting our primary challenge of realizing the promise of our multicultural democracy, with gender equity, in the global economy, in this age of technology; recognizing California as the human frontier, seedbed of revolutions in hi-tech, gender, race, self-esteem, global economy, interactive communications, and politics; and redesigning society to encourage development of healthy, self-realizing, responsible human beings. John Vasconcellos is the founder of the California Task Force to Promote Self-Esteem and Personal and Social Responsibility, and ADEPT (Assembly Democratic Economic Prosperity Team). His prime concerns are: (1) generating a radical new humanistic politics grounded in a faithful view of human nature; (2) enacting "A New Human Agenda" to realize the promise of our multicultural democracy in the global economy in this age of technology; and (3) mobilizing a national self-esteem and responsibility movement.



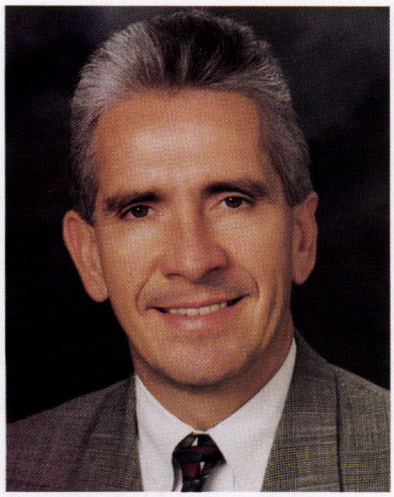
Charles S. Poochigian (R)
14th District

Chuck Poochigian was elected to the California State Senate in 1998 to represent the 14th Senate District, which includes the eastern portions of Fresno, Tulare, and Kern Counties. He was first elected to the Legislature in 1994 to serve the 29th Assembly District. In May of 2000, Chuck was appointed to serve as the Republican Caucus Chairman and Assistant Republican Leader. Senator Poochigian is a third generation resident of the San Joaquin Valley. Chuck and his wife, Debbie, have three children. He received his degree in business administration from California State University, Fresno, and earned his law degree from the University of Santa Clara. He served for six years as a member of the California Air National Guard. Chuck practiced general civil and business law from 1975 until 1988, when he was chosen by Governor George Deukmejian to serve as the Chief Deputy Appointments Secretary. In 1991, Governor Pete Wilson named him as his Appointments Secretary. Senator Poochigian has served as an officer or on the boards of a number of community and civic organizations and associations. He also served on the California Fair Employment and Housing Commission as an appointee of Governor Deukmejian from 1985 to 1987. Following the 1999 legislative session, Chuck Poochigian received recognition as Legislator of the Year by the California Business Properties Association, California Citizens Against Lawsuit Abuse, and California Building Industry Association. Senator Poochigian was also recognized by the Association of California Water Agencies with the President's Recognition Award for his leadership in securing the passage of the Safe Drinking Water, Clean Water, Watershed Protection and Flood Protection Act of 1999.



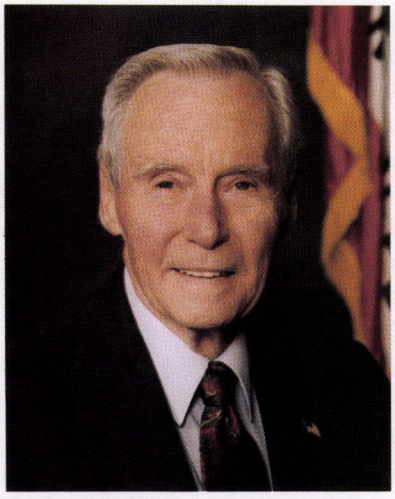
Bruce McPherson (R)
15th District

Senator Bruce McPherson, a former journalist, was elected to represent the 15th Senate District in the California State Senate in 1996. Prior to his election to the Senate, he served in the State Assembly, representing the 27th Assembly District from 1993 to 1996. Bruce, a native Californian, and his wife, Mary, have two children, Tori and Hunter. He and Mary established endowments to create a dropout prevention program and to enhance the athletic programs for students in the Santa Cruz City School District. He also spearheaded the creation of a literacy program in Santa Cruz County when he was President of the Santa Cruz Rotary Club. A long-time advocate of public education, Senator McPherson has played a leading role in shaping new policy in the areas of class-size reduction, updating core curricula, establishing graduation standards, providing more money for textbooks, and passing school bonds. McPherson authored and passed important legislation to reform the election process. One of his bills would require candidates to post their FPPC reports on-line and ensure there is no duplicative election voting by requiring voters to be recognized by a unique identifier. He has continuously pushed for campaign finance reform, and authored legislation to create a bipartisan commission to study the effectiveness of the Political Reform Act. Senator McPherson received the Association of California School Administrators' "Friend of Public Education Award" in 1999. He has also received the CSU Alumni Council's "Friend of Higher Education" award in 1995. In 1997, he was named "Legislator of the Year" by the UC Alumni Association and "Public Official of the Year" by the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary Council. The Association of California Community College Administrators named him "1998 Friend of Community Colleges," and he was honored with the Simon Wiesenthal Museum of Tolerance Award for his work in education.



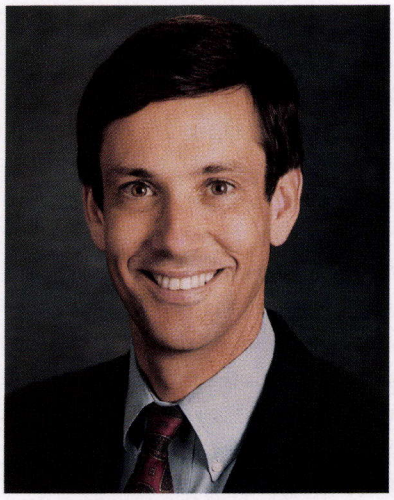
Jim Costa (D)
16th District

Jim Costa represents the 16th Senate District, including all of Kings County and parts of Fresno, Kern, Madera, and Tulare Counties. Senator Costa was elected to the Senate in 1994. Previously, he served in the California State Assembly from 1978 to 1994, was the Administrative Assistant to Assembly Member Richard Lehman from 1976 to 1978, and was a Special Assistant to Congressman John Krebs from 1975 to 1976. Currently, he serves as President of the National Conference of State Legislatures. During his tenure in the Senate, he forged agreements that became Proposition 204, the Safe Water Act, and Proposition 13, the Safe Drinking Water, Clean Water, Watershed Protection, and Flood Protection Act. In addition, he authored the legislation to move California's primary election to the first Tuesday in March; the "Three Strikes You're Out" law; created California's High Speed Rail Authority; and wrote the agricultural land preservation law greatly expanding incentives to protect farmland from urban sprawl. His recent awards include: the 1999 Legislative Leadership Award from the Association of California Water Agencies; the 1999 Distinguished Senator Award from the Regional Council of Rural Counties; the 1999 Outstanding Commitment Award from Central California Child Abuse and Abduction Resistance Education Services; "Senator of the Year" in 1998 from the California Business Properties Association; and the 1997 Heavy Puller Award from the Fresno County Farm Bureau. Senator Costa and his family have farmed in the San Joaquin Valley since the early 1900's. He attended San Joaquin Memorial High School and graduated from California State University, Fresno with a B.A. in political science. He is a member of the Fresno County Farm Bureau, the I.D.E.S. Men's Lodge, and the Fresno Cabrillo Club.



Wm. J. "Pete" Knight (R)
17th District

William J. "Pete" Knight, a Republican, was first elected to the 17th Senate District in 1996. He previously served four years in the State Assembly and eight years on the Palmdale City Council as both councilman and the city's first popularly elected Mayor. Pete and his wife Gail live in Palmdale and have 7 children and 13 grandchildren. Knight was born in Noblesville, Indiana on November 18, 1929. He attended Butler and Purdue Universities and entered the Aviation Cadet Program in 1952. He graduated from the Experimental Test Pilot School in 1958 and the Aerospace Research Pilot School in 1964. During his tenure in the U.S. Air Force, he flew and tested more than 100 types of fighter, trainer, bomber, and transport aircraft. To date he has more than 7,000 flying hours including 5,000 in jet aircraft. Colonel Knight's combat service includes 253 missions in the F-100 aircraft over Vietnam. He was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Legion of Merit, both with two Oak Leaf Clusters, and the Air Medal with 10 Oak Leaf Clusters. Colonel Knight flew the X-15 rocket research aircraft to 4,520 mph (mach 6.7), establishing the still unbroken world speed record in a fixed wing aircraft. Senator Knight has received many awards and honors, including: 100 Percent Pro-Taxpayer Voting Record—California Taxpayers Association; 100 Percent Pro-Jobs Voting Record—California Chamber of Commerce; Taxfighter Award—National Tax Limitation Committee; Distinguished Citizenship Award—Palmdale Elks Lodge #2027; Lifetime Achievement Award—Palmdale Education Foundation; Legislative Achievement Award—Law Enforcement Alliance of America; Defender of Freedom Award—National Rifle Association; Recognition of Outstanding Contribution—California Pilots Association.



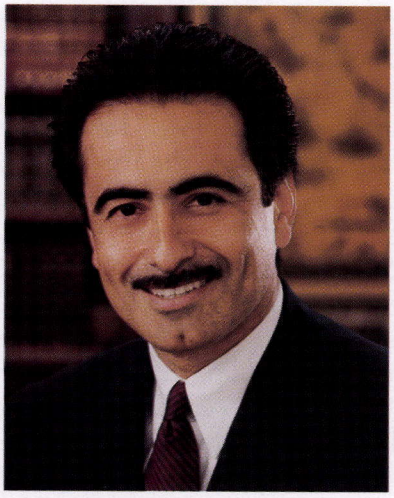
Jack O'Connell (D)
18th District

Jack O'Connell was elected to the 35th Assembly District in 1982 and was reelected by wide margins thereafter. In 1994, O'Connell was elected to the 18th Senate District by a substantial margin, and he handily won re-election in 1998. The district consists of all of San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara Counties, plus western Ventura County. Senator O'Connell was born in Glen Cove, New York. He received his B.A. degree in history from CSU, Fullerton, and after earning his Secondary Teaching Credential from CSU, Long Beach in 1975, he taught high school for several years. He and his wife Doree have one daughter, Jennifer Lynn. As a former teacher, Senator O'Connell's legislative portfolio has always stressed education improvement. He is the author of California's landmark class-size reduction program, the high school exit exam, beginning teacher salary incentives, Cal Grants specifically for those pursuing teaching credentials, plus a host of other significant reforms. Moreover, he has been instrumental in crafting California's education spending plans for many years. Senator O'Connell has also penned important and diverse measures addressing the economy, crime, and the environment, not the least of which were his 1994 Statewide Offshore Coastal Sanctuary law and his landmark Natural Heritage Preservation Tax Credit Act in 2000. O'Connell has been recognized for his efforts by many groups over the last decade, including the Small Business Association, the CSU Alumni Council, the Faculty Association of the California Community Colleges, the Hispanic Chamber of Commerce, the Gray Panthers, the Planning and Conservation League, the California School Boards Association, the California Building Industry Association, the Doris Day Animal League, Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD), the Association of California School Administrators, and the California Healthcare Institute.



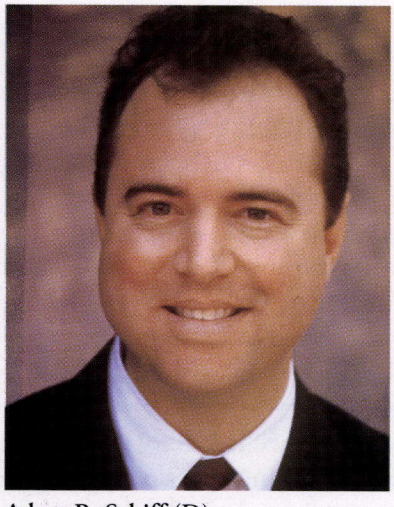
Cathie M. Wright (R)
19th District

Senator Cathie Wright was first elected to the California Legislature in 1980 as a Member of the State Assembly. Senator Wright served six terms in the Assembly prior to her election to the State Senate in 1992, where she represents the 19th Senate District. Senator Wright held a number of positions in the private sector prior to her election to the Legislature where she serves full time. A widow, Senator Wright has one daughter and one granddaughter in Simi Valley. Senator Wright began her elected public service career in 1978 as a member of the City Council in Simi Valley where she served as Mayor in 1979. As a city official, Senator Wright served the city as an active member of the Simi Valley Drug Abuse Program, the Simi Valley Sanitation District Board, and the Joint Committee of the City of Simi Valley and the Simi Valley Unified School District. At the county level, Senator Wright also served as a member of the Executive Committee, the Transportation Committee, and the Advisory Planning Program Committee of the Ventura County Association of Governments. Cathie Wright is an advocate for mental health services for children and adults. In 1983, she introduced a bill known as the Children's Systems of Care. The original bill established a pilot project to test the concept of interagency cooperation in determining mental health services for children. In 1998, the Cathie Wright Center for Technical Assistance to Children's Systems of Care was created and dedicated to Senator Wright on behalf of her efforts. Among the many groups and organizations honoring Senator Wright are: the California Association for the Education of Young Children; the Police Activities League Supporters of Los Angeles County; Simi Valley Unified School District; California Coalition for Mental Health; Mental Health Association; California School Libraries Association; California Association of Homes and Services for the Aging; and the California Association for Health Services At Home.



Richard Alarcón (D)
20th District

Senator Richard Alarcón represents the San Fernando Valley. Shortly after his arrival in Sacramento, he was named Majority Whip of the State Senate and appointed chair of both the Housing and Community Development Committee and the newly created Select Committee on Environmental Justice. As a State Senator, Alarcón, in his first year, had 13 bills signed into law. Among them are the Hertzberg-Alarcón Prevention of Terrorism Act; a school safety law; a law to give vital earthquake safety information to schools; extend a clean-burning fuels program; enable the San Fernando Valley Fair to have a permanent home; establish a secondary market for economic development loans; and create a three year pilot program for adults with disabilities. Prior to joining the State Senate, Alarcón attended California State University, Northridge, receiving a B.A. in political science. During the five years as a member of the Los Angeles City Council he helped secure significant projects for the valley; redeveloped a closed General Motors plant site; closed Lopez Canyon Landfill; secured funding for the rebuilding of three public libraries and the building of two new libraries. In addition to chairing the Housing and Environmental Justice Committees, Senator Alarcón is a member of the Senate Education, Environmental Quality, Industrial Relations, and Energy, Utilities and Communication Committees. A lifelong resident of the valley with roots dating back to the 1920's, Alarcón has four children—Armando, Antonio, Claudia, and Andrea—and one grandchild.



Adam B. Schiff (D)
21st District

Senator Adam Schiff was elected to the California State Senate in 1996 to represent the 21st Senate District. Senator Schiff, a resident of Burbank, is a graduate of Stanford University and Harvard Law School. He and his wife Eve had their first child, a daughter, Alexa Marion in 1998. Prior to his election to the State Senate, Schiff was a criminal prosecutor with the U.S. Attorney's office for six years. He had a 100-percent conviction record on cases ranging from arson, political corruption, and drug trafficking, to illegal immigrant smuggling and toxic dumping. His work there earned him the Special Achievement Award from the U.S. Department of Justice for Sustained Superior Performance on Duty in 1993. Senator Schiff has authored nearly 60 measures which have been signed into law. In education, he has ensured all California students have up-to-date textbooks and a longer school year. He also authored legislation that reformed the parole procedures for sexually violent predators and requires sex offenders to supply employment information to law enforcement agencies. He wrote one of the key components of the Patient's Bill of Rights that established an independent external review process for HMO denials of care. Schiff provided leadership in environmental protection by securing $5 million in budget funds for open space preservation in the Verdugo Mountains and providing local representation on the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy Advisory Committee. He also helped overhaul California's failed child support system and restored the California State Bar's consumer protection and lawyer disciplinary functions. Senator Schiff was awarded the prestigious Toll Fellowship after being selected as one of the most promising new leaders of state government. In 1998, the California League of High Schools named Schiff Legislator of the Year, and the Angeles Chapter of the Sierra Club selected Schiff as the recipient of their 2000 Public Policy Award.

Richard G. Polanco (D) 22nd District. See page 196.



Tom Hayden (D)
23rd District

Tom Hayden, Democrat, was elected to the California State Legislature in 1982, where he served for 10 years in the Assembly before being elected to the State Senate in 1992. Representing the 23rd District, he has been described as the "conscience of the Senate," by columnist Dan Walters of the *Sacramento Bee* and as "the liberal rebel," by George Skelton of the *Los Angeles Times*. Hayden has been cited as "Legislator of the Year" by the California League of Conservation Voters, the University of California Student Association, the California Public Interest Research Group, the Rainforest Action Network, and animal welfare groups. He is the author of over 175 measures ranging from reform of money in politics, worker safety, school decentralization, small business tax relief, domestic violence, lessening gang violence in the inner city, stopping student fee increases at universities, protecting endangered species like salmon, overhauling "three strikes," and a measure signed into law which will assist Holocaust survivors in receiving recognition and compensation for having been exploited as slave labor during the Nazi era. The Governor also signed Senator Hayden's bill that would require trigger locks on all guns. Senator Hayden was Chair of the Solar-Cal Council for the State of California, 1979–1982; the Governor's Alternate on the Southwest Border Regional Commission, 1978–1981; and the California Representative for the Western SUN, 1978–1981. Born December 11, 1939, in Detroit, Senator Hayden is an author and teacher. He attended the University of Michigan and received his B.A. in 1961. He is a former faculty member of Pitzer College, University of Southern California, Immaculate Heart College, Holy Names College, Santa Monica College, New College, and CSU Sacramento. Married to Barbara Williams and has two sons.



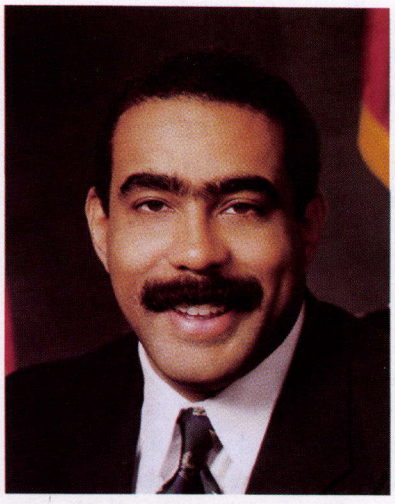
Hilda L. Solis (D)
24th District

Senator Hilda L. Solis was elected to the 24th Senatorial District in 1994 and reelected in 1998. Upon her election, Solis made history by becoming the first Latina to ever serve in the State Senate. Hilda formerly served in the Assembly from 1992 to 1994, where she represented the 57th Assembly District. Solis is the first in her family to attend college and is a lifetime resident of the San Gabriel Valley. Her husband Sam is a small business owner who has been working in the community for over 15 years. After earning her B.A. at Cal Poly Pomona and her master's at USC, Solis served as Editor-in-Chief for the White House Office of Hispanic Affairs during the Carter Administration. She was a two-term member of the Rio Hondo Community College Board of Trustees (1985–1992), and in 1991, was appointed to serve on the Los Angeles County Insurance Commission. Senator Solis has demonstrated a rare willingness to take on tough issues. She has authored landmark legislation in the areas of domestic violence, labor, environmental protection, education, crime, and most recently welfare reform. She has been a strong advocate for women's rights and a leading author of measures pertaining to women's health, restraining orders, and spousal rape. She recently cochaired the successful initiative to raise the minimum wage in California. Solis has been honored for her efforts by many organizations including the San Gabriel Valley YMCA, the CSU Alumni Council, the American Diabetes Association, California NOW, the LA County Board of Supervisors, the American Cancer Society, LA County Federation of Labor, California Hispanic Chamber of Commerce, California School Board Association, Angeles Chapter of the Sierra Club, and the California League of Conservation Voters.



Teresa P. Hughes (D)
25th District

Teresa P. Hughes, Democrat, was first elected to the Senate in 1992, after serving 17 years in the State Assembly. She represents the 25th Senatorial District, which includes south central Los Angeles and the cities of Compton, Gardena, Hawthorne, Inglewood, Lawndale, Los Angeles, Lynwood, and Paramount. Born in New York City, she earned a B.A. in physiology and public health and completed graduate work at Hunter College. She received her M.A. in education administration at New York University and a Ph.D. in education administration at Claremont Graduate School. Senator Hughes has two children, Vincent and Deirdra Hughes, and is married to Frank E. Staggers, M.D. She is a former legislative and education consultant to the State Commission on Teacher Credentialing and Professor of Education at California State University, Los Angeles. During her tenure as an elected official, Hughes was the author of legislation establishing the Hughes Earthquake Safety Act of 1987; creation of the Los Angeles County High School for the Arts; the Hughes-Hart Education Reform Act of 1983; creation of the California Museum of Afro-American History and Culture in Los Angeles; and enactment of the Conflict Resolution and School Violence Reduction Program. In addition, Senator Hughes has led the fight to provide research grants for lupus disease and high blood pressure, protect physicians from civil and criminal liabilities for informing the spouse of a patient of a positive test result for AIDS antibodies, authored laws establishing gang and drug prevention programs in public schools, and increasing the prison terms for gang-related drive-by shootings. Senator Hughes is the founder of Aware Women, an active member of the California State Employees Association, the California Teachers Association, the Coalition of Labor Union Women, and Delta Sigma Theta, Inc. She is on the Board of Directors for the local Coalition of One Hundred Black Women and the Black Agenda. She serves as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Los Angeles County High School for the Arts.



Kevin G. Murray (D)
26th District

In 1998, Kevin Murray, after serving two terms as State Assembly Member, was elected to the California State Senate to represent Senate District 26, which encompasses 56 square miles and has a population of approximately 750,000. Murray was one of the youngest members to be elected to the State Assembly in 1994, where he served until being elected to the Senate in 1998. He had the distinction and honor of serving alongside his father, Assembly Member Willard H. Murray, Jr. (52nd District—retired). The father-son pairing marked a first in California political history. Senator Murray is a member of Governor Gray Davis' California Complete Count Committee and the Task Force on Diversity. He represents the Senate on the California Film Commission. Senator Murray is the immediate past-Chairman of the California Legislative Black Caucus and is a member of the Democratic National Committee. Senator Murray holds a juris doctorate from Loyola Law School (1987), a master's in business administration from Loyola Marymount University (1983), and a bachelor of science degree in business administration and accounting from California State University, Northridge (1981). While in the Assembly, Murray was well known for his legislative skill in pursuing landmark legislation in the areas of civil rights, seniors' rights, women's rights, economic development, and transportation issues. He continues to pursue an equally diverse agenda in the Senate. He is a pioneer in the fight to end racial profiling of minority drivers, to bridge the digital divide by increasing access to computers for the poor, and equal access to quality education for all. Other concerns include protecting individual privacy, identity theft, health care access, and education.



Betty Karnette (D)
27th District

Betty Karnette was elected to the State Senate in 1996 to represent the 27th Senate District. Her strong interest in transportation, campaign spending reform, job development, and streamlining government has been reflected in her Senate committee assignments. Betty is a teacher, primarily middle school math, and education consultant. She began teaching in the Los Angeles Unified School District when John Kennedy was President and spent 31 years in the classroom. In 1992 she won her first elective office, the California State Assembly, and served from 1992 to 1994. Upon leaving the Assembly, she worked as an educational consultant and substitute teacher from 1994 to 1996. Although busy with Senate duties, Karnette currently serves on the Board of Directors of Young Horizons, a nonprofit corporation providing diversion activities, parenting skills, and child care for at-risk youth. She is a member of the Board of Directors for the Long Beach Memorial Hospital Children's Clinic and is also an Associate Board Member for Sage House in San Pedro, which provides adult day care programs. Betty spent the 1950's working as a secretary and office manager for the oil industry on Terminal Island and obtained her B.A. at California State University, Long Beach. She later earned her M.A. from the same college. A native of Paducah, Kentucky, Betty and her husband Richard have been Long Beach homeowners since 1952, and have one daughter.



Debra Bowen (D)
28th District

Senator Debra Bowen was first elected in 1992 to the State Assembly, where she served until she was elected to the California State Senate in 1998 to represent the 28th Senate District, which stretches from Venice in the north, south to Palos Verdes Estates, then east to include all or parts of Carson, Compton, Long Beach, and Wilmington. Born and raised in Rockford, Illinois, Debra Bowen was granted a Rotary Fellowship at International Christian University in Tokyo, Japan in 1975. She graduated from Michigan State University in 1976 and later earned her law degree from the University of Virginia in 1979. Senator Bowen authored first-of-its-kind legislation to open the Legislature's computer files and gave computer users worldwide instant access to information about bills, committee analyses, voting records, and more via the Internet in 1993. She created the nation's first digital signature act in 1995 to allow state agencies to use ditigal signatures and basic encryption procedures, while her 1998 measure gave people and businesses the ability to fight back against unsolicited e-mail ads, better known as "spam." Debra Bowen established landmark disclosure and service requirements for pre-paid phone card companies to let consumers know what they're paying for before buying a card. She also authored laws requiring counties to maintain up-to-date health and education records for foster children and to provide those records to the child's new foster family, and to require the state to develop an education and training program on Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder for social workers, physicians, counselors, teachers, law enforcement officers, and others who regularly come into contact with foster children.



Richard L. Mountjoy (R)
29th District

Senator Dick Mountjoy was elected to the Assembly in 1978, where he served until January 24, 1995. He was elected simultaneously to the Assembly and also to the Senate in a special election in November of 1994. Senator Mountjoy was sworn into the State Senate on January 24, 1995, to represent the 29th Senate District. Prior to his election to the State Assembly, Dick served as Mayor and City Councilman for the City of Monrovia from 1968 until 1976. Dick is married to the former Earline Winnett, has two sons, one daugher, six grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren. Senator Mountjoy is a native Californian. He was born in Los Angeles and educated in the Arcadia and Monrovia public schools. Since his school days, Dick has worked in the construction business and has built a thriving general contracting company based in Monrovia. He is a Navy veteran of the Korean War. Senator Mountjoy has received honors including: the Conservative of the Decade, California Republican Assembly; the Boy Scout Freedom Award; the Presidential Citation by the Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association; and Legislator of the Year by the California Wildlife Federation, California Republican Assembly, San Gabriel Valley Units, California Business Properties Association, California Rifle and Pistol Association, and the Roofing Contractors Association. Other honors include selection as Republican Statesman of the Year by United Republicans of California and Outstanding State Assemblyman by the Young Americans for Freedom.



Martha Escutia (D)
30th District

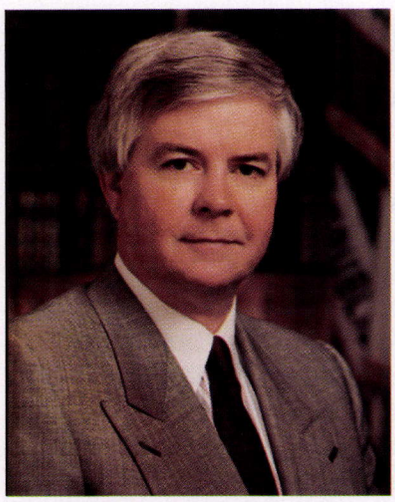
The 30th Senate District includes the cities of Bell, Bell Gardens, Commerce, Cudahy, Huntington Park, Maywood, Montebello, Norwalk, Pico Rivera, Santa Fe Springs, South El Monte, South Gate, Whittier, and Vernon. Senator Martha Escutia was first elected to the California Legislature in 1992 to the 50th Assembly District. As an Assembly Member, she chaired the Judiciary Committee and the Select Committee on Corridors of Economic Significance. Senator Escutia's varied accomplishments are highlighted by legislation protecting health and the environment, improving opportunities for education, and increasing public safety. In 1997, she had the highest number of bills signed into law; spearheaded trial court restructuring; and authored legislation that gave $65 million to Los Angeles Unified School District for teachers and facilities. Senator Escutia has played a pivotal role in developing the Alameda Corridor, a $2 billion infrastructure project consolidating train traffic from the ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach. Throughout her public service Senator Escutia has received numerous awards. The California Labor Federation AFL-CIO named her "Legislator of the Year," the Sierra Club gave her the "Environmental Leadership Award," and she has been recognized by the California League of Conservation Voters. As Chair of the Assembly Judiciary Committee, the Consumer Attorneys recognized Ms. Escutia as "Legislator of the Year" and the Hispanic National Bar Association named her "Latina Lawyer of the Year." She is a founding member, Southeast Community Development Corporation and the Latino Lawyers Committee; member, National Women's Political Caucus and the Latino Legislative Caucus. Native Californian born in Los Angeles. Received B.S., University of Southern California, 1979; J.D., Georgetown University Law School, 1982; Certificate, Private and Public International Law, The World Court, The Hague, Netherlands, 1986. She is married to Leo Briones; sons, Andres Briones and Diego Briones.

James L. Brulte (R) 31st District. See page 197.



Nell Soto (D)
32nd District

With her election to the California State Senate in a special election in March 2000, to represent the 32nd Senate District, Nell Soto became the first woman elected to represent the Inland Empire in the Legislature, and the only great-grandmother serving in the State Capitol. The 32nd Senatorial District overlaps San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties and includes the communities of Chino, Chino Hills, Colton, Fontana, Grand Terrace, Highland, Loma Linda, Montclair, Ontario, Pomona, Rancho Cucamonga, Rialto, San Bernardino, and the unincorporated areas of Bloomington and Los Serranos. Senator Soto served for 12 years on the Pomona City Council, where she implemented a youth jobs program that has employed over 150 youth in the community. Soto's efforts were also instrumental in securing $22.5 million for the Pomona Metro Link and Transit Station. In the Senate, Soto's focus is on issues that most directly improve the lives of her constituents. Her legislative priorities include such diverse issues as education, child safety, health care, and infrastructure. Senator Soto is constantly working to create high-paying jobs, and ensuring that communities are safe from crime and violence. Prior to her arrival in the State Senate, Soto served as the Assembly Member for the 61st District. In the Assembly, she authored several pieces of common sense legislation such as Safe Routes to School, Parental Involvement Act, Education Technology, and HMO reform. She also spearheaded the Select Committee on the Alameda Corridor East, a rail corridor project spanning from Long Beach to San Bernardino County. She secured over $1 million from the State Budget for various parks and community centers throughout the cities in her Assembly District.



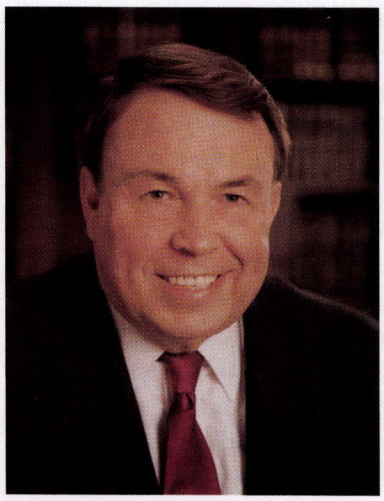
John R. Lewis (R)
33rd District

In May 1991, State Senator John Lewis won a special election to the Senate. In 1992, he was elected to his first full Senate term in the newly created 33rd Senate District, then reelected to his second and final term in 1996. Lewis previously served five terms in the State Assembly. A native Californian, Lewis earned his bachelor's degree from the USC. Senator Lewis is married to the former Suzanne Henry. They have a son, James, and a daughter, Jennie, and currently reside in the City of Orange. Senator Lewis has been a leading advocate against wasteful government spending, and excessive costly government regulations. In 1992, he scored a major victory by securing passage of his Senate Bill 1352, which prohibited the South Coast Air Quality Management District from imposing costly and ineffective trip reduction plans on employers. Also a leader in insurance reform, his Senate Bill 429 (1993) forced drunk drivers and other high-risk drivers to pay their fair share for automobile insurance, eliminating inequitable insurance subsidies. In 1998, he authored Senate Bill 334, which toughened criminal penalties against insurance fraud operators who stage phony automobile accidents. He also played a leading role in the passage of earthquake insurance reform. A strong supporter of law enforcement and victims' rights, in 1994 Senator Lewis passed legislation to make it easier for prosecutors to obtain convictions against graffiti vandals. His 1996 legislation, Senate Bill 1231, prohibits convicted murderers from being eligible for any credit which would reduce their prison sentence. In addition, Senator Lewis is a long-time supporter of education and has authored numerous measures to expand charter schools and enhance school choice for parents and students.



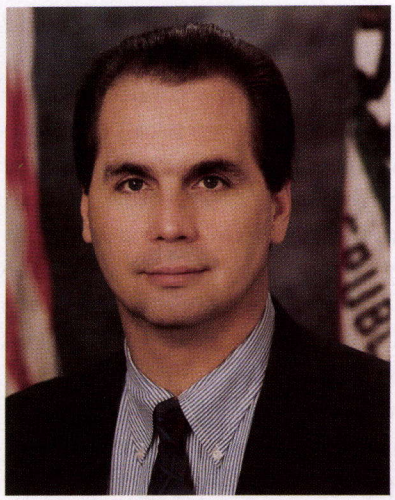
Joseph L. Dunn (D)
34th District

State Senator Joseph L. Dunn was elected November 1998 to represent the 34th Senate District. The district includes major portions of the Cities of Anaheim, Buena Park, Garden Grove, Santa Ana, Stanton, Westminster, and Midway City. Senator Dunn's priorities are to provide services to his constituents, improve education and transportation, provide safe neighborhoods, enhance health care, increase job opportunities, and ensure that Orange County is treated fairly in the State Budget. His 1999–2000 legislation included a $50 billion bond act to build group retirement homes for veterans, which was approved by the voters at the March 2000 primary election. In addition, Senator Dunn introduced legislation to regulate unwarranted increases in rates for long-term care insurance policies, increase the research and development tax credit for business, ensure confidentiality of tax records provided to lenders, return $3 million a year to Orange County for transportation needs, keep mentally disordered offenders in confined mental treatment after their release date if they pose a threat to society, require current photos of released sex offenders to be available to the public under Megan's Law, and coordinate court schedules to decrease the time peace officers need to wait to testify in court. In his brief time in office, Senator Dunn has been named "Legislator of the Year" by the Veterans of Foreign Wars, American Legion, peace officers, firefighters, emergency physicians, mobilehome owners, and state university students, and "Freshman of the Year" by conservationists. Senator Dunn graduated from the College of St. Thomas (B.A., 1980) and the University of Minnesota School of Law (J.D., 1983). He moved to Orange County in 1985 and lives in Santa Ana with his wife, Diane, and their two young children.



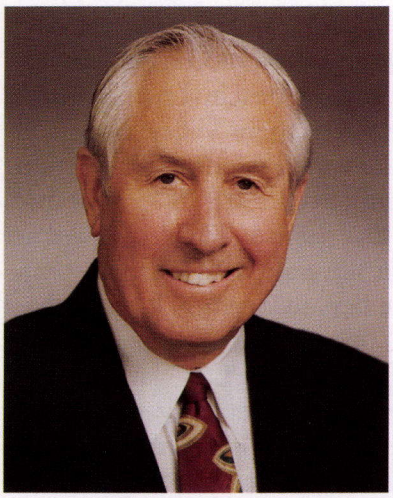
Ross Johnson (R)
35th District

Ross Johnson was elected at a special election March 9, 1995, to represent the 35th Senate District. The district is located in the northwestern portion of Orange County and includes the Cities of Costa Mesa, Cypress, Huntington Beach, Los Alamitos, Newport Beach, and Seal Beach. It also includes most of Fountain Valley and small portions of Anaheim, Buena Park, Santa Ana, and Westminster. Preceding his election to the Senate, Senator Johnson served in the State Assembly from 1978 to 1995 and as the Assembly Republican Leader for three years during that period. He also served as the Senate Republican Leader and is the first member to serve as party leader in both houses of the Legislature. In both the Assembly and the Senate, Senator Johnson has fought successfully for the tough anti-crime legislation that has reversed the soaring crime rate. For example, he was coauthor of the "Three Strikes You're Out" law. He has also been an outspoken advocate for fiscal responsibility and was an early and strong supporter of Proposition 13, an initiative to lower property taxes throughout the state. In education, Senator Johnson supports legislation to reduce class size and lengthen the school year. Born September 28, 1939, Senator Johnson is a life-long resident of California. He went to grade school and high school in Orange County as well as attended California State University at Fullerton, B.A. in history and Western State University College of Law, J.D. Married to Diane Morris, May 17, 1968; they have two grown daughters, Susan and Molly. Senator Johnson is a veteran of the United States Navy. Senator Johnson is a member of the Republican State Central Committee, former President of the Young Republicans, and former Chairman of the Orange County Citizens for Law and Order.



Ray Haynes (R)
36th District

A native Californian, Senator Haynes is a 1972 graduate of Elk Grove High School and graduated in 1976 from California Lutheran College (now California Lutheran University) with a bachelor of arts degree in political science. He received a master's degree in public administration in 1981 from Eastern Kentucky University, completing his education with a juris doctor from the University of Southern California in 1980. He was admitted to the California State Bar in 1980 to practice law. After graduating from USC Law School, Ray moved to Moreno Valley, becoming an associate at the law firm of Best, Best and Krieger in Riverside, California, leaving in 1983 to begin his own practice in Redlands, California. Ray later joined Lawson and Hartnell as a partner in 1984. He began a solo law practice in Moreno Valley in 1988. Senator Haynes is a former member of the Board of Directors for the Riverside Youth Service Center, and is past Chairman of the Moreno Valley Community Assistance Program. Ray was a member of Rotary Club, has served as a Planning Commissioner, organized the Riverside-based Committee for No New Taxes, served as Treasurer for Citizens for Property Rights, and served as a delegate to the California Republican Party, where he serves as Chairman of the Resolutions Committee. Ray Haynes was elected to the 36th Senate District in 1994, after representing western Riverside and northern San Diego Counties in the 66th Assembly District in 1992. In 1996, Haynes was elected by the Senate Republic Caucus to serve as Republican Whip. In that position, he is responsible for generating Republican analyses for the thousands of bills that reach the Senate Floor. He also serves as Vice Chair of the Senate Health and Human Services Committee and the Public Employment and Retirement Committee, along with being a member of the Budget, Education, Judiciary, and Industrial Relations Committees. In 1999, Haynes was elected to the position of National Chairman of the American Legislative Exchange Council (ALEC), a national bipartisan organization of over 2500 state legislators. Ray and his wife, Pam, have three daughters: Jennifer, Caitlin, and Sarah.



David G. Kelley (R)
37th District

Senator David G. Kelley, a Republican, was elected to the State Senate in 1992 and is currently completing the last year of his second term of office representing the 37th Senate District. Before that, Dave served for 14 years in the State Assembly, where he was first elected in 1978. Born October 11, 1928, in Riverside County, where he was raised and attended local schools, he graduated from California State Polytechnic University, San Luis Obispo, majoring in citrus fruit production. The United States Air Force interrupted his education during the Korean conflict, where he served as a pilot. Dave has been a successful citrus rancher for over 40 years and has been active with the Riverside Farm Bureau since 1955. He has served as both president and vice president of the board for eight years and has served on its board of directors. Concerned for the effect of property tax on agriculture, Senator Kelley helped establish an agriculture preserve program and signed the first prime agricultural land preserve contract in the state in 1966. During the Reagan governorship, he was appointed to a committee to advise the Legislature on open-space land policy.



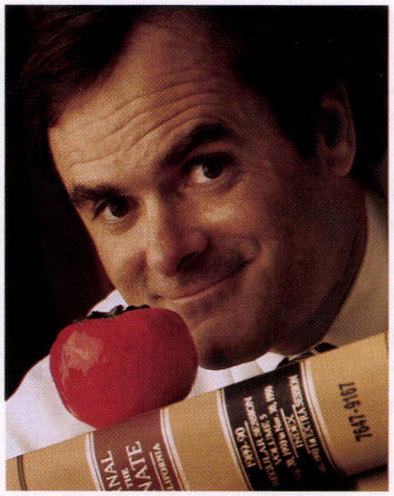
Bill Morrow (R)
38th District

Senator Bill Morrow represents the 38th Senate District, which includes south Orange County and north San Diego County. First elected to the Assembly in 1992, he was reelected in 1994 and 1996 by an overwhelming majority. He was first elected to the State Senate in 1998. Born and raised in southern California, Bill Morrow was the Student Body President of his class at Mt. San Antonio College. He graduated from UCLA with honors, and received his juris doctorate from the Pepperdine School of Law. After earning his degree, the Senator was recruited by the United States Marine Corps. He served with distinction for eight years as a commissioned officer and military judge advocate. Senator Morrow left active duty with the USMC in 1987, and entered the private sector as a small business attorney. In the State Legislature, Senator Morrow has been the point person in the fight against frivolous lawsuit abuse. His legislative victories include school fund equalization, which gave over $5.2 million to low wealth school districts in his district. He has also focused attention on the senseless delays in the appeal process for criminals who have received the death penalty and successfully introduced and passed legislation to expedite capital punishment cases. After serving his first term in the Assembly, Bill Morrow was named "Legislator of the Year" by the Orange County League of Cities. In 1995, the Pro-Life PAC of Orange County also elected him as their "Legislator of the Year." The Orange County Citizens Against Lawsuit Abuse selected Morrow as their Civil Justice Reform "Legislator of the Year" for 1996. That same year, the California Republican Assembly also tapped him as "Legislator of the Year." In 1997, the Golden State Mobilehome Owners League of California named Senator Morrow their "Legislator of the Year."



Dede W. Alpert (D)
39th District

Dede W. Alpert was elected to represent the 39th Senate District in 1996 after having served three terms in the State Assembly. Senator Alpert is the author of legislation that has established standards nationwide. For instance, Alpert authored the Mammography Quality Assurance Act of 1992, which gave California the most stringent mammography standards in the country. She was responsible for the Workplace Violence Safety Act of 1994, allowing employers to obtain restraining orders against people who threaten individuals or their places of work and is now being used as a model in many other states. Also in 1994, she authored the Battered Women's Protection Act. Senator Alpert has always focused her legislative agenda on the education of California's children. While still in the Assembly, she authored Assembly Bill 1114 of 1993, which allows parents to choose the public school their children will attend; the California Assessment of Academic Achievement Act in 1995; and she was the principal author of the "ABC" education reform package of 1995. In the Senate she authored the Public School Accountability Act of 1999. Senator Alpert has received numerous awards and citations for her efforts, among them having been named the "High-Tech Legislator of the Year" by the American Electronics Association seven of the nine years she has been in office. In recognition of her contributions to the visitor industry, Senator Alpert was honored with induction into the California Tourism Hall of Fame in 1997. Additionally, she was recognized as "Legislator of the Year" by the California State University system and "Senator of the Year" by the California School Boards Association in 1998. Prior to her election to the Legislature, Alpert served on the Solana Beach School Board for seven years, and she was a court-appointed special advocate for Voices for Children. She is married to Michael Alpert, and they are parents of three daughters, Lehn, Kristin, and Alison, and are proud grandparents.



Steve Peace (D)
40th District

Steve Peace was elected to the Senate in December of 1993 after serving in the State Assembly since 1982. Senator Peace's 40th District in San Diego County includes the Cities of Chula Vista, El Cajon, Lemon Grove, La Mesa, National City, Spring Valley, and the San Diego communities of Encanto, Nestor, Paradise Hills, and San Ysidro. Early in his political career, Steve Peace signaled both his independence and his willingness to take on tough fights when, in 1988 as an Assembly Member, he joined four Democratic colleagues in an effort to reform the California Legislature itself. Taking on powerful leaders from both parties, the "Gang of Five" and their year-long battle for reforms led to many significant changes, including subjecting legislative committees to the provisions of the Open Meetings Act. Senator Peace has earned a reputation as *the* person the Legislature turns to on particularly difficult and complex issues. He has presided over forums described as "bipartisan, exhaustive, and open to a full airing of views." From workers' compensation reform and personal information privacy, to electric industry restructuring and reform of local government financing, Steve Peace continues to engage the state's most pressing issues in an effort to streamline government and increase its accountability to the people of California. Senator Steve Peace was born and raised in San Diego, the son of two teachers. Steve served as Student Body President at Bonita Vista High School in Chula Vista, and graduated from the University of California at San Diego with a degree in political science. Steve and Cheryl married in 1974 and reside in Rancho San Diego with their three children, Clint, Bret, and Chad. Mr. Peace is the Chief Financial Officer of Four Square Productions, a multimedia production company he cofounded in 1972, and is now San Diego's largest producer of commercial and corporate films, videotapes, and multimedia presentations. The company, though, is best known for its original feature film, "Attack of the Killer Tomatoes" and its three sequels, as well as a Killer Tomatoes Saturday morning animated series on the Fox Children's Network.



San Diego skyline

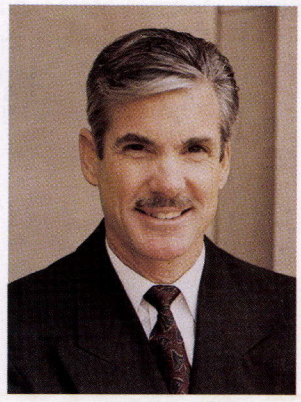
Newly Elected State Senators Elected November 7, 2000 for the 2001–02 Legislative Session



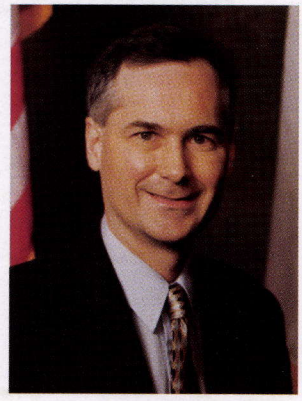
Thomas "Rico" Oller (R)
SD 1



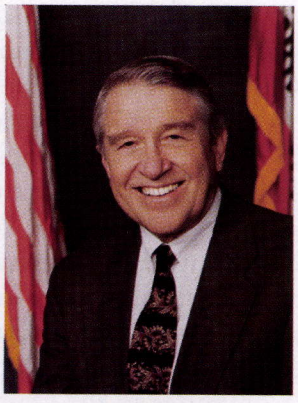
Michael J. Machado (D)
SD 5



Tom Torlakson (D)
SD 7



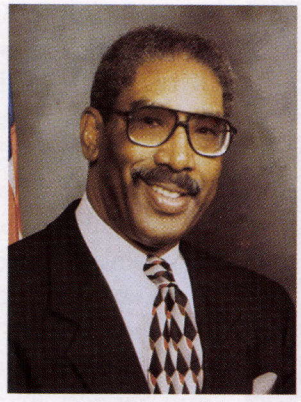
Thomas McClintock (R)
SD 19



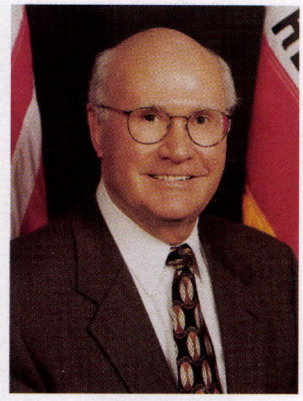
Jack Scott (D)
SD 21



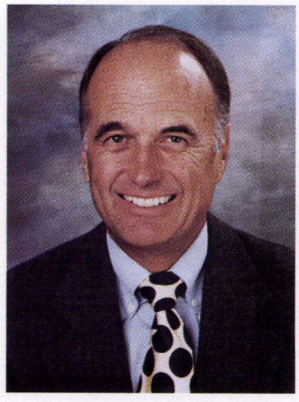
Sheila James Kuehl (D)
SD 23



Edward Vincent (D)
SD 25



Bob Margett (R)
SD 29



Dick Ackerman (R)
SD 33

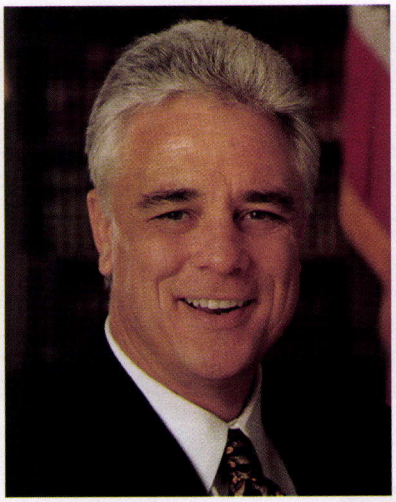


James F. Battin, Jr. (R)
SD 37



Gregory Schmidt
Secretary of the Senate

Born in Oakland, California, on May 3, 1947. B.A., Santa Clara University, 1969. M.A., University of California, Berkeley, 1973. Served as Consultant to the Assembly Committees on Human Resources; Labor, Employment, and Consumer Affairs, 1974–1982, and the Senate Committee on Elections and Reapportionment, 1983–1984. Staff Director of the Senate Judiciary Committee, 1985–1994. Chief of Staff to the President pro Tempore, 1994. Executive Officer of the Senate Rules Committee, 1995 to present. He was first elected Secretary of the Senate on August 31, 1996; reelected for the 1997–1998 and 1999–2000 terms. Under the Rules of the Senate, the Secretary is the custodian of all bills, amendments, and resolutions and is responsible for the accurate recordation of Senate legislative actions. He serves as the parliamentarian, and is superintendent of all printing done by the house. He is also the Chief Executive Officer of the Senate, responsible for day-to-day administration as delegated by the Rules Committee. Greg is the Chair of the California International Relations Foundation, former Staff Chair of the Criminal Justice Committee of the National Conference of State Legislatures, and a Member of the American Society of Legislative Clerks and Secretaries. Married to Charlotte Haynes Schmidt; children Jeffrey, Korina, John, and Thomas; grandchildren Kai and Jaden.



Tony Beard, Jr.
Chief Senate Sergeant at Arms

Tony Beard, Jr., Chief Senate Sergeant at Arms. Born in Glendale, California. Attended Sacramento schools. A.A. degree in mathematics and physical science from American River College. B.A. degree in political science from California State University, Sacramento. Has served as Chief Sergeant at Arms since December 1979. Married to Laura Bahlhorn, daughter Kristen Marie. Attended U.S. Secret Service Dignitary Protection School, Washington, D.C., and the California Highway Patrol Protection of Public Officials School, Los Angeles, California. Board Member of Association of Threat Assessment Professionals. Associate Member of Bomb Technicians and Investigators, Associate Member, Sacramento Explosive Ordinance Disposal Team. Member, Northern California Peace Officers Association. Current member of the Executive Board of the National Conference of State Legislatures. Past President, National Legislative Security and Services Association. Appointed by the Senate Rules Committee to the Domestic Violence Program Advisory Council.

Alphabetical Record of Senate Service

1849–2000

Record of State Senators—1849–2000

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Abbott, J. P.	R	Marin, Contra Costa	27th (1887)
Abell, Alexander G.	Union	San Francisco	14th (1863)
[1] Abshire, F. Presley	R	Sonoma	1949–1958
Alarcón, Richard	D	Los Angeles	1999–2000
Alpert, Dede	D	San Diego	1997–2000
[2] Adams, Alonzo	D	Butte, Shasta	2nd (1851)
Allen, Isaac	D	Yuba	9th (1858)
	A-L.D	Yuba, Sutter	10th (1859)
[3] Allen, James M	D., R	Lassen, Modoc, Shasta, Siskiyou	47th (1927), 48th (1929)
	D., R	Del Norte, Siskiyou	49th (1931), 50th (1933)
	D	Del Norte, Siskiyou	52nd (1937)
Allen, Newton M.	R	Los Angeles	44th (1921)
	R., Prog	Los Angeles	45th (1923)
	R	Los Angeles	46th (1925), 47th (1927)
Alquist, Alfred E.	D	Santa Clara	1967–1982
	D	Alameda, San Benito, Santa Clara	1983–1984
	D	Santa Clara	1985–1996
[4] Anderson, Alexander	D	Tuolumne	3rd (1852)
Anderson, A. P.	R	Alameda	43rd (1919), 44th (1921)
Anderson, Francis	Union	Sierra	14th (1863)
Anderson, James	D	Placer	9th (1858), 11th (1860)
Anderson, John N.	R	Riverside, Orange	36th (1905), 37th (1907)
	R	Riverside, Orange, Imperial	40th (1913), 41st (1915)
Anderson, William L.	D	Lake, Napa, Sonoma	23rd (1880), 24th (1881)
Andross, Moses C.	R	Inyo, Mono, Tuolumne	19th (1871), 20th (1873)
Androus, S. N.	R	Los Angeles	31st (1895), 32nd (1897)
[5] Angney, W. Z.	Ind. D	Santa Clara	21st (1875), 22nd (1877)
Anthony, Marc	R., D., Union Labor	San Francisco	37th (1907), 38th (1909)
Aram, Eugene	R	Sutter, Yolo, Yuba	31st (1895), 32nd (1897)
Arbuckle, F. A.	R	Ventura, Santa Barbara	44th (1921), 45th (1923)
Arms, Charles S.	D	San Francisco	30th (1893), 31st (1895)
[6] Arnold, Stanley	D., R	Lassen, Modoc, Plumas	1956–1960
	D	Lassen, Modoc, Plumas	1961–1965
Ashe, R. Porter	D	San Francisco	33rd (1899), 34th (1901)
Ashley, Delos R.	Amer	Monterey, Santa Cruz	7th (1856), 8th (1857)
Avey, J. L.	R	San Bernardino, Inyo	39th (1911), 40th (1913)
[7] Ayala, Ruben S.	D	San Bernardino	1974–1982
	D	Los Angeles, San Bernardino	1983–1998
[8] Baca, Joe	D	Los Angeles, San Bernardino	1999
Backstrand, Leland M.	R	Riverside	1960–1964
Bailey, W. C.	R	Santa Clara	29th (1891), 30th (1893)
Baird, John H.	Whig	San Francisco	4th (1853)
Ballard, John W.	R	Los Angeles	41st (1915), 42nd (1917)
Baker, C. C.	R	Monterey, San Luis Obispo	46th (1925)–49th (1931)
Baker, George F.	R	Santa Clara	23rd (1880), 24th (1881)
Baker, Jehiel H.	D	Placer	9th (1858), 10th (1859)
Baker, Thomas	D	Fresno, Tulare	13th (1862), 14th (1863)
Baldwin, Franklin T.	D	Amador, San Joaquin	25th (1883), 26th (1885)
Ballou, S. A.	A-L.D	Butte, Plumas	10th (1859), 11th (1860)
[9] Banks, James A.	R	San Francisco	13th (1862)
Banks, W. O.	R	San Francisco	28th (1889), 29th (1891)
Banning, Phineas	Union	Los Angeles	16th (1865), 17th (1867)
Banvard, Edgar M.	D	Placer	18th (1869), 19th (1871)
Bartlett, Washington	Ind	San Francisco	20th (1873), 21st (1875)
Bassham, W. R.		San Jose District	1st (1849)
Bates, J. Clem	R	Alameda	37th (1907), 38th (1909)
Bauer, Hamilton A.	R	San Francisco	35th (1903), 36th (1905)
Beach, Horace	Union	Yuba	17th (1867)
	R	Yuba	18th (1869)
Beard, John L.	R	Alameda	31st (1895), 32nd (1897)
Beard, J. William	D	Imperial	1957, 1960
Beauvias, A. B.	R	Calaveras, Tuolumne	26th (1885)
Beazell, James	D	Alameda	21st (1875), 22nd (1877)
Beban, D. J.	R	San Francisco	39th (1911), 40th (1913)
	Prog	San Francisco	41st (1915)
Beck, Thomas	D	Monterey, Santa Cruz	19th (1871), 20th (1873)
Begovich, John C.	D	El Dorado, Amador	1961–1966

[1] Elected at a special election November 2, 1948, vice Clarence J. Tauzer, deceased.
[2] Resigned before completion of term. See Joseph E. N. Lewis, who succeeded him.
[3] Elected May 5, 1936, vice Henry J. McGuinness, deceased.
[4] Resigned April 3, 1852.
[5] Died in office January 28, 1878. Succeeded by Samuel W. Boring.
[6] Elected at a special election December 6, 1955. Succeeded Dale C. Williams, deceased.
[7] Elected at a special election January 15, 1974, vice William E. Coombs.
[8] Resigned from office November 16, 1999. Succeeded by Nell Soto.
[9] Elected, vice Caleb Burbank, resigned.

Record of State Senators—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
[10] Behr, Peter H.	R	Marin, Solano, Napa	1971–1974
	R	Del Norte, Humboldt, Lake, Marin, Mendocino, Sonoma	1975–1978
[11] Beilenson, Anthony	D	Los Angeles	1967–1975
Belden, David	Union	Nevada	16th (1865), 17th (1867)
Bell, Charles W.	N. P., D	Los Angeles	37th (1907)–39th (1911)
Bell, Samuel B.	R	Alameda, Santa Clara	8th (1857), 9th (1858)
[12] Belshaw, Charles M.	R	Contra Costa, Marin	34th (1901)–37th (1907)
Benedict, H. Stanley	R., D., Prog.	Los Angeles	41st (1915)
[13] Bennett, Nathaniel		San Francisco District	1st (1849)
Benson, Frank H.	R	Santa Clara	40th (1913), 41st (1915), 43rd (1919)
	R., Prog.	Santa Clara	42nd (1917)
Benton, John E.	Union	Sacramento	15th (1863–4), 16th (1865)
[14] Bergeson, Marian R.	R	Imperial, Orange, Riverside, San Diego	1984–1992
	R	Orange	1993–1995
Berry, George S.	D	Inyo, Kern, Tulare	29th (1891)
	D	Inyo, Tulare	30th (1893)
Berry, Jehu	D	Del Norte, Klamath, Siskiyou	9th (1858), 10th (1859)
Berry, Swift	R., D	Amador, El Dorado	1953–1960
Berryhill, Clare L.	R	Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Lassen, Modoc, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sierra, Stanislaus, Tuolumne	1973–1976
Bert, Eugene F.	R	San Francisco	31st (1895), 32nd (1897)
Betge, Robert J.	D	San Francisco	18th (1869), 19th (1871)
Bettman, Sigmund M.	R	San Francisco	33rd (1899), 34th (1901)
Beverly, Robert G.	R	Los Angeles	1976–1996
[15] Biddle, W. Craig	R	Riverside, San Bernardino	1972–1974
Bidwell, John		Sacramento District	1st (1849)
Biggar, George Milton	R	Lake, Mendocino	51st (1935), 52nd (1937)
	R., D	Lake, Mendocino	53rd (1939)–57th (1947)
Biggy, William J.	D	San Francisco	30th (1893), 31st (1895)
Bills, Charles B.	R	Sacramento	38th (1909), 39th (1911)
Birdsall, E. S.	R	Plumas, Sierra, Nevada, Placer	38th (1909)–41st (1915)
Birdseye, John C.	Union	Nevada	14th (1863)
Black, Marshall	R	Santa Clara	37th (1907)–39th (1911)
Boatwright, Daniel E.	D	Contra Costa	1980–1992
	D	Alameda, Contra Costa	1993–1996
Bogart, J. C.	D	San Bernardino, San Diego	13th (1862), 14th (1863)
Boggs, Frank S.	D	San Joaquin, Amador	43rd (1919), 44th (1921)
	D., R	San Joaquin, Amador	45th (1923)–48th (1929)
[16] Boggs, John	D	Colusa, Tehama	19th (1871), 20th (1873), 27th (1887), 28th (1889)
	D	Colusa, Glenn, Mendocino	33rd (1899)
[17] Bones, John W.	Work	Alameda	22nd (1877)
Boone, John L.	R	San Francisco	26th (1885)
Booth, Newton	Union	Sacramento	14th (1863)
[18] Boring, Samuel W.	Ind	Santa Clara	22nd (1877)
[19] Boucher, David	R	Butte, Lassen, Plumas	19th (1871)
Bowen, Debra	D	Los Angeles	1999–2000
Bowers, W. W.	R	San Bernardino, San Diego	27th (1887), 28th (1889)
Boyce, J. J.	R	Santa Barbara, Ventura	32nd (1897), 33rd (1899)
Boynton, A. E.	R	Butte, Sutter, Yolo, Yuba	37th (1907)–40th (1913)
Boyston, John S.	D	San Francisco	22nd (1877)
Bradley, B. T.	D	Amador, Calaveras	10th (1859), 11th (1860)
Bradley, Clark L.	R	Santa Clara	1963–1966
	R	Santa Clara, Alameda	1967–1974
Bradley, E. L.	Union	Placer	16th (1865), 17th (1867)
[20] Braunhart, Samuel	D	San Francisco	32nd (1897), 33rd (1899)
Breed, Arthur H.	R	Alameda	40th (1913), 41st (1915), 43rd (1919), 44th (1921), 46th (1925)–50th (1933)
	R., Prog.	Alameda	42nd (1917)
	R., D	Alameda	45th (1923)
Breed, Arthur H., Jr.	R	Alameda	53rd (1939), 1957, 1958
	R., Prog., D.	Alameda	54th (1941)
	R., D	Alameda	55th (1943)–1956
Briceland, John M.	D	Shasta, Siskiyou, Trinity	27th (1887), 28th (1889)

[10] An error in previous editions of the Blue Book listed his party affiliation as Democrat.
[11] Resigned from office December 17, 1976, elected to Congress.
[12] Resigned from office April 24, 1907.
[13] Resigned from office December 24, 1849. Succeeded by David C. Broderick.
[14] Resigned from office January 2, 1995. Succeeded by Ross Johnson.
[15] Elected at a special election June 6, 1972, vice Gordon Cologne.
[16] Died in office January 30, 1899.
[17] Elected January 22, 1878, vice Nathan Porter, deceased.
[18] Elected February 19, 1878, vice W. Z. Angney, deceased.
[19] Died in office September 16, 1872. Succeeded by George C. Perkins.
[20] Resigned from office June 28, 1900.

Record of State Senators—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
[21] Briggs, John V.	R	Orange	1976–1981
Britt, James E.	D	San Francisco	28th (1889), 29th (1891)
[22] Broderick, David C.		San Francisco District	1st (1849)
	D	San Francisco	2nd (1851), 3rd (1852)
Broderick, John T.	R	San Francisco	29th (1891), 30th (1893)
[23] Brooks, J. Marion	D	Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Ventura	25th (1883)
Broughton, Howard A.	R	Los Angeles	36th (1905), 37th (1907)
Brown, Charles	D., R	Inyo, Mono	53rd (1939)–1962
Brown, Frank M.	R	Amador, San Joaquin	22nd (1877)
Brown, William E.	R	Los Angeles	40th (1913), 41st (1915), 43rd (1919)
	R., Prog., D., Proh	Los Angeles	42nd (1917)
Brown, William H.	R	Alpine, El Dorado	22nd (1877)–24th (1881)
Brulte, Jim	R	Riverside, San Bernardino	1997–2000
Bryan, Charles H.	D	Yuba, Sutter	5th (1854)
Bryant, E. F.	R	San Francisco	39th (1911), 40th (1913)
[24] Buck, Leonard W.	D	Solano	25th (1883)
Buckley, John P.	Union	San Francisco	15th (1863)
Bulla, Robert N.	R	Los Angeles	32nd (1897), 33rd (1899)
[25] Bunkers, Harry	D., Union Labor	San Francisco	35th (1903), 36th (1905)
[26] Burbank, Caleb	R	San Francisco, San Mateo	12th (1861)
Burch, John C.	D	Humboldt, Trinity	9th (1858), 10th (1859)
[27] Burgener, Clair W.	R	San Diego	1967–1973
Burke, Bart	D	San Mateo, Santa Cruz	30th (1893), 31st (1895)
Burnell, R.	Union D	Amador	13th (1862)
	Union	Amador	14th (1863), 15th (1863–4)
Burnett, F. W.	R	San Francisco	33rd (1899), 34th (1901)
Burnett, Lester G.	R	San Francisco	38th (1909), 39th (1911), 42nd (1917)—45th (1923)
Burnett, Wellington C.	Amer	Yuba	7th (1856), 8th (1857)
[28] Burnett, William	D	Sonoma	18th (1869)
Burns, Hugh M.	D., R	Fresno	55th (1943)–56th (1945), 1957–1959
	D	Fresno	57th (1947)–1949, 1951–1955, 1961–1970
[29] Burns, Michael J.	R	Humboldt	1949
Burt, Samuel B.	R	Placer	23rd (1880), 24th (1881)
Burton, Edward F.	Whig	Nevada	6th (1855), 7th (1856)
	Amer	Nevada	9th (1858)
	Ind	Nevada	10th (1859)
Burton, John L.	D	Marin, San Francisco, Sonoma	1997–2000
Busch, Burt W.	R	Lake, Mendocino	57th (1947), 1948
	R., D	Lake, Mendocino	1949–1954
Busch, James E.	R., D	Lake, Mendocino	1955–1958
Bush, C. W.	Ind	Los Angeles	20th (1873), 21st (1875)
Bush, David F.	R., D	Stanislaus	49th (1931), 50th (1933)
Butler, Edwin M.	R	Los Angeles	40th (1913), 41st (1915)
Bynum, Sarshel	Amer	Napa, Solano, Yolo	7th (1856), 8th (1857)
Byrne, Paul L.	R	Butte	1951–1962
[30] Byrnes, James D.	R	San Francisco, San Mateo	23rd (1880), 24th (1881)
	R	San Mateo, Santa Cruz	27th (1887)–29th (1891), 34th (1901), 35th (1903)
[31] Calderon, Charles M.	D	Los Angeles	1990–1998
Caldwell, Albert A.	R	Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino	34th (1901)
	R	Orange, Riverside	35th (1903)
[32] Cameron, Ronald G.	D	Placer, Sierra, Nevada	1959–1963
Caminetti, A.	D	Amador, Calaveras	27th (1887), 28th (1889)
	D	Amador, Alpine, Calaveras, El Dorado, Mono	37th (1907)–40th (1913)
Campbell, A. E.	D	Monterey, San Benito, San Luis Obispo	38th (1909)–41st (1915)
Campbell, George J.	R	Solano	28th (1889), 29th (1891)
Campbell, R. H.	R	Shasta, Siskiyou, Trinity	29th (1891)
	R	Lassen, Modoc, Shasta, Siskiyou, Trinity	30th (1893)
[33] Campbell, Tom	R	San Mateo, Santa Clara	1993–1995
Canepa, Victor J.	R	San Francisco	42nd (1917)–44th (1921), 47th (1927), 48th (1929)
	R., D	San Francisco	45th (1923), 46th (1925)
Carlock, A. B.	R	Modoc, Shasta, Siskiyou, Trinity	23rd (1880), 24th (1881)

[21] Resigned from office December 28, 1981.
[22] Elected January 8, 1850, vice Nathaniel Bennett, resigned. Acting Lieutenant Governor, 1851–1852.
[23] Successfully contested the seat of George Steele, 1883 Session. Qualified, February 23, 1883.
[24] Successfully contested the seat of Jonathan M. Dudley. Qualified, February 16, 1883.
[25] Expelled from the Senate, February 27, 1905.
[26] Resigned from office July 30, 1861. Succeeded by James A. Banks.
[27] Resigned from office January 3, 1973, elected to Congress.
[28] Died in office April 6, 1870.
[29] Died in office May 1, 1949. Succeeded by A. W. Way.
[30] Elected at a special election March 30, 1880, vice Robert Desty, who had been elected, but who was not a citizen.
[31] Elected at a special election April 10, 1990, vice Joseph Montoya, resigned.
[32] Elected at a special election April 7, 1959.
[33] Elected at a special election November 2, 1993, vice Rebecca Morgan, resigned. Resigned from office December 15, 1995. Succeeded by Byron Sher.

Record of State Senators—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
[34] Carpenter, Dennis E.	R	Orange	1970–1974
	R	Orange, San Diego	1975
Carpenter, G. J.	D	El Dorado	8th (1857), 9th (1858)
[35] Carpenter, Paul B.	D	Orange	1977–1984
Carpenter, R. B.	R	Los Angeles	29th (1891), 30th (1893)
Carr, Frank M.	R	Alameda	42nd (1917)–44th (1921)
	R., D	Alameda	45th (1923)
Carr, William J.	R	Los Angeles	40th (1913), 41st (1915), 43rd (1919), 44th (1921)
	Prog	Los Angeles	42nd (1917)
[36] Carrell, Tom	D	Los Angeles	1967–1972
Carter, Henry E.	R	Los Angeles	36th (1905), 37th (1907), 48th (1929), 49th (1931)
[37] Carter, Jesse W.	D	Shasta, Trinity	53rd (1939)
Carter, Oliver J.	D	Shasta, Trinity	54th (1941)–1948
Cartwright, Geo. W.	D	Fresno	37th (1905)–40th (1913)
Cassidy, Bert Alford	R	El Dorado, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sierra	48th (1929)
	R., D	El Dorado, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sierra	49th (1931)
Cassidy, John J.	R	San Francisco	39th (1911), 40th (1913)
Catlin, Amos P.	Whig	Sacramento	4th (1853), 5th (1854)
Cavis, Joseph M.	Union	Mono, Tuolumne	14th (1863)
Chamberlain, Charles H.	R	San Joaquin	13th (1862)
	Union	San Joaquin	14th (1863)
Chamberlain, E. Kirby		Los Angeles, San Diego District	1st (1849)
Chamberlin, Harry A.	R	Los Angeles	42nd (1917)–47th (1927)
[38] Chandler, Augustus L.	R	Sutter, Yuba	25th (1883)–27th (1887)
Chandler, W. F.	Prog., R.	Fresno	41st (1915), 42nd (1917)
Chapman, E. W.	D	El Dorado, Placer	32nd (1897), 33rd (1899)
Chappell, James N.	Union	Shasta, Trinity	17th (1867)
	R	Shasta, Trinity	18th (1869)
Chase, Samuel H.	D	Nevada	8th (1857), 9th (1858)
	A-L.D	Nevada	11th (1860)
	Douglas D	Nevada	12th (1861)
Chase, Warren	Work	San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura	23rd (1880), 24th (1881)
Cheney, William A.	R	Butte, Lassen, Plumas	23rd (1880), 24th (1881)
Chesbro, Wesley	D	Del Norte, Humboldt, Lake, Mendocino, Napa, Solano, Sonoma	1999–2000
Christensen, Carl L., Jr.	D., R	Humboldt	1957–1966
Christian, E. H.	R	Alameda	46th (1925)–49th (1931)
Clark, George W.	Union	San Francisco	14th (1863)
Clark, Robert C.	A-L.D	Sacramento	11th (1860)
	Douglas D	Sacramento	12th (1861)
Cleveland, George C.	R	San Benito, San Mateo, Santa Cruz	(48th (1929), 49th (1931)
[39] Clock, Ralph H.	R	Los Angeles	49th (1931)
Clunie, Thomas J.	D	San Francisco	27th (1887)
Cobb, Charles H.	D., R	Fresno	47th (1927), 48th (1929)
Cobey, James A.	D	Madera, Merced	1955–1966
Coffroth, James W.	D	Tuolumne	4th (1853), 5th (1854)
	Amer	Stanislaus, Tuolumne	7th (1856), 8th (1857)
Coggins, Clifford	R	Lassen, Modoc, Shasta, Siskiyou	35th (1903), 36th (1905)
Cogswell, Prescott F.	R	Los Angeles	40th (1913), 41st (1915)
Colby, Gilbert W.	D	Sacramento	5th (1854), 6th (1855)
Cohn, P. C.	D	Sacramento	40th (1913), 41st (1915)
Coleman, John C.	D	Nevada	22nd (1877)
Collier, Randolph	R	Del Norte, Siskiyou	53rd (1939)–1948
	R., D	Del Norte, Siskiyou	1949–1959
	D	Del Norte, Siskiyou	1961–1966
	D	Del Norte, Humboldt, Lake, Mendocino, Siskiyou, Sonoma, Trinity	1967–1975
[40] Cologne, Gordon	R	Riverside	1965–1966
	R	Riverside, San Bernardino	1967–1972
Comte, A. Jr.	D	Sacramento	18th (1869), 19th (1871)
Conger, Charles C.	Work	San Francisco	23rd (1880), 24th (1881)
Conklin, E. B.	R	Santa Clara	27th (1887), 28th (1889)
Conly, John	Union, R	Butte, Plumas, Lassen	17th (1867)
	R	Butte, Plumas, Lassen	18th (1869)
Conn, William Alexander	D	San Bernardino, San Diego	17th (1867), 18th (1869)
Cooke, Martin E.	D	Marin, Sonoma, Napa, Solano, Mendocino, Yolo, Colusa, Trinity	2nd (1851)
	D	Marin, Mendocino, Sonoma	3rd (1852)

[34] Elected at a special election August 18, 1970, vice John G. Schmitz, resigned.
[35] Resigned from office January 5, 1987. Succeeded by Cecil Green.
[36] Died in office October 15, 1972.
[37] Elected at a special election January 17, 1939, vice John B. McColl, deceased.
[38] Died in office November 5, 1888. Succeeded by F. H. Greely.
[39] Elected at a special election February 26, 1931.
[40] Resigned from office March 2, 1972, appointed to Bench.

Record of State Senators—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Coombs, Nathan F.	R., D	Napa, Yolo	1949–1956
	R	Napa, Yolo	1957–1960
[41] Coombs, William E.	R	San Bernardino	1967–1973
Corlett, Robert	R	Lake, Napa	34th, (1901), 35th (1903)
Cosby, John D.	Amer	Humboldt, Klamath, Siskiyou, Trinity	7th (1856), 8th (1857)
Costa, Jim	D	Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera, Tulare	1995–2000
Cot, Juan Y.	Union	San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara	15th (1863–4)
Coulter, John	D	Butte, Plumas	9th (1858)
Cox, Frederick	D	Sacramento	25th (1883), 26th (1885)
Crabb, Henry A.	Whig	San Joaquin	4th (1853)
	Whig	Contra Costa, San Joaquin	5th (1854)
Craig, Joseph	D	San Francisco	21st (1875), 22nd (1877)
Crandall, A. W.	R	Santa Clara	27th (1887)–29th (1891)
Crandall, Dwight	D	Amador, Calaveras	7th (1856), 8th (1857)
Crane, A. M.	R	Alameda	13th (1862)
	Union	Alameda	14th (1863), 15th (1863–4)
Crane, L. T.	R	Yuba	19th (1871), 20th (1873)
Crane, W. H.	R	Butte, Lassen, Plumas	22nd (1877)
Crane, W. W., Jr.	Union	Alameda	15th (1863–4)
Craven, William A.	R	Imperial, Riverside, San Diego	1979–1982
	R	San Diego	1983–1998
Creighton, Daniel J.	D	San Francisco	26th (1885)
Creighton, John	R., D	Kings, Tulare, Kern	45th (1923), 46th (1925)
Crenshaw, John T.	D	Nevada	5th (1854), 6th (1855)
Crimmins, P. J.	R	San Francisco	27th (1887)
Crittenden, Bradford S.	R	San Joaquin	49th (1931)–53rd (1939)
	R., D	San Joaquin	54th (1941)–1950
Crittenden, R. D.	D	El Dorado	11th (1860)
	Breck. D	El Dorado	12th (1861)
Cronan, William	D	San Francisco	25th (1883)
Crosby, Elisha O.		Sacramento District	1st (1849)
	D	Sutter, Yuba	2nd (1851)
Cross, Charles W.	D	Nevada	25th (1883), 26th (1885)
Crowley, John Joseph	Prog., D	San Francisco	41st (1915), 42nd (1917)
	R	San Francisco	43rd (1919), 44th (1921)
	R., D	San Francisco	45th (1923)–48th (1929)
[42] Cunningham, James E., Sr.	R	San Bernardino	1951–1956
	R., D	San Bernardino	1957
Cunningham, Lewis	Union	Yuba	14th (1863)–16th (1865)
Cunningham, R. R.	D	Kings	52nd (1937), 56th (1945)–1948
	D., R	Kings	53rd (1939)–55th (1943), 1949–1952
Currier, A. T.	R	Los Angeles	33rd (1899), 34th (1901)
Curtin, John B.	D	Mariposa, Merced, Stanislaus, Tuolumne	33rd (1899), 34th (1901)
	D	Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Stanislaus, Tuolumne	35th (1903)–40th (1913)
Curtis, N. Greene	D	Sacramento	17th (1867), 18th (1869), 22nd (1877)
Cusanovich, Lou	R	Los Angeles	1967–1980
Cutten, Charles P.	R	Del Norte, Humboldt, Tehama, Trinity	38th (1909), 39th (1911)
Cutter, William M.	R	Sutter, Yolo, Yuba	33rd (1899), 34th (1901)
[43] Danielson, George E.	D	Los Angeles	1967–1971
Davis, Ed	R	Los Angeles, Ventura	1981–1984
	R	Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Ventura	1985–1992
Dargie, William E.	R	Alameda	28th (1889), 29th (1891)
Davis, Edwin A.	R	Sutter, Yuba	23rd (1880), 24th (1881)
Davis, John F.	R	Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, Mono	33rd (1899), 34th (1901)
Day, Sherman	D	Alameda, Santa Clara	6th (1855), 7th (1856)
Days, John M.	R	San Francisco	26th (1885)
Dean, Peter	R	San Francisco	22nd (1877)
[44] Deddeh, Wadie P.	D	San Diego	1983–1993
De Haven, John J.	R	Del Norte, Klamath, Humboldt	19th (1871), 20th (1873)
De la Guerra, Antonio M.	D	San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara	3rd (1852), 4th (1853)
[45] De la Guerra, Pablo		San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara Districts	1st (1849)
	Whig	San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara	2nd (1851)
	D	San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara	5th (1854)–8th (1857), 11th (1860)
	Douglas D	San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara	12th (1861)
DeLap, T. H.	R	Contra Costa	52nd (1937)
	R., D	Contra Costa	53rd (1939)–1948
De Long, Charles E.	Douglas D	Yuba	12th (1861)
	Union D	Yuba	13th (1862)
De Long, F. C.	R	Contra Costa, Marin	26th (1885), 28th (1889), 29th (1891)
Del Valle, R. F.	D	Los Angeles	25th (1883), 26th (1885)
Denison, Eli S.	R	Alameda	29th (1891)–32nd (1897)

[41] Resigned from office October 19, 1973, Federal appointment.
[42] Resigned from office September 10, 1957. Succeeded by Raymond H. Gregory.
[43] Resigned from office January 12, 1971.
[44] Resigned from office August 17, 1993. Succeeded by Steve Peace.
[45] Resigned from office May 1, 1851.

Record of State Senators—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Dennett, L. L.	R	Tuolumne, Mariposa, Stanislaus, Merced, Alpine, Mono, Madera, Calaveras	43rd (1919), 44th (1921)
	R., D	Tuolumne, Mariposa, Stanislaus, Merced, Alpine, Mono, Madera, Calaveras	45th (1923), 46th (1925)
Dent, George W.	D.	Contra Costa, San Joaquin	10th (1859), 11th (1860)
Denver, A. St. Clair	D.	El Dorado	10th (1859), 11th (1860)
	Douglas D.	El Dorado	12th (1861)
	Union D	El Dorado	13th (1862)
[46] Denver, James W.	D.	Klamath, Trinity	3rd (1852), 4th (1853)
[47] Desmond, Earl D.	D.	Sacramento	56th (1945)–1948
	D., R	Sacramento	1949–1958
[48] Desty, Robert		San Francisco, San Mateo	23rd (1880)
[49] Deuel, Charles H.	D., R	Butte	49th (1931)–51st (1935), 53rd (1939)–57th (1947)
	D.	Butte	52nd (1937)
[50] Deukmejian, George	R	Los Angeles	1967–1979
Devlin, Robert T.	R	Sacramento	34th (1901), 35th (1903)
Dickinson, John H.	R	San Francisco	23rd (1880), 24th (1881)
	R	Contra Costa, Marin	32nd (1897), 33rd (1899)
Dickinson, William B.	D.	El Dorado	9th (1858)–11th (1860)
	Breck. D.	El Dorado	12th (1861)
Difani, Leonard Joseph	R	Riverside	50th (1933), 51st (1935)
Diggs, Marshall	D.	Butte, Sutter, Yolo, Yuba	35th (1903), 36th (1905)
Dillinger, H. E.	D., R	Alpine, Amador, El Dorado	54th (1941), 55th (1943)
	D.	Alpine, Amador, El Dorado	56th (1945)–1948
	D., R	Alpine, Amador, El Dorado	1949–1952
Dills, Ralph C.	D.	Los Angeles	1967–1998
Dilworth, Nelson S.	R	Riverside	56th (1945)–1948
	R., D	Riverside	1949–1956
	R	Riverside	1957–1960
Dixon, M. W.	D.	Alameda	27th (1887), 28th (1889)
Dodge, Henry L.	Union	San Francisco	15th (1863–4), 16th (1865)
Doll, J. Granville	Union D	Colusa, Tehama	13th (1862), 14th (1863)
Dolwig, Richard J.	R	San Mateo	1957–1970
[51] Doolittle, John	R	Sacramento	1981–1984
	R	El Dorado, Lassen, Modoc, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sacramento, Sierra, Siskiyou, Sutter, Trinity, Yolo, Yuba	1985–1991
Donnelly, Hugh P.	D., R	Stanislaus	55th (1943)–1966
Donovan, M. J.	D.	San Francisco	21st (1875), 22nd (1877)
Dorsey, Jess R.	R., D	Kern	55th (1943), 1949–1958
	R	Kern	56th (1945)–1948
Dosh, Samuel H.	D.	Colusa, Shasta	7th (1856)
	D.	Colusa, Shasta, Tehama	8th (1857)
Doty, Gillis	D.	Sacramento	32nd (1897), 33rd (1899)
Dougherty, John T.	D.	San Francisco	25th (1883), 26th (1885)
Douglass, David F.		San Joaquin District	1st (1849)
	Whig	Calaveras	2nd (1851)
Dray, Findley R.	R	Sacramento	27th (1887)–29th (1891)
[52] Drobish, Harry E.	D.	Butte	1948–1950
Drum, Edward F.	D.	San Francisco	26th (1885)
[53] Dudley, Jonathan M.	R	Solano	25th (1883)
Duffy, James A.	R	Sacramento	19th (1871), 20th (1873)
Duncan, W. E., Jr.	D., Prog., Soc.	Butte, Yuba, Sutter, Yolo	41st (1915), 42nd (1917)
	D.	Butte, Yuba, Sutter, Yolo	43rd (1919), 44th (1921)
Dunlap, John F.	D.	Napa, Sacramento, Solano, Sonoma, Yolo	1975–1978
Dunn, Joseph L.	D.	Orange	1999–2000
Dunn, William J.	D.	San Francisco	30th (1893), 31st (1895)
Duval, Walter H.	R	Santa Barbara, Ventura	48th (1929)–51st (1935)
Dwyer, Lawrence J.	D.	San Francisco	32nd (1897), 33rd (1899)
Dyer, Barlow	R	Calaveras	19th (1871), 20th (1873)
[54] Dymally, Mervyn M.	D.	Los Angeles	1967–1975
Eagon, John A.	D.	Amador, Calaveras	11th (1860)
	Breck. D.	Amador, Calaveras	12th (1861)
Eakin, W. A.	D.	Inyo, Mono, Tuolumne	20th (1873), 21st (1875)
Earl, Guy C.	R	Alameda	30th (1893), 31st (1895)
Eden, Walter	R	Riverside, Orange, Imperial	44th (1921)
	R., D	Riverside, Orange, Imperial	45th (1923)

[46] Qualified March 30, 1852, vice John H. Harper. Resigned February 21, 1853. Succeeded by L. S. Williams.
[47] Died in office May 26, 1958.
[48] Elected, but disqualified. Succeeded by James D. Byrnes.
[49] Died in office July 22, 1947. Succeeded by Harry E. Drobish.
[50] Resigned from office January 8, 1979, elected Attorney General. Succeeded by Ollie Speraw.
[51] Resigned from office January 2, 1991, elected to Congress. Succeeded by Tim Leslie.
[52] Elected at a special election November 4, 1947, succeeding Charles H. Deuel, deceased.
[53] Seat successfully contested by Leonard W. Buck, who qualified February 16, 1883.
[54] Resigned from office January 6, 1975, elected Lt. Governor.

Record of State Senators—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Edgerton, Henry	A-L.D	Napa, Solano, Yolo	11th (1860)
	Douglas D	Napa, Solano, Yolo	12th (1861)
	Ind	Sacramento	20th (1873), 21st (1875)
Edwards, Nelson T.	R	Imperial, Orange, Riverside	48th (1929), 50th (1933), 51st (1935)
	R., D	Imperial, Orange, Riverside	49th (1931)
Ellis, Jim	R	San Diego	1981–1988
[55] Emmons, E. J.	D	Kern, Kings, Tulare	35th (1903), 36th (1905)
[56] Engle, Clair	D., R	Colusa, Glenn, Tehama	55th (1943), 56th (1945)
English, Warren B.	D	Contra Costa, Marin	25th (1883)
Enos, John S.	Work	San Francisco	23rd (1880), 24th (1881)
[57] Erhart, A. A.	R	San Luis Obispo	1951–1960
Escutia, Martha M.	D	Los Angeles	1999–2000
Estell, James M.	D	Napa, Solano	3rd (1852), 4th (1853)
Estudillo, Miguel	R	Orange, Riverside	38th (1909), 39th (1911)
Evans, George S.	Union	Mono, Tuolumne	15th (1863–4), 16th (1865)
	R	San Joaquin	19th (1871)–22nd (1877)
Evans, Herbert Johnston	R	Los Angeles	46th (1925)–49th (1931)
Evans, S. C.	R., Pro	Riverside, Orange, Imperial	42nd (1917)
	R	Riverside, Orange, Imperial	43rd (1919)
Everett, Daniel H.	R	San Francisco	29th (1891), 30th (1893)
Ewer, Seneca	Union	Butte	16th (1865), 17th (1867)
[58] Fair, William D.		San Joaquin District	1st (1849)
Farley, James T.	D	Alpine, Amador	18th (1869)–20th (1873)
	D	Amador, San Joaquin	21st (1875)
[59] Farr, Fred S.	D	Monterey	1955–1966
Fay, John	D	San Francisco	30th (1893), 31st (1895)
Feeney, John	D	San Francisco	32nd (1897), 33rd (1899)
Fellom, Roy	R., D	San Francisco	46th (1925)–49th (1931)
	R	San Francisco	50th (1933)
[60] Ferguson, William I.	Amer	Sacramento	7th (1856)
	D	Sacramento	8th (1857), 9th (1858)
Ferguson, William T.	Amer	Sierra	8th (1857)
	D	Sierra	9th (1858)
Figueroa, Liz	D	Alameda, Santa Clara	1999–2000
Filcher, Joseph A.	D	Placer	25th (1883), 26th (1885)
Finn, Thomas F.	R., Union Labor	San Francisco	38th (1909)–41st (1915)
Finney, Seldon J.	R	San Francisco, San Mateo	19th (1871), 20th (1873)
Fisher, Hugo	D	San Diego	1959–1962
Fiske, Henry M.	Amer	El Dorado	7th (1856), 8th (1857)
Flaherty, Lawrence J.	R., Prog	San Francisco	41st (1915), 42nd (1917), 44th (1921)
	R	San Francisco	43rd (1919)
Fletcher, Ed.	R	San Diego	51st (1935), 52nd (1937)
	R., D	San Diego	53rd (1939)–56th (1945)
Flint, Thomas	R	Monterey, San Benito, Santa Cruz	21st (1875), 22nd (1877)
Flint, Thomas, Jr.	R	Monterey, San Benito	28th (1889)–35th (1903)
Flint, William R.	R	San Mateo, Santa Cruz	40th (1913), 41st (1915)
Flint, Wilson	D	San Francisco	6th (1855)
	Amer	San Francisco	7th (1856)
Foley, John D.	D	Santa Clara	53rd (1939), 54th (1941)
[61] Foran, John Francis	D	San Francisco, San Mateo	1976–1986
Ford, Tirey L.	R	Nevada, Plumas, Sierra	30th (1893), 31st (1895)
Foster, Charles F.	D	Colusa, Tehama	25th (1883), 26th (1885)
[62] Foster, Stephen C.	D	Los Angeles	2nd (1851)–4th (1853)
Foulke, L. M.	Union	Siskiyou	15th (1863–4)
Fowler, Thomas	D	Fresno, Kern, Tulare	18th (1869), 19th (1871)
	D	Fresno, Inyo, Kern, Mono, Tulare	22nd (1877)
Franck, Frederick C.	R	Santa Clara	31st (1895), 32nd (1897)
Franklin, J. J.	D	Stanislaus, Tuolumne	11th (1860)
	Breck. D	Stanislaus, Tuolumne	12th (1861)
Fraser, Thomas	R	El Dorado	20th (1873)
	R	Alpine, El Dorado	21st (1875), 25th (1883)
	R	El Dorado, Placer	28th (1889), 29th (1891)
Freeman, J. W.	D	Fresno, Tulare	15th (1863–4), 16th (1865)
	D	Fresno, Kern, Tulare	17th (1867)
French, Alfred	D	El Dorado	6th (1855), 7th (1856)
[63] French, Frank	R	San Francisco	35th (1903), 36th (1905)
Frye, Jacob	D	Placer	3rd (1852)

[55] Expelled from Senate February 27, 1905.
[56] Resigned from Senate after election to Congress at a special election in 1943. Succeeded by Louis G. Sutton.
[57] Elected at a special election May 15, 1951, vice Chris N. Jespersen, deceased.
[58] Elected March 2, 1850, succeeding Nelson Taylor.
[59] Elected at a special election May 3, 1955, vice Fred Weybret, deceased.
[60] Died in office September 14, 1858. Succeeded by Johnson Price.
[61] Elected at a special election June 8, 1976, vice George R. Moscone, resigned.
[62] Qualified February 26, 1851. Succeeded Alexander W. Hope.
[63] Expelled from Senate February 27, 1905.

Record of State Senators—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Gallagher, P. A.	Douglas D	Amador, Calaveras	12th (1861)
	Union D	Calaveras	13th (1862)
[64] Garamendi, John	D	Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Mono, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Tuolumne	1977–1984
	D	Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, Mono, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Tuolumne, Yolo	1985–1990
Garcia, Alex P.	D	Los Angeles	1975–1982
Garcia, Marz	R	San Mateo, Santa Clara	1979–1982
Gardiner, James H.	D	Sierra	5th (1854)
Garratt, W. T.	R	San Francisco	19th (1871), 20th (1873)
Garrison, J. C.	R., D	Alpine, Calaveras, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Mono, Stanislaus, Tuolumne	47th (1927), 48th (1929)
	D	Stanislaus	51st (1935)–54th (1941)
Garter, E.	D	Colusa, Shasta, Tehama	9th (1858), 10th (1859)
Gaskill, R. C.	R	Butte	13th (1862)
	Union	Butte	14th (1863), 15th (1863–4)
Gates, Egbert J.	R. D	Los Angeles	42nd (1917)
	R	Los Angeles	43rd (1919)–45th (1923)
Gates, Lee C.	R	Los Angeles	39th (1911), 40th (1913)
Gates, Dr. W. F.	R	Butte, Yuba, Sutter, Yolo	45th (1923), 46th (1925)
Geddes, Samuel R.	D	Napa, Yolo	1961–1964
George, William	R	Nevada, Sierra	23rd (1880), 24th (1881)
Gerdes, Fred C.	R	San Francisco	40th (1913), 41st (1915)
Gesford, Henry C.	D	Napa, Yolo	27th (1887)
	D	Lake, Napa	30th (1893), 31st (1895)
Gibbons, Edward	Ind	Alameda	20th (1873), 21st (1875)
Gibson, Luther E.	D	Solano	1949–1966
Gillette, J. N.	R	Del Norte, Humboldt	32nd (1897), 33rd (1899)
Glascock, Benjamin B.	D	Colusa, Tehama	23rd (1880), 24th (1881)
Gleaves, James M.	R	Lassen, Modoc, Shasta, Siskiyou, Trinity	31st (1895), 32nd (1897)
[65] Goad, J. W.	D	Colusa, Glenn, Mendocino	33rd (1899), 34th (1901)
Godsil, Charles W.	R	San Francisco	44th (1921)
	R., D	San Francisco	45th (1923)
Goodale, David	R	Contra Costa, Marin	19th (1871), 20th (1873)
Goodwin, Jesse O.	Amer	Sutter, Yuba	8th (1857), 9th (1858)
	R	Sutter, Yuba	22nd (1877)
Gordon, Frank L.	R	Napa, Yolo	50th (1933)–52nd (1937)
	R., D	Napa, Yolo	53rd (1939)–1948
Gorman, Joseph C.	Work	San Francisco	23rd (1880), 24th (1881)
Goucher, George G.	D	Alpine, Fresno, Mariposa, Mono	27th (1887)–29th (1891)
	D	Fresno	30th (1893)
Gove, A. S.	D	Sacramento	6th (1855), 7th (1856)
Grant, Edwin E.	D	San Francisco	40th (1913)
Grant, Gilbert A.	R	San Francisco, San Mateo	9th (1858), 10th (1859)
Graves, William J.	D	San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura	20th (1873), 21st (1875)
Gray, P. J.	R	San Francisco	45th (1923)–48th (1929)
[66] Greely, F. H.	R	Sutter, Yuba	28th (1889)
[67] Green, Cecil	D	Los Angeles, Orange	1987–1992
Green, James J.	Union	Contra Costa, Marin	17th (1867)
	R	Contra Costa, Marin	18th (1869)
Green, Thomas J.		Sacramento District	1st (1849)
	D	El Dorado	2nd (1851)
[68] Greene, Bill	D	Los Angeles	1975–1992
Greene, Leroy	D	Sacramento	1983–1998
Greenwell, Charles B.	R	Santa Barbara,Ventura	34th (1901)–37th (1907)
Gregorio, Arlen	D	San Mateo	1971–1974
	D	San Mateo, Santa Clara	1975–1978
Gregory, D. S.	D	Monterey, Santa Cruz	9th (1858), 10th (1859)
[69] Gregory, Raymond H.	R	San Bernardino	1958
Grewell, Jacob	Whig	Contra Costa, Santa Clara	4th (1853)
	Whig	Alameda, Santa Clara	5th (1854)
Griffith, Humphrey	D	Napa, Solano, Yolo	9th (1858)
	A-L.D	Napa, Solano, Yolo	10th (1859)
Grunsky, Donald L.	R., D	San Benito, Santa Cruz	1953–1956
	R	San Benito, Santa Cruz	1957–1966
	R	Monterey, San Benito, San Luis Obispo, Santa Cruz	1967–1975
Gwin, William M., Jr.	D	Calaveras	18th (1869), 19th (1871)
	D	Calaveras, Tuolumne	22nd (1887)

[64] Resigned from office September 3, 1990. Succeeded by Patrick Johnston.
[65] Elected, vice John Boggs, deceased. Qualified March 17, 1899.
[66] Elected, vice Augustus L. Chandler, deceased.
[67] Elected at a special election May 12, 1987, vice Paul B. Carpenter, resigned.
[68] Elected at a special election April 1, 1975, vice Mervyn M. Dymally, resigned.
[69] Elected at a special election November 26, 1957, vice James E. Cunningham, Sr., resigned.

Record of State Senators—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
[70] Hager, John S.	Union	San Francisco	4th (1853), 5th (1854), 16th (1865)–18th (1869)
Hahn, Benjamin W.	R	Los Angeles	35th (1903), 36th (1905)
Hale, James E.	Union	Placer	15th (1863–4), 16th (1865)
Hall, A. P.	R	El Dorado, Placer	27th (1887)
Hall, Gaven D.	D	El Dorado	5th (1854), 6th (1855)
Hall, John T.	Union	Solano, Yolo	15th (1863–4)
Hall, Sydney	D	San Francisco	32nd (1897), 33rd (1899)
Hamill, John E.	D	San Francisco	28th (1889), 29th (1891)
Hamilton, Henry	D	Los Angeles	15th (1863–4)
Hamm, S. F.	D	El Dorado	9th (1858), 10th (1859)
Handy, Fred C.	R., D	Mendocino, Colusa, Lake, Glenn	45th (1923)–48th (1929)
Hans, George J.	R	Alameda	39th (1911)–42nd (1917)
Hardy, Thomas	Union	Calaveras	16th (1865), 17th (1867)
Hare, John P.	D., Union Labor	San Francisco	38th (1909), 39th (1911)
Harlan, Joseph H.	D	Solano, Yolo	23rd (1880), 24th (1881)
[71] Harmer, John L.	R	Los Angeles	1967–1974
Harp, T. D.	D	Merced, Stanislaus, Tuolumne	29th (1891)
	D	Mariposa, Merced, Stanislaus, Tuolumne	30th (1893)
[72] Harper, John H.	D	Klamath, Trinity	3rd (1852)
Harper, William E.	R	San Diego	49th (1931), 50th (1933)
Harrigan, John J.	D	San Francisco	25th (1883)
Harriman, William D.	R	Placer	13th (1862)
	Union	Placer	14th (1863)
Harris, M. B.	R	Fresno	43rd (1919), 44th (1921), 46th (1925)
	R., D	Fresno	45th (1923)
Hart, A. S.	D	Butte, Plumas	9th (1858)
	A-L.D	Butte, Plumas	10th (1859)
Hart, Dwight H.	R	Los Angeles	43rd (1919)–45th (1923)
Hart, E. C.	R	Sacramento	30th (1893), 31st (1895)
Hart, Gary	D	Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Ventura	1982–1994
Hartman, Gus	R., Union Labor	San Francisco	37th (1907), 38th (1909)
Hartson, Chancellor	Union	Lake, Mendocino, Napa	15th (1863–4), 16th (1865)
Harvey, Obed	Douglas D	El Dorado	12th (1861)
	Union D	El Dorado	13th (1862)
	Union	El Dorado	14th (1863)
Haskin, J. W.	Union	Mono, Tuolumne	15th (1863–4)
Haskins, Phillip J.	R	San Francisco	36th (1905)
Haswell, Charles S.	Union	Sutter, Yuba	15th (1863–4)
[73] Hatfield, George J.	R., D	Madera, Merced	55th (1943)–1953
Hathaway, B. W.	R	San Francisco, San Mateo	13th (1862)
	Union	San Francisco, San Mateo	14th (1863)
Hawes, Horace	Union	San Francisco, San Mateo	15th (1863–4), 16th (1865)
Hawks, William W.	Whig	San Francisco	6th (1855)
	Amer	San Francisco	7th (1856)
Hawthorne, J. C.	Whig	Placer	6th (1855)
	Amer	Placer	7th (1856)
Hayden, Tom	D	Los Angeles	1993–2000
Haymond, Creed	Ind	Sacramento	21st (1875), 22nd (1877)
Haynes, John P.	D	Del Norte, Klamath, Siskiyou	11th (1860)
	Douglas D	Del Norte, Klamath, Siskiyou	12th (1861)
	D	Del Norte, Humboldt	27th (1887)
Haynes, Ray	R	Riverside, San Diego	1995–2000
Hays, Ray W.	R	Fresno	49th (1931)–54th (1941)
Heacock, E. H.	R	Sacramento	12th (1861), 13th (1862)
	Union	Sacramento	15th (1863–4)–17th (1867)
	R	San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura	28th (1889), 29th (1891)
Heintzleman, H. P.	D	Marin, Mendocino, Sonoma	6th (1855), 7th (1856)
Henderson, Percy L.	D	San Francisco	31st (1895), 32nd (1897)
Hendricks, William C.	D	Butte	20th (1873)
	D	Butte, Lassen, Plumas	21st (1875)
Henry, A. C.	Union	El Dorado	15th (1863–4)
Hewitt, Leslie R.	R	Los Angeles	39th (1911), 40th (1913)
[74] Heydenfeldt, Elcan		San Francisco District	1st (1849)
	Whig	San Francisco	2nd (1851)
Higby, William	Union	Calaveras	14th (1863)
Higgins, Felix B.	Union	Placer	14th (1863)
Hilborn, Samuel G.	R	Solano	21st (1875), 22nd (1877)
[75] Hill, Frank	R	Los Angeles, Orange	1990–1994
Hill, John H.	Douglas D	Marin, Mendocino, Sonoma	12th (1861)
	Union D	Sonoma	13th (1862)

[70] Elected November 25, 1865, vice J. H. Redington, resigned.
[71] Resigned from office October 4, 1974, appointed Lt. Governor.
[72] Unseated on contest February 27, 1852. Succeeded by James W. Denver.
[73] Died in office November 15, 1953, Succeeded by James A. Cobey.
[74] Elected February 2, 1850, vice G. B. Post, resigned.
[75] Elected at a special election April 10, 1990, vice William Campbell, resigned. Resigned from office July 8, 1994. Succeeded by Richard Mountjoy.

Record of State Senators—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Hill, William J.	Work	Monterey, San Benito, Santa Cruz	23rd (1880), 24th (1881)
Hill, William McP.	D	Lake, Napa, Sonoma	21st (1875), 22nd (1877)
Hinshaw, E. C.	D	Sonoma	27th (1887), 28th (1889)
Hittell, Theodore H.	R	San Francisco	23rd (1880), 24th (1881)
Hoey, John A.	R	San Francisco	33rd (1899), 34th (1901)
Hoffman, Verne W.	R	San Joaquin	1951–1954
Holden, Nate	D	Los Angeles	1975–1978
Holden, William	D	Stanislaus, Tuolumne	9th (1858), 10th (1859)
	D	Lake, Mendocino, Napa	13th (1862), 14th (1863)
Hollister, J. James	R., D., Prog.	Santa Barbara, Ventura	46th (1925), 47th (1927)
	D	Santa Barbara	52nd (1937), 53rd (1939)
[76] Hollister, John J., Jr.	D	Santa Barbara	1956–1961
Holmdahl, John W.	D	Alameda	1959–1966, 1971–1982
Holohan, James B.	D	Santa Cruz, San Mateo	38th (1909), 39th (1911), 52nd (1937), 53rd (1939)
Holloway, J. C.	R	Sonoma	31st (1895), 32nd (1897)
Hook, George W.	D	El Dorado	5th (1854)–7th (1856)
[77] Hope, Alexander W.	.....	Los Angeles, San Diego District	1st (1849)
	Whig	Los Angeles	2nd (1851)
Hopkins, Rienza	R	Calaveras	20th (1873)
	R	Calaveras, Tuolumne	21st (1875)
Howe, Robert	D	San Francisco	21st (1875), 22nd (1877)
Hoyt, J. B.	R	Solano	30th (1893), 31st (1895)
Hubbell, Orrin Z.	R	Inyo, San Bernardino	35th (1903)
Hubbs, Paul K.	D	Tuolumne	3rd (1852), 4th (1853)
Hudson, A. T.	R	Amador, San Joaquin	23rd (1880), 24th (1881)
Hudspeth, James M.	D	Marin, Mendocino, Sonoma	4th (1853), 5th (1854)
Hughes, Ralph	R., D	Monterey, San Luis Obispo	45th (1923)
Hughes, Teresa	D	Los Angeles	1993–2000
Hulse, Ben	R	Imperial	50th (1933), 51st (1935), 56th (1945)–1948
	R., D	Imperial	1949–1956
Hunter, George W.	D	El Dorado	17th (1867), 18th (1869)
Hurd, H. M.	R	Los Angeles	38th (1909), 39th (1911)
Hurlburt, B. G.	R	Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino	26th (1885)
Hurley, Edgar S.	R	Alameda	45th (1923)–48th (1929)
[78] Hurtt, Rob	R	Orange	1993–1998
Hutchings, Samuel C.	D	Sutter, Yuba	18th (1869), 19th (1871)
Ingels, R. R.	R., D	Lake, Mendocino	49th (1931), 50th (1933)
Ingram, Thomas	R., D	Plumas, Sierra, Nevada, Placer, El Dorado	42nd (1917), 46th (1925)–48th (1929)
	R	Plumas, Sierra, Nevada, Placer, El Dorado	43rd (1919)–45th (1923)
Inman, J. M.	R., D., Prog.	Sacramento	42nd (1917), 43rd (1919)
	R	Sacramento	44th (1921)
	R., D	Sacramento	45th (1923)–50th (1933)
Irish, John P.	R	Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sierra	36th (1905), 37th (1907)
Irwin, J. L. C.	D	Kings, Tulare, Kern	41st (1915)–44th (1921)
Irwin, Richard	Douglas D	Butte, Plumas	12th (1861)
	Union D	Butte, Plumas	13th (1862)
Irwin, William	D	Siskiyou	18th (1869)–20th (1873)
[79] Jespersen, Chris N.	R., D	San Luis Obispo	50th (1933), 51st (1935), 53rd (1939)–1951
	R	San Luis Obispo	52nd (1937)
[80] Johannessen, K. Maurice	R	Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Napa, Shasta, Sonoma, Tehama	1993–1994
	R	Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Sacramento, Shasta, Siskiyou, Solano, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Yolo	1995–2000
Johnson, A. Burlingame	R	Los Angeles	45th (1923), 46th (1925)
Johnson, A. P.	R	San Bernardino, San Diego	26th (1885)
Johnson, Ed. C.	R	Sutter, Yuba	1951–1956
	R., D	Sutter, Yuba	1957–1962
Johnson, George A.	D	Sonoma	25th (1883), 26th (1885)
Johnson, Grove L.	R	Sacramento	23rd (1880), 24th (1881)
Johnson, Harold T.	D	Nevada, Placer, Sierra	1949–1958
Johnson, James	D	El Dorado	16th (1865), 17th (1867)
Johnson, Josiah	D	Sacramento	8th (1857), 9th (1858)
Johnson, M. B.	R., D	San Benito, San Mateo, Santa Cruz	42nd (1917), 45th (1923)–47th (1927)
	R	San Benito, San Mateo, Santa Cruz	43rd (1919), 44th (1921)
[81] Johnson, Ray	R	Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Lassen, Modoc, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Yuba	1976–1983
	Ind	Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Lassen, Modoc, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Yuba	1983–1984

[76] Elected November 8, 1955, vice Clarence C. Ward, deceased.
[77] Resigned from office January 11, 1851.
[78] Elected at a special election March 2, 1993, vice Ed Royce, resigned.
[79] Died in office February 28, 1951. Succeeded by A. A. Erhart.
[80] Elected at a special election November 2, 1993, vice Mike Thompson, resigned.
[81] Elected as a Republican and reregistered March 7, 1983, as an Independent.

Record of State Senators—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
[82] Johnson, Ross	R	Orange	1995–2000
Johnson, Samuel M.	D	El Dorado	8th (1857), 9th (1858)
[83] Johnston, Patrick	D	Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, Mono, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Tuolumne, Yolo	1991–1992
	D	Sacramento, San Joaquin	1993–2000
[84] Johnston, William	R	Sacramento	23rd (1880), 24th (1881)
Jones, Albert F.	D	Butte	27th (1887), 28th (1889)
Jones, Herbert C.	R	Santa Clara	40th (1913), 43rd (1919), 44th (1921)
	R., Prog. D., Proh	Santa Clara	41st (1915), 42nd (1917)
	R., D	Santa Clara	45th (1923)–50th (1933)
Jones, John P.	Union	Shasta, Trinity	15th (1863), 16th (1865)
Jones, Ray	R	Butte, Sutter, Yolo, Yuba	47th (1927), 48th (1929)
Jones, T. J.	R	Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino	32nd (1897), 33rd (1899)
Judah, H. R.	R	Santa Cruz	54th (1941)–1952
Juillard, L. W.	D	Sonoma	39th (1911), 40th (1913)
Kane, Thomas	Work	San Francisco	23rd (1880), 24th (1881)
Karnette, Betty	D	Los Angeles	1997–2000
Keane, George B.	R	San Francisco	36th (1905), 37th (1907)
Keating, Edward	D	San Francisco	25th (1883)
[85] Keating, Thomas F.	D	Marin	52nd (1937), 53rd (1939)
	D., R	Marin	54th (1941)–1950
[86] Keene, Barry	D	Del Norte, Humboldt, Lake, Marin, Mendocino, Sonoma	1978–1982
	D	Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, Solano, Sonoma	1983–1992
Keene, Benjamin F.	D	El Dorado	3rd (1852)–6th (1855)
Kehoe, William	R	Del Norte, Humboldt, Tehama, Trinity	40th (1913)–42nd (1917)
	R., Prog., Proh	Del Norte, Humboldt, Tehama, Trinity	43rd (1919)
Kelley, David G.	R	Imperial, Riverside, San Diego	1993–2000
Kelley, K. E.	D	Solano, Yolo	25th (1883)
Kellogg, William W.	D	Butte, Lassen, Plumas	25th (1883), 26th (1885)
Kelly, Martin	Work	San Francisco	23rd (1880), 24th (1881)
	D	San Francisco	25th (1883), 26th (1885)
Kendall, Thomas	D	Tuolumne	5th (1854)
	D	Stanislaus, Tuolumne	6th (1855)
Kennedy, T. J.	D	San Francisco	37th (1907), 38th (1909)
Kennick, Joseph M.	D	Los Angeles	1967–1976
Kenny, Robert W.	D., R	Los Angeles	53rd (1939), 54th (1941)
Kent, Charles	R	Nevada	19th (1871), 20th (1873)
Keough, Karl P.	D	Inyo, Mono	51st (1935), 52nd (1937)
Ketcham, Lewis N.	D	Amador, Calaveras	9th (1858), 10th (1859)
Keyes, Thomas J.	D	Mariposa, Merced, Stanislaus	19th (1871), 20th (1873)
Keyser, Philip W.	D	Sutter	3rd (1852)
[87] Killea, Lucy	Ind	San Diego	1989–1996
[88] Kimball, William	R	Sierra	13th (1862)
Kincaid, Harvey	D	San Francisco, San Mateo	17th (1867), 18th (1869)
King, Charles	D., R	Kings	50th (1933), 51st (1935)
King, Lyman M.	R., Prog.	Inyo, San Bernardino	41st (1915), 42nd (1917), 44th (1921)
	R	Inyo, San Bernardino	43rd (1919)
Kirkpatrick, M.	D	Sierra	10th (1859), 11th (1860)
Kline, Chester M.	R., D	Imperial, Orange, Riverside	46th (1925), 47th (1927)
Knight, Benjamin, Jr.	D	Monterey, San Benito, Santa Cruz	25th (1883), 26th (1885)
Knight, William J. "Pete"	R	Inyo, Kern, Los Angeles, San Bernardino	1997–2000
[89] Knowland, Joseph R.	R	Alameda	35th (1903)
Knowland, William F.	R	Alameda	51st (1935), 52nd (1937)
[90] Knox, William J.	Union	Santa Clara	16th (1865)
Kopp, Quentin L.	Ind	San Francisco, San Mateo	1987–1998
Kraft, Fred H.	R	San Diego	57th (1947)–1958
[91] Kuchel, Thomas H.	R	Orange	54th (1941)–1946
Kurtz, D. B.	Whig	San Diego	4th (1853)
	Whig	Los Angeles, San Diego, San Bernardino	5th (1854)
Kutz, Joseph	R	Nevada	13th (1862)
	Union	Nevada	14th (1863)–16th (1865)
[92] Lagomarsino, Robert J.	R	Ventura	1961–1966
	R	Ventura, Santa Barbara	1967–1971
	R	Ventura	1972–1974
Laine, Thomas H.	Ind	Santa Clara	20th (1873), 21st (1875)

[82] Elected at a special election May 9, 1995, vice Marian Bergeson, resigned.
[83] Elected at a special election January 8, 1991, vice John Garamendi, resigned.
[84] Resigned from office April 1, 1882.
[85] Resigned from office 1950. Succeeded by John F. McCarthy.
[86] Resigned from office December 15, 1992. Succeeded by Mike Thompson.
[87] Elected at a special election December 5, 1989, vice Larry Stirling, resigned. Elected as a Democrat and reregistered October 1, 1991, as an Independent.
[88] Elected, vice Harry J. Thornton, resigned.
[89] Resigned from office September 28, 1904.
[90] Died in office November 13, 1867. Succeeded by Charles Maclay.
[91] Resigned from office February 11, 1946, appointed State Controller.
[92] Elected at a special election October 3, 1961. Resigned March 13, 1974, elected to Congress.

Record of State Senators—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Laird, James T.	R	Lassen, Modoc, Shasta, Siskiyou, Trinity	33rd (1899), 34th (1901)
Lambert, John	D	Solano, Yolo	22nd (1877)
Lampson, Royal M.	R	Calaveras, Tuolumne	23rd (1880), 24th (1881)
Langford, Benjamin F.	D	San Joaquin	23rd (1880)–33rd (1899)
Lansing, C. J.	D	Nevada	10th (1859), 11th (1860)
Lardner, William B.	R	El Dorado, Placer	34th (1901), 35th (1903)
Larkin, Henry	D	El Dorado	18th (1869), 19th (1871)
Larkins, E. O.	R	Kern, Kings, Tulare	39th (1911), 40th (1913)
La Rue, C. L.	D	Lake, Napa	32nd (1897), 33rd (1899)
Law, Edward H.	D	Imperial	52nd (1937), 53rd (1939)
Lawrence, James H.	D	Mariposa, Merced, Stanislaus	17th (1867), 18th (1869)
Leake, Charles A.	D	Calaveras	5th (1854)
	D	Amador, Calaveras	6th (1855)
Leavitt, Frank W.	R	Alameda	33rd (1899)–38th (1909)
[93] Lee, Barbara	D	Alameda, Contra Costa	1997–1998
Leeke, William T.	R	Inyo, San Bernardino	36th (1905)
Leet, Samuel T.	D	Placer	11th (1860)
	Douglas D	Placer	12th (1861)
Lenahan, John	D	San Francisco	27th (1887)
Lent, William M.	D	San Francisco	5th (1854)
Leonard, Bill	R	Inyo, Los Angeles, San Bernardino	1989–1996
Leonard, William H.	Union	Calaveras	15th (1863–4), 16th (1865)
[94] Leslie, Tim	R	Alpine, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, El Dorado, Lassen, Modoc, Mono, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sierra, Yuba	1991–2000
Lewis, Charles H. V.	R	Los Angeles	45th (1923), 46th (1925)
Lewis, Edward J.	D	Colusa, Tehama	17th (1867), 18th (1869), 21st (1875), 22nd (1877)
[95] Lewis, John R.	R	Orange	1991–2000
Lewis, John T.	R	San Joaquin	38th (1909), 39th (1911)
[96] Lewis, Joseph E. N.	D	Butte, Shasta	3rd (1852)
[97] Lewis, William T.	D	Amador, Calaveras	9th (1858)
	Union D	Calaveras	13th (1862), 14th (1863)
Lind, John Y.	D	Calaveras	3rd (1852), 4th (1853)
Linder, R.	R	Inyo, Kings, Tulare	31st (1895), 32nd (1897)
Lindsey, Tipton	Ind	Fresno, Kern, Tulare	20th (1873)
	Ind	Fresno, Inyo, Kern, Mono, Tulare	21st (1875)
Lippincott, Benjamin S.		San Joaquin District	1st (1849)
	Ind	Tuolumne	2nd (1851)
Lippincott, Charles E.	D	Yuba	6th (1855), 7th (1856)
Livermore, H. G.	D	El Dorado	5th (1854)
Lockyer, Bill	D	Alameda	1983–1998
Logan, Jonathan	D	Colusa, Shasta, Tehama	11th (1860)
	Douglas D	Colusa, Shasta, Tehama	12th (1861)
Lott, Charles F.	D	Butte	3rd (1852), 4th (1853)
Lovett, William E.	Union	Monterey, Santa Cruz	15th (1863–4), 16th (1865)
Lowe, James R.	R	Santa Clara	26th (1885)
Luce, Edgar A.	D., Prog	San Diego	41st (1915), 42nd (1917)
Luchsinger, John J.	R	Solano	32nd (1897)–35th (1903)
Luckey, E. George	D	Imperial	54th (1941), 55th (1943)
Lukens, George R.	R	Alameda	34th (1901)–37th (1907)
Lunardi, Paul J.	D	Placer	1963–1966
Lynch, Jeremiah	D	San Francisco, San Mateo	25th (1883), 26th (1885)
Lynch, Henry W.	R	Monterey, San Benito, San Luis Obispo	36th (1905), 37th (1907)
Lyon, Charles W.	R	Los Angeles	43rd (1919)–48th (1929)
Lyon, Henry H.	R	Los Angeles	40th (1913), 41st (1915)
	R., D	Los Angeles	42nd (1917)
Lyons, William H.	D	Nevada	4th (1853), 5th (1854)
[98] Maclay, Charles	D	Santa Clara	17th (1867)–19th (1871)
Maddox, C. H.	D	Santa Clara	25th (1883)
Maddox, F. L.	Union	El Dorado	15th (1863–4), 16th (1865)
Maddux, L. J.	D	Tuolumne, Mariposa, Stanislaus, Merced, Alpine, Mono, Madera, Calaveras	41st (1915), 42nd (1917)
[99] Maddy, Kenneth L.	R	Fresno, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Stanislaus	1979–1982
	R	Fresno, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara	1983–1994
	R	Fresno, Kern, Tulare	1995–1998
Maggard, W. F.	R	Butte, Tehama	33rd (1899), 34th (1901)

[93] Resigned from office April 17, 1998. Succeeded by Don Perata.
[94] Elected at a special election May 14, 1991, vice John Doolittle, resigned.
[95] Elected at a special election May 14, 1991, vice John Seymour, appointed to U.S. Senate.
[96] Elected, vice Alonzo W. Adams, resigned. The apportionment of May 1, 1851, provided for 27 Senators, without provision for a holdover Senator for Adams' seat. The Governor's election proclamation of July 28, 1851, directed that Butte and Shasta counties should elect a Senator, vice Adams, in addition to one from each of the two counties. Lewis was elected, vice Adams, and his claim to a seat was referred to a Senate committee. On January 6, 1852, the committee reported that he was entitled to a seat, and he was qualified. The Senate membership was thereby increased from 27 to 28.
[97] Elected December 5, 1857, vice William B. Norman, resigned.
[98] Elected January 2, 1868, vice William J. Knox, deceased.
[99] Elected at a special election June 1979, vice George N. Zenovich, resigned.

Record of State Senators—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Maher, Thomas C.	R	San Francisco	29th (1891), 30th (1893)
Mahler, Henry	D	Alpine, El Dorado	26th (1885)
[100] Mahoney, David	D	San Francisco	5th (1854), 6th (1855)
Mahoney, Jeremiah H.	R	San Francisco	29th (1891)–32nd (1897)
Maloney, Thomas A.	R., D	San Francisco	46th (1925)–49th (1931)
[101] Mandeville, James W.	D	Stanislaus, Tuolumne	6th (1855)–8th (1857)
	D	Inyo, Mono, Tuolumne	17th (1867), 18th (1869)
Markey, Frank A.	R	San Francisco	36th (1905), 37th (1907)
[102] Marks, Milton	R	San Francisco	1967–1984
	R	Marin, San Francisco	1985–1986
	D	Marin, San Francisco	1986–1992
	D	Marin, San Francisco, Sonoma	1993–1996
[103] Marler, Fred W., Jr.	R	Shasta, Trinity	1965–1966
	R	Shasta, Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Sutter, Tehama, Yolo, Yuba, Solano	1967–1974
Martin, Noble	Ind	Placer	20th (1873), 21st (1875)
	D	El Dorado, Placer	30th (1893), 31st (1895)
Martinelli, E. B.	R	Contra Costa, Marin	38th (1909), 39th (1911)
[104] Mathews, John R.	D	Los Angeles	30th (1893), 31st (1895)
Mattos, John G., Jr.	R	Alameda	36th (1905), 37th (1907)
May, William B.	D	Humboldt, Klamath, Siskiyou, Trinity	5th (1854), 6th (1855)
[105] Mayo, Jesse M.	R., D	Calaveras, Mariposa, Tuolumne	53rd (1939)–1953
McAllister, Elliott	D	Contra Costa, Marin	30th (1893), 31st (1895)
[106] McAteer, J. Eugene	D	San Francisco	1959–1967
McBride, James J.	D	Ventura	52nd (1937), 54th (1941)–1948
	D., R	Ventura	53rd (1939), 1949–1961
McCallum, John G.	Amer	El Dorado	7th (1856), 8th (1857)
McCarthy D. J.	D	San Francisco	27th (1887)
[107] McCarthy, John F.	R	Marin	1950–1966
	R	Marin, Solano, Napa	1967–1971
McCarthy, Robert I.	D	San Francisco	1955–1958
McCarthy, Timothy	D	San Francisco	21st (1875), 22nd (1877), 25th (1883)
McCartney, H. S. G.	R	Los Angeles	37th (1907), 38th (1909)
McClure, David	R	San Francisco	25th (1883), 26th (1885)
[108] McColl, John B.	R., D	Shasta, Trinity	50th (1933), 51st (1935)
	R	Shasta, Trinity	52nd (1937)
McComas, J. E.	R	Los Angles	28th (1889)
	R	Los Angeles, Orange	29th (1891)
McCoppin, Frank	D	San Francisco	21st (1875), 22nd (1877)
McCormack, Thomas	R	Napa, Solano	48th (1929), 49th (1931)
	R., D	Solano	50th (1933)–52nd (1937), 55th (1943)–1948
	R	Solano	53rd (1939), 54th (1941)
McCorquodale, Dan	D	Santa Clara, Stanislaus	1983–1992
	D	Fresno, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Tuolumne	1993–1994
McCoun, W. H.	Whig	Contra Costa, San Joaquin	6th (1855)
	Amer	Contra Costa, San Joaquin	7th (1856)
McCoy, James	D	San Bernardino, San Diego	19th (1871), 20th (1873)
McCudden, James	D	Solano	27th (1887)
McCullough, John G.	Union	Mariposa, Merced, Stanislaus	14th (1863)
McCune, H. E.	Ind	Solano, Yolo	20th (1873), 21st (1875)
McDonald, James M.	D	Sacramento	10th (1859), 11th (1860)
McDonald, Thomas H.	D	San Francisco	27th (1887), 28th (1889)
McDonald, Walter A.	R., Prog.	San Francisco	42nd (1917)
	R	San Francisco	43rd (1919), 44th (1921)
	R., D	San Francisco	45th (1923)
McDougall, F. A.	D	Monterey, Santa Cruz	17th (1867), 18th (1869)
McFarland, J. P.	D	Los Angeles, San Bernardino, San Diego	5th (1854), 6th (1855)
McGarry, Edward	Whig	Napa, Solano, Yolo	5th (1854), 6th (1855)
McGarvey, Robert	Ind	Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino	21st (1875)
	D	Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino	22nd (1877)
McGee, John B.	Amer	Butte, Plumas	7th (1856)
	D	Butte, Plumas	8th (1857)
McGovern, Walter	R	San Francisco	51st (1935), 52nd (1937)
McGowan, Frank	R	Del Norte, Humboldt	28th (1889)–31st (1895)
[109] McGuinness, Henry	D	Del Norte, Siskiyou	51st (1935)
McKee, J. A.	R	Sacramento	36th (1905), 37th (1907)

[100] Elected December 19, 1853, vice Samuel Brannan, who had been elected at the general election, but who declined to serve.
[101] Resigned July 24, 1857. After service at the 1867 and 1869 Sessions, he again resigned on April 15, 1870.
[102] Elected at a special election August 1967, vice J. Eugene McAteer, deceased. Elected in 1984 as a Republican, reregistered January 8, 1986, as a Democrat.
[103] Elected at a special election, March 1965. Resigned from office September 13, 1974, appointed to Bench.
[104] Resigned from office January 25, 1896.
[105] Died in office March 12, 1953. Succeeded by Stephen P. Teale.
[106] Died in office May 26, 1967.
[107] Elected at a special election November 7, 1950, vice Thomas F. Keating, resigned.
[108] Died in office December 19, 1938. Succeeded by Jesse W. Carter.
[109] Died in office March 16, 1936. Succeeded by James M. Allen.

Record of State Senators—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
McKibben, Joseph C.	D.	Yuba	3rd (1852)
	D.	Sierra, Yuba	4th (1853)
McKinley, J. W.	R.	Los Angeles	47th (1927)–50th (1933)
McKusick, H. J.	R.	El Dorado	19th (1871), 20th (1873)
McMurray, John	D.	Shasta, Trinity	19th (1871), 20th (1873)
McMurtry, W. S.	Union	Santa Clara	15th (1863–4)
McNabb, James H.	Union	Sonoma	14th (1863)
McNeill, A.	D.	Mariposa, Tulare	6th (1855)
	D.	Mariposa, Merced, Tulare	7th (1856)
McPherson, Bruce	R.	Monterey, San Benito, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz	1997–2000
Mead, M. H.	D.	Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Sierra	28th (1889), 29th (1891)
Meany, A. J.	D.	Merced, Stanislaus, Tuolumne	27th (1887), 28th (1889)
Mello, Henry J.	D.	Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz	1981–1984
	D.	Monterey, San Benito, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz	1985–1996
[110] Meloney, Aaron R.	D.	Contra Costa, San Joaquin	8th (1857), 9th (1858)
[111] Merriam, Frank F.	R.	Los Angeles	48th (1929)
Merritt, Samuel A.	D.	Fresno, Mariposa, Merced, Tulare	8th (1857)–11th (1860)
	Breck. D.	Fresno, Mariposa, Merced, Tulare	12th (1861)
	D.	Mariposa, Merced, Stanislaus	13th (1862)
[112] Mesick, Richard S.	Amer.	Yuba	8th (1857), 9th (1858)
Metzger, D. Jack	R.	Colusa, Glenn, Tehama	51st (1935), 52nd (1937)
	R., D.	Colusa, Glenn, Tehama	53rd (1939), 54th (1941)
Meyers, Samuel	Union	San Joaquin	15th (1863–4), 16th (1865)
Miller, E. O.	D.	Kern, Kings, Tulare	37th (1907), 38th (1909)
[113] Miller, George, Jr.	D., R., Prog.	Contra Costa	1949–1954
	D., R.	Contra Costa	1955–1960
	D.	Contra Costa	1961–1968
[114] Miller, James	D.	Mariposa	2nd (1851), 3rd (1852)
Mills, James R.	D.	Imperial, San Diego	1967–1974
	D.	San Diego	1975–1982
Minis, William	D.	Solano, Yolo	18th (1869), 19th (1871)
Mitchell, T. F.	D.	San Francisco	30th (1893), 31st (1895)
Mixter, Frank W.	R., D.	Tulare	49th (1931)–56th (1946)
Mizner, Lansing B.	Union	Solano, Yolo	16th (1865), 17th (1867)
Moffitt, Frank J.	D.	Alameda	27th (1887), 28th (1889)
Monteith, Dick	R.	Fresno, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Tuolumne	1995–2000
Montgomery, John M.	Ind.	Mariposa, Merced, Stanislaus	21st (1875)
	D.	Mariposa, Merced, Stanislaus	22nd (1877)
Montgomery, Robert I.	D., R.	Kings	1953–1960
Montgomery, Warren S.	D.	Mariposa, Merced, Stanislaus	15th (1863–4), 16th (1865)
[115] Montoya, Joseph B.	D.	Los Angeles	1979–1990
Moore, Elliott J.	D.	San Francisco	5th (1854), 6th (1855)
Moran, John L.	R., D.	Colusa, Glenn, Tehama	49th (1931), 50th (1933)
Morehouse, H. V.	R.	Santa Clara	32nd (1897), 33rd (1899)
Moreland, W. W.	D.	Sonoma	23rd (1880), 24th (1881)
[116] Morgan, Rebecca Q.	R.	San Mateo, Santa Clara	1985–1993
Morrill, D. L.	D.	Calaveras	17th (1867), 18th (1869)
Morrow, Bill	R.	Orange, San Diego	1999–2000
[117] Moscone, George R.	D.	San Francisco	1967–1974
	D.	San Francisco, San Mateo	1975–1976
Mott, D. W.	R.	Ventura, Santa Barbara	40th (1913), 41st (1915)
[118] Mountjoy, Richard	R.	Los Angeles	1995–2000
Moyle, J. W.	Union	Sierra	15th (1863–4)
Mueller, Edwin A.	R.	San Diego	47th (1927), 48th (1929)
Muenter, August E.	R.	San Joaquin	34th (1901)–37th (1907)
Murch, L. H.	Union	Del Norte, Humboldt, Klamath	17th (1867)
	R.	Del Norte, Humboldt, Klamath	18th (1869)
Murdy, John A., Jr.	R., D.	Orange	1953–1959
	R.	Orange	1961–1964
Murphy, Bernard D.	D.	Santa Clara	22nd (1877), 25th (1883)
Murphy, Daniel C.	D., R.	San Francisco	45th (1923)–48th (1929)
Murphy, John C.	D.	San Francisco	22nd (1877)
Murphy, P. J.	D.	San Francisco	27th (1887), 28th (1889)
Murphy, Patrick W.	D.	San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara	16th (1865), 17th (1867)
	D.	San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura	22nd (1877)
Murray, Kevin	D.	Los Angeles	1999–2000

[110] Resigned from office April 24, 1858.
[111] Resigned from office after his election as Lieutenant Governor on November 4, 1930.
[112] Resigned from office March 30, 1858.
[113] Died in office January 1, 1969.
[114] Resigned from office May 5, 1852.
[115] Resigned from office February 8, 1990. Succeeded by Charles M. Calderon.
[116] Resigned from office August 17, 1993. Succeeded by Tom Campbell.
[117] Resigned from office January 8, 1976, elected Mayor of San Francisco. Succeeded by John Francis Foran.
[118] Elected at a special election November 8, 1994, vice Frank Hill, resigned. Took oath of office January 24, 1995.

Record of State Senators—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Myhand, Peter P.	D.	Madera, Merced	53rd (1939), 54th (1941)
Nealon, James C.	D.	San Francisco	42nd (1917), 43rd (1919)
Neff, Jacob H.	R.	Placer	19th (1871), 20th (1873)
[119] Nejedly, John A.	R.	Contra Costa	1969–1975
Nelson, H. C.	R.	Del Norte, Trinity, Humboldt, Tehama	44th (1921), 45th (1923)
	R., D.	Del Norte, Trinity, Humboldt, Tehama	46th (1925)–49th (1931)
Nelson, John H.	R.	San Francisco	34th (1901)–37th (1907)
Nelson, Thorward K.	Work	San Francisco	23rd (1880), 24th (1881)
	D.	San Francisco	25th (1883)
Neuman, Paul	R.	San Francisco	23rd (1880), 24th (1881)
Nielsen, James W.	R.	Napa, Sacramento, Solano, Sonoma, Yolo	1978–1982
	R.	Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Napa, Shasta, Sonoma, Tehama, Trinity, Yolo	1983–1990
Nielsen, Roy J.	R.	Sacramento	52nd (1937)
	R., D.	Sacramento	53rd (1939)
Nimmo, Robert	R.	Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz	1977–1980
Nisbet, Eugene G.	D.	San Bernardino	1963–1966
Nixon, Alexander B.	R.	Sacramento	13th (1862)
	Union	Sacramento	14th (1863)
[120] Norman, William B.	D.	Amador, Calaveras	6th (1855)–8th (1857)
Norton, William C.	R.	Placer	22nd (1877)
Nunan, Edward	D.	San Francisco	21st (1875), 22nd (1877)
Nutt, A. E.	R.	San Diego	33rd (1899), 34th (1901)
Nye, Stephen G.	R.	Alameda	23rd (1880), 24th (1881)
O'Connell, Jack	D.	San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura	1995–2000
O'Connor, Miles P.	D.	Nevada	18th (1869)–21st (1875)
O'Farrell, Jasper	D.	Marin, Mendocino, Sonoma	10th (1859), 11th (1860)
O'Gara, Gerald J.	D.	San Francisco	57th (1947), 1948–1954
[121] O'Keefe, Dan	R.	Santa Clara	1980–1982
Olson, Culbert L.	D.	Los Angeles	51st (1935), 52nd (1937)
Oneal, Louis	R.	Santa Clara	34th (1901), 35th (1903)
[122] Orr, N. M.	R.	San Joaquin	18th (1869)
Orr, Orestes	R.	Santa Barbara, Ventura	30th (1893), 31st (1895)
Ortiz, Deborah V.	D.	Sacramento	1999–2000
Osborne, A. E.	R.	Santa Clara	44th (1921)
	R., D., Soc.	Santa Clara	45th (1923)
Ostrom, Daniel A.	D.	Sutter, Yuba	29th (1891)
	D.	Sutter, Yuba, Yolo	30th (1893)
O'Sullivan, Virgil	D.	Tehama, Glenn, Colusa	1959–1966
Otis, Edwin M.	R.	Alameda	43rd (1919), 44th (1921)
Oulton, George	R.	Siskiyou	13th (1862)
	Union	Siskiyou	14th (1863)
	R.	San Francisco	19th (1871), 20th (1873)
Owens, James C.	D.	Marin, Contra Costa	40th (1913), 41st (1915)
Pace, H. L.	D.	Inyo, Kings, Tulare	33rd (1899), 34th (1901)
[123] Pacheco, Romualdo	D.	San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara	9th (1858), 10th (1859)
	Union D	San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara	13th (1862), 14th (1863)
	R.	San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara	18th (1869)
Palmieri, Egisto C.	R.	San Francisco	26th (1885)
Pardee, E. H.	R.	Alameda	23rd (1880), 24th (1881)
Parker, Samuel H.	R.	San Francisco, San Mateo	10th (1859), 11th (1860)
Parker, William Boyd	R.	Solano, Yolo	26th (1885)
Parkinson, George C.	R.	San Francisco	26th (1885)
Parkman, Harry L.	R., D.	San Mateo	50th (1933)–55th (1943), 1949–1956
	R.	San Mateo	56th (1945)–1948
Parks, William H.	D.	Yuba	10th (1859), 11th (1860)
	Douglas D.	Yuba	12th (1861)
	Union D	Sutter, Yuba	13th (1862)
	Union	Sutter, Yuba	14th (1863)
Patterson, W. H.	R.	Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Sierra	27th (1887)
[124] Peace, Steve	D.	San Diego	1994–2000
[125] Peachy, Archibald C.	D.	San Francisco, San Mateo	11th (1860)
Peck, Elisha T.	Whig	Butte	5th (1854)
	Whig	Butte, Plumas	6th (1855)
Pedlar, A. J.	R.	Fresno, Madera	31st (1895), 32nd (1897)
Pedrotti, Joseph L.	R.	Fresno, Madera	46th (1925)–48th (1929)
	R., D.	Fresno, Madera	49th (1931)
Pendegast, William Wirt	D.	Lake, Mendocino, Napa	17th (1868)–20th (1873)
Pendleton, Cornelius W.	R.	Los Angeles	35th (1903), 36th (1905)

[119] Elected at a special election March 1969, vice George Miller, deceased.
[120] Resigned from office November 6, 1857. Succeeded by William T. Lewis.
[121] Elected at a special election June 1980, vice Jerome A. Smith, resigned.
[122] Elected November 2, 1868, vice James E. Perley, deceased.
[123] Resigned from office October 6, 1871. Succeeded by James Van Ness.
[124] Elected at a special election December 28, 1993, vice Wadie Deddeh, resigned.
[125] Elected December 10, 1859, vice Charles H. S. Williams, resigned.

Record of State Senators—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
[126] Perata, Don	D	Alameda, Contra Costa	1999–2000
[127] Perkins, George C.	R	Butte	18th (1869), 19th (1871)
	R	Butte, Lassen, Plumas	20th (1873)
Perkins, Richard F.	R	San Francisco	13th (1862)
	Union	San Francisco	14th (1863)
[128] Perley, James E.	Union	San Joaquin	17th (1867)
Perry, George H.	R	San Francisco	25th (1883), 26th (1885)
Perry, Harry A.	R	Humboldt	50th (1933), 51st (1935)
Petersen, Frank S.	D	Lake, Mendocino	1963–1966
Petris, Nicholas C.	D	Alameda	1967–1975
	D	Alameda, Contra Costa	1983–1996
Phelps, Timothy Guy	R	San Francisco, San Mateo	9th (1858)–12th (1861)
[129] Phillips, John	R	Riverside	52nd (1937)–54th (1941)
Pico, Andres	D	Los Angeles, San Bernardino, San Diego	11th (1860)
	Breck, D	Los Angeles, San Bernardino, San Diego	12th (1861)
Pierce, George	D	Sonoma	15th (1863)–17th (1867)
Pierovich, A. L.	D., R	Alpine, Amador, El Dorado	50th (1933)–53rd (1939)
Pierson, William M.	D	San Francisco	21st (1875), 22nd (1877)
Pinder, Thomas J.	D	San Francisco	27th (1887), 28th (1889)
Pittmas, Stan	R	Butte	1963–1966
Plunkett, Joseph M.	D	San Francisco	34th (1901), 35th (1903)
Polanco, Richard G.	D	Los Angeles	1995–2000
Poochigian, Charles	R	Fresno, Kern, Tulare	1999–2000
Pool, David M.	D	Mariposa, Merced, Stanislaus	23rd (1880), 24th (1881)
Porter, Charles B.	Union	Contra Costa, Marin	14th (1863)–16th (1865)
Porter, George K.	R	Monterey, Santa Cruz	13th (1862)
	Union	Monterey, Santa Cruz	14th (1863)
[130] Porter, Nathan	R	Alameda	22nd (1877)
[131] Post, G. B.		San Francicso District	1st (1849)
Powers, F. J.	R., D., Soc	Modoc, Siskiyou, Shasta, Lassen	45th (1923), 46th (1925)
[132] Powers, Harold J.	R., D	Lassen, Modoc, Plumas	50th (1933)–1953
Powers, O. B.	R	Solano, Yolo	13th (1862)
	Union	Solano, Yolo	14th (1863)
Pratt, Leonidas E.	Union	Sierra	16th (1865), 17th (1867)
Presley, Robert B.	D	Riverside, San Bernardino	1975–1994
Preston, E. M.	R	Nevada	28th (1889), 29th (1891)
[133] Price, Johnson	D	Sacramento	10th (1859)
Price, W. F.	R	Sonoma	37th (1907), 38th (1909)
Prisk, W. F.	D	Nevada, Plumas, Sierra	32nd (1897), 33rd (1899)
Purkitt, Claude F.	D., R., Pro	Mendocino, Colusa, Lake, Glenn	41st (1915), 42nd (1917), 44th (1921)
	D	Mendocino, Colusa, Lake, Glenn	43rd (1919)
Quick, Aaron W.	D	Imperial	1961–1966
Quinn, Irwin T.	D	Humboldt	52nd (1937)–56th (1945)
	D., R	Humboldt	57th (1947), 1948
Quinn, Isaac N.	D	Stanislaus, Tuolumne	10th (1859), 11th (1860)
[134] Quint, Leander	Union D	Mono, Tuolumne	13th (1862), 14th (1863)
Ragsdale, James W.	R	Sonoma	29th (1891), 30th (1893)
Rainey, Richard K.	R	Alameda, Contra Costa	1997–2000
[135] Rains, Omer L.	D	Santa Barbara, Ventura	1974–1982
Ralston, James H.	D	Sacramento	3rd (1852), 4th (1853)
Ralston, William C.	R	Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Mono	35th (1903), 36th (1905)
Rambo, Samuel H.	R	San Mateo, Santa Cruz	36th (1905), 37th (1907)
Rattigan, Joseph A.	D	Sonoma	1959–1966
Ream, Daniel	D	Modoc, Shasta, Siskiyou, Trinity	22nd (1877)
Reddy, Patrick	D	Fresno, Inyo, Kern, Mono, Tulare	25th (1883), 26th (1885)
[136] Redington, J. H.	Union	San Francisco	15th (1863–4)
Redman, R. A.	D	Alameda, Santa Clara	10th (1859), 11th (1860)
Rees, Thomas M.	D	Los Angeles	1963–1966
Regan, D. P.	R	San Francisco	39th (1911), 40th (1913)
Regan, Edwin J.	D., R	Shasta, Trinity	1949–1965
Reily, D. J.	R	San Francisco	37th (1907), 38th (1909)
Reindollar, Charles F.	R., D	Marin	50th (1933), 51st (1935)
Reynolds, Charles D.	D	Calaveras, Tuolumne	25th (1883)
Rhodes, Augustus L.	R	Alameda, Santa Clara	12th (1861)
	R	Santa Clara	13th (1862)

[126] Elected at a special election November 3, 1998, vice Barbara Lee, resigned.
[127] Elected, vice David Boucher, deceased.
[128] Died in office June 17, 1868. Succeeded by N. M. Orr.
[129] Resigned from office in 1942, after election to Congress on November 15, 1942.
[130] Died in office January 5, 1878. Succeeded by John W. Bones.
[131] Resigned from office January 21, 1850. Succeeded by Elcan Heydenfeldt.
[132] Resigned from office October 5, 1953, to become Lieutenant Governor. Succeeded by Dale C. Williams.
[133] Elected November 6, 1858, vice William I. Ferguson, deceased.
[134] Seat declared vacant, March 28, 1863.
[135] Elected at a special election July 2, 1974, vice Robert J. Lagomarsino.
[136] Resigned from office August 1865. Succeeded by John S. Hager.

Record of State Senators—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Rich, W. P.	R., D	Sutter, Yuba	49th (1931)–52nd (1937), 56th (1945)–1950
	R	Sutter, Yuba	53rd (1939)–55th (1943)
Richards, Richard	D., R	Los Angeles	1955, 1956
	D	Los Angeles	1957–1962
Richardson, H. L.	R	Los Angeles	1967–1984
	R	Inyo, Los Angeles, San Bernardino	1985–1988
Rigdon, E. S.	D., Soc., Pro	Monterey, San Luis Obispo	42nd (1917), 44th (1921)
	D	Monterey, San Luis Obispo	43rd (1919)
Riley, Joe	R	Inyo, Mono	49th (1931), 50th (1933)
Roach, Philip A.	D	Monterey, Santa Cruz	3rd (1852), 4th (1853)
	D	San Francisco	20th (1873), 21st (1875)
[137] Robbins, Alan	D	Los Angeles	1973–1991
[138] Roberti, David A.	D	Los Angeles	1971–1994
Roberts, Edmund W.	Union	Nevada	15th (1863–4)–17th (1867)
	R	Nevada	18th (1869)
Robinson, Henry	Union	Alameda	16th (1865), 17th (1867)
Robinson, Henry E.		Sacramento District	1st (1849)
	D	Sacramento	2nd (1851), 3rd (1852)
Rochester, George W.	R	Los Angeles	48th (1929)
	R., D	Los Angeles	49th (1931)
[139] Rodda, Albert S.	D	Sacramento	1958–1980
[140] Rogers, Don	R	Kern, Kings, Los Angeles, San Bernardino	1987–1992
	R	Inyo, Kern, Los Angeles, San Bernardino	1993–1996
Rogers, George H.	D	Stanislaus, Tuolumne	9th (1858)
	D	San Francisco, San Mateo	21st (1875), 22nd (1877)
Rolley, George T.	R	Del Norte, Humboldt, Tehama, Trinity	37th (1907)
Rominger, Joseph A.	R	Los Angeles	42nd (1917)–45th (1923)
[141] Rose, A. H.	D	Alpine, Amador	16th (1865), 17th (1867)
Rose, L. J.	D	Los Angeles	27th (1887)
Roseberry, L. H.	R	Santa Barbara, Ventura	38th (1909), 39th (1911)
Rosenthal, Herschel	D	Los Angeles	1983–1998
Roth, John	D	Inyo, Kern, Tulare	27th (1887), 28th (1889)
Routier, Joseph	R	Sacramento	25th (1883), 26th (1885)
Rowell, Chester	R	Fresno, Inyo, Kern, Mono, Tulare	23rd (1880), 24th (1881)
	R	Fresno, Madera	33rd (1899), 34th (1901)
	R	Fresno	35th (1903), 36th (1905)
[142] Royce, Ed	R	Orange	1983–1993
Rush, Benjamin F.	R	Napa, Solano	36th (1905)–44th (1921)
	R., D	Napa, Solano	45th (1923)–47th (1927)
Rush, John A.	D	Colusa, Tehama	15th (1863–4), 16th (1865)
Rust, P. C.	D	Sutter, Yuba	6th (1855), 7th (1856)
[143] Russell, Newton R.	R	Los Angeles	1974–1996
Ryan, James T.	D	Humboldt, Trinity	11th (1860)
	Douglas D	Humboldt, Trinity	12th (1861)
Ryan, Pierce H.	Work	Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino	23rd (1880), 24th (1881)
	D	Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino	25th (1883)
[144] Salsman, Byrl R.	R	Santa Clara	55th (1943)–1948
	R., D	Santa Clara	1949
Sample, Ed P.	R	San Diego	43rd (1919)–46th (1925)
Sanford, John B.	D	Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Mendocino	35th (1903)–40th (1913)
Sargent, B. V.	D	Monterey, San Benito	27th (1887)
Satterwhite, John W.	Ind. D	San Bernardino, San Diego	21st (1875)
	D	San Bernardino, San Diego	22nd (1877)–24th (1881)
Saunders, John H.	D	San Francisco	17th (1867), 18th (1869)
Savage, William H.	R	Los Angeles	35th (1903)–38th (1909)
Sawyer, E. D.	Whig	Calaveras	5th (1854)
Saxe, A. W.	R	Santa Clara	26th (1885)
Saxton, A. H.	Union	El Dorado	14th (1863)
Scellan, John D.	Whig	Sierra	6th (1855)
	Amer	Sierra	7th (1856)
Schiff, Adam	D	Los Angeles	1997–2000
[145] Schmitz, John G.	R	Orange	1965–1970
	R	Orange, San Diego	1978–1982
Schottky, Andrew R.	R	Madera, Merced	49th (1931)–52nd (1937)
Schrade, Jack	R	San Diego	1963–1976
Scollan, Thomas F.	D	Sacramento	51st (1935)

[137] Elected at a special election February 27, 1973, vice Tom Carrell, deceased. Resigned November 20, 1991. Succeeded by David A. Roberti.
[138] Elected at a special election July 20, 1971, vice George E. Danielson, who was elected at a general election to Congress. Resigned 23rd Senate District to be seated in the 20th Senate District, July 2, 1992, vice Alan Robbins, resigned.
[139] Elected at a special election November 4, 1958, vice Earl Desmond, deceased.
[140] Resigned 16th Senate District to be seated in the 17th Senate District, December 15, 1992. Succeeded by Phil Wyman.
[141] Elected at a special election December 23, 1865, vice George W. Seaton, who was elected at general election, but who was killed by the explosion of a river steamer before he took office.
[142] Resigned from office January 2, 1993. Succeeded by Rob Hurtt.
[143] Elected at a special election December 1974, vice John L. Harmer, resigned.
[144] Resigned from office October 1, 1949.
[145] Resigned from office June 30, 1970. Succeeded by Dennis E. Carpenter.

Record of State Senators—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Scott, William S.	R., Prog.	San Francisco	41st (1915), 42nd (1917), 44th (1921)
	R	San Francisco	43rd (1919)
Searles, Niles	D	Nevada, Sierra	22nd (1877)
Sears, William H.	R	Contra Costa, Marin	23rd (1880), 24th (1881)
Seawell, J. H.	D	Lake, Mendocino	29th (1891)
	D	Colusa, Glenn, Mendocino	30th (1893)–32nd (1897)
[146] Seawell, Jerrold L.	R., D	Nevada, Placer, Sierra	50th (1933), 51st (1935), 53rd (1939)–56th (1945)
Sedgwick, Harold T.	R	Yuba, Sutter	1963–1966
[147] Selvage, Thomas H.	R	Del Norte, Humboldt	34th (1901)
	R	Del Norte, Trinity, Humboldt, Tehama	35th (1903), 36th (1905)
Seymour, E. C.	R	Orange, San Bernardino	30th (1893)
	R	Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino	31st (1895)
[148] Seymour, John	R	Orange	1982–1991
Shafter, James McM.	R	San Francisco, San Mateo	12th (1861)
	R	San Francisco	13th (1862)
	Union	San Francisco	15th (1863–4)
Shanahan, T. W. H.	D	Modoc, Lassen, Siskiyou, Shasta	39th (1911), 40th (1913)
Shannon, Thomas B.	Union	Butte, Plumas	14th (1863)
Sharkey, Will R.	R	Marin, Contra Costa	42nd (1917)–44th (1921), 50th (1933), 51st (1935)
	R., D	Marin, Contra Costa	45th (1923)–49th (1931)
Sharp, Sol A.	D	San Francisco, San Mateo	11th (1860)
	Douglas D	San Francisco, San Mateo	12th (1861)
Shaw, Stanford C.	D	San Bernardino	1959–1962
Shaw, William J.	D	San Francisco	7th (1856), 16th (1865), 17th (1867)
	D	San Francisco, San Mateo	8th (1857)
Shearer, William B.	D	Modoc, Siskiyou, Shasta, Lassen	41st (1915)–44th (1921)
Shelley, John F.	D	San Francisco	53rd (1939), 54th (1941)
	D., Prog.	San Francisco	55th (1943), 56th (1945)
Shepard, Joseph	Union	Calaveras	15th (1863–4)
[149] Sher, Byron	D	Santa Clara	1996–2000
Sherman, Lewis F.	R	Alameda	1967–1970
Shine, J. H.	R	Mariposa, Merced, Stanislaus, Tuolumne	31st (1895), 32nd (1897)
[150] Shippee, W. A.	R	Butte	29th (1891)
	R	Butte, Tehama	30th (1893)–32nd (1897)
Shirley, Paul	Ind. D	Contra Costa, Marin	21st (1875)
	D	Contra Costa, Marin	22nd (1877)
Short, Alan	D., R	San Joaquin	1955, 1959
	D	San Joaquin	1961–1966
	D	San Joaquin, Sacramento	1967–1974
Shortridge, Charles M.	R	Santa Clara	33rd (1899), 34th (1901)
	Ind. R	Santa Clara	35th (1903), 36th (1905)
Shurtleff, Benjamin	Union D	Shasta, Trinity	13th (1862), 14th (1863)
[151] Sieroty, Alan	D	Los Angeles	1977–1982
Simpson, C. M.	R	Los Angeles	31st (1895)–34th (1901)
Simpson, M. W.	R	Alameda	36th (1905)
Simpson, William	R	Alameda	29th (1891), 30th (1893)
Sims, J. C.	D	Sonoma	33rd (1899), 34th (1901)
[152] Slater, Herbert W.	D., Prog. Soc	Sonoma	41st (1915), 42nd (1917)
	D	Sonoma	43rd (1919), 44th (1921)
	R., D	Sonoma	45th (1923)
	D., R	Sonoma	46th (1925)–57th (1947)
Slattery, Waverly Jack	D	Mendocino, Lake	1959–1962
Smith, F. M.	Union	Butte, Plumas	15th (1863–4)
	Union	Butte, Lassen, Plumas	16th (1865)
Smith, Frederick M.	R	Los Angeles	34th (1901), 35th (1903)
Smith, George H.	D	Los Angeles	22nd (1877)
[153] Smith, Jerome A.	D	Santa Clara	1975–1979
Smith, S. C.	R	Kern, San Luis Obispo	31st (1895)–34th (1901)
Smith, Samuel B.	Whig	Sutter	4th (1853)
	Whig	Sutter, Yuba	5th (1854)
Snyder, Bert B.	R., D	Santa Cruz	50th (1933), 51st (1935)
Snyder, Jacob R.	D	San Francisco	3rd (1852), 4th (1853)
Solis, Hilda L.	D	Los Angeles	1995–2000
Song, Alfred H.	D	Los Angeles	1967–1978
[154] Soto, Nell	D	Los Angeles, San Bernardino	2000
Soule, Frank	Whig	San Francisco	3rd (1852)

[146] Resigned from office after election to State Board of Equalization on November 6, 1946. Succeeded by Allen G. Thurman.
[147] Resigned.
[148] Elected at a special election April 13, 1982, vice John V. Briggs, resigned. Resigned from office January 7, 1991, appointed to U.S. Senate. Succeeded by John R. Lewis.
[149] Elected at a special election March 26, 1996, vice Tom Campbell, resigned.
[150] Elected January 17, 1891, to succeed Charles L. Pond who was elected at the general election but died November 30, 1890, before taking office.
[151] Elected at a special election March 8, 1977, vice Anthony Beilenson, resigned.
[152] Died in office August 13, 1947. Succeeded by Clarence J. Tauzer.
[153] Resigned from office December 14, 1979, appointed to appellate court. Succeeded by Dan O'Keefe.
[154] Elected at a special election March 7, 2000, vice Joe Baca, resigned.

Record of State Senators—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Soule, Samuel	R	San Francisco, San Mateo	8th (1857), 9th (1858)
	R	San Francisco	13th (1862)
[155] Spect, Jonas		Sonoma District	1st (1849)
Speier, Jackie	D	San Francisco, San Mateo	1999–2000
Spellacy, John	D	San Francisco	27th (1887), 28th (1889)
Spencer, Dennis	D	Lake, Napa, Sonoma	25th (1883), 26th (1885)
Spencer, John D.	D	Mariposa, Merced, Stanislaus	25th (1883), 26th (1885)
Spencer, Stephen	R	Sutter, Yuba	20th (1873), 21st (1875)
[156] Speraw, Ollie	R	Los Angeles	1979–1984
Sprague, Frank S.	R	Napa, Yolo	28th (1889), 29th (1891)
Sprague, Royal T.	D	Shasta	3rd (1852)
	D	Shasta, Siskiyou	4th (1853)
	D	Colusa, Shasta	5th (1854), 6th (1855)
Stebbins, James G.	D	Sutter, Yuba	5th (1854), 6th (1855)
[157] Steele, George	R	San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura	25th (1883)–27th (1887)
Stetson, John W.	R	Alameda	38th (1909), 39th (1911)
Stevens, Robert S.	R	Los Angeles	1967–1976
Stiern, Walter W.	D	Kern	1959–1966
	D	Kern, Kings	1967–1974
	D	Inyo, Kern, Los Angeles, San Bernardino	1975–1982
	D	Kern, Kings, Los Angeles, San Bernardino	1983–1986
[158] Stirling, Larry R.	R	San Diego	1989
Stow, Edgar W.	R	Santa Barbara	50th (1933), 51st (1935)
Stratton, F. S.	R	Alameda	32nd (1897), 33rd (1899)
Streeter, H. M.	R	San Bernardino, San Diego	29th (1891)
	R	San Diego	30th (1893)
Strobridge, Ed K.	R	Alameda	38th (1909)–41st (1915)
Stuckenbruck, J. W.	D	San Joaquin	41st (1915), 42nd (1917)
[159] Stull, John	R	San Diego	1973–1974
	R	Imperial, Riverside, San Diego	1975–1978
Sturgeon, Vernon L.	R	San Luis Obispo	1961–1966
Sullivan, Eugene L.	R	San Francisco, San Mateo	8th (1857), 9th (1858)
Sullivan, Frank J.	D	San Francisco	25th (1883)
Sullivan, J. J.	D	San Francisco	27th (1887)
[160] Sutton, Louis G.	R	Colusa, Glenn, Tehama	56th (1945)–1948
	R., D	Colusa, Glenn, Tehama	1949–1958
Swan, John Harold	D	Sacramento	54th (1941), 55th (1943)
Swing, Ralph E.	R	Inyo, San Bernardino	45th (1923), 52nd (1937)
	R., D	San Bernardino	54th (1939)–1950
Symons, William, Jr.	R	Alpine, Inyo, Mono	1963–1966
Taliaferro, Alfred W.	D	Marin, Mendocino, Sonoma	8th (1857), 9th (1858)
[161] Tauzer, Clarence J.	R	Sonoma	1948
Taylor, Cadet	R., Prog.	Los Angeles	46th (1925), 47th (1927)
Taylor, Clay W.	D	Modoc, Shasta, Siskiyou, Trinity	25th (1883), 26th (1885)
Taylor, E. K.	R	Alameda	33rd (1899), 34th (1901)
[162] Taylor, Nelson		San Joaquin District	1st (1849)
[163] Teale, Stephen P.	D	Calaveras, Mariposa, Tuolumne	1953–1966
	D	Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Lassen, Modoc, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sierra, Stanislaus, Tuolumne	1967–1972
Teegarden, Eli	Union	Sutter, Yuba	16th (1865), 17th (1867)
Tenney, Jack B.	D., R	Los Angeles	55th (1943)
	R	Los Angeles	56th (1945)–1954
Thom, Cameron E.	D	Los Angeles, San Bernardino, San Diego	9th (1858), 10th (1859)
Thomas, Philip W.	Douglas D	Placer	12th (1861)
	Union D	Placer	13th (1862)
Thompson, J. R.	D	Santa Barbara, Ventura	42nd (1917), 43rd (1919)
Thompson, John F.	R	Santa Clara	1951–1962
[164] Thompson, Mike	D	Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Napa, Shasta, Sonoma, Tehama	1991–1993
	D	Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, Solano, Sonoma	1993–1994
	D	Del Norte, Humboldt, Lake, Mendocino, Napa, Solano, Sonoma	1995–1998
Thompson, N. W.	R	Los Angeles	38th (1909)–41st (1915)
[165] Thornton, Harry I.	Breck. D	Sierra	12th (1861)

[155] Unseated on contest December 24, 1849. Succeeded by Mariano G. Vallejo.
[156] Elected at a special election April 17, 1979, vice George Deukmejian, resigned.
[157] Seat successfully contested by J. Marion Brook, who qualified February 23, 1883. Mr. Steele later served at the Sessions of 1885 and 1887.
[158] Resigned from office September 29, 1989; appointed to municipal court. Succeeded by Lucy Killea.
[159] Elected at a special election March 6, 1973, vice Clair W. Burgener, resigned.
[160] Elected at a special election May 16, 1944, vice Clair Engle, resigned.
[161] Elected at a special election November 4, 1947, vice Herbert W. Slater, deceased. Died in office September 4, 1948. Succeeded by F. Presley Abshire.
[162] Left the state, and seat was declared vacant February 18, 1850.
[163] Elected at a special election June 9, 1953, vice Jesse M. Mayo, deceased.
[164] Elected at a special election in the 2nd Senate District April 27, 1993, vice Barry Keene, resigned. Resigned the 4th Senate District May 20, 1993. Succeeded by K. Maurice Johannessen.
[165] Resigned from office June 19, 1861. Succeeded by William Kimball.

Record of State Senators—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
[166] Thurman, Allen G.	R	Nevada, Placer, Sierra	1948–1950
Tickle, Edward H.	R., D	Monterey, San Benito	50th (1933)–52nd (1937), 55th (1943)
	R	Monterey, San Benito	53rd (1939), 54th (1941)
[167] Tilford, Frank	D	San Francisco	7th (1856)
	D	San Francisco, San Mateo	8th (1857)
Tingley, George B.	Whig	Contra Costa, Santa Clara	2nd (1851), 3rd (1852)
[168] Tinnin, Wiley J.	D	Modoc, Shasta, Siskiyou, Trinity	21st (1875)
Titus, Isaac S.	D	El Dorado	10th (1859), 11th (1860)
Tompkins, Edward	Ind	Alameda	18th (1869), 19th (1871)
Toner, Hugh	D	San Francisco	31st (1895), 32nd (1897)
Torres, Art	D	Los Angeles	1983–1994
Traylor, William W.	R	San Francisco	23rd (1880), 24th (1881)
[169] Treacy, Timothy E.	D	San Francisco	49th (1931)
Trout, D. H.	R	San Mateo, Santa Cruz	32nd (1897), 33rd (1899)
Tubbs, A. L.	Union	San Francisco	16th (1865), 17th (1867)
Tubbs, Tallant	R	San Francisco	46th (1925)–48th (1929)
	R., D	San Francisco	49th (1931)
Turner, Henry K.	R	Sierra	18th (1869)–20th (1873)
	R	Nevada, Sierra	21st (1875)
[170] Tuttle, Benjamin F.	D	Sonoma	19th (1871)–21st (1875)
Tuttle, Charles A.	D	Placer	5th (1854), 6th (1855)
Tuttle, M. C.	Union	San Bernardino, San Diego	15th (1863–4), 16th (1865)
Tweed, Charles A.	Union	Placer	17th (1867)
	R	Placer	18th (1869)
Tyrell, Edward J.	R	Alameda	39th (1911), 40th (1913)
	R., Prog	Alameda	41st (1915), 42nd (1917)
Tyrrell, John G.	R	San Francisco	34th (1901), 35th (1903)
Tyrrell, John R.	R	Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sierra	34th (1901), 35th (1903)
[171] Vallejo, Mariano G.		Sonoma District	1st (1849)
Van Buren, Thomas B.	D	San Joaquin	2nd (1851), 3rd (1852)
Vance, James M.	D	Butte, Plumas	11th (1860)
	Breck. D	Butte, Plumas	12th (1861)
Van Dyke, Walter	Union D	Del Norte, Humboldt, Klamath	13th (1862)
	Union	Del Norte, Humboldt, Klamath	14th (1863)
[172] Van Ness, James	D	San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara	19th (1871)
Vasconcellos, John	D	Santa Clara, San Jose	1997–2000
[173] Vermeule, Thomas L.		San Joaquin District	1st (1849)
Vineyard, James R.	D	Los Angeles	13th (1862), 14th (1863)
Voorheis, E. C.	R	Amador, Calaveras	29th (1891)
	R	Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, Mono	30th (1893)–32nd (1897)
Vrooman, Henry	R	Alameda	25th (1883)–27th (1887)
Vuich, Rose Ann	D	Fresno, Kern, Kings, Tulare	1977–1984
	D	Fresno, Tulare	1985–1992
Wade, James H.	Whig	Mariposa, Tulare	4th (1853), 5th (1854)
Wadsworth, E.	Union	Siskiyou	16th (1865), 17th (1867)
Wagy, J. I.	R., D	Kern, Kings, Tulare	47th (1927), 48th (1929)
	R	Kern	49th (1931)–52nd (1937)
	R., D	Kern	53rd (1939), 54th (1941)
Waite, Edwin G.	Amer	Nevada	7th (1856), 8th (1857)
Walker, George S.	R	Santa Clara	37th (1907)–39th (1911)
[174] Walkup, Joseph	D	Placer	4th (1853), 5th (1854), 8th (1857)
Wallis, Hiram W.	R	Nevada, Sierra	25th (1883), 26th (1885)
Wallis, Joseph S.	Union	Santa Clara	14th (1863)
Walrath, Austin	R	Nevada	27th (1887)
Walsh, James	D	Nevada	3rd (1852)
Walsh, Lawrence E.	D	Los Angeles	1967–1974
Walton, John	D	El Dorado	3rd (1852), 4th (1853)
Wand, Thomas N.	D	San Francisco	18th (1869), 19th (1871)
[175] Ward, Clarence C.	R	Santa Barbara	54th (1941)
	R., D	Santa Barbara	55th (1943)–1955
Ward, Martin L.	R	San Diego	35th (1903), 36th (1905)
Warmcastle, F. M.	Breck. D	Contra Costa, San Joaquin	12th (1861)
	D	Contra Costa, Marin	13th (1862)
Warner, Jonathan J.	D	San Diego	2nd (1851), 3rd (1852)
Watkins, Henry P.	D	Sutter, Yuba	11th (1860)
	Douglas D	Sutter, Yuba	12th (1861)

[166] Elected at a special election October 14, 1947, vice Jerrold L. Seawell, resigned.
[167] Resigned from office February 5, 1857.
[168] Elected, vice William Irwin, who resigned in 1875 to become Governor.
[169] Elected at a special election March 3, 1931.
[170] Elected September 6, 1871, vice William Burnett, deceased.
[171] Succeeded Jonas Spect, contested seat. Qualified December 27, 1849.
[172] Elected November 25, 1871, vice Romualdo Pacheco, resigned.
[173] Resigned from office April 10, 1850.
[174] Resigned from office July 27, 1857. Lieutenant Governor, 1858–1860.
[175] Died in office May 9, 1955. Succeeded by John J. Hollister, Jr.

Record of State Senators—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
[176] Watson, B. J.	R	Nevada	23rd (1880), 24th (1881)
Watson, Clyde A.	R	Orange	57th (1947), 1948
	R., D	Orange	1949–1952
Watson, Diane E.	D.	Los Angeles	1979–1998
Watson, John H.	D.	Monterey, Santa Cruz	11th (1860)
	Douglas D.	Monterey, Santa Cruz	12th (1861)
Watt, William	Douglas D.	Nevada	12th (1861)
	Union D	Nevada	13th (1862)
[177] Way, A. W.	R., D	Humboldt	1950–1956
Way, Howard	R.	Tulare	1963–1966
	R.	Fresno, Inyo, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Mono, Tulare	1967–1976
Wedworth, James Q.	D.	Los Angeles	1967–1976
Weed, Abner	R.	Modoc, Lassen, Shasta, Siskiyou	37th (1907), 38th (1909)
[178] Weingand, Alvin C.	D.	Santa Barbara	1962–1966
Welch, J. W.	D.	San Francisco	28th (1889), 29th (1891)
Welch, Richard J.	R.	San Francisco	34th (1901)–37th (1905)
	R., Union Labor	San Francisco	38th (1907), 39th (1911)
Weller, Frank C.	R.	Los Angeles	47th (1927), 48th (1929)
Wendell, Joseph F.	R.	Solano	23rd (1880), 24th (1881)
West, John P.	Work	Los Angeles	23rd (1880), 24th (1881)
West, T. C.	R., D	Alameda	45th (1923)–48th (1929)
Westmoreland, Charles	Amer	Placer	7th (1856)
	D.	Placer	8th (1857)
Westover, Harry C.	D.	Orange	52nd (1937), 53rd (1939)
[179] Weybret, Fred	R.	Monterey, San Benito	57th (1947), 1948
	R., D	Monterey, San Benito	1949–1952
	R., D	Monterey	1953–1955
Wheeler, E. D.	A-L.D	Yuba	10th (1859), 11th (1860)
Whetmore, James E.	R.	Los Angeles, Orange	1967–1976
[180] White, Stephen M.	D.	Los Angeles	27th (1887), 28th (1889)
Whitehurst, L. A.	D.	Santa Clara	30th (1893), 31st (1895)
Whiting, B. C.	D.	Monterey, Santa Cruz	5th (1854), 6th (1855)
Whiting, M. S.	Union	San Francisco	14th (1863)
Whitney, A. P.	R.	Sonoma	22nd (1877)
Whitney, George E.	R.	Alameda	25th (1883), 26th (1885)
[181] Williams, Charles H. S.	R.	San Francisco, San Mateo	10th (1859)
[182] Williams, Dale C.	D., R	Lassen, Modoc, Plumas	1954, 1955
Williams, Dan E.	R., D	Calaveras, Mariposa, Tuolumne	49th (1931)–52nd (1937)
Williams, George H.	R.	San Francisco	29th (1891), 30th (1893), 35th (1903)
Williams, J. Howard	R.	Tulare	57th (1947)–1962
[183] Williams, L. S.		Klamath, Trinity	4th (1853)
Williams, Robert D.	D.	Kings	1960–1966
Williams, William H.	D.	San Francisco	28th (1889), 29th (1891)
Williamson, C. V.	Breck. D.	Stanislaus, Tuolumne	12th (1861)
	D.	Mono, Tuolumne	13th (1862)
Willis, Henry M.	R.	Inyo, San Bernardino	37th (1907), 38th (1909)
Wilson, Bob	D.	San Diego	1976–1980
Wilson, B. D.	D.	Los Angeles, San Bernardino, San Diego	7th (1856), 8th (1857)
	Ind	Los Angeles	18th (1869), 19th (1871)
Wilson, Henry C.	D.	Colusa, Tehama	29th (1891)
	D.	Butte, Tehama	30th (1893)
Wilson, J. N. E.	R.	San Francisco	27th (1887), 28th (1889)
Wing, Stephen	R.	Inyo, Mono, Tuolumne	18th (1869), 19th (1871)
Withington, D. L.	R.	San Diego	31st (1895), 32nd (1897)
Wolcott, Oliver	Union	Mono, Tuolumne	16th (1865)
	Union	Inyo, Mono, Tuolumne	17th (1867)
Wolfe, Edward I.	R.	San Francisco	32nd (1897)–37th (1907), 41st (1915)
	R., Union Labor	San Francisco	38th (1909), 39th (1911)
Wolfskill, John	D.	San Bernardino, San Diego	25th (1883)
Wombough, M. M.	D.	Colusa, Yolo	3rd (1852), 4th (1853)
Woodward, Edward F.	R.	Sonoma	35th (1903), 36th (1905)
[184] Woodworth, Frederick A.	Ind	San Francisco, San Mateo	8th (1857)
Woodworth, Selim E.		Monterey District	1st (1849)
		Monterey, Santa Cruz	2nd (1851)
Wright, Cathie	R.	Los Angeles, Ventura	1993–2000

[176] Resigned from office May 26, 1881.
[177] Elected at a special election November 8, 1949, vice Michael J. Burns, deceased.
[178] Elected at a special election February 1962.
[179] Died in office January 3, 1955. Succeeded by Fred S. Farr.
[180] President pro Tempore of the Senate, 1887, 1889. Acting Lieutenant Governor, 1887–1891.
[181] Resigned from office October 6, 1859. Succeeded by Archibald C. Peachy.
[182] Elected at a special election December 1, 1953, vice Harold J. Powers, resigned. Died in office May 12, 1955. Succeeded by Stanley Arnold.
[183] Qualified March 30, 1853, vice James W. Denver, resigned.
[184] Elected February 24, 1857, vice Frank Tilford, resigned February 5, 1857.

Record of State Senators—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
[185] Wright, Eli	R	Santa Clara	36th (1905)
Wright, Leroy A.	R	San Diego	37th (1907)–40th (1913)
Wright, Martin J.	R	Solano	26th (1885)
Wright, S. P.	Union	Del Norte, Humboldt, Klamath	15th (1863–4), 16th (1865)
[186] Wyman, Phil	R	Kern, Kings, Los Angeles, San Bernardino	1993–1994
Yell, Archibald	D	Lake, Mendocino	27th (1887), 28th (1889)
Yonkin, H. H.	R	Los Angeles	43rd (1919), 44th (1921)
Young, Sanborn	R	Santa Clara	51st (1935), 52nd (1937)
Young, Wm. Sanborn	R	Santa Clara	46th (1925)–49th (1931)
Yule, John	Union	Placer	15th (1863–4)
Zenovich, George N.	D	Fresno	1971–1974
	D	Fresno, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Stanislaus	1975–1979
Zuck, James C.	R	Santa Clara	23rd (1880), 24th (1881)

[185] Expelled from the Senate February 27, 1905.
[186] Elected at a special election April 27, 1993, vice Don Rogers, resigned.

Officers of the Senate—1849–2000

Session	President pro Tempore	Secretary	Sergeant at Arms
1849	E. Kirby Chamberlain	James F. Howe	Thomas J. Austin
1851	Elcan Heydenfeldt (Whig) [1]	James F. Howe	Clark Burnham
1852	Benjamin F. Keene (D)	A. C. Bradford	Clark Burnham
1853	Benjamin F. Keene (D)	A. C. Bradford	G. W. Tenbrook
1854	Benjamin F. Keene (D) [2]	John Y. Lind	W. H. Harvey
1855	Royal T. Sprague (D)	Wm. A. Cornwall [3] Charles Dickinson	John T. Knox
1856	Delos R. Ashley (Amer.)	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) [4] Charles J. Lansing (D)	Joseph R. Beard	W. H. Bell
1861	Richard Irwin (Doug. D) [5]	C. W. Tozer	William F. Williamson
1862	James McM. Shafter (R)	Thomas Hill	Archibald G. Turner
1863	A. M. Crane (Union)	John White	George I. Lytl
1864	R. Burnell (Union)	Charles Westmoreland	John Helmsley
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	Benjamin 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	I. G. Messec
1885	Benjamin 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) [6]	Joseph A. Beek	Joseph F. Nolan
1954	Clarence C. Ward (R)	Joseph A. Beek	Joseph F. Nolan
1955	Clarence C. Ward (R) [7] Ben Hulse (R)	Joseph A. Beek	Joseph F. Nolan
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
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

Officers of the Senate—1849–2000—Continued

Session	President pro Tempore	Secretary	Sergeant at Arms
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 [8]	P. H. Kenealy
1969	Hugh M. Burns (D) Howard Way (R) [10]	C. D. Alexander [9]	P. H. Kenealy
1970	Howard Way (R) Jack Schrade (R) [12]	Darryl R. White [11]	P. H. Kenealy
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
1981–82	David A. Roberti (D) [13]	Darryl R. White	Tony Beard, Jr.
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 Rick Rollens [14]	Tony Beard, Jr.
1993–94	David A. Roberti (D) Bill Lockyer (D) [15]	Rick Rollens	Tony Beard, Jr.
1995–96	Bill Lockyer (D)	Rick Rollens [16] John W. Rovane [17] Gregory P. Schmidt [18]	Tony Beard, Jr.
1997–98	Bill Lockyer (D) John L. Burton (D) [19]	Gregory P. Schmidt	Tony Beard, Jr.
1999–2000	John L. Burton (D)	Gregory P. Schmidt	Tony Beard, Jr.

NOTE: At the general election November 7, 1972, California voters adopted Proposition 4 (ACA 95) which designated that sessions of the Legislature would be held biennially (e.g., 1973–74 Session, etc.).

[1] David C. Broderick was elected President of the Senate January 9, 1851, when McDougal was inaugurated Governor; and on the 24th, Heydenfeldt was elected President pro Tempore.

[2] Elected January 10, 1853.

[3] Removed March 22, 1855, and Charles Dickinson elected Secretary.

[4] 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.

[5] Pablo de la Guerra was elected President of the Senate and acting Lieutenant Governor, and Irwin President pro Tempore.

[6] Harold J. Powers became Lieutenant Governor on October 5, 1953, when Goodwin J. Knight resigned to become Governor.

[7] Clarence C. Ward died in office on May 9, 1955, and Ben Hulse was elected President pro Tempore on June 6, 1955.

[8] Joseph A. Beek died in office October 20, 1968.

[9] C. D. Alexander elected Secretary of the Senate January 6, 1969.

[10] Howard Way elected President pro Tempore May 14, 1969.

[11] Darryl R. White elected Secretary of the Senate January 5, 1970.

[12] Jack Schrade elected President pro Tempore February 10, 1970.

[13] David A. Roberti elected President pro Tempore on December 1, 1980.

[14] Darryl R. White resigned January 31, 1991. Rick Rollens elected Secretary of the Senate on February 15, 1991.

[15] Bill Lockyer elected President pro Tempore on January 31, 1994.

[16] Rick Rollens resigned December 31, 1995.

[17] Chief Assistant Secretary of the Senate John W. Rovane became Acting Secretary of the Senate upon the resignation of Rick Rollens.

[18] Gregory P. Schmidt elected Secretary of the Senate August 30, 1996.

[19] John L. Burton elected President pro Tempore February 5, 1998.



Assembly Chamber doors, State Capitol



Assembly Chamber, State Capitol

California State Assembly



Assembly Committee, 1999–2000 Session

Since the adoption of California's original Constitution in 1849, the legislative power of the state has been vested in a bicameral or two-house Legislature. The current provisions of the Constitution of the state provide for a Legislature consisting of a 40-member Senate and an 80-member Assembly. In accordance with the criteria established in the Supreme Court decision concerning the "one person one vote" principle, the Members of the California Legislature, since 1965, have been elected from districts apportioned on the basis of population. With the entire membership being made to stand for election, Assembly Members are elected for a term of two years and may not serve more than three terms.

The presiding officer of the Assembly is the Speaker, who is elected by a majority of the total membership of the Assembly. The elected officers who are not Members of the Assembly are the Chief Clerk, the Sergeant at Arms, and the Chaplain. The Speaker pro Tempore and the Majority Floor Leader are not elected by the body but appointed by the Speaker. The caucus with the second greatest number of elected members selects the Minority Floor Leader.

The Constitution of the state authorizes, and the rules of the Assembly provide for, the establishment of standing committees. These committees constitute the basic working units of the House. The Speaker of the Assembly appoints the membership of virtually all standing and special committees, their chairpersons and vice chairpersons, and has approval power over the appointment of subcommittees of those committees.

The administrative committee of the Assembly or Committee on Rules, consists of the chairperson and four members selected by the Speaker and three members, including the vice chairperson, selected by the Minority Floor Leader. In addition, each party leader selects one alternate member for the committee.

To change or add to the laws of the state it is necessary for a member to introduce a draft of the proposed change, which is called a bill. These bills are prepared by the Legislative Counsel who is elected by a majority of both Houses of the Legislature. The Legislative Counsel manages a group of over 80 attorneys retained by both Houses of the Legislature to prepare legislation, amendments, and legal opinions. The member, after receiving a bill from the Legislative Counsel, hands it to the Chief Clerk, who gives it a number and reads the title of the bill. At this point the bill is introduced and printed.

After introduction, the Committee on Rules refers the bills to the various standing (policy) committees, depending on their subject matter, where they are subsequently scheduled for a hearing and discussion on (of) their merits. For example, a bill dealing with Civil Service will not be assigned to the Committee on Education, but rather the Committee on Public Employees, Retirement and Social Security.

After consideration, the bill is reported to the Assembly Desk or Committee on Appropriations, accompanied by the committee's recommendation. Bills re-referred to the Committee on Appropriations, one of the Assembly's fiscal committees, either appropriate money, or if the members

of the committee do not feel that a bill has sufficient merit to warrant discussion by the House, it is retained by the committee and returned to the Assembly Desk at the conclusion of the session.

Because of the great number of bills introduced at each session of the Legislature, it is impossible for each member or the public to read and fully understand the changes proposed by the multitude of bills. Approximately 5,000 will be introduced in both Houses of the Legislature in any given two-year session. By using the committee system it is possible to provide each bill with sufficient study by a knowledgeable segment of each House of the Legislature before it is voted upon.

To provide the necessary continuity, acumen, and independent expertise, most committees are provided with a professional staff, who answers directly to the chairperson and members of the committee. Committee staff performs the research and provides the technical analysis of every bill which has been set for hearing. This information is made available to the public one day prior to the date on which the hearing is to be held, including in hard copy and via the Internet.

Additional services are available to Assembly Members and committee staff for research and assistance. The Assembly Democratic staff and Assembly Republican staff both provide essential research and bill analyses to the membership of their respective caucuses. The Assembly Fellowship Program, initiated in 1957, is one of the four postgraduate Capital Fellows Programs for individuals interested in state government. The fellow is usually assigned to a member's office or one of the major Assembly committees. In addition, the Rules Committee, Office of Chief Clerk, and members' offices may also offer internships where an individual's skills are directed and supervised.

The foregoing is but a very brief description of the manner in which the Assembly is organized and the assistance it has chosen to utilize in carrying out its legislative duties.



THE ASSEMBLY SEAL

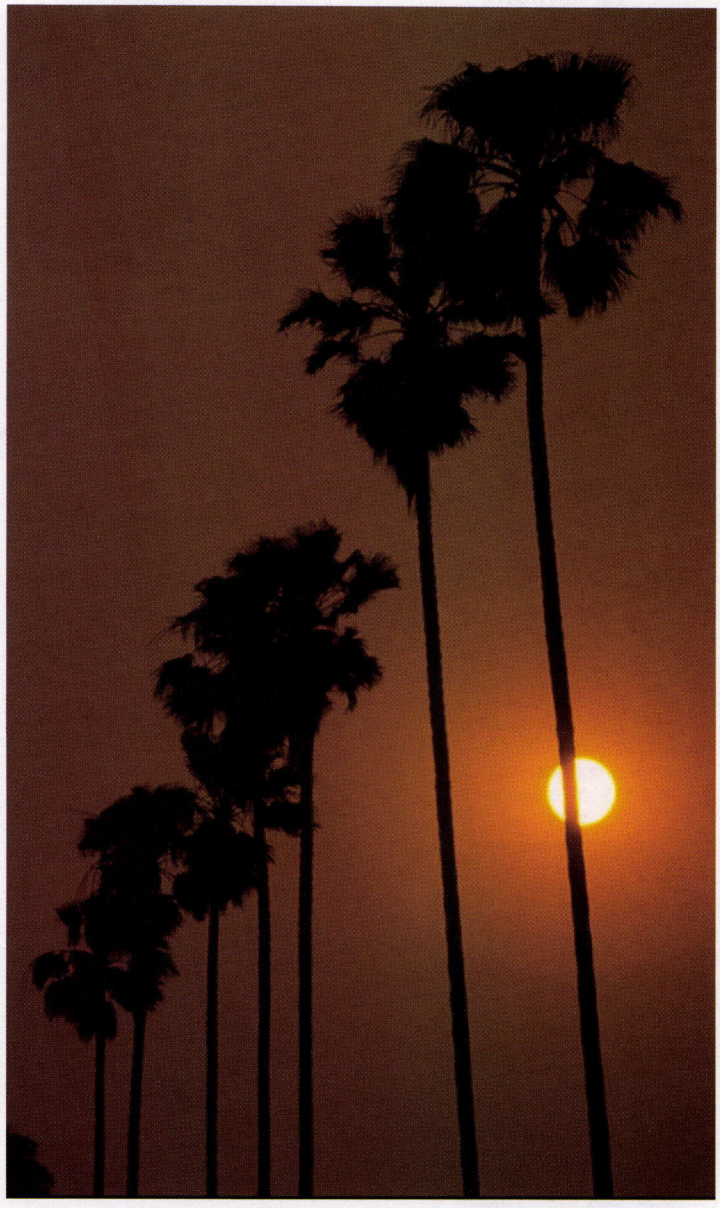
The Seal of the Assembly of the State of California was proposed by the Honorable Leo J. Ryan, Assemblyman from the 27th District in San Mateo County, and adopted by the full Assembly in 1967. The official state colors, blue and gold, were used as a background. The "Golden Poppy", the State flower, and the California Grizzly Bear, which are traditional emblems of California, also appear on the Assembly Seal. The gavel in the upper left-hand corner and the Corinthian column in the lower right-hand corner are symbolic of the legislative power of the state. The palm tree and the mountains are representative of the southern and northern parts of our state, respectively. The motto of the California State Assembly is emblazoned on the Seal, "LEGISLATORUM EST JUSTAS LEGES CONDERE" and indicates "It is the duty of the Legislature to make just laws".



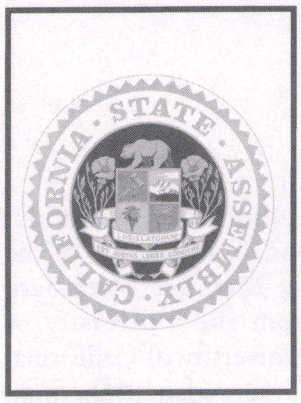
Robert M. Hertzberg
Speaker of the Assembly

Robert M. Hertzberg
Speaker of the Assembly

Robert M. Hertzberg, Democrat, represents the heart of the San Fernando Valley in the 40th Assembly District. First elected to the Assembly in 1996, he was the first freshman ever named to chair the Committee on Public Safety. That committee is responsible for considering more than 500 bills each session relating to crime and law enforcement. Beginning 1998, Hertzberg served as Chairman of the Assembly Rules Committee. Along with overseeing all day-to-day functions of the House and presiding over the panel that reviews all legislation, Hertzberg has also worked to modernize the Assembly. He established extensive training courses for new members and legislative staff, opened an on-site childcare center, and upgraded technology throughout the Assembly. Elected Speaker on January 24, 2000, Hertzberg was sworn in on April 13, 2000. With 35 bills signed into law, Hertzberg has focused his legislative efforts on reforming state and local government, giving police new tools to protect public safety, and improving the quality of life for residents. Among his accomplishments are: the Woman's Contraception Equity Act, which requires health plans to provide coverage for birth control; legislation to create a statewide witness protection program; established a multi-agency gang suppression program in Los Angeles; and created a pilot program "311" system to clear jammed police phone lines for true emergency calls. Assembly Member Hertzberg has received a number of awards recognizing his efforts as a lawmaker, including the Joe Farber Legislative Award from the Peace Officers Research Association of California, the Paul Harris Fellow Award from the Rotary Foundation of Rotary International, the Los Angeles Opportunities Industrialization Center's Gold Key Award, the PTA Award from the 31st District PTSA, and Planned Parenthood's Distinguished Service Award. His other contributions to government include serving as Chair of the California Advisory Commission on Youth (1978–1979), as a member of the California State Board of Pharmacy (1984–1988), as a member of the Los Angeles County Quality and Productivity Commission, and as Chair of the Countywide Marketing Task Force. Assembly Member Hertzberg has served on the board of directors of a variety of community organizations, including CORO Associates, the Chinatown Service Center, and Mulholland Tomorrow. From 1991–1995, he was Chair of the Dean's Council of Hebrew Union College and was also Vice President of the American Jewish Committee. He has participated as a member of the executive committees of the Jewish Community Relations Committee of the Valley Alliance, the Valley Industry and Commerce Association, and the Sherman Oaks Town Council. A product of the public school system, Assembly Member Hertzberg graduated magna cum laude from the University of Redlands in 1976, and from the University of California, Hastings College of the Law in 1979. A resident of Sherman Oaks, Assembly Member Hertzberg is married to Dr. Cynthia Telles-Hertzberg, a faculty member of the UCLA School of Medicine. Together they have three sons, Daniel, David, and Raymond.



Redlands, palm trees at sunset



Thomas J. White[1]
AD 12—Sacramento County
(1849)



John Bigler (D)
AD 12—Sacramento County
(1850 and 1851)



Richard P. Hammond (D)
AD 7—San Joaquin County
(1852)



Isaac B. Wall (D)
AD 6—San Francisco County
(1853)



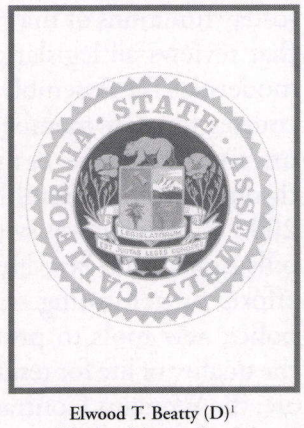
Lord Charles S. Fairfax (D)
AD 15—Sierra and Yuba Counties
(1854)



William W. Stow (Whig)
AD 3—Santa Cruz County
(1855)



James T. Farley (Amer.)
AD 19—Amador County
(1856)



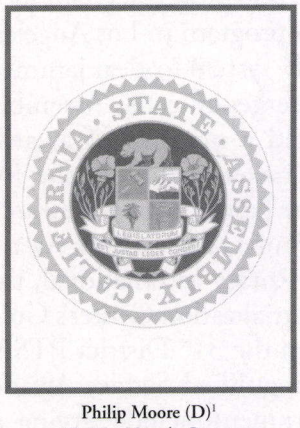
Elwood T. Beatty (D)[1]
AD 19—Calaveras County
(1857)



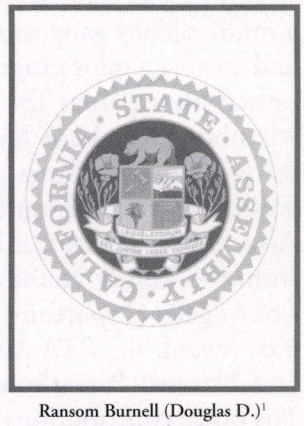
N.E. Whiteside (D)
AD 15—Yuba County
(1858)



William C. Stratton (D)
AD 17—Placer County
(1859)



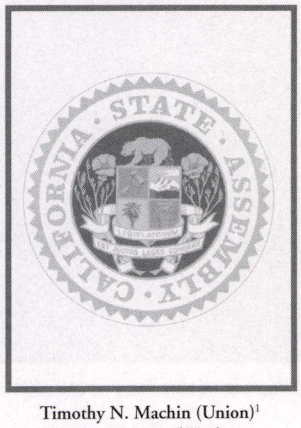
Philip Moore (D)[1]
AD 16—Nevada County
(1860)



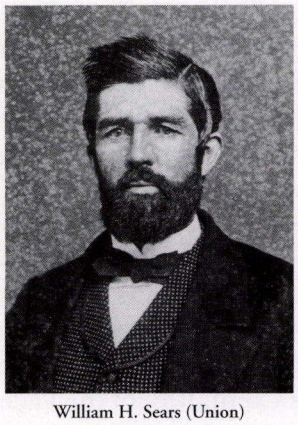
Ransom Burnell (Douglas D.)[1]
AD 19—Amador County
(1861)



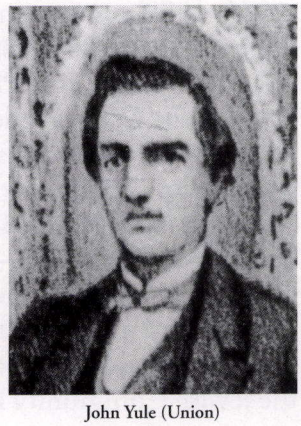
George Barstow (R)
AD 8—San Francisco County
(1862)



Timothy N. Machin (Union)[1]
AD 12—Mono and Tuolumne
Counties (1863)



William H. Sears (Union)
AD 21—Nevada County
(1864)



John Yule (Union)
AD 20—Placer County
(1866)

[1] No photo available.



Casias T. Ryland (D)
AD 7—Santa Clara County
(1868)



George H. Rogers (D)
AD 12—Tuolomne County
(1870)



Thomas B. Shannon (R)
AD 8—San Francisco County
(1872)



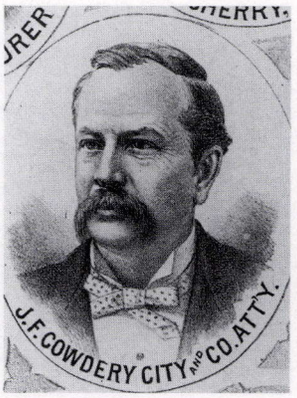
Morris M. Estee (I)
AD 8—San Francisco County
(1873)



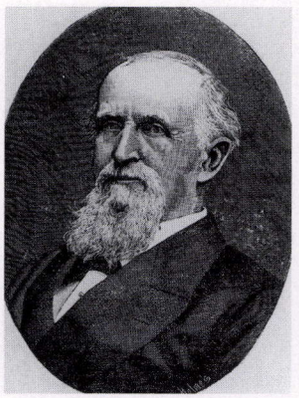
G.J. Carpenter (D)
AD 23—El Dorado County
(1876)



Campbell P. Berry (D)
AD 25—Sutter County
(1878)



Jabez F. Cowdery (R)
AD 13—San Francisco County
(1880)



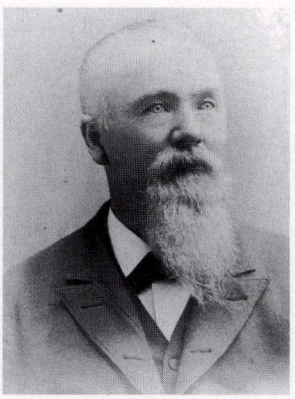
William H. Parks (R)
AD 25—Yuba County
AD 13—Sutter and Yuba Counties
(1881 and 1885)



Hugh M. LaRue (D)
AD 18—Sacramento County
(1883)



William H. Jordan (R)
AD 55—Alameda County
(1887)



Robert Howe (D)
AD 25—Sonoma County
(1889)



Frank L. Coombs (R)
AD 22—Napa County
(1891 and 1897)



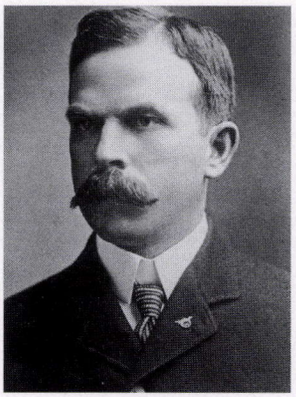
Frank Horace Gould (D)
AD 57—Mariposa, Merced and
Stanislaus Counties (1893)



John C. Lynch (R)
AD 78—San Bernardino County
(1895)



Howard E. Wright (R)
AD 51—Alameda County
(1899)



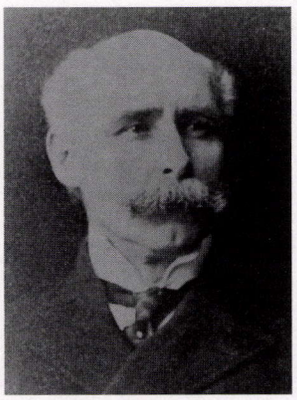
Alden Anderson (R)
AD 19—Solano County
(1899)



Cornelius W. Pendleton (R)
AD 74—Los Angeles County
(1901)



Arthur G. Fisk (R)
AD 37—San Francisco County
(1903)



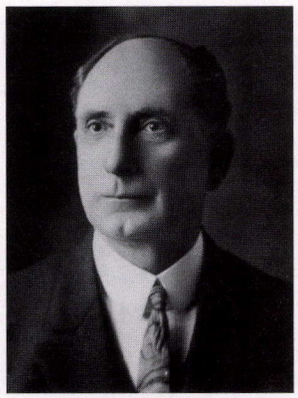
Frank C. Prescott (R)
AD 76—San Bernardino County
(1905)



R.L. Beardslee (R)
AD 23—San Joaquin County
(1907)



Philip A. Stanton (R)
AD 71—Los Angeles County
(1909)



A.H. Hewitt (R)
AD 8—Sutter and Yuba Counties
(1911)



C.C. Young (R;Prog.;R)
AD 41—Alameda County
(1913–1917)



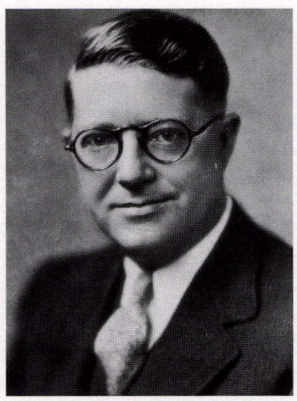
Henry W. Wright (R)
AD 69—Los Angeles County
(1919 and 1921)



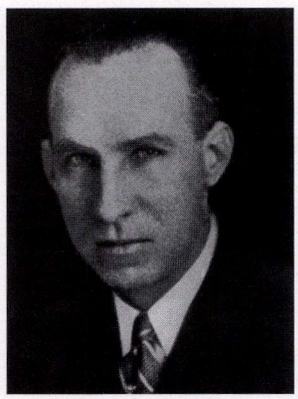
Frank F. Merriam (R)
AD 70—Los Angeles County
(1923 and 1925)



Edgar C. Levey (R)
AD 28—San Francisco County
(1927–1931)



Walter J. Little (R)
AD 60—Los Angeles County
(1933)



F.C. Clowdsley (D)
AD 11—San Joaquin County
(1934 Ex.)



Edward Craig (R)
AD 76—Orange County
(1935)



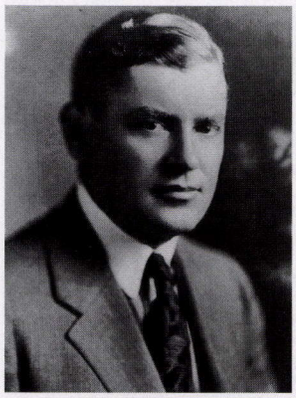
Wm. Moseley Jones (R)
AD 51—Los Angeles County
(1937)



Paul Peek (D)
AD 71—Los Angeles County
(1939)



Gordon H. Garland (D)
AD 38—Kings and Tulare Counties
(1940 Ex. and 1941)



Charles W. Lyon (R)
AD 59—Los Angeles County
(1943 and 1945)



Sam L. Collins (R)
AD 75—Orange County
(1947–1952)



James W. Silliman (R)
AD 34—Monterey County
(1953–1954)



Luther H. Lincoln (R)
AD 15—Alameda County
(1955–1958)



Ralph M. Brown (D)
AD 30—Stanislaus County
(1959–1961)



Jesse M. Unruh (D)
AD 65—Los Angeles County
(1961–1968)



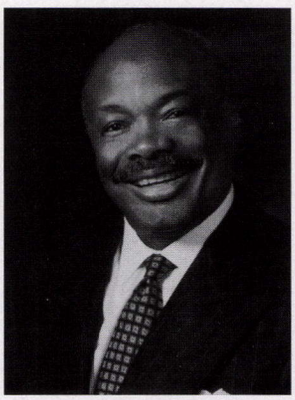
Bob Monagan (R)
AD 12—San Joaquin County
(1969–1970)



Bob Moretti (D)
AD 42—Los Angeles County
(1971–1974)



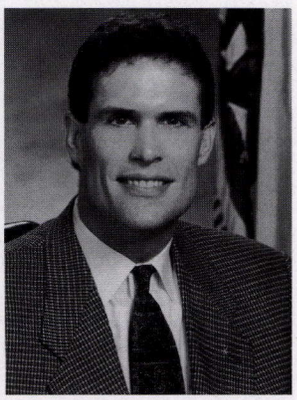
Leo T. McCarthy (D)
AD 18—San Francisco and San Mateo
Counties (1974–1980)



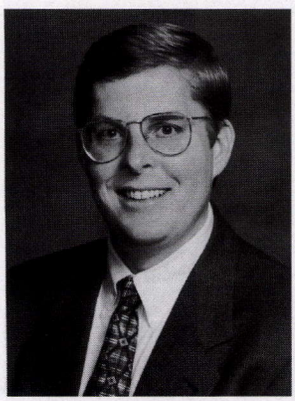
Willie L. Brown, Jr. (D)
AD 13—San Francisco County
(1981–1995)



Doris Allen (R)
AD 67—Orange County
(1995)



Brian Setencich (R)
AD 30—Fresno, Kern, Kings and
Madera Counties (1995)



Curt Pringle (R)
AD 68—Orange County
(1996)



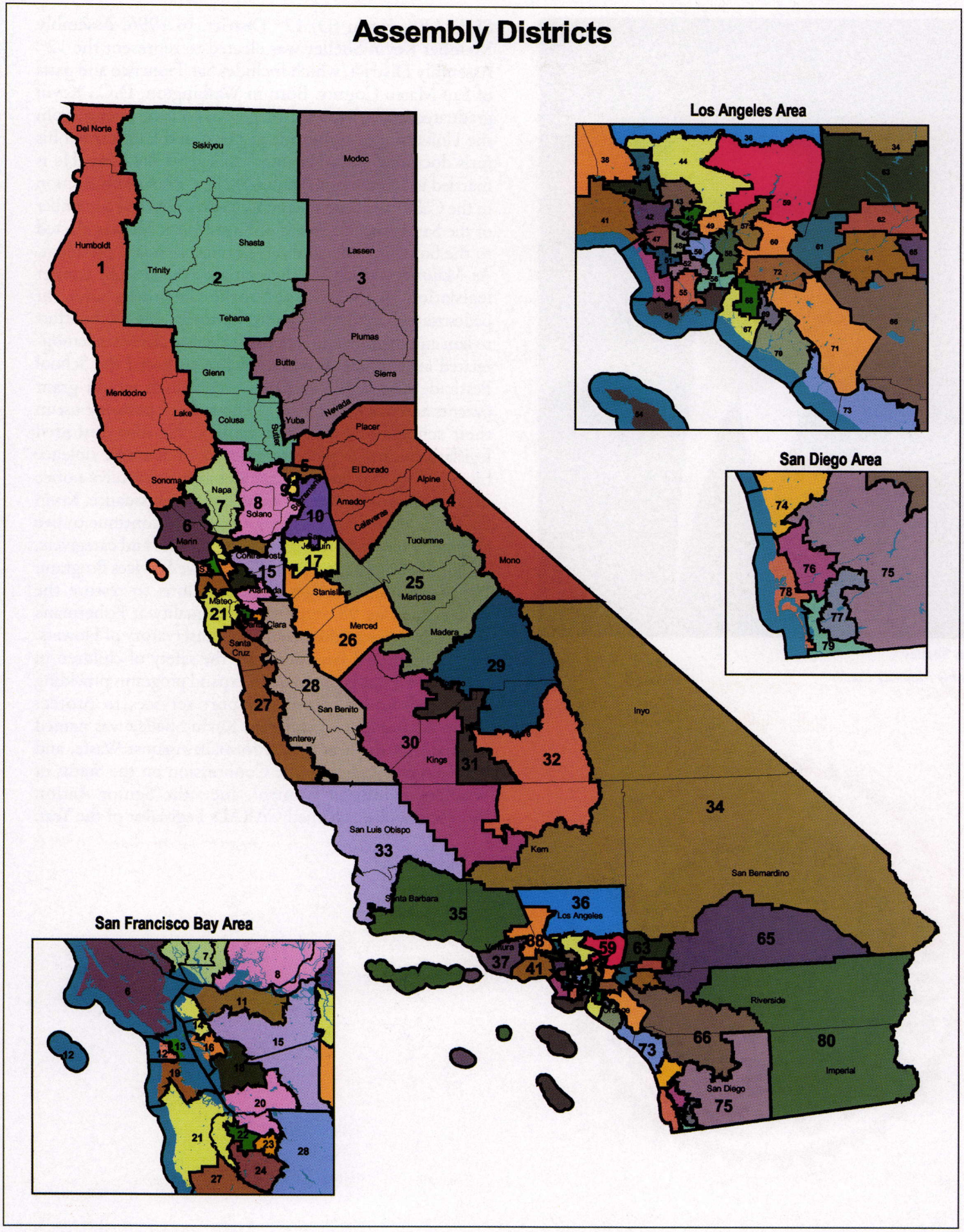
Cruz M. Bustamante (D)
AD 31—Fresno and Tulare Counties
(1997–1998)



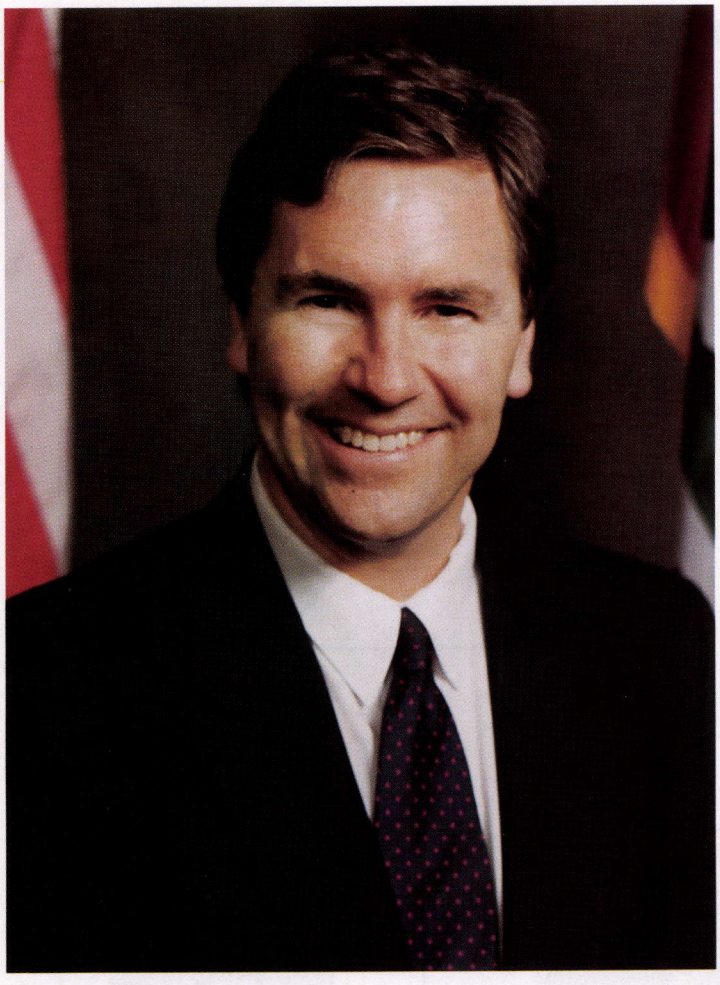
Antonio R. Villaraigosa (D)
AD 45—Los Angeles County
(1998–2000)



Waterfall, Napa State Hospital



Reapportionment of 1992



Kevin Shelley
Assembly Majority Leader

SHELLEY, Kevin (D) 12th District. In 1996, Assembly Member Kevin Shelley was elected to represent the 12th Assembly District, which includes San Francisco and parts of San Mateo County. Born in Washington, D.C., Kevin graduated with a bachelor's degree in political science from the University of California at Davis and later earned his juris doctorate from Hastings College of the Law. He is married to Dominique Baudry-Shelley. Prior to his election to the California State Assembly, Shelley served as a member of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors. He was elected to the board in 1990 and served twice as board president. As Majority Leader, Shelley pioneered red light runner legislation that has helped make the streets safer for pedestrians, bicyclists, and other motorists. He led the effort to ban auto manufacturers from using gag clauses in lemon-related automobile disputes. Shelley authored the School Pesticide Use Right to Know Act, which would grant parents and teachers a right to know about pesticide use in their schools and day care centers. He also authored legislation aimed at protecting victims of domestic violence by requiring that law enforcement agencies receive notice of restraining orders within 24 hours of their issuance. Kevin Shelley authored laws helping the elderly continue to live at home, increasing respite care for families and caregivers, and improving the In-Home Supportive Services Program. He championed budget augmentations to restore the wetlands at Pier 98, improve water quality at Fisherman's Wharf, and restore the landmark Conservatory of Flowers. He also authored laws to ensure the safety of children in out-of-home placements and to expand programs providing community-based family support services to protect neglected and abused children. Kevin Shelley was named Legislator of the Year by Californians Against Waste, and has been recognized by the Commission on the Status of Women, Handgun Control, Inc., the Senior Action Network, and was named CARAL's Legislator of the Year.



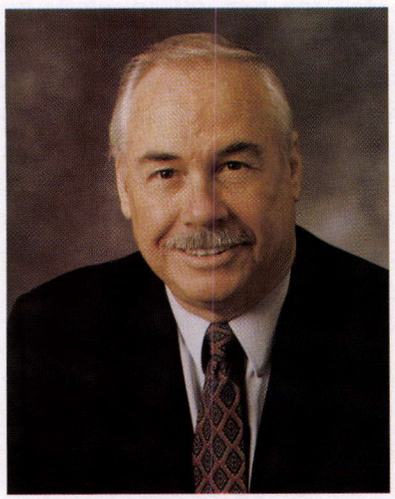
Scott Baugh
Assembly Minority Leader

BAUGH, Scott (R) 67th District. Scott Baugh represents the 67th Assembly District, which includes: Huntington Beach, Cypress, Fountain Valley, La Palma, Los Alimitos, Seal Beach, and Westminster. Also included are the communities of Rossmoor, Sunset Beach, Surfside, and Midway City. Scott was first elected to the California State Assembly in 1995. He remains actively involved in his community where he resides with his wife, Wendy, of three years. Scott was raised on a mixture of hard work, religion, and personal responsibility. A native Californian, he grew up in Redding, California. In 1984, Scott earned his B.S. in business administration from Liberty University in Lynchburg, Virginia, graduating summa cum laude. He went on to law school at McGeorge University in Sacramento, where he finished fifth in his class of 200 and graduated with honors. After five years in private practice, Scott moved to Huntington Beach, California where he continued to practice law. Shortly thereafter, he joined Union Pacific Railroad Company as in-house counsel. Baugh was the founding President of Huntington Beach Republican Assembly and is helping Star Parker develop her "Coalition on Urban Affairs," which is designed to assist welfare recipients back into productive lifestyles. After four years in the Assembly, Scott's fellow Republicans elected him Leader of the Republican Caucus. Responsible for the preparation of the Republican Caucus for the 2000 elections, Scott will also lead the Republican legislative agenda. He will promote legislation that fights against tax increases, reduces the size of government at all levels, demands accountability for elected officials, and restores the principles of liberty to all citizens within California. In addition to his efforts for the state, he will work to change Orange County's "donor status," which requires residents to pay a disproportionate share of property taxes to fund wasteful state programs.



Virginia Strom-Martin (D)
1st District

Virginia Strom-Martin was elected to the California State Assembly in 1996 to represent the 1st Assembly District. A life-long resident of Sonoma County, she was born in Santa Rosa and raised in Petaluma. Strom-Martin earned her B.A. degree from UC Berkeley in 1970, a Lifetime Teaching Credential in 1971, and M.A. from Sonoma State University in 1976. She lives in the town of Duncans Mills with her husband, Don, and her daughters, Hannah and Caitlin. Before her election to the Assembly, Strom-Martin was active as a teacher and a community leader. She taught at Wright Elementary School, was a State Council Representative for the California Teachers Association, and served as President of the Sonoma County Educator's Council. Assembly Member Strom-Martin's legislative agenda includes improving teacher training and staff development, promoting teaching as a profession through increased retirement benefits, promoting jobs and economic development in rural areas, protecting the elderly against scam artists, improving rural telecommunications and access to health care, providing incentives for improving habitat restoration and timber harvesting practices, protecting coastal resources, and providing mental health facilities for juveniles. She was named the Assembly Member of the Year by the California School Board Association, Legislator of the Year by the California Middle School Association, Legislator of the Year by the California Parks and Recreation Society, Fisheries Legislator of the Year by the Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen's Associations, and given the Land Conservation Achievement Award by the prestigious Trust for Public Lands.



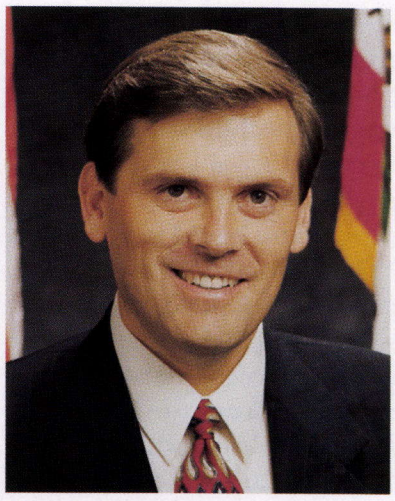
Richard "Dick" Dickerson (R)
2nd District

Richard "Dick" Dickerson represents the 2nd Assembly District. He was born in Leadville, Colorado in 1937. He graduated from high school in the Denver area before joining the United States Army in 1960. Following his tour of duty on Okinawa in 1963, Dick was honorably discharged with the rank of Specialist Five. Dick and his wife, Betty, have four children from previous marriages and delight in their seven grandchildren. Deciding to follow in his father's footsteps as a law enforcement officer, Dick became a patrolman for the City of Riverside Police Department in 1964. He completed a 30-year career with Riverside and the California Department of Justice in 1993. His last assignment brought him to Shasta County to command the Shasta County Interagency Narcotics Task Force. Following retirement in 1994, Dick was appointed by Governor Wilson to fill a vacant seat on the Shasta County Board of Supervisors. He ran unopposed for the seat in the next election and became chairman of the board. Dick believes that the most important issues facing the people of California in the coming years are a fair and equitable solution to the water problem, ensuring that the recent momentum towards welfare reform continues in a meaningful way, that economic development and job creation must occur in rural California, that county and city governments must regain control of the decisionmaking process from Sacramento to Washington, D.C., and government intrusion into the lives of the people must be limited.



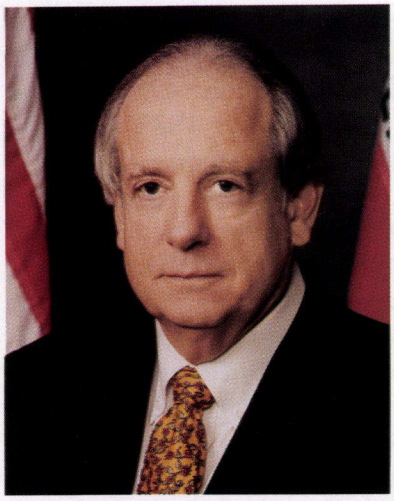
Sam Aanestad (R)
3rd District

Sam Aanestad is an oral and maxillofacial surgeon who was elected to the California State Legislature in 1998 to represent the 3rd Assembly District, which includes Lassen, Modoc, Nevada, Plumas, Sierra, Yuba, and most of Butte Counties. Dr. Aanestad and his wife, Susan, have lived in the 3rd Assembly District since 1980 and have three grown children. Sam Aanestad received both his bachelor of arts and doctor of dental surgery degrees from UCLA. He then did his four-year residency in oral and maxillofacial surgery at Highland Hospital in Oakland. He received a master's degree in public administration from Golden Gate University in 1991. Dr. Aanestad has served as the Vice Chief of Surgery at Sierra Nevada Memorial Hospital. He served three terms on the California Dental Association Council on Legislation, three years as their chairman, and two terms as President of the Butte-Sierra District Dental Society. He is also a member of the California and American Dental Associations. Assembly Member Aanestad served 11 years on the Grass Valley School District Board of Trustees, and is very involved with his local community as a member of the Rotary Club of Grass Valley, a youth soccer, football, and baseball coach, and as a member of the KNCO radio broadcast team for Nevada Union High School football. In the California State Assembly, Dr. Aanestad serves as a member of the GOP leadership as the Freshman President. His top priority is to serve the needs of the 3rd Assembly District.



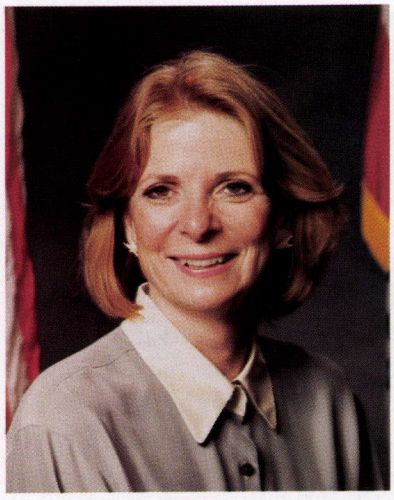
Thomas "Rico" Oller (R)
4th District

In November 1996, Thomas "Rico" Oller won election to the California State Assembly representing the expansive 4th Assembly District, which covers the Counties of Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Mono, and Placer. Oller was born in Fresno and raised in Jamestown, graduating from Sonora High in 1976. He then attended Stanislaus State University in Turlock, California, graduating magna cum laude in 1980. Rico and his wife, Londa, have four children, William, Jeffrey, Rachael, and Spencer. In 1981, Mr. Oller began a successful business in the building industry, Material Ventures, Inc. He is currently president and CEO of his company and employs more than 30 people with locations in San Andreas, Merced, and Placerville. As a legislator, Assembly Member Oller has been an outspoken advocate for reducing taxes, protecting private property rights, upholding the Second Amendment, and fighting against our state's failed bilingual education system. In December 1997, Rico was the only Member of the Assembly to publicly protest against and refuse to accept a legislative salary increase. In March 1998, Rico again refused to accept another pay raise for legislators. He will continue to return any pay increases to the State Treasury. Actively involved in his community, Rico is a member of the Calaveras County Chamber of Commerce and the San Andreas Community Covenant Church. He is past Chairman of the Progressive Club of San Andreas and former Board Member of Turner Park Committee. He also served as past President and Secretary of the Calaveras County Republican Central Committee and was Calaveras County Fish and Game Commissioner.



Dave Cox (R)
5th District

Dave Cox was elected to the State Assembly in 1998 to represent the citizens of the 5th Assembly District, which includes the communities of Antelope, Carmichael, Citrus Heights, Elverta, Fair Oaks, Folsom, North Highlands, McClellan Air Force Base, Orangevale, Rio Linda, parts of Natomas, and Sacramento. Dave graduated from the University of San Diego in 1961 with a B.A. in business administration. He also has a M.S. from Golden Gate University. He and his wife Maggie raised three daughters and currently reside in Fair Oaks. Prior to his election to the State Assembly, Dave Cox served for six years on the Sacramento County Board of Supervisors. Cox also served as a member of several boards and commissions, including: the Sacramento Area Council of Governments, the Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency, the Sacramento Metropolitan Cable Commission, the Sacramento Sports Commission, the Sacramento Transportation Authority, the Sacramento Regional Transit District, the Area Four Agency on Aging, the Sacramento Ballpark Authority, the Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District, and the Sacramento Public Library Authority. Governor Pete Wilson appointed Dave to the Commission on State Mandates in January of 1997, where he served until taking the oath of office for the State Assembly in December of 1998. Past affiliations include: Sacramento Municipal Utility District Board of Directors, Board of Directors for the American Red Cross, the Sacramento Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce, Easter Seals, and KVIE Channel 6, where he served as chairman in 1982. He is a member of Sacramento's Downtown Rotary Club.



Kerry Lynn Mazzoni (D)
6th District

Kerry Mazzoni was first elected to the State Assembly in 1994 and represents the 6th Assembly District, which includes all of Marin County and the southern portion of Sonoma County. She is a graduate of Novato High School and the University of California, Davis. She holds a bachelor of science degree in child development. She has two grown children, Casey and Peter. Elected to the Novato Unified School District Board of Trustees in 1987, Mazzoni became an outspoken and effective advocate for educational reform. She served as president of the board in 1990 and 1993. She received the 1986 North Marin Council PTA Honorary Service Award, and in 1992 was voted Marin County School Trustee of the Year. Since her election to the State Legislature in 1994, Assembly Member Mazzoni's legislative package has focused on educational reform. Her legislative efforts were recognized in 1995, when she received the Freshman Legislator of the Year Award from the California School Boards Association, and again in 1997, when the California County Superintendents Education Services Association and the California League of Middle Schools both selected her as Legislator of the Year. Mazzoni serves as a member of the Gevirtz Research Center Public Policy Advisory Committee and is a former member of the State Allocation Board. Mazzoni currently serves on the Marin County School to Career Partnership Board. She chaired the Public Education Coalition of Marin. She also served as a board member of the Novato Human Needs Center, Vice President of the 14th District PTA, and on the Novato Education Foundation Advisory Board.



Patricia Ann Wiggins (D)
7th District

Assembly Member Patricia Wiggins was elected in 1998 to represent the 7th Assembly District, an area that includes a portion of Sonoma County, all of Napa County, and the City of Vallejo. Pat received her B.A. in English from UCLA in 1977 and did graduate work in computer science at West Coast University. She is a second-generation Californian and a resident of Santa Rosa since 1985. She is married to Mr. Guy Conner, a computer software engineer, with whom she has two stepsons, Jim and Steve Silverman. Pat's experience as a businessperson, computer systems analyst, assistant to former Assembly Member Valerie Brown, member of the Sonoma County Open Space Advisory Committee, and member of the Santa Rosa City Council have shaped her collaborative approach to problem solving in the State Legislature. She also serves as a member of the Sonoma Land Trust and the Santa Rosa Chamber of Commerce. In her first term, Assembly Member Wiggins quickly emerged as one of the Legislature's most ardent champions of smart growth. She organized and chaired the 28 member Smart Growth Caucus to promote land use policies that are economically, socially, and environmentally sustainable. Another priority for Pat is to prepare students for employment. She worked with dozens of education, business, and labor organizations to pass legislation that funds innovative "school-to-career" partnerships. Assembly Member Wiggins has also taken a leading role in educating her colleagues about the importance of the state's wine industry. Her efforts were critical in the passage of legislation that ensures that Napa brand names must contain Napa wine.



Helen M. Thomson (D)
8th District

Helen Thomson was elected to her first term in the State Assembly in 1996 to represent the 8th Assembly District, and to her second term in 1998. The 8th Assembly District includes communities along the Interstate 80 corridor and Sacramento River Delta, comprising most of Yolo and Solano Counties and a portion of Sacramento County. A registered nurse since 1961, Thomson is married to Captane P. Thomson, M.D., and is the mother of three adult children. The Thomsons reside in Davis. Assembly Member Thomson has compiled one of the most successful legislative track records in the Assembly for the 1997–1998 session and again for the 1999–2000 session. In her first three years in office, she authored 35 new laws covering a wide variety of subjects including local government finance, health care reform, civil grand jury reform, highway safety, county social services delivery, water conservation, and the rights of the disabled. In her second term, she authored Assembly Bill 88, the mental health parity bill, which will end the historic discrimination in insurance benefits for those who suffer from severe mental illnesses. In recognition of her legislative accomplishments, Thomson received Legislator of the Year Awards from: the California School Boards Association; the Disabled in State Service; the State Association of County Auditors; the National Alliance of the Mentally Ill; the Sacramento Mental Health Association; the Californians for Disability Rights; Girl Scout Councils of California; California Psychiatric Association as well as the San Mateo County Alliance for the Mentally Ill, the Sacramento Alliance for the Mentally Ill, and the Yolo County Alliance for the Mentally Ill. Thomson has also received: the President's Award from the California State Association of Counties; the Health Policy Leader Award from the California Healthcare Association; the Disability Advocate Award from Easter Seals Society of Sacramento; and the Distinguished Service Award from the Urban Counties Caucus.



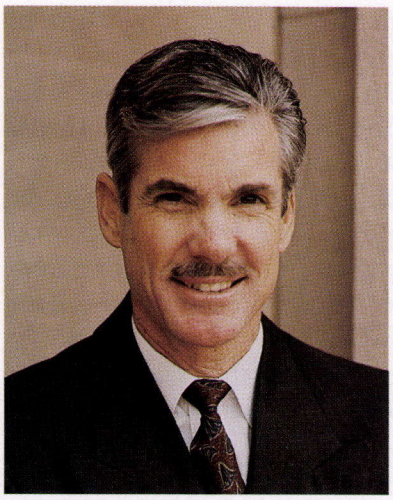
Darrell S. Steinberg (D)
9th District

Darrell Steinberg was elected to the 9th District of the State Assembly in 1998, representing the Capitol City of Sacramento. Darrell was born in San Francisco. He received a B.A. from UCLA in economics, and a J.D. from UC Davis Law School. He and his wife Julie have two children. Prior to his election to the State Assembly in 1998, Darrell Steinberg served on the Sacramento City Council for six years where he founded Sacramento START, a free literacy-based, public/private after school program in 40 schools serving nearly 6,500 kids. START has since become a model for both statewide and national after school programs. Darrell's first year in the Legislature resulted in nine bills being signed by the Governor, including Assembly Bill 1127, which makes willful safety violations in the workplace a felony, and Assembly Bill 633, which guarantees that garment workers are paid wages due. Other bills signed into law include: the first significant expansion for community mental health programs in more than a decade, Assembly Bill 34 provides $10 million for Community Mental Health Demonstration Grants to serve homeless adults who are severely mentally ill, between 20 and 40 percent of the homeless population; followup bill, Assembly Bill 2034, expands this successful program to more than $55 million statewide; incentives to teachers whose students show significant improvement, Assembly Bill 1114; and $500,000 in matching funds for the planning of the California Unity Center to promote tolerance in our community, Assembly Bill 1163. Steinberg currently serves as Board Chair of the Capitol Unity Council. Steinberg received the *California Journal's* "Rookie of the Year Award" in 1999. The California Psychiatric Association and the California School Boards Association presented Steinberg with their Freshman Legislator of the Year, and the California Association of Mental Health Patients' Rights Advocates and the Professional Engineers in California awarded him Legislator of the Year for 1999.



Anthony Pescetti (R)
10th District

Assembly Member Anthony Pescetti was elected to the State Assembly in 1998. He represents the 10th Assembly District, which covers portions of Sacramento and San Joaquin Counties. The cities and communities represented include Sacramento, Elk Grove, Rancho Cordova, Gold River, Galt, Rancho Murieta, and Lodi. Pescetti earned a bachelor's degree in political science with a minor in urban studies from California State University, Dominguez Hills. He currently lives in Rancho Cordova with his wife Kathy and two children, Sarina and Anthony Jr. Prior to his election to the Assembly, Anthony was elected to two consecutive four-year terms to the Board of Directors of the Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD). He was also chosen by his colleagues at SMUD to serve both terms as board president. In addition to his experience at SMUD, he served as Chief of Staff for the Division of the State Architect, a position to which he was appointed by Governor George Deukmejian and reappointed by Governor Pete Wilson. Anthony Pescetti is an active member in his community. He is a member of the San Juan Fair Oaks Lions Club, Folsom Area Economic Development Committee, Rancho Cordova Chamber of Commerce, Galt Economic Development Task Force, and Emerging Technology Institute. Additionally, Assembly Member Pescetti serves as treasurer for the nonprofit organization Women Escaping a Violent Environment (WEAVE).



Tom Torlakson (D)
11th District

Assembly Member Tom Torlakson began his service as the 11th Assembly District representative in 1996 and was reelected in 1998. Born in San Francisco in 1949, he earned a B.A. in history, a Life Secondary Teaching Credential, and an M.A. in education from UC Berkeley. He lives in Antioch with his wife, Diana, and their daughters, Tiffany and Tamara. Tom Torlakson's career in public service began as a science teacher in 1972. He was elected to the Antioch City Council in 1978, then elected to the Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors in 1980 where he served over 4 terms spanning 16 years. During his first term in the Assembly, Tom became a leader in education and public safety while fighting for transportation improvements and a balance between jobs and affordable housing. Tom also authored innovative legislation to create state-funded after school programs. His legislation dedicated $50 million to elementary and junior high schools for after school programs, and his bill a year later increased the allocation to $85 million annually. He was a key architect of the plan for school facilities funding embodied in Senate Bill 50. He led in gaining bipartisan support for this bill, which became Proposition 1A. Californians voted 62 percent "yes" in November 1998—approving $9.2 billion for new schools and for the modernization and rehabilitation of older schools. He has led successful efforts to establish and fund numerous day care and Head Start centers. He has championed several consumer and public safety causes, including a successful passage of amusement parks safety legislation and bills to crack down on drunken drivers and reduce the threat of DUI repeat offenders. Several statewide groups—including the California Chapter of the American Planning Association, the California Association of Local Agency Formation Commissions, and the California Independent Public Employees Legislative Council—recognized Tom as their "Legislator of the Year" for his outstanding work.

Kevin Shelley (D) 12th District. See page 256.



Carole Migden (D)
13th District

Assembly Member Carole Migden was first elected in a special election in March of 1996 to represent the 13th Assembly District in the California State Assembly, which includes most of the eastern portion of the City and County of San Francisco. Migden received her B.A. degree from Adelphi University and her master's degree in clinical psychology from CSU at Sonoma. Assembly Member Migden was selected by the *California Journal* as 1998's "Rookie of the Year" and took top honors in the categories of most integrity, most intelligence, hardest working, most ambitious, and most influential. Now completing her fifth year in the State Assembly, Migden has won enactment of landmark legislation in a broad array of policy areas, including new laws that: guarantee an HMO patient's appeal to an independent medical reviewer when an HMO denies medical care; create the first statewide Domestic Partnership Law providing legal recognition of lesbian and gay families; assure continued health coverage for individuals with disabilities who return to work; update and enforce the state's 25-year-old clean water laws, requiring mandatory fines for repeat polluters; ban jury discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation; raise juror pay for the first time since 1957; require health care facilities to provide their workers with safe needle technology; appropriate $240 million for the purchase of Headwaters Forest and nearby old growth groves; prohibit tobacco advertising near schools and playgrounds; create a fund for college preparation programs for students from low-performing schools; establish a new grant program for college students entering the child care development field; and assist low-income car owners who must comply with Smog Check II. In 1999, Carole Migden was named "Environmental Hero" by the California Public Interest Research Group (Cal-PIRG), "Legislator of the Year" by the California School Employees Association, and received the National Center for Lesbian Rights' "Lesbian Leadership Award."



Dion Louise Aroner (D)
14th District

Dion Louise Aroner was elected in 1996 to represent the 14th Assembly District, bringing more than 20 years of hands on legislative experience to the California Assembly, and serving the communities of Berkeley, Richmond, Albany, San Pablo, El Cerrito, Kensington, Emeryville, and Oakland. She lives in Berkeley with her husband David. Graduating from UC Berkeley in 1966, Aroner began her career as a social worker with the Alameda County Department of Social Services. In 1970, she served as the President of the Alameda County Chapter of the Service Employees International Union (SEIU) Local 535, and in 1971, was elected statewide president of the union. In 1972, she went to work for Tom Bates' successful campaign for the Alameda County Board of Supervisors and later became his chief of staff in the Assembly. Her accomplishments during her first term include: protecting the "safety net" for children, securing and obtaining new funds for child care, mental health and substance abuse treatment programs, and restoring food stamp benefits to immigrant seniors and children; obtaining millions in state funding to rebuild and retrofit aging East Bay school facilities; extending Healthy Start to bring needed health and social services to low-income students in California schools; prohibiting sale of handgun ammunition to buyers under 21; and holding the first-ever hearing on the effects of dioxin pollution on poor and low-income families who are consumers of fish from the bay. Aroner presently serves on the Board of Crisis Support Services of Alameda County and is also active in the National Women's Political Caucus.



Lynne C. Leach (R)
15th District

Lynne Leach was first elected to the State Assembly in 1996 and became the first woman ever to represent the combined Contra Costa/Alameda County district, the 15th Assembly District. In 1998, Lynne was reelected by a commanding margin when nearly 60 percent of East Bay voters sent her back to Sacramento. A Chicago native, Lynne worked her way through college and in 1963 graduated from Roosevelt University with a degree in psychology. In 1964, she and her husband Bob moved to Berkeley and then to Walnut Creek in 1967, where they raised their two grown children, Carol and Brian. Lynne has made her mark as a leader in the Legislature. In 1998, Lynne was named the national "Freshman of the Year" by the National Republican Legislators Association, and an"Outstanding Freshman Legislator of the Year" by the California School Boards Association. For her hard work on behalf of small business, the taxpayer, and public education, Lynne has also been honored by the California Chamber of Commerce, the National Tax Limitation Committee, and the Walnut Creek Education Foundation. Lynne's top priorities in Sacramento are to make California more business friendly, return our schools to their premier status, and address the transportation challenges of the Bay Area. In order to keep her constituents informed and involved, she hosts a monthly cable television program, Focus-15, in which she interviews guests in a discussion of the issues of the day and provides her constituents with an update of all that is happening in the Capitol. Prior to serving in the State Assembly, Lynne was a businesswoman. In 1978, she started her own business, Applied Business Communications, Inc., which specializes in sales, customer service, and communication training.



Audie E. Bock (IND)
16th District

Audie Elizabeth Bock was elected to the 16th District seat of the California State Assembly on March 30, 1999. Currently living in Piedmont, she is the only Independent in California's Legislature. Assembly Member Bock is a lifelong resident of Alameda County, educated through the Berkeley public school system. She holds a Certificate in Non-Profit Management from the University of San Francisco, an M.A. from Harvard University in East Asian studies, and a B.A. from Wellesley College in French. She is trilingual in French, Japanese, and English. As the single parent of her 16-year-old daughter, Felicia Marie, Assembly Member Bock has a strong commitment to public education. A graduate of the California public school system, Bock remembers the quality of education that a student could once obtain in the state and is committed to restoring California's educational system to what it once was. Redirecting school funding from the bureaucracy to the classroom and attracting and retaining qualified teachers are just two of the ways in which this goal can be accomplished. Assembly Member Bock is also a proponent of universal health care. Currently, over 7 million Californians are without any form of health care insurance. She believes all Californians are entitled to primary health care services that are easily accessible in their own neighborhoods. Consequently, she advocates for the expansion of the number of neighborhood clinics and the restoration of full-time nurses for every public school. Assembly Member Bock supports a legislative agenda that aggressively addresses the continued decline of our environment. She has been actively involved with citizens' groups, industries, and state agencies in working to reduce the pollutants affecting San Francisco Bay's air, water, and surrounding communities.



Michael J. Machado (D)
17th District

Assembly Member Michael J. Machado was elected in 1994 to represent the 17th Assembly District, which includes Stockton, Manteca, and Tracy. He was reelected in 1996, and again in 1998. Machado previously served as Vice Chair of the Board of Directors for Tri-Valley Growers, one of the nation's largest agricultural cooperatives and food processing operations, and during his long tenure with the San Joaquin Farm Bureau, has served the organization as president. A native Californian, Machado graduated from Stanford University with a B.A. in economics and received a master's degree from the University of California, Davis. He also served as an officer in the United States Navy in Vietnam. Married for 30 years, Michael and his wife, Diana, have three children: Erahm, Melissa, and Chris, their eldest son who died in a farm accident in 1998. The family resides in Linden, California. Assembly Member Machado was the recipient of the California Outstanding Young Farmer Award, and named to *Esquire Magazine's* Register of Outstanding Young Men and Women Under 40 Changing America. He is a member of the Lions Club, Rotary, Yosemite Club, and the San Joaquin Farm Bureau. Machado has been a major player in building bipartisan consensus to help successfully move many key pieces of legislation, including support of educational reforms, sensible environmental regulations, and tax cuts leading to increased economic development opportunities for all Californians. Successful in placing a water bond on the March 2000 ballot, Machado is a statewide leader in bringing together California's diverse water interests. Under his leadership, he has directed these interests to develop a comprehensive plan that will increase water supply, improve water quality, and restore the integrity of California's vital water delivery system.



Ellen M. Corbett (D)
18th District

Ellen Corbett won election to represent the 18th District of the California State Assembly on November 3, 1998. The 18th Assembly District includes all of Castro Valley, Hayward, San Leandro, San Lorenzo, Union City, portions of Pleasanton, and Sunol. She attended CSU Hayward, received her B.S. in political science from UC Davis, and earned her law degree from McGeorge School of Law. She lives in San Leandro with her son, Ryan, and is a successful attorney in San Leandro. As San Leandro Mayor and City Council Member, Corbett served on the San Leandro and San Lorenzo School Liaison Committees and was Co-Chair of the San Leandro Partnership for Youth Safety. Her work fighting crime, creating a model Disaster Preparedness Plan, building a partnership with local schools, revitalizing downtown, and on other economic development projects earned her national recognition. She was elected by her fellow mayors from across the United States to serve on the Advisory Board for the U.S. Conference of Mayors. Ellen was also chosen to be a member of the National League of Cities' Public Safety and Crime Prevention Steering Committee. At the regional level, Ellen was a founding member of Alameda County Economic Development Alliance for Business and served on its board of directors. She also served on the Alameda County Waste Management Authority, East Bay Dischargers Authority, Alameda County Congestion Management Authority, East Bay Conversion and Reinvestment Commission, and is a past President of the Alameda County Mayors' Conference. No stranger to the Capitol, Ellen interned for former Assembly Members Bill Lockyer and Johan Klehs during college, was a staff member to former Assembly Member Elihu Harris, and worked her way through law school as a State Capitol Tour Guide.



Louis J. Papan (D)
19th District

Lou Papan was first elected to the California State Assembly in 1972, where he served until 1986. Papan served as Speaker pro Tempore from 1974 to 1976. After leaving office in 1986, he returned to the Assembly in 1996 to again represent the 19th Assembly District and was reelected in 1998. The son of Greek immigrants, Papan received his B.A. in economics in 1951 from Syracuse University in New York. He served as a sergeant in the U.S. Army during World War II and a first lieutenant in the U.S. Air Force during the Korean conflict. Papan was also a special agent in the FBI in San Francisco and Chicago. He has been a real estate broker and general insurance agent since 1958 and cofounded the Peninsula Bank of Commerce in 1981. Papan, a widower, has two grown daughters, Virginia and Diane. Assembly Member Papan is well-known as an advocate for disabled children. He has written laws improving public instruction for disabled students and the required reporting of child and elder abuse. Papan has also written legislation to significantly reform California's banking and insurance industries, make all legislative records public through the Open Records Act, and ensure the viability and professional management of the Public Employees' and State Teachers' Retirement Systems in California. Papan was also successful in securing funding to purchase beach front property in Pacifica for the state parks system and to protect endangered species in an area proposed for development on San Bruno Mountain. As Chair of the Assembly Rules Committee, Assembly Member Papan oversaw the restoration of the State Capitol, a six-year project with a $67 million budget—the project was completed on budget and on time. The Rules Committee was also responsible for the creation of the first minority outreach program in the State Legislature under his leadership.



John A. Dutra (D)
20th District

John A. Dutra was elected in November of 1998 to the California State Assembly where he represents the 20th Assembly District. John Dutra was five years old when his immigrant father died, leaving his mother and four siblings with no choice but to turn to public assistance. As a teenager, Dutra dropped out of Oakland's Fremont High School and joined the Navy. He received his GED in the service and subsequently earned bachelor's and master's degrees from San Jose State University with the help of the GI Bill. Assembly Member Dutra worked for the University of California at Lawrence Livermore Laboratory in the research facility's Nondestructive Testing Section as an industrial educator in the Hazards Control Department. He later pursued his interest in real estate and founded Dutra Enterprises Inc., and Ameri-Cal Funding Inc. in the fast-growing City of Fremont. Today his family's vertically integrated company is one of the most successful independent real estate operations in the Bay Area. In 1980, Dutra began his career in public service when he was appointed to the Fremont City Planning Commission. In 1986 he was elected to the Fremont City Council, where he served for 10 years. He was renowned for his straight talk, earning a reputation as a dogged guardian of the public's finances—so much so that he routinely contributed an amount equal to his council salary to local charities, and rarely, if ever, accepted reimbursement for his expenses.



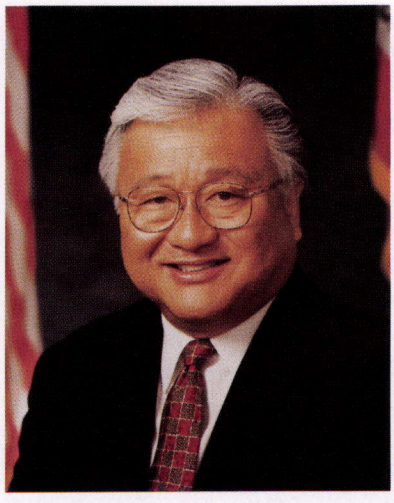
Ted Lempert (D)
21st District

Ted Lempert was elected to the State Assembly in 1996 with over 60 percent of the vote. He represents the 21st Assembly District (Los Altos to Foster City). Lempert, his wife Nicole, and their two daughters, live in San Carlos. A lifelong resident of the Peninsula, Assembly Member Lempert attended local public schools. He graduated from Princeton's Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs and earned his law degree from Stanford University. Prior to holding public office, Lempert was special counsel and an associate for the firm of Sheppard, Mullin, Richter and Hampton. He also has experience at the U.S. Attorney's Office in San Francisco. Lempert was first elected to the California State Assembly in 1988, defeating an incumbent to become the first Democrat in over 100 years to be elected to the former 20th Assembly District seat. He was reelected in 1990, but in 1992 his district was eliminated due to reapportionment. Ted has also served on the San Mateo County Board of Supervisors, where he was president in 1995. As a supervisor, he was a principal architect of the county's economic development plan, the Chair of the Task Force on Violent Crime Against Women, and the founder of the county's Youth Commission. He volunteers on the Board of Directors of the Junior State of America Foundation. During his previous tenure in the Assembly, Lempert was a principal author of the Political Reform Act of 1989, the Lempert-Keene-Seastrand Oil Spill Prevention and Response Act of 1990, and the Coastal Sanctuary Act of 1992. He was three times named "Legislator of the Year" by the California School Boards Association and was awarded the American Electronics Association's "High-Tech Legislator of the Year" in 1997 and 1998.



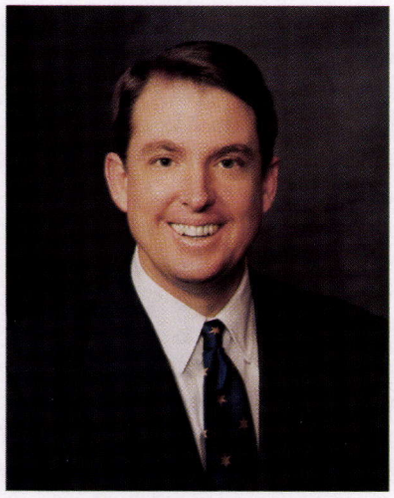
Elaine Alquist (D)
22nd District

On November 5, 1996, Elaine Kontominas Alquist became the first Greek-American woman elected to the California State Legislature. Representing the people of Silicon Valley in Assembly District 22, she has tackled the state's most challenging issues, authoring or coauthoring legislation to reduce class size, promote HMO and nursing home reform, increase affordable housing, strengthen academic standards and resources for students, and streamline project funding for Santa Clara County's transportation system. Elaine earned a B.A. in mathematics from MacMurray College in Illinois, where she was later honored as Distinguished Alumna of the Year. At the age of 22, she received an M.A. in guidance and counseling from Washington University in St. Louis, Missouri, graduating with honors. She is serving as a board member of the Modern Greek Studies Foundation. As Chair of the Information Technology Committee, Elaine received kudos for exposing and putting an end to expensive government waste in the troubled Statewide Automated Child Support System and held numerous hearings to ensure that the state's technology systems were compliant for the year 2000 transition. Elaine has made it a priority to fight for improved health care of all Californians and introduced legislation to increase the standard of care our loved ones receive in nursing homes. Elaine coauthored the Healthy Families legislation that extended health coverage for California's uninsured children. She also coauthored legislation to ensure that people enrolled in HMOs have the right to choose their own doctor and receive quality care. She authored legislation to require that nursing homes list their violations on the Internet, and is the principal coauthor of legislation to combat breast cancer. Elaine has been acknowledged for her leadership by the California Association of Local/State Chief Information Officers, and has been named High-Tech Legislator of the Year by the American Electronics Association two years in a row.



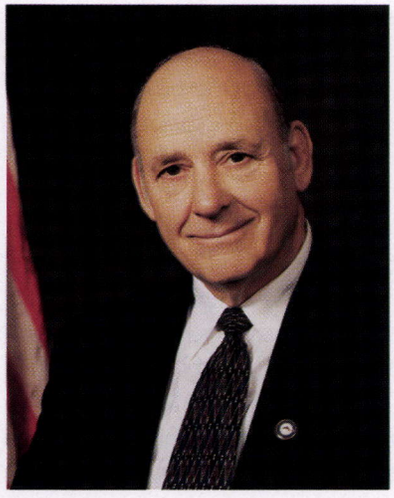
Michael Makato Honda (D)
23rd District

First elected in November 1996 to the State Assembly, Mike Honda represents the 23rd Assembly District, which is composed of San Jose, the capital of Silicon Valley, and unincorporated areas of Santa Clara County. A third generation Californian, Mike was born in Walnut Grove and has lived in Santa Clara County for over 40 years. His family returned to San Jose in 1953 after being interned during World War II. Mike and his wife, Jeanne, have been married for over 28 years and have two children, Mark and Michelle. While in college, Mike interrupted his studies to answer President Kennedy's call for service in the newly created Peace Corps. After serving for two years in El Salvador, Mike returned to San Jose State University and earned a B.S. in biology, a B.A. in Spanish, and an M.A. in education. Mike served on the San Jose Unified School Board from 1981 until 1990. In 1990, he was elected to the Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors and was reelected in 1994. As supervisor, Mike instituted welfare reforms which saved taxpayers $2.5 million annually. Mike spearheaded the effort to fast-track the funding and construction of the Lexington Overpass on Highway 17, and fought for safety improvements along Highway 152. Additionally, Mike championed environmental issues. He established the Santa Clara County Open Space Authority and protected hillsides from development. Honda's legislative priorities in the Assembly are in the areas of education, transportation, domestic violence prevention, and public safety. Honda's community activities include membership in the Japanese American Citizens' League, Moose Lodge, Century Club, and the Silicon Valley Asian Pacific Islander Democratic Club.



James F. Cunneen (R)
24th District

Assembly Member Jim Cunneen represents the 24th Assembly District, which is located in the heart of Silicon Valley. His district includes Cupertino, Saratoga, Campbell, Los Gatos, Monte Sereno, and portions of Los Altos, Sunnyvale, and the San Jose neighborhoods of Almaden Valley, Blossom Valley, Cambrian, Santa Teresa, and Willow Glen. Cunneen was first elected in 1994 and was reelected in 1996 and again in 1998. Assembly Member Cunneen is married to Jennifer Cunneen, a San Jose attorney. They have two children and make their home in the Almaden Valley of San Jose. Cunneen was named Outstanding Legislator of the Year by the American Electronics Association in 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, and 1999. He was named Legislator of the Year by the Girl Scouts, California Park and Recreation Society, California Council for Adult Education, and Planned Parenthood. Jim also was recognized by the California Community College Faculty Members as First-Term Legislator of the Year and by the Boy Scouts of America as Distinguished Citizen of the Year. He also received the 1998 Visionary Award from the California Healthcare Institute. In June of 1999, he was honored by the Legal Community Against Violence for his leadership on passing strong gun control legislation. Jim Cunneen is active in the community, serving on the Great Schools Steering Committee (part of Smart Valley, Inc.), the Advisory Board of the Detwiler Computer for Kids Program, and the Advisory Board for Kids Voting. Prior to being elected to the Assembly, Jim served on the Working Council of the Santa Clara Valley Manufacturing Group. He also served as a volunteer Corporate Campaign Coordinator for the United Way and Second Harvest Food Bank.



George R. House, Jr. (R)
25th District

Assembly Member George House was first elected to the California State Assembly in 1994 to represent the 25th Assembly District. House was born in Indianola, Oklahoma. He has a B.A. degree from California State University, Fresno, and has engaged in graduate studies at California State University, Hayward and California State University, Stanislaus. Assembly Member House spent two years as a member of the Modesto Police Department. He then served 30 years with the California Highway Patrol. Captain House was Area Commander of the CHP in Calaveras, Tulare, San Joaquin, and Stanislaus Counties. After retiring from the CHP, George joined the Stanislaus County Superior Court as Juvenile Traffic Hearing Officer, where he held court every Wednesday and Thursday. George is also a longtime farmer. He was born and raised on a small ranch and has been an almond farmer for over 30 years. In addition to being a family man, farmer, and law enforcement officer, George was a member and Clerk of the Hughson High School Board. George was also a member of the Stanislaus County School Boards Association, where he served as president in 1993. Assembly Member House is married to Edna Womack, Principal of Hughson Christian School. They are proud parents of four sons and one daughter, all of them graduates of Hughson High. George and Edna have also served as foster parents to several teenagers and have two beautiful granddaughters, Lindsey Mae and Tia.



Dennis A. Cardoza (D)
26th District

First elected to the State Assembly in 1996, Dennis Cardoza is a native of the 26th Assembly District who has spent his career working in private business, serving in local government, and participating in community service. Dennis graduated from Atwater High School in 1977 and attended California State University, Stanislaus. He lives in Merced with his wife, Dr. Kathleen McLoughlin, and their three children, Joey, Brittany Mari, and Elaina. His political career began back east earning his B.A. at the University of Maryland. While there, he served as an intern in the Washington office of Representative Martin Frost (D-Texas). After returning to California, Dennis was elected to the Atwater City Council in 1984 and served as Mayor pro Tempore. In 1994, Dennis was appointed to the Merced City Council. Dennis has long believed in a balanced approach to legislating. He authored the largest tax cut ever to pass the Legislature, Assembly Bill 2797, which returned $4 billion to the car owners of California through significant and ongoing reductions to the Vehicle License Fee. During his freshman term, Dennis wasted no time authoring urgency legislation to provide tax relief to those who had been hit by devastating losses resulting from massive flooding. He also authored legislation to stimulate the local economy and make sure small communities in his district were not left out of the burgeoning California economy. Among his list of legislative accomplishments for the people of the Central Valley, perhaps nothing is more important to Dennis than his work to build the first University of California campus in the Central Valley. For his dedication and hard work, the UC Alumni Association recognized Dennis in 2000 as its "Legislator of the Year."



Fred Keeley (D)
27th District

Fred Keeley was first elected to the California State Assembly in 1996, representing the 27th Assembly District, which includes the Monterey Bay area. Upon the convening of the 1999–2000 session of the Legislature, Mr. Keeley was appointed to the post of Speaker pro Tempore and was reappointed to this position for the 2001–2002 legislative session. Mr. Keeley is a 1974 honors graduate of San Jose State University with a B.A. in social sciences. He is married to Maria Rodriguez-Keeley, who works as a human resource manager in the high technology industry in Silicon Valley. Mr. Keeley's 1999–2000 bill package included a diverse package of legislation relating to the environment, education, social justice, and domestic violence. Of the 15 bills that Mr. Keeley placed on the Governor's desk during this two-year session, 12 have been signed into law. Assembly Member Keeley engaged in the debate between the Legislature, the utilities industry, and other concerned interests, regarding the future of the state's hydroelectric powerplants in central and northern California. Keeley fought for stronger environmental and water quality protections in the future management of these powerplants. This issue will continue to be a major topic of debate. Mr. Keeley's other important environmental legislation signed into law includes bills to foster growth in solar power, to provide alternatives to a dam on the Carmel River, and to fund coastal protection and management. Assembly Member Keeley has received numerous awards while serving in the Legislature, including the 1997 Rookie Legislator of the Year, given by the California League of Conservation Voters, and 1999 Legislator of the Year by the Planning and Conservation League.



Peter Frusetta (R)
28th District

In November 1994, Peter Frusetta was elected to represent California's 28th Assembly District. This sprawling district includes San Benito County and portions of Monterey, Santa Cruz, and Santa Clara Counties. Assembly Member Peter Frusetta was born in Tres Piños in 1932. His family has ranched in San Benito County for over 100 years. Mr. Frusetta graduated from Hollister High School in 1950. While attending Hollister High, Mr. Frusetta played on the varsity football, basketball, and baseball teams (he still holds the highest batting average set in 1950). Frusetta attended Stanford University and graduated with honors in 1954. He later attended Stanford's Graduate School of Business and the Technical University of Guadalajara in Mexico. Peter served in the United States Army in Germany from 1954 to 1956. Assembly Member Frusetta and his son, Robert, manage Frusetta Ranches with holdings in San Benito, Fresno, Merced, and Madera Counties. Mr. Frusetta has served as Director of the San Benito County Farm Bureau and was a member of the Board of Directors of the Tres Piños County Water District. Former Vice President of the San Benito County Cattlemen's Association, his interest in young people has led him to volunteer work with Little League and 4-H. He is also a member of the Elks, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the Farm Bureau. Mr. Frusetta and his wife, Anita, have been married for 34 years and reside in Tres Piños. They have four children, Robert, Jack, Jennifer, and Nancy, and eight grandchildren.



Mike Briggs (R)
29th District

Mike Briggs represents the 29th State Assembly District, which includes the Cities of Fresno, Clovis, Visalia, and Exeter and the Counties of Fresno and Tulare, the first and third richest agricultural counties in the nation respectively. Other important areas that Mike represents are Woodlake, Ivanhoe, and Farmersville, as well as the Sequoia/Kings Canyon National Parks. Assembly Member Briggs and his wife, Robin, have three children, Kylie, Cameron, and Clayton. Mr. Briggs was first elected to public office in 1994 to the Fresno City Council. There he earned a reputation as "Fresno's Number One Crime Fighter," as one television anchor dubbed him. Mike now represents a diversified Assembly district which is rich in agriculture and home to the nationally recognized Clovis Unified School District as well as the rapidly growing Fresno suburbs. Mr. Briggs was a music instructor at Reedley Community College, Fresno City College, and the College of the Sequoias in Visalia. He was born in the district in 1959 and graduated from Clovis High School, where he was active in the Future Farmers of America. He obtained a bachelor of science degree in business and a master's degree in classical guitar, both from California State University, Fresno. In his first year in the Assembly, Mr. Briggs emphasized economic development and job creation, education reform, and protection of valley agriculture and water.



Dean Florez (D)
30th District

Assembly Member Dean Florez was first elected in 1998 to represent the 30th Assembly District. A native Californian, he grew up in the heart of the Central Valley. Dean lives in Shafter with his wife Elsa, their new daughter Faith, and their son Sean. Florez holds a bachelor of science in political science from the University of California at Los Angeles where he served as Student Body President. He went on to receive an M.B.A. from Harvard Business School. An investment banker by profession, Assembly Member Florez has used his business background to push economic development plans for the Central Valley. Florez advocates a cross-valley rail freight line as a means of attracting more manufacturing businesses to the rural towns currently accessible only by trucks. Knowing that transportation is a vital component to the economic well-being of the valley, Florez held a number of hearings to gather input on the need to expand such state routes as Highways 99, 198, and 180. He presented the findings to the Governor, and Dean's actions helped spur the Governor to include funding for all three highways in his transportation plan. Florez has also authored a number of economic development bills including: the expansion of targeted tax areas; the establishment of the rural development council to improve the quality of life for rural Californians; and rural access to credit. Dean Florez immediately called for action when 13 farmworkers were killed in a farm labor van in rural Fresno County in August 1999. Florez introduced legislation calling for mandatory seatbelts in all farm labor transportation vehicles and establishing an 800-number to report unsafe farm labor vehicles. The bill was signed into law and took effect May 1, 2000.



Sarah Reyes (D)
31st District

Sarah Reyes was elected to the State Assembly in 1998 to represent the 31st Assembly District. Sarah was raised in the 31st Assembly District and a graduate of Fresno City College and California State University, Fresno. She comes from a large family of seven children, and her mother and father still reside in her hometown of Fresno. Prior to being elected to the Legislature, Sarah served as the Assistant to the Chancellor of the State Center Community College District, which serves as the local administrative component for Fresno City College, Reedley College, and the Community College Centers of Clovis, Madera, and Oakhurst. Before joining the Community College District, Reyes worked as a field reporter and news anchor for KSEE TV-24 in Fresno and as a field reporter for KCRA TV-3 in Sacramento. Assembly Member Reyes is committed to ensuring that the unique needs of the Central Valley communities she serves receive a high priority. Her legislative program is geared to address such critical issues as education, job creation, public safety, agriculture, and water. As a former television reporter, Sarah brings a unique perspective to the Assembly. She knows what is valuable and unique about the Central Valley, and has seen the desperation and destruction that crime, drugs, violence, and poverty cause. Her years in the news business provide the background and experience to understand our needs like few others in the community. She brings to the Assembly an unparalleled enthusiasm for finding solutions to today's problems and a fresh approach to facing tomorrow's challenges. Reyes serves as a volunteer on a number of boards and nonprofit organizations, some of which are: Board of Directors, KVPT/Channel 18; Board Member, Barrios Unidos Gang Prevention Program; Committee Member, Fresno/Madera Area Agency on Aging; Secretary, Board of Directors, Radio Bilingue; Fresno's Top Ten Professional Women of the Year (1995–1996).



Roy Ashburn (R)
32nd District

Roy Ashburn represents the people of the 32nd Assembly District, which includes Kern and Tulare Counties. The Republican Assembly Member was elected in 1996 following 12 years as Kern County Supervisor. Welfare reform, crime, public safety, private property rights, tax reduction, and local control are the major focus of Assembly Member Ashburn's legislative efforts. He is: author of "Welfare-to-Work Act of 1997," which replaced California's broken welfare system with work requirements, time limits, and personal responsibility; author of "Justice for Children Act" to provide the death penalty for taking the life of a child; coauthor of Personal Income Tax Cut, more than $1 billion in tax relief for California families; coauthor of "Car Tax" repeal (Vehicle License Fee) $1 billion tax savings for vehicle owners; coauthor of local government fiscal relief to return property taxes to local control; author of Endangered Species Act reforms to strengthen accountability and property rights; and author of Valley Fever vaccine legislation to eradicate the disease. Ashburn is the past President of the San Joaquin Valley Supervisors Association and past Director of the California State Association of Counties (CSAC). He is Director of the Coalition for Private Property Rights, a founder of the Kern Transportation Foundation, and past member of the Kern County Board of Retirement. Ashburn has a degree in public administration from California State University, Bakersfield and attended College of the Sequoias in Visalia. He and his wife Diane have four daughters, Shelley, Shannon, Stacy, and Suzannah.



Abel Maldonado (R)
33rd District

Assembly Member Abel Maldonado was elected to represent the 33rd Assembly District in 1998. The district comprises all of San Luis Obispo County and the northwestern portions of Santa Barbara County, including Lompoc. Maldonado was born and raised in Santa Maria, attended California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, as an agriculture major, and is a graduate of the California Agricultural Leadership Program. He is president and a partner of his family's business, Agro-Jal Farming Enterprises. Agro-Jal grows and processes broccoli, cauliflower, lettuce, and strawberries on 1,100 acres in the Santa Maria Valley, and employs 250 people. Abel and his wife, Laura, have three children, Erika, Nicholas, and Marcus. His public service involvement includes: Mayor, City of Santa Maria, 1996–1998; Councilman, City of Santa Maria, 1994–1996; Santa Maria Valley Economic Development Association; Santa Barbara County Association of Governments; California Strawberry Commission; United Way of the Central Coast; Santa Maria Kiwanis Club; and Santa Maria Valley Chamber of Commerce. Maldonado is the former Mayor of Santa Maria. During his tenure in city government, he became known as a leader who was able to "get things done." Under his leadership, Santa Maria cut $7.2 million from its general fund, increased the number of police officers by 10 percent, and is building a new youth center without raising taxes. As Mayor, he was instrumental in bringing national recognition to Santa Maria, which was named an All America City in 1998—a rare honor awarded by the National Civic League, celebrating 10 cities nationwide that have improved their communities through a desire and dedication to achieving common goals.



Keith R. Olberg (R)
34th District

Originally elected to the Assembly in November of 1994, and reelected in 1996 and 1998, Keith Olberg represents the 34th Assembly District, made up mostly of the high desert region of Inyo County, northern San Bernardino County, and southeastern Kern County. The 30,000 square mile district ranges from the lowest point in the contiguous United States, Death Valley, to the highest, Mt. Whitney. Assembly Member Olberg was born in Chicago, Illinois. He earned his B.A. in political science from Bethel College in 1982 and a master's degree in comparative politics in 1989 from the American University. He continued his education at the Claremont Graduate School in California, earning a Ph.D. in constitutional law and political philosophy in 1993. Keith and his wife, Lisa, have two children, Jordan and Lindy. Having a long history of active leadership in conservative politics, Olberg worked with the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives, and was also a member of the Reagan and Bush Administrations, managing governmental affairs for the Legal Services Corporation in the U.S. Congress. Keith Olberg has proven a vast knowledge of many of the more controversial issues facing the Legislature today, and has quickly risen to a leadership position in these debates. He has spearheaded negotiations on the major California water bond, Endangered Species Act, and welfare reforms, as well as a comprehensive school facilities construction reform package. An active member of his community, Keith is a member of the High Desert Regional Economic Development Authority, the High Desert Church in Victorville, and the American Political Science Association.



Hannah-Beth Jackson (D)
35th District

Assembly Member Hannah-Beth Jackson was first elected to the California State Assembly in 1998. She represents the 35th Assembly District, which encompasses Ventura, Ojai, Santa Paula, and much of Santa Barbara County, including the City of Santa Barbara. Ms. Jackson graduated from Scripps College in Claremont, California with a joint major in government and sociology. She received her law degree from Boston University Law School and returned to California to work as a Deputy District Attorney for Santa Barbara County. She later started a family law practice in Ventura and Santa Barbara. She is married to attorney George Eskin, and has a daughter, two stepchildren, and one grandchild. They reside in Santa Barbara. Ms. Jackson served on the Santa Barbara County Commission for Women and was appointed by Governor Jerry Brown to serve on the California Commission on the Status of Women from 1977 to 1980. No stranger to public policy and the legislative process, Jackson served on Governor Deukmejian's Blue Ribbon Commission for Child Support Development and Enforcement. In the State Assembly, Hannah-Beth is an advocate for improving public education, protecting the environment, and keeping families safe and healthy. She has introduced legislation in the areas of education, health care, environmental protection, domestic violence, crime victims' rights, shelters for our homeless population, gun control, child care, and family law. She works hard to protect the public's health and the state's precious natural resources. She also advocates for increased access to health care and supports health care reform that puts patients first. She is a leader in the fight to pass sensible gun laws and continues her work to protect crime victims. Also, she staunchly opposes any limitation on a woman's right to reproductive choice.



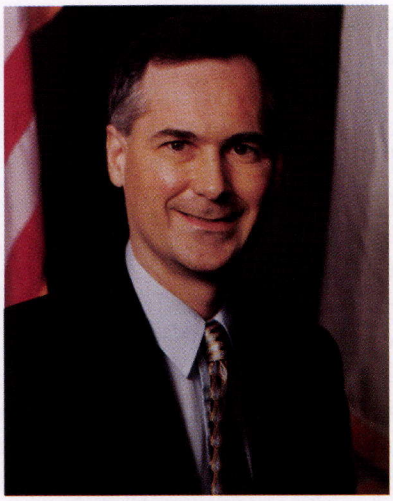
George C. Runner, Jr. (R)
36th District

Elected to the State Assembly in 1996, George Runner represents the 36th Assembly District. After attending local public schools in Lancaster, Runner received a bachelor of science degree in business management from the University of Redlands and a graduate certificate in management from Azusa Pacific University. He married Sharon Oden, and they have two children, a son, Micah, and a daughter, Rebekah. Prior to his election to the Assembly, Runner was a member of the Lancaster City Council as a councilman, Vice Mayor, and Mayor. Before becoming an elected official, Runner founded Desert Christian Schools, one of the largest private, interdenominational preschool through high schools in the state. He currently serves as chairman of the board. Assembly Member Runner's leadership has been recognized by a variety of groups and organizations in California. Honors received by Runner include: 1998 Legislator of the Year, California Aerospace Technology Association; 1998 Legislator of the Year, Community College Association; 1999 Outstanding Legislator of the Year, California State Sheriffs Association; 1999 Legislator of the Year, Regional Boys and Girls Club of America; 1999 Legislator of the Year, California Redevelopment Association; 1999 Legislator of the Year, California State University.



Tony Strickland (R)
37th District

Tony Strickland was elected to the California State Assembly in 1998 and represents the 37th Assembly District, comprised of the Ventura County Cities of Camarillo, Moorpark, Oxnard, Port Hueneme, and Thousand Oaks. Tony received a B.A in political science from Whittier College where he was honored as the most valuable player for the Whittier College basketball team. While at Whittier, Tony was also honored with the Leadership and Service Award and distinguished as a Nixon Scholar. Assembly Member Strickland and his family have been residents of Ventura County since 1973. He is married to Audra Strickland, who is a junior high school teacher in Ventura County. A mainstream conservative, Tony's political beliefs and his legislative agenda strongly mirror those of his constituents. Tony's legislative priorities include education reform, public safety, tax reduction, and local control. Some of Tony's legislative highlights include a proposal to eliminate the double tax on gasoline, provide merit pay to teachers whose students improve their academic performance, and provide a tax credit to farmers who donate their agriculture products to nonprofit charities. Based on an incident that occurred in the district back in 1998, Tony also introduced a proposal that would exclude from the lawyer-client privilege, information regarding the location of a missing person. In addition, Tony introduced a bill, which was signed into law, authorizing the creation of the Ronald Reagan Commemorative License Plate. As an active member of his community, Tony is the fundraising Chairman of the Moorpark Community College basketball team, a member of the Route 126 Safety Committee, and founding President of the Southern California Taxpayers Alliance. In addition, Tony is a member of numerous civic, business, and church organizations throughout Ventura County.



Thomas McClintock (R)
38th District

Assembly Member Tom McClintock was elected in 1996 to represent the 38th Assembly District. Prior to that, Tom McClintock served as Director of Economic and Regulatory Affairs for the Claremont Institute's Golden State Center for Policy Studies in Sacramento. He and his wife, Lori, have a daughter, Shannah Coleen, and a son, Justin. McClintock was first elected to the California Legislature in 1982 at age 26, and immediately earned a reputation as a freshman who was unafraid to stand up to legislative leaders. Within two years, he became Assembly Republican Whip, a leadership position he held for five years. In 1987 he jointly authored the Mello-Condit-McClintock Tax Rebate Act, which returned $1.1 billion of tax over-collections to the taxpayers of California. In 1992, he authored California's current lethal injection death penalty law. Active in Republican politics since 1972, Tom served from 1973–1974 as President of the California Student Republican Organization; from 1979 to 1981 as Republican County Chairman for Ventura County; and from 1985 to 1992 as Resolutions Chairman for the California Republican Party. In 1984, McClintock was named one of five outstanding young Californians by the California Jaycees and received the civilian Medal of Merit from the Ventura County Peace Officers Association for rescuing an elderly man from a condominium fire in 1985. He has been honored by numerous taxpayer associations around the state for his leadership on State Budget issues. Mr. McClintock is the author of the most comprehensive survey of state government waste and has published numerous articles on the state's finances. He is regularly quoted in budget and fiscal stories from Sacramento.



Tony Cardenas (D)
39th District

Assembly Member Tony Cardenas was first elected to represent the 39th Assembly District in 1996. A native Californian, he was born in 1963 in Pacoima. Tony and his wife, Norma, are the proud parents of four children: Vanessa, Christian, Andres, and Alina Brianna. Cardenas graduated from UC Santa Barbara with a degree in electronic engineering. He is also a graduate of the Valley Leadership Institute. A businessman and engineer, Tony served as Mayor Richard Riordan's appointee to the City of Los Angeles Business Advisory Committee. His community activities include membership in the San Fernando Valley Association of Realtors and participation in the Los Angeles Youth at Work Program. Assembly Member Cardenas has won several awards since beginning his public service in the Legislature, among which are: Legislator of the Year, California Hispanic Chamber of Commerce; High Tech Legislator of the Year, American Electronics Association; Humanitarian Award, Valley Family Center, City of San Fernando.

Robert M. Hertzberg (D) 40th District. See page 248.



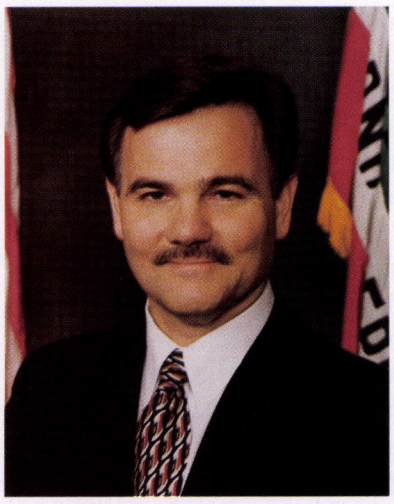
Sheila James Kuehl (D)
41st District

Sheila James Kuehl is now in her third legislative term in the California State Assembly, representing the 41st Assembly District in Los Angeles County. She is the first openly gay or lesbian person to be elected to the California Legislature and was the first woman in California history to serve as Assembly Speaker pro Tempore. Assembly Member Kuehl graduated from Harvard Law School in 1978, where she was the second woman in the school's history to win the Moot Court competition. She is currently a member of the Harvard University Board of Overseers. In her youth, she was known for her portrayal of the irrepressible Zelda Gilroy in the television series, "The Many Loves of Dobie Gillis." Prior to her election to the Assembly, Ms. Kuehl drafted and fought to get into California law more than 40 pieces of legislation relating to children, families, women, and domestic violence. She was a law professor at Loyola, UCLA, and USC law schools, and cofounded and served as managing attorney of the California Women's Law Center. In her six years in the Assembly, Ms. Kuehl authored 63 bills that have been signed into law to overhaul California's child support services system, establish nurse-to-patient ratios in every hospital, make HMOs legally accountable for denying treatment, further protect domestic violence victims and their children, prohibit discrimination on the basis of gender in the workplace and sexual orientation in education, increase the rights of crime victims, safeguard the environment, and fund after school programs for at-risk youth. In 1996, *George* magazine selected her as one of the 20 most fascinating women in politics, and the *California Journal* named her "Rookie of the Year." In 1998, and, again in 2000, the *California Journal* ballot taken among legislators, the press, legislative staff, and lobbyists chose her as the Assembly Member with the greatest intelligence and the most integrity.



Wally Knox (D)
42nd District

Wally Knox was first elected to the Assembly in 1994 to represent the 42nd Assembly District, which encompasses West Los Angeles, Beverly Hills, West Hollywood, Hollywood, Brentwood, Century City, Westwood, Bel Air, and the San Fernando Valley communities of Encino, Sherman Oaks, and Studio City. Wally graduated from Harvard University and Hastings Law School. He served four years in the U.S. Army and is a decorated Vietnam veteran. Although he was born in Connecticut, Assembly Member Knox grew up in New Mexico and now lives in Los Angeles with his wife, Elizabeth Garfield, and daughters Aviva and Tamara. Prior to coming to the Legislature, Knox served as a Trustee of the Los Angeles Community College Board and practiced labor law for 17 years. He was on the Executive Board of the American Jewish Committee. A few of Wally Knox's many legislative accomplishments include leading the fight to save the 8-hour day and overtime pay for hourly employees and authoring a bill to enable employees to use their sick leave to care for ill family members. In the area of education, he was a strong proponent of the successful class size reduction for grades K–2, opposed fee hikes at California colleges and universities, and authored a law to assist the startup of charter schools. In environmental protection, he authored a law to guarantee enforcement of ocean pollution regulations and sponsored a law to increase public access to the coast by assisting the opening of previously closed coastal easements. Knox authored the nation's first law requiring banks to disclose hidden fees at ATM's. In 1997 he extended the disclosure law to automated credit machines at gas stations, supermarkets, and other locations. He is pushing a bill to force insurance companies to pay claims from the Northridge Earthquake for hidden damage not found initially after the disaster.



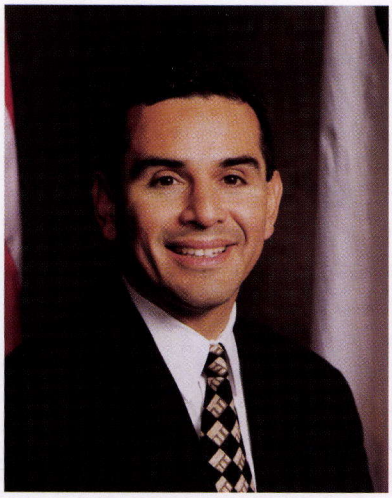
Scott Wildman (D)
43rd District

Scott Wildman was first elected to the California State Assembly in 1996. He represents the 43rd Assembly District, which includes the diverse and dynamic Cities of Burbank and Glendale, and the communities of Atwater Village, Silverlake, East Hollywood, and Los Feliz. Assembly Member Wildman was born in San Diego and grew up in Claremont, California. He earned his B.A. degree at the University of Colorado and his teacher certification at California State University, Hayward. Scott and his wife, Arlene, live in Los Feliz and have five children and seven grandchildren. The majority of Assembly Member Wildman's legislation has been introduced in response to issues of local importance. In the area of education, he has written new laws to expand teacher training, to increase school safety, and to assist and improve our community colleges. He wrote the bill that would help establish partnerships between cities and schools to jointly operate libraries. Wildman is also an environmental leader in the battle to preserve Glendale's hillsides, complete the Los Angeles River Parkway, and protect Burbank neighborhoods from runaway airport expansion. On the issue of public safety, Assembly Member Wildman introduced legislation that restored millions of dollars for police and fire services in Glendale, Burbank, and Los Angeles. He has written laws that crack down on sex offenders and on felons who use or possess bulletproof body armor. In recognition of his legislative effectiveness, Scott Wildman was honored as the 1998 Legislator of the Year by the California Organization of Police and Sheriffs, the California Hemophilia Council, and the California Association of School Psychologists.



Jack Scott (D)
44th District

Jack Scott was first elected to the California State Assembly in 1996 and represents the 44th Assembly District, which has over 400,000 people in 10 different communities located in the Pasadena area north of Los Angeles. Assembly Member Scott was born in Texas. He met his future wife, Lacreta Isbell, while they were students at Abilene Christian University. He later earned a master of divinity degree from Yale University, as well as a Ph.D. degree in history from Claremont Graduate School. In 1962, Scott moved his family to California, where he joined the faculty at Pepperdine University. He became the Dean of Instruction at Orange Coast College in 1973. Five years later, in 1978, he became President of Cypress College. Dr. Scott assumed the presidency of Pasadena City College in 1987. During his first term in the Assembly (1997–1998) Scott enjoyed the highest legislative success rate among his colleagues with 25 measures signed into law. These measures included watershed legislation instituting tough new gift and loan restrictions on elected officials, legislation prohibiting convicted sex offenders from working in our schools, and a landmark measure bringing gun manufacturers under state regulation. He also received attention for his legislation streamlining the adoption process, legislation requiring full disclosure by HMOs, and a package of bills increasing teaching standards and making interest on student loans tax deductible. Because of his legislative leadership, Jack Scott was named Legislator of the Year by: the California Federation of Teachers, the Association of Independent Colleges and Universities, Association of California Community College Administrators, and California State University. In the area of health, he was named "Health Policy Leader" by the California Healthcare Association and Legislator of the Year by the California Association of Health Facilities.



Antonio R. Villaraigosa (D)
45th District

Assembly Speaker Emeritus Antonio R. Villaraigosa, first elected to the California State Assembly in 1994, represents the 45th Assembly District in Los Angeles. The product of a tough Los Angeles neighborhood, he earned his bachelor's degree from UCLA, and received a juris doctorate from People's College of Law. He lives with his wife Corina in Mt. Washington and has four children and one granddaughter. In 1997, Antonio was appointed Assembly Majority Leader, and in February 1998, he was sworn in as the 63rd Speaker of the California State Assembly, serving as Speaker until April 2000. He has been widely credited with reclaiming the stature of the Speakership and reinforcing the standing of the State Assembly in public policy. Under Republican and Democratic Governors, Antonio won support for landmark park and school bond measures and shepherded advancements improving opportunities for students, independence for seniors, and quality of life for working families. He created the first statewide K–12 teacher peer assistance and review program, prohibited housing and employment discrimination against gays and lesbians, and assisted with the enactment of the nation's toughest assault weapons ban. In addition, he authored legislation to help schools and local governments upgrade old and unsafe playgrounds and carried a bill to help reduce air pollution caused by heavy-duty diesel trucks. Assembly Member Villaraigosa also created the "Healthy Families Program," a state health insurance program for children of the working poor. Antonio continues to focus on public policy relating to families, access to health care, education, the environment, equal rights, fiscal reform, public transportation, and crime prevention. Actively involved in many community activities and organizations, Antonio is a member of the Southern California Rapid Transit District Board, the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transit Authority, and serves on the LAUSD Mexican American Education Commission.



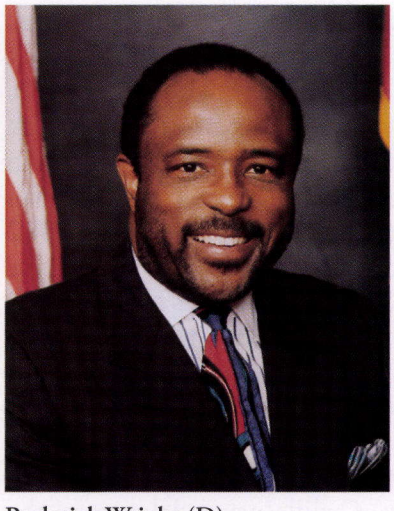
Gilbert Cedillo (D)
46th District

Gil Cedillo grew up in Boyle Heights and is a lifelong resident of the 46th Assembly District. He was elected to the State Assembly in a special election in 1998. Gil attended Roosevelt High, where he was the varsity quarterback and a star student whose academic achievements won him a full scholarship to UCLA. After graduating from UCLA with a B.A. in sociology in 1979, Gil obtained his J.D. from the People's College of Law in 1983. During that period he worked as a law clerk for the American Civil Liberties Union, as a substitute teacher, and as a counselor at Pasadena City College. From 1982 to 1983, Gil served as a field representative in the administration of Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley. In 1985 Gil Cedillo began working for the Service Employees International Union, Local 660. Los Angeles County's largest union, SEIU, Local 660 represents more than 42,000 Los Angeles County workers, ranging from librarians to health care workers to janitors. From 1991 to 1996, Gil served as General Manager of 660, the longest tenure of any general manager in 660 history. During that time, he led the efforts which increased union membership by more than 50 percent (from 19,000 to 29,000), and reinstituted "agency shop" and protected health benefits. Cedillo was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention for Jesse Jackson in 1988 and for Bill Clinton in 1996, and serves on the California Rainbow Coalition Steering Committee. Gil played a leadership role in mobilizing community opposition to Proposition 187, and has served on the Board of the ACLU of southern California. Recently, Gil was Director of the Campaign for Dignity and Civic Participation, working throughout southern California to encourage and assist eligible Latinos in becoming U.S. citizens, registering to vote, and fully participating in American civic life.



Herb J. Wesson, Jr. (D)
47th District

Herb J. Wesson, Jr. was elected to represent the 47th Assembly District in 1998, his first bid for elected office. Herb represents the Cities of Los Angeles and Culver City, as well as the communities of Ladera Heights, Baldwin Hills, View Park, and Windsor Hills. In 1999, Herb fulfilled a promise to his family and completed his B.A. in history from Lincoln University (Pennsylvania). He is married to Fabian Wesson and has four sons, Douglas, P.J., Herb III, and Justin. Prior to his election to the State Assembly, Herb served as Chief of Staff to Los Angeles County Second District Supervisor Yvonne Brathwaite Burke. In addition to his county experience, Herb brings with him an extensive city government background, having served as Chief Deputy to Los Angeles City Council Member Nate Holden (10th District) for five years. Assembly Member Wesson is a member of the Board of the Second District Education Foundation and the Advisory Board of the African Community Resource Center. He also served on the Los Angeles County Board of License Appeals and the Board of Directors for the Martin Luther King, Jr. General Hospital Foundation. In addition, Herb volunteered as coach of the Culver City Lancers football team and the national champion Westside Bruins Youth Football team. In recognition of his service to the community, Herb was honored by the Mid-City Chamber of Commerce for "Outstanding Community Service" in 1996 and the Concerned Black Women at their "Living Legends" ceremony. He was also selected 1990 "Man of the Year" by Young People for Young People.



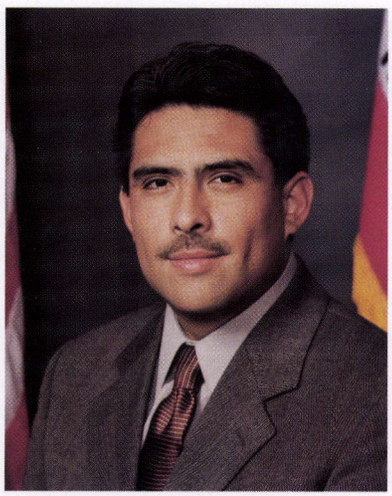
Roderick Wright (D)
48th District

Roderick D. Wright was elected to the California State Assembly in 1996 to represent the 48th Assembly District. His peers selected him as copresident of that term's freshman class. A homeowner and single father of two daughters, Assembly Member Wright resides in South Central Los Angeles and is an active member of Ward African Methodist Episcopal Church. Born in Chicago, Illinois and raised in South Central Los Angeles, Wright attended Washington High School, where he was elected senior class president, and excelled as a three-time all-city track and field athlete. He earned a B.A. degree in urban studies at Pepperdine University, where he also served as student body president. Wright has a distinguished record of public service spanning more than two decades. He served as District Administrator for Congresswoman Maxine Waters; a Field Deputy for Los Angeles Council Members; a board member of the People's Coordinated Services, a nonprofit human service agency operating several drug treatment centers and feeding more than 500 seniors each day; a speech writer for the Reverend Jesse Jackson; and a delegate at the 1982, 1984, and 1992 Democratic National Conventions. Assembly Member Wright is past President of the New Frontier Democratic Club, Vice Chair of the African American Caucus of the California Democratic Party, and Chair of the 48th Assembly District Committee. Assembly Member Wright has authored legislation to: strengthen "Megan's Law" against sex offenders; increase funds for juvenile facilities; protect seniors against contracting scams; reform health and welfare procedures, the concealed weapons permit process, and secondary/vocational schools; bar rapists from custody of a child conceived from rape; relieve crowded jails; and safeguard sellers of foreclosed property.



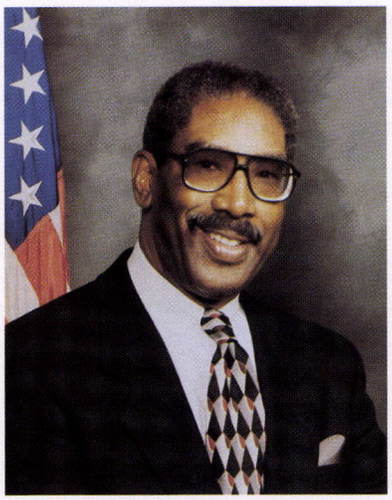
Gloria Romero (D)
49th District

Dr. Gloria Romero was elected in 1998 to serve the constituents of the 49th Assembly District. She is a graduate of Barstow Community College and California State University, Long Beach and earned her Ph.D. in psychology from UC Riverside. A resident of the El Sereno area of Los Angeles, Dr. Romero has one daughter, Soledad Romero Ursua. In 1995, Dr. Romero became the first Latina elected to the Los Angeles Community College Board of Trustees and served as board vice president. Dr. Romero was subsequently elected to the Los Angeles Elected Charter Reform Commission in 1997. An experienced educator, Dr. Romero has taught at each level of California's college system for the past 18 years. Most recently, she served as a professor of psychology at California State University, Los Angeles. In addition to teaching, Dr. Romero has conducted extensive research. Her work in the field of HIV/AIDS education and prevention has led to recognition from the National Institutes of Mental Health, university-wide AIDS program, Ford Foundation, and the Social Science Research Council. Dr. Romero actively participates in numerous community and professional organizations. She chaired the Hispanic Advisory Council to the Los Angeles Police Commission, cofounded the Women's Advisory Council to the Los Angeles Police Commission, and served on the Domestic Violence Task Force for the City of Los Angeles. She is a member of the American Civil Liberties Union, National Organization for Women, National Women's Political Caucus, National Latina Alliance, Sierra Club, and the California Faculty Association/AFL-CIO.



Marco Antonio Firebaugh (D)
50th District

Marco Antonio Firebaugh was elected in 1998 as the new Assembly Member representing the 50th Assembly District of California. Located in Southeast Los Angeles County, the district includes the Cities of Bell, Bell Gardens, Commerce, Cudahy, Maywood, Huntington Park, South Gate, and Vernon, as well as the unincorporated communities of East Los Angeles, Florence-Graham, and Walnut Park. Firebaugh lives in unincorporated East Los Angeles and has a daughter named Ariana. Marco is a graduate of UC Berkeley and the UCLA School of Law. He served as consultant to the Assembly Select Committee on California-Mexico Affairs and the Latino Legislative Caucus. Assembly Member Firebaugh is committed to: improving educational opportunities for youth and adults, including expanding classroom construction, reducing high school dropout rates, and expanding adult literacy programs; reducing crime through a balanced approach of tough law enforcement and crime prevention through the expansion of after school programs that provide constructive alternatives for youth; broadening employment and economic opportunities through the promotion of empowerment zones and expanded access to capital for small businesses; expanding health care protections for working families, the uninsured, and the underinsured; improving environmental quality and protection; protecting working men and women through active support of the 8-hour workday, prevailing wage laws, and the right to organize. Firebaugh's community activities include: Commissioner of the Los Angeles Unified School District's Mexican American Education Commission; member of the President's Community Advisory Council to East Los Angeles College; and member of the Community Advisory Council to Los Angeles County-USC Medical Center.



Edward Vincent (D)
51st District

Ed Vincent was elected to the California State Assembly in 1996 to represent the 51st Assembly District. He and his wife, Marilyn, have lived in Inglewood since 1968. They have two daughters and three grandchildren. Born in Stuebenville, Ohio, in 1934, Ed Vincent was awarded an athletic scholarship to the University of Iowa, where he majored in public relations and advertising. He also excelled on the football field, receiving All Big Ten and All American Honors. As the third draft choice of the 1956 Los Angeles Rams, Ed Vincent played in several games before being sidelined by injuries. After an honorable discharge from the U.S. Army in 1959, Vincent continued his education, earning a B.A. in corrections and social welfare from California State University. He then embarked on a 35-year career with the Los Angeles County Probation Department. Assembly Member Vincent's career in public service includes membership on the Inglewood Unified School District's Board of Trustees, serving as president in 1978–1979, and representing the residents of District No. 4 on the Inglewood City Council from 1979–1983. In 1983, Ed Vincent became the first African American Mayor of the City of Inglewood, and he was reelected three times. In addition to his mayoral duties, Vincent served on the following boards and commissions: United States Conference of Mayors, Chair of Subcommittee on Immigration and Refugee Policy; National Conference of Black Mayors, Board Member; State of California World Trade Commission, Commissioner; California Coastal Commission, Alternate Commissioner; Los Angeles County Board of Sanitation, Board Member.



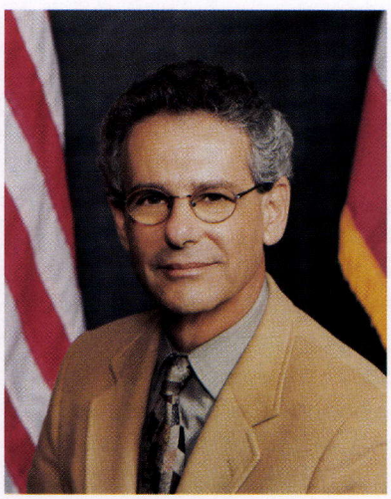
Carl Washington (D)
52nd District

First elected to the Assembly in 1996, Assembly Member Carl Washington was reelected in 1998 to represent the 52nd Assembly District in Los Angeles. He is a member of the National Conference of State Legislators Committee on Criminal Justice and Treasurer of the Legislative Black Caucus of the California State Legislature. Prior to his election to the Legislature, Washington worked as the Senior Deputy for Los Angeles County Supervisor Yvonne Burke, a position he earned through his hard work as a one of the area's most dynamic community leaders. He has two children, Carl, Jr. and Jasmin Nicole. An active community leader, Mr. Washington helped found Hands Across Watts, a community organization instrumental in restoring peace and mediating a gang truce in Los Angeles after the 1992 civil unrest. For this, Carl earned the Reebok International Human Rights Award. He has served as a member of the Board of Directors of Community Youth Gang Services, the American Philanthropy Association, Inc., and the Young American National Awareness Campaign. Mr. Washington's commitment is to be equally balanced between prevention, the enforcement of law to protect citizens, the acceptance of personal responsibility, and peacemaking. In response to the history of inner city school site violence and the recent rash of school shootings, Mr. Washington passed his Violence Prevention Act which provides $101 million to hire more counselors, to teach conflict resolution, and to enhance school safety infrastructure in grades 8–12 statewide. He is currently seeking to expand his landmark legislation to cover grades K–7 statewide. Washington has authored, sponsored and supported additional legislation: concerning California's education crisis, the reduction of recidivism in California's prison population, against crime and violence, for increased youth employment and for economic growth throughout California.



George Sakaye Nakano (D)
53rd District

Assembly Member George Nakano was elected to the California State Assembly to represent the 53rd Assembly District in 1998, which encompasses the southern coastal region of Los Angeles County stretching from Venice, Westchester, Marina del Rey, Playa del Rey, the Beach Cities, Torrance, Lomita, and the northern tip of Palos Verdes Estates. George and his wife Helen have lived in the South Bay for 38 years and have two children. George was born in Los Angeles and grew up in East Los Angeles. He served in the California Air National Guard for six years before being honorably discharged as a staff sergeant in 1960. George worked his way through CSU, Los Angeles to earn his bachelor's degree in mathematics and began teaching at Jordan High School in Watts. He went on to earn his master's in education from CSU, Los Angeles in 1977 and served as an educational administrator in the Inglewood Unified School District until retiring in 1991. Prior to being elected to the State Assembly, George served for 14 years on the Torrance City Council. As a member of the City Council, George initiated the Graffiti Abatement Program, allowing Torrance residents to report incidences of vandalism and have a clean up team dispatched within 24 hours. He fought against cutbacks in library service and to increase job opportunities and after school programs for youth, helping make Torrance one of the safest cities in America that has a population over 100,000. In 1992, upon George's recommendation, the City of Torrance established the Economic Development Office which assists companies in creating and expanding well-paying, high tech jobs in Torrance and South Bay. He is actively involved in several community organizations throughout the South Bay, including the California Retired Teachers' Association, Torrance Education Foundation, Chair of the Salvation Army Advisory Board, and current President of Torrance's AARP chapter.



Alan Stuart Lowenthal (D)
54th District

Alan Lowenthal was elected to the California State Assembly in 1998 to represent the 54th District, which includes the communities of Avalon, Hawaiian Gardens, Lomita, Long Beach, Palos Verdes Estates, Rancho Palos Verdes, Rolling Hills, Rolling Hills Estates, San Pedro, and Signal Hill. Prior to his election to the Assembly, Lowenthal served six years on the Long Beach City Council. He authored the Long Beach Campaign Finance Reform Act, one of the most comprehensive campaign finance reform measures at the municipal level in the United States today. Lowenthal also played a key role in the revitalization of downtown Long Beach and the development of the Queensway Bay Project and Aquarium of the Pacific. During his first year in the Legislature, Lowenthal had legislation signed into law to help protect seniors from elder abuse, to give local communities more input in the transfer of alcohol licenses, and was successful in removing the toll from the Vincent Thomas Bridge as well as the transfer of the 710 Freeway from the City of Long Beach to Caltrans. Lowenthal has sponsored legislation that reflects the concerns of the 54th Assembly District, including supporting the education of our children, promoting a vibrant economy, cleaning our environment, protecting our seniors, and supporting safe and responsible gun control. He has been a strong advocate to clean the Los Angeles River, securing state funding for that purpose in the 1999 budget. In addition he has introduced legislation to reduce the air pollution caused by petroleum coke piles located in the Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbors.



Richard E. Floyd (D)
55th District

Assembly Member Dick Floyd was elected in 1996 to represent the 55th Assembly District. He had formerly represented the 53rd District from 1980 to 1992. Dick was born in Philadelphia, grew up in Lawndale and attended Leuzinger High School. He later joined the Army and saw action in Korea, where he was wounded. Floyd was Chief of Staff to State Senator Ralph Dills before being initially elected to the State Assembly in 1980, where he was chosen Freshman Legislator of the Year and Legislator of the Year by the Veterans of Foreign Wars. When former Governor Deukmejian abolished Cal-OSHA by removing the money necessary to run the program, Floyd was a leader in the fight to restore the funds. He continued the fight by taking a lead role in the campaign to keep the program by placing Cal-OSHA on the ballot, where it was approved by the voters. In 1992, he submitted to the Attorney General the statewide "Don't Tax Food Initiative" to repeal the unfair, unpopular tax on snack foods, bottled water, and candy. That became Proposition 163, which passed with 66 percent of the vote in November 1992. He convened a legislative hearing at the Carson City Hall in 1988 to explore the dangers of hydrofluoric acid at area plants. He also authored laws to put hundreds of thousands of jail inmates to work cleaning up parks and highways, create the Cal-Vet Bond Act, set up hazardous spill training programs for firefighters, collect unpaid wages owed to workers, and protect school kids from exposure to airborne asbestos.



Sally Havice (D)
56th District

Sally M. Havice was first elected to the State Assembly to represent the 56th District in November 1996. The 56th Assembly District includes the Cities of Artesia, Bellflower, Cerritos, Downey, Lakewood, and portions of Long Beach and Hawaiian Gardens. A native Californian, Assembly Member Havice has earned two A.A. degrees from Cerritos College, one in social studies and the other in Spanish, with honors; a bachelor's degree in English, cum laude, and a master's degree in linguistics from California State University, Long Beach, with additional doctoral studies at USC and the University of Hawaii. During this active professional and academic career, she raised three sons, Edward (a physician), Raul (a police officer), and Joseph (a student). Ms. Havice also has eight grandchildren. In addition, as a small business owner, she was also a successful independent insurance agent for several years. For 23 years, Ms. Havice was a professor of English at Cerritos College. At Cerritos College, she also served as Interim Assistant Dean of Liberal Arts and Community Liaison for the Cultural Arts. She was first elected to the ABC Unified School Board of Education in 1989 and was reelected in 1993. Over the years, Assembly Member Havice has been very active in her community. Her community service includes helping to implement the Cultural Performing Arts after school program, which emphasized music and dance instruction, serving the children of Artesia, Cerritos, Downey, Hawaiian Gardens, Lakewood, La Mirada, and Norwalk. Her civic activities have included membership in the following: Executive Board of SU CASA Family Violence Shelter; Latina Leadership Network; National Women's Political Caucus; American Association of University Women; JAGRITI; and Optimist International, Sunnyside Chapter.



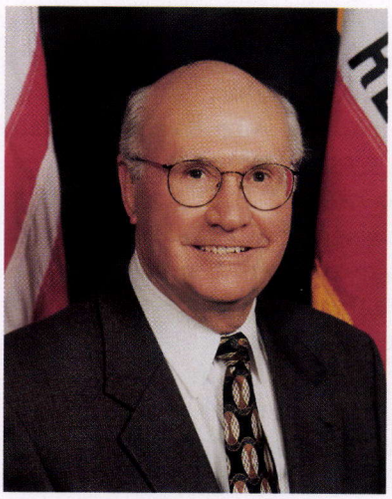
Martin Gallegos (D)
57th District

Assembly Member Martin Gallegos was first elected to the 57th Assembly District in November of 1994. This district includes the communities of Azusa, Baldwin Park, El Monte, Irwindale, City of Industry, La Puente, Hacienda Heights, Bassett, Valinda and portions of South El Monte, West Covina, and Glendora. A native Californian, Gallegos received his education at East Los Angeles College, Occidental College, and Los Angeles College of Chiropractic. He has earned an A.A. degree, a B.S. degree in biology, and graduated as a Doctor of Chiropractic in 1982. In addition, the California School of Professional Psychology bestowed upon him an honorary doctor of sciences degree in 1998. Dr. Gallegos has maintained a private practice with his wife, Rita in Baldwin Park since 1985. Prior to serving in the State Assembly, Dr. Gallegos was a member of the Baldwin Park City Council from 1990 through 1994, where he was Mayor pro Tempore from 1992 to 1994. As a health care provider, Dr. Gallegos has established his primary legislative focus on improving access to and quality of health care for all individuals. His legislative package has demonstrated his dedication in serving the needs of all his constituents. He has fought to provide protections for nursing home residents, and he continues to be a strong advocate of workers' rights. Additionally, Gallegos has authored legislation to aid local businesses and has authored and supported numerous crime fighting measures to create safer communities in the 57th District. Dr. Gallegos was named Legislator of the Year by the California Association of Public Hospitals and the Southern California Public Health Association. He was a recipient of the Distinguished Service Award in 1992 by the California Chiropractic Association, and the Distinguished Service Award from the Orange County Chiropratic Society in 1994.



Thomas M. Calderon (D)
58th District

Thomas M. Calderon represents the 58th Assembly District, which includes the Cities of Montebello, Norwalk, Whittier, Pico Rivera, Santa Fe Springs, South El Monte, South Whittier, and Los Nietos. Assembly Member Calderon lives in Montebello with Marcella, his wife of 15 years, and their two children, Cameron and Victoria. Born in East Los Angeles, Calderon was raised in Montebello and graduated from Montebello High School. He received a B.A. in literature from the University of California, Santa Barbara, and attended graduate school in Ohio, where he taught freshman English and composition. Calderon was elected to the Montebello Unified School District Board of Education in 1993, and in 1997 served as president of the board. He has worked in various capacities for a number of elected officials through his professional life, including Chief of Staff to Assembly Member Martin Gallegos from 1994 to 1998. Calderon's legislative focus is aimed at improving the quality of education in California and boosting the economic climate for businesses. Calderon has addressed the state's dire need for additional qualified teachers by introducing two key bills: Assembly Bill 6, which would establish the California Teacher Academy Program for high school students, and Assembly Bill 1087, which would set $35,000 as the minimum teacher salary. Assembly Member Calderon brought together local educators, law enforcement, and community organizations at a school safety summit, which was designed to identify the sociological and emotional factors students are dealing with today and the ways community organizations and state legislators can work together to address the problem. Calderon has also worked to protect consumers by introducing a truth in advertising bill that targeted hidden fees by money transfer companies.



Bob Margett (R)
59th District

Assembly Member Bob Margett was first elected to the 59th Assembly District in a special election held on June 6, 1995. The district is comprised of all or parts of the Cities of Arcadia, Azusa, Bradbury, Claremont, Covina, Duarte, Glendora, La Verne, Monrovia, Pomona, San Dimas, Sierra Madre, Temple City, and West Covina. Subsequently, Mr. Margett was reelected to a full term in November of 1996, and again in November of 1998. Margett attended the University of California, Berkeley, where he majored in economics and business administration. He is a business owner, engineering contractor, and partner in industrial properties. Residents of Arcadia for 35 years, he and his wife, Beverly, have seven children and nine grandchildren. Mr. Margett is an Eagle Scout, and has been a strong supporter of scouting and youth sports in the San Gabriel Valley. Bob Margett has served on the Los Angeles County Arboretum Foundation, the American Red Cross, Los Angeles Heart Association, Arcadia Tournament of Roses Association, and is a past President of the Rotary Club of Arcadia, which honored him as "Rotarian of the Year" in 1992. Mr. Margett has served as both Mayor and Councilman of the City of Arcadia and as Chairman of the San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority. Bob strongly advocates local control of our cities and schools, and he is committed to a safe, reliable, and economical water supply for California. Recently, he was appointed a member of the California-Nevada Super Speed Train Commission and honored by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors with the Los Angeles County Distinguished Legislative Service Award for 1997. He was also honored as Legislator of the Year by the Safari Club International, California Women in Agriculture, and the American Subcontractors Association of California, Inc.



Robert Pacheco (R)
60th District

Bob Pacheco was elected to the California State Assembly in 1998. He represents the 60th Assembly District, which is located in Los Angeles County and comprised of the Cities of City of Industry, Diamond Bar, La Habra Heights, La Mirada, Valinda, Rowland Heights, Walnut, West Covina and portions of Covina, Pomona, and Whittier. Previously serving as an elected member of the Walnut City Council, Bob also served on the Walnut Planning Commission for two years and on the Mayor's Economic Advisory Council. He presently maintains his home in Walnut with his wife Gayle, daughter Cristina, and son David. Born in New Mexico, Bob moved to the Los Angeles area in 1952 where he has lived ever since. He earned his A.A. at East Los Angeles Community College, then attended CSU, Los Angeles where he received his degree in business administration/management. Later he attended Western State University and received his juris doctorate. Assembly Member Pacheco's professional experience includes 25 years as a business legal advisor and attorney in the San Gabriel Valley. Before becoming an attorney in 1972, Bob was a vice president/commercial loan officer with United California Bank. Before that, he worked for 18 years as a manager/supervisor for major supermarket chains in Los Angeles. Bob's civic involvement includes memberships in: the Gabriel Foundation, founder-member; Walnut Medical and Humanitarian Mission; Applause Foundation Performing Arts, Founders Circle; California Poly Pomona, Ambassador Advocate; Chairman Emeritus, Walnut Valley Educational Foundation; Walnut Valley and Covina Chambers of Commerce.

VACANCY—61th District.



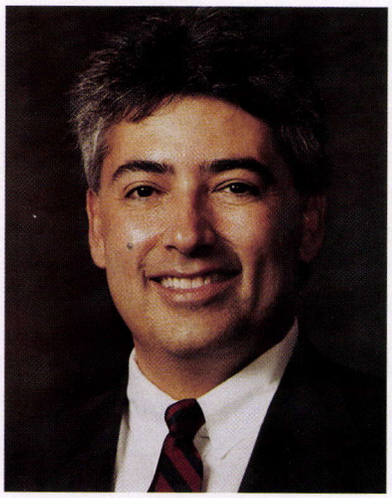
John Longville (D)
62nd District

John Longville was elected in 1998 to represent the 62nd Assembly District, which includes Ontario, Rancho Cucamonga, Fontana, Rialto, Bloomington, Colton, Grand Terrace, Redlands, Loma Linda, Highland, and San Bernardino. Born in St. Paul, Minnesota, John attended the University of Minnesota and moved to California in 1968. He has one child, Regan Brookins-Longville. Assembly Member Longville served as Mayor of the City of Rialto from 1987 to 1998. Prior to that, he served on the City Council from 1978 to 1987. As Mayor, he co-created the Metrolink commuter rail system and eliminated city utility taxes. He served as a founding board member to Metrolink from 1990 to 1998. Longville has also devoted time to various community organizations such as Kiwanis, Rialto Chamber of Commerce, Inland AIDS Project, Option House (a shelter for spouse and child abuse victims), and the United Way. He is past President of the Southern California Association of Governments, and former member of the San Bernardino Associated Government and the Rialto Cancer Society.



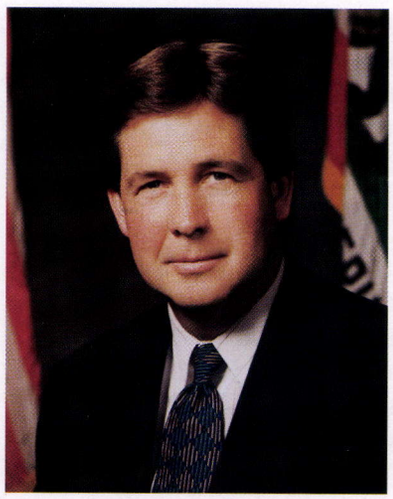
Bill Leonard (R)
63rd District

Bill Leonard currently represents the 63rd Assembly District in San Bernardino County, which includes Upland, Mt. Baldy, Rancho Cucamonga, Fontana, Rialto, Wrightwood, Phelan, San Bernardino, Highland, Redlands, Crestline, and Lake Arrowhead. Bill and his wife, Sherry, have three grown sons, Tim, Michael, and Jacob. Leonard holds a B.A. in history from UC Irvine and did graduate work at California State University, Sacramento while participating in the Assembly Fellowship Program. Before his election to the State Legislature, Bill Leonard served on the Board of Directors of the San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District. Assembly Member Leonard was elected to the State Assembly in 1996 and reelected in 1998. He had previously served in the State Assembly from 1978 to 1988, when he was elected to the State Senate. He was reelected to the State Senate in 1992 without opposition and served as Senate Republican Caucus Chair from 1990 to 1996, and later was elected Assembly Republican Leader in 1997 and 1998. While in the State Senate, Bill Leonard was instrumental in designing and passing electric utility deregulation and competition for California, reforming the workers' compensation system to help injured workers and to save businesses billions in premiums, and changed the state's long-time drunk driving standard to remove more drunken drivers from the road and save lives. His service in the State Legislature has established Bill Leonard as an advocate for fiscal responsibility, families, and quality public education. He is also known for his efforts to improve the job and business climate in the Golden State by lowering taxes, reducing unnecessary regulation, and providing incentives for job creation and business expansion.



Rod Pacheco (R)
64th District

In 1996, Rod Pacheco was the first Latino Republican elected to the California State Assembly in close to a century. He represents the 64th Assembly District. Pacheco has been a resident of the Inland Empire for over 35 years. He earned his B.A. degree in 1980 at UC Riverside, and in 1983 earned his law degree at the University of San Diego Law School. He currently resides in Riverside with his wife and their four children. Before his election to the Assembly, Rod was a senior Deputy District Attorney for Riverside County where he specialized in homicide and death penalty cases. During the last 10 years at the District Attorney's office, Rod won every case he prosecuted. Assembly Member Pacheco's effectiveness and dedication to public safety was acknowledged in 1984 when he was named "Prosecutor of the Year" in the Juvenile Crime Division. In 1987 Rod received the "Outstanding Achievement Award," and in 1994 he received the "Special Achievement Award" for his work in the District Attorney's Criminal Division. In his first term in the Legislature, Rod Pacheco's efforts in the area of education have resulted in numerous accomplishments for California's schools, most notably a major investment in textbooks and a concerted push for stronger school accountability, increased safety measures in schoolyards, and the implementation of statewide testing standards. In 1997, the California School Boards Association and the University of California Alumni Association recognized his commitment to education at all levels, and both named Rod Pacheco their "Legislator of the Year." He received the same honor from the Riverside County Sheriffs Association, California Law Enforcement Records Supervisors, California Building Officials Association, and *Hispanic Lifestyle* magazine in 1998.



Brett J. Granlund (R)
65th District

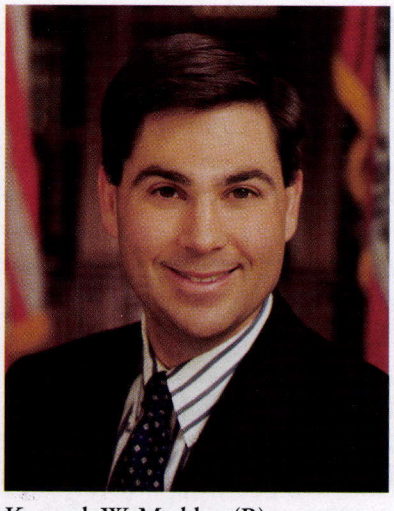
Brett Granlund was first elected to represent the Assembly's 65th District in 1994 on a platform that included welfare reform, a tough-on-crime stance, and a commitment to return California to the forefront of probusiness states. He represents cities in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, including: Yucaipa, Redlands, Mentone, Big Bear, Yucca Valley, Twentynine Palms, Moreno Valley, Calimesa, Beaumont, Banning, Cabazon, Hemet, and San Jacinto, as well as a portion of Riverside. Assembly Member Granlund was born in Montana and raised in Yucaipa, a small agricultural community about 65 miles west of Los Angeles. He still resides there with his wife, Lonni, and his two sons, John and Tyler. Following a successful tenure on the Yucaipa City Council, Granlund realized a need to bring his experience, work ethic, and traditional values to the State Legislature. He has focused on a variety of senior issues, including sponsorship of the Older Californians' Act which streamlines the manner in which state and local governments provide invaluable senior services. He has also sponsored legislation which protects mobilehome residents, as well as HMO reform legislation which would allow women to directly refer themselves to their OB-GYN. Additionally, Granlund has championed efforts to acquire funding for the precious resources needed to sustain vital community and educational services. In 1997, he was proud to sponsor legislation which would dramatically improve the amount of funding the state provides to county libraries. Brett's civic activities include membership in the Yucaipa Valley Lions, the Yucaipa Elks Lodge, and the National Rifle Association.



Bruce Charles Thompson (R)
66th District

Bruce Thompson was chosen by the voters of the 66th District to represent them in the California State Assembly in 1994. This district includes portions of northern San Diego County. Assembly Member Thompson was born in Idaho in 1953. He received a degree in business administration and economics from the University of La Verne in 1976. Bruce and his wife, Donna, currently reside in Fallbrook, in northern San Diego County. Bruce Thompson has been an accomplished businessman since the age of 24 with a long history of successful ventures. He created an international business importing marble from Malaysia. In addition, he has recently been named Chairman of Hercules Offshore Corporation, a subsidiary of Trenergy (Malaysia) BHD, for which he also serves as a board member. Bruce has always been very active in the community, serving for more than ten years in various capacities including water board member, school board member, Director of the Rubidoux Community Services District, and Chamber of Commerce President. He has also served as YMCA Vice President and Committee Chairman for Boy Scout Troop 718 in Fallbrook. Despite his many career achievements and honorable record of community service, Bruce finds no greater source of fulfillment than that of his own family. Bruce and his wife have been happily married for 22 years and have eight children.

Scott Baugh (R) 67th District. See page 257.



Kenneth W. Maddox (R)
68th District

Ken Maddox was elected to represent the 68th Assembly District in 1998. The 68th Assembly District includes the Cities of Garden Grove, Anaheim, Westminster, Buena Park, Stanton, and portions of La Palma, Fountain Valley, and Santa Ana. Born in Long Beach, California on February 29, 1964, Assembly Member Maddox has lived in Orange County since 1984. He now lives in Garden Grove with his wife Crystal. Maddox served in the U.S. Army Reserve and National Guard from 1981 to 1989, receiving a commission as a second lieutenant in 1984. Prior to his election, he was a police officer with the City of Tustin and a Los Angeles County deputy sheriff. A strong opponent of drug abuse, Maddox was a DARE officer for the City of Tustin. He is currently a reserve police officer and a member of the California Reserve Peace Officers Association. Maddox earned a B.S. degree from Cal Poly Pomona, and graduated from the U.S. Army's Armor Officers Basic Course, the Intelligence Analysts Course and the Los Angeles County Sheriffs Academy. He is currently a candidate for a master's degree in management. In the Assembly, Maddox will be an advocate for tax cuts, education reform, public safety, and local government issues. Ken Maddox was elected in 1996 to the Garden Grove City Council. He is an active member with the Chamber of Commerce, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elk, an advisory board member to Breast Cancer Survivors, and an honorary board member to the Doris Tate Crime Victims Bureau. He served as Chairman of the Garden Grove Housing Authority and the Garden Grove Industrial Development Authority. He also served as a commissioner to the El Toro Citizens Advisory Commission and as a member of the Orange County Library Advisory Board.



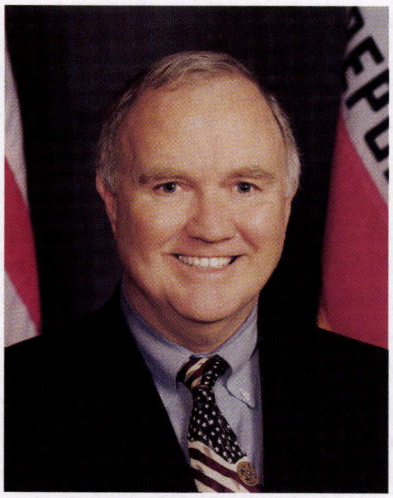
Lou Correa (D)
69th District

Assembly Member Lou Correa represents California's 69th Assembly District, "The Heart of Orange County," which includes the communities of Santa Ana, Anaheim, Garden Grove, Orange, and Fountain Valley. Assembly Member Correa resides in Anaheim with his wife, Esther, and their three children. A strong advocate of education, Lou is a product of the Anaheim public school system, having attended Ben Franklin Elementary, Fremont Junior High School, and graduating from Anaheim High School. Lou holds degrees in economics from California State University, Fullerton, and both a juris doctorate degree and a master's degree in business administration from the University of California at Los Angeles. Long active in community affairs, Lou taught in the Rancho Santiago Community College District. He currently serves on the Board of Directors of the Orange County Community Development Council, the county's antipoverty council, and has served on the California Small Business Board. Prior to becoming a Member of the California State Legislature, Lou was an investment banker helping U.S. companies overseas, a real estate broker, and a business consultant. Correa is licensed by the National Association of Security Dealers, the California Real Estate Board, the California State Bar, and is a member of the California Faculty Association. Assembly Member Correa was recently named as a member to the Mexican-American Veterans Memorial Fund Committee. He was also appointed to Governor Davis' School Safety Task Force.



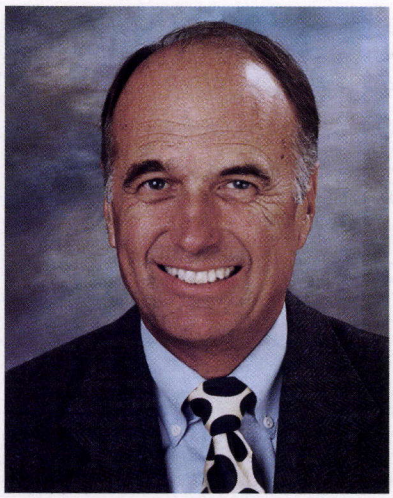
Marilyn C. Brewer (R)
70th District

Assembly Member Marilyn C. Brewer was first elected on November 8, 1994, to represent the 70th Assembly District, which includes the Cities of Laguna Beach, Newport Beach, Costa Mesa, Irvine, and portions of Laguna Hills, Lake Forest, Aliso Viejo, Tustin, and Santa Ana. Born in western Pennsylvania, she has lived in Orange County for 38 years and is a 12-year resident of Newport Beach. She graduated from Fullerton College with high honors. She has four sons, three daughters-in-law, and seven grandsons. Prior to being elected, Marilyn served as Criminal Justice Advisor to Orange County Supervisor Thomas F. Riley. In this capacity, she briefed Supervisor Riley on all juvenile justice matters, including issues pertaining to the probation department, the District Attorney's office, the Public Defender's office, county and state criminal justice system operations, and Orange County's court system. Assembly Member Brewer is also a cofounder and principal of a manufacturing company in Orange County which employs more than 100 people. As chief financial officer, she administered the corporation's payroll, secured all insurance, including workers' compensation and liability, and addressed the company's financial needs. Marilyn established and continues to sponsor a scholarship for an elementary education teaching credential at CSU, Fullerton. Active in many community activities, she has served as President of the Board of Directors of the Mariposa Women's Center, and is an advisory board member of The Seneca Network, Inc., an organization supporting Republican women candidates for elected office, and the founding President of Women in Leadership. During her legislative tenure, 29 of Brewer's bills were signed into law by the Governor, including two which were Orange County recovery bills.



William "Bill" J. Campbell (R)
71st District

Assembly Member Bill Campbell was elected to the State Assembly in 1996 and represents the 71st Assembly District, which includes Orange, Villa Park, Tustin, Anaheim, Santa Ana, Mission Viejo, Lake Forest, Irvine, and much of southern Orange County. He and his wife, Mary, have been residents of Villa Park for over 20 years. They have three sons, Patrick, Chris, and Brian. Assembly Member Campbell received his B.S. in electrical engineering at Loyola Marymount University and his M.B.A. at the Harvard Business School. Campbell is the Founder and Chief Financial Officer of BIMA Corporation, a franchisee of Taco Bell. He was a founding member of the Franchise Management Advisory Council with Taco Bell, which helped foster a spirit of working together between franchisees and the Taco Bell Corporation. Prior to forming BIMA, Assembly Member Campbell worked for Clabir Corporation, Rockwell International, NATEC, and TRW systems. Assembly Member Campbell is a member of the Orange Chapter of Legatus and a former member of the Young Presidents' Organization, where he served on the International Board of Directors for four years. He is also an active member of both the Harvard Business School and the Loyola Marymount Alumni Associations and served on the Loyola Alumni Board. Bill Campbell is committed to the core values of the Republican Party. To improve our economy and increase jobs, he wants to make California business friendly. He is in favor of reforming K through 12 education by returning local control and fiscal responsibility to the local boards of education, parents and teachers. As a freshman legislator, Campbell had 12 bills signed into law, including the Children's Internet Protection Act, a $400,000 grant for the Trabuco Canyon Bike Trail in southern Orange County, and a Manufacturers Investment Tax Credit.



Dick Ackerman (R)
72nd District

Assembly Member Dick Ackerman represents the 72nd Assembly District in north Orange County, which includes the Cities of Brea, Fullerton, La Habra, Placentia, and Yorba Linda, as well as portions of Anaheim and Buena Park. In 1995, Ackerman was elected by an overwhelming majority and is currently enjoying his third term in the Assembly. Dick and his wife, Linda, have lived in Orange County for 30 years. Ackerman was a member of the Fullerton City Council for 12 years, twice serving as Mayor. He was also a member of Fullerton's Economic Development Team, Chairman of the Orange County Waste Management Commission, and Vice Chairman of the Southern California Hazardous Waste Management Authority. As a Member of the State Assembly, Ackerman's legislative priorities include education, regulatory reform, crime reduction, and cutting government waste. He serves on the Republican Education Reform Task Force, and the Governor's School-to-Career Advisory Council. Additionally, Ackerman continues to serve on the Republican Caucus Leadership Team where he previously held the positions of Assistant Republican Leader and Whip. He is also a former member of the California Law Revision Commission. Dick Ackerman's numerous awards for public service contributions include: 1997 Orange County League of Cities Legislator of the Year; 1996 Elected Official of the Year, Orange County Committee for the Employment of Persons with Disabilities; Fullerton Chamber of Commerce 1996 Educator of the Year; and the Regional Centers of Orange County Spotlight Award for Outstanding Service to people with developmental disabilities.



Patricia C. Bates (R)
73rd District

Pat Bates has represented the 73rd Assembly District since 1998. A native Californian, she received her B.A. in psychology from Occidental College, continued as a graduate student at CSU, Long Beach, and also attended the University of Madrid, Spain. She is married to architect John Bates, and they have two adult children, Jason and J'Amy. Assembly Member Bates began her professional career as a social caseworker for the Los Angeles County Department of Social Services, later serving as the Director of the Aged, Blind and Disabled categorical aid programs. In 1973, she joined her husband in establishing his architecture practice in Orange County, where she continues to serve as administrative partner. Pat was the driving force behind the incorporation of Laguna Niguel and became the first Mayor upon the city's incorporation in 1989. She served four terms as Mayor, then was a City Council Member until her election to the State Assembly in 1998. While on the City Council, Pat served the community on both the local and regional level as Council Liaison to the city's Community Events Commission, Community/Cultural Grants Committee, and the Public Safety Committee. She also served as a member of the San Joaquin Hills Transportation Corridor Agency Board of Directors, and Vice Chair of the El Toro Reuse Planning Authority (ETRPA). Pat is active in local organizations such as: Saddleback Community College Foundation Board; Laguna Niguel Rotary Club; Laguna Niguel Republican Women Federated; Chamber of Commerce; South Coast Medical Center Foundation; Taxpayers for Responsible Planning Advisory Board; and is Founding President of the Conservative Women's Leadership Association. Assembly Member Bates has the honor of serving as the Assistant Chair and Deputy Director of Policy for the Assembly Republican Caucus.



Howard J. Kaloogian (R)
74th District

Assembly Member Howard Kaloogian was first elected in 1994 to the 74th Assembly District and represents the communities of Cardiff-by-the-Sea, Carlsbad, Del Mar, Encinitas, Escondido, Oceanside, Rancho Santa Fe, Carmel Valley (San Diego), San Marcos, Solana Beach, and Vista. Kaloogian was born and raised near Detroit, Michigan. He graduated from Michigan State University with a dual bachelor's degree in political science and business. Kaloogian earned his law degree from Pepperdine Law School in 1984. After being admitted to the State Bar in 1985, he spent 11 years in private law practice and for eight years owned his own practice. Specializing in taxes, probate, trusts, and elder law, he is licensed to practice law in California and Michigan as well as before the U.S. Tax Court. No stranger to public service, Howard served as a staff intern to then U.S. Senate Republican Leader and now Governor John Engler of Michigan. He helped found the Michigan State University Republican Club, served as state youth chair for Reagan/Bush 1980, and was selected as a delegate to the 1980 Republican National Convention. He is the leading proponent of the California Flat Tax Initiative, a measure that would replace the current tax code with a fairer, more simplified version. Assembly Member Kaloogian has also authored measures that promote public health, provide parental control over education, strengthen criminal justice, improve the state's business climate, promote the restoration of the California coastline, and foster fiscal responsibility in state government. His many awards while serving in the Legislature include: 1996 National Legislator of the Year, American Electronics Association and American Legislative Exchange Council; 1997 Samuel Adams Award from the Local Government Council; 1998 Legislator of the Year, Golden State Mobile Homeowners.



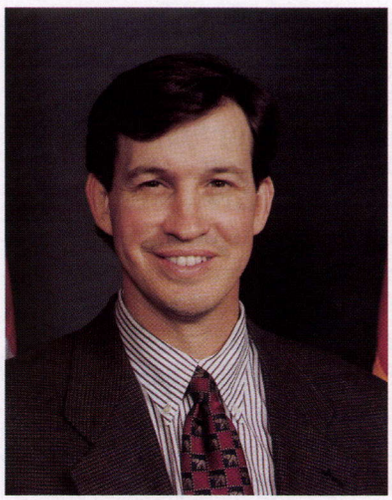
Charlene Gonzales Zettel (R)
75th District

Assembly Member Charlene Zettel was elected in 1998 to represent the 75th Assembly District. The district is made up of the northern and eastern portions of San Diego County and includes the Cities of Poway, Santee, parts of Escondido and San Diego, as well as the communities of Alpine, Borrego Springs, Lakeside, Ramona, Rancho San Diego, Winter Gardens, Rancho Bernardo, and parts of Casa de Oro, Jamul, Campo, Descanso, Boulevard, and Spring Valley. Charlene was born in East Los Angeles and raised in the greater Los Angeles area, where she attended parochial schools. She then continued her education at USC, where she received a bachelor of science degree in dental hygiene. Charlene and her husband, Dr. David Zettel, a successful Poway dentist, have lived in the Poway area for more than 28 years. They have two children, Brent and Jeff. Prior to her election to the State Assembly, Charlene served two terms on the Poway Unified School District Board of Education. In September of 1999, the California School Boards Association selected Charlene as the Outstanding Freshman Legislator of the Year. Assembly Member Zettle's community involvement includes service as President of the Painted Rock Elementary PTA. She is a former member of the Board of Directors for the San Diego Lincoln Club, the Conservative Order of Good Government, the Rancho Bernardo Republican Women Federated, and the Rancho Bernardo Rotary Foundation. Charlene is also a member of the Chambers of Commerce for Rancho Bernardo, Poway, Ramona, Alpine, and Diamond Gateway.



Susan Alpert Davis (D)
76th District

Susan A. Davis was elected in 1998 for her third term representing the 76th Assembly District, which consists of the communities in the north central portion of the City of San Diego. A graduate of UC Berkeley, Susan earned a master's degree from the University of North Carolina in social work. Davis and her physician husband of over 30 years have resided in the San Diego community of Kensington since 1974. Davis has chaired the bipartisan Women's Caucus for Senate and Assembly Members. The California Elected Women's Association for Education and Research selected Davis as their 1997–1998 president. For three years prior to her election to the Assembly, Davis was Executive Director of the Aaron Price Fellows Program. She has been President of the League of Women Voters of San Diego and is the first former league president to serve in the Legislature. In the Legislature, Davis has authored bills to protect medical privacy rights and to foster early stage financing for businesses. She also authored legislation to reward nationally certified teachers for their demonstrated teaching skills. She has introduced legislation to reduce middle school class sizes and to support school library media professionals. Davis has been named 1999 Legislator of the Year by the League of Middle Schools and was twice honored as Legislator of the Year by the California School Boards Association, recognizing her landmark bill to restructure funding for special education and a bill to raise standards for retaining teachers. BIOCOM, the San Diego association for the biotechnology industry, also named Susan Davis Legislator of the Year, recognizing the value of her legislation streamlining the drug approval process. She has been similarly honored by the San Diego Urban Corps, the San Diego Chapter of the National Women's Political Caucus, and Soroptimists International of San Diego.



Steven Charles Baldwin (R)
77th District

Assembly Member Steven Baldwin, who represents the 77th Assembly District, was born in Santa Monica, raised in San Diego County, and currently resides in El Cajon with his wife, Patti, and their four sons. Baldwin attended Pepperdine University and received a bachelor of arts degree in public affairs/ communications in 1980. He held the post of national spokesman for the National College Republicans in Washington, D.C. Steve served as Executive Director for the U.S.A. Foundation and subsequently worked for Congressman Newt Gingrich, where he directed the American Opportunity Foundation. Steve has also been a consultant to the Jefferson Foundation, Accuracy in Academia, and the Council for Inter-American Security. He has been actively involved in Youth Venture (working with kids in gangs), the Navy League, and the San Diego Christian Foundation. Once elected to the Assembly, Steve Baldwin wasted no time in pursuing his goal of improving public education in California. Baldwin carried most of the major charter school legislation. He shepherded funding equalization measures through the Education Committee, which resulted in equalizing funding between "high" and "low" wealth districts. Baldwin presided over the largest one-year increase in funding for public education in 20 years, a 12-percent increase over the 1995–1996 school year. He was an author of the $771 million K–3 class size reduction bill that reduces class sizes to their lowest level in 30 years. Baldwin authored legislation to create statewide academic standards so all children can achieve a common set of basic knowledge. He lobbied the State Allocation Board to ensure that San Diego County schools received millions of dollars for both construction and deferred maintenance for deteriorating school facilities.



Howard Wayne (D)
78th District

Howard Wayne was first elected in 1996 to represent the 78th Assembly District, which includes the western portion of the City of San Diego, Coronado, and Imperial Beach. It is a coastal district running from La Jolla to the Mexican border. Assembly Member Wayne was born in Fresno in 1948. At the age of five, he moved with his family to San Diego where he attended public schools. Howard Wayne graduated from Hoover High School, San Diego State University, and the University of San Diego Law School. He is married to Mary C. Lundberg. Howard Wayne served 23 years as a Deputy Attorney General, the last four of which he was a supervising deputy. His work included prosecution of the most serious offenses in the highest courts of the state, and enforcement of consumer protection and child support laws. He won a precedent-setting case on admission of blood tests to prove paternity. In 1994, Mr. Wayne served as a Supreme Court Fellow with the National Association of Attorneys General, where he assisted states' attorneys in preparing to argue in the United States Supreme Court. Long active in community affairs, Howard Wayne served as a Director and past President of the Mid-City Development Corporation, where he developed programs to turn renters into homeowners, helped to open a police station in the inner city, and organized tenants and landlords to clean up blighted areas. Wayne is a member of the San Diego County Bar Association, which honored him as the Outstanding Public Attorney in 1989. He serves as a member of the Claremont Town Council, the Pacific Beach Town Council, the North Park Community Association, and the La Jolla Town Council. He is also a member of the Sierra Club and the California District Attorneys Association.



Denise Moreno Ducheny (D)
79th District

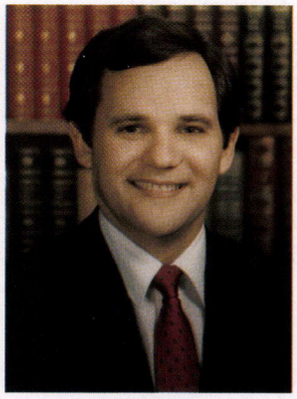
Denise Moreno Ducheny was elected to the State Assembly on April 12, 1994 in a special election, and was reelected in 1994 and 1996 to full terms representing the 79th District. This district includes south San Diego, National City, and portions of Chula Vista. She has been married for 17 years to Al Ducheny, a political consultant and community activist in San Diego. Ms. Ducheny was born in Los Angeles and raised in La Habra. She attended public high school and received a 4-year scholarship from 20th Century Fox Film Corporation to attend Pomona College, where she graduated with a B.A. in history. She studied economic history at the University of Lund, Sweden, and Spanish at an intensive language school in Cuernavaca, Mexico. While attending Southwestern University School of Law in Los Angeles, Denise was a student director of the Southwestern Clinical Law Center. She has been practicing law in south San Diego since 1979. Prior to her election to the Assembly, Ms. Ducheny was a trustee on the governing board of the San Diego Community College District and a member of the San Diego County Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Commission. She also served as Chair of the Association of Latino Community College Trustees of California and as a member of the Board of Directors of the California Community College Trustees Association. During her first term in the Legislature, Denise received awards from associations honoring her as their Legislator of the Year, including: the Faculty Association of California Community Colleges, the Consumer Attorneys of San Diego, the California State Student Association, the California Council for Adult Education, and La Cooperativa Campesina de California. She also received the B.T. Collins Memorial Award as Legislator of the Year from the California Building Officials.



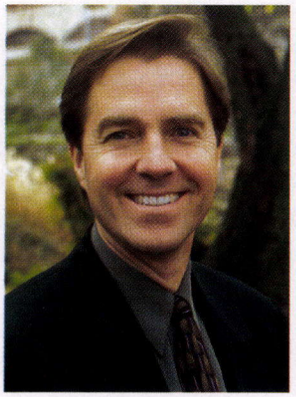
James F. Battin, Jr. (R)
80th District

Jim Battin was first elected to represent the 80th Assembly District in 1994. He is a father of three, a successful business executive, and a tireless community volunteer. Jim Battin brings to the California Assembly a deep concern for family values, dedication to community service, and a commitment to a strong economy. Those concerns are reflected in his legislative agenda: bills that protect children, create jobs, and help lift people out of poverty. In his first term, Jim was named Caucus Whip for the new Republican majority in the Assembly. He later served as the Republican Caucus Chairman, where he directed policy strategy, ran floor operations, managed the caucus, and kept members informed about legislation. He continues to serve as a leader in the Republican Caucus. Along with his Republican colleagues, Jim is working to create jobs for Californians by streamlining the excessive government regulations and reducing the high taxes that make it difficult for California businesses to compete with other states. Born and raised in Montana, Jim attended the University of Oregon, where he met his wife Mary. The Battins have lived in La Quinta for 11 years and have three children: Christopher, Bailey, and Kelsey. He has been the driving force behind "Bringing Home the Holidays," the largest food donation program in the Coachella Valley, and is a past board member of Martha's Kitchen, which distributes meals to the needy. Jim has been, and continues to be, active in the Youth Education Motivation Program. In this program, business people share with students the secrets of success in the world of work. As an Assembly Member, Jim sponsors an annual college scholarship which has provided thousands of dollars to outstanding graduating high school students.

Newly Elected Members of the Assembly Elected November 7, 2000 for the 2001–02 Session



Tim Leslie (R)
AD 4



Joe Nation (D)
AD 6



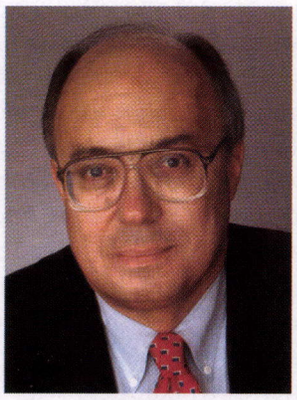
Joseph Canciamilla (D)
AD 11



Wilma Chan (D)
AD 16



Barbara Matthews (D)
AD 17



Joe Simitian (D)
AD 21



Manolo Diaz (D)
AD 23



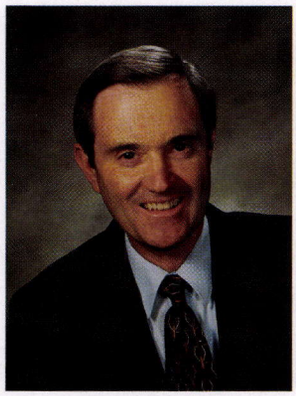
Rebecca Cohn (D)
AD 24



David Cogdill (R)
AD 25



Simón Salinas (D)
AD 28



Phillip Wyman (R)
AD 34



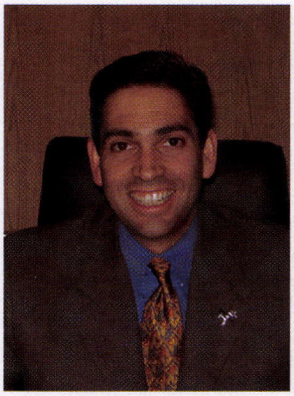
Keith Richman (R)
AD 38



Fran Pavley (D)
AD 41



Paul Koretz (D)
AD 42



Dario Frommer (D)
AD 43



Carol Liu (D)
AD 44



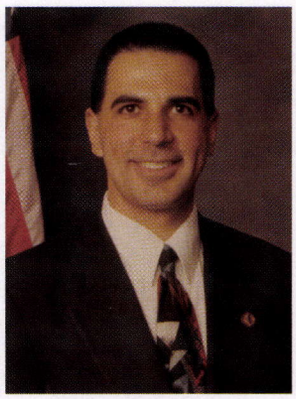
Jackie Goldberg (D)
AD 45



Jerome Horton (D)
AD 51



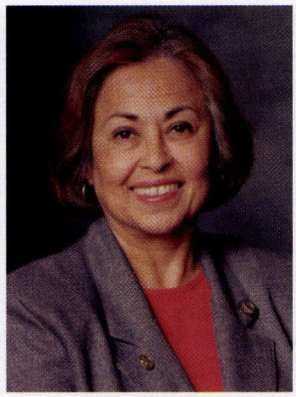
Jenny Oropeza (D)
AD 55



Ed Chavez (D)
AD 57

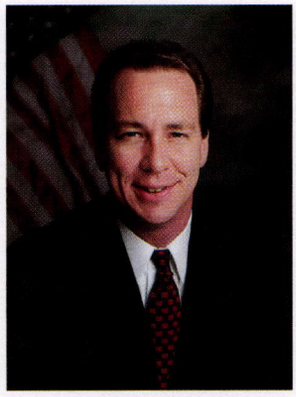


Dennis Mountjoy (R)
AD 59

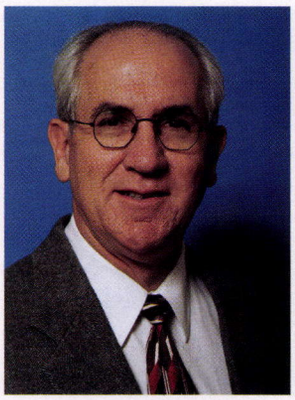


Gloria Negrete McLeod (D)
AD 61

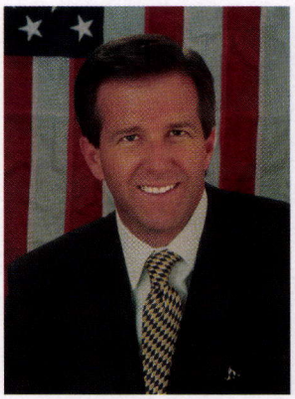
VACANCY
AD 65



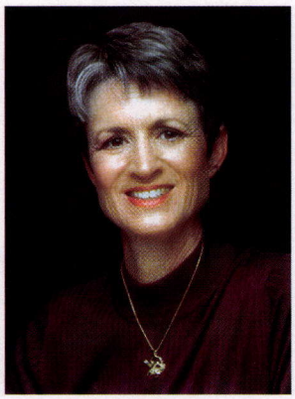
Dennis Hollingsworth (R)
AD 66



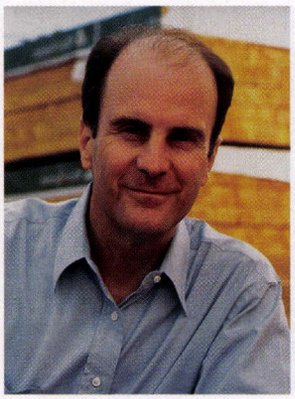
Thomas Harman (R)
AD 67



John Campbell (R)
AD 70



Lynn Daucher (R)
AD 72



Mark Wyland (R)
AD 74



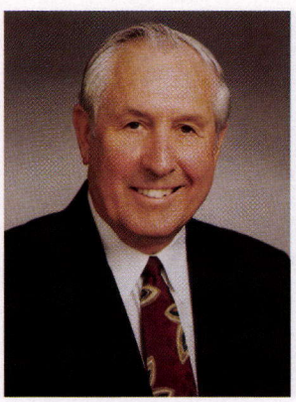
Christine Kehoe (D)
AD 76



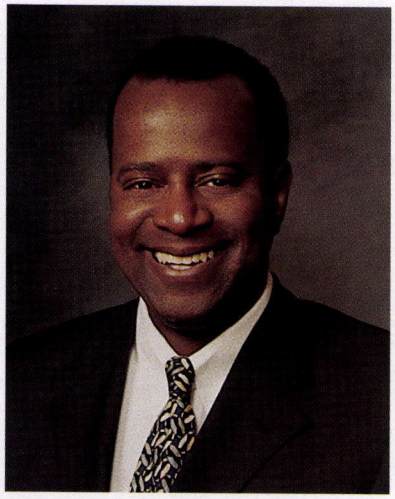
Jay LaSuer (R)
AD 77



Juan Vargas (D)
AD 79



David Kelley (R)
AD 80



E. Dotson Wilson
Chief Clerk of the Assembly

E. Dotson Wilson, born in Berkeley, California, December 11, 1954; UCLA, B.A.; UC Hastings College of the Law, J.D. Married to Jacqueline; one daughter, Nicole Frances. First elected Chief Clerk January 6, 1992; former Deputy Chief of Staff to former Speaker Willie L. Brown, Jr. As Chief Clerk, primary responsibility is to serve as Chief Parliamentarian of the Assembly in addition to coordinating the overall activities of the Office of the Chief Clerk; responsible for supervising a staff of 30. The Chief Clerk records, documents, and assists in the actions of the 80-member Assembly, including the processing of bills, amendments, and verification of all legislation. The office also prepares all Assembly publications for the public, staff, and membership; reelected unanimously in 1993–1994, 1995–1996, 1997–1998, and 1999–2000 by the 80-member State Assembly.



Ronald E. Pane
Chief Assembly Sergeant at Arms

Ron Pane, Chief Sergeant at Arms. Born in Sacramento, California, February 28, 1956, where he also attended public schools. His peace officer training includes Secret Service Dignitary Protection, California Highway Patrol Protection of Public Officials, and California State University, Humboldt. A former Sacramento Auxiliary Police Officer for five years and a two-year veteran with the U.S. Forest Service (Hellitac Unit), Pane is the 32nd Chief Sergeant at Arms for the State Assembly, first elected January 31, 1995. He joined the department in 1979, serving as a supervisor and deputy chief. During his tenure as chief, Ron has had each assistant sergeant trained and certified by the California Highway Patrol in the use of semi-automatic weaponry, has mandated certification by Peace Officer Standards and Training, and has mandated completion of a course as a Basic Specialized Investigator. He is a member of the National Legislative Services and Security Association. Ron is the father of three grown children, Anthony, Carlo, and Angela.

Alphabetical Record of Assembly Service

1849–2000

Record of Members of the Assembly—1849–2000

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Aanestad, Sam	R	Butte, Lassen, Modoc, Nevada, Plumas, Sierra, Yuba	1999–2000
Abbott, Carlisle S.	R	Monterey	21st (1875), 22nd (1877)
Ables, Thomas J.	Union	Marin	17th (1867), 20th (1873)
[1] Ackerman, Dick	R	Orange	1995–2000
Adams, Amos	Douglas D	Sacramento	12th (1861)
	Union	Sacramento	14th (1863)
Adams, E. G.	D	Madera, Merced	46th (1925)
	D., R	Madera, Merced	47th (1927), 48th (1929)
Adams, James	R	Sonoma	23rd (1880)
Adams, L. B.	D	Yolo	27th (1887), 28th (1889)
Adams, P. R.	D	Santa Cruz	30th (1893)
Adams, W. S.	D	Kern, Tulare	22nd (1877)
Adkison, D. O.	Whig	Yuba	6th (1855)
	Union	Yuba	14th (1863)
[2] Agnos, Art	D	San Francisco	1977–1988
Aguiar, Fred	R	Los Angeles, San Bernardino	1993–1998
[3] Alatorre, Richard J.	D	Los Angeles	1973–1985
[4] Alby, Barbara	R	Sacramento	1993–1998
Aldrich, W. A.	R	San Francisco	19th (1871)
	Ind	San Francisco	20th (1873)
Aldridge, Frank	D., Peo. P	Santa Cruz	32nd (1897)
Alexander, Charles O.	R	Alameda	27th (1887), 28th (1889)
Alexander, John K.	D	Monterey, San Benito	40th (1913)
Alexander, J. S.	R	Stanislaus	29th (1891)
Alford, William H.	D	Tulare	30th (1893)
Allen, Bruce F.	R	Santa Clara	1953–1962
Allen, Charles D.	R	Marin	22nd (1877)
Allen, Crombie	R., Proh	San Bernardino	42nd (1917)
	R	San Bernardino	43rd (1919)
[5] Allen, Don A., Sr.	D	Los Angeles	53rd (1939)–55th (1943)
	D., R	Los Angeles	56th (1945), 57th (1947)
	D	Los Angeles	1957–1966
[6] Allen, Doris	R	Orange	1983–1995
Allen, E. H.	Union	San Joaquin	15th (1863–64)
Allen, John	Fusion	San Francisco	32nd (1897)
Allen, R. G.	Breck. D	San Bernardino	14th (1863)
Allen, Samuel I.	R	Sonoma	26th (1885)
Allen, W. W., Jr.	R	San Francisco	35th (1903)
Alley, S. H.	Union	Sierra	15th (1863–64)
Almy, Joseph	R	Marin	26th (1885)
Alpert, Deirdre	D	San Diego	1991–1996
Alquist, Alfred E.	D	Santa Clara	1963–1966
Alquist, Elaine	D	Santa Clara	1997–2000
Alter, Hobart R.	R	San Bernardino	50th (1933)
Alviso, Valentine	R	Alameda	24th (1881)
Ambrose, Thomas L.	R., Prog., Pro	Los Angeles	40th (1913), 42nd (1917)
	R	Los Angeles	43rd (1919)
Amerige, Edward R.	R	Orange	35th (1903), 36th (1905)
Amerige, George	R	San Francisco	13th (1862)
Amerman, Isaac A.	R	Alameda	20th (1873)
Ames, Almon	R	Alameda	29th (1891)
Ames, Josiah P.	R	San Mateo	22nd (1877)
Ames, T. M.	Union D	Mendocino	13th (1862), 14th (1863)
Amyx, Fleming	D	Tuolumne	6th (1855)
	Breck. D	Tuolumne	12th (1961)
[7] Andal, Dean	R	San Joaquin, Stanislaus	1991–1994
Anderson, Alden	R	Solano	32nd (1897), 34th (1901)
Anderson, David P.	R., D	Sonoma	46th (1925), 47th (1927)
[8] Anderson, Don	R	Los Angeles	1958
Anderson, Francis	D	Sierra	5th (1854)
Anderson, Frank W.	Prog., R	Alameda	41st (1915)
	R	Alameda	42nd (1917), 43rd (1919)
	R., D	Alameda	44th (1921), 45th (1923)
Anderson, George H.	R	Santa Clara	34th (1901)
Anderson, Glenn M.	D	Los Angeles	55th (1943)
	D., R	Los Angeles	56th (1945), 1949, 1950
	D., R., Prog	Los Angeles	57th (1947), 1948
Anderson, H. Dewey	R	Santa Clara	51st (1935)
Anderson, Roscoe J.	R	Shasta, Trinity	46th (1925), 47th (1927)
	R., D	Shasta, Trinity	48th (1929)

[1] Elected at a special election September 12, 1995, vice Ross Johnson, resigned.
[2] Resigned from office January 8, 1988. Succeeded by John L. Burton.
[3] Resigned from office December 20, 1985. Succeeded by Richard Polanco.
[4] Elected at a special election July 27, 1993, vice B. T. Collins, deceased.
[5] Resigned from office June 20, 1947. Succeeded by G. Delbert Morris. Allen was reelected at a special election, June 5, 1956, vice G. Delbert Morris, resigned.
[6] Successfully recalled at a special election November 28, 1995. Succeeded by Scott Baugh.
[7] Elected at a special election May 14, 1991, vice Patrick Johnston, resigned.
[8] Elected at a special election August 6, 1957, vice Thomas J. Doyle, deceased.

Record of Members of the Assembly—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Anderson, Thomas H.	D.	Napa	8th (1857), 9th (1858)
Anderson, William A.	R.	Sacramento	30th (1893)
Anderson, William F.	D.	San Francisco	22nd (1877)
Andreas, Godfrey A.	D.	San Bernardino	51st (1935)–54th (1941)
Andrews, A. B.	Union D	Amador	14th (1863)
Andrews, Alexander R.	Amer.	Shasta	7th (1856)
	D.	Shasta	18th (1869), 19th (1871)
Andrews, Moses	Whig	Placer	6th (1855)
Androus, S. N.	R.	Los Angeles	30th (1893)
Anglin, Clifford C.	D., R.	Contra Costa	50th (1933)
Angney, W. Z.	D.	Santa Clara	17th (1867)
Anthony, Elihu	Work	Santa Cruz	23rd (1880)
Anthony, Marc	R.	San Francisco	36th (1905)
Anthony, William	Union	Santa Cruz	16th (1865)
Antonovich, Michael	R.	Los Angeles	1973–1978
Appling, Peter C.	D.	Fresno	18th (1869)
Aram, Joseph		San Jose District	1st (1849)
Archer, Lawrence	D.	Santa Clara	21st (1875)
Archie-Hudson, Marguerite	D.	Los Angeles	1991–1996
Areias, Rusty	D.	Merced, Monterey, San Benito, Santa Clara	1983–1994
Argabrite, Joseph M.	D.	Ventura	42nd (1917), 43rd (1919)
Arick, Rufus E.	D.	Kern, Tulare	24th (1881)
Arklin, Henry	R.	Los Angeles	1969–1970
Arms, Charles S.	D.	San Francisco	29th (1891)
Armstrong, Douglas P.	R.	San Bernardino	55th (1943)
	R., D.	San Bernardino	56th (1945)
Armstrong, William B.	D.	Nevada	10th (1859)
Arnerich, M. E.	R.	Santa Clara	32nd (1897), 33rd (1899)
Arnerich, Paul J.	R.	Santa Clara	36th (1905)
	R.	Alameda	41st (1915), 42nd (1917)
Arnett, Dixon	R.	San Mateo	1971–1978
Arnold, Emory J.	R.	Los Angeles	48th (1929), 49th (1931)
Aroner, Dion	D.	Alameda, Contra Costa	1997–2000
Arrington, J. J.	Whig	Klamath	6th (1855)
Ash, William	R.	Colusa, Glenn, Lake	31st (1895)
Ashburn, Roy	R.	Kern,Tulare	1997–2000
Ashcraft, Hale	R.	San Diego	1963–1966
Ashe, R. I.	D.	Kern, Ventura	26th (1885)
Ashley, Delos R.	D.	Monterey	5th (1854), 6th (1855)
Ashley, George W.	R.	San Joaquin	41st (1915), 42nd (1917)
Asmussen, W.	D.	San Francisco	22nd (1877)
Atherton, J.W.	R.	Marin	27th (1887), 28th (1889), 33rd (1899), 34th (1901)
Atkinson, Maurice E.	D.	Los Angeles	53rd (1939)
Atkinson, Thomas E.	R.	San Francisco	36th (1905)
[9] Atwell, A. J.		Kern, Tulare	25th (1883)
Aud, Francis L.	D.	Yuba	9th (1858), 10th (1859)
Aull, Thomas M.	D.	San Joaquin	8th (1857)
Austin, Charles W.	R.	San Joaquin	32nd (1897)
Avery, John M.	R.	Nevada	12th (1861), 13th (1862)
Avey, William A.	Prog., D	Riverside	41st (1915)
Ayer, Isaac	Union	Calaveras	16th (1865), 17th (1867)
[10] Aylett, W. D.	D.	Siskiyou	5th (1854)
Babbage, John D.	R., D	Riverside	1949–1952
Babcock, Jasper	D.	San Francisco	11th (1860)
Baca, Joe	D.	San Bernardino	1993–1998
Bachman, N. L. F.	D.	Fresno	31st (1895)
Backstrand, L. M.	R.	Riverside	1953, 1954
	R., D	Riverside	1955, 1956
	R.	Riverside	1957–1960
Backus, Samuel W.	R.	San Francisco	22nd (1877)
Bacon, P. B.	R.	Inyo, Mono, Tuolumne	19th (1871)
Badaracco, John B.	D.	San Francisco	43rd (1919)
	D., R.	San Francisco	44th (1921), 45th (1923)
Badham, Robert E.	R.	Orange	1963–1974
	R.	Orange, San Diego	1974–1976
Badham, W. E.	R.	Los Angeles	44th (1921)–50th (1933)
Badlam, Alexander, Jr.	Union	Sacramento	15th (1863–64)
Baechotel, Martin	Breck. D.	Mendocino	12th (1861)
Bagby, Henry C.	D.	Santa Barbara	40th (1913)
Bagge, Theodore F.	D.	Alameda	21st (1875)
Bagley, John W.	D.	San Francisco	5th (1854)
Bagley, William T.	R.	Marin, Sonoma	1961–1974
Bailey, D. B.	D.	Santa Clara	11th (1860)
Bailey, George W.	D.	Tuolumne	11th (1860)

[9] Elected at a special election January 24, 1883, vice William L. Morton, who had been elected, but who died December 29, 1882, before taking office.
[10] Resigned from office March 30, 1854.

Record of Members of the Assembly—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Bailey, Hiram	R	Alameda	27th (1887)
Baird, Curtis	R	San Mateo	19th (1871)
Baker, C. C.	R	Monterey, San Benito	45th (1923)
Baker, Edwin	R	Los Angeles	42nd (1917)–45th (1923)
Baker, Frank E.	D	Yolo	24th (1881)
Baker, John E.	R	Sacramento	24th (1881)
Baker, Thomas	D	Tulare	6th (1855)
Baker, William P.	R	Contra Costa	1981–1982
	R	Alameda, Contra Costa	1983–1992
Baldwin, Drury P.		San Joaquin District	1st (1849)
	Whig	Tuolumne	2nd (1851)
Baldwin, Hugh J.	R	San Diego	42nd (1917)
Baldwin, Steve	R	San Diego	1995–2000
Ball, C. D.	R	Orange	45th (1923), 46th (1925)
	R., D	Orange	47th (1927)
Ballou, S. A.	D	El Dorado	5th (1854)
	D	Plumas	9th (1858)
Banbury, J.	R	Los Angeles	26th (1885)
Bane, Tom	D	Los Angeles	1959–1964
	D	Los Angeles	1974–1992
Bangs, Vital E.	D	Stanislaus	28th (1889)
	D	Stanislaus, Merced, Madera	35th (1903)
Banks, James A.	R	San Francisco	9th (1858), 10th (1859), 12th (1861)
	Union	San Francisco	14th (1863)
[11] Bannai, Paul T.	R	Los Angeles	1973–1975
Barber, Phineas S.	R	San Francisco	35th (1903)
Barber, Thomas H.	D	San Francisco	21st (1875)
Barclay, James	Union	Calaveras	14th (1863)
Barclay, William P.	D	Placer	10th (1859)
Barker, C. O.	R	San Bernardino	30th (1893)
Barker, James L.	Peo. P	Santa Barbara	31st (1895)
Barker, S.	R	Nevada	19th (1871)
Barklage, William	R	El Dorado	19th (1871)
Barlow, Charles A.	Peo. P	San Luis Obispo	30th (1893)
Barnard, T. H.	R	Butte	29th (1891)
Barndollar, Harry	R	Los Angeles	38th (1909)
Barnes, B. W.	R	Lassen, Plumas	19th (1871)
[12] Barnes, Douglas G.	R	Solano	25th (1883), 26th (1885)
Barnes, E. Richard	R	San Diego	1963–1972
[13] Barnes, Frank W.	R	San Diego	34th (1901)–36th (1905)
Barnett, A. T.	R	San Francisco	29th (1891)
Barnett, J. D.	R	Sonoma	29th (1891)
Barnett, Robert	D	Colusa	26th (1885)
Barrett, Herndon	D	Yuba	8th (1857)
Barry, Dennis W.	R., Union Labor	San Francisco	37th (1907)
Barry, Michael H.	R	San Francisco	27th (1887), 33rd (1899)
Barry, Thomas F.	D	San Francisco	25th (1883)
Barstow, George	R	San Francisco	13th (1862)
	Union	San Francisco	14th (1863)
	D	San Francisco	22nd (1877)
Bartlett, Alfred L.	R	Los Angeles	41st (1915), 42nd (1917)
Barton, Benjamin	Breck. D	San Bernardino	13th (1862)
Barton, Hiram M.	D	San Bernardino	27th (1887)
Barton, James N.	Ind	Sacramento	20th (1873)
Barton, William H.	R	Sacramento	13th (1862)
	Union	Sacramento	14th (1863)
[14] Bashore, Lee T.	R	Los Angeles	53rd (1939)–55th (1943)
Bass, John S. P.	D	Shasta, Trinity	23rd (1880)
Bassford, J. M.	R	Solano	31st (1895)
Batchelder, A. J.	Amer	Yuba	7th (1856)
	Union	Yuba	16th (1865), 17th (1867)
[15] Bateman, E. B.		San Joaquin District	1st (1850)
Bates, Fordyce	D	Trinity	10th (1859)
Bates, Henry	Whig	Shasta	6th (1855)
Bates, J. Clem, Jr.	R	Alameda	35th (1903), 36th (1905)
Bates, Patricia	R	Orange, San Diego	1999–2000
Bates, Tom	D	Alameda, Contra Costa	1977–1996
Battelle, T. S.	Union	Sierra	17th (1867)
Battin, Jim	R	Imperial, Riverside	1995–2000
Battles, William W	R	San Francisco	13th (1862)
Bauer, Hamilton A.	R	San Francisco	34th (1901)

[11] Elected at a special election June 26, 1973, vice L. E. Townsend, deceased.
[12] Seat declared vacant on contest February 16, 1883. Reelected for special session, March 15, 1884, and qualified.
[13] Resigned from office during recess, February 2, 1905.
[14] Won both party nominations at the June 1944 primary, but died September 14, 1944. Succeeded by Ernest R. Geddes.
[15] Qualified March 29, 1850, vice J. F. Stephens, resigned.

Record of Members of the Assembly—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
[16] Baugh, Scott	R	Orange	1995–2000
Baughman, W. E.	R	El Dorado	29th (1891)
Baum, Willis M.	R., Ind	Los Angeles	47th (1927)
	R	Los Angeles	48th (1929), 49th (1931)
Baxter, Edward N.	D	Mariposa, Tuolumne	35th (1903)–38th (1909)
[17] Bayley, A. J.	D	El Dorado	19th (1871)
	D	Alpine, El Dorado	25th (1884)
Baynham, Frank L.	D	Los Angeles	52nd (1937)
Beach, D. Seymour	D	Placer	11th (1860)
Beal, Ralph A.	Ind	Los Angeles	56th (1945)
Beal, W. F.	R., D	Imperial	44th (1921)
Beaman, J. H.	Union	Yuba	15th (1863–64)
Bear, Frederick James	D	San Diego	1967–1968
Beard, Elihu B.	D	Stanislaus	25th (1883), 26th (1885)
Beardslee, R. L.	R	San Joaquin	36th (1905)–38th (1909)
Beatty, Elwood T.	D	Calaveras	6th (1855)–8th (1857)
Beatty, Henry N.	R., Union Labor	San Francisco	38th (1909)
	R	San Francisco	39th (1911)
Beaver, Jack A.	R	San Bernardino	1955–1962
Beban, D. J.	R., Union Labor	San Francisco	37th (1907), 38th (1909)
Becerra, Xavier	D	Los Angeles	1991–1992
Beck, George	D	Alameda	40th (1913), 41st (1915)
[18] Beck, Julian	D	Los Angeles	55th (1943)
	D., R	Los Angeles	56th (1945), 57th (1947)–1950
	D	Los Angeles	1951–1953
Beckett, John F.	R	San Luis Obispo	39th (1911)
Beckett, Samuel H.	R	San Francisco	36th (1905)
	R., Union Labor	San Francisco	37th (1907)
[19] Bee, Carlos	D	Alameda	1955, 1956
	D., R	Alameda	1957–1960
	D	Alameda	1961–1974
Beecher, J. H.	R	Modoc, Shasta	33rd (1899)
Beecher, J. L., Jr.	R	San Joaquin	29th (1891)
Beene, Adron A.	R	Santa Clara	52nd (1937)
Beeson, J. B.	Union	Sonoma	14th (1863)
Beilenson, Anthony C.	D	Los Angeles	1963–1966
Bell, John C.	D	El Dorado	11th (1860)
Bell, Robert	R	Nevada	19th (1871)
Bell, Robson O.	R	Los Angeles	37th (1907)
Bell, Samuel	D	Mariposa	4th (1853)
Bell, Samuel B.	R	Alameda	13th (1862)
Bell, Vincent G.	Amer	Nevada	7th (1856)
[20] Belotti, Frank P.	R	Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino	1951, 1952, 1957–1962
	R., D	Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino	1953–1956
	R	Del Norte, Humboldt, Lake, Mendocino	1963–1966
	R	Humboldt, Mendocino, Sonoma	1967–1972
Belshaw, Charles M.	R	Contra Costa	31st (1895)–33rd (1899)
Benedict, H. Stanlay	R	Los Angeles	39th (1911), 40th (1913)
[21] Bennett, A. G.	R	Santa Clara	30th (1893)
Bennett, Albert	R	Solano	23rd (1880)
Bennett, C. F.	D	Orange	30th (1893)
Bennett, Elwyn S.	D	Los Angeles	55th (1943)
	D., R	Los Angeles	56th (1945)–1950
Bennett, F. C.	Whig	San Francisco	2nd (1851)
Bennett, F. Ray	D	Los Angeles	53rd (1939), 54th (1941)
Bennett, Grant R.	R	Santa Clara	43rd (1919)
Bennett, James W.		Mendocino, Sonoma	5th (1854)
Bennett, Peter	R	Ventura	31st (1895)
Bennink, C. H. G.	R	San Bernardino	34th (1901), 39th (1911)
Bentley, Carol	R	San Diego	1989–1992
Benton, John E.	R	Sacramento	13th (1862)
Benton, Richmond P.	R	Los Angeles	41st (1915), 44th (1921)
Bergeson, Marian	R	Orange, San Diego	1979–1982
	R	Orange	1983–1984
Berman, Howard L.	D	Los Angeles	1973–1982
Bernard, Van	R	Colusa, Glenn, Tehama	44th (1921), 45th (1923), 47th (1927)
	R., D	Colusa, Glenn, Tehama	46th (1925), 48th (1929)
Berry, Campbell P.	D	Sutter	18th (1869), 19th (1871), 21st (1875), 22nd (1877)
Berry, Cyrus P.	R	Santa Clara	31st (1895)
Berry, George S.	D	Tulare	28th (1889)

[16] Elected at a special recall election November 28, 1995, vice Doris Allen, recalled.
[17] Elected at a special election March 15, 1884, vice T. B. Rowland, deceased.
[18] Resigned from office September 25, 1953. Succeeded by Allen Miller.
[19] Died in office November 29, 1974. Succeeded by S. Floyd Mori.
[20] Died in office November 30, 1972.
[21] Resigned from office April 13, 1894.

Record of Members of the Assembly—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Berry, T. J. T.	R	Del Norte, Siskiyou	34th (1901)
	R	Del Norte, Siskiyou, Trinity	37th (1907)
[22] Berry, William Clifton	D	San Francisco	55th (1943)
	D., R	San Francisco	56th (1945)–1954
[23] Berryhill, Clare L.	R	San Joaquin, Stanislaus	1969–1970
Bert, Eugene F.	R	San Francisco	29th (1891)
Bettman, Sigmund M.	R	San Francisco	31st (1895), 32nd (1897)
Bever, Tunis S.	Union	Calaveras	17th (1867)
[24] Beverly, Robert G.	R	Los Angeles	1967–1976
Bibb, D. H.	D	San Francisco	25th (1883)
Biddick, William, Jr.	D	San Joaquin	1957, 1958
	D., R	San Joaquin	1959, 1960
[25] Biddle, W. Craig	R	Riverside	1965–1972
Bigelow, Samuel C.	R	San Francisco	13th (1862)
Biggar, George M.	R	Mendocino, Lake	49th (1931)
Biggs, Marion	D	Sacramento	17th (1867)
	D	Butte	18th (1869)
Biggs, Marion, Jr.	D	Sacramento	21st (1875)
[26] Bigler, John		Sacramento District	1st (1849)
	D	Sacramento	2nd (1851)
Bird, A. B.	D	El Dorado	17th (1867)
Birdsall, E. S.	R	El Dorado, Placer	37th (1907)
Birney, Thomas C.	D	Tuolumne	21st (1875), 24th (1881)
Bishop, Clyde	R	Orange	37th (1907), 39th (1911)
Bishop, James O.	R	San Diego	44th (1921)
Bishop, Roy	R	Alameda	47th (1927)–49th (1931)
Black, George J.	D., Union Labor, I. L	San Francisco	38th (1909)
Black H. M.	D	San Francisco	28th (1889)
Black, Joseph F.	D	Alameda	26th (1885)
Black, Marshall	R	Santa Clara	35th (1903)
Blackburn, William	Amer	Santa Cruz	7th (1856)
Blackwell, S. L.	D	Nevada	21st (1875), 22nd (1877)
Blair, A. W.	R	Monterey	12th (1861)
Blake, George H.	D	San Francisco	4th (1853)
Blake, Maurice C.	R	San Francisco	8th (1857)
Blake, Seth B.	R	San Francisco	22nd (1877)
Blakeley, F. A.	R	Tulare	30th (1893)
Blanchard, D. L.	D	Tuolumne	3rd (1852)
Blanchard, N. W.	Union	Placer	14th (1863)
Blankenship, J. A.	D	Monterey	18th (1869)
Bledsoe, A. C.	D	Sonoma	16th (1865)
[27] Bledsoe, A. J.	R	Humboldt	29th (1891)–31st (1895)
Bliss, Charles A.	R	Sacramento	39th (1911)
Bliss, George R.	R	Santa Barbara	48th (1929)–50th (1933)
Bliss, John A.	R	Alameda	33rd (1899)–36th (1905)
Blood, H. S.	R	Calaveras	33rd (1899)
Bloodgood, F. H.	R	Los Angeles	40th (1913)
Blosser, Raymond W.	R., D	San Francisco	57th (1947), 1948
Blue, Thomas P.	D	Nevada	21st (1875)
Boatwright, Daniel E.	D	Contra Costa	1973–1980
[28] Bock, Audie	Green, Ind	Alameda	1999–2000
Bockius, G. W.	R	Santa Cruz	19th (1871)
Bodley, Thomas	Whig	Santa Clara	2nd (1851)
Bogardus, Edgar	D	El Dorado	6th (1855)
Boggs, Lilburn W.	D	Sonoma	3rd (1852)
Bohnett, L. D.	R	Santa Clara	38th (1909)–40th (1913)
Boisson, George G.	R	San Francisco	35th (1903)
Boland, Paula	R	Los Angeles	1991–1996
Boles, John L.	D	El Dorado	6th (1855)
Bond, Bill	R	Los Angeles	1973, 1974
[29] Bonelli, Frank G.	D	Los Angeles	1954–1958
Bonelli, William G.	R	Los Angeles	49th (1931)
Boone, W. P.	D	Tulare	32nd (1897), 33rd (1899)
Booth, Andrew G.	R	San Francisco	25th (1883)
Booth, Harold E.	D	Butte, Colusa, Sutter, Glenn, Yolo	1963–1964
Boothby, William F.	R	San Francisco	31st (1895)
Bordonaro, Tom J., Jr.	R	San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara	1995–1998
Boring, Samuel W.	Amer	Nevada	7th (1856)
Borland, John	Amer	El Dorado	7th (1856)
Bornstein, Julie	D	Imperial, Riverside	1993–1994

[22] Died in office May 5, 1954.
[23] Elected at a special election May 20,1969, vice John A. Veneman, resigned.
[24] Elected at a special election May 9, 1967, vice Charles E. Chapel, deceased.
[25] Resigned from office June 15, 1972. Succeeded at next general election by Walter M. Ingalls.
[26] Succeeded William B. Dickenson, unseated on contest.
[27] Resigned from office October 15, 1895.
[28] Elected at a special election March 30, 1999, vice Don Perata, resigned. Changed party affiliation from Green to Independent October 7, 1999.
[29] Elected at a special election November 10, 1953, vice Jonathan J. Hollibaugh, deceased. Resigned from office June 4, 1958. Succeeded by George A. Willson.

Record of Members of the Assembly—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Bosco, Douglas H.	D	Del Norte, Humboldt, Lake, Mendocino, Sonoma	1979–1982
Bosquit, John	Union	Placer	16th (1865)
Bost, John W.	D	Mariposa, Merced	24th (1881), 27th (1887)
Bostwick, John H.	D	Nevada	4th (1853), 5th (1854)
Boude, Knox	R., Prog., Soc	Sonoma	41st (1915)
Boulware, Col. Madison	Union	Sutter	15th (1863–64)
Bowe, James E.	Amer	El Dorado	7th (1856)
Bowen, Debra	D	Los Angeles	1993–1998
Bowers, George B.	R	San Diego	49th (1931), 50th (1933)
Bowers, Stephen C.	D	Marin	25th (1883)
Bowers, W. W.	R	San Diego	20th (1873)
Bowie, George W.	Whig	Colusa	5th (1854)
Bowler, Larry	R	Sacramento, San Joaquin	1993–1998
Bowman, D. D.	R	Santa Cruz	40th (1913)
Bowman, James	Union	San Francisco	15th (1863–64), 16th (1865)
Bowman, James H.	D	Amador	11th (1860)
Boyce, A. E.	R., D	Monterey, San Benito	41st (1915)
Boyce, W. T.	D	San Francisco	30th (1893)
Boyd, Philip L.	R., D	Riverisde	56th (1945)–1948
Boyle, James J.	D	Los Angeles	50th (1933)–52nd (1937)
Boyle, Patrick J.	R	San Francisco	36th (1905)
	R., Union Labor	San Francisco	37th (1907)
Boynton, C. H.	R	Humboldt	33rd (1899)
Brackett, J. E.		Sonoma District	1st (1849)
Brackett, W. R.	Ind	Alameda	42nd (1917)
Bradford, A. C.	D	San Joaquin	5th (1854)
Bradford, Hugh B.	D	Sacramento	40th (1913)
Bradford, John S.		Sonoma District	1st (1849)
	D	Marin, Mendocino, Napa, Solano, Sonoma	2nd (1851)
[30] Bradley, Bill	R	Riverside, San Diego	1983–1989
[31] Bradley, Clark L.	R	Santa Clara	1953–1962
Bradley, John C.	R	Yuba	19th (1871), 20th (1873)
	Ind	Yuba	21st (1875)
Bradley, L. R.	Breck. D	San Joaquin	12th (1861)
[32] Bradley, Willis W.	R	Los Angeles	1953–1954
Brady, Bernard R.	D	San Francisco	55th (1943), 56th (1945), 1949–1952, 1955, 1956
	D., R	San Francisco	57th (1947), 1948, 1953, 1954
Brady, Martin W.	R	San Francisco	34th (1901)
Braly, Marcus A.	D	San Francisco	16th (1865)
Branch, L. C.	D	Stanislaus	24th (1881)
Brannan, Thomas J.	D	San Francisco	28th (1889)
Branstetter, Louis P.	R	Humboldt	36th (1905)
Brathwaite, Yvonne W.	D	Los Angeles	1967–1972
Braunhart, Samuel	Work	San Francisco	23rd (1880)
[33] Breckinridge, John W.	D	Mariposa, Merced	25th (1884)
Breed, Arthur H., Jr.	R., D	Alameda	51st (1935), 52nd (1937)
Breen, James F.	D	San Benito	22nd (1877)
Breiling, Oscar F.	R	Alameda	32nd (1897)
Brennan, James F.	D., R	San Francisco	51st (1935)
Brent, J. Lancaster	D	Los Angeles	7th (1856), 8th (1857)
Bretz, Aaron	D	Alameda	30th (1893)
Brewer, Marilyn C.	R	Orange	1995–2000
Brewton, J. G.	D	Sacramento	6th (1855)
Briceland, John M.	D	Shasta, Trinity	21st (1875), 25th (1883)
Brickwiedel, H. M.	R	San Francisco	28th (1889)
Bridgeford, E. A.	D., Peo. P	Colusa, Glenn, Lake	32nd (1897)
Brierly, John R.	R	Los Angeles	27th (1887), 28th (1889)
Briggs, Alfred	D	El Dorado	5th (1854)
	A-L.D	El Dorado	10th (1859)
Briggs, H. W.	R	Santa Clara	12th (1861}
Briggs, John V.	R	Orange, San Bernardino	1967–1974
	R	Orange	1974–1976
Briggs, Mike	R	Fresno, Tulare	1999–2000
Briggs, Robert M.	Amer	Amador	9th (1858)
Britschgi, Carl A.	R	San Mateo	1957–1970
Britt, E. W.	D	Lake	26th (1885)
Britt, James E.	D	San Francisco	27th (1887)
Brock, Archibald E.	R., D	San Bernardino	46th (1925)
	R	San Bernardino	47th (1927)–50th (1933)
Broderick, William	D	San Francisco	21st (1875), 22nd (1877)

[30] Died in office June 1, 1989. Succeeded by Tricia Rae Hunter.
[31] Elected at a special election March 19, 1953, vice Robert C. Kirkwood, resigned.
[32] Died in office August 27, 1954.
[33] Elected at a special election March 15, 1884, vice William L. Smith, deceased.

Record of Members of the Assembly—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Broderson, B. S.	D	San Francisco	17th (1867)
Bromley, Elmer P.	R	Los Angeles	43rd (1919)
	R., D	Los Angeles	44th (1921), 45th (1923)
Bronshvag, Vivien	D	Marin, Sonoma	1993–1994
[34] Bronzan, Bruce	D	Fresno	1983–1992
Brooke, Morris	D	Sacramento	33rd (1899)
Brooks, Clifton E.	R	Alameda	43rd (1919)
	R., Prog	Alameda	44th (1921)
Brooks, George J.	Union	San Francisco	15th (1863–64)
Brooks, J. Marion	D	Tulare, Kern	27th (1887)
Brooks, Max	R	Butte	22nd (1877), 23rd (1880)
[35] Brophy, Bill	R	Los Angeles	1971–1972
Broughton, Esto B.	D	Stanislaus	43rd (1919)
	D., R., Proh., Soc	Stanislaus	44th (1921)–46th (1925)
Broughton, H. A.	R	Los Angeles	34th (1901)
[36] Brown, A. C.	Union	Amador	15th (1863–64)
	Union	Alpine, Amador	16th (1865), 18th (1869)
Brown, Alexander	R	Calaveras	29th (1891)
Brown, C. H.	R	Butte	42nd (1917)
Brown, C. L. F.	R	Calaveras	19th (1871)
Brown, Dennis	R	Los Angeles	1979–1982
	R	Los Angeles, Orange	1983–1990
Brown, Elam		San Jose District	1st (1849)
	Whig	Contra Costa	2nd (1851)
Brown, George C.	R	San Francisco	34th (1901)
Brown, George E., Jr.	D	Los Angeles	1959–1962
Brown, H. M. C.	D	Nevada	6th (1855)
Brown, Henry K.	D	Sonoma	23rd (1880)
Brown, Henry Ward	R	San Mateo	33rd (1899)–35th (1903), 39th (1911)–41st (1915)
Brown, Isaac E.	D	Yuba	18th (1869)
Brown, J. F.	R	Solano	28th (1889)
Brown, James B.	R	San Francisco	27th (1887)
Brown, Joseph C.	D	Tulare	15th (1863–64), 16th (1865)
	D	Kern, Tulare	17th (1867)
Brown, Joseph E.	R	Santa Clara	13th (1862)
Brown, Josiah P.	R	Yuba	23rd (1880), 24th (1881)
Brown J. Stanley	R	Imperial	43rd (1919)
Brown, Lewis H.	R	Alameda	25th (1883)
[37] Brown, Ralph M.	D	Stanislaus	55th (1943)
	D., R	Stanislaus	56th (1945)–1960
	D	Stanislaus	1961
Brown, Thomas A.	Union	Contra Costa	16th (1865), 17th (1867)
Brown, T. V.	R	Santa Clara	42nd (1917)
Brown, Valerie	D	Napa, Solano, Sonoma	1993–1998
Brown, Warren	Whig	Contra Costa	6th (1855)
Brown, William A.	R	San Francisco	27th (1887)
[38] Brown, Willie L., Jr.	D	San Francisco	1965–1995
Browne, Maurice B.	D., Proh	Mariposa, Tuolumne, Mono, Inyo	41st (1915)
	D	Mariposa, Tuolumne, Mono, Inyo	43rd (1919), 46th (1925)
Brownlie, John	D	San Francisco	30th (1893)
Brubbs, Charles W.	D	Los Angeles	50th (1933)
Bruck, Bismarck	R., D	Napa, Lake	41st (1915)
	R	Napa, Lake	42nd (1917), 43rd (1919)
Brulte, Jim	R	Los Angeles, San Bernardino	1991–1996
Bruner, Elwood	R	Sacramento	23rd (1880), 29th (1891)
Brunton, Thomas C.	Amer	Tuolumne	7th (1856)
Brush, Gilbert R.	Amer	Marin	7th (1856)
Brush, Jesse	D	Tuolumne	3rd (1852), 4th (1853)
Brusie, Judson C.	R	Amador	27th (1887)
	R	Sacramento	29th (1891), 31st (1895)
Brusie, Luther	R	Amador	23rd (1880)
Bryan, William E.	Ind	Sacramento	20th (1873)
Bryant, Frederick	R	Alameda	29th (1891)
Buck, Samuel M.	D	Tuolumne	10th (1859)
Buckbee, John R.	Union	Lassen, Plumas	17th (1867)
Buckley, John E.	D	San Francisco	30th (1893)
Buel, David E.	D	El Dorado	9th (1858)
Buell, W. M.	Douglas D	Del Norte, Klamath	12th (1861)
Buffum, A. C.	Union	Butte	15th (1863–64)
Buffum, E. Gould	Ind	San Francisco	6th (1855)
Bugbee, S. C.	Union	San Francisco	16th (1865)

[34] Duly elected to office, but never took the oath. Succeeded by Cruz Bustamante.
[35] Elected at a special election November 16, 1971, vice David A. Roberti, resigned.
[36] Successfully contested 16th Session seat of Miner Frink, Jr. Qualified January 26, 1866.
[37] Resigned from office September 19, 1961. Succeeded by John G. Veneman.
[38] Resigned from office December 14, 1995. Succeeded by Carole Migden.

Record of Members of the Assembly—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
[39] Buhlert, Julius	R	San Francisco	26th (1885)
Bulen, Edwin S.	R	San Diego	1953–1954
Bulla, Robert N.	R	Los Angeles	30th (1893), 31st (1895)
Burbank, Caleb	R	San Francisco	9th (1858)
Burbank, George W.	R	Marin	21st (1875)
Burch, John C.	D	Trinity	8th (1857)
Burckhalter, Jeremiah	D	Kern, Tulare	19th (1871)
Burdick, James	D	Calaveras	10th (1859)
Burge, S. S.	R	Madera, Merced, Stanislaus	36th (1905)
Burgener, Clair W.	R	San Diego	1963–1966
Burgess, John G.	R	San Diego	35th (1903)
Burke, E. M.	Whig	Mariposa	6th (1855)
Burke, Joe C.	R	Orange	41st (1915), 42nd (1917)
[40] Burke, John J.	R	Alameda	36th (1905), 37th (1907)
Burke, Montivel A.	R	Los Angeles	56th (1945)–1948
	R., D	Los Angeles	1949–1954
	R	Los Angeles	1955–1962
Burke, Robert H.	R	Orange	1967–1975
Burke, T. W.	Ind	San Francisco	30th (1893)
Burkhalter, Everett G.	D	Los Angeles	54th (1941), 55th (1943), 1949, 1950
	D., R	Los Angeles	56th (1945), 1951, 1952
Burnell, R.	Douglas D	Amador	12th (1861)
Burnett, G. W.	D	San Francisco	28th (1889)
Burnett, J. K.	D., Peo. P	San Luis Obispo	32nd (1897)
	D	San Luis Obispo	33rd (1899)
Burnett, Joseph	R	San Francisco	27th (1887)
Burnham, G. H.	R	El Dorado	32nd (1897)
Burns, Hugh M.	D	Fresno	52nd (1937)–54th (1941)
Burns, John	Work	San Francisco	23rd (1880)
	D	San Francisco	24th (1881)
Burns, Joseph F.	D., R	San Francisco	44th (1921)–47th (1927)
Burns, Michael J.	R	Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino	50th (1933), 54th (1941), 55th (1943)
	R., D	Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino	51st (1935)–53rd (1939), 56th (1945)–1948
Burns, Walter	D	Yuba	8th (1857)
Burr, James	Union	El Dorado	14th (1863)
Burson, Lewis M.	D	Humboldt	11th (1860)
Burson, Roscoe W.	R	Ventura	53rd (1939)
Burt, Samuel B.	R	Placer	20th (1873)
Burton, Edward F.	Whig	Nevada	5th (1854)
[41] Burton, John L.	D	San Francisco	1965–1974, 1988–1996
[42] Burton, A. Phillip	D	San Francisco	1957–1964
Burwell, Lewis	D	Butte	28th (1889)
Bush, Frank W.	R	Napa	37th (1907)
Bush, William B.	R	San Francisco	40th (1913)
Busick, Charles O.	R	Sacramento	36th (1905)
[43] Bustamante, Cruz	D	Fresno, Tulare	1993–1998
Busterud, John A.	R	San Francisco	1957–1962
Butler, A. B.	R	Tulare	27th (1887)
Butler, E. M.	R	Los Angeles	39th (1911)
Butler, Edward I.	R	Marin	37th (1907), 38th (1909)
Butler, John	R	San Francisco	34th (1901)
Butler, John E.	R	Sacramento	31st (1895)
Butler, Thomas J.	Union	Colusa, Tehama	14th (1863)
[44] Butters, George R.	R., D	Imperial	56th (1945)–1951
Byers, James D.	R	Lassen, Plumas	20th (1873)
Byington, Lewis F.	D	Sierra	22nd (1877)
Bynum, Edward	D	Yolo	7th (1856)
Byrne, Henry D.	R	San Francisco	42nd (1917)
Byrne, William M.	R., D	Los Angeles	46th (1925)–48th (1929)
Byrnes, Charles W.	R	Marin	40th (1913)
Byrnes, James D.	R	San Mateo	20th (1873)
Byrnes, James J.	D	San Francisco	41st (1915)
Cabaniss, T. T.	Whig	Shasta	4th (1853)
Cahalan, Chris W.	D	Nevada	10th (1859)
Cain, John Edward	D	Sacramento	54th (1941)
Caine, Philip D.	A-L.D	Butte	10th (1859)
Calahan, William E.	R	Contra Costa	42nd (1917), 43rd (1919)
[45] Caldecott, Thomas W.	R	Alameda	57th (1947), 1948, 1951, 1952, 1955–1957
	R., D	Alameda	1949, 1950, 1953, 1954

[39] Successfully contested seat of Daniel J. Leary. Qualified January 19, 1885.
[40] Deceased January 19, 1907.
[41] Resigned from office June 25, 1974. Elected at a special election April 12, 1988, vice Art Agnos, resigned.
[42] Resigned from office February 24, 1964. Succeeded at next general election by John L. Burton.
[43] Elected at a special election April 27, 1993, vice Bruce Bronzan, resigned.
[44] Died in office April 24, 1951.
[45] Resigned September 26, 1957. Succeeded by Don Mulford.

Record of Members of the Assembly—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
[46] Caldera, Louis	D.	Los Angeles	1993–1997
[47] Calderon, Charles M.	D.	Los Angeles	1983–1990
Calderon, Thomas M.	D.	Los Angeles	1999–2000
Calderwood, M. H.	R.	Placer	18th (1869)
Caldwell, A. B.	Whig	Yolo	4th (1853)
Caldwell, A. G.	Whig	Sutter	3rd (1852)
Caldwell, John	D.	Nevada	9th (1858)
	A-L.D	Nevada	10th (1859)
Caldwell, William	D.	Sonoma	17th (1867), 19th (1871)
Call, Harrison W.	R.	San Mateo	52nd (1937), 54th (1941), 55th (1943)
	R., D	San Mateo	53rd (1939), 56th (1945)
Callaghan, James J.	D.	San Francisco	25th (1883), 27th (1887)
Callaghan, R. J.	R.	Alameda	39th (1911)
Callahan, Bert V.	D.	Los Angeles	50th (1933)
Callan, E. F.	R.	San Francisco	38th (1909)
Callbreath, J. C.	D.	Stanislaus	7th (1856)
Calvo, Victor	D.	San Mateo, Santa Clara	1974–1975
Cameron, Ronald Brooks	D.	Los Angeles	1959–1962
Caminetti, A.	D.	Amador	25th (1883)
	D., Peo. P	Amador	32nd (1897)
	D.	Amador	33rd (1899)
Cammett, John	Ind	San Francisco	6th (1855)
Camp, Edgar W.	R.	Los Angeles	35th (1903)
Campbell, A. C.	Whig	Santa Clara	2nd (1851)
Campbell, Alexander	R.	San Francisco	12th (1861)
Campbell, Bill	R.	Orange	1997–2000
Campbell, Edgar O.	R.	Santa Barbara	46th (1925)
Campbell, J. C.	R.	Colusa	28th (1889)
Campbell, J. S.	Union	El Dorado	15th (1863–64), 16th (1865)
Campbell, John T.	D.	Sonoma	25th (1883)
Campbell, P. C.	R.	Contra Costa	37th (1907)
Campbell, R. H.	R.	Del Norte, Siskiyo	27th, (1887)
Campbell, Robert J.	D.	Contra Costa	1981–1996
Campbell, Thomas	Union D	Calaveras	13th (1862)
Campbell, Thompson	Union	San Francisco	15th (1863–64)
Campbell, W. L.	D.	San Joaquin	11th (1860)
Campbell, William	R.	Los Angeles	1967–1972
	R.	Los Angeles	1974–1975
Camron, William W.	R.	Alameda	23rd (1880), 24th (1881)
Canavan, M.	R.	Marin	32nd (1897)
Canavan, Matthew	D.	San Francisco	17th (1867)
Canepa, Victor J.	R.	San Francisco	40th (1913)
	Proh., R., D	San Francisco	41st (1915)
Canfield, W.	Ind	Kern, Tulare	20th (1873)
[48] Cannella, Sal	D.	Merced, Stanislaus	1990–1996
Canney, Patrick	D.	Placer	3rd (1852), 4th (1853)
Cannon, Frank E.	A-L.D	Butte	10th (1859)
Caperton, W. W.	D.	Placer	8th (1857)
Cardenas, Tony	D.	Los Angeles	1997–2000
Cardoza, Dennis	D.	Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus	1997–2000
Cardoza, Isaac N.	D.	San Francisco	4th (1853)
Cardwell, H. C.		Sacramento District	1st (1849)
Carey, Edward J.	R.	Alameda	55th (1943)
	R., D	Alameda	56th (1945)–1948
Cargill, Charles G.	R.	San Benito	29th (1891), 31st (1895), 33rd (1899)
Carhart, George M.	Whig	Colusa	4th (1853)
Carillo, Pedro C.	D.	Santa Barbara	5th (1854)
Carlson, A. W.	R.	Fresno	42nd (1917)
Carlson, Arthur W.	R.	Alameda	53rd (1939)–55th (1943)
Carlson, Thomas M.	R.	Contra Costa	45th (1923)
Carlson, W. H.	Ind	San Diego	30th (1893)
Carnes, Henry	D.	Santa Barbara	2nd (1851)
Carothers, James H.	R.	Contra Costa	18th (1869)
Carpenter, G. J.	D.	El Dorado	21st (1875)
Carpenter, Jonathan	D.	El Dorado	8th (1857)
Carpenter, Paul B.	D.	Orange	1974–1975
[49] Carpentier, Horace W.	D.	Contra Costa	4th (1853)
Carr, Charles E.	D.	Los Angeles	5th (1854)
Carr, Jesse D.	Whig	San Francisco	2nd (1851)
Carr, Seymour	R.	Sacramento	23rd (1880), 27th (1887)
Carr, T. H.	D.	Yuba	23rd (1880)

[46] Resigned from office September 2, 1997. Succeeded by Gilbert Cedillo.
[47] Resigned from office April 16, 1990.
[48] Elected at a special election January 30, 1990, vice Gary Condit, resigned.
[49] Seat contested by Samuel J. Clarke, and declared vacant March 11, 1853. Carpentier reelected March 26, 1853.

Record of Members of the Assembly—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
[50] Carrell, Tom C.	D	Los Angeles	1960–1966
Carroll, Harry W.	R	Sacramento	27th (1887)
Carson, James G.	D	San Francisco	21st (1875)
[51] Carter, Douglas F.	R	San Joaquin	1973–1974
Carter, George E.	R	Contra Costa	29th (1891)
Carter, George H.	Amer	Sacramento	7th (1856)
Carter, George W. T.	R	Contra Costa	25th (1883), 26th (1885)
Carter, Henry A.	D	Amador	21st (1875)
Carter, Henry E.	R	Los Angeles	34th (1901), 35th (1903), 43rd (1919)–47th (1927)
Carter, John C.	R	Yuba	20th (1873)
Carter, R. C.	R	Solano	26th (1885)
Cartwright, George W.	Fusion	Fresno	32nd (1897)
Cary, L. B.	R	Fresno	40th (1913)
	Prog. R	Fresno	41st (1915)
Cary, Luther H.	R	Alameda	25th (1883)
Case, G. S.	R	Los Angeles	37th (1907)
[52] Casey, Jack T.	D	Kern	1961–1966
Casey, J. Ward	R	Imperial	1953, 1954
	R., D	Imperial	1955, 1956
[53] Cassidy, James M.	D	Alameda	50th (1933)–54th (1941)
Cassin, Michael	D	Nevada	8th (1857)
Casterline, W. M.	R	San Diego	30th (1893)
Castro, Estevan	Amer	Monterey	8th (1857)
	D	Monterey	15th (1863–64)
Castro, Manuel A.	D	San Luis Obispo	7th (1856)
	Union D	Monterey	14th (1863)
Catlin, Amos P.	Amer	Sacramento	8th (1857)
Cattell, H. G.	R	Los Angeles	38th (1909), 39th (1911)
Cavagnaro, August A.	D	San Francisco	34th (1901)
[54] Cave, John		San Joaquin District	1st (1849)
[55] Cedillo, Gilbert	D	Los Angeles	1998–2000
Center, Samuel H.	R	El Dorado	19th (1871)
Chacon, Peter R.	D	San Diego	1971–1992
Chalmers, Robert	R	El Dorado	19th (1871)
Chamberlain, Charles H.	Union	San Joaquin	16th (1865)
Chamberlain, Thomas L.	R	Placer	23rd (1880)
Chamberlin, Harry A.	R	Los Angeles	41st (1915)
Chandler, Augustus L.	Ind	Sutter	20th (1873)
	R	Sutter	23rd (1880), 24th (1881)
Chandler, Chris	R	Butte, Colusa, Nevada, Sierra, Sutter, Yuba	1987–1992
Chandler, T. J.	Breck. D	Tuolumne	12th (1861)
Chandler, W. F.	R	Fresno, Madera	34th (1901)
	R	Fresno	36th (1905), 37th (1907), 39th (1911), 40th (1913)
[56] Chapel, Charles Edward	R	Los Angeles	1951, 1952
	R., D	Los Angeles	1953, 1954
	R	Los Angeles	1955–1967
Chapman, John S.	D	Lassen, Plumas	21st (1875)
Chapman, M. C.	R	Alameda	28th (1889)
Chappell, James N.	Union	Shasta	14th (1863)–16th (1865)
Chappie, Eugene A.	R	Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Inyo, Mariposa, Mono, Nevada, Placer, Tuolumne, Yuba	1965–1974
	R	Butte, Colusa, Nevada, Placer, Sierra, Sutter, Yuba	1974–1975
Chase, Charles S.	D	Yuba	6th (1855)
Chase, E. Jacob	D	San Francisco	16th (1865)
Chatters, Ford A.	R., D	Kings, Tulare	50th (1933), 51st (1935)
Chauncey, David M.	D	San Francisco	3rd (1852)
Chel, Fred W.	D	Los Angeles	1974–1975
Chenery, Richard	R	San Francisco	8th (1857)
Chenoweth, Walter W.	R., D	Sacramento	41st (1915)
Cherry, John W.	R	San Francisco	9th (1858), 10th (1859), 12th (1861)
	Union	San Francisco	15th (1863–64)
Childs, William	Douglas D	Calaveras	12th (1861)
Chiles, J. F.	D	Yolo	34th (1901)
Chimbole, Larry	D	Inyo, Kern, Los Angeles, San Bernardino	1975–1978
Chipman, H. C.	R	Sacramento	30th (1893)
Christian, E. H.	R	Alameda	44th (1921), 45th (1923)
Church, A. M.	Union	Alameda	17th (1867)
Chynoweth, H. W.	R	Orange	32nd (1897), 33rd (1899)
Clark, A. M.	D	Fresno	26th (1885)

[50] Elected at a special election December 8, 1959, vice Allen Miller, resigned.
[51] Elected at a special election July 10, 1973, vice Robert T. Monagan, resigned.
[52] Elected at a special election November 8, 1960, vice Dorothy Donahoe, deceased.
[53] Died in office June 17, 1941.
[54] Qualified March 26, 1850, vice J. W. Van Benschoten, resigned.
[55] Elected at a special election January 13, 1998, vice Louis Caldera, resigned.
[56] Died in office February 20, 1967. Succeeded by Robert G. Beverly.

Record of Members of the Assembly—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Clark, C. Todd	D., R	Fresno	49th (1931)
Clark, J. B.	D	Butte	20th (1873)
[57] Clark, J. E.	Work	Santa Clara	22nd (1878)
Clark, J. R.	Union	El Dorado	14th (1863)
Clark, John Gee	D	Los Angeles	51st (1935), 52nd (1937)
Clark, Jonathan	R	Humboldt	21st (1875)
Clark, L. B.	D	Yuba	17th (1867)
Clark, Reese	R	Yolo	29th (1891)
Clark, Reuben	D	Colusa, Tehama	25th (1883)
Clark, Robert	R	San Francisco	12th (1861)
Clark, Robert A.	Union	Plumas	15th (1863–64)
Clark, Robert C.	Amer	Sacramento	8th (1857)
Clark, W. A.	R	Santa Clara	33rd (1899)
Clark, William C.	R	Alameda	39th (1911), 40th (1913)
Clarke, George A.	R	Mariposa, Tuolumne, Mono, Madera, Merced	40th (1913), 45th (1923), 53rd (1939)–55th (1943)
	R., D	Madera, Merced	56th (1945)–1956
Clarke, J. A.	D	Sierra	9th (1858)
Clarke, J. W.	R	Alameda	32nd (1897)
Clarke, Robert M.	R	Ventura	34th (1901)
[58] Clarke, Samuel J.		San Francisco District	1st (1850)
Clarken, Richard M.	D	San Francisco	21st (1875)
Clayton, Charles	Union	San Francisco	15th (1863–64), 16th (1865)
Clayton, J. E.	D	Yuba	6th (1855)
Cleary, Charles W.	R	Tulare	43rd (1919)
	R., D	Tulare	44th (1921), 45th (1923)
Clement, Wesley B.	R	Alameda	25th (1883)
Cleveland, George C.	R	Santa Cruz	36th (1905)
	R., D	Santa Cruz	44th (1921)–46th (1925)
Cline, Robert C.	R	Los Angeles	1971–1974
	R	Los Angeles,Ventura	1975–1980
Clingan, David	D	Marin	5th (1854)
Cloudman, Harold C.	R	Alameda	46th (1925)–49th (1931)
Clough, G. G.	R	Lassen, Plumas, Sierra	33rd (1899)
Clowdsley, F. C.	D., R	San Joaquin	47th (1927), 48th (1929), 50th (1933)
	R	San Joaquin	49th (1931)
[59] Cloyed, Ralph R.	R	San Diego	1950
	R., D	San Diego	1951–1954
Clunie, Thomas J.	D	Sacramento	21st (1875)
Clute, Steve	D	Riverside	1983–1992
Coats, Arthur W., Jr.	D	Butte, Sutter, Yuba	1949, 1950
	D., R	Butte, Sutter, Yuba	1951, 1952
Coats, Thomas H.	D	Klamath	3rd (1852)
Cobb, Lawrence	R	Los Angeles	49th (1931), 50th (1933)
Cobb, W. H.	R	San Francisco	33rd (1899)
Cochran, R. M.	D	Butte	17th (1867)
Coffey, James V.	D	San Francisco	21st (1875), 22nd (1877)
Coffey, M. W.	R	San Francisco	29th (1891)
Coffman, William F.	D	Mariposa, Merced	23rd (1880)
Coffroth, James W.	D	Tuolumne	3rd (1852)
Coggins, Paschal	Union	Sacramento	17th (1867)
	Ind	Sacramento	20th (1873)
Coghlan, John M.	Union	Lake, Napa	16th (1865)
Coghlan, Nathan C.	R	San Francisco	36th (1905), 39th (1911)
	R., D	San Francisco	37th (1907)
	R., Union Labor	San Francisco	38th (1909)
Coghlin, J. D.	D	San Francisco	31st (1895)
Cogswell, Prescott F.	R	Los Angeles	37th (1907)–39th (1911)
Cohen, Richard	D	San Francisco	27th (1887)
Coil, Benjamin J.	D	Sierra	8th (1857)
Colbert, John H.	D	San Francisco	27th (1887)
Colburn, R. W.	R	San Diego	44th (1921)
Colby, George H.	R	Placer	26th (1885)
Colby, Gilbert W.	D	Sacramento	3rd (1852)
Coleman, Cyrus	R	Alpine, Amador	19th (1871)
	R	Alpine, El Dorado	23rd (1880), 24th (1881)
	R	Alpine, Inyo, Mono	28th (1889), 31st (1895)
Coleman, James V.	D	San Mateo	25th (1883), 26th (1885)
Coleman, William	D	El Dorado	10th (1859)
	Douglas D	El Dorado	12th (1861)
Collier, E. B.	R	Riverside	38th (1909)
Collier, Frank, B.	R., D	Stanislaus	48th (1929)

[57] Elected February 19, 1878, vice Clarence W. Upton, deceased.
[58] Elected January 8, 1850, vice William C. Van Voorhies, resigned.
[59] Elected at a special election November 8, 1949, vice Howard K. Cramer, resigned.

Record of Members of the Assembly—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Collier, John L. E.	R	Los Angeles	57th (1947), 1948
	R., D	Los Angeles	1949–1954
	R	Los Angeles	1955–1975
Collier, M. M.	Union	Calaveras	16th (1865)
[60] Collins, Barnabas	R	Butte	34th (1901)
[61] Collins, B. T.	R	Placer, Sacramento	1991–1993
Collins, George D., Jr.	D	San Francisco	53rd (1939)–55th (1943), 1953, 1954
	D., R	San Francisco	56th (1945)–1948, 1951, 1952
	D., Ind. Prog	San Francisco	1949, 1950
[62] Collins, H. M.	R	Alameda	31st (1895)
Collins, James	R	Nevada	13th (1862)
	D	Nevada	14th (1863)
Collins, James D.	D	Fresno	21st (1875)
Collins, Jeremiah F.	R	San Francisco	34th (1901)
Collins, Sam L.	R	Orange	54th (1941), 55th (1943)
	R., D	Orange	56th (1945)–1952
Collins, William M.	R	San Francisco	40th (1913)
	Pro., R., D	San Francisco	41st (1915)
	R., D	San Francisco	42nd (1917), 43rd (1919)
Collister, Stanley W.	R	Sonoma	37th (1907)
Collum, B. J.	D	San Francisco	38th (1909)
Cologne, Gordon R.	R	Riverside	1961–1964
Coltrin, C. W.	Douglas D	El Dorado	12th (1861)
Comte, Augustus, Jr.	D	Sacramento	17th (1867)
Condee, George M.	D	El Dorado	10th (1859)
[63] Condit, Gary A.	D	Merced, Stanislaus	1983–1989
Condon, Robert L.	D., Ind. Prog	Contra Costa	1949, 1950
	D	Contra Costa	1951, 1952
Cone, George	Amer	Sacramento	7th (1856)
Conn, William Alexander	D	San Bernardino	11th (1860)
Connelly, Lloyd G.	D	Sacramento	1983–1992
[64] Conness, John	D	El Dorado	4th (1853), 5th (1854)
	A-L.D	El Dorado	11th (1860)
	Douglas D	El Dorado	12th (1861)
[65] Connolly, Arthur H., Jr.	R	San Francisco	1948
	R., D	San Francisco	1949–1952
Connolly, David W.	D	San Mateo	10th (1859)
	D	San Francisco	17th (1867)
Connolly, James E.	D	San Francisco	22nd (1877)
Connolly, P.	D., R	Mendocino	45th (1923)
Connolly, Tom	D	San Diego	1993–1994
Connolly, W. C.	D	Inyo, Mono, Tuolumne	19th (1871)
Conard, Grant	R	San Diego	41st (1915)
Conrad, Charles J.	R	Los Angeles	57th (1947), 1948
	R., D	Los Angeles	1949, 1950
	R	Los Angeles	1951–1972
Conrey, Nathaniel P.	R	Los Angeles	33rd (1899)
[66] Conroy, Mickey	R	Orange	1991–1995
Conroy, M. C.	R	San Francisco	22nd (1877)
Conway, Bernard	D	San Francisco	30th (1893)
Cook, J. W.	R	Santa Clara	26th (1885)
Cook, John	Whig	San Diego	2nd (1851)
Cook, John	Whig	Stanislaus	6th (1855)
Cook, John	D	Yuba	3rd (1852)
Cook, John R.	D	Modoc, Siskiyou	23rd (1880)
Cooke, John B.	D	Ventura	54th (1941), 57th (1947)–1950
	D., R	Ventura	1951–1954
Cooley, Charles H.	R	Sonoma	22nd (1877)
Cooley, F. M.	R	Alameda	27th (1887)
[67] Coolidge, Glenn E.	R., D	San Benito, Santa Cruz	1953–1962
Coombs, Frank L.	R	Napa	27th (1887)–29th (1891), 32nd (1897)
	R., D	Napa	44th (1921)–46th (1925)
	R	Napa	47th (1927), 48th (1929)
Coombs, Nathan	D	Napa	6th (1855)
	A-L.D	Napa	11th (1860)
Coombs, Nathaniel D.	D	Yuba	25th (1883)
Coombs, Thomas M.	Ind	Alameda	7th (1856)
Cooper, J. B. R.	R	Monterey	36th (1905)
Cooper, Joel H.	D	Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo	19th (1871)
Cooper, L. F.	D	Del Norte	23rd (1880)

[60] Deceased January 15, 1901.
[61] Elected at a special election September 17, 1991, vice Tim Leslie, resigned. Died in office March 19, 1993. Succeed by Barbara Alby.
[62] Successfully contested seat of J. B. McDonald. Qualified February 28, 1895. Died in office March 24, 1896.
[63] Resigned from office September 20, 1989, after being elected to fill a vacancy in the 15th Congressional District. Succeeded by Sal Canella.
[64] Elected November 26, 1859, vice Thomas Robertson, who was elected, but died before he was qualified.
[65] Elected at a special election November 4, 1947, vice Albert C. Wollenberg, resigned.
[66] Elected at a special election September 17, 1991, vice John R. Lewis, resigned.
[67] Died in office September 12, 1962.

Record of Members of the Assembly—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Cope, Jesse	D.	Santa Cruz	27th (1887)
Cope, Warner W.	D.	Amador	10th (1859)
Copus, Jay N.	D., Union Labor	San Francisco	35th (1903)
Corbett, Ellen M.	D.	Alameda	1999–2000
Corcoran, Hugh J.	D.	San Joaquin	23rd (1880), 26th (1885)
Cordova, Ronald	D.	Orange, San Diego	1976–1978
Corey, Benjamin		San Jose District	1st (1849)
Corey, J. M.	Union	Santa Clara	16th (1865)
Corey, William	Whig	Placer	6th (1855)
Cornish, N. A.	R.	Modoc, Lassen, Shasta	37th (1907)
Cornwall, George N.	D.	Napa	5th, (1854), 21st (1875)
[68] Cornwall, P. B.		Sacramento District	1st (1849)
Coronel, Manuel F.	D.	Los Angeles	18th (1869)
Correa, Lou	D.	Orange	1999–2000
[69] Cortese, Dominic L.	D.	San Benito, Santa Cruz	1981–1982
	D.	Santa Clara	1983–1995
	Reform	Santa Clara	1995–1996
Corwin, Gordon W.	R.	San Bernardino	51st (1935)–53rd (1939)
Cory, Kenneth	D.	Orange	1967–1974
Cosper, E. T.	R.	Kings, Tulare	33rd (1899)
Costa, Jim	D.	Fresno, Madera, Mariposa, Merced	1979–1982
	D.	Fresno, Kings, Madera, Merced	1983–1994
Costar, W. J.	R.	Butte	37th (1907), 38th (1909)
Cot, Guan Y.	Union D	Monterey	13th (1862)
Cottrell, C. C.	R., D	Santa Clara	50th (1933)–51st (1935)
	R.	Santa Clara	52nd (1937)
Councilman, E. W.	R.	Nevada	12th (1861)
[70] Covarrubias, Jose M.		Santa Barbara District	1st (1849)
	D.	Santa Barbara	2nd (1851)–4th (1853), 6th (1855)–8th (1857), 11th (1860)
	Douglas D.	Santa Barbara	12th (1861)
Covert, John G.	D.	Kings	35th (1903)
Covington, Joseph M.	D.	Mendocino	21st (1875)
Cowan, W. F.	D.	Sonoma	33rd (1899), 34th (1901)
Cowdery, Jabez F.	Ind	San Francisco	20th (1873)
	R.	San Francisco	23rd (1880)
Cox, Dave	R.	Sacramento	1999–2000
Coyle, James L.	R.	Del Norte, Siskiyou, Trinity	36th (1905)
Crabb, Henry A.	Whig	San Joaquin	3rd (1852)
Craig, Edward	R.	Orange	48th (1929)–51st (1935)
Cram, E. G.	R.	Alameda	29th (1891)
Cram, James E.	R.	San Bernardino	40th (1913)
[71] Cramer, Howard K.	R., D	San Diego	57th (1947)–1949
Cramer, Jim	D.	Los Angeles, San Bernardino	1981–1982
Crandall, Earle P.	R.	Santa Clara	1967–1970
Crane, E. T.	R.	Alameda	19th (1871)
[72] Crane, George W.	Whig	Colusa, Trinity, Yolo	2nd (1851)
	D.	Monterey	9th (1858)
Crank, James F.	R.	Los Angeles	24th (1881)
[73] Craven, William A.	R.	San Diego	1973–1978
Crawford, C. M.	D.	Lake	29th (1889)
[74] Crawford, George G.	R.	San Diego	1957–1960
Crawford, James	Union	Sierra	14th (1863)
Crawford, James C.	R.	Los Angeles	47th (1927), 48th (1929)
[75] Creaner, Charles M.		San Joaquin District	1st (1849)
[76] Creedon, Daniel J.	R., D	San Mateo	1953–1955
Creighton, J. H.	R.	Lassen, Modoc, Shasta	36th (1905)
Crenshaw, George H.	D.	Mariposa, Merced	10th (1859)
Crenshaw, John T.	D.	Nevada	4th (1853)
Cresler, William T.	Ind	Siskiyou	20th (1873)
Crichton, James G.	D.	Fresno	55th (1943)
	D., R.	Fresno	56th (1945)–1950
Crigler, John C.	D.	Napa, Lake	17th (1867), 18th (1869)
Crist, Frank Lee	R.	Santa Clara	49th (1931), 50th (1933)
Crittenden, Alexander P.		Los Angeles District	1st (1849)
	D.	Santa Clara	3rd (1852)
Crittenden, Bradford S.	R.	San Joaquin	44th (1921), 45th (1923)
	R., D	San Joaquin	46th (1925)–48th (1929)
Crocker, Charles	R.	Sacramento	12th (1861)

[68] Resigned January 28, 1850. Succeeded by William Grove Deal.
[69] Changed party affiliation to Reform Party December 8, 1995.
[70] Resigned from office April 26, 1850. Reelected and again resigned November 6, 1852.
[71] Resigned from office May 28, 1949. Succeeded by Ralph R. Cloyed.
[72] Unseated on contest by Hiram P. Osgood in 1851.
[73] Elected at a special election June 26, 1973, succeeding John Stull, resigned.
[74] Resigned from office February 15, 1960. Succeeded by George J. Lapthorne.
[75] Resigned from office April 2, 1850.
[76] Resigned from office January 4, 1955. Succeeded by Louis Francis.

Record of Members of the Assembly—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Cromwell, Frank A.	R	Sonoma	34th (1901)–36th (1905)
Cronin, John R.	R	Solano	38th (1909), 39th (1911)
[77] Cronin, Melvyn I.	R	San Francisco	48th (1929)
	D., R	San Francisco	49th (1931)–54th (1941)
Crosby, Sumner	R	Alameda	39th (1911)
Cross, John	R	Los Angeles	32nd (1897)
[78] Croter, J.	R	Alameda	45th (1923)–47th (1927)
	R., D	Alameda	46th (1925)
Crowder, A. S.	R	San Diego	33rd (1899)
Crowell, J. M.	D	Yuba	11th (1860)
[79] Crowley, Ernest C.	D	Solano, Lake, Napa	48th (1929), 55th (1943)
	D., R	Solano, Lake, Napa	49th (1931)–54th (1941), 56th (1945)–1952
Crowley, J. J.	D	San Francisco	33rd (1899)
[80] Crown, Robert W.	D	Alameda	1957–1973
Crumpton, H. J.	D	Lake	24th (1881), 25th (1883)
Crutcher, William M.	Ind	Placer	21st (1875)
Cullen, John A.	R	San Francisco	36th (1905)
	R., D., Union Labor	San Francisco	37th (1907)
	R., Union Labor	San Francisco	38th (1909)
Cullen, Mike	D	Los Angeles	1967–1978
Culver, C. B.	R	Yolo	26th (1885)
Culver, E. S.	R	Alameda	28th (1889), 29th (1891)
Culver, James H.	R	San Francisco	25th (1883)
Cummings, Frank J.	R	Humboldt	43rd (1919), 44th (1921)
Cunnard, J. M.	R	Butte	13th (1862)
Cunneen, Jim	R	Santa Clara	1995–2000
Cunningham, A.	R	San Francisco	39th (1911)
Cunningham, James F.	D	Santa Cruz	24th (1881)
Cunningham, N. C.	D	Sierra	6th (1855)
[81] Cunningham, Rex M.	D	Ventura	1955, 1956
	D., R	Ventura	1957–1960
	D	Ventura	1961, 1962
Cunningham, Thomas J.	R	Los Angeles	51st (1935), 52nd (1937)
Cunningham, W. F.	D	El Dorado	6th (1855)
Cunningham, W. S.	D	Tulare	29th (1891)
Cureton, William H.	D	Mendocino	17th (1867)
Currey, Robert J.	R	Solano	27th (1887)
Curry, C. F.	R	San Francisco	27th (1887)
Curtis, D. B.	D	Placer	9th (1858)
Curtis, Edward J.	Whig	Siskiyou	6th (1855)
	Amer	Siskiyou	7th (1856)
Curtis, J. S.	Amer	Yolo	8th (1857)
Curtis, John M.	D	San Francisco	30th (1893)
Curtis, N. Greene	Douglas D	Sacramento	12th (1861)
Curtis, Samuel T.	D	Nevada	11th (1860)
[82] Cusanovich, Lou A.	R	Los Angeles	1958–1966
Cusick, T. P.	D	San Francisco	30th (1893)
Cuthbert, William W.	Work	San Francisco	23rd (1880)
Cutler, John	Whig	El Dorado	3rd (1852)
Cutler, Nathan	D	Solano	10th (1859)
Cutten, Charles P.	R	Humboldt	37th (1907)
Cutter, William M.	D	Yuba	25th (1883)
	R	Sutter, Yuba	31st (1895), 32nd (1897)
Daggett, John	D	Del Norte, Klamath	10th (1859), 11th (1860)
	D	Modoc, Siskiyou	24th (1881)
[83] Dahl, Walter I.	R	Alameda	1955–1962
Dale, R. C.	R	Kern	31st (1895)–33rd (1899)
Daley, James H.	R	San Francisco	26th (1885), 29th (1891)
Daley, Jeanette E.	D	San Diego	52nd (1937)–54th (1941)
Dameron, William B.	D	Tuolumne	3rd (1852)
Damon E. D.	R	Humboldt	32nd (1897)
Damron, J. M.	R	Los Angeles	28th (1889)
Dana, Charles W.	R	Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo	13th (1862)
Dana, William A.	Whig	San Francisco	6th (1855)
Danielson, George E.	D	Los Angeles	1963–1966
Dannals, Charles W.	D	Yuba	5th (1854)
Dannals, George W.	D	San Diego	19th (1871)
Dannemeyer, William E.	D	Orange	1963–1966
	R	Orange	1977–1978
Dannenbrink, Henry A.	D	Alameda	52nd (1937)
Dare, John T.	D	Solano	22nd (1877)

[77] Resigned from office January 4, 1942.
[78] Resigned from office July 1, 1927.
[79] Died in office September 22, 1952.
[80] Died in office May 21, 1973. Succeeded by Bill Lockyer.
[81] Resigned from office April 22, 1962. Succeeded at next general election by Burt M. Henson.
[82] Elected at a special election November 19, 1957, vice Patrick McGee, resigned.
[83] Elected at a special election November 10, 1953, vice Marvin Sherwin, resigned.

Record of Members of the Assembly—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Davidson, E. M.	D.	Nevada	8th (1857)
Davidson, Thomas R.	D.	Sacramento	5th (1854)
Davies, William A.	Union	Inyo, Mono, Tuolumne	17th (1867)
[84] Davis, B. K.	Breck. D	Mono, Tuolumne	13th (1862)
Davis, Caswell	Amer	Santa Clara	7th (1856)
Davis, E. L.	A-L.D	Humboldt	10th (1859)
Davis, George H.	R	Imperial	45th (1923)
Davis, Gray	D.	Los Angeles	1983–1986
Davis, H. B.	D.	Merced, Stanislaus	20th (1873)
Davis, Howard W.	R., D., Prog.	Los Angeles	46th (1925)
	R., D	Los Angeles	47th (1927)
Davis, J. O.	D.	San Benito	37th (1907)
Davis, J. W.	R.	Kings,Tulare	31st (1895)
Davis, John	R.	Placer	27th (1887), 28th (1889)
[85] Davis, Lester Thomas	D., R	Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Trinity	57th (1947), 1948–1952
Davis, M. Philip	R	Los Angeles	56th (1945)–1948
Davis, N. H.	D.	Solano	9th (1858)
[86] Davis, Pauline L.	D.	Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Trinity	1953, 1954, 1961, 1962
	D., R	Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Trinity	1955–1960
	D.	Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Tehama, Trinity	1963–1966
	D.	Del Norte, Humboldt, Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Tehama, Trinity	1967–1974
	D.	Butte, Glenn, Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, Siskiyou, Tehama, Trinity	1974–1976
[87] Davis, T. Frank	Union	Calaveras	14th (1863)
Davis, Susan	D.	San Diego	1995–2000
Davis, Winfield J.	R.	Sacramento	26th (1885)
Dawley, Isaac N.	D.	Nevada	5th (1854)
Dawson, Charles B.	R.	Los Angeles	45th (1923)
Dawson, Kenneth B.	R., D.	San Francisco	51st (1935)
	R., D., Prog.	San Francisco	52nd (1937)
Days, John M.	Union	Nevada	17th (1867)
	D.	Nevada	19th (1871)
Dayton, F. E.	R., D.	Monterey, San Benito	46th (1925)
[88] Deal, William Grove		Sacramento District	1st (1849)
Dean, Arthur M.	R.	Shasta, Modoc, Lassen	38th (1909)
Dean, George A.	R.	San Joaquin	45th (1923)
Dean, Seneca	Union D	El Dorado	13th (1862)
[89] Debs, Ernest E.	D.	Los Angeles	55th (1943)
	D., R.	Los Angeles	56th (1945), 57th (1947)
Deddeh, Wadie P.	D.	San Diego	1967–1982
Deeth, Jacob	Union	San Francisco	14th (1863)
DeHaven, John J.	R.	Humboldt	18th (1869)
DeHaven, W. N.	R.	Butte	19th (1871)
Dekker, Albert	D.	Los Angeles	56th (1945)
DeLancie, R.	R.	Butte	33rd (1899)
DeLap, T. H.	R., D.	Contra Costa	51st (1935)
Del Mutolo, M. G.	D.	Santa Clara	53rd (1939), 54th (1941)
DeLong, Charles E.	D.	Yuba	9th (1858)
	A-L.D	Yuba	10th (1859)
[90] DeLotto, Bert	D.	Fresno	1959, 1960
	D., R.	Fresno	1961, 1962
Del Valle, Ignacio	D.	Los Angeles	3rd (1852)
[91] Del Valle, R. F.	D.	Los Angeles	23rd (1880), 24th (1881)
Dempster, Charles W.	R.	Los Angeles	49th (1931), 50th (1933)
Denegri, D. M.	R.	San Francisco	39th (1911)
Dennery, Leon	R.	San Francisco	32nd (1897)
Dennett, L. L.	Prog., R.	Stanislaus	41st (1915)
	R.	Stanislaus	42nd (1917)
Dennis, John H.	Union D	El Dorado	13th (1862)
Dennis, Thomas W.	R.	San Francisco	29th (1891)
Denniston, James G.	Douglas D	San Mateo	12th (1861)
	Union D	San Mateo	14th (1863)

[84] Seat successfully contested by Nelson M. Orr.
[85] Died in office May 23, 1952. Succeeded by Pauline L. Davis.
[86] Elected at general election November 1952, vice her husband, Lester T. Davis, deceased.
[87] Elected at a special election February 4, 1863, vice Thomas Campbell, who was elected, but who died December 30, 1862, before he was qualified.
[88] Qualified March 4, 1850, vice P. B. Cornwall, resigned.
[89] Resigned June 30, 1947. Succeeded by Glenard P. Lipscomb.
[90] Resigned from office April 15, 1962. Succeeded at next general election by George N. Zenovich.
[91] Resigned from office October 23, 1880.

Record of Members of the Assembly—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Denny, Paul	R	Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Trinity	55th (1943)
	R., D	Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Trinity	56th (1945)
Dent, James W.	R	Contra Costa	1967–1972
Desmond, Earl D.	D	Sacramento	51st (1935), 52nd (1937), 55th (1943)
	D., R	Sacramento	53rd (1939), 54th (1941)
Deuel, Charles H.	D	Butte	46th (1925)
	D., R	Butte	47th (1927), 48th (1929)
Deukmejian, George C.	R	Los Angeles	1963–1966
Deveny, Peter	R	San Francisco	26th (1885)
Devine, Mark A.	D	San Francisco	31st (1895)
Devitt, James	R	San Francisco	31st (1895)
Devlin, Frank R.	R	Solano	36th (1905), 37th (1907)
Devoe, Alfred	Union	Santa Cruz	15th (1863–64)
Devoto, L. A.	R	San Francisco	33rd (1899)
DeWitt, E. L.	D	Tulare	26th (1885)
DeWitt, W. M.	D	Yolo	22nd (1877)
DeYoe, Ray C.	R., D	Monterey, San Benito	48th (1929)
Dibble, Henry C.	R	San Francisco	28th (1889), 29th (1891), 32nd (1897), 33rd (1899)
Dick, John	Amer	Butte	7th (1856)
[92] Dickenson, William B.		Sacramento District	1st (1849)
Dickerson, Richard	R	Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Shasta, Siskiyou, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Yolo	1999–2000
Dickey, Randal F.	R	Alameda	54th (1941)–56th (1945), 1949, 1950, 1955, 1956
	R., D	Alameda	57th (1947), 1948, 1951–1954
Dickinson, W. L.	D	Merced, Stanislaus	15th (1863–64)
Dillinger, H. E.	D	Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado	46th (1925)
	D., R	Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado	47th (1927), 48th (1929)
	D., R	Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Inyo, Mono, Tuolumne	49th (1931)
Dills, Clayton A.	D	Los Angeles	55th (1943)
	D., R	Los Angeles	56th (1945)–1952
	D	Los Angeles	1953–1966
[93] Dills, Ralph C.	D	Los Angeles	53rd (1939)–55th (1943)
	D., R	Los Angeles	56th (1945)–1949
Dilworth, Nelson S.	R	Riverside	52nd (1937)–55th (1943)
Dimond, Daniel	R	Tuolumne	23rd (1880)
Dinan, W. E.	D	San Francisco	28th (1889)
Dinkelspiel, H. G. W.	R	San Francisco	31st (1895)
Dinniene, John H.	D	San Francisco	22nd (1877)
Dixon, George W.	R	San Francisco	31st (1895)
Dixon, James	D	Sonoma	20th (1873)
Dixon, Julian C.	D	Los Angeles	1973–1975
Dixon, M. W.	D	Alameda	21st (1875), 22nd (1877)
Dobbin, H. H.	D	San Francisco	28th (1889)
Dodge, C. G.	R	Alameda	30th (1893), 31st (1895)
Dodge, Henry L.	Union	San Francisco	14th (1863)
Dodge, Thomas L.	R	Los Angeles	46th (1925)
Dodson, W. B. H.	Union	Lake, Napa	15th (1863–64)
Dolan, Lawrence J.	Fusion	San Francisco	32nd (1897)
Dolwig, Richard J.	R	San Mateo	57th (1947)–1950, 1955, 1956
	R., D	San Mateo	1951–1954
[94] Donahoe, Dorothy M.	D	Kern	1953, 1954
	D., R	Kern	1955–1960
Donihue, Leon M.	D	Alameda	51st (1935), 52nd (1937)
Donnelly, Hugh P.	D	Stanislaus	51st (1935), 52nd (1937), 54th (1941)
	D., R	Stanislaus	53rd (1939)
Donohue, Emmett I.	R	Sonoma	45th (1923)
[95] Donovan, Richard J.	R	San Diego	1963–1966
Dooling, Maurice T.	D	San Benito	26th (1885)
Doran, W. A.	R	San Diego	42nd (1917), 43rd (1919)
Dore, Benjamin	R	San Francisco	13th (1862)
	Union	San Francisco	14th (1863)
Dornin, George D.	Union	Nevada	16th (1865), 17th (1867)
Dorr, J. C.	Union	Trinity	16th (1865)
Dorris, Mrs. Grace S.	R	Kern	43rd (1919), 45th (1923)
	R., D	Kern	46th (1925)
Dorsey, Caleb	D	Stanislaus	22nd (1877)
Dorsey, Jesse R.	R	Kern	35th (1903), 36th (1906)
Doss, E. W.	D	Kern, Tulare	18th (1869)

[92] Unseated on contest. Succeeded by John Bigler.
[93] Resigned from office June 1949. Succeeded by Carley V. Porter.
[94] Died in office April 4, 1960. Succeeded by Jack T. Casey.
[95] Resigned from office July 15, 1966. Succeeded at next general election by Wadie P. Deddeh.

Record of Members of the Assembly—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Doty, Gillis	D	Sacramento	25th (1883), 29th (1891)
Dougherty, John	Douglas D	Sierra	12th (1861)
Dougherty, Wm. J.	D	San Benito	35th (1903)
Doughty, John	Whig	Solano	6th (1855)
Douglas, Charles D.	R	San Francisco	26th (1885)
Douglas, G. H.	R	Del Norte, Siskiyou	45th (1923)
Douglass, David F.	Whig	San Joaquin	6th (1855)
Douglass, George A.	A-L.D	El Dorado	10th (1859)
Douglass, George N.	D	El Dorado	10th (1859)
Dow, E. E.	D	Santa Clara	29th (1891)
Dow, F. A.	Union	El Dorado	15th (1863)
Dow, J. G.	Union D	Sonoma	13th (1862)
Dow, William	D	Tuolumne	10th (1859)
Dower, Will A.	D	Alpine, Calaveras, El Dorado	40th (1913)
Downer, J. W.	Union	Sierra	17th (1867)
Downey, John G.	D	Los Angeles	7th (1856)
Downing, George W.	Soc	Los Angeles	41st (1915)
Downing, J. L.	D	Sonoma	16th (1865)
Downs, Robert C.	R	Amador	23rd (1880)
Doyle, Donald D.	R	Contra Costa	1953–1958
[96] Doyle, Thomas J.	D	Los Angeles	53rd (1939)–55th (1943)
	D., R	Los Angeles	56th (1945)–1954
	D	Los Angeles	1955–1957
Dozier, Dr. Earnest	R	Shasta, Trinity	45th (1923)
Drees, E. D.	D	Sonoma	30th (1893)
Drew, Alexander M.	R	Fresno	35th (1903)–38th (1909)
Dryden, J. L.	Fusion	San Diego	32nd (1897)
Dryer, Perry	Union	Shasta	17th (1867)
Du Brutz, A. B.	D	Kern, Tulare	23rd (1880)
[97] Ducheny, Denise Moreno	D	San Diego	1994–2000
Duckworth, S. J.	R	Monterey	30th (1893)
Dudley, Charles C.	Union D	Placer	13th (1862), 14th (1863)
Dudley, Jonathan M.	R	Solano	13th (1862)
	Union	Solano	14th (1863)
[98] Duffey, A. D.	D	Santa Cruz	35th (1903)
Duffy, Gordon W.	R	Kings, Tulare	1965–1974
	R	Kern, Kings, Tulare	1975–1982
Duffy, James A.	R	Sacramento	18th (1869)
[99] Duffy, Jean M.	R	Sacramento	1979–1982
	D	Placer, Sacramento	1983–1986
Duffy, Thomas	D	Del Norte, Siskiyou	30th (1893)
Dunbar, Charles O.	D	Sonoma	35th (1903)
Dunbar,Willis	R	Calaveras	31st (1895)
[100] Duncombe, Charles	A-L.D	Sacramento	10th (1859)
	Union	Sacramento	14th (1863)
Dunlap, Elon	D	El Dorado	11th (1860)
Dunlap, Frank E.	R	San Joaquin	33rd (1899)–35th (1903)
Dunlap, H. W.	D	Colusa, Tehama	10th (1859)
Dunlap, John F.	D	Napa, Solano	1967–1974
Dunlap, Thomas	D	Amador	21st (1875), 22nd (1877)
Dunn, Francis, Jr.	D	Alameda	55th (1943)
	D., R	Alameda	56th (1945)–1954
Dunn, William J.	D	San Francisco	29th (1891)
Dunne, E. F.	Union	Sonoma	14th (1863)
Duplissea, William P.	R	San Mateo	1987–1988
Durham, W. W.	R	Butte	23rd (1880)
Durner, Charles	R	Solano	29th (1891)
Durst, D. P.	Douglas D	Colusa, Tehama	12th (1861)
	R	Sutter, Yuba	30th (1893)
Duryea, Frank A.	R	Placer	34th (1901)
	R	El Dorado, Placer	35th (1903), 36th (1905)
Dustin, Daniel	Amer	Nevada	7th (1856)
Dutra, John	D	Alameda, Santa Clara	1999–2000
Dutton, Henry	Union	San Francisco	15th (1863–64), 16th (1865)
Duval, Walter H.	R	Ventura	45th (1923), 46th (1925)
	R., D	Ventura	47th (1927)
Dwinelle, John W.	Union	Alameda	17th (1867)
Dwyer, David	Union	San Francisco	16th (1865)
Dwyer, Lawrence J.	D	San Francisco	31st (1895)
Dyer, Barlow	Union	Calaveras	15th (1863)
Dymally, Mervyn M.	D	Los Angeles	1963–1966
Eagar, Thomas	R	Santa Cruz	13th (1862)
	Union	Alameda	16th (1865)

[96] Died in office May 5, 1957. Succeeded by Don Anderson.
[97] Elected at a special election April 12, 1994, vice Steve Peace, resigned.
[98] Unseated on contest by H. S. Wanzer.
[99] Elected in 1980 as a Republican and re-registered as a Democrat February 19, 1981. Jean Moorehead changed to Jean M. Duffy. Married on March 23, 1985.
[100] Seat declared vacant January 22, 1859, because not a citizen. Reelected by the people on March 2, 1859, but again declared to be ineligible on March 8th.

Record of Members of the Assembly—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Eagon, John A.	D	Amador	10th (1859)
	Ind	Amador, Alpine	19th (1871)
Eakle, H. P.	D	Colusa	29th (1891)
Easley, Robert P.	R., D	Contra Costa	46th (1925)–48th (1929)
	R	Contra Costa	49th (1931)
Eastin, Delaine	D	Alameda, Santa Clara	1987–1994
Eastman, J. C.	Douglas D	Nevada	12th (1861)
Easton, George M.	R	Los Angeles	43rd (1919)
Eaves, Gerald R.	D	San Bernardino	1985–1990
Eddy, Crowell D.	R., D	San Diego	47th (1927)
	R	San Diego	48th (1929)
Eden, Walter	R	Orange	43rd (1919)
Edgar, William	R	Yuba	19th (1871)
Edwards, E. E.	R	Los Angeless	26th (1885), 28th (1889)
Edwards, Lawrence	D	San Joaquin	41st (1915)
	D., Prog	San Joaquin	42nd (1917)
Edwards, Lemuel B.	R	Alameda	24th (1881)
Edwards, Philip L.	Whig	Sacramento	6th (1855)
Edwards, Roger C.	R	Ventura	41st (1915)
Edwards, Uriah	D	Mendocino, Sonoma	8th (1857), 9th (1858)
Egeland, Leona H.	D	San Benito, Santa Clara	1974–1975
Eichelroth, William E.	D	Inyo, Mono, Tuolumne	18th (1869)
[101] Eicke, Dana P.	D	San Joaquin	51st (1935)
Eksward, Frank L.	R	San Mateo	42nd (1917), 43rd (1919), 45th (1923)
	R., D	San Mateo	44th (1921), 46th (1925)
Elder, Dave	D	Los Angeles	1979–1990
Eliason, W. A.	R	Sonoma	13th (1862)
[102] Elliott, Edward E.	D	Los Angeles	57th (1947), 1948
	D., R., Ind. Prog	Los Angeles	1949, 1950
	D., R	Los Angeles	1951–1954
	D	Los Angeles	1955–1968
Elliott, John G.	Fusion	Merced, Stanislaus	32nd (1897)
Ellis, Alfred J.	Whig	San Francisco	3rd (1852)
Ellis, Asa	D	Los Angeles	17th (1867), 19th (1871), 22nd (1877)
Ellis, Edward F. W.	Whig	Nevada	3rd (1852)
Ellis, Edward S.	D., R	Merced, Madera	41st (1915)
Ellis, Jim	R	San Diego	1977–1980
Ellis, R. B.	D	Sacramento	10th (1859), 11th (1860)
Ellis, William H.	R	Riverside	40th (1913)
Ellison, John F.	R	Tehama	26th (1885)
Ells, Harry	R	Contra Costa	35th (1903), 36th (1905)
Ellsworth, John	R	Alameda	27th (1887)
Ely, Benjamin E. S.	D	Yuba	9th (1858)
Emeric, H. F.	D	Contra Costa	30th (1893)
Emlay, Fred	D	Monterey, San Luis Obispo	56th (1945)
Emme, Otto J.	R	Los Angeles	45th (1923)
Emmett, Dan W.	R	Ventura	48th (1929), 49th (1931)
Emmons, E. J.	Fusion	Kern	32nd (1897)
Emmons, Elijah A.	R	Los Angeles	40th (1913)
Encell, Harry A.	Prog	Alameda	41st (1915)
Ennis, Scott F.	R	Sacramento	32nd (1897)
Ensworth, A. S.	D	San Diego	10th (1859)
Epple, Bob	D	Los Angeles	1989–1993
Erb, Louis F.	R	San Francisco	45th (1923)
Erkson, William	Union	Santa Clara	15th (1863–64)
Erwin, Thomas M.	R	Los Angeles	55th (1943)
	R., D	Los Angeles	56th (1945)–1950
	R	Los Angeles	1951, 1952
	R., D	Los Angeles	1953, 1954
	R	Los Angeles	1955–1958
Escandon, A. G.	D	Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo	18th (1869)
	D	Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Ventura	20th (1873)
Escutia, Martha	D	Los Angeles	1993–1998
Eshlemen, John M.	R., Union Labor	Alameda	37th (1907)
Espey, R. H. E.	R	Alameda	36th (1905)
Estee, Morris M.	Union	Sacramento	14th (1863)
	Ind	San Francisco	20th (1873)
Estell, James M.	D	Marin	8th (1857)
Estep, Joseph H.	Whig	Sacramento	4th (1853)
Estey, Charles L.	R	Marin	23rd (1880), 24th (1881)
Estey, Thomas H.	R	Marin	29th (1891)
Estudillo, Miguel	R	Riverside	36th (1905), 37th (1907)
Evans, Herbert J.	R	Los Angeles	50th (1933), 51st (1935)

[101] Died in office January 27, 1935. Succeeded by Charles M. Weber.
[102] Elected at a special election April 1, 1947. Succeeded John B. Pelletier, deceased.

Record of Members of the Assembly—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Evans, John W.	D.	Los Angeles	53rd (1939)–55th (1943)
	D., R	Los Angeles	56th (1945)–1948
	R., D	Los Angeles	1949–1954
Evans, Ralph W.	D.	Los Angeles	51st (1935)
Evatt, W. J.	R	San Francisco	34th (1901)
Everett, Henry	R	Nevada	19th (1871)
Evey, Edward	Union D	Lake, Napa	13th (1862)
Ewalt, John	D.	San Francisco	7th (1856)
Ewer, Seneca	D.	Butte	5th (1854)
Ewing, Andrew	D.	Mariposa, Merced	22nd (1877)
Ewing, Calvin	Peo. P	San Francisco	31st (1895)
Ewing, Luther L.	R	San Francisco	27th (1887), 28th (1889)
Ewing, W. P.	D.	Sonoma	4th (1853)
Fahey, Edward	D.	Calaveras	20th (1873)
Fairchild, David	D.	El Dorado	11th (1860)
Fairchild, John H.	D.	Siskiyou	17th (1867)
Fairfax, Charles S.	D.	Sierra, Yuba	4th (1853)
	D.	Yuba	5th (1854)
Fairfield, B. L.	D.	Placer	5th (1854)
Fairweather, J.	D.	Fresno, Madera	33rd (1899)
Fargo, Frank F.	R	Alameda	12th (1861)
Farish, Thomas E.	D.	San Francisco	17th (1867)
Farley, Hugh	Union	San Francisco	14th (1863)
Farley, James T.	Whig	Amador	6th (1855)
	Amer	Amador	7th (1856)
Farley, Michael	D.	Sierra	25th (1883)
Farmer, Bert L.	R	Los Angeles	42nd (1917)
Farnum, John E.	R	Alameda	22nd (1877)
[103] Farr, Sam	D.	Monterey, Santa Cruz	1981–1993
Farwell, Lyman	R	Los Angeles	39th (1911), 40th (1913)
Farwell, Willard B.	Whig	San Francisco	6th (1855)
Fassett, F. R.	R	Alameda	31st (1895)
Fassett, L. H.	R	Sacramento	28th (1889)
Faw, Thomas F.	D.	Monterey	25th (1883)
Fay, Caleb T.	R	San Francisco	13th (1862)
[104] Fazio, Vic	D.	Sacramento, Solano, Yolo	1975–1978
Feeley, James T.	R, Union Labor	Alameda	38th (1909)
Feeley, Thomas J.	R	San Francisco	39th (1911)
Feeley, Walter W.	R	Alameda	48th (1929), 49th (1931)
Feigenbaum, B. J.	R., D	San Francisco	47th (1927), 48th (1929)
	R	San Francisco	50th (1931)
Felando, Gerald N.	R	Los Angeles	1979–1992
Feliz, Frederick P.	D.	Monterey	33rd (1899), 34th (1901)
Fellom, Roy	R, D	San Francisco	44th (1921), 45th (1923)
Felton, Charles N.	R	San Mateo	23rd (1880), 24th (1881)
Fenton, Jack R.	D.	Los Angeles	1965–1980
Ferguson, Daniel	R	Alameda	40th (1913)
	Prog., D	Alameda	41st (1915)
Ferguson, Gil	R	Orange	1985–1994
Ferguson, John W.	D.	Fresno	20th (1873)
Ferguson, R. D.	D.	Sacramento	9th (1858)
	Union D	Sacramento	13th (1862)
Ferguson, William T.	Whig	Sierra	6th (1855)
Ferrel, Walter	D.	Sonoma	21st (1875)
Ferrell, F. Douglas	D.	Los Angeles	1963–1966
Ferrell, William C.	Whig	San Diego	6th (1855)
Ferris, Leonard W.	Amer	Sacramento	8th (1857)
Field, C. Don	R	Los Angeles	50th (1933)–56th (1945)
	R., D	Los Angeles	57th (1947), 1948
Field, John	D.	Sonoma	25th (1883)
Field, Stephen J.	D.	Yuba	2nd (1851)
Figueroa, Liz	D.	Alameda, Santa Clara	1995–1998
Filante, William J.	R	Marin, Sonoma	1979–1992
Finlayson, Frank G.	R	Los Angeles	30th (1893)
Finlayson, James R.	R	San Francisco	23rd (1880)
[105] Finley, T. R.	D.	Santa Barbara	42nd (1917)
	D., R	Santa Barbara	47th (1927)
[106] Finn, Thomas F.	D., Union Labor	San Francisco	35th (1903)
Finnegan, George B.	D.	Nevada, Placer	40th (1913)
Finney, A. C.	R., D., Soc	Imperial	46th (1925)
Finney, J. W.	R	Plumas, Sierra, Tehama	37th (1907)
Finney, Seldon J.	R	San Mateo	18th (1869)
Firebaugh, Henry C.	R	San Francisco	26th (1885)

[103] Resigned from office June 16, 1993. Succeeded by Bruce McPherson.
[104] Elected at a special election December 2, 1975, vice Edwin L. Z'berg, deceased.
[105] Resigned June 1, 1927.
[106] Resigned January 6, 1904.

Record of Members of the Assembly—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Firebaugh, Marco A.	D.	Los Angeles	1999–2000
Firestone, Brooks	R.	Santa Barbara, Ventura	1995–1998
Fish, Howard J.	R.	Los Angeles	40th (1913)
	Prog.	Los Angeles	41st (1915)
Fisher, Charles M.	R.	San Francisco	37th (1907)
Fisher, Charles W.	R.	Alameda	49th (1931), 50th (1933)
	R., D.	Alameda	51st (1935)
Fisher, Robert F.	R., D.	Humboldt	47th (1927)
	R.	Humboldt	48th (1929), 49th (1931)
[107] Fisk, Arthur G.	R.	San Francisco	34th (1901), 35th (1903)
Fitzgerald, George	R.	Alameda	39th (1911), 40th (1913)
Fitch, Thomas	Union	El Dorado	14th (1863)
Flanders, Alvan	R.	San Francisco	12th (1861)
Flavelle, J. W.	R.	San Bernardino	38th (1909)
Fleisher, Samuel	R.	Santa Barbara	38th (1909)
Fleming, Alexander P.	R.	Los Angeles	43rd (1919)
Fleming, T. R.	D.	Butte	25th (1883)
Flemming, Samuel	D.	Shasta	3rd (1852)
Fletcher, Carl	D.	Los Angeles	56th (1945)
	D., R.	Los Angeles	57th (1947)–1950
[108] Fleury, Gordon A.	R., D.	Sacramento	1949–1954
	R.	Sacramento	1955
Flint, Gene	D.	Los Angeles	51st (1935)–53rd (1939)
Flint, W. R.	R.	San Benito	38th (1909), 39th (1911)
Florez, Dean	D.	Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera	1999–2000
Flournoy, Houston I.	R.	Los Angeles	1961–1966
Flournoy, T. C.	D.	Mariposa	6th (1855)
[109] Flower, Samuel	Whig	San Francisco	4th (1853)
Floyd, Richard E.	D.	Los Angeles	1981–1992
	D.	Los Angeles	1997–2000
Flynn, James C.	R., D.	San Francisco	47th (1927), 48th (1929)
Flynn, James J.	D.	San Francisco	25th (1883)
[110] Fondse, Adrian C.	R.	San Joaquin, Stanislaus	1981
Fong, March K.	D.	Alameda	1967–1974
Fontana, C. D.	R.	Calaveras	32nd (1897)
[111] Foran, John F.	D.	San Francisco	1963–1976
Forbes, P. W.	D.	Inyo, Tulare	37th (1907)
Ford, Charles	R.	Santa Cruz	12th (1861)
Ford, Henry L.	D.	Colusa	3rd (1852)
Ford, John J., Jr.	D.	San Francisco	40th (1913)
Foreman, A. L.	D., Peo. P.	San Joaquin	32nd (1897)
Forsyth, William K.	R.	San Francisco	22nd (1877)
Fortna, Stephen R.	D.	Sutter	25th (1883)
Fortune, H. W.	D.	San Francisco	18th (1869)
Foster, Charles A.	R.	Fresno	45th (1923), 46th (1925)
	R., D.	Fresno	47th (1927)
[112] Foster, Newell K.	R.	Alameda	34th (1901), 35th (1903)
Foster, Theron	D.	El Dorado	6th (1855)
	Douglas D.	El Dorado	12th (1861)
Fourgeaud, Victor J.	R.	San Francisco	8th (1857)
Fourt, Walter J.	R.	Ventura	55th (1943)
	R., D.	Ventura	56th (1945)
Fowler, Chandler B.	Whig	Butte	3rd (1852)
Fowler, Frank L.	R.	Alameda	29th (1891)
Fox, Charles N.	R.	Alameda	23rd (1880)
Fox, Chris B.	R.	Alameda	45th (1923)
[113] Francis, Louis	R.	San Mateo	1957–1962
Franck, Frederick C.	R.	Santa Clara	19th (1871), 20th (1873)
Franklin, Charles R.	R.	San Francisco	34th (1901)
Franklin, Joseph	R.	San Francisco	26th (1885)
Franks, L. J.	D.	San Mateo	28th (1889)
Fraser, Thomas	Union	El Dorado	15th (1863–64)
	R.	El Dorado	23rd (1880), 24th (1881)
Fratessa, Paul F.	R., Union Labor	San Francisco	37th (1907)
Frazee, Robert C.	R.	San Diego	1979–1982
	R.	Orange, San Diego	1983–1994
Frazier, John	Union D.	El Dorado	13th (1862)
Frazier, John E.	R.	Butte, Sutter, Yuba	49th (1931)
	R., D.	Butte, Sutter, Yuba	50th (1933), 51st (1935)

[107] Resigned from office December 30, 1903.
[108] Resigned from office August 28, 1955. Succeeded by Thomas J. MacBride.
[109] Resigned from office April 1, 1853; reelected at a special election, and qualified April 18, 1853.
[110] Took oath of office and seated December 1, 1980. Seat successfully contested by Patrick Johnston, who was seated on January 5, 1981.
[111] Resigned from office July 1, 1976. Succeeded at next general election by Art Agnos.
[112] Resigned from office March 16, 1903.
[113] Elected at a special election June 5, 1956, vice Daniel J. Creedon, resigned.

Record of Members of the Assembly—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
[114] Freeman, C. J.	D	San Luis Obispo	2nd (1851)
Freeman, E. A.	R	Amador	29th (1891)
Freeman, Edwin W.	R	Riverside	31st (1895)
Freeman, Frank S.	R	Yolo	19th (1871), 20th (1873)
Freeman, George R.	R	Riverside	39th (1911)
Freeman, Isaac F.	D	Sacramento	18th (1869)
Freeman, J. W.	Breck. D	Tulare	14th (1863)
Freer, Leon D.	D	Butte	24th (1881)
Freidenrich, D.	Ind	San Francisco	20th (1873)
French, C. G. W.	R	Sacramento	19th (1871)
French, Frank	R	San Francisco	26th (1885)
French, Parker H.		San Luis Obispo	5th (1854)
Frew, Myron H.	D	Kings, Tulare	1957–1964
[115] Friedman, Barbara	D	Los Angeles	1991–1996
Friedman, Leo R.	R	San Francisco	42nd (1917)
Friedman, Terry	D	Los Angeles	1987–1994
Frink, Daniel	R	Santa Clara	23rd (1880)
[116] Frink, Miner, Jr.	Union	Alpine, Amador	16th (1865)
Frisbie, John B.	Union	Solano	17th (1867)
Frizzelle, Nolan	R	Orange	1981–1992
Frusetta, Peter	R	Monterey, San Benito, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz	1995–2000
Fry, Robert B.	R	San Francisco	46th (1925), 47th (1927)
	R., D	San Francisco	48th (1929)
Fryer, Richard C.	D	Los Angeles	18th (1869)
Fulcher, Clinton J.	D., R	Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Trinity	51st (1935), 53rd (1939)
	D	Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Trinity	52nd (1937)
Fuller, Mortimer	D	Yuba	8th (1857)
	A-L.D	Yuba	10th (1859)
Fulwider, Lucien E.	R., D	Sonoma	44th (1921), 45th (1923)
Gabbert, Thomas G.	R	Ventura	40th (1913)
Gaffey, Patrick T.	Work	San Francisco	23rd (1880)
Gaffney, Edward M.	D	San Francisco	54th (1941), 55th (1943)
	D., R	San Francisco	56th (1945)–1952
	D	San Francisco	1955–1964
Gage, Michael	D	Napa, Solano, Sonoma	1977–1980
Gage, Stephen T.	Amer	El Dorado	7th (1856)
Galbraith, J. D.	D	El Dorado	9th (1858)
Galbraith, W. H.	R	Santa Cruz	29th (1891)
[117] Gallagher, Dan	D	San Francisco	53rd (1939), 54th (1941)
Gallagher, J. G.	R	San Francisco	30th (1893)
Gallagher, P. A.	D	Calaveras	11th (1860)
Gallegos, Martin	D	Los Angeles	1995–2000
Galloway, Joseph W.	R	Contra Costa	19th (1871)
[118] Galvin, E. R.	D	Tuolumne	6th (1855)
Gannon, Chester F.	D	Sacramento	52nd (1937)
	D., R	Sacramento	53rd (1939)
	R	Sacramento	55th (1943)
	R., D	Sacramento	56th (1945)–1948
Gans, H. S.	R	Trinity, Tehama	34th (1901)
	R	Tehama, Plumas, Sierra	36th (1905)
Gant, Vernon F.	R	Stanislaus	47th (1927)
Garamendi, John R.	D	Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Mono, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Tuolumne	1974–1976
Garcia, Alex P.	D	Los Angeles	1969–1974
Gardiner, James H.	D	Yuba	3rd (1852)
	D	Sierra, Yuba	4th (1853)
Gardner, John	R	Calaveras	28th (1889)
Garfielde, Selucius	D	El Dorado	4th (1853)
Garibaldi, James D.	D., R	Madera, Merced	51st (1935)
	D	Madera, Merced	52nd (1937)
Garibaldi, Stephen J.	Work	San Francisco	23rd (1880)
Garland, Gordon H.	D	Kings, Tulare	52nd (1937)
	D., R	Kings, Tulare	53rd (1939), 54th (1941)
Garretson, John	R	San Mateo	21st (1875)
Garrigus, Charles B.	D	Fresno	1959–1966
Garrity, Peter	D	San Francisco	24th (1881)
Garver, Michael	D	Nevada	22nd (1877), 29th (1891)
Gaston, Henry A.	Amer	Sierra	7th (1856)
Gately, William	D	San Francisco	30th (1893)
	Fusion	San Francisco	32nd (1897)
Gates, Egbert J.	R	Los Angeles	40th (1913)

[114] Resigned from office February 6, 1851.
[115] Elected at a special election July 30, 1991, vice Mike Roos, resigned.
[116] Seat successfully contested by A. C. Brown.
[117] Resigned from office January 7, 1942.
[118] Unseated on contest, succeeded by Samuel McCurdy.

Record of Members of the Assembly—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Gates, Dr. W. F.	R	Butte	36th (1905)
Gaussail, Emile A.	D	San Francisco	25th (1883)
Gaver, E. S.	D	Yuba	6th (1855)
Gavigan, William J.	D	San Francisco	24th (1881)
Gay, Milus H.	R	Santa Clara	24th (1881)
Gay, Robert	R	Alameda	31st (1895)
Gaylord, E. C.	R	Placer, El Dorado	39th (1911)
Gaylord, E. H.	Whig	Nevada	6th (1855)
Geary, Dennis	Work	San Francisco	24th (1881)
Gebhart, Lee	Prog	Sacramento	41st (1915)
	R., Prog., D.	Sacramento	42nd (1917)
	R	Sacramento	43rd (1919)
[119] Geddes, Ernest R.	R	Los Angeles	56th (1945)
	R., D	Los Angeles	57th (1947)–1954
	R	Los Angeles	1955–1960
Geddes, Samuel R.	D	Napa, Solano	1953, 1954
	D., R	Napa, Solano	1955–1960
Gelder, George	R	Alameda	40th (1913), 42nd (1917)
	Prog., R.	Alameda	41st (1915)
Geller, William	D	Yuba	6th (1855)
Gelwicks, Daniel W.	D	Alameda	21st (1875)
George, James	D	San Francisco	7th (1856)
Gerdes, Fred C.	R., Union Labor	San Francisco	38th (1909)
	R	San Francisco	39th (1911)
Geyer, Lee E.	D	Los Angeles	51st (1935)
Gibbons, Oscar	D	San Luis Obispo	38th (1909)
Gibson, John L.	D	Calaveras	19th (1871)
Gibson, Joseph H.		Placer	3rd (1852)
Giffen, George W.	D	Nevada	20th (1873)–22nd (1877)
Gilbert, James A.	D	San Francisco	5th (1854)
Gilbert, Wilbur F.	D	Los Angeles	51st (1935)–53rd (1939)
Gildea, Charles	D	El Dorado	17th (1867), 18th (1869)
	D	San Francisco	22nd (1877)
Gillette, George F.	R	Los Angeles	49th (1931)
Gillette, M. G.	Breck. D	Tuolumne	12th (1861)
Gillis, K. C.	D	Del Norte, Siskiyou, Trinity	38th (1909)
Gilman, Caleb	D	Tuolumne	8th (1857)
Gilmore, George W.	R	Calaveras	20th (1873)
Gilmore, John	D	San Francisco	24th (1881)
Gilmore, Joseph P.	R., D	San Francisco	48th (1929)–51st (1933)
	R	San Francisco	53rd (1939)
Gilmore, N.	D	El Dorado	20th (1873)
Giltner, Francis	D	Mariposa	17th (1867)
Glass, J. H.	R	San Luis Obispo	31st (1895)
Gleeson, William H.	R	San Francisco	35th (1903)
Glenn, F. B.	D	Colusa, Glenn, Lake	33rd (1899)
Glick, Fred P.	D	Los Angeles	52nd (1937)
Glover, A. Franklin	D	Los Angeles	51st (1935)
Glynn, John P.	R	San Francisco	29th (1891)
Gober, William R.	Whig	Santa Clara	6th (1855)
Godard, H. B.	D	Tuolumne	5th (1854)
Godchaux, Edmond	D	San Francisco	30th (1893)
Godfrey, George B.	D	San Francisco	32nd (1857)
Godsil, Charles W.	R	San Francisco	41st (1915), 43rd (1919)
	R., Prog., D.	San Francisco	42nd (1917)
Goetting, Charles W.	R	San Francisco	42nd (1917), 43rd (1919)
Goff, T. H.	R	San Bernardino	32nd (1897)
Goggin, Terry	D	San Bernardino	1975–1984
Golden, Milton M.	R	Los Angeles	49th (1931)
Goldsmith, Jan	R	San Diego	1993–1998
Gonsalves, Joe A.	D	Los Angeles	1963–1974
Gonzales, Raymond J.	D	Kern	1973–1974
Goodall, Charles	R	San Francisco	19th (1871)
Goodall, J. E.	Union	Mono, Tuolumne	16th (1865)
Goodhue, S. G.	R	San Mateo	32nd (1897)
Goodman, L. C.	D	Sacramento	11th (1860)
Goodrich, John A.	R	Los Angeles	35th (1903), 36th (1905)
Goodwin, John D.	D	Lassen, Plumas	16th (1865)
[120] Gordon, Alexander	R	Marin	13th (1862)
	R	San Mateo	29th (1891)
Gordon, Frank L.	R	Napa, Yolo	49th (1931)
Gordon, Marion W.		Calaveras	5th (1854)
Gordon, S. B.	D	San Mateo	9th (1858)
Gordon, Upton M.	Breck. D	Marin	12th (1861)

[119] Elected by write-in at general election November 7, 1944. Succeeded Lee T. Bashore, who had won both party nominations at the June primary, 1944, but who died September 14, 1944.

[120] Successfully contested seat of A. C. McAllister. Qualified February 21, 1862.

Record of Members of the Assembly—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Gorley, Hugh A.	R	San Francisco	23rd (1880)
Gotch, Mike	D	San Diego	1991–1994
Goucher, George G.	D	Mariposa, Merced	26th (1885)
Gough, Charles H.	D	San Francisco	22nd (1877)
Gould, Andrew J.	R	Alpine, Inyo, Mono	27th (1887)
Gould, Frank H.	D	Mariposa, Merced	29th (1891)
	D	Merced, Stanislaus	30th (1893)
Gragg, R. F.	Whig	Placer	6th (1855)
Graham, A. J.	D	El Dorado	9th (1858)
Graham, James S.	Whig	Solano	3rd (1852)
Granger, Lewis C.	D	Butte	25th (1883), 27th (1887)
Grant, William S.	R	Los Angeles	57th (1947), 1948
	R., D	Los Angeles	1949–1952, 1955, 1956
	R	Los Angeles	1957–1962
Granlund, Brett	R	Riverside, San Bernardino	1995–2000
Graves, Sidney T.	R	Los Angeles	43rd (1919)–46th (1925)
Graves, William J.	D	San Luis Obispo	6th (1855), 8th (1857)
Gray, Giles H.	R	San Francisco	19th (1871)
Gray, J. S.		Monterey District	1st (1849)
Gray, John C.	R	Butte	20th (1873)
Gray, Leon E.	R	Alameda	43rd (1919)
Gray, Nathaniel	Union	San Francisco	15th (1863–64)
Gray, P. J.	R	San Francisco	44th (1921)
Gray, Thomas	D	San Francisco	7th (1856)
	R	San Francisco	9th (1858)
Green, A. B.	R	San Luis Obispo	40th (1913)
Green, A. F.	Union	San Mateo	15th (1863–64)
Green, Alfred A.	D	San Francisco	5th (1854)
Green, Edward L.	D	Calaveras	18th (1869)
Green, James J.	Douglas D	El Dorado	12th (1861)
Green, Lyman	R	Sonoma	42nd (1917)
Green, Perry M.	R	Los Angeles	23rd (1880)
[121] Green, Robert Miller	R	San Francisco	53rd (1939), 54th (1941)
Green, Will S.	D	Colusa, Tehama	17th (1867)
[122] Greene, Bill	D	Los Angeles	1967–1975
Greene, Carlton W.	R., D	San Luis Obispo	42nd (1917), 44th (1921)
	R	San Luis Obispo	43rd (1919)
Greene, Leroy F.	D	Sacramento	1963–1982
Greene, Sam M.	R	Los Angeles	49th (1931), 50th (1933)
Greene, W. E.	Union	San Joaquin	16th (1865)
Greenwell, Charles B.	R	Ventura	33rd (1899)
Greer, Walter W.	R	Sacramento	34th (1901), 35th (1903), 38th (1909)
Gregory, Andrew J.	D	Mariposa, Merced	10th (1859)
	Breck. D	Mariposa, Merced	12th (1861)
Gregory, J. B.	D	Amador, Alpine	17th (1867)
Gregory, U. S.	D	Amador	26th (1885)
Griffin, J. J.	D	Merced, Madera	40th (1913)
Griffin, J. M.	D	Fresno	33rd (1899)
Griffin, Thomas F.	D	Stanislaus, Merced, Madera	39th (1911)
Griffith, A. J.	D	San Francisco	22nd (1877)
Griffith, Emerson J.	D	Fresno	24th (1881)
Griffith, Humphrey	D	Yolo	5th (1854)
Griffiths, W. B.	R	Napa	38th (1909), 39th (1911)
Grisham, Wayne	R	Los Angeles	1985–1988
Griswold, J. W.	Union D	Calaveras	13th (1862)
Griswold, John C.	D	San Francisco	18th (1869)
Griswold, M.	D	Inyo, Mono	21st (1875)
Groom, Robert W.	D	San Diego	9th (1858), 11th (1860)
Grotefend, George A.	D	Lassen, Modoc, Shasta	35th (1903)
Grubbs, Charles W.	D	Los Angeles	50th (1933)
Grunsky, Donald L.	R., D	San Benito, Santa Cruz	57th (1947)–1952
Gruwell, L. H.	D	Lake	27th (1887)
Gualco, Eugene T.	D	Sacramento	1975–1978
Gubser, Charles S.	R	Santa Clara	1951, 1952
Guiberson, J. W.	D	Kings	40th (1913)
Guilfoyle, William J.	R	San Francisco	34th (1901)
Guill, John H., Jr.	D	Butte	39th (1911), 40th (1913)
Gunlock, Wm. I.	D	Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Trinity	54th (1941)
Gunnison, Andrew J.	Union	San Francisco	14th (1863)
Gurnett, W. J.	R	Alameda	20th (1873)
[123] Guthrie, Charles Lester	D	Kings, Tulare	55th (1943)
	D., R	Kings, Tulare	56th (1945)
Guy, W. R.	R	San Diego	31st (1895), 32nd (1897)

[121] Resigned from office January 7, 1942.
[122] Resigned from office April 7, 1975. Succeeded by Teresa Hughes.
[123] Died in office January 27, 1946.

Record of Members of the Assembly—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Gwinn, Harrison	D	Yolo	10th (1859), 11th (1860)
Hagans, William B.		Mendocino, Sonoma	5th (1854)
	Douglas D	Humboldt	12th (1861)
Hagen, Harlan	D	Kings, Tulare	1949, 1950
	D., R	Kings, Tulare	1951, 1952
Haggerty, Gerald P.	D	San Francisco	55th (1943)
	D., R	San Francisco	56th (1945)
[124] Hahn, Gordon R.	R	Los Angeles	57th (1947), 1948
	R., D	Los Angeles	1949–1953
Hail, F. G.	R	Plumas, Sierra	29th (1891)
Haile, Richard C.	Amer	Napa	7th (1856)
	D	Solano	18th (1869), 22nd (1877)
Haldeman, P. M.	D	Tuolumne	9th (1858)
Hale, James E.	R	Placer	24th (1881)
Haley, J. W.	D	Merced, Stanislaus	34th (1901)
Haliday, Thomas J.	D	Sierra	11th (1860)
Hall, A. P.	R	Placer	31st (1895)
Hall, Fred H.	D	Kern	39th (1911)
Hall, Gaven D.	D	El Dorado	2nd (1851), 8th (1857)
Hall, James A.	D	Santa Cruz	28th (1889)
Hall, Sydney	D	San Francisco	25th (1883)
Hallett, Carol	R	Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara	1977–1982
Halley, M. P.	Whig	San Joaquin	4th (1853)
Hallner, Herbert S.	D	Los Angeles	50th (1933)
Halsted, James L.	D	Santa Cruz	11th (1860)
Hamill, John	Ind	San Francisco	20th (1873)
Hamilton, George W.	D	Placer	30th (1893)
Hamilton, James W.	R	Sonoma	39th (1911)
Hamilton, William A.	D	Del Norte	25th (1883)
Hamlin, Francis	Union	Sutter	16th (1865)
Hamlin, Thomas T.	D	Tuolumne	9th (1858)
Hamm, S. F.	D	El Dorado	8th (1857)
Hammitt, A. W.	Ind	Contra Costa	20th (1873)
Hammon, Percy V.	R	Los Angeles	37th (1907), 38th (1909)
Hammond, J. B.	D	Mariposa, Merced	11th (1860)
Hammond, Richard P.	D	San Joaquin	3rd (1852)
Hancock, Henry	D	Los Angeles	9th (1858), 10th (1859)
Handy, Philo	R	Mendocino	27th (1887)
Hanen, William	R	Mendocino	34th (1901)
Hanley, J. M.	D	San Francisco	33rd (1899)
Hanlon, William J.	R	Los Angeles	38th (1909)
[125] Hanna, Richard T.	D	Orange	1957–1962
Hanna, William	D	Santa Clara	22nd (1877)
Hannigan, Thomas M.	D	Solano, Yolo	1979–1982
	D	Sacramento, Solano, Yolo	1983–1996
Hans, George J.	R	Alameda	37th (1907), 38th (1909)
Hansbrow, Thomas	Union	Sacramento	16th (1865)
Hansen, Bev	R	Lake, Napa, Sonoma, Yolo	1987–1992
[126] Hansen, William W.	R	Fresno	1950
	R., D	Fresno	1951–1956
	R	Fresno	1957, 1958
Hanson, James H.	Breck. D	Yuba	12th (1861)
Haraszthy, Agostan	D	San Diego	3rd (1852)
Harding, James W.	D	San Francisco	21st (1875)
Hardy, Lowell J., Jr.	R	San Francisco	23rd (1880)
Hare, Isaac	D	Shasta	8th (1857)
Harlan, George H.	R	Marin	39th (1911)
Harloe, Marcus	R	San Luis Obispo	29th (1891)
Harper, William E.	R	San Diego	48th (1929)
Harriman, William D.	R	Placer	12th (1861)
Harris, Elihu M.	D	Alameda	1979–1990
Harris, G. F.	D	Modoc, Siskiyou	21st (1875)
Harris, J. J.	D	San Benito	23rd (1880)
Harris, James O.	D	Sutter	9th (1858)
Harris, L.	R	Santa Barbara	32nd (1897)
Harris, P. H.	Douglas D	Butte	12th (1861)
Harris, W. W.	Soc., Prog. D., R., Proh.	Kern	41st (1915)
	D	Kern	42nd (1917)
Harrison, J. W.	Whig	Sacramento	4th (1853)
Harrison, Richard	D	Mendocino, Sonoma	8th (1857)
Harrison, W. J.	Douglas D	Placer	12th (1861)
Hart, E. C.	R	Sacramento	28th (1889)
Hart, Gary K.	D	Santa Barbara	1975–1982
Hart, James D.	R	San Francisco	35th (1903)

[124] Resigned from office June 15, 1953. Succeeded by Kenneth A. Ross.
[125] Elected at a special election June, 1956, vice LeRoy E. Lyon, resigned.
[126] Elected at a special election February 28, 1950, vice S. L. Heisinger, deceased.

Record of Members of the Assembly—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Hart, Thomas J.	D.	Colusa,Tehama	21st (1875), 22nd (1877)
	D.	Colusa	27th (1887)
Hart, W. O.	R., D	Orange	44th (1921)
Hartman, F. Hugo	R., Union Labor	San Francisco	37th (1907)
Hartman, Gus	R.	San Francisco	36th (1905)
Hartranft, S. C.	R.	Orange	46th (1925)
[127] Hartson, Chancellor	Union	Lake, Napa	14th (1863)
	R.	Napa	23rd (1880), 24th (1881)
Hartsough, J. B.	Union	Yolo	15th (1863–64)
Harvey, Joel A.	R.	Solano	25th (1883)
Harvey, Obed	R.	Sacramento	19th (1871)
Harvey,Trice	R.	Kern, Tulare	1987–1996
Harville, John W.	D.	Placer	11th (1860)
Hasson, D. W.	R.	Orange	34th (1901)
Hastain, Harvey E.	R.	Imperial	54th (1941), 55th (1943)
Hastings, E. O. F.	D.	Sutter	5th (1854)
Haswell, Charles S.	Union	Sutter	14th (1863)
Hatch, Henry L.	Union	Nevada	16th (1865)
Hatch, Ira S.	R.	Los Angeles	50th (1933)
Hatfield, L. T.	R.	Sacramento	31st (1895)
Haun, David L.	Breck. D.	Yuba	12th (1861)
Hauser, Dan	D.	Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, Sonoma	1983–1996
Havens, H. W.	D.	Humboldt	9th (1858)
Havice, Sally	D.	Los Angeles	1997–2000
Hawes, Frederick C.	R., Prog., D.	San Francisco	42nd (1917)
	R.	San Francisco	43rd (1919)
	R., D	San Francisco	44th (1921)–49th (1931)
Hawes, Horace	D.	San Francisco	7th (1856)
Hawk, E. L.	R.	Sacramento	38th (1909)
Hawkins, Augustus F.	D.	Los Angeles	51st (1935), 52nd (1937)
	D., R.	Los Angeles	53rd (1939)
	D.	Los Angeles	54th (1941), 55th (1943)
	D., R.	Los Angeles	56th (1945)–1948
	D., R., Ind., Prog	Los Angeles	1949, 1950
	D., R.	Los Angeles	1951–1960
	D.	Los Angeles	1961, 1962
Hawkins, Michael	D.	San Francisco	16th (1865)
Hawkins, N. A.	D.	Yolo	36th (1905)
Hawkins, Phil	R.	Los Angeles	1995–1996
Hawley, Asa H.	D.	El Dorado	11th (1860)
Hawley, B. F.	D.	Nevada	18th (1869)
Hawley, W. A.	R.	Santa Barbara	29th (1891)
Haworth, James	D.	San Francisco	22nd (1877)
Hawson, Henry	D.	Fresno	41st (1915), 42nd (1917)
Hay, Alexander	Ind	Santa Clara	20th (1873)
Hayden, Richard D.	R.	Santa Clara	1971–1975
Hayden, Tom	D.	Los Angeles	1983–1992
Hayes, Benjamin	D.	San Diego	17th (1867)
Hayes, Daniel R.	R., I. L.	Santa Clara	38th (1909)
	R.	Santa Clara	39th (1911)–42nd (1917)
Hayes, George R. B.	D.	San Francisco	18th (1869)
Hayes, H. M.	R.	Monterey	19th (1871)
Hayes, Henry	D.	Nevada	11th (1860)
Hayes, J. J.	R.	San Francisco	41st (1915), 42nd (1917)
Hayes, J. P.	R.	San Francisco	49th (1931)
[128] Hayes, James A.	R.	Los Angeles	1967–1972
Hayes, John	R.	San Francisco	29th (1891)
Hayes, Michael	D.	San Francisco	18th (1869)
Hayes, J. Robert	R.	Los Angeles	1979–1980
Hayne, William A.	D.	Santa Barbara,Ventura	21st (1875)
Haynes, Ray	R.	Riverside, San Diego	1993–1994
Hazard, Henry T.	R.	Los Angeles	26th (1885)
Head, Ed. L.	R.	San Diego	49th (1931)
Head, H. W.	D.	Los Angeles	25th (1883)
Heald, Harmon G.	Amer	Mendocino, Sonoma	7th (1856)
Heald, John L.	Ind	Solano	20th (1873)
Healey, H.	D.	San Francisco	31st (1895)
Healy, Thomas E.	D.	San Francisco	25th (1883)
Hearst, George	D.	San Francisco	16th (1865)
Heath, Lucien	R.	Santa Cruz	25th (1883), 26th (1885)
[129] Heath, Richard W.		San Joaquin District	1st (1849)
Heath, Russell	D.	Santa Barbara	9th (1858), 27th (1887)
Heck, Franklin	D., R.	Kern	44th (1921)
Hedges, E. Walton, Jr.	R., D	Monterey, San Benito	47th (1927)

[127] Elected at a special election January 16, 1880, vice W. J. Maclay, deceased.
[128] Resigned from office August 31, 1972. Succeeded at next general election by Bill Bond.
[129] Resigned from office February 18, 1850.

Record of Members of the Assembly—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Hegland, Sheridan N.	D	San Diego	1955–1962
[130] Heisinger, S. L.	D., R	Fresno	44th (1921)–48th (1929), 51st (1935)
	D	Fresno	52nd (1937)–1949
Heiskell, Tyler D.	Amer	El Dorado	7th (1856)
Held, W. D. L.	R	Mendocino	36th (1905), 37th (1907), 39th (1911)
Henderson, Robert	Douglas D	El Dorado	12th (1861)
Henderson, Wallace D.	D	Fresno	1951–1954
	D., R	Fresno	1955–1958
Hendrick, Elijah W.	R	San Diego	24th (1881)
Hendrickson, W.	D	San Francisco	30th (1893)
Henley, Barclay	D	Sonoma	18th (1869)
Henley, George W.	D	Mendocino	18th (1869)
[131] Henley, Thomas J.		Sacramento District	1st (1849)
Henley, Whit	D	Mendocino	26th (1885)
Henry, Allen	D	Butte	26th (1885), 27th (1887)
Henry, Brice M.	D	San Luis Obispo	11th (1860)
Henry, James R.	D	San Joaquin	27th (1887)
Henry, John C.	Whig	Mariposa	5th (1854)
Henry, Lorenzo A.	R	San Francisco	32nd (1897)–34th (1901}
[132] Henson, Burt M.	D	Ventura	1963–1966
Herbert, Philemon T.	D	Mariposa	4th (1853), 5th (1854)
Herger, Wally	R	Butte, Colusa, Nevada, Placer, Sierra, Sutter, Yuba	1981–1982
	R	Butte, Colusa, Nevada, Sierra, Sutter, Yuba	1983–1986
Herrington, Dennis W.	Union	Santa Clara	14th (1863)
Hersey, George E.	R	Santa Clara	29th (1891}
Hersey, Philo	R	Santa Clara	28th (1889)
Hershey, David N.	D	Yolo	23rd (1880), 25th (1883)
Hertzberg, Robert M.	D	Los Angeles	1997–2000
Heston, Thomas M.	D	Fresno, Tulare	11th (1860)
Hewitt, A. H.	R	Sutter, Yuba	37th (1907)–39th (1911)
[133] Heydenfeldt, Elcan	Whig	San Francisco	4th (1853)
Heywood, Walter M.	R	Alameda	26th (1885)
Hicks, John A.	D	San Francisco	22nd (1877)
[134] Hicks, W. A.	D	Sacramento	1961
Higbie, A.	Ind	Los Angeles	20th (1873)
Higby, William	R	San Benito	34th (1901)
Higgins, J. T.	R	Santa Clara	37th (1907)
Higgins, John M.	R	Sacramento	35th (1903)
Hihn, F. A.	Ind	Santa Cruz	18th (1869)
Hill, A. W.	R	Humboldt	32nd (1897)
Hill, Albert A.	R	San Francisco	10th (1859)
Hill, Ben A.	R	Los Angeles	49th (1931)
[135] Hill, Frank	R	Los Angeles	1983–1990
Hill, R. D.	D	Sierra	9th (1858)
Hill, Raymon J.	Breck. D	Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo	14th (1863)
	Union	Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo	15th (1863–64), 16th (1865)
Hill, Samuel	Douglas D	El Dorado	12th (1861)
Hill, William H.	D	Nevada	9th (1858), 20th (1873)
Hillyer, E. W.	R	Placer	13th (1862)
Hilton, Oscar W.	R., D	Solano	42nd (1917)
	R	Solano	43rd (1919)
Hinchman, Augustus F.	Whig	Santa Barbara	3rd (1852)
Hines, Benjamin S.	D	Contra Costa	10th (1859)
[136] Hinckley, Stewart	R., D	San Bernardino	57th (1947)–1954
	R	San Bernardino	1963–1968
Hinkle, E. C.	R	San Diego	38th (1909)–40th (1913)
Hinshaw, Edward C.	D	Sonoma	19th (1871), 21st (1875), 22nd (1877), 24th (1881)
Hinshaw, W. E.	R	Los Angeles	39th (1911)
Hinton, Walter R.	R	Los Angeles	57th (1947), 1948
Hirst, R. P.	D	Del Norte, Klamath	9th (1858)
	Union	Del Norte, Klamath	15th (1863–64)
Hitchens, James	D	Butte	9th (1858)
Hittell, John S.	Union	San Francisco	15th (1863–64)
Hoag, Isaac N.	Union D	Yolo	13th (1862)
Hoag, O. H.	D	Sonoma	15th (1863–64), 16th (1865)
Hobart, J. A.	R	Alameda	9th (1858)
[137] Hobbie, Don	R	Butte, Sutter, Yuba	1953–1955
Hocking, Thomas C.	R	Nevada	29th (1891)
Hoey, Lawrence	R	San Francisco	33rd (1899)

[130] Died in office September 22, 1949. Succeeded by William W. Hansen.
[131] Qualified March 15, 1850, vice Thomas J. White, resigned.
[132] Resigned from office November 30, 1966.
[133] Resigned from office April 1, 1853; reelected at a special election, and qualified April 18, 1853.
[134] Died in office December 29, 1961. Succeeded by Walter W. Powers.
[135] Resigned from office April 16, 1990. Succeeded at next general election by Paul V. Horcher.
[136] Resigned from office July 31, 1954.
[137] Died in office May 7, 1955. Succeeded by Harold T. Sedgwick.

Record of Members of the Assembly—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Hoey, Lawrence J.	D.	San Francisco	29th (1891)
Hoff, John J.	D.	Tuolumne	4th (1853), 5th (1854)
Hoff, William C.	D.	San Francisco	2nd (1851)
Hoffman, D. B.	Union D	San Diego	13th (1862)
Hoffman, Verne W.	R., D	San Joaquin	1949, 1950
Hoffman, William W.	R	Alameda	48th (1929), 49th (1931)
	R., D	Alameda	50th (1933)
Hoge, Bill	R	Los Angeles	1993–1996
Hogle, L. I.	Union	Mono, Tuolumne	16th (1865)
Hoitt, Ira G.	R	San Francisco	24th (1881)
Holden, William	D.	Stanislaus	8th (1857)
	D.	Mendocino	16th (1865), 24th (1881)
Holland, Charles A.	D.	Mariposa, Tuolumne	31st (1895)
Holland, Nathaniel	D.	San Francisco	7th (1856)
[138] Hollibaugh, Jonathan J.	R	Los Angeles	55th (1943), 57th (1947), 1948
	R., D	Los Angeles	56th (1945), 1949–1953
Holliday, S. W.	R	San Francisco	9th (1858)
Hollister, Dwight	Union	Sacramento	16th (1865)
	R	Sacramento	26th (1885)
Hollister, Hannibal	D.	El Dorado	5th (1854)
Hollister, John H.	R	San Luis Obispo	25th (1883)
Holloway, J. B.	D.	Los Angeles	22nd (1877)
Holman, D. B.	Breck. D.	Solano	12th (1861)
Holman, G. C.	D.	San Joaquin	9th (1858), 10th (1859)
Holmes, E. W.	R	San Bernardino	28th (1889)
Holmes, James L.	R	San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara	1955–1964
Holmquist, H. E.	R	San Mateo	38th (1909)
Holoman, Frank	D.	Los Angeles	1973–1974
Hom, Tom	R	San Diego	1969–1970
Honda, Mike	D.	Santa Clara	1997–2000
Honeycutt, Kathleen	R	Inyo, Kern, San Bernardino	1993–1994
Honnold, Arthur R.	R	San Diego	49th (1931)
Hook, Henry	R	Contra Costa	28th (1889)
Hoover, A. A.	Amer	Sierra	7th (1856)
Hopkins, J. E.	D., I. L., Union Labor	San Francisco	38th (1909)
[139] Hopkins, William R.	Whig	El Dorado	3rd (1852)
Hopper, Peter J.	Union	Sacramento	16th (1865)
	R	Sacramento	19th (1871)
Horan, Michael S.	D.	Sacramento	18th (1869)
Horbach, Robert	R	Tulare	42nd (1917)
[140] Horcher, Paul V.	R	Los Angeles	1991–1994
	Ind	Los Angeles	1995
Hornblower, William B.	R	San Francisco	44th (1921), 45th (1923), 48th (1929), 52nd (1937)
	R., D	San Francisco	46th (1925), 47th (1927), 49th (1931)–51st (1935)
Horr, D B.	Whig	Tuolumne	5th (1854)
Horrell, T. M.	Douglas D	Amador	12th (1861)
Hosmer, Horace B.	Whig	San Francisco	6th (1855)
Hotchkiss, W. J.	D.	Sonoma	27th (1887)
Houghtaling, A. J.	Whig	Calaveras	5th (1854)
Houghton, Frank	D.	Tehama, Trinity	32nd (1897)
Hourigan, John J.	R	San Francisco	34th (1901)
House, George	R	Fresno, Madera, Mariposa, Stanislaus, Tuolumne	1995–2000
House, Leverette D.	D.	Imperial	1957, 1958, 1961, 1962
	D., R	Imperial	1959, 1960
Houser, Frederick F.	R	Los Angeles	49th (1931), 53rd (1939), 54th (1941)
Houser, Frederick W.	R	Los Angeles	35th (1903), 36th (1905)
Howard, Benjamin F.	D.	Colusa, Glenn, Lake	35th (1903)
Howard, George H.	Union	San Mateo	16th (1865)
Howard, Moses B.	D.	San Francisco	24th (1881)
Howard, William J.	D.	Mariposa, Merced	8th (1857)
Howe, Robert	D.	Tuolumne	10th (1859), 11th (1860)
	D.	San Francisco	20th (1873)
	D.	Sonoma	28th (1889)
Howell, Charles S.	D.	Sacramento	9th (1858)
Howell, Matt D	Union	Plumas	14th (1863)
[141] Howser, Fred N.	R	Los Angeles	54th (1941), 55th (1943)
Hoyt, James T.	D.	Tuolumne	5th (1854)
Hubbard, J. A.	D.	Modoc, Shasta	34th (1901)
Hubbard, J. C.	D.	San Francisco	5th (1854)
Hubbard, Lorenzo	Union	Yuba	15th (1863–64)
Huber, Orlando H.	R	Los Angeles	31st (1895), 33rd (1899)

[138] Died in office June 11, 1953. Succeeded by Frank G. Bonelli.
[139] Resigned from office December 30, 1852.
[140] Successfully recalled at a special election May 16, 1995. Succeeded by Gary Miller.
[141] Resigned from office February 2, 1943.

Record of Members of the Assembly—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Hubert, Numa	D	San Francisco	5th (1854)
Hubner, Charles G.	D	San Joaquin	18th (1869)
Hudson, R. H.	R., D	Santa Cruz	42nd (1917)
Hudson, Thomas W.	D	Sonoma	18th (1869)
Hudson, W. G.	R	Monterey	31st (1895), 32nd (1897)
Hudspeth, James M.	D	Sonoma	3rd (1852)
Huestis, A. J.	Union	Humboldt	16th (1865)
Hugg, Benjamin P.	D	Yuba	11th (1860), 22nd (1877)
[142] Hughes, Charles A.	D	San Francisco	25th (1883)
Hughes, Mrs. Elizabeth	R	Butte	43rd (1919)
	R., D	Butte	44th (1921)
Hughes, John T.		Sacramento District	1st (1849)
[143] Hughes, Teresa	D	Los Angeles	1975–1992
Hume, George E.	R	Ventura	44th (1921)
Hume, John	D	El Dorado	8th (1857)
Hundley, P. O.	D	Plumas	11th (1860)
Hunewell, F. E.	R	Alpine, Inyo, Mono	29th (1891)
Hunt, Aaron B.	Union	Santa Clara	16th (1865)
Hunt, Charles A.	D	Los Angeles	50th (1933)–52nd (1937)
Hunt, Jefferson	Whig	Los Angeles	4th (1853)
	D	San Bernardino	5th (1854)–8th (1857)
Hunt, William B.	Union	Sacramento	15th (1863–64), 16th (1865)
	R	San Francisco	26th (1885)
Hunter, A. B.	D	Santa Clara	25th (1883)
Hunter, Alexander	Douglas D	El Dorado	12th (1861)
Hunter, Edward	D	Los Angeles	5th (1854), 8th (1857)
Hunter, James W.	Amer	San Joaquin	7th (1856)
[144] Hunter, Tricia Rae	R	Riverside, San Diego	1989–1992
Hurlburt, B. G.	Ind	Humboldt	20th (1873)
Hurley, Edgar S.	R	Alameda	43rd (1919)
	R., D	Alameda	44th (1921)
Hurley, M. J.	D	San Francisco	30th (1893)
[145] Huse, Charles E.	Whig	Santa Barbara	4th (1853)
Hussey, Frank W.	R	San Francisco	26th (1885)
Hutson, J. L.	D	San Joaquin	30th (1893)
Huyck, Willard M.	R	Los Angeles	57th (1947)–1950
Hyde, M. D	R	Alameda	27th (1887), 28th (1889)
Hynes, James	D	Sonoma	23rd (1880)
Imbrecht, Charles R.	R	Ventura	1977–1982
Imus, Hiram A.	A-L.D	Santa Cruz	10th (1859)
Ingalls, Walter M.	D	Riverside	1973–1982
Ingels, R. R.	R., D	Mendocino	48th (1929)
Ingersoll, Thomas J.	D	Tuolumne	3rd (1852)
Ingham, George H.	D	El Dorado	20th (1873)
Inman, A.	D	Contra Costa	8th (1857)
Inman, Daniel	Ind	Alameda	18th (1869)
Inman, J. M.	R	Sacramento	40th (1913)
Ireland, M. C.	Union	Monterey	16th (1865)
Irish, John B.	R	Lassen, Plumas, Sierra	34th (1901)
Irving, S. W.	D	El Dorado	34th (1901)
Irwin, Charles F.	D	El Dorado	25th (1883)
Irwin, Richard	D	Butte	4th (1853), 5th (1854)
	D	Plumas	8th (1857)
Irwin, Rowen	D	Kern	38th (1909)
Irwin, William	Union D	Siskiyou	13th (1862), 14th (1863)
Isenberg, Phillip	D	Contra Costa, Sacramento, San Joaquin	1983–1992
	D	Sacramento	1993–1996
Israel, Frank S.	R	San Joaquin	49th (1931)
Ivers, William H.	R	Los Angeles	1979–1982
Jackson, A. J.	D	Lassen, Modoc	29th (1891)
Jackson, Andrew B.	A-L.D	Sacramento	10th (1859)
Jackson, Hannah-Beth	D	Santa Barbara, Ventura	1999–2000
Jackson, Horace J.	Work	San Francisco	24th (1881)
Jackson, T. O.	Union D	Yuba	13th (1862)
Jacobs, I. W.	D	Yolo	30th (1893)
Jacobsen, H. J. T.	R	Fresno	30th (1893)
Jacobson, Leland Richard	R., D	San Francisco	46th (1925), 47th (1927)
James, D. W.	D	San Luis Obispo	28th (1889)
James, Frank	D	Los Angeles	34th (1901)
James, John C.	D	Sierra	5th (1854)
James, John M.	D	San Bernardino	17th (1867)
James, W. E.	R	Kern	57th (1947), 1948
James, W. T.	R	San Francisco	19th (1871)

[142] Died in office March 17, 1883. Succeeded by William T. Wallace.
[143] Elected at a special election July 15, 1975, vice Bill Greene, resigned.
[144] Elected at a special election October 3, 1989, vice Bill Bradley, deceased.
[145] Qualified March 25, 1853, vice C. V. R. Lee who resigned when Huse contested his seat.

Record of Members of the Assembly—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Jamison, Samuel I.	D.	Santa Clara	21st (1875)
Jarvis, Ward	R.	Santa Clara	36th (1905)
Jasper, Gustavus A.	R.	Humboldt	39th (1911)
Jenison, S.	Union	Colusa,Tehama	15th (1863–64)
Jenkins, Thomas	D.	San Joaquin	8th (1857)
Jenkins, Thomas J.	D.	Butte	21st (1875)
Jenkins, Timothy F.	D.	Mariposa, Merced	11th (1860)
Jespersen, Chris N.	R., D	San Luis Obispo	47th (1927), 49th (1931)
	R.	San Benito, Santa Cruz	48th (1929)
Jessup, Richard M.	R.	San Francisco	8th (1857)
Jewett, Augustus F., Jr.	R.	Kings	47th (1927), 48th (1929)
	R.	Kings, Tulare	49th (1931)
Jilson, C. B.	R.	Del Norte, Siskiyou	33rd (1899)
Joel, A.	R.	San Francisco	39th (1911)
John, Warren M.	R.	San Luis Obispo	34th (1901)–37th (1907)
Johnson, A. Burlingame	R.	Los Angeles	42nd (1917)
Johnson, Charles H.	Breck. D.	San Luis Obispo	12th (1861)
Johnson, D. J.	R.	Humboldt	30th (1893), 31st (1895)
Johnson, Frank	R.	Kings	44th (1921)–46th (1925)
Johnson, Gardiner	R.	Alameda	51st (1935), 52nd (1937), 54th (1941)–56th (1945)
	R., D	Alameda	53rd (1939)
[146] Johnson, George A.	Union D	San Diego	14th (1863)
	Union	San Diego	16th (1865)
Johnson, George H.	R.	San Bernardino	40th (1913)
	R., D	San Bernardino	41st (1915)
Johnson, Grove L.	R.	Sacramento	22nd (1877), 23rd (1880), 34th (1901)–38th (1909)
Johnson, H. H.	D.	Santa Clara	30th (1893)
Johnson, Harry J.	D.	Kings,Tulare	57th (1947)
	D, R	Kings, Tulare	1948
Johnson, Harvey	D.	Los Angeles	1963–1974
Johnson, J. K.	D.	Del Norte, Siskiyou	26th (1885)
Johnson, J. M.	D.	Alpine, Amador	18th (1869)
Johnson, J. Neely	Whig	Sacramento	4th (1853)
Johnson, James A.	D.	Sierra	10th (1859), 11th (1860)
Johnson, John C.	D.	El Dorado	6th (1855)
Johnson, P. C.	D.	Amador	11th (1860)
Johnson, Percy A.	R.	San Diego	36th (1905)–38th (1909)
Johnson, Patrick Henry	D.	Placer, El Dorado	38th (1909)
Johnson, Ray E.	R.	Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Sutter, Yolo	1965, 1966
	R.	Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Sutter, Yolo	1967–1974
[147] Johnson, Ross	R.	Orange	1979–1995
Johnson, R. S.	R.	San Joaquin	28th (1889), 29th (1891)
Johnson, Sanborn	Union	Marin	15th (1863–64)
[148] Johnson, Seth J.	R.	Los Angeles	1955–1959
Johnston, Finis E.	D.	Napa	25th (1883)
Johnston, George Pen	D.	San Francisco	6th (1855)
Johnston, John W.	R.	Sacramento	42nd (1917), 43rd (1919)
	R., D	Sacramento	44th (1921), 45th (1923)
[149] Johnston, Patrick	D.	San Joaquin, Stanislaus	1981–1982
	D.	San Joaquin	1983–1991
Johnston, Thomas D.	R, Union Labor	Contra Costa	38th (1909), 40th (1913)
Johnston, William	R.	Sacramento	19th (1871)
Johnstone, William A.	R.	Los Angeles	35th (1903), 36th (1905), 40th (1913)
Jones, Bill L.	R.	Fresno, Madera, Mariposa, Tulare	1983–1992
	R.	Fresno, Tulare	1993–1994
Jones, C. V.	D.	Mariposa, Tuolumne	36th (1905)
Jones, Charles T.	R.	Sacramento	26th (1885)
Jones, Cyrus	R.	Santa Clara	21st (1875)
Jones, Edward I.	R.	San Joaquin	31st (1895)
Jones, F. L.	R.	San Francisco	29th (1891)
Jones, Fred C.	R.	San Francisco	36th (1905)
Jones, Gilbert L.	R.	Alameda	44th (1921)
Jones, Isaac	R.	San Bernardino	44th (1921)–49th (1931)
Jones, J. C.	D.	Yuba	5th (1854)
Jones, Joseph P.	R.	Contra Costa	24th (1881)
Jones, Leon E.	R.	San Francisco	32nd (1897)
Jones, M. R.	R.	Contra Costa	39th (1911)
Jones, T. E.	Union	Trinity	17th (1867)
Jones, William Moseley	D.	Los Angeles	50th (1933), 52nd (1937)
	D., R	Los Angeles	51st (1935)
Jones, William P.	Whig	Calaveras	3rd (1852)

[146] Successfully contested seat of D. B. Kurtz. Qualified January 30, 1866.
[147] Resigned from office May 11, 1995. Succeeded by Dick Ackerman.
[148] Died in office July 16, 1959. Succeeded by Chet Wolfrum.
[149] Successfully contested seat of Adrian Fondse. Qualified January 5, 1981. Resigned from office January 10, 1991. Succeeded by Dean Andal.

Record of Members of the Assembly—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Jones, Wilson W.	D	Los Angeles	6th (1855)
Jordan, William H.	R	Alameda	26th (1885), 27th (1887)
Josselyn, Edward S.	R	Monterey	23rd (1880)
Jost, Charles	R	San Francisco	19th (1871)
Jost, William P.	R	Alameda	46th (1925)–49th (1931)
Jourdan, Joseph W.	D	San Francisco	21st (1875)
Judson, Fred E.	R	San Diego	39th (1911), 40th (1913)
	Prog	San Diego	41st (1915)
Juilliard, Louis W.	D	Sonoma	38th (1909)
Jury, R. H.	R	San Mateo	36th (1905), 37th (1907)
Kahn, Julius	R	San Francisco	30th (1893)
Kalben, E. C.	R	San Francisco	26th (1885)
Kalber, Nicolas	D	Placer	9th (1858)
Kallam, Clifford R.	D	San Benito, Santa Cruz	50th (1933)
	D., R	San Benito, Santa Cruz	51st (1935)
Kaloogian, Howard	R	San Diego	1995–2000
Kapiloff, Lawrence	D	San Diego	1973–1982
Karabian, Walter J.	D	Los Angeles	1967–1974
Karnette, Betty	D	Los Angeles	1993–1994
Kasch, Charles	R	Mendocino	43rd (1919)
Katz, Richard	D	Los Angeles	1981–1996
Keables, Thomas A.	Fusion	Alpine, Inyo, Mono	32nd (1897)
Keating, Edward	D	San Francisco	24th (1881)
Keaton, Morgan	R	Los Angeles	47th (1927), 48th (1929)
Keegan, John W.	D., Peo. P	Sonoma	32nd (1897)
Keeler, J. M.	R	Inyo, Mono	25th (1883)
Keeley, Fred	D	Monterey, Santa Cruz	1997–2000
Keen, Alfred	R	San Diego	31st (1895)
Keene, Barry	D	Humboldt, Mendocino, Sonoma	1973–1974
	D	Del Norte, Humboldt, Lake, Mendocino, Sonoma	1974–1978
Kehoe, William	R	Humboldt	38th (1909), 39th (1911)
Kellems, Jesse Randolph	R	Los Angeles	53rd (1939)–55th (1943)
Kelley, David G.	R	Imperial, Riverside, San Diego	1979–1982
	R	Riverside	1983–1992
Kelley, John M.	D	Yolo	17th (1867), 18th (1869)
Kelley, Joseph McD	R	Alameda	33rd (1899), 34th (1901)
Kellogg, E. B.	Ind	Santa Cruz	2nd (1851)
Kellogg, E. D.	Amer	Humboldt	29th (1891)
Kellogg, Henry B.	D	Yuba	5th (1854)
Kellogg, Sarah E.	R	Los Angeles	49th (1931)
Kellogg, William W.	D	Lassen, Plumas	24th (1881)
Kelly, H. M.	R	San Francisco	32nd (1897)
Kelly, H. W.	R	Kern	1951, 1952
	R., D	Kern	1953–1958
Kelly, Peter J.	R	San Francisco	37th (1907)
Kelly, Ripley C.	Amer	Plumas	7th (1856)
Kelsey, H. C.	R	Alameda	47th (1927)
[150] Kelsey, John D.	R	Santa Clara	31st (1895)–33rd (1899)
Kelso, William H.	R	Los Angeles	35th (1903)
Kendall, C. W.	Union D	Mono, Tuolumne	13th (1862)
Kendrick, Jeptha J.	D	El Dorado	2nd (1851)
	D	San Diego	7th (1856), 8th (1857), 15th (1863–64)
Kenneally, Charles F.	R	San Francisco	33rd (1899)
Kennedy, John J.	D	San Francisco	30th (1893)
Kennedy, John O'B.	D	San Francisco	21st (1875)
Kennedy, William P.	R	San Francisco	39th (1911)
	Prog., R	San Francisco	41st (1915)
Kenney, W. J.	R	San Francisco	43rd (1919)
Kennick, Joseph M.	D	Los Angeles	1959–1966
Kenyon, Brewster C.	R	Los Angeles	31st (1895), 32nd (1897)
Kepple, Gerald C.	R	Los Angeles	52nd (1937), 54th (1941)
	R., D	Los Angeles	53rd (1939)
Kercheval, Reuben	R	Sacramento	20th (1873)
	Ind	Sacramento	22nd (1877)
Kerns, T. J.	D	Los Angeles	30th (1893)
Kerr, Robert I.	D	Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado	41st (1915)
Kerrick, J. W.	D	San Joaquin	25th (1883)
Kerrigan, Matt J.	D., Union Labor	San Francisco	35th (1903)
Ketchum, William M.	R	Kern, San Luis Obispo, Tulare	1967–1972
Kewen, E. J. C.	Breck. D	Los Angeles	14th (1863)
	D	Los Angeles	15th (1863–64)
Keyes, Thomas J.	Whig	San Joaquin	6th (1855)
	Union	San Joaquin	14th (1863)
Keysor, Jim	D	Los Angeles	1971–1978
Kidder, John F.	Union	El Dorado	16th (1865)
Kiernan, Charles H.	D	San Francisco	28th (1889)

[150] Succeeded J. J. McLaurin on contest.

Record of Members of the Assembly—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Kilburn, Paris	R	Monterey	24th (1881)
[151] Killea, Lucy	D	San Diego	1983–1989
Killingsworth, W. S.	D	Solano	35th (1903)
Killingsworth, W. S., Sr.	D	Solano	40th (1913)
Kilpatrick, Vernon	D	Los Angeles	53rd (1939)–1948
	D., R., Ind. Prog	Los Angeles	1949, 1950
	D., R	Los Angeles	1951, 1952
	D	Los Angeles	1953–1962
Kincaid, F. H.	D	San Joaquin	34th (1901)
Kincaid, John E.	Union	San Francisco	14th (1863)
King, A. J.	D	Los Angeles	11th (1860)
King, Albert M.	D	Butte, Sutter, Yuba	55th (1943)
	D., R	Butte, Sutter, Yuba	56th (1945)
King, Cecil R.	D	Los Angeles	50th (1933), 52nd (1937)–54th (1941)
King, Homer	D	Amador	9th (1858)
King, Percy S.	R	Napa	35th (1903), 36th (1905)
King, William A.	D	Nevada	18th (1869)
Kingsley, C. W.	Soc	Los Angeles	40th (1913)
Kinney, Asa	D	Plumas	6th (1855)
Kipp, Alpheas	D	Sacramento	3rd (1852)
[152] Kirkwood, Robert C.	R	Santa Clara	57th (1947)
	R., D	Santa Clara	1949–1953
Kittridge, F. M.	D	Santa Cruz	4th (1853)
Klehs, Johan	D	Alameda	1983–1994
Kline, Chester M.	R	Riverside	42nd (1917)–46th (1923), 48th (1929), 49th (1931)
Klocksiem, Herbert R.	R	Los Angeles	1951, 1952
	R., D	Los Angeles	1953, 1954
	R	Los Angeles	1955–1958
Klotz, Rudolph	D	Shasta	20th (1873)
Knight, Edward D.	R	San Francisco	34th (1901), 35th (1903)
Knight, John B.	R	Los Angeles	54th (1941), 55th (1943)
Knight, Samuel	Whig	San Joaquin	4th (1853)
Knight, Samuel	R., Prog.	San Bernardino	42nd (1917)
	R	San Bernardino	43rd (1919)
Knight, T. Fenton	R	Los Angeles	53rd (1939)–55th (1943), 57th (1947), 1948
	R., D	Los Angeles	56th (1945)
Knight, William J.	R	Los Angeles	1993–1996
Knights, William D.	R	Sacramento	33rd (1899)
Knowland, Joseph R.	R	Alameda	33rd (1899), 34th (1901)
Knowland, William F.	R	Alameda	50th (1933)
Knowles, David	R	Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Mono, Placer, Sacramento, Tuolumne	1991–1992
	R	Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Mono, Placer	1993–1996
Knox, G. W.	R	Los Angeles	27th (1887)
[153] Knox, John T.	D	Contra Costa	1961–1980
Knox, Martin	R	Yuba	20th (1873)
Knox, Wally	D	Los Angeles	1995–2000
Knox, William J.	D	Nevada	6th (1855)
Kohlman, Samuel T.	R., Union Labor	San Francisco	37th (1907)
Koll, F. W.	D	San Francisco	5th (1854)
Konnyu, Ernest L.	R	Santa Clara	1981–1986
Koutz, John	R	Sierra	18th (1869)
	Ind	Sierra	21st (1875)
Kraft, Fred H.	R	San Diego	55th (1943)
	R., D	San Diego	56th (1945)
Kramer, Ira E.	Prog., R.	Santa Barbara	41st (1915)
[154] Krimminger, J. H.	R	Los Angeles	
Kuchel, Thomas H.	R	Orange	52nd (1937), 53rd (1939)
Kuck, Arthur G.	R	Los Angeles	40th (1913)
Kuehl, Sheila James	D	Los Angeles	1995–2000
Kungle, Charles H.	D	Yuba	11th (1860)
	Breck. D	Yuba	12th (1861)
[155] Kurtz, D B.	Breck. D	San Diego	12th (1861)
	D	San Diego	16th (1865)
Kuykendall, Steven T.	R	Los Angeles	1995–1998
Kylberg, H.	R	Merced, Madera	42nd (1917)
La Baree, W. H.	R	Tehama,Trinity	33rd (1899)
La Blanc, John	R	San Francisco	27th (1887)
Lacey, C. F.	R	Monterey	29th (1891)
LaCoste, Ernest	D	San Joaquin, Stanislaus	1971, 1972
Lacy, E. F.	D., Peo. P	San Francisco	32nd (1897)
Lafferty, John	R	San Francisco	26th (1885)

[151] Resigned from office December 18, 1989. Succeeded by Jeff Marston.
[152] Resigned from office January 6, 1953. Succeeded by Clark L. Bradley.
[153] Elected at a special election November 8, 1960, vice S. C. Masterson, resigned.
[154] Elected at general election November 8, 1904, but died before qualifying.
[155] Seat successfully contested by George A. Johnson.

Record of Members of the Assembly—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
La Follette, Marian	R	Los Angeles, Ventura	1981–1982
	R	Los Angeles	1983–1990
LaGrave, Clovis T.	D	Amador	28th (1889)
Laird, J. W. P.	D	Kern	34th (1901)
Laird, James T.	R	Modoc, Shasta	31st (1895)
Lalor, Edward	Breck. D	Yuba	12th (1861)
Lamar, Joseph B.	D	Mendocino, Sonoma	10th (1859)
	D	Mendocino	11th (1860)
Lamb, Charles	R	San Joaquin	43rd (1919)
Lamb, W. A.	R	Los Angeles	39th (1911)
Lambert, John	D	Butte	11th (1860)
	D	Lassen, Plumas	18th (1869)
Lambourn, Frederick	D	Los Angeles	21st (1875)
Lammers, Martin	R	San Joaquin	21st (1875)
Lamon, Robert B.	Amer	Mariposa, Merced	7th (1856)
[156] Lancaster, William H.	R	Los Angeles	1972–1984
	R	Los Angeles, San Bernardino	1985–1992
Landsborough, L. M.	Fusion	Sacramento	32nd (1897)
Lane, Michael	Work	San Francisco	23rd (1880)
	D	San Francisco	24th (1881)
Lane, T. W.	Breck D	Merced, Stanislaus	13th (1862)
Langdon, Levi	Union	Calaveras	15th (1863–64)
Lanterman, Frank	R	Los Angeles	1951, 1952
	R., D	Los Angeles	1953, 1954
	R	Los Angeles	1955–1978
[157] Lapthorne, George J.	D	San Diego	
Lardner, William B.	R	Placer	33rd (1899)
La Rue, Hugh M.	D	Sacramento	25th (1883)
Larue, James B.	D	Alameda	8th (1857)
Larue, John M.	D	San Joaquin	30th (1893)
Laspeyre, Thomas	D	San Joaquin	10th (1859), 11th (1860)
	Breck. D	San Joaquin	12th (1861)
Latham, E. V.	R	Los Angeles	50th (1933)–52nd (1937)
Laugenour, H. W.	D	Yolo	31st (1895)
Laughlin, Frank D.	D	Los Angeles	51st (1935), 52nd (1937)
Laughlin, S. N.	R	Monterey	26th (1885)
Law, James L.	D	Butte	3rd (1852)
Lawrence, A. C.	D	Trinity	11th (1860)
Lawrence, A. M.	D	San Francisco	27th (1887)
[158] Leach, Frank A.	R	Solano	23rd (1880), 24th (1881)
Leach, Lynne C.	R	Alameda, Contra Costa	1997–2000
Leach, Reuben	R	Nevada	13th (1862)
	Union	Nevada	16th (1865)
Leadbetter, Wallace R.	R	San Joaquin	23rd (1880)
Leake, Charles A.	D	Calaveras	4th (1853)
Leake, Edward E.	D	Solano	24th (1881)
[159] Leary, Daniel J.	D	San Francisco	26th (1885)
Leavitt, Frank W.	R	Alameda	32nd (1897)
LeBaron, H. M.	R	Sonoma	33rd (1899)
Lee, Barbara	D	Alameda	1991–1996
Lee, Bruce B.	D	Sacramento	17th (1867)
[160] Lee, C. V. R.	D	Santa Barbara	4th (1853)
Lee, George W.	R	San Francisco	44th (1921)
Lee, Harvey	D	El Dorado	9th (1858)
	Union	Alpine, Amador	16th (1865)
Lee, Ira A.	R	Los Angeles	44th (1921)
Lee, O. H.	R	Placer	19th (1871)
Leeds, Walter R.	R	Los Angeles	37th (1907), 38th (1909)
Lefever, Joshiah	D	Sierra	10th (1859)
Leggett, Robert L.	D	Napa, Solano	1961–1962
Lehman, Richard	D	Fresno, Tulare	1977–1982
Leihy, George W.	Amer	Sacramento	7th (1856)
Leininger, Clarence W.	R	Del Norte, Siskiyou, Trinity	35th (1903)
Lemon, James M.	Union	Solano	16th (1865)
Lemon, W. F.	R	San Bernardino	37th (1907)
Lempert, Ted	D	San Mateo	1989–1992
	D	San Mateo, Santa Clara	1997–2000
Lenehan, Thomas J.	R., D	San Francisco	47th (1927)
Leonard, Jacob M.	R	San Benito, Santa Cruz	52nd (1937), 54th (1941), 55th (1943)
	R., D	San Benito, Santa Cruz	53rd (1939), 56th (1945)
Leonard, William R.	R	Riverside, San Bernardino	1979–1982
	R	San Bernardino	1983–1988
	R	San Bernardino	1997–2000

[156] Elected at a special election June 6, 1972, vice Peter F. Schabarum, resigned.
[157] Elected at a special election November 8, 1960, vice George Crawford, resigned. Term expired January 2, 1961.
[158] Resigned from office February 20, 1882.
[159] Unseated on contest, succeeded by Julius Buhlert.
[160] Seat contested by C. E. Huse. Resigned from office March 25, 1853.

Record of Members of the Assembly—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
[161] Leslie, Tim	R	Placer, Sacramento	1987–1991
Letcher, William S.	Whig	Santa Clara	4th (1853), 5th (1854)
Levee, Jeremiah	Work	Nevada	23rd (1880)
Levering, Harold K.	R	Los Angeles	1949–1952
	R., D.	Los Angeles	1953, 1954
	R., Proh	Los Angeles	1955, 1956
	R	Los Angeles	1957–1962
[162] Leverson, Montague R.	D	San Francisco	25th (1883)
Levey, Edgar C.	R	San Francisco	46th (1925), 47th (1927)
	R., D	San Francisco	48th (1929)–50th (1933)
	R., D., Prog.	San Francisco	52nd (1937)
[163] Levine, Meldon E.	D	Los Angeles	1977–1982
Levinson, H.	D	Tulare	34th (1901)
Lewelling, E. D.	Ind	Alameda	18th (1869)
Lewis, Ed	R	Yuba, Sutter, Yolo	43rd (1919), 44th (1921)
Lewis, Edward J.	D	Colusa	7th (1856)
	D	Colusa, Tehama	9th (1858)
Lewis, Edwin	D	San Francisco	27th (1887)
Lewis, Frank D.	R	Riverside	35th (1903)
Lewis, George E.	R	San Francisco	29th (1891)
Lewis, Jerry	R	San Bernardino	1969–1974
	R	Riverside, San Bernardino	1974–1978
Lewis, Joe C.	D	Kern	1949, 1950
[164] Lewis, John R.	R	Orange	1981–1991
Lewis, Marcus	R	San Francisco	31st (1895), 35th (1903)
Lewis, Oscar	D	San Francisco	24th (1881)
Lewis, Samuel	D	Marin	11th (1860)
Lewison, Jacob L.	R	Nevada	25th (1883)
Leymel, Z. S.	R	Fresno	47th (1927)
	R., D	Fresno	48th (1929)
Libby, G. W.	D	Sonoma	40th (1913)
Lies, Eugene	D	Santa Barbara	10th (1859)
Lightner, C. W.	D	Calaveras	10th (1859)
Lightner, Charles	D	San Francisco	38th (1909)
Lincoln, Charles G.	Whig	Butte	6th (1855)
Lincoln, Luther H.	R	Alameda	1949, 1950
	R., D	Alameda	1951–1954
	R	Alameda	1955–1958
Lind, John Y.	D	Calaveras	2nd (1851)
Lindenberger, F. T.	R	Riverside	32nd (1897)
Lindley, Fred E.	R	San Diego	43rd (1919)
Lindsay, Francis C.	R., D	Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Inyo, Mariposa, Mono, Nevada, Placer, Tuolumne	1949–1956
	R	Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Inyo, Mariposa, Mono, Nevada, Placer, Tuolumne	1957, 1958
Lindsey, William H.	Whig	Nevada	5th (1854)
Lippincott, Benjamin S.	D	San Francisco	7th (1856)
	Douglas D	Calaveras	12th (1861)
[165] Lipscomb, Glenard P.	R	Los Angeles	1948, 1953
	R., D	Los Angeles	1949–1952
[166] Lisle, Daniel J.	Whig	Sacramento	2nd (1851)
Little, W. A.	D	Siskiyou	19th (1871)
Little, Walter J.	R	Los Angeles	46th (1925)–50th (1933)
Littlefield, S. L.	Union	Siskiyou	15th (1863)
Livermore, James	D	Amador	8th (1857)
Llewellyn, William	R	Los Angeles	31st (1895)
Locke, William J.	R	Alameda	43rd (1919)
[167] Lockyer, Bill	D	Alameda	1973–1982
Loewy, William	R	San Francisco	13th (1862)
Lofton, F. R.	R	Yuba	19th (1871)
Long, Henry	R	Placer	19th (1871)
Long, J. D.	D	San Francisco	28th (1889)
Long, J. N.	R., D	Contra Costa	44th (1921)
Long, James Sharon	D	Butte	8th (1857)
Long, L. F.	D	Mendocino	22nd (1877)
Long, W. A.	R	Kings	41st (1915), 42nd (1917)
Long, William D.	R	Nevada	24th (1881)
Long, William G.	R	Inyo, Mono, Tuolumne	20th (1873)
	R	Tuolumne	26th (1885)
Long, William S.	D	Colusa, Tehama	16th (1865)

[161] Resigned from office May 16, 1991. Succeeded by B. T. Collins.
[162] Resigned from office April 28, 1884.
[163] Elected at a special election June 28, 1977, vice Alan Sieroty, resigned.
[164] Resigned from office May 16, 1991. Succeeded by Mickey Conroy.
[165] Elected at a special election November 4, 1947, vice Ernest E. Debs, resigned. Resigned November 30, 1953.
[166] Elected December 21, 1850, vice L. Dunlap who was elected but died before qualifying.
[167] Elected at a special election September 4, 1973, vice Robert W. Crown, deceased.

Record of Members of the Assembly—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
[168] Longshore, Richard	R	Orange	1987–1988
Longville, John	D	San Bernardino	1999–2000
Loofborrow, D. T.	D	El Dorado	9th (1858)
Loomis, Bert W.	R	Butte, Sutter, Yuba	57th (1947)–1948
Lore, Elmer E.	D	Los Angeles	51st (1935)–53rd (1939)
Lostutter, L. L.	R	Los Angeles	41st (1915)
Loucks, E. O.	R., Proh	Los Angeles	44th (1921)
Loud, Eugene F.	R	San Francisco	26th (1885)
Louttit, Tom H.	R	San Joaquin	46th (1925)
Love, David	R	Sierra	13th (1862)
Lovell, Frederick M.	R	San Francisco	26th (1885)
Lovell, S. W.	D	Placer	11th (1860)
Lowe, James R.	R	Santa Clara	28th (1889), 29th (1891)
Lowenthal, Alan	D	Los Angeles	1999–2000
Lowrey, Lloyd W.	D	Colusa, Glenn, Tehama, Yolo	54th (1941), 55th (1943)
	D., R	Colusa, Glenn, Tehama, Yolo	56th (1945)–1962
Lucas, H. C.	R	Santa Cruz	37th (1907)
Lucey, Jeremiah	R	San Francisco	36th (1905)
Luckel, Frank	R	San Diego	57th (1947), 1948
	R., D	San Diego	1949–1954
	R	San Diego	1955–1962
Ludgate, Robert	D	Amador	22nd (1877)
Ludington, W. F.	R	San Diego	37th (1907)
Ludlow, William B.	Union	Amador	15th (1863–64)
Lull, Louis R.	R	San Francisco	10th (1959)
Lumley, Aubrey M.	D	Inyo, Tulare	35th (1903), 36th (1905)
[169] Lunardi, Paul J.	D	Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Inyo, Mariposa, Mono, Nevada, Placer, Tuolumne, Yuba	1959–1964
Lundquist, F.	R	San Francisco	33rd (1899)
Lupton, Samuel L.	D	San Francisco	16th (1865), 17th (1867)
Luttrel, Frank W.	D	Sonoma	48th (1929)
Luttrell, John K.	D	Siskiyou	16th (1865), 19th (1871)
Luttringer, R. J.	D	San Francisco	30th (1893)
Lux, A. L.	R	San Francisco	29th (1891)
Lux, Frederick	Union	Mono, Tuolumne	14th (1863), 15th (1863–64)
	R	San Francisco	35th (1903)
Lyman, Richard M., Jr.	R	Alameda	45th (1923)
Lynch, Edward J.	R	Sacramento	36th (1905), 37th (1907), 39th (1911)
Lynch, George A.	R	Los Angeles	43rd (1919)
Lynch, John	Union	San Francisco	15th (1863–64)
Lynch, John C.	R	San Bernardino	29th (1891), 31st (1895)
Lynch, Philip	D	Placer	10th (1859)
Lyon, Charles W.	R., D	Los Angeles	41st (1915), 51st (1935), 53rd (1939), 1953, 1954
	R	Los Angeles	42nd (1917), 50th (1933)–52nd (1937), 54th (1941), 56th (1945), 1951, 1952
Lyon, Henry H.	R	Los Angeles	39th (1911)
[170] Lyon, LeRoy E., Jr.	R., D	Orange	1953–1955
Lyon, W. T.	D	San Francisco	39th (1911)
Lyons, Harry	R., Prog.	Los Angeles	42nd (1917), 43rd (1919)
	R	Los Angeles	44th (1921)–49th (1931)
[171] Lyons, John C.	R	Los Angeles	55th (1943)
	R., D	Los Angeles	56th (1945)–1948
Lyons, William H.	D	Nevada	3rd (1852)
Macauley, Walter	R., Union Labor	San Francisco	38th (1909)
Macbeth, Frank D.	R	San Francisco	34th (1901)
[172] MacBride, Thomas J.	D	Sacramento	1956
	D., R	Sacramento	1957–1960
MacDonald, John Kenyon	D	Ventura	1967–1975
MacGillivray, W. Don	R	San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara	1969–1974
Mace, R. P.	D	Fresno	16th (1865), 17th (1867), 22nd (1877)
Machado, Mike	D	San Joaquin	1995–2000
Machin, Timothy N.	R	Mono, Tuolumne	13th (1862)
	Union	Mono, Tuolumne	14th (1863)
Mack, P. H.	D	Alpine, Inyo, Mono	30th (1893), 33rd (1899)
Maclay, Charles	R	Santa Clara	13th (1862)
Maddox, Ken	R	Orange	1999–2000
Maddy, Kenneth L.	R	Fresno	1971–1974
	R	Fresno, Madera, Mariposa, Merced	1975–1978
Madison, Robert	R	Sonoma	42nd (1917), 43rd (1919)
Magruder, Lloyd	Breck. D	Yuba	12th (1861)
Maguire, Augustus B.	Work	San Francisco	23rd (1880)
Maguire, James G.	D	San Francisco	21st (1875)

[168] Died in office June 8, 1988. Succeeded by Curt Pringle.
[169] Resigned from office December 20, 1963. Succeeded at next general election by Eugene A. Chappie.
[170] Resigned from office June 30, 1955. Succeeded by Richard T. Hanna.
[171] Elected at general election November 2, 1948, but died in office on December 10, 1948. Succeeded by Samuel W. Yorty.
[172] Elected at a special election December 6, 1955, vice Gordon A. Fleury, resigned.

Record of Members of the Assembly—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Mahany, A. M.	D., Union Labor	San Francisco	35th (1903)
Maher, J. B.	D.	Santa Cruz	38th (1909), 39th (1911)
Maher, Thomas C.	R.	San Francisco	28th (1889)
Mahler, Henry	D.	El Dorado	27th (1887), 28th (1889)
Maholmb, J. B.	Union	Sacramento	16th (1865)
Mahon, Frank	D.	San Francisco	17th (1867)
Mahoney, Frank	D.	San Francisco	32nd (1897)
Makins, James N.	D.	Placer	11th (1860)
Malarin, Miriano	D.	Monterey	10th (1859), 11th(1860)
Malcolm, N. E.	R.	Santa Clara	32nd (1897)
Maldonado, Abel	R.	San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara	1999–2000
Malone, George E.	R.	Del Norte, Siskiyou, Trinity	39th (1911)
Maloney, Thomas A.	R., D	San Francisco	50th (1933), 51st (1935), 53rd (1939), 56th (1945)–1956
	R	San Francisco	52nd (1937), 54th (1941), 55th (1943)
Mandeville, James W.	D.	Tuolumne	4th (1853), 5th (1854)
Mangers, Dennis	D.	Orange	1977–1980
Mann, Henry R.	D.	San Francisco	27th (1887)
Manning, J. E.	R.	Marin	41st (1915)–43rd (1919)
	R., D	Marin	44th (1921)
Manwell, E. T.	R.	Yuba, Sutter	36th (1905)
March, J. C.	R.	Sacramento	39th (1911)
Mardis, Benjamin A.	D.	Inyo, Mono, Tuolumne	17th (1867)
[173] Margett, Bob	R.	Los Angeles	1995–2000
Margolin, Burt M.	D.	Los Angeles	1983–1994
Marguth, Gilbert	R.	Alameda	1981–1982
Marion, F. N.	R.	Los Angeles	29th (1891)
Markley, William J.	D.	Tuolumne	9th (1858)
Marks, J. M.	D.	San Francisco	30th (1893)
Marks, Milton	R.	San Francisco	42nd (1917)
[174] Marks, Milton	R.	San Francisco	1959–1966
Marron, J. E.	Prog. D	San Francisco	41st (1915)
Marsh, William F.	R.	Los Angeles	1953–1958
Marshall, B. F.	D.	Calaveras	9th (1858)
Marston, B. O.	D.	Mariposa, Tuolumne	30th (1893)
[175] Marston, Jeff	R.	San Diego	1990
Martin, Andrew J.	R.	San Francisco	27th (1887)
Martin, Frank G.	R.	Los Angeles	50th (1933)–52nd (1937)
Martin, James C.	D.	Butte	18th (1869)
[176] Martin, Montgomery		Los Angeles District	1st (1849)
Martin, Noble	D.	Placer	29th (1891)
Martin, Robert M.	D.	Siskiyou	18th (1869)
Martin, Seth	Union	Nevada	14th (1863), 15th (1863–64)
Martin, Silas M.	D.	Sonoma	17th (1867), 25th (1883)
[177] Martin, W. C.	Whig	Trinity	4th (1853)
Martin, William J.	R., D., Prog.	Monterey, San Benito	42nd (1917)
	R	Monterey, San Benito	43rd (1919)
Martinez, Diane	D.	Los Angeles	1993–1998
[178] Martinez, Matthew G.	D.	Los Angeles	1981–1982
Marvin, G. D.	R.	Humboldt	33rd (1899)
Mason, W. B.	R.	Del Norte	24th (1881)
Massion, Jack	D.	Los Angeles	53rd (1939)–55th (1943)
	D., R	Los Angeles	56th (1945)
[179] Masterson, S. C.	D.	Contra Costa	1953–1956, 1959, 1960
	D., R	Contra Costa	1957, 1958
Mather, Franklin D.	R.	Los Angeles	43rd (1919), 44th (1921)
Mathers, George B.	D.	Mendocino	19th (1871)
Mathews, A. J.	R.	Plumas, Lassen, Modoc, Sierra	42nd (1917), 43rd (1919), 45th (1923)
Mathews, William P.	D.	Colusa, Tehama	23rd (1880), 24th (1881)
	D.	Tehama	27th (1887), 28th (1889)
	D.	Tehama, Trinity	30th (1893)
Matlock, James T.	R.	Tehama	29th (1891)
Matthews, John H.	Union D	Trinity	13th (1862)
	D.	San Benito	24th (1881), 25th (1883), 27th (1887), 30th (1893)
Matthews, John R.	D.	Los Angeles	29th (1891)
Matthews, R. L.	Amer	Monterey	7th (1856)
Matthews, William B.	D.	Napa	10th (1859)
Mattingly, R. L.	D.	San Mateo	17th (1867)
Mattos, John G., Jr.	R.	Alameda	34th (1901), 35th (1903)
Maxson, William B.	A-L.D	San Mateo	11th (1860)

[173] Elected at a special election June 6, 1995, vice Richard Mountjoy, disqualified.
[174] Resigned from office October 25, 1966.
[175] Elected at a special election June 5, 1990, vice Lucy Killea, resigned.
[176] Resigned from office January 28, 1850.
[177] Seat successfully contested by Jesse S. Pitzer, who qualified January 19, 1853. Martin was later declared entitled to the seat, and qualified January 21, 1853.
[178] Resigned from office July 15, 1982. Succeeded by Charles Calderon.
[179] Resigned from office January 24, 1960. Succeeded by John T. Knox.

Record of Members of the Assembly—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
May, William B.	R	San Francisco	22nd (1877)–26th (1885)
Maybell, Stephen	Work	San Francisco	23rd (1880)
Mayfield, James B.	D	Napa	22nd (1877)
Mayo, Jesse M.	R	Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Inyo, Mariposa, Mono, Nevada, Placer, Tuolumne	50th (1933), 52nd (1937)
	R., D	Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Inyo, Mariposa, Mono, Nevada, Placer, Tuolumne	51st (1935)
Mays, Tom	R	Los Angeles, Orange	1991–1992
Mazzoni, Kerry	D	Marin, Sonoma	1995–2000
McAlister, Alister	D	Santa Clara	1971–1986
	D	Alameda, Santa Clara	1974–1975
[180] McAlister, A. C.	Union D	Marin	13th (1862)
McBrayer, John M.	D	Sacramento	5th (1854)
McBride, J. J.	D	Ventura	50th (1933)
	D., R	Ventura	51st (1935)
McBride, John W.	D	Siskiyou	20th (1873)
McCall, J. G.	R	Alameda	29th (1891)
McCallion, John J.	Work	San Francisco	23rd (1880), 24th (1881)
McCallum, D. W.	Ind	Mendocino	20th (1873)
McCandless, A. G.	Whig	Shasta	2nd (1851)
	Whig	Sutter	4th (1853)
McCandish, T. G.	D	Mariposa, Tuolumne	32nd (1897)
McCarthy, Jeremiah J.	Work	San Francisco	23rd (1880)
McCarthy, John	D	San Francisco	31st (1895)
McCarthy, John D.	D	Los Angeles	50th (1933), 51st (1935)
McCarthy, John H.	D	San Francisco	28th (1889)
McCarthy, Leo T.	D	San Francisco	1969–1974
	D	San Francisco, San Mateo	1975–1982
McCarthy, Michael	D	San Francisco	21st (1875)
McCarthy, Robert I.	D	SanFrancisco	1949–1950
	D., R	San Francisco	1951, 1952
McCarthy, William C.	D	San Francisco	40th (1913)
McCartney, H. S. G.	R	Los Angeles	35th (1903), 36th (1905)
McCarty, A. P.	D	Lake	23rd (1880)
McCauley, C. D.	D	Solano	30th (1893)
McClaskey, Calvin	D	Yuba	18th (1869)
	D	Lassen, Plumas	25th (1883)
McClellan, J. M.	Peo. P	Kings, Tulare	32nd (1897)
McClellan, John W.	R	Humboldt	37th (1907), 38th (1909)
McClelland, John A.	D	San Francisco	16th (1865)
McClenahan, F. W.	D	Calaveras	27th (1887)
McClintock, Tom	R	Ventura	1983–1992
	R	Los Angeles, Ventura	1997–2000
McCloskey, Daniel	R., D., Soc	Monterey, San Benito	44th (1921)
McClure, David	R	San Francisco	24th (1881)
McClure, Richard A.	R	Alameda	22nd (1877)
McColgan, Charles J.	R	San Francisco	43rd (1919)
McColliam, T. W.	Union	San Francisco	15th (1863–64)
McCollister, Richard H.	R	Marin, Sonoma	54th (1941), 55th (1943), 1951, 1952, 1955–1958
	R., D	Marin, Sonoma	56th (1945)–1950, 1953, 1954, 1959, 1960
McComas, Rush	R	Santa Clara	22nd (1877), 23rd (1880)
McConaha, George N.	D	Sacramento	3rd (1852)
McConnell, J. I.	D	Yolo	35th (1903), 37th (1907)
McConnell, John R.	D	Los Angeles	21st (1875)
McConnell, William	D	El Dorado	6th (1855)
McCorkle, Joseph W.	D	Sutter	2nd (1851)
McCoy, W. W.	D	Santa Clara	9th (1858)
McCray, C. C.	R	Shasta, Trinity	41st (1915), 43rd (1919)
McCullough, J. G.	Union D	Mariposa	13th (1862)
McCullough, Samuel	R	San Francisco	19th (1871)
[181] McCurdy, Samuel	Whig	Tuolumne	6th (1855)
McCutcheon, J. L.	D	Colusa	6th (1855)
McDade, John J.	Work	San Francisco	23rd (1880)
[182] McDaniel, C. A.	D	Calaveras	5th (1854)
McDaniel, Edwin A.	D., R	Colusa, Glenn, Tehama	49th (1931)
McDermit, Charles	D	Siskiyou	11th (1860)
McDonald, A. M.	R	Mariposa, Tuolumne	33rd (1899)
McDonald, F. G.	Union D	Calaveras	14th (1863)
McDonald, George	D	El Dorado	5th (1854), 8th (1857)
[183] McDonald, Juanita	D	Los Angeles	1993–1996

[180] Unseated on contest, succeeded by Alexander Gordon.
[181] Elected at a special election, vice E. R. Galvin who was unseated on contest. Qualified February 23, 1855.
[182] Elected January 10, 1854, vice James H. Carson, who had been elected, but who died December 12, 1853, before qualifying.
[183] Resigned from office April 15, 1996. Succeeded at next general election by Richard E. Floyd.

Record of Members of the Assembly—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
[184] McDonald, J. B.	D	Alameda	31st (1895)
McDonald, J. J.	R	San Francisco	41st (1915)
McDonald, John W.	D	San Francisco	24th (1881)
McDonald, Thomas H.	D	San Francisco	25th (1883), 26th (1885), 28th (1889)
McDonald, Walter	Amer	Klamath	7th (1856)
McDonald, Walter A.	R	San Francisco	39th (1911), 40th (1913)
	Proh., R., D	San Francisco	41st (1915)
McDonald, William	R	Alameda	33rd (1899)
McDonnell, James, Jr.	R	Sonoma	27th (1887)
McDonough, M. J.	R	Alameda	46th (1925), 47th (1927)
	R., D	Alameda	48th (1929)
McDougall, William C.	Whig	San Joaquin	2nd (1851)
McDowell, Herbert	R	Fresno	44th (1921), 45th (1923)
	R., D	Fresno	46th (1925)
McDuffie, James G.	D	Yuba	5th (1854)
McElhany, William T.	Union	Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo	17th (1867)
McElroy, J. J.	D	Alameda	30th (1893)
McFall, John J.	D	San Joaquin	1951, 1952
	D., R	San Joaquin	1953–1956
McFarland, J. P.	D	Los Angeles	4th (1853)
McFarland, Thomas B.	Amer	Nevada	7th (1856)
McGarry, Edward	Whig	Napa	4th (1853)
McGee, John B.	D	Butte	5th (1854)
[185] McGee, Patrick	R., D	Los Angeles	1951–1954
	R	Los Angeles	1955–1957, 1967–1970
McGee, Ralph	D., R	Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado	44th (1921)
McGehee, M.	Amer	Tuolumne	7th (1856)
McGinley, Frank	R	Los Angeles	48th (1929)
McGlashan, Charles F.	R	Nevada	26th (1885)
McGowan, George A.	R	San Francisco	36th (1905)
McGowan, J. F.	R	Humboldt	27th (1887)
McGowan, James	R	San Francisco	30th (1893)
McGowen, E. H.	R	San Joaquin	39th (1911)
McGrath, Henry	Fusion	San Francisco	32nd (1897)
McGuinness, Henry	D., R	Del Norte, Siskiyou	48th (1929)
	D., R	Modoc, Shasta, Siskiyou, Trinity	49th (1931)
McGuire, William L.	R	Kings	37th (1907)
McHale, Patrick	D	Placer	25th (1883)
McInery, Thomas	D	San Francisco	21st (1875)
McIntosh, Edwin J.	R	San Joaquin	23rd (1880)
McJunkin, Hugh K.	R	San Francisco	26th (1885)
McKamy, J.	D	Sonoma	4th (1853)
McKeen, A. A.	R	Alameda	33rd (1899)
McKeen, B. W.	R	Fresno	43rd (1919), 44th (1921)
McKelvey, Charles S.	R	Orange	31st (1895)
McKenna, Joseph	R	Solano	21st (1875)
McKenney, Charles H.	R	Amador, Alpine, Calaveras, Mono	35th (1903), 36th (1905)
McKenzie, F. S.	Whig	Trinity	3rd (1852)
McKeon, John	D., I. L.	San Francisco	37th (1907)
McKeown, Joseph	R	Alameda	28th (1889)
McKim, William S.	D	Calaveras	3rd (1852)
McKinley, B. F.	R	San Francisco	25th (1883)
McKinney, Freeman S.	Whig	Santa Clara	5th (1854)
[186] McKinstry, Elisha W.		Sacramento District	1st (1849)
McKnight, James S.	Prog., D	Los Angeles	41st (1915)
McKune, John H.	D	Sacramento	8th (1857)
McLaughlin, Alexander C.	R	Sutter, Yuba	35th (1903)
[187] McLaughlin, George J.	D	San Francisco	34th (1901)
McLaurin, J. J.		Santa Clara	32nd (1897)
McLean, Alexander	R	Santa Barbara	26th (1885)
[188] McLennan, Robert M.	R	Los Angeles	1973–1976
McMahon, Abner	D., Union Labor	San Francisco	35th (1903)
[189] McMahon, James	D	Klamath	4th (1853)
McMann, William	D	San Francisco	21st (1875)
McManus, John J.	R	San Francisco	38th (1909)
McMartin, William H. R.	R	San Francisco	35th (1903)
McMeans, Selden A.	D	El Dorado	3rd (1852), 4th (1853)
McMillan, Alex	D	San Luis Obispo	45th (1923)

[184] Seat successfully contested by H. M. Collins.
[185] Resigned August 21, 1957. Succeeded by Lou Cusanovich. Reelected at general election November 8, 1966. Died in office May 27, 1970.
[186] Resigned April 26, 1850.
[187] Unseated on contest, succeeded by John B. Kelsey.
[188] Elected at a special election May 29, 1973, vice Carley V. Porter, deceased.
[189] Successfully contested seat of Walter Van Dyke. Qualified February 17, 1853.

Record of Members of the Assembly—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
McMillan, Lester A.	D.	Los Angeles	55th (1943), 56th (1945)
	D., R	Los Angeles	57th (1947), 1948
	D., R., Ind. Prog	Los Angeles	1949–1952
	D., Ind. Prog	Los Angeles	1953, 1954
	D	Los Angeles	1955–1968
McMillen, Charles H.	D	San Francisco	18th (1869)
McMullin, George O.	Whig	Trinity	3rd (1852)
McMullin, H. W.	R	Kern	37th (1907)
McMullin, John	D	San Joaquin	28th (1889)
McMurray, James D.	D	El Dorado	18th (1869)
McMurray, John	D	Trinity	18th (1869)
	D	Shasta, Trinity	24th (1881)
McMurray, Patrick J.	D	San Francisco	50th (1933), 52nd (1937)
	D., R	San Francisco	51st (1935)
McMurray, V. C., Jr.	R	San Francisco	26th (1885)
McNamara, Francis	R	San Francisco	36th (1905)
McNeil, Brice H.	R	Humboldt	34th (1901), 35th (1903)
[190] McPherson, Bruce	R	Monterey, Santa Cruz	1993–1996
McPherson, H. E.	R., Prog	Santa Cruz	41st (1915)
McPherson, Robert B.	R., D	Solano	44th (1921)–47th (1927)
McVay, John M.	D	Del Norte, Siskiyou	28th (1889)
McVittie, Bill	D	Los Angeles, San Bernardino	1975–1976
McWade, David F.	R	Alameda	34th (1901)
Mead, William	Fusion	Los Angeles	32nd (1897)
	D	Los Angeles	33rd (1899)
Meade, Ken	D	Alameda	1971–1974
	D	Alameda, Contra Costa	1974–1976
Meads, Walter A.	D	Santa Clara	31st (1895)
Meagher, Michael	D	Inyo, Mono, Tuolumne	17th (1867)
Mears, William T.	R	Sonoma	26th (1885)
Mebius, C. F.	Union	San Francisco	15th (1863–64)
Meehan, Henry P.	D	Alameda	50th (1933), 52nd (1937), 54th (1941)
	D., R	Alameda	51st (1937), 53rd (1939)
Meek, B. B.	D	Butte	41st (1915)
Meeker, David	R	San Francisco	19th (1871)
Meeker, M. S.	R., D	Fresno	48th (1929)–50th (1933)
Mein, Thomas	R	Nevada	24th (1881)
Meincke, Fred J.	R	San Francisco	36th (1905)
Melick, Walter S.	R	Los Angeles	32nd (1897)–34th (1901)
Mello, Henry J.	D	Monterey, Santa Cruz	1997–1980
Mellus, Francis	Whig	Los Angeles	6th (1855)
Meloney, Aaron R.	D	Contra Costa	7th (1856)
Melrose, Richard	R	Orange	38th (1909)
Melville, Charles B.	R	Mendocino	46th (1925)
	R., D	Mendocino	47th (1927)
Mendenhall, John L.	D	Glenn, Colusa, Lake	38th (1909), 39th (1911)
Mentzell, Otto	D	Calaveras	17th (1867)
Meredith, G.	Union	Sierra	16th (1865)
Meredith, H. B.	Whig	Sacramento	6th (1855)
Meredith, Thomas C.	D	Tuolumne	4th (1853)
Merriam, Frank F.	R	Los Angeles	42nd (1917), 43rd (1919)
	R., D., Proh	Los Angeles	44th (1921), 45th (1923)
	R., Proh	Los Angeles	46th (1925)
Merrill, A. H.	R	San Francisco	33rd (1899)
Merrill, Isaac M.	R	San Francisco	31st (1895)
Merritt, C. W	R	Santa Barbara	33rd (1899), 34th (1901)
Merritt, George	D	Yuba	18th (1869)
Merritt, Samuel A.	D	Mariposa	2nd (1851), 3rd (1852)
Merry, T. H.	R	San Francisco	23rd (1880)
Meserve, F. P.	Ind	San Bernardino	33rd (1899)
Messenger, Hiram A.	D	Calaveras	23rd (1880)
Meyers, Charles W.	D	San Francisco	1949, 1950
	D., R	San Francisco	1951–1954
	D	San Francisco	1955–1968
Meyers, R. H.	R	Kings, Tulare	34th (1901)
Meyers, Samuel	Union D	San Joaquin	13th (1862)
	Union	San Joaquin	14th (1863)
	Ind	San Joaquin	20th (1873)
	R	San Joaquin	22nd (1877)
Middleton, John	D	San Francisco	17th (1867)
Middough, Lorne D.	D	Los Angeles	54th (1941), 55th (1943)
	D., R	Los Angeles	56th (1945)
[191] Migden, Carole	D	San Francisco	1996–2000
Miles, Benjamin H.	D	Santa Cruz	8th (1857)
Miles, Smyth M.	D	Sierra	8th (1857)

[190] Elected at a special election November 2, 1993, vice Sam Farr, resigned.
[191] Elected at a special election March 26, 1996, vice Willie L. Brown, Jr., resigned.

Record of Members of the Assembly—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Milias, George W.	R	Santa Clara	1963–1970
Milice, A. S.	R	Riverside	33rd (1899), 34th (1901)
[192] Miller, Allen	D	Los Angeles	1955–1959
Miller, Charles H.	D	Alpine, Inyo, Mono	34th (1901)
Miller, David W.	D	San Joaquin	43rd (1919)
Miller, Eleanor	R	Los Angeles	45th (1923)–47th (1927), 49th (1931)–54th (1941)
	R., Prog.	Los Angeles	48th (1929)
[193] Miller, Gary	R	Los Angeles	1995–1998
Miller, George, Jr.	D	Contra Costa	57th (1947)–1948
Miller, George P.	D	Alameda	52nd (1937)
	D., R	Alameda	53rd (1939)
Miller, H. B. M.	R	Alameda	30th (1893)
Miller, H. W.	R	San Francisco	33rd (1899)
Miller, Henry A.	R	Los Angeles	43rd (1919)
Miller, J. M.	R	Los Angeles	33rd (1899)
Miller, James A.	R	San Francisco	46th (1925), 47th (1927)
	R., D	San Francisco	48th (1929)–50th (1933)
Miller, James H.	D	El Dorado	18th (1869), 22nd (1877)
Miller, John J.	D	Alameda	1967–1975
Miller, L.	R	Alpine, Amador	20th (1873)
Miller, Newton C.	Douglas D.	Nevada	12th (1861)
Miller, Raup	R	Santa Clara	55th (1943)
	R., D	Santa Clara	56th (1945)
Miller, William J.	D	Marin	18th (1869)
Millington, Seth	D	Butte, Sutter, Yuba	52nd (1937), 54th (1941)
	D., R	Butte, Sutter, Yuba	53rd (1939)
Mills, James R.	D	San Diego	1961–1966
Minard, Claud	R	Fresno	51st (1935)
Mindham, William J.	R	San Francisco	36th (1905)
Minis, William	D	Yolo	9th (1858)
Miro, Emanuel	R	San Francisco	8th (1857)
Mitchell, A. H.	D	Fresno, Tulare	9th (1858)
Mitchell, Allen G.	R	Los Angeles	45th (1923)
Mitchell, E. F.	Union	Mono, Tuolumne	15th (1863–64)
Mitchell, Miles N.	D	El Dorado	8th (1857)
Mitchell, Thomas A.	R., D	San Francisco	42nd (1917), 44th (1921)–46th (1925)
	D	San Francisco	43rd (1919)
Mitchell, Thomas F.	D	San Francisco	27th (1887)
Mitcheltree, Fayette	R	Santa Clara	36th (1905)
Mixter, Frank W.	R	Tulare	46th (1925)
	R., D	Tulare	47th (1927), 48th (1929)
Mobley, Ernest N.	R	Fresno, Madera	1967–1974
	R	Fresno, Tulare	1975–1976
Moffatt, Solomon P.	D	Inyo, Mono	22nd (1877)
Moffitt, Albert B.	D	Los Angeles	25th (1883)
Moffitt, Frank J.	D	Alameda	26th (1885)
[194] Molina, Gloria	D	Los Angeles	1983–1987
[195] Monagan, Bob	R	San Joaquin	1961–1973
Montague, Joseph C.	D	Shasta, Trinity	22nd (1877)
Montgomery, Zach	Breck. D.	Sutter	12th (1861)
Montoya, Joseph B.	D	Los Angeles	1973–1978
Mooney, J. S.	D	Inyo, Mono, Tuolumne	18th (1869)
Moore, Benjamin F.		San Joaquin District	1st (1849)
	Whig	Tuolumne	2nd (1851)
Moore, E. B.	R	Amador, Calaveras, Alpine, Mono	38th (1909)
Moore, Fred J.	R	Humboldt	45th (1923)
Moore, Gwen	D	Los Angeles	1979–1994
Moore, J. G.	Union	Butte	14th (1863)
Moore, Jacob B.	R	San Francisco	9th (1858), 10th (1859)
Moore, John H.	R	Alameda	13th (1862)
Moore, John M.	D	Santa Clara	17th (1867)
Moore, John W.	R	San Joaquin	35th (1903), 36th (1905)
Moore, Philip	D	Nevada	4th (1853), 8th (1857)
	D	Nevada	10th (1859), 11th (1860)
[196] Moorehead, James C.		San Joaquin District	1st (1849)
Moorhead, Carlos J.	R	Los Angeles	1967–1972
Moorhouse, H. W.	R	Imperial	40th (1913)
[197] Moorhead, Jean	R	Sacramento	1979–1982
	D	Placer, Sacramento	1983–1985
Mordecai, G. W.	D	Fresno	29th (1891), 30th (1893)
Moreland, Thomas	Whig	Placer	6th (1855)

[192] Elected at a special election December 15, 1953, vice Julian Beck, resigned. Resigned September 22, 1959. Succeeded by Thomas C. Carrell.
[193] Elected at a special recall election May 16, 1995, vice Paul Horcher, recalled.
[194] Resigned from office February 27, 1987. Succeeded by Lucille Roybal-Allard.
[195] Resigned from office April 9, 1973. Succeeded by Douglas Carter.
[196] Resigned from office April 16, 1850.
[197] See Jean Duffy.

Record of Members of the Assembly—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Moreno, John	D	Los Angeles	1963, 1964
Moretti, Bob	D	Los Angeles	1965–1974
Morgan, Albert Henry, Jr.	R	Alameda	48th (1929), 50th (1933)
Morgan, Geoffrey F.	R	Los Angeles	51st (1935), 52nd (1937)
Morgan, George W.	D	Sonoma	27th (1887)
Morgan, James H.	R	Santa Clara	12th (1861)
Morgan, W. R.	R	Sierra	20th (1873)
Morgenstern, Alfred	R	Alameda	40th (1913)
[198] Mori, S. Floyd	D	Alameda	1975–1980
Morris, Clarence W.	R	San Francisco	42nd (1917), 43rd (1919)
	R., D	San Francisco	44th (1921), 45th (1923)
[199] Morris, G. Delbert	R	Los Angeles	1948, 1955
	R., D	Los Angeles	1949–1954
Morris, Thomas C.	D	Alameda	26th (1885)
Morris, W. D.	D	Lassen, Modoc	27th (1887)
Morrison, Harry F.	R., D	San Francisco	42nd (1917), 44th (1921)–48th (1929)
	R	San Francisco	43rd (1919), 49th (1931)
Morrison, Henry J.	D	Butte	8th (1857)
Morrison, Murray	Breck. D	Los Angeles	12th (1861), 13th (1862)
Morrisey, Jim	R	Orange	1995–1998
Morrow, Bill	R	Orange, San Diego	1993–1998
Morrow, L. J.	Union	San Joaquin	17th (1867)
Morse, LeGrand	R	Mendocino	23rd (1880)
[200] Morse, Nelson D.	Whig	Butte	3rd (1852)
Moses, H. A.	D	El Dorado	9th (1858)
Moss, John E., Jr.	D	Sacramento	1949, 1950
	D., R	Sacramento	1951, 1952
Mott, D. W.	R	Ventura	39th (1911)
Mott, E. B., Jr.	R	Sacramento	19th (1871)
Mott, John W.	R	Alameda	35th (1903), 38th (1909)
Mott, Thomas D.	D	Los Angeles	19th (1871)
Moulthrop, T. W.	D	San Francisco	7th (1856)
Moultrie, L. W.	Fusion	Fresno, Madera	32nd (1897)
Mount, Charles E.	D	Calaveras	10th (1859)
[201] Mountjoy, Richard	R	Los Angeles	1979–1995
Mouser, Frank H.	R	Los Angeles	40th (1913)
	Prog., R., D	Los Angeles	41st (1915), 42nd (1917)
Moynihan, T. J.	D	San Francisco	18th (1869)
Mudgett, Cilman C.	Greenback	Humboldt	24th (1881)
Mueller, Edwin A.	R	San Diego	45th (1923), 46th (1925)
Muenter, August E.	R	San Joaquin	33rd (1899)
Mulcrevy, Harry I.	Fusion	San Francisco	32nd (1897)
Muldoon, Fred P.	D	Ventura	52nd (1937)
[202] Mulford, Don R.	R	Alameda	1958–1970
Mulgrew, F. B.	D	Sonoma	28th (1889)
Mulholland, Charles	R	Lassen, Plumas	23rd (1880)
Mullaly, J. E.	R	San Francisco	39th (1911)
Mullaney, J. A.	D	Solano	28th (1889)
Mulvey, Thomas	D	San Francisco	28th (1889)
Munday, Beverly B.	D	Sonoma	18th (1869), 19th (1871)
Munday, M. E. C.	D	Sonoma	26th (1885)
Munday, Patrick	Douglas D	Placer	12th (1861)
[203] Munnell, William A	D	Los Angeles	1951, 1952
	D., R	Los Angeles	1953–1956
	D	Los Angeles	1957–1961
Murch, L. H.	Union	Del Norte, Klamath	16th (1865)
Murdock, A. H.	Whig	Humboldt	6th (1855)
Murdock, Charles A.	R	San Francisco	25th (1883)
Murnam, Frank T.	D	Tuolumne	29th (1891)
Murphy, B. D.	D	Santa Clara	18th (1869)
Murphy, Duncan W.	D	Calaveras	2nd (1851)
Murphy, Frank J.	R	Sonoma	29th (1891)
Murphy, Frank, Jr.	R	Merced, San Benito, Santa Cruz	1967–1974
	R	Monterey, Santa Cruz	1975–1976
Murphy, J. J.	R	Del Norte, Siskiyou	46th (1925), 47th (1927)
Murphy, James E.	D	Del Norte, Klamath	18th (1869), 20th (1873), 21st (1875)
	D	Del Norte	22nd (1877)
Murphy, John C.	D	San Francisco	21st (1875)
Murphy, John M.	Union Labor	San Francisco	35th (1903)
Murphy, Patrick W.	D	San Luis Obispo	24th (1881)
Murphy, R. W.	R	San Francisco	22nd (1877)
Murphy, Rufus	R	San Francisco	8th (1857)

[198] Elected at a special election March 4, 1975, vice Carlos Bee, deceased.
[199] Elected at a special election November 4, 1947, vice Don A. Allen, Sr., resigned. Resigned from office February 29, 1956. Succeeded by Don A. Allen, Sr.
[200] Resigned from office March 31, 1852.
[201] Removed from office January 23, 1995, having been deemed not duly elected and qualified by a majority of the Assembly.
[202] Elected at a special election December 10, 1957, succeeding Thomas W. Caldecott, resigned.
[203] Resigned from office November 30, 1961. Succeeded at next general election by John Moreno.

Record of Members of the Assembly—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Murphy, Thomas H.	D	San Francisco	25th (1883)
[204] Murray, Alfred C.	R	Riverside	46th (1925)
Murray, Edward	D	San Francisco	28th (1889)
Murray, J. A.	R	Yuba, Sutter, Yolo	40th (1913)
Murray, J. G.	R	Humboldt	28th (1889)
Murray, Kevin	D	Los Angeles	1995–1998
Murray, Walter	D	San Luis Obispo	10th (1859)
Murray, Willard H.	D	Los Angeles	1989–1996
Musser, John	D	Trinity	5th (1854)
Myers, Benjamin F.	D	Placer	4th (1853), 5th (1854)
Myers, R. H.	R	Kings, Tulare	34th (1901)
Nakano, George	D	Los Angeles	1998–2000
Naphtaly, Joseph	D	San Francisco	18th (1869)
Napolitano, Grace F.	D	Los Angeles	1993–1998
Naylor, Robert W.	R	San Mateo	1979–1986
Neally, Gilbert H.	D	Butte	22nd (1877)
Neblett, Edward	D	Trinity	9th (1858)
Negri, David	D	Los Angeles	1967–1968
Nelson, Charles A.	R., Union Labor	San Francisco	38th (1909)
Nelson, H. C.	R	Humboldt	40th (1913)
Nelson, James	R	Sierra	23rd (1880)
Nelson, T. A.	R	San Joaquin	31st (1895)
Nestande, Bruce	R	Orange	1974–1980
Newell, Hugh B.	D	El Dorado	17th (1867), 18th (1869)
Newsom, John M.	D	Merced, Stanislaus	17th (1867)
Nichols, Elijah	D	San Francisco	5th (1854)
Nicol, Frank D.	D	Tuolumne	25th (1883)
Niehouse, Kathryn	R	San Diego	55th (1943), 1953, 1954
	R., D	San Diego	56th (1945)–1951
Nielsen, Roy J.	R., D	Sacramento	46th (1925)–51st (1935), 1953, 1954
	R	Sacramento	1955–1958
Nimmo, Robert P.	R	Kern, San Luis Obispo, Tulare	1973–1974
	R	Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara	1975–1976
Nisbet, Eugene G.	D	San Bernardino	1955–1962
Noel, Charles P.	D	San Diego	5th (1854)
Nolan, E. J. D.	R	San Francisco	39th (1911), 40th (1913)
[205] Nolan, Patrick J.	R	Los Angeles	1979–1994
Noonan, John G.	D	San Francisco	24th (1881)
North, A. W.	R	Yolo	32nd (1897)
North, Hart H.	R	Alameda	31st (1895), 32nd (1897)
Northcutt, William H.	D	Sonoma	20th (1873)
Northup, B. C.	D	Nevada	20th (1873)
Norton, William C.	Ind	Placer	20th (1873)
Nott, Samuel A.	D	Alpine, El Dorado	21st (1875), 22nd (1877)
Noyes, Fred B.	R	Yuba, Sutter, Yolo	45th (1923)
	R., D	Yuba, Sutter, Yolo	46th (1925)–48th (1929)
Oakley, W. C.	D	Santa Barbara	43rd (1919)
Oates, Samuel T.	D	Nevada	18th (1869)
O'Brien, D. S.	D	San Francisco	33rd (1899)
O'Brien, Frank J.	R	Sacramento	36th (1905), 37th (1907)
O'Brien, Thomas	D	Calaveras	9th (1858)
	Douglas D	Calaveras	12th (1861)
	Union D	Calaveras	13th (1862)
O'Connell, Jack	D	Santa Barbara, Ventura	1983–1994
O'Connell, John A.	D	San Francisco	1955, 1956, 1959–1962
	D., R	San Francisco	1957, 1958
O'Connell, William	D	San Francisco	18th (1869), 21st (1875)
O'Connor, E. J.	D	San Francisco	25th (1883)
O'Connor, James S.	D	Los Angeles	50th (1933)
O'Connor, Miles P.	A-L.D	Nevada	11th (1860)
O'Connor, Timothy	D	San Francisco	24th (1881)
Odale, Oscar L.	D	Kings	43rd (1919)
[206] O'Day, Edward F.	D	San Francisco	53rd (1939)–55th (1943)
	D., R	San Francisco	56th (1945), 57th (1947)
O'Day, J.	D	San Francisco	31st (1895)
Odell, John A.	D	Sacramento	18th (1869)
Odom, William R.	D	Fresno	38th (1909)
O'Donnell, John H.	D	Colusa, Glenn, Tehama, Yolo	50th (1933), 52nd (1937)
	D., R	Colusa, Glenn, Tehama, Yolo	51st (1935), 53rd (1939)
Ogier, Isaac S. K.		San Joaquin District	1st (1849)
O'Grady, Frank	D	Solano	27th (1887)
Ohleyer, George	D	Sutter, Yuba	27th (1887)
O'Keefe, James T.	R	San Mateo	30th (1893)
Olberg, Keith	R	Inyo, Kern, San Bernardino	1995–2000

[204] Deceased following 46th Session in 1925. Succeeded by John E. Wherrell.
[205] Resigned from office February 18, 1994. Succeeded by James Rogan.
[206] Resigned from office November 4, 1947.

Record of Members of the Assembly—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Olds, Daniel, Jr.	Union	Marin	16th (1865)
Oliva, Charles A.	R., D	San Francisco	46th (1925), 48th (1929), 49th (1931)
	R	San Francisco	47th (1927)
Oliver, J. W.	Amer	El Dorado	7th (1856)
Oliver, W. A.	D	Calaveras	4th (1853)
Oliver, Warner	Union	San Joaquin	17th (1867)
Oller, Rico	R	Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Mono, Placer	1997–2000
Olmsted, Stephen H.	R	Marin	35th (1903), 36th (1905)
O'Malley, J. J.	D	San Francisco	17th (1867)
O'Neill, Florence J.	D., Union Labor	San Francisco	38th (1909)
O'Neill, H. J.	D	Alameda	30th (1893)
O'Neill, James	D	Placer	5th (1854), 8th (1857)
Ord., W. M.	D	Butte	17th (1857)
O'Rear, Benjamin T.	D	Yuba	11th (1860)
Ormsby, J. S.	D	Mendocino, Sonoma	9th (1858)
[207] Orr, Nelson M.	R	Mono, Tuolumne	13th (1862)
	Union	Mono, Tuolumne	14th (1863)
Orrick, Benjamin	Whig	San Francisco	3rd (1852)
Ortiz, Debra	D	Sacramento	1997–1998
Orvis, Charles	D	El Dorado	8th (1857)
Osborn, B. S.	R	Santa Cruz	31st (1895)
Osgood, Henry M.	D	San Luis Obispo	9th (1858)
[208] Osgood, Hiram P.	D	Colusa, Trinity, Yolo	2nd (1851)
Ostrom, Daniel A.	D	Yuba	21st (1875), 22nd (1877)
	D	Sutter, Yuba	28th (1887)
Otis, Frank	R	Alameda	37th (1907), 38th (1909)
Owen, Eben B.	R	Sacramento	30th (1893)
Owen, J. J.	Union	Santa Clara	14th (1863), 15th (1863–64)
Owen, John W.	Union	Santa Clara	14th (1863)
Owen, T. H.	D	Solano	4th (1853)
Oxley, Thomas J.	Whig	Tuolumne	6th (1855)
	Amer	Tuolumne	7th (1856)
Pace, George	D	Santa Cruz	22nd (1877)
Pacheco, Mariano G.	Whig	San Luis Obispo	3rd (1852), 4th (1853)
Pacheco, Robert	R	Los Angeles	1999–2000
Pacheco, Rod	R	Riverside	1997–2000
Palmer, Cyrus	R	San Francisco	8th (1857), 9th (1858)
	Union	San Francisco	14th (1863)
Palmer, J. W. D.	D	Amador	6th (1855)
Palmer, James M.	D	Napa, Lake	40th (1913)
Palmer, Noah	R	Santa Clara	8th (1857)
Pann, Chris P.	R	Ventura	35th (1903)
Papan, Louis J.	D	San Mateo	1973–1982
	D	San Francisco, San Mateo	1983–1986
	D	San Mateo	1997–2000
Papy, Jasper J.	D	San Francisco	17th (1867)
Pardee, E. H.	R	Alameda	19th (1871)
Pardee, George	Union	Santa Cruz	17th (1867)
Park, Francis A.	D	Sacramento	5th (1854)
Park, John W.	D	Sacramento	5th (1854)
Parker, Edwin	D	San Diego	25th (1883)
Parker, Eustace	D	Calaveras	9th (1858)
Parker, H. G.	Union D	El Dorado	13th (1862)
Parker, Howard Q.	D	San Joaquin	1951, 1952
Parker, Ivan H.	R., D., Prog.	Nevada, Placer	42nd (1917)
	R	Nevada, Placer	43rd (1919)
	R., D	Nevada, Placer	44th (1921)
Parker, J. E.	D	Inyo, Mono, Tuolumne	20th (1873)
Parker, S. N.	Union	Calaveras	15th (1863–64)
Parkinson, O. C.	R., D	San Joaquin	44th (1921)
Parkman, Harry L.	R., D	San Mateo	47th (1927)–49th (1931)
Parks, William H.	R	Yuba	24th (1881)
	R	Yuba, Sutter	26th (1885)
Parrish, E. C.	D	Los Angeles	16th (1865)
Parrish, John G.	D	Yolo	3rd (1852)
Pate, Benjamin T.	D	San Francisco	11th (1860)
Patrick, George W.	D	Tuolumne	8th (1857)
	Breck. D	Tuolumne	12th (1861)
[209] Pattee, Alan G.	R	Monterey	1955, 1956, 1959–1962
	R., D	Monterey	1957, 1958
	R	Monterey, Santa Cruz	1963–1969
Patten, Edmund	Union	Yolo	14th (1863)
Patterson, A. D.	D	Sacramento	21st (1875)
Patterson, Alexander		San Francisco District	1st (1849)

[207] Successfully contested seat of B. K. Davis. Qualified February 13, 1862.
[208] Successfully contested seat of George W. Crane. Qualified February 8, 1951.
[209] Died in office April 19, 1969. Succeeded by Bob Wood.

Record of Members of the Assembly—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Patterson, Ellis E.	R	Monterey, San Luis Obispo	50th (1933), 52nd (1937)
	R., D	Monterey, San Luis Obispo	51st (1935)
Patterson, J. A.	D	Kern, Tulare	21st (1875)
Patterson, James	Ind	San Francisco	20th (1873)
Patterson, James B.	R	Nevada	24th (1881)
Patterson, John	R	San Joaquin	21st (1875), 24th (1881)
Patterson, Robert Lincoln	R	Kern	47th (1927), 48th (1929)
	R., D	Kern	49th (1931)
[210] Patterson, Roscoe L.	R., D	Kings, Tulare	1953–1955
Patterson, William T.	R	Santa Clara	26th (1885)
Pattison, John	Union	Nevada	16th (1865)
Patton, D. C.	D	El Dorado	11th (1860)
Paulk, Charles C.	R	San Joaquin	24th (1881)
Paulsell, A. C.	Ind	San Joaquin	20th (1873)
Pauly, Frederick N.	R	San Diego	22nd (1877)
Paxton, John A.	D	Yuba	3rd (1852)
Payne, George M.	D	Alpine, Amador	17th (1867)
[211] Peace, Steve	D	Imperial, San Diego	1983–1994
Peachy, Archibald C.	D	San Francisco	3rd (1852)
Peairs, Howard A.	R	Los Angeles	40th (1913)
Pearce, E. D.	D	Shasta	3rd (1852)
Pearis, Charles W.	D	El Dorado	9th (1858)
Pearson, James	D	Calaveras	7th (1856)
Peck, George	Amer	Santa Clara	7th (1856)
Pedrotti, Joseph L.	R., D., Soc	Los Angeles	44th (1921), 45th (1923)
[212] Peek, Paul	D	Los Angeles	52nd (1937), 53rd (1939)
Peek, W. F.	R	Calaveras	20th (1873)
Pelham, Andrew J.	D	Nevada	20th (1873)
Pellet, Henry A.	R	Napa	26th (1885)
[213] Pelletier, John B.	D	Los Angeles	51st (1935)–55th (1943)
	D., R	Los Angeles	56th (1945)
Pemberton, James C.	Breck. D	Tulare	13th (1862)
Pendleton, Cornelius W.	R	Los Angeles	30th (1893), 31st (1895), 34th (1901)
[214] Perata, Don	D	Alameda	1996–1998
Percival, Arthur E.	R	San Joaquin	37th (1907)
Perine, George M.	R., Union Labor	San Francisco	38th (1909)
Perino, Carmen	D	San Joaquin, Stanislaus	1975–1980
Perkins, D. T.	R	Ventura	30th (1893), 36th (1905)
Per Lee, Theron R.		Monterey District	1st (1849)
Perley, James E.	Union	San Joaquin	15th (1863–64)
Perrin, Otis	Union	Mono, Tuolumne	15th (1863–64), 16th (1865)
Pescetti, Anthony	R	Sacramento, San Joaquin	1999–2000
Personette, W. M.	Union	Trinity	14th (1863), 15th (1863–64)
Peterson, Frederick	R., D	San Mateo	50th (1933), 51st (1935)
Peterson, Peter	D	Modoc, Siskiyou	25th (1883)
Peterson, William H.	D	Los Angeles	16th (1865)
Petrie, William M.	R	Sacramento	28th (1889)
Petris, Nicholas C.	D	Alameda	1959–1966
Pettis, J. A.	R	Mendocino	41st (1915), 42nd (1917), 44th (1921)
Pettit, Melvin	Prog., D., Proh	Fresno	42nd (1917)
	D	Fresno	43rd (1919)
Peyser, Jefferson E.	R., D	San Francisco	51st (1935)
	R	San Francisco	52nd (1937)
[215] Pfaeffle, Eugene E.	R	San Francisco	36th (1905)
Pfaff, Roger Alton	R	Los Angeles	54th (1941)
Phelps, Abner	D	San Francisco	11th (1860)
Phelps, J.	D	Nevada	6th (1855)
Phelps, John S.	Proh., Prog., D	San Bernardino	41st (1915)
Phelps, Timothy Guy	R	San Francisco	8th (1857)
	R	San Mateo	31st (1895)
Phillips, James H.	R	Alameda	53rd (1939), 54th (1941)
Phillips, John P.	R	Riverside	50th (1933), 51st (1935)
Phillips, Louis A.	R	San Francisco	29th (1891)
Phillips, Peter C.	R	Los Angeles	41st (1915)
	R., D	Los Angeles	42nd (1917)
Pickett, Garrett	Work	San Francisco	23rd (1880)
Pico, Andres	Whig	Los Angeles	2nd (1851), 3rd (1852)
	D	Los Angeles	9th (1858), 10th (1859)
Pierce, F. E.	R	Los Angeles	37th (1907)
Pierce, George W.	R	Yolo	33rd (1899)
Pierce, James M.	R	San Diego	21st (1875)
Pierce, Mark A.	R	Los Angeles	46th (1925)

[210] Died in office July 9, 1955.
[211] Resigned from office January 10, 1994. Succeeded by Denise Moreno Ducheny.
[212] Resigned from office February 29, 1940.
[213] Died in office November 29, 1946, after having won both party nominations at the general election November 5, 1946.
[214] Elected at the general election November 3, 1998, but did not take the oath of office.
[215] Unsuccessfully contested seat of John Wessling, 37th Session, 1907.

Record of Members of the Assembly—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Pierce, Parker H.	D.	Nevada	8th (1857)
Piercy, Charles W.	Douglas D	San Bernardino	12th (1861)
Pierson, David C.	D.	Los Angeles	1971, 1972
Pinder, Thomas J.	Work	San Francisco	24th (1881)
Pishon, N. J.	Ind	San Bernardino	20th (1873)
[216] Pitzer, Jesse S.	D.	Trinity	4th (1853)
Pixley, Frank M.	R.	San Francisco	10th (1859)
Platt, Horace G.	D.	San Francisco	24th (1881)
Plover, Patrick	D.	San Francisco	25th (1883)
Pohlmann, Gustave	R.	San Francisco	32nd (1897)
[217] Polanco, Richard G.	D.	Los Angeles	1986–1994
Polsley, Harry	D.	Tehama, Plumas, Sierra	38th (1909), 39th (1911)
	D.	Tehama, Glenn, Colusa	40th (1913), 42nd (1917), 43rd (1919)
Pomeroy, Hugh R.	R.	Los Angeles	45th (1923)
Poochigian, Charles	R.	Fresno, Tulare	1995–1998
Pool, David M.	D.	Mariposa	18th (1869)
Poole, William H.	D.	Los Angeles	54th (1941)
Porter, Arza	R.	San Luis Obispo	26th (1885)
Porter, C. H.	R.	Butte	28th (1889)
[218] Porter, Carley V.	Ind	Los Angeles	1949, 1950
	D.	Los Angeles	1957, 1958, 1961–1972
	D., R.	Los Angeles	1951–1956, 1959, 1960
Porter, Charles B.	R.	Contra Costa	12th (1861), 13th (1862)
Potter, Franklin J.	R.	Los Angeles	54th (1941), 55th (1943)
Poulson, Norris	R.	Los Angeles	53rd (1939), 54th (1941)
Powell, Joseph	Douglas D	Sacramento	12th (1861)
[219] Power, Domer F.	R.	Kings, Tulare	1956
Power, Harold T.	R.	Placer	32nd (1897)
Power, John W.	Fusion	San Francisco	32nd (1897)
Power, Michael H.	R.	Placer	18th (1869)
Powers, F. J.	R.	Modoc, Lassen, Plumas, Sierra	44th (1921)
Powers, Frank H.	R.	San Francisco	31st (1895)
Powers, Lucius, Jr.	R., D	Fresno	49th (1931)
	R.	Fresno	50th (1933)
[220] Powers, Walter W.	D.	Sacramento	1963–1974
Pratt, J. D.	Union	Placer	15th (1863–64)
Pratt, William C.	D.	Calaveras	5th (1854)
Preisker, C. L.	R.	Santa Barbara	39th (1911)
Prendergast, J. J.	R.	San Bernardino	44th (1921), 45th (1923)
Prendergast, N. J.	Prog.	San Francisco	41st (1915)
	R., D. Prog	San Francisco	42nd (1917), 43rd (1919)
Prenter, Robert	R.	Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera	1997–1998
[221] Prescott, Frank C.	R.	San Bernardino	35th (1903), 36th (1905)
Preston, John W.	D.	Mendocino	38th (1909)
Preston, Richard M.	D.	San Luis Obispo	21st (1875)
Price, Champ S.	R.	Santa Cruz	43rd (1919)
Price, E. B.	D.	Butte	30th (1893)
Price, R. Fred	R.	San Bernardino	55th (1943)
	R., D	San Bernardino	56th (1945)–1950
Price, W. Z.	R.	San Mateo	27th (1887)
Price, Walter F.	R.	Sonoma	31st (1895), 32nd (1897)
Pringle, Curt	R.	Orange	1989–1990
	R.	Orange	1993–1998
Printy, George W.	Union D	Butte	13th (1862)
Priolo, Paul	R.	Los Angeles	1967–1974
	R.	Los Angeles, Ventura	1975–1980
Proctor, W. G.	Whig	Siskiyou	4th (1853)
Pryor, John F.	D.	Kings	36th (1905)
Pueschel, E. A.	D.	Kern	30th (1893)
Pugh, C. William	R., Union Labor	San Francisco	38th (1909)
Pugh, J. W.	Amer	Sacramento	7th (1856)
Pulcifer, Harry W.	R.	Alameda	38th (1909)
Pullen, Frederick A.	D.	San Francisco	21st (1875)
Purdy, Edwin B.	D.	San Francisco	5th (1854)
Pyle, D. M.	R.	Santa Clara	26th (1885)
Pyle, Elbert M.	R.	Santa Barbara	35th (1903)–37th (1907)
Quackenbush, Charles W.	R.	Santa Clara	1987–1994
Quigley, James L.	Ind	San Francisco	48th (1929)
	R., D	San Francisco	49th (1931)
Quigley, R. V. S.	D.	Lake	21st (1875)
Quimby, John A.	R.	Santa Clara	8th (1857)
Quimby, John P.	D.	San Bernardino	1963–1974

[216] See footnote to W. C. Martin.
[217] Elected at a special election June 5, 1986, vice Richard Alatorre, resigned.
[218] Elected at a special election November 8, 1949, vice Ralph C. Dills, resigned. Died in office December 6, 1972. Succeeded by Robert McLennan.
[219] Elected at a special election June 5, 1956, vice Roscoe L. Patterson, deceased.
[220] Elected at a special election November 6, 1962, vice W. A. Hicks, deceased.
[221] Resigned from office January 1, 1906.

Record of Members of the Assembly—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Quinn, Isaac N.	D.	Tuolumne	6th (1855)
Quinn, John F.	D., R.	Humboldt	41st (1915)
	D.	Humboldt	42nd (1917)
Radcliff, George G.	R.	Santa Cruz	33rd (1899), 34th (1901)
Ragsdale, James W.	R.	Sonoma	28th (1889)
Rainey, Richard	R.	Alameda, Contra Costa	1993–1996
Raisch, Frederick G.	D.	San Francisco	21st (1875)
Ralph, Leon	D.	Los Angeles	1967–1976
Ralston, William C.	R.	Calaveras	34th (1901)
Randall, Andrew	D.	Monterey	2nd (1851)
Randall, Charles H.	R.	Los Angeles	39th (1911)
Randolph, Edmund		San Francisco District	1st (1849)
Rankin, Herman	D.	San Francisco	21st (1875)
Rathburn, J. S.	Amer.	Mendocino, Sonoma	7th (1856)
Raub, C. G.	R.	Sutter, Yuba	33rd (1899)
Raw, Robert S.	R.	El Dorado	30th (1893), 33rd (1899)
Rawle, Bernard A.	D.	San Francisco	25th (1883)
Rawls, John T.	D.	Los Angeles	50th (1933)
Ray, N. C.	D.	Mariposa, Tuolumne	34th (1901)
Rea, Thomas	R.	Santa Clara	20th (1873)
Reading, R. G.	Whig	Trinity	4th (1853)
Reagan, Bruce V.	R.	Los Angeles	1949, 1950
	R.	Los Angeles	1959–1962
Ream, H. R.	D.	Del Norte, Siskiyou	41st (1915)
	D., R.	Del Norte, Siskiyou	42nd (1917)–44th (1921)
[222] Reaves, Fred	D.	Los Angeles	51st (1935)–53rd (1939)
Reavey, James	D.	San Francisco	28th (1889)
Reavis, J. J.	D.	Lassen, Modoc	28th (1889)
Rech, J. N. O.	R.	Los Angeles	38th (1909)
Rector, Thomas H.	D.	Del Norte, Klamath	17th (1867), 19th (1871)
Reddick, John B.	R.	Calaveras	21st (1875), 24th (1881)
Redding, Benjamin B.	D.	Sierra, Yuba	4th (1853)
Redfield, O. F.	Union.	Yuba	14th (1863), 15th (1863–64)
Redwine, Kent H.	R.	Los Angeles	50th (1933)–53rd (1939)
Reeber, Louis F.	D.	Sacramento	34th (1901)
Reed, Charles F.	Union.	Yolo	16th (1865)
Reed, G. W.	R.	Sonoma	13th (1862)
Reed, Henry R.	R.	San Francisco	19th (1871)
Reed, T. H.	Amer.	Placer	7th (1856)
Rees, Thomas M.	D.	Los Angeles	1955–1962
Reese, William S.	R.	San Francisco	13th (1862)
Reeve, George B.	R.	San Francisco	13th (1862)
Reeves, Truman	R.	San Bernardino	25th (1883), 26th (1885)
Regan, Daniel S.	D.	San Francisco	27th (1887), 28th (1889)
Reid, D. G.	D.	Tehama, Trinity	31st (1895)
Reid, James K.	R.	Los Angeles	49th (1931)
Reindollar, Charles F.	R.	Marin	45th (1923)
	R., D.	Marin	46th (1925)–49th (1931)
Renfro, James H.	D.	Lake	29th (1891)
Renison, Thomas	D.	Monterey	27th (1887), 28th (1889)
Reyes, Sarah	D.	Fresno, Tulare	1999–2000
Reynolds, E. J.	D.	San Francisco	28th (1889)
Reynolds, G. A. F.	Amer.	Nevada	7th (1856)
Reynolds, John	R.	Santa Clara	24th (1881)
Rhiel, Adam	D.	Santa Clara	25th (1883)
Rhoads, John P.	Union.	Sacramento	15th (1863–64)
Rhodes, George H.	Amer.	Mariposa, Merced	7th (1856)
Rice, Daniel W. C.	Amer.	Yuba	8th (1857)
Rice, Henry	D.	Santa Cruz	21st (1875)
Rice, J. B.	R.	Marin	19th (1871)
Rice, T. A.	D.	Kern, Ventura	29th (1891)
Richards, L. A.	R.	Merced, Stanislaus	31st (1895)
Richardson, H. S.	D.	Mariposa	2nd (1851)
Richardson, I. A.	D.	San Francisco	40th (1913)
Richie, Paul A.	D.	San Diego	51st (1935)–54th (1941)
Richter, Bernie	R.	Butte, Lassen, Modoc, Nevada, Plumas, Sierra, Yuba	1993–1998
Rickard, W. H.	R.	San Francisco	33rd (1899)
Ricks, Caspar S.	Amer.	Humboldt	7th (1856)
	D.	Humboldt	8th (1857)
Rider, WIlliam M.	Union.	Sonoma	14th (1863)
Ridley, Thomas E.	D.	Mariposa	3rd (1852)
Rigdon, E. S.	D., Prog., Proh	San Luis Obispo	41st (1915)
Riley, Harry B.	R.	Los Angeles	49th (1931)–51st (1935)
Rimlinger, D.	R.	San Francisco	39th (1911)
Ring, John A.	D.	Shasta	5th (1854)
Roane, James M.	D.	Fresno, Tulare	10th (1859)

[222] Died in office May 20, 1940.

Record of Members of the Assembly—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Robberson, John S.	D.	Mendocino, Sonoma	10th (1859)
[223] Roberti, David A.	D.	Los Angeles	1967–1971
Roberts, Frederick M.	R.	Los Angeles	43rd (1919)–50th (1933)
Roberts, George M.	D.	San Benito	21st (1875)
Roberts, Mel P.	R.	Humboldt	34th (1901)
Roberts, W. A.	R.	Los Angeles	40th (1913)
Robertson, Alfred W.	D.	Santa Barbara	51st (1935)–55th (1943)
	D., R.	Santa Barbara	56th (1945)–1948
Robertson, George B.	D.	Del Norte, Siskiyou	29th (1891)
Robertson, James W.	Breck. D.	Merced, Stanislaus	14th (1863)
Robertson, P. C.	D.	Modoc, Siskiyou	22nd (1877)
Robinson, C. Ray	R.	Madera, Mariposa, Merced	49th (1931)
	R., D.	Madera, Mariposa, Merced	50th (1933)
Robinson, Charles	Whig	Sacramento	2nd (1851)
Robinson, D. V.	D.	Tulare	31st (1895)
Robinson, Henry	Union	Alameda	14th (1863)
Robinson, Richard	D.	Orange	1975–1986
Robinson, Robert	Whig	Sacramento	4th (1853)
[224] Robinson, Samuel E.	D.	Imperial	49th (1931)
	R., D.	Imperial	50th (1933)
Robinson, W. S.	R.	Nevada	32nd (1897), 33rd (1899)
Robinson, William N.	D.	San Diego	18th (1869)
Rochester, George W.	R.	Los Angeles	47th (1927)
Rock, Walter J.	R.	San Francisco	45th (1923)
Rockwell, E. A.	D.	San Francisco	18th (1869)
Rodgers, Edwin A.	D.	Tuolumne	11th (1860)
Rodgers, Frank N.	R.	San Francisco	39th (1911), 41st (1915)
Rodgers, Robert C.	Ind	San Francisco	6th (1855)
Rodgers, William P.	D.	Alameda	10th (1859)
[225] Rogan, James E.	R.	Los Angeles	1994–1996
Rogers, A. A.	R.	Alameda	39th (1911)
Rogers, Daniel	D.	San Francisco	11th (1860)
	Ind	San Francisco	20th (1873)
Rogers, Don	R.	Kern	1979–1984
	R.	Kern, Tulare	1985–1986
Rogers, Frank J.	D.	Los Angeles	50th (1933)
Rogers, George H.	D.	Tuolumne	8th (1857)
	D.	San Francisco	18th (1869)
Rogers, William M.	D.	Calaveras	4th (1853)
Roland, Eugene W.	R.	Alameda	46th (1925)–50th (1933)
Rolley, George T.	R.	Humboldt	35th (1903)–36th (1905)
Rollins, H. G.	Union	Nevada	17th (1867)
Romer, J. L.	D.	San Francisco	18th (1869)
Romero, Gloria	D.	Los Angeles	1999–2000
Rominger, Joseph A.	R.	Los Angeles	41st (1915)
[226] Roos, Mike	D.	Los Angeles	1977–1991
Root, George W.	R.	Nevada	37th (1907)
Rose, J. Leonard	R., D.	Alameda	42nd (1917)
	R.	Alameda	43rd (1919)
Roseberry, Thomas A.	R.	Lassen, Modoc	26th (1885)
Rosendale, Charles B.	R.	Monterey	39th (1911)
Rosenshine, Albert A.	R.	San Francisco	43rd (1919)–45th (1923)
	R., D.	San Francisco	46th (1925)
Rosenthal, Ben	D.	Los Angeles	51st (1935)–53rd (1939)
Rosenthal, Herschel	D.	Los Angeles	1975–1982
Rosenthal, William H.	D.	Los Angeles	55th (1943)
	D., R.	Los Angeles	56th (1945)–1948, 1951, 1952
	D., R., Ind. Prog	Los Angeles	1949, 1950
[227] Ross, A. F.	R., D.	Shasta, Trinity	44th (1921)
	R.	Shasta, Trinity	50th (1933)
[228] Ross, Kenneth A., Jr.	R.	Los Angeles	1954
Ross, William	Breck. D.	Sonoma	12th (1861)
Rousch, William	Ind	Placer	20th (1873)
Routier, Joseph	R.	Sacramento	22nd (1877)
Rowan, Martin	D.	Calaveras	5th (1854)
Rowe, E. A.	Whig	Trinity	6th (1855)
Rowell, W. F.	R.	Fresno	31st (1895)
[229] Rowland, Thomas B.	D.	Alpine, El Dorado	25th (1883)
[230] Roybal-Allard, Lucille	D.	Los Angeles	1987–1992
Rubell, C. F.	D.	San Benito	32nd (1897)

[223] Resigned from office July 29, 1971. Succeeded by Bill Brophy.
[224] Qualified March 24, 1931, vice Myron D. Witter, deceased.
[225] Elected at a special election May 3, 1994, vice Pat Nolan, resigned.
[226] Elected at a special election June 21, 1977, vice Charles Warren, resigned. Resigned from office March 20, 1991. Succeeded by Barbara Friedman.
[227] Resigned from office May 3, 1933.
[228] Elected at a special election November 10, 1953, vice Gordon Hahn, resigned.
[229] Died in office September 5, 1883.
[230] Elected at a special election May 12, 1987, vice Gloria Molina, resigned.

Record of Members of the Assembly—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Rucker, Samuel	D	Santa Clara	27th (1887)
Ruggles, E. S.	D	Butte	21st (1875)
Rule, John W.	Union	Nevada	14th (1863), 15th (1863–64)
Rumford, William Byron	D	Alameda	1949, 1950, 1963–1966
	D., R	Alameda	1951–1962
Rundell, William M.	D	Mariposa, Merced	28th (1889)
Runner, George	R	Los Angeles	1997–2000
Runner, John W.	R., D	Humboldt	46th (1925)
Russ, Adolphus G.	D	San Francisco	17th (1867)
Russ, Joseph	R	Humboldt	19th (1871), 22nd (1877), 26th (1885)
Russell, Frank C.	D	San Bernardino	54th (1941)
Russell, Newton R.	R	Los Angeles	1965–1974
Russell, P. H.	Ind	Sacramento	20th (1873)
Rutherford, Frank M.	R	Nevada	34th (1901), 38th (1909), 39th (1911)
	Prog., R., D., Proh	Nevada, Placer	41st (1915)
Ryan, Edward S.	D	San Francisco	32nd (1897)
Ryan, Frank D.	R	Sacramento	25th (1883)
Ryan, James J.	R., Prog.	San Francisco	39th (1911)–41st (1915)
	R., Prog., D.	San Francisco	42nd (1917)
Ryan, Leo J.	D	San Mateo	1963–1972
Ryan, Marilyn	R	Los Angeles	1977–1982
Ryan, Thomas P.	D	San Francisco	18th (1869)
Ryland, Caius T.	D	Santa Clara	6th (1855), 17th (1867)
Sackett, George L.	R	Ventura	37th (1907), 38th (1909)
Safford, A. P. K.	D	Placer	8th (1857), 9th (1858)
Salisbury, George W.	D	Sonoma	41st (1915)
Saloman, E. S.	R	San Francisco	28th (1889)
Salsman, Burl R.	R	Santa Clara	53rd (1939), 54th (1941)
Sammons, Benjamin J.	R	Sierra	18th (1869), 19th (1871)
Samuels, James	D	Sonoma	21st (1875), 24th (1881)
Sanderson, Silas W.	Union	El Dorado	14th (1863)
Sanford, J. B.	D	Mendocino	31st (1895)–33rd (1899)
Sankary, Wanda	D	San Diego	1955, 1956
Sargent, J. C.	R	Yuba	13th (1862)
	Union	Yuba	14th (1863)
Sargent, J. L.	D	Amador	30th (1893)
Sargent, James P.	R	Santa Clara	19th (1871)
Sargent, R. C.	R	San Joaquin	19th (1871), 21st (1875), 22nd (1877), 24th (1881)
Sargent, Willis	R	Los Angeles	55th (1943)
[231] Satterwhite, John W.	D	San Bernardino	16th (1865), 18th (1869)
Satterwhite, William T.	Prog	Alameda	41st (1915)
	R., Prog.	Alameda	42nd (1917)
Saul, James B.	Union D	Sacramento	13th (1862)
[232] Saunders, John H.	D	San Francisco	4th (1853)
Saunders, Robert F.	D	Butte	2nd (1851)
Savage, William H.	R	Los Angeles	34th (1901)
Sawallisch, Harold F.	D	Contra Costa	52nd (1937)–55th (1943)
	D., R	Contra Costa	56th (1945)
Sawyer, Frederick A.	D	San Francisco	11th (1860)
Sawyer, N. G.	Union	Calaveras	16th (1865)
Sayle, Claudius G.	D	Fresno	23rd (1880)
Saylor, Anna L.	R	Alameda	43rd (1919)
	R., D	Alameda	44th (1921)–46th (1925)
Sbragia, V. A.	R	San Francisco	39th (1911)
Scarce, Laban	D	Colusa, Tehama	18th (1869)
[233] Schabarum, Peter F.	R	Los Angeles	1967–1972
Schillig, Lawrence	R	Sutter, Yuba	34th (1901)
Schlesinger, Bert	D	San Francisco	30th (1893), 34th (1901)
Schmidt, John C.	D	San Francisco	11th (1860)
Schmidt, Walter J.	R	San Francisco	44th (1921), 45th (1923)
	R., D	San Francisco	46th (1925)
Schmitt, Milton L.	R	San Francisco	38th (1909)–41st (1915)
Schrack, L. M.	D	Calaveras	19th (1871)
Schrade, Jack	R	San Diego	1955–1962
Schroebel, D. J. B.	D	Calaveras	30th (1893)
Scofield, Jerome V.	R., Pro	Los Angeles	46th (1925)
	R	Los Angeles	47th (1927), 48th (1929)
Scott, Charles E.	R	Los Angeles	41st (1915)
Scott, Fred C.	Prog., D	Tulare	41st (1915)
Scott, J.		Santa Barbara District	1st (1849)
Scott, Jack	D	Los Angeles	1997–2000
Scott, John B.	Breck. D	Napa	12th (1861)
Scott, L. D.	R	Fresno	41st (1915)

[231] Resigned from office August 4, 1870.
[232] Qualified April 18, 1853, vice F. A. Snyder, deceased.
[233] Resigned from office March 6, 1972. Succeeded by William H. Lancaster.

Record of Members of the Assembly—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Scott, R. C.	Union	Siskiyou	15th (1863–64)
Scott, Thomas	Union	Alameda	14th (1863), 15th (1863–64)
Scott, William S.	R	San Francisco	40th (1913)
Scott, William Seward	R	San Francisco	45th (1923)
Scrivner, J. J.	D	Stanislaus	21st (1875)
Scudder, Frank V.	D	San Francisco	17th (1867)
Scudder, Hubert B.	R	Sonoma	46th (1925), 47th (1927), 49th (1931)
	R., D	Sonoma	48th (1929)
	R	Marin, Sonoma	52nd (1937)
	R., D	Marin, Sonoma	50th (1933), 51st (1935), 53rd (1939)
Searey, Thomas M.	D	San Francisco	27th (1887), 28th (1889)
Sears, William H.	R	Nevada	13th (1862)
	Union	Nevada	14th (1863), 15th (1863–64)
Seastrand, Andrea	R	Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara	1991–1994
[234] Seastrand, Eric	R	Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara	1983–1990
Seaton, George W.	Union D	Amador	13th (1862)
Seawell, J. H.	D	Mendocino	28th (1889)
Seawell, Jerrold L.	Ind	Nevada, Placer	48th (1929)
	R., D	Lassen, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sierra	49th (1931)
Seawell, William M.	D	Amador	8th (1857)
Sebastiani, Don	R	Napa, Solano, Sonoma	1981–1982
	R	Lake, Napa, Sonoma, Yolo	1983–1986
[235] Sedgwick, Harold Thomas	R	Butte, Sutter, Yuba	1957–1962
Seeley, Raymond T.	R	Imperial, Riverside	1971–1974
Seibe, John	R	San Francisco	19th (1871)
Sellick, Silas	Amer	Placer	7th (1856)
Sensabaugh, J. B.	D	Merced, Stanislaus	19th (1871)
Sepulveda, Ygnacio	D	Los Angeles	15th (1863–64)
Setencich, Brian	R	Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera	1995–1996
Severance, Fred V.	R	San Francisco	36th (1905)
Sewell, Harry F.	R	Los Angeles	46th (1925)–49th (1931)
Sexton, William	Union	Placer	16th (1865)
Shanahan, T. W. H.	D	Shasta, Trinity	27th (1887)–29th (1891)
	D	Modoc, Shasta	30th (1893)
	Peo. P.	Modoc, Shasta	32nd (1897)
Shannon, Arthur L.	D	San Francisco	40th (1913)
Shannon, Thomas B.	A-L.D	Plumas	10th (1859), 11th (1860)
	Union D	Plumas	13th (1862)
	R.	San Francisco	19th (1871)
Sharkey, Will R.	Prog., R.	Contra Costa	41st (1915)
Sharp, Sol A.	D	San Francisco	7th (1856)
Shartel, A. F.	R	Plumas, Lassen, Modoc, Sierra	40th (1913)
	R., Prog.	Plumas, Lassen, Modoc, Sierra	41st (1915)
Shattuck, F. K.	A-L.D	Alameda	11th (1860)
Shaw, Stanford C.	D., R	San Bernardino	1951–1954
Shearer, Jacob	Amer	Yuba	7th (1856)
Shearer, William B.	D	Del Norte, Siskiyou	40th (1913)
Sheehan, Joseph Francis	D	San Francisco	52nd (1937)
[236] Shell, Joseph C.	R	Los Angeles	1955–1962
Shelley, Kevin	D	San Francisco, San Mateo	1997–2000
Shelton, H. A.	D	Calaveras	11th (1860)
Shepard, William W.	R	San Francisco	8th (1857)–10th (1859)
Shepherd, E. R.	R	Los Angeles	42nd (1917)
[237] Shepherd, William M.		San Joaquin District	1st (1849)
[238] Sher, Byron	D	San Mateo, Santa Clara	1981–1996
Sherburne, D. N.	R	Contra Costa	23rd (1880), 27th (1887)
Sheridan, Bernard A.	R., D	Alameda	53rd (1939), 56th (1945), 57th (1947), 1948
	R	Alameda	54th (1941), 55th (1943)
Sheridan, James E.	D	Sacramento	9th (1858), 10th (1859)
Sheridan, Thomas J.	D	Colusa, Glenn, Lake	34th (1901)
Sherman, Caleb	D	Santa Barbara, Ventura	22nd (1877)
Sherrard, Robert B.	Whig	Sutter	6th (1855)
	Amer	Sutter	7th (1856)
Sherwin, J. L. C.	D	Plumas	9th (1858)
[239] Sherwin, Marvin	R	Alameda	56th (1945)
	R., D	Alameda	57th (1947)–1948
Sherwood, Thomas J.	Union	Yuba	16th (1865)
Shoemaker, William B.	D	Santa Clara	18th (1869)
Shoemaker, Winfield A.	D	San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara	1965–1968
Shores, William	D	Siskiyou	18th (1869)
Showalter, Daniel	D	Mariposa, Merced	8th (1857)
	Breck. D	Mariposa, Merced	12th (1861)

[234] Died in office June 20, 1990.
[235] Elected at a special election September 20, 1955, vice Don Hobbie, deceased.
[236] Elected at a special election November 10, 1953, vice Laughlin Waters, resigned.
[237] Qualified March 26, 1850, vice Richard W. Heath, resigned.
[238] Resigned from office March 28, 1996. Succeeded at next general election by Ted Lempert.
[239] Resigned from office September 7, 1953. Succeeded by Walter I. Dahl.

Record of Members of the Assembly—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Shuler, George L.	D	Calaveras	8th (1857)
Siebe, John D.	R	San Francisco	24th (1881)
[240] Siegler, Alfred C.	D	Napa, Solano, Sonoma	1975–1976
Sieroty, Alan	D	Los Angeles	1967–1977
Silliman, James W.	R	Monterey, San Luis Obispo	57th (1947), 1948, 1951, 1952
	R., D	Monterey, San Luis Obispo	1949, 1950
	R	Monterey	1953, 1954
Silver, Thomas H.	R., Union Labor	Alameda	38th (1909)
[241] Sime, John	Whig	San Francisco	4th (1853)
Simons, Solon S.	D	Santa Clara	9th (1858)
Simpers, George W.	D	El Dorado	20th (1873)
Simpson, C. M.	R	Los Angeles	30th (1893)
Simpson, E. M.	Union	Amador	14th (1863)
Simpson, John	Ind	Colusa, Tehama	20th (1873)
Simpson, Marvin	D	Fresno, Madera	34th (1901)
Simpson, William	R	Alameda	28th (1889)
Simpson, William E.	D	Kern	40th (1913)
Sims, J. C.	D	Sonoma	30th (1893)
Sims, Josiah	R	Nevada	27th (1887), 28th (1889)
Sims, William M.	R	Sacramento	32nd (1897)
Singleton, M. A.	Union	Sierra	16th (1865)
Singley, James	D	Mendocino, Sonoma	6th (1855)
Sinon, William J.	Work	San Francisco	23rd (1880)
	D	San Francisco	25th (1883)
Siskron, Charles A.	D., Union Labor	San Francisco	35th (1903)
Sisson, Elmer L.	D., R., Prog., Proh	Tehama, Glenn, Colusa	41st (1915)
Slater, Herbert W.	D	Sonoma	39th (1911), 40th (1913)
Slaughter, F. M.	D	San Bernardino	19th (1871)
Slaven, James	R	San Benito	36th (1905)
Slicer, T. A.	D	Nevada	18th (1869)
Slingerland, James S.	A-L.D	Yuba	10th (1859)
Sloss, Henry C.	A-L.D	El Dorado	10th (1859)
Smith, A. A.	Union	Nevada	15th (1863–64)
Smith, A. Guy	R	Los Angeles, Orange	29th (1891)
Smith, C. F.	D	Nevada	11th (1860)
Smith, E. B.	R	Sierra	13th (1862)
	Union	Sierra	14th (1863)
Smith, E. L.	Union	El Dorado	16th (1865)
Smith, Edward J.	R	Alameda	45th (1923), 47th (1927)
	R., D	Alameda	46th (1925)
Smith, F. M.	Union	Butte	14th (1863)
Smith, Frank M.	R	Alameda	39th (1911), 40th (1913), 42nd (1917)
Smith, George E.	Union	Butte	16th (1865)
Smith, Guy W.	R	Santa Clara	37th (1907)
Smith, H. Allen	R	Los Angeles	1949, 1950, 1955, 1956
	R., D	Los Angeles	1951–1954
Smith, H. P. A.	D	Marin	6th (1855)
Smith, Henry C.	D	Santa Clara	4th (1853)
Smith, Isaac W.	D	San Bernardino	9th (1858)
Smith, J.	D	Sonoma	15th (1863–64)
Smith, J. Landon	D	Sutter	11th (1860)
Smith, James	Breck. D	Fresno	13th (1862)
Smith, James K.	Amer	Nevada	9th (1858)
	Union	Yuba	17th (1867)
Smith, John J.	R	Butte	29th (1891)
Smith, L. G.	Douglas D	Placer	12th (1861)
Smith, Lothrop	R	Los Angeles	55th (1943)
Smith, N. T.	D	El Dorado	6th (1855)
Smith, Napoleon B.	D	Contra Costa	3rd (1852)
Smith, Orson K.	Amer	Fresno, Tulare	8th (1857)
	Bell-Everett	Fresno, Tulare	12th (1861)
Smith, Oscar W.	R	Santa Barbara	44th (1921)
Smith, William L.	D	Mariposa, Merced	25th (1883)
Smyth, Edward	D	Tuolumne	22nd (1877), 27th (1887)
Smythe, F. H.	D	Colusa, Glenn, Lake	37th (1907)
Snyder, Bert B.	R., D	Butte	45th (1923)
	R., D.	Santa Cruz	47th (1927), 48th (1929)
	R	San Benito, Santa Cruz	49th (1931)
Snyder, E. H.	Union	Placer	15th (1863–64)
[242] Snyder, Frederick A.	D	San Francisco	4th (1853)
Snyder, George F.	D	Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, Mono	37th (1907)
Snyder, J. W.	Ind	Mariposa	20th (1873)
Snyder, Jo V.	D	Nevada	35th (1903)
Snyder, Margaret	D	Fresno, Madera, Mariposa, Stanislaus, Tuolumne	1993–1994

[240] Died in office May 18, 1976. Succeeded at next general election by Michael Gage.
[241] Resigned from office April 1, 1853. Reelected at a special election, and qualified April 18, 1853.
[242] Resigned from office April 1, 1853.

Record of Members of the Assembly—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Solis, Hilda	D	Los Angeles	1993–1994
Song, Alfred H.	D	Los Angeles	1963–1966
Sorrell, Francis	Breck. D	Siskiyou	12th (1861)
Soto, Nell	D	Los Angeles, San Bernardino	1999–2000
Soto, Phillip L.	D	Los Angeles	1963–1966
Soward, Frank D.	R	Lassen, Plumas, Sierra	32nd (1897)
	R	Plumas, Sierra, Tehama	35th (1903)
Spalding, C. C.	R	Santa Clara	37th (1907), 45th (1923), 46th (1925), 48th (1929)
	R., D	Santa Clara	44th (1921), 47th (1927)
Speier, Jackie	D	San Francisco, San Mateo	1987–1996
Spence, E. F.	R	Nevada	12th (1861)
Spence, Homer R.	R., D	Alameda	44th (1921)
	R	Alameda	45th (1923), 46th (1925)
Spencer, C. G.	Union	Placer	17th (1867)
Spencer, E. V.	R	Lassen, Plumas, Sierra	31st (1895)
Spencer, Francis E.	R	Santa Clara	19th (1871)
Spencer, John D.	D	Stanislaus	23rd (1880)
Spencer, M.	D	Humboldt	5th (1854)
Spengler, Lewis A.	Soc	Los Angeles	41st (1915)
Spilman, B. R.	D	Yuba	9th (1858)
	D	Sutter	17th (1867)
Splivalo, A. D.	R	San Francisco	19th (1867)
Springer, E. C.	D	El Dorado	5th (1854)
Springer, James P.	D	Santa Clara	10th (1859)
Spurgeon, W. H.	D	Los Angeles	27th (1887)
Squires, Ogden	D	El Dorado	10th (1859)
Stabler, H. P.	D	Sutter, Yuba	29th (1891)
Stacey, Kent H.	R	Kern	1967–1972
Stakes, A. G.	D	San Joaquin	9th (1858)
Staley, W. S.	R	Sonoma	31st (1895)
Standart, George	R	Lassen, Plumas, Sierra	30th (1893)
Stanley, Earl W.	R., D	Orange	57th (1947)–1952, 1955, 1956
	R	Orange	1953, 1954
Stanley, H. Y.	R	San Luis Obispo	23rd (1880)
Stannard, Bruce R.	R	San Diego	50th (1933)
Stansell, Frederick R.	R	Butte	31st (1895), 32nd (1897), 35th (1903)
Stanton, Philip A.	R	Los Angeles	35th (1903)–38th (1909)
Stanton, William F.	D	Santa Clara	1963–1966
Stark, John S.	Whig	Napa	3rd (1852)
Starr, Henry	A-L.D	Sacramento	11th (1860)
Statham, Stan	R	Butte, Glenn, Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, Siskiyou, Tehama, Trinity	1977–1992
	R	Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Shasta, Siskiyou, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Yolo	1993–1994
Staude, John	R	San Francisco	28th (1889)
Steadman, Montague B.	R	Monterey	35th (1903)
Stearns, Abel	Whig	Los Angeles	2nd (1851)
	Douglas D	Los Angeles	12th (1861)
Steele, Dudley M.	D	Colusa, Tehama	8th (1857)
Steele, Elijah	D	Siskiyou	17th (1867)
Steele, Thomas H.	Union	Siskiyou	16th (1865)
Steinberg, Darrell	D	Sacramento	1999–2000
Stelz, John T.	R	San Francisco	29th (1891)
Stemmons, John	D	San Joaquin	5th (1854)
Stephens, Christopher S.	D	San Joaquin	25th (1883)
[243] Stephens, J. F.		San Joaquin District	1st (1849)
Stephens, Russel D.	D	Sacramento	18th (1869)
Stephenson, Charles P.	D	Santa Cruz	3rd (1852)
Stephenson, Dwight H.	R., D	Sacramento	56th (1945)–1948
Sterritt, John	Amer	Yuba	7th (1856)
Stetson, John W.	R	Alameda	37th (1907)
Stevenot, F. G.	R	Calaveras	39th (1911)
	R	Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado	45th (1923)
Stevens, A. F.	R	Sonoma	43rd (1919), 44th (1921)
Stevens, Robert S.	R	Los Angeles	1963–1966
Stevens, S. B.	D	Calaveras	6th (1855)
Stevenson, Andrew M.	Amer	Solano	7th (1856), 8th (1857)
Stevenson, Edward A.	D	El Dorado	5th (1854), 6th (1855)
	D	Colusa, Tehama	11th (1860)
Stewart, Albert I.	R., D	Los Angeles	56th (1945)
	R	Los Angeles	57th (1947), 1948
	R., D	Los Angeles	1949, 1950
	R	Los Angeles	1951–1958
Stewart, C. R.	R	San Diego	34th (1901)
Stewart, Frederick L.	R	Amador	34th (1901)

[243] Resigned from office March 4, 1850.

Record of Members of the Assembly—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Stewart, G. R.	D	Merced, Stanislaus	33rd (1899)
Stewart, J.		San Joaquin District	1st (1849)
Stewart, James S.	D	Mendocino, Sonoma	6th (1855)
Stewart, Orrin	Union	Yuba	16th (1865)
Stewart, Robert	D	Amador	25th (1883)
Stillwagon, W. W.	R	Napa, Lake	19th (1871)
Strickland, Tony	R.	Ventura	1999–2000
Stirling, Dave	R	Los Angeles	1977–1982
Stirling, Larry	R	San Diego	1981–1988
Stocker, James T.	D	Marin	9th (1858)
Stockwell, James E.	R	Los Angeles	48th (1929), 49th (1931)
Stoddard, C. L.	R	Humboldt	23rd (1880)
Stone, William H.	D	El Dorado	11th (1860)
Storke, Charles A.	D	Santa Barbara, Ventura	25th (1883)
	D	Santa Barbara	28th (1889)
Stout, Lansing	Amer	Placer	7th (1856)
Stout, Moses	Amer	Sacramento	9th (1858)
Stow, Edgar W.	R	Santa Barbara	45th (1923)
Stow, William W.	Whig	Santa Cruz	5th (1854), 6th (1855)
Stowell, Levi		San Francisco District	1st (1849)
Stowers, W. H.	D	Alpine, Amador	20th (1873)
Strain, W.	R	Del Norte, Siskiyou	32nd (1897)
Stratton, William C.	D	Placer	9th (1858), 10th (1859)
Stream, Charles W.	R	San Diego	50th (1933)–52nd (1937), 54th (1941)–56th (1945)
	R., D	San Diego	53rd (1939)
Street, Charles R.	D	Shasta	9th (1858), 10th (1859)
Streeter, Henry M.	R	San Bernardino	23rd (1880), 24th (1881)
Strine, John H.	R	Los Angeles	40th (1913)
Strobridge, E. K.	R	Alameda	36th (1905), 37th (1907)
Strohl, Louis	R	San Francisco	36th (1905)
	R., Union Labor	San Francisco	37th (1907)
Strom-Martin, Virginia	D	Del Norte, Humboldt, Lake, Mendocino, Sonoma	1997–2000
Strother, S. L.	D	Fresno	43rd (1919)
Stuckenbruck, J. W.	D	San Joaquin	38th (1909)–40th (1913)
[244] Stull, John	R	San Diego	1967–1973
Sturtevant, George A.	R	Mendocino	29th (1891)
Suitt, Tom	D	Imperial, Riverside, San Diego	1975–1978
Sullivan, D. C.	D	San Francisco	21st (1875)
Sullivan, E. D.	D	San Francisco	33rd (1899)
Sullivan, Eugene	R	San Francisco	33rd (1899)
Sullivan, M. J.	R	San Francisco	26th (1885)
Sullivan, Walter H.	D	Los Angeles	50th (1933)
Summers, James W.	D	Inyo, Mono, Tuolumne	20th (1873)
Sumner, Bruce	R	Orange	1957–1962
Sumner, George S.	Union	Butte	15th (1863–64)
Susman, Leo H.	R	San Francisco	35th (1903)
Sutherland, W. A.	R	Fresno	39th (1911), 40th (1913)
Sutro, Oscar	D	San Francisco	34th (1901)
Sutton, Owen P.	Union	San Francisco	14th (1863)
Suverkrup, Henry	Ind	San Bernardino	21st (1875)
Swan, Robert R.	D	Tulare	7th (1856)
Swan, Thomas M.	A-L.D	Solano	11th (1860)
	D	Solano	21st (1875)
Swayne, Thomas J.	R	San Diego	26th (1885)
Sweasy, William J.	D	San Francisco	5th (1854)
Sweeney, Mike	D	Alameda	1995–1998
Sweetland, H. P.	D	Nevada	5th (1854)
Sweetland, James O.	D	Nevada	23rd (1880), 25th (1883)
Swezy, Gabriel N.	D	Yuba	8th (1857)
Swift, Charles B.	D	Amador	24th (1881)
Swift, John F.	Union	San Francisco	14th (1863)
	Ind	San Francisco	20th (1873)
	R	San Francisco	22nd (1877)
Swisler, Charles A.	R	El Dorado	31st (1895)
Sykes, John I.	R	Nevada	27th (1887), 28th (1889)
Tabler, L. N.	D	Yuba, Sutter, Yolo	41st (1915)
Taggart, Grant I.	R	Alameda	30th (1893)
Takasugi, Nao	R	Ventura	1993–1998
Talbott, W. L.	R	Santa Barbara	30th (1893)
Taliaferro, Alfred W.	Whig	Marin, Mendocino	3rd (1852)
Taliaferro, T. W.	D	Calaveras	6th (1855), 7th (1856)
Tallmadge, D. P.	D	El Dorado	5th (1854)
Tanner, Sally	D	Los Angeles	1979–1992
Tarke, Louis	R	Yuba, Sutter, Yolo	42nd (1917)
Tatman, John H.	Amer	Mariposa, Merced	9th (1858)

[244] Resigned from office March 12, 1973. Succeeded by William A. Craven.

Record of Members of the Assembly—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Taylor, E. W.	Whig	San Francisco	6th (1855)
Taylor, Edward F.	Union	El Dorado	16th (1865)
Taylor, James I.	R	Marin	30th (1893)
[245] Taylor, James M.	Whig	San Francisco	4th (1853)
	R	San Francisco	10th (1859)
Taylor, L. S.	R	Sacramento	27th (1887)
Taylor, W. H.	Amer	El Dorado	7th (1856)
Teare, Philip	Union	El Dorado	15th (1863–64)
Teegarden, Eli	Union D	Yuba	13th (1862)
[246] Tefft, Henry A.		San Luis Obispo District	1st (1849)
Telfer, Robert L.	R., I. L.	Santa Clara	38th (1909)
	R	Santa Clara	39th (1911)
Ten Broeck, George W.	D	San Francisco	3rd (1852)
Tenney, Jack B.	D	Los Angeles	52nd (1937)–54th (1941)
	D., Prog	Los Angeles	53rd (1939)
Tennis, William E.	R	San Francisco	29th (1891)
Terrill, Charles C.	Ind	San Francisco	20th (1873)
Terry, Samuel L.	D	San Joaquin	25th (1883)
[247] Thelin, Howard J.	R	Los Angeles	1957–1966
Theller, Samuel L.	D	San Francisco	11th (1860)
Thomas, Charles C.	D	Butte	4th (1853)
Thomas, Charles L.	Ind	Santa Cruz	20th (1873)
Thomas, George W.	D	Stanislaus	9th (1858), 10th (1859)
Thomas, Massey	D	Santa Clara	30th (1893)
Thomas, Richard I.	R	Nevada	30th (1893), 31st (1895)
Thomas, Thomas R.	D	Santa Clara	18th (1869)
Thomas, Vincent	D	Los Angeles	54th (1941)–56th (1945)
	D., R	Los Angeles	57th (1947)–1954
	D	Los Angeles	1955–1958, 1961–1975
	D., R	Los Angeles	1959, 1960
Thomas, William M.	R	Kern	1975–1978
Thompson, Bruce	R	Riverside, San Diego	1995–2000
Thompson, Henry	R., Union Labor	San Francisco	37th (1907)
Thompson, James T.	Whig	Santa Clara	3rd (1852)
Thompson, John	Breck. D	San Joaquin	13th (1862)
Thompson, John F.	R	Santa Clara	55th (1943)
	R., D	Santa Clara	56th (1945)–1950
Thompson, Joseph W.	Breck. D	Colusa, Tehama	13th (1862)
Thompson, N. W.	R	Los Angeles	36th (1905), 37th (1907)
Thompson, Rees B.	D	San Joaquin	22nd (1877)
Thomson, Helen	D	Sacramento, Solano, Yolo	1997–2000
Thornbury, Caleb N.	Union D	Siskiyou	13th (1862)
Thorne, Isaac N.	Whig	San Francisco	2nd (1851)
[248] Thorp, James E.	R	San Joaquin	50th (1933), 52nd (1937), 54th (1941), 55th (1943)
	R., D	San Joaquin	51st (1935), 53rd (1939), 56th (1945), 57th (1947)
[249] Thurman, Allen G.	R., D	Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Inyo, Mariposa, Mono, Nevada, Placer, Tuolumne	53rd (1939), 56th (1945), 57th (1947)
	R	Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Inyo, Mariposa, Mono, Nevada, Placer, Tuolumne	54th (1941), 55th (1943)
Thurman, John E., Jr.	D	San Joaquin, Stanislaus	1973–1974
	D	Merced, Stanislaus	1975–1982
Thurston, James S.	D	San Joaquin	18th (1869)
Tibbits, J. H.	R	Shasta, Modoc, Lassen	39th (1911)
Tibbits, James H.	R	Amador	31st (1895)
[250] Tilden, William P.	Douglas D	Butte	12th (1861)
	Union	Butte	16th (1865)
Tilgham, T. W.	D	San Diego	4th (1853)
Tilton, S.	R	San Mateo	13th (1862)
Tilton, S. S.	R	San Francisco	11th (1860)–13th (1862)
Tindall, C. W.	D	Mendocino	30th (1893)
[251] Tingley, George B.		Sacramento District	1st (1849)
Tinnin, Wiley J.	D	Trinity	19th (1871), 20th (1873)
Tipton, J. S.	D	El Dorado	9th (1858), 10th (1859)
Tittle, Fred G. E.	R	San Francisco	12th (1861)
Tivy, John A.	D	Tulare	5th (1854)
Tobin, John J.	D	San Francisco	22nd (1877)
Toland, Thomas O.	Fusion	Ventura	32nd (1897)
Tomblin, E. S.	R	Del Norte, Siskiyou	31st (1895)

[245] Resigned from office April 1, 1853. Reelected at a special election, and qualified April 18, 1853.
[246] Resigned from office April 20, 1850.
[247] Resigned from office December 28, 1966.
[248] Died in office January 27, 1948.
[249] Resigned from office November 4, 1947.
[250] Resigned from office April 9, 1861.
[251] Resigned from office September 25, 1850.

Record of Members of the Assembly—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Tomlinson, Stanley T.	R., D	Santa Barbara	1949–1952
	R., D	San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara	1953, 1954
Toner, Hugh	D	San Francisco	27th (1877)
Toomey, Daniel J.	R., Union Labor	San Francisco	37th (1907)
Torlakson, Tom	D	Contra Costa	1997–2000
Torrence, Robert B.	Union	Marin	14th (1863)
Torres, Art	D	Los Angeles	1975–1982
Torres, Manuel	D	Marin	10th (1859)
Torrey, Mark S.	R	Calaveras	26th (1885)
Tournoux, Austin L.	D	Los Angeles	50th (1933)
Townsend, John H. M.	D	Santa Clara	25th (1883)
[252] Townsend, L. E.	D	Los Angeles	1967–1973
Traber, J. O.	R	Fresno	35th (1903)
Transue, Jacob P.	R	Los Angeles	35th (1903)–38th (1909)
Treacy, T. E.	D., Peo. P	San Francisco	32nd (1897)
Treadwell, Edward F.	R	San Francisco	34th (1901), 36th (1905)
[253] Tripp, H. L.	R	Sonoma	36th (1905)
[254] Tucker, Curtis R.	D	Los Angeles	1975–1988
[255] Tucker, Curtis R., Jr.	D	Los Angeles	1989–1996
Tucker, E. H.	D	Fresno	28th (1889)
Tucker, Joseph C.	D	Sacramento	3rd (1852)
Tukey, Francis	Union	Sacramento	15th (1863–64)
Tulloch, David W.	D	Stanislaus	40th (1913)
Tullock, L. R.	D	Tuolumne	28th (1889)
Tully, E. C.	D	Santa Clara	10th (1859)
	D	Monterey	17th (1867), 20th (1873)
	D	San Benito	28th (1889)
Tully, Thomas J.	R	San Francisco	29th (1891)
Turner, Henry K.	R	Plumas, Sierra	28th (1889)
Turner, Joshua N.	Whig	Nevada	3rd (1852)
	R	Butte	19th (1871)
Turner, Jared	D	El Dorado	8th (1857)
Turner, R. M.	Amer	Yuba	7th (1856)
Turner, Rodney L.	D	Kern	50th (1933), 52nd (1937)–54th (1941)
	D., R	Kern	51st (1935)
Tuttle, A. A. H.	D	Tuolumne	9th (1858)
[256] Tuttle, Benjamin F.	D	Sonoma	22nd (1877)
Tuttle, Charles A.	Union	Placer	17th (1867)
Twiggs, J. F.	D	San Francisco	31st (1895)
Tyler, George W.	R	Alameda	23rd (1880)
Umberg, Tom	D	Orange	1991–1994
Underwood, John R.	D	Tuolumne	8th (1857)
Unruh, Jesse M.	D	Los Angeles	1955–1970
Updegraff, J. H.	Whig	Yolo	6th (1855)
[257] Upton, Clarence W.	D	Santa Clara	22nd (1877)
Upton, W. W.	Amer	Trinity	7th (1856)
Utt, James B.	R	Orange	50th (1933), 51st (1935)
Valentine, L. H.	R	Los Angeles	32nd (1897), 33rd (1899)
[258] Van Benschoten, J. W.		San Joaquin District	1st (1849)
Van Cleft, George H.	D	Placer	5th (1854)
Vandall, B. C.	Ind	San Francisco	20th (1873)
Van Dusen, J. T.	Amer	Tuolumne	7th (1856)
[259] Van Dyke, Walter	Whig	Klamath	4th (1853)
Van Fleet, William C.	R	Sacramento	24th (1881)
Van Leuven, A.	Union	San Bernardino	15th (1863–64)
Vann, W. A.	Peo. P	Colusa, Glenn, Lake	30th (1893)
Van Schaick, H. D.	Union	Santa Clara	15th (1863–64)
Van Voorhies, R. J.	R	Alpine, Mono, Inyo	26th (1885)
[260] Van Voorhies, William C		San Francisco District	1st (1849)
Van Zandt, John W.	R	San Francisco	13th (1862)
Variel, R. H. F	R	Plumas, Sierra	27th (1887)
Varney, Benjamin F.	D	Siskiyou	8th (1857)
	Union D	Siskiyou	14th (1863)
Vasconcellos, John	D	Santa Clara	1967–1996
Vaughan, C. L. N.	D	Sutter	10th (1859)
Venable, J. W.	D	Los Angeles	20th (1873)
Venable, McD. R.	D	San Luis Obispo	27th (1887)

[252] Died in office March 5, 1973. Succeeded by Paul T. Bannai.
[253] Resigned from office April 26, 1906.
[254] Died in office October 9, 1988. Succeeded by Curtis Tucker, Jr.
[255] Elected at a special election February 7, 1989, vice Curtis R. Tucker, deceased.
[256] Resigned from office April 1, 1878.
[257] Died in office February 5, 1878.
[258] Resigned from office February 18, 1850.
[259] Unseated on contest, succeeded by James McMahon.
[260] Resigned from office December 21, 1849.

Record of Members of the Assembly—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
[261] Veneman, John G.	R	Stanislaus	1962–1966
	R	San Joaquin, Stanislaus	1967–1969
Veysey, Victor V.	R	Imperial	1963–1970
Vicencia, Frank	D	Los Angeles	1975–1986
Vicini, C. P.	D	Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado	42nd (1917), 43rd (1919)
Villaraigosa, Antonio	D	Los Angeles	1995–2000
Vincent, Edward	D	Los Angeles	1997–2000
Vincent, J. P.	R	Fresno	27th (1887)
Vineyard, James R.	D	Sacramento	6th (1855)
Vogel, Mel	R	San Francisco	36th (1905)
	R., D., Union Labor	San Francisco	37th (1907)
Voight, Ernest O.	D	Los Angeles	51st (1935)–54th (1941)
Vosburg, J. O.	R	Los Angeles	32nd (1897)
Waddell, William A.	Union D	Amador	13th (1862)
Wade, Owen	R	Napa	30th (1893), 31st (1895), 33rd (1899)
Wagner, Charles J.	D	Alameda	51st (1935)
Wagner, Charles W.	R	Stanislaus, Merced, Madera	38th (1909)
Wagner, George W.	Amer	Amador	7th (1856)
Waite, Edwin G.	Whig	Nevada	6th (1855)
Waite, Tom	D	Los Angeles	1963, 1964
Wakefield, Clarence N.	R	Los Angeles	49th (1931)
Wakefield, Floyd L.	R	Los Angeles	1967–1974
Walden, Miner	D	Stanislaus	11th (1860)
	Douglas D	Stanislaus	12th (1861)
	D	Merced, Stanislaus	18th (1869)
[262] Waldie, Jerome R.	D	Contra Costa	1959–1966
Waldren, Mahlon	Union	Placer	17th (1867)
	R	Placer	18th (1869)
Walker, A. B.	D	Siskiyou	9th (1858)
Walker, Anderson N.	Work	Nevada	23rd (1880)
Walker, Asa	Union	Alameda	15th (1863–64)
Walker, Clarence R.	R	Imperial	51st (1935)–53rd (1939)
Walker, Frank J.	R	Kings	39th (1911)
Walker, George S.	R	Santa Clara	34th (1901), 35th (1903)
[263] Walker, James N.	Breck. D	Fresno	14th (1863)
	D	Fresno	15th (1863–64), 19th (1871)
Walker, Thomas R.	D	Monterey	3rd (1852)
	D	Marin, Mendocino	4th (1853)
Wall, Isaac B.	D	San Francisco	3rd (1852), 4th (1853)
Wall, W. C.	D	San Joaquin	40th (1913)
Wallace, Ralph W.	R	San Diego	51st (1935)
[264] Wallace, William T.	D	San Francisco	25th (1883)
Walrath, Austin	R	Nevada	25th (1883), 26th (1885)
Walsh, Edward P.	D	San Francisco	39th (1911), 40th (1913)
Walsh, Philip M.	R	Alameda	35th (1903)–37th (1907)
Walter, F.	Douglas D	Trinity	12th (1861)
Walters, Byron J.	R	San Diego	46th (1925), 47th (1927)
Walthall, Madison		Sacramento District	1st (1849)
Wand, Thomas N.	D	San Francisco	17th (1867)
[265] Wanzer, Harry S.	R	Santa Cruz	35th (1903)
Ward, Charles H.	R	San Francisco	26th (1885)
Ward, George B.	R	San Francisco	23rd (1880)
Ward, J. N.	D	Mariposa, Merced	9th (1858)
Ward, John M.	R	Butte	26th (1885)
Ward, Loomis	D	Colusa, Tehama	19th (1871)
Ward, R. H.	D	Merced, Stanislaus	16th (1865)
Wardell, J. S.	D	San Francisco	33rd (1899)
Warden, Louis M.	D	San Luis Obispo	22nd (1877)
Warfield, J. B.	D	Nevada	9th (1858)
	D	Sonoma	17th (1867)
Warkins, Chapman	R	Amador	24th (1881)
Warmcastle, F. M.	D	Contra Costa	5th (1854), 9th (1858)
Warner, Jonathan J.	D	Los Angeles	11th (1860)
[266] Warren, Charles	D	Los Angeles	1963–1977
Warren, George W.	R	San Francisco	43rd (1919)
	R., D	San Francisco	44th (1921)
Warrington, Samuel R.	D	Sutter	8th (1857)
Warwick, James H.	R	Sacramento	13th (1862)
	Union	Sacramento	14th (1863)
Washington, Carl	D	Los Angeles	1997–2000
Wason, Milton	Union	Solano	15th (1863–64)
	R	Santa Barbara, Ventura	23rd (1880), 24th (1881)

[261] Elected at a special election January 23, 1962, vice Ralph M. Brown, resigned. Resigned March 6, 1969. Succeeded by Clare L. Berryhill.
[262] Resigned from office June 16, 1966. Succeeded at next general election by James W. Dent.
[263] Elected January 21, 1863, vice James Smith, who was elected at the general election, but who died December 17, 1862, before qualifying.
[264] Elected March 18, 1884, vice Charles A. Hughes, deceased.
[265] Successfully contested seat of A. D. Duffy. Qualified February 10, 1903. Resigned March 16, 1903.
[266] Resigned from office March 11, 1977. Succeeded by Michael Roos.

Record of Members of the Assembly—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Wasson, Joseph	R	Inyo, Mono	23rd (1880), 24th (1881)
[267] Waste, William H.	R	Alameda	35th (1903), 36th (1905)
Waters, Byron	D	San Bernardino	22nd (1877)
Waters, Frank J.	R	Los Angeles	51st (1935), 52nd (1937)
Waters, Frank J. Jr.	R., D., Prog	Los Angeles	53rd (1939)
	R	Los Angeles	54th (1941), 55th (1943)
	R., D	Los Angeles	56th (1945)
[268] Waters, Laughlin E.	R	Los Angeles	57th (1947), 1948
	R., D	Los Angeles	1949–1953
Waters, Maxine	D	Los Angeles	1977–1990
Watkins, Jason	D	Yolo	21st (1875)
Watkins, Joseph S.	D	Alameda	5th (1854), 6th (1855)
	D	Calaveras	8th (1857)
Watkins, William F.	A-L.D	Siskiyou	10th (1859)
Watson, Clyde A.	R	Orange	52nd (1937)–55th (1943)
	R., D	Orange	56th (1945)
Watson, E. H.	D	El Dorado	26th (1885)
Watson, George C.	R	Los Angeles	42nd (1917)
Watson, George W.	R	Alameda	26th (1885)
Watson, James H.	D	El Dorado	11th (1860)
Watson, John A.	Breck. D	Los Angeles	13th (1862), 14th (1863)
	D	Los Angeles	17th (1867)
[269] Watson, John H.		San Francisco District	1st (1849)
Watson, John R.	Union	Sacramento	15th (1863–64)
Wattson, Charles C.	R	San Diego	23rd (1880)
Waxman, Henry A.	D	Los Angeles	1969–1974
[270] Way, A. W.	R., D	Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino	1949
Waymire, James A.	R	Alameda	31st (1895), 32nd (1897)
Wayne, Howard	D	San Diego	1997—2000
Wear, G. W.	D	Kern, Tulare	28th (1889)
Weaver, John H. G.	R	Humboldt	25th (1883), 26th (1885)
Webber, Edward L.	R	Napa	34th (1901)
Webber, W. J.	D	Kings	38th (1909)
Weber, A. A.	R	Los Angeles	44th (1921)
Weber, C. M.	R	Santa Clara	27th (1887)
[271] Weber, Charles M.	Ind	San Joaquin	51st (1935)
	R., D	San Joaquin	52nd (1937), 53rd (1939), 56th (1945)
	R	San Joaquin	54th (1941), 55th (1943), 57th (1947)–1950
Webster, J. C.	R	Mariposa, Tuolumne, Mono, Inyo	44th (1921)
Weger, Francis M.	D	Mendocino	35th (1903)
Weggeland, Ted	R	Riverside	1993–1996
Weinberger, Caspar W.	R	San Francisco	1953, 1954
	R., D	San Francisco	1955–1958
Weir, B. G.	Amer	San Joaquin	7th (1856)
Weisel, Hans V.	R	Orange	40th (1913)
Welch, John D.	D	San Francisco	54th (1941)
Welch, L.S.	Amer	El Dorado	7th (1856)
Welch, Sanford K.	D	Lake, Napa	20th (1873)
	D	Lake	22nd (1877)
Weldon, T. J.	D	Mendocino	40th (1913)
Weller, Frank C.	R	Los Angeles	45th (1923), 46th (1925)
Wells, Thomas	D	Butte	4th (1853), 6th (1855)
Welsh, Ralph Lewis	D	Los Angeles	51st (1935), 52nd (1937)
Welty, Daniel W.	R	Sacramento	11th (1860)
Welty, Jacob	R	Placer	19th (1871)
Wemple, N. V.	R., D	Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Sierra	46th (1925), 47th (1927)
Wendering, Arthur A.	R	Alameda	43rd (1919)
	R., D	Alameda	44th (1921)
Wentworth, George A.	R	San Francisco	29th (1891)
Wentz, Christian	R	Santa Clara	24th (1881)
Werdel, Thomas Harold	R	Kern	55th (1943)
	R., D	Kern	56th (1945)
Werk, G. W.	Union D	Humboldt	13th (1862)
Wertsbaugher, Joseph C.	R	Butte	24th (1881)
Wescott, Jonas	D	Yuba	11th (1860)
Weske, H. W. A.	R	Sonoma	37th (1907)
[272] Wessling, John	I. L	San Francisco	37th (1907)
Wesson, Herb	D	Los Angeles	1999–2000
West, Percy G.	R., D	Sacramento	44th (1921)
	R	Sacramento	45th (1923)
	R., D	Sacramento	46th (1925)–49th (1931)
	R	Sacramento	50th (1933)

[267] Resigned from office April 13, 1905.
[268] Resigned from office July 30, 1953. Succeeded by Joseph C. Shell.
[269] Resigned from office February 18, 1850. Succeeded by Alfred Wheeler.
[270] Resigned from office November 18, 1949.
[271] Elected at a special election, and qualified March 25, 1935, vice Dana P. Eicke, deceased.
[272] Seat unsuccessfully contested by Eugene E. Pfaeffle.

Record of Members of the Assembly—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
Westmoreland, Charles	Union	Humboldt	17th (1867)
Weston, H. L.	R	Sonoma	29th (1891)
Weston, R. S.	Union	Sierra	15th (1863–64)
Wethered, James S.	Whig	San Francisco	2nd (1851)
Wetherill, Samuel E.	D	San Francisco	21st (1875)
Weyand, Ernest	R	Colusa, Glenn, Lake	36th (1905)
Weybret, Fred	R	Monterey, San Luis Obispo	53rd (1939)–55th (1943)
Weyse, Henry G.	R	Los Angeles	31st (1895)
Whallon, Murray	D	Sonoma	15th (1863–64)
Wharton, James F.	R	Fresno	25th (1883)
Whealdon, John	A-L.D	Yuba	10th (1859)
Wheat, A. R.	D	Calaveras	22nd (1877), 25th (1883)
Wheaton, William R.	Union	San Francisco	14th (1863)
	R	San Francisco	19th (1871)
Wheelan, Albert P.	D	San Francisco	38th (1909)
Wheelan, Peter	D	San Francisco	25th (1883)
[273] Wheeler, Alfred		San Francisco District	1st (1849)
[274] Wherrell, John E.	R	Riverside	47th (1927)
Whetmore, James E.	R	Orange	1963–1966
Whipple, Edwin L.	D	Sonoma	24th (1881)
Whipple, Stephen G.	D	Klamath	5th (1854), 8th (1857)
	Union D	Humboldt	14th (1863)
Whitacre, P. A.	R	San Diego	45th (1923)
Whitcomb, N. T.	R	San Francisco	26th (1885)
White, C. William	R	Shasta,Trinity	40th (1913)
White, James D.	Amer	El Dorado	7th (1856)
	Union	Nevada	17th (1867)
White, John	D	Shasta	11th (1860)
	Douglas D	Shasta	12th (1861)
White, John Robert, Jr.	R	Los Angeles	43rd (1919)
	R., D	Los Angeles	44th (1921)
[275] White, Thomas J.		Sacramento District	1st (1849)
White, W. E.	D	San Francisco	33rd (1899)
Whitehurst, L. A.	D	Santa Clara	28th (1889)
Whiteside, N. E.	D	Yuba	9th (1858)
Whiting, Edward F.	R	Nevada	36th (1905)
Whiting, George A.	D	Inyo, Mono, Tuolumne	19th (1871)
Whitlock, James H.	R	Lassen, Plumas	22nd (1877)
Whitman, Bernard C.	Whig	Solano	5th (1854)
Whitman, G. N.	D	San Bernardino	10th (1859)
Whitmore, R. K.	R	Madera, Merced, Stanislaus	37th (1907)
Whitney, D. L.	R	Sierra	19th (1871)
Whitney, George W.	D	Tuolumne	10th (1859)
Whitney, W. B.	R	Sonoma	38th (1909)
Whitney, William	Whig	San Francisco	6th (1855)
Wickham, George R.	R	Los Angeles	43rd (1919)
Wickersham, W. H.	R	Los Angeles	36th (1905)
Wickware, George C.	Ind	San Francisco	20th (1873)
Widenmann, H. J.	Prog., R., D	Solano	41st (1915)
Wiggin, Charles L.	Union	San Francisco	16th (1865)
Wiggins, Patricia	D	Napa, Solano, Sonoma	1999–2000
Wilber, George H.	R	Los Angeles	49th (1931)
Wilcox, I. A.	R	Santa Clara	27th (1887)
Wilcox, John W.	Union	Mariposa	14th (1863)–16th (1865)
	D	Mariposa	19th (1871)
	D	Mariposa, Merced	21st (1875)
Wilcoxon, C. F.	Breck. D	Sutter	13th (1862)
Wildman, Scott	D	Los Angeles	1997–2000
Wiley, A.	Union	Humboldt	15th (1863–64)
Wilkins, Charles P.	D	Sonoma	11th (1860)
Wilkins, James H.	D	Marin	31st (1895)
Wilkins, W. W.	Whig	Tuolumne	2nd (1851)
Wilkinson, J. J.	R	San Francisco	31st (1895)
Willets, Stephen	D	El Dorado	17th (1867)
Willey, O. F.	R	San Francisco	12th (1861)
Williams, Arthur	D	Contra Costa	34th (1901)
Williams, Dan E.	R	Mariposa, Tuolumne	39th (1911)
	R	Mariposa, Tuolumne, Mono, Inyo	42nd (1917)
	R., D	Mariposa, Tuolumne, Mono, Inyo	47th (1927), 48th (1929)
Williams, David C.	R	Madera, Merced	45th (1923)
Williams, George	R	Humboldt	27th (1887), 28th (1889)
Williams, George E.	D	El Dorado	20th (1873)
Williams, J. Milton	D	Santa Clara	11th (1860)

[273] Qualified March 7, 1850, vice John H. Watson, resigned.
[274] Elected at a special election February 24, 1927.
[275] Resigned from office February 9, 1850.

Record of Members of the Assembly—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
[276] Williams, John F.	.....	Sacramento District	1st (1849)
Williams, R. L.	Amer	Placer	7th (1856)
Williams, W. S.	D.	Calaveras	18th (1869)
Williamson, John C.	D.	Kern	1959–1966
Williamson, Ray	R., D	San Francisco	46th (1925)–53rd (1939)
Wills, Robert E.	D.	Imperial	41st (1915)
	R., D	Imperial	42nd (1917)
[277] Willson, George A.	D.	Los Angeles	1959–1966
Willson, Israel C.	Ind	Santa Cruz	9th (1858)
	Union	Santa Cruz	14th (1863)
Wilsey, Levi	Union	Mendocino	15th (1863–64)
[278] Wilson, Bob	D.	San Diego	1972–1975
Wilson, Charles H.	D.	Los Angeles	1955, 1956, 1959–1962
	D., R	Los Angeles	1957, 1958
Wilson, J. M.	D.	Tuolumne	4th (1853)
Wilson, James A.	R., Union Labor	San Francisco	37th (1907)
Wilson, John L.	Union	Alameda	16th (1865)
Wilson, Lawrence H.	D.	Yolo	38th (1909), 39th (1911)
Wilson, M.W.	R	Placer	22nd (1876)
[279] Wilson, Peter B.	R	San Diego	1967–1971
Wilson, Samuel	D.	Calaveras	11th (1860)
Winchell, G.	R	Sierra	20th (1873)
Winchester, Marcus C.	Union	Placer	15th (1863–64)
Windrem, Guy	D.	Merced, Madera	43rd (1919), 44th (1921)
Windrow, Joseph	R	San Francisco	27th (1887), 29th (1891)
Wing, Austin	D.	El Dorado	3rd (1852), 4th (1853)
Wing, W. P.	D.	Placer	10th (1859)
Winsor, Upton B.	Amer	Yuba	7th (1856)
Winston, Joseph	Amer	Plumas	7th (1856)
Winton, Gordon H., Jr.	D.	Madera, Merced	1957, 1958, 1961, 1962
	D., R	Madera, Merced	1959, 1960
	D.	Madera, Merced, San Benito	1963, 1964
	D., R	Madera, Merced, San Benito	1965, 1966
Wishard, Harry A.	Prog	Los Angeles	41st (1915)
	R	Los Angeles	42nd (1917)
[280] Witherby, Oliver S.	.....	San Diego District	1st (1849)
[281] Witter, Myron D.	R	Imperial	47th (1927)
	R., D	Imperial	48th (1929), 49th (1931)
Wixson, Clifford	R	Alameda	49th (1931)
Wohler, Herman	D.	San Francisco	3rd (1852), 7th (1856)
[282] Wolfrum, Chet	R	Los Angeles	1960–1962
Wolfskill, J. C.	D.	Solano	29th (1891)
Wolleb, Charles	D.	Sacramento	17th (1867)
[283] Wollenberg, Albert C.	R	San Francisco	53rd (1939)–55th (1943)
	R., D	San Francisco	56th (1945), 57th (1947)
Wood, Allen	Douglas D	Plumas	12th (1861)
[284] Wood, Bob	R	Monterey	1969–1974
Wood, Charles	R	Contra Costa	21st (1875)
Wood, George	R	Sierra	24th (1881)
	R	Plumas, Sierra	26th (1885)
Wood, Joseph	Union	San Francisco	15th (1863–64)
Wood, N. R.	Whig	San Francisco	3rd (1852)
Wood, William C.	D.	Nevada	8th (1857)
	Breck. D	Yolo	12th (1861)
Woodbridge, Cora	R	Nevada, Placer	45th (1923), 46th (1925)
	R., D	Nevada, Placer	47th (1927)
Woodley, Frank E.	R	Los Angeles	40th (1913)
Woodman, George W.	Union D	Shasta	13th (1862)
Woodruff, Paul A.	R	San Bernardino	1989–1992
	R	Riverside, San Bernardino	1993–1994
Woods, Tom	R	Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Shasta, Siskiyou, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Yolo	1995–1998
Woodward, F. J.	R	San Joaquin	19th (1871), 26th (1885)
Woolwine, Clare	R	Los Angeles	47th (1927), 48th (1929)
	R., D	Los Angeles	50th (1933)
Works, L. R.	R	San Diego	33rd (1899)
Wornum, Michael	D.	Marin, Sonoma	1975–1978

[276] Resigned from office April 11, 1850.
[277] Elected at a special election November 4, 1958, vice Frank G. Bonelli, resigned.
[278] Elected at a special election February 29, 1972, vice Peter B. Wilson, resigned.
[279] Resigned from office December 5, 1971. Succeeded by Bob Wilson.
[280] Resigned from office April 3, 1850.
[281] Died in office February 19, 1931. Succeeded by Samuel E. Robinson.
[282] Elected at a special election October 20, 1959, vice Seth Johnson, deceased.
[283] Resigned from office September 19, 1947. Succeeded by Arthur H. Connolly.
[284] Elected at a special election June 17, 1969, vice Alan G. Pattee, deceased.

Record of Members of the Assembly—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Politics	Counties representing	Regular sessions served
[285] Worthington, Henry G.	R	San Francisco	13th (1862)
Wray, Chester B.	D	Orange	1977–1982
Wright, C. C.	D	Stanislaus	27th (1887)
Wright, Cathie	R	Los Angeles, Ventura	1980–1982
	R	Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Ventura	1983–1992
Wright, Eli	R	Santa Clara	34th (1901), 35th (1903)
Wright, Frank W.	R	Los Angeles	50th (1933), 51st (1935)
Wright, H. E.	R	Alameda	32nd (1897), 33rd (1899)
Wright, Henry W.	Prog., D	Los Angeles	41st (1915), 42nd (1917)
	R	Los Angeles	43rd (1919)
	R., D., Prog.	Los Angeles	44th (1921)
Wright, Martin J.	R	Solano	19th (1871)
Wright, Roderick	D	Los Angeles	1997–2000
Wright, S. P.	Union D	Del Norte, Klamath	13th (1862)
	Union	Del Norte, Klamath	14th (1863)
Wright, S. V.	R	San Luis Obispo	46th (1925)
Wright, T. J.	Union	Contra Costa	14th (1863), 15th (1863–64)
Wright, T. M.	Prog., R., Proh	Santa Clara	41st (1915)
	R	Santa Clara	43rd (1919), 44th (1921), 45th (1923), 48th (1929), 49th (1931)
	R., D	Santa Clara	46th (1925), 47th (1927)
Wright, Thomas	Douglas D	Sierra	12th (1861)
Wright, W. S. M.	D	Sonoma	20th (1873)
Wyatt, John J.	R	Monterey	37th (1907), 38th (1909)
Wyllie, G. W.	R	Tulare, Inyo	38th (1909)–40th (1913)
Wyman, Phillip D.	R	Inyo, Kern, Los Angeles, San Bernardino	1979–1982
	R	Inyo, Kern, San Bernardino	1983–1984
	R	Inyo, Kern, Los Angeles	1985–1992
Wyman, Samuel B.	D	Placer	8th (1857)
Yager, Cornelius	D	Contra Costa	11th (1860)
Yancey, F.	D	Tuolumne	11th (1860)
Yeiser, Frederick	D	San Joaquin	2nd (1851)–4th (1853)
Yell, Archibald	D	Mendocino	25th (1883)
Yonkin, H. H.	R., Prog.	Los Angeles	42nd (1917)
York, Frank	R	Inyo, Mono, Tuolumne	18th (1869)
York, James L.	R	Santa Clara	23rd (1880)
[286] Yorty, Samuel W.	D	Los Angeles	52nd (1937), 53rd (1939), 1949, 1950
Young, A. R.	D	Calaveras	18th (1869)
Young, Albert J.	D	Contra Costa	22nd (1877)
Young, Bruce E.	D	Los Angeles	1977–1984
Young, C. C.	R	Alameda	38th (1909)–40th (1913)
	Prog., R., D.	Alameda	41st (1915)
	R., Prog.	Alameda	42nd (1917)
Young, Forest R.	D., R	Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Sierra	48th (1929)
Young, George A.	D	Nevada	9th (1858), 10th (1859)
	D	San Francisco	21st (1875)
Young, George E.	D	Calaveras	3rd (1852)
Young, J. D.	D	San Joaquin	27th (1887)
Young, John N.	R	Sacramento	23rd (1880), 24th (1881)
Young, Nestor A.	R	San Diego	27th (1887)–29th (1891)
[287] Young, Pearce	D	Napa, Solano	1963–1966
Yule, John	R	Placer	13th (1862)
	Union	Placer	14th (1863), 16th (1865)
	R	Shasta, Trinity	26th (1885)
[288] Z'berg, Edwin L.	D	Sacramento	1959–1966
	D	Sacramento, Yolo	1967–1974
	D	Sacramento, Solano, Yolo	1975
Zeltner, Paul R.	R	Los Angeles	1987–1988
Zenovich, George N.	D	Fresno	1963–1970
Zettel, Charlene	R	San Diego	1999–2000
Zion, E. H.	R	Stanislaus	49th (1931)
	R., D	Stanislaus	50th (1933)
Zocchi, Louis, P.	R	San Francisco	31st (1895)
Zuck, John	R	Santa Clara	13th (1862)
	Union	Santa Clara	16th (1865)

[285] Qualified February 1, 1862, vice James Otis, who had been elected, but who resigned before the 1862 Session.
[286] Elected at a special election April 5, 1949, vice John C. Lyons, deceased.
[287] Resigned from office December 19, 1966.
[288] Died in office August 26, 1975. Succeeded by Vic Fazio.

Officers of the Assembly—1849–2000

Session	Speaker	Speaker pro Tem.	Chief Clerk	Sergeant at Arms
1849	Thomas J. White [1] John Bigler [4]	George B. Tingley [2]	E. H. Tharp [3] John Nugent [5]	Samuel N. Houston
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) [6]	Blanton McAlpin [7] J. G. Stebbins [8]	G. W. Coffey
1854	Charles S. Fairfax (D)	James W. Mandeville (D) [9]	Blanton McAlpin	George H. Blake
1855	William W. Stow (Whig)		J. M. Anderson	Blanton McAlpin
1856	James T. Farley (Amer.)		J. M. Anderson	E. Gates
1857	Elwood T. Beatty (D)	James O'Neil (D) [10]	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) [11]	J. M. Anderson	Charles S. Tozer
1861	R. Burnell (Doug. D)	D. Showalter (Breck. D) [12]	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	Caias 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 (I)	Robert Howe (D)	D. L. Loafborrow	William 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) [13] Alden Anderson (R) [14]	Alden Anderson (R) F. E. Dunlap (R) [15]	C. W. Kyle	William O. Banks
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) [16]	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	John T. Stafford
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	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. Clowdsley (D)	Arthur A. Ohnimus	Michael Connolly
1934 (Ex.)	F. C. Clowdsley (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	William 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) [17]	Gardiner Johnson (R) [18]		Wilkie Ogg [19]
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
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 [20]
1956	L. H. Lincoln (R)	Thomas A. Maloney (R)	Arthur A. Ohnimus	Tony Beard
1957	L. H. Lincoln (R)	Charles J. Conrad	Arthur A. Ohnimus	Tony Beard
1958	L. H. Lincoln (R)	Charles J. Conrad	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) [21] Jesse M. Unruh (D) [22]	Carlos Bee (D)	Arthur A. Ohnimus	Tony Beard

Officers of the Assembly—1849–2000—Continued

Session	Speaker	Speaker pro Tem.	Chief Clerk	Sergeant at Arms
1962	Jesse M. Unruh (D)	Carlos Bee (D)	Arthur A. Ohnimus	Tony Beard
1963	Jesse M. Unruh (D)	Carlos Bee (D)	Arthur A. Ohnimus [23] James D. Driscoll [24]	Tony Beard
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) [25] Leo T. McCarthy (D) [27]	Carlos Bee (D) [26]	James D. Driscoll	Tony Beard
1975–76	Leo T. McCarthy (D)	Louis J. Papan (D) [28] John T. Knox (D) [29]	James D. Driscoll	Tony Beard
1977–78	Leo T. McCarthy (D)	John T. Knox (D)	James D. Driscoll	Tony Beard [30] Charles E. Greene [31]
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 [32]	Charles E. Greene [33]
1983–84	Willie L. Brown, Jr. (D)	Frank Vicencia (D)	James D. Driscoll [34]	Charles E. Greene [35] Charles E. Bell [36]
1885–86	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 [37] R. Brian Kidney [38]	Charles E. Bell
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) [39] Jack O'Connell (D) [41]	R. Brian Kidney [40] Lawrence A. Murman [42] E. Dotson Wilson [43]	Charles E. Bell
1993–94	Willie L. Brown, Jr. (D)	Jack O'Connell (D)	E. Dotson Wilson	Charles E. Bell
1995–96	Willie L. Brown, Jr. (D) [44] Doris Allen (R) [47]	Joe Baca (D) [45] Brian Setencich (R) (Majority) [48] Joe Baca (D) (Minority) [49]	E. Dotson Wilson	Charles E. Bell [46]
1995–96	Brian Setencich (R) [50]	Doris Allen (R) (Majority) [51] Joe Baca (D) (Minority) Fred Aguiar (R) (Majority) [52]		
1995–96	Curt Pringle (R) [53]	Fred Aguiar (R) [54]		Ronald E. Pane [55]
1997–98	Cruz M. Bustamante (D) Antonio R. Villaraigosa (D) [56]	Sheila James Kuehl (D)	E. Dotson Wilson	Ronald E. Pane
1999–2000	Antonio R. Villaraigosa (D) Hertzberg, Robert M. (D) [58]	Fred Keeley (D)	E. Dotson Wilson	Ronald E. Pane [57]

[1] Resigned February 6, 1850.
[2] Elected March 25, 1850.
[3] Resigned February 21, 1850.
[4] Elected February 6, 1850.
[5] Elected February 21, 1850.
[6] Elected April 2, 1853.
[7] Resigned February 15, 1853.
[8] Elected February 15, 1853.
[9] Elected January 11, 1854.
[10] Elected January 9, 1857.
[11] Elected February 13, 1860.
[12] Elected April 12, 1861.
[13] Resigned January 31, 1899.
[14] Elected January 31, 1899.
[15] Elected January 31, 1899.
[16] Assumed duties of the Speakership for the 1906 1st Extraordinary Session when Frank C. Prescott resigned January 1, 1906.
[17] Elected January 29, 1940.
[18] Elected January 29, 1940.
[19] Elected January 29, 1940.
[20] Died in office November 23, 1955.
[21] Resigned September 19, 1961.
[22] Elected by Assembly Caucus September 30, 1961.
[23] Resigned October 4, 1963.
[24] Appointed by the Rules Committee October 5, 1963.
[25] Resigned June 27, 1974.
[26] Died in office November 29, 1974.
[27] Elected June 28, 1974.
[28] Elected December 2, 1974 (convening of 1975–76 Regular Session). Resigned January 19, 1976.
[29] Elected January 19, 1976.
[30] Resigned January 15, 1977.
[31] Elected January 3, 1978.
[32] Continued as Chief Clerk without election until February 1, 1982, *Government Code*, Section 9150. Elected February 1, 1982.
[33] Continued as Sergeant at Arms without election until February 1, 1982, *Government Code*, Section 9150. Elected February 1, 1982.
[34] Continued as Chief Clerk without election until July 19, 1983, *Government Code*, Section 9150. Elected July 19, 1983.
[35] Resigned March 31, 1983.

[36] Elected July 19, 1983.
[37] Resigned December 30, 1986.
[38] Assumed duties of Chief Clerk for the 1987–88 Regular Session on January 1, 1987. Elected Chief Clerk January 4, 1988.
[39] Resigned March 20, 1991.
[40] Resigned January 31, 1991.
[41] Elected March 18, 1991.
[42] Assumed duties as Acting Chief Clerk, February 1, 1991 to January 6, 1992.
[43] Elected January 6, 1992. Continued as Chief Clerk without election December 5, 1994 until January 4, 1996, *Government Code*, Section 9150. Elected January 4, 1996.
[44] Served January 23, 1995 to June 5, 1995.
[45] Elected Speaker pro Tempore February 23, 1995. *See also, footnote 49.*
[46] Replaced January 4, 1996.
[47] Served June 5, 1995 to September 14, 1995.
[48] 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).*
[49] Appointed Minority Speaker pro Tempore June 26, 1995. Served until January 4, 1996.
[50] Served September 14, 1995 to January 4, 1996.
[51] Appointed Majority Speaker pro Tempore September 14, 1995, but did not take oath of office.
[52] Appointed Majority Speaker pro Tempore December 7, 1995, succeeding Doris Allen, recalled.
[53] Served January 4, 1996 to November 30, 1996.
[54] 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).*
[55] Appointed Acting Chief Sergeant at Arms January 4, 1996. Elected Chief Sergeant at Arms April 22, 1996, and reelected December 2, 1996.
[56] Elected Speaker on January 26, 1998; took oath of office on February 26, 1998.
[57] Continued as Sergeant at Arms without election, *Government Code*, Section 9150.
[58] Elected Speaker on January 24, 2000; took oath of office on April 13, 2000.

SESSIONS OF THE CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—1849–2000

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
2d ex.	Nov. 23, 1907 (1 p.m.)	Nov. 23, 1907 (2:30 p.m.)	1	1	1
38	Jan. 4, 1909	Mar. 24, 1909	66	60	80
38, 1st ex.	Sept. 6, 1910	Sept. 9, 1910	4	4	4
2d 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
2d ex.	Dec. 24, 1911 (12:05 p.m.)	Dec. 24, 1911 (3:30 p.m.)	1	1	1
40, 1st part	Jan. 6, 1913	Feb. 4, 1913	79	79	94
2d part	Mar. 10, 1913	May 12, 1913			
41, 1st part	Jan. 4, 1915	Jan. 30, 1915	72	69	90
2d part	Mar. 8, 1915	May 9, 1915			
1st ex.	Jan. 5, 1916	Jan. 11, 1916	6	7	7

* 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.

Sessions of the California Legislature—1849–2000—Continued

Session	Convened	Adjourned	Legislative days †		Length *
			Assembly	Senate	
42, 1st part	Jan. 8, 1917	Jan. 26, 1917	66	61	80
2d part	Feb. 26, 1917	April 27, 1917			
43, 1st part	Jan. 6, 1919	Jan. 24, 1919	63	59	77
2d part	Feb. 24, 1919	April 22, 1919			
43, 1st ex.	Nov. 1, 1919 (2 p.m.)	Nov. 1, 1919 (6 p.m.)	1	1	1
44, 1st part	Jan. 3, 1921	Jan. 24, 1921	71	66	87
2d part	Feb. 24, 1921	April 29, 1921			
45, 1st part	Jan. 8, 1923	Feb. 2, 1923	78	74	101
2d part	Mar. 5, 1923	May 18, 1923			
46, 1st part	Jan. 5, 1925	Jan. 24, 1925	63	60	80
2d part	Feb. 24, 1925	April 24, 1925			
46, 1st ex.	Oct. 22, 1926 (10 a.m.)	Oct. 22, 1926 (2 p.m.)	1	1	1
47, 1st part	Jan. 3, 1927	Jan. 21, 1927	63	63	85
2d part	Feb. 23, 1927	April 29, 1927			
47, 1st ex.	Sept. 4, 1928	Sept. 5, 1928	2	2	2
48, 1st part	Jan. 7, 1929	Jan. 18, 1929	72	73	99
2d part	Feb. 18, 1929	May 15, 1929			
49, 1st part	Jan. 5, 1931	Jan. 23, 1931	74	74	100
2d part	Feb. 24, 1931	May 15, 1931			
50, 1st part	Jan. 2, 1933	Jan. 28, 1933	88	88	111
2d part	Feb. 28, 1933	May 12, 1933			
3d part	July 17, 1933	July 26, 1933			
50, 1st ex.	Sept. 12, 1934	Sept. 15, 1934	4	4	4
51, 1st part	Jan. 7, 1935	Jan. 26, 1935	98	95	125
2d 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	82	81	108
2d part	Mar. 1, 1937	May 28, 1937			
52, 1st ex.	Mar. 7, 1938	Mar. 12, 1938	6	6	6
53, 1st part	Jan. 2, 1939	Jan. 25, 1939	99	97	131
2d part	Mar. 6, 1939	June 20, 1939			
53, 1st ex.	Jan. 29, 1940	Feb. 25, 1940	40	40	312
	May 13, 1940	May 24, 1940			
	Sept. 21, 1940	Sept. 22, 1940			
	Dec. 2, 1940	Dec. 5, 1940			
2d ex.	May 13, 1940	May 24, 1940	10	10	12
3d ex.	Sept. 13, 1940 (2 p.m.)	Sept. 13, 1940 (9 p.m.)	1	1	1
4th ex.	Sept. 21, 1940	Sept. 22, 1940	6	6	76
	Dec. 2, 1940	Dec. 5, 1940			
5th ex.	Dec. 2, 1940	Dec. 5, 1940	4	4	4
54, 1st part	Jan. 6, 1941	Jan. 25, 1941	94	93	124
2d part	Mar. 3, 1941	June 14, 1941			
54, 1st ex.	Dec. 19, 1941	Dec. 22, 1941	15	15	35
	Jan. 12, 1942	Jan. 22, 1942			
2d ex.	Jan. 17, 1942	Jan. 18, 1942	2	2	2
55, 1st part	Jan. 4, 1943	Jan. 31, 1943	71	71	87
2d part	Mar. 8, 1943	May 5, 1943			
55, 1st ex.	Jan. 28, 1943	Jan. 30, 1943	3	3	3
2d ex.	Mar. 20, 1943	Mar. 25, 1943	5	5	6
3d ex.	Jan. 27, 1944	Jan. 31, 1944	5	5	5
4th ex.	June 5, 1944	June 13, 1944	8	8	9
56, 1st part	Jan. 8, 1945	Jan. 27, 1945	97	97	124
2d part	Mar. 5, 1945	June 16, 1945			
56, 1st ex.	Jan. 7, 1946	Feb. 19, 1946	33	33	44
2d ex.	July 22, 1946	July 25, 1946	4	4	4
57, 1st part	Jan. 6, 1947	Feb. 5, 1947	94	92	127
2d part	Mar. 17, 1947	June 20, 1947			
57, 1st ex.	Jan. 13, 1947	Feb. 5, 1947	84	63	138
1st ex., 2d part	Mar. 3, 1947	June 24, 1947			
1948	Mar. 1, 1948	Mar. 27, 1948	20	20	27
1949, 1st part	Jan. 3, 1949	Jan. 29, 1949	106	108	145
2d part	Mar. 7, 1949	July 2, 1949			
1st ex.	Dec. 12, 1949	Dec. 21, 1949	8	9	10
1950	Mar. 6, 1950	April 4, 1950	20	21	30
1st ex.	Mar. 6, 1950	April 15, 1950	28	26	41
2d ex.	Mar. 6, 1950 (12:15 p.m.)	Mar. 6, 1950 (6 p.m.)	1	1	1
3d ex.	Sept. 20, 1950	Sept. 26, 1950	6	6	7
1951, 1st part	Jan. 8, 1951	Jan. 23, 1951	88	88	120
2d part	Mar. 12, 1951	June 23, 1951			

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

Sessions of the California Legislature—1849–2000—Continued

Session	Convened	Adjourned	Legislative days †		Length *
			Assembly	Senate	
1952	Mar. 3, 1952	April 1, 1952	20	21	30
1st ex.	Mar. 3, 1952	April 2, 1952	21	22	31
2d ex.	Aug. 4, 1952	Aug. 13, 1952	9	9	10
1953, 1st part	Jan. 5, 1953	Jan. 17, 1953	91	91	120
2d 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
2d 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
2d part	Mar. 4, 1957	June 12, 1957			
1958, 1st part	Feb. 3, 1958	Feb. 4, 1958	24	24	30
2d part	Mar. 3, 1958	Mar. 30, 1958			
1st ex.	Mar. 4, 1958	April 23, 1958	36	35	51
2d 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
2d 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
2d ex.	April 9, 1962	April 13, 1962	5	4	5
3d 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
2d 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
2d 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
2d 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
2d ex.	Nov. 6, 1967	Dec. 8, 1967	21	21	33
1968	Jan. 8, 1968	Aug. 3, 1968 (Proclamation)‡			
	(Reconvened)				
	Sept. 9, 1968	Sept. 13, 1968	131	137	250
1st ex.	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 (12 noon)	Dec. 4, 1973 (1 p.m.)	1	1	1
2d ex.	Sept. 25, 1974	Oct. 2, 1974	4	4	8
1975–76	Dec. 2, 1974	Nov. 30, 1976	256	255	730
1st ex.	Feb. 17, 1975	June 27, 1975	76	46	131
2d ex.	May 19, 1975	Sept. 12, 1975	56	44	117
3d 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
2d 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	66	84

* 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.

Sessions of the California Legislature—1849–2000—Continued

Session	*Convened*	*Adjourned*	*Legislative days †*		*Length **
			Assembly	*Senate*	
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	44	66	304
1991–92	Dec. 3, 1990	Nov. 30, 1992	292	284	728
1st ex.	Dec. 3, 1990	Nov. 30, 1992	141	127	728
2d 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. 18, 1996	16	9	45
1997–98	Dec. 2, 1996	Nov. 30, 1998	268	271	729
1st ex.	Jan. 13, 1997‡	Sept. 1, 1998**	87	113	596
1999–2000	Dec. 7, 1998	Nov. 30, 2000	222	240	725
1st ex.	Jan. 19, 1999	Mar. 26, 1999	26	22	65

* The length of session is by calendar days, excluding constitutional recesses during the sessions of 1913 through 1957.
† Actual days in session.
‡ Assembly convened the 1997–98 1st. Ex. Session on January 14, 1997.
** Senate adjourned August 31, 1998.

Record of Legislation—1849–2000

Session	Bills Introduced			Bills passed both houses	Approved by Governor
	Senate	Assembly	Total		
1849	79	149	228		146
1851	111	229	340		139
1852	186	178	364		202
1853	215	250	465		180
1854	225	391	616		174
1855	254	391	645		231
1856	189	313	502		152
1857	253	453 [1]	706		366
1858	349	487	836		345
1859	314	388 [1]	702		374
1860	342	495	837		371
1861	416	559	975		538
1862	476	497	973		455
1863	367	525	817		536
1863–64	450	470	920		476
1865–66	468	755	1,223		650
1867–68	598	783	1,351		545
1869–70	675	754	1,429		583
1871–72	519	784	1,303		637
1873–74	559	796	1,355		679
1875–76	660	816	1,476		612
1877–78	688	856	1,544		673
1880	563	591	1,154		247
1881—Reg.	368	512	880	119	103
1881—Ex.	37	27	64		
1883	392	532	924		96
1884—Ex.	32	63	95		3
1885	330	579	909	188	169
1886—Ex.	22	11	33		2
1887	455	565	1,020		189
1889	688	664	1,333	322	290
1891	704	760	1,464	291	280
1893	786	857	1,643	284	244
1895	893	1,026	1,919	272	223
1897	733	990	1,723	342	278
1899	751	1,015	1,766	409	223
1900—Ex.	16	24	40	18	15
1901	664	881	1,545	413	201
1903	927	976	1,903	502	391
1905	888	1,180	2,068	745	612
1906—Ex.	84	83	167	71	64
1907	949	1,039	1,988	773	538
1907—Ex.	12	8	20	9	9
1909	1,254	1,451	2,705	878	726
1910—1st Ex.	2	0	2	2	2
1910—2nd Ex.	2	0	2	2	2
1911	1,290	1,587	2,878	932	753
1911—1st Ex.	55	74	129	65	64
1911—2nd Ex.	0	1	1	1	1
1913	1,783	2,139	3,922	1,132	699
1915	1,269	1,608	2,877	996	771
1916—Ex.	9	9	18	7	7
1917	1,203	1,473	2,676	1,036	803
1919	761	1,118	1,879	886	669
1921	986	1,363	2,349	1,152	915
1923	750	1,378	2,128	932	479
1925	833	1,318	2,151	999	480
1927	897	1,294	2,191	1,107	898
1928—Ex.	1	1	2	1	1
1929	890	1,196	2,086	1,106	891
1931	962	1,959	2,921	1,316	1,220
1933	1,226	2,443	3,669	1,162	1,059
1934—Ex.	7	16	23	12	11
1935	1,134	2,502	3,636	1,113	855
1936—Ex.	7	10	17		12
1937	1,165	2,927	4,092	1,356	933
1938—Ex.	9	34	43	29	26
1939	1,292	2,883	4,175	1,398	1,124
1940—1st Ex.	96	150	246	71	63
1940—2nd Ex.	33	11	44	4	4
1940—3rd Ex.	1	2	3	1	1
1940—4th Ex.	14	9	23	8	8
1940—5th Ex.	8	8	16	11	11

Record of Legislation—1849–2000—Continued

Session	Bills Introduced			Bills passed both houses	Approved by Governor
	Senate	Assembly	Total		
1941	1,349	2,663	4,012	1,422	1,264
1941–42—Ex.	37	80	117	30	25
1942—2nd Ex.	3	3	6	5	5
1943	1,116	2,015	3,131	1,293	1,137
1943—1st Ex.	3	0	3	2	2
1943—2nd Ex.	1	1	2	1	1
1944—3rd Ex.	7	8	15	6	6
1944—4th Ex.	59	66	125	66	60
1945	1,307	2,233	3,540	1,640	1,527
1946—1st Ex.	127	176	303	164	155
1946—2nd Ex.	9	14	23	6	6
1947	1,593	2,725	4,318	1,754	1,575
1947—Ex.	40	50	90	19	16
1949	1,660	3,180	4,840	1,713	1,603
1949—Ex.	27	67	94	19	16
1950	15	7	22	6	6
1950—1st Ex.	50	148	198	83	74
1950—2nd Ex.	12	0	12	1	1
1950—3rd Ex.	52	75	127	51	46
1951	1,843	3,460	5,303	1,896	1,765
1952	10	27	37	14	14
1952—1st Ex.	41	51	92	39	33
1942—2nd Ex.	29	51	80	42	34
1953	1,989	3,533	5,522	2,088	1,895
1954	9	24	33	13	10
1954—Ex.	68	94	162	73	67
1955	2,010	3,831	5,841	2,103	1,966
1956	15	8	23	13	13
1956—Ex.	74	77	151	71	69
1957	2,680	4,183	6,863	2,669	2,424
1958	15	19	34	10	10
1958—1st Ex.	64	135	199	121	117
1958—2nd Ex.	12	29	41	3	3
1959	1,489	2,912	4,401	2,363	2,195
1960	20	22	42	15	14
1960—1st Ex.	77	93	170	86	82
1960—2nd Ex.	4	3	7	4	4
1961	1,553	3,150	4,703	2,401	2,232
1962	9	13	22	13	12
1962—1st Ex.	49	68	117	70	67
1962—2nd Ex.	2	2	4	1	1
1962—3rd Ex.	4	5	9	3	3
1963	1,631	3,130	4,761	2,373	2,181
1963—Ex.	21	38	59	15	15
1964	7	4	11	1	1
1964—1st Ex.	109	211	320	157	151
1964—2nd Ex.	2	3	5	4	4
1965	1,531	3,490	5,021	2,243	2,067
1965—1st Ex.	8	18	26	6	5
1965—2nd Ex.	14	22	36	14	13
1966	15	13	28	7	7
1966—1st Ex.	111	206	317	169	169
1966—2nd Ex.	7	16	23	7	7
1967	1,542	2,597	4,139	1,808	1,724
1967—1st Ex.	3	1	4	1	1
1967—2nd Ex.	9	10	19	4	4
1968	1,276	2,098	3,374	1,533	1,474
1968—1st Ex.	19	16	35	8	7
1969	1,433	2,359	3,792	1,698	1,619
1970	1,422	2,538	3,960	1,705	1,628
1971	1,638	3,100	4,738	1,975	1,821
1971—1st Ex.	12	21	33	6	3
1972	1,511	2,395	3,906	1,609	1,442
1973–74 [2]	2,485	4,537	7,022	1,949	1,721
1973–74—1st Ex. [3]					
1973–74—2nd Ex.	5	12	17	1	1
1975–76	2,207	4,540	6,747	3,099	2,767
1975–76—1st Ex.	4	8	12	2	2
1975–76—2nd Ex.	24	35	59	3	2
1975–76—3rd Ex.	1	1	2	1	1
1977–78	2,250	3,839	6,089	2,903	2,693
1977–78—1st Ex.	13	15	28	1	1
1979–80	2,068	3,488	5,556	2,708	2,586
1981–82	2,099	3,811	5,910	2,932	2,752
1981–82—1st Ex.	3	12	15	5	5

Record of Legislation—1849–2000—Continued

Session	Bills Introduced			Bills passed both houses	Approved by Governor
	Senate	Assembly	Total		
1983–84	2,338	4,056	6,394	3,532	3,068
1983–84—1st Ex.	24	41	65	16	16
1983–84—2nd Ex.	0	1	1	1	1
1985–86	2,620	4,421	7,041	3,669	3,118
1985–86—1st Ex.	2	1	3	0	0
1987–88	2,896	4,700	7,596	3,756	3,131
1987–88—1st Ex.	8	9	17	7	7
1989–90	2,912	4,371	7,283	3,880	3,158
1989–90—1st Ex.	49	55	104	37	37
1991–92	2,072	3,831	5,903	3,199	2,600
1991–92—1st Ex.	21	66	87	28	26
1991–92—2nd Ex.	5	4	9	0	0
1993–94	2,138	3,838	6,076	3,139	2,600
1993–94—1st Ex.	56	168	244	66	60
1995–96	2,178	3,504	5,682	2,358	2,153
1995–96—1st Ex.	12	13	25	11	11
1995–96—2nd Ex.	25	59	84	8	7
1995–96—3rd Ex.	2	1	3	1	1
1995–96—4th Ex.	0	1	1	0	0
1997–98	2,242	2,817	5,059	2,879	2,031
1997–98—1st Ex.	11	13	24	8	8
1999–2000	2,206	2,943	5,149	2,724	2,109
1999–2000—1st Ex.	9	40	49	5	5

[1] The Senate and Assembly *Journals* for 1857 and 1859 differ in their figures for total number of bills presented in Assembly. In each case the *Assembly Journal* is correct: (1) The number of bills introduced in 1857 is 453, not 452; (2) in 1859, it is 388, not 399 (a typographical error in the *Senate Journal* has the number 399 referring to AB 379).
[2] Biennial Session adopted at the General election November 7, 1972 (Proposition 4, ACA 95).
[3] No bills were introduced during the one-day session.

Political Complexion of California State Legislatures 1849–1998

First Session, 1849–1850—SENATE: 16 members; ASSEMBLY: 36. Nonpartisan.

Second Session, 1851—SENATE: Democrats, 10; Whigs, 4; Independent, 2; total, 16. ASSEMBLY: Democrats, 17; Whigs, 18; Independent, 1; total, 36.

Third Session, 1852—SENATE: Democrats, 26; Whigs, 2; total, 28: The apportionment act of May 1, 1852, provided for 27 Senators, and did not contemplate for a holdover Senator in place of Alonzo W. Adams, resigned. The Governor, in the election proclamation of July 28, 1851, directed that Butte and Shasta Counties should elect a Senator, vice Adams, in addition to one from each of those counties. Joseph E. N. Lewis was elected and his claim to a seat was referred to a committee of the Senate, January 6, 1852, the committee reported that he was entitled to a seat, vice Adams, and he qualified, thus increasing the membership of the Senate from 27 to 28. ASSEMBLY: Democrats, 41; Whigs, 21; Independent, 1; total, 63.

Fourth Session, 1853—SENATE: Democrats, 20; Whigs, 7; total, 27. James W. Denver (D) resigned from office February 21, 1853; and was succeeded by L. S. Williams (NP), qualified March 30, 1853. ASSEMBLY: Democrats, 41; Whigs, 22; total, 63.

Fifth Session, 1854—SENATE: Democrats, 26; Whigs, 8; total, 34. ASSEMBLY: Democrats, 68; Whigs, 12; total, 80.

Sixth Session, 1855—SENATE: Democrats, 26; Whigs, 7; total, 33. ASSEMBLY: Democrats, 42; Whigs, 36; Independents, 2; total, 80.

Seventh Session, 1856—SENATE: Democrats, 16; Americans, 16; Whigs, 1; total, 33. ASSEMBLY: Democrats, 23; Americans, 56; Independent, 1; total, 80.

Eighth Session, 1857—SENATE: Democrats, 19; Americans, 11; Republicans, 3; total, 33. ASSEMBLY: Democrats, 61; Americans, 8; Republicans, 11; total, 80.

Ninth Session, 1858—SENATE: Democrats, 27; Republicans, 5; Americans, 3; total, 35. ASSEMBLY: Democrats, 66; Republicans, 9; Americans, 4; Independent, 1; total, 80.

Tenth Session, 1859—SENATE: Lecompton Democrats, 25; Anti-Lecompton Democrats, 5; Republicans, 4; Independent, 1; total, 35. ASSEMBLY: Lecompton Democrats, 56; Anti-Lecompton Democrats, 16; Republicans 8; total, 80.

Eleventh Session, 1860—SENATE: Lecompton Democrats, 28; Anti-Lecompton Democrats, 5; Republicans, 2; total, 35. ASSEMBLY: Lecompton Democrats, 70; Anti-Lecompton Democrats, 8; Republicans, 2; total, 80.

Twelfth Session, 1861—SENATE: Douglas Democrats, 20; Breckinridge Democrats, 10; Republicans, 6; total, 35. ASSEMBLY: Douglas Democrats, 37; Breckinridge Democrats, 23; Republicans, 19; Bell and Everett, 1, total, 80.

Thirteenth Session, 1862—SENATE: Republicans, 17; Union Democrats, 16; Breckinridge Democrats, 7; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 39; Union Democrats, 32; Breckinridge Democrats, 9; total, 80.

Fourteenth Session, 1863—SENATE: Union, 31; Union Democrats, 5; Breckinridge Democrats, 4; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Union, 63; Union Democrats, 10; Breckinridge Democrats, 7; total, 80.

Fifteenth Session, 1863–1864—SENATE: Union, 35; Democrats, 5; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Union, 70; Democrats, 10; total, 80.

Sixteenth Session, 1865–1866—SENATE: Union, 31; Democrats, 9; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Union, 61; Democrats, 19; total, 80.

Seventeenth Session, 1867–1868—SENATE: Union, 21; Democrats, 19; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Democrats, 52; Union, 28; total, 80.

Eighteenth Session, 1869–1870—SENATE: Democrats, 26; Republicans, 12; Independents, 2; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Democrats, 67; Republicans, 10; Independents, 3; total, 80.

Nineteenth Session, 1871–1872—SENATE: Democrats, 22; Republicans, 17; Independent, 1; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 54; Democrats, 25; Independent, 1; total, 80.

Twentieth Session, 1873–1874—SENATE: Republicans, 18; Democrats, 14; Independents, 8; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Independents, 34; Democrats, 27; Republicans, 19; total, 80.

Twenty-first Session, 1875–1876—SENATE: Democrats, 20; Independents, 11; Republicans, 6; Independent Democrats, 3; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Democrats, 64; Republicans, 12; Independents, 4; total, 80.

Twenty-second Session, 1877–1878—SENATE: Democrats, 27; Republicans, 10; Independents, 2; Workingmen, 1; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Democrats, 55; Republicans, 24; Workingmen, 1; total, 80.

Twenty-third Session, 1880—SENATE: Republicans, 23; Workingmen, 10; Democrats, 7; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 46; Democrats, 18; Workingmen, 16; total, 80.

Twenty-fourth Session, 1881—SENATE: Republicans, 23; Workingmen, 10; Democrats, 7; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 42; Democrats, 33; Workingmen, 4; Greenback, 1; total, 80.

Twenty-fifth Session, 1883—SENATE: Democrats, 32; Republicans, 8; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Democrats, 61; Republicans, 19; total, 80.

Twenty-sixth Session, 1885—SENATE: Republicans, 20; Democrats, 20; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 60; Democrats, 20; total, 80.

Twenty-seventh Session, 1887—SENATE: Democrats, 26; Republicans, 14; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 41; Democrats, 39; total, 80.

Twenty-eighth Session, 1889—SENATE: Democrats, 22; Republicans, 18; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Democrats, 42; Republicans, 38; total, 80.

Twenty-ninth Session, 1891—SENATE: Republicans, 28; Democrats, 12; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 60; Democrats, 19; American, 1; total, 80.

Thirtieth Session, 1893—SENATE: Republicans, 22; Democrats, 18; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Democrats, 45; Republicans, 31; People's Party, 2; Independents, 2; total, 80.

Thirty-first Session, 1895—SENATE: Republicans, 25; Democrats, 15; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 64; Democrats, 14; People's Party, 2; total, 80.

Thirty-second, Session, 1897—SENATE: Republicans, 28; Democrats, 12; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 47; Fusion, 16; Democrats, 8; Democrat and People's Party, 7; People's Party, 2; total, 80.

Thirty-third Session, 1899—SENATE: Republicans, 26; Democrats, 14; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 59; Democrats, 20; Independent, 1; total, 80.

Thirty-fourth Session, 1901—SENATE: Republicans, 34; Democrats, 6; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 60; Democrats, 20; total, 80.

Thirty-fifth Session, 1903—SENATE: Republicans, 33; Democrats, 6; Democrat and Union Labor, 1; Independent Republican, 1; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 60; Democrats, 13; Democrat and Union Labor, 6; Union Labor, 1; total, 80.

Thirty-sixth Session, 1905—SENATE: Republicans, 33; Republican and Union Labor, 3; Democrats, 3; Democrat and Union Labor, 1; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 71; Republican and Union Labor, 4; Democrats, 4; total 79. J. H. Krimminger (R) elected from the Seventy-fifth District, but died before qualifying.

Thirty-seventh Session, 1907—SENATE: Republicans, 27; Republican, Democrat and Union Labor, 1; Republican and Union Labor, 5; Democrats, 6; Nonpartisan and Democrat, 1; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 56; Republican, Democrat and Union Labor, 3; Republican and Union Labor, 12; Republican and Democrat, 2; Democrats, 5; Democrat and Independence League, 1; Independence League, 1; total, 80.

Thirty-eighth Session, 1909—SENATE: Republicans, 24; Republican, Democrat and Union Labor, 1; Republican and Union Labor, 5; Democrats, 7; Democrat and Union Labor, 1; Democrat and Independence League, 1; Nonpartisan and Democrat, 1; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 46; Republican and Union Labor, 12; Republican and Independence League, 2; Democrats, 17; Democrat, Union Labor and Independence League, 2; Democrat and Union Labor, 1; total, 80.

Thirty-ninth Session, 1911—SENATE: Republicans, 28; Republican and Union Labor, 4; Democrats, 8; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 69, Democrats, 11; total, 80.

Fortieth Session, 1913—SENATE: Republicans, 30; Democrats, 10; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 54; Democrats, 25; Socialist, 1; total, 80.

Forty-first Session, 1915—SENATE: Republicans, 21; Democrats, 10; Progressives, 9; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 33; Progressives, 28; Democrats, 15; Socialists, 3; Prohibitionists, 1; total, 80.

Forty-second Session, 1917—SENATE: Republicans, 8; Democrats, 6; Republican, Democrats, 4; Republican, Progressive, 3; Progressive, Republican, 3; Republican, Progressive, Democrat, 2; Progressive, Democrat, 3; Democrat, Socialist, Prohibition, 2; Democrat, Progressive, Socialist, 2; Republican, Democrat, Progressive, Prohibition, 1; Republican, Prohibition, 1; Progressive, Republican, Democrat, Prohibition, 1; Democrat, Republican, Prohibition, 1; Progressive, 1; Republican, Democrat, Progressive, 1; Independent, 1; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 42; Democrats, 9; Republican, Progressive, 5; Republican, Prohibition, 2; Republican, Progressive, Prohibition, 1; Republican, Progressive, Democrat, 9; Progressive, Democrat, Prohibition, 1; Independent, 1; Republican, Democrat, 10; total, 80.

Forty-third Session, 1919—SENATE: Republicans, 8; Democrats, 4; Republican, Democrat, 8; Republican, Progressive, 1; Republican, Prohibition, 6; Republican, Progressive, Democrat, 6; Republican, Progressive, Democrat, Prohibition, 1; Republican, Democrat, Prohibition, 1; Independent, 1; Democrat, Prohibition, 1; Republican, Progressive, Prohibition, 1; Democrat, Republican, Socialist, 1; Democrat, Socialist, Prohibition, 1; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Republican, Democrat, 33; Republicans, 22; Democrats, 6; Democrat, Republican, 2; Republican, Democrat, Prohibition, 4; Republican, Democrat, Socialist, Prohibition, 3; Democrat, Republican, Prohibition, 1; Republican, Prohibition, 4; Republican, Democrat, Progressive 3; Democrat, Socialist, Prohibition, 1; Republican, Democrat, Socialist, 1; total, 80.

Forty-fourth Session, 1921—SENATE: Republican, Democrat, 12; Republicans, 11; Republican, Prohibition, 5; Republican, Democrat, Progressive, 3; Democrats, 2; Democrat, Prohibition, 2; Democrat, Republican, 2; Republican, Democrat, Prohibition, 1; Republican, Democrat, Socialist, 1; Democrat, Republican, Socialist, 1; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 35; Republican, Democrat, 31; Democrat, Republican, 5; Republican, Democrat, Socialist, 3; Republican, Prohibition, 2; Republican, Democrat, Prohibition 2; Democrat, Republican, Prohibition, Socialist, 1; Democrat, 1; total, 80.

Forty-fifth Session, 1923—SENATE: Republicans, 17; Republican, Democrat, 12; Republican, Democrat, Progressive, 1; Republican, Prohibition, 3; Democrat, 1; Republican, Democrat, Prohibition, 1; Independent, 1; Democrat, Republican, 2; Republican, Democrat, Socialist, 2; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 41; Republican, Democrat, 31; Democrat, Republican, 2; Republican, Prohibition, 2; Republican, Democrat, Prohibition, 2; Democrat, Republican, Prohibition, 1; Democrat, Socialist, Prohibition, 1; total, 80.

Forty-sixth Session, 1925—SENATE: Republicans, 37; Democrats, 3; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 75; Democrats, 5; total, 80.

Forty-seventh Session, 1927—SENATE: Republicans, 35; Democrats, 5; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 74; Democrats, 6; total, 80.

Forty-eighth Session, 1929—SENATE: Republicans, 35; Democrats, 5; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 71; Democrats, 7; Independents, 2; total, 80.

Forty-ninth Session, 1931—SENATE: Republicans, 35; Democrats, 4; one vacancy; total, 40. (Arthur H. Breed (R), who was reelected to the 15th District in 1928, was elected to the 16th District on November 4, 1930, leaving a vacancy in the 15th District. Frank F. Merriam (R) was elected Lieutenant Governor on November 4, 1930, and was succeeded by Ralph H. Clock (R), who was elected at a special election February 26, 1931. Roy Fellom (R), formerly of the 21st District, was elected to the 14th District November 4, 1930; and Timothy E. Treacy (D) was elected to the 21st District at a special election March 3, 1931.) ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 73; Democrats, 7; total, 80. (Myron D. Witter (R) died

February 19, 1931, and was succeeded by Samuel E. Robinson (D), elected at special election March 19, 1931, and sworn in March 24, 1931.)

Fiftieth Session, 1933—SENATE: Republicans, 35; Democrats, 5; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 55; Democrats, 25; total, 80. (Albert F. Ross (R) resigned May 3, 1933, leaving vacancy as of that date.)

Fifty-first Session, 1935—SENATE: Republicans, 31; Democrats, 8; Independent, 1; total, 40. Henry McGinness (D) died March 16, 1936, and was succeeded by James M. Allen (D), elected at a special election on May 5, 1936. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 42; Democrats, 37; Independent, 1; total, 80. (Dana P. Eicke (D) died January 27, 1935, and was succeeded by Charles M. Weber (Ind. R.), elected at special election, and sworn in March 25, 1935.)

Fifty-second Session, 1937—SENATE: Republicans, 25; Democrats, 15 (including 1 write-in); total, 40. (John B. McColl (R) died December 19, 1938, leaving vacancy as of that date.) ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 33; Democrats, 47 (including 1 write-in); total, 80.

Fifty-third Session, 1939—SENATE: Republicans, 22; Democrats, 18; total, 40. (John B. McColl (R) who died December 19, 1938, was succeeded by Jesse W. Carter (D) elected at special election January 17, 1939, and sworn in January 24, 1939.) ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 36; Democrats, 44; total, 80. (Paul Peek (D) resigned February 29, 1940; and Fred Reaves (D) died in office May 20, 1940, leaving vacancies as of those dates.)

Fifty-fourth Session, 1941—SENATE: Republicans, 24; Democrats, 16; total, 40. (John R. Phillips (R) resigned after election to Congress on November 15, 1942.) ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 38; Democrats, 42; total, 80. (James M. Cassidy (D) died June 17, 1941, leaving vacancy as of that date. Melvyn I. Cronin (R) resigned January 4, 1942; and Dan Gallagher (D) and Robert M. Greene (R) resigned January 7, 1942, leaving vacancies as of those dates.)

Fifty-fifth Session, 1943—SENATE: Republicans, 23; Democrats, 16; one vacancy; total, 40. (John R. Phillips (R) resigned after election to Congress on November 15, 1942, leaving one vacancy. Clair Engle (D) was elected to Congress at a special election in 1943, leaving a vacancy until Louis G. Sutton (R) was elected at a special election on May 14, 1944.) ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 44; Democrats, 36; total, 80. (Fred N. Howser (R) was appointed District Attorney of Los Angeles February 2, 1943, and Lee T. Bashore (R) died September 14, 1944, leaving vacancies as of those dates.)

Fifty-sixth Session, 1945—SENATE: Republicans, 27; Democrats, 13; total. 40. (Jerrold L. Seawell (R) resigned after election to State Board of Equalization November 6, 1946.) ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 42 (including 1 write-in); Democrats, 37; Independent, 1; total, 80. (Lee T. Bashore (R) who won both party nominations at 1944 primary election, died September 14, 1944; and Ernest R. Geddes (R) was elected at general election November 7, 1944, by write-in, vice Bashore. Charles Lester Guthrie (D) died January 27, 1946, and John B. Pelletier (D) died November 29, 1946, leaving vacancies as of those dates.)

1947 Session [1]—SENATE: Republicans 26; Democrats, 13; one vacancy; total, 40. (The vacancy caused by resignation of Jerrold L. Seawell (R) after his election to State Board of Equalization on November 6, 1946, was not filled until November 4, 1947, when Allen G. Thurman (R) was sworn in, having been elected at special election October 14, 1947. Charles H. Deuel (D) died July 22, 1947, and was succeeded by Harry E. Drobish (D), elected at special election November 4, 1947, and sworn in November 17, 1947. Herbert W. Slater (D) died August 13, 1947, and was succeeded by Clarence J. Tauzer (R), elected at special election November 4, 1947, and sworn in November 19, 1947.) ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 48; Democrats, 31; one vacancy; total, 80. (The vacancy caused by the death of John B. Pelletier (D) who was re-elected at general election November 5, 1946, but died November 29, 1946, was filled April 10, 1947, when Edward E. Elliott (D) took office, having been elected at special election April 1, 1947. Don A. Allen (D) resigned June 20, 1947, after election to Los Angeles City Council; and was succeeded by G. Delbert Morris (R), elected at special election November 4, 1947, and sworn in November 25, 1947. Ernest E. Debs (D) resigned June 30, 1947, after election to Los Angeles City Council; and was succeeded by Glenard P. Lipscomb (R), elected at special election November 4, 1947, and sworn in November 25, 1947. Albert C. Wollenberg (R) resigned September 19, 1947, after appointment as Judge of the Superior Court, San Francisco; and was succeeded by Arthur H. Connolly (R), elected at special election November 4, 1947, and sworn in November 28, 1947. Allen G. Thurman (R) resigned November 4, 1947, after election to State Senate at special election October 14, 1947, and Edward F. O'Day (D) resigned after election to San Francisco Municipal Court November 4, 1947, leaving vacancies as of those dates.)

1948 Session—SENATE: Republicans, 28; Democrats, 12; total, 40. (Senator Clarence J. Tauzer (R) died September 4, 1948; and was succeeded by F. Presley Abshire (R), elected at special election November 2, 1948, and sworn in November 23, 1948. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 48; Democrats, 29; three vacancies; total, 80. (Allen G. Thurman (R) resigned November 4, 1947, after election to State Senate at special election October 14, 1947; Edward F. O'Day (D) resigned after his election to the San Francisco Municipal Court November 4, 1947; and James E. Thorp (R) died January 27, 1948, leaving vacancies during the session. John C. Lyons (R) died December 10, 1948, leaving a vacancy as of that date.)

1949 Session—SENATE: Republicans, 26; Democrats, 14; total, 40. (Michael J. Burns (R) died May 1, 1949; and was succeeded by A. W. Way (R), elected at special election November 8, 1949, and sworn in November 21, 1949. Byrl R. Salsman (R) resigned October 1, 1949, leaving a vacancy as of that date.) ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 45; Democrats, 34; one vacancy; total, 80. (The vacancy caused by the death of John C. Lyons (R), who was re-elected at the November, 1948, general election, but who died December 10, 1948, before taking his oath, was filled on April 18, 1949, when Samuel Wm. Yorty (D) was sworn in, having been elected at special election April 5, 1949. Howard K. Cramer (D) resigned May 28, 1949; and was succeeded by Ralph R. Cloyed (R), elected at special election November 8, 1949, and sworn in November 26, 1949. Ralph C. Dills (D) resigned at end of 1949 session to become Justice of the Peace, Compton Township; and was succeeded by Carley V. Porter (D), elected at special election November 8, 1949, and sworn in November 24, 1949. Sam L. Heisinger (D) died September 22, 1949; and A. W. Way (R) resigned November 18, 1949, after election to State Senate at

[1] Sessions numbered only by year commencing with 1947 session.

special election November 8, 1949, leaving vacancies as of those dates.)

1950 Session—SENATE Republicans, 25; Democrats, 14; one vacancy; total, 40. (Byrl R. Salsman (R), resigned October 1, 1949, leaving one vacancy. Thomas F. Keating (R) resigned in 1950 and was succeeded by John F. McCarthy (R), elected at a special election November 7, 1950.) ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 44; Democrats, 34; two vacancies; total, 80. (A. W. Way (R) resigned November 18, 1949, after election to State Senate at special election November 8, 1949, leaving one vacancy. The vacancy caused by the death of Sam L. Heisinger (D) on September 22, 1949, was filled on March 8, 1950, when William W. Hansen (R) was sworn in, having been elected at special election February 28, 1950.)

1951 Session—SENATE: Republicans, 28; Democrats, 12; total, 40. (Chris N. Jespersen (R) died February 21, 1951, leaving a vacancy until June 4, 1951, when A. A. Erhart (R) took his oath of office, having been elected at a special election May 15, 1951.) ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 47; Democrats, 33; total, 80. (George R. Butters (R) died April 24, 1951, leaving a vacancy as of that date.)

1952 Session—SENATE: Republicans, 28; Democrats, 12; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 46; Democrats, 33; one vacancy; total, 80. (The vacancy caused by the death of George R. Butters (R) April 24, 1951, was not filled. Lester T. Davis (D) died May 23, 1952; and Ernest C. Crowley (D) died September 22, 1952, leaving vacancies as of those dates.)

1953 Session—SENATE: Republicans, 29; Democrats, 11; total, 40. (Jesse M. Mayo (R) died March 12, 1953; and was succeeded by Stephen P. Teale (D), elected at special election June 9, 1953, and sworn in July 1, 1953. Harold J. Powers (R) resigned October 5, 1953, to become Lieutenant Governor; and was succeeded by Dale C. Williams (D), elected at special election December 1, 1953, and sworn in December 29, 1953. George J. Hatfield (R) died November 15, 1953, leaving a vacancy as of that date.) ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 53; Democrats, 27; total, 80. (Robert C. Kirkwood (R) resigned January 6, 1953, to become State Controller; and was succeeded by Clark L. Bradley (R), elected at special election March 19, 1953, and sworn in April 6, 1953. Jonathan J. Hollibaugh (R) died June 11, 1953; and was succeeded by Frank G. Bonelli (D), elected at special election November 10, 1953, and sworn in December 2, 1953. Gordon R. Hahn (R) resigned June 15, 1953, after election to Los Angeles City Council April 7, 1953; and was succeeded by Kenneth A. Ross (R), elected at special election November 10, 1953, and sworn in December 2, 1953. Laughlin E. Waters (R) resigned July 30, 1953, to become U.S. District Attorney, Southern District; and was succeeded by Joseph C. Shell (R), elected at special election November 10, 1953, and sworn in December 2, 1953. Marvin Sherwin (R) resigned September 7, 1953, after appointment September 4, 1953, as municipal court judge; was succeeded by Walter I. Dahl (R), elected at special election November 10, 1953, and sworn in November 27, 1953. Julian Beck (D) resigned September 25, 1953, after his appointment September 24, 1953, as municipal court judge; and was succeeded by Allen Miller (D), elected at special election December 15, 1953, and sworn in January 4, 1954. Glenard P. Lipscomb (R) resigned November 30, 1953, after election to Congress at special election November 10, 1953, leaving a vacancy after that date.)

1954 Session—SENATE: Republicans, 26; Democrats, 13; one vacancy; total, 40. (George J. Hatfield (R) died November 15, 1953, leaving one vacancy.) ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 52; Democrats, 27; one vacancy; total, 80. (Glenard P. Lipscomb (R) resigned November 30, 1953, after his election to Congress at special election November 10, 1953, leaving one vacancy. William C. Berry (D) died May 5, 1954; Willis W. Bradley (R) died August 27, 1954; and Stewart Hinckley (R) resigned July 31, 1954, after his appointment in June 1954, as State Director of the Farmers Home Administration, U.S. Department of Agriculture, leaving vacancies as of those dates.)

1955 Session—SENATE: Republicans, 24; Democrats, 16; total, 40. (Fred Weybret (R) died January 3, 1955, and was succeeded by Fred S. Farr (D), elected at a special election May 3, 1955, and sworn in May 23, 1955; Clarence C. Ward (R) died May 9, 1955, and was succeeded by John J. Hollister (D), elected at a special election November 8, 1955, and sworn in December 2, 1955; Dale C. Williams (D) died May 12, 1955, and was succeeded by Stanley Arnold (D), elected at a special election December 6, 1955, and sworn in January 5, 1956.) ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 48; Democrats, 32; total, 80. (Daniel J. Creedon (R) resigned January 4, 1955, leaving a vacancy as of that date; Don Hobbie (R) died May 7, 1955, and was succeeded by Harold T. Sedgwick (R), elected at a special election September 20, 1955, and sworn in October 26, 1955; LeRoy E. Lyon (R) resigned June 30, 1955, and Roscoe L. Patterson (R) died July 9, 1955, leaving vacancies as of those dates; Gordon A. Fleury (R) resigned August 28, 1955, and was succeeded by Thomas J. MacBride (D), elected at a special election December 6, 1955, and sworn in December 19, 1955. The three vacancies (occasioned by the resignations of Messrs. Creedon and Lyon and the death of Mr. Patterson) were not filled until 1956.)

1956 Session—SENATE: Republicans, 22; Democrats, 18; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 43; Democrats, 33; vacancies, 4; total, 80. (Daniel J. Creedon (R) who resigned January 4, 1955, was succeeded by Louis Francis (R); Roscoe L. Patterson (R), who died July 9, 1955, was succeeded by Domer Power (R); Leroy E. Lyon (R) who resigned June 30, 1955, was succeeded by Richard T. Hanna (D); and G. Delbert Morris (R), who resigned on February 29, 1956, was succeeded by Don A. Allen, Sr. (D). Messrs. Francis (R), Power (R), Hanna (D), and Don A. Allen (D), were all elected at a special election held on June 5, 1956.

1957 Session—SENATE: Republicans, 20; Democrats, 20; total, 40. (James E. Cunningham, Sr. (R), resigned September 10, 1957, and was succeeded by Raymond H. Gregory (R), elected at a special election November 26, 1957; and sworn in December 31, 1957.) ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 42; Democrats, 38; total, 80. (Thomas J. Doyle (D), died May 5, 1957, and was succeeded by Don Anderson (R), elected at a special election August 6, 1957, and sworn in September 5, 1957; Patrick D. McGee (R), resigned August 21, 1957, and was succeeded by Lou Cusanovich (R), who was elected at a special election November 19, 1957; and sworn in December 17, 1957; Thomas W. Caldecott (R), resigned September 26, 1957, and was succeeded by Don Mulford (R), who was elected at a special election December 10, 1957, and sworn in January 3, 1958.)

1958 Session—SENATE: Republicans, 20; Democrats, 20; total, 40. (Earl D. Desmond (D) died May 26, 1958, leaving a vacancy as of that date.) ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 43; Democrats, 37; total, 80. (Frank G. Bonelli (D) resigned June 4, 1958, leaving a vacancy as of that date.)

1959 Session—SENATE: Republicans, 13; Democrats, 27; total, 40. (Harold T. "Bizz" Johnson (D), who resigned on January 5, 1959, was succeeded by Ronald G. Cameron (D), elected at special election on April 7, 1959, and sworn in on April 20, 1959.) ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 32; Democrats, 48; total, 80. (Seth J. Johnson (R), who died in office on July 16, 1959, was succeeded by Chet Wolfrum (R), elected at a special election October 20, 1959, and sworn in December 1, 1959. Allen Miller (D), who resigned on September 22, 1959, and was succeeded by Tom C. Carrell (D), who was elected at a special election December 8, 1959, and sworn in December 30, 1959.

1960 Session—SENATE: Republicans, 13; Democrats, 27; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 32; Democrats, 48; total, 80.

1961 Session—SENATE: Republicans, 10; Democrats, 30; total, 40. (James J. McBride (D), who died in office June 12, 1961, was succeeded by Robert J. Lagomarsino (R), elected at a special election October 3, 1961, and sworn in November 10, 1961.) ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 33; Democrats, 47; total, 80.

1962 Session—SENATE Republicans, 11; Democrats, 29; total, 40. (John J. "Jack" Hollister (D), who died on November 23, 1961, was succeeded by Alvin C. Weingand (D), elected at special election February 13, 1962, and sworn in February 24, 1962. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 33; Democrats, 47; total, 80.

1963 Session—SENATE: Republicans, 13; Democrats, 27; total, 40. (Ronald G. Cameron (D) resigned September 3, 1963, and was succeeded by Paul J. Lunardi (D), elected in a special election November 5, 1963, and sworn in December 20, 1963. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 28; Democrats, 52; total, 80. (Paul J. Lunardi (D), resigned on December 20, 1963, leaving a vacancy which was not filled for the remainder of his term.)

1964 Session—SENATE: Republicans, 13; Democrats, 27; total, 40. (L. M. "Lee" Backstrand (R) died in office April 26, 1964, leaving a vacancy which was not filled for the remainder of his term.) ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 28; Democrats, 52; total, 80.

1965 Session—SENATE: Republicans, 13; Democrats, 27; total, 40. (Edwin J. Regan (D) resigned on the day of his reelection, November 3, 1964, and was succeeded by Fred J. Marler, Jr. (R), elected in a special election on March 15, 1965, and sworn in on March 26, 1965. Samuel R. Geddes (D) died in office on March 7, 1965. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 31; Democrats, 49; total, 80.

1966 Session—SENATE: Republicans, 14; Democrats, 26; total, 40. Stanley Arnold (D), resigned July 29, 1965, leaving a vacancy which was not filled for the remainder of his term. Samuel R. Geddes (D), died in office March 7, 1965, leaving a vacancy which was not filled for the remainder of his term. Thomas M. Rees (D), resigned January 9, 1966, leaving a vacancy which was not filled for the remainder of his term. Partisan totals at the conclusion of the 1966 session were Republicans, 14; Democrats, 23; vacancies, 3; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 31; Democrats, 49; total, 80. Richard J. Donovan (R), resigned July 15, 1966, leaving a vacancy which was not filled for the remainder of his term. Jerome R. Waldie (D), resigned June 16, 1966, leaving a vacancy which was not filled for the remainder of his term. Partisan totals at the conclusion of the 1966 session were Republicans, 30; Democrats, 48; vacancies, 2; total, 80.

1967 Session—SENATE: Republicans, 19; Democrats, 21; total, 40. J. Eugene McAteer (D), died in office May 26, 1967; succeeded by Milton Marks (R), elected at a special election August 15, 1967. Partisan totals at the conclusion of the 1967 session were Republicans, 20; Democrats, 20; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 38; Democrats, 42; total, 80. Charles Edward Chapel (R), died In office February 20, 1967; succeeded by Robert G. Beverly (R), elected at a special election May 9, 1967. Partisan totals at the conclusion of the 1967 session remained the same as they were at the convening of the session.

1968 Session—SENATE: Republicans, 20; Democrats, 20; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 38; Democrats, 42; total, 80.

1969 Session—SENATE: Republicans, 20; Democrats, 20; total, 40. George C. Miller (D), died in office January 1, 1969; succeeded by John A. Nejedly (R), elected at a special election March 25, 1969. Partisan totals at the conclusion of the 1969 session were Republicans 21; Democrats, 19; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 41; Democrats, 39; total, 80. Alan G. Pattee (R), died in office April 19, 1969; succeeded by Bob Wood (R), elected at a special election June 17, 1969. John G. Veneman (R), resigned March 6, 1969; succeeded by Clare L. Berryhill (R), elected at a special election May 20, 1969. Partisan totals at the conclusion of the 1969 session remained the same as they were at the convening of the session.

1970 Session—SENATE: Republicans, 21; Democrats, 19; total, 40. John G. Schmitz (R), resigned June 30, 1970; succeeded by Dennis E. Carpenter (R), elected at a special election August 18, 1970. Partisan totals at the conclusion of the 1970 session remained the same as they were at the convening of the session. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 41; Democrats, 39; total, 80. Patrick D. McGee (R), died in office May 27, 1970, leaving a vacancy which was not filled for the remainder of his term. Partisan totals at the conclusion of the 1970 session were Republicans, 40; Democrats, 39; vacancies, 1; total, 80.

1971 Session—SENATE: Republicans, 19; Democrats, 21; total 40. George E. Danielson (D), resigned from office January 12, 1971; succeeded by David A. Roberti (D), elected at a special election July 20, 1971. Partisan totals at the conclusion of the 1971 session remained the same as they were at the convening of the session. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 37; Democrats, 43; total, 80. David A. Roberti (D), resigned from office July 29, 1971; succeeded by Bill Brophy (R), elected at a special election November 16, 1971. Peter B. Wilson (R), resigned from office December 5, 1971, leaving a vacancy which was not filled for the remainder of his term. Partisan totals at the conclusion of the 1971 session were Republicans, 37; Democrats, 42; vacancies, 1; total, 80.

1972 Session—SENATE: Republicans, 19; Democrats, 21; total, 40. Clair W. Burgener (R), resigned January 3, 1973; succeeded by John Stull (R), elected at a special election March 6, 1973. Tom Carrell (D), died in office October 15, 1972; succeeded by Alan Robbins (D), elected at a special election February 27, 1973. Partisan totals at the conclusion of the 1972 session remained the same as they were at the convening of the session. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 36; Democrats, 43; vacancies, 1; total, 80. Frank P. Belotti (R), died in office November 30, 1972, leaving a vacancy which was not filled for the remainder of his term. W. Craig Biddle (R), resigned from office June 15, 1972, leaving a vacancy which was not filled for the remainder of his term. James A. Hayes (R), resigned from office August 31, 1972, leaving a vacancy which was not filled for the remainder of his term. Carley V. Porter (D), died in office December 6, 1972, leaving a vacancy which was not filled for the remainder of his term. Peter F. Schabarum (R), resigned from office March 6, 1972; succeeded by William H. Lancaster (R),

elected at a special election June 6, 1972. Bob Wilson (D), elected at a special election February 29, 1972, vice Peter B. Wilson (R), resigned. Partisan totals at the conclusion of the 1972 session were Republicans, 33; Democrats, 43; vacancies, 4; total, 80.

NOTE: Beginning in 1973–74, sessions are designated biennially (e.g., 1975–76 Session, etc.).

1973–74 Session—SENATE: Republicans. 18; Democrats, 22; total, 40. John L. Harmer (R), resigned October 4. 1974; succeeded by Newton R. Russell (R), elected at a special election December 10, 1974. Fred W. Marler, Jr. (R), resigned September 13, 1974, leaving a vacancy which was not filled for the remainder of his term. Robert J. Lagomarsino (R), resigned from office March 13, 1974; succeeded by Omar L. Rains (D), elected at a special election July 2. 1974. Partisan totals at the conclusion of the 1973–74 session were Republicans, 16; Democrats, 23; vacancies, 1; total. 40. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 31; Democrats, 49; total, 80. John L. Burton (D), resigned from office June 25, 1974, leaving a vacancy which was not filled for the remainder of his term. Robert W. Crown (D), died in office May 21, 1973; succeeded by Bill Lockyer (D), elected at a special election September 4, 1973. Bob Monagan (R), resigned from office April 9, 1973; succeeded by Douglas F. Carter (R), elected at a special election July 10, 1973. Carley V. Porter (D), died in office December 6, 1972; succeeded by Robert M. McLennan (R), elected at a special election May 29, 1973. Larry E. Townsend (D), died in office March 5, 1973; succeeded by Paul T. Bannai (R), elected at a special election June 26, 1973. John Stull (R), resigned from office March 12, 1973; succeeded by William A. Craven (R), elected at a special election June 26, 1973. Partisan totals at the conclusion of the 1973–74 session were Republicans, 33; Democrats, 46, vacancies, 1; total, 80.

1975–76 Session—SENATE: Republicans, 15; Democrats, 25; total, 40. Mervyn M. Dymally (D), resigned from office January 6, 1975; succeeded by Bill Greene (D), elected at a special election March 4, 1975. George R. Moscone (D), resigned from office January 8, 1976; succeeded by John Francis Foran (D), elected at a special election June 8, 1976. Partisan totals at the conclusion of the 1975–76 session remained the same as they were at the convening of the session. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 25; Democrats, 55; total, 80. Carlos Bee (D), died in office November 29, 1974; succeeded by S. Floyd Mori (D), elected at a special election March 4, 1975. John Francis Foran (D), resigned from office July 1, 1976, leaving a vacancy which was not filled for the remainder of his term. Bill Greene (D), resigned from office April 7, 1975; succeeded by Teresa Hughes (D), elected at a special election July 15, 1975. Alfred C. Siegler (D), died in office May 18, 1976, leaving a vacancy which was not filled for the remainder of his term. Edwin L. Z'berg (D), died in office August 26, 1975; succeeded by Vic Fazio (D), elected at a special election December 2, 1975. Partisan totals at the conclusion of the 1975–76 session were Republicans, 25; Democrats, 53; vacancies, 2; total, 80.

1977–78 Session—SENATE: Republicans, 14; Democrats, 26; total, 40. Anthony Beilenson (D), resigned from office December 17, 1976; succeeded by Alan Sieroty (D), elected at a special election March 8, 1977. Partisan totals at the conclusion of the 1977–78 session remained the same as they were at the convening of the session. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 23; Democrats, 57; total, 80. Alan Sieroty (D), resigned from office March 24, 1977; succeeded by Meldon E. Levine (D), elected at a special election June 28, 1977. Charles Warren (D), resigned from office March 11, 1977; succeeded by Mike Roos (D), elected at a special election June 21, 1977. Partisan totals at the conclusion of the 1977–78 session remained the same as they were at the convening of the session.

1979–80 Session—SENATE: Republicans, 15; Democrats, 25; total, 40. George Deukmejian (R), resigned from office January 8, 1979; succeeded by Ollie Speraw (R), elected at a special election April 17, 1979. Jerome A. Smith (D), resigned from office December 14, 1979; succeeded by Dan O'Keefe (R), elected at a special election June 3, 1980. George N. Zenovich (D), resigned from office March 22, 1979; succeeded by Kenneth L. Maddy (R), elected at a special election June 19, 1979. Partisan totals at the conclusion of the 1979–80 session were Republicans, 17; Democrats, 23; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 30; Democrats, 50; total, 80.

1981–82 Session—SENATE: Republicans, 17; Democrats, 23; total, 40. John W. Holmdahl (D), resigned from office October 15, 1982, leaving a vacancy which was not filled for the remainder of his term. Partisan totals at the conclusion of the 1981–82 session were Republicans, 17; Democrats, 22; vacancies, 1; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 33; Democrats, 47; total, 80. Adrian C. Fondse (R), was succeeded by Patrick Johnston (D), who took office January 5, 1981, following a recount of ballots in the 26th Assembly District. Matthew G. Martinez (D), resigned from office July 15, 1982, leaving a vacancy which was not filled for the remainder of his term. Jean Moorhead was elected as a Republican and changed her registration to a Democrat February 19, 1981. Partisan totals at the conclusion of the 1981–82 session were Republicans, 31; Democrats, 48; vacancies, 1; total, 80.

1983–84 Session—SENATE: Republicans, 15; Democrats, 25; total, 40. Ray Johnson was elected as a Republican and changed his registration to Independent March 7, 1983. Partisan totals at the conclusion of the 1983–84 session were Republicans, 14; Democrats, 25; Independents, 1; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 32; Democrats, 48; total, 80.

1985–86 Session—SENATE: Republicans, 15; Democrats, 25; total, 40. Milton Marks was elected as a Republican and changed his registration to Democrat January 8, 1986. Partisan totals at the conclusion of the 1985–86 session were Republicans, 14; Democrats, 26; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 33; Democrats, 47; total, 80. Richard Alatorre (D), resigned from office December 20, 1985; succeeded by Richard Polanco (D), elected at a special election June 5, 1986. Partisan totals at the conclusion of the 1985–86 session remained the same as they were at the convening of the session.

1987–88 Session—SENATE: Republicans. 15; Democrats, 24; Independents, 1; total, 40. Paul B. Carpenter (D), resigned from office January 5, 1987; succeeded by Cecil Green (D), elected at a special election May 12, 1987. Partisan totals at the conclusion of the 1987–88 session remained the same as they were at the convening of the session. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 36; Democrats, 44; total, 80. Gloria Molina (D), resigned from office February 27, 1987; succeeded by Lucille Roybal-Allard (D), elected at a special election May 12, 1987. Art Agnos (D), resigned from office January 8, 1988; succeeded by John Burton (D), elected at a special election April 12, 1988. Richard Longshore (R), died in office June 8, 1988, leaving a vacancy which was not filled for the remainder of his term. Curtis Tucker, Sr. (D), died in office October 9, 1988, leaving a vacancy for the remainder of the session.

Partisan totals at the conclusion of the 1987–88 session were Republicans. 35; Democrats. 43; vacancies, 2; total, 80.

1989–90 Session—SENATE: Republicans, 15; Democrats, 24; Independents, 1; total, 40. William Campbell (R), resigned from office December 15, 1989; succeeded by Frank Hill (R), elected at a special election April 10, 1990. Larry Stirling (R), resigned from office September 29, 1989; succeeded by Lucy Killea (D), elected at a special election December 5, 1989. Joseph B. Montoya (D), resigned from office February 9, 1990; succeeded by Charles Calderon (D), elected at a special election April 10, 1990. John Garamendi (D), resigned from office September 3, 1990, leaving a vacancy for the remainder of the session. Partisan totals at the conclusion of the 1989–90 session were Republicans, 14; Democrats, 24; Independents, 1; vacancies, 1; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Republicans. 33; Democrats, 47; total, 80. Curtis Tucker, Jr. (D), elected at a special election February 7, 1989, vice Curtis Tucker, Sr. (D), deceased. Bill Bradley (R), died in office June 1, 1989; succeeded by Tricia Rae Hunter (R), elected at a special election October 3, 1989. Charles Calderon (D), resigned from office April 16, 1990, leaving a vacancy which was not filled for the remainder of his term. Gary Condit (D), resigned from office September 20, 1989; succeeded by Sal Cannella (D), elected at a special election June 5, 1990. Frank Hill (R), resigned from office April 16, 1990, leaving a vacancy which was not filled for the remainder of his term. Lucy Killea (D), resigned from office December 18, 1989, leaving a vacancy which was not filled for the remainder of her term. Eric Seastrand (R), died in office June 20, 1990, leaving a vacancy which was not filled for the remainder of his term. Partisan totals at the conclusion of the 1989–90 session were Republicans, 31; Democrats, 45; vacancies, 4; total, 80.

NOTE: On November 6, 1990, California voters passed Proposition 140, an amendment to the California Constitution limiting the terms that Members of the Legislature may serve. Senators are restricted to two four-year terms and Members of the Assembly are restricted to three two-year terms. This limitation is a lifetime ban.

1991–92 Session—SENATE: Republicans, 13; Democrats, 25; Independents, 1; vacancies, 1: total, 40. John Doolittle (R), resigned from office January 2, 1991; succeeded by Tim Leslie (R), elected at a special election May 14, 1991. John Seymour (R), resigned from office January 10, 1991; succeeded by John R Lewis (R), elected at a special election May 14, 1991. Patrick Johnston (D), was elected at a special election January 8, 1991, vice John Garamendi (D), resigned. Alan Robbins (D), resigned from office November 20, 1991; succeeded by David A. Roberti (D), elected at a special election June 2, 1992. David A. Roberti (D), resigned from the 23rd Senate District, leaving a vacancy for the remainder of his term. Lucy Killea was elected as a Democrat and changed her registration to Independent October 1, 1991. Partisan totals at the conclusion of the 1991–92 session were Republicans, 13; Democrats, 24; Independents, 2; vacancies, 1; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 32; Democrats, 48; total, 80. Mike Roos (D), resigned from office March 20, 1991; succeeded by Barbara Friedman (D), elected at a special election July 30, 1991. John R. Lewis (R), resigned from office May 16, 1991; succeeded by Mickey Conroy (R), elected at a special election September 17, 1991. Patrick Johnston (D), resigned from office January 10, 1991; succeeded by Dean Andal (R), elected at a special election May 14, 1991. Tim Leslie (R), resigned from office May 16, 1991; succeeded by B. T. Collins (R), elected at a special election September 17, 1991. Partisan totals at the conclusion of the 1991–92 session were Republicans, 33; Democrats, 47; total, 80.

1993–94 Session—SENATE: Republicans, 14; Democrats, 23; Independents, 2; vacancies, 1; total, 40. Barry Keene (D), resigned from office December 15, 1992; succeeded by Mike Thompson (D), elected at a special election April 27, 1993. Mike Thompson (D), resigned from the 4th Senate District May 20, 1993; succeeded by K. Maurice Johannessen (R), elected at a special election November 2, 1993. Ed Royce (R), resigned from office January 2, 1993; succeeded by Rob Hurtt (R), elected at a special election March 2, 1993. Don Rogers (R), resigned from the 16th Senate District, December 15, 1992, to take office in the reapportioned 17th Senate District; succeeded by Phil Wyman (R), elected at a special election April 27, 1993. Rebecca Morgan (R), resigned from office August 17, 1993; succeeded by Tom Campbell (R), elected at a special election November 2, 1993. Wadie Deddeh (D), resigned from office August 17, 1993; succeeded by Steve Peace (D), elected at a special election December 28, 1993. Frank Hill (R), resigned from office July 8, 1994; succeeded by Richard Mountjoy (R), elected at a special election November 8, 1994, but did not take the oath of office. Partisan totals at the conclusion of the 1993–94 session were Republicans, 15; Democrats, 22; Independents, 2; vacancies 1; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 32; Democrats, 47; vacancies, 1; total, 80. B. T. Collins (R), died in office March 19, 1993; succeeded by Barbara Alby (R), elected at a special election July 27, 1993. Bruce Bronzan (D), was elected at the general election November 2, 1992, but declined the oath office December 15, 1992; succeeded by Cruz Bustamante (D), elected at a special election April 27, 1993. Sam Farr (D), resigned from office June 15, 1993; succeeded by Bruce McPherson (R), elected at a special election November 2, 1993. Steve Peace (D), resigned from office January 10, 1994; succeeded by Denise Moreno Ducheny (D), elected at a special election April 12, 1994. Pat Nolan (R), resigned from office February 18, 1994; succeeded by James Rogan (R), elected at a special election May 3, 1994. Partisan totals at the conclusion of the 1993–94 session were Republicans, 33; Democrats, 47; total, 80.

1995–96 Session—SENATE: Republicans, 16; Democrats, 21; Independents, 2; vacancies, 1; total, 40. The vacancy resulted when Richard Mountjoy (R), was elected at a special election November 8, 1994, vice Frank Hill (R), resigned, did not take the oath of office after the certificate of election, dated November 29, 1994. Upon being removed from the Assembly, Richard Mountjoy was sworn into the Senate January 24, 1995. Marian Bergeson (R), resigned from office January 2, 1995; succeeded by Ross Johnson (R), elected at a special election May 9, 1995. Tom Campbell (R), resigned from office December 15, 1995; succeeded by Byron Sher (D), elected at a special election March 26, 1996. Partisan totals at the conclusion of the 1995–96 Session were Republicans, 16; Democrats, 22; Independents, 2; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 40; Democrats, 39; Independents, 1; total, 80. Gary Miller (R), succeeded Paul Horcher (I), at a recall election May 16, 1995. Richard Mountjoy (R), was elected to the Senate and the Assembly simultaneously November 8, 1994. He took the oath of office for the Assembly the opening day of Session. He was removed from office January 23, 1995, by a majority vote of the Assembly which deemed that Mr. Mountjoy was not duly elected and qualified to serve in the Assembly; succeeded by Bob Margett (R), elected at a special election June 6, 1995. Ross Johnson (R), resigned from office May 11, 1995; succeeded by Dick Ackerman (R), elected at a special election September 12, 1995. Scott Baugh

(R), succeeded Doris Allen (R), at a recall election November 28, 1995. Dominic Cortese was elected as a Democrat and changed his party affiliation to Reform Party December 4, 1995. Willie L. Brown, Jr. (D), resigned from office December 14, 1995; succeeded by Carole Migden (D), elected at a special election March 26, 1996. Byron Sher (D), resigned from office March 28, 1996, leaving a vacancy for the remainder of his term. Juanita McDonald (D), resigned from office April 15, 1996, leaving a vacancy for the remainder of her term. Partisan totals at the conclusion of the 1995–96 session were Republicans, 41; Democrats, 36, Reform Party, 1; Vacancies, 2; total, 80.

1997–98 Session—SENATE: Republicans, 16; Democrats, 23; Independents, 1; total, 40. Barbara Lee (D) resigned from office April 17, 1998, leaving a vacancy for the remainder of the session. Partisan totals at the conclusion of the 1997–98 session were Republicans, 16; Democrats, 22; Independents, 1; Vacancy, 1; total, 40. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 37; Democrats, 43; total, 80. Louis Caldera (D) resigned from office September 2, 1997; succeeded by Gilbert Cedillo (D), elected at a special election January 13, 1998. Partisan totals at the end of the 1997–98 session were the same as they were at the convening of the session.

1999–2000 Regular Session—SENATE: Republicans, 16; Democrats, 26; total, 40. Don Perata (D) elected at a special election November 3, 1998, vice Barbara Lee (D), resigned. Joe Baca (D) resigned from office November 16, 1999 and was succeeded by Nell Soto (D), elected at a special election March 7, 2000. Partisan totals at the conclusion of the 1999–2000 session remained the same as they were at the convening of the session. ASSEMBLY: Republicans, 32; Democrats, 47; vacancy, 1; total, 80. Don Perata (D) was elected simultaneously to the Assembly and the Senate at the November 3, 1998 combined special and general election. He took the oath of office as a State Senator, creating a vacancy in the Assembly, which was filled by Audie Bock (Green), elected at a special election March 30, 1999. Audie Bock elected as a Green changed her party affiliation to Independent October 7, 1999. Nell Soto (D) resigned from office March 13, 2000, leaving a vacancy for the remainder of her term. Partisan totals at the conclusion of the 1999–2000 session were Republicans, 32; Democrats, 46; Independents, 1; vacancy, 1; total, 80.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL,
LEGISLATIVE ANALYST OFFICE
AND
STATE LIBRARIAN







THE LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

The present Legislative Counsel is Bion M. Gregory, who has served in that capacity since 1976.

The Legislative Counsel is the legal counsel to the Legislature and its Members. Assisted by a staff of over 85 attorneys, the Legislative Counsel is charged with the duty of providing any legal services that the Legislature and its Members may desire in connection with their legislative activities, as well as providing certain professional services to the Governor, the judicial branch, and private citizens.

California was among the earlier states to provide its Legislature with this type of assistance. The office of Legislative Counsel was created by statute in 1913. The statute creating the office requires that the Legislative Counsel be chosen without reference to party affiliation and solely on the grounds of fitness to perform the duties of the office. The Legislative Counsel is elected by the Legislature at the beginning of each regular session. The staff is appointed under the state civil service law.

A considerable portion of the work consists of providing the usual legal services that an attorney provides for his or her clients, such as rendering legal opinions, drafting legal documents, and representing them in the courts. However, a greater portion of the work is concerned with legislative activities, the review and analysis of statutory law, the drafting of legislation, and the rendition of opinions on legal issues with which the Legislature and its Members are concerned.

The Legislative Counsel and the staff maintain an attorney-client relationship with each Member of the Legislature and the Governor with respect to the work performed for that officer. Unless expressly authorized by the Member or the Governor or required by the joint rules, no request made by that officer, or the fact that such a request has been made, will be discussed with any other Member of the Legislature, any member of the press, or any other person not employed by the Legislative Counsel.

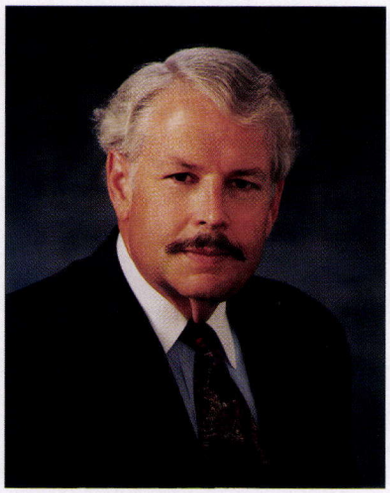
The Legislative Counsel digests each legislative measure, as introduced and as amended, and this digest appears on the face of the printed measure. During regular sessions, the office prepares a biweekly index of all measures introduced and tables identifying those sections of existing law which would be amended, repealed, or modified by the measure.

As each legislative bill is passed and is sent to the Governor for approval, the Legislative Counsel reviews the measure and reports thereon to the Governor. As soon as possible after final adjournment of the session, the Legislative Counsel compiles a Summary Digest of all statutes enacted and of all constitutional amendments proposed. It serves as a guide to changes in the law until the statutes (session laws) can be published in bound volumes. The Summary Digest is included in the bound volumes of the session laws and serves as an index.

With the annual sessions, the workload of the Legislative Counsel remains heavy throughout the entire year since Members of the Legislature and the Governor frequently request information concerning legislative matters or require drafting assistance between sessions. A large part of the interim work is for legislative committees, assisting them in the conduct of their studies, and in drafting legislation recommended by them. Upon petition, the Legislative Counsel may also assist sponsors of initiative measures in the drafting of their proposals.

The Legislative Counsel also provides information services to the Legislature through the operation of the Legislative Data Center. The first major application of information processing technology within the Legislature was initiated by the Legislative Counsel in order to improve the drafting and amending of bills and the compilation of the statutes. Following the success of this effort, the Legislative Counsel has become involved in providing automated systems for the legislative operations of each house, assisting the Members in automating their State Capitol and district offices through the use of computer technology, and developing and operating an integrated data base of legislative information accessible by all Members, committees, and staff. This legislative information is available to the public on a web site on the Internet maintained by the Legislative Counsel.

The Legislative Counsel is a member of the California Commission on Uniform State Laws and the California Law Revision Commission.



Bion Gregory
Legislative Counsel

Bion M. Gregory, Legislative Counsel of California. Born June 29, 1940, Sacramento, California. A.B., Stanford University, 1962; J.D., Hastings College of the Law, 1968. Lieutenant, U.S.N.R., Communications Officer, USS George K. Mackenzie, 1962–1965. Deputy Legislative Counsel, 1968–1970. Chief Counsel, Senate Committee on Judiciary, 1971–1976. Admitted to practice in California and before U.S. Supreme Court. California Law Revision Commission, 1976 to date. California Commission on Uniform State Laws, 1976 to date. President, National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, 1995–1997. House of Delegates, American Bar Association, 1993–1997. American Law Institute. Life Fellow, American Bar Foundation. Sacramento County Bar Association. Board of Trustees, Junior Statesmen Foundation. Board of Advisors, YMCA Model Legislature and Court. Board of Trustees, Sacramento Law Foundation. Independent Advisory Board, McGeorge School of Law Institute for Legislative Practice. Married to Patricia Carroll Lowney Gregory.



WHAT IS THE LAO?

The Legislative Analyst's Office—often referred to as the LAO—provides fiscal and policy information and advice to the Legislature. The office, which has been in existence for over 55 years, is known for its nonpartisan analyses of the state's budget, programs, and finances. The LAO serves both houses and all 120 members.

The LAO performs many roles:

- *Budget Analysis.* The office's main job is to advise the Legislature on fiscal matters. The LAO provides members an extensive analysis of the Governor's annual budget proposal in February, with updates on the state's fiscal situation throughout the year. Office staff testify during Budget Committee hearings in both houses.
- *Legislative Oversight.* The LAO publishes many other reports throughout the year on a variety of state and local fiscal and policy issues.
- *Elections-Related Work.* The office also prepares analyses of statewide initiatives and all statewide ballot propositions.

HOW DOES THE OFFICE ASSIST MEMBERS?

The office can assist members in many ways, by providing:

- *Basic Information.* Through its budget analysis and other reports, the office provides information on state finances and the operation of state programs.
- *Recommendations for Action.* The office makes recommendations to the Legislature on budget matters and on program issues.
- *Confidential Responses to Questions.* The LAO provides confidential answers to member requests for information or analysis of issues.
- *Briefings.* Legislative Analyst's Office staff can meet with members to brief them on fiscal-related issues or to provide basic program information.

LAO PRODUCTS

Legislative Analyst's Office reports are delivered to each member's capitol and district offices. Publications are also available on the LAO website: www.lao.ca.gov.

Regular LAO Publications

Mid-January: Overview of the Governor's Budget. A report identifying issues for the Legislature in the new budget plan.

Late February: Analysis of the Budget Bill and Perspectives and Issues. An extensive analysis of the Governor's budget plan.

Late May: Overview of the May Revision. An analysis of the Governor's proposal.

After Budget Enactment: Major Features of the California Budget. A summary of the adopted budget.

September: California Spending Plan. A detailed examination of the budget act and related legislation.

November: California's Fiscal Outlook. The LAO's economic and budget projections for a multiyear period.

Monthly: California Update. A newsletter on matters of fiscal note.

Biannually: Cal-Facts. A broad overview of public finance in California.

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Elizabeth G. Hill
Legislative Analyst

Elizabeth G. Hill earned a bachelor's degree, with honors, in human biology from Stanford University and a master's of public policy degree from the University of California, Berkeley. Following her academic training, she was a Fulbright Scholar in Stockholm, Sweden conducting research into innovative Swedish transportation policies. She commenced a career in state government in 1976, joining California's Legislative Analyst's Office as a program analyst focusing on criminal justice. Following specializations in other policy areas, she was appointed California Legislative Analyst by the Joint Legislative Budget Committee in 1986. As Legislative Analyst, she serves as a nonpartisan fiscal advisor to both houses of the State Legislature, and oversees the preparation of annual fiscal and policy analyses of the State of California's budget and its various programs. Her office also is charged with the responsibility of preparing analyses for all initiatives and constitutional measures qualifying for the state's ballot. She is an active member of the Association for Public Policy and Management, currently serving as Vice President, the National Academy of Public Administration, and the National Association of Legislative Fiscal Officers. In 1997 she was recognized as a "Public Official of the Year" by *Governing* magazine. She currently serves on the advisory boards of the Public Policy Institute of California, the Goldman School of Public Policy at UC Berkeley, and the Sacramento Center of the University of Southern California.



CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY

In 1850, California was admitted to the Union. That same year, the Legislature, recognizing the need to have accessible facts, figures, and documentation to support decision and policymaking, created the California State Library—establishing its home in the State Capitol.

In 1928, the Library and Courts Building was completed to accommodate the State Library's growing collections and functions, as well as the Supreme Court Chambers and offices. This building was placed on the National Register of historic places in 1984. In the spring of 1994, the Library and Courts II Building was completed to recentralize all of the State Library's services in two neighboring buildings.

Today the State Library stands as one of California's great public research institutions with a five-fold mission: serving the needs of elected officials and state agency employees; preserving the state's cultural heritage by collecting historic materials on California and the West; assisting public libraries through financial aid and consulting services; offering special services to disadvantaged and handicapped clients; and, ensuring that the general public has convenient and consistent access to its resources.

The California State Library, under the direction of the State Librarian, an appointee of the Governor, is charged by law to collect, preserve, generate, and disseminate a wide array of information. It serves as the central reference and research library for state government and the Legislature. In addition to providing technical assistance to, and outreach programs for, California's public libraries, the State Library directs state and federal funds to support these libraries.

The California State Library is a multifaceted agency offering a variety of services to a wide range of clientele. The library makes available directly or through local public libraries a variety of services to all Californians. These range from California historical documents, to California legislation, to books in Braille and recorded formats, to English language literacy programs and public access to the Internet.

The State Library is the main research library for state government, providing reference and information services to all state government and specialized objective and nonpartisan research services to the Legislature, Governor's office, and other state constitutional officers. Also, local government officials can obtain information on current public library laws as well as public library planning and statistical data from the State Library.

California libraries receive a variety of services from the State Library, including general State Library information services, grant programs, consulting services, directories of California libraries, and statistical data about these libraries.

The State Library Service Bureau (SLS) provides library services to a variety of library users, both directly and indirectly through other libraries. In order to perform its information functions, State Library Reference Service gathers, catalogs, preserves, and protects materials so they may be used easily. Interlibrary loan/reference service supplements the collections of California libraries and assists local libraries by answering reference and informational questions. SLS also supports collections and services dealing with California history, government publications, law and state information, and reference. In addition, SLS operates a branch, the Sutro Library, in San Francisco which includes many rare materials, as well as an extensive collection of family and local history. Through the Braille and Talking Book Library, which is a regional library designated by the Library of Congress National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Braille and recorded books (records and cassettes) and special playback equipment are provided to blind and physically disabled residents of northern California who are unable to use standard print materials. Funds are also provided for the Braille Institute in Los Angeles to support the Southern California Regional Library.

The Information Technology Bureau's Automation Services program consists of library automation operations, including the integrated bibliographic system, the MELVYL catalog system, microcomputer applications, specialized application of technology, data communications, and related support services.

The Legislature and Governor created the California Research Bureau (CRB) within the California State Library in the 1991 Budget Act. The bureau provides objective, nonpartisan, timely, and confidential research to the Governor's Office, members of both houses of the Legislature, and other state constitutional officers. The bureau provides these clients with research, policy assistance through written reports and other documents, consultations, seminars, and other training and assistance in preparing legislative proposals. The bureau has five branches: Environmental and Natural Resources; Education and Human Services; Economics; General Law and Government; and Information Services. It maintains a small office at the State Capitol in Room 5210 to make reference services conveniently available.

The Library Development Services (LDS) program provides state and federal financial assistance to libraries and provides technical consulting assistance to help local libraries extend and improve services to all Californians. The primary components of the program include: the California Library Services Act, which helps public libraries and cooperative public library systems provide coordinated reference services and provides reimbursement for interlibrary loans of

materials and direct loans to nonresident borrowers; the California Library Literacy Service, which provides community-centered literacy assistance to adults who have missed the opportunity to learn English; the Families for Literacy Program, which seeks to break the cycle of illiteracy by engaging the children of functionally illiterate adults in family-oriented activities designed to promote reading readiness and the joy of reading; the Public Library Finance Act, which is a funding formula under which the state contributes funding for basic local library services under specified conditions; and the federal Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA), which provides grants to libraries for innovative library services, technological development, and library networking and resource sharing.



Kevin Starr
State Librarian

Kevin Starr, the seventh State Librarian of California since the turn of the century, was born in San Francisco in 1940. After graduation from the University of San Francisco in 1962, Starr served two years as a lieutenant in a tank battalion in Germany. Upon release from the service, Starr entered Harvard University where he took his M.A. degree in 1965 and his Ph.D. in 1969 in American Literature. He also holds the master of library science degree from UC Berkeley and has done post-doctoral work at the Graduate Theological Union. Starr has served as Allston Burr Senior Tutor in Eliot House at Harvard, executive assistant to the Mayor of San Francisco, the City Librarian of San Francisco, and a daily columnist for the San Francisco Examiner. He currently holds the rank of University Professor at the University of Southern California in Los Angeles and, is a contributing editor to the Opinion section of the *Los Angeles Times*. The author of numerous newspaper and magazine articles, Starr has written nine books, five of which are part of his American and the California Dream series. His writing has won him a Guggenheim Fellowship, membership in the Society of American Historians, and the Gold Medal of the Commonwealth Club of California.





Jesse M. Unruh Building



Library and Courts Building, Sacramento

The California Judicial System

The State Constitution vests the judicial power of California in the Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal, and trial courts. The Supreme Court and Courts of Appeal are appellate courts that primarily review trial court decisions.

The Constitution also creates the Judicial Council, which works to improve and expedite the administration of justice; the Commission on Judicial Appointments, which confirms gubernatorial appointees to fill appellate court vacancies; and the Commission on Judicial Performance, which handles the admonishment, censure, removal, or retirement of judges for misconduct or disability.

The California judicial system is the largest in the United States. It consists of the Supreme Court, 6 appellate districts, and 60 trial courts with 1,511 judgeships in nearly 400 court locations. The names of judges are listed in the *California Official Reports*, which also contain decisions of the appellate courts.

In the 1998–1999 fiscal year, state courts reported approximately 9 million filings and nearly as many dispositions. The annual budget of the state court system, not including capital outlay for facilities, totals $2 billion.

Trial Court Funding Act of 1997

The Trial Court Funding Act of 1997 (Assembly Bill 233) consolidated all court funding at the state level, giving the Legislature authority to make appropriations and the Judicial Council responsibility to allocate funds to state courts. The legislation required the Judicial Council to annually submit to the Governor, for inclusion in the state budget, a trial court budget that meets the needs of all trial courts and promotes equal access to the courts statewide. Under the Act, the Judicial Council's Trial Court Budget Commission, comprising judges and court executives, makes recommendations to the council on critical budget issues that affect California's trial courts.

Supreme Court

The Supreme Court of California is the state's highest court. Its decisions are binding on all other California state courts. The Court conducts regular sessions in San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Sacramento. It may also hold special sessions elsewhere.

The Chief Justice and six associate justices are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Commission on Judicial Appointments. Justices must be retained by the voters at the next general election after appointment and again every 12 years thereafter.

To be considered for appointment, a person must have been an attorney admitted to practice in California for at least 10 years immediately preceding appointment or must have served as a trial court judge in California.

Jurisdiction

The Supreme Court has original jurisdiction in proceedings for extraordinary relief in the form of mandamus, certiorari, and prohibition. The Court also has original jurisdiction in habeas corpus proceedings. The State Constitution gives the Supreme Court the authority to review decisions of the state Courts of Appeal in order to decide important legal questions and to maintain uniformity in the law. The Court selects specific issues for review, or it may decide all the issues in a case. The Constitution also directs the high court to review all cases in which a judgment of death has been pronounced by a trial court. Under state law, these cases are automatically appealed directly from a trial court to the Supreme Court. In addition, the Supreme Court reviews the recommendations of the Commission on Judicial Performance and the State Bar of California concerning the discipline of judges and attorneys for misconduct. The only other matters that come directly to the Supreme Court are appeals from decisions of the Public Utilities Commission. Decisions of the Supreme Court are published in the *California Official Reports*.

Nearly 9,000 petitions were disposed of in the Supreme Court during 1998–1999, over 5,000 of which were petitions for review in cases previously decided by the Courts of Appeal.

Courts of Appeal

Established by a constitutional amendment in 1904, the Courts of Appeal are California's intermediate courts of review. California has 6 appellate districts (2 of which have multiple divisions) and a total of 105 justices. District headquarters are: San Francisco (First District); Los Angeles (Second District); Sacramento (Third District); San Diego

(Fourth District); Fresno (Fifth District); and San Jose (Sixth District). The Legislature has constitutional authority to create new Court of Appeal districts and divisions.

Each district (or division, in the case of the Second and Fourth Districts) has a presiding justice and two or more associate justices. Appellate justices are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Commission on Judicial Appointments. The same rules governing the voters' retention of Supreme Court justices apply to those serving on the Courts of Appeal.

Jurisdiction

Courts of Appeal have appellate jurisdiction when superior courts have original jurisdiction and in certain other cases prescribed by statute. Like the Supreme Court, they have original jurisdiction in habeas corpus, mandamus, certiorari, and prohibition proceedings. Nearly 25,000 appeals and original proceedings were filed in the Courts of Appeal during fiscal year 1998–1999. The Courts of Appeal also receive appeals (technically, writ proceedings) from decisions of the Workers' Compensation Appeals Board, the Agricultural Labor Relations Board, and the Public Employment Relations Board.

Cases are decided by three-judge panels. Decisions of the panels, known as opinions, are published in the *California Appellate Reports* if those opinions meet certain criteria for publication. In general, an opinion is published if it establishes a new rule of law, involves a legal issue of continuing public interest, criticizes existing law, or makes a significant contribution to legal literature.

Trial Courts

Before the passage by California voters of Proposition 220 in June 1998, California's trial courts consisted of superior and municipal courts, each with its own jurisdiction and number of judges fixed by the Legislature.

Proposition 220 authorized judges to vote to unify their county's superior and municipal courts in order to make the judicial system more efficient and accessible to the public. As of September 2000, all eligible counties (56 of 58 counties) had voted to unify their trial court operations. Kings and Monterey Counties, designated as preclearance jurisdictions under the federal Voting Rights Act of 1965, are awaiting authorization from the U.S. Department of Justice to vote on trial court unification.

The trial courts have 1,479 judgeships statewide. The California Legislature determines the number of judges in each court—ranging from 2 in sparsely populated counties to more than 400 in Los Angeles County. Superior court judges serve 6-year terms and are elected by county voters on a nonpartisan ballot at a general election. Vacancies are filled through appointment by the Governor. A superior court judge (with the exception of former municipal court judges in recently unified courts) must have been an attorney admitted to practice law in California for at least 10 years or have served as a judge of a court of record in California immediately preceding election or appointment.

Jurisdiction

In the 56 unified counties, superior and municipal courts have merged into a single superior court with jurisdiction over all case types.

Superior courts (and the municipal courts in the two nonunified counties) have trial jurisdiction over all criminal and civil cases. Nearly nine million cases typically are filed in the trial courts annually. Of these, most are civil—the majority involving traffic matters—and nearly 500,000 are criminal.

Judicial Council

Chaired by the Chief Justice, the Judicial Council is the governing body of the California courts. The State Constitution directs the Judicial Council to provide policy guidance to the courts, make recommendations annually to the Governor and Legislature, and adopt and revise California Rules of Court in the areas of court administration, practice, and procedure. The council's staff agency is the Administrative Office of the Courts.

The council performs most of its work through internal and advisory committees. Each council member is appointed to one of three internal committees: the Executive and Planning Committee, the Policy Coordination and Liaison Committee, and the Rules and Projects Committee. Advisory committees, consisting of judges, court officials, attorneys, and public members, regularly monitor certain topics or areas of law—such as criminal or family law—and comment and make recommendations to the council on identified issues. The Chair of the Judicial Council also may establish task forces to work for a limited duration on a specific project, such as jury instructions.

Judicial Council projects and activities reflect ongoing efforts to improve the California court system and, in some cases, are initiated in response to legislative mandate. During recent years, projects have included efforts to improve the jury system, increase the number of certified court interpreters, enhance access and fairness in the court system, expedite court processes, services, and support for families in crises, and foster the use of new technology.

California Rules of Court

The Judicial Council is authorized by the California Constitution to adopt rules for court administration, practice, and procedure that are not inconsistent with statute (Cal. Const., Art. VI, § 6). Rules, forms, and

standards of judicial administration are circulated for comment twice a year, for adoption effective January 1 and July 1.

Membership of the Council

The 27 members of the council include the Chief Justice, who serves as chair; 14 judges appointed by the Chief Justice; 4 attorney members appointed by the State Bar Board of Governors; 1 member from each house of the Legislature; and 6 advisory members, including court administrators and representatives of the California Judges Association and the Trial Court Presiding Judges Advisory Committee.

New judicial members of the council and its committees are selected by a nominating procedure designed to attract applicants from throughout the legal system and result in a membership that is diverse in experience, gender, ethnic background, and geography.

Administrative Office of the Courts

The Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) carries out the official actions of the Judicial Council under the supervision of the Administrative Director of the Courts. The AOC is structured to provide support services to the courts and the Judicial Council, including programs to implement trial court funding and unification, and an array of programs to improve justice administration, such as court services for children and families, and programs to provide technology, education, and human resources support.

Commission on Judicial Appointments

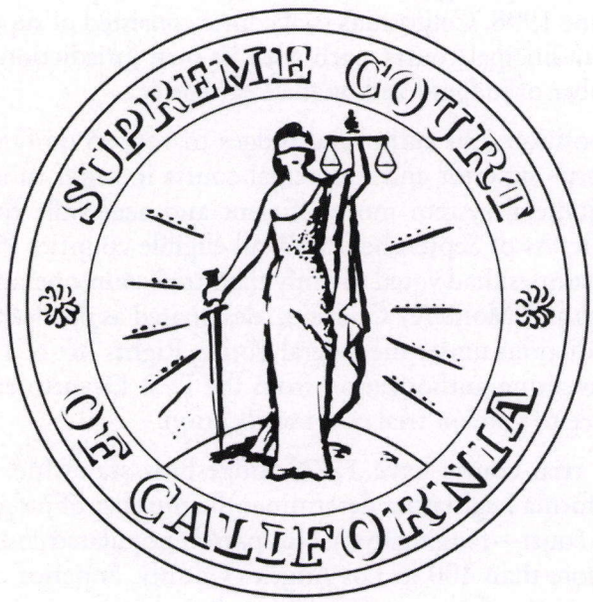
The Governor's appointees to the Supreme Court and the Courts of Appeal must be confirmed by the Commission on Judicial Appointments in accordance with a 1934 amendment to the State Constitution. The commission has three members: the Chief Justice, the Attorney General, and the senior presiding justice of the Court of Appeal in the affected appellate district. When a Supreme Court appointee is being considered, the third member of the commission is the state's senior presiding justice of the Courts of Appeal.

The commission convenes after the Governor nominates or appoints a person to fill a vacancy on either the Supreme Court or a Court of Appeal. The commission holds one or more public hearings to review the appointee's qualifications and may confirm or veto the appointment. No appellate appointment is final until the commission has filed its approval with the Secretary of State.

Commission on Judicial Performance

The California Constitution provides for a Commission on Judicial Performance, which deals with the censure, removal, retirement, or private admonishment of judges and commissioners for either misconduct or inability to perform their duties because of permanent disability. The commission has authority to conduct proceedings against any California judge after it investigates cases of willful misconduct in office, persistent failure or inability to perform the duties of office, habitual intemperance, conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice that may be detrimental to the judicial office itself, or a disability of a permanent character that seriously interferes with the performance of duties. Commission proceedings are public after formal charges are filed.

The commission is composed of 11 members: 3 judges appointed by the Supreme Court, 4 members appointed by the Governor (2 attorneys and 2 nonattorney public members), 2 public members appointed by the Assembly Speaker, and 2 public members appointed by the Senate Rules Committee. Appointments are for 4-year terms.



Offices of the California Judicial Branch

State Supreme Court (San Francisco)
350 McAllister Street
San Francisco, CA 94102

Supreme Court (Los Angeles)
Ronald Reagan State Office Building
300 South Spring Street
Los Angeles, CA 90013

Supreme Court (Sacramento)
Library and Courts Building, #100
914 Capitol Mall
Sacramento, CA 95814

Court of Appeal, First Appellate District
350 McAllister Street
San Francisco, CA 94102-3600

Court of Appeal, Second Appellate District
Divisions One, Two, Three, Four, Five, and Seven
300 South Spring Street
Los Angeles, CA 90013

Division Six
200 East Santa Clara Street
Ventura, CA 93001

Court of Appeal, Third Appellate District
914 Capitol Mall
Sacramento, CA 95814

Court of Appeal, Fourth Appellate District
Division One
750 B Street, Suite 300
San Diego, CA 92101-8196

Division Two
3389 Twelfth Street
Riverside, CA 92501

Division Three
925 North Spurgeon Street
Santa Ana, CA 92701-3700

Court of Appeal, Fifth Appellate District
2525 Capitol Street
Fresno, CA 93721

Court of Appeal, Sixth Appellate District
333 West Santa Clara, #1060
San Jose, CA 95113

Judicial Council of California
455 Golden Gate Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94102-3660

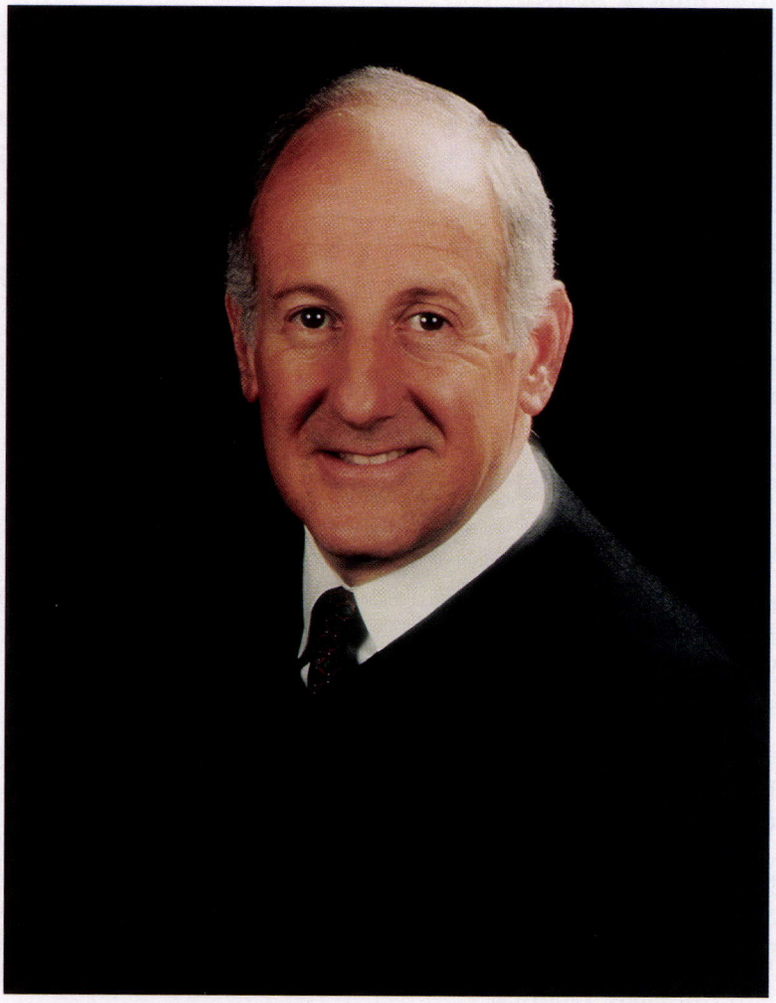
Administrative Office of the Courts
455 Golden Gate Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94102-3660

Office of Governmental Affairs
770 L Street, Suite 700
Sacramento, CA 95814

Commission on Judicial Appointments
c/o Chief Justice of California
Supreme Court of California
350 McAllister Street
San Francisco, California 94102

Commission on Judicial Performance
Suite 14400
455 Golden Gate Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94102-3660

California Supreme Court



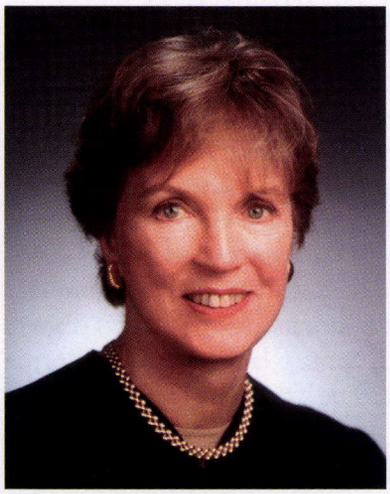
The Honorable Ronald M. George
Chief Justice of California

Hon. Ronald M. George, Chief Justice of California, was born on March 11, 1940, in Los Angeles, California. Attended public schools in Los Angeles County. Graduated from Princeton University's Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs in 1961. Received J.D. degree from Stanford Law School in 1964. Served as a Deputy Attorney General in the California Department of Justice from 1965 to 1972. Appointed by Governor Ronald Reagan to the Los Angeles Municipal Court in 1972, by Governor Edmund G. Brown, Jr., to the Los Angeles Superior Court in 1977, by Governor George Deukmejian as an Associate Justice of the Court of Appeal for the Second Appellate District in 1987, and by Governor Pete Wilson as an Associate Justice of the California Supreme Court in 1991 and as Chief Justice in 1996. Served as President of the California Judges Association in 1982 and 1983. Chairperson of the Judicial Council of California. Married to Barbara Jane George; three sons, Eric M. George, Andrew C. George, and Christopher M. George.



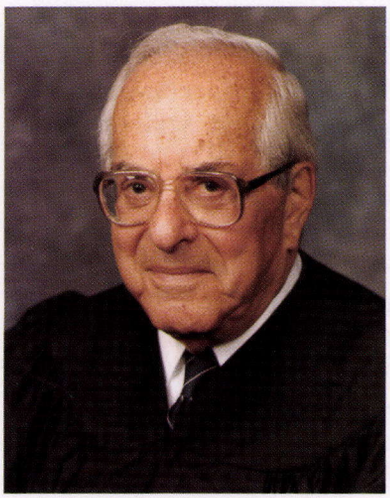
The Honorable Joyce L. Kennard
Associate Justice, Supreme Court of California

Hon. Joyce L. Kennard was born in Indonesia, May 6, 1941. Graduated from University of Southern California, B.A. (1971), M.A. (1974), and J.D. (1974). Academic honors: elected to Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Kappa Phi; recipient of the "Pfiffner Award for the Outstanding Thesis of the Academic Year." Professional legal background: Senior Attorney, Court of Appeal, 1979–1986; Deputy Attorney General, Los Angeles, 1975–1979. Judical background: appointed Associate Justice, Supreme Court of California, 1989, elected 1990 and 1994. Associate Justice, Court of Appeal, Second Appellate District, Division Five, Los Angeles, 1988–1989. Judge, Superior Court, Los Angeles County, 1987–1988. Associate Justice pro tempore, Court of Appeal, Second Appellate District, Division Three, Los Angeles, September–November 1987. Municipal Court Judge, Los Angeles County, February 1986–1987. Professional activities/associations/affiliations: National Association of Women Judges, 1986–present; California Women Lawyers; Women Lawyers of Los Angeles; Asian Bar Association of Sacramento. Chair, Judicial Council Appellate Advisory Committee, 1986–present.



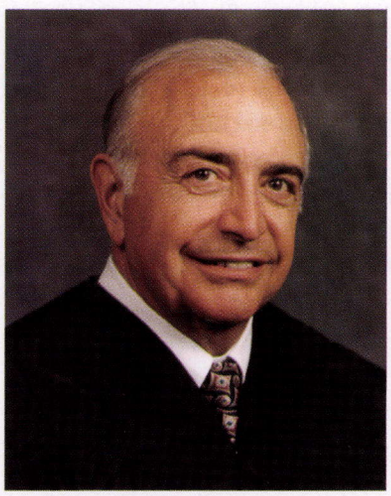
The Honorable
Kathryn Mickle Werdegar
Associate Justice, Supreme Court of California

Hon. Kathryn Mickle Werdegar was born in San Francisco, April 5, 1936. She attended Hamlin's School, Chadwick School, Acalanes High School, Wellesley College, University of California at Berkeley, University of California School of Law (Boalt Hall), and George Washington University School of Law, where she graduated first in her class; J.D. with Highest Distinction (1962); Law Review; Order of the Coif; Recipient of Charles Glover Award for Highest Achievement in the Field of Law. United States Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division, 1962–1963; Center for Study of Law and Society, University of California at Berkeley, 1965–1967; California Center for Judicial Education and Research, 1968–1971; California Continuing Education of the Bar, 1971–1978; Associate Dean and Associate Professor, University of San Francisco School of Law, 1978–1981; Senior Staff Attorney, First District Court of Appeal, 1981–1985; Senior Staff Attorney to California Supreme Court Justice Edward Panelli, 1985–1991; appointed to the Court of Appeal, First Appellate District, Division Three, 1991; appointed to the California Supreme Court, 1994. Author, *Benchbook: Misdemeanor Procedure* (California College of Trial Judges, 1971); *Misdemeanor Procedure Benchbook (Revised)* (Cal. CEB, 1975); Chapter 6, *I California Civil Procedure Before Trial* (Cal. CEB, 1977); Chapter 4, *California Civil Discovery Practice* (Cal. CEB, 1975). Holds honorary doctorate degrees from Western State University College of Law; Southwestern University School of Law; Pepperdine University School of Law. Awarded California Alumni Association Excellence in Achievement Award; George Washington University Law Alumni Distinguished Public Service Award; Roger J. Traynor Appellate Justice of the Year Award; Consumer Attorneys of California Justice of the Year Award. Married to David Werdegar, M.D.; two sons, Maurice Clark and Matthew Mickle; two grandchildren.



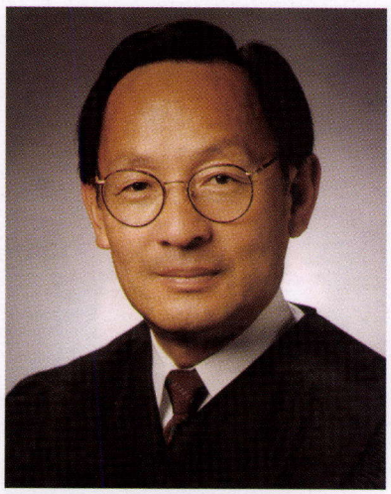
The Honorable Stanley Mosk
Associate Justice, Supreme Court of California

Hon. Stanley Mosk was born in San Antonio, Texas, educated in the public schools of Rockford, Illinois, graduated from the University of Chicago, and has been a Californian since 1933. He was admitted to the practice of law in California in 1935. From 1939 to 1942, he served as executive secretary and legal adviser to the Governor of the State of California, and for the 16 years from 1943 to 1959, he was a judge of the Superior Court in Los Angeles. After serving in the Coast Guard Temporary Reserve during the early days of World War II, Judge Mosk left the Superior Court Bench and voluntarily enlisted in the army as a private. He served until the end of hostilities and then returned to the court. In 1958, he was elected Attorney General of California with more than a million vote margin over his opponent, the largest majority of any contest in America that year. He was overwhelmingly re-elected in 1962. As Attorney General for nearly six years, he issued approximately 2,000 written opinions, appeared before the United States Supreme Court in the *Arizona* v. *California* water case, and argued other landmark matters before the State Supreme Court. He served on some 10 boards and commissions, and created new divisions in the Attorney General's office to handle anti-trust, constitutional rights, consumer fraud, and investment fraud problems. He authored some of California's most constructive legislative proposals in the crime and law enforcement fields, including the measure creating the Commission on Peace Officers' Standards and Training. In 1961 and 1962, he served as a member of the Anglo-American mission to study appellate procedure in the United States and England, under the auspices of the Institute for Judical Administration. In 1965, on behalf of the State Department, he observed the South-West Africa (Namibia) case at the World Court and then lectured at universities in nine African countries. In 1970, he attended summer sessions of The Hague Academy of International Law at the Peace Palace in the Netherlands, and in 1972, participated in a Wilton Park foreign policy conference in England. In 1982, he reviewed legal institutions in five Far Eastern countries for the Asia Foundation. That same year he served as an adjunct professor at the University of Santa Clara Law School. In the summers of 1984 and 1986, he lectured for two weeks at Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland. On the floor of the Congress, Justice Mosk has been referred to as "one of the finest constitutional lawyers in the United States." (Sen. Ervin, N.C., *Congressional Record*, August 5, 1964, p. 17523). Justice Mosk has served on the California Supreme Court since September 1, 1964. In November 1998, he was confirmed for a new 12-year term with four-and-a-half million votes. He is the author of many of the court's important opinions and is a frequent contributor to law journals. He is an honorary member of the Order of the Coif from the University of Southern California and has received honorary doctor of laws degrees from the University of the Pacific (1970), the University of San Diego (1971), the University of Santa Clara (1976), California Western University (1984), Southwestern University (1987), Whittier College (1993), and Pepperdine University (1996). Married to Kaygey Kash. One son (Richard), two grandchildren (Julie and Matthew).



The Honorable Marvin R. Baxter
Associate Justice, Supreme Court of California

Hon. Marvin R. Baxter was born in Fowler, California, January 9, 1940. He attended local public schools and graduated from Fresno State University (1962) and Hastings College of the Law (1966). He was a Coro Foundation Fellow in Public Affairs (1962–1963). He was a Fresno County Deputy District Attorney (1967–1968), was engaged in private law practice in Fresno (1968–1982), and served as Appointments Secretary to Governor Deukmejian (1983–1988). Baxter served as an Associate Justice of the Court of Appeal, Fifth Appellate District (1988–1990) and has served as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of California since 1991. He is Vice-Chair of the Judicial Council of California and chairs its Policy Coordination and Liaison Committee. He is married to Jane Pippert Baxter, a retired elementary school teacher. The Baxters have two children, Laura and Brent, and two grandchildren.



The Honorable Ming W. Chin
Associate Justice, Supreme Court of California

Hon. Ming W. Chin was born in Klamath Falls, Oregon, August 31, 1942. Attended Bellarmine College Preparatory School, San Jose, California; University of San Francisco, B.A., 1964, J.D., 1967. Holds Honorary J.D. degrees from Southwestern University School of Law, 1996; Golden Gate University School of Law, 1997; University of San Diego School of Law, 1998; Western State University School of Law, 1998. Received St. Thomas More Award, University of San Francisco School of Law, 1996; Learned Hand Award, American Jewish Committee, 1997; Citizen of the Year Award, Chinese Americans United for Self Empowerment, 1998. Captain, U.S. Army, 1967–1969; served in Vietnam; awarded Army Commendation Medal and Bronze Star. Deputy District Attorney, Alameda County, 1970–1972. Associate, 1973–1976, and partner, 1976–1988, Aiken, Kramer & Cummings, Oakland, California, specializing in business and employment litigation. Appointed Judge of the Alameda Superior Court, 1988; elected, 1990; named Judge of the Year, 1989, by Southern Alameda County Bar Association. Appointed Associate Justice, Court of Appeal, First Appellate District, Division Three, 1990; elected, 1990. Appointed Presiding Justice, Court of Appeal, First Appellate District, Division Three, 1994; elected 1994. Appointed Associate Justice, Supreme Court, 1996; elected, 1998. University of San Francisco Adjunct Professor of Law, 1989–1993. Author: *California Judges Association/ The Rutter Group Employment Litigation 1996 Program Syllabus* and *Keynote Address: Fairness or Bias? A Symposium on Racial and Ethnic Composition and Attitudes in the Judiciary* (May 1994) 4 Asian Law Journal (Boalt Hall School of Law, U.C. Berkeley) 181. Served on San Francisco District Attorney's Commission on Hate Crimes, 1990–1992; Judicial Council Advisory Committee on Racial and Ethnic Bias, 1990–1997; University of San Francisco Board of Trustees, 1975–1997; University of San Francisco School of Law Board of Counselors, 1980–present. Member, Alameda County Bar Association (President, 1987); American Bar Association; California Judges Association; The Commonwealth Club of California (President, 1998); Alpha Sigma Nu. Married to Carol Lynn Joe. Two children, Jennifer and Jason.



The Honorable Janice R. Brown
Associate Justice, Supreme Court of California

Hon. Janice R. Brown was born in Greenville, Alabama, May 11, 1949. Attended UCLA School of Law. J.D., 1977; California State University, Sacramento, B.A., Economics, 1974. Holds honorary LL.D. from Pepperdine University School of Law and Southwestern School of Law. Appointed Associate Justice, California Supreme Court on March 28, 1996. Appointed Associate Justice, Court of Appeal, Third Appellate District, October 21, 1994. Legal Affairs Secretary to Governor Pete Wilson, 1991–1994. Senior Associate, Nielsen, Merksamer, Parrinello, Mueller & Naylor, 1990–1991. Deputy Secretary and General Counsel, California Business, Transportation and Housing Agency, 1987–1990. Deputy Attorney General, Office of the Attorney General, California Department of Justice, 1979–1987. Deputy Legislative Counsel, California Legislative Counsel Bureau, 1977–1979. Member, Independent Advisory Board to the Institute for Legislative Practice, McGeorge School of Law, University of the Pacific, 1995–1998; Judicial Council of California, Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee, 1996–1998; The Milton L. Schwartz American Inn of Court, 1995–1996; Judicial Council of California, Judgeship Needs Advisory Commitee, 1993–1996; Governor's Child Support Court Task Force, 1993–1994; Women Prosecutors of California, 1991–1994; Commission on the Future of the Courts, 2020 Vision, 1991–1993; American Judges Association; American Judicature Society; the Federalist Society; Chair, White Collar Crime Task Force, 1987–1989.



S. CLINTON HASTINGS
1850–1852



HENRY A. LYONS
1849–1852



Nathaniel Bennett
1849–1851



HUGH C. MURRAY
1851–1857



Soloman Heydenfeldt
1852–1857



Alexander Anderson
1852–1853



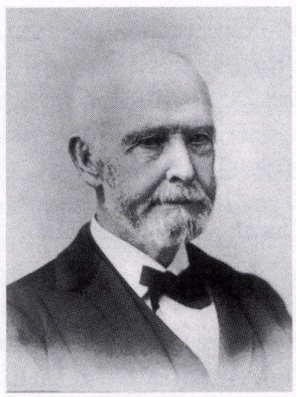
Alexander Wells
1853–1854



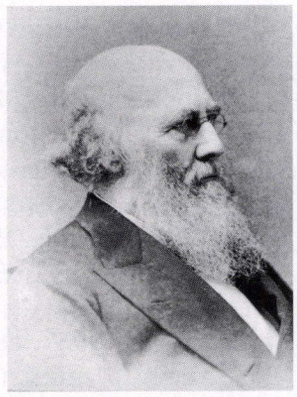
Chas. H. Bryan
1854–1855



DAVID S. TERRY
1855–1859



Peter H. Burnett
1857–1858



STEPHEN J. FIELD
1857–1863



Joseph G. Baldwin
1858–1862



W.W. COPE
1859–1864



Edward Norton
1861–1864

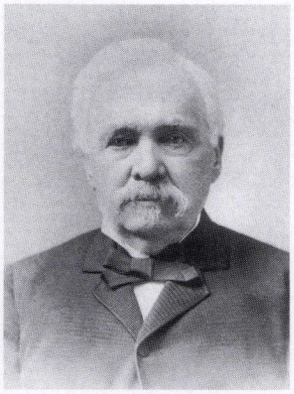


Edwin B. Crocker
1863–1864

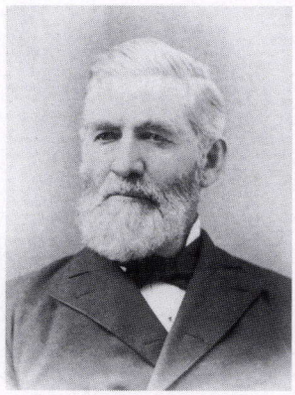


SILAS W. SANDERSON
1864–1870

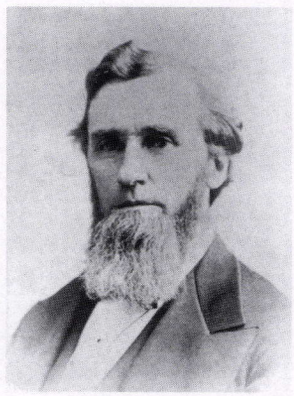
Chief Justices in all capital letters.



JOHN CURREY
1864–1868



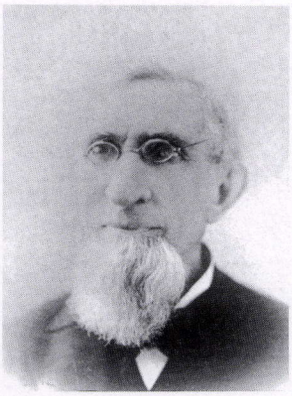
LORENZO SAWYER
1864–1870



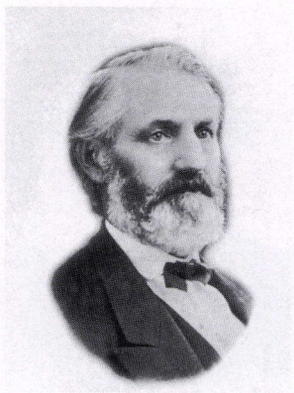
AUGUSTUS L. RHODES
1864–1872



Oscar L. Shafter
1864–1867



Joseph B. Crockett
1867–1880



ROYAL T. SPRAGUE
1868–1872



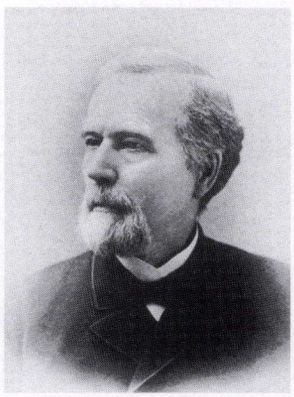
WILLIAM T. WALLACE
1869–1879



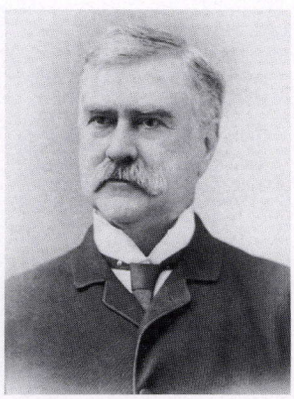
Jackson Temple
1870–1872, 1886–1889
1895–1902



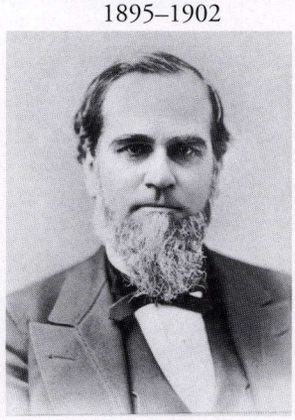
Addison C. Niles
1872–1880



Isaac S. Belcher
1872–1874



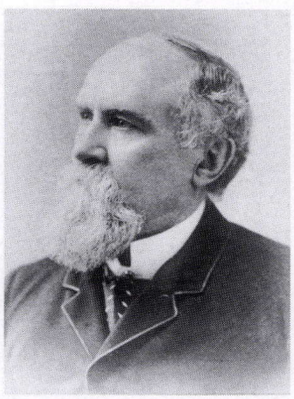
Elisha W. McKinstry
1874–1888



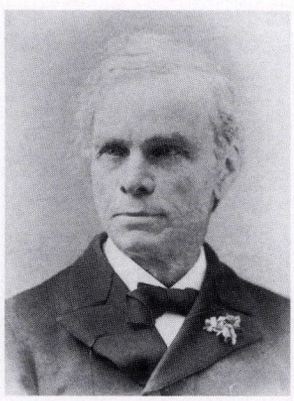
ROBERT F. MORRISON
1879–1887



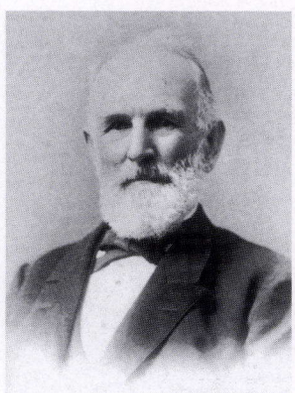
Erskine M. Ross
1880–1886



John R. Sharpstein
1880–1892



Samuel B. McKee
1880–1887



Milton H. Myrick
1880–1887

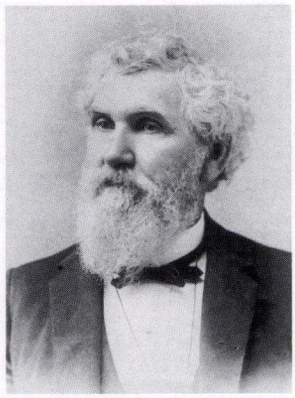
Chief Justices in all capital letters.



James D. Thornton
1880–1891



A. Van R. Patterson
1887–1894



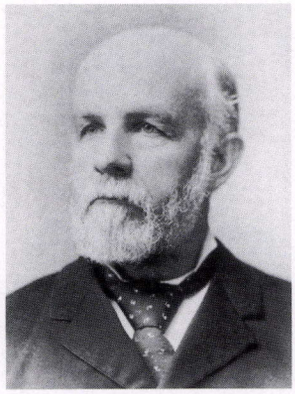
Thomas B. McFarland
1887–1908



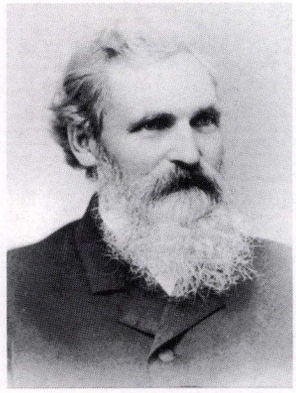
NILES SEARLS
1887–1889



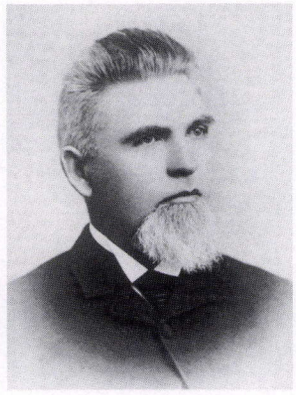
John D. Works
1888–1891



WILLIAM H. BEATTY
1889–1914



Charles N. Fox
1889–1891



John J. DeHaven
1891–1895



Charles H. Garoutte
1891–1903



Ralph C. Harrison
1891–1903



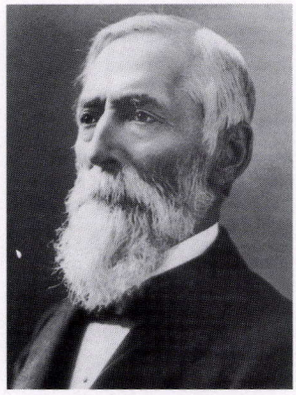
William F. Fitzgerald
1893–1895



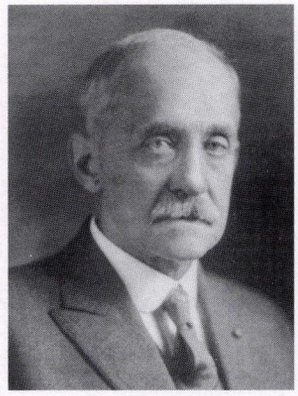
W.C. Van Fleet
1894–1899



Frederick W. Henshaw
1895–1918



Walter Van Dyke
1899–1905



FRANK M. ANGELLOTTI
1903–1921



LUCIEN SHAW
1903–1923

Chief Justices in all capital letters.



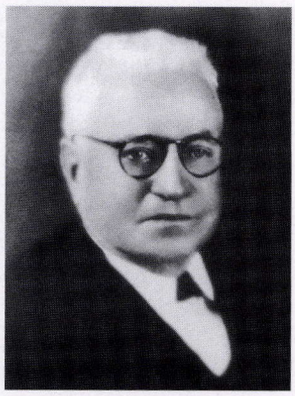
William G. Lorigan
1903–1919



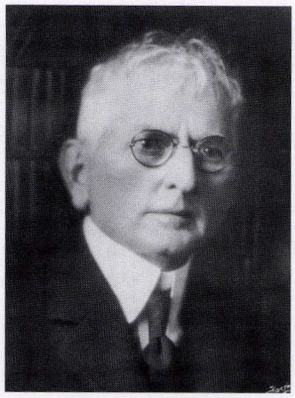
M.C. Sloss
1906–1919



Henry A. Melvin
1908–1920



MATT I. SULLIVAN
1914–1915



William P. Lawlor
1915–1926



CURTIS D. WILBUR
1918–1924



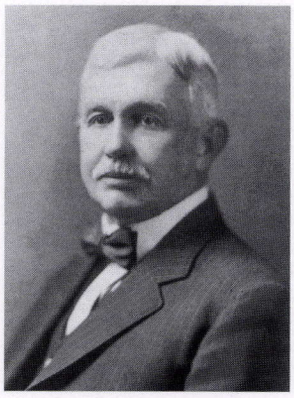
Thomas J. Lennon
1919–1926



Warren Olney, Jr.
1919–1921



William A. Sloane
1920–1922



Charles A. Shurtleff
1921–1922



WILLIAM H. WASTE
1921–1940



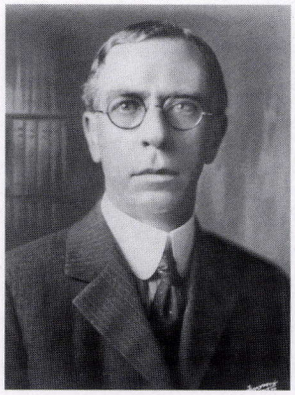
Terry W. Ward
1922–1923



Frank H. Kerrigan
1923–1924



Emmet Seawell
1923–1939



LOUIS W. MYERS
1923–1926



John E. Richards
1924–1932

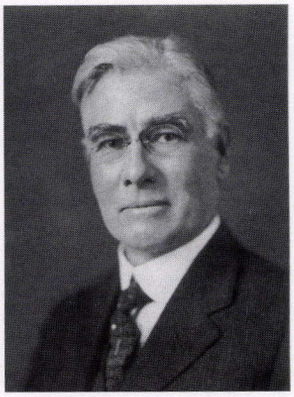
Chief Justices in all capital letters.



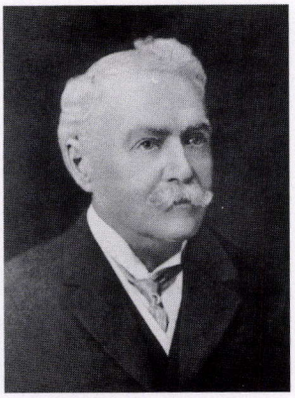
John W. Shenk
1924–1959



Jesse W. Curtis
1926–1945



Frank G. Finlayson
1926



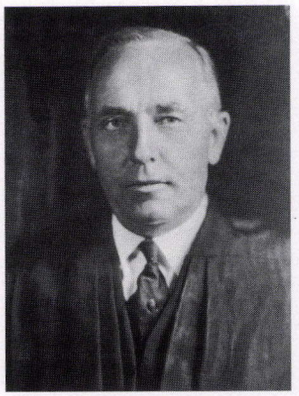
Jeremiah F. Sullivan
1926–1927



John W. Preston
1926–1935



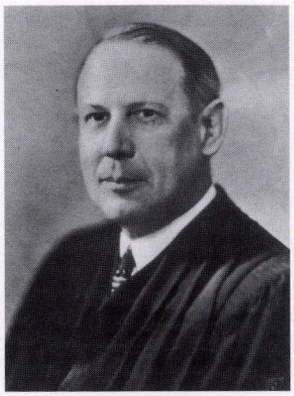
William H. Langdon
1927–1939



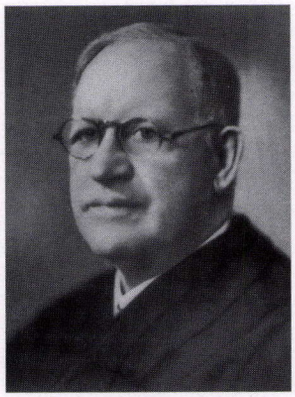
Ira F. Thompson
1932–1937



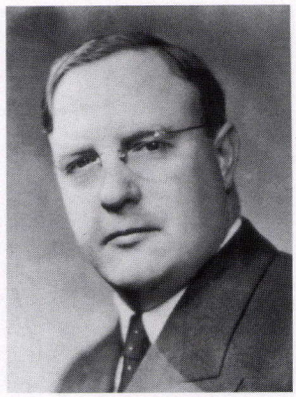
Nathaniel P. Conrey
1935–1936



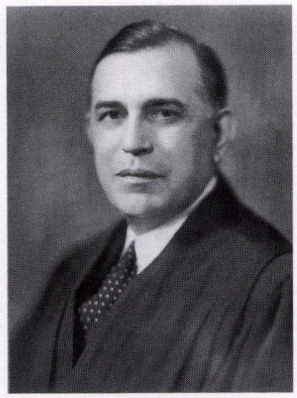
Douglas L. Edmonds
1936–1955



Frederick W. Houser
1937–1942



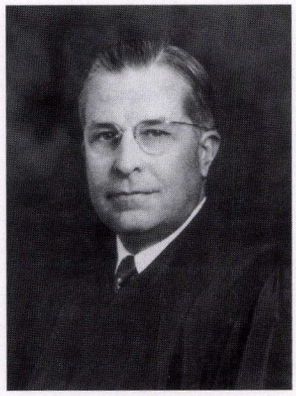
Jesse W. Carter
1939–1959



PHIL S. GIBSON
1939–1964



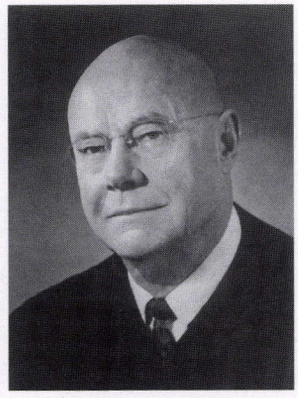
ROGER J. TRAYNOR
1940–1970



B. Rey Schauer
1942–1964

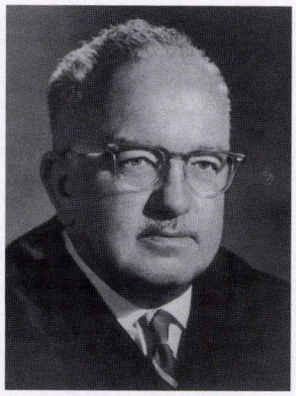


Homer R. Spence
1945–1960



Marshall F. McComb
1956–1977

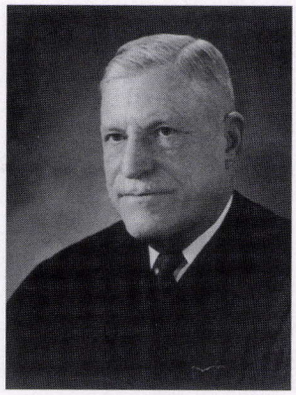
Chief Justices in all capital letters.



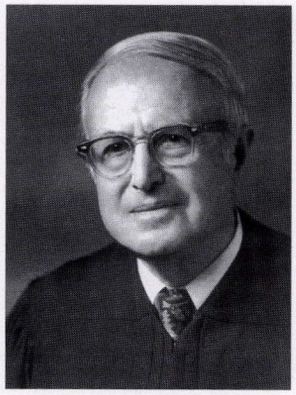
Raymond E. Peters
1959–1973



Thomas P. White
1959–1962



Maurice T. Dooling, Jr.
1960–1962



Mathew O. Tobriner
1962–1982



Paul Peek
1962–1966



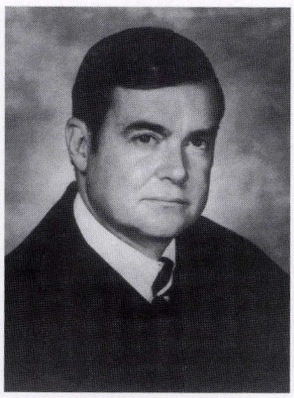
Louis H. Burke
1964–1974



Raymond L. Sullivan
1966–1977



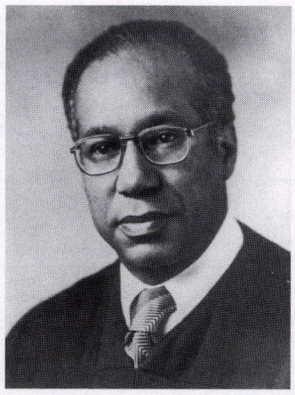
DONALD R. WRIGHT
1970–1977



William P. Clark, Jr.
1973–1981



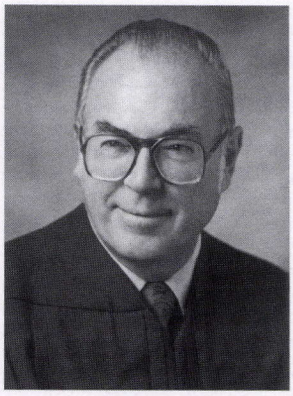
Frank K. Richardson
1974–1983



Wiley W. Manuel
1977–1981



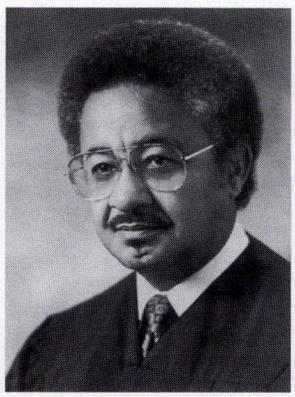
ROSE ELIZABETH BIRD
1977–1987



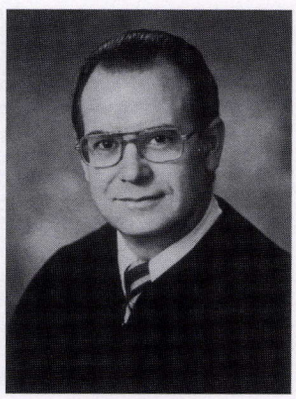
Frank C. Newman
1977–1982



Otto M. Kaus
1981–1985

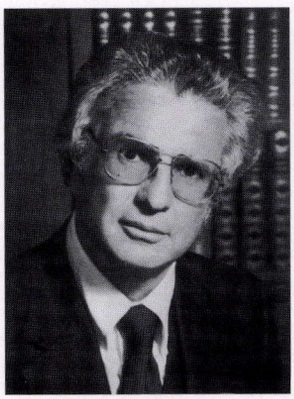


Allen E. Broussard
1981–1991

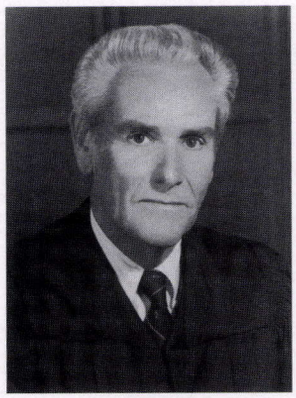


Cruz Reynoso
1982–1987

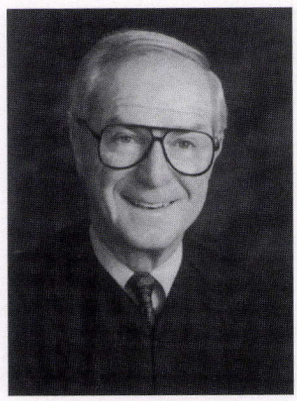
Chief Justices in all capital letters.



Joseph R. Grodin
1982–1987



MALCOLM M. LUCAS
1984–1996



Edward A. Panelli
1985–1994



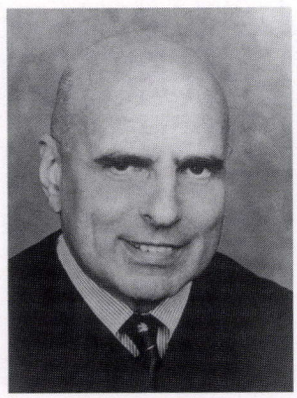
John A. Arguelles
1987–1989



David N. Eagleson
1987–1991



Marcus M. Kaufman
1987–1990



Armand Arabian
1990–1996

California's Supreme Court

CHIEF JUSTICES—1849–2000

Name	Date Assumed Office	Served Until
S. Clinton Hastings	Dec. 22, 1849	Jan. 1, 1852
Peter H. Burnett	Jan. 13, 1857	Oct. 12, 1857
Stephen J. Field	Oct. 13, 1857	May 20, 1863
Edwin B. Crocker	May 21, 1863	Jan. 2, 1864
Silas W. Sanderson	Jan. 2, 1864	Jan. 4, 1870
Jackson Temple	Jan. 10, 1870	Jan. 1, 1872
Addison C. Niles	Jan. 1, 1872	Jan. 5, 1880
Robert F. Morrison	Jan. 5, 1880	Mar. 2, 1887
Niles Searls	Apr. 20, 1887	Nov. 6, 1888
William H. Beatty	Nov. 6, 1888	Aug. 4, 1914
Matt I. Sullivan	Aug. 22, 1914	Jan. 4, 1915
Frank M. Angellotti	Jan. 4, 1915	Nov. 1921
Lucien Shaw	Nov. 14, 1921	Jan. 1923
Curtis D. Wilber	Jan. 13, 1923	Mar. 19, 1924
Louis W. Myers	Apr. 10, 1924	Jan. 1, 1926
William H. Waste	Jan. 1, 1926	June 6, 1940
Phil S. Gibson	June 17, 1940	Aug. 30, 1964
Roger J. Traynor	Sept. 1, 1964	Jan. 31, 1970
Donald R. Wright	Apr. 17, 1970	Feb. 1, 1977
Rose Elizabeth Bird	Mar. 26, 1977	Jan. 5, 1987 *
Malcolm Lucas	Feb. 5, 1987	May 1, 1996
Ronald M. George	May 1, 1996	Present

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

Chief Justices in all capital letters.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT—1849–2000

Name	Date Assumed Office	Served Until
S. Clinton Hastings *	Dec. 22, 1849	Jan. 1, 1852
Nathaniel Bennett	Dec. 26, 1849	Oct. 3, 1851
Henry A. Lyons	Dec. 26, 1849	Mar. 31, 1852
Hugh C. Murray	Oct. 11, 1851	Sept. 18, 1857
Soloman Heydenfeldt	Jan. 20, 1852	Jan. 6, 1857
Alexander Anderson	Apr. 6, 1852	Jan. 2, 1853
Alexander Wells	Jan. 3, 1853	Oct. 31, 1854
Chas. H. Bryan	Nov. 24, 1854	Nov. 15, 1855
David S. Terry	Nov. 15, 1855	Sept. 12, 1859
Peter H. Burnett *	Jan. 13, 1857	Oct. 12, 1858
Stephen J. Field *	Oct. 13, 1857	May 20, 1863
Joseph G. Baldwin	Oct. 2, 1858	Jan. 2, 1862
W. W. Cope	Sept. 20, 1859	Jan. 2, 1864
Edward Norton	Dec. 18, 1861	Jan. 2, 1864
Edwin B. Crocker *	May 21, 1863	Jan. 2, 1864
John Currey	Jan. 2, 1864	Jan. 6, 1868
A. L. Rhodes	Jan. 2, 1864	Jan. 5, 1880
Silas W. Sanderson *	Jan. 2, 1864	Jan. 4, 1870
Lorenzo Sawyer	Jan. 2, 1864	Jan. 10, 1870
O. L. Shafter	Jan. 2, 1864	Dec. 11, 1867
Joseph B. Crockett	Dec. 1867	Jan. 5, 1880
Royal T. Sprague	Jan. 6, 1868	Feb. 24, 1872
William T. Wallace	Jan. 10, 1870	Jan. 5, 1880
Jackson Temple *	Jan. 10, 1870	Jan. 1872
Jackson Temple	Dec. 13, 1886	June 25, 1889
Jackson Temple	Jan. 7, 1895	Dec. 25, 1902
Addison C. Niles *	Jan. 1, 1872	Jan. 5, 1880
Isaac S. Belcher	Mar. 4, 1872	Jan. 5, 1880
Elisha W. McKinstry	Dec. 29, 1873	Oct. 1, 1888
Robert F. Morrison *	Jan. 5, 1880	Mar. 2, 1887
Samuel B. McKee	Jan. 5, 1880	Jan. 3, 1887
Milton H. Myrick	Jan. 5, 1880	Jan. 3, 1887
Erskine M. Ross	Jan. 5, 1880	Oct. 1, 1886
John R. Sharpstein	Jan. 5, 1880	Dec. 28, 1892
James D. Thornton	Jan. 5, 1880	Jan. 5, 1891
A. Van R. Paterson	Dec. 22, 1886	May 3, 1894
Thomas B. McFarland	Dec. 28, 1886	May 3, 1894
Niles Searls *	Apr. 20, 1887	Nov. 6, 1888
John D. Works	Oct. 2, 1888	Jan. 5, 1891
William H. Beatty *	Nov. 6, 1888	Aug. 4, 1914
Charles N. Fox	June 25, 1889	Jan. 7, 1895
John J. DeHaven	Dec. 18, 1890	Jan. 7, 1895
C. H. Garroutte	Dec. 19, 1890	Jan. 5, 1903
Ralph C. Harrison	Dec. 20, 1890	Jan. 5, 1903
William F. Fitzgerald	Feb. 2, 1893	Jan. 7, 1895
W. C. Van Fleet	May 7, 1894	Jan. 3, 1899
Frederick W. Henshaw	Dec. 29, 1894	Jan. 1919
Walter Van Dyke	Dec. 22, 1898	Dec. 25, 1905
Frank M. Angellotti *	Dec. 11, 1902	Nov. 1921
Lucien Shaw *	Dec. 11, 1902	Jan. 1923
William G. Lorigan	Jan. 7, 1903	Jan. 1919
M. C. Sloss	Dec. 19, 1906	Mar. 1, 1919
Henry A. Melvin	Sept. 28, 1908	Dec. 1920
Matt I. Sullivan *	Aug. 22, 1914	Jan. 4, 1915
William P. Lawlor	Dec. 22, 1914	July 25, 1926
Curtis D. Wilbur *	Jan. 1, 1918	Mar. 19, 1924
Thomas J. Lennon	Dec. 20, 1918	Aug. 14, 1926
Warren Olney, Jr.	Mar. 1, 1919	July 1921
W. A. Sloane	Dec. 15, 1920	Jan. 1923
Charles A. Shurtleff	July 2, 1921	Dec. 1922
William H. Waste *	Nov. 25, 1921	June 6, 1940

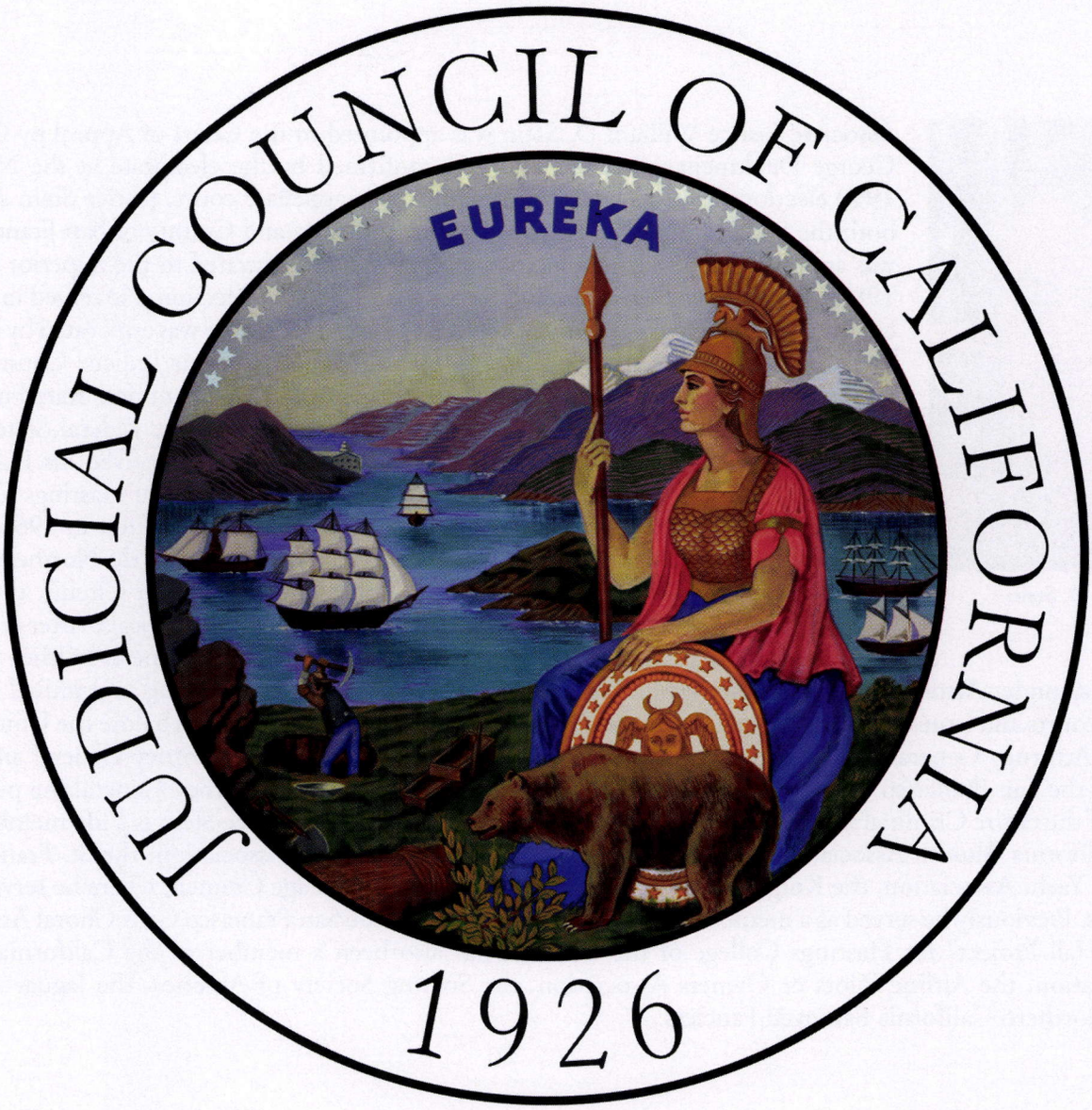
* Chief Justice.

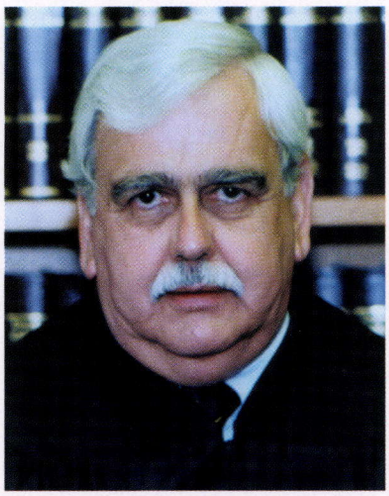
JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT—1849–2000—Continued

Name	Date Assumed Office	Served Until
Terry W. Ward	Dec. 19, 1922	Jan. 8, 1923
Frank H. Kerrigan	Jan. 8, 1923	Feb. 11, 1924
Emmet Seawell	Jan. 8, 1923	July 7, 1939
Louis W. Myers *	Jan. 15, 1923	Jan. 1, 1926
John E. Richards	Feb. 11, 1924	Dec. 1932
John W. Shenk	Apr. 14, 1924	Aug. 3, 1959
Jesse W. Curtis	Jan. 1, 1926	Jan. 1, 1945
Frank G. Finlayson	Oct. 4, 1926	Dec. 1926
Jeremiah F. Sullivan	Nov. 22, 1926	Dec. 1926
John W. Preston	Dec. 27, 1926	Sept. 1935
William H. Langdon	Jan. 4, 1927	Aug. 1939
Ira F. Thompson	Dec. 31, 1932	Jan. 1, 1947
Nathaniel P. Conrey	Oct. 1, 1935	Nov. 1936
Douglas L. Edmonds	Nov. 23, 1936	Dec. 31, 1955
Frederick W. Houser	Oct. 1, 1937	Oct. 12, 1942
Jesse W. Carter	Sept. 12, 1939	Mar. 15, 1950
Phil S. Gibson *	Oct. 2, 1939	Aug. 30, 1964
Roger J. Traynor *	Aug. 13, 1940	Jan. 31, 1970
B. Rey Schauer	Dec. 18, 1942	Sept. 15, 1965
Homer Spence	Jan. 2, 1945	June 1, 1964
Marshall F. McComb	Jan. 3, 1956	May 3, 1977
Raymond E. Peters	Mar. 25, 1959	Jan. 2, 1973
Thomas P. White	Aug. 25, 1959	Oct. 31, 1962
Maurice T. Dooling, Jr.	June 30, 1960	June 30, 1962
Mathew O. Tobriner	July 2, 1962	Jan. 20, 1981
Paul Peek	Dec. 2, 1962	Dec. 16, 1966
Stanley Mosk	Sept. 1, 1964	Present
Louis H. Burke	Nov. 20, 1964	Nov. 30, 1974
Raymond L. Sullivan	Dec. 20, 1966	Jan. 19, 1977
Donald R. Wright *	Apr. 17, 1970	Feb. 1, 1977
William P. Clark, Jr.	Mar. 23, 1973	Mar. 24, 1981
Frank K. Richardson	Dec. 2, 1974	Dec. 2, 1983
Wiley W. Manuel	Mar. 24, 1977	Jan. 5, 1981
Rose Elizabeth Bird *	Mar. 26, 1977	Jan. 5, 1987 **
Frank C. Newman	July 16, 1977	Dec. 13, 1982
Otto Kaus	July 21, 1981	Oct. 16, 1985
Allen Broussard	July 22, 1981	Aug. 31, 1991
Cruz Reynoso	Feb. 11, 1982	Jan. 5, 1987 **
Joseph Grodin	Dec. 27, 1982	Jan. 5, 1987 **
Malcolm Lucas *	Apr. 6, 1984	May 1, 1996
Edward Panelli	Dec. 24, 1985	May 3, 1994
John Arguelles	Mar. 18, 1987	Mar. 1, 1989
David Eagleson	Mar. 18, 1987	Jan. 6, 1991
Marcus Kaufman	Mar. 18, 1987	Jan. 31, 1990
Joyce Kennard	Apr. 5, 1989	Present
Armand Arabian	Mar. 1, 1990	Mar. 1, 1996
Marvin Baxter	Jan. 7, 1991	Present
Ronald M. George *	Sept. 3, 1991	Present
Kathryn M. Werdegar	May 3, 1994	Present
Janice Rogers Brown	May 2, 1996	Present
Ming W. Chin	Mar. 1, 1996	Present

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

Courts of Appeal





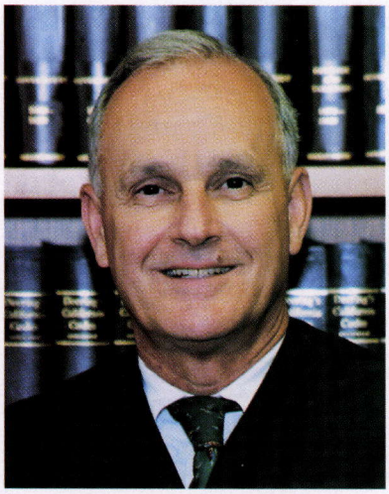
Honorable Gary E. Strankman
Presiding Justice

Appointed by Governor Wilson July 23, 1991, confirmed by Commission on Judicial Appointments August 26, 1991. Administrative Presiding Justice 1996–2000. Assistant Administrative Presiding Justice 1992–1996. Associate Justice, same court, Division Three, May 16, 1988, to August 26, 1991, appointed by Governor Deukmejian April 11, 1988, and confirmed by electorate November 6, 1990. Judge, Superior Court, Contra Costa County, January 5, 1981 to May 16, 1988, elected June 3, 1980 and reelected in 1986. Presiding Judge, 1987 and 1986. Assistant Presiding Judge, 1985. Chief Assistant District Attorney (1978–1980) and Deputy District Attorney (1968–1978); trial deputy (and head of Richmond and Concord branch offices), Contra Costa County. Staff attorney with Contra Costa Legal Services Foundation, 1968. Admitted to California Bar December 21, 1967. LL.M. (1995), University of Virginia. M.A. (1968), San Francisco State University. J.D. (1966), University of California, Berkeley, Boalt Hall School of Law. B.A. (1963), University of Washington. Born March 23, 1941 in Shelton, Washington. Widower. Two daughters: Felicia and Anna Marie.



Honorable William D. Stein
Associate Justice

Associate Justice William D. Stein was appointed to the Court of Appeal by Governor George Deukmejian in 1988 and was confirmed by the electorate at the November 1990 election. Prior to his appointment to the appellate court, Justice Stein served on both the Superior and Municipal Courts of the City and County of San Francisco. He was appointed to the Municipal Court in 1984, and elevated to the Superior Court in 1985 where he was elected to a full term at the June 1986 election. He served in both the civil and criminal trial departments of those courts. In 1987 he was appointed by Malcolm Lucas, Chief Justice of the State of California, to the California Judicial Council where he served as a member of the committees on Court Management and State Funding of Trial Courts. In 1990 Chief Justice Lucas appointed him to the Federal-State Judicial Council where he served until his term expired in 1995. He received his B.A. degree from San Francisco State University in 1962, his J.D. degree from Hastings College of the Law in 1965, and was admitted to the California Bar Association in 1966. He was also admitted to practice before the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, the United States Supreme Court and the United States Court of Military Appeals. After graduation from law school, Justice Stein joined the California Attorney General's Office where he served as a Deputy under Attorney Generals Thomas C. Lynch and Evelle J. Younger. Specializing in criminal appellate cases in the state courts and issues of constitutional law in the federal courts, he argued several cases before the United States Supreme Court. Attorney General George Deukmejian promoted him to Senior Assistant Attorney General and placed him in charge of the San Francisco office. Shortly after John K. Van de Kamp became Attorney General, he put Justice Stein in charge of the entire Criminal Division as its Chief Assistant Attorney General. Justice Stein is a life member of the University of California Alumni Association and belongs to the San Francisco Opera Association, the St. Francis Yacht Club, the Classic Yacht Association, the Knights of St. John, and the California Heritage Council, where he serves on the board of directors. Previously he served as a member of the board of directors of the San Francisco Girls Choral Association and the "Great Hall Project" for Hastings College of the Law. He has also been a member of the California District Attorneys Association, the Airline Pilots & Owners Association, the Soaring Society of America, the Jaguar Associate Group and the Northern California Samoyed Fanciers.



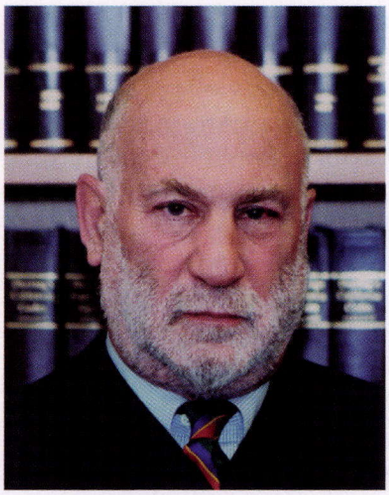
Honorable Douglas B. Swager
Associate Justice

Born in Richmond, California on February 27, 1945. Married Judith Bretz, 1969. Three children: Michelle, Krista, and Jeffrey. B.S. (Business Administration), University of California at Berkeley 1966; J.D., University of California Hastings College of the Law 1969. Admitted to California Bar January 15, 1970. Deputy District Attorney in Contra Costa County, 1970–1973; private law practice, 1973–1985. Appointed to the Bay Municipal Court in Contra Costa County on October 16, 1985; appointed to the Contra Costa Superior Court on November 5, 1987, Presiding Judge in 1993 and 1994; appointed to the Court of Appeal First Appellate District, Division One on September 29, 1995 and confirmed by the Commission on Judicial Appointments on October 24, 1995. Member of the California Judges Association, member of Appellate Judges Committee; Chair of the First District Court of Appeals computer committee and member of the court clerk committee; member of the Judicial Center Library Governing Committee; State Trial Court Budget Commission (1995); State Bar of California; Contra Costa County Bar Association; Alameda-Contra Costa Trial Lawyers Association; Italian American Bar Association; American Inns of Court, Contra Costa County. Judge for the University of California, Hastings College of the Law David E. Snodgrass moot court competition and Phillip C. Jessup International Law moot court competition and the Golden Gate University Appellate Advocacy moot court competition; Consultant California Judges Benchguides, Probation Revocation. Member of the Board of Managers of the West Contra Costa County YMCA (Chief Volunteer Officer 1991–1992), recipient of the YMCA's Volunteer of the Year Award, its Humanitarian of the Year Award, and the YMCA of the USA West Field Committee Distinguished Service Award.



Honorable James J. Marchiano
Associate Justice

Born June 5, 1943, Detroit, Michigan. Married Claire Donovan, 1968. Four children: Brian, Amy, Karen, and David. A.B. St. Patrick's College, 1965. J.D. University of California, Boalt Hall, 1969. Admitted to the California Bar in 1970. Private practice with Bledsoe, Smith, Cathcart, Boyd and Eliot, San Francisco 1970 to 1978; Crosby, Heafey, Roach, and May, Oakland 1978 to 1988. Appointed to the Contra Costa County Superior Court in 1988. Appointed Associate Justice, Court of Appeal, First Appellate District in 1998. Member: California Judges Association, American Judicature Society, American Board of Trial Advocates, Contra Costa Inn of Court, Contra Costa County Historical Society. Faculty Member: Lecturer at John F. Kennedy Law School; Hastings College of the Law, Adjunct Professor of Litigation Advocacy 1976 to 1982, National Institute of Trial Advocacy, Rutter Group Institute on Insurance Law, panelist for the CJA program on Alternative Dispute Resolution; panelist for the California Continuing Education of the Bar. Author of legal articles on insurance law and trial practice.



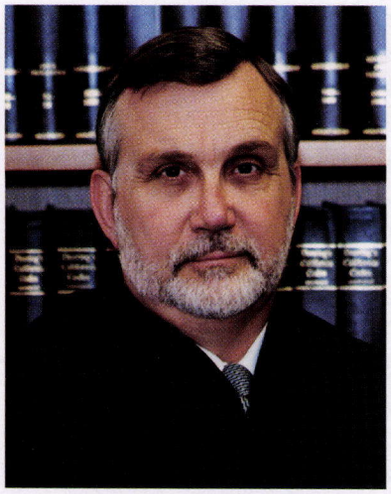
Honorable J. Anthony Kline
Presiding Justice

Born August 17, 1938, New York City. Divorced. Children: Nicholas and Timothy. B.A. Johns Hopkins University 1960; M.A. Cornell University 1962 (Alfred P. Sloan Fellow); LL.B. Yale Law School 1965 (Gherini and Sutherland Cup Prizes). Admitted to California Bar 1966, New York Bar 1967, United States Supreme Court 1971. Law Clerk to Hon. Raymond E. Peters, California Supreme Court, 1965–1966; Associate, Davis Polk & Wardwell (New York City) 1966–1970; Director of Litigation, National Housing & Economic Development Law Center, Earl Warren Legal Institute, U.C. Berkeley 1970–1971; Managing Partner Public Advocates, Inc. (San Francisco) 1971–1975; Legal Affairs Secretary to Governor Edmund G. Brown, Jr. 1975–1980; San Francisco Superior Court, appointed 1980, elected 1982; Presiding Justice, Court of Appeal, appointed 1982, elected 1986, 1990; Chairman, Board of Directors, San Francisco Conservation Corps; Past or Present Member of the Boards of Directors of: American Jewish Congress (Pacific Division), Youth Service America, Golden Gate Kindergarten Association, San Francisco Lawyers Committee for Urban Affairs, Youth Guidance Center Improvement Committee. Member: Commission on Judicial Appointments, Judicial Council Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice, California Judges Association; Institute of Judicial Administration, World Affairs Council. Co-Author, Civil Appeals and Writs (West Publishing Company 1997).



Honorable Paul R. Haerle
Associate Justice

Born in Portland, Oregon, January 10, 1932. Educated in the public schools of Dunthorpe and Portland, Oregon and at The Principia, St. Louis, Missouri. Degrees: A.B. (with honors), Yale University (history and political science), 1953; J.D. University of Michigan Law School, 1956. Member: Yale Key, Society of Barristers, Phi Delta Phi, Order of the Coif; recipient, Oreon E. Scott Award for Distinguished Legal Scholarship; Editor-in-Chief, *Michigan Law Review*, 1955–1956. Associate (1956–1964) and partner (1965–1967 and 1969–1994), Thelen, Marrin, Johnson & Bridges, San Francisco, specializing in civil litigation and antitrust law (Managing Partner, Practice, 1990–1993). Appointments: Secretary to the Governor of the State of California (Hon. Ronald Reagan), 1967–1969. Appointed to the First District Court of Appeal by Governor Pete Wilson; oath of office August 8, 1994. Admitted to the bar of the United States Supreme Court, 1971; Lawyer Representative, Ninth Circuit Judicial Conference, 1985–1988. Secretary (1969–1973), Vice Chairman (1973–1975), and Chairman (1975–1977), California Republican Party. Chairman, Governor's San Francisco Judicial Selection Advisory Board, 1991–1998; Fellow, American College of Trial Lawyers; Trustee, World Affairs Council of Northern California (1997–present); member, Tiburon Peninsula Club and Yale Club of San Francisco. Married to Michele A. Monson; children, Karen H. D'Or and David A. Haerle; resides in Tiburon.



Honorable James Robert Lambden
Associate Justice

Admitted to California Bar, December 18, 1975. Education: J.D. (1975), Hastings College of the Law, San Francisco. B.A. (1972, political science), University of California, Berkeley. Attended University of California, Davis, 1968–1970. Professional Legal Background: Private law practice, Oakland, 1975–1989 (partner, 1982–1989, and associate, 1975–1982, Fitzgerald, Abbott & Beardsley; clerk, same office, 1973–1975). Judicial Background: Judge, Superior Court, Alameda County, appointed by Governor Deukmejian, elected in 1990. Associate Justice, First District Court of Appeal, Division Two, appointed by Governor Wilson in 1996, reconfirmed 1998. Professional Activities/ Associations/Affiliations: Member: California Judges Association, 1989–present; Alameda County Bar Association, 1975–present, (Board of Directors, January 1988 to July 1989); Vice Chairman, Access to Justice Commission (1997–1999); Chairman, Access to Justice Commission (2000–present). Former member: American Bar Association, 1980–1989; Alameda County Bar Association Foundation, Oakland, 1987–1989 (Executive Chair, 1987–1989); Bay Area Center for Law & the Deaf (BACLAD), San Leandro, 1980–1989 (Director, 1987–1989); and Deaf Counseling Advocacy & Referral Agency (DCARA), San Leandro, 1978–1986 (Director, 1980–1982). Educational/Professional Honors and Awards: Frank Kraft Award for Scholarship, U.C. Davis, 1969; honors in major and distinction in general scholarship, U.C. Berkeley, 1972; Alameda-Contra Costa Trial Judge of the Year 1994; honored by resolution of the Alameda County Bar Foundation for public service, 1997. Professional Teaching/Educational Activities: Speaker, State Bar of California Litigation Section program, "Effective Summary Judgment Motion Practice: A Judicial Perspective," 1991; Instructor in Law, Peralta Community College District, Oakland, 1978–1980; Faculty, California Judicial Education and Research 1990 to present. Author, *California Civil Practice*, Bancroft Whitney. Consultant, *California Appellate Practice*, Matthew Bender. Community Activities: Member: Hastings Alumni Association, 1975–present; University of California Alumni Association, 1972–present. Military Experience and Honors: United States Naval Reserve (USNR) 1968–1970.



Honorable Ignazio John Ruvolo
Associate Justice

Appointed to the court of appeal in 1996, and confirmed by election, November 1998. His prior judicial experience includes appointment to the Contra Costa Superior Court in January 1994, and election to a full term in June 1994. Born in Elizabeth, New Jersey. Graduated Rutgers College, A.B. history in 1969. Received J.D. degree (magna cum laude), San Diego Law School, Editor-in-Chief, *San Diego Law Review*. Trial Attorney, Civil Division, Torts Section, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. (1972–1977). Associate (1977–1982) and Partner (1982–1994), Bronson, Bronson & McKinnon, San Francisco and Walnut Creek, California, focusing on commercial and franchise litigation, construction litigation, professional liability, and general torts. Member: Italian-American Bar Association (1985–present); National Association of Women Judges (1995–present); California Judges Association, Judicial Ethics Committee (1994–1997, 1998–present); Judicial Elections Committee (1994–1995); Seminar leader and faculty, California Judicial College (1995–1996); Judicial Council Appellate Advisory Committee (1998–present); Chair, First District Mediation Task Force (1998–present); Adjunct Professor of Law, John F. Kennedy School of Law (1994–present); Concord Rotary Club. Married, two children.



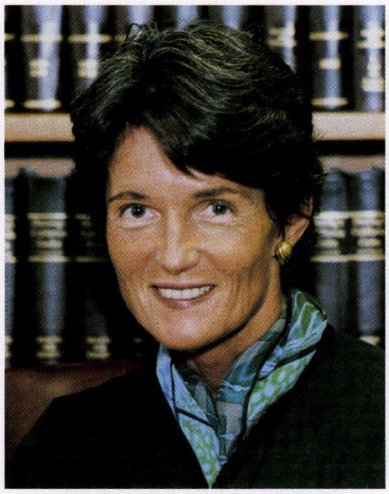
Honorable William R. McGuiness
Presiding Justice

William R. McGuiness was appointed Presiding Justice of the First Appellate District, Division Three on December 21, 1998. Previously he served on the Alameda County Superior Court from 1986 until elevated to the Court of Appeal in 1997 as an Associate Justice of the First Appellate District, Division Four. As a Superior Court Judge, he discharged a broad range of criminal and civil judicial assignments. He was elected Presiding Judge of the Court by his colleagues in 1994 and 1995 and was Chair of the Alameda County Superior Court Executive Committee and a member of the Judicial Council Trial Court Presiding Judges Standing Advisory Committee. He served in the United States Department of Justice in Washington, D.C. as a Deputy Associate and Associate Deputy United States Attorney General from 1983 to 1986. In 1982 he was a consultant to the United States Department of Justice and counsel to the President's Task Force on Victims of Crime. He commenced his legal career in the Alameda County District Attorney's Office as a Deputy District Attorney from 1973 to 1980, and served as a Senior Deputy District Attorney from 1980 to 1983. Justice McGuiness is a member of the Earl Warren American Inn of Court bench and bar legal education program in Alameda County. He has also represented the Alameda County Superior Court, the United States Department of Justice, and the Alameda County District Attorney's Office on various committees and educational panels throughout his career. He has served on the boards and participated in the activities of community service organizations directed to youth services. Justice McGuiness is a graduate of Santa Clara University (1968) and the University of San Francisco School of Law (1972). He and his wife Mary, an elementary school principal, reside in Oakland with their two children.



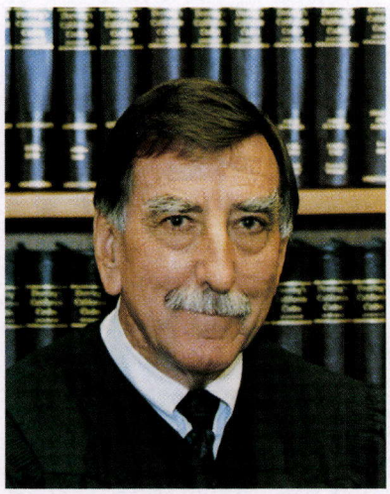
Honorable Carol A. Corrigan
Associate Justice

Hon. Carol A. Corrigan, Associate Justice, First Appellate District, Division Three, 1994–present. Judge, Alameda County Superior Court, 1991–1994. Judicial and Professional positions: Judge, Oakland Municipal Court, 1987–1991. Deputy and Senior Deputy District Attorney, Alameda County, 1975–1987. Professional Activities: California Judicial Council, 1997–present. Chair, Judicial Council Task Force on Jury Instructions, 1997–present. Commission on Future of California's Courts, 1991–1994. Governing Board, Center for Judicial Education & Research, 1994–1997. President's Commission on Organized Crime, 1983–1986. Special Consultant, President's Task Force on Victims of Violent Crime, 1982. Adjunct Professor of Law: U.C. Berkeley, Boalt Hall School of Law, 1984–1987, 1990–1994; U.C., Hastings College of the Law, 1981–1987, 1989; University of San Francisco School of Law, 1988–1990; University of Puget Sound School of Law, 1981. Faculty: California Judicial College, 1988–present; continuing Judicial Studies Programs, 1989–present; National Institute of Trial Advocacy, 1981–present (Distinguished Faculty Award, 1997). Community Involvement: Board of Directors: Holy Names College, 1988–present (Chair, 1990–present); Saint Vincent's Day Home, 1982–present (Chair, 1991–present); Goodwill Industries of the Greater East Bay, 1985–1989. Education: J.D., Hastings College of the Law, San Francisco, 1975; B.A., Holy Names College, Oakland, 1970. Born, Stockton, California, August 16, 1948.



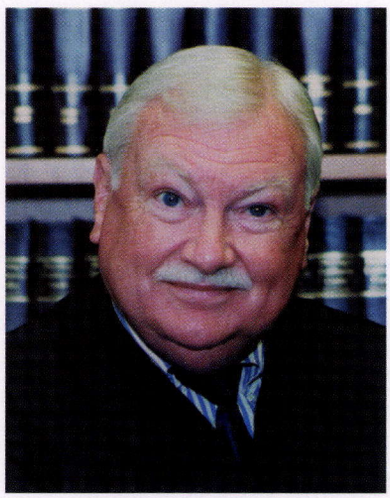
Honorable Joanne C. Parrilli
Associate Justice

Hon. Joanne C. Parrilli, Associate Justice, First Appellate District, Division Three, appointed by Governor Wilson, March 1995. Judge Superior Court, Alameda County 1988–1995, Supervising Judge, Southern Division, Master Calendar and Civil Law and Motion 1990–1993. Judge Municipal Court, Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville Judicial District, Alameda County, November 1985 to October 1988. Deputy District Attorney, Alameda County 1983–1985, 1974–1980. Special Prosecutor, Marin County 1982–1983. Private law practice (specializing in criminal defense and civil litigation), Tahoe City, Placer County, 1981–1983 (partner, Parrilli & Taylor). Admitted to California Bar and to U.S. District Court, Northern District of California, December 1974. Education: J.D. (1974) University of San Francisco Law School; B.A. (1971), magna cum laude (anthropology), San Francisco State University. During law school, worked in Marin County Public Defender's Office in 1972. Born September 15, 1947, in Chicago, Illinois. Memberships/Chairs: Judicial Council (1991–1993); Chair, Rules and Forms Committee (1993); Court Technology Advisory Committee (1997–2000). California Judges Association: Member (1985–present); Executive Committee (1993–1995); Chair, Ethics Committee (1996–1998); Chair, Educational Planning & Coordinating Committee (1990–1992); Chair, Courts and Technology Committee (1987); Chair, Annual Meeting 1998; Recipient, President's Award for Outstanding Service (1995).



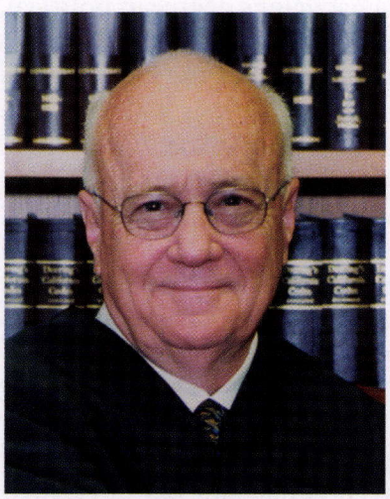
Honorable Wes Walker
Associate Justice

Justice Walker was appointed as an Associate Justice to Division Three in April 1996 following his service as a Superior Court Judge in Napa County for approximately 12 years. As a trial judge he served as Presiding Judge of the Napa County Superior Court (1987–1988, 1990–1991); Presiding Criminal and Juvenile Court Judge (1988–1999); and Presiding Judge of the Appellate Department of the Superior Court (1986–1997). Justice Walker was born on April 29, 1933, in Los Angeles, California. He graduated from Stanford University in 1955 with a bachelor's degree in political science. He received his J.D./LL.B. from the University of Southern California. Justice Walker served as Deputy County Counsel for the office of the Los Angeles County Counsel from 1958 to 1959. From 1960 to 1978, he was a senior and managing partner with the law firm of Rutan & Tucker in Santa Ana, California. Prior to his appointment to the bench in 1985, he was a senior partner of the law firm Dickenson, Peatman & Fogherty, in Napa, California, for approximately five years. As a lawyer he was admitted to the U.S. Supreme Court; the U.S. Court of Appeals (9th Circuit); and the U.S. District Courts for the Central, Southern, Eastern and Northern Districts of California. He has been a member of the American Bar Association; the American Board of Trial Advocates (both Orange County and San Francisco chapters); the University of Southern California Law Alumni Board of Directors 1974 and 1975 (Vice President—Orange County 1976); Legion Lex; California State Bar Administrative Committee acting as Chairperson and hearing officer for state bar disciplinary proceedings. He was active in the Orange County Bar Association as Chairperson on the Special Committee on Judicial Elections. He was Chair of the Judiciary Committee relating to liaison between Bench and Bar in Orange County and a member of the Judicial Evaluation Committee for approximately six years. He has been a member of the California Judges Association and the Cow County Judges Association; member of the Judicial Council Advisory Committee/Trial Court Coordination Plan standards (1991); Chair, Judicial Council Advisory Committee on Court Records Management (1992/1996); seminar leader at the Judicial College (1992); Chairperson of the Napa County Child Abuse Council (1989–1991); and President of the Napa Valley Stanford Alumni Club. Justice Walker's father and grandmother were born in San Francisco. He currently resides with his wife Susan in Napa, California, and has 6 children and 12 grandchildren.



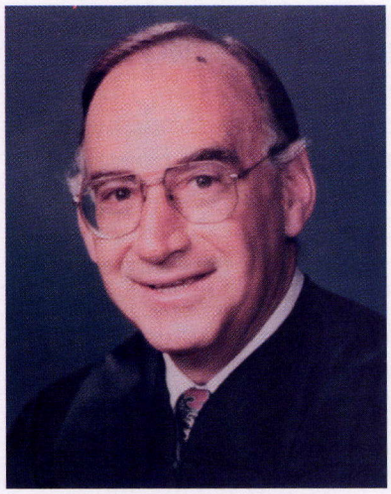
Honorable
Daniel M. (Mike) Hanlon
Presiding Justice

Justice Hanlon was appointed Presiding Justice of Division Four in 1997 after serving as an Associate Justice of that Division for two years. He served 23 years as a trial judge in the City and County of San Francisco. During the 18 years he served on the Superior Court, he supervised the Criminal Division's Master Calendar department during the years 1979–1980, he presided over the Juvenile Court as Supervising Judge from 1982–1985, and was elected by his colleagues Presiding Judge of the Court in 1987–1988. He has served in all the various departments of the Superior Court until elevated to the Court of Appeal in 1995. Justice Hanlon is active in the continuing education of judges and continues to teach at the B.F. Witkin Judicial College and participates regularly in other judicial institutes and seminars. In 1995, he was Chair of the Governing Committee for the Center on Judicial Education and Research, the organization which governs judicial education in California. Justice Hanlon is an Adjunct Professor of Law at the University of San Francisco where he continues to teach a course in juvenile law. He has held this position for 12 years, and he is active in the American Inns of Court program by his participation in the Edward McFetridge Inn. This is a program of continuing education with an emphasis on ethics for both the bench and bar. In 1997, the Supreme Court appointed Justice Hanlon to one of the three positions for judicial officer on the Commission on Judicial Performance. This is the main watchdog organization created in 1960 and reorganized by the electorate through Proposition 190 in 1994. The Commission is charged with the responsibility for investigating reports of judicial misconduct and for disciplining judges. Justice Hanlon has been active in community affairs serving in various leadership capacities for the March of Dimes, both locally and nationally. He served as chairman of the board of a local private high school. He is involved in the University of San Francisco and the USF Law School alumni associations. In 1992, the trustees of the university awarded him the prestigious Saint Thomas More Award and the law school honored him as Alumnus of the Year for 1997. Justice Hanlon is a third generation San Franciscan. He graduated from USF in 1962 and its law school in 1964. He and his wife Yvonne live in Santa Rosa, and have three children and five grandchildren.



Honorable Marc B. Poché
Associate Justice

Admitted to California Bar, January 16, 1962. Education: LL.M. (1983), University of Virginia, Charlottesville; J.D. (1961), University of California, Berkeley, Boalt Hall School of Law; B.A. (1956), Santa Clara University. Professional Legal Background: Private law practice, 1961–1977, San Jose. Professor of Law, 1969–1977, and Associate Professor of Law, 1966–1968, Santa Clara University. Assistant to Governor Brown Jr., Sacramento, 1975–1976 (Legislative Secretary to the Governor and Director of Program and Policy). Executive Assistant to Congressman Don Edwards, 1969–1975. Visiting Professor of Law, University of California, Berkeley, Boalt Hall School of Law, 1973–1974. Judicial Background: Appointed to First Appellate District in 1978 by Governor Brown Jr., elected in 1982 and 1994. Judge, Superior Court, Santa Clara County, 1977–1979, appointed by Governor Brown Jr., elected in 1978. Educational/Professional Honors and Awards: Appellate Justice of the Year, 1981, California Trial Lawyers Association; Owens Award, Lawyer of the Year, 1981, Santa Clara University; Distinguished Service Award, Boalt Hall School of Law, 1995. Military Experience and Honors: First Lieutenant, U.S. Marine Corps, Second Marine Air Wing, 1956–1958.



Honorable Timothy A. Reardon
Associate Justice

Hon. Timothy A. Reardon, Associate Justice, Court of Appeal, First Appellate District, Division Four. Born 1941 in San Francisco. Married Maureen Riley, 1965. Children: Kerry (Mrs. Con Lucey), Tim, Elizabeth, Sharon. University of Notre Dame, B.A. 1963; Hastings College of the Law, J.D. 1966. Admitted to California Bar, 1966. California Department of Justice, Deputy Attorney General and Senior Assistant Attorney General, 1966–1983. Also served as Special Assistant United States Attorney for Northern District of California and Deputy District Attorney for Alameda County. Judge of the San Francisco Municipal Court, 1983–1985; Judge of the San Francisco Superior Court, 1985–1990 (elected 1986). Appointed Associate Justice, Court of Appeal, First Appellate District, Division Four, in 1990, and elected to same office in 1994 and 1998. President, American Inn of Court of San Francisco, 1995–1997; Board of Directors, Alumni Association, Hastings College of the Law, 1985–1990; Executive Board, St. Thomas More Society, 1992–present; Member, Bar Association of San Francisco and Lawyers' Club of San Francisco.



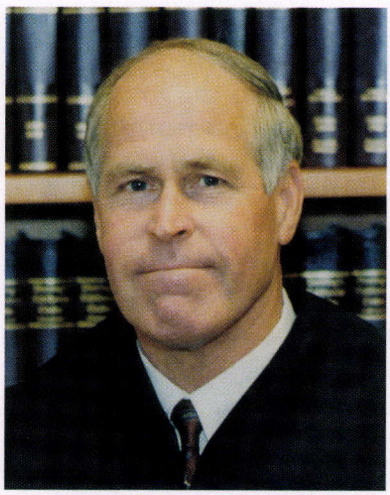
Honorable Patricia K. Sepulveda
Associate Justice

Justice Sepulveda was appointed by Governor Wilson to the Court of Appeal, First Appellate District, Division Four on December 21, 1998. Previously she served on the Contra Costa Superior Court after her appointment by Governor Deukmejian on October 13, 1989. As a Superior Court Judge she served in a number of assignments, including Probate Judge, Supervising Judge of the Family Law Division, Supervising Judge of the Criminal Division, Criminal Calendar Judge, Assistant Presiding Judge of the Unified Courts of Contra Costa County, and at the time of her elevation to the appellate bench she was Presiding Judge-Elect of the Superior Court. Prior to her appointment to the bench, Justice Sepulveda served as a Deputy District Attorney in Contra Costa County for eleven years, handling all types of criminal cases and serving in various administrative positions, including heading the Sexual Assault and Child Abuse Unit and the Juvenile Division. She graduated from Hastings College of the Law in 1977, having written for and served as a Note & Comment Editor on the *Constitutional Law Quarterly*. Justice Sepulveda graduated summa cum laude from U.C. Berkeley in 1974, receiving her B.A. in psychology. Justice Sepulveda is a member of the California Judges Association and has been active in judicial education throughout her career on the bench. She has served on the statewide Trial Court Budget Commission, and on its Executive and Budget Evaluation and Appeals Committees, since 1995. She served as Chair of the Budget Evaluation and Appeals Committee and just prior to her elevation to the appellate bench was appointed by the Chief Justice as Vice Chair of the T.C.B.C. Justice Sepulveda and her husband Jim, a deputy district attorney, reside in Contra Costa County with their two children. They enjoy hiking, camping, fishing, and gardening in their leisure time.



Honorable Barbara J. R. Jones
Presiding Justice

Hon. Barbara J. R. Jones, Presiding Justice, First Appellate District, Division Five. Born March 20, 1943, Plainfield, New Jersey. Married John B. Auerbach, M.D. Graduate of Duke University, B.A. 1965; University of San Francisco, School of Law, J.D. 1974. Member, University of San Francisco Law Review and McAuliffe Society (academic honor society). Admitted to California Bar in 1975. Private practice (civil litigation) in San Francisco, 1975–1992. Appointed to San Francisco Superior Court in January 1992. Elected November 1992. Appointed Associate Justice, Court of Appeal, First Appellate District, Division Five, in 1996. Appointed Presiding Justice, Court of Appeal, First Appellate District, Division Five, in 1998. Member: California Judges Association, National Association of Women Judges, American Judicature Society, California Women Lawyers. President of University of San Francisco Law Society (alumni association), 1984. President of Queen's Bench, 1984, and lifetime member. Frequent speaker/teacher on subjects of civil procedure and trial practice, tort law, and mediation and arbitration in commercial and personal injury disputes.



Honorable
Lawrence Thompson Stevens
Associate Justice

Admitted to California Bar January 9, 1969; Oregon Bar, 1979. Education: J.D. (1968), Hastings College of the Law, San Francisco; B.S. (1965), University of Southern California, Los Angeles. Professional Legal Background: Assistant District Attorney, San Mateo County, 1982–1986. Private law practice: Bend, Oregon, 1979–1982 (partner, Forcum, West, Stevens & Parker, 1980–1982; partner, Robinson & Stevens, 1979–1980); Sacramento, 1974–1976 (associate, Johnson, Greve, Clifford & Diepenbrock); Los Angeles, 1969–1971 (associate, Stephens, Jones, LaFever & Smith). Supervising Deputy District Attorney, 1976–1979, and Deputy District Attorney, 1971–1974, Sacramento County. Judicial Background: Appointed to First Appellate District in 1988, elected in 1990, 1996. Judge, Superior Court, San Mateo County, 1989–1998, appointed by Governor Deukmejian. Professional Activities/Associations/Affiliations: Member: California Judges Association, 1986–present; American Judges Association, 1987–present; American Arbitration Association, 1970–present. Board of Directors: Bay Area Missing Children's Project, 1987–1991; Goodwill Industries, Sacramento, 1965–1969. Former Member: San Mateo County Bar Association, 1982–1986. Professional Teaching/Educational Activities: Faculty, Hastings Center for Trial and Appellate Advocacy, 1986–present. Educational/Professional Honors and Awards: Inductee, Menlo School and College Athletic Hall of Fame, 1987.

Honorable Zerne P. Haning, *Associate Justice*—Unavailable at time of publishing.



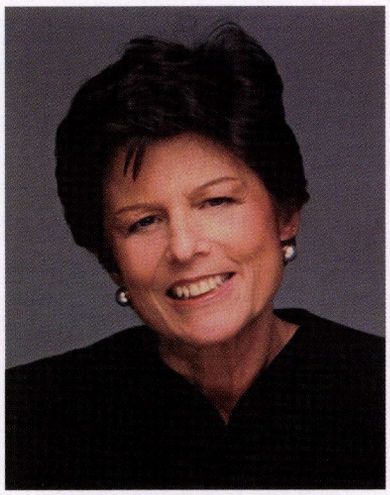
Honorable Vaino H. Spencer
Presiding Justice

Admitted to California Bar in September 1952. Education: Los Angeles City College, summa cum laude; Southwestern University School of Law, LL.B. (1952). Professional Legal Background: Private practice, civil trial attorney for nine years specializing in business law; Member, California Law Revision Commission; Member, Attorney General's Advisory Committee. Judicial Background: Presiding Justice, Court of Appeal, Second Appellate District, Division One (1980–present). Los Angeles County Superior Court Judge (1976–1980). Los Angeles Municipal Court Judge (1961–1976). Professional Activities/Associations/Affiliations: Chair, California Judicial Council Court Management Committee (1978–1984); Member, Los Angeles County Commission on Justice (1974–1978); President, National Association of Women Judges (1981); member of various associations of lawyers and judges. Educational/Professional Honors and Awards: Honoree (1998), Women of Los Angeles; Honorary Doctor of Law Degree (1996), Southwestern University School of Law; Honoree of the Year (1992), National Association of Women Judges; Person of the Year (1991), Metropolitan News-Enterprise; Hall of Fame (1991), Langston Bar Association; Lifetime Achievement Award (1991), Judicial Council of the National Bar Association; Distinguished Alumni Award (1990), Southwestern University School of Law; Honoree (1986), California Judges Association; Trailblazer Award (1985), National Association, Business and Professional Women; Humanitarian Award (1977), Los Angeles City College; Mary Church Terrell Award (1975), Women for Good Government; Judge Ernestine Stahlhut Award (1974), Women Lawyers Association of Los Angeles. Professional Teaching/Educational Activities: Supervised training of law school advanced students in court extern program to enhance their legal, analytical, and writing skills (1980–present); Chair, Southwestern Law School's Scholarship Program (1978–present); Founder, Los Angeles Bar Affiliates.



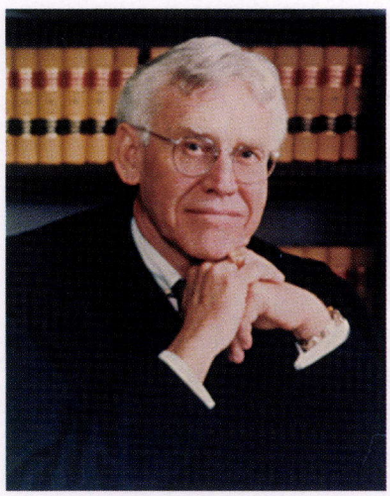
Honorable Reuben A. Ortega
Associate Justice

Hon. Reuben A. Ortega, Court of Appeal, Associate Justice, Second Appellate District, Division One. Appointed by Governor Deukmejian, took office June 1988. Judge, Los Angeles Superior Court, 1984–1988. Assistant District Attorney, Los Angeles County, 1983–1984. Commissioner, Los Angeles Superior Court, 1977–1983. Private law practice, Long Beach, California, 1973–1977. Deputy District Attorney, Los Angeles County, 1967–1973. Admitted to California Bar December 21, 1967. Juris Doctor, Georgetown University, June 1967. Formerly served as: Chairman of the Los Angeles County Domestic Violence Council, Vice Chairman of the Pre-School Safety Task Force, Member of Citizen's Crime Prevention Task Force, Member of Justice System Advisory Group. Bachelor of arts, University of New Mexico, 1963. Born December 22, 1941, Albuquerque, New Mexico. Married, two children.



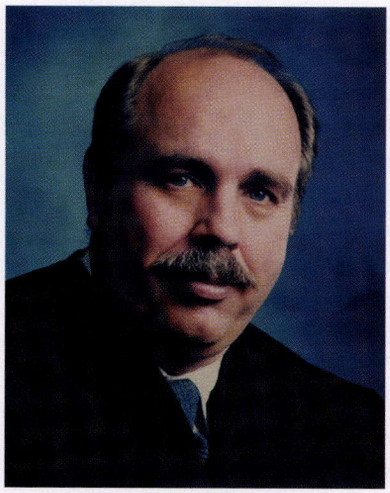
Honorable Miriam A. Vogel
Associate Justice

Appointed to the Court of Appeal by Governor George Deukmejian, May 11, 1990; appointed to the Los Angeles Superior Court by Governor Deukmejian, December 23, 1985 (oath, January 3, 1986). Education: Whittier College School of Law, J.D. magna cum laude, 1975; University of California, Los Angeles (Extension), 1969–1970; Santa Monica City College, 1958–1959. Law Practice: Admitted to the California Bar and to the United States District Court, Central District of California, December 1975; law clerk, Justice Robert S. Thompson, Court of Appeal, Second Appellate District, Division One, 1975–1977; civil litigation and appellate law, 1977–1985; partner, Maiden, Rosenbloom, Wintroub, Vogel & Fridkis, Los Angeles. Professional Activities and Affiliations: California Judges Association, American Bar Association, Los Angeles County Bar Association, California Women Lawyers, Women Lawyers Association of Los Angeles, Judicial Council Task Force on the Quality of Justice (ADR Subcommittee). Judicial Council Appellate Courts Advisory Committee (1993–1996), State Bar of California, Association of Business Trial Lawyers, Beverly Hills Bar Association (member, Board of Governors, 1981–1983). Professional Honors and Awards: Alumna of the Year, Whittier College School of Law, 1991. Person of the Year, *Metropolitan News-Enterprise*, 1990. Teaching and Educational Activities: Speaker, numerous continuing legal education programs for lawyers and judges. Guest lecturer, numerous law school appellate advocacy classes. Author and editor, numerous California appellate practice books and articles. Born May 11, 1940. Married, four adult children, eight grandchildren.



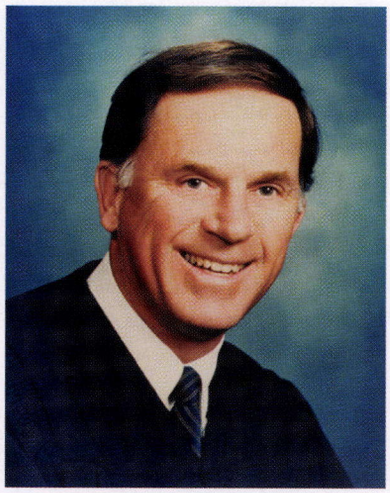
Honorable William A. Masterson
Associate Justice

Married with 4 grown children; veteran, U.S. Army Infantry. Educational and Scholastic Achievements: Graduate of UCLA with B.A. in history; graduate of UCLA Law School—Order of the Coif and Member of *UCLA Law Review*. Judicial Positions and Assignments: Los Angeles Superior Court, 1988–1992, civil and criminal departments; Associate Justice, Court of Appeal, 1993 to date, civil and criminal appeals. Judicial Activities and Associations: Member, California Judges Association; Member, Commission on Judicial Performance, 1988–1997 (Chairperson, 1995–1997). Professional Experience: Civil trial lawyer with private law firms, 1958–1987; Superior Court Judge, 1988–1992; Associate Justice, Court of Appeal, 1993 to date. Honors and Awards: Fellow, American College of Trial Lawyers; selected as Alumnus of the Year 1994 by UCLA Law School.



Honorable Roger W. Boren
Presiding Justice

Presiding Justice Roger W. Boren was born in Bingham Canyon, Utah on September 11, 1941, and raised in Burley, Idaho and Hayward, California. Justice Boren received his bachelor of arts degree from the University of California (Berkeley) in 1966, served in the U.S. Army as a military intelligence officer from 1968 to 1970, and obtained his law degree from UCLA School of Law in 1973. Justice Boren served as a California Deputy Attorney General from 1973 to 1984. In that capacity, he successfully prosecuted the Hillside Strangler case (*People* v. *Buono*) from 1981 to 1984 and was head of the Los Angeles Special Prosecutors Unit (1979–1984). Justice Boren began his judicial career when appointed by Governor Deukmejian to the Newhall Municipal Court in 1984. Governor Deukmejian elevated Judge Boren to the Los Angeles Superior Court in 1985 and then to the California Court of Appeal (Second Appellate District, Division Five) in 1987. Governor Wilson appointed Boren to the position of Presiding Justice of Division Two of the Second Appellate District in 1993. Justice Boren was a member of the California Judicial Council from 1994 through 1998. He is a past Chairman of the Henry Mayo Newhall Memorial Hospital in Santa Clarita, California, and a past President of the UCLA Law School Alumni Association. Justice Boren is married to Windee Boren, and they are the parents of six children.



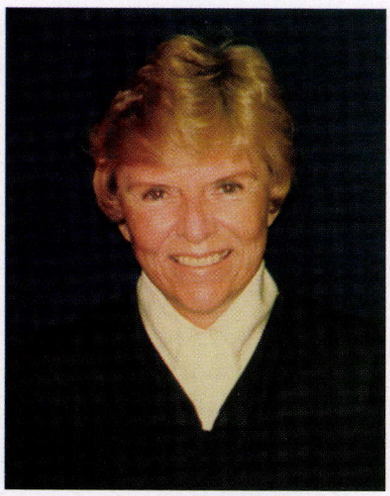
Honorable Michael Gordon Nott
Associate Justice

Admitted to California Bar June 21, 1966. Education: LL.B. (1965) University of Southern California Law Center, Los Angeles; B.A. (1962) Occidental College, Los Angeles. Professional Legal Background: Private law practice, Long Beach, 1966–1985 (partner, Vandenberg, Nott, Conway & Newell, and its predecessors), 1969–1985; associate, Brown, Grisham & Cawyer, 1967–1969; and with small law firm, 1966–1967. Judicial Background: Judge, Municipal Court, Long Beach Judicial District, Los Angeles County (1985–1987), appointed by Governor Deukmejian, elected in 1986; Presiding Judge, 1987. Judge, Superior Court, Los Angeles County (1987–1990), appointed by Governor Deukmejian. Associate Justice, District Court of Appeal (1990–present), appointed by Governor Deukmejian. Professional Activities/Associations/Affiliations: California Judges Association 1985–present; Los Angeles County Bar Association 1971–present; Long Beach Bar Association 1967–present (Board of Governors, 1972–1973); California State Bar Disciplinary Board 1976–1985; American Bar Association 1971–1974; and Long Beach Barristers 1967–1975 (President 1973). Community Activities: Long Beach Junior Chamber of Commerce, Long Beach Chamber of Commerce, and Long Beach Exchange Club. Military Experience and Honors: United States Army Reserve (1965–1971), honorable discharge. American Honor Spirit Award as outstanding trainee. Received 100-mile 100-ton Ocean Operator's License from U.S. Coast Guard in 1961.



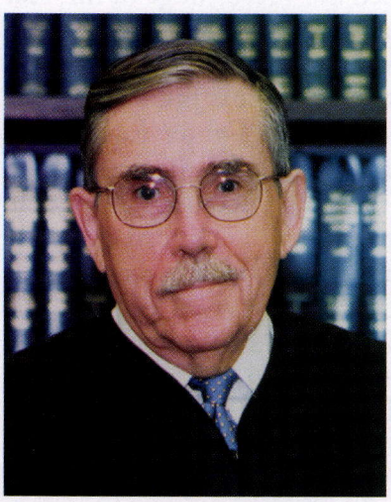
Honorable Candace D. Cooper
Associate Justice

Candace D. Cooper, Justice of the California Court of Appeal, was nominated by Governor Gray Davis and confirmed for that position on November 9, 1999. She serves on the Second Appellate District, Division Two. Prior to joining the Court of Appeal, Justice Cooper served on the Los Angeles Superior Court from 1987 to 1999. During her tenure on the Superior Court she handled a variety of assignments: felony criminal trials, death penalty trial, juvenile dependency and delinquency and civil trials and master calendars. She had numerous administrative responsibilities; serving from 1997 to 1998 as the Supervising Judge of the West District/Los Angeles Superior Court and Presiding Judge of the Santa Monica Municipal Court pursuant to a voluntary unification arrangement. She served the Court as Chair of the Personnel and Budget Committee from 1995 to 1996 and as one of the court's representatives to the State Trial Court Budget Commission from 1997 to 1998. Justice Cooper served on the Los Angeles Municipal Court from 1980 to 1987 where she served as Supervising Judge of the Traffic Court and of the Criminal Court and on the court's executive committee. On the Municipal Court she handled long and/or complex felony preliminary hearings, including numerous high publicity cases. From 1988 to 1989 she served as President of the California Judges Association; the second Black and second female to head a nearly 2,000 member voluntary professional association representing all judicial officers in the state. Active in judicial education, Justice Cooper has served as a faculty member for the Continuing Judicial Studies Program, the Judicial College and the New Judges Orientation. She has taught courses in evidence, jury selection, fairness and elimination of bias, and special problems in the justice system for women of color. She has also served on special boards and committees including: the Judicial Council Advisory Committee on Racial and Ethnic Bias in the Court, the Judicial Council Select Committee on Judicial Retirement, the Judicial Council Advisory Committee on Private Judges, the Attorney General's Committee on Child Victim Witnesses, the Judicial Council Task Force on the Quality of Justice, and the State Bar Commission on the Future of the Legal Profession. Justice Cooper has been the recipient of many awards and honors, including: the California Women Lawyers, Justice Joan Dempsey Klein Distinguished Judge Award (1997); University of Southern California Association of Black Law Alumni, Outstanding Achievement in the Legal Profession Award (1996); University of Southern California General Alumni Association, Alumni Merit Award (1994); Los Angeles County Bar Association, Outstanding Trial Jurist (1992–1993); Women Lawyers Association of Los Angeles, Ernestine Stalhut Award (1989); and the Los Angeles Y.W.C.A. Silver Achievement Award (1991).



Honorable Joan Dempsey Klein
Presiding Justice

Klein was appointed to the position of Presiding Justice of the California Court of Appeal in Los Angeles. Elected to the Los Angeles Superior Court. Appointed to the Los Angeles Municipal Court, elected the Presiding Judge. Served as a Deputy Attorney General, handling criminal, civil, and appellate cases throughout the state. She was admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court. Education: Graduated from UCLA Law School with an LL.B. degree, and from San Diego State College with a B.A. degree, receiving a teaching fellowship upon graduation to teach at UCLA and to work towards a master's degree. Professional Membership and Participation: National Association of Women Judges, Founding President; Member, Advisory Committee, National Judicial Education Program to Promote Equality for women and men in the courts (the gender bias task forces); California Judges Association; American Bar Association; California Women Lawyers, Founding President; Women Lawyers Association of Los Angeles; Business and Professional Women's Club; UCLA Law School Alumni Association past president; California Council on Criminal Justice, 1970–1974; Judicial Criminal Justice Planning Committee, 1974–1976. In 1973, she was one of Governor Reagan's California delegates to the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals held in Washington, D.C. In 1965, Klein was one of 50 judges selected nationwide to participate in The Conference on Alcoholism in Washington, D.C. Honors: Selected as the Appellate Justice of the Year, 1990, by the Los Angeles Trial Lawyers Association; an award from the Sherman Oaks Chamber of Commerce as one of the "10 Most Outstanding Women" of her community; a certificate of merit as a woman of achievement and leadership awarded by Governor Edmund G. Brown, Jr.; "Community Woman of Achievement" award from Big Sisters of Los Angeles; The Myrtle Wreath Award from Hadassah; The Professional Achievement Award, UCLA Alumni Association; "Woman of the Year" by *Los Angeles Times*; Municipal Court Judge of the Year by the California Trial Lawyers Association; The Ernestine Stahlhut Award of the Women Lawyers Association, Los Angeles; "Woman of Achievement" by the Los Angeles Sunset District of the California Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs; Alumna of the Year, UCLA Law School; Woman of Tomorrow, in the field of law, by the Welfare Federation of Los Angeles. Family Background: A fifth generation Californian, married to Conrad Lee Klein, has five children and several grandchildren.



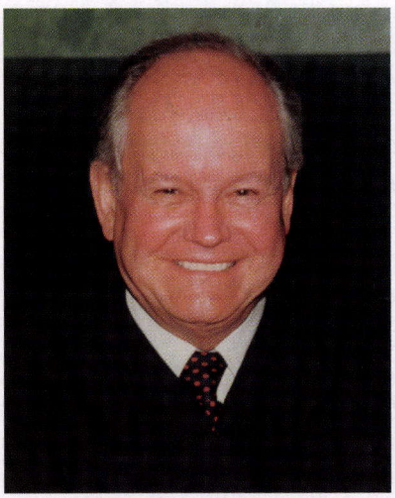
Honorable H. Walter Croskey
Associate Justice

Admitted to California Bar in January 1959. Education: University of Southern California Law Center, bachelor of laws/juris doctor, June 1958; University of Southern California School of Public Administration, bachelor of science, June 1955. Professional Legal Background: Attorney at Law, private practice (1962–1985) in Beverly Hills and Century City; small firm litigation practice (commercial, business and real estate litigation); U.S. Navy (JAG) Commissioned Officer, May 1, 1959–April 30, 1962. Judicial Background: Associate Justice, California Court of Appeal, Second Appellate District, Division 3, November 20, 1987–present; Judge of the Superior Court, County of Los Angeles, January 4, 1985–November 20, 1987. Professional Activities/Associations/ Affiliations: Judicial Committees: Member, Judicial Council Appellate Standing Advisory Committee 1993–1995; Chair, Second Appellate District Court Reporter—OSC Panel 1989–1995; Member, State–Federal Judicial Council 1989–1997; Member, Executive Committee of the Los Angeles Superior Court 1986–1987; Organized Bar Committees: State Bar Committee on Administration of Justice 1983–1985; Board of Trustees, Los Angeles County Bar Association 1984–1986; State Courts Committee, Los Angeles County Bar Association 1988–1996; Executive Committee, Los Angeles County Bar Association Delegation to State Bar Conference of Delegates 1983–1984. Educational/ Professional Honors and Awards: Jurist of the Year Award, 1998, Los Angeles County Bar Association; Distinguished Service Award Jurist of the Year, 1994, Judicial Council of California; Roger J. Traynor Memorial Award—Appellate Justice of the Year, Los Angeles Trial Lawyers Association, 1993; Bernard S. Jefferson Award—Distinguished Service in Judicial Education, California Judges Association, 1992; Rated "Exceptionally Well Qualified" for Court of Appeal by Commission on Judicial Nominees Evaluation (JNE), October 1987; Graduated magna cum laude, University of Southern California, School of Public Administration, June 1955. Community Activities: Elder-Trustee, Presbyterian Church, Pacific Palisades, California.



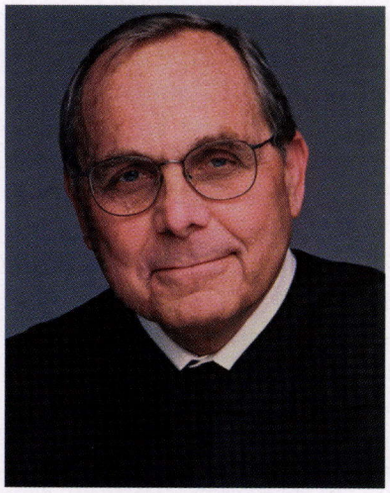
Honorable Patti S. Kitching
Associate Justice

Admitted to California Bar December 16, 1974. Education: J.D. (1974) Loyola University Law School, cum laude, Los Angeles; postgraduate work (political science), University of Southern California and California State University, Los Angeles; B.A. (1963, English) University of California, Los Angeles. Professional Legal Background: Senior counsel, Bank of America, Los Angeles, 1986–1988; Deputy Attorney General, California State Department of Justice, Los Angeles, 1975–1986; handled trial and appellate matters in the area of business and tax; argued two cases before United States Supreme Court. Judicial Background: Appointed to Second Appellate District in 1993 by Governor Wilson; Judge, Superior Court, Los Angeles County, 1990–1993, appointed by Governor Deukmejian; Judge, Municipal Court, Los Angeles Judicial District, Los Angeles County, 1988–1989, appointed by Governor Deukmejian. Professional Activities/Associations/Affiliations: National Association of Women Judges; California Judges Association; Women Lawyers Association of Los Angeles; California Women Lawyers; Board of Governors, Association of Business Trial Lawyers; Litigation Section Executive Committee, Los Angeles County Bar. Professional Teaching/Educational Activities: Contributing Editor, California Practice Handbook, Pretrial Disposition, Matthew Bender; Editorial Advisory Board, California Forms of Pleading and Practice, Matthew Bender; lecture on law and motion, discovery, pre-trial motions, summary judgments, civil law, appellate practice, wrongful termination.



Honorable Richard D. Aldrich
Associate Justice

Justice Aldrich is an Associate Justice of the California Court of Appeal, Second Appellate District, Division Three. During his 28 years of law practice, he was active in bar activities and received many awards and honors. He is a Fellow of the American College of Trial Lawyers, The International Academy of Trial Lawyers, and a member of the American Board of Trial Advocates where he served as President of the Los Angeles Chapter and a member of the National Board of Directors. In 1990, he was named its "California Trial Lawyer of the Year." After his appointment to the Ventura County Superior Court in 1990, he was named the "Trial Judge of the Year for 1991" by the Ventura Trial Lawyers Association and was rated the "Outstanding Jurist in Ventura County in 1991 and 1992" by the Ventura County Bar Association. Justice Aldrich has been on the faculty of the B.E. Witkin California Judicial College since 1991 and has been an instructor and a panelist at the Center for Judicial Education and Research and California Judges Association programs. Justice Aldrich has been named by Chief Justice Ronald M. George to the California Judicial Council, the governing body of the California courts. He is past Chair of the Judicial Council's Select Committee on Trial Court Coordination Implementation, Chair of the Council's Business Court Study Task Force, and is currently the Chair of The Complex Litigation Task Force, a project to establish complex litigation departments in all the major urban centers in California. He served as Chair of the 1997 California Judicial Administration Conference and Chair of The Civil and Small Claims Standing Advisory Committee of the California Judicial Council. He is married to Joan B. Aldrich and has two sons, R. Brendan Aldrich and Mark B. Aldrich.



Honorable Charles S. Vogel
Presiding Justice

Education: B.A., Pomona College, 1955; LL.B., UCLA School of Law, 1959. Judicial Career: Administrative Presiding Justice, Second Appellate District (1997–present); Presiding Justice, Division Four (1996–present); Associate Justice, Division Four (1993–1996) appointed by Governor Wilson; Judge, Los Angeles Superior Court (1970–1977); Judge, Municipal Court, Pomona Judicial District (1969–1970) appointed by Governor Reagan. Law Practice: Partner, Sidley & Austin (1981–1993); Partner, Nossaman, Krueger & Marsh (1977–1981); Partner, Allard, Shelton & O'Connor (1959–1969). Professional Activities: Chair, Supreme Court Advisory Committee on Judicial Ethics (1995–1996); President, State Bar of California (1990–1991); President, Los Angeles County Bar Association (1985–1986); President, Association of Business Trial Lawyers (1984–1985); Fellow, American College of Trial Lawyers (1987–present); Board of Governors, Institute for Corporate Counsel (1986–1992); President, UCLA School of Law Alumni Association (1977–1978). Awards: Shattuck-Price Award, Los Angeles County Bar (1998); Metropolitan News-Enterprise Person of the Year (1992); Distinguished Pro Bono Award, Western Center on Law & Poverty (1986); UCLA School of Law Alumnus of the Year (1986). Married, Miriam A. Vogel; four adult children. United States Navy (1955–1956).



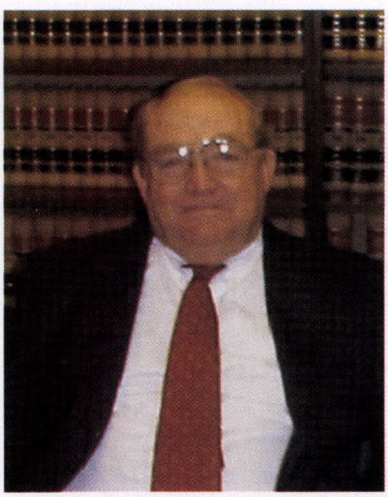
Honorable Norman L. Epstein
Associate Justice

Education at UCLA School of Law, graduating in 1958. After graduation from law school, Justice Epstein served as a Deputy Attorney General, California from 1959 to 1962, and as legal counsel for the CSU (1962–1975), becoming vice chancellor and general counsel. Appointed to the Los Angeles Municipal Court by Governor Reagan in 1975; to the Los Angeles Superior Court by Governor Brown in 1980; and to the Court of Appeal by Governor Deukmejian in 1990. With B. E. Witkin, he is coauthor of *California Criminal Law*, Second. He also is coauthor of The Rutter Group Practice Guide, *Civil Trials and Evidence*. He is past Chair of the Litigation Section of the Los Angeles County Bar Association, and a member of the American Law Institute. Justice Epstein was Dean of the California Judicial College, and has been a faculty member of the college since 1978. He received the UCLA School of Law Alumnus of the Year Award, the Bernard Jefferson Award for distinguished judicial education (in 1982 and 1998), the Distinguished Trial Jurist Award from the Los Angeles County Bar Association (LACBA), the President's Award from the California Judges Association, the Emil Gumpert Judicial ADR Award by Dispute Resolution Service of LACBA (1994), the Roger J. Traynor Memorial Award Appellate Justice of the Year from Consumer Attorneys of Los Angeles (1997), and the Distinguished Service Award from the National Association of College and University Attorneys. Judge, Superior Court, Los Angeles County, 1980 to 1990. Member, court's Executive Committee, 1987, CALJIC Committee, and BAJI Committee. Served as Associate Justice pro Tempore, Court of Appeal, Second Appellate District, Division Five, March–October 1987; and Division One, January–March 1986 and January–February 1980. Education: LL.D. (1995, honorary) University of West Los Angeles School of Law, Los Angeles, California; named UCLA Law Alumnus of the Year (1970); LL.B. (1958), University of California, Los Angeles (Westwood), School of Law; B.A. (1955, political science), University of California, Los Angeles (Westwood); Graduate (1951), Fairfax High School, Los Angeles. Born: April 9, 1933, Los Angeles, California; married, two children. Admitted to California Bar January 14, 1959.



Honorable J. Gary Hastings
Associate Justice

Education: University of Southern California, bachelor of science, business administration, July 1968; Southwestern University School of Law, Los Angeles, California, juris doctor, magna cum laude, May 1972. Notes and Comments Editor 1970–1971, Editor-In-Chief 1971–1972, *Southwestern University Law Review*. Employment: Aluminum Co. of America 1968–1969, Customer Service Representative; Belcher, Henzie & Biegenzahn, Associate 1972–1978, Shareholder 1978–1985. Specializing in civil trials representing: The Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.; State Farm Fire & Casualty Co.; Glacier General Assurance Co. Los Angeles County Superior Court: October 1, 1985 through September 21, 1993, 1985–1988, and 1991–1993 general trial departments for civil, criminal, and family law matters; 1989–1990 Supervising Judge for the Southwest District, Torrance, California: Law and Motion, Master Trial Calendar, Probate, ex-parte applications, and Domestic Violence Restraining Orders. California Court of Appeal: September 22, 1993 to present. Professional Activities: California Judges Association (1986 to present), served on Civil Law & Procedure Committee, Chair 1994; Appellate Courts Committee. American Judicature Society Court Technology Task Force 1994; Court Technology Committee, January 1995 to December 1997, Chairperson; California Center for Judicial Education and Research, Faculty Member 1994 to present. Cofounder of the Honorable Benjamin A. Aranda III Inn of Court, 1994 to present, past President and current Programs Chairperson. Community Activities: Sunset Youth Baseball, 1983–1992, Board Member, Coach, Umpire, Chief Umpire; American Youth Soccer Organization, 1983–1994, Board Member, Coach, Referee, Chief Referee. Born February 19, 1943, Los Angeles, California. Married, with two children.



Honorable Daniel A. Curry
Associate Justice

Admitted to California Bar in 1961; Hawaii 1972; New York 1988. Education: Loyola University, Los Angeles, B.S. 1957; LL.B. 1960. Stanford University Graduate School of Business. Professional Legal Background: United States Air Force 1961–1964, Assistant Staff Judge Advocate; Wolford Johnson Pike & Covell, 1964–1965, Associate Attorney; Demetriou & Del Guercio, 1965–1967, Associate Attorney; Technicolor, Inc., 1967–1970, Counsel; Amfac, Inc., 1970–1987, Chief Legal Officer with various titles culminating with Senior Vice-President, General Counsel and Member Management Council; The Times Mirror Company, 1987–1992, Vice-President and General Counsel. Judicial Background: Los Angeles Superior Court, 1992–1998; Associate Justice, Division Four, Court of Appeal, 1998–present. Professional Activities/Associations/Affiliations: Institute for Corporate Counsel; Coalition for Justice; American Bar Association Committee on Corporate Law Departments, 1973–1992. Professional Teaching/ Educational Activities: Continuing education programs for judges and lawyers concerning civil litigation. Community Activities: Member, Board of Regents, Loyola Marymount University, 1983–1998; Director, Los Angeles Oncologic Institute, 1987–1992; former Trustee, Hawaii Medical Library; former Director, Palama Settlement (Honolulu); former Regent, Chaminada University of Honolulu.

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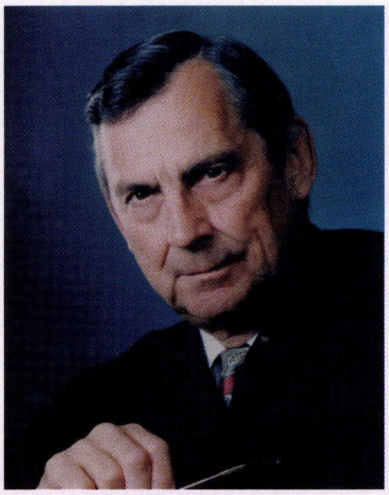
Honorable Paul Turner
Presiding Justice

Presiding Justice Paul Turner was born on Columbus Day 1947 in Shawnee, Oklahoma. He graduated from Antelope Valley High School in 1965 and received his bachelor's degree magna cum laude in political science from then California State College at Long Beach in June 1969. He graduated from the School of Law at the University of California at Los Angeles in December 1972 after completing active duty training in the U.S. Army. He served in the California Army National Guard as an infantry platoon leader. After passing the February 1973 bar examination, he was admitted to practice law in California. He later was admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court, the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, and the United States District Court for the Central District of California. On October 4, 1983, at the age of 35, he was appointed to the Los Angeles Municipal Court. In 1984 and 1985, he was appointed by Governor George Deukmejian to serve as the judicial representative to the Intergovernmental Advisory Council on Alcohol, Drugs, and Traffic Safety. On March 1, 1985, he was appointed to the Los Angeles Superior Court. Appointed to Division Five of the Court of Appeal for the Second Appellate District by Governor George Deukmejian, he was confirmed by the Commission on Judicial Appointments as an Associate Justice and took office on November 2, 1989. He was elevated to the position of Presiding Justice and after confirmation by the Commission on Judicial Appointments, took office on January 6, 1991. For six years he served as the Assistant Administrative Presiding Justice. He is currently a member of the Second Appellate District Executive Committee. He is a member of the California Judge's Association and has served on that group's civil law and procedure, criminal law, and election committees. On three separate occasions, he has been assigned by the California Supreme Court to act as a Special Master in hearings ordered by the Commission on Judicial Performance. He is a regular speaker to judges and court staff as part of continuing education programs presented by the Center for Judicial Education and Research on criminal and civil law. Further, he has been an instructor for the joint venture of the University of California and the State Bar of California entitled Continuing Education of the Bar. He is married, has two daughters and one granddaughter, and resides in Culver City.



Honorable Margaret M. Grignon
Associate Justice

Born October 17, 1950, in Plainfield, New Jersey. Raised in Riverside, California. Married since 1972 to James D. Grignon, M.D. Two children. Resides in Palmdale. Education: Cum laude, UCLA 1972, B.A. in political science. Summa cum laude, Loyola Law School 1977, J.D. Law Practice: tax and business law; O'Melveny & Myers, Los Angeles and Newport Beach; Gray, Cary, Ames & Frye, San Diego. Admitted to the California Bar in 1977, U.S. District Court, Central District of California, in 1979, U.S. Tax Court in 1980, U.S. District Court, Southern District of California, in 1981, and U.S. Court of Claims in 1981. Certified as a Specialist in Taxation Law in 1984. Judicial Positions: Antelope Municipal Court, 1984; Los Angeles Superior Court, 1987; Court of Appeal, Second District, Division Five, 1990. Author of over 1,314 opinions, more than 89 of which have been published. Activities: Frequent lecturer at educational programs for judges and attorneys; active in the administration of the judicial system; judge of various law school moot court competitions; and consultant for continuing legal education publications.



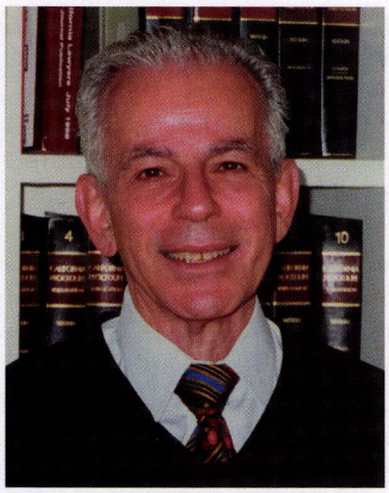
Honorable Orville A. Armstrong
Associate Justice

Hon. Orville A. ("Jack") Armstrong, Court of Appeal, Associate Justice, Second Appellate District, Division Five. Sgt., U.S. Air Force, 1946–1949. Attended University of Texas (Austin), B.B.A., 1953 with honors; University of Southern California, LL.B., 1956. Admitted to California Bar in January 1957. 1988–1991, Baker & MacKenzie, partner; 1975–1988, Macdonald, Halstead & Laybourne, partner; 1967–1975, Armstrong & Lloyd, partner; 1957–1967, Gray Binkley & Pfaelzer, associate and partner. 1993–present, Associate Justice, Court of Appeal; 1991–1993, Judge, Superior Court, Los Angeles County; 1997–present, Judicial Council Appellant Indigent Defense Oversight Advisory Committee; 1996, Judicial Council Blue Ribbon Commission on Jury System Improvements. Member, California Judges Association, 1991–present; State Bar of California, President, 1986–1987; Member, Board of Governors, 1983–1987; Chairman, Ad Hoc Committee to Study the Relationship between the Board of Governors and the Committee of Bar Examiners, 1984; Chairman, Administration and Finance Committee, 1985–1986; Vice President and Treasurer, 1985–1986; Member, Special Committee to Survey and Evaluate the State Bar's Offices of General Counsel and Trial Counsel, 1978; Member, Subcommittee on Expediting the Disciplinary Process, 1983–1985; State Bar-Judicial Council Joint Discovery Commission, 1986. Los Angeles County Bar Association, 1957–present, Board of Trustees, 1970–1971; Chairman, Economic Litigation Committee, 1981–1983; Future Planning Committee, 1971; Insurance Committee, 1969–1970; Board of Directors, Ninth Judicial Circuit Historical Society, 1986–1991. Fellow: American College of Trial Lawyers, 1982–present. Life Fellow: American Bar Foundation. Chancery Club, 1966–present (President, 1980–1981). Legion Lex (USC support group), 1960–present. Listed *Best Lawyers in America,* 1989–1990 Ed. (Business Litigation, California). Beta Gamma Sigma; American College of Trial Lawyers. Married to Mary Dean Macfarlane, three adult children and five grandchildren.



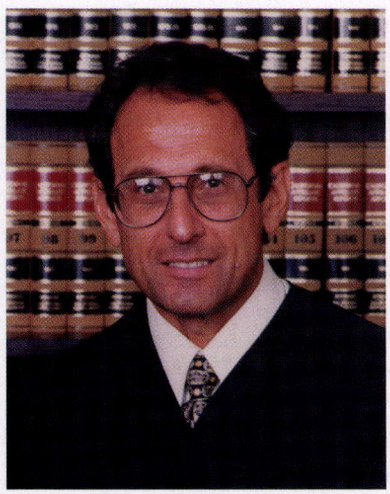
Honorable Ramona Godoy Perez
Associate Justice

Admitted to the California Bar, 1972. Education: Juris Doctor (1972), University of San Diego School of Law; bachelor of arts (1969), California State College at Fullerton (now California State University at Fullerton). Professional Legal Background: Deputy City Attorney, Office of the Los Angeles City Attorney, 1977–1980; Attorney-Advisor, United States Commission on Civil Rights, Western Regional Office, 1973–1977; Staff attorney, Reginald Heber Smith Fellowship Program, Fresno County Legal Services, 1972–1973; Associate Justice, California State Court of Appeal, Second Appellate District, Division Five, 1993–present; Los Angeles Superior Court Judge, Los Angeles County, 1985–1993; Served as Assistant Supervising Judge of the Southeast District Courthouse with 19 judicial officers; Los Angeles Municipal Court Judge, Los Angeles Judicial District, 1980–1985. Member: Judicial Council of California, Court Technology Committee, 1997–present; Inn of Court, LACBA Litigation Section, 1998; Judicial Council of California, Special Task Force on Court/Community Outreach, 1997–1998; Board Member, Mexican American Bar Association Bar Foundation, 1991–present; Founding Member, Latina Lawyers Association, 1998; California Judges Association; appointed to the Appellate Courts Committee, 1994–1996; California Center for Judicial Education and Research (CJER), Liaison Committee, 1985–1990; Judicial Planning Committee for CJER Journal, 1983–1986; Los Angeles County Bar Association (LACBA), 1973–1982. Elected to the LACBA Board of Trustees (1980–1982). Life Member: Hispanic National Bar Association; Los Angeles Women Lawyers Association; California Women Lawyers. Member, Mexican American Bar Association (MABA), Los Angeles County. Chairperson of the MABA committee which, started MABA's Spanish-speaking lawyers' referral service, 1980. Educational/Professional Honors and Awards: Honoree, YWCA of Greater Los Angeles, "Incredible Woman Making History," 1997; Honoree, Hispanic Women's Exhibit, Hispanic Latino Heritage Month, 1995; Judge of the Year Award, Southeast Bar Association, 1989; Recipient of Amigos de Ser Excellence in Law Award, 1994; Honorary Member, Los Angeles County Chicano Employees Association, 1989; Benito Juarez Award, 1986; Law/Justice Achievement Award, 1985; Women on the Bench, Meritorious Service Award, 1982; Exemplary Service Award, Mexican-American Women's National Association, 1983; Certificate of Achievement in the Field of Law, California Women in Government, 1981; Woman of the Year Award, Mexican-American Opportunity Foundation, 1980.



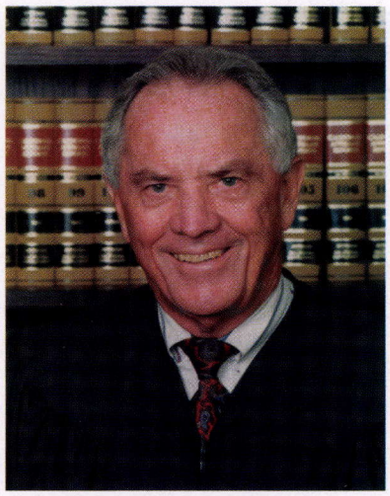
Honorable Arthur Gilbert
Presiding Justice

Presiding Justice, Court of Appeal Second District, Division 6, December 1982; LL.B., University of California at Berkeley, California, Boalt Hall, 1960–1963; Judge of the Los Angeles Superior Court, March 1980–1982; Supervising Judge, Juvenile Court in Inglewood, 1981; Judge, Municipal Court, Los Angeles Judicial District, Los Angeles County, 1975–1980. Served as Supervising Judge, Traffic Courts Division, 1976–1977. Created pilot program to translate traffic infraction notices into Spanish in East Los Angeles area. Fellow of the Witkin Legal Institute 1998; "Appellate Justice of the Year," Roger J. Traynor Memorial Award, Consumer Attorneys Association of Los Angeles, 1997; Judicial Excellence Award, Criminal Courts Bar Association, 1994; twice named "Appellate Justice of the Year" by Consumer Attorneys of California, 1993 and 1984; Distinguished Jurist Award, Beverly Hills Bar Association, 1992; Bernard S. Jefferson Award for contributions to legal education by California Judges Association, 1987; Chairperson, Judicial Council Advisory Committee on Legal Forms, 1978–1979. Editor and Contributor to 1998 Supplement, *Jefferson's California Evidence Benchbook*, Third Edition; Member of Editorial Board and contributor to various chapters of *Jefferson's California Evidence Benchbook*, Third Edition, 1997, published by Continuing Education of the Bar (CEB); Consultant to Continuing Education of the Bar (CEB) for publication of *California Civil Appellate Practice*, Third Edition, 1996. Lecturer—Judges College, California Judicial Education and Research; numerous judicial institutes, bar associations, Continuing Education of the Bar (CEB) and Rutter Group; Panelist on program for Russian judges, Moscow, Russia; "What is a Fair Trial?" Program under auspices of Central and Eastern European Law Initiative (CEELI), sponsored by American Bar Association and Agency for International Development, 1995; interviewed legendary legal scholar Bernard Witkin on his life and philosophy on videotape, "A Conversation with B.E. Witkin," produced by the California Judges Association, September 1994; Faculty, California Judicial College, Berkeley—California Center for Judicial Education and Research, 1978, 1986, 1987, 1988; Faculty, Continuing Judicial Studies Program for Judges, 1980.



Honorable Kenneth R. Yegan
Associate Justice

1969, B.A. degree, University of California, Santa Barbara; 1972, J.D. degree, University of the Pacific, McGeorge School of Law; 1972, admitted to California State Bar; United States District Court (Eastern); United States Court of Appeals (Ninth Circuit); 1972–1975, Deputy Public Defender, County of Ventura; 1975–1982, Judicial Attorney, Court of Appeal, State of California, Second Appellate District; 1976, admitted to the Bar, United States Supreme Court; 1982–1983, private practice, Thousand Oaks, Ventura County; 1983–1986, Judge, Municipal Court, County of Ventura; 1983, graduate, California Judicial College; 1986, assigned by Chairperson of Judicial Council to sit as pro Tempore Justice, Court of Appeal, Second District, Division Six, Ventura; 1986–1990, Judge, Superior Court, County of Ventura; 1990–present, Associate Justice, Court of Appeal, State of California, Second Appellate District, Division Six; 1991, graduate, Institution of Judicial Administration, New York University School of Law. Articles Written: "Penal Code section 12022.5, Circa 1977," *L.A. Bar Journal* (March 1977); Faretta—"The California Experience," Vol. 53, No. 6, Cal. (1978) *State Bar Journal;* Depublication, "The Missing Determinate Sentence Law Opinions," *L.A. Lawyer* magazine (April 1982).



Honorable Paul H. Coffee
Associate Justice

Judicial Background: Associate Justice, Court of Appeal, Second District, Division 6, April 15, 1997; assigned to sit pro Tempore for the Court of Appeal, Second District, Division 6, June 1995; San Luis Obispo Superior Court, January 1992–1997. Association/Committee Memberships: Presiding Judge, Masters in Trial Demonstration sponsored by the Foundation of American Board of Trial Advocates, Santa Barbara/Ventura/San Luis Obispo Chapter, February 28, 1997, Santa Barbara, California; Planning Committees for CJER and CJA for Civil Procedure Institutes and Annual Meetings, 1996; CJA Committee on Standardization of Local Rules, 1995–1996; CJA Committee on Civil Procedure, 1994–1996; Judicial Council Special Task Force on Business Courts, 1995–1996; Judicial Council Standing Advisory Committee on Civil and Small Claims Procedures, 1993–1997; Juvenile Justice/Delinquency Prevention Commission, 1992–1993; Cow County Judges Association, 1992–1997; California Judges Association, 1992; U.S. Navy League (Central Coast Council), 1990 (President 1996); American College of Trial Lawyers, 1984; American Board of Trial Advocates, 1982 (President 1989, Santa Barbara/Ventura/San Luis Obispo Chapter); International Association of Defense Counsel, 1980–1992; San Luis Obispo County Bar Association, 1976–1992 (Board of Directors 1985–1986); American Bar Association, 1976–1992; Association of Defense Counsel of Northern California, 1963–1992 (President 1989). Professional Employment: Hoge, Fenton, Jones & Appel, Partner, San Luis Obispo, California, 1975–1992; Wines, Coffee & Robinson, Associate and Partner, 1963–1975. Military Service: U.S. Navy 1954–1959, Designated Naval Aviator 1956, highest rank—Lieutenant. Education: admitted to California Bar, January 15, 1963; J.D. degree, University of California, Berkeley, Boalt Hall School of Law, 1962; B.S. degree, University of California, Berkeley, 1954. Personal: Born July 10, 1932, Madera, California. Married, two children.



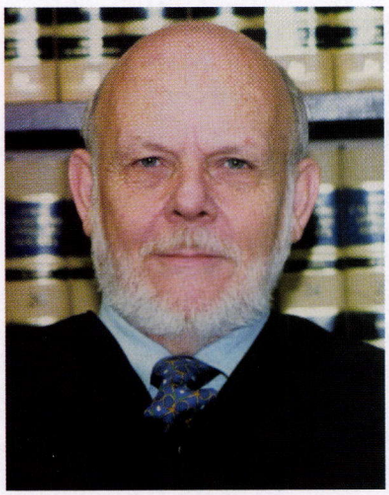
Honorable Steven Z. Perren
Associate Justice

Judicial Background: Associate Justice, Court of Appeal, Second District, Division 6, November 9, 1999; Ventura County Superior Court, January 1, 1983–November 9, 1999; Presiding Judge, 1992–1993; Supervising Judge, Juvenile Court 1993–1995, 1998–1999; court assignments included: general trials (1983–1985), criminal calendar (1986), family law (1987), vertical criminal calendar/trials (1988–1992), civil settlements (1992), juvenile delinquency (1993–1995; 1998–1999), criminal trials (1997–1998). Judicial Activities and Honors: Ventura County Trial Judge of the Year, 1984, 1998; Vice President, California Judges Association, 1993–1994; Executive Board, California Judges Association, 1991–1994; Judicial Council Advisory Committee on Criminal Law, 1995–present; Chair, Judicial Council Advisory Committee on Trial Court Staffing, 1993; Judicial Council Presiding Judges Advisory Committee, 1993–1994; Judicial Council Task Force on Jury Instructions—Criminal Subcommittee, 1996–present; CJA Criminal Law and Procedure Committee, 1985–1999; Chair, 1988–1990, 1998–1999; CJA Civil Law and Procedure Committee, 1983–1984; Juvenile Court Judges of California Executive Committee, 1994; Lecturer—California Judges College/Bernard Witkin Judges College, 1986–1997 (determinate sentencing); Center For Judicial Education and Research—lecturer on juvenile fitness hearings (1995, 1996), Criminal Law Institute (1985–1986, 1988, 1990, 1995); Rutter Group, *California Evidence* (1993); CJER and CJA, Orientation Tape—Three Strikes Sentencing for Judges; Little Hoover Commission—"The California Determinate Sentencing Law and Related Issues"—1993. Past Legal Experience and Education: Private law practice, 1972–1983; Deputy District Attorney, 1969–1972; U.S. Army (Signal Corps), 1967–1969; LL.B., U.C.L.A.—1967; bachelor's degree, U.C.L.A.—1964. Community Activities: Board of Directors: United Way of Ventura County (1994–1999); Casa Pacifica (1995–2000); Cabrillo Music Theatre (1998–present); Temple Beth Torah (1987–1988); Ventura College of Law (1989–present); Various Musical and Opera Productions for Plaza Players Theater Group (1969–1981); Cabrillo Music Theater (1996–present); Ventura Opera Workshop (1997–present); Assistant Cantorial Soloist, Temple Beth Torah (1991–1998).



Honorable Mildred L. Lillie
Presiding Justice

A.B. degree, University of California, Berkeley, 1935; J.D. degree, Boalt Hall School of Law, University of California, Berkeley, 1938. Admitted to State Bar of California, September 1938. Admitted to Federal Court, May 1942. Admitted to United States Supreme Court, January 1961. Married, Cameron L. Lillie (1947–1959), deceased 1959; A.V. Falcone (1966–1996), deceased 1996. Professional Background: Presiding Justice, Court of Appeal, Division Seven, Second Appellate District (1984–2000); Judicial Council, State of California (member 1961–1963; 1987–1989); Administrative Presiding Justice, Second Appellate District (1988–1989, 1991–1996); Associate Justice pro Tempore, Supreme Court of California (1960–2000); Associate Justice, Court of Appeal, Division One, Second Appellate District (1958–1984); Judge, Superior Court, County of Los Angeles (1949–1958); Judge, Municipal Court, City of Los Angeles (April 1947–1949); private practice, Los Angeles (1946–1947); Assistant United States Attorney, United States Department of Justice, United States; Attorney, Southern District of California (1942–1946); private practice, Fresno, California (1939–1942); City Attorney's Office, Alameda, California (1938–1939). Professional Affiliations: Los Angeles County Bar Association; American Bar Association; Federal Bar Association; California Judges Association; Women Lawyers Association of Los Angeles; National Association of Women Judges; L.A. Alumni Chapter, Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity; Member, Pepperdine University School of Law Board of Visitors; Member, Pepperdine University Associates, Pepperdine University; Member, Board of Trustees for the Boalt Hall Fund, University of California, Berkeley; Member, Boalt Hall Alumni Association.



Honorable Earl Johnson, Jr.
Associate Justice

Justice Earl Johnson, Jr. was born and raised in Watertown, South Dakota. He received his B.A. with honors in economics from Northwestern University, where he was student body president (1955). After three years active duty as a naval officer (1955–1958), he earned his J.D. from the University of Chicago Law School where he was an editor of the *University of Chicago Law Review* (1960) and an LL.M. in criminal law from Northwestern University School of Law (1961). In the 21 years before his appointment as a judge, he served as a federal prosecutor with the U.S. Department of Justice's Organized Crime and Racketeering Section (1961–1964), a legal services lawyer and eventually Director of the nation's Legal Services Program for poor people (1965–1968), and a Professor of Law at the University of Southern California (1969–1982). Johnson was appointed to the Court of Appeal by Governor Jerry Brown in 1982, retained by the voters in 1986 and again in 1998. He has served on the Judicial Ethics Committee (1984–1988) and Appellate Courts Committee (1983–1989, 1997–1998) of the California Judges Association, the board of the Continuing Judicial Studies Program (1985–1988), as President of the National Equal Justice Library (1990–2000), Chair of the State Bar's Access to Justice Working Group (1994–1997) and member of the California Access to Justice Commission (1997–present). He is the author or coauthor of 16 books, including: *Justice and Reform, Toward Equal Justice, California Trial Guide, California Family Law Trial Guide, and Federal Trial Guide,* and over 40 articles, including a series on *Organized Crime: Challenge to the American Legal System,* published in the *Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science.* Johnson is a member of the Order of the Coif, received the Justin Dart Academic Innovation Award from USC and the State Bar's first Loren Miller Legal Services Award, named Appellate Justice of the Year by the Los Angeles Consumer Lawyers Association and received the Outstanding Judicial Achievements Award from the California Consumer Lawyers Association. Justice Johnson is married to Barbara Y. Johnson. He has three children: Kelly, Eric, and Agaarn.



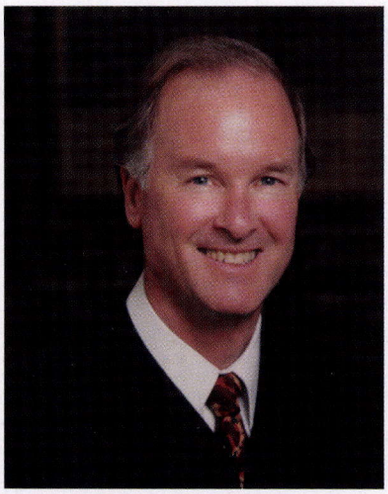
Honorable Fred Woods
Associate Justice

Born March 31, 1935, Corpus Christi, Texas. Married to Penny Woods. Two sons: Andy and Nick. Resides in Los Alamitos, California. (B.A.) Rice University 1958; (J.D.) 1963 Loyola Law School of Los Angeles. Twenty years in private practice in Long Beach, California, emphasizing civil litigation. Appointed to the Los Angeles County Superior Court by Governor George Deukmejian in 1988. Served in: Criminal Trials, Civil Trials, Law and Motion, and Appellate Department; member of the Court Executive Committee. Elevated to the Court of Appeal by Governor Deukmejian in 1988. Serves on the Executive Committee, the Appellate Record Oversight Panel, as Acting Presiding Justice, the Appellate Delay Reduction Committee, and the Executive Legislative Action Network (ELAN) for the Second Appellate District (Chair). Active in the Joe Ball/Clarence Hunt Inn of Court, Long Beach, California as a "bencher." Member of the founding committee and the executive committee.



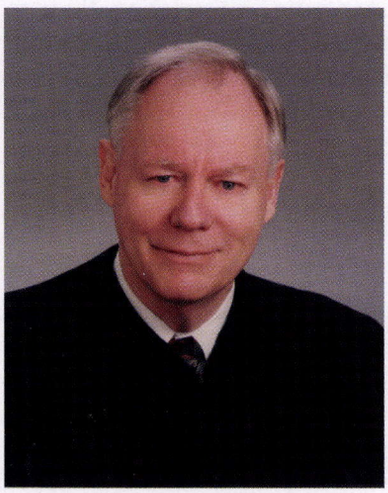
Honorable Richard C. Neal
Associate Justice

Hon. Richard C. Neal, Associate Justice, Court of Appeal, Second Appellate District, Division Seven. Born in San Francisco, April 10, 1947. Attended Palo Alto and Los Altos elementary and intermediate schools, University of Chicago High School. Graduated from Harvard College, B.A. cum laude in English, 1969, and Boalt Hall School of Law, J.D. 1973. Private civil litigation practice, Los Angeles, 1973–1992 (Lawler Felix & Hall, associate then partner, 1973–1985; Pettit & Martin, partner, 1985–1992). Appointed to Court of Appeal by Governor Wilson and confirmed April 15, 1997. Elected for 12-year term, November 1998. Judge, Los Angeles Superior Court, 1992–1997 (appointed by Governor Wilson). Chair, Los Angeles Superior Court Alternate Dispute Resolution Committee, 1994–1996. James A. Cobey Judge of the Year Award, Constitutional Rights Foundation, 1996; Emil Gumpert Judicial ADR Award, Dispute Resolution Services Inc. (LA County Bar) 1997. Continuing legal education lecturer for Rutter Group, California Judges Association, Association of Business Trial Lawyers, Los Angeles County Bar Association, and other groups. Member, Federalist Society, 1987–2000. Director, Dispute Resolution Services, Inc. and Foundation for Infant Botulism Research. Former Director, Sudden Infant Death Syndrome Alliance. Married to Barbara A. Reeves, December 20, 1985, six sons.



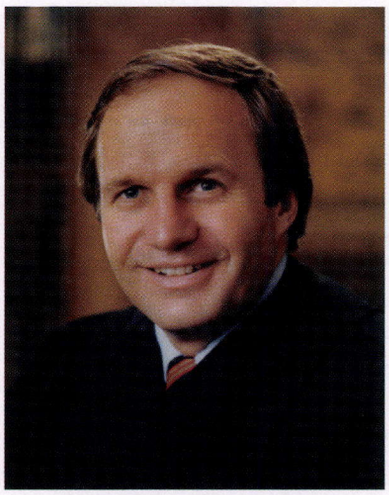
Honorable Arthur G. Scotland
Presiding Justice

Justice Scotland was born in Sacramento on October 19, 1946. Upon graduating from the University of California, Davis, he became a law enforcement officer for the California Department of Justice, 1968–1971. He then attended the University of the Pacific, McGeorge School of Law, graduating with honors in 1974. After serving as a Deputy District Attorney, Sacramento County, 1974–1976, California Deputy Attorney General, 1976–1983, and Cabinet Secretary to the Governor, 1983–1987, he was appointed a Superior Court Judge by Governor Deukmejian in 1987. Since 1989, he has served on the Court of Appeal, appointed by Governor Deukmejian. In 1998, he became the Presiding Justice, appointed to the position by Governor Wilson. Justice Scotland is an instructor of judicial education and has served on various committees and organizations created to improve the administration of justice, including the California Judicial Council, the policymaking body for our state's courts, to which he was appointed by the Chief Justice of California. He also is President of the Anthony M. Kennedy American Inn of Court, an organization of judges, attorneys and law students, that is dedicated to promoting civility, ethics and professionalism in the practice of law. Married to Susan Silva Scotland, with one son.



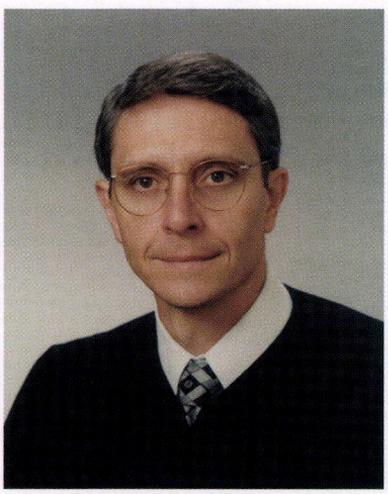
Honorable Coleman Arthur Blease
Associate Justice

Appointed 1979, elected 1982 and 1994. Justice pro tem, California Supreme Court, 1982 and 1997. Special Master, Commission on Judicial Performance, 1996. Author of 2500 opinions on civil, criminal, and administrative law. Member (1981–1983) and Vice Chairman (1981–1982), Center for Judicial Education and Research. Consultant, *California Civil Appellate Practice*, 3rd ed., 1996. Moderator of Continuing Education of the Bar programs on appellate review, civil writs, criminal appeals and evidence. Member, Select Committee of Advisors, *Pacific Law Journal* (1981–1992). Master of the Bench, Milton Schwartz Inn of Court (1992–1999). Lecturer in Speech, University of California, Berkeley, 1962–1966. LL.B. (1955) and B.A. (1952), University of California, Berkeley. Private practice, Sacramento (1967–1979), specializing in administrative and public law and appellate practice. Legislative Representative, Sacramento (1957–1974), public interest groups. Married to Barbara Blease, with two sons, Christopher and Brian.



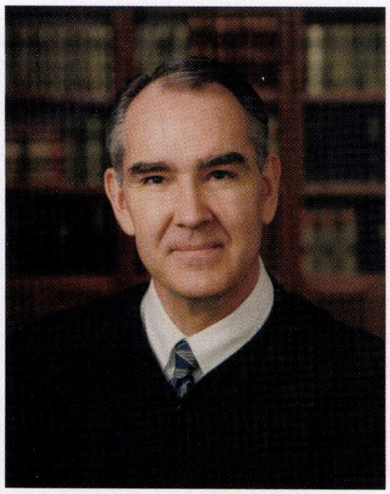
Honorable Richard M. Sims, III
Associate Justice

Appointment/Election: Appointed 1982, confirmed by Commission on Judicial Appointments Dec. 29, 1982, oath same day, confirmed by electorate to 4-year term Nov. 4, 1986, and to 12-year term Nov. 6, 1990. Other Judicial Office: Judge, Superior Court, Placer County, May 1, 1980 to Dec. 29, 1982. Past Experience: Private law practice, San Francisco, Calif., 1972–1980 (partner, 1978–1980, and associate, 1973–1978, Thelen, Marrin, Johnson & Bridges; and partner, Penrod, Himelstein, Savinar & Sims, 1972–1973). General Counsel, Sheriff's Dept., City & County of San Francisco, 1972–1973. Assistant Executive Director, San Francisco Committee on Crime, 1970-1972. VISTA Volunteer Attorney, U.S. Government, San Francisco, 1968–1970 (served with San Francisco Neighborhood Legal Assistance Foundation). Memberships: Calif. Judges Assn., 1980–present and Rotary International, 1980–1985 and 1991–present. CJER Governing Committee, 1990–1991 (Vice Chair, 1991); Cow County Judges Assn., 1980–1982; Board of Directors, San Francisco Bar Assn., 1979–1980; and Board of Directors, Walden House, Inc. (nonprofit drug abuse treatment facility), 1973–1979. President, San Francisco Barristers Club, 1975–1976. President, Auburn Ski Club Associates, 1997–present. Faculty (CJER): Civil Law and Procedure Institute, 1987; New Appellate Research Attorneys Orientation Program 1998, 1987; The Modern Criminal Jury Trial, 1987; New Appellate Court Judges Institute, 1986; Calif. Continuing Judicial Studies Program (CJSP) (Mid-Career Judges College), 1986 (Criminal Trials); Civil Law & Procedure Institute, 1985; and Criminal Law & Procedure Institute, 1985. Participant: The Rutter Group program, Update Civil Procedure, 1992, 1991, 1990, and 1987 (panelist, Civil Procedure); and CEB programs, Evidence for the Business Lawyer (panelist), and Disposing of Litigation Prior to Trial (panelist). Adjunct Professor of Law, Univ. of San Francisco School of Law, San Francisco, 1972–1975. Education: J.D. (June 1968), Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass. (senior class President); B.A. (June 1965, cum laude), Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.; Graduate (1961), Redwood High School, Larkspur, Calif. Born: Dec. 3, 1943; Oakland, Calif. son of former Court of Appeal Associate Justice Richard M. Sims, Jr.. Married, two children.



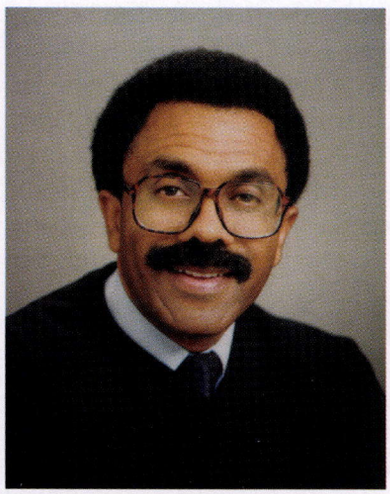
Honorable Rodney Davis
Associate Justice

Associate Justice, California Court of Appeal, Third Appellate District (appointed by Governor Deukmejian and confirmed by the Commission on Judicial Qualifications, 1989, elected by voters 1990); Judge, Sacramento Superior Court (appointed, 1985, elected by voters 1986); Judge, Sacramento Municipal Court (appointed, 1983). Justice pro tempore, California Supreme Court, 1998; Special Master, Commission on Judicial Performance, 1994, 1997, 1998; Chair, Judicial Council's Appellate Indigent Defense Oversight Advisory Committee; Chair, California Judges Association's Judicial Discipline Committee. Deputy Attorney General (1974–1983): Chief, Medi-Cal Fraud Unit 1983; Supervising Deputy, Medi-Cal Fraud Unit, Sacramento and San Francisco regional offices, 1978–1983; Criminal Division, Sacramento 1974–1978, served five months during this period as an acting district attorney, Sierra County, 1978; Special Assistant U.S. Attorney, Northern District of California, San Francisco, 1982–1983. Born 1949 in Sacramento to former Assemblyman Lester T. Davis and Assemblywoman Pauline L. Davis. Married Susan Baxter Davis and has two sons, Kevin C. and Brian B. Education: J.D., UC Hastings College of the Law, 1974 (staff, *Hastings Constitutional Law Quarterly*); M.P.A., University of Southern California, 1979; B.A., UC Davis, 1971, Sacramento Senior High School, 1967; attended, University of Kansas, Law & Organizational Economics Center, 1998; New York University School of Law Appellate Institute, 1989; California Judges College, 1985. Lecturer: UC Davis Leadership Development Series (Exercising Leadership through the Initiative Process), Sacramento Judicial Training (Ethics for the Judges pro Tempore). Instructor: California Judicial Education & Research and California Judges Association in civil procedure, family law, appellate practice, computer technology, and criminal law and procedure; The Rutter Group in family law, California Continuing Education of the Bar in evidence and family law. President, Milton L. Schwartz American Inn of Court; Trustee, UC Davis Foundation, 1988–1998; President, UC Davis (Cal Aggie) Alumni Association, 1990–1992; recipient, UC Davis Citation for Excellence.



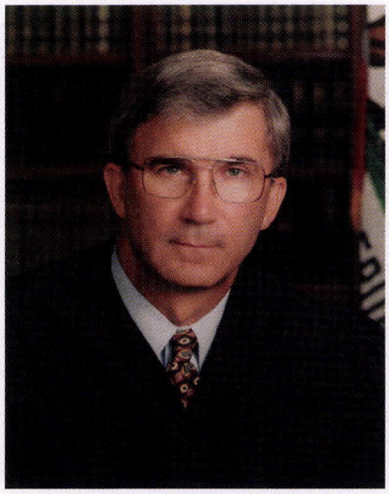
Honorable George Nicholson
Associate Justice

Justice George Nicholson was elevated to the Court of Appeal, Third District, in 1990, after serving as a trial judge, legal and education advisor to the Governor, university professor, Senior Assistant Attorney General, senior trial Deputy District Attorney, and Executive Director of the California District Attorneys Association. He was the principal author of Proposition 8, the Victims' Bill of Rights, adopted by voters in 1982. He helped craft legislation to restore the death penalty, protect elderly crime victims, prohibit involuntary psychiatric examinations of rape and child abuse victims, and provide literacy programs for youthful offenders. He received the "Award of Merit for Outstanding Contributions to the Judiciary," American Judges Association, 1998; the inaugural Government Technology Leadership Award, 1998; and an award "for 10 years of support and friendship for the goals and purposes of *UNITY*," a joint project of the Asian, La Raza, and Wiley Manuel Bar Associations, 1997. He is one of but three honorary members of the American Association of Law Libraries. He graduated from California State University and Hastings College of the Law. He and his wife, Brenda, have two children, Peggy and Christopher.



Honorable Vance W. Raye
Associate Justice

Graduate of University of Oklahoma (BA 1967) and the University of Oklahoma Law School (JD 1970). Following brief period of private practice with the firm of Bulla and Horning, Oklahoma City, entered Air Force as an Assistant Staff Judge Advocate. Served as Chief of Military Justice and Chief of Civil Law at Beale Air Force Base, California. Appointed Deputy Attorney General, Civil Division, 1974. Elevated to Senior Assistant Attorney General and Director of Legislative Affairs, 1980. Following election of Governor George Deukmejian, served as legal counsel to the Governor's Transition Team. Later served as Deputy Legislative Secretary, until appointed Legal Affairs Secretary in 1983. As Legal Affairs Secretary, served as legal counsel to Governor and Governor's staff; coordinated legal activities of state agencies and advisor on various policy issues, including criminal justice issues. Previously served as Vice Chairman of Governor's Emergency Operations Executive Council; Chairman of Staff Advisory Council of National Governor's Association Committee on Criminal Justice and Public Safety; Chairman, Judicial Council Committee on Family Law; Member, California Council on Criminal Justice Gang Violence Task Force; Task Force on Victim Restitution Services; Board of Directors, Martin Luther King Holiday Commission. Member: California Association of Black Lawyers, California Judges Association; Judicial Council Committee on the Future of the Courts; Judicial Council Appellate Courts Advisory Committee; American Bar Association Criminal Justice Standards Committee; Board of Directors, Sacramento Health Decisions; University of California, Davis Medical School Leadership Council; Schwartz Inn of Court, University of California at Davis Law School, Advisory Board, Justice and Technology Forum. Appointed Judge, Sacramento County Superior Court, June 1, 1989. Nomination as Associate Justice, Third District Court of Appeal confirmed by the Commission on Judicial Appointments on August 23, 1990. Confirmed by popular vote for 12-year term commencing January 7, 1991.



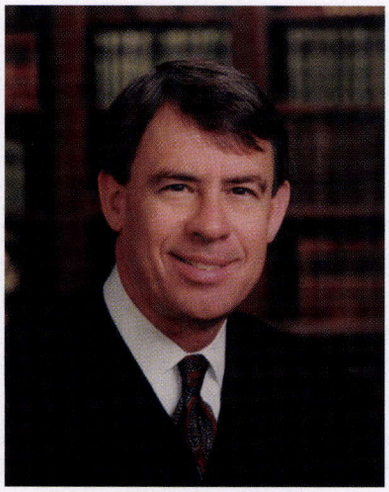
Honorable Fred K. Morrison
Associate Justice

Appointed to the Court of Appeal by Governor Wilson on August 8, 1994. Born in Honolulu, June 22, 1941. Attended school throughout the nation as father was a naval officer. Purdue University, B.S. (psychology) 1963; Marshall Wythe School of Law, College of William and Mary, J.D. 1971. Active duty, U.S. Army 1963–1975, 2nd Lieutenant to Major, duty in Korea and Viet Nam (1966–1967), last four years served as a military lawyer. Professor of Law, McGeorge School of Law, University of the Pacific 1975–1982, teaching evidence and criminal procedure. Adjunct Professor at McGeorge 1982–1989. Assistant U.S. Attorney, Eastern District of California, Sacramento 1982–1985, prosecuting whitecollar crimes. Appointed to the Sacramento Municipal Court by Governor Deukmejian on December 20, 1985, and elevated to the Sacramento Superior Court, March 24, 1989. Served in the California Army National Guard 1975–1993, Major to Brigadier General. Member since 1988 and past President of the Anthony M. Kennedy Inn of Court. Member of the Governing Board of the California Center for Judicial Education and Research, 1997 to date. Member of the California Judges Association since 1985. Married with four grown sons.



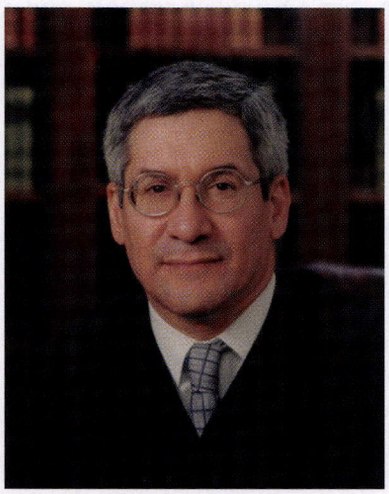
Honorable Connie M. Callahan
Associate Justice

Justice Callahan is a native Californian and received her undergraduate degree from Stanford University in Honors English and her law degree from McGeorge School of Law. She was admitted to the California Bar in December of 1975. Justice Callahan has served as an Associate Justice on the Court of Appeal, Third Appellate District, since 1996. Prior to serving on the Court of Appeal, Justice Callahan was a Superior Court Judge in San Joaquin County for four years. She also served as Commissioner of the Stockton Municipal Court for six years. Justice Callahan was the first woman and Hispanic to be appointed to the bench in San Joaquin County. She was also the first judge in 73 years to be appointed from San Joaquin County to the Court of Appeal. Prior to serving on the bench, Justice Callahan served as a Deputy District Attorney and Supervising District Attorney for San Joaquin County District Attorney's Office from 1976 to 1986, a Deputy City Attorney for the City of Stockton from 1975 to 1976, and a Law Clerk for the Sacramento County Public Defender's Office from 1974 to 1975. Justice Callahan has been recognized for her work in the areas of child abuse and sexual assault, victims' services and mediation. She is active as an instructor and lecturer in local schools and universities. She is currently a Master of the Bench in the Anthony M. Kennedy Inn of Court, an organization of judges, attorneys, and law students that is dedicated to promoting civility, ethics and professionalism in the practice of law. Justice Callahan is married; she and her husband, Randy, have two adult children, Erin and Anthony.



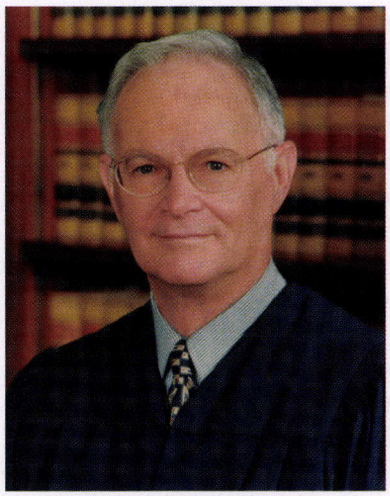
Honorable Harry E. Hull, Jr.
Associate Justice

Justice Harry E. Hull, Jr., was appointed to the Court of Appeal by Governor Pete Wilson in 1997; his appointment was confirmed in 1998. He was a Superior Court Judge in Sacramento County 1995–1997 presiding over civil and criminal trials and serving as a member of the Superior Court Appellate Panel and as Grand Jury Advisor. At the time of his appointment to the Superior Court, he was a litigation partner in the Sacramento office of McDonough, Holland & Allen, a professional corporation, having been a member of the firm since 1979. While there, he practiced civil litigation in the state and federal courts, primarily in the areas of business, real estate, toxics and hazardous waste and health care law. He was a sole practitioner in the general practice of law from February to June 1979. He served as an Assistant United States Attorney for the Eastern District of California, Sacramento, criminal division, from 1976 to 1979. He was a captain in the United States Air Force, Judge Advocate General's Corps from 1972 to 1976 and served as Circuit Trial Counsel for the Fifth Circuit Trial Judiciary from 1974 to 1976. He earned his bachelor of science degree in business administration from the University of Illinois in 1969 and his juris doctor degree from the University of Illinois College of Law in 1972. He was admitted to practice law in Illinois in 1972 and in California in 1976. He is a member of the Judicial Council Task Force on Jury Instructions and Master of the Bench, Anthony M. Kennedy American Inn of Court. Justice Hull has one son, Andrew.



Honorable Daniel M. Kolkey
Associate Justice

Education: Harvard Law School, J.D. magna cum laude, 1977; Stanford University, B.A. with distinction and departmental honors, 1974. Professional Legal Background: Law Clerk, U.S. District Judge Dudley Bonsal, 1977–1978; associate (1978–1984) and partner (1985–1994), Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher, Attorneys; Legal Affairs Secretary and Counsel to the Governor, 1995–1998. Judicial Position: Nominated to the Court of Appeal, Third Appellate District and subsequently confirmed by the Commission on Judicial Appointments in December, 1998. Other Appointments: Appointed by the U.S. Trade Representative as an arbitrator on the binational panel for the U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement, 1990–1994; appointed by the Governor to the California Law Revision Commission, 1992–1994, and elected chair of the commission, 1994; appointed by the California Judicial Council to the Blue Ribbon Commission on Jury System Improvement, 1996. Professional and Civic Activities: Associate, Chartered Institute of Arbitrators, 1986–1994; Chair, International Law Section of the Los Angeles County Bar Association, 1991–1992; member, Law and Justice Committee of the Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce, 1993–1994; General Counsel, Citizens Research Foundation, 1991–1994; President, Los Angeles Center for International Commercial Arbitration, 1988–1994. Personal: Married Donna Kolkey in 1982, and has four children, Eugene, William, Christopher, and Jonathan.



Honorable Daniel J. Kremer
Presiding Justice

Presiding Justice Kremer is a 1960 graduate of Stanford University with a degree in political science and a 1963 graduate of Stanford Law School. He was admitted to the California Bar and to practice before the federal Ninth Circuit Court of Appeal in January 1964. He became a member of the Bar of the United States Supreme Court in 1969. From 1964 to 1972 he was a Deputy Attorney General in the Sacramento office of the California Attorney General where he represented the State of California in criminal trials and appeals including death penalty cases before the California Supreme Court. In 1972, he was named head of the Attorney General's San Diego office criminal division and in 1983 became Chief Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Attorney General's criminal division statewide. In 1983, Governor Deukmejian appointed him to the San Diego County Superior Court. There he served in the court's civil, criminal, law and motion, and juvenile departments. In July 1985, Governor Deukmejian elevated him to the Court of Appeal as presiding justice. The voters of the State of California elected him to a full term in 1986. Presiding Justice Kremer chaired the Judicial Council's Committee on Criminal Trial Delay Reduction and the Council's Library Technology Committee. He was later named a member of the California Judicial Council, the policymaking body for California's courts. While a council member, he chaired the Judicial Council's Rules and Forms Committee and was cochair of California's first Court Technology Committee. Justice Kremer currently chairs the Task Force on Court Facilities, a body created by the Legislature and charged with evaluating every courthouse in California and recommending steps necessary to bring deficient sites up to acceptable standards. Presiding Justice Kremer has been active in legal education through programs for the California Judges Association, San Diego law schools, and a variety of lawyer and civic groups. Presiding Justice Kremer and his wife Kathryn have been married 36 years. They have two grown sons.



Honorable Richard D. Huffman
Associate Justice

Justice Richard Huffman was appointed to the Fourth District Court of Appeal for the State of California by Governor George Deukmejian in October of 1988 following his tenure as a Judge of the Superior Court for San Diego County since April of 1985. Prior to his appointment to the bench, Justice Huffman served as Chief Deputy District Attorney for over 10 years and as Assistant District Attorney for the remainder of his 14 years of service with the San Diego County District Attorney's office. In those positions he was responsible for the overall supervision of a staff of 450, while at the same time personally taking to trial a number of complex and sensitive cases. His contributions to the administration of justice and his trial skills brought him four singular honors: "Outstanding Prosecutor of the Year" by the California District Attorneys Association, "Outstanding Public Lawyer" by the San Diego County Bar Association, "Prosecutor of the Year" by Citizens for Law and Order, and selection for membership in the American College of Trial Lawyers. He was also the recipient in 1988 of the San Diego Trial Lawyers Association's "Trial Judge of the Year Award." Justice Huffman was admitted to the State Bar of California in January of 1966 following his graduation with a J.D. degree from the University of Southern California. He began his legal career with the State Attorney General's office. For three of his five years there, Justice Huffman headed the Attorney General's Special Prosecutions and Organized Crime Unit for Southern California, also serving in a cross-designated capacity as Special Assistant United States Attorney for the Southern and Central Districts, as well as being a member of the Federal Strike Force on Organized Crime in Los Angeles. Additionally, Justice Huffman is a former Vice President of the San Diego Bar Association, served two terms on the State Bar of California's commission evaluating judicial nominees, and continues to serve as a law professor and a regular lecturer at programs for judges and attorneys. He is an honorary diplomate of the American Board of Trial Advocates, a fellow of the American College of Trial Lawyers, and a member of the California Judicial Council. A native Californian, Justice Huffman and his wife Caroline have resided in San Diego since 1971. They have one son, Richard.



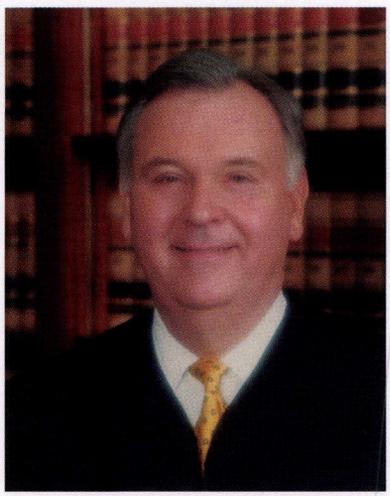
Honorable Alex C. McDonald
Associate Justice

Justice McDonald was born November 22, 1936, in Butte, Montana. He is married and has four grown daughters. He graduated from Stanford University in 1958 with a B.S. degree in industrial engineering. He received his LL.B. degree in 1961 from the University of California School of Law (Boalt Hall) at which he was revising editor of the *California Law Review* and a member of the Order of the Coif. Following law school he studied Indian Constitutional Law at the University of Bombay in Bombay, India and was a law clerk for California Supreme Court Justice Raymond E. Peters. He was in the private practice of law from 1963 until appointed to the Court of Appeal by Governor Pete Wilson in June 1995.



Honorable Gilbert Nares
Associate Justice

Justice Gilbert Nares was appointed by Governor Deukmejian in 1988 after serving as a San Diego County Superior Court Judge since 1978 and a Municipal Court Judge since 1976. In the Superior Court, Justice Nares served in the Appellate Department in 1986 and 1987, and was Supervising Judge for the court's North County Branch in 1981 and 1982. Justice Nares was also the Presiding Judge of the Municipal Court's North County Judicial District in 1977. Before appointment to the bench, Justice Nares was in private practice from 1968 to 1976 with the firm of Daubney, Banche, Patterson & Nares, in Oceanside, California, and in 1974 he was elected President of the Bar Association of Northern San Diego County. Justice Nares was on the Board of Trustees of the Oceanside Public Library from 1974 until 1976, and was a member of the Board of Trustees of the San Diego County Law Library from 1976 to 1986. Justice Nares was admitted to the California Bar in 1968 and the United States Supreme Court in 1971. He graduated from the University of San Diego in 1964 (economics and philosophy), and received his J.D. degree from the University of San Diego School of Law in 1967. He was selected as a Distinguished Alumnus in 1984. He was born in Oceanside on February 28, 1943.



Honorable James A. McIntyre
Associate Justice

Justice McIntyre was elevated to the Court of Appeal in June of 1996, after serving three years as a Judge of the Superior Court, San Diego County in both the Civil and Criminal Divisions. A civil trial attorney with the law firm of McInnis, Fitzgerald, Rees, Sharkey & McIntyre for 30 years, Justice McIntyre represented doctors and hospitals in medical malpractice cases and both plaintiffs and defendants in cases involving insurance bad faith, insurance coverage, automobile liability, legal and accounting malpractice, product liability, construction, general liability, real estate, and fraud. He tried in excess of 100 civil jury trials. Prior to his appointment to the bench, Justice McIntyre served as an Adjunct Professor of Law at the University of San Diego, School of Law. He is a Master of the Enright Chapter of the American Inns of Court, a Fellow of the American College of Trial Lawyers, a Diplomate of the American Board of Trial Advocates, and had an "A V" rating in Martindale-Hubbell. He was also listed in *The Best Lawyers in America* and *Who's Who Among Practicing Attorneys.* Justice McIntyre graduated with an A.B. in philosophy from Brown University in 1960 and received his J.D. from Stanford University Law School in 1963. He was admitted to the California Bar, California Federal District Courts and Ninth Circuit Court of Appeal in 1963. Justice McIntyre is married and the father of a son and three daughters. He has been active as a little league manager and soccer coach and has served on the boards of many community and educational organizations.



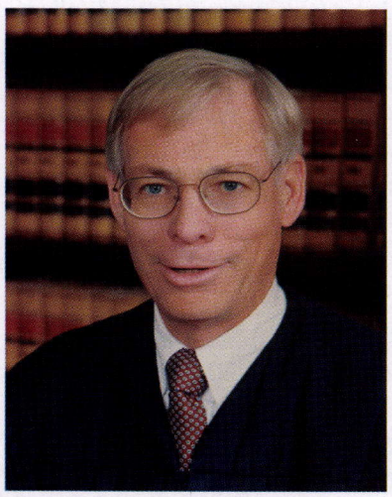
Honorable Patricia D. Benke
Associate Justice

Justice Benke was appointed to the Court of Appeal in June of 1988. She was confirmed by electorate November 6, 1990, and reconfirmed by electorate November 8, 1994, to a 12-year term. She has twice been a candidate for appointment to the California Supreme Court. Prior to appointment to the Court of Appeal, Justice Benke served two years as a Judge of the Superior Court, San Diego County, in the criminal, civil, and family law divisions, and for two years as a Judge of the Municipal Court, San Diego County. Prior to her appointment to the bench, Justice Benke served as a Deputy Attorney General in the San Diego Office of the State Attorney General from 1974 to 1983. She specialized in prosecuting criminal appeals in trial courts of California as well as the appellate and Supreme Courts of this state. Justice Benke graduated with an A.B. in political science from California State University, San Diego in 1971 and received her J.D. from the University of San Diego School of Law in 1974. She was admitted to the California Bar, California Federal District Courts, and Ninth Circuit Court of Appeal in 1974. In 1979 she was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. Prior to attending law school, Justice Benke worked as a political writer and analyst for San Diego's public television station KPBS-TV. Justice Benke has been married for 25 years and is the mother of two sons. She has served on the Park and Recreation Board for the City of San Diego and on the boards of community and educational organizations. She serves as an Adjunct Professor of Law, Thomas Jefferson School of Law.



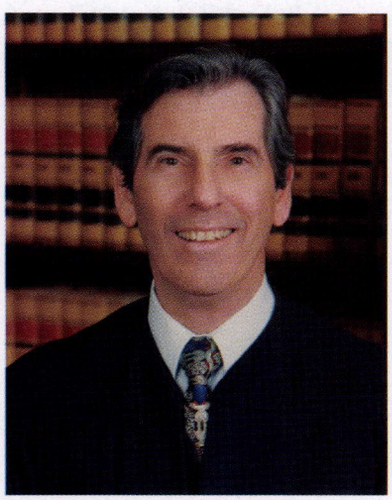
Honorable Judith L. Haller
Associate Justice

Justice Haller was born in Los Angeles in 1946. She is married and has two grown children. She is a summa cum laude graduate of UCLA and received her law degree from California Western School of Law. Justice Haller also has a master's degree in history from San Diego State University. Justice Haller was a deputy district attorney with the San Diego District Attorney's office for three years before entering private practice. From 1979 until 1989, she practiced law with the firm of Higgs, Fletcher & Mack. She was a partner in the firm's litigation department when she was appointed to the bench. On November 22, 1989, Governor Deukmejian appointed her to the San Diego Superior Court. During her four and one-half years as a trial court judge, she spent two and one-half years as an independent calendar judge. Governor Wilson elevated her to the Court of Appeal in 1994. Justice Haller serves as a director of the San Diego Inn of Court and a master of the American Inns of Court, Enright Chapter. Prior to her judicial appointments, she was a vice president of the San Diego Bar Association and also served as secretary/treasurer of the San Diego Defense Lawyers. Justice Haller is a former director of the San Diego chapter of the Association of Business Trial Lawyers and a former member of the Board of Trustees of the California Western School of Law.



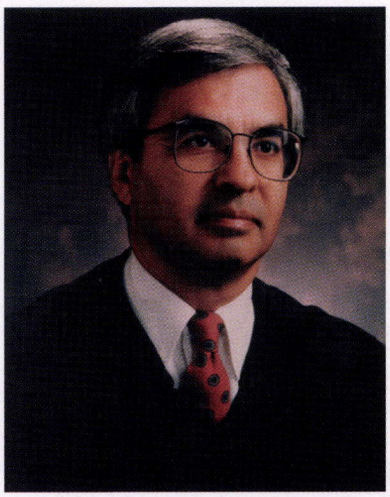
Honorable Terry B. O'Rourke
Associate Justice

Justice O'Rourke was born in 1947. He graduated from Claremont McKenna College in 1969 with a B.A. degree. He received his J.D. degree in 1972 from Harvard Law School. He was in the private practice of law from 1973 to 1984 in San Diego and Los Angeles prior to his appointment to the Los Angeles Superior Court by Governor Deukmejian in January 1984. In February 1987, he was appointed to the San Diego Superior Court by Governor Deukmejian. Governor Wilson elevated him to the Court of Appeal in 1998.



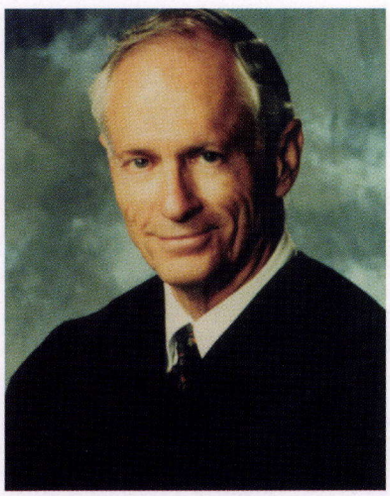
Honorable Don R. Work
Associate Justice

Justice Work was appointed to the Court of Appeal in August 1980 following service as a Judge of the Superior Court from January 1976. Both judicial appointments were made by Governor Edmund G. Brown, Jr. Justice Work was admitted to the California Bar, the Federal District Court and the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeal in 1959. Justice Work received a master of laws degree from the University of Virginia (1986), a juris doctorate (1958), and a B.A. (1955) from Ohio State University, following service in the United States Air Force during the Korean conflict. Following service as a deputy district attorney (1959–1960), Justice Work engaged in all facets of general law practice and civil and criminal trial practice. He was a certified specialist in criminal law. Justice Work has engaged in community service as a member of Lions Clubs International since 1959, and chaired the Council of Governors (California-Nevada) in 1995–1996. He has been a board member of the San Diego Human Development Services (YMCA) since 1980 and chaired that organization in 1984. Before judicial appointment, Justice Work served as Selective Service Representative by appointment of Governor Ronald Reagan, as a member of the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, as President of the Imperial Unified School District Board of Trustees, and on various California State Bar committees and commissions. Justice Work and his wife, Gloria, have six children.



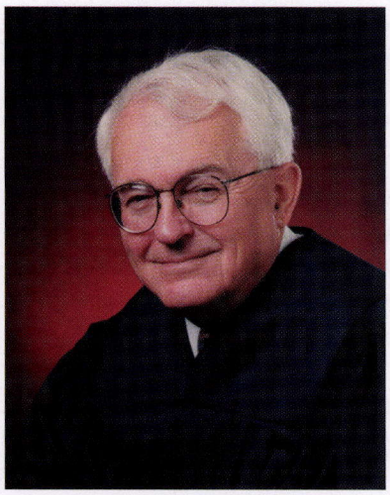
Honorable Manuel A. Ramirez
Presiding Justice

Appointed by Governor George Deukmejian in December 1990. Judge, Superior Court, Orange County, 1986–1990. Judge, Municipal Court, Orange County, 1983–1986. Deputy District Attorney, Orange County, 1976–1983. Assigned Associate Justice, California Supreme Court—three occasions: 1992, 1994, 1995 (see *Menendez* v. *Superior Court* (1992) 3 Cal.4th 435; *Applied Equipment Corp.* v. *Litton Saudi Arabia Ltd.* (1994) 7 Cal.4th 503; *In re Sassounian* (1995) 9 Cal.4th 535). Continuing panelist—Riverside County Office of Education, Superintendents' Legal Seminar, 1992–present. Member, California Judges Association; honorary member, Riverside County Bar Association and Orange County Bar Association; Orange County Deputy District Attorneys Association, (1976–1983); Orange County Mexican-American Bar Association. Received Richard M. Nixon Scholarship Award, Whittier College; Richard M. Heyden Memorial Scholarship, Whittier College; Outstanding Hispanic Alumni Award, Whittier College, 1987; Constitutional Rights Trial Judge of the Year, 1989; Developmental Disabilities Center of Orange County Trial Judge of the Year, 1989; California State Senate Certificate of Recognition, John Seymour, 35th Senate District, 1990; Serafines de Orange County Judge of the Year, 1990; Loyola University School of Law (now Loyola Law School), Outstanding Hispanic Alumni Award, 1991. Served as Orange County Mock Trial Judge, 1984 to present; instructor, paralegal studies, University of California Irvine, Extension Program, 1988–1996; commencement speaker, San Bernardino Sheriffs Academy graduating class, 1991–1993; faculty, seminar leader—California Judicial College, Berkeley, 1986. Inaugural member and cofounder, Casita de San José (home for abused children), 1983–1986; charter member, cofounder and cochair, Efren Herrera Scholarship Foundation, 1987–1996; volunteer, Adopt-a-Class Program, 1988–1997; volunteer cook for the homeless, Southwest Community Center, Santa Ana, 1993 to present; admitted to California Bar in 1976 and to practice before the Federal Central District. J.D., Loyola University School of Law, Los Angeles, 1974. Graduate of Whittier College 1970—major: political science and international relations. Born in Los Angeles, 1948. Married 27 years—four children.



Honorable Barton C. Gaut
Associate Justice

Appointed by Governor Wilson in May 1997. Judge, Riverside Superior Court 1995–1997. Partner with Riverside law firm of Best, Best & Krieger 1962–1995. President of Riverside County Barristers and Riverside County Bar Association. Chairman of Riverside County Judicial Selection Committee. Board of Directors, Riverside Legal Aid Society. Panel member, seminar of Association of Business Trial Lawyers. Author, jury instructions, fraud and deceit chapter, *California Forms of Jury Instructions* (Matthew Bender). Member, State Bar Committee on Court Congestion. Master, Leo A. Deegan Inn of Court. Lawyer representative to federal Ninth Circuit Judicial Conference. Member, California Judges Association. Served with U.S. Army, First Lieutenant, Infantry Branch, detailed to Counterintelligence Corps, 1957–1959. Received B.A., UCLA, 1957, and LL.B., University of California, Berkeley (Boalt Hall), 1962. Admitted to California Bar 1963. Born October 2, 1935, in Gilman, Colorado. Married, four children.



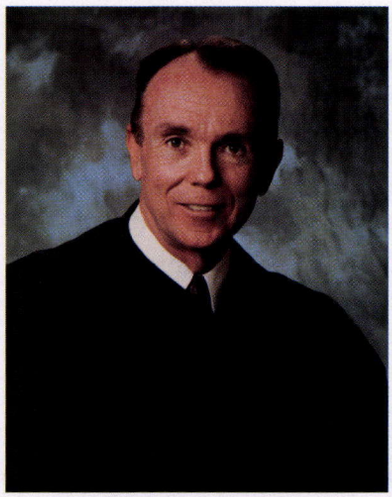
Honorable James D. Ward
Associate Justice

Born 1935. Married, three children, two grandchildren. Graduated 1959 University of San Francisco School of Law. Deputy District Attorney, Riverside County 1960–1961. Private law practice, Riverside, 1961–1993. Riverside Superior Court, 1993–1996. Appellate Court, 1996–present. Member: Judicial Council Task Force on Jury Instructions (vice chair), Judicial Council Task Force on Quality of Judicial Service (vice chair), California Judges Association, American Board of Trial Advocates, Riverside County Bar Past Presidents Club (founder), UCRLAW (founder), Citizens University Committee (past chair). Past member: State Bar Board of Governors, Ninth Circuit Judicial Council, American Judicature Society Board of Directors, *California Lawyer* magazine editorial board, State Bar/Judicial Council Commission on Discovery (chair), Judicial Nominees Evaluation Commission—JNE (chair), Executive Committee of Conference of Delegates of State Bar, UCR Foundation Trustees. Teaching: Adjunct Professor University of California; La Verne College of Law; panelist, CEB, UCLA, UCR, CJER, CJA. Miscellaneous: won two cases before U.S. Supreme Court; chapter author, CEB book on discovery; author miscellaneous articles; Distinguished Service Award of Riverside County Bar.



Honorable Betty Richli
Associate Justice

Justice Richli, a 1977 Pepperdine School of Law graduate, was appointed to the California State Court of Appeal in September 1994 by Governor Pete Wilson. She currently serves as an Associate Justice of the 4th District, 2nd Division of the Appellate Court sitting in Riverside. She was confirmed by the electorate in November 1994 and sworn into office January 1995 for a 12-year term. From 1990 until her appointment to the Appellate Court, Justice Richli served on the Superior Court of San Bernardino County. During this time she became the Presiding Judge of the San Bernardino Juvenile Court. Prior to her Superior Court tenure, Justice Richli sat on the San Bernardino Municipal Court from 1985 to 1990. Governor Deukmejian appointed Justice Richli to the Municipal Court in 1985 and to the Superior Court in 1990. After graduating from law school, Justice Richli served as an in-house counsel for the City of Redlands. In 1978 she became a Deputy District Attorney for San Bernardino County and served in that capacity until her appointment to the Municipal Court bench in 1985. Richli holds a B.A. degree from Columbia Union College and a J.D. degree from Pepperdine University School of Law. She has also pursued a post-graduate degree in American literature at both the University of Maryland and Loma Linda University. Before attending law school, Justice Richli's first career was in education. For six years she taught senior high school, both on the east and west coasts. Justice Richli is an active member of the California Judges Association and currently serves as a member of that organization's Appellate Courts committee. Her interests include the arts, antiques, travel, skiing, flea markets, and reading. She is a member of the Inland Empire Symphony Board of Directors and an advisor to the Historical Keyboard Society of Wisconsin, and has served on various boards and organizations associated with children's issues.



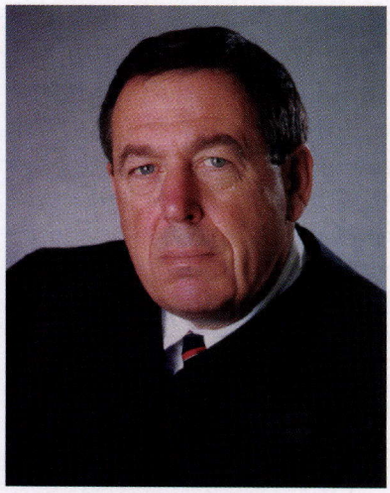
Honorable Art W. McKinster
Associate Justice

Justice Art W. McKinster was nominated by Governor George Deukmejian to the Fourth District Court of Appeal, Division Two, November 27, 1990, confirmed by the Commission on Judicial Nominees on December 27, 1990, and then confirmed by the electorate November 8, 1994, to a 12-year term which commenced on January 3, 1995. Previously, Governor Deukmejian had appointed him to the San Bernardino Municipal Court, where he served from 1984 to 1985, and to the San Bernardino Superior Court where he served from 1985 until his appointment to the District Court of Appeal in 1990. Before his appointment to the bench, Justice McKinster was a career prosecutor for the San Bernardino County District Attorney's office. He served as a trial deputy from 1972 to 1978. From 1977 to 1978 he served as Supervising Deputy District Attorney in charge of operations for the Central Municipal Court District and four justice courts. From 1978 to 1984 he served as Chief Deputy District Attorney in the Ontario office where he was in charge of all criminal prosecutions for western San Bernardino County. He supervised 22 attorneys and the office's clerical and secretarial staff. Justice McKinster received his B.S. degree with honors in 1968 from the University of Southern California and his J.D. degree in 1971 from the University of California, Hastings College of the Law in San Francisco. While in law school he joined Army ROTC and took military science classes at the University of California, Berkeley for two years and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the U.S. Army Reserve. He was originally branched to the field artillery, but later he transferred to the Judge Advocate General Corps after he completed JAG courses and attended JAG school at the University of Virginia. He served in the 426th Civil Affairs Company in Upland, California, for eight years, retiring with the rank of captain. Justice McKinster is a member of the California Judges Association, and he currently serves on the Judicial Council's Library Technology Committee and the Appellate Process Task Force. He presently serves as chairperson of his church's finance committee, and he also chairs the church's endowment fund. He has presided over the finals of the San Bernardino County High School Mock Trial Competition since 1994 and served as coach for the Pacific High School mock trial teams from 1995 to 1997. In the past, Justice McKinster has been a member of the Ontario Rotary Club (1980–1984, vice president in 1984), a board member of the Home of Neighborly Service (1983–1985), a board member of the San Bernardino Valley Community Concert Association (1984–1990, vice president in 1990), and he has served on two commissions of the City of San Bernardino: the Bureau of Franchises (1982–1983) and the Animal Advisory Commission (1983–1984). Justice McKinster was born in Okmulgee, Oklahoma, but has been a life-long resident of California. His wife, Della, is a special education teacher. They have two daughters. He enjoys sports, working out at the gym, and the theater.



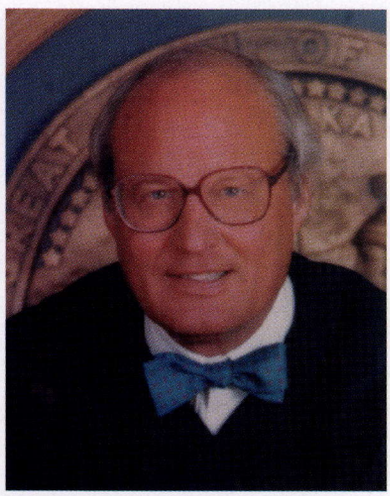
Honorable Thomas E. Hollenhorst
Associate Justice

Born in St. Cloud, Minnesota, November 3, 1946. San Jose State University, B.A., 1968; University of California Hastings College of the Law, J.D., 1971; University of Virginia, LL.M., 1995. Married Elizabeth Rae Eaneman February 13, 1971. Deputy and Assistant District Attorney, Riverside County District Attorney's office, 1972–1981; Acting District Attorney, Riverside County District Attorney's office, 1981; Judge of the Riverside Municipal Court, 1981–1985; Judge of the Riverside County Superior Court, 1985–1988; Associate Justice 1988–present. Member of the Board of Directors of California Judges Association, 1993–1996; Vice President of CJA, 1995–1996; Chair, Continuing Judicial Studies Program, 1996–1998; Vice Chair, Center for Judicial Education and Research Governing Board, 1998–1999; member, Appellate Indigent Defense Oversight Committee, 1995–present; past President, Riverside Rotary Club, 1995–1996. Two children: Peter Jason and Timothy John.



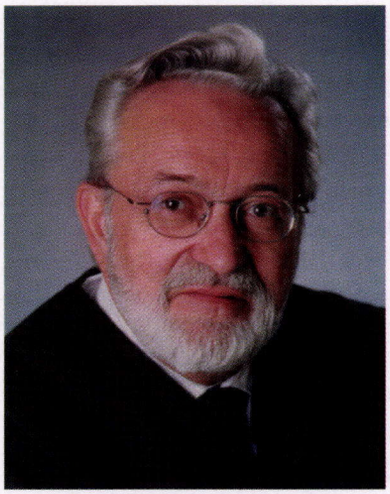
Honorable David G. Sills
Presiding Justice

Hon. David G. Sills was appointed Presiding Justice, Fourth Appellate District, Division Three, in 1990, by Governor George Deukmejian. Orange County Superior Court Judge, 1985–1990. Born March 21, 1938. B.S., 1959 from Bradley University and LL.B., 1961 from University of Illinois. National Moot Court finalist, editor of law school newspaper *Caveat* and member of Phi Delta Phi. Scholastic Honors: Omicron Delta Kappa; Phi Eta Sigma, Phi Kappa Delta, Phi Sigma Alpha, and a McRoberts Law Scholarship recipient. Married to the former Susan LaCroix of Marblehead, Mass. Active duty, United States Marine Corps, 1960 and 1962–1965, infantry and armor, attained the rank of captain. Served as platoon and company commander and battalion staff officer. Practiced law in Orange County, 1965–1985. Member of the Republican State Central Committee 1966–1968, appointed by Ronald Reagan, and Chairman of the Republican Associates of Orange County 1968–1969. Elected to the Irvine City Council for three terms serving from 1976 to 1985 and as Mayor for four years during that period. Member of the Executive Committee of the Southern California Association of Governments 1984–1985. Member of the Orange County Sanitation District Board of Directors 1984–1985. Chairman of the Board, Irvine Health Foundation, 1985 to present. Member: Orange County Bar Association; American Judicature Society; Federalist Society; American Legion; and November 10th Association.



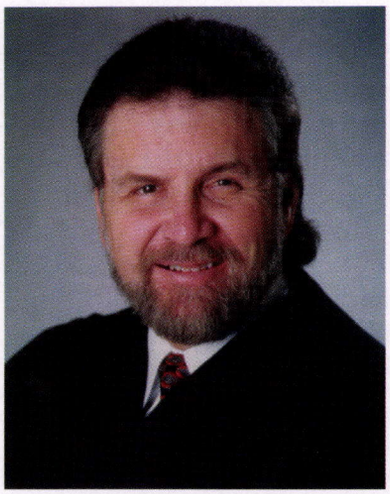
Honorable Thomas F. Crosby
Associate Justice

Appointed to the Superior Court of Orange County in 1981 and the Court of Appeal in 1982. A.B. Stanford, 1962; LL.B. Boalt Hall, 1965; LL.M. Virginia, 1988. State Bar, 1966; Certified Specialist, Criminal Law, 1973. Previous Judicial Council Member and Special Master, Commission on Judicial Performance. Crosby, Garey & Bonner, 1979–1981; Crosby & Luesebrink, 1973–1979; Orange County District Attorney's office, 1968–1973; U.S. Peace Corps (Peru), 1966–1968; N.L.R.B. (San Francisco), 1965–1966. Has served as adjunct professor of law, Chapman University and the National University of Peru (Arequipa) and lectured for C.E.B., The Rutter Group, Orange County Bar Association, Western State, U.C. Irvine, and others. Articles and Reviews: *Chapman Law Review, Hastings Law Review, Western State Law Review*. Born Long Beach, California, June 4, 1940; married with two sons.



Honorable William F. Rylaarsdam
Associate Justice

Born in the Netherlands, 1937. In U.S. since 1953. University of California, Berkeley, B.S., 1957. Loyola Law School, Los Angeles, J.D., cum laude, 1964. University of Virginia School of Law, LL.M., 1998. Married Janice E. Veneman, Modesto, California, 1957. Four children; five grandchildren. Practiced law in: Los Angeles, 1964–1974, 1978–1980; Pasadena, 1974–1978; and Newport Beach, 1980–1985, specialized in civil litigation. Appointed to the Los Angeles Superior Court (1985–1986) and to the Orange County Superior Court (1986–1995) by Governor Deukmejian. Orange County Superior Court: appellate panel, 1990–1992; family law panel, 1986–1988; civil trial panel, 1988–1989; civil law and motion panel, 1989–1991; complex litigation panel, supervising judge, 1991–1994; criminal panel, 1994–1995. Appointed to the California Court of Appeal (1995) by Governor Wilson; reelected to a four-year term, 1998. Adjunct professor of law, Loyola Law School, 1973–1978. Lecturer in Business Law, University of California, Irvine, Graduate School of Management, 1990–1994. Member, California Judges Association, American Board of Trial Advocates, Appellate Task Force (Judicial Council), Complex Litigation Task Force (Judicial Council), Civil and Small Claims Advisory Committee (Judicial Council).



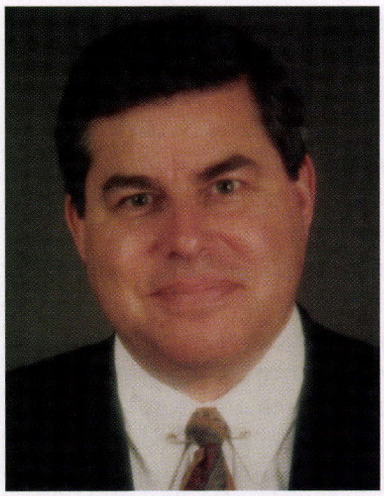
Honorable William W. Bedsworth
Associate Justice

Born in Long Beach, November 21, 1947. B.A. (cum laude) Loyola Marymount University, 1968. J. D., Boalt Hall School of Law (University of California, Berkeley), 1971. Founder, Boalt Hall Criminal Law Project (law student appellate legal services for criminal appellants). Admitted to California Bar, January 5, 1972. Admitted to United States Supreme Court Bar, January 10, 1977. Deputy District Attorney, 1972–1986. Elected President, Association of Orange County Deputy District Attorneys, 1982–1983, 1983–1984. Elected Member, Board of Directors, Orange County Bar Association, 1983–1985, 1985–1986. Elected to Superior Court (open seat created by retirement of Hon. James Judge), November 4, 1986. Elected to Executive Committee, Superior Court, 1989, 1996. Appointed to Fourth District Court of Appeal, Division 3, by Governor Pete Wilson, February 24, 1997; confirmed April 15, 1997. Member, Board of Directors, National Conference of Christians and Jews (Orange County Chapter), 1994–1998. Member, Board of Directors, Fair Share 502, 1990–present. Goal Judge, National Hockey League, 1993–present. Three children. Married to the former Carolyn Kelly McCourt, 1998. Resides in Laguna Beach.



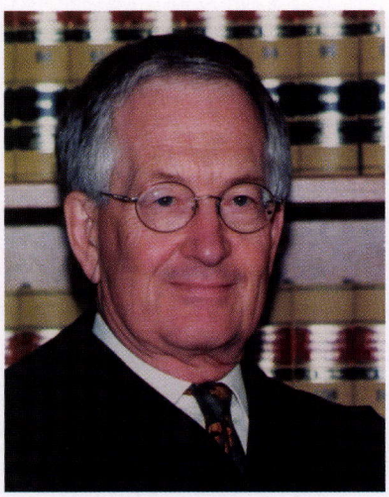
Honorable Kathleen E. O'Leary
Associate Justice

The appointment of Justice Kathleen E. O'Leary to the California Court of Appeal, Fourth Appellate District, Division Three by Governor Gray Davis was confirmed by the Commission on Judicial Appointments on January 21, 2000. Prior to serving on the Appellate Court, Justice O'Leary served on the Orange County Superior Court. She was appointed by Governor George Deukmejian to the Orange County Superior Court on July 1, 1986, and was in her third term as the presiding judge of that court when elevated to the Court of Appeal. Justice O'Leary began her judicial career at the West Orange County Municipal Court, where she also served as the presiding judge, having been appointed in 1981 by Governor Edmund G. Brown, Jr. Throughout her judicial career, Justice O'Leary has been active in judicial and law-related education efforts. She is a member and past chair of the Governing Committee of the California Center for Judicial Education and Research (CJER). A primary focus for her has been an effort to increase awareness of the need to facilitate access to justice for all through judicial education. In addition to teaching a number of courses in California for judicial officers, judicial branch staff, law enforcement, and lawyers, she has taught courses for the Hawaii Judiciary and the Virginia-based National Center for State Courts. Justice O'Leary has served as a member of the Judicial Council and a number of its advisory committees and has also served on a variety of task forces by appointment of the Chief Justice. Recent awards received by Justice O'Leary include the Judicial Council's Jurist of the Year Award (1999), and the California Consumer Attorneys Outstanding Judicial Achievement Award (1999). Other organizations which have recognized her achievements include the Hispanic Bar Association, the American Legion, the League of Women Voters, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Orange County Women Lawyers.



Honorable James A. Ardaiz
Presiding Justice

Educational Background: University of California, Hastings College of the Law, juris doctor, 1974; California State University, Fresno, B.A., 1970. Professional Background: Chief Deputy District Attorney, County of Fresno, 1977; elected to Municipal Court, County of Fresno in 1980; appointed to the Superior Court, County of Fresno, 1983; nominated to the Fifth District Court of Appeal, 1987; nominated Presiding Justice of the Fifth District Court of Appeal, 1994. Judicial Administration: Justice Ardaiz was Assistant Presiding Judge in the Municipal Court of the County of Fresno in 1981 and twice elected Presiding Judge of the Municipal Court. He served as Presiding Criminal Judge of the County of Fresno prior to his nomination to the Court of Appeal. In 1993 he was appointed to the Judicial Council of the State of California, where he served on the Policy Committee and as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Judicial Council. Since 1994 he has served as Presiding Justice of the Fifth District Court of Appeal. Justice Ardaiz has served as Chair of New Trial Judge Orientation for California Judicial Education and Research (CJER), Chairman of the California Judges Association Committee on Criminal Law and Procedure, Chairman of the Education, Planning and Coordination Committee for the California Judges Association, and Chairman of the Appellate Courts Committee. He has served on the California State Judiciary Committee to oversee appointed counsel, the Appellate Court Workload Committee, and as Chairman of the Task Force on Judicial Elections. Judicial Education Activity: Justice Ardaiz has served on the faculty of the California Judicial College, CJER, Earl Warren Law Center, Boalt Hall, and has lectured on numerous occasions in the field of criminal law, evidence, and judicial administration. He has been a guest lecturer before the judiciary of the State of Hawaii and the Chief Judges' Conference of the United States. He has been a consultant in the field of criminal law and the *California Judges' Benchguides* and is a coauthor of *California Evidence*. He is currently a Professor of Law at San Joaquin College of Law in Fresno, California. Justice Ardaiz is married and has three children.



Honorable James F. Thaxter
Assistant Presiding Justice

Justice Thaxter was born in Fresno on June 10, 1933. He attended Fresno public schools, the University of California, Berkeley, and Fresno State College (now California State University, Fresno), earning a B.A. degree at the latter institution. He is a 1959 graduate of the Hastings College of the Law, where he served as Associate Editor of the *Hastings Law Journal* and was a member of Order of the Coif. From 1960 to 1985, Justice Thaxter practiced law with the Fresno firm of Andrews, Andrews, Thaxter, Jones & Baxter. He had a general civil practice with emphasis on business and estate litigation. He served as President of the Fresno County Bar Association in 1976. He was appointed to the Fresno County Superior Court by Governor George Deukmejian on May 1, 1985. On that court he had a variety of assignments, including presiding judge of the juvenile court, civil law and motion judge, and assistant presiding judge. He was elevated to the Court of Appeal, Fifth Appellate District by appointment of Governor Deukmejian and was confirmed on January 5, 1990. He is currently the Assistant Presiding Justice of that court. Justice Thaxter has been married to Carol E. Thaxter since 1956. They have two grown children.



Honorable Nickolas J. Dibiaso
Associate Justice

Appointed by Governor Deukmejian in June 1989. Judge, Superior Court, Fresno County, 1985–1989. Captain, United States Army, 1968–1970. J.D., Boalt Hall School of Law, University of California, Berkeley, 1968. B.A. (history), magna cum laude, Santa Clara University, 1965. Private law practice, Fresno, California, 1970–1985. Adjunct Professor of Law (anti-trust and trade regulation), San Joaquin College of Law, 1979–1983. Instructor, California Judicial College, 1987–1988. United States Army Commendation Medal, 1970. Born July 11, 1943. Married: Dianne Clark. Two children: Karin and Tonia.



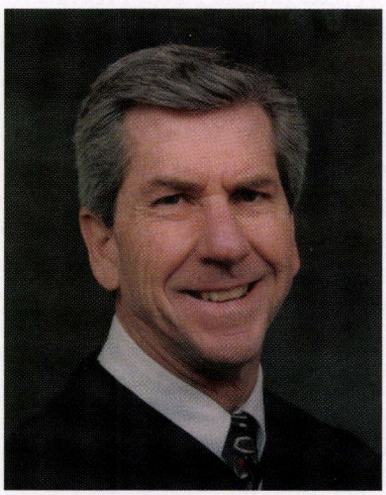
Honorable Steven M. Vartabedian
Associate Justice

Born: May 8, 1950, in Fresno, California. Spouse, Marilyn, three children: Melanie, Stefanie, and Pamela. Appointed by Governor Deukmejian in 1989 and elected in 1990 and 1998. Judge, Fresno County Superior Court, 1987–1989 (including stint as criminal presiding judge). Judge, Fresno Municipal Court, 1983–1987 (including stint as presiding judge). Judge, Sanger Justice Court, 1981–1983. Private law practice, Vartabedian and Poochigian, 1976–1982. Lecturer, California State University, Fresno, 1976–1981. J.D. magna cum laude, University of Santa Clara, School of Law, 1975. B.A. with honors, California State University, Fresno, 1972. Various county bar associations, speaker for legal education programs on appeals, 1997–1998. Roger J. Traynor Moot Court Competition, statewide semifinal judge, 1996. Litigation Section of State Bar: speaker for continuing legal education program entitled "To Appeal or Not to Appeal," 1995. Santa Clara University, School of Law: member of Board of Visitors, 1992–1994. University of the Pacific, McGeorge School of Law: speaker for symposium program entitled "Victims' Rights in California," 1992. Armenian Community School, board member, 1998–present, First Armenian Presbyterian Church, past elder and present choir member. World Impact: member of founding local board of this inner-city youth ministry, 1977–1981. Published articles include: *Enhancing Sentences with Prior Convictions: The Limits of 'Without Limitation,'* 23 Pacific Law Journal 1051 (1992); *Dismissal and Pre-arraignment Delay: When Should the Clock Start?* 26 Judges' Journal (No. 1) 31 (1987); and *Striking a Delicate Balance in Sex Abuse Cases,* 24 Judges' Journal (No. 4) 16 (1985).



Honorable Thomas A. Harris
Associate Justice

Justice Thomas A. (Tom) Harris was born in Fresno, California, on September 21, 1939. Both his father and grandfather were practicing Fresno attorneys. Harris attended the University of Southern California (B.A. 1961) and Stanford University School of Law (J.D. 1964). During college and law school vacations he worked as an investigator for the Fresno County District Attorney's office. Harris was admitted to the California Bar on January 12, 1965. Justice Harris served as a deputy district attorney for Fresno County (1965–1967). Thereafter he engaged in the private practice of law until mid-1985. He initially practiced criminal defense and family law, later specializing in general business, probate and estate planning. Upon appointment by Governor Deukmejian, Harris became Judge of the Municipal Court, Consolidated Fresno Judicial District, on June 14, 1985. On March 20, 1987, Governor Deukmejian elevated Harris to the Fresno County Superior Court. While on the Superior Court, Harris served terms as Presiding Judge of the Family Law and Probate Departments. On August 7, 1990, Governor Deukmejian nominated Harris as Associate Justice, Court of Appeal, Fifth Appellate District. Harris was confirmed by the Commission on Judicial Appointments August 21, 1990, and on November 6, 1990, confirmed by the electorate to a term commencing January 7, 1991. On November 8, 1994, Harris was reconfirmed by the electorate to a 12-year term commencing January 3, 1995. Harris and his wife Judy have two adult children.



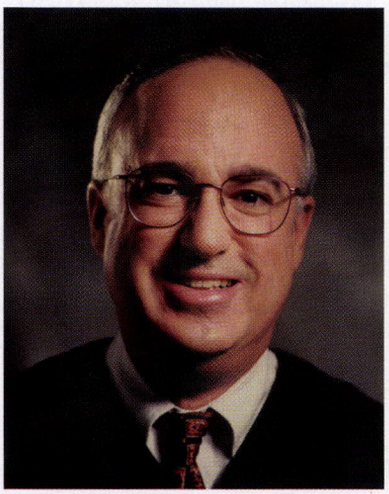
Honorable Timothy S. Buckley
Associate Justice

Born in Lemoore, California, September 26, 1945. Attended Lemoore grammar and high schools, Coalinga Junior College and University of California at Santa Barbara, A.B., 1967. Served in the United States Army, 1968–1970. Attended Santa Clara University Law School, J.D., 1973. Associate Editor of the *Santa Clara Law Review*. Private law practice in Hanford and Lemoore, 1973–1978. Judge of the Hanford Justice Court, 1978–1985; Kings County Superior Court, 1985–1990; appointed to the Court of Appeal in 1990. Member of various state judicial committees as a judge of the trial and appellate courts. Married in 1968 to the former Constance J. Muffley. Two children, Alison and Steven.



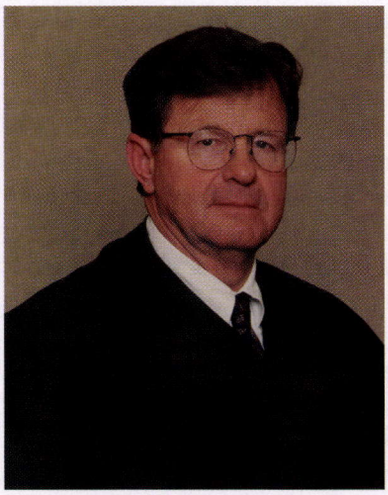
Honorable Rebecca Wiseman
Associate Justice

Justice Wiseman was appointed to the Court of Appeal, Fifth District, in October of 1995. Prior to joining the appellate court she was a member of the Kern County Superior Court Bench from July 1991 through October 1995, and the Bakersfield Municipal Court from September 1986 through July 1991. She received her law degree from the University of California, Davis in 1980, and her undergraduate degree from California State University, Fresno in 1975 where she graduated summa cum laude. Justice Wiseman began her legal career with the Law Offices of Kuhs and Parker, a civil law firm specializing in water law and business litigation. Later she worked for the Kern County District Attorney's office, where she primarily handled drug prosecutions and consumer fraud cases. Before entering law school, Justice Wiseman worked for KOVR-TV, the Stockton-Sacramento based ABC affiliate, and KVIE-TV, the Sacramento area public broadcasting station. Justice Wiseman has been active in public outreach programs which include organizing oral argument calendars and legal educational programs heard in other communities outside of the court's home base of Fresno. She was Chairperson of the Kern County "Meet Your Judges Forum," and presently serves on committees for the Judicial Council, the administrative arm of the California Supreme Court, including the Appellate Advisory Committee and the Continuing Judicial Studies Program (CJSP) which plans educational programs for experienced judges. Recently, she was selected as one of the Ten Outstanding Professional Women in Fresno County, and was named Outstanding Judge for 1997 by the Kern County Bar Association, and also received the Justice Pauline Davis Hanson Award in 1997 from the Fresno County Women Lawyers and Fresno County Bar Association. She was selected Outstanding Senior at California State University, Fresno in 1975. Justice Wiseman is a past faculty member of the California Pacific School of Law located in Bakersfield. A frequent instructor on legal ethics, she participates in many legal and community educational programs throughout her district. She also served as an advisor and judge to the Teen Alternative Sentencing Program, which is a program where teenage juries sit in judgment of other teenagers who have been charged for the first time with a criminal offense. In addition, she often lectures for The Rutter Group on evidence, employment law, and civil litigation. She is a former Board Member of the American Red Cross and St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Bakersfield.



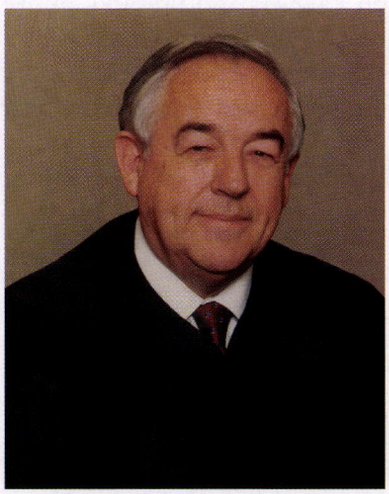
Honorable Herbert I. Levy
Associate Justice

Hon. Herbert I. Levy, Associate Justice, Fifth Appellate District (oath August 5, 1997). Judge, Fresno County Superior Court, 1989–1997. Presiding Judge, Family Law Department, 1990–1996. Judge, Fresno County Municipal Court, 1988–1989. Private law practice, Fresno, 1977–1988. J.D., University of Pacific, McGeorge School of Law, 1977. B.A., University of California, Davis, 1974, magna cum laude. Glenn V. Winslow Memorial Award as outstanding male graduate from U.C. Davis, 1974; commencement speaker for College of Letters and Science at U.C. Davis, 1974. President, Fresno County Bar Association, 1988; President, Fresno County Young Lawyers Association, 1984. California Judges Association, 1988 to present. Chairperson and original organizer of Fresno County Domestic Violence Roundtable, 1990 to present; cochairperson of "Count to Ten" communitywide campaign in Fresno County to create public awareness of domestic violence and its effect on children, 1997 to present. Domestic Violence Curriculum Advisory Committee for the California Center for Judicial Education and Research, 1996 to present; California Judicial Council Family and Juvenile Law Standing Committee, 1993–1995; California Judicial Council Family Court Services Advisory Committee, 1990–1994. California Judicial College faculty member, 1993. Central California Legal Services Award for Commitment to Access to Justice, 1998. Recognition Award, "Count to Ten," for community leadership and dedication to the well-being of the women, children, and families of Fresno County, 1997; Mentor Award, Fresno County Young Lawyers Association, 1993; National Friends of Public Broadcasting Elizabeth Campbell Outstanding Public Television Volunteer Award for efforts on behalf of PBS Station Channel 18, 1985.



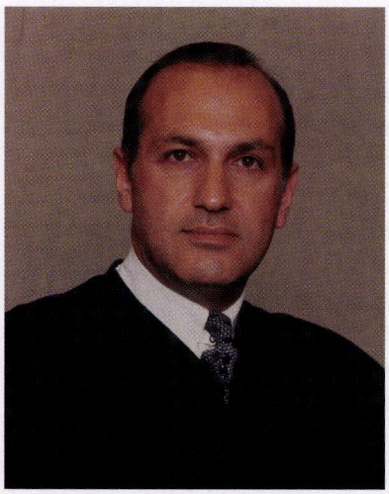
Honorable Christopher C. Cottle
Presiding Justice

Graduate of Stanford University (class of 1962) with a degree in history and 1966 graduate of University of California Hastings College of the Law. Until 1968, in private practice in San Jose. In 1968, joined the Santa Cruz County District Attorney's office as Assistant District Attorney. In 1974, elected Santa Cruz County District Attorney. From 1977 to 1988, Superior Court Judge in Santa Cruz County. Served in the court's civil, criminal, law and motion, probate, family law, and juvenile departments, and as presiding judge. In 1988, appointed to the Court of Appeal as an Associate Justice and elected to that position in 1990. In 1993, appointed Presiding Justice and elected to that position in 1994. Past Chair of the Judicial Council's Criminal Law Advisory Committee and member of the Appellate Presiding Justice's Advisory Committee. Law school and community college teacher and lecturer. Past member of Board of Directors of Gateway School, Santa Cruz Montessori School, York School, Cabrillo Music Festival, and Capitola-Soquel Little League. Born May 18, 1940, in Los Angeles, California. Married, two children.



Honorable Eugene M. Premo
Associate Justice

Born in San Jose, California, August 28, 1936. Education: grammar school and high school, San Jose; graduated Santa Clara University, 1957, A.B. degree in history. Served two years as officer in U.S. Army Counterintelligence Corps, 1957–1959. Attended Santa Clara University School of Law. Graduated in 1962 cum laude; Editor-in-Chief of Law Review; Outstanding Graduate Award. Membership in Alpha Sigma Nu Honor Society. Served one year as research attorney in Court of Appeal, First District. Private law practice in Santa Clara and San Jose, 1963–1969. Appointed to the Municipal Court in Santa Clara, 1969. Appointed to Superior Court, Santa Clara County, 1974. Served as Presiding Judge, 1983–1984. Appointed to Court of Appeal, 1988 to present. Reelected to office on five occasions. Also served as Vice President, California Barristers Club; Vice President, California Judges Association; member, Commission on Judicial Performance, four years, and chairman, two years. Married since 1959 to Georgine Drees Premo. Four adult children.



Honorable Franklin D. Elia
Associate Justice

Appointed to newly created position by Governor Deukmejian August 12, 1988, and confirmed by electorate to 12-year term in 1990. Visiting lecturer, Santa Clara University Law School, 1994, 1996; Trial Advocacy Judge, Stanford, 1995–present. Appointed by Chief Justice Lucas to Judicial Council Appellate Standing Advisory Committee and Committee to Evaluate the Appellate Projects, 1992, 1993. Judge, Superior Court, Santa Clara County, 1986–1988 (appointed to newly-created position on July 1, 1986). Judge, Municipal Court, Santa Clara Judicial District, Santa Clara County, 1983–1986 (appointed in 1983 and elected in 1986). Senior Assistant City Attorney, Palo Alto, Santa Clara County, 1980–1983. Deputy Attorney General, California State Department of Justice, 1975–1980 (first in Sacramento and then in San Francisco; served as acting Deputy District Attorney, Sacramento County, 1976). Admitted to California Bar December 18, 1975. J.D. (1975), University of Santa Clara (now Santa Clara University). Law School, Santa Clara. B.A. (1972, political science), University of Santa Clara, Santa Clara. Born July 8, 1950. Member, California Judges Association and American Judges Association.



Honorable Patricia Bamattre-Manoukian
Associate Justice

Associate Justice Patricia Bamattre-Manoukian received her bachelor of arts degree in political science and psychology from the University of California at Los Angeles in 1972, her masters degree in public administration from the University of Southern California in 1974, her juris doctor degree from Loyola University School of Law in 1977, and her Ph.D. in public administration with a specialization in the administration of justice from the University of Southern California in 1989. She was admitted to the California Bar in December 1977. She was appointed by Governor Deukmejian to the Appellate Court in October 1989. She served on the Santa Clara County Superior Court from 1988 to 1989, the Santa Clara County Municipal Court from 1985 to 1988, and the Orange County Municipal Court from 1983 to 1985. From 1977 to 1983, she was employed as a deputy district attorney in the Orange County District Attorney's Office where she prosecuted misdemeanors and felonies. Her memberships and awards include: California Judicial Council, 1990–1993; California Center for Judicial Education and Research Governing Committee, 1994–1997, Chair, 1997; Appellate Advisory Committee, 1996–1999; Blue Ribbon Commission on Jury System Improvement, 1996; Appellate Courts Security Committee, 1993–1999; California Judges Association, 1983–1999, Education, Planning and Coordinating Committee Chair, 1993; Judicial Council Executive Committee, 1993; Family Court Services Advisory Committee—AOC, 1990; Advisory Committee on Local Rules—AOC, 1989–1990; Santa Clara Bar Association, 1985–1999; Orange County Bar Association, 1977–1983; California Women Lawyers, Life Member; National Association of Women Judges, 1985–1999; St. Thomas More Society; California Community College Credential in Public Service and Administration, 1976; selected as Judge of the Year by the Orange County Narcotics Officers Association, 1985; Henry Reining Award—Public Administration—USC; St. Thomas More Award, 1992; California Judges Association Bernard E. Jefferson Education Award, 1995. Her teaching experience includes: California Judicial College Advanced Criminal Procedure Before Trial, 1987–1990, Judicial Leadership, 1991, Seminar Leader, 1986; Santa Clara Law School, Trial Techniques, 1985–1988; Shortstop Juvenile Justice Diversion Program, 1980–1983; Judge of Moot Court Competitions, Santa Clara Law School, Monterey School of Law; Stanford Law School Trial Skills Workshop, 1997, 1999. She is a frequent teacher and lecturer at local schools, bar association programs, and community events. She is married and has three sons.



Honorable William M. Wunderlich
Associate Justice

Born November 2, 1946, in Lincoln, Nebraska, raised in Creighton, Nebraska. B.A., political science, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, 1968. J.D., University of Pacific, McGeorge School of Law, 1972. Program Consultant, California State Assembly, 1971–1973. Deputy District Attorney, County of Monterey, February 1973 to August 1980. Partner in Thompson & Hubbard, Inc. (civil litigation firm), Monterey, California, August 1980 to October 1982. Deputy District Attorney, October 1982 to January 1985. Defeated an incumbent judge in the June 1984 election. Sworn in as a judge of the Superior Court of Monterey County on January 7, 1985. Reelected without opposition, June 1990. Assignments included juvenile court, civil and criminal trials, and served as Presiding Judge in 1991 and 1992. Elevated to the Court of Appeal by Governor Pete Wilson on February 4, 1993. Confirmed by election November 1994. President, California Judges Association, 1998–1999. Served on the Board of Directors of the American Red Cross, Monterey County Chapter, Children's Services Center (now the Kinship Center), and the Monterey College of Law. Founding member of the Child Abuse Prevention Council of Monterey County. Currently serving on the Board of Directors of the Monterey County Bar Foundation, University of Nebraska Alumni Association (named Young Alumnus of the Year, 1987), and Appellate Indigent Defense Oversight Advisory Committee. Married since January 7, 1965. Three adult sons.



Honorable Nathan D. Mihara
Associate Justice

Born May 11, 1950. B.A., economics, 1972, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington. J.D., Hastings College of the Law, San Francisco, California. Admitted to California Bar and federal Ninth Circuit Court of Appeal, 1976. Member of United States Supreme Court Bar in 1980. Private general law practice, Menlo Park, California, 1976. Deputy Attorney General, California Attorney General's office, San Francisco, 1976–1985. Appointed Judge of the Santa Clara County Municipal Court in 1985 by Governor George Deukmejian; elected in 1986 (unopposed). Elevated to Judge of the Santa Clara County Superior Court in 1988 by Governor Deukmejian; elected in 1990 (unopposed). Appointed by Governor Pete Wilson to be Associate Justice of the Sixth Appellate District in 1993. Confirmed by election in 1994. Member: California Judges Association, 1985–present; California Asian Judges Association, 1985–present; Santa Clara County Bar Association (honorary), 1984–present; Asian Pacific Bar Association of Silicon Valley (honorary), 1985–present; Appellate Process Task Force 1997–1999; Law Related Education Committee, 1996–present; Sentencing Alternatives Program (board member), 1985–present; Mount Hermon Association (board member), 1994–present. Married, with one son.

Boards, Commissions and Independent Units



BOARD OF REGENTS
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

1111 FRANKLIN STREET, 12TH FLOOR
OAKLAND, CA 94607
Telephone: (510) 987-9220
Web site: http://www.ucop.edu/regents

The University of California

The University of California, one of the world's largest and most acclaimed institutions of higher learning, is a state system with nine campuses: Berkeley, Davis, Irvine, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Diego, San Francisco, Santa Barbara, and Santa Cruz. A 10th campus, UC Merced, is under development in the San Joaquin Valley and could open as early as 2004.

Under California's Master Plan for Higher Education, UC is the state's primary academic agency for research and provides undergraduate, graduate, and professional education. The top 12.5 percent of California's high school graduates are eligible for admission to UC, under the Master Plan.

Instruction on UC campuses covers all fields of human knowledge, including the arts and humanities, social sciences, and physical sciences, representing one of the broadest ranges of study of any university in the world. Since 1939, UC researchers have won 40 Nobel Prizes, more than any other public university. Six UC campuses have been elected to membership in the prestigious 61-member Association of American Universities; no other university system in the country has more than one campus as a member.

Chartered in 1868 as California's only land grant institution, the University of California began classes in Oakland with 10 faculty members and 38 students. Today, the university has approximately 174,000 students—90 percent of whom are California residents—and a workforce of 145,000, with a $12-billion budget.

UC is a powerful economic engine for California. The state provides core support for the university's mission of teaching, research, and public service. UC, in turn, brings in billions of dollars in nonstate funding, reinvesting this money in California, primarily through research, which leads to new technologies, new products, and new jobs. UC and its three affiliated national laboratories produce more research leading to patented inventions than any other public or private research institution.

The University of California has a long history of providing the foundations for California's economic leadership and quality of life. UC faculty and students have contributed directly to the creation of the Internet, the gene-splicing techniques that spawned the biotechnology industry, medical advances including kidney transplants and surgery in the womb to correct potentially fatal birth defects, and countless other innovations, inventions, and discoveries.

Under the State Constitution, a Board of Regents governs UC. The board consists of 26 members: 18 are appointed by the Governor for 12-year terms, subject to Senate confirmation after consultation with an advisory committee; one is a UC student appointed by the regents to a one-year term; and seven are ex officio members—the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Speaker of the Assembly, Superintendent of Public Instruction, president and vice president of the Alumni Associations of the University of California, and president of the university.

The Governor is officially the president of the board, but in practice the presiding officer is the chairman, who is elected by the regents for a one-year term, as is the vice chairman. The board has delegated a broad range of authority and responsibility to the president of the university and has delegated authority to the faculty in matters relating to academic programs. Regents appoint the president of the university, who is its executive head, and with the president's advice appoint the chancellors, directors, and deans who administer the affairs of the individual campuses and divisions of the University of California.

Under contract with the U.S. Department of Energy, UC manages the Ernest Orlando Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory and Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, both in California, and Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico. At the request of the federal government, UC has managed the laboratories since their inception in the 1940's. The three laboratories—with a UC workforce of 19,000 and a federally financed budget totaling about $3 billion—conduct broad and diverse basic and applied research in fields such as energy, environment, and health.

UC operates the nation's largest health science and medical training program with an annual enrollment of more than 12,000 students. The instructional program is conducted in 14 health sciences schools on six campuses. They include five medical schools, two dentistry schools, two nursing schools, two public health schools, a school of optometry, a school of pharmacy, and a school of veterinary science. UC medical schools, which educate about 2,600 medical students or nearly two-thirds of California's total each year, play a leading role in the development of health services and advancement of medical science and research.

The university maintains research stations, field stations, and extension centers in more than 450 locations throughout California. Additionally, UC's Natural Reserve System—33 sites encompassing more than 120,000 acres, which is the largest university-operated system of natural reserves in the world—represents a relatively pristine cross section of California's diverse natural habitats that support teaching and research.

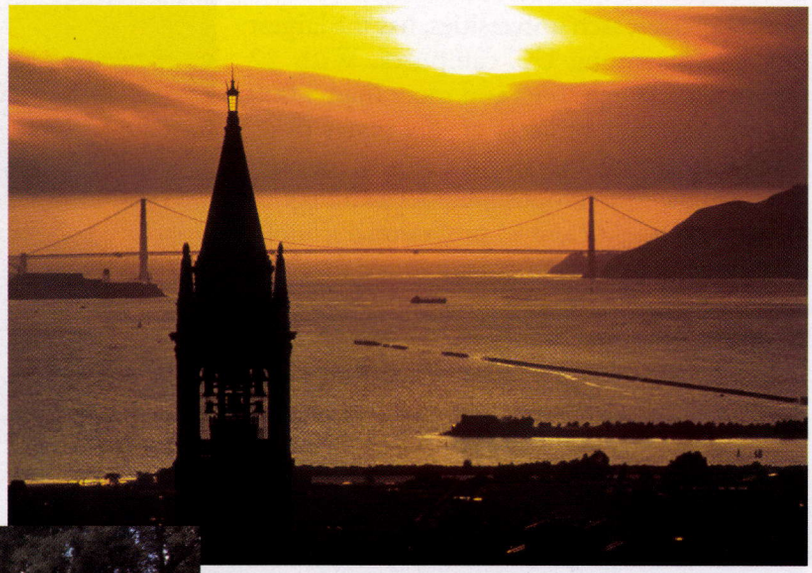
Hastings College of the Law in San Francisco and San Francisco Art Institute are affiliated with UC.

The University of California performs many services in addition to teaching. Its public services include medical and dental clinics, information and technical services for agricultural and urban populations, and arts and cultural programs on and off campus. University Extension, with more than 20,000 self-supporting courses statewide and in several foreign countries, is the foremost continuing education program of its kind in size, scope, and quality of instruction.

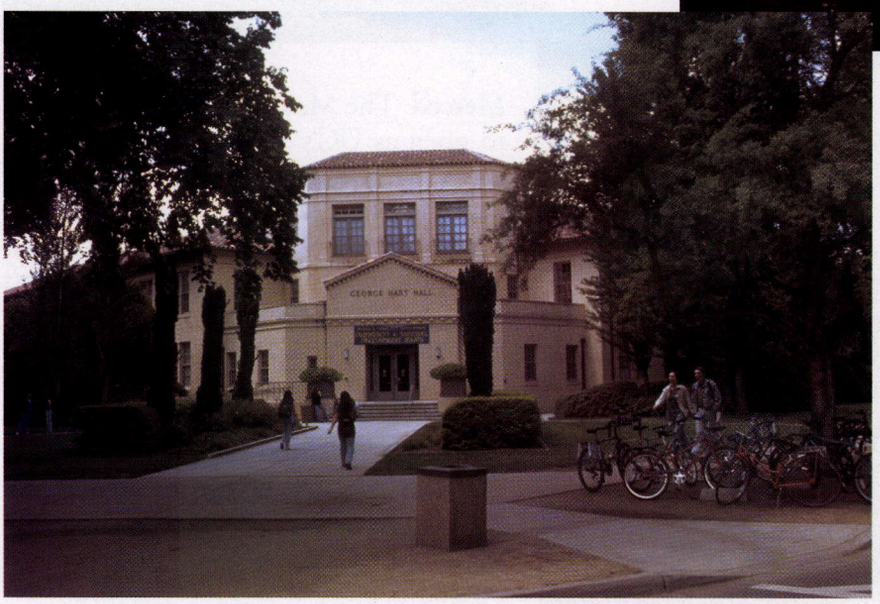
In 1997, UC established the California Digital Library to advance scholarship and science, foster excellence in teaching and learning, and promote service to the public by developing and providing continuous access to digital content and services. The CDL can be found at http://www.cdlib.org/.

Befitting its role as a leader in higher education, the University of California is addressing several critical initiatives: developing a new, unprecedented approach to student outreach that ensures UC has a student body representative of California's population; accommodating record numbers of students expected in the next decade; opening UC Merced, which is to be the nation's first research university built in the 21st century; broadening university-industry partnerships; and expanding the use of technology in teaching and research.

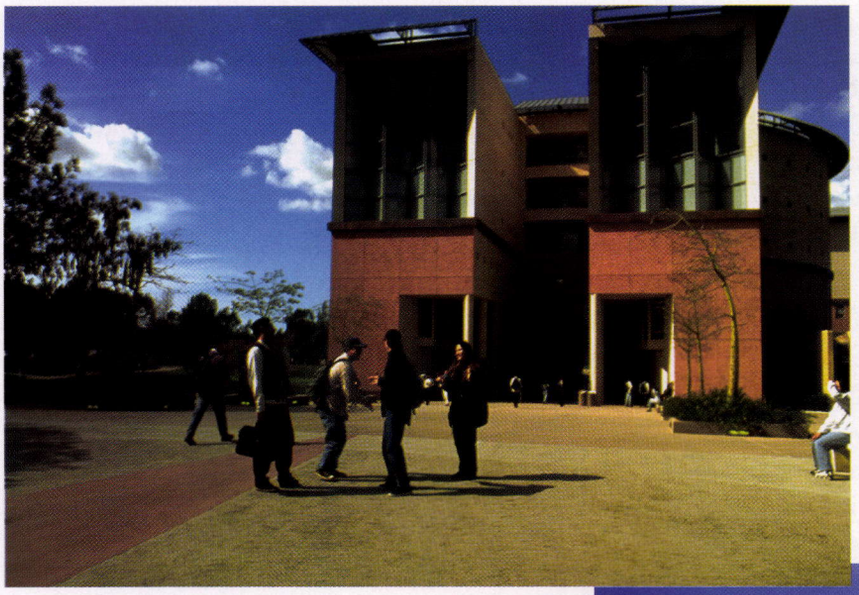
CAMPUSES



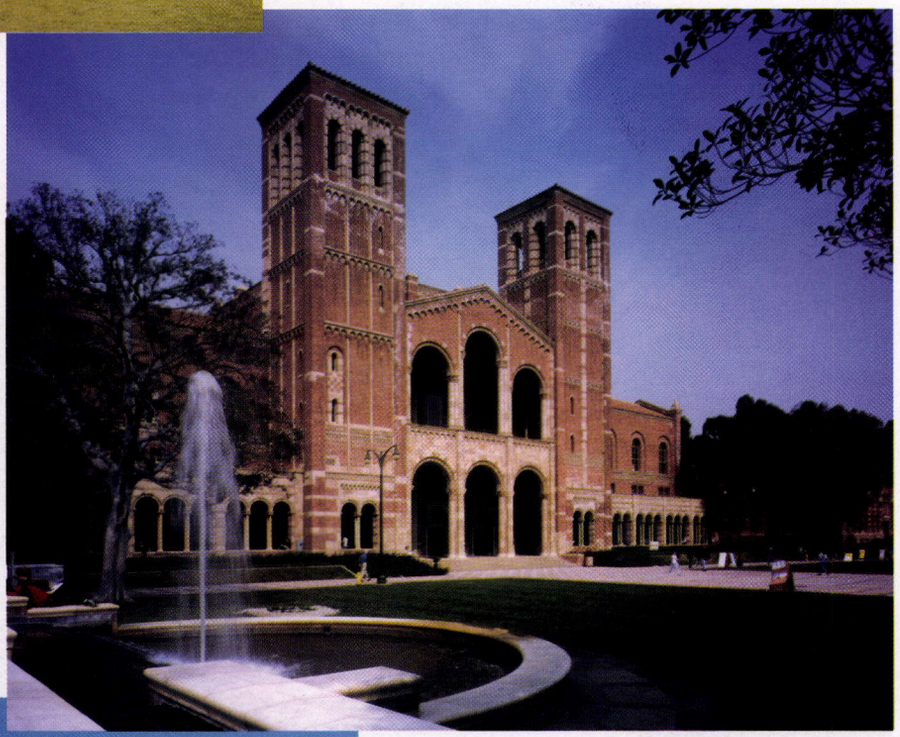
Berkeley The first UC campus, Berkeley has a tradition of excellence in academics, faculty, and student achievement. The faculty includes seven Nobel laureates, 119 members of the National Academy of Sciences and 76 members of the National Academy of Engineering. In national surveys, Berkeley's academic departments consistently rank among the best in the country. In the most recent National Research Council report, Berkeley had the largest number and the highest percentage of top-ranked doctoral programs of any university in the nation.



Davis Since its founding, UC Davis has emerged as an international leader in agricultural, biological, biotechnological, and environmental sciences and is gaining similar recognition in the arts, humanities, social sciences, engineering, health sciences, law, and management. Davis is ranked among the nation's top 12 public universities and its School of Veterinary Medicine is ranked No. 1. UCD's commitment to outstanding undergraduate teaching and scholarship is recognized through an annual $30,000 faculty prize, believed to be the nation's largest such award.



Irvine Throughout its history, UC Irvine has been distinguished by a spirit of innovation. In 1995, it became the first public university with faculty receiving Nobel Prizes in two different fields—chemistry and physics—in the same year. UCI's strengths in the sciences are balanced by its prestige in the humanities, arts, and social sciences. The campus is home to many nationally distinguished centers and institutes, including the National Fuel Cell Research Center, UC Humanities Research Institute, Thesaurus Linguae Graecae, and national Cancer Genetics Network Center.

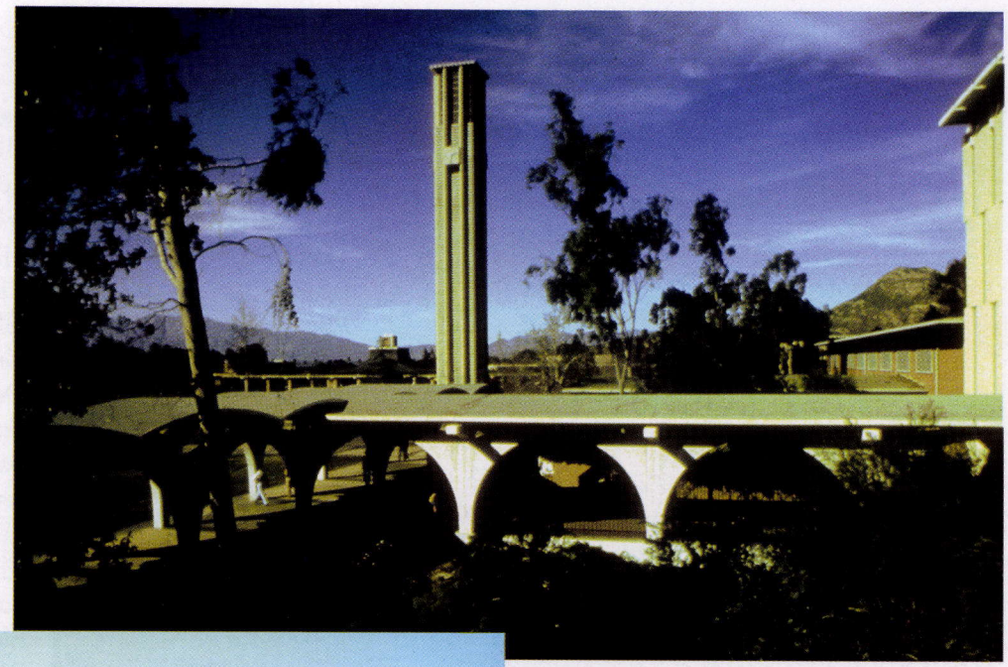


Los Angeles UCLA, one of the nation's most prestigious research universities, has the largest enrollment among UC campuses. With 22 organized research units and more than 5,000 funded research projects at any given time, UCLA is one of the world's largest research institutions. The campus includes a College of Letters and Science and 11 professional schools, representing an exceptional range and diversity of programs. Thirteen of its departments rank in the top 10 nationally in their respective fields. UCLA is also a center for culture and arts.



Merced The Merced campus is expected to open as UC's 10th campus as early as 2004 with a combined enrollment of 1,000 undergraduate and graduate students. It is anticipated that the campus will grow by about 800 full-time students annually. The main campus, with vistas of the Sierra Nevada, will be part of an 11,000-acre planned community northeast of the city of Merced. UC intends to make the campus—to be the first U.S. research university built in the 21st century—a comprehensive university with strong engineering and science programs.

Riverside What began as a citrus experiment station in 1907 has evolved into one of the nation's most dynamic campuses. It offers 95 undergraduate majors and 45 minors; 45 master's and four teaching credential programs; and 38 Ph.D. programs. UCR includes colleges of engineering; humanities, arts, and social sciences; natural and agriculture sciences; and schools of education and management. The campus has several important research centers, including the Center for Environmental Research and Technology and Citrus Research Center.





San Diego UCSD is a powerful magnet for those seeking a fresh, innovative approach to education and research. In just four decades, the campus has achieved international distinction for its educational excellence, research strength, and institutional flexibility. Ranked fifth in the nation and first in the UC system in federal research and development funding, UCSD annually attracts over $446 million in research awards. The National Research Council ranks the campus 10th nationally in the excellence of its graduate programs and quality of its faculty.

San Francisco UCSF, the only UC campus dedicated exclusively to health sciences, is home to graduate professional schools in dentistry, medicine, nursing, and pharmacy; a separate graduate division for pre-doctoral and post-doctoral scientists; UCSF Medical Center; and Langley Porter Psychiatric Institute. It is the birthplace of biotechnology, thanks to the codiscovery of genetic engineering techniques in 1974. UCSF is developing a second major teaching and research campus on 43 acres at Mission Bay near downtown San Francisco.





Santa Barbara Internationally renowned UCSB has been ranked as one of the top two public research universities nationally. Its highly rated programs include biological sciences, economics, engineering, earth sciences, marine, and religious studies. UCSB includes the Graduate School of Education and the Donald Bren School of Environmental Science and Management and seven national centers that foster interdisciplinary collaboration including the world-renowned Institute for Theoretical Physics, Materials Research Laboratory, and the Center for Quantized Electronic Structures.



Santa Cruz UC Santa Cruz offers the academic rigor and resources of a major university within a personalized, small-college setting. Some 90 percent of students are undergraduates pursuing more than 40 majors. The most recent National Research Council survey ranked two of its Ph.D. programs—astronomy and astrophysics and linguistics—in the top 10 programs nationwide. UCSC's highly regarded research centers include the Institute of Marine Sciences, Santa Cruz Institute for Particle Physics, and Institute of Tectonics.

The Regents of the University of California, principal officers and administrators

Regents Ex Officio

Gray Davis,
Governor of California and President of the Regents

Cruz Bustamante, Lieutenant Governor of California

Robert M. Hertzberg, Speaker of the Assembly

Delaine Eastin,
State Superintendent of Public Instruction

Irene T. Miura, President of the Alumni Associations of the University of California

Mark W. Kohn, Vice President of the Alumni Associations of the University of California

Richard C. Atkinson, President of the University

Appointed Regents
(term expires on March 1 of the year indicated)

Meredith J. Khachigian (2001)
William T. Bagley (2002)
S. Stephen Nakashima (2004)
Howard H. Leach (2001)
S. Sue Johnson (2002)
John G. Davies (2004)
Ward Connerly (2005)
Velma Montoya (2005)
David S. Lee (2006)
Tom Sayles (2006)
Gerald L. Parsky (2008)
Peter Preuss (2008)
Judith L. Hopkinson (2009)
John J. Moores (2009)
Joanne Corday Kozberg (2010)
Sherry L. Lansing (2010)
Odessa P. Johnson (2012)

Student Regent
(appointed by the board for a one-year term)

Justin W. Fong (term expires June 30, 2001)

Faculty Representatives (nonvoting)

Lawrence B. Coleman, Chair, Academic Council, and Professor, Physics Department, UC Davis

Michael Cowan, Vice Chair, Academic Council, and Professor, American Studies and Literature, UC Santa Cruz

Principal Officers of the Regents

James E. Holst, General Counsel and Vice President for Legal Affairs

Patricia A. Small, Treasurer

Leigh Trivette, Secretary

Systemwide Administration

President of the University, Richard C. Atkinson

Provost and Senior Vice President—Academic Affairs, C. Judson King

Senior Vice President—Business and Finance, Joseph P. Mullinix

Senior Vice President—University and External Relations, Bruce B. Darling

Vice President—Agriculture and Natural Resources, W.R. Gomes

Vice President—Budget, Larry Hershman

Vice President—Clinical Services Development, William H. Gurtner

Vice President—Educational Outreach, Alex M. Saragoza

Vice President—Financial Management, Anne Broome

Vice President—Health Affairs, Michael V. Drake, M.D.

Jeffrey A. Seymour and Robert C. Morrison, Regent-designates (nonvoting)

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
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The California State University

The individual California state colleges were brought together as a system by the Donahoe Higher Education Act of 1960. In 1972 the system became the California State University and Colleges and in 1982 the system became the California State University. Today the campuses of the CSU include comprehensive and polytechnic universities and, since July 1995, the California Maritime Academy, a specialized campus.

The oldest campus—San José State University—was founded in 1857 and became the first institution of public higher education in California. The most recently opened campus—California State University, Monterey Bay—began admitting students in the fall of 1995. A new site has been conveyed and a 23rd campus, CSU Channel Islands, is being formally established in Ventura County.

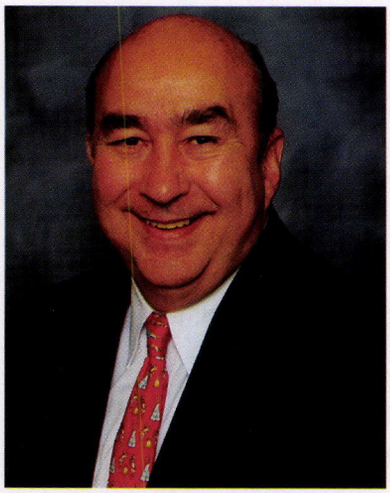
Responsibility for the California State University is vested in the Board of Trustees, whose members are appointed by the Governor. The trustees appoint the chancellor, who is the chief executive officer of the system, and the presidents, who are the chief executive officers on the respective campuses.

The trustees, the chancellor, and the presidents develop systemwide policy, with actual implementation at the campus level taking place through broadly based consultative procedures. The Academic Senate of the California State University, made up of elected representatives of the faculty from each campus, recommends academic policy to the Board of Trustees through the chancellor.

Academic excellence has been achieved by the California State University through a distinguished faculty, whose primary responsibility is superior teaching. While each campus in the system has its own unique geographic and curricular character, all campuses, as multipurpose institutions, offer undergraduate and graduate instruction for professional and occupational goals as well as broad liberal education. All of the campuses require for graduation a basic program of "General Education-Breadth Requirements" regardless of the type of bachelor's degree or major field selected by the student.

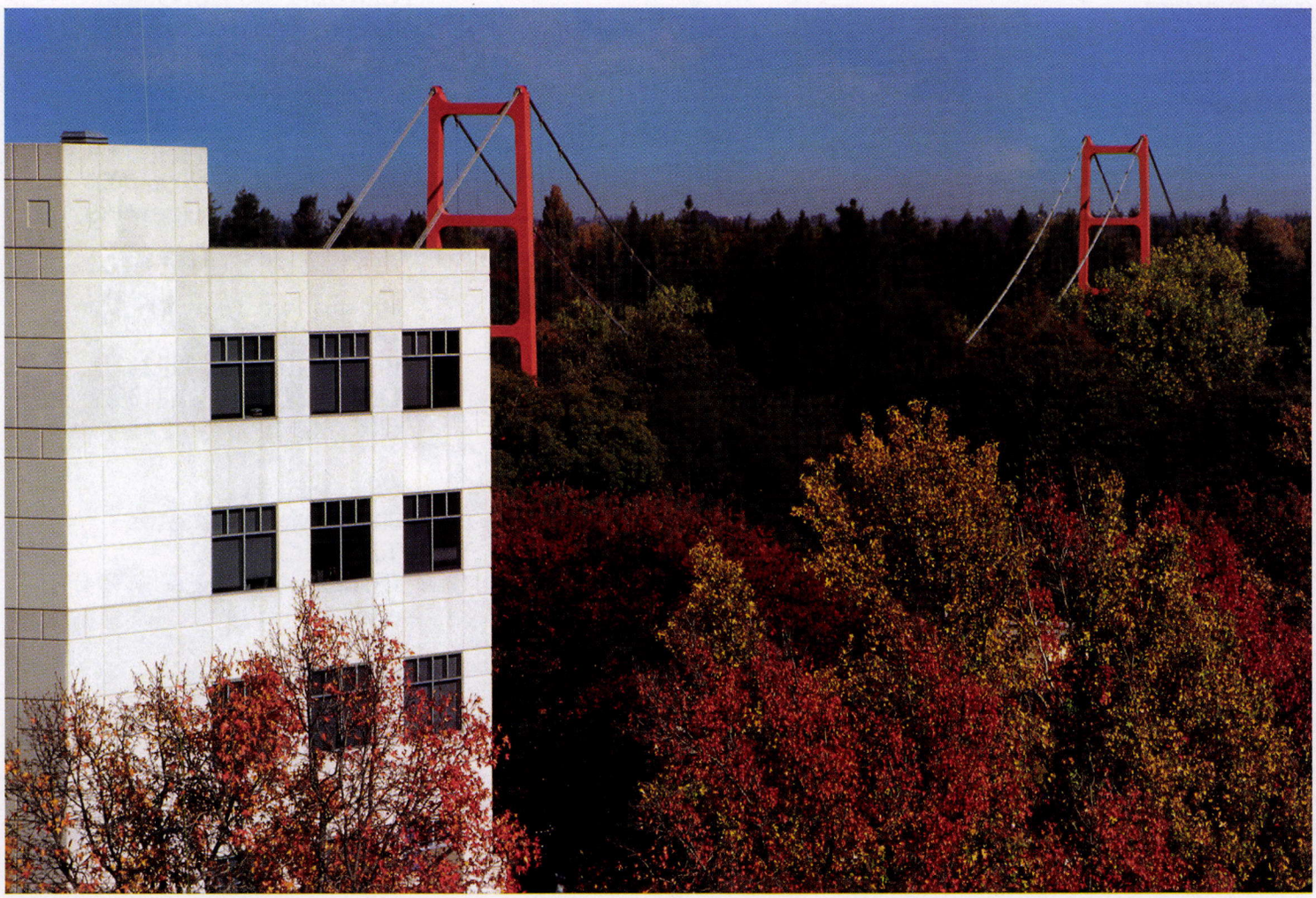
The CSU offers more than 1,600 bachelor's and master's degree programs in some 240 subject areas. Many of these programs are offered so that students can complete all upper-division and graduate requirements by part-time late afternoon and evening study. In addition, a variety of teaching and school service credential programs are available. A limited number of doctoral degrees are offered jointly with the University of California and with private institutions in California.

Enrollments in fall 1999 totaled nearly 360,000 students, who were taught by more than 20,000 faculty. The system awards more than half of the bachelor's degrees and 30 percent of the master's degrees granted in California.



Dr. Charles B. Reed
Chancellor

The CSU has awarded some 1.9 million bachelor's, master's, and joint doctoral degrees since 1961. The Chancellor of the California State University is the chief executive officer of the country's largest senior system of public higher education. He provides leadership to over 40,000 faculty and staff and almost 360,000 students on 23 campuses and 5 off-campus centers. California's oldest public higher education institute belongs to the CSU, which spans the entire state of California. Its annual budget is approximately $5.5 billion. The California State University currently offers approximately 1,000 bachelor's degree programs, 600 master's programs, and 16 joint doctoral programs in 240 areas. CSU prepares 60 percent of the state's new public school teachers and 10 percent of the nation's K–12 instructors. More people graduate each year from the CSU with bachelor's degrees than from all other universities and colleges in the state combined. Professional Appointments: California State University System: Chancellor (1998–present). State University System of Florida: Chancellor (1985–1998). Executive Office of the Governor, Florida: Chief of Staff (1984–1985), Deputy Chief of Staff (1981–1984), Director of Legislative Affairs (1980–1981), Education Policy Coordinator (1979–1980). Florida Department of Education: Director, Office of Educational Planning, Budgeting, and Evaluation (1975–1979); Associate for Planning and Coordination (1971–1975). American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education: Director, National Project (1970–1971). George Washington University: (tenured) Associate Professor of Education (1970), Assistant Professor of Education (1964–1970) and Director of Student Teaching Activities (1968–1970), Graduate Assistant and Instructor in Physical Education (1963–1964).



Guy West Bridge, Sacramento State University

PRESIDENTS
THE CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY

Note: The year of the president's appointment is in parentheses.

CSU, Bakersfield
9001 Stockdale Hwy.
Bakersfield, CA 93311-1099
Dr. Tomas A. Arciniega (1983)
(661) 664-2241

CSU, Channel Islands
One University Dr.
Camarillo, CA 93012
Mr. J. Handel Evans (1996)
(805) 437-8410

CSU, Chico
400 W. First St.
Chico, CA 95929
Dr. Manuel A. Esteban (1993)
(530) 898-5201

CSU, Dominguez Hills
1000 East Victoria St.
Carson, CA 90747
Dr. James E. Lyons (1999)
(310) 243-3301

CSU, Fresno
5241 North Maple Ave.
Fresno, CA 93740
Dr. John D. Welty (1991)
(559) 278-2324

CSU, Fullerton
800 N. State College Blvd.
Fullerton, CA 92834
Dr. Milton A. Gordon (1990)
(714) 278-3456

CSU, Hayward
Hayward, CA 94542
Dr. Norma S. Rees (1990)
(510) 885-3877

Humboldt State University
Arcata, CA 95521
Dr. Alistair W. McCrone (1974)
(707) 826-3311

CSU, Long Beach
1250 Bellflower Blvd.
Long Beach, CA 90840
Dr. Robert C. Maxson (1994)
(562) 985-4121

CSU, Los Angeles
5151 State University Dr.
Los Angeles, CA 90032
Dr. James M. Rosser (1979)
(323) 343-3030

California Maritime Academy
200 Maritime Academy Dr.
Vallejo, CA 94590
Mr. Jerry A. Aspland (1996)
(707) 654-1010

CSU, Monterey Bay
100 Campus Center
Seaside, CA 93955
Dr. Peter P. Smith (1994)
(831) 582-3530

CSU, Northridge
18111 Nordhoff St.
Northridge, CA 91330
Dr. Jolene Koester (2000)
(818) 677-2121

California State Polytechnic University, Pomona
3801 W. Temple Ave.
Pomona, CA 91768
Dr. Bob Suzuki (1991)
(909) 869-2290

CSU, Sacramento
6000 J Street
Sacramento, CA 95819
Dr. Donald R. Gerth (1984)
(916) 278-7737

CSU, San Bernardino
5500 University Parkway
San Bernardino, CA 92407
Dr. Albert K. Karnig (1997)
(909) 880-5002

San Diego State University
5500 Campanile Dr.
San Diego, CA 92182
Dr. Stephen L. Weber (1996)
(619) 594-5201

San Francisco State University
1600 Holloway Ave.
San Francisco, CA 94132
Dr. Robert A. Corrigan (1988)
(415) 338-1381

San Jose State University
One Washington Square
San Jose, CA 95192
Dr. Robert L. Caret (1994)
(408) 924-1177

California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo
San Luis Obispo, CA 93407
Dr. Warren J. Baker (1979)
(805) 756-6000

CSU, San Marcos
San Marcos, CA 92096-0001
Dr. Alexander Gonzalez (1997)
(760) 750-4040

Sonoma State University
1801 E. Cotati Ave.
Rohnert Park, CA 94928
Dr. Ruben Armiñana (1992)
(707) 664-2156

CSU, Stanislaus
801 W. Monte Vista Ave.
Turlock, CA 95382
Dr. Marvalene Hughes (1994)
(209) 667-3201

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Governor of California
State Capitol
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Hon. Cruz Bustamante
Lieutenant Governor
State Capitol, Rm. 1114
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 445-8994

Hon. Robert Hertzberg
Speaker of the Assembly
State Capitol, Rm. 219
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 319-2045

Hon. Delaine Eastin
State Superintendent of Public Instruction
721 Capitol Mall, Rm. 524
Sacramento, CA 95814
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Dr. Charles B. Reed Chancellor
California State University
401 Golden Shore, Rm. 641
Long Beach, CA 90802
(562) 951-4700

Trustees

Note: Trustee appointments are for eight-year terms, except student, alumni, and faculty trustees, whose terms are for two years. Terms expire in the year in parentheses.

Roberta Achtenberg (2007)
S.F. Chamber of Commerce
235 Montgomery St., 12th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94104
(415) 352-8810

William D. Campbell (2003)
Pacific Family Investment
180 Newport Center Dr., Suite 120
Newport Beach, CA 92660
(949) 720-9904, Ext. 4

Daniel Cartwright (2002)
(Non-voting Student Trustee)
CSU Stanislaus
SSB, Rm. 108
801 W. Monte Vista Ave.
Turlock, CA 95382
(209) 667-3796

Martha C. Fallgatter (2003)
7900 Reina Court
Bakersfield, CA 93309
(661) 397-6200

Debra S. Farar (2006)
22287 Mulholland Hwy., Suite 390
Calabasas, CA 91302
(818) 222-7312

Robert Foster (2006)
Edison International
P.O. Box 800, Rm. 417
Rosemead, CA 91770
(626) 302-9210

Dr. Murray L. Galinson (2007)
San Diego National Bank
7979 Ivanhoe Ave., Suite 520
La Jolla, CA 92037
(858) 551-2337

Dr. Harold Goldwhite (2001)
(Faculty Trustee)
1704 Oak St.
South Pasadena, CA 91030
(626) 441-1955

Laurence K. Gould, Jr. (2002)
CSU Trustees Secretariat
401 Golden Shore, Ste. 136
Long Beach, CA 90802
(213) 620-1780

William Hauck (2001)
California Business Roundtable
1215 K St., Suite 1570
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 553-4093

Dr. Shailesh J. Mehta (2005)
Providian Financial Corp.
201 Mission St.
San Francisco, CA 94105
(415) 278-4405

Neel I. Murarka (2001)
(Student Trustee)
2540 Greta Place
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401
(805) 785-0852

Dee Dee Myers (2004)
5225 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 1104
Los Angeles, CA 90036
(323) 930-0967

Ralph R. Pesqueira (2004)
El Indio Shops
3695 India St.
San Diego, CA 92103
(619) 299-0394, Ext. 14

Fred Pierce (2000) (Alumni Trustee)
The Pierce Co.
5250 Campanile Dr., 4th Floor
San Diego, CA 92182-1940
(619) 594-5762

Ali C. Razi (2001)
The Stratham Group
2201 Dupont Dr., Suite 300
Irvine, CA 92612
(949) 833-1554

Anthony M. Vitti (2005)
100 Newport Ctr. Dr., Suite 220
Newport Beach, CA 92660
(949) 644-9097

Stanley T. Wang (2002)
Pantronix Corp.
2710 Lakeview Court
Fremont, CA 94538
(510) 656-5898

Trustee Officers

Gray Davis, *President*
Laurence Gould, Jr., *Chairman*
Dee Dee Myers, *Vice Chairman*
Christine Helwick, *Secretary*
Richard West, *Treasurer*

Representatives to the California Postsecondary Education Commission

Ralph Pesqueira
Debra S. Farar (alt.)

BOARD OF GOVERNORS
CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGES

1102 Q STREET
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
Telephone: (916) 445-8752
Web site: http://www.cccco.edu

The Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges, by statute, provides leadership and policy direction in the continuing development of the California Community College system. Among its charges are establishing minimum academic and personnel standards; evaluating and reporting on the fiscal and educational effectiveness of the 71 districts; conducting research and providing appropriate information services; providing representation, advocacy, and accountability for the colleges before state and national legislative and executive agencies; and administrating fiscal support programs (both operational and capital outlay).

The 16-member board, appointed by the Governor, includes 13 public members (two of whom must be current or former elected members of local boards), one voting student member currently enrolled in a community college, and two voting tenured faculty members.

Board of Governors, Community Colleges

Rosemary E. Thakar
President 2001

Ms. Thakar is owner and partner of MIKE Furniture, which is a small business based in San Francisco. She is also the founder, and former Secretary and Director of Thakar Aluminum Corporation, where she worked from 1987 to 1989. She is also past Vice Chair of the President's Advisory Board for San Francisco State University, where she served as liaison with community leaders in both the public and private sectors to enhance community awareness of the university.

Thomas F. Kranz
Vice President 2002

Mr. Kranz is an attorney with Inman, Steinberg, Nye and Stone in Los Angeles. He has served in two previous presidential administrations. He was Principal Deputy General Counsel of the Department of the Army from 1985 to 1988, and served as a Special Assistant to President Bush in the White House in 1989 and 1990. He subsequently was Associate Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency during the Persian Gulf war. Mr. Kranz currently is a member of the City of Los Angeles Board of Civil Service Commissioners and the Board of Trustees of the California Institute of the Arts.

Roger M. Schrimp
CPEC Representative 2001

Mr. Schrimp, a partner at Damrell, Nelson, Schrimp, Pallios and Silva, has been practicing law since 1966. He is also the owner and operator of a cattle ranch in Merced County. He is an organizer and Chair of the Board of Directors of Oak Valley Community Bank in Stanislaus County, and has served as a member of both the Executive Committee and the Board of Trustees of the Oak Valley District Community Hospital Foundation since 1970. Mr. Schrimp also serves as Vice President of the Western Region Boy Scouts of America.

Phillip J. Forhan
CPEC Alternate 2002

Mr. Forhan, a member of the State Center Community College District Board of Trustees and a past president of that board, serves as a local community college trustee representative on the Board of Governors. He is the principal owner of the Forhan Company, a commercial real estate firm. He previously served as a consultant to the National Science Foundation and special assistant to the Undersecretary of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Mr. Forhan chaired the City of Fresno Charter Review Committee; served as President of the Building Industry Association of the San Joaquin Valley; and has been a member of the Board of Directors of the Fresno Chamber of Commerce, Board of Directors of Fresno Tomorrow, Board of Directors United Way of Fresno County; served as Chair of the Valley Business Conference, and selected Leadership Fresno "Alumnus of the Year." He is a recipient of the U.S. Presidential Award: "Outstanding Community Achievement of a Vietnam Veteran." Mr. Forhan holds a master's degree in urban planning from the California State University, Fresno.

Amy B. Dean 2006

Ms. Dean is the CEO of the South Bay AFL-CIO Labor Council, a position she has held since 1994. In 1995, she founded Working Partnerships USA, a research, education, and outreach-based nonprofit organization that is committed to economic development of state and national employment policies.

Julie Korenstein 2005

Ms. Korenstein is a member of the Los Angeles City Board of Education, a position she has held since 1987. She has more than 30 years of experience as an education advocate. Ms. Korenstein began working in education in 1968 as a parent volunteer, becoming a paid teacher assistant in 1970, and continued as a substitute teacher for the Los Angeles Unified School District until launching a program that provides tutoring services for at-risk youth. She holds both a secondary and an elementary teaching credential. Ms. Korenstein earned a bachelor of arts degree from California State University, Northridge.

Richard H. Leib 2005

Mr. Leib is Vice President of Legislative Affairs for the Lockheed Martin IMS Municipal Services Photo Enforcement Group. His responsibilities include the company's legislative affairs, governmental relations, and community affairs. He oversees legislative support efforts on behalf of the company's client photo enforcement initiatives, and community relations programs. Prior to joining Lockheed Martin IPS in 1994, Mr. Leib was a founder of the Investment Management Group at the San Francisco municipal banking firm of Stone and Youngberg. He has also served on the staffs of then-Controller (now Governor of California) Gray Davis, California Congressman Mel Levine, and California Senators Gary Hart and Herschel Rosenthal. Mr. Leib's education includes a juris doctor from Loyola Law School, a master of arts from Claremont Graduate School, a public affairs fellowship with the Coro Foundation, and a bachelor of arts from University of California, Santa Barbara. Mr. Leib's civic involvement includes having served on the board of the Coro Foundation.

Irene M. Menegas 2001

Ms. Menegas has been an English instructor at Diablo Valley College for 16 years, teaching English as a Second Language and basic skills reading and composition courses. She served as President of the Diablo Valley College Faculty Senate from 1989 to 1991, has chaired the college's Instruction Committee for several terms, and has been active in the development and implementation of a variety of college policies, including faculty hiring, staff development, faculty evaluation, and matriculation. She served on the Executive Committee of the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges from 1989 to 1991, representing community college faculty on the Chancellor's Office Matriculation Advisory Committee, Matriculation Assessment Work Group, Matriculation Prerequisite Regulations Revision Task Force, and Basic Skills Advisory Committee. For the Academic Senate, she coordinated the Summer Institute for Faculty Leadership for several years, chaired the Faculty Development Committee and the Ad Hoc Basic Skills Committee, and served on the Educational Policies Committee, among others. After attending Smith College for two years, she earned her bachelor's degree in liberal studies and her master's degree in interdisciplinary studies in education from San Francisco State University in 1979.

Robert L. Moore 2006

Mr. Moore is President of BJRM Investments. He previously served as a financial advisor for Paine Webber from 1998 to March 2000. From 1997 to 1998, Mr. Moore served part time as a policy and legal advisor for the Faculty Association of the California Community Colleges. From 1996 to 1998, he operated his own general law practice handling matters concerning education, administrative law, estate planning, taxation, business, and labor law. His legal career also includes a partnership with Mason & Thomas in Sacramento and service as a deputy district attorney for San Joaquin County. From 1982 to 1984, Mr. Moore was Chairman of the California Employment Training Panel and from 1976 to 1982, he was an education and legislative advisor for the Governor's office. He earned a bachelor of arts degree from San Jose State University and a juris doctorate degree from the University of Santa Clara.

John W. Rice, Jr. 2001

Mr. Rice is an educational consultant for Stanford University. He has bachelor's and master's degrees in divinity, the humanities, and the arts. Mr. Rice has also received an honorary doctorate degree in the humanities. From 1965 to 1969, he was the Dean of Students for Stillman College in Tuscaloosa, Alabama. From 1969 to 1984, Mr. Rice worked for the University of Denver, Colorado, first as an assistant Director of Admissions and Associate Dean of Arts and Sciences, and then as Assistant Vice Chancellor of University Resources. Mr. Rice was Chair of the District Board of the American Association of University Administrators from 1974 to 1976. He was appointed to the Board of Governors in 1992.

Matthew D. Roy 2001

Mr. Roy graduated in June from the College of the Canyons with an associate of arts degree in political science. He served as the Region 6 Policy Board Representative for the California Student Association of Community Colleges. Mr. Roy is also a former member of the Associated Student Government at the College of the Canyons, the California Student Association of Community Colleges, and the Student Senate of the California Community Colleges. He will attend California State University, Sacramento in the fall.

Patricia G. Siever 2002

Ms. Siever, a faculty member of the Los Angeles Community College District for 24 years, is one of two faculty representatives. Ms. Siever has been a professor of history at Los Angeles Pierce College since 1989. In addition to being on several of the college's shared governance bodies, she is also the faculty advisor for the United African American Student Association. She previously was one of the founding faculty members of Los Angeles Mission College. Ms. Siever has served as: Mission College Academic Senate President, District Academic Senate President, vice president of the Academic Senate of the California Community Colleges, president and vice president of the California Association of Community Colleges, and a member of the 3409 Task Force for Legislative Reform of the California Community Colleges which resulted in AB 1725. In 1998, she was selected as one of America's premier teachers and was included in the prestigious "Who's Who Among America's Teachers" (1998, fifth edition) and selected "Who's Who in America" for 2001. Ms. Siever earned a bachelor of arts degree in history from the University of California, Los Angeles in 1971 and a master of arts degree in African studies in 1972.

Catherine L. Unger 2004

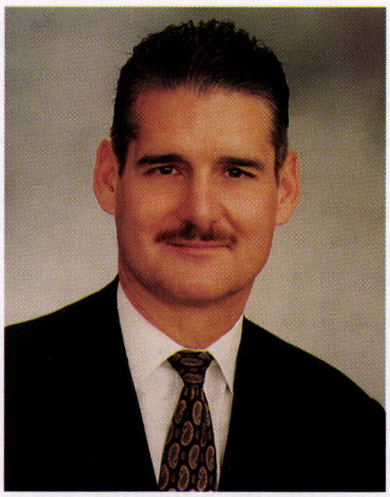
Ms. Unger is a private public affairs consultant, and currently represents many clients including the University of Southern California's Annenberg School for Communication. She has worked in the field of public affairs since 1983 and has represented various clients involved in education, including the University of California, Berkeley. Ms. Unger earned a bachelor of arts degree from the University of California, Berkeley.

Leslie Wang 2005

Ms. Wang has been employed with the San Joaquin Community College District for 20 years. She is currently a media specialist, a position she has held since 1984. She has been actively involved in bringing multimedia technology to the classroom and expanding the use of distance technology. She has served as a designated Affirmative Action representative on hiring committees, and as a member of several district shared governance committees, including Health and Safety, Classified Reclassification and Entitlement Review, Facilities Planning, Planning and Budget, and Policy and Procedures Review. She is currently serving as chair of the statewide Community College Committee of the California School Employees Association. Ms. Wang earned a bachelor of arts degree from the University of California, Santa Barbara.

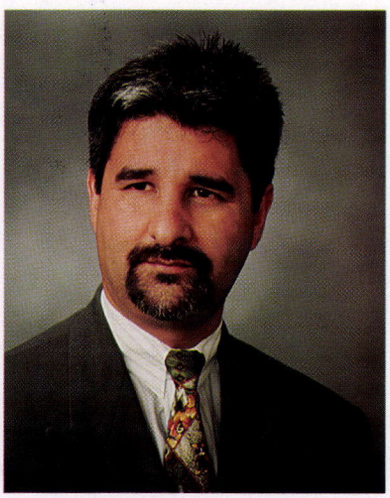
The work of the board is supported by the staff of the Chancellor's Office of the California Community Colleges.

The California Community Colleges is the largest system of higher education in the world with 107 colleges and 72 districts with locally elected boards of trustees, formally established under the 1960 California Master Plan for Education. The colleges are "open access" and provide a myriad of educational services, including associate degrees, undergraduate preparation for university transfer, and occupational training and retraining, to over 1.5 million students.



Thomas J. Nussbaum
Chancellor

Thomas J. Nussbaum has presided over a period of revitalization and reform for the California Community Colleges since the Board of Governors named him acting chancellor in May 1996 and chancellor in October of that year. Chancellor Nussbaum has helped bring the system greater recognition and fiscal support for its ability to bolster the social and economic success of the state. Chancellor Nussbaum's comprehensive knowledge of the 107-college system, his open and inclusive leadership style, and his ability to build consensus among community college constituencies have benefited the system. He also has addressed vital educational issues such as increased access and accountability, and has dramatically improved the system's base funding. Chancellor Nussbaum's tenure has featured five of the largest funding increases in system history, as the base budget for the community colleges increased by more than $1.75 billion. For the first time since 1991, the community colleges received funding increases at a rate consistently exceeding the growth of the state's adult population. Nussbaum has worked with the Board of Governors, the colleges, and his Consultation Council to develop a systemwide strategic plan for the year 2005. Adopted by the Board of Governors in May 1998, the plan sets system direction regarding access, funding goals, and major improvements by the system. Chancellor Nussbaum previously served the college system as Vice Chancellor of Legal Affairs and General Counsel and has been with the office for more than two decades. He was a key figure in the development and implementation of Assembly Bill 1725, which addressed the mission of community colleges as well as educational and fiscal management and accountability, and his conceptual work was instrumental in the emergence and functioning of the California Community Colleges as a system of higher education that can function more independently of the Legislature. Nussbaum visualized a different way of defining and structuring the system by increasing the authority of the Board of Governors and local districts. He earned his juris doctorate from California Western School of Law in San Diego (1975), and he also holds a bachelor of arts degree in political science from the University of California, Los Angeles (1971). Nussbaum, his wife Barbara, and their two children reside in Sacramento.



Patrick J. Lenz
Executive Vice Chancellor

Patrick Lenz, currently serving as Executive Vice Chancellor and temporarily serving as acting Vice Chancellor for Student Services of the California Community Colleges, came to the chancellor's office as Vice Chancellor of Fiscal Policy. Along with Lou Zellers, CEO from Citrus College, Patrick is also the system's representative for Californians for Higher Education which is a coordinated effort with UC, CSU, and the Community College system on higher education bond initiatives. Patrick previously served as the Senate Budget and Fiscal Review Committee consultant on higher education issues, provided recommendations to committee members on funding for the California Community Colleges, University of California, and California State University systems. Lenz also served as Chief Consultant for the Senate Budget and Fiscal Review Subcommittee No. 2, which reviews all state education budgets, including K–12. As Deputy Staff Director, Lenz was responsible for legislative coordination, oversight, and processing of Senate action on the Governor's annual State Budget. He reviewed legislation required to implement statutory changes to the Budget Act and Senate budget "veto override" legislation, and provided Senate Floor analysis for legislation related to the Budget Act. A product of California's Community College system, Lenz earned his associate degree from West Valley College in Saratoga (1976). He subsequently received his bachelor of arts degree in political science from San Jose State University (1978). He and his wife, Catherine Ann O'Loughin, have two children. The family resides in Fair Oaks.

CALIFORNIA
POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION COMMISSION

1303 J STREET, SUITE 500
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
Telephone: (916) 445-7933
FAX (916) 327-4417
Web site: http://www.cpec.ca.gov

> "to assure the effective utilization of public postsecondary resources. . . and to promote diversity, innovation, and responsiveness to student and societal needs."

The California Postsecondary Education Commission (CPEC) is the planning and coordinating agency for higher education in the state. As an independent, nonpartisan body, the commission provides the Governor and Legislature with advice and information on major policy and planning issues concerning education beyond high school. The commission is also the state's clearinghouse for information about higher education and is charged by law to "assure the effective utilization of public postsecondary resources, thereby eliminating waste and unnecessary duplication, and to promote diversity, innovation, and responsiveness to student and societal needs."

Among other responsibilities, the commission undertakes these tasks:

- Identifies strategies for greater efficiency and cost containment in higher education;
- Provides the sole source of independent, comprehensive, and timely facts about higher education policy and practice and about student academic progress;
- Analyzes the state's long-term need for new college and university campuses in light of projected student interest and the state's demand for skilled workers;
- Reviews the plans of public colleges and universities for new degree programs;
- Evaluates the budget requests of state-supported colleges and universities and analyzes the financial condition of independent institutions; and
- Administers federal programs affecting postsecondary institutions in the state.

As a result, the commission serves a unique role in integrating fiscal, programmatic, and policy analysis about California's entire postsecondary education enterprise. Over the past decade, the commission has focused its energies on improving the use of scarce resources, increasing collaboration among California's systems of higher education, and ensuring institutional accountability. The end product of its policy recommendations and analyses is often found in the work of the Legislature, the Governor, and the state's colleges and universities.

The commission consists of 16 members, with a majority of 9 representing the general public. Five other members represent the five major systems of California education; and the remaining two are students appointed by the Governor from nominees recommended by student associations of the systems.

Members of the Commission

Public Members

Governor's Appointees

Member	City	Term Ends
Carol Chandler	Selma	2004
Kyo R. "Paul" Jhin	Malibu	2001
Evonne Seron Schulze	San Diego	2005

Senate Rules Appointees

Alan S. Arkatov, Vice Chair	Los Angeles	2005
Melinda G. Wilson	Torrance	2001
Andrea Rich	Los Angeles	2004

Speaker of the Assembly Appointees

Lance Izumi	Sacramento	2001
Guillermo Rodriguez, Jr., Chair	San Francisco	2004
Howard Welinsky	Culver City	2005

Student Representatives

Governor's Appointees

Member	City	Term Ends
Robert A. Hanff	Northridge	2001
Vacant		

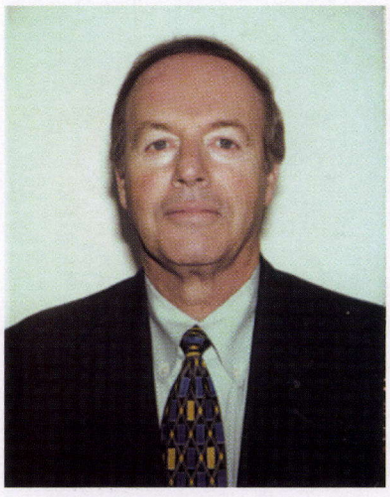
System Representatives
(1-year terms subject to reappointment)

Member	City	Representing
Kyhl Smeby	Pasadena	Association of Independent California Colleges and Universities
Roger M. Schrimp	Modesto	Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges
Monica Lozano	Los Angeles	California State Board of Education
Ralph Pesqueira	San Diego	Trustees of the California State University
Velma Montoya	Los Angeles	Regents of the University of California



Warren Halsey Fox, Ph.D.
Executive Director

Dr. Fox serves as the executive director of the state's coordinating agency for higher education—the California Postsecondary Education Commission, headquartered in Sacramento. The commission is responsible to the executive and legislative branches for updating the statewide plan for higher education and for recommendations on budget, capital outlay, academic programs, and other issues. He also serves as a member of the California Education Roundtable, whose purpose is to create more effective inter-segmental relations by establishing the policies for, and reviewing the actions of, those programs which cross institutional boundaries. In his previous position as Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs for the University of Nevada System, Dr. Fox coordinated educational policies throughout the institutions of the university and community college system. He has been a member of the faculty at the University of Texas at Austin, and an Assistant to the Dean of the College of Environmental Design at the University of California at Berkeley. Dr. Fox was a NASA Fellow for Doctoral Studies and an American Council on Education (ACE) Fellow. He was named Vice Chancellor Emeritus by the University of Nevada. He has traveled extensively and has served as a delegate of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching to the People's Republic of China. He served as a consultant to the Center for Higher Education Policy Studies in the Netherlands. Currently, he serves as convener of a group of new universities for the 21st century from Australia, Canada, and the United States. He also served as a California delegate to the Border Conference on Education in Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, and to the Border Governors' Conference in San Diego. He is the past President of SHEEO (the State Higher Education Executive Officers national association), and former Chair of the National Postsecondary Education Cooperative for the U.S. Department of Education. He is also a former Chairman of the National Forum of System Chief Academic Officers. Dr. Fox received his B.A. in political science from the University of California at Berkeley, and his M.P.A. and Ph.D. in public administration from the University of Southern California.



Dr. David E. Leveille
Associate Director

David E. Leveille is the Associate Director for the California Postsecondary Education Commission (CPEC). Based in the state capital city of Sacramento, the commission is a 16-member public board that serves as the policy, planning, and coordinating body for all of California's postsecondary education, a set of colleges and universities both public and private with a collective student body of over two million students. His direct responsibilities include overseeing the commission staff efforts in governmental relations, communications, and policy development. He has a bachelor of science degree from Taylor University, a master's degree in education from Boston University, and a doctor of education degree from the University of Southern California. In an education career that started in Massachusetts with teaching high school mathematics and biology, Dr. Leveille's career has encompassed numerous administrative posts in public and private institutions of higher learning, including one of the largest multi-campus systems of higher education in the world. He has served as a faculty member at the undergraduate and graduate level, as well as the chief academic officer, chief student affairs officer, and special assistant to the campus president. Dr. Leveille has had responsibility for policy planning and development in such areas as agriculture, fine arts, international programs, student development, technology, and telecommunications. He has also worked in the acquisition and development of new campus sites. In all efforts, Dr. Leveille continues to seek strategies for reform, efficiency, and self-renewal of organizations.

AGRICULTURAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

915 CAPITOL MALL, 3RD FLOOR
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
Telephone: (916) 653-3803 / FAX: (916) 653-8750
Web site: http://www.alrb.ca.gov



Agricultural Laborer

ALRB BOARD MEMBERS
Genevieve A. Shiroma
Chair
Ivonne Ramos Richardson
Gloria A. Barrios
Herbert O. Mason

ALRB Executive Secretary
J. Antonio Barbosa
Ph. 916-653-3741
Fax 916-653-8750

ALRB General Counsel
Paul Richardson
Ph. 916-653-2690
Fax 916-653-2743

ALRB Regional Offices

Salinas Regional Office
1880 N. Main St.
Salinas, CA 93906
Ph. 831-443-3161
Fax 831-443-3225

Visalia Regional Office
711 N. Court St., Suite H
Visalia, CA 93291
Ph. 559-627-0995
Fax 559-627-0985

El Centro Regional Office
319 S. Waterman Ave.
El Centro, CA 92243
Ph. 760-353-2130
Fax 760-353-2443

The Agricultural Labor Relations Act was enacted in 1975 to recognize the right of agricultural employees to form, join or assist a labor organization in order to improve the terms and conditions of their employment, and the right to engage in other concerted activity for their mutual aid and protection; to provide for secret ballot elections through which employees may freely choose whether they wish to be represented by a labor organization; to impose an obligation on the part of employers to bargain with any labor organization so chosen; and to declare unlawful certain practices which either interfere with, or are otherwise destructive of, the free exercise of the rights guaranteed by the act.

The agency's authority is divided between a board composed of five members and a general counsel, all of whom are appointed by the Governor and subject to confirmation by the Senate. Together, they are responsible for the prevention of those practices which the act declares to be impediments to the free exercise of employee rights. When a charge is filed, the general counsel conducts an investigation to determine whether an unfair labor practice has been committed. If he or she believes that there has been a violation, a complaint is issued. The board provides for a hearing to determine whether a respondent has committed the unfair labor practice alleged in the complaint and, if so, to impose an appropriate remedy.

The headquarters of the Agricultural Labor Relations Board is in Sacramento. In addition, there are regional offices in El Centro, Salinas, and Visalia.



Genevieve A. Shiroma
Chairwoman

Genevieve Shiroma was appointed by Governor Gray Davis to chair the Agricultural Labor Relations Board in May 1999. She was previously Chief of the Air Quality Measures Branch at the California Air Resources Board, responsible for air quality regulations related to consumer products and toxic air contaminants. She served on the Air Resources Board since 1978, where she worked on regulations and programs affecting landfills, hazardous waste, pesticides, air toxic hot spot sources, fee regulations, and requirements for the federally required State Implementation Plan to achieve the ambient air quality standards. Ms. Shiroma earned a bachelor of science degree in materials science and engineering from the University of California at Davis in 1978. Genevieve Shiroma was born and raised a farmworker daughter in the Acampo-Lodi area of San Joaquin County, California. Ms. Shiroma is married to Michael Abbott and has one stepson.



Paul K. Richardson
General Counsel

Paul K. Richardson was appointed General Counsel of the Agricultural Labor Relations Board in 1995 by Governor Pete Wilson. Prior to his appointment, Mr. Richardson was the elected District Attorney of Placer County from 1991–1995. Before that he served as a Deputy District Attorney in Sacramento County and as an Assistant District Attorney in Essex and Middlesex Counties in Massachusetts from 1981–1986. He also practiced law in Sacramento with Bolling, Walter and Gawthrop from 1986–1989. Mr. Richardson earned his bachelor of arts degree in political science and history from Stanford University in 1970. He later obtained his law degree from McGeorge School of Law in 1980.

FAIR POLITICAL PRACTICES COMMISSION

428 J STREET, SUITE 450
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814-0814
Telephone: (916) 322-5660 / FAX: (916) 322-0886
Web site: http://www.fppc.ca.gov

The Mission of the:

FAIR POLITICAL PRACTICES COMMISSION is to promote the integrity of representative state and local government in California through fair, impartial interpretation and enforcement of political campaign, lobbying, and conflict-of-interest laws.

Campaign Financing and the Fair Political Practices Commission

The Political Reform Act was enacted by over 70 percent of the voters in the June 1974 statewide primary election. It established the Fair Political Practices Commission (FPPC) to administer and enforce its provisions. The act's main purpose is to provide public disclosure of the financial influences directed at state and local public officials, including the disclosure of money raised and spent in election campaigns and money spent by public and private interests to lobby the State Legislature and state administrative agencies.

Under the act, candidates, elected officials, and political committees must file reports at specified times each year disclosing sources of campaign contributions they receive and payments they make in connection with election activities. Lobbyists and their clients also must file reports showing payments received and made to influence governmental decisionmaking at the state level. Included in their disclosure requirements are any gifts, such as meals and entertainment, they provide to state elected and administrative officials. Public officials at all levels of state and local government are subject to gift limits and must file annual reports disclosing certain personal financial interests (business and real property holdings, sources of outside income and gifts) so that conflicts of interest may be avoided. They also are disqualified from making or participating in governmental decisions when their personal financial interests may be materially affected.

The FPPC interprets and administers the act through opinions and regulations, and imposes fines and penalties when violations occur. The FPPC, the Secretary of State and various local entities receive disclosure reports filed under the act. The Attorney General and local district attorneys also may enforce violations of the act.

Since 1974, several initiative measures have gone before voters in attempts to add contribution limits and in some cases expenditure limits to the act. In 1996, voters passed Proposition 208, which was ruled unconstitutional by the U.S. District Court in January 1998. That decision was appealed to the Ninth Circuit U.S. Court of Appeal, which returned the case to the district court for further proceedings, scheduled to commence in July 2000.

FPPC Divisions

The Administration Division

The Administration Division manages the FPPC budget, business services, accounting, data processing, office systems, personnel, and special projects.

The division manages the centralization and allocation of the agency's staff and services. The division is responsible for personnel, vendor relations, and information technology.

Curtis Cadwallader, Manager of Information Technology
Kathy DaRosa, Personnel Officer
Caterina Gipson, Procurement
Hilda Perez, Payments

The Enforcement Division

The Enforcement Division investigates and prosecutes violations of the Political Reform Act, (the "act"). If the FPPC finds a violation, it may impose administrative fines up to $2,000 per violation. In more serious matters, the FPPC may pursue civil penalties. The division is nationally recognized as a leader in the enforcement of campaign money laundering cases.

In the FPPC's 23 year history, it has imposed fines of $6.9 million in 530 administrative actions and $1.97 million in 20 civil judgements. Under state law, FPPC fines go to the State of California General Fund.

The Legal Division

The Legal Division acts as legal counsel for the FPPC, drafts regulations, interprets the act's provisions, represents the FPPC in litigation and provides telephone and written advice to the public. The division promotes compliance with the law by providing verbal and written advice to public officials, candidates, committee treasurers and lobbyists regarding their obligations under the act.

Advice requests include both formal and informal advice about conflicts of interest; campaign issues; statements of economic interests; mass mailings; conflict-of-interest codes; lobbying; revolving door employment; personal use of campaign funds; honoraria; gift limits; contributions to

board or commission appointees; and miscellaneous topics. The act mandates that the FPPC adopt, amend and rescind rules and regulations to carry out the act and to provide clear guidelines to people within its jurisdiction.

The Technical Assistance Division

The Technical Assistance Division answers approximately 50,000 telephone inquiries from public officials, candidates, lobbyists and the general public each year. The division's political reform consultants offer assistance with questions or problems concerning all areas of the act. The staff drafts advice letters in response to these questions and also helps draft and review legislation and regulations affecting the act.

The division also presents seminars and workshops for state and local candidates and elected officials; campaign treasurers; committees which support or oppose candidates or ballot measures; various officials of state and local government agencies; lobbyists, their clients and employers; and city and county election officials. The division also helps present ethics training seminars for legislators, designated employees, and lobbyists.

The division produces the forms and instruction materials used by candidates, elected officials, other public officials, and members of the lobbying community for financial disclosure. These publications can be found by clicking the Forms and Manuals button at the top of the page. The division also publishes four handbooks for city and county clerks who act as filing officers for many reports and statements.

The FPPC is the filing officer for approximately 20,000 statements of economic interest from public officials at all levels of government throughout California. The Technical Assistance Division performs this function.

The act requires each state and local government agency to adopt a conflict of interest code that identifies decision makers who must file periodic disclosures of personal financial interests that could be affected by their actions and decisions. The public must be given notice of the intended adoption of conflict-of-interest codes and amendments. The proposals must be reviewed and approved by the agency's code reviewing body, a function that the Technical Assistance Division performs for 675 state agencies and multicounty agencies.

FPPC Commission Members



Karen Getman
Chairman

Commission Chairman Karen Getman was special counsel with the San Francisco firm of Rogers, Joseph, O'Donnell & Quinn, where she practiced political and election law and business litigation. From 1989 to 1996 she was with Remcho, Johansen & Purcell, specializing in political law and constitutional litigation. A member of the California Political Attorneys Association, Ms. Getman earned her bachelor of arts degree from Yale University and graduated cum laude from the Harvard Law School, where she was editor-in-chief of the Harvard Women's Law Journal. Ms. Getman was the recipient of a Revson Women's Law and Public Policy Fellowship, and represented pro bono the Congressional Caucus on Women's Issues while an associate at the Washington, D.C. firm of Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering. A Democrat, Ms. Getman was appointed by Governor Gray Davis. (Term expires 1-31-03)

Commissioner William H. Deaver is a columnist and writer for the Tehachapi News and Southeast Kern Weekender newspapers. A former editor and publisher of the Mojave Desert News, Deaver has a background that includes experience in journalism, public relations, politics and law enforcement. A Kern County native, Deaver moved to East Kern in 1948 and has lived there off and on since. From 1982 to 1994, he and his wife lived in the Washington, D.C. area where he served as administrative assistant to a California congressman and as business manager and speech writer for his brother, Michael K. Deaver. He also held appointments in the administrations of Presidents Ronald Reagan and George Bush, serving as special assistant to the administrator of the Federal Railroad Administration and as executive assistant to two assistant secretaries of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health (OSHA). Deaver's final Washington appointment was as director of legislative affairs, advertising, marketing and public affairs for the U.S. Savings Bonds Division of the Treasury Department. Deaver, a Republican, was appointed by Secretary of State Bill Jones. (Term expires 1-31-01)

Commissioner Kathleen Richter Makel is a litigation attorney in the Sacramento law firm of Taylor & Hooper. She previously served as an attorney with Diepenbrock, Wulff, Plant & Hannegan and as a clerk to California Supreme Court Justice Edward A. Panelli. Makel is a graduate of the University of California at Davis, B.A. in biological sciences and a Juris Doctor degree from the UCD School of Law with honors including Order of the Coif, the American Jurisprudence Award in Torts and the American Jurisprudence Award in Conflict of Laws. Ms. Makel, a Republican, was appointed by Attorney General Dan Lungren. (Term expires 1-31-01)

Commissioner Carol D. Scott is an attorney in private practice in Los Angeles. Ms. Scott has served as counsel for several Congressional subcommittees and as a health policy specialist with the Federal Trade Commission. Ms. Scott specializes in health care law, administrative and labor law. Ms. Scott is a graduate of the University of California at Los Angeles, B.A. in history, summa cum laude and J.D. from UCLA Law School. She received a masters degree in health care administration from the Harvard School of Public Health. Ms. Scott, a Democrat, was appointed by State Controller Kathleen Connell. (Term expires 1-31-01)

Commissioner Gordana Swanson is director of development for the Toberman Settlement House, a nonprofit human services organization. She was elected to four terms on the Rolling Hills City Council from 1976–1994 and served three times as that city's mayor. She was also President of the Southern California Rapid Transit District, and served as a director of the American Public Transit Foundation and the South Bay Juvenile Diversion Project. Active in numerous community and women's organizations, she was the founding president of the National Women's Political Caucus for the South Bay and served on the board of directors of the California Elected Women's Association for Education and Research (CEWAER). She attended De Paul University in Chicago, Illinois. A Republican, she was appointed by Governor Gray Davis. (Term expires 1-31-03)

STATE LANDS COMMISSION

100 HOWE AVENUE, SUITE 100-SOUTH
SACRAMENTO, CA 95825
Telephone: (916) 574-1800/Fax: (916) 574-1810
Web site: www.slc.ca.gov

Mission Statement

The California State Lands Commission serves the people of California by providing stewardship of the lands, waterways, and resources entrusted to its care through economic development, protection, preservation, and restoration.

The California State Lands Commission (CSLC) was created by the California Legislature in 1938 as an independent body, composed of three members—the Lieutenant Governor (currently Cruz M. Bustamante) and State Controller (currently Kathleen Connell), both statewide elected officials, and the Director of Finance (currently B. Timothy Gage), an appointee of the Governor. The CSLC was given the authority and responsibility to manage and protect the important natural and cultural resources on public lands within the state and the public's rights to access these lands.

Public Resources Code, Division 6, Parts 1 through 3, provides the statutory authority for the administration and control of these public lands. Section 6301, et seq., specifies the role, authorities, and responsibilities of the CSLC. Section 6301 provides, in part:

> "The Commission, has exclusive jurisdiction over all ungranted tidelands and submerged lands owned by the State and the beds of navigable rivers, streams, lakes, bays, estuaries . . .
>
> "The Commission shall exclusively administer and control all such lands, and may lease or otherwise dispose of such lands, as provided by law . . ."

The public lands under the commission's jurisdiction are of two distinct types—sovereign and school lands. Sovereign lands encompass approximately 4 million acres. These lands include the beds of California's naturally navigable rivers, lakes, and streams, as well as the state's tide and submerged lands along the state's more than 1,100 miles of coastline, extending from the shoreline out to three miles offshore. In short, the CSLC's jurisdiction extends to more than 120 rivers and sloughs, 40 lakes and the state's coastal waters.

School lands are what remain of the nearly 5.5 million acres throughout the state originally granted to California by the Congress in 1853 to benefit public education. The state retains surface and mineral ownership of approximately 478,000 acres of these school lands and retains the mineral rights to an additional 790,000 acres. Today, revenues generated from school lands benefit California's retired teachers.

The resources managed by the commission are diverse and range from commercially valuable minerals such as oil, natural gas, hard rock minerals, sand, gravel, and geothermal steam to unique natural resources such as forests, grazing lands, wetlands, riparian vegetation, and fish and wildlife habitat. The commission is supported by a staff of more than 230, including specialists in mineral resources, land management, boundary determination, structural engineering, natural sciences, safety management, marine terminal operations, and oil spill prevention.

Vision Statement

The California State Lands Commission works as a team to set the standard for excellence in public land management and resource protection to ensure the future quality of the environment and balanced use of the lands and resources entrusted to its care.

The Commissioners

Cruz M. Bustamante, Lieutenant Governor

Kathleen Connell, Controller

B. Timothy Gage, Director of Finance

Paul D. Thayer, Executive Officer



Paul D. Thayer
Executive Officer

Paul Thayer, Executive Officer of the State Lands Commission, has extensive experience in natural resources programs and policy. Mr. Thayer worked on coastal land use issues for the California Coastal Commission for three years as a permit appeals analyst and for a year as its representative before the Legislature. In 1985, Mr. Thayer became a consultant to the Assembly Natural Resources Committee where he specialized in coastal issues, the public trust doctrine, the California Environmental Quality Act, and oil recycling. In 1996, Mr. Thayer moved back into the state administrative branch, to the California State Lands Commission. Mr. Thayer initially served the commission as legislative liaison and then as assistant executive officer. In 1999, the commission appointed Mr. Thayer as its executive officer. Mr. Thayer graduated from the University of California at Berkeley with a degree in geography. Mr. Thayer served four years in the Navy, rising to the rank of Lieutenant. Paul Thayer is married to Martha Lennihan, a water and natural resources attorney with her own practice in Sacramento.



Carmel Valley, Monterey, California

CALIFORNIA STATE LOTTERY

HEADQUARTERS
CUSTOMER SERVICE
600 N. TENTH STREET
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
Telephone: (916) 322-5136
Web site: http://www.lottery.ca.gov

About the Lottery

On November 6, 1984, 58 percent of California's voters approved Proposition 37, the California State Lottery Act. The act provides that at least 34 percent of the Lottery revenues must go to public education. This supplemental funding provides schools with additional resources to meet their locally determined needs.

The act specifies the Lottery is operated and administered by commission appointed by the Governor. The Legislature has the authority to amend the Lottery Act if, by doing so, it furthers the purposes of the measure. The proceeds of lottery ticket sales are distributed as follows:

- 52.5 percent returned to the public in the form of lottery prizes.
- No more than 16 percent for administrative expenses of operating the Lottery, with 6.9 percent for retailer commissions and bonuses, 3.6 percent for operating expenses and 3 percent for game costs.
- At least 34 percent to public education.

Lottery Contributions to Education

The Lottery's mandate in the California State Lottery Act is to provide supplemental funding to California public education on all levels from kindergarten through the University of California plus several specialized schools. The goal of the Lottery has been to work to meet the needs of education for funding by managing sales growth. All segments of the public schools receive the same per pupil funding level from the Lottery based on average daily attendance of students in each school district.

Since its inception in October 1985, the Lottery has provided over $11 billion to students in California's public schools.

District Offices

San Francisco:
820 Dubuque Ave.
South San Francisco, CA 94080
Telephone: (650) 875-2200

Sacramento:
598 N. 10th Street
Sacramento, CA 95814
Telephone: (916) 322-5136

San Jose:
1330 Ridder Park Drive
San Jose, CA 95131
Telephone: (408) 452-7200

Fresno:
4317 N. Golden State Blvd., #101
Fresno, CA 93722
Telephone: (559) 276-6161

Van Nuys:
16525 Sherman Way, # C10
Van Nuys, CA 91406
Telephone: (818) 901-5006

Riverside:
1485 Spruce St.
Riverside, CA 92507
Telephone: (909) 782-4120

Santa Fe Springs:
9814 Norwalk Blvd., Ste. 1
Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670
Telephone: (562) 906-6356

Santa Ana:
3400 W. Warner Ave., Suite F
Santa Ana, CA 92704
Telephone: (714) 708-0540

San Diego:
5656 Ruffin Road
San Diego, CA 92123
Telephone: (858) 492-1700

The educational institutions which receive Lottery funds and the percentage of overall Lottery funds which each segment receives are listed below.

- Kindergarten–12th Grade 80.62%
- Community Colleges 12.57%
- California State University System 4.22%
- University of California 2.42%
- Other Educational Entities .18%

Local education administrators, elected school boards and the administrators of higher education make the decisions regarding the ways Lottery funds are spent in their schools. The Lottery is not involved in this decisionmaking process. According to the Lottery Act, Lottery contributions can be used only for instructional purposes and it bans use for the acquisition of property, the construction of facilities or the funding of research. Approximately 80–90 percent of Lottery funds are used in California's public schools to attract and retain teachers. Some districts, especially the smaller school districts and higher education, have used funds for computer labs, teacher workshops, science programs, as well as art and music programs.

"Heroes in Education" is an award program featured on the "Big Spin® 2000" show. The program is designed to recognize the "unsung heroes" who've gone above and beyond the call of duty to volunteer their efforts to help California's schools. This award is presented in a special segment of the "Big Spin 2000" television show called "Heroes in Education."

Games and Revenues

Lottery ticket sales started out at about $1.8 billion in the first year, growing to a peak of $2.6 billion in 1989, declining until 1992, and have steadily increased since that time. Lottery sales in fiscal year 1999 totaled $2.5 billion.

The Lottery's menu of games includes six different types with the majority of these sales coming from two of the most popular games—the SuperLotto and Scratchers tickets.

The Lottery in the Community

The California Lottery formed a "Partners in Education" in late 1993 with a Sacramento school, Dos Rios Elementary, located two blocks from Lottery Headquarters. More than 60 employees currently provide tutoring and mentoring to students in the program who are identified based on their need for assistance.

The Lottery supports its employees' involvement in the Partners in Education program through a matching time release program. For every hour of vacation an employee uses to volunteer at the school, the Lottery matches that hour, up to 20 hours per school year.

The California Lottery currently employs about 685 people full time.



Joan M. Wilson
Director

On July 25, 2000, Governor Gray Davis appointed Joan M. Wilson as the Director of the California Lottery. Ms. Wilson, of West Covina, previously was the government affairs specialist for 7-Eleven, Inc., a position she held since 1972. In this position she gained extensive experience working with several state departments, including the Lottery Commission and the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, as well as county boards of supervisors and city councils. Ms. Wilson has worked with similar agencies in the states of Arizona, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, Florida, and Texas. She earned a bachelor of arts degree from Ball State Teachers College, a teaching credential from the University of California, Los Angeles, and a credential in education system design from San Diego State University.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS BOARD

HEADQUARTERS
1031 18TH STREET
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814-4174
Telephone: (916) 322-3198
Web site: http://www.perb.ca.gov

The Public Employment Relations Board is composed of five members appointed by the Governor and subject to confirmation by the State Senate. Board members are appointed to five-year terms, with the term of one member expiring at the end of each calendar year. In addition to the overall responsibility for administering the Education Employment Relations Act, Higher Education Employer-Employee Relations Act, and Ralph C. Dills Act, the board acts as an appellate body to hear challenges to proposed decisions that are issued by PERB staff. Decisions of the board may be appealed under certain circumstances, and then only to the state appellate courts. The board, through its actions and those of its staff, is empowered to:

- Conduct secret ballot elections to determine whether or not employees wish to have an employee organization exclusively represent them in their labor relations with their employer;
- Prevent and remedy unfair labor practices and interpret and protect the rights and responsibilities of employers, employees and employee organizations under the acts;
- Bring action in a court of competent jurisdiction to enforce PERB's decisions and rulings;
- Take such other action as the board deems necessary to effectuate the purposes of the acts it administers.

As of April 1, 2000, the members of the board are Member Martin B. Dyer, Member Antonio C. Amador and Member Richard T. Baker. The board has two vacancies. The terms of those vacant positions expire on December 31, 2002, and December 31, 2004.

PERB REGIONAL OFFICES

Headquarters and Sacramento
Regional Office
1031 18th Street
Sacramento, CA 95814-4174
Telephone: (916) 322-3198
General Counsel facsimile: (916) 327-6377
Administrative Law facsimile: (916) 327-7955
Business Services facsimile: (916) 327-6377

Board Member Offices facsimile: (916) 327-7955
Appeals Office facsimile: (916) 327-7960
Administration, Information
Technology facsimile: (916) 327-7955

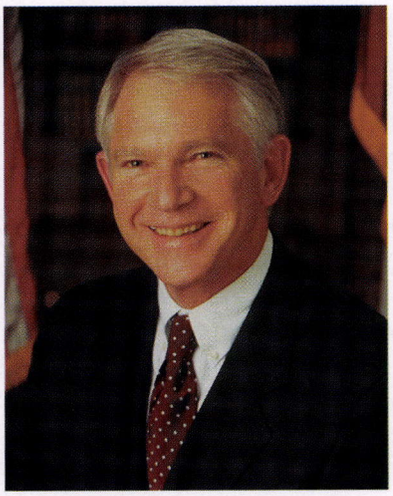
Los Angeles Regional Office
3530 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 1435
Los Angeles, CA 90010-2334
Telephone: (213) 736-3127
Facsimile: (213) 736-4901

San Francisco Regional Office
177 Post Street, Suite 900
San Francisco, CA 94108-4737
Telephone: (415) 439-6940
Facsimile: (415) 439-6955

FAX Numbers

Office of the General Counsel: (916) 327-6377
San Francisco Regional Office: (415) 439-6955
Los Angeles Regional Office: (213) 736-4901
Administrative Law Division: (916) 327-7955
Business Services: (916) 327-6377
Board Member Offices: (916) 327-7955
Appeals Office: (916) 327-7960
Administration, Information Systems:
(916) 327-7955

California Public Employment Relations Board Members



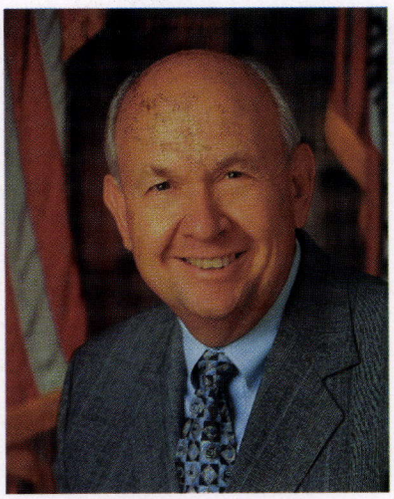
Martin B. Dyer
Board Member

In more than 25 years of state government experience, Dyer has served as Chief Deputy Director of the Governor's Office of Planning and Research, Chief Deputy Director of the California Department of Parks and Recreation and Chief of the Bureau of Automotive Repair. He was first appointed to PERB in 1995. His current term expires on December 31, 2000.



Antonio C. Amador
Board Member

Appointed to PERB in 1997, Amador served nearly seven years as a member of the U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board. He previously served as Chairman and Member of the Youthful Offender Parole Board, Deputy Director of the Employment Development Department, and as Director of the California Youth Authority. Amador also served as a Los Angeles police officer and was president of the Police Protective League from 1974 to 1976. His current term expires on December 31, 2001.



Richard T. Baker
Board Member

Appointed to the Board on March 29, 2000, Baker was previously a self-employed labor relations consultant. From 1973 to 1995, he was the owner of the labor relations and consulting firm of Blanning and Baker Associates in Sacramento, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. Baker earned a bachelor of arts degree from California State University, Sacramento. His current term expires on December 31, 2003.

2 VACANCIES

CALIFORNIA PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

HEADQUARTERS
EDMUND G. BROWN STATE BUILDING
505 VAN NESS AVENUE
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94102-3298
Telephone: (415) 703-2782
Web site: http://www.cpuc.ca.gov

The California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) regulates privately owned telecommunications, electric, natural gas, water, railroad, rail transit, and passenger transportation companies. The CPUC is responsible for assuring California utility customers have safe, reliable utility service at reasonable rates, protecting utility customers from fraud, and promoting the health of California's economy.

In pursuing these goals, the commission establishes service standards and safety rules, and authorizes utility rate changes. It monitors the safety of utility and transportation operations, and oversees markets to inhibit anticompetitive activity. In its efforts to protect consumers, it prosecutes unlawful utility marketing and billing activities, governs business relationships between utilities and their affiliates, and resolves complaints by customers against utilities. It implements energy efficiency programs, low-income rates and telecommunications services for disabled customers. It oversees the merger and restructure of utility corporations, and enforces the California Environmental Quality Act for utility construction. The CPUC works with other state and federal agencies in promoting water quality, environmental protection and safety. It also intervenes in federal proceedings on issues that affect California utility rates or services.

In 1911, the commission was established by constitutional amendment as the Railroad Commission. In 1912, the Legislature passed the Public Utilities Act, expanding the commission's regulatory authority to include natural gas, electric, telephone, and water companies as well as railroads and marine transportation companies. In 1946, the commission was renamed the California Public Utilities Commission.

The Governor appoints the five commissioners, who must be confirmed by the Senate, for six-year staggered terms. The Governor appoints one of the five to serve as commission president. The CPUC employs economists, engineers, administrative law judges, accountants, lawyers, and safety and transportation specialists. The commission is currently organized into several advisory units, an enforcement division, and a strategic planning group. The Office of Ratepayer Advocates is an independent arm of the CPUC that represents consumers in commission proceedings, pursuant to statute. The commission also has a public advisor who assists the public in participating in commission proceedings, and a unit that is charged with informally resolving consumer complaints. The CPUC's headquarters are in San Francisco.

Headquarters
Edmund G. Brown State Building
505 Van Ness Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94102-3298
415-703-2782

Junipero Serra State Building
320 West 4th Street
Los Angeles, CA 90013
213-576-7000

1350 Front Street, Room 4006
San Diego
619-525-4217

770 L Street, Suite 1050
Sacramento, CA 95814
916-327-3277

		Term of office ends
Commission President	Loretta M. Lynch	1/1/2005
Commissioners	Carl W. Wood	1/1/2005
	Henry M. Duque	1/1/2003
	Richard A. Bilas	1/1/2003
	Josiah L. Neeper	1/1/2001



Loretta M. Lynch
Commission President

Loretta Lynch was appointed by Governor Gray Davis as President of the California Public Utilities Commission on March 22, 2000. Ms. Lynch is responsible for managing 900 employees and is one of five commissioners charged with regulating telecommunications, utilities, and commercial transportation and water companies. The California PUC enforces consumer protection mandates as well as provides a fair and competitive environment for business and economic development in California, while ensuring that energy, water and phone services are provided in an efficient and cost-effective manner. Ms. Lynch's term expires in January 2005. Prior to her appointment to the CPUC, Ms. Lynch was the director of Governor Davis' Office of Planning and Research. Ms. Lynch also assisted with the Governor's Commission on Building for the 21st Century and with the development of budget and policy proposals. Prior to her service in state government, Ms. Lynch was a partner in the San Francisco litigation firm of Keker & Van Nest, where she represented businesses and their employees in class action suits, white collar criminal cases, and intellectual property disputes. In 1994, Ms. Lynch took a leave from her firm to manage State Superintendent of Public Instruction Delaine Eastin's first successful statewide campaign. In 1992, Ms. Lynch moved to Little Rock, Arkansas to help start the quick response team for President Clinton's first presidential bid. In the 1992 general election, she became the deputy campaign manager for Senator Dianne Feinstein where she coordinated policy development and policy communications. In 1990, Ms. Lynch served as assistant campaign manager for Attorney General John Van de Kamp's gubernatorial bid. Ms. Lynch also has served as a legislative assistant for California Assemblymember Johan Klehs. Ms. Lynch has worked as special counsel litigating class actions on behalf of the homeless for the Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles and as an associate at the Washington,D.C. law firm of Shea & Gardner. In 1988–1989, she served as a judicial clerk to the Honorable Dorothy Nelson, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. In 1987, she received her law degree from Yale University Law School, where she was an articles editor for the *Yale Law & Policy Review,* a member of the Moot Court Board of Directors, a member of the Yale Homelessness Legal Clinic, and a tax research assistant for Professor Michael Graetz. She received her bachelor's degree in political science from the University of Southern California, where she was a member of Phi Beta Kappa and President of Mortar Board Honor Society. Ms. Lynch was born and raised in Independence, Missouri.



Carl W. Wood
Commissioner

Carl Wood, 51, of San Diego, has twelve years of experience in the utility industry, analyzing regulations and restructuring issues for electric and natural gas providers. Wood, a former electrical technician, has served with the Utility Workers Union of America (UWUA) since 1986. Since 1997, he has served as senior national representative and national deregulation coordinator for the UWUA. He also served as a business agent and chief officer for Local 246. From 1986 to 1989, Wood was a nuclear maintenance electrician for Southern California Edison Company. Wood studied history at the University of California at Riverside. His appointment was effective as of June 21, 1999.



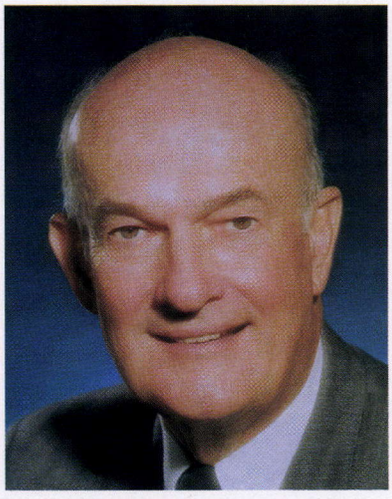
Henry M. Duque
Commissioner

Henry M. Duque was appointed to an expired term at the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) by Governor Pete Wilson on April 3,1995. Governor Wilson reappointed him to a full six-year term on December 17, 1996, and on September 12,1997, the Senate confirmed his reappointment. As commissioner, Henry M. Duque has taken a "hands on" approach to his job. He has made numerous site inspections of water, telecommunications, and energy infrastructure throughout California and chaired public meetings with a special responsibility for metropolitan Los Angeles, the south bay and the Central Valley. At the CPUC, Commissioner Duque is Coordinating Commissioner for Water Issues and sits on the Commission's Legislative Subcommittee. Commissioner Duque also serves as commission liaison to The Deaf and Disabled Telecommunications Program, which provides specialized services to this community. Commissioner Duque participates actively in national regulatory policy. He is a member of the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC) and serves as a chairman of the Water Committee, as NARUC representative to the American Water Works Association Public Advisory Forum, and as a member of the NARUC Board of Directors. The commissioner is also a member of the California Institute for Energy Efficiency (CIEE) Research Board and of the National Drinking Water Advisory Council, which is chartered by the United States Environmental Protection Agency. Commissioner Duque currently serves on the Board of Fellows for the Claremont Graduate University, as a Director of the American Red Cross—San Francisco Chapter, and as an Emeritus Director of the San Jose Symphony Association. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden in Claremont, and Vice President and Director of the San Jose Symphony Foundation. The commissioner is also a former Chairman of both the Los Angeles and San Francisco chapters of the American Red Cross, and was on the Board of Directors for the Los Angeles Civic Light Opera and the California Civic Light Opera Associations. He has also served in many volunteer capacities with three California hospitals owned by the Daughters of Charity. Prior to his appointment to the Commission, he was Vice President and Senior Marketing Officer for Trust Services of America from 1990–1992, and Senior Vice President— Northern Division for California Federal Bank from 1983–1990. He was Vice Chairman for Western Federal Savings in Los Angeles from 1962–1983. Commissioner Duque has also served as a senior executive for financial institutions and nonprofit organizations for most of his career in Los Angeles, and recently in the San Francisco Bay Area. He has extensive experience in strategic planning, asset management, venture capital marketing, and governmental and community affairs. Henry Duque served in the U.S. Marine Corps from 1954–1957. He has a B.A. in political science from Stanford University and is a graduate of Indiana University's Graduate School of Savings & Loan and the School of International Building Societies in Oxford, England. He also did graduate work at the University of California Boalt Hall School of Law. Mr. Duque resides in the bay area with his wife Judy. He has four children and four grandchildren.



Richard A. Bilas
Commissioner

Richard A. Bilas was appointed to the California Public Utilities Commission on January 1,1997, by Governor Pete Wilson. On February 1, 1998, he became commission president and served in that capacity until March 2000. Prior to coming to the commission, Commissioner Bilas held the John A. and Donnie Brock Chair in Energy Economics and Policy and was the Director of the Institute for Energy Economics and Policy at the Sarkeys Energy Center at the University of Oklahoma. Prior to that he was a commissioner with the California Energy Commission, having been appointed to that position in 1987 by Governor George Deukmejian and reappointed in 1992 by Governor Pete Wilson. He is a member of the editorial board of the *Western Economic Association's Contemporary Policy Issues* and is on the advisory board of *Energy and Environmental Management* magazine. He is also a member of the Board of Directors of the Western Economic Association International and a member of the Board of Directors of the National Regulatory Research Institute. Commissioner Bilas is the author of three books: *Microeconomic Theory*—McGraw-Hill, 1967 and 1971 (translated into five foreign languages); *Problems in Microeconomics*—McGraw-Hill, 1971 (also translated into Portuguese); and *The Essentials of Macroeconomic Theory*—Business Publications, Inc., 1974 (also translated into Japanese). In addition he has had numerous articles published in academic and trade journals. He is a former Fulbright scholar to the Philippines, a member of Phi Beta Kappa, and a member of the distinguished Mont Pelerin Society whose members include Nobel Laureates F. A. Von Hayek (deceased), George Stigler (deceased), Milton Friedman, James M. Buchanan, Maurice Allais, Ronald Coase and Gary Becker. Commissioner Bilas is a former talk show host, television commentator and newspaper columnist in Bakersfield, California. He has received two Valley Forge Honor Certificates (1978 and 1980) for newspaper columns entitled, *"Life Without Government Regulations"* and *"Defining Proper Role of Government."* He has also received a UPI Citation for Best Radio Editorial Commentary (1979) entitled, "On Involuntary Servitude." Bilas has been a faculty member at the University of Southern California, the University of Colorado, Georgia State University and California State University, Bakersfield where he held the Reid Professorship in Economics. He has an A.B. in mathematics from Duke University and a Ph.D. in economics from the University of Virginia.



Josiah L. Neeper
Commissioner

Josiah L. Neeper was appointed to the California Public Utilities Commission by Governor Pete Wilson on September 20, 1995. He will serve a six-year term ending December 31, 2000. Commissioner Neeper was an attorney with the San Diego law firm of Gray, Cary, Ames & Frye (now Gray, Cary, Ware & Friedenrich) in both San Diego and Palo Alto. He served clients from 1960 to 1995 as a labor relations advisor to management, as an antitrust advisor to business, as a business litigator, and as General Counsel both to the University of San Diego and the Zoological Society of San Diego. He served the City of Los Angeles from 1972 to 1995 as a member, and more recently as chairperson, of its Employee Relations Board. He also served the City of San Diego, the Port of San Diego and other local governments as an advisor on labor relations. At the University of San Diego Law School, he was an Adjunct Professor in labor law for 20 years. As director and/or officer, he has served the National Opera Institute, San Diego's Old Globe Theater, San Diego Opera, Scripps Memorial Hospital and its foundation, and to other arts, health care, and higher education institutions in San Diego and Los Angeles. Commissioner Neeper has a bachelor of arts in economics from San Diego State College, and a law degree from UCLA School of Law. Mr. Neeper's wife is Rita and they have two children and one grandchild.

CALIFORNIA STUDENT AID COMMISSION

P.O. BOX 419026
RANCHO CORDOVA, CA 95741-9026
Telephone: (916) 526-7590 / FAX: (916) 526-8002
Web site: http://www.csac.ca.gov

California Student Aid Commission

The California Student Aid Commission is the state's provider of intersegmental statewide grant aid to postsecondary students. Founded in 1955 as the California State Scholarship Commission, the commission's primary programmatic responsibilities include operation of the Cal Grant program, which distributed over $390 million to California college students during the 1999–2000 school year, and several targeted state scholarship and loan forgiveness programs. The 15-member commission oversees the activities of its nonprofit student loan services auxiliary, EDFUND. The commission is headquartered in Rancho Cordova.

California Student Aid Commission's Auxiliary Corporation, EDFUND

EDFUND, one of the nation's largest providers of student loan services under the Federal Family Education Loan Program, is a nonprofit public benefit corporation that conducts loan application processing, default prevention outreach, loan status tracking, defaulted loan collection, and other related activities. Operating as an auxiliary of the California Student Aid Commission, EDFUND processes over $2 billion in student loans annually and manages a portfolio of outstanding loans valued at $11.4 billion. EDFUND is headquartered in Rancho Cordova, with regional offices located in Alameda, Long Beach, Phoenix, Sacramento, San Diego, and Seattle.

Commission Executive Staff

Walter G. Boeck
Executive Director

Jacqueline Tsang
Chief Deputy Director

Grant Services Division
Jim Garcia, Chief

Loan Program
Oversight Division
Rosemary Phillips,
Chief

Management Services
Division
Janet McDuffie, Chief

Information Technology
Division
John Bays, Chief

Outreach and Training
Division
Sally Atlas, Chief

Policy and Communications
Division
Sarah Tyson-Joshua, Chief

Staff Counsel
Wendie Doyle

Internal Audit Services
Reg Treece, Chief

Members of the California Student Aid Commission

Student Representative
Sieu Q. Hinh

Student Representative
Ana M. Misic

California Community Colleges and Universities Representative
Maria Elena Serna

California State University Representative
Rosemary Papalewis

University of California Representative
Joseph W. Watson

Independent California Colleges and Universities Representative
Sally Furay

Proprietary Schools Representative
Sheryl D. Rabinovich

California Secondary Schools Representative
Louise McClain

General Public Representative
Dolores Jaquez

General Public Representative
Adele Levine

General Public Representative
David Roth

General Public Representative
Richard Verches

General Public Representative
C. Michael Cooney

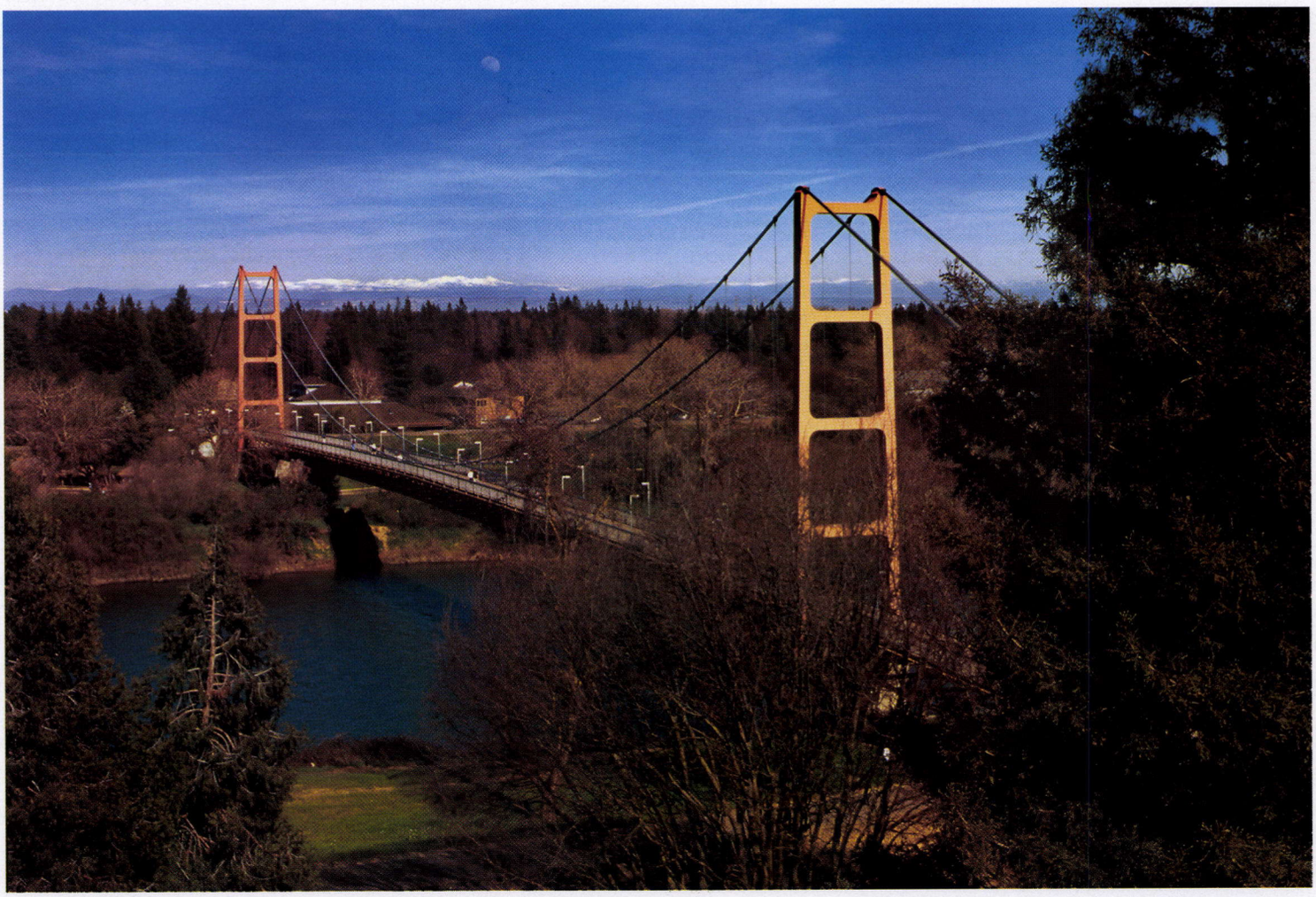
General Public Representative
Peter J. Taylor

General Public Representative
James T. Fousekis



Walter "Wally" G. Boeck
Executive Director

In August of 1998, Mr. Boeck accepted the appointment as the California Student Aid Commission's executive director. In this role he has responsibility for a 600-person staff in providing $2.5 billion in governmental grants, guaranteed loans, targeted outreach and the development of an investment-based tuition savings program. Key to his efforts to position CSAC for the next millennium have been organizational restructuring and the development of advanced information technology-based platforms for all the commission's services. As a community leader Boeck has served as a chamber of commerce president, chairman of a county aviation commission, a regional redevelopment committee member, and as air operations committee chairman for regional airport authorities. Boeck's education includes a master of science degree in computer sciences, bachelor degrees in economics and statistics, managerial training in finance and quality management, and technical training in aeronautics, communications, and electronics. Besides numerous military decorations, Boeck has been recognized with NASA Public Service Awards for his team's support of the Space Shuttle program, selection as the Marine Corps' Space Shuttle Pilot Astronaut nominee in 1978, and as Marine Corps Aviator of the Year in 1975.



Guy West Bridge, Sacramento State University

CALIFORNIA TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

1120 N STREET, ROOM 2221
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
Telephone: (916) 654-4245
FAX: (916) 653-2134 or 654-4364

The California Transportation Commission (CTC) has 9 voting members appointed by the Governor to staggered 4-year terms, confirmed by the Senate, and 2 nonvoting members appointed from the Senate and Assembly, usually the respective chairs of the transportation policy committee in each house.

CTC's main responsibility, biennially, is to adopt a 4-year State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) which is composed of the regional transportation improvement programs (RTIPs) submitted to the CTC by the regional transportation planning agencies and the Interregional Transportation Improvement Program (ITIP) submitted to the CTC by Caltrans.

The CTC also adopts other programs including the annual Environmental Enhancement and Mitigation Program, the annual Elderly and Disabled Transit Program; the biennial California Aeronautics Program for general aviation airport projects; and individual applications for rail and transit funding under Proposition 116.

The CTC also advises the Legislature on transportation policy. It does this each year by submitting an annual report to the Legislature on key transportation matters, evaluating the Caltrans proposed budget, taking positions on proposed legislation and sometimes sponsoring legislation.

The CTC also advises the Governor through the Secretary for Business, Transportation and Housing, on transportation policy.

Currently, the CTC is composed of successful business and professional men and women who have injected an element of fiscal discipline and reason drawn from their private sector experience. The effort by the CTC to impose fiscal discipline on funding programs that involve Caltrans, regional agencies, and transit operators is intended to bring forward and deliver the best possible transportation proposals within available funding.

The CTC regards the following concepts as key to guiding California's transportation programs:

- California's economic welfare and quality of life are dependent upon the mobility of its people and commerce. Investments in the state's transportation systems sufficient to meet those objectives are essential.
- Transportation programs must focus not just on the construction of new highway miles or rail/transit facilities, but also on using existing facilities and revenue sources more effectively, efficiently, and intelligently to enhance mobility, reduce congestion, improve air quality, and conserve energy.
- Maintaining a stable revenue base is essential for future transportation investments in construction of new facilities and for maintenance, repairs, and reconstruction of the state's transportation system.
- The process for bringing projects forward for construction must be streamlined through increased local, state, and federal cooperation to minimize cost and delay, and to put tax revenues to work on effective transportation solutions as soon as possible.

Chairman Mr. James W. Kellogg
3011 San Miguel Court
Concord, CA 94518

Vice-Chairman
Mr. Jeremiah F. Hallisey
Hallisey & Johnson
300 Montgomery Street, Suite 538
San Francisco, CA 94104

Mr. Robert J. Abernethy
P.O. Box 90855
Los Angeles, CA 90009-0855

Mr. Esteban E. Torres
908 East Lucille Avenue
West Covina, CA 91790

Mr. Roger A. Kozberg
J & H, Marsh & McLennan
777 South Figueroa Street, Suite 2200
Los Angeles, CA 90017-5822

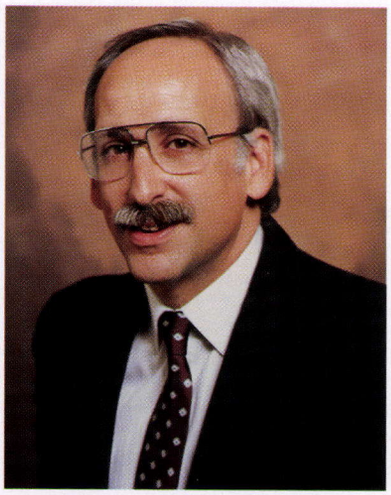
Mr. Robert A. Wolf
Germania Construction Corporation
14340 Elsworth Street, Suite 108
Moreno Valley, CA 92553

Mr. Allen M. Lawrence
Allen Lawrence & Associates, Inc.
P.O. Box 7948
Canoga Park, CA 91309-7948

Ex Officio Members

The Honorable Betty Karnette
Member of the Senate
State Capitol, Room 3086
Sacramento, CA 95814

The Honorable Tom Torlakson
Member of the Assembly
State Capitol, Room 2003
Sacramento, CA 95814



Robert I. Remen
Executive Director

Mr. Remen has served as Executive Director of the California Transportation Commission since 1989 and, previously as the commission's chief deputy since 1979. As the commission's chief administrative officer, he is responsible for implementing commission policy, for representing the commission with the Legislature and the administration, and for overseeing commission staff activities and policy development as reflected in the commission's annual report to the Legislature, its Biennial State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP), and its annual evaluation of the Caltrans' proposed budget. Mr. Remen joined the commission staff in September 1978, following four and one-half years with the State Office of Planning and Research (OPR) where he served as co-deputy of the Planning and Policy Unit, responsible for managing the office's evaluation of state agency plans and programs, pertaining to land use and the environment. Before joining OPR, Mr. Remen worked for the City of Davis Community Development Department, administrating its Environmental Assessment Program, and before that, for several bay area planning consulting firms. Mr. Remen's undergraduate education was completed on the Santa Cruz and Berkley campuses of the University of California with majors in urban studies and architecture. Since then, he completed the Professional Certificate Program in city and regional planning at UC Berkeley and the Program for State and Local Government Senior Executives at the John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University.



James W. Kellogg
Chairman

Growing up in the bay area James W. Kellogg is a native Californian who has spent thirty-five years with the United Association of Journeyman and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States and Canada. He was first elected to full-time office with Steamfitters Local Union 342 in 1976 becoming the youngest person ever to hold a full-time paid position in this local union. Jim has devoted his entire adult life to helping people and doing whatever possible to provide the best working environment and conditions that the particular times would bear for the people he represents. He has been recognized many times over for his leadership abilities and has gained the respect and admiration of everyone who has had the opportunity to interface with him. In 1992 Jim was appointed as a Special Representative for the UA, and in 1997 was promoted to International Representative in charge of California and the Hawaiian Islands, the position he currently holds. He is a strong supporter of education and heavily promotes union apprenticeship and journeyman training programs and has been rewarded for these efforts by having two schools in northern California named after him. After years of community service and serving on many statewide labor boards and committees, Jim in January of 1999 was appointed by Governor Gray Davis to the California Transportation Commission, and most recently has been appointed by Governor Davis to the newly established Commission on Building for the 21st Century. He has recently been nominated to serve on the Executive Board of the Bay Area Sports Organizing Committee designed to bring the 2012 Olympics to the bay area. He is also a member of the Contra Costa County Sheriff's Posse.

Governor's Cabinet



CALIFORNIA ARTS COUNCIL

1300 I STREET, SUITE 930
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
Telephone: (916) 322-6555 / FAX: (916) 322-6575
Web site: http://www.cac.ca.gov

Purpose: The California Arts Council (CAC), a state agency, was established in January 1976 to encourage artistic awareness, participation, and expression; to help independent local groups develop their own arts programs; to promote employment of artists and those skilled in crafts in the public and private sector; to provide for exhibition of artworks in public buildings throughout California; and to enlist the aid of all state agencies in the task of ensuring the fullest expression of our artistic potential.

The Agency: The director is the chief executive officer and reports directly to the Governor. The director and deputy director for partnerships are appointed by, and serve at the pleasure of, the Governor. The director and deputy director for partnerships manage a professional staff headquartered in Sacramento.

The Council: The appointed council of the CAC consists of 11 members who serve four-year staggered terms. The Governor appoints nine members; the Legislature appoints two. Council members serve without salary, elect their own chair, and meet throughout the state to encourage public attendance. This body has final approval of CAC grants.

Mission: The mission of the CAC is to make available and accessible quality art reflecting all of California's diverse cultures; to support the state's broad economic, educational, and social goals through the arts; to provide leadership for all levels of the arts community; and to present effective programs that add a further dimension to our cities, our schools, our jobs, and our creative spirit.

Funding: The CAC is a state agency, funded primarily from the state's annual budget process, supplemented with funds from the National Endowment for the Arts. Its grants are usually matched by foundations, individuals, earned income, government agencies, or other organizations.

Information Access: Due to the Public Records and Open Meeting Acts, applications and their attachments are not confidential and may be requested by the media and/or public. Observers may attend but may not comment on, participate in, or in any way interfere with panel meetings. Contact the CAC for meeting dates and locations.

Grants Panels: Applications are evaluated by panels of experts, recognized in their respective fields, who rank applications according to program criteria. The CAC staff provides information but not recommendations to the panel. The council reviews panel recommendations before making final funding decisions.

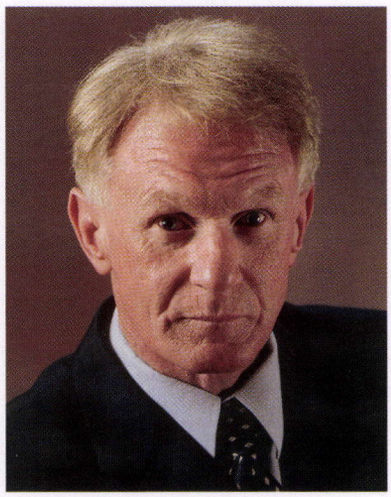
Appeal Process: Appeals to CAC funding decisions must be submitted on an official Appeal Form, available from the CAC, and postmarked within 45 days of the decision. Appeals are heard only on the following grounds:

- Assessment based on a misstatement of factual information as contained in the application such that it negatively influenced the panel's assessment of the applicant's request for funding; and/or
- Incorrect processing of the required application materials such that it negatively influenced the panel's assessment of the applicant's request for funding.

Note: *Dissatisfaction with award denial or with the award amount is not grounds for appeal.*

Requirements: The CAC is mandated both by federal and state regulations to fund only organizations that have proof of nonprofit status under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, or under Section 23701d of the California Revenue and Taxation Code, or entities that are a unit of government; and that comply with the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended; Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended; the Age Discrimination Act of 1975; the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988; California Government Code Sections 11135–11139.5 (barring discrimination); the Fair Labor Standards Act, as defined by the Secretary of Labor in Part 505 of Title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations; the Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990 ("ADA"); the Fair Employment and Housing Act; and the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996.

Ownership, Copyrights, Royalties, Credit: The CAC does not claim ownership, copyrights, royalties, or other claims to artwork produced as a result of a CAC grant. However, the CAC reserves the right to reproduce and use such materials for official, noncommercial purposes. In addition, the CAC requires documentation of grant activity and appropriate credit for CAC partial support.



Barry Hessenius
Director

Hessenius, 54, is president and chief executive officer for the California Assembly of Local Arts Agencies (CALAA) in San Francisco, a position he has held since 1996. In 1982, he founded and became chief executive officer for the Radiola Corporation, a telecommunications company. He previously spent 16 years in private law practice representing artists, performers, producers, and executives in the music and television industries. He is a member of the California State Bar, the California Alliance for Arts Education, the United Statewide Community Arts Association, and the California Department of Public Instruction's Arts Education Task Force. Hessenius earned bachelor of arts and juris doctorate degrees from the University of California, Berkeley. The Director of the California Arts Council directs and assists the California Arts Council in carrying out its work, is responsible for the management and administration of the council staff, and performs other duties as directed by the council.

Members of the California Arts Council

The appointed California Arts Council consists of 11 members who serve four-year staggered terms. The Governor appoints nine members; the Legislature appoints two members. Council members serve without salary, elect their own chair, and meet throughout the state to encourage public attendance. This body has final approval of California Arts Council grants and contracts.

Steven J. Fogel, Chairman

Steven J. Fogel, of Los Angeles, is the cofounder and Chief Executive Officer of Westwood Financial Corporation, a real estate firm established in 1970. An oil color artist, his works have been placed in several public exhibitions, including the Sylvia White Gallery in Santa Monica. Fogel earned a bachelor of science degree from the University of Southern California. Governor Gray Davis appointed Fogel on April 16, 1999; his term expires in 2002.

Barbara George, Vice Chair

Barbara George, a San Francisco resident, has been a member of the Board of Trustees for the California State Summer School for the Arts since 1997. She serves as a docent at the M.H. deYoung Museum of Art and the Palace of the Legion of Honor, and is active on various councils at the Fine Arts Museums of San Francisco, Museum of Modern Art (SFMOMA), the California Museum at Oakland, and the Los Angeles County Museum of Art (LACMA). She also was the Chair of the Supreme Court Art Selection Panel for the Earl Warren Building in San Francisco. Since 1968, she has been a partner of George and Jacobson. She was first appointed by Governor Pete Wilson in 1994. On March 3, 1999, Governor Gray Davis appointed her to a second term on the council; George's term expires in 2003.

A.C. Lyles, Vice Chair

A.C. Lyles, of Los Angeles, is a producer for Paramount Pictures and has been affiliated with Paramount for more than 70 years. A well-known speaker, he currently represents Paramount and Hollywood all over the country. Lyles is a member of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts & Sciences, the Academy of Television Arts & Sciences, the Producers Guild of America, the Writers Guild of America, and is a founding member of the Publicists Guild. Lyles was appointed in 1995, reappointed in 1997; his term expires in 2001.

Phyllis F. Epstein

Phyllis Epstein, of La Jolla, has served as chair for the San Diego Center for Jewish Culture at the Lawrence Family Jewish Community Center since 1994. In this position, she helps coordinate the Jewish Film Festival, the Streisand Festival of New Jewish Plays, the Jewish Book Fair, and the Children's Theatre Group. She has served as Chair of the Cultural Arts Committee at Congregation Beth Israel in 1997. Previously she was a member of the board of directors of the Museum of Photographic Arts. Epstein earned a bachelor of arts degree from the University of California, Los Angeles. Epstein was appointed by Governor Gray Davis on December 9, 1999, to a four-year term that expires in 2003.

Doris Fisher

Doris Fisher (with husband Don Fisher), is cofounder, director, and merchandise consultant for the Gap Stores, Inc. She serves as cochair of the Collectors Committee of the National Gallery, Trustee Council of the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C., an advisory council member of the Art Museum of Princeton University, and a member of the Director's Circle of the San Francisco Museum of Modern Art and the International Council of MOMA. Fisher also serves on the advisory board of the San Francisco Day School, the Executive Committee of the Board of Governors of the San Francisco Symphony, the Board of Trustees of Stanford University, and the Advisory Council of SRI International. Doris and her husband, Don, received the California Arts Council Governor's Award for Patron of the Arts in 1991. Fisher was appointed to the council in 1996; her term expires in 2001.

Marcy Friedman

Marcy Friedman, of Sacramento, is a design consultant for Art Design of Sacramento. Her work includes many of the shopping centers in the Sacramento area. Friedman has more than 35 years of experience in the arts community, including nonprofit board service. She is a member of the Sacramento Metropolitan Arts Commission, the Crocker Art Museum where she serves as trustee and president, and the Sacramento Regional Foundation. As a member of the Sacramento Metropolitan Arts Commission, she serves on the Art in Public Places Committee and was actively involved in selecting the public artworks that beautify Sacramento's newest airport terminal. She earned a bachelor of arts degree from Stanford University. Governor Gray Davis appointed Friedman on February 2, 2000, to a four-year term that expires in 2004.

Rosaline George

Rosaline George, of Los Angeles, has written for both print and electronic media as a freelance journalist specializing in the visual and performing arts since 1984. An activist in arts issues and women's issues, she served as the event coordinator for the Women in Media seminar at the University of California at Los Angeles. Additionally, George worked on the Olympic Arts Festival during the 1984 Los Angeles Summer Olympic Games. George is active in the performing arts community and is a member of the Friends of the Joffrey Ballet, the Motion Picture Association of America, and has been a member of the Docent Council of the Los Angeles County Museum of Art (LACMA) since 1967. She earned a bachelor of arts degree from Brooklyn College in New York. Governor Gray Davis appointed George on October 6, 1999, to a four-year term that expires in 2003.

Hugh Hewitt

Hugh Hewitt serves as cohost of the weeknight television news and public affairs show *Life & Times* on PBS Los Angeles affiliate KCET-TV for which he received an Emmy Award in 1995 for his work on *Life & Times*, currently in its eighth season. Hewitt is also the host of the PBS series *Searching for God in America*, an eight-part show that premiered on PBS in July of 1996. Hewitt also wrote the companion book by the same name, as well as the book, *First Principles.* Hewitt was appointed by the State Assembly in 1996; his term expires in 2000.

Janet Karatz

Janet Karatz, a native of Los Angeles, is a founder of the Museum of Contemporary Art (MOCA) and serves as a member of the Board of Trustees of the California Institute of the Arts. She sits on the boards of the Rape Treatment Center of Santa Monica UCLA Hospital, the L.A. Conservation Corporation, the Archives of American Art, Blue Ribbon of the L.A. Music Center, and the International Directors Council of the Guggenheim Museum in New York City. She was recently appointed to the advisory board of the Annenberg School of Communication at the University of Southern California. Karatz was appointed by the State Senate in March 1997 and reappointed in April 2000; her term expires in 2004.



'Artichoke fields'

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

801 K STREET, SUITE 1900
Sacramento, CA 95814
Telephone: (916) 445-6696 / Fax: (916) 445-6702
Web site: http://www.oig.ca.gov

The Office of the Inspector General (OIG) promotes accountability within the California Correctional system by conducting objective, independent investigations and audits into allegations of misconduct. The Inspector General is appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the State Senate.

The Inspector General is responsible for oversight of both youth and adult state correctional entities. Issues subject to the Inspector General's investigation include abuse of California Youth Authority wards and Department of Corrections inmates; improperly conducted employee investigations, such as those concerning employee misconduct, employment discrimination, sexual harassment, or Equal Employment Opportunity complaints; and retaliation for reporting government wrongdoing. The Inspector General's Office also conducts special audits and management review audits of Department of Corrections wardens and California Youth Authority superintendents.

Agencies under the jurisdiction of the Inspector General are: Youth and Adult Correctional Agency; Department of Corrections; Department of Youth Authority; Board of Prison Terms; Youthful Offender Parole Board; Board of Corrections; Narcotic Addict Evaluation Authority; and Prison Industry Authority.

The Office of the Inspector General maintains a toll-free public telephone number—800-700-5952—that is posted in all state public safety agencies to enable anyone with knowledge of wrongdoing on the part of an employee or any public safety agency to report the allegation. State law provides strict penalties for people who retaliate against a person reporting misconduct to the Office of the Inspector General.

The Office of the Inspector General refers matters involving criminal conduct to law enforcement authorities in the appropriate jurisdiction or to the Attorney General for further action.

History of the Office of the Inspector General

The Office of the Inspector General was created by the Legislature in 1994 for the limited purpose of reviewing the policies and procedures followed by entities within the Youth and Adult Correctional Agency in conducting investigations and audits. At that time the Office of the Inspector General was a small entity housed within the Youth and Adult Correctional Agency with responsibility for conducting reviews at the request of either the agency secretary or a Member of the Legislature. The Inspector General also was responsible for conducting a management review audit of any warden or superintendent of a state prison or youth institution who had held that position for more than five years.

Changes in Mandate

In 1998 and 1999 the Legislature fundamentally changed the structure and mandate of the Office of the Inspector General. Acting in response to legislative hearings that revealed widespread abuse in the state's correctional system, the Legislature transformed the Office of the Inspector General into an independent agency reporting directly to the Governor and greatly expanded the Inspector General's responsibility for overseeing California's correctional agencies.

Among other changes, the Legislature:

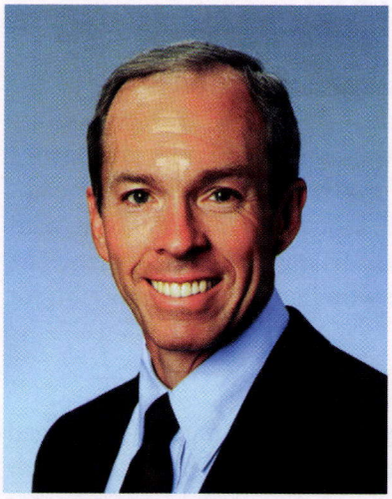
Gave the Office of the Inspector General the new responsibility of conducting special investigations at the request of the Governor, legislative members, the Secretary of the Youth and Adult Correctional Agency, and at the Inspector General's own initiative.

Gave the Inspector General's office the duty of investigating alleged misconduct on the part of correctional agencies reported to the Inspector General by correctional agency employees, wards, inmate parolees, family members of inmates and wards, and members of the public.

Made the Office of the Inspector General responsible for reviewing all correctional agency internal affairs investigations involving allegations of serious employee misconduct and for reviewing a random selection of internal affairs investigations involving less serious allegations.

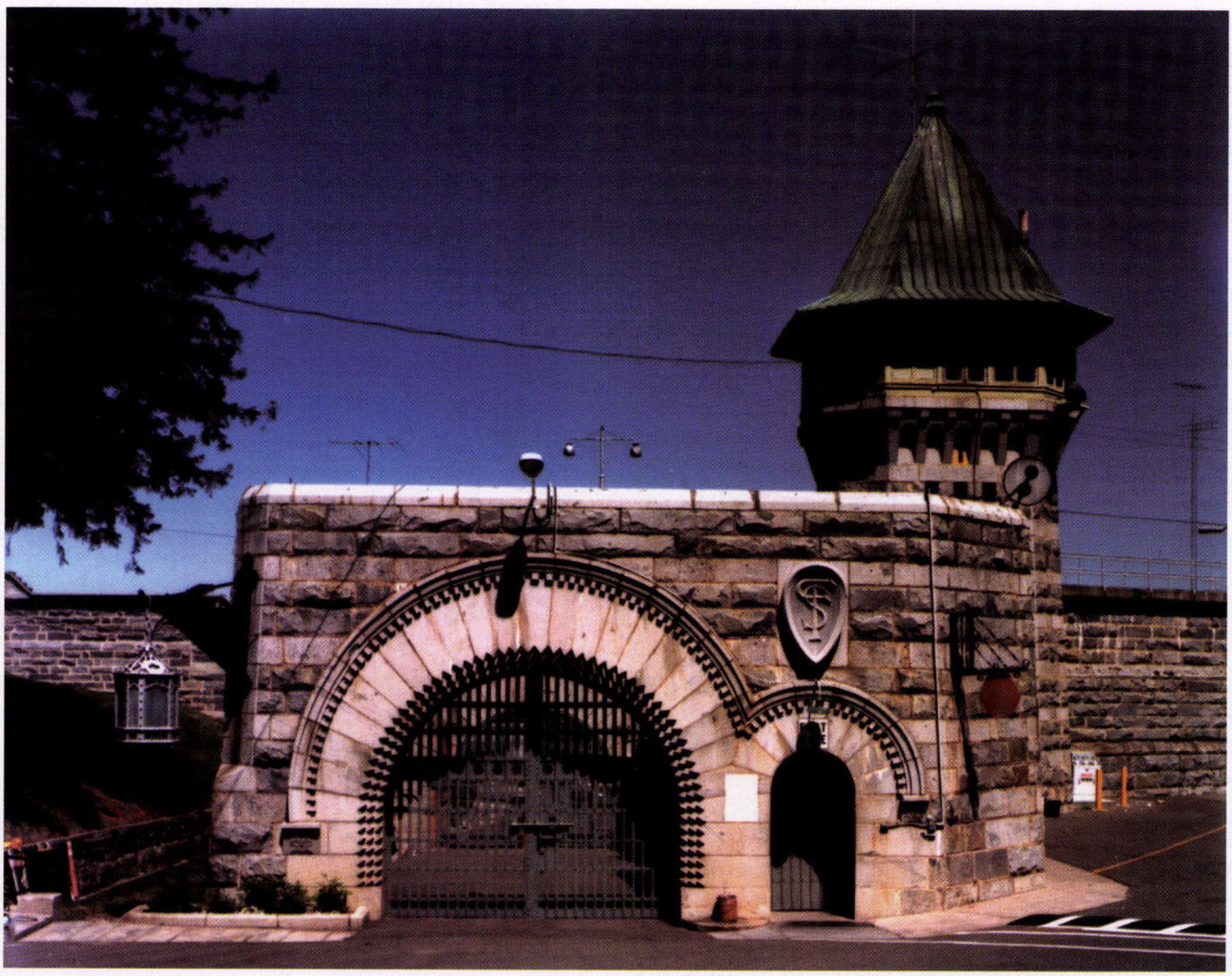
Required the Office of the Inspector General to investigate complaints of retaliation against anyone reporting misconduct on the part of correctional agencies and broadened the penalties against anyone engaging in acts of retaliation against those who disclose improper activities by correctional agencies.

Gave the Office of the Inspector General responsibility for performing management review audits of any warden or superintendent who has been in position for more than four years and for conducting baseline management review audits whenever a new warden or superintendent is appointed.



Steve White
Inspector General

Steve White was appointed to the post of Inspector General by Governor Gray Davis on April 1, 1999. A veteran prosecutor, Inspector General White is a former Sacramento County District Attorney and former executive director of the California District Attorneys' Association. He brought to the Office of the Inspector General in-depth knowledge of the state's correctional system from his years as chief of the state Department of Justice criminal division, where he established the correctional law section. Inspector General White served as Chief Assistant California Attorney General from 1983 to 1989 where, in addition to his work with state correctional agencies, he established the Attorney General's major fraud investigations and prosecutions unit and the patient abuse investigations and prosecutions unit. From 1995 to 1999 he was a partner in the law firm of Kronick, Moskovitz, Tiedemann and Girard. He holds a law degree from the University of California, Davis, where he is presently an adjunct professor of law. Inspector General White is admitted to practice before the U.S. Supreme Court, the U.S. Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit, and the U.S. District Court for the Eastern, Northern, Central, and Southern Districts of California. Upon his appointment, Inspector General White made a personal commitment to visit all of the 11 California Youth Authority and 33 Department of Corrections facilities in the state within his first year in office. The purpose of the visits was to enable the Inspector General to meet wardens and superintendents face to face, to view specific programs in operation, and to learn first-hand how the facilities are run. By January 2000, Inspector General White had met that commitment. He continues to visit correctional institutions on a weekly basis.



Folsom Prison

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

9800 GOETHE ROAD-P.O. BOX 269101
SACRAMENTO, CA 95826
Telephone: (916) 854-3392
Web site: http://www.calguard.ca.gov

The State Military Department is comprised of three parts, the Army National Guard, with more than 16,500 members, the Air National Guard, with 4,900 members, and the State Military Reserve with 346 personnel.

The California National Guard is a community-based organization that provides California and the United States a force of more than 22,000 men and women trained, equipped, ready, and capable of responding to a wide variety of requirements. The National Guard represents arguably the most cost-effective method of national defense in the post cold war era and provides a wide range of services at a cost less than one-fourth of our active duty counterparts. During peacetime the California National Guard reports to the Governor through the Adjutant General.

Unlike the active duty military, the National Guard not only has a federal mission, but also a state mission. The Guard provides military support to civil authority during emergency situations, as directed by the Governor, and community support as approved by proper authority.

The California National Guard was founded on July 27, 1849, in San Francisco. Members of the California National Guard joined with states of the Union Forces during the Civil War. During these early years historical figures like Major General John Fremont and Major General William T. Sherman served in California units.

The California National Guard has served the nation in all U.S. conflicts since that time. During World War I, California Guard members received virtually every medal for bravery including two Congressional Medals of Honor. More than 12,000 Guard members served in the Pacific Theater of operation during World War II. The California National Guard was called to federal service for a third time in 33 years for the Korean conflict. They fought and served in Korea for more than two years. Additionally, the California National Guard was called up for: The Berlin Crisis in 1961; The Vietnam War in 1966; Operation Desert Shield, and Desert Storm in 1991. Current operations include support of Bosnia and Kosovo peacekeeping missions.

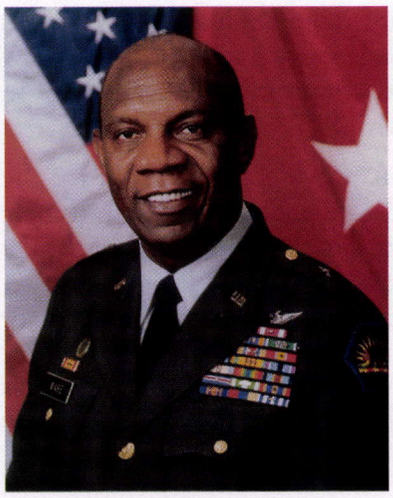
The Guard in California responds to more state emergencies than any other National Guard in the 54 states and territories. The Guard is the first military response for the Governor's support to state emergencies. Guard members are continually called out for floods, fires, earthquakes, civil disturbances, and rescue missions both at sea and in the mountains. The California National Guard also provides year-round support to local, state, and federal drug law enforcement agencies and community organizations in countering illegal drug activity.

California Guard members provide a role model for the youth of the state. Guard soldiers and airmen routinely volunteer to mentor California's youth through a variety of established youth programs such as Challenge, Starbase, and the Angel Gate Academy. General Monroe's vision for the Guard includes the newest of these community education programs, the Adopt a School Program. This program helps give the children in school a sense of security and a chance for success.



Major General Paul D. Monroe, Jr.
Adjutant General

General Monroe was appointed as Adjutant General of the State of California Military Department by Governor Gray Davis on April 28, 1999. As the Adjutant General, he leads the largest National Guard Force in the United States, and has authorization over more than 18,000 Army and Air National Guard. General Monroe began his military career on October 14, 1957, upon enlistment in the U.S. Army. He was released from active duty in August of 1960 and enlisted in the California Army National Guard on January 19, 1961. He was accepted to the Infantry Officer Candidate School in February 1962 and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant on May 1, 1962. Following his commissioning, General Monroe was assigned to the 49th Infantry Division, California Army National Guard, as a signal platoon leader. In July 1965, he was selected as a signal company commander, and in January 1967, he was appointed as a signal battalion staff officer. Subsequent to the major reorganization of the reserve component in 1968, General Monroe was assigned to the 49th Infantry Brigade (Separate) and served as the signal officer and assistant operations officer in the 1st Battalion, 159th Infantry. He also held battalion staff assignments in the brigade's support battalion. In 1974, the Infantry Brigade was reorganized to the 49th Military Police Brigade. General Monroe's assignments within the Military Police Brigade included battalion operations officer, battalion executive officer, battalion commander, brigade operations officer, brigade executive officer, and deputy brigade commander. General Monroe held several staff assignments with the office of the Adjutant General and was appointed Assistant Adjutant General for Plans Mobilization on 1 April 1994. On April 28, 1999, General Monroe was appointed the Adjutant General, California National Guard. General Monroe and his wife Laura reside in Berkeley, California. They have two children, Karen Monroe Sims and Paul David Monroe, a captain in the California Army National Guard.



Brigadier General Ezell Ware, Jr.
Chief Assistant Adjutant General

On April 28, 1999, Governor Gray Davis appointed General Ware Chief Assistant Adjutant General, California National Guard. General Ware began his military career in October 1959, when he was enlisted as a private in the U.S. Marine Corps. General Ware transferred to the United States Army in 1966 and attended the Army Aviation School as an Aviation Warrant Officer Candidate. Upon completion of Warrant Flight Training in 1967, he was assigned to the 61st Assault Helicopter Company as a helicopter gunship pilot serving in the Republic of Vietnam. Upon returning from his combat tour, General Ware was assigned to the Airtroop, 2nd Armored Cavalry Regiment, 2nd Armored Division in Germany. General Ware was commissioned October 1969 as a First Lieutenant in the Infantry Branch and assigned to the 291st Aviation Company at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. Following his commissioning, General Ware was assigned to the 2nd Infantry Division, July 1970, as a standardization instructor pilot with the 2nd Aviation Battalion in Korea. In 1972, General Ware was assigned to the 101st Airborne Division, where he served as the Assistant Division Aviation Officer. General Ware joined the California Army National Guard in November 1973 and was assigned as a command helicopter pilot with the 49th Aviation Battalion in Stockton, California. General Ware was transferred to the office of the Adjutant General in Sacramento, California, in 1974, where he held positions as equal opportunity officer, comptroller, selective service officer, movement officer and chief operations officer. Between March 1985 and April 1987, General Ware served as Battalion Commander of the 49th Military Police Battalion. In May 1987, General Ware was again assigned to the office of the Adjutant General as Logistics Officer. In September 1989, General Ware was assigned as executive officer with the 49th Military Police Brigade, and in January 1990, he was assigned as deputy brigade commander. After a brief tour as Assistant Chief of Staff, Army Division, General Ware resumed his position as Deputy Brigade Commander, 49th Military Police Brigade. General Ware assumed the position of Brigade Commander, 49th Military Police Brigade, October 1, 1994. General Ware was assigned as Director of Youth Programs for the California National Guard, May 1, 1997. On September 1, 1998, General Ware assumed the dual duties of Assistant Adjutant General, California National Guard and Director of Youth Programs, California National Guard.

OFFICE OF THE STATE PUBLIC DEFENDER

801 K STREET, SUITE 1100
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
Telephone: (916) 322-2676
Web site: http://www.ospd.ca.gov

The Office of the State Public Defender was created by the California Legislature in 1976 to represent indigent criminal defendants on appeal. The office was formed in response to the need of the state appellate courts, for consistent, high-quality representation for defendants. For the first 13 years of its existence OSPD's workload was predominantly complex non-capital felonies on appeal to the Courts of Appeal, with a handful of capital murder cases in the mix.

Throughout this decade the number of condemned inmates sitting on Death Row awaiting appointment of counsel, often for years, has steadily increased. Due to this fact, since 1990, OSPD's mandate from all three branches of government has been redirected toward an exclusive focus upon death penalty cases. We litigate these cases both on appeal and habeas corpus in the California Supreme Court, and in the United States Supreme Court on certiorari petitions.

The work of the office is often at the cutting edge of criminal law. We have appeared in the California Supreme Court in over 250 cases and in the United States Supreme Court in a half dozen cases where certiorari review was granted. We have been responsible for major developments in the areas of capital litigation, due process, right to counsel, confessions, jury selection, search and seizure, sentencing, and many other issues.

The agency has two regional law offices, located in Sacramento and San Francisco. The State Public Defender and the administrative staff are headquartered in San Francisco.

The office prides itself on the diversity of its lawyers and is striving to preserve and improve upon that diversity. OSPD's Outreach Directory has become a model for the State of California and has been borrowed and used by numerous government and nongovernment entities in their own outreach efforts. The agency draws its lawyers from many colleges, universities and law schools. The attorneys come from a wide variety of backgrounds: fresh out of law school, from county and federal public defender offices, appellate court staffs, other public interest agencies and groups, and the private sector. The Office of the State Public Defender alumni include three state court judges, the directors and many of the staff members of the California Appellate Projects, the Central California Appellate Project and First District Appellate Project, as well as many prominent attorneys in the private criminal defense and civil bars.

The State Public Defender is appointed by the Governor and directs the efforts of the entire staff in its mission to provide outstanding, zealous representation to all its clients at a reasonable cost. The State Public Defender sets agency policy and personally makes all important policy and personnel decisions upon the advice and counsel of the rest of the OSPD Management Team.

The State Public Defender represents the OSPD in relations with the justices and staff of the Supreme Court and courts of appeal, the Judicial Council, the federal judiciary, CAP and the other appellate projects, and various other criminal justice agencies. The position also represents the OSPD in various professional societies including the California Public Defenders Association (CPDA), the National Legal Aid and Defenders Association (NLADA) and other committees, commissions, and organizations which have relevance to the work of the OSPD.

Lynne S. Coffin was appointed to the Office of the State Public Defender on April 4, 2000. She grew up in White Plains and New York City, New York; earned her B.A. from Columbia University and her law degree from Hofstra University in 1978. She began her career as a labor lawyer, becoming the general counsel to the American Federation of School Administrators before moving to California in 1985. Ms. Coffin began her work in capital litigation in 1985 at Topel and Goodman and then Larson & Weinberg in San Francisco. She beccame a staff attorney at the California Appellate Project (CAP) in 1991 and in 1994 became a supervising staff attorney at CAP overseeing the litigation of at least 150 cases. She began her private practice, Coffin & Love, in 1995 representing death row inmates. Ms. Coffin is on the Board of Governors of California Attorneys for Criminal Justice and has been the cochair of its annual Death Penalty Conference for the past two years. She has also been a speaker on a variety of topics at the conference.



Lynne S. Coffin
State Public Defender

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

555 CAPITOL MALL, SUITE 1290
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814-4602
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Web site: http://www.oal.ca.gov

In 1979, the Legislature created the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) to ensure that state agency regulations are authorized by statute, consistent with other law, and written in a comprehensible manner, as provided in the rulemaking part of California's Administrative Procedure Act (Sections 11340 through 11359 of the Government Code). Each year, state agencies propose thousands of regulations which, when adopted, affect almost all economic activities and every segment of the California public. In part, the enactment of new statutes and the amendment of laws on the books drive the volume of this regulatory activity. OAL reviews each proposed regulation and approves a regulation only when the rulemaking agency has adequately considered public comments and if the regulation is easily understood, necessary, authorized, and consistent with law. When approved and filed with the Secretary of State, a regulation has the force of law. In addition to its regulatory review program, OAL responds to requests for determination regarding whether a state agency rule meets the statutory definition of a "regulation," and if so, whether the rule should have been, but was not, adopted pursuant to the requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act.



David B. Judson
Deputy Director/Chief Counsel

2000–present: Office of Administrative Law—Deputy Director/Chief Counsel—Appointed by and reports to the Governor. Manages the direction of the office, including its two major divisions, the Regulatory File Review and the Regulatory Determinations Program and the internal operations of the office including the supervision of personnel and fiscal matters; responsible for monitoring and reviewing legislation affecting the authorities and duties of the office and informing the Governor's office of the office's recommendation; represent the office in contact with the Legislature, governmental, public and private agencies, and organizations; supervise and review legal decisions and determinations of the staff; represent the office in litigation, including judicial review of office decisions, determinations, and administrative proceedings, including formal appeals filed with the Governor by agencies of decisions made by the office. 1990–2000: Office of the Legislative Counsel—Deputy Legislative Counsel—Advise and assist the Legislature and its committees and members in the preparation of legislation, including the preparation of the Legislative Counsel's Digests; render opinions, both written and oral, concerning legal questions presented by a Member of the Legislature in connection with legislative activities; represent the Legislature, its committees and members in litigation both at the trial and appellate court levels; as well as handle a variety of house counsel duties, including the drafting of contracts and leases. 1978–1990: Office of the Attorney General—Deputy Attorney General—Counsel to California State Lands Commission, the agency charged with management of the state's public lands. Litigation responsibilities included representing the state in title and boundary disputes involving the state's tidelands, navigable waters and interstate boundaries, as well as in actions under the California Environmental Quality Act, Subdivision Map Act, and public trust doctrine relating to the shorezone of the state's navigable waters. Nonlitigation responsibilities included legislative advocacy of the commission's policies, investigation of public use of and access to the state's navigable waters, legal review of state patents to public lands and general advice and counsel to the commission. 1973–1978: California State Lands Commission:—Staff Counsel—Legal adviser to the commission's executive officer and administrative staff on matters relating to the management of its state lands program. These duties included the negotiation and drafting of leases and boundary line agreements, legislative advocacy, and general advice and counsel to the commission staff. 1970–1972: Military Service—Captain, United States Army Medical Service Corps.—Aide-de-Camp, Medical Field Service School, Fort Sam Houston, Texas and Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, California. Education: J.D., 1969, University of California, Hastings College of the Law, San Francisco, California A.B., 1966, Alfred University, Alfred, New York.

OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING

1130 K STREET, SUITE LL60
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
Telephone: (916) 324-9100
Web site: http://www.ocjp.ca.gov

Created by the Legislature in 1973, the Office of Criminal Justice Planning (OCJP) is the Governor's lead agency charged with developing and implementing criminal justice policy in California.

OCJP works at the direction of Governor Gray Davis and in coordination with individual legislators and various planning authorities to identify issues and needs in the criminal justice field and develop state policies and programs to address those concerns.

In addition, OCJP serves as a grant-funding agency responsible for the dissemination of more than $300 million in state and federal funds in the form of hundreds of grants to local law enforcement agencies, district attorney offices and community-based organizations throughout California. These funds are administered by personnel in two divisions: Public Safety/Crime Prevention and Victim Services/ Violence Prevention. The funds are designated for a variety of crime prevention and suppression, prosecution, enforcement, and victim services programs designed to improve the public safety and to assist thousands of victims.

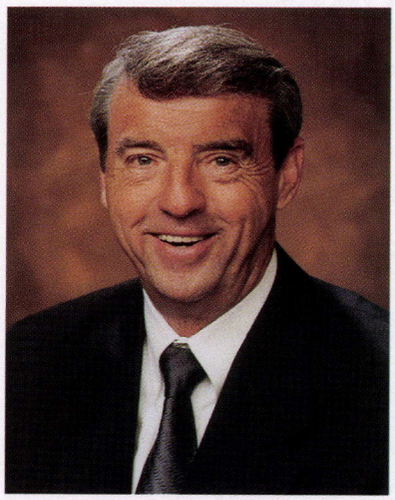


OCJP helps fund approximately 70 programs and 1,100 grantees. Programs include:

- Rape crisis centers;
- Domestic violence shelters;
- Victim witness centers;
- Child abuse prevention programs;
- Drug enforcement efforts;
- Gang violence prevention and suppression programs;
- Programs to deter at-risk youth from the juvenile justice system and to combat juvenile delinquency and youth violence;
- Rural crime prevention;
- Task forces to combat high-technology crime;
- Elder abuse advocacy and elder abuse prosecution programs; and
- A new program to help solve thousands of unsolved or suspectless sexual assault cases through DNA analysis.

A Program Evaluation Branch reviews funded programs to ensure they are effective and meeting their specified objectives. A Monitoring and Audits Branch ensures the taxpayer's money is being spent in accordance with program guidelines.

OCJP provides technical assistance to the Legislature, law enforcement agencies, district attorney offices, and community-based organizations.



Frank Grimes
Executive Director

Governor Gray Davis appointed Frank Grimes as Executive Director of the Governor's Office of Criminal Justice Planning (OCJP) on December 28, 1998. Mr. Grimes joined the Governor's administration after serving as law enforcement liaison for then-Lieutenant Governor Davis for the previous three years. A 32-year veteran of the Los Angeles Police Department, Mr. Grimes served for 12 years on the Board of Directors of the Los Angeles Police Protective League. As Executive Director of OCJP, Mr. Grimes heads a 140-person organization responsible for administering more than 1,100 crime prevention and victim services grants to local law enforcement agencies, district attorney offices, and community-based organizations. The grants are supported by more than $300 million in state and federal funds that pass through OCJP. Mr. Grimes and his staff also work with local communities, legislators, and others to help develop state policies and programs to address issues and needs in the criminal justice field.



N. Allen Sawyer
Chief Deputy Director

Governor Gray Davis appointed N. Allen Sawyer as Chief Deputy Director of the Governor's Office of Criminal Justice Planning (OCJP) on March 30, 1999. Prior to his appointment, Mr. Sawyer served as deputy district attorney in the Domestic Violence Unit of the San Joaquin County District Attorney's Office for four years. Before that he was a clerk for the U.S. District Court in Sacramento. Mr. Sawyer is currently vice president of the American Lung Association for the Tri-Valley area and is a guest lecturer on criminal justice matters at San Joaquin Delta Community College. He earned a bachelor of arts degree from the University of the Pacific and a juris doctor degree from Hastings College of the Law. As Chief Deputy Director of OCJP, Mr. Sawyer is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the department. The 140-person organization is responsible for administering more than 1,100 crime prevention and victim services grants to local law enforcement agencies, district attorney offices, and community-based organizations. The grants are supported by more than $300 million in state and federal funds that pass through OCJP. Mr. Sawyer oversees a chief legal counsel and three deputy directors who manage program administration, administrative and legal affairs, and special projects and research. Mr. Sawyer and his staff also work with local communities, legislators, and others to help develop state policies and programs to address issues and needs in the criminal justice field.

OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES

2800 MEADOWVIEW ROAD
SACRAMENTO, CA 95832
Telephone: (916) 262-1843
Web site: http://www.oes.ca.gov

The Office of Emergency Services (OES) was established as part of the Governor's office in 1950 as the State Office of Civil Defense. In 1956, the agency became more involved in natural disaster operations, and the name was changed to the California Disaster Office. Adoption of the state's Emergency Services Act in 1970 changed the agency's name to the Office of Emergency Services.

The Governor's Office of Emergency Services coordinates overall state agency response to major disaster in support of local government. The office is responsible for assuring the state's readiness to respond to and recover from natural, manmade, and war-caused emergencies, and for assisting local governments in their emergency preparedness, response and recovery efforts.

During major emergencies, the OES may call upon all state agencies to help provide support. Due to their specialized capabilities and expertise, the California National Guard, Highway Patrol, Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, Conservation Corps, Department of Social Services, Department of Health Services, and the Department of Transportation are the agencies most often asked to respond and assist in emergency response activities.

The OES may also call on its own response resources to assist local government. For example, four communications vans are available to send to disaster sites. Portable satellite units are available to provide voice and data transmission from remote locations. The OES also maintains caches of specialized equipment, principally for use by local law enforcement agencies. One hundred and twenty OES fire engines ("pumpers") are stationed with fire districts at strategic locations throughout the state and can be dispatched when needed. OES staff members are on call 24 hours a day to respond to any state or local emergency needs.

The OES Warning Center is staffed 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. From this center, warning controllers speak with OESs county offices and the National Warning Center in Berryville, Virginia on a daily basis. The OES also maintains a 24-hour toll-free toxic release hotline, and relays spill reports to a number of other state and federal response and regulatory agencies, as well as local governments.

The OES coordinates the statewide fire, law enforcement, and telecommunications mutual aid systems based on the "neighbor helping neighbor" concept. The OES also coordinates the state's urban search and rescue and safety assessment volunteer programs.

During emergencies, the OES activates the State Operations Center (SOC) in Sacramento and the regional emergency operations centers (REOCs) in impacted areas to receive and process local requests for assistance.

The OES and other state agency public information officers staff the OES Emergency News Center to provide emergency information to the public through the news media.

OES is the "grantee" for federal disaster assistance, principally from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). During the recovery phase of a disaster, the OES helps local governments assess damages and assists them with federal and state grant and loan applications to repair damaged public property. People suffering losses may apply for federal and state assistance through a toll-free, teleregistration phone line. Individuals may also apply for other assistance programs administered by local and volunteer agencies such as the American Red Cross. The OES public information effort continues in this phase-in cooperation with other state and federal agencies.

The OES maintains the State Emergency Plan, which outlines the organizational structure for state management of the response to natural and manmade disasters. The OES assists local governments and other state agencies in developing their own emergency preparedness and response plans, in accordance with the Standardized Emergency Management System and the State Emergency Plan, for earthquakes, floods, fires, hazardous material incidents, nuclear powerplant emergencies, and dam breaks.

The OES Earthquake Program provides specialized earthquake preparedness planning and technical assistance to local governments, businesses, schools, hospitals, the public, and other groups.

In addition, the OES manages the state's annual public awareness campaigns to help California residents become better prepared for emergencies. Each winter, a Winter Weather and Flood Preparedness campaign is held. Also, the California Earthquake Preparedness Month Campaign is conducted each April and includes related events throughout the year.

The OES coordinates search and rescue missions through its Law Enforcement Branch's Search and Rescue program to locate individuals lost in the mountains or wilderness. Through its Fire and Rescue Branch's Urban Search and Rescue Task Force program, OES coordinates missions for those trapped by collapsed structures or in other high risk situations. The OES also provides search and rescue task force training for local fire personnel, governments, and volunteers.

The OES' training arm, the California Specialized Training Institute in San Luis Obispo, provides training programs for city, county, and state emergency services personnel on the latest techniques in disaster planning, response, recovery, and management.



Dallas Jones
Director

Dallas Jones is the Director of the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES). Since Jones' appointment in January of 1999, he has directed state emergency response and recovery operations for disasters such as a severe freeze, major fires, and two serious earthquakes. The December 1998 freeze disaster and the September 2000 Napa earthquake both received Gubernatorial and Presidential Declarations. Jones chaired Governor Gray Davis' Year 2000 Emergency Preparedness Task Force and currently chairs the California Emergency Council, the Governor's School Violence Prevention and Response Task Force, and the State Standing Committee on Terrorism. Prior to his tenure at OES, Jones served for 32 years with the Los Angeles County Fire Department. During his 16 years as President of the Los Angeles County Firefighters, he was the organization's chief negotiator on labor contracts representing over 2,400 members. Jones also served as vice president of both the California Labor Federation and the Los Angeles County Federation of Labor. Additionally, Jones was secretary-treasurer of the 28,000 member California Professional Firefighters.

OES HEADQUARTERS
2800 Meadowview Rd.
Sacramento, CA 95832
(916) 262-1843
Tom Mullins
Jaime Arteaga
Susie Wong

OES PLANNING/TECH. HAZARDS
11070 White Rock Road, Suite 210
Rancho Cordova, CA 95670
(916) 464-3200
(916) 464-3208 FAX



Flood damage

DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

801 K STREET, SUITE 2100
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
Telephone: (916) 445-5900 / FAX: (916) 445-6524
Web site: http://www.doit.ca.gov

The Department of Information Technology (DOIT) was established in 1995 when the Legislature passed a major piece of legislation—Senate Bill 1 (Chapter 508, Statutes of 1995) by Senator Alquist—which the Governor signed into law in October, 1995. The DOIT was charged with providing leadership, guidance, and oversight of information technology in State government. This bill required the DOIT to:

- Develop plans and policies to support and promote the effective application of information technology within state government.
- Establish policies and procedures to ensure that major state information technology projects are scheduled and funded in phases.
- Consolidate existing data centers, if deemed in the best interest of the state.
- Report to the Governor and the Legislature, as specified.
- Form user committees and advisory committees, as specified.

This legislation also included a sunset date of July 1, 2000. Addressing the need to extend this sunset the Legislature enacted Chapter 873, Statutes of 1999 (AB 1686, introduced by Assembly Member John Dutra, Chair, of Committee on Information Technology). It was the intent of the Legislature in enacting the act to reaffirm the role and duties of the DOIT as established by existing law in the strongest possible manner. DOIT's requirements within this legislation included, but were not limited to, the following:

- Provide statewide guidance to State agencies regarding acquisition, management, and appropriate use of information technology to improve operational productivity, reduce the cost of government, enhance service to customers, lower the cost and risk to taxpayers when implementing information technology, and expand the use of IT to make government more accessible to the public.
- Develop specific statewide strategies, policies, and processes, including oversight, to improve the state's overall management of information technology; improve the state's overall management of IT projects; improve the development and contract management of IT acquisition; guide state agencies in the acquisition, management, and use of information technology; and provide guidance to all state agencies to ensure that the agency's information technology direction is consistent with the agency's mission, business plan, and a results-oriented management policy.



Elias S. Cortez
Director

Eli Cortez is a dedicated public servant and enterprising government leader recognized as an Information Technology visionary. He was appointed in February 1999, by Governor Gray Davis as the Chief Information Officer of the State of California. As a Cabinet officer reporting directly to the Governor, Mr. Cortez guided California through a successful Year 2000. Looking beyond the turn of the century, Mr. Cortez is changed with leading California's application of technology to a world-class, customer-focused state government. Mr. Cortez is ready for the challenge. From his early days as Applications Development Manager for Tricad (an architectural/structural design solutions provider), to his five years as leader of the Computer Automation Team (an information technology consulting firm), Mr. Cortez has shown himself to have the necessary technical and leadership skills. As an Information Services Director for the Los Angeles Unified School District, Mr. Cortez oversaw the implementation of one of the most comprehensive Geographical Information Systems (GIS) projects on the West Coast. As a result, Los Angeles Unified School District earned an international award for GIS excellence from the Urban and Regional Information Systems Association. Eli Cortez grew up in Los Angeles and studied architecture and engineering at the University of Southern California. He is a member of the Society for Hispanic Professional Engineers, the Board of University of Redlands, and the Los Angeles Business Association.

CALIFORNIA MEDICAL ASSISTANCE COMMISSION

770 L STREET, SUITE 1000
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
Telephone: (916) 324–2726

The Selective Provider Contracting Program (SPCP) was established by the Legislature in 1982. The program operates under federal waiver in accordance with Section 1915(b)(4), Title XIX of the Social Security Act. Through the SPCP the state selectively contracts, on a competitive basis, with those hospitals in California, which desire to provide services to Medi-Cal beneficiaries. The California Medical Assistance Commission is the agency established to negotiate with hospitals on behalf of the state.

Effect of Selective Contracting on Access, Quality, and Cost

The primary responsibility of the California Medical Assistance Commission continues to be maintaining the integrity of the SPCP. For more than 17 years, the SPCP has worked to provide adequate access to hospital services, while at the same time achieving significant savings over the traditional "cost-based" reimbursement system being utilized by most other states. Employing the concepts of competition and negotiation, SPCP has more than a decade and a half of experience to demonstrate the value of those concepts in the purchase of health care services.

Hospitals Available for Medi-Cal Beneficiaries

The commission has provided updated statistics to the Legislature each year that describe the extent of hospital inpatient services available under contract. An important consideration in evaluating the program has been the extent to which the "selective" aspect of the contracting program could result in too few hospital beds and services available to Medi-Cal beneficiaries. A variety of analyses have been presented in these reports to describe the availability and use of contracted services.

Of the 251 general acute care hospitals under contract, 248 hospitals are under contract in 67 "closed areas" of the state. "Closed areas" are those Health Facility Planning Areas (HFPAs) where contracts have been signed and Medi-Cal beneficiaries must receive inpatient care at a contract hospital except in emergencies or as provided for under Welfare and Institutions Code Section 14087. The other three hospitals are under contract in an "open area" of the state. "Open areas" are those HFPAs where the Selective Provider Contracting Program is not in effect. These are primarily rural, one-hospital areas where the principles of competitive contracting do not apply.

Service Capacity Available to Meet Need

The commission takes into consideration trends with respect to inpatient and outpatient utilization, changes in the availability of licensed bed services, e.g., neonatal intensive care, mergers and consolidations of hospitals, and the effect of managed care, both in general and, specifically, for Medi-Cal beneficiaries being served under the Selective Provider Contracting Program. Although there has been no significant change in the number of contracting hospitals since December 2, 1988, nor has there been a significant change in the number of beds available under the program, there has been a significant decline in contracting days primarily due to the expansion of Medi-Cal enrollments into managed care programs, and a shift towards rendering services in an outpatient setting. These changes have resulted in additional capacity available to serve Medi-Cal beneficiaries in contracting hospitals.

Today, the Selective Provider Contracting Program continues to ensure access to hospital inpatient services to Medi-Cal beneficiaries. Additionally, and importantly, the program remains a cost-effective program for delivering and paying for hospital inpatient services. The SPCP has realized estimated program savings of $1.13 billion as a result of negotiating inpatient per diem rates of reimbursement to 251 hospitals. After taking into account all payment considerations authorized under the waiver, net savings for the year are estimated at $112 million.

Commissioners

Sandra R. Smoley, R.N., Chair
Valerie Brown
Clair W. Burgener
Milton G. Gordon
Leroy Greene
Richard Katz
Alexandra Vuksich

California Medical Assistance Commission

Byron Chell, Executive Director
770 L Street, Suite 1000
Sacramento, California 95814
(916) 324-2726

DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION

1515 S STREET, NORTH BUILDING, SUITE 400
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Telephone: (916) 324-0455
Web site: http://www.dpa.ca.gov

Departmental Description

The Department of Personnel Administration (DPA) is responsible for collective bargaining, job classifications, pay, benefits, training, and related matters for the State of California.

DPA is the agency responsible for negotiating collective bargaining agreements for the 21 bargaining units; DPA also manages the non-merit aspects of the state's personnel system including, but not limited to, administering the State's Classification and Compensation Plan, the Workers' Compensation Program, terms and conditions of employment, compensation, and the development and training of the state's management team and employees not represented by collective bargaining. The DPA ensures the proper administration of existing terms and conditions of employment for the state's civil service employees, and represents the Governor as the "employer" in all matters concerning state employer-employee relations.

Labor Relations Division

DPA represents the Governor and the state's management position in negotiations with the exclusive representatives of the 21 bargaining units in state service.

Negotiations

In presenting the state's management position, DPA employs labor relations officers who are experienced negotiators. They negotiate a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with each of the exclusive representatives of the bargaining units. These MOUs are legal contracts which specify the wages, hours, and terms and conditions of employment for represented (rank-and-file) employees. The duration of the contracts may vary from a single year to multiple year agreements.

Contract Administration

DPA interprets contracts and instructs state management in their proper administration. Disputes over contract administration or interpretation for represented employees are resolved through the grievance/arbitration process. DPA is the final level of review prior to arbitration. Arbitration involves an impartial third party review of the grievance and issuance of a final and binding decision.

Supervisory Relations

DPA meets and confers with organizations representing supervisors regarding wages, hours, and other terms and conditions of employment. DPA obtains input from these organizations but does not negotiate contracts with supervisors. If supervisors are dissatisfied with employment conditions, they may file grievances and be represented by an organization of their choice. DPA is the final level of administrative review for these grievances.

Management Compensation

For state management, DPA sets salaries and determines other benefits such as insurance plans. This involves adjusting salaries during the regular Pay Program for all managerial, supervisory, and confidential classifications and for all other civil service positions which have been excluded from the collective bargaining process. In conjunction with the annual Pay Program, DPA also adjusts salaries for positions exempt from the State civil service unless the salaries are set by statute. In addition to salary administration, DPA also interprets the terms and conditions of employment (such as vacation and sick leave) for all employees not covered under the collective bargaining process. Fiscal oversight is exercised by the Legislature who must approve all expenditures of funds for salaries, wages, and other benefits for state employees.

Classification and Compensation

The Classification and Compensation Program provides services to operating departments in a variety of areas including administration of the state's Job Classification and Pay Plan. Services include problem-solving consultation for the civil service and exempt systems through development of new classifications, modification of existing classifications, position allocations (both decentralized and centralized), downsizing work forces, moving "surplus" employees to departments with existing vacancies, computation of seniority scores, and providing system alternatives for problem solution.

The Classification and Compensation Program also provides technical support to the Labor Relations Division in the collective bargaining process and subsequent contract administration.

Employee Benefits

The Benefits Division administers employee benefit programs. All employee benefits are included in the scope of this responsibility, with the exception of the state's health and retirement benefits (administered by the California Public Employee's Retirement System).

Benefit programs are subject to collective bargaining and while some programs are available to all employees, others are limited to excluded employees or specific groups of rank-and-file employees based on the provisions of a labor contract. Almost all benefit programs offered to state employees are subject to competitive bidding. Therefore, DPA has a major role as a contract administrator in bid development, negotiation, and delivery of these programs to state employees.

DPA's Benefits Division is responsible for the COBRA, Consolidated Benefits, Dental (active and annuitant), Employee Assistance, FlexElect, Health and Retirement Policy, Health Promotion and Education, Legal Services, Life Insurance, Long-Term Disability, Merit Award Program, Return-to-Work, Rural Health Care Equity, Safety, Service Awards/Medal of Valor, State-Owned Housing, and Workers' Compensation.

Savings Plus Program

The Savings Plus Program is the state employees deferred compensation plan that includes a 457 and 401K option. State of California employees have the option of choosing between two Internal Revenue Code authorized plans to defer current income for use in retirement. Both plans allow selection from a wide range of investment options. State employees are able to manage their accounts through payroll deductions of pre-taxed income. There are many different investment options plus the opportunity to use the Self-Managed Account to invest in any of over 5,000 mutual funds. The main plan fund has a market value of almost $5 billion and there are over 110,000 participants. The goal of the program is to allow participants to plan for a financially secure retirement through long-term, tax-deferred savings.

Training and Continous Improvement

The Training and Continuous Improvement Division (TCID) provides training and organizational improvement resources to state departments and employees. 14,000 employees attended training programs offered through TCID last year. The division is committed to developing a workforce that is highly-skilled, customer-focused, innovative, and performance oriented. This philosophy supports the state's policy to provide quality public service by continuously developing the skills of its employees through economical and effective training.

The State Training Center (STC), one of TCID's primary programs, has provided classroom training to state employees in its Sacramento facility and in customer locations throughout the state for over 28 years. Currently, STC offers courses in almost 100 topics for all employee levels—from clerical to management.

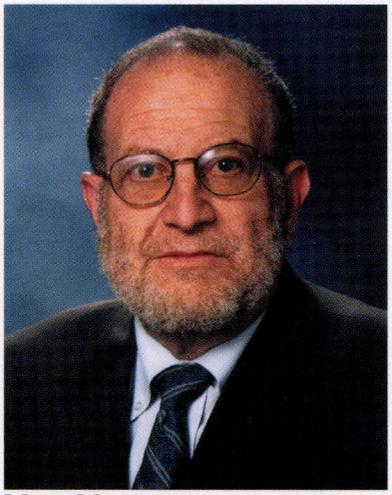
With the creation of the new State Training Center Virtual Classroom, STC classes are no longer limited to the classroom. Training is delivered over the Internet to the employee's desktop. The courses are instructor-facilitated and accessible 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

The California Leadership Institute, another major TCID program, was established in 1998. This program is designed to provide state leaders with the training and continuous education that is needed to effectively manage in California's increasingly complex public policy environment.

TCID offers easy access to consultants, facilitators, and speakers through its Office of statewide Continuous Improvement. This service provides state agencies with help in such areas as customer service, leadership, process improvement, teambuilding, and teamwork.

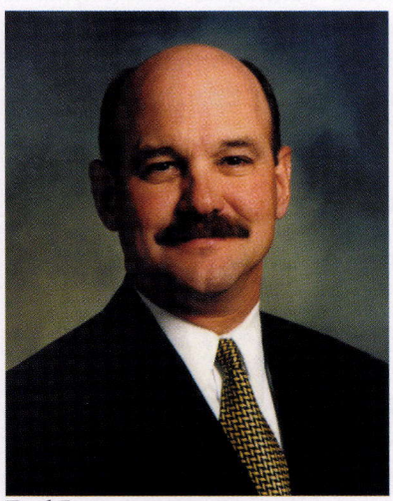
DPA Legislative Contact

Inquiries from member's offices are processed and tracked through the Office of Legislation. DPA is available to assist with constituent inquires. Please include a copy of the original correspondence with the cover letter or fax from the member's office and a telephone number of the constituent if one is available. This will help us resolve the issue quickly.



Marty Morgenstern
Director

Marty Morgenstern was appointed Director of the Department of Personnel Administration by Governor Gray Davis on December 29, 1998. When the appointment was announced, Mr. Morgenstern said, "I am honored that Governor Davis, who I have known for over 20 years, has asked me to serve in his administration." Mr. Morgenstern is not new to this area of public service. He served as the first director of DPA when it was created in 1981. Prior to that, he was director of the Governor's Office of Employee Relations, the predecessor organization to DPA. He later served on the Public Employment Relations Board as an appointee of then-Governor Jerry Brown, and as Chair of the Center for Labor Research and Education at the University of California, Berkeley, Institute of Industrial Relations. His return to DPA marked a major change in state-labor relations, as new contracts were successfully negotiated for the first time in over 4 years. State workers regained the buying power lost during those years and their wages have stayed ahead of inflation since that time. Mr. Morgenstern also negotiated enhanced retirement benefits for all state employees, including the new "2 percent at 55" retirement formula, and secured approval for a special compensation package for the state's managers and supervisors, a first for the state. Before entering public service, Mr. Morgenstern's career included organized labor and academia. A labor official from 1964–1975, he held posts with California State Employees Association; American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, AFL-CIO; Social Service Employees Union (NYC), AFSCME, AFL-CIO; National Federation of Social Service Employees; and the New York City Department of Welfare, where he began his labor career as a union steward. Mr. Morgenstern also taught public sector labor relations at the University of California, Davis, and the University of Southern California's Graduate School of Public Administration in Sacramento. In his role as DPA Director, Mr. Morgenstern serves as an ex officio board member of the California Public Employees Retirement System (CalPERS), where he sits on the committees for Benefits and Program Administration, Health Benefits, and Investments. He also is a member of the Advisory Committee for the University of California, Berkeley, Center for Labor Research and Education, and serves on the board of directors for the Labor Project for Working Families. Mr. Morgenstern is a graduate of Hunter College. He is married to Sylvia Pizzini, who works at the California Department of Social Services, where she serves as Deputy Director for Children and Family Services.



Fred Buenrostro
Chief Deputy Director

Fred Buenrostro was appointed Chief Deputy Director of the Department of Personnel Administration (DPA) by Governor Gray Davis in February 1999. With more than 20 years of experience serving the State of California, Mr. Buenrostro is well suited to his role at DPA, where he serves as the director's top advisor on a wide range of policies and programs affecting state employees. In addition to his key role in negotiating salary increases, retirement enhancements, and other employee benefits, Mr. Buenrostro also is responsible for the overall administration of the Department of Personnel Administration. As the director's appointed designee to the board of the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS), Mr. Buenrostro participates in the board's decisions on a range of benefit programs, including health benefits and investments. In this capacity, Mr. Buenrostro draws on 11 years of experience dealing with both CalPERS and the State Teachers' Retirement System (STRS), having previously served as the designated representative to these boards for two state controllers and three state treasurers. Prior to his latest appointment, Mr. Buenrostro was appointed deputy state controller in 1992 by then-Controller Gray Davis and was subsequently reappointed to that post in 1995 by Controller Kathleen Connell. In these positions, he advised the controller on public pension, tax-exempt debt, and state fiscal issues. He also has served as Legal Counsel and Deputy State Treasurer for former State Treasurers Jesse Unruh, Tom Hayes, and Kathleen Brown. Mr. Buenrostro, an attorney, is a graduate of the McGeorge School of Law and Pepperdine University.

OFFICE OF PLANNING AND RESEARCH

1400 10TH STREET
SACRAMENTO, CA 95812-3044
Telephone: (916) 322-2318 / FAX: (916) 324-9936
Web site: http://www.opr.ca.gov

The Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR) was created by statute in 1970 (Chapter 1534) as the comprehensive statewide planning agency and the research staff to the Governor. OPR acts as a liaison to local government planning departments, coordinates environmental and land use planning policy, promotes intergovernmental relations between local and state government, houses California's Americorps program (Commission on Improving Life Through Service) and oversees the Governor's Office for Innovation in Government.

OPR's authority and responsibilities derive primarily from the Government Code (State Planning Law, GC 65040 et seq.) and the Public Resources Code (California Environmental Quality Act, PRC 21000 et seq.), with some duties assigned by executive orders and other state codes.

Major Roles Related to Land Use Planning

- Formulate long-range goals and policies for land use, population growth and distribution, urban expansion, land development, resource preservation, and other factors affecting statewide development patterns
- Assist in the preparation of state agency functional plans relating to protection and enhancement of the state's environment.
- Ensure that all state policies and programs conform to the state's adopted land use planning goals and programs.
- If directed by the Governor, prepare the State's Environmental Goals and Policy Report (EGPR).
- Develop and adopt guidelines for the preparation of city and county general plans.
- Provide general planning assistance to local governments.
- Approve and condition extensions of time for completion or updating of local general plans.
- Serve as the state's "single point of contact" for review of federal funding proposals.

Major Roles Related to CEQA

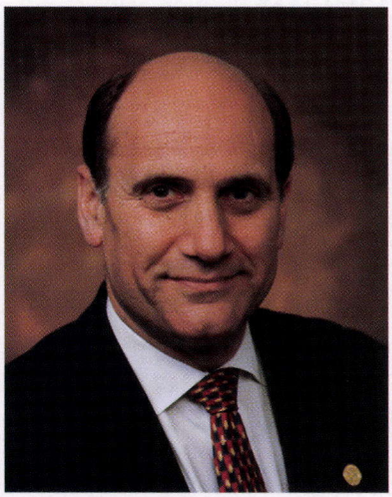
- Prepare state CEQA Guidelines (part of the California Code of Regulations) for implementation of CEQA. The guidelines are adopted by the Secretary for Resources following public hearings.
- Operate the State Clearinghouse, which coordinates state level review of environmental documents prepared pursuant to CEQA.
- Post various environmental notices filed with OPR pursuant to CEQA.
- Assist in identification of state responsible and trustee agencies for development projects.
- Provide education and training to public agencies on CEQA implementation.
- Maintain a database of environmental documents to streamline the preparation of environmental documents.
- Resolve lead agency disputes.

Miscellaneous Statutory Roles

- Chapter 690, Statutes of 1999 (SB 115, Solis) establishes OPR as the coordinating agency in state government for environmental justice programs.
- Chapter 596, Statutes of 1999 (AB 1564, Strom-Martin) establishes the Rural Policy Task Force within OPR to oversee the mobilization and effective delivery of the state's resources to rural California communities.
- OPR director serves as a member of the Commission on State Mandates (Government Code 17525).
- OPR director is a nonvoting ex officio member of the Housing Finance Agency Board (Health and Safety Code 50901).

Innovation in Government

- Coordinates programs to improve delivery of service to Californians.
- Oversees E-Government policy and planning development.
- Coordinates development of customer service metrics and customer satisfaction surveys.
- Establishes employee and department recognition programs for innovative solutions in state government.
- Serves as clearinghouse for best practices from private and public sectors.
- Provides executive sponsorship for task forces of state employees and private sector volunteers working to develop interdepartmental solutions to benefit customers.



Steven A. Nissen
Director

Steve Nissen serves as Acting Director of the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR) and Senior Special Assistant for Innovation in Government. As OPR Director, Mr. Nissen oversees the agency responsible for coordinating land use planning, local government outreach and California Environmental Quality Act matters. As Special Assistant for Innovation, he has been tasked, among other things, with improving the delivery of service to the people of California through new ideas generated by customer input and state employee participation, as well as developing E-Government initiatives. In addition, he served as the Governor's interim Staff Director and as liaison to the Hate Group Blue Ribbon Panel chaired by former Secretary of State Warren Christopher and former Governor George Deukmejian. Prior to coming to the State Capitol, Mr. Nissen was the Chief Executive Officer of the State Bar of California, a post he took on in 1997 just as the prior Governor vetoed the legislation that funded the $110 million agency. Nissen both worked to restore funding through the Legislature and Supreme Court, and streamlined the operations of the Bar to deliver greater service at less cost. Before that, he was a partner in the national law firm of Manatt, Phelps & Phillips, and was Executive Director of Public Counsel, a Los Angeles nonprofit organization which he grew into the largest *pro bono* law firm in the country, working with over 10,000 attorney and student volunteers on behalf of indigent children, seniors, victims of consumer fraud, and many others. In his capacity at Public Counsel, he assisted a myriad of community based organizations on strategic visioning and related planning matters. He concurrently taught at USC Law Center for nine years. He has received numerous local, state and national honors, including one of the American Bar Association's highest honors for Public Service and Professionalism, and has twice been named as among California's one hundred most influential attorneys. Mr. Nissen is a 1972 graduate of Stanford University and a 1976 graduate of U.C. Berkeley (Boalt Hall) School of Law.



Mount Shasta with barn

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

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Web site: http://www.cdfa.ca.gov

Overview

The fertile soils and temperate climate of California create an ideal environment for agriculture.

The Golden State's abundant natural resources have been carefully harnessed and nurtured throughout history so that California is proud to claim one of the most sophisticated food and fiber production and distribution systems in the world.

Today, California agriculture is a $26.8 billion industry that produces more than 350 different crop and livestock commodities and generates more than $70 billion in related economic activity.

It is significant to note that, today, only 10 percent of our disposable income must be spent on food today, compared to 24 percent in 1949.

This tremendous achievement has been possible through continued advancements in technology and the innovation of California agriculture.

Historical Perspective

Government oversight of agriculture in California began in 1880, when the Legislature appointed a seven-member State Board of Viticulture, precipitated by a need to protect grape vines from phylloxera root rot.

Social and technological changes around the turn of the century brought the need for additional agricultural protection and consumer assurance. In 1899, California pioneered the fight to keep the Mexican fruit fly out of the United States.

In 1911, California officials began inspecting the baggage of ship passengers from Hawaii in response to the discovery of the Mediterranean fruit fly on the island.

On July 22, 1919, an act of the California Legislature created a single state department, which would be responsible for overseeing the protection and promotion of the state's agriculture.

California Department of Food and Agriculture Today

For nearly 80 years, the CDFA has provided the highest level of service to the state's citizens. Among its 1,700 employees statewide are scientists, economists, marketing specialists, laboratory technicians, administrators, and communicators who work tirelessly for the benefit of the citizens of this state.

Inspectors examine meat, poultry, vegetables, fruits, dairy, and other foods, to ensure safety and quality; pest eradication teams work to prevent infestations of unwanted pests and disease; international trade representatives help growers create new markets for their products overseas; and biological control researchers work to discover new, environmentally friendly alternatives to pesticides. These are just a few of the vital functions CDFA employees perform.

In partnership with federal and county agricultural officials, along with other government agencies, the CDFA will continue to serve California citizens by protecting agriculture and promoting its growth, both domestically and abroad.



William (Bill) J. Lyons, Jr.
Secretary

Governor Gray Davis named William (Bill) J. Lyons, Jr. as Secretary of the California Department of Food and Agriculture in January 1999. As Secretary, he is responsible for the development and implementation of agricultural public policy and programs that support California's $26 billion agricultural industry. As a rancher and businessman, Secretary Lyons brings more than 26 years of leadership and business acumen to the department. Throughout his career, Secretary Lyons has worked on agricultural, water, and environmental issues and has earned a positive reputation as a leader who is able to build consensus between diverse groups in order to achieve common ground. The Lyons family, with strong roots in the Central Valley, has been actively involved in production agriculture for more than 75 years. Secretary Lyons managed the 6,000-acre family ranch located in the Modesto area from 1976 to 1999. The ranch produces a number of crop and livestock commodities. From 1993 to 1999, Secretary Lyons served as Chairman of the United States Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Farm Service Agency State Committee. As chairman he worked to oversee and enforce national procedures and policies for USDA farm programs in California through 32 county offices and 200 employees. Secretary Lyons was also appointed by the Stanislaus County Board of Supervisors to serve from 1996 to 1998 as Director of the East Stanislaus Resource Conservation District. Throughout Secretary Lyons' distinguished career, he has held elected office on a number of agriculture-related boards and commissions, including the California Farm Bureau Federation Board of Directors, Modesto Irrigation District Board of Directors, Stanislaus County Farm Bureau Board of Directors, Stanislaus and Tuolumne County USDA Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Service Committee, and the Stanislaus/San Joaquin Counties' Cattlemen's Association Board of Directors. His works and accomplishments have won him top industry honors and awards. The United States Department of Agriculture has awarded Secretary Lyons three times; in 1998 with a certificate of appreciation, in 1997 with an award for excellence, and in 1996 with a national environmental award. In 1995, the California Farm Bureau Federation recognized him with a service award for his many contributions. In addition to industry awards too numerous to mention, Secretary Lyons has also contributed to community and nonprofit organizations. The United States Jaycees named him an Outstanding Young Man of America in 1984, and both the City of Modesto and Stanislaus County have awarded him with various service commendations. Secretary Lyons' alma mater, California State University, Chico, honored him in April 2000 with a Distinguished Alumni Award. He graduated from there with a bachelor of science degree and secondary teaching credential. Secretary Lyons and his wife, Suzy, have been married for 22 years and have four children.



Napa Valley, Carneros district

BUSINESS, TRANSPORTATION AND HOUSING AGENCY

980 9TH STREET, SUITE 2450
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814-2719
Telephone: (916) 323-5400 / FAX: (916) 323-5440
Web site: http://www.bth.ca.gov

The Business, Transportation and Housing Agency is part of the Executive Branch of California government and its Secretary sits on the Governor's Cabinet. The agency oversees the activities of 13 departments. The Business, Transportation and Housing Agency is among the largest agencies in the state with a collective budget of $11 billion and more than 43,000 employees.

There are 13 departments within the Business, Transportation and Housing Agency (BT&H). The agency oversees and directs the administration of our departments, and acts as a liaison between them and the Governor's office.

BT&H oversees programs that plan, build, and maintain California's transportation systems, that ensure efficient and fair markets for the real estate industry, and that assist state and community efforts to expand the availability of affordable housing for a growing workforce.

Our agency also regulates managed health care plans as well as the banking, and financial and securities industries. We contribute to public safety through the law enforcement activities of the California Highway Patrol and the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control.

Most importantly, we are here to carry out the Governor's vision for business, transportation and housing in California.

The departments within our agency are:

- California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)
- California Highway Patrol (CHP)
- California Housing Finance Agency (CHFA)
- Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC)
- Department of Corporations (DOC)
- Department of Financial Institutions (DFI)
- Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD)
- Department of Managed Health Care
- Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV)
- Department of Real Estate (DRE)
- Office of Real Estate Appraisers (OREA)
- Office of Traffic Safety (OTS)
- Stephen P. Teale Data Center

The **California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)** constructs, operates, and maintains a comprehensive transportation system of more than 15,200 miles of highways and freeways and provides intercity rail passenger services under contract with Amtrak. Areas of focus include congestion relief, rail transportation, promotion of transportation technology, protection of the state's transportation investment, and environmental and worker protection.

The **California Highway Patrol (CHP)** ensures the safe, convenient, and efficient transportation of people and goods across the state's highway system.

The **California Housing Finance Agency (CHFA)** helps meet the need for decent and affordable housing for low and moderate income individuals and families.

The **Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC)** licenses and regulates the manufacture, sale, purchase, possession, and transportation of alcoholic beverages within the state and, subject to certain laws of the United States, regulates the importation and exportation of alcoholic beverages into and from the state.

The **Department of Corporations** is responsible for the regulation of securities, franchises, off-exchange commodities, investment and financial services, independent escrows, consumer and commercial finance lending, and residential mortgage lending. The department is working to assure confidence and integrity in the investment and financial services marketplace by providing educational information and resources to help the public protect themselves, and by monitoring the California investment, financial, and electronic marketplace for unlawful activity.

The **Department of Financial Institutions (DFI)** is involved with the regulation of depositor institutions, including commercial banks, savings associations, and credit unions. DFI also licenses and regulates issuers of payment instruments, and certifies securities as legal investments for the State of California and other government jurisdictions.

The **Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD)** expands safe and affordable housing opportunities and promotes strong communities for all Californians. HCD administers housing finance, economic development, and rehabilitation programs with emphasis on meeting the needs of low income and other disadvantaged groups; it analyzes and implements building codes; and enforces construction standards for manufactured homes.

The **Department of Managed Health Care** was created in 1999 when the Governor signed into law a historic package of comprehensive health care reforms that increased California's consumer protection and rights. The department assumed existing health care regulatory

functions from the Department of Corporations, and it added to them the Office of Patient Advocate and the Financial Standards Solvency Board.

The **Department of Motor Vehicles** (DMV) protects the public interest in vehicle and vessel ownership; provides revenue collection services from state and local agencies; and provides vehicle and vessel registration and titling. The department also issues drivers licenses, provides personal identification services, and regulates occupations and businesses related to the manufacture, transport, sale and disposal of vehicles, and the instruction of drivers.

The **Department of Real Estate** (DRE) protects the public in offerings of subdivided property; ensures that licensed individuals conducting real estate transactions are competent and qualified; prevents fraud, deceit, and misrepresentation in the real estate marketplace by assisting the public through the investigation of complaints; and educates the public and professional communities.

The **Office of Real Estate Appraisers** (OREA) protects public interest by ensuring the competency and integrity of licensed real estate appraisers.

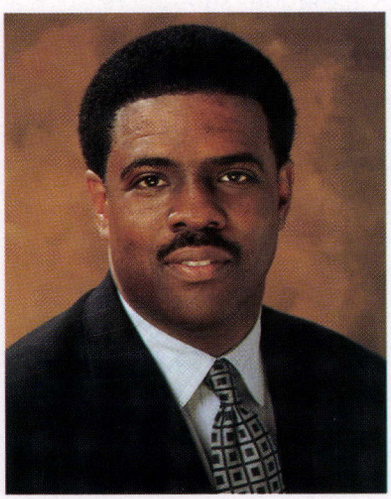
The **Office of Traffic Safety** (OTS) administers the California Traffic Safety Program which is designed to reduce deaths, injuries, and property damage that result from traffic accidents. Activities include development of the California Highway Safety Plan; administration of funds to state and local governmental entities in the form of federal grants; and coordinating statewide traffic safety programs and activities.

The **Stephen P. Teale Data Center** actively assists California state agencies in meeting their business objectives by providing a cost-effective range of quality information technology services and products.



Maria L. Contreras-Sweet
Secretary

Governor Gray Davis appointed Maria Contreras-Sweet as Secretary of the Business, Transportation and Housing Agency (BT&H) on January 4, 1999. She is the first Latina to serve on a California Governor's Cabinet. Secretary Contreras-Sweet is only the second woman to head this agency. She directs the operation of 13 departments with an $11 billion budget and more than 43,000 positions. Secretary Contreras-Sweet is Co-Chairperson for the Commission on Building for the 21st Century to improve the state's infrastructure over the next decade; Chair of the California Complete Count Committee; and Chair of the Governor's Task Force on Diversity and Outreach.



Mark T. Harris
Undersecretary

Undersecretary Mark T. Harris was appointed last year to the most diverse agency in state government. He is the second highest ranking official for the Business, Transportation and Housing Agency. Upon the direction of the secretary, Mr. Harris has operational oversight of the agency's 13 departments. He has policy oversight for six departments: the Department of Corporations, Department of Financial Institutions, Department of Managed Care, Department of Alcohol and Beverage Control, Department of Motor Vehicles, and the Stephen P. Teale Data Center. Mr. Harris is both an attorney, licensed to practice law in California, and an investment banker. Prior to his appointment, Mr. Harris headed a law firm headquartered in Sacramento, with offices in San Francisco. He has served as an officer with two of the premier financial institutions on Wall Street: Bear Stearns and Company, Inc. and Paine Webber, Inc.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

555 CAPITOL MALL, SUITE 525
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Telephone: (916) 445-3846
Web site: http://www.calepa.ca.gov

Approximately 100 years ago, President Theodore Roosevelt was quoted as saying "We must handle the water, the wood, the grasses, so that we will hand them on to our children and children's children in better and not worse shape than we got them." The California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA) is committed to this challenge of protecting our environment for future generations.

The mission of the California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA) is to improve environmental quality in order to protect public health, the welfare of our citizens, and California's natural resources. Cal/EPA will achieve its mission in an equitable, efficient, and cost-effective manner.

The California Environmental Protection Agency was created in July 1991 through an executive reorganization of state government by Governor Pete Wilson. The formation of the California Environmental Protection Agency unified the state's environmental authority under a single, accountable Cabinet-level agency. This reorganization brought together the following entities:

- Air Resources Board
- Integrated Waste Management Board
- State Water Resources Control Board
- Nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards
- Department of Pesticide Regulation
- Department of Toxic Substances Control
- Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment

Cal/EPA drew these separate organizations together with a mission of improving environmental quality in order to protect public health, the welfare of our citizens, and California's natural resources.

Air Resources Board

The Air Resources Board's (ARB) mission is to promote and protect public health, welfare, and ecological resources through the effective and efficient reduction of air pollutants in recognition and consideration of the effects on the economy of the state.

Department of Pesticide Regulation

The Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) has the primary responsibility for regulating all aspects of pesticide sales and use to protect the public health and the environment.

DPR's mission is to evaluate and mitigate impacts of pesticide use, maintain the safety of the pesticide workplace, ensure product effectiveness, and encourage the development and use of reduced risk pest control practices while recognizing the need for pest management in a healthy economy.

Department of Toxic Substances Control

The mission of the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) is protection of public health and the environment through effective and efficient regulation of hazardous waste management and site mitigation activities and through promoting the development and use of pollution prevention and waste minimization technologies. In accomplishing this mission, the DTSC is committed to carrying out all program activities in a manner that is responsive to the public and to industry needs

Integrated Waste Management Board

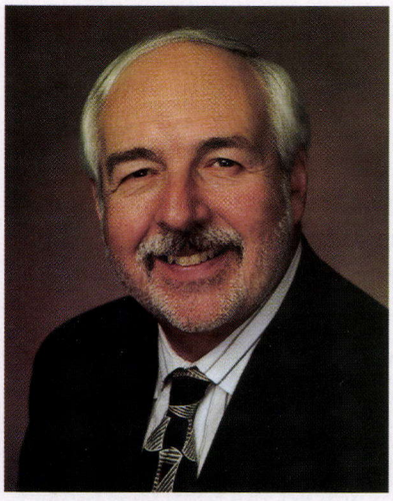
The mission of the Integrated Waste Management Board (IWMB) is to protect the public health and safety and the environment through waste prevention, waste diversion, and safe waste processing and disposal.

Office Of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment

The mission of OEHHA is to protect and enhance public health and the environment by objective scientific evaluation of risks posed by hazardous substances.

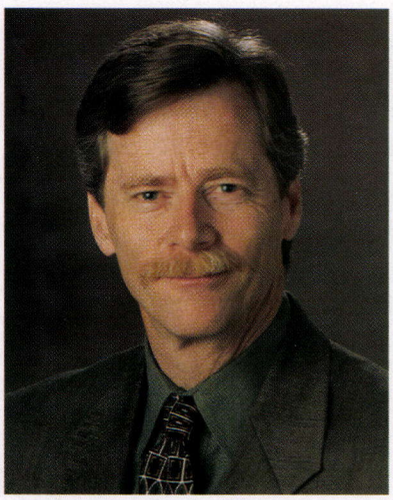
State Water Resources Control Board

The State Water Resources Control Board's mission is to preserve and enhance the quality of California's water resources, and ensure their proper allocation and efficient use for the benefit of present and future generations.



Winston H. Hickox
Secretary

Appointed by Governor Gray Davis as Secretary of the California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA) Winston H. Hickox brings a lifetime of public and private sector experience to this Cabinet position. Earlier in his career, Secretary Hickox served as Special Assistant to the Governor for Environmental Affairs and Deputy Secretary for Environmental Affairs in the administration of Governor Jerry Brown. Very early in his career, Secretary Hickox also worked for the California Departments of Agriculture, Mental Health, Finance, Social Welfare, Health Care Services (Medi-Cal), and Health Services. Prior to his appointment to Cal/EPA, Secretary Hickox served as a Managing Director of La Salle Advisors Ltd., where his responsibilities included management of a large real estate investment portfolio for the California Public Employees' Retirement System. Earlier in his business career, he operated his own real estate investment management firm, Hickox Financial Corp. In addition, Mr. Hickox has served on the Board of Directors of the California League of Conservation Voters and as the organization's president from 1990 to 1994. In April 1998, the Sacramento County Board of Supervisors appointed him to the Board of Trustees of the Sacramento County Employees' Retirement System. In April 1997, then-Speaker Cruz Bustamante appointed Mr. Hickox as an alternate to the California Coastal Commission, where he served until January 1999. Mr. Hickox, 57, resides with his wife Becky in Sacramento. He has two adult children and his wife has one adult child. Between them they have six grandchildren. Secretary Hickox believes it is his responsibility to be the state's leading spokesperson and advocate for the environment. His top priority is helping Cal/EPA become a world-class government organization that works to protect the environment as effectively and efficiently as possible.



C. Brian Haddix
Undersecretary

C. Brian Haddix was appointed by Governor Davis in May of 1999 to the position of Undersecretary of the California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA). Mr. Haddix brings a wealth of experience in both government and the private sector to the position of Undersecretary. He began his government career as a legislative assistant for Congressman Tony Coelho. In addition he has served as an agricultural aide to U.S. Senator Alan Cranston and managed district office operations for both State Senator Rose Ann Vuich and Assemblyman Cruz Bustamante. Undersecretary Haddix also served as the Director of Business and Agricultural Advocacy Department at the Fresno Chamber of Commerce and director of government relations for a major agricultural trade association. Mr. Haddix earned a bachelor's degree from the University of California at Santa Barbara and a master of science degree from the California State University at Fresno. He also has a law degree from the San Joaquin College of Law.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

915 L STREET
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
Telephone: (916) 445-3878
Web site: http://www.dof.ca.gov

The Governor is required under Article IV, Section 12 of the State Constitution to present a budget by January 10 of each year. This responsibility has been delegated to the Department of Finance.

How the Department of Finance fits into State Government

State Government is made up of three branches:

- Legislative
- Judicial
- Executive

The Department of Finance is part of the Executive Branch; and part of the Governor's Administration.

The Department of Finance is one of seven "Control Agencies."

The Director of Finance is appointed by the Governor and is his chief fiscal advisor. The director sits as a member of the Governor's Cabinet and senior staff.

Principal functions include:

- Establish appropriate fiscal policies to carry out the administration's programs.
- Prepare, enact and administer the State's Annual Financial Plan.
- Analyze legislation which has a fiscal impact.
- Develop and maintain the California State Accounting and Reporting System (CALSTARS)
- Monitor/audit expenditures by state departments to ensure compliance with approved standards and policies.
- Develop economic forecasts and revenue estimates.
- Develop population and enrollment estimates and projections.
- Review expenditures on data processing activities of departments.

The fiscal process is a dynamic one as new laws are enacted, new regulations are adopted, priorities change, available resources increase or decrease, or the administration itself changes.

The Department of Finance affects the fiscal activities of other state departments because of the general authority granted the Department in Government Code Section 13322. This section provides that the Department of Finance "may revise, alter, or amend any fiscal year budget" before enactment. There are also many other code sections which direct the operations of the department.

The Director of Finance (or designee) sits on numerous boards and commissions which directly impact a broad array of state activities. For example:

- State Allocation Board which distributes funds for school construction.
- State Mandate Commission which hears/decides local mandate claims against the state.
- State Teachers Retirement System which invests the system's funds.
- Tahoe Conservancy which acquires/maintains sensitive property around Lake Tahoe.
- Pooled Money Investment Board which invests state's funds.

The Department of Finance interacts with the Legislature through various reporting requirements, by presenting and defending the Governor's Budget and in analyzing and testifying on legislation being heard in the Legislature.

The department interacts with other state departments on a daily basis in terms of administering the budget, reviewing fiscal proposals, establishing accounting systems, auditing department expenditures and communicating the Governor's fiscal policy to departments.



B. Timothy Gage
Director

As Director of the California Department of Finance, Tim Gage is Governor Davis' chief fiscal advisor, responsible for advising the Governor on all financial matters affecting the state and the preparation of the state's $88 billion budget. As Director of Finance, Mr. Gage represents the Governor on more than 70 state authorities, boards and commissions. Prior to being appointed by Governor Davis as the Director of Finance, he was the Chief Fiscal Advisor to Senator John Burton, the President pro Tempore of the California State Senate for one year, and served in the same capacity for the prior President pro Tempore, Senator Bill Lockyer, for three years. Before serving in this position, Mr. Gage was the Chief Consultant to the Assembly Ways and Means Committee for seven years. He also served for six years as the Assistant Fiscal Advisor to Senate President pro Tempore David Roberti, and for three years as a budget analyst with the Legislative Analyst's office. During his tenure as staff to the Legislature, Mr. Gage has concentrated on state and local fiscal relations, state tax policy and overall budget dynamics. Mr. Gage received a masters degree in public policy from the University of California at Berkeley and his bachelor's degree from Harvard College.



Annette Porini
Chief Deputy Director, Policy

Annette Porini was appointed by Governor Gray Davis as Chief Deputy Director of the Department of Finance on February 8, 1999. As Chief Deputy Director for Policy, Ms. Porini represents the director on more than 70 authorities, boards and commissions that deal with virtually every aspect of state finance. Some of those organizations are the State Teachers Retirement System, Commission on State Mandates, State Allocation Board, Pooled Money Investment Board and numerous financing authorities and conservation boards such as the California Tahoe Conservancy. Prior to this position, Ms. Porini was the Chief Consultant to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee for two years. Previously, she served as the Chief Deputy Superintendent for Administrative Services for the California Department of Education where she was responsible for the work of the administrative branch of the department. Ms. Porini also served the State Treasurer as the Assistant State Treasurer responsible for the Investment, Cash Management, and Administrative Divisions and as the Executive Director of the California Pollution Control Financing Authority issuing tax exempt bonds for pollution control projects throughout the state. Ms. Porini was employed in the Legislature between 1975 and 1991 as a Legislative Assistant in the Senate and Assembly, Committee Consultant to the Assembly Revenue and Taxation Committee and Chief of Staff to the Assembly Majority Leader. Ms. Porini earned her bachelor of arts degree from California State University, Sacramento.



Betty Yee
Chief Deputy Director, Budget

Betty T. Yee is the Chief Deputy Director for Budget with the California Department of Finance. Prior to her appointment to that position, she served in the Legislature for 11 years as Principal Consultant to the Assembly Committees on Appropriation, Budget, and Local Government, as well as to the Office of Research and Health and Human Services Committee in the Senate. Prior to her legislative service, Ms. Yee worked in the public and nonprofit sectors, developing and implementing programs for elderly and low-income individuals and families. She also served as the first Executive Director of the California Governance Consensus Project, a long-term mediation project under the auspices of California State University, Sacramento, and McGeorge School of Law, involving 34 statewide interests focused on state and local governance and fiscal reform. A native of San Francisco, Ms. Yee received her B.A. in sociology from the University of California, Berkeley, and her master's degree in public administration from Golden Gate University, San Francisco.

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

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OVERVIEW

The Health and Human Services Agency administers state and federal programs for health care, social services, public assistance, job training, and rehabilitation. Overseeing a budget of $16.9 billion in General Fund and over $49 billion in total funds, the Health and Human Services Agency comprises about 26.7 percent of the General Fund budget and is the second largest General Fund component of the State Budget behind K–12 education.

Responsibility for administering the major programs providing direct services to millions of Californians is divided among the Health and Human Services Agency's 12 departments and the Managed Risk Medical Insurance Board. The departments include: Aging, Alcohol and Drug Programs, Community Services and Development, Developmental Services, Emergency Medical Services Authority, Employment Development, Health and Welfare Data Center, Health Services, Mental Health, Rehabilitation, Social Services, and Statewide Health Planning and Development.

Department of Aging

The Department of Aging administers Older Americans Act programs for supportive services, in-home services, congregate and home-delivered meals and a system of multi-purpose senior centers. It also administers the program for community service employment; programs for advocacy and protection; and programs which provide health insurance counseling, case management, Alzheimer's Day Care Resource Center services and adult day health care. In its activities, the department works closely with private and public sector aging advocates.

Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs (ADP)

The California Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs (ADP) works to prevent and reduce alcohol and other drug problems through public funding for local services provided by counties and community-based programs. The department also licenses and regulates treatment and recovery programs and driving-under-the-influence programs.

Department of Community Services and Development (DCSD)

DCSD works to help low-income individuals and families build healthy, productive, and self-sufficient lives. Among the programs DCSD administers are the Community Services Block Grant Program, the Energy Crisis Intervention Program, the Home Energy Assistance Program, and the Mentor Program.

Department of Developmental Services (DDS)

DDS provides services and support to over 155,000 children and adults with developmental disabilities. These disabilities include mental retardation, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, autism, and disabling conditions closely related to mental retardation or which require similar treatment. DDS also serves infants and toddlers (0–3 years) who are at risk of becoming developmentally disabled, or who have a developmental delay. These services are provided through state-operated developmental centers and contracts with twenty-one nonprofit agencies called regional centers.

Employment Development Department (EDD)

EDD administers the Job Service, Unemployment Insurance, Disability Insurance, the Workforce Investment Act, and welfare-to-work programs. EDD also handles employment taxes and maintains employment records on more than 19 million California workers.

Department of Health Services (DHS)

The goal of DHS is to protect and improve the health of all Californians. DHS seeks to reduce the occurrence of preventable disease, disability, and premature death, close the gaps in health status and access to care and set the standard in reforming health care into a coordinated, accountable, and affordable health care system. DHS also builds and fosters partnerships with local health agencies, the private sector, communities, providers, and consumers.

Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSHPD)

OSHPD serves as the building department for hospitals and nursing homes in the state, provides loan insurance to not-for-profit health facilities, supports the training of health professionals, and collects, analyzes, and disseminates data about hospitals, nursing homes, clinics, and home health agencies licensed in California.

Department of Mental Health (DMH)

DMH provides care and treatment of the severely mentally ill committed to state hospitals by local county mental health departments and the courts and oversees the delivery of county mental health services by ensuring compliance with laws and regulations. The department also provides specified mental health services through contracts; and secures and ensures continuation of federal funding.

Department of Rehabilitation (DR)

The Department of Rehabilitation (DR) assists Californians with disabilities obtain and retain employment and maximize their ability to live independently in their communities. Working with individuals of every type and category of disability, DR provides vocational rehabilitation services to eligible Californians. DR also provides funding to 28 Independent Living Centers, which offer information and referral services to assist individuals with disabilities live active, independent lives.

Department of Social Services (DSS)

DSS strives to strengthen and encourage individual responsibility and independence for families. DSS administers four major programs: CalWORKs, which are the welfare-to-work programs, Community Care Licensing, Children and Family Services, and Disability and Adult Programs, all of which provide aid, services, and protection to needy and vulnerable children and adults.

Emergency Medical Services Authority (EMSA)

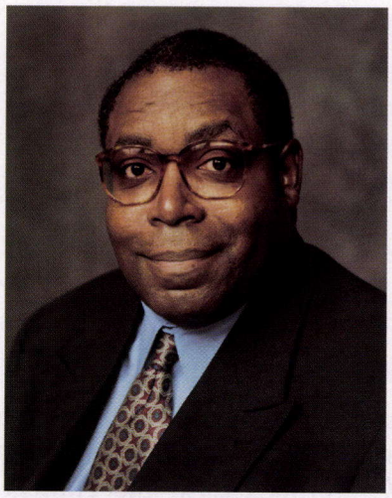
EMSA develops and implements EMS systems throughout California and sets standards for the training and scope of practice of EMS personnel. EMSA licenses paramedics, approves trauma center designations, oversees administration of the State's Poison Control Center System, promotes disaster medical preparedness throughout California, and manages the state's medical response to major disasters.

Health and Human Services Data Center (HHSDC)

The HHSDC provides cost-effective, large-scale computer processing and telecommunications services to the departments within the California Health and Human Services Agency (CHHSA). The Data Center also provides project management and oversight to the Department of Social Services projects: Statewide Automated Welfare System (SAWS); Child Welfare System/Case Management System (CWS/CMS); Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT); Statewide Fingerprint Imaging System (SFIS); In-Home Supportive Services/Case Management Information Payrolling System (IHSS/CMIPS).

Managed Risk Medical Insurance Board (MRMIB)

MRMIB administers programs which provide health coverage through private health plans to target groups without health insurance or who need more affordable health insurance. The programs include the Healthy Families Program, the Access for Infants and Mothers program and the Major Risk Medical Insurance Program.



Grantland Johnson
Secretary

Grantland Johnson was appointed Secretary of the California Health and Human Services Agency by Governor Gray Davis in January of 1999. Mr. Johnson is a member of the Governor's Cabinet and serves as his chief advisor on health, social service and employment policy. Mr. Johnson manages an agency that has more than 42,000 employees and a total budget of over $50 billion. The agency oversees 15 state departments and boards, which are responsible for providing health, social services, mental health, rehabilitation, developmental services, employment and other critical services to millions of Californians. As Secretary, Mr. Johnson is involved in issues affecting millions of Californians of all ages from health care, to affordable health coverage, to teen pregnancies, to senior services and employment benefits.



Glen A. Rosselli
Undersecretary

Glen Rosselli was appointed Undersecretary of the California Health and Human Services Agency by Governor Gray Davis in July 1999. Immediately prior to his appointment, Mr. Rosselli was an economics and health care policy consultant. Glen returned to California in July 1997 after a seven-year stint working in the Federal Government. He moved to Oakland where he joined the California HealthCare Foundation serving as director of the Medi-Cal Policy Institute and Senior Program Officer working on Medicaid and Medicare programs. From 1995 to 1997, Mr. Rosselli worked as Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy Analysis in the Treasury Department. Serving as a senior advisor to Secretary Rubin, Glen was responsible for the economic evaluation of federal policy issues. Previously, Glen served as Policy Director of the Congressional Joint Economic Committee. Mr. Rosselli received his B.A. from the University of California at Berkeley and a masters in economics from the New School for Social Research in New York.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

455 GOLDEN GATE AVENUE, 10TH FLOOR
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94102
Telephone: (415) 703-5050
Web site: http://www.dir.ca.gov

Department of Industrial Relations (DIR)

Established to improve working conditions for California's wage earners and to advance opportunities for profitable employment in California, DIR has these major areas of responsibility:

- Labor Law

  Division of Labor Standards Enforcement: labor commissioner's office, enforces labor law in California, investigates wage claim disputes and discrimination complaints.

  Industrial Welfare Commission: incorporates minimum wages, maximum hours, standards for working conditions into orders covering employees within industry and occupation groups.

- Workers' Compensation

  Division of Workers' Compensation: monitors administration of workers' compensation claims, assists in resolving disputes over claims for workers' compensation benefits.

  Workers' Compensation Appeals Board: reviews petitions for reconsideration of decisions issued by state workers' compensation administrative law judges.

  Industrial Medical Council: regulates physicians who examine injured workers, evaluates disability and writes reports used to determine eligibility for workers' compensation benefits.

  Self Insurance Plans: certifies employers who qualify to provide their own workers' compensation coverage.

  Commission on Health and Safety and Workers' Compensation: examines the state's workers' compensation system and activities to prevent industrial injuries and occupational diseases.

- Workplace Safety and Health

  Division of Occupational Safety and Health: improves workplace safety and health through standards enforcement, consultation assistance to employers and training programs.

  Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board: adopts workplace standards to protect the safety and health of workers on the job.

  Occupational Safety and Health Appeals Board: resolves appeals from Division of Occupational Safety and Health enforcement actions.

- Apprenticeship Training

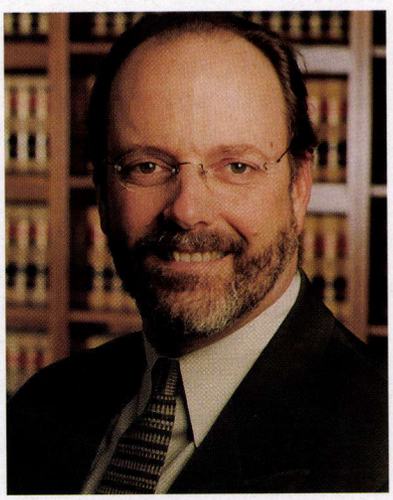
  Division of Apprenticeship Standards and California Apprenticeship Council: administers California law governing standards for wages, hours, working conditions and the specific skills required for state certification at the journey level of 800 occupations in the state.

- Mediation and Conciliation

  State Mediation and Conciliation Service: mediates labor-management disputes throughout California, primarily in the public sector.

- Statistics and Research

  Division of Labor Statistics and Research: conducts research and publishes information on economic, employment, workplace safety and health statistics.



Stephen J. Smith
Director

Stephen (Steve) J. Smith was appointed by Governor Gray Davis as the Director of the Department of Industrial Relations effective January 4, 1999. As director, he is a member of the Governor's Cabinet, the state designee for the Cal/OSHA program, the Administrator of Apprenticeship and an exofficio member of the State Compensation Insurance Fund Board of Directors. Smith served as deputy campaign manager for the Governor's gubernatorial campaign and had previously worked on his staff when Gray Davis was Lieutenant Governor. Smith has an extensive background in public sector labor relations, having spent over nine years as a government relations administrator for the California State Employees Association. He has also managed several successful ballot measure campaigns in California on behalf of organized labor. Smith graduated from the University of California, Davis.

RESOURCES AGENCY

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Web site: http://www.ceres.ca.gov/cra/

The California Resources Agency is responsible for the conservation, enhancement, and management of California's natural and cultural resources, including land, water, wildlife, parks, minerals, and historic sites. The agency is composed of 27 departments, boards, conservancies, and commissions and also directly oversees a range of specific programs.

DEPARTMENTS

Department of Boating and Waterways

The Department of Boating and Waterways' mission is to improve access to the water for the recreational boating public, and once they get there, to make sure that boating is as safe as possible. A major step toward accomplishing this mission is providing free boating information to the boating public, and there are expanded opportunities for doing this via the Information Highway. We are taking advantage of this avenue to reach boaters with the latest information on boating safety, education, law, and access.

Because of California's thousands of miles of waterways and high-energy population, other states and countries look to us to see the direction of recreational fads and safety trends. For example, California has led the way in boating access and facility design (including Americans With Disabilities Act standards), publishing standardized design guidelines for the construction of boat launching facilities. The department provides safety education for boaters of all ages, law enforcement personnel, and educators. Cal Boating's award-winning aquatic safety educational program, AquaSMART, is in use throughout the California school system, and other states and countries have borrowed from its style and concepts for their own programs. Cal Boating has developed scientific methods for studying coastal processes such as real-time wave data gathered by the Coastal Data Information Program (CDIP). CDIP is currently using the instrumentation and technology developed by Cal Boating to monitor the wave action at the Trident Submarine Base in King's Bay, Georgia and in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Cal Boating's research on currents and waves in harbors and harbor entrances has been published in scientific journals and used worldwide. The department's program routinely supports graduate student work and training, generating a growing pool of experts.

Department of Conservation

The California Department of Conservation (department) administers a variety of programs important to California's environment, economy, and public safety. With a team of geologists, engineers, scientists, and other dedicated professionals, the department studies seismic hazards; regulates oil, gas, and geothermal wells; guides mining and mineral resource activities; promotes and oversees beverage container recycling; and administers farmland preservation programs. Although the deparments programs are varied, there is a unifying theme—land use. Whether it is to ensure that a housing development is built away from an earthquake fault line or that an oil well is safely plugged, the department's information and expertise is critical to California's land use decision-making processes. Governmental entities, the private sector, and the general public use our data and staff expertise when permitting or regulating uses on California's lands.

Department of Fish and Game

The Department of Fish and Game's (DFG) mission is to manage California's diverse fish, wildlife, and plant resources, and the habitats upon which they depend, for their ecological values and for their use and enjoyment by the public.

To accomplish this mission the DFG adopted a Strategic Plan in 1995 and is systematically linking its annual budget to the goals and strategies of that plan and three major themes. These themes focus on habitat conservation, public service, and organizational vitality.

California's 159,000 square miles of area offer many unique challenges for DFG:

- A growing human population of 33.5 million;
- Habitat and wildlife diversity that is unequaled by any other state;
- More than 1,100 miles of coastline;
- 30,000 miles of rivers and streams; 4,800 lakes and reservoirs; 80 major rivers;
- Three of the four North American Desert habitats; and scores of high mountain peaks;
- More than 1,000 native fish and wildlife species;
- More than 6,300 native plant species;
- Approximately 360 threatened or endangered species.

Habitat Conservation

DFG manages 844,000 acres of land, including 105 wildlife areas (17 marine/coastal sites), 99 ecological reserves

(22 marine/coastal sites) and 166 public access sites (41 marine/coastal sites). Many of these wildlife areas and reserves protect species at risk. The Wildlife Conservation Board, the real estate arm of DFG, authorizes upwards of 17 million dollars for land acquisition, development, and restoration projects each year.

The department's Environmental Services staff reviews timber harvest plans and a variety of environmental documents for land and water projects that may affect fish and wildlife, and during 1995–1996 processed about 13,000 of these documents and projects.

Many habitat and wildlife protection activities involve water quality and pollution. DFG's Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR) is the lead state agency for preventing and responding to oil spills. During 1997 OSPR responded to 648 marine spills, and 4,573 inland spills, some of which took months to clean up.

Biologists and botanists conduct hundred of studies, surveys, censuses, and other sampling programs annually to assess the state's fish, wildlife, and habitat resources. The scientific resources include DFG's state-of-the-art Geographic Information Services (GIS) mapping system and the Natural Diversity Data Base, which has more than 30,000 records on sensitive native plants and wildlife.

Law Enforcement

DFG wardens enforce regulations relating to fish, wildlife, and habitat within the state and its offshore waters. Annually, wardens make contact with over 295,000 people and issue over 15,000 citations.

Hunting, Fishing, and Wildlife Observation

Fishing. California offers excellent ocean fishing opportunities along the coast, from piers and boats, and freshwater fishing at thousands of lakes, streams, and reservoirs. To augment angling opportunities, the department raises and plants over 57 million fish annually, including 41 million salmon and steelhead and 16 million resident fish, mostly trout. The state's 21 fish facilities produce and plant a total of 5.5 million pounds of fish, including about 8 million catchable trout of one-half pound each.

Anglers purchase approximately 2.4 million fishing licenses annually, generating over $44.7 million for fisheries programs.

Hunting. The DFG's wildlife areas provide hunting opportunities and habitat improvement. The DFG offers hunting opportunities for waterfowl, doves, pheasants, quail, turkeys, deer, wild pigs, elk, bears, and small mammals.

Annually hunters purchase approximately 344,000 hunting licenses, generating in excess of $8 million in revenue. To obtain a license, all hunters must meet the California Hunter Education requirements.

Watchable Wildlife

DFG lands provide excellent wildlife viewing, photography, and nature study opportunities. Most offer docent-led tours, nature trails, education programs, or interpretive displays. The DFG welcomes donations and volunteer help for tours, education programs, restoration work, wildlife protection activities, and surveys.

"Fishing in the City" is a popular program to introduce city dwellers to fishing and provide angling in urban areas.

Conservation Education

DFG publishes *OUTDOOR CALIFORNIA*, a full-color subscription magazine, six times a year. The department's Project WILD, a nationally recognized environmental education program, provides school teachers with ready-to-use materials and other information. The DFG distributes news releases, brochures, newsletters and other publications on numerous topics. The department conducts several "Becoming an Outdoors-Woman" workshops each year to teach women basic outdoors and field-and-stream skills. The DFG has a Mentor Program that matches employees with at-risk youths, providing support, counseling, and friendship.

Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

From the giant redwoods of the north, to the beautiful central Sierra, to the sunny southern coast, California is an environmental wonder from border to border. The men and women of the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF) are dedicated to the fire protection and stewardship of over 31 million acres of California's privately-owned wildlands. In addition, the department provides varied emergency services in 35 of the State's 58 counties via contracts with local governments. The department's firefighters, fire engines, and aircraft respond to an average 7,500 wildland fires each year. Those fires burn an average of nearly 130,000 acres annually. While Californians are learning more and more about the good as well as the bad of fire, the prevention of large, damaging fires remains a priority for CDF. From Smokey Bear, to the thousands of CDF Volunteers in Prevention (VIP's), to new alliances with communities, private industry, and government agencies, aggressive action in fire prevention and fire safety is occurring throughout the state. Beyond its wildland fire-fighting role, CDF responds to over 285,000 non wildfire emergencies each year. It may very well be a CDF engine and crew that is dispatched to the

scene of an auto accident, or to a home where a child has become the victim of a drowning incident. The department responds to medical aids of all types, hazardous material spills, swiftwater rescues, search and rescue missions, civil disturbances—the list is endless. Because of the department's size and major incident management experience, it is often asked to assist or take the lead in disasters, including the northern and central california floods of 1997 and 1998, the 1991 Cantara train derailment and toxic spill, 1994 Northridge earthquake, 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake, and the 1991 Tunnel Fire in the Oakland/Berkeley Hills.

CDF's mission emphasizes the management and protection of California's natural resources, a goal that is accomplished through ongoing assessment and study of the state's natural resources and an extensive CDF Resource Management Program. CDF oversees enforcement of California's forest practice regulations which guide timber harvesting on private lands. Department foresters review an average 1,200 Timber Harvesting Plans (THPs) and do over 7,500 site inspections each year. THPs are submitted by private landowners and logging companies who want to harvest their trees. The reviews and inspections ensure protection of watershed and wildlife, as well as renewal of timber resources. Department foresters and fire personnel work closely to encourage and implement fuels management projects to reduce the threat of uncontrolled wildfires. Vegetation management projects such as "controlled burns" take teamwork between foresters, firefighters, landowners, and the local communities.

Department of Parks and Recreation

California Department of Parks and Recreation manages over 260 park units, which contain the finest and most diverse collection of natural, cultural, and recreational resources to be found within California. These treasures are as diverse as California: From the last stands of primeval redwood forests to vast expanses of fragile desert; from the lofty Sierra Nevada to the broad sandy beaches of our southern coast; and from the opulence of Hearst Castle to the vestiges of colonial Russia. California State Parks contains the largest and most diverse natural and cultural heritage holdings of any state agency in the nation. State park units include underwater preserves, reserves, and parks; redwood, rhododendron, and wildlife reserves; state beaches, recreation areas, wilderness areas, and reservoirs; state historic parks, historic homes, Spanish-era adobe buildings, including museums, visitor centers, cultural reserves, and preserves; as well as lighthouses, ghost towns, waterslides, conference centers, and off-highway vehicle parks. These parks protect and preserve an unparalleled collection of culturally and environmentally sensitive structures and habitats, threatened plant and animal species, ancient Native American sites, historic structures and artifacts . . . the best of California's natural and cultural history. Responsible for almost one-third of California's scenic coastline, California State Parks manages the state's finest coastal wetlands, estuaries, beaches, and dune systems. Our workplace consists of nearly 1.3 million acres, with over 280 miles of coastline; 625 miles of lake and river frontage; nearly 18,000 campsites; and 3,000 miles of hiking, biking, and equestrian trails.

Department of Water Resources

The Department of Water Resources (DWR) was created by the California Legislature in 1956 to plan and guide the development of the state's water resources.

The Department of Water Resources' legacy predates its legislative birth in 1956. Decades before, with the creation of the Office of State Engineer and the appointment of William Hammond Hall in 1878, investigations were conducted of irrigation, drainage, and river navigation. Suggestions were made that the water of the Great Central Valley be developed.

During the years and organizational evolutions that followed, the focus remained on delineating the California's water problems, forecasting future water supply needs, evaluating and inventorying existing water resources, and exploring their potential to meet an ever-growing population. All this eventually led to the initial California Water Plan of 1957 and a proposed Feather River Project, a system of dams, reservoirs, aqueducts, and pumping and powerplants now known as the State Water Project.

In the meantime, the department added new responsibilities: flood control, design and construction of water facilities, and dam safety. The employee ranks in turn grew from 450 in 1956 to more than 4,500 in 1967.

Today, with a staff of approximately 2,700 and a $1 billion annual budget, the department administers increasingly complex programs involving flood control for the Central Valley, dam safety for more than 1,200 dams statewide, local assistance projects, water management strategies, water quality improvement, and water supply data collection and studies. DWR staff provides technical and financial assistance to local water communities, works with a number of governmental and wildlife agencies on environmental issues and projects, manages SWP and Reclamation Board lands, educates the public about California's water resources, and operates and maintains the State Water Project, one of the largest water development and distribution systems in the nation.

By the year 2020, it is estimated that nearly 50 million people will live in California. More water will be needed to meet growing urban and industrial demands, sustain the

state's agricultural production, and maintain streamflow for fish, recreation, water quality, salinity control, and navigation.

California Conservation Corps

The California Conservation Corps, or CCC, is a state agency established in 1976 to benefit both young adults and the environment. The Corps has maintained and expanded upon this dual mission, providing meaningful work and educational opportunities to assist young men and women in becoming more employable, while protecting and enhancing California's environment, human resources and communities.

Modeled after the federal Civilian Conservation Corps of the 1930's, today's CCC is the oldest and largest program of its kind in the world. More than 6,000 corpsmembers are employed each year, assigned to one of 11 service districts from the Oregon border to the Mexican border.

Corpsmembers assist federal, state, and local agencies in urban, suburban, and rural areas. CCC crews build parks and trails, plant trees, restore fish and wildlife habitat, retrofit buildings with energy-saving measures, and more. Three million hours of work are provided each year. The CCC is perhaps best known, however, for its emergency response work—fighting fires, floods, earthquakes and oil spills. Corpsmembers are dispatched within hours to assist where needed.

Along with the physical work, corpsmembers advance their academic skills while in the Corps, through GED instruction, community college courses, computer classes and career planning. Scholarship moneys are available to those completing a year in the CCC.

Despite the CCC's motto of "hard work, low pay, miserable conditions . . . and more!" nearly 80,000 young men and women have participated in the California Conservation Corps to date. They have put the skills and work habits developed in the Corps to good use, in careers that range from firefighter, tree surgeon, and park ranger to police detective, college professor, and archeologist.

BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

California Coastal Commission

The Coastal Commission was established by voter initiative in 1972 (Proposition 20) and made permanent by the Legislature in 1976. The mission of the commission, as the lead agency responsible for carrying out California's coastal management program, is to plan for and regulate development in the coastal zone consistent with the policies of the California Coastal Act. The commission is also one of two designated state coastal management agencies for the purpose of administering the federal Coastal Zone Management Act in California. The Bay Conservation and Development Commission has authority over federal activities and federally licensed or assisted activities within San Francisco Bay, many of which are not otherwise subject to state control; the Coastal Commission has the same authority over federal activities and federally licensed or assisted activities elsewhere in the California Coastal Zone.

The policies of the Coastal Act deal with public access to the coast, coastal recreation, the marine environment, coastal land resources, and coastal development of various types, including energy facilities, ports, and other industrial development.

Organization

The commission is an independent entity of 16 members, 12 voting and four nonvoting. The Governor, the Senate Rules Committee, and the Speaker of the Assembly with confirmation of the Assembly Rules Committee each appoints two public members and two locally elected officials. The four nonvoting members are the Secretary for Resources; Secretary for Business, Transportation and Housing; Secretary for Trade and Commerce; and Chairperson of the State Lands Commission. The commission appoints an executive director who is responsible for hiring and managing a staff of about 115 under the state's civil service system.

The commission's headquarters office is located in San Francisco; while district offices are located along the coast in Eureka, Santa Cruz, Ventura, Long Beach, and San Diego, making it convenient for the commission staff to visit proposed development sites and interact with the public, coastal local governments, and other agencies. Additionally, a small legislative/intergovernmental coordination office is located in Sacramento, making contact with the Legislature and other state agencies convenient.

Commission Meetings

The commission holds public meetings for three to four days each month where the commissioners take public testimony and make permit, planning, and other policy decisions to implement the Coastal Act. Prior to each meeting, the commission staff collects and analyzes information pertinent to the commission's meeting agenda and prepares staff reports with recommendations to the commissioners for action.

Public Participation

The commission's business requires active and frequent communications with the public, local governments, and state and federal agencies. The commission's primary constituencies include coastal local governments; industrial

ports; development interests needing coastal permits; national, statewide, regional, and community-based environmental organizations; special districts; state agencies; federal agencies; universities; utilities and other energy companies; tourist industry; recreation organizations; sport and commercial fishing industries; and shipping interests.

California Energy Commission

California is the world's fifth largest consumer of energy and ranks third in gasoline consumption behind the whole United States and the former Soviet Union. Today, California is a world leader in electricity created by renewable energy resources and has been at the forefront in energy efficiency. The renewable energy industry can be credited with providing 30,000 jobs and generating $2 billion in tax revenues for the state. Directing how such a nation-state uses its energy has been the purpose of the California Energy Commission for nearly a quarter of a century.

The Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (as the commission is formally called) was established by the Legislature in 1974 to address the energy challenges facing the state. Created by the Warren-Alquist State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Act (normally called the Warren-Alquist Act and which was signed into law by then-Governor Ronald Reagan), the Energy Commission is the state's principal energy policy and planning organization. Since 1974, successive administrations with bipartisan legislative support have enacted more than 100 separate laws to assist the commission in implementing state energy policy.

The Governor appoints the five members of the commission to staggered five-year terms and selects a chair and vice chair from among the members every two years. The appointments require Senate approval. By law, one commission member must be selected from the public at large. The remaining commissioners represent the fields of engineering/physical science, economics, environmental protection, and law.

The Governor also appoints a Public Adviser who is responsible for ensuring that the public and other interested parties are adequately represented at all commission proceedings. The Public Adviser's accessibility affords the citizens of California a unique opportunity to be a part of energy decisionmaking which may affect their lives.

Organization and Responsibilities

The commission has five major areas of responsibility carried out by five divisions. The divisions are:

- Administrative Services Division
- Energy Efficiency Division
- Energy Facilities Siting and Environmental Protection Division
- Energy Information and Analysis Division
- Energy Technology Development Division

The divisions are responsible for implementing the Energy Commission's mission in five basic areas:

- Forecasting future statewide electricity needs and keeping historical data on energy
- Licensing powerplants to meet those needs
- Promoting energy efficiency and conservation
- Developing renewable energy resources and alternative energy technologies
- Planning for and directing state response to energy emergencies

The Energy Commission's Executive Office provides overall policy and management direction to the staff and management support to the commissioners.

The General Counsel's Office houses the commission's legal staff. Staff attorneys represent the commission in administrative hearings before the California Public Utilities Commission and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, at state and federal court proceedings, and at internal proceedings such as powerplant siting cases. Hearing advisers serve as administrative law judges before the commission on powerplant siting/licensing cases.

The commission forecasts future energy trends every two years through a biennial report. This report is supported by a series of more specific policy documents including the Electricity Report, Conservation Report, Energy Development Report, Energy Contingency Plan, and Fuels Report.

As the state's principal energy document, the Biennial Report provides the basis for California's energy policy and makes 5-, 12-, and 20-year projections of state growth and energy needs. Publications are available through the Commission's Publications Unit and the Publications Catalog. Beginning in 1996, all new reports are also placed on the Internet.

San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission

"The Legislature hereby finds and declares that the public interest in the San Francisco Bay is in its beneficial use for a variety of purposes; that the public has an interest in the Bay as the most valuable single natural resource of an entire region, a resource that gives special character to the Bay Area; that the Bay is a single body of water that can be used for many purposes, from conservation to planned

development; and that the Bay operates as a delicate physical mechanism in which changes that affect one part of the Bay may also affect all other parts. It is, therefore, declared to be in the public interest to create a politically-responsible, democratic process by which the San Francisco Bay and its shoreline can be analyzed, planned, and regulated as a unit."

Section 66600 of the McAteer-Petris Act, the enabling California legislation that created the first coastal management agency in the United States, the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission.

Those words were crafted in response to a threat that came slowly and quietly over a long period of time. Incremental changes were occurring in San Francisco Bay that, once recognized, mobilized the public and the California Legislature to action.

The threat was the indiscriminate diking and filling of San Francisco Bay, which by 1960 had reduced the size of the bay from its historic extent of 680 square miles in 1850 to 430 square miles.

In December of 1959, the federal government published a report on land use and reclamation in the Bay Area. Many were alarmed because, as the report revealed, of the remaining 430 square miles of bay, 325 square miles were shallow enough to profitably develop through diking and filling.

Over the next few years, the public became increasingly aware of the many projects that were proposed involving fill and development in the bay, including one proposal put before the California Legislature that would help dump one and one-third billion cubic yards of fill into the bay along the shoreline for development. Along the western edge of the bay, new freeways would be built in the bay, parallel to the shore, and the water in between would be filled and developed. Cities and counties had adopted or were considering plans to fill in their shorelines. By 1964, many believed that the move was on to reduce one of the most magnificent bays in the world to a narrow shipping channel. If the rate of reclamation continued unabated, then the expansive beauty of the bay would disappear behind dikes or be lost beneath a sea of dirt, sand, and concrete in less than 100 years.

The public and the Legislature responded to this threat by creating an agency to protect and enhance San Francisco Bay and to encourage the responsible use of its resources.

The establishment of the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission (BCDC) in 1965 was a watershed event in the history of environmental protection, representing one of the first crucial steps taken anywhere to protect and manage coastal resources on a large and complex scale. It has also proven to be one of the most successful, providing the nation and the world with a model of regional resource management that has been emulated in varying forms.

Delta Protection Commission

The Delta Protection Commission is a state agency, created under legislation sponsored by Senator Patrick Johnston. The seats on the commission are set out in the legislation and include the directors (or designee) of the Department of Parks and Recreation, State Lands Commission, Department of Water Resources, Boating and Waterways, Department of Fish and Game, and Department of Food and Agriculture. Also on the commission are: one supervisor from each of the five counties in the planning area, three city representatives, and five reclamation district representatives.

Concerns have been raised in the delta that increasing pressures for residential, residential/recreational, and commercial industrial users would continue to encroach into the delta, an area of statewide agricultural significance. Thousands of acres of agricultural lands in the east, south, and southwest portions of the legal delta have been developed for these uses, or are proposed for such development.

Past attempts of regional, delta planning have been carried out, but not successfully implemented. The state/local government model for regional planning has proven successful in other parts of California. It was determined that this model could be successful in the delta, and stop the conversion of agricultural lands to inappropriate uses.

The commission is charged with preparation of a regional plan for the "heart" of the delta. The plan is to address land uses and resource management for the delta area. Key land uses are identified in the legislation and include: agriculture, wildlife habitat, and recreation.

The commission adopted a plan on February 23, 1995.

The jurisdiction of the commission includes portions of five counties: Solano, Yolo, Sacramento, San Joaquin, and Contra Costa.

Colorado River Board of California

The Colorado River Board of California was created by the State Legislature in 1937, as the state entity that deals with the Colorado River System resources. In 1943, the Legislature added the Colorado River Board to the California Water Code beginning at Section 12500. In the Water Code, the board's mandate is to ". . . ensure that the rights and interests of the State, its agencies and citizens, in, to, and in respect of, the water of the Colorado River System and the use thereof may be properly safeguarded and protected." The chairperson of the Colorado River Board is designated to be California's Colorado River

Commissioner with every right and power granted to the state or to any representative of it by Section 16 of the Boulder Canyon Project Act. Specific responsibilities of the board include:

- To investigate past, present, and potential uses of the Colorado River System within and without the state.

- To investigate, coordinate, collate, and preserve information, facts, and data bearing upon the claims of all states and of all public or private agencies within and without the state to and in respect of the water and the use of water of the Colorado River System.

- To confer with representatives of other states in the Colorado River Basin, representatives of the United States, and others concerning problems and measures relating to the development of the Colorado River Basin, the use of the water of the Colorado River System, and the protection of the interests therein of the state and of the United States, and shall negotiate respecting such problems and measures and discuss the same and formulate and recommend to the Governor and the Legislature measures, agreements, and legislation deemed for the benefit of the state and the United States.

The board consists of 10 members that are appointed by the Governor: one from each of the six major public agencies with rights to the use of water and power from the Colorado River (City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Coachella Valley Water District, Imperial Irrigation District, The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, Palo Verde Irrigation District, and San Diego County Water Authority), two from the general public, and the Directors of the California Departments of Water Resources and Fish and Game.

The Colorado River is a vital water resource for California. For some areas, it is the only source of water supply. Currently, Colorado River water and hydroelectric energy support approximately 17 million people in southern California and the region's municipal, industrial, and agricultural centers, which are considered some of the most productive in the world. California also has a vital interest in the recreation, fish, wildlife, and other environmental resources of the Colorado River. The quality of Colorado River water and watershed management are also extremely important to California.

As we enter the new millennium, a fundamental change is occurring in the availability and use of Colorado River water in California. California, for the first time, may be required to reduce the amount of Colorado River water it uses beyond its basic annual apportionment of 4.4 million acre-feet (historically, California has used up to 5.4 maf). As the other states develop their apportioned water, California may no longer be assured of the availability of surplus water or water apportioned to, but unused by, Arizona and Nevada.

CONSERVANCIES

California Tahoe Conservancy

The conservancy is an independent state agency within the Resources Agency of the State of California. It was established in its present form by state law in 1984 (Chapter 1239, Statutes of 1984). Its jurisdiction extends only to the California side of the Lake Tahoe Basin. The conservancy is not a regulatory agency. It was established to develop and implement programs through acquisitions and site improvements to improve water quality in Lake Tahoe, preserve the scenic beauty and recreational opportunities of the region, provide public access, preserve wildlife habitat areas, and manage and restore lands to protect the natural environment.

San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy

The San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy is an independent state agency within the Resources Agency of the State of California. State law established the conservancy in 1999 (Chapters 788 and 789, Statutes of 1999). Its jurisdiction includes the San Gabriel River and its tributaries, the Lower Los Angeles River and its tributaries, and the San Gabriel Mountains, Puente Hills, and San Jose Hills. It was established to preserve urban open space and habitats in order to provide for low-impact recreation and educational uses, wildlife and habitat restoration and protection, and watershed improvements within its jurisdiction.

Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy

Agency Mission Statement

Through direct action and through alliances, partnerships, and joint powers authorities our mission is to strategically buy back, preserve, protect, restore, and enhance treasured pieces of southern California to form an interlinking system of urban, rural, and river parks; open space; trails; and wildlife habitats that are easily accessible to the general public.

Agency Description

The Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy is a unique state agency created by the California State Legislature in 1979 to operate within one of the most sophisticated real

estate markets in the world and charged with primary responsibility for acquiring property with statewide and regional significance, and making those properties accessible to the general public.

The conservancy serves all residents of the southern California region. The conservancy acquisition projects and park programs are located throughout southern California. Although the conservancy was named after one of southern California's most prominent natural features, the Santa Monica Mountains, the conservancy constituency is by no means limited to the people who live within these mountains. In fact, to ensure that the conservancy serves all constituents, the conservancy implements extensive urban outreach programs designed to make nature more accessible. The conservancy makes "hard to reach" parks accessible to people without transportation through our Recreational Transit Program, and makes nature more accessible to urban dwellers who may lack experience with nature via interpretive programs and through urban nature parks.

In addition to managing parkland in the Santa Monica Mountains, the conservancy manages parkland in other areas including the Santa Susanas, the Simi Hills, the Santa Clarita Woodlands, the Whittier-Puente Hills, the Sierra Pelona, the Los Angeles River Greenway, the Rio Hondo, the Verdugo Mountains, the San Gabriel Mountains, and the San Rafael Hills.

The conservancy was created because the Los Angeles area is one of the most heavily congested and fastest growing cities in the world. It is in desperate need of a of strong, public, and coordinated nature protection and utilization strategy that only the conservancy can implement. This is why the conservancy was given special acquisition powers by the state, why the conservancy combined and leveraged federal, state, local, and private funding sources, why the conservancy utilizes economies of scale, why regional objectives are used to set priorities, and why the conservancy has developed a business-like, no-nonsense, get-the-job-done reputation.

The conservancy, each year provides high quality public service, including 30,000 acres of parks and open space, to an area of one-third the state's population for a total General Fund cost of zero, and other state funds of only $96,000. We can accomplish this feat because of our close working relationship with the Mountains Recreation and Conservation Authority (MRCA)—a joint powers entity. Through this relationship we coordinate and facilitate millions of dollars worth of acquisitions and park improvements projects; and we maintain the highest standards of stewardship.

Because MRCA rangers are dedicated both to the safety of visitors and natural preservation, the SMMC/MRCA partnership not only "preserves and protects," but makes nature accessible and usable to people. We are charged with a variety of tasks and responsibilities including:

- Saving critical open space, wildlife corridors, viewsheds, and watersheds from development.
- Offering an experience with nature or training opportunities for everyone from children to scholars.
- Restoring natural habitats.
- Creating nature centers.
- Running educational programs.
- Teaching at-risk youth about nature and responsibility.

California Coastal Conservancy

The California Coastal Conservancy, a unique state resource agency established in 1976 by the Legislature, uses entrepreneurial techniques to purchase, protect, restore, and enhance coastal resources, and to provide access to the shore. We work in partnership with local governments, other public agencies, nonprofit organizations, and private landowners.

To date, the conservancy has undertaken more than 700 projects along the 1,100 mile California coastline and around San Francisco Bay. These projects often accomplish more than one of our goals. The Coastal Conservancy:

- Improves public access to the coast and bay shores by acquiring land and easements and by building trails and stairways. It also seeks to create low-cost accommodations along the coast, including campgrounds and hostels.
- Protects and enhances coastal wetlands, streams, and watersheds.
- Restores urban waterfronts for public use and coastal-dependent industries, especially commercial fishing.
- Resolves coastal land use conflicts.
- Acquires and holds environmentally valuable coastal lands for purposes that are in keeping with the Coastal Act.
- Protects agricultural lands.
- Accepts donations and dedications of land and easements for public access, agriculture, open space, and habitat protection.

The Coastal Conservancy has a staff of 50 and a current annual budget of almost $40 million. Since 1976, the

conservancy has used well over $200 million to complete its projects. The conservancy has primarily been funded by state general obligation bonds, although its 1998–1999 budget includes over $25 million from the state's General Fund.

The Legislature created the Coastal Conservancy as a unique entity with flexible powers to serve as an intermediary between government, citizens, and the private sector in recognition that creative approaches would be needed to preserve California's coast for future generations. The California Coastal Commission, a distinct agency, regulates land use and development along the coast; the Coastal Conservancy coordinates its work with the Commission and with the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission.

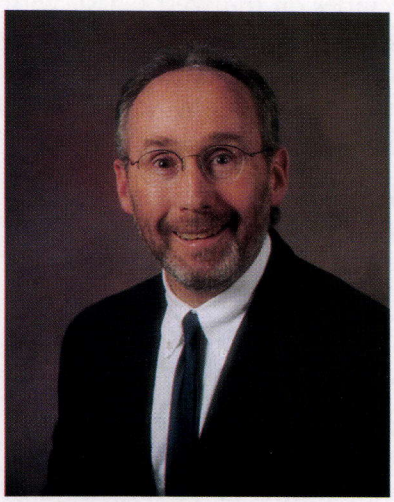


Point Conception Lighthouse and Jalama Beach



Mary D. Nichols
Secretary for Resources

Governor Gray Davis named Mary D. Nichols California's eighth Secretary for Resources on December 16,1998. The Secretary is the administrative head of the agency and a member of the Governor's Cabinet. The agency oversees 19 state departments, boards, commissions, and conservancies including the Departments of Conservation, Fish and Game, Forestry and Fire Protection, Parks and Recreation, Water Resources, and the California Coastal Commission. The secretary coordinates the agency's and departments' policies, serves as the Governor's representative on the agency's boards and commissions, and administers the California Environmental Quality Act. Most recently, Nichols served as the Executive Director of Environment Now, a private foundation dedicated to the protection of the California environment. In 1993, she was nominated by President Clinton and confirmed by the U.S. Senate to be United States Environmental Protection Agency's Assistant Administrator for Air and Radiation. Nichols served as a senior staff attorney and director of the Los Angeles office of the Natural Resources Defense Council from 1989 to 1993. She was appointed by Governor Edmund G. Brown, Jr. to the attorney seat on the California Air Resources Board in 1975, and was named chair in 1978. She also served as Secretary for Environmental Affairs, the cabinet-level agency responsible for air, water, and solid waste management that later became the California Environmental Protection Agency. Ms. Nichols was one of California's first environmental lawyers, initiating some of the first test cases under the Federal Clean Air Act and California air quality laws while practicing as a staff attorney for the Center for Law in the Public Interest. She has been an independent consultant, providing environmental legal services to government agencies and private clients. She also practiced environmental litigation and administrative law with a leading California law firm. While in private practice in Los Angeles, she also served as a Commissioner of Parks and on the City Parks Commission in the administration of Mayor Tom Bradley. Ms. Nichols was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota and attended school in Ithaca, New York. She received her B.A. from Cornell University and JD from Yale Law School.



Michael P. Sweeney
Undersecretary for Resources

Governor Gray Davis announced the appointment of Michael P. Sweeney as Undersecretary for the Resources Agency in 1999. Sweeney, 48, of Hayward, has served as an Assemblyman for the 18th District from 1994 to 1998. During his tenure in the Assembly, Sweeney served as chair of the Local Government Committee from 1997 to 1998 and was Democratic Whip from 1996 to 1998. Previously, Sweeney served the City of Hayward as mayor from 1990 to 1994 and as a member of the City Council from 1982 to 1990. Sweeney earned bachelor of arts and master of arts degrees in political science from California State University at Hayward.

STATE AND CONSUMER SERVICES AGENCY

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Web site: http://www.scsa.ca.gov

The Secretary of State and Consumer Services heads an agency composed of 12 departments and 15,000 employees, with an annual operating budget of $1.3 billion. It is one of the most diversified agencies in state government, with activities ranging from tax collection to civil rights enforcement and from consumer protection to urban redevelopment. The 12 departments are:

The Department of Consumer Affairs (DCA) licenses and regulates 2.1 million Californians in 180 different professions, including physicians, nurses, engineers, accountants, building contractors, and many others. It investigates and works with the Attorney General to prosecute cases of consumer fraud, and it actively promotes consumer education to help consumers help themselves. DCA also oversees the Bureau of Automotive Repair, and regulates the garages and technicians who perform smog checks on some 20 million automobiles.

The Department of General Services (DGS) is the state's business agent, and performs a broad array of services for the public and its government customers. It oversees the finance and construction of all K–12 classrooms in California. It annually buys $4 billion worth of goods and services on behalf of state agencies. It manages more than 24 million square feet of state-owned or leased warehouses and office space, with a $1 billion program currently underway to replace 6 million square feet of obsolete facilities and expensive leased space with state-owned buildings. It also maintains the state's emergency communication systems, including 911.

The Department of Fair Employment and Housing (DFEH) enforces state and federal civil rights laws. Last year, it investigated 20,000 discrimination complaints, resulting in either mediation, a formal complaint before the Fair Employment and Housing Commission, or the issuance of a "right to sue" letter, allowing persons who feel their rights have been violated to proceed to Superior Court.

The Fair Employment and Housing Commission (FEHC) is a seven-member body whose members are appointed by the Governor. It hears complaints brought before it by the DFEH, and has the power to levy fines and assessments for damages up to $150,000.

The Franchise Tax Board (FTB) collects taxes on personal, bank, and corporate income. It also aids in the collection of unpaid child support and other programs. The FTB is managed by an executive officer who reports to a board consisting of the Director of Finance, the Chair of the Board of Equalization, and the State Controller.

The Public Employees Retirement System (PERS) is the nation's largest public pension fund, with assets exceeding $130 billion. It serves an estimated 700,000 active and retired public employees, and provides services ranging from pension administration and home loans to medical and long-term care insurance.

The State Teachers' Retirement System (STRS) is also one of the largest public pension systems in the nation, with assets exceeding $70 billion. It offers services similar to PERS to 450,000 active and retired members in the educational community.

The California Science Center (CSC) and the California African-American Museum (CAAM) form part of the state complex in Exposition Park in downtown Los Angeles. The recently renovated CSC is one of the preeminent science museum and education facilities on the West Coast, with more than 2 million visitors annually. CAAM offers permanent and temporary exhibits covering a broad range of art and culture, as well as lectures, seminars, and films, describing the African-American experience.

The California Building Standards Commission (CBSC) is an 11-member commission, chaired by the Secretary of State and Consumer Services. It reviews and adopts the various state building and mechanical codes, making sure that the codes proposed by differing state agencies are necessary, understandable, and not in conflict.

The State Personnel Board (SPB) is a five-member board, created in the State Constitution, charged with adopting civil service rules and regulations. It establishes and maintains civil service job classifications and reviews cases of employee discipline.

The Office of Insurance Advisor (OIA) is the principal advisor to the Governor and the Agency Secretary on issues affecting all forms of insurance, including HMO's.



Aileen Adams
Secretary

Aileen Adams was appointed Secretary of the State and Consumer Services Agency by Governor Gray Davis on January 5, 1999. She serves as a member of Governor Davis' cabinet and manages one of the broadest portfolios in state government, with 12 departments, an operating budget of $1.3 billion, and more than 15,000 employees. As head of the State and Consumer Services Agency, Secretary Adams is responsible for consumer protection, school construction, and civil rights law enforcement, as well as government procurement and real estate development. She also oversees collection of state income taxes, services for victims of crime, preparation of state building codes, and operation of the state museums in Los Angeles. In addition, the Governor has asked her to chair the Red Team, which is a coordinated effort by state agencies to assist in building UC Merced, the tenth University of California campus. From 1994 to 1997, Secretary Adams was a presidential appointee in the Justice Department, where she reported to Attorney General Janet Reno as Director of the Office for Victims of Crime. In that role, Secretary Adams was the top federal advocate for crime victims. She managed a budget of $500 million and provided funding for more than 3,500 victim assistance programs around the country. She streamlined federal regulations affecting victim assistance, and organized comprehensive services for victims of the Oklahoma City bombing. Previously, Secretary Adams worked in many different phases of the criminal justice system—serving as a prosecutor, a police reserve officer, a probation officer, a legal advocate for sexual assault victims, and the director of a facility for sexually abused children. As Legal Counsel for the Rape Treatment Center at UCLA Medical Center from 1982 to 1994, she cofounded and served as Director of Stuart House, a nationally recognized center for sexually abused children and played a major role in reforming California's sexual assault laws. She also coauthored *Sexual Assault on Campus: What Colleges Can Do.* As a Los Angeles Deputy City Attorney in the Consumer Protection Section in the mid-70s, she helped establish the state's first Nursing Home Patients' Bill of Rights and Elderly Abuse Law, and lobbied for stronger drunk driving laws. From 1984 to 1993, Secretary Adams served as a Fire Commissioner for the City of Los Angeles. She helped implement many innovative reforms in the 2,000-member department, including the strongest fire safety laws in the country, a model program of emergency medical services, a stress management program for employees, and more effective hiring policies for minorities and women. Ms. Adams is a graduate of Howard University Law School and Smith College, which honored her as its outstanding alumnus. Her public service activities include participation on numerous boards and commissions, such as the State Consumer Advisory Council, the Los Angeles County Bar Association, the Los Angeles Conservation Corps, the National Judicial Education Program, the Committee to Implement the Christopher Commission Reforms, and Bet Tzedek Legal Services. She also served as a Peace Corps Volunteer for three years in Brazil. Ms. Adams is married to attorney and author Geoffrey Cowan, who is the Dean of the Annenberg School for Communication at the University of Southern California. They have two children, Gabriel, age 26 and Mandy, age 17.



Clothilde V. Hewlett
Undersecretary

Governor Gray Davis appointed Clothilde V. Hewlett Undersecretary of State and Consumer Services Agency on March 3, 1999. The State and Consumer Services Agency, with an operating budget of $1.3 billion and more than 15,000 employees, is responsible for consumer protection and civil rights enforcement, as well as government procurement, real estate development, and maintenance of State buildings. It also oversees collection of state income taxes, services for victims of crime, preparation of state building codes, maintaining civil service job classifications, and conducting state employee disciplinary hearings. In addition, the agency provides oversight of Exposition Park, which contains the California Science Center, the California African-American Museum, and the Los Angeles Coliseum. Prior to her appointment by Governor Davis as undersecretary, she served as Director of Moral Character Determinations for the State Bar of California. In that capacity, she was responsible for the investigation and litigation of all applicants for admission to practice law in California based on moral character. She is a former San Francisco Police Commissioner who served from 1992 to 1997. As a police commissioner, she was responsible for approving the policy and procedures of the San Francisco Police Department. She also served as chair of the Intelligence Review and Critical Incident Committees. In that capacity, she reviewed and approved procedures for dignitary protection, intelligence, and police officer-involved shootings. Moreover, she served on the California Council on Criminal Justice and was Chairperson of the Appeals Committee. Clothilde Hewlett graduated from Boalt Hall Law School, University of California, Berkeley in 1979, and was a member of the California Law Review. From 1980 to 1991, as a San Francisco Assistant District Attorney, she was a Supervisor of the San Francisco Municipal Court Trial Division. As a Principal Trial Attorney, she successfully prosecuted juveniles who had committed serious crimes, and adult career criminals. In addition, she was a San Francisco District Attorney Investigator trained in firearms, investigation, and arrest procedures. Ms. Hewlett is an active member of the community serving on many boards and commissions. Her affiliations include: Women's Leadership Forum of California, DNC, National Women's Political Caucus, International Diplomacy Council, California Association of Black Lawyers, Board of Directors for Adopt a Special Kid Program, Sports Image Awards Educational Foundation, and Partners Ending Domestic Abuse, just to name a few. Additionally, she has been recognized for her tireless efforts and involvement on behalf of the victims of domestic violence. Her numerous awards include the Commission on the Status of Women Leadership Against Domestic Violence Award for implementing a city-wide response to domestic violence. In addition, she has received the San Francisco Police Department Award for Bravery for assisting San Francisco Police Officers in a rescue during a critical incident on the San Francisco Bay. Clothilde Hewlett's experience in state government began at age 19 as an intern in then Governor Edmund G. Brown, Jr.'s office. Now, 26 years later, she brings a unique blend of extensive litigation and administrative experience, as well as community involvement that will serve the State of California well.

TRADE AND COMMERCE AGENCY

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Telephone: (916) 322-1394
Web site: http://www.commerce.ca.gov

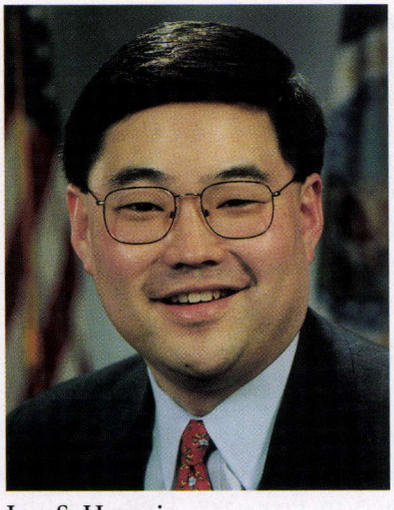
The California Trade and Commerce Agency is the state's lead agency for promoting economic development, job creation, and business retention in California.

In fulfilling its mission to improve California's economic climate, the agency works closely with domestic and international corporations, economic development corporations, chambers of commerce, regional visitor and convention bureaus, and the various permit-issuing state and municipal government agencies.

The agency operates several economic development arms under one umbrella. They include:

- International trade and investment. The Governor's nine international trade and investment offices fall under the purview of the Trade and Commerce Agency. Currently, the state has trade and investment outposts in Frankfurt, Hong Kong, Jerusalem, Tokyo, Seoul, London, Mexico City, Johannesburg, and Taipei. In addition, the agency's Office of Foreign Investment works with the overseas offices in securing investment and expansions from abroad.
- Domestic business attraction and development efforts. The agency also houses the Tourism Division and the Economic Development Division, which includes the Offices of Small Business, Strategic Technology, Permit Assistance, Major Corporate Projects, and the California Film Commission. In addition, the state has four field offices located in Sacramento, the San Francisco Bay Area, Los Angeles, and San Diego.
- Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank. The bank provides low-cost financing to local governments for infrastructure projects critical to the continued economic development and vitality of diverse communities statewide and issues tax-exempt conduit revenue bonds for a variety of public and private projects. The bank's primary goals are to promote job creation and economic revitalization.
- Division of Science, Technology and Innovation (DSTI). DSTI was created to assist California businesses in maintaining and enhancing their technological leadership in the face of an increasingly competitive global marketplace. Its goal is to create and retain jobs by helping to leverage California technology into the development of new, commercially viable products and services. Strategic technology development for the creation of new globally competitive products and services is the engine for future economic expansion and job creation.

The agency's programs assist in-state expansion of existing companies while nurturing the growth of emerging industries and small businesses. Through enterprise zone incentives, the agency encourages business investment in depressed areas. The community development program addresses economic and growth concerns of rural California, as well as those of the state's metropolitan areas.



Lon S. Hatamiya
Secretary

Lon S. Hatamiya is Secretary of the California Trade and Commerce Agency, sworn in by Governor Gray Davis on January 5, 1999. Prior to his appointment as secretary, Mr. Hatamiya was the Administrator of the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), where he oversaw various programs that foster exports of American agricultural, fish, and forest products. Mr. Hatamiya was born and raised in Marysville, California, where his family has been farming for over 90 years. He graduated with honors from Harvard University, with a bachelor's degree in economics. He earned his master's degree in entrepreneurial studies and international business from the Anderson Graduate School of Management at the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA), and his juris doctorate from the UCLA School of Law. He has served on the Rural Economic Development Infrastructure Panel; the Boards of Directors of Planned Parenthood (Sacramento Valley chapter) and the Marysville chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL). He is past president of the Sacramento chapter of the JACL, where he was recognized for his longtime work on obtaining reparations for Japanese Americans interned during World War II; Co-Chair of the Finance Committee and member of the Executive Committee of the California Democratic Party; and a member of the Policy Committee of the California Association of Family Farmers.

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

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Its Mission

To confer and administer the benefits provided by a grateful State of California to its deserving veterans and their dependents.

More specifically, to provide California veterans and their families with aid and assistance in presenting their claims for veterans' benefits under the laws of the United States; to provide them with beneficial opportunities through direct low-cost loans to acquire farms and homes; and to provide the state's aged or disabled veterans with rehabilitative, residential, and medical care and services in a home-like environment at the California Veterans Homes.

This mission is based upon the philosophy that programs of benefits for veterans fulfill necessary, proper, and valid public purposes by promoting patriotism, by recognizing and rewarding sacrifice and service to country, and by providing needed readjustment assistance to returning veterans and their families, whose lives were interrupted when they responded to their country's call to military service.

Since the beginning of recorded history, civilized nations have recognized the contributions made to the general welfare of society by those who serve in military uniform. The United States of America and the State of California have continued that recognition of the value of military service through the work of their respective Departments of Veterans Affairs.

Women Vets

From the founding of our Republic, women have served our nation in the military and continue to do so in ever-increasing numbers. Although all forms of recognition provided by a grateful citizenry have always been open equally to women veterans, they remain historically underrepresented in using the benefits offered to them and seem more reluctant to embrace their status as veterans than their male counterparts.

Programs

Veterans Dependents Educational Assistance

The dependent child, spouse or unmarried surviving spouses of a service-connected disabled or deceased veteran may be entitled to tuition and fee waiver benefits at any campus of the California State University system, University of California or a California Community College.

The Cal-Vet Loan Program

Veterans Affairs now offers a low-interest rate on regular home loans (mobile homes in rental parks are 1% higher). It has an even lower rate for veterans who are first-time home buyers who meet income and purchase price limitations. With these low rates, and a low 2% or 3% (depending on the loan program) down payment requirement, Cal-Vet is the loan of choice for veterans.

Cal-Vet interest rates have always been flexible rates, changing infrequently based upon the costs of the bonds we use and operation costs. However, the bond portfolio is very stable and the costs are contained—making it unlikely that we will need to increase the interest rate on existing loans.

The department has expanded eligibility so that nearly any veteran wanting to buy a home in California is eligible and has funds for nearly any qualified wartime-era veteran, regardless of when they served in the military. Peacetime-era veterans do need to meet the criteria for revenue bond funds (first-time homebuyers who meet income and purchase price limitations). In addition, there are no residency restrictions. Veterans are eligible regardless of where they entered service.

Veterans Homes

Veterans Home of California, Yountville

The Veterans Home of California, Yountville is a community of and for veterans located in the heart of scenic Napa Valley. The home provides residential accommodations and a wealth of recreational, social, and therapeutic activities for independent living; plus the added security of five levels of nursing and medical care. Some 1,200 veterans (both men and women) live at the home, and the residential capacity will be increased to 1,600 on completion of our $100 million renovation program. Veterans desiring to be considered for membership must be age 62 or older (or younger if disabled) and have served honorably.

Veterans Home of California, Barstow

The Veterans Home of California, Barstow is located in the high desert of southern California, off Interstate 15, midway between Los Angeles and Las Vegas. This state-of-the-art home, which opened in February, 1996, has the capability to care for 400 elderly or disabled California veterans in three levels of care: Domiciliary (independent

living), skilled nursing, and residential care for the elderly. Services are similar to those provided at the Veterans Home of California, Yountville, except that hospital care is provided at the Veterans Affairs Medical Center in Loma Linda for those veterans eligible for VA care, or at the Barstow Community Hospital.

The veterans home provides California veterans with a living environment that protects their dignity and contributes to their feeling of self-reliance and self-worth. Many cultural and educational opportunities are available at the adjacent Barstow College campus. In addition, the Big Bear Lake area is only 1 1/2 hours distant.

The City of Barstow, with 22,000 residents, has a "home town" atmosphere and is only an hour from the Ontario Airport. Southern California beaches and recreational opportunities are within convenient driving distances.

Veterans Home of California, Chula Vista

Located on a 30-acre site adjacent to Sharp Chula Vista Medical Center off Telegraph Canyon Road, the Veterans Home of California (VHC), Chula Vista is only the third state veterans home in the Golden State and the first located in a coastal, urban southern California setting.

VHC, Chula Vista is a 400-bed, long-term residential and nursing care facility providing options for independent living and intermediate and skilled nursing. Completed in May 2000, VHC, CV will employ 258, have a $13 million payroll, and will contract locally for a variety of supplies and services such as food and maintenance.

A two-year study by the Governor's Commission on a southern California home resulted in a unanimous recommendation in favor of the Chula Vista location. In selecting Chula Vista, the commission highlighted the proximity to the area's acute health care facilities; wide range of commercial, recreational, and cultural services that will be available to residents of the facility; and the magnitude of community support.

Southern California Veterans Home Project

In 1991 legislation authorized the establishment of a California Veterans Home in seven counties of southern California on one or more sites. The sites were to be recommended to the Governor and the Legislature by the Governor's Commission on a southern California veterans home. The commission, in 1992, recommended that four facilities be constructed, each accommodating 400 residents. The home in Barstow opened for residents in February, 1996. The Veterans Home of California, Chula Vista began operation in May 2000. Future homes are planned for Lancaster and Ventura.

California Veterans Memorial

A Place of Dignity, Inspiration, and Quiet Contemplation

Located on the southeastern side of the State Capitol, the California Veterans Memorial stands as a memorial to every Californian who has served in the military uniform of the United States since California was admitted to the Union in 1850. It also serves to honor those who will serve in the future. The principal artistic element of the monument is a twenty-eight foot obelisk of polished black granite. On the surface of the obelisk, a series of images depicting the military experience are etched. The memorial also contains a computer kiosk containing an electronic registry of veterans and a series of video presentations that are veteran-related.

After some fiscal misjudgment early in the project and a difficult course of fundraising, the California Veterans Memorial was dedicated by then-Governor Pete Wilson, an early friend of the project, on December 12, 1998. The memorial project was successfully completed as the result of very strong support from then-Lieutenant Governor Gray Davis, financial assistance from the California Legislature, and significant fundraising support by the veterans service organizations, business, labor, and the public at large.

Interim Secretary of Veterans Affairs

State of California
Bruce Thiesen

Inspector General for Veterans Affairs

L. Jerry Hansen
Toll-free phone no.: (877) 533-8772
Phone no.: (916) 928-5994
Fax: (916) 928-7676

Senate Veterans Affairs Committee

California State Senate
Post Office Box 942848
Sacramento, California 94248-0001

Veterans Benefits Information

Telephone information 1-800-952-5626
Within California 1-800-221-8998
Outside California (8 a.m.–5p.m. PST)



Bruce Thiesen
Interim Secretary

Bruce Thiesen was appointed Interim Secretary by Governor Gray Davis on May 31, 2000. Prior to this appointment, he was appointed and served as the Deputy Secretary of Operations by Governor Davis on January 4, 1999. Thiesen, a U.S. Army Vietnam-era veteran, served with the 30th Artillary Fourth Infantry, is a life member of The American Legion since 1966, and served as its National Commander, 1993–1994. He is also a life member of the Association of the United States Army and AMVETS. On June 3, 1979, Thiesen was one of 10 California Vietnam Veterans to receive a Presidential Certificate from the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs for Outstanding Community Achievement of Vietnam-Era Veterans by President Jimmy Carter. Thiesen was an active participant at the groundbreaking and dedication ceremonies of the Vietnam Memorial in Washington, D.C. He was appointed to serve on the National Rehabilitation Committee of Disabled Veterans Committee, 1995–1998. A native of Kingsburg, Thiesen managed an extensive table grape labor service throughout California. Thiesen and his wife, Graetian (pronounced *Grey shun*), have three children and one grandchild.



Veteran's Memorial, Capitol Park

YOUTH AND ADULT CORRECTIONAL AGENCY

1100 11TH STREET, SUITE 400
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
Telephone: (916) 323-5565
Web site: http://www.yaca.state.ca.gov

The Youth and Adult Correctional Agency (YACA) oversees the activities of its several boards and departments. The agency is responsible for maintaining efficient and cohesive correctional policy among its divisions and ensuring compliance with the law and executive directives. The secretary of the agency is a member of the Governor's Cabinet and advises the Governor on correctional matters.

California Department of Corrections (CDC). The California Department of Corrections operates 32 state prisons, 38 conservation camps, oversees a variety of community correctional facilities, and supervises parolees during their reentry into society.

Board of Prison Terms (BPT). The Board of Prison Terms conducts parole and parole revocation hearings for prisoners sentenced to state prison for a term of life with the possibility of parole and various custody hearings for mentally disordered sex offenders. They also conduct revocation hearings for parolees who violate conditions of parole. Additionally, BPT makes recommendations to the Governor regarding applicants for pardon and executive clemency.

Board of Corrections (BOC). The Board of Corrections sets minimum standards for health care, programs, procedures, and construction for local juvenile and adult correctional facilities and inspects those facilities for compliance. They set standards for the selection and training of local correctional officers. The board also disburses training and grant funds to local correctional agencies.

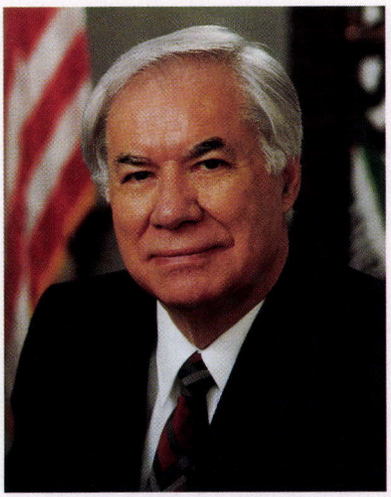
California Youth Authority (CYA). The California Youth Authority operates all state-level juvenile correctional institutions and provides education, training, and treatment services for youthful offenders.

Youthful Offender Parole Board (YOPB). The Youthful Offender Parole Board returns wards to their court of commitment for redisposition; discharges commitments; grants parole and sets conditions of parole; revokes or suspends parole; recommends treatment programs; and returns nonresident wards to their state of jurisdiction.

Prison Industry Authority (PIA). The Prison Industry Authority operates California's prison industries by employing inmates at the Department of Corrections.

Narcotic Addict Evaluation Authority (NAEA). The Narcotic Addict Evaluation Authority oversees the Civil Addict Program. The NAEA Board conducts outpatient status/parole hearings, annual reviews, hearings of alleged outpatient/parole violations, and may recommend discharge from the program.

Commission on Correctional Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST). The Commission on Correctional Peace Officer Standards and Training sets minimum standards for the selection and training of state correctional peace officer apprentices; and develops, approves, and monitors standards for advanced rank-and-file and supervisory state correctional peace officer training programs.



Robert B. Presley
Secretary

Robert Presley has had a distinguished and varied career, first as a highly decorated soldier of World War II; then in law enforcement and the California State Senate; and now in the statewide criminal justice system. As a World War II combat veteran, Presley was awarded the Bronze Star for Heroic Achievement in Action while serving with the Fifth Army in Italy. Presley is a graduate of the FBI National Academy in Washington, D.C. He holds a lifetime teaching credential in Police Science and served 24 years with the Riverside County Sheriff's Department, the last 12 years as undersheriff. Presley served in the State Senate 1974–1994. In a survey of the Capitol Press Corp, Legislators, legislative staff, and governmental advocates, the *California Journal* rated Presley number one out of 40 State Senators. He was also selected as one of ten outstanding State Legislators in the U.S. by the National Assembly of Governmental Employees. During his tenure in the California State Senate, he served on the Judiciary, Agriculture and Water, Natural Resources, and Budget Committees. In 1985 he was chosen Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee. Presley also served on the Joint Legislative Audit Committee, which oversees spending and performance of state agencies. He has been a leading advocate of streamlining government. As Chairman of the Senate Select Committee on California's Business Climate, he aggressively worked to ensure that government policies encourage business reinvestment in California. As Chairman of the Joint Legislative Prisons Committee, Presley carried major anticrime and prison construction legislation and provided oversight of the state's prisons as well as the California Youth Authority. He also authored air quality and consumer protection laws and workers' compensation reform. As Chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Children and Youth, he authored major legislation to improve children's services. Presley has been named "Legislator of the Year" by groups such as the California Peace Officers' Association, the State Parks and Recreation Association, the County Supervisors Association of California, the Family Services Council of California, and the Chief Probation Officers of California. He was recognized as a "Fraud Buster of the Highest Order" by the Independent Business Coalition Against Workers' Compensation Fraud. Presley has been honored by the Small Business Exchange and the National Federation of Independent Business for his efforts to assist small business development. He has received special recognition for his landmark legislation strengthening disciplinary systems for doctors and lawyers. Presley was the first Chairman of the Board of the Crime Control Technology Research Center at the University of California, Riverside. He was appointed by Governor Wilson as Chairman of the California Youthful Offender Parole Board. The Riverside County Board of Supervisors has appointed Presley Chairman of the County Commission on Reorganization and Structure. He is also a former President of the State Medical Podiatry Board and a board member of the Children's Advocacy Institute, based in San Diego. On January 4, 1999, Governor Davis appointed Presley Secretary of the Youth and Adult Correctional Agency.

The land

Physically the third largest state in the Union, California stretches between 32° and 42° north latitude along the Pacific Coast of North America. The distance from the Oregon line to the Mexican border is nearly 1,000 miles. From the seashore to the eastern boundaries with Nevada and Arizona, California's width varies between 150 and 365 miles. The state's area is 158,693 square miles.

Three-quarters of California is rolling hills, desert, and high mountainous country. Mt. Whitney, at 14,495 feet, is the loftiest peak in the United States outside of Alaska. In contrast, only 60 miles further east in Death Valley, Badwater lies 282 feet below sea level, the lowest point in the Western Hemisphere.

California is bounded on the north by the volcanic Cascade Range, on the east by the Sierra Nevada, and on the west by the Coast Range. All enclose the long, fertile Central Valley, which comprises one-fourth of the state's land area. To the southeast lie the arid deserts of the Great Basin. Along the coast, harbors exist at Crescent City, Eureka, San Francisco, Oakland, Monterey, Los Angeles, Long Beach, and San Diego. Inland, Northern California is watered by the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers and their tributaries, while Southern California must rely on water imported over long distances by a man-made system of aqueducts.



POPULATION: 1,408,000

COUNTY SEAT: Oakland

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

- District 1 - Scott Haggerty
- District 2 - Gail Steele
- District 3 - Wilma Chan
- District 4 - Mary V. King
- District 5 - Keith Carson

ALAMEDA COUNTY

Alameda County was created March 25, 1853, from portions of Contra Costa and Santa Clara Counties. Its name comes from the Spanish word meaning "grove of poplar trees" which had been applied both to the southern portion of the county and to the stream running through it, Rio de la Alameda, by the Spaniards as early as 1795, and which appeared in a land grant in 1842. Alameda Creek is mentioned in the California Statutes of 1850 and the name was chosen for the city by popular vote in 1853.

In 1769, when Gaspar de Portola's land expedition discovered the great Bay of San Francisco, a reconnoitering party under Sergeant Ortega was sent to search the "contra costa" or opposite shore for a land route to Point Reyes, but the austere terrain and hostile natives forced the party to turn back. Pedro Fages later explored the same region in 1770 and 1772, as did de Anza in 1776. In 1795, the southern part of the county was visited by Sergeant Pedro Amador and in that year Father Antonio Danti made his preliminary explorations for a mission site, erecting a cross on the location of the Mission San Jose de Guadalupe. In June 1797, construction was begun and by 1831 the San Jose Mission had become one of the most prosperous and populous of the California missions, a status which it retained even after secularization.

Geographically, Alameda County is located on the east side of San Francisco Bay and extends from Berkeley and Albany in the north to Fremont in the south. Most of the county's population is concentrated in the narrow area between the East Bay Hills and the bay. East of the East Bay Hills is the greater Livermore Valley area which has been largely residential and suburban in character, but is rapidly urbanizing. Alameda County encompasses a land area of 737.5 square miles, is bounded on the north by Contra Costa County, on the south by Santa Clara County, on the southeast corner by Stanislaus County, on the east by San Joaquin County and on the west by the San Francisco Bay.

The county has a varied geography, with wooded hills, vineyards, streams, and lakes. Elevations in Alameda County range from sea level to 3,817 feet at Rose Peak in the southern part of the county. The weather is generally characterized by mild winters and cool summers near the bay. The eastern portion of the county is moderately warmer, high temperatures in the Livermore Amador Valley average 90 degrees in July.

Alameda County offers air, sea, and ground transportation access to the United States and the Pacific Basin. Alameda County is, and has been long hailed as, the transportation hub of the West because major rail and highway transit terminate at the East Bay after crossing the nation. The City of Oakland is the county's center of transport and distribution. One of the nation's major containerized shipping facilities is located at Oakland's port, an indispensable connection to international market areas. The county is served by one of the world's most advanced and comprehensive transit systems, including the modern Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) system.

Alameda County offers a developed system of higher education and research facilities, diverse cultural advantages including the Oakland Symphony and Ballet, and an extensive network of regional parks. Educational opportunities are available for businesses, individuals, and families with numerous public and private educational institutions. Regional parks provide opportunities for a broad array of recreational activities.

There are over 40,000 acres of accessible parklands that support hiking and riding trails, lakes and beaches for swimming, fishing and boating, and campgrounds. In addition, numerous public and private golf courses are located throughout the county. There are over 45 live and movie theaters, 40 newspapers, and 45 radio stations. The county is also home to several professional sports clubs and national champions, including the Oakland Raiders football team, the Oakland Athletics (A's) baseball team, and the Golden State Warriors basketball team.

Senate Representation

1854–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1854	Grewell, Jacob	Whig
1855, 1856	Day, Sherman	D
1857, 1858	Bell, Samuel B.	R
1859, 1860	Redman, R. A.	D
1861	Rhodes, Augustus L.	R
1862	Crane, A. M.	R
1863		Union
1863–1864	Crane, W. W., Jr.	Union
1865, 1867	Robinson, Henry	Union
1869, 1871	Tompkins, Edward	Ind.
1873, 1875	Gibbons, Edward	Ind.
1875, 1877	Beazell, James	D
1877	Porter, Nathan	R
1878	Bones, John W.	Work
1880, 1881	Nye, Stephen G.	R
1880, 1881	Pardee, E. H.	R
1883, 1885	Whitney, George E.	R
1883, 1885, 1887	Vrooman, Henry	R
1887, 1889	Dixon, M. W.	D
1887, 1889	Moffitt, Frank J.	D
1889, 1891	Dargie, William E.	R
1891, 1893, 1895, 1897	Denison, Eli S.	R
1891, 1893	Simpson, William	R
1893, 1895	Earl, Guy C.	R
1895, 1897	Beard, John L.	R
1897, 1899	Stratton, F. S.	R
1899	Leavitt, Frank W.	R
1899	Taylor, A. K.	R
1901–1909	Leavitt, Frank W.	R
1901, 1903, 1905, 1907	Lukens, G. R.	R
1901	Taylor, K.	R
1903	Knowland, Joseph R.	R
1905, 1907	Mattos, John G., Jr.	R
1905	Simpson, M. W.	R
1907, 1909	Bates, J. C.	R
1909, 1911	Stetson, John W.	R
1909, 1911, 1913, 1915	Strobridge, Edward	R
1911, 1913	Tyrrell, Edward J.	R
1915, 1917		R, Prog.
1911, 1913, 1915, 1917	Hans, George J.	R
1913, 1915	Breed, A. H.	R
1917		R, Prog.
1919, 1921		R
1923		R, D
1925, 1927,1929		R
1917, 1919, 1921	Carr, Frank M.	R
1923		R, D
1919, 1921	Otis, Edwin M.	R
1919, 1921	Anderson, A. P.	R
1923, 1925,1927, 1929	Hurley, Edgar S.	R
1923, 1925, 1927, 1929	West, T. C.	R, D
1925, 1927, 1929, 1931	Christian, E. H.	R
1931, 1933	Breed, Arthur H., Jr.	R
1935, 1937	Knowland, William F.	R
1939	Breed, Arthur H., Jr.	R
1941		R, Prog., D
1943, 1945, 1947		R, D
1949–1956	Breed, Arthur H., Jr.	R-D
1957, 1958		R
1959, 1960	Holmdahl, John W.	D-R
1961–1966		D
1967–1995	Petris, Nicholas C.	D
1967, 1968, 1969, 1970	Sherman, Lewis F.	R
1967–1973	Bradley, Clark L.	R
1971–1981	Holmdahl, John W.	D
1977–1983	Alquist, Alfred E.	D
1993, 1995	Boatwright, Daniel E.	D
1983–1997	Lockyer, Bill	D
1997, 1999	Rainey, Richard K.	R
1997	Lee, Barbara	D
1999	Figueroa, Liz	D
1999	Perata, Don	D

Note: Beginning in 1973–74, sessions are designated biennially (e.g., 1975–76 Session, etc.). The sessions after 1973–74 listed on this page reflect only the first year of the biennium.

Assembly Representation

1854–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1854, 1855	Watkins, Joseph S.	D
1856	Coombs, Thomas M.	Ind.
1857	Larue, James B.	D
1858	Hobart, J. A.	R
1859	Rodgers, William	D
1860	Shattuck, F. K.	A-L.D.
1861	Fargo, Frank F.	R
1862	Bell, Samuel B.	R
1862	Moore, John H.	R
1863	Robinson, Henry	Union
1863,1863–64	Scott, Thomas	Union
1863–64	Walker, Asa	Union
1865	Eager, Thomas	Union
1865	Wilson, John L.	Union
1867	Church, A. M.	Union
1867	Dwinelle, John	Union
1869	Lewelling, E. D.	Ind.
1869	Inman, Daniel	Ind.
1871	Crane, E. T.	R
1871	Pardee, E. H.	R
1873	Amerman, Isaac A.	R
1873	Gurnett, W. J.	R
1875	Bagge, Theodore F.	D
1875	Gelwicks, Daniel W.	D
1875, 1877	Dixon, M. W.	D
1877	Farnum, John E.	R
1877	McClury, R.A.	R
1880	Fox, Charles N.	R
1880	Tyler, George W.	R
1880, 1881	Camron, William W.	R
1881	Alviso, Valentine	R
1881	Edwards, Lemuel B.	R
1883	Brown, Lewis H.	R
1883	Cary, Luther H.	R
1883	Clement, Wesley B.	R
1885	Black, Joseph F.	D
1885	Morris, Thomas C.	D
1885	Moffitt, Frank J.	D
1885	Heywood, Walter M.	R
1885, 1887	Jordan, William H.	R
1885	Watson, George W.	R
1887	Bailey, Hiram	R
1887	Ellsworth, John	R
1887, 1889	Hyde, M. D.	R
1887	Cooley, F. M.	R
1887, 1889	Alexander, Charles O.	R
1889	McKeown, Joseph W.	R
1889	Simpson, William	R
1889, 1891	Culver, E. S.	R
1889	Chapman, M. C.	R
1891	Fowler, Frank L.	R
1891	Bryant, Frederick	R
1891	McCall, J. G.	R
1891	Cram, E. G.	R
1891	Ames, Almon	R
1893	O'Neill, H. J.	D
1893	Bretz, Aaron	D
1893	McElroy, J. J.	D
1893	Miller, H. B. M.	R
1893	Taggart, Grant I.	R
1893, 1895	Dodge, C. G.	R
1895	Fassett, F. R.	R
1895, 1897	Waymire, James A.	R
1895	Gay, Robert	R
1895	McDonald, J. B.	D
1895	Collins, H. M.	R
1895, 1897	North, Hart H.	R
1897	Clarke, J. W.	R
1897	Leavitt, Frank W.	R
1897	Breiling, Oscar F.	R
1897, 1899	Wright, H. E.	R
1899	McDonald, William	R
1899	Knowland, Joseph R.	R
1899, 1901	Kelley, Joseph McD.	R
1899	McKeen, A. A.	R
1899, 1901, 1903, 1905	Bliss, John A.	R
1901, 1903	Mattos, John G., Jr.	R
1901	McWade, David F.	R
1901, 1903	Foster, Newell K.	R
1903, 1905	Bates, J. Clem Jr.	R
1903, 1905, 1907	Walsh, Philip M.	R
1903	Mott, John W.	R
1903, 1905	Waste, William H.	R
1905, 1907	Strobridge, E. K.	R
1905, 1907	Burke, John J.	R
1905	Espey, R. H. E.	R
1907, 1909	Otis, Frank	R
1907	Stetson, John W.	R
1907, 1909	Hans, George J.	R
1907	Eshleman, John M.	R, U.L.
1909	Mott, John W.	R
1909	Silver, Thomas H.	R, U.L.

Assembly Representation

1854–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1909	Feeley, James T.	R, U.L.
1909	Pulcifer, Harry W.	R
1909, 1911, 1913	Young, C. C.	R
1915		Prog., R, D
1917		R, Prog.
1911, 1913	Rogers, A. A.	R
1911	Crosby, Sumner	R
1911	Callaghan, Robert J.	R
1911, 1913	Fitzgerald, George	D
1911, 1913	Clark, William C.	R
1911, 1913	Smith, Frank M.	R
1913	Morgenstern, Alfred	R
1913	Ferguson, Daniel	R
1915		Prog., D
1913	Gelder, George	R
1915		Prog., R
1917		R, D, Prog.
1913, 1915	Beck, George	D
1915	Arnerich, Paul J.	R
1917		R, D
1915	Encell, Harry A.	Prog.
1915	Satterwhite, William T.	Prog.
1917		R, Prog.
1915	Anderson, Frank W.	Prog., R
1917, 1919		R
1921, 1923		R, D
1917	Rose, J. Leonard	R, D
1919		R
1917	Smith, Frank M.	R
1917	Brackett, W. R.	Ind.
1917		R
1921		R, D
1919	Brooks, Clifton E.	R
1921		R, Prog.
1919	Gray, Leon E.	R
1919	Hurley, Edgar S.	R
1921		R, D
1919	Locke, William J.	R
1919	Wendering, Arthur A.	R
1921		R, D
1919	Saylor, Anna L.	R
1921, 1923, 1925		R, D
1921, 1923	Christian, E. H.	R
1921, 1923, 1925	Spence, Homer R.	R, D
1921	Jones, Gilbert L.	R
1923	Croter, J.	R
1925		R, D
1927		R
1923	Smith, Edward J.	R
1925		R, D
1923	Lyman, Richard M., Jr.	R
1923	Fox, Chris B.	R
1925, 1927, 1929, 1931	Jost, William P.	R
1933		R-D
1925–1933	Roland, Eugene W.	R
1925, 1927	McDonough, M. J.	R
1929		R, D
1925, 1927, 1929, 1931	Cloudman, Harold C.	R
1927, 1929, 1931	Bishop, Roy	R
1927	Smith, Edward J.	R
1927	Kelsey, H. C.	R
1929, 1931	Hoffman, William W.	R
1929, 1931	Feeley, Walter W.	R
1929	Morgan, Albert H., Jr.	R
1931	Wixson, Clifford	R
1931, 1933	Fisher, Charles W.	R
1935		R-D
1933–1941	Cassidy, James M.	D
1933	Knowland, William F.	R
1933	Meehan, Henry P.	D
1935		D-R
1937, 1939, 1941		D
1933	Morgan, Albert H., Jr.	R
1935	Wagner, Charles J.	D
1935, 1937	Donihue, Leon M.	D
1935	Breed, Arthur H., Jr.	R-D
1937		R
1935–1945	Johnson, Gardiner	R
1937, 1939	Miller, George P.	D
1937	Dannenbrink, Henry A.	D
1939, 1941, 1943	Sheridan, Bernard A.	R
1945, 1947		R-D
1939, 1941, 1943	Carlson, Arthur W.	R
1939, 1941	Phillips, James H.	R
1941, 1943, 1945	Dickey, Randal F.	R
1947		R-D
1943	Dunn, Francis Jr.	D
1945, 1947		D-R
1943	Carey, Edward J.	R
1945, 1947		R-D
1945	Sherwin, Marvin	R
1947		R-D

Assembly Representation

1854–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party	Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1947	Caldecott, Thomas W.	R	1967–1973	Fong, March K.	D
1949–1953	Dunn, Francis Jr.	D-R	1967–1977	Miller, John J.	D
1949	Dickey, Randal F.	R	1971, 1972, 1973, 1975	Meade, Ken	D
1951, 1952, 1953, 1954		R-D	1973–1981	Lockyer, Bill	D
1955		R	1975–1985	McAlister, Alister	D
1949	Lincoln, Luther H. Abe	R	1975, 1977, 1979	Mori, Floyd S.	D
1951, 1952, 1953, 1954		R-D	1977–1995	Bates, Tom	D
1955, 1956, 1957		R	1979–1989	Harris, Elihu M.	D
1949, 1951, 1952, 1953	Sherwin, Marvin	R-D	1981	Marguth, Gilbert R., Jr. "Gib"	R
1949	Rumford, William Byron	D	1983–1993	Klehs, Johan	D
1951–1961		D-R	1983–1991	Baker, William P. "Bill"	R
1962, 1963, 1964, 1965		D	1987, 1989, 1991, 1993	Eastin, Delaine	D
1949	Caldecott, Thomas W.	R-D	1991, 1993, 1995	Lee, Barbara	D
1951, 1952		R	1993, 1995	Rainey, Richard	R
1953, 1954		R-D	1995, 1997	Sweeney, Michael	D
1955, 1956, 1957		R	1995, 1997	Figueroa, Liz	D
1954–1961	Dahl, Walter I.	R	1997, 1999	Aroner, Dion Louise	D
1955, 1956	Bee, Carlos	D	1997, 1999	Leach, Lynne C.	R
1957, 1958, 1959, 1960		D-R	1997	Perata, Don	D
1961–1973		D	1999	Corbett, Ellen M.	D
1957–1972	Crown, Robert W.	D	1999	Dutra, John	D
1958–1969	Mulford, Don	R	1999	Bock, Audi	Grn
1959–1966	Petris, Nicholas C.	D	1999		Ind.

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POPULATION: 1,200
COUNTY SEAT: Markleeville

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
- District 1 - Donald Jardine
- District 2 - Herman Zelimer
- District 3 - Katherine Rakow
- District 4 - Tom Ward
- District 5 - Chris H. Gansberg, Jr.

ALPINE COUNTY

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.

Alpine County is very different from any other county in California. First, it is by far the least populated county in California, and it is one of the least populated counties in the United States! In the 1990 Census, there were only 1,113 people living in Alpine County. The county is 776 square miles in size, and about 96 percent of the county is government owned: the U.S. Forest Service, which owns the largest amount of public land; Bureau of Land Management; California State Park System (Grover Hot Springs); and Alpine County.

There are three national forests in the county. The Stanislaus National Forest is in the southwest (around Bear Valley), the El Dorado National Forest is on the northwest (Blue Lakes area), and all national forest land east of the Sierra Crest is part of the Toiyabe National Forest.

The 1,113 people live in four communities—there are no cities. Markleeville is the county seat and has around 250 people in that area. Woodfords is about six miles north of Markleeville and has about 350 people living in that area and down to the Nevada state line. This includes a small Native American community of the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California, where about 250 people live. (The Washoe Tribe of Native Americans are famous for their willow baskets, many of which are displayed in the Alpine County Museum.) Kirkwood, our third community has about 100 year-round residents. It is a popular downhill and cross-country ski area. The fourth community is Bear Valley, also a popular downhill and cross-country ski area, which has about 250 people.

Currently we have approximately 800 registered voters in Alpine County. Because we conduct our elections by mail, we often have the highest voter turnout in the state—anywhere from 67 percent to 80 percent in recent elections.

Four miles west of Markleeville is Grover Hot Springs State Park. This seismically active area is a popular place for camping, hiking, and swimming. They have a hot springs pool for "soaking" and a "cool" pool for swimming. The whole eastern base of the Sierra Nevada Mountain Range is a series of earthquake faults, which are directly related to the rising of the mountains in relation to the eastern Great Basin.

Until about the 1980's, the county economy was dependent on mining, lumbering, ranching, and tourism. In recent years, mining has disappeared, and very little timber harvesting is being done anymore. There is no manufacturing. Ranching is still important, mostly raising beef cattle, but the county economy now is very dependent on tourism. Tourism revolves mainly around fishing, boating, hiking, camping, and similar activities in the summer, and downhill and cross-country skiing and snowboarding and snowmobiling in the winter. A sled-dog race is held in Hope Valley each winter. There is a short rafting season on the East Fork of the Carson River in the spring when the river is high due to snow runoff, and there is some hunting (deer, bear, grouse, and quail) in the fall. Fly-fishing is also becoming very popular in this area.

Senate Representation

1865–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1865, 1867	Rose, A. H.	D
1869, 1871, 1873	Farley, James T.	D
1875	Fraser, Thomas	R
1877, 1880, 1881	Brown, William H.	R
1883	Fraser, Thomas	R
1885	Mahler, Henry	D
1887, 1889, 1891	Goucher, George G.	D
1893, 1895, 1897	Voorheis, E. C.	R
1899, 1901	Davis, John F.	R
1903, 1905	Ralston, William C.	R
1907, 1909, 1911, 1913	Caminetti, A.	D
1915, 1917	Maddux L. J.	D
1919, 1921	Dennett, L. L.	R
1923, 1925		R, D
1927, 1929	Garrison, J. C.	R, D
1933, 1935, 1937, 1939	Pierovich, A. L.	D, R
1941, 1943	Dillinger, H. E.	D, R
1945, 1947		D
1949, 1950, 1951, 1952	Dillinger, H. E.	D-R
1953–1960	Brown, Charles	D-R
1961, 1962		D
1963, 1964, 1965, 1966	Symons, William "Bill" Jr.	R
1967–1972	Teale, Stephen P.	D
1973, 1975	Berryhill, Clare	R
1977–1989	Garamendi, John	D
1991	Johnston, Patrick	D
1993, 1995, 1997, 1999	Leslie, Tim	R

Assembly Representation

1865–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1865	Frink, Miner, Jr.	Union
1865	Lee, Harvey	Union
1866	Brown, A. C.	Union
1867	Gregory, J. B.	D
1867	Payne, George M.	D
1869	Johnson, J. M.	D
1869	Brown, A. C.	Union
1871	Eagon, John A.	Ind.
1871, 1889, 1895	Coleman, Cyrus	R
1873	Miller, L.	R
1873	Stowers, W. H.	D
1875, 1877	Nott, Samuel A.	D
1880, 1881	Coleman, Cyrus	R
1883	Bayley, A. J.	D
1883	Rowland, Thomas B.	D
1885	Van Voorhies, R. J.	R
1887	Gould, Andrew J.	R
1889	Coleman, Cyrus	R
1891	Hunewell, F. E.	R
1893	Mack, P. H.	D
1895	Coleman, Cyrus	R
1897	Keables, Thomas A.	Fusion
1899	Mack, P. H.	D
1901	Miller, Charles H.	D
1903, 1905	McKenney, Charles H.	R
1905	McKenna, C. H.	R
1907	Snyder, George F.	D
1909	Moore, E. B.	R
1911, 1913	Stevenot, Ferdinand G.	R
1913	Dower, William A.	D
1915	Kerr, Robert I.	D
1917, 1919	Vicini, C. P.	D
1921	McGee, Ralph	D, R
1923	Stevenot, Ferdinand G.	R
1925	Dillinger, H. E.	D
1927, 1929, 1931		D, R
1933	Mayo, Jesse M.	R
1935		R-D
1937		R
1939, 1941, 1943	Thurman, Allen G.	R
1945, 1947		R-D
1949–1956	Lindsay, Francis C.	R-D
1957, 1958		R
1959–1963	Lunardi, Paul J.	D
1964	VACANT	
1965–1973	Chappie, Eugene A.	R
1975	Garamendi, John R.	D
1977–1989	Waters, Norman S.	D
1991, 1993, 1995	Knowles, David	R
1997, 1999	Oller, Thomas "Rico"	R

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POPULATION: 33,700
COUNTY SEAT: Jackson

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
- District 1 - Richard Escamilla
- District 2 - Edward T. Bamert
- District 3 - Richard Vinson
- District 4 - Louis Boitano
- District 5 - Mario Biagi

AMADOR COUNTY

Amador County, created May 11, 1854, is a historical gold-mining area located in the heart of the famous Mother Lode district. Gold was discovered here on the Mokelumne River by Captain Charles Weber of Stockton in 1848. It was named after Jose Maria Amador, an early miner.

Amador County is located in the eastern central Sierra foothills of California east of Sacramento County and San Joaquin County. It is bounded by El Dorado County on the north, Calaveras County on the east and south, and Alpine County on the east. State Highways 49 and 88 are the primary arterials connecting Amador County to the Sacramento and Stockton metropolitan areas to the west and Lake Tahoe to the east. Amador County encompasses a land area of 568 square miles.

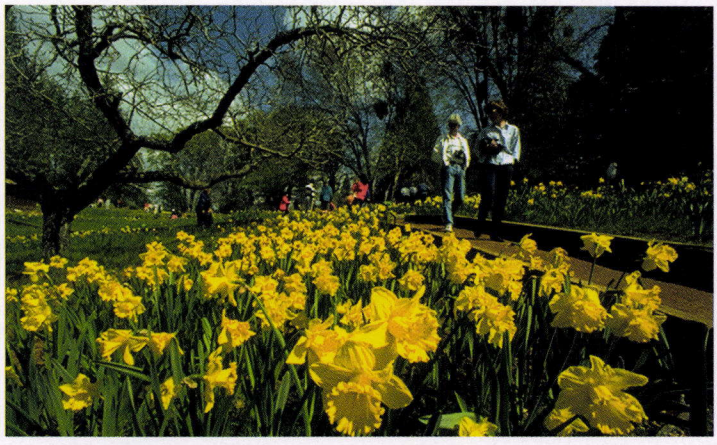
The county has a varied geography, with vast pasture land, gently rolling slopes in the west to rugged mountains in the east, vineyards, streams, and lakes. Elevations range from 200 to 9,000 feet. The weather is also varied due to the extreme differences in elevations. Generally, the lower elevations are characterized by mild winters and warm summers averaging 90 degrees to 100 degress in July. The higher elevations range from cold winters to mild summers.

Amador County offers air, rail, and ground transportation. Westover Field is a county owned and operated airport with aircraft and helicopter fueling and maintenance facilities supplying both the private and business sectors, and has a lighted 3,400 foot runway with a 200 foot runover. The Amador Rapid Transit System provides bus passenger service throughout Amador County with connections in Sacramento County. Railroad lines serve the western and central portions of the county from the San Joaquin County line to the areas surrounding the towns of Ione and Martell with a direct link to the Union Pacific. Several industrial/commercial parks are in progress with several hundred acres available with parcels ranging from 2 to 20 acres or more. Much of the northwestern area of the county is zoned for on-site processing and manufacturing with parcels ranging from 5 to 200 acres.

The county offers a broad array of recreational areas and activities including gold panning, fishing, hiking, horseback riding, camping, snow skiing (both cross country and downhill), boating, swimming, and waterskiing. Over 78,000 acres of the El Dorado National Forest are located within Amador County. There is one movie theater, one newspaper, one radio station, and one cable television station. Its population is over 30,000 and growing.

Amador County is located in the heart of the Mother Lode Gold Country. At one time Amador County ranked among the state's leaders in production of gold and other minerals. Today it relies on forest products, agriculture, hydroelectric generation, gaming, and tourism for its income. It is a center for bed and breakfast inns, small boutiques, antiques, and wineries. Its premium Zinfandel grapes are always in demand, and are grown in various areas of the county including the Shenandoah Valley, home to some of California's oldest vineyards. Agriculture is one of the leading industries centering around forestry, livestock, and grape growing. Its estimated gross agricultural production value is over $23,000,000.00.

In addition to the opportunities found in Amador County, the area is readily accessible to the metropolitan areas of Stockton and Sacramento and to the beautiful recreation areas of the Sierra Nevada Mountains and the Lake Tahoe area.



Daffodil Hill near Volcano

Senate Representation

1855–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1855	Leake, Charles A.	D
1855, 1856, 1857	Norman, William B.	D
1856, 1857	Crandall, Dwight	D
1858	Lewis, William T.	D
1858, 1859	Ketcham, Lewis N.	D
1859, 1860	Bradley, B. T.	D
1860	Eagon, John A.	D
1861		Breck. D
1861	Gallagher, P. A.	Doug. D
1862, 1863, 1863–1864	Burnell, R.	Union D
1865, 1867	Rose, A. H.	D
1869, 1871, 1873, 1875	Farley, James T.	D
1877	Brown, Frank M.	R
1880, 1881	Hudson, A. T.	R
1880, 1881, 1883, 1885	Langford, Benjamin F.	D
1883, 1885	Baldwin, Franklin T.	D
1887, 1889	Caminetti, A.	D
1891, 1893, 1895, 1897	Voorhies, E. C.	R
1899, 1901	Davis, John F.	R
1903, 1905	Ralston, William C.	R
1907, 1909, 1911, 1913	Caminetti, A.	D
1915, 1917	Stuckenbruck, J. W.	D
1919, 1921	Boggs, Frank S.	D
1923, 1925, 1927, 1929		R, D
1933, 1935, 1937, 1939	Pierovich, A. L.	D, R
1941, 1943	Dillinger, H. E.	D, R
1945, 1947		D
1949, 1950, 1951, 1952	Dillinger, H. E.	D-R
1953–1960	Berry, Swift	R-D
1961–1966	Begovich, John C.	D
1967–1972	Teale, Stephen P.	D
1973, 1975	Berryhill, Clare	R
1977–1989	Garamendi, John	D
1991	Johnston, Patrick	D
1993, 1995, 1997, 1999	Leslie, Tim	R

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Assembly Representation

1855–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1855	Farley, James T.	Whig
1856		Amer.
1855	Palmer, J. W. D.	D
1856	Wagner, George W.	Amer.
1857	Seawell, William M.	D
1857	Livermore, James	D
1858	Briggs, Robert M.	Amer.
1858	King, Homer	D
1859	Cope, Warner W.	D
1859	Eagon, John A.	D
1860	Bowman, James H.	D
1861	Burnell, R.	Doug. D
1861	Horrell, T. M.	Doug. D
1862	Seaton, George W.	Union D
1862	Waddel, William A.	Union D
1863	Andrews, A. B.	Union D
1863	Simpson, E. M.	Union
1863–64	Brown, A. C.	Union
1863–64	Ludlow, William B.	Union
1865	Frink, Miner, Jr.	Union
1865	Lee, Harvey	Union
1866	Brown, A. C.	Union
1867	Gregory, J. B.	D
1867	Payne, George M.	D
1869	Johnson, J. M.	D
1869	Brown, A. C.	Union
1871	Coleman, Cyrus	R
1871	Eagon, John A.	Ind.
1873	Miller, L.	R
1873	Stowers, W. H.	D
1875	Carter, Henry A.	D
1875, 1877	Dunlap, Thomas	D
1877	Ludgate, Robert	D
1880	Bruise, Luther	R
1880	Downs, Robert C.	R
1881	Swift, Charles B.	D
1881	Warkins, Chapman	R
1883	Caminetti, A.	D
1883	Stewart, Robert	D
1885	Gregory, U. S.	D
1887	Brusie, Judson C.	R
1889	LaGrave, Clovis T.	D
1891	Freeman, E. A.	R
1893	Sargent, J. L.	D
1895	Tibbits, James H.	R
1897	Caminetti, A.	D, Peo. Party
1899		D
1901	Stewart, Fred L.	R
1903, 1905	McKenney, Charles H.	R
1907	Snyder, George F.	R
1909	Moore, E. B.	R
1911, 1913	Stevenot, Ferdinand G.	R
1913	Dower, William A.	D
1915	Kerr, Robert I.	D
1917, 1919	Vicini, C. P.	D
1921	McGee, Ralph	D, R
1923	Stevenot, Ferdinand G.	R
1925	Dillinger, H. E.	D
1927, 1929, 1931		D, R
1933	Mayo, Jesse M.	R
1935		R-D
1937		R
1939, 1941, 1943	Thurman, Allen G.	R
1945, 1947		R-D
1949–1956	Lindsay, Francis C.	R-D
1957, 1958		R
1959–1963	Lunardi, Paul J.	D
1964	VACANT	
1965–1973	Chappie, Eugene A.	R
1975	Garamendi, John R.	D
1977–1989	Waters, Norman S.	D
1991, 1993, 1995	Knowles, David	R
1997, 1999	Oller, Thomas "Rico"	R

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POPULATION: 201,600
COUNTY SEAT: Oroville

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
- District 1 - Bob Beeler
- District 2 - Jane Dolan
- District 3 - Mary Anne Houx
- District 4 - Curt Josiassen
- District 5 - Fred Davis



BUTTE COUNTY

Butte County was founded on February 18, 1850. Named for the Sutter "Buttes," it was founded as one of the original 27 counties of California. The county covers 1,675 square miles and is located approximately 60 miles north of Sacramento. Surrounding counties include Plumas on the northeast, Yuba on the southeast, Sutter and Colusa on the southwest, Glenn on the west, and Tehama on the northwest.

Rising from the Sacramento River, its western boundary, to the Sierra Nevada Mountains, its eastern perimeter, Butte County's elevation spans from 60 to over 7,000 feet above sea level and has a considerable variation in climate. Summers at the lower elevations are dry and warm, with temperatures at times topping 100 degrees. The valley winters are mild, with occasional frosts. At the higher elevations, temperatures are generally cooler throughout the year, and winter brings regular snowfall.

A portion of the county lying in the Sacramento Valley has ideal conditions for agriculture. A wide variety of crops are produced in Butte County. Rice accounts for a large portion of the county's agricultural production. Grains are also an important source of income. Fruits and nuts, such as almonds, walnuts, prunes, and peaches are also major crops in Butte County.

Major transportation routes include State Highways 99 and 70, and there are two railroad lines that pass through the county. Daily commuter flights and charter airlines are also available through airports in Chico, Oroville, and Paradise.

Butte County offers a wide variety of outdoor and cultural activities. There are ample opportunities to enjoy golfing, hiking, biking, birdwatching, fishing, hunting, boating, swimming, and horseback riding. A professional baseball team and soccer team add to the excitement. Butte is also a gateway for winter activities like Nordic and alpine skiing. Mt. Shasta Ski Park and Lassen Volcanic National Park are just a short drive away. Music, dance, theatre, art galleries, museums, and historical homes are all part of the daily cultural life of Butte County residents. California State University, Chico provides many cultural activities as well.

Butte County contains an excellent educational system. California State University, Chico, with an enrollment of approximately 14,000 students, ranks among the nation's top colleges. Butte Community College, Western University of Health Sciences, and the Cal Northern School of Law offer additional educational opportunities.

Besides the vast opportunities found within the county, it is only an hour and a half drive to Sacramento and only three hours from the San Francisco Bay Area.



Bidwell Mansion State Historic Park, Chico

Senate Representation

1851–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party	Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1851	Adams, Alonzo	D	1887, 1889	Jones, Albert F.	D
1852	Lewis, Joseph E. N.	D	1891, 1893, 1895, 1897	Shippee, W. A.	R
1852, 1853	Lott, Charles F.	D	1893	Wilson, Henry	D
1854, 1855	Peck, Elisha T.	Whig	1899	Maggard, W. F.	R
1856	McGee, John B.	Amer.	1901	Maggard, W. F.	R
1857		D	1903, 1905	Diggs, Marshall	D
1858	Coulter, John	D	1907, 1909, 1911, 1913	Boynton, A. E.	R
1858	Hart, A. S.	D	1915, 1917	Duncan, W. E.	D, Prog., Soc.
1859		A-L.D.	1919, 1921		D
1859, 1860	Ballou S. A.	A-L.D.	1923, 1925	Gates, Dr. W. F.	R
1860	Vance, James M.	D	1927, 1929	Jones, Ray	R
1861		Breck. D	1931, 1933, 1935	Deuel, Charles H.	D, R
1861	Irwin, Richard	Doug. D	1937		D
1862		Union D	1939–1947		D, R
1862	Gaskill, R. C.	R	1949, 1950	Drobish, Harry E.	D
1863, 1863–1864		Union	1951–1956	Byrne, Paul L.	R
1863	Shannon, Thomas B.	Union	1957, 1958, 1959, 1960		R-D
1863–1864, 1865	Smith, F. M.	Union	1961, 1962		R
1865, 1867	Ewer, Seneca	Union	1963, 1964, 1965, 1966	Pittman, Stan	R
1867	Conly, John	U.R.	1967–1973	Marler, Fred W., Jr.	R
1869		R	1975	Collier, Randolph	D
1869, 1871, 1873	Perkins, George C.	R	1977, 1979, 1981	Johnson, Ray	R
1871	Boucher, David	R	1983		Ind.
1873, 1875	Hendrick, William C.	D	1985, 1987, 1989	Nielsen, James Wiley	R
1877	Crane, W. H.	R	1991	Thompson, Mike	D
1880, 1881	Cheney, William A.	R	1993, 1995, 1997, 1999	Johannessen, K. Maurice	R
1883, 1885	Kellogg, William W.	D	1993, 1995, 1997, 1999	Leslie, Tim	R

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Assembly Representation

1851–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1851	Saunders, Robert F.	D
1852	Fowler, Chandler B.	Whig
1852	Law, James L.	D
1852	Morse, Nelson D.	Whig
1853	Thomas, Charles C.	D
1853	Wells, Thomas	D
1853, 1854	Irwin, Richard	D
1854	Ewer, Seneca	D
1854	McGee, John B.	D
1855	Wells, Thomas	D
1855	Lincoln, Charles G.	Whig
1856	Dick, John	Amer.
1857	Long, James Sharon	D
1857	Morrison, Henry J.	D
1858	Hitchens, James	D
1859	Canon, F. E.	A-L.D.
1859	Caine, Philip D.	A-L.D.
1860	Lambert, John	D
1861	Tilden, William P.	Doug. D
1861	Harris, P. H.	Doug. D
1862	Cunnard, J. M.	R
1862	Printy, George W.	Union D
1863	Moore, J.G.	Union
1863	Smith, F. M.	Union
1863–64	Buffum, A.C.	Union
1863–64	Sumner, George A.	Union
1865	Tilden, William P.	Union
1865	Smith, George E.	Union
1867	Ord, W. M.	D
1867	Cochran, R. M.	D
1869	Biggs, Marion	D
1869	Martin, James C.	D
1871	DeHaven, W. N.	R
1871	Turner, Joshua N.	R
1873	Clark, J. B.	D
1873	Gray, John C.	R
1875	Jenkins, Thomas J.	D
1875	Ruggles, E. S.	D
1877, 1880	Brooks, Max	R
1877	Neally, Gilbert H.	D
1880	Durham, W.W.	R
1881	Freer, Leon D.	D
1881	Wertsbaugher, Joseph C.	R
1883	Fleming, T. R.	D
1883	Grange, Lewis C.	D
1885, 1887	Henry, Allen	D
1885	Ward, John M.	R
1887	Grange, Lewis C.	D
1889	Porter, C. H.	R
1889	Burwell, Lewis	D
1891	Barnard, T. H.	R
1891	Smith, John J.	R
1893	Price, E. B.	D
1895, 1897	Stansell, Frederick R.	R
1899	DeLancie, R.	R
1901	Collins, Barnabas	R
1903	Stansell, Frederick R.	R
1905	Gates, W. F.	R
1907, 1909	Costar, W. J.	R
1911, 1913	Guill, John H., Jr.	D
1913	Miller, G. O.	R
1915	Meek, B. B.	D
1917	Brown, C. H.	R, Soc.
1919	Hughes, Elizabeth	R
1921		R, D
1923	Snyder, Bert	R, D
1925	Deuel, Charles H.	D
1927, 1929		D, R
1931	Frazier, John E.	R
1933		R-D
1935		R
1937, 1939, 1941	Millington, Seth	D
1943	King, Albert M.	D
1945		D-R
1947	Loomis, Bert W.	R
1949	Coats, Authur W., Jr.	D
1951, 1952		D-R
1953, 1954, 1955	Hobbie, Don	R
1956–1962	Sedgwick, Harold T.	R
1963, 1964	Booth, Harold E.	D
1965–1973	Johnson, Ray E.	R
1975	Davis, Pauline L.	D
1975, 1977, 1979	Chappie, Eugene A.	R
1977–1993	Statham, Stan	R
1981, 1983, 1985	Herger, Wally	R
1987, 1989, 1991	Chandler, Chris	R
1993, 1995, 1997	Richter, Bernie	R
1995, 1997	Woods, Tom	R
1999	Dickerson, Richard "Dick"	R
1999	Aanestad, Sam	R

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POPULATION: 38,350
COUNTY SEAT: San Andreas

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
- District 1 - Lucille Them
- District 2 - Paul Stein
- District 3 - Merita Callaway
- District 4 - Thomas Tryon
- District 5 - Teresa Bailey

CALAVERAS COUNTY

Calaveras County, one of the original 27 counties created February 18, 1850, took its name from the Spanish word for "skull," reportedly because an early explorer found a great many skulls and skeletons, testifying to a fight or famine. Place names which dot the map almost tell its story in themselves—Copperopolis, Whiskey Slide, Poverty Flat, Jenny Lind, Sheep Ranch, Angels Camp—some of them still thriving communities and some ghost towns today. This is the center of the Bret Harte country, and it is here that Mark Twain is reported to have heard the story of "The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County," an event that is still observed each year.

Calaveras County is located in Central California along the western slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountain range. The county's boundaries are the Mokelumne River on the north and the Stanislaus River on the south. The county's eastern boundary abuts Alpine County and the western boundary adjoins San Joaquin and Stanislaus Counties. Total land area of the county is 657,920 acres. The county has one incorporated city, the City of Angels, commonly known as Angels Camp.

The county is approximately 53 miles long from west to east and 20 miles wide from north to south. The western part of Calaveras County is characterized by rolling foothills beginning at an elevation of approximately 300 feet. The terrain rises to the east reaching a peak height of 8,170 feet near the Alpine County boundary. Deep ravines and steep ridges are found between the foothills and the higher mountains.

Calaveras County's climate lies in a transitional zone between the Sierra Nevada and the San Joaquin Valley. Climate varies significantly due to great differences in elevation. Temperatures in the higher country range from the low 20's to the middle 80's. The lower foothills range in temperature from the low 30's to the high 90's, exceeding 100 degrees at times during the summer months. Rainfall generally increases with altitude, and snow accounts for much of the precipitation in elevations above 3,000 feet.

The Miwok and Washoe Tribes first used lands in the county. Settlers later used the lower part of the county to raise cattle. The discovery of gold along the Mother Lode in the 1850's and 1870's resulted in the historic towns which, largely, still serve as the county's main town sites.

Changes in land use after the end of the Gold Rush were relatively minor, until the growth of outdoor recreation beginning in the 1960's. Visitors seeking recreation and open space have created major changes in the area's economy and land use patterns. The rapid growth of subdivisions, including both seasonal and permanent homes, has resulted from these demands. While the year 2000 population was projected to be approximately 45,000, Calaveras is one of California's fastest growing counties by percentage of yearly population increase.

The scenic and recreational attributes of Calaveras County make the tourism and recreation industries an extremely valuable part of the county's economy. The Stanislaus National Forest, Big Trees State Park, historic Gold Rush towns, rivers and reservoirs, and the generally rural character of the county attract visitors as well as new residents. Proximity to the Mt. Reba Ski Area, just across the Alpine County line, provides excellent winter sports opportunities.

The forested areas, through the timber industry, represent another valuable segment of the area's economy. Mineral extraction combined with ancillary processing and manufacturing provides both a historic and potential source of industry in the county. Agricultural production has been a historically stable industry in Calaveras County. Field crops, vineyards, orchards, livestock, and poultry are the categories contributing most to total gross value of production.

Government is the county's largest employer, accounting for approximately one-third of all jobs. Private businesses such as construction, personal services, and retail establishments have grown as the county's population and tourism have increased.

Senate Representation

1851–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party	Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1851	Douglass, David F.	Whig	1877	Gwin, William M., Jr.	D
1852, 1853	Lind, John Y.	D	1880, 1881	Lampson, Royal M.	R
1854, 1855	Leake, Charles A.	D	1883	Reynolds, Charles D.	D
1854	Sawyer E. D.	Whig	1885	Beauvias A. B.	R
1855, 1856, 1857	Norman, William B.	D	1887, 1889	Caminetti, A.	D
1856, 1857	Crandall, Dwight	D	1891, 1893, 1895, 1897	Voorhies, E. C.	R
1858	Lewis, William T.	D	1899, 1901	Davis, John F.	R
1858, 1859	Ketcham, Lewis N.	D	1903, 1905	Ralston, William C.	R
1859, 1860	Bradley, B. T.	D	1907, 1909, 1911, 1913	Caminetti, A.	D
1860	Eagon, John A.	D	1915, 1917	Maddux, L. J.	D
1861		Breck. D	1919, 1921	Dennett, L. L.	R
1861	Gallagher, P. A.	Doug. D	1923, 1925		R, D
1862		Union D	1927, 1929	Garrison, J. C.	R, D
1862, 1863	Lewis, William T.	Union D	1931, 1933, 1935, 1937	Williams, Dan E.	R, D
1863	Higby, William	Union	1939–1953	Mayo, Jesse M.	R, D
1863–1864	Shepard, Joseph	Union	1953, 1954, 1955, 1956	Teale, Stephen P.	D
1863–1864, 1865	Leonard, William H.	Union	1957, 1958, 1959, 1960		D-R
1865, 1867	Hardy, Thomas	Union	1961–1972		D
1867, 1869	Morrill, D. L.	D	1973, 1975	Berryhill, Clare	R
1869, 1871	Gwin, William M., Jr.	D	1977–1989	Garamendi, John	D
1871, 1873	Dyer, Barlow	R	1991	Johnston, Patrick	D
1873, 1875	Hopkins, Rienze	R	1993, 1995, 1997, 1999	Leslie, Tim	R

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Assembly Representation

1851–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1851	Lind, John Y.	D
1851	Murphy, Duncan W.	D
1852	Jones, William P.	Whig
1852	McKim, William S.	D
1852	Young, George E.	D
1853	Leake, Charles A.	D
1853	Oliver, W. A.	D
1853	Rogers, William M.	D
1854	Gordon, Marion W.	NP
1854	Houghtaling, A. J.	Whig
1854	McDaniel, C. A.	D
1854	Pratt, William C.	D
1854	Rowan, Martin	D
1855	Stevens, S. B.	D
1855, 1856, 1857	Beatty, Elwood T.	D
1855, 1856	Taliaferro, T. W.	D
1856	Pearson, James	D
1857	Watkins, Joseph S.	D
1857	Shuler, George L.	D
1858	Marshall, B. F.	D
1858	O'Brien, Thomas	D
1858	Parker, Eustace	D
1859	Burdick, James	D
1859	Lightner, C. W.	D
1859	Mount, Charles E.	D
1860	Gallagher, P. A.	D
1860	Wilson, Samuel	D
1860	Shelton, H. A.	D
1861	Lippencott, Benjamin S.	Doug. D
1861	Childs, Wm.	Doug. D
1861	O'Brien, Thomas	Doug. D
1862		Union D
1862	Campbell, Thomas	Union D
1862	Griswold, J.W.	Union D
1863	Barclay, James	Union
1863	Davis, Frank T.	Union
1863	McDonald, F. G.	Union D
1863–64	Dyer, Barlow	Union
1863–64	Langdon, Levi	Union
1863–64	Parker, S. N.	Union
1865, 1867	Ayer, Isaac	Union
1865	Collier, M. M.	Union
1865	Sawyer, N. G.	Union
1867	Beaver, Tunis S.	Union
1867	Mentzell, Otto	D
1869	Green, Edward L.	D
1869	Williams, W. S.	D
1869	Young, A. R.	D
1871	Brown, C. L. F.	D
1871	Gibson, John L.	D
1871	Schrack, L. M.	D
1873	Fahey, Edward	D
1873	Gilmore, George W.	R
1873	Peek, W. F.	R
1875	Reddick, John B.	R
1877	Wheat, A. R.	D
1880	Messenger, Hiram A.	D
1881	Reddick, John B.	R
1883	Wheat, A. R.	D
1885	Torrey, Marks S.	R
1887	McClenahan, F. W.	D
1889	Gardner, John	R
1891	Brown, Alexander	R
1893	Schroebel, D. J. B.	D
1895	Dunbar, Willis	R
1897	Fontana, C. D.	R
1899	Blood, H. S.	R
1901	Ralston, W. C.	R
1903, 1905	McKenney, Charles H.	R
1907	Snyder, George F.	R
1909	Moore, E. B.	R
1911, 1913	Stevenot, Ferdinand G.	R
1913	Dower, William A.	D
1915	Kerr, Robert I.	D
1917, 1919	Vicini, C. P.	D
1921	McGee, Ralph	D, R
1923	Stevenot, Ferdinand G.	R
1925	Dillinger, H. E.	D
1927, 1929, 1931		D, R
1933	Mayo, Jesse M.	R
1935		R-D
1937		R
1939, 1941, 1943	Thurman, Allen G.	R
1945, 1947		R-D
1949–1956	Lindsay, Francis C.	R-D
1957, 1958		R
1959–1963	Lunardi, Paul J.	D
1964	VACANT	
1965–1973	Chappie, Eugene A.	R
1975	Garamendi, John R.	D
1977–1989	Waters, Norman S.	D
1991, 1993, 1995	Knowles, David	R
1997, 1999	Oller, Thomas "Rico"	R

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POPULATION: 18,550
COUNTY SEAT: Colusa

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
- District 1 - Christy Scofield
- District 2 - E. Douglas White
- District 3 - Jerry Maltby
- District 4 - William Waite
- District 5 - David Womble

COLUSA COUNTY

Colusa County was created February 18, 1850, one of the original 27 counties of the state. It was 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.

Colusa County is located in the center of the Sacramento Valley of northern California. Within its boundaries of over 1,100 square miles can be found a diversity in climate and terrain. From 7,000-foot Snow Mountain in the Mendocino National Forest at the county's western edge, slopes ease into grassy foothills and valleys of rich soil, reaching the Sacramento Valley floor at its midsection. The Sacramento River, with a watershed covering much of the northern California interior, passes at the county's eastern border.

Colusa County is and always has been literally at the crossroads linking people and business of the south and far northwest. Interstate 5 provides easy access south to the San Francisco Bay Area, Sacramento, and Los Angeles, and north to the Pacific Northwest. State Route 20 crosses through Colusa County taking you west to the beautiful Pacific Ocean and east to the Sierra Nevada Mountain range. The Sacramento International Airport is just an hour away to the south.

Agriculture provides the main economic base for Colusa County. A wide variety of crops are grown including rice and other grains, tomatoes, nuts, cotton, row crops such as melons and cucumbers, and livestock ranching. The county also supports many agricultural-related industries such as processing plants, equipment sales, and retail businesses. The founder of the City of Colusa, and one of its leading citizens, William Semple Green, pioneered the early irrigation systems which have brought about the development of the agricultural industry in California's Central Valley.

Colusa County is a place where the quality of life runs high. While the charm of the rural and small town setting provides a relaxed pace, varied activities are found both locally and in nearby larger metropolitan areas.

The educational opportunities include the public school system, Our Lady of Lourdes Parish School, and the Colusa Campus of Yuba Community College.

Outdoor recreation reigns supreme here. At the City of Colusa's north side is the Colusa-Sacramento River State Recreation Area. Picnicking, boat launching, fishing, and other aquatic activities along the river can be enjoyed all year. The Colusa-Sacramento National Wildlife Refuge, located along Highway 20 between Colusa and Williams, provides habitat for thousands of common and rare migratory waterfowl, deer, and small mammals. Deer, wild pig, wild turkey, and waterfowl hunting is popular on public and private lands throughout the county. The Stonyford Ranger District provides camping and fishing in the Mendocino National Forest in the western portion of Colusa County. There are many lovely city parks that include public swimming pools, tennis courts, barbecues, and playground equipment.

A pride for its past can be seen in the well-preserved historic buildings and museum in Colusa County. The Sacramento Valley Museum in Williams is recognized as among the region's foremost institutions with regard to documenting early life in the North Valley. Many stately homes and commercial buildings remain well preserved or have been restored. The Colusa County Courthouse, built in 1861 on Market Street in Colusa, is a prime example of southern antebellum architecture and is the second oldest courthouse in California still carrying out its original use.

Senate Representation

1851–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1851	Cooke, Martin E.	D
1852, 1853	Wombough, M. M.	D
1854, 1855	Sprague, Royal T.	D
1856, 1857	Dosh, Samuel H.	D
1858, 1859	Garter, E.	D
1860	Logan, Jonathan	D
1861		Doug. D
1862, 1863	Doll, J. Granville	Union D
1863–1864, 1865	Rush, John A.	D
1867, 1869	Lewis, Edward J.	D
1871, 1873	Boggs, John	D
1875, 1877	Lewis, Edward J.	D
1880, 1881	Glascock, Benjamin B.	D
1883, 1885	Foster, Charles F.	D
1887, 1889	Boggs, John	D
1889	Goad, J. W.	D
1891	Wilson, Henry C.	D
1893, 1895, 1897	Seawell, John H.	D
1899	Boggs, John	D
1901	Goad, J. W.	D
1903–1913	Sanford, John B.	D
1915, 1917	Purkitt, Claude F.	D, R, Prog.
1919		D
1921		D, R, Prog.
1923, 1925, 1927, 1929	Handy, Fred C.	R, D
1931, 1933	Moran, John L.	R, D
1935, 1937	Metzger, Jack D.	R
1939, 1941		R, D
1943	Engle, Clair	D, R
1945, 1947	Sutton, Louis G.	R
1949–1958		R-D
1959, 1960	O'Sullivan, Virgil	D-R
1961–1966		D
1967–1973	Marler, Fred W., Jr.	R
1975	Collier, Randolph	D
1977, 1979, 1981	Johnson, Ray	R
1983		Ind.
1983, 1985, 1987, 1989	Nielsen, James Wiley	R
1991	Thompson, Mike	D
1993, 1995, 1997, 1999	Johannessen, K. Maurice	R

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Assembly Representation

1851–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1851	Crane, George W.	Whig
1851	Osgood, Hiram P.	D
1852	Ford, Henry L.	D
1853	Carhart, George M.	Whig
1854	Bowie, George W.	Whig
1855	McCutchen, J. L.	D
1856	Lewis, Edward J.	D
1857	Steele, Dudley M.	D
1858	Lewis, Edward J.	D
1859	Dunlap, H. W.	D
1860	Stevenson, Edward A. .	D
1861	Durst, D. P.	Doug. D
1862	Thompson, Joseph W..	Breck. D
1863	Butler, Thomas J.	Union
1863–64	Jenison, S.	Union
1865	Long, William S.	D
1867	Green, Will S.	D
1869	Scarce, Laban	D
1871	Ward, Loomis	D
1873	Simpson, John	Ind.
1875, 1877	Hart, Thomas J.	D
1880, 1881	Mathews, William P.	D
1883	Clark, Reuben	D
1885	Barnett, Robert	D
1887	Hart, Thomas J.	D
1889	Campbell, J. C.	R
1891	Eakle, H. P.	D
1893	Vann, W. A.	Peo. Party
1895	Ash, William	R
1897	Bridgeford, E. A	D, Peo. Party
1899	Glenn, F. B.	R
1901	Sheridan, Thomas J.	D
1903	Howard, B. F.	D
1905	Weyand, Ernest	R
1907	Smyth, F. M.	D
1909, 1911	Mendenhall, John L.	D
1913	Polsley, Harry	D
1915	Sisson, Elmer L.	D, R., Prog., Proh.
1917, 1919	Polsley, Harry	D
1921, 1923	Bernard, Van	R
1925		R, D
1927		R
1929		R, D
1931	McDaniel, Edwin A.	D-R
1933	O'Donnell, John H.	D
1935		D-R
1937, 1939		D
1941, 1943	Lowrey, Lloyd W.	D
1945–1961		D-R
1963	Booth, Harold E.	D
1965–1973	Johnson, Ray E.	R
1975, 1977, 1979	Chappie, Eugene A.	R
1981, 1983, 1985	Herger, Wally	R
1987, 1989, 1991	Chandler, Chris	R
1993	Statham, Stan	R
1995, 1997	Woods, Tom	R
1999	Dickerson, Richard "Dick"	R

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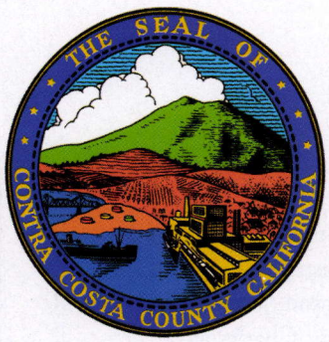



POPULATION: 900,700
COUNTY SEAT: Martinez

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
- District 1 - John Gioia
- District 2 - Gayle B. Ulikema
- District 3 - Donna Gerber
- District 4 - Mark DeSaulnier
- District 5 - Joe Caniciamilla

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

Contra Costa County, which takes its name from the Spanish for "opposite coast," was one of the original 27 counties formed February 18, 1850. Its name lost significance when the major portion of the coast opposite San Francisco was taken from it with the creation of Alameda County in 1853.

From the 3,849-foot peak of Mt. Diablo, located in the center of the county, the Spanish explorers first sighted the confluence of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers in 1772. In honor of the coal mining which flourished in the vicinity from 1850 to 1855, and which left the county with its own ghost towns in the vicinity of Pittsburg, the Legislature in 1865 tried unsuccessfully to change its name to Coal Hill, but it remained Mt. Diablo to the county residents.

Many adobe homes were built on the huge Spanish ranchos, two of which remain as registered historic landmarks. One is the El Cerrito adobe, in the city of the same name, built by Francisco Castro in the 1830's on his Rancho San Pablo where the first fruit trees and grape cuttings in the county were planted. The other is the home of Don Fernando Pacheco in Concord, now a museum. In sharp contrast to the Spanish homes is another landmark, the "Stone House" near Brentwood, built in the 1850's with steep English gables and solid native stone masonry.

Contra Costa County's 750 square miles are ideally situated in the San Francisco Bay Area. It has a temperate climate, a beautiful geographic setting dominated by 3,900-foot Mt. Diablo, and shares in California's continuing growth. The county's varied geography and temperate climate provide its residents with a choice of rural, urban, and suburban lifestyles. In addition, the county has one of the state's most heterogeneous populations, rich in ethnic, cultural, and socioeconomic diversity.

Contra Costa is the ninth largest county in California with over 900,000 residents living in the suburban centers of Concord, Danville, Lafayette, Moraga, Orinda, Pleasant Hill, and Walnut Creek; in the City and Port of Richmond on San Francisco Bay; in the County Seat at Martinez; in industrial Antioch and Pittsburg, and in the areas surrounding Oakley and Brentwood.

Modern freeways and Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) provide easy access to the vast cultural and recreational resources of San Francisco and the bay area. The county includes St. Mary's College, John F. Kennedy University, three community colleges, and the nation's finest secondary schools. The Berkeley Campus of the University of California is within an hour's drive from the County Seat of Martinez.

Recreation within the county varies from fishing, boating, and waterskiing in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Rivers to hiking, horseback riding, and camping in Mt. Diablo State Park to the regular appearance of internationally known entertainers at the Concord Pavilion for the Performing Arts. The county is within easy driving distance of other recreational and historical areas including the Napa Valley, Carmel, Monterey, and the Sierra-Lake Tahoe region.

Senate Representation

1851–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1851, 1852	Tingley, George B.	Whig
1853	Grewell, Jacob	Whig
1854	Crabb, Henry A.	Whig
1855	McCoun, W. H.	Whig
1856		Amer.
1857, 1858	Meloney, Aaron R.	D
1859, 1860	Dent, George W.	D
1861	Warmcastle, F. M.	Breck. D
1862		D
1863, 1863–1864, 1865	Porter, Charles B.	Union
1867	Green, James J.	Union
1869		R
1871, 1873	Goodale, David	R
1875	Shirley, Paul	Ind. D
1877		R
1880, 1881	Sears, William H.	R
1883	English, Warren B.	D
1885	De Long, F. C.	R
1887	Abbott, J. P.	R
1889, 1891	De Long, F. C.	R
1893, 1895	McAllister, Elliott	D
1897, 1899	Dickinson, John H.	R
1901, 1903, 1905, 1907	Belshaw, Charles M.	R
1909, 1911	Martinelli, E. B.	R
1913, 1915	Owens, James C.	D
1917, 1919, 1921	Sharkey, Will R.	R
1923–1935		R, D
1937	DeLap, T. H.	R
1939–1947		R, D
1949–1956	Miller, George, Jr.	D, R., Prog.
1957–1968		D
1969–1979	Nejedly, John A.	R
1977–1995	Petris, Nicholas C.	D
1981–1995	Boatwright, Daniel	D
1997, 1999	Rainey, Richard K.	R
1997	Lee, Barbara	D
1999	Perata, Don	D

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Assembly Representation

1851–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1851	Brown, Elam	Whig
1852	Smith, Napoleon B.	D
1853	Carpentier, Horace W.	D
1854	Warmcastle, F. M.	D
1855	Brown, Warren	Whig
1856	Meloney, Aaron R.	D
1857	Inman, A.	D
1858	Warmcastle, F. M.	D
1859	Hines, Benjamin S.	D
1860	Yager, Cornelius	D
1861, 1862	Porter, Charles B.	R
1863, 1863–64	Wright, T. J.	Union
1865, 1867	Brown, Thomas A.	Union
1869	Carothers, James H.	R
1871	Galloway, Joseph W.	R
1873	Hammitt, A.W.	Ind.
1875	Wood, Charles	R
1877	Young, Albert J.	D
1880	Sherburne, D. N .	R
1881	Jones, Joseph P.	R
1883, 1885	Carter, George W. T.	R
1887	Sherburne, D. N.	R
1889	Hook, Henry	R
1891	Carter, George E.	R
1893	Emeric, H. F.	D
1895, 1897, 1899	Belshaw, Charles M.	R
1901	Wiliams, Arthur	D
1903, 1905	Ells, Harry	R
1907	Campbell, P. C.	R
1909	Johnson, T. D.	R, U.L.
1911	Jones, M. R.	R
1913	Johnson, T. D.	R, U.L.
1915	Sharkey, William R.	Prog., R
1917	Calahan, William E.	R, Proh.
1919		R
1921	Long, James N.	R, D
1923	Carlson, Thomas M.	R
1925, 1927, 1929	Easley, Robert P.	R, D
1931		R
1933	Anglim, Clifford C.	D-R
1935	DeLap, T. H. .	R-D
1937, 1939, 1941, 1943 .	Sawallisch, Harold F.	D
1945		D-R
1947	Miller, George Jr.	D
1949	Condon, Robert L.	D, Ind., Prog.
1951, 1952		D
1953–1958	Doyle, Donald D.	R
1953, 1954, 1955, 1956 .	Masterson, S. C.	D
1957, 1958		D-R
1959		D
1959–1966	Waldie, Jerome R.	D
1961–1979	Knox, John T.	D
1967–1972	Dent, James W.	R
1973, 1975, 1977, 1979 .	Boatwright, Daniel E. .	D
1975	Meade, Ken	D
1977–1995	Bates, Tom	D
1981–1991	Baker, William P. "Bill"	R
1981–1995	Campbell, Robert J. "Bob"	D
1983–1991	Isenberg, Phillip	D
1993, 1995	Rainey, Richard K.	R
1997, 1999	Torlakson, Tom	D
1997, 1999	Aroner, Dion Louise	D
1997, 1999	Leach, Lynne C.	R

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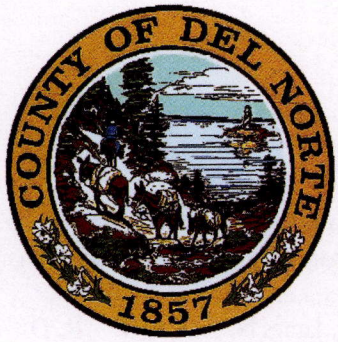



POPULATION: 28,900
COUNTY SEAT: Crescent City

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
- District 1 - Jack B. Reese
- District 2 - Martha McClure
- District 3 - Charles Blackburn
- District 4 - Clyde Eller
- District 5 - David Finigan

DEL NORTE COUNTY

Del Norte County was 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.

The county is bounded on the north by Curry County, Oregon; on the east by Siskiyou County; on the south by Humboldt County and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. The 1998 population of Del Norte County was 28,900. Located 370 miles north of San Francisco and 330 miles south of Portland, the county is linked by Coastal Highway 101 to the rest of California to the south and the Oregon Coast to the north. Highway 199 links the county to Interstate 5 to the east. The county airport in the Crescent City urban area connects to Eureka, San Francisco, and Sacramento via four flights a day.

The total land area of Del Norte County is approximately 1,070 square miles. 72 percent of this land is in public ownership, most of which is held by the federal government. The county is home to the Redwood National and State Parks, the Smith River National Recreation Area, and several large wildlife refuge areas. The county is part of a United Nations Biosphere Region and World Heritage Site. The World Wildlife Fund has identified the southern region of the county as part one of the most diverse eco-regions left on the planet and named it to its Global 200 list.

Del Norte County offers a diverse and unique mix of natural resources ranging from the conifer forests of the Klamath Mountain Province to the sand beaches and dunes of the Pacific coastal plain. Local recreational opportunities include hiking, camping, boating, kayaking, rafting, fishing, hunting, surfing, diving, biking, and wildlife viewing. In fact the county may boast the widest cross-section of fish, mammal, and bird species in the state. The ocean waters off the coast of Del Norte County are abundantly rich in plant and animal resources. The marine resources are utilized in a variety of commercial, food, and recreation industries. The significance of Del Norte County's offshore rocks is reflected by the fact that 46 percent of all nesting sites on coastal rocks in California occur on Hunter Rock, Prince Island, Castle Rock, and False Klamath Rock, all within Del Norte County.

The County of Del Norte Board of Supervisors has made a commitment to help develop and maintain a safe and healthy living environment and expand the economic opportunities for all the county's citizens. The level of activity exhibited by local economic development, and private and public interest in planning and pursuing economic development activities is a testament to the depth of local commitment to a community that exists in Del Norte County. During the past five years, economic development and business-related planning and project implementation has been undertaken by most local agencies. Local planning and project activities have been marked by extensive cooperation and an effort to make projects succeed. A recent trend in local economic activities is the work being undertaken to expand the local technology-based business sector and recruit more technology businesses to the community. In addition, there is an active focus to increase the number of tourist-related businesses and to build on the educational opportunities provided by the College of the Redwoods.

Senate Representation

1858–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party	Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1858, 1859	Berry, Jehu	D	1901, 1903, 1905	Selvage, Thomas H.	R
1860	Haynes, John P.	D	1907	Rolley, George T.	R
1861		Doug. D	1909, 1911	Cutten, Charles P.	R
1862	Van Dyke, Walter	Union D	1913, 1915, 1917	Kehoe, William	R
1863		Union	1919		R,Prog,Proh.
1863–1864, 1865	Wright, S. F.	Union	1921, 1923	Nelson, H. C.	R
1867	Murch, L. H.	Union	1925, 1927, 1929, 1931		R, D
1869		R	1931, 1933	Allen, James M.	D, R
1871, 1873	DeHaven, John J.	R	1935	McGuinness, Henry	D
1875	McGarvey, Robert	Ind.	1937	Allen, James M.	D
1877		D	1939–1947	Collier, Randolph	R
1880, 1881	Ryan, Pierce H.	Work	1949–1960		R-D
1883		D	1961–1973		D
1885	Hurlburt, B. G.	R	1975, 1977	Behr, Peter H.	R
1887	Haynes, John P.	D	1979–1991	Keene, Barry	D
1889, 1891, 1893, 1895	McGowan, Frank	R	1993, 1995, 1997	Thompson, Mike	D
1897, 1899	Gillette, J. N.	R	1999	Chesbro, Wesley	D

Assembly Representation

1858–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party	Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1858	Hirst, R. P.	D	1907	Berry, T. J. T.	R
1859, 1860	Daggett, John	D	1909	Gillis, K. C.	D
1861	Buell, W.M.	Doug. D	1911	Malone, George E.	R
1862	Wright, S. P.	Union D	1913	Shearer, William B.	D
1863		Union	1915	Ream, H. B.	D
1863–64	Hirst, R. P.	Union	1917, 1919, 1921		D, R
1865	Murch, L.H.	Union	1923	Douglas, G. H.	R
1867	Rector, Thomas H.	D	1925, 1927	Murphy, J. J.	R
1869	Murphy, James E.	D	1929	McGuinness, Henry	D, R
1871	Rector, Thomas H.	D	1931	Fisher, Robert F.	R
1873, 1875, 1877	Murphy, James E.	D	1933	Burns, Michael J.	R
1880	Cooper, L. F.	D	1935		R-D
1881	Mason, W. B.	R	1937–1943		R
1883	Hamilton, William A.	D	1945, 1947		R-D
1885	Johnson, J. K.	D	1949	Way, A.W.	R-D
1887	Campbell, R. H.	R	1951, 1952	Belotti, Frank P.	R
1889	McVay, John M.	D	1953		D-R
1891	Robertson, George B.	D	1954, 1955, 1956		R-D
1893	Duffy, Thomas	D	1957–1966		R
1895, 1897	Tomblin, E. S.	R	1967–1973	Davis, Pauline L.	D
1899	Jilson, C. B.	R	1975, 1977	Keene, Barry	D
1901	Berry, T. J. T.	R	1979, 1981	Bosco, Douglas H.	D
1903	Leininger, C.W.	R	1983–1995	Hauser, Dan	D
1905	Coyle, James L.	R	1997, 1999	Strom-Martin, Virginia R.	D

Note: Beginning in 1973–74, sessions are designated biennially (e.g., 1975–76 Session, etc.). The sessions after 1973–74 listed on this page reflect only the first year of the biennium.

POPULATION: 147,600
COUNTY SEAT: Placerville

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
- District 1 - Sam Bradley
- District 2 - Raymond J. Nutting
- District 3 - Mark Nielsen
- District 4 - Penny Humphreys
- District 5 - David Solaro



EL DORADO COUNTY

El Dorado County is one of the original 27 counties formed February 18, 1850. "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.

Many landmarks in the gold belt of the county commemorate those fabulous days of the 49'ers, including the Marshall Monument at Coloma; Hangman's Tree in Placerville; the site of the Bullion Bend Robbery; and a host of colorful old mining towns such as Grizzly Flats, Chili Bar, and Fairplay.

El Dorado County lies along the western slope of the Sierra Nevada, rising from an elevation of 350 feet in the extreme west to almost 11,000 feet on the Alpine-El Dorado boundary. Climate varies with the elevation, from hot summers and mild winters in the western foothills to moderate summers and cold winters in the eastern mountain areas. It is an outstanding recreational area, with natural attractions such as Lake Tahoe, Echo Lake, Fallen Leaf Lake, and well-developed facilities for both summer recreation and winter sports. The Desolation Wilderness Area, accessible only on foot or by horseback, offers virgin country with a large number of small lakes. There is excellent camping in the El Dorado National Forest, hunting for deer and quail, and fishing in the Rubicon River-Wentworth Springs area as well as in the many lakes and streams throughout the county.

Since the early 1980's, El Dorado County has been included in the Sacramento Metropolitan Statistical Area. Over 78 percent of the county residents live in unincorporated areas outside of city limits. Major residential communities (El Dorado Hills, Cameron Park, and Shingle Springs) in the western part of the county serve as suburban areas to the booming Sacramento metropolitan region. The unique environment and high quality of life in El Dorado County provide the "get away" lifestyle desired by employees and leaders of the region's new and expanding businesses.

There are two incorporated cities. Placerville, the county seat, is located 44 miles east of the State Capital of Sacramento, and 146 miles northeast of San Francisco. South Lake Tahoe, 60 miles east of Placerville, is the hub of the world-renowned Lake Tahoe recreation area. Two major highways, U.S. 50 and S.R. 49, intersect the county while Interstate 5 and Interstate 80 are within 25 minutes of El Dorado Hills. This Central West Coast location offers one day automobile access to Los Angeles, San Diego, Portland, and Reno.



Coloma, Marshall Gold Discovery State Historic Park, Sutter's Mill

Senate Representation

1851–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1851	Greene, Thomas J.	D
1852, 1853, 1854, 1855	Keene, Benjamin F.	D
1852, 1853	Walton, John	D
1854	Livermore, H. O.	D
1854, 1855	Hall, Gaven	D
1855, 1856	French, Alfred	D
1854, 1855, 1856	Hook, George	D
1856, 1857	Fiske, Henry M.	Amer.
1856, 1857	McCallum, John G.	Amer.
1857, 1858	Carpenter, Jonathan	D
1857, 1858	Johnson, Samuel M.	D
1858, 1859	Hamm, S. H.	D
1858, 1859, 1860	Dickenson, William B.	D
1861		Breck. D
1859, 1860	Titus, Isaac S.	D
1859, 1860	Denver, A. St. Clair	D
1861		Doug. D
1862		Union D
1860	Crittenden, R. D.	D
1861		Breck. D
1861	Harvey, Obed	Doug. D
1862, 1863		Union D
1863	Saxton A. H.	Union
1863–1864	Henry, A. C.	Union
1863–1864, 1865	Maddox, F. L.	Union
1865, 1867	Johnson, James	D
1867, 1869	Hunter, George W.	D
1869, 1871	Larkin, Harry D.	D
1871, 1873	McKusick, H. J.	R
1873, 1875	Fraser, Thomas	R
1877, 1880, 1881	Brown, William H.	R
1883	Fraser, Thomas	R
1885	Mahler, Henry	D
1887	Hall, A. P.	R
1889, 1891	Fraser, Thomas	R
1893, 1895	Martin, Noble	D
1897, 1899	Chapman, E. W.	D
1901, 1903	Lardner, William B.	R
1903, 1905	Ralston, William C.	R
1907, 1909, 1911, 1913	Caminetti, A.	D
1913, 1915	Birdsall, E. S.	R
1917	Ingram, Thomas	R, D
1919, 1921, 1923		R
1925, 1927		R, D
1929	Cassidy, Bert Alford	R
1931		R, D
1933, 1935, 1937, 1939	Pierovich, A. L.	D, R
1941, 1943	Dillinger, H. E.	D, R
1945, 1947		D
1949, 1950, 1951, 1952	Dillinger, H. E.	D-R
1953–1960	Berry, Swift	R-D
1961–1966	Begovich, John C.	D
1967–1972	Teale, Stephen P.	D
1973, 1975	Berryhill, Clare	R
1977–1983	Garamendi, John	D
1985, 1987, 1989	Doolittle, John T.	R
1991–1999	Leslie, Tim	R

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Assembly Representation

1851–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1851	Hall, Gaven D.	D
1851	Kendrick, Jeptha J.	D
1852	Cutler, John	Whig
1852	Hopkins, William R.	Whig
1852, 1853	McMeans, Seldon A.	D
1852, 1853	Wing, Austin	D
1853	Garfield, Salucius	D
1853, 1854	Conness, John	D
1854	Ballou, S. A.	D
1854	Briggs, Alfred	D
1854	Conness, John	D
1854	Hollister, Hannibal	D
1854	McDonald, George	D
1854	Springer, E. C.	D
1854, 1855	Stevenson, Edward A.	D
1854	Tallmadge, D. P.	D
1855	Bogardus, Edgar	D
1855	Boles, John L.	D
1855	Cunningham, W. F.	D
1855	Foster, Theron	D
1855	Johnson, John C.	D
1855	McConnell, William	D
1855	Smith, N. T.	D
1856	Borland, John	Amer.
1856	Bowe, James E.	Amer.
1856	Gage, Stephen T.	Amer.
1856	Heiskell, Tyler D.	Amer.
1856	Oliver, J. W.	Amer.
1856	Taylor, W. H.	Amer.
1856	Welch, L. S.	Amer.
1856	White, James D.	Amer.
1857	Carpenter, Jonathan	D
1857	Hall, Gaven D.	D
1857	Hamm, S. F.	D
1857	Hume, John	D
1857	McDonald, George	D
1857	Mitchell, Miles N.	D
1857	Orvis, Charles	D
1857	Turner, Jared	D
1858	Buel, David E.	D
1858	Galbraith, J. D.	D
1858	Graham, A. J.	D
1858	Lee, Harvey	D
1858	Loofborrow, D. T.	D
1858	Moses, H. A.	D
1858	Pearis, Charles W.	D
1858, 1859	Tipton, J. S.	D
1859	Briggs, Alfred	A-L.D.
1859	Coleman, William	D
1859	Condee, George	D
1859	Douglass, George A.	A-L.D.
1859	Douglas, George N.	D
1859	Sloss, Henry C.	A-L.D.
1859	Squires, Ogden	D
1860	Conness, John	A-L.D.
1860	Bell, John C.	D
1860	Watson, James H.	D
1860	Dunlap, Elon	D
1860	Fairchild, David	A-L.D.
1860	Hawley, Asa B.	D
1860	Patton, D. C.	D
1860	Stone, William H.	D
1861	Foster, Theron	Doug. D
1861	Green, James	Doug. D
1861	Henderson, Robert	Doug. D
1861	Coltrin, C.W.	Doug. D
1861	Hunter, Alexander	Doug. D
1861	Hill, Samuel	Doug. D
1861	Conness, John	Doug. D
1861	Coleman, William	Doug. D
1862	Dean, Senaco	Union D
1862	Dennis, John H.	Union D
1862	Frazier, John	Union D
1862	Parker, H. G.	Union D
1863	Burr, James	Union
1863	Clark, J. R.	Union
1863	Fitch, Thomas	Union
1863	Sanderson, Silas W.	Union
1863–64, 1865	Campbell, J. S.	Union
1863–64	Dow, F. A.	Union
1863–64	Fraser, Thomas	Union
1863–64	Teare, Philip	Union
1865	Kidder, John F.	Union
1865	Smith, E. L.	Union
1865	Taylor, Edward F.	Union
1867	Bird, A. B.	D
1867, 1869	Gildea, Charles	D
1867, 1869	Newell, Hugh B.	D
1867	Willets, Stephen	D
1869	McMurray, James D.	D
1869	Miller, James H.	D
1871	Barklage, William	R

Assembly Representation

1851–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party	Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1871	Bayley, A. J.	D	1909	Johnson, P. H.	D
1871	Center, Samuel H.	R	1911	Gaylord, Edwin C.	R
1871	Chalmers, Robert	R	1913	Dower, William A.	D
1873	Gilmore, N.	D	1913	Stevenot, F. G.	R
1873	Ingham, George H.	D	1915	Kerr, Robert I.	D
1873	Simpers, George W.	D	1917, 1919	Vicini, C. P.	D
1873	Williams, George E.	D	1921	McGee, Ralph	D, R
1875	Carpenter, G. J.	D	1923	Stevenot, F. G.	R
1875, 1877	Nott, Samuel A.	D	1925	Dillinger, H.E.	D
1877	Miller, James H.	D	1927, 1929, 1931		D, R
1880, 1881	Fraser, Thomas	R	1933	Mayo, Jesse M.	R
1880, 1881	Coleman, Cyrus	R	1935		R-D
1883	Rowland, Thomas B.	D	1937		R
1883	Irwin, Charles F.	D	1939, 1941, 1943	Thurman, Allen G.	R
1884	Bayley, A. J.	D	1945, 1947		R-D
1885	Watson, E. H.	D	1949–1956	Lindsay, Francis C.	R-D
1887, 1889	Mahler, Henry	D	1957, 1958		R
1891	Baughman, W. E.	R	1959–1963	Lunardi, Paul J.	D
1893	Raw, Roberts S.	R	1964	VACANT	
1895	Swisler, Charles A.	R	1965–1973	Chappie, Eugene A.	R
1897	Burnham, G. H.	R	1975	Garamendi, John R.	D
1899	Raw, Roberts S.	R	1977–1989	Waters, Norman S.	D
1901	Irving, S.W.	D	1991, 1993, 1995	Knowles, David	R
1903, 1905	Duryea, Frank A.	R	1997, 1999	Oller, Thomas "Rico"	R
1907	Birdsall, E. S.	R			

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POPULATION: 786,800
COUNTY SEAT: Fresno

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
- District 1 - Deran Koligian
- District 2 - Sharon Levy
- District 3 - Juan Arambula
- District 4 - Judy Case
- District 5 - Stan Oken

FRESNO COUNTY

Fresno County, which takes its name from the Spanish word for "ash" or "ash tree," was created April 19, 1856, and its present boundaries were established in 1909.

First exploration was by the Spaniards in the early 1800's, in search of possible sites for inland missions; a few Spanish settlements, of which no trace remains, were established at about this time.

Fresno County experienced four major stages of development. First was the mining period which extended into the early 1860's and left such memorable names as Temperance Flat and Grub Gulch. Second was a stock-raising period, which lasted until about 1874. The advent of the railroad in 1870 gave an impetus to general farming, and finally, after years of controversy over the use of water, the transition to today's irrigated and diverse agricultural production.

The Murrieta Rocks in the Coast Range are of historical and romantic interest, as the onetime stronghold of the bandit Joaquin Murrieta. His hideout was in the Arroyo de Cantua, sheltered by the buttes known as Tres Piedras which afforded a natural lookout for the entire valley.

Elevations ranging from 100 feet above sea level on the valley floor to 14,000 feet at the mountain peaks provide variable climatic conditions that range from Mediterranean to Alpine. The average summer temperature on the valley floor is 94 degrees and during the winter months 39.6 degrees. The sun shines an average of 83 percent of the time.

Fresno County's ideal weather conditions combined with rich, productive soil make it the number one agribusiness county in the nation with total agricultural product sales in excess of $3 billion. The main crops produced here are grapes which are dried for raisins, crushed for wine, or grown for table use, poultry, cotton, tomatoes, milk, garlic, cattle, almonds, plums, peaches, nectarines, and citrus fruits.

The Fresno area is the hub of central California and is the site of the regional headquarters for a variety of industries, businesses, and commerce in the heart of California. With one private and two municipal airports, Fresno provides facilities for both private and commercial aviation. Local and national carriers operate flights daily from Fresno Yosemite International Airport. Fresno County has freight service by both Burlington Northern-Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads. Amtrak San Joaquin provides service through Fresno County with connections to northern and southern California.

Fresno County is the home of California State University, Fresno, a major campus within the California State University system, as well as three community college campuses: Fresno City College, West Hills Community College, and Reedley College. Almost two dozen other schools, including private colleges and universities, law schools, technical schools, and professional graduate schools provide educational degrees and programs in Fresno County.

Fresno County offers many diverse cultural opportunities including the Fresno Philharmonic Orchestra, Fresno Ballet, Metropolitan Museum, Fresno Art Museum, African-American Historical and Cultural Museum, Mexican Cultural Institute of Central California, and numerous theatres and galleries.

Fresno County's proximity to the Sierra Nevada Mountains provides easy access to three national parks—Yosemite, Kings Canyon, and Sequoia—and affords numerous recreational opportunities such as sailing, snow skiing and water-skiing, fishing, and backpacking.

Senate Representation

1857–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1857, 1858, 1859, 1860	Merritt, Samuel A.	D
1861		Breck. D
1862, 1863	Baker, Thomas	D
1863–1864, 1865, 1867	Freeman, J. W.	D
1869, 1871	Fowler, Thomas	D
1873, 1875	Lindsey, Tipton	Ind.
1877	Fowler, Thomas	D
1880, 1881	Rowell, Chester	R
1883, 1885	Reddy, Patrick	D
1887, 1889, 1891, 1893	Goucher, George G.	D
1895, 1897	Pedlar, A. J.	R
1899–1905	Rowell, Chester	R
1905–1913	Cartwright, Geo W.	D
1915, 1917	Chandler, W. F.	Prog., R
1919, 1921	Harris, M. B.	R
1923		R, D
1925		R
1927, 1929	Cobb, Charles H.	D, R
1931–1941	Hays, Ray W.	R
1943, 1945	Burns, Hugh M.	D, R
1947–1956		D
1957, 1958, 1959, 1960		D-R
1961–1970		D
1967–1975	Way, Howard	R
1971–1977	Zenovich, George N.	D
1977–1991	Vuich, Rose Ann	D
1993	Wyman, Phil	R
1995, 1997, 1999	Costa, Jim	D
1995, 1997, 1999	Monteith, Dick	R
1979–1997	Maddy, Ken	R
1999	Poochigian, Charles	R

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Assembly Representation

1857–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1857	Smith, Orson K.	Amer.
1858	Mitchell, A. H.	D
1859	Roane, James M.	D
1860	Heston, Thomas M.	D
1861	Smith, Orson K.	Bell & Everett
1862	Smith, James	Breck. D
1863	Walker, James N.	Breck. D
1863–64		D
1865, 1867	Mace, R. P.	D
1869	Appling, Peter C.	D
1871	Walker, James N.	D
1873	Ferguson, John W.	D
1875	Collins, James D.	D
1877	Mace, R. P.	D
1880	Sayle, Claudius G.	D
1881	Griffith, C. J.	D
1883	Wharton, Frank	R
1885	Clark, A. M.	D
1887	Vincent, J. P.	R
1889	Tucker, E. H.	D
1891, 1893	Mordecai, G.W.	D
1893	Jacobsen, H. J. T.	R
1895	Rowell, W. F.	R
1895	Bachman, N. L. F.	D
1897	Cartwright, George W.	Fusion
1897	Moultrie, L.W.	Fusion
1899	Griffin, J. M.	D
1899	Fairweather, John	D
1901	Simpson, Marvin	D
1901	Chandler, W.F.	R
1903	Traber, J. O.	R
1903, 1905, 1907, 1909	Drew, A. M.	R
1905, 1907	Chandler, W. F.	R
1909	Odom, W. R.	D
1911, 1913	Chandler, W. F.	R
1911, 1913	Sutherland, W. A.	R
1913	Cary, L. B.	R
1915		Prog., R
1915	Scott, L. D.	R
1915, 1917	Hawson, Henry	D
1917	Pettit, Melvin	Prog., D, Proh.
1919		D
1917	Carlson, A.W.	R, Prog.
1919, 1921	McKeen, B.W.	R
1919	Strother, S. L.	D
1921, 1923	McDowell, Herbert	R
1925		R, D
1921–1929	Heisinger, S. L.	R, D
1923, 1925	Foster, Charles A.	R
1927		R, D
1927	Leymel, Z. S.	R
1929		R, D
1929, 1931, 1933	Meeker, Maurice S.	R-D
1931	Powers, Lucius Jr.	R-D
1933		R
1931	Clark, C. T.	D-R
1935	Minard, Claude	R
1935	Heisinger, S. L.	D-R
1937–1947		D
1937, 1939, 1941	Burns, Hugh M.	D
1943	Crichton, James G.	D
1945, 1947, 1949		D-R
1949	Heisinger, S. L.	D
1951, 1952, 1953, 1954	Henderson, Wallace D.	D
1955, 1956, 1957, 1958		D-R
1951–1956	Hansen, William W.	R-D
1957, 1958		R
1959, 1960	DeLotto, Bert	D
1961, 1962		D-R
1959–1966	Garrigus, Charles B.	D
1963–1970	Zenovich, George N.	D
1967–1975	Mobley, Ernest N.	R
1971–1977	Maddy, Kenneth L.	R
1977, 1979, 1981	Lehman, Richard	D
1979–1993	Costa, Jim	D
1983–1991	Bronzan, Bruce	D
1983–1993	Jones, Bill	R
1993	Snyder, Margaret E.	D
1993, 1995, 1997	Bustamante, Cruz M.	D
1995, 1997, 1999	House, George	R
1995, 1997	Poochigian, Charles S. "Chuck"	R
1995	Setencich, Brian	R
1997	Prenter, Robert M., Jr.	R
1999	Briggs, Mike	R
1999	Florez, Dean	D
1999	Reyes, Sarah	D

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POPULATION: 27,000
COUNTY SEAT: Willows

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
- District 1 - Charles E. Harris, Sr.
- District 2 - Gary Freeman
- District 3 - Dick Mudd
- District 4 - D.G. "Denny" Bungarz
- District 5 - Keith Hansen

GLENN COUNTY

Glenn County, created March 11, 1891, from the northern portion of Colusa County, was named for Dr. Hugh J. Glenn, the "Wheat King," who at one time owned immense holdings in the area. The old Glenn home still stands at Jacinto, near Willows. Another home of historical interest is that built by Granville Swift, pioneer and cattleman. Legends of treasure buried near this crumbling abode have lured the credulous many times to dig and search there.

Glenn County is strategically located in the heart of the Sacramento Valley, 90 minutes north of Sacramento and 30 minutes east of the Chico urban area. Interstate 5, Highway 99, and California Northern Railroad run north and south through the cities of Orland and Willows. Glenn County is bounded on the north by Tehama County, northwest by Mendocino County, southwest by Lake County, south by Colusa County, and east by Butte County.

Glenn County's 842,000 acres are divided between farmland on the floor of the valley and a mountainous forest area that occupies the eastern portion of the Mendocino National Forest. The elevation ranges from 120 feet to over 7,500 feet. The climate ranges from 36 degrees to 61 degrees with an average rainfall of 17 inches. At the lower elevations, the county's terrain, favorable weather, and water supply create ideal conditions for agriculture, the major industry in the region.

Recreational opportunities abound in Glenn County. Numerous locations along the Sacramento River provide public access. Irvine Finch River Access Park near Hamilton City is northern California's only facility specifically designed for "tubers" and rafters. The Sacramento National Wildlife Refuge covers 10,783 acres of protected wildlife habitat. Private and public hunting areas are throughout the county. Black Butte Lake, and Stony Gorge and East Park Reservoirs are nearby for fishing, swimming, skiing, boating, and camping. Thunderhill Park, located seven miles west of Willows on Highway 162, is a nine-turn, three-mile racetrack on 543 acres offering road racing events that feature 43 classes of Sports Car Club of America sports cars, Porsche, BMW, and Ford Shelby cars. In addition, Glenn County has a nine-hole regulation golf course, a movie theatre with four auditoriums, and a bowling alley.

Glenn County has two airports in the cities of Willows and Orland, as well as public transportation within the county and to neighboring Butte County. There are public libraries, with our small community of Bayliss having the Carnegie Library that was built in 1917 and has the historic status of being the nation's only rural Carnegie Library. Beautiful city parks are throughout the county for year-round enjoyment, as well as various historical landmarks and museums.

Glenn County offers higher education through two colleges on the east side of the valley, Chico State University and Butte College, which has a campus in Glenn County entitled Butte-Glenn Community College.

Senate Representation

1893–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party	Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1893, 1895, 1897	Seawell, John H.	D	1945, 1947	Sutton, Louis G.	R
1899	Boggs, John	D	1949–1958		R-D
1901	Goad, J. W.	D	1959, 1960	O'Sullivan, Virgil	D-R
1903–1913	Sanford, John B.	D	1961–1966		D
1915, 1917	Purkitt, Claude F.	D, R, Prog.	1967–1973	Marler, Fred W., Jr.	R
1919		D	1975	Collier, Randolph	D
1921		D, R, Prog.	1977, 1979, 1981	Johnson, Ray	R
1923, 1925, 1927, 1929	Handy, Fred C.	R, D	1983		Ind.
1931, 1933	Moran, John L.	R, D	1983, 1985, 1987, 1989	Nielsen, James Wiley	R
1935, 1937	Metzger, Jack D.	R	1991	Thompson, Mike	D
1939, 1941		R, D	1993, 1995, 1997, 1999	Johannessen, Maurice K.	R
1943	Engle, Clair	D, R			

Assembly Representation

1893–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party	Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1893	Vann, W. A.	Peo. Party	1927		R
1895	Ash, William	R	1929		R, D
1897	Bridgeford, A. E.	D, Peo. Party	1931	McDaniel, Edwin A.	D-R
			1933	O'Donnell, John H.	D
1899	Glenn, F. B.	R	1935		D-R
1901	Sheridan, Thomas J.	D	1937, 1939		D
1903	Howard, B. F.	D	1941, 1943	Lowrey, Lloyd W.	D
1905	Weyand, Ernest	R	1945-1961		D-R
1907	Smyth, F. M.	D	1962		D
1909, 1911	Mendenhall, John L.	D	1963, 1964	Booth, Harold E.	D
1913	Polsley, Harry	D	1965–1973	Johnson, Ray E.	R
1915	Sisson, Elmer L.	D, R, Prog., Proh.	1975	Davis, Pauline L.	D
			1977–1993	Statham, Stan	R
1917, 1919	Polsley, Harry	D	1995, 1997	Woods, Tom	R
1921, 1923	Bernard, Van	R	1999	Dickerson, Richard "Dick"	R
1925		R, D			

Note: Beginning in 1973–74, sessions are designated biennially (e.g., 1975–76 Session, etc.). The sessions after 1973–74 listed on this page reflect only the first year of the biennium.





POPULATION: 128,100
COUNTY SEAT: Eureka

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
- District 1 - Stan Dixon
- District 2 - Roger Rodoni
- District 3 - John Woolley
- District 4 - Bonnie Neely
- District 5 - Paul Kirk

HUMBOLDT COUNTY

Humboldt County was formed in 1853 from a part of Trinity County. The first recorded landing was in 1775 at Trinidad Bay. Humboldt Bay was entered by a sea otter expedition in 1806, but was not rediscovered until 1849. It was named in 1850 after the German scientist Alexander von Humboldt, then at the height of his fame, and the county takes its name from the bay. Early history was marked by clashes between the settlers and hostile Native Americans, and in 1853 Fort Humboldt, once commanded by Ulysses S. Grant, was established to afford military protection. Establishment of the Hoopa Indian Reservation in 1864 marked the end of hostilities.

Humboldt County occupies 135 miles of California's Pacific Coast centered approximately 250 miles north of San Francisco. The county contains 3,600 square miles, of which about 80 percent is forest land. These forest lands include national forests, national parks, state parks, bureau of land management lands, as well as privately owned timber lands. Much of the area is protected stands of redwood forests that are easily accessible to the public and, hence, Humboldt is known as the "Heart of the Redwood Empire."

Humboldt County's 1999 population was 128,100, which is evenly divided among the unincorporated county and its seven cities (Arcata, Blue Lake, Eureka, Ferndale, Fortuna, Rio Dell, and Trinidad). The city populations range from 28,600 for Eureka to 400 for Trinidad. Approximately 50 percent of the population is in the area around Humboldt Bay, which is the economic hub of the county. The county also contains numerous Native American Indian reservations and rancherias, including the Hoopa Indian Reservation containing 144 square miles, the largest reservation in the state.

The county, except for some coastal plains and river valleys, is mountainous with the highest elevation being 5,334 feet. The county is intersected by many major rivers including the Klamath, Trinity, Mad, Eel, Van Duzen, and Mattole, which are fed by our ample rainfall. The rainfall averages 37.5 inches in Eureka along the coast to more than 100 inches in some of the inland areas. The rivers are known for their runs of salmon and steelhead and are easily accessible to fishermen.

The area generally has mild winters and cool summers along the coast (mean monthly temperatures range from 47 degrees to 56 degrees in Eureka) and more severe seasons further inland. Snow is common for short periods during the winter in the mountainous areas but is rare in the cities. During the summers, it is common for temperatures to range from a high of 60 degrees on the coast to 100 degrees about 30 miles inland, all on the same day.

The county airport at McKinleyville currently offers more than 15 flights per day to Portland, Sacramento, or San Francisco and enplaned more than 100,000 passengers in 1999. The railroad link to the south, severed by severe storms in past years, should be in service by late 2000. Humboldt Bay was recently dredged and can accept most deep-draft vessels. Humboldt Bay represents a unique and powerful asset for the north coast region. It is the only deep water harbor between the San Francisco Bay Area and Coos Bay, Oregon. The bay punctuates the natural beauty of Humboldt County and supports shipping, commercial fisheries, aquaculture, waterfront-dependent development, progressive environmental projects, recreation, tourism, and public use.

Humboldt County is home to California State University-Humboldt and College of the Redwoods, a two-year community college.

The county's major industries are timber and lumber production, agriculture (including dairy and floral), and owing to the scenic beauty of the area and ample public lands, tourism. Humboldt County's natural beauty has attracted hundreds of artists to our area. In fact, we have the second highest number of artists per capita in the state.

Senate Representation

1854–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1854, 1855	May, William B.	D
1856, 1857	Cosby, John D.	Amer.
1858, 1859	Burch, John C.	D
1860	Ryan, James T.	D
1861		Doug. D
1862	Van Dyke, Walter	Union D
1863		Union
1863–1864, 1865	Wright, S. F.	Union
1867	Murch, L. H.	Union
1869		R
1871, 1873	DeHaven, John J.	R
1875	McGarvey, Robert	Ind.
1877		D
1880, 1881	Ryan, Pierce H.	Work
1883		D
1885	Hurlburt, B. G.	R
1887	Haynes, John P.	D
1889, 1891, 1893, 1895	McGowan, Frank	R
1897, 1899	Gillette, J. N.	R
1901, 1903, 1905	Selvage, Thomas H.	R
1907	Rolley, George T.	R
1909, 1911	Cutten, Charles P.	R
1913, 1915, 1917	Kehoe, William	R
1919		R, Prog., Proh.
1921, 1923	Nelson, H. C.	R
1925, 1927, 1929, 1931		R, D
1933, 1935	Perry, Harry A.	R
1937–1945	Quinn, Irwin T.	D
1947		D, R
1949	Burns, Michael J.	R
1950–1956	Way, A.W.	R-D
1957–1960	Christensen, Carl L., Jr.	D-R
1961–1966		D
1967–1973	Collier, Randolph	D
1975, 1977	Behr, Peter H.	R
1979–1991	Keene, Barry	D
1993, 1995, 1997	Thompson, Mike	D
1999	Chesbro, Wesley	D

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Assembly Representation

1854–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party	Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1854	Spencer, M.	D	1899	Boynton, C. H.	R
1855	Murdock, A. H.	Whig	1901	Roberts, Mel P.	R
1856	Ricks, Caspar S.	Amer.	1901, 1903	McNeil, B. H.	R
1857		D	1903, 1905	Rolley, George T.	R
1858	Havens, H. W.	D	1905	Branstetter, Louis P.	R
1859	Davis, E. L.	A-L.D.	1907	Cutten, Charles P.	R
1860	Burson, Lewis M.	D	1907, 1909	McClellan, John W.	R
1861	Hagans, William B	Doug. D	1909, 1911	Kehoe, William	R
1862	Werk, G.W.	Union D	1911	Jasper, Gustavus A.	R
1863	Whipple, Stephen G.	Union D	1913	Nelson, H. C.	R
1863–64	Wiley, A.	Union	1915	Quinn, John F.	D, R
1865	Huestis, A. J.	Union	1917		D
1867	Westmoreland, Charles	Union	1919, 1921	Cummings, Frank J.	R
1869	DeHaven, John J.	R	1923	Moore, Fred J.	R
1871	Russ, Joseph	R	1925	Runner, John W.	R, D
1873	Hurlburt, B. G.	Ind.	1927	Fisher, Robert F.	R, D
1875	Clark, Jonathan	R	1929, 1931		R
1877	Russ, Joseph	R	1933	Burns, Michael J.	R
1880	Stoddard, C. L.	R	1935		R-D
1881	Mudgett, Gilman C.	Greenback	1937–1943		R
1883, 1885	Weaver, John H. G.	R	1945, 1947		R-D
1885	Russ, Joseph	R	1949	Way, A.W.	R-D
1887, 1889	Williams, George	R	1951, 1952	Belotti, Frank P.	R
1887	McGowan, J. F.	R	1953		D-R
1889	Murray, J. G.	R	1954, 1955, 1956		R-D
1891, 1893, 1895	Bledsoe, A. J.	R	1957–1971		R
1891	Kellogg, E. D.	Amer.	1967–1973	Davis, Pauline L.	D
1893, 1895	Johnson, D. J.	R	1973, 1975, 1977	Keene, Barry	D
1897	Hill, A.W.	R	1979, 1981	Bosco, Douglas H.	D
1897	Damon, E. D.	R	1983–1995	Hauser, Dan	D
1899	Marvin, G. D.	R	1997, 1999	Strom-Martin, Virginia R.	D

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POPULATION: 142,100
COUNTY SEAT: El Centro

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
- District 1 - Antonio "Tony" Tirado
- District 2 - Bill Cole
- District 3 - Dean Shores
- District 4 - Tom Veysey
- District 5 - Wally Leimgruber

IMPERIAL COUNTY

Imperial County is the newest of California counties, organized August 15, 1907. Inland coral reefs, shells, and fossil fish indicate that the area, now part of the great Colorado Desert, was once partially submerged under the Gulf of California. Exploration of the Imperial Valley began with the Spaniards, as early as 1540, and in 1774 it was crossed by de Anza and his colonists, whose route was later followed by the Butterfield stage coaches. From the 1780's to the mid-19th century the area's history was marked by attacks and reprisals between settlers and Native Americans. Gold was discovered near the Colorado River in the 1850's and ghost towns still mark the location of early mining. It derived its name from the Imperial Valley, situated therein. 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.

The climate is hot and dry, ranging from lows in the mid-30's in January to highs of 110+ in July and August (mean temperatures—low-55.9; high-89.6), with little moisture (average annual rainfall—2.92 inches; 25-percent average relative humidity).

Imperial County extends over 4,597 square miles, bordering on Mexico to the south, Riverside County to the north, San Diego County on the west, and the State of Arizona on the east. The terrain varies from 235 feet below sea level at the Salton Sea to 4,548 feet at Blue Angel Peak.

The agricultural industry is still a strong and viable industry producing a gross income of $1,045,092,000 in new wealth during 1999. Imperial County ranks as one of the top 10 agricultural counties in the State of California.



Salt and Sea, Imperial County

Senate Representation

1909–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party	Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1909, 1911	Wright, Leroy A.	R	1941, 1943	Luckey, George E.	D
1913, 1915	Anderson, John N.	R	1945, 1947	Hulse, Ben	R
1917	Evans, S. C.	R, Prog.	1949–1956		R-D
1919		R	1957, 1958, 1959, 1960	Beard, John William "Bill"	D
1921	Eden, Walter	R, D	1961–1966	Quick, Aaron W.	D
1923		R	1967–1973	Mills, James R.	D
1925, 1927	Kline, Chester M.	R, D	1975, 1977	Stull, John	R
1929	Edwards, Nelson T.	R	1979, 1981	Craven, William A.	R
1931		R, D	1983	Ellis, Jim	R
1933, 1935	Hulse, Ben	R	1985, 1987, 1989, 1991	Bergeson, Marian	R
1937, 1939	Law, Edward H.	D	1993, 1995, 1997, 1999	Kelley, David G.	R

Assembly Representation

1909–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party	Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1909	Johnson, Percy A.	R	1941, 1943	Hastain, Harvey E.	R
1911	Hinkle, E. C.	R	1945, 1947, 1949, 1951	Butters, George R.	R-D
1911	Judson, Fred E.	R	1952	VACANT	
1913	Moorhouse, H.W.	R	1953, 1954, 1955, 1956	Casey, Ward J.	R-D
1915, 1917	Wills, Robert E.	R	1957, 1958	House, Leverette D.	D
1919	Brown, Stanley J.	R	1959, 1960		D-R
1921	Beal, W. F.	R, D	1961, 1962		D
1923	Davis, George H.	R, D	1963–1970	Veysey, Victor V.	R
1925	Finney, A.C.	R	1971, 1972, 1973	Seeley, Raymond T.	R
1927	Witter, Myron D.	R	1975, 1977	Suitt, Tom	D
1929, 1931		R, D	1979, 1981	Kelley, David G.	R
1933	Robinson, Samuel E.	R-D	1983–1991	Peace, Stephen J.	D
1935	Walker, Clarence R.	R	1993	Bornstein, Julie	D
1937	Daley, Jeanette E.	D	1995, 1997, 1999	Battin, Jim	R
1939	Walker, Clarence R.	R			

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POPULATION: 18,500
COUNTY SEAT: Independence

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
- District 1 - Linda Arcularius
- District 2 - Julie Bear
- District 3 - Ervin Lent
- District 4 - Carroll Hambleton, Jr.
- District 5 - Michael Dorame



INYO COUNTY

Inyo County was formed March 22, 1866, from portions of Mono and Tulare Counties, and bears the Native American name for its mountains, "dwelling place of a great spirit." Its recorded history dates back to 1843 when Joseph Walker led the second wagon train to enter California down Owens Valley and through Walker Pass. The first settlers came in 1861, although there were transient prospectors before then. These settlers, with the help of U.S. troops, fought off Native Americans until the area was considered safe in 1875.

The county is noted for its spectacular beauty and the character of its natural landscape and history. It contains the lowest and highest (excluding Alaska) land elevations in the United States; Badwater in Death Valley (282 feet below sea level) and Mount Whitney in the Sierra Nevada Mountains (14,496 feet).

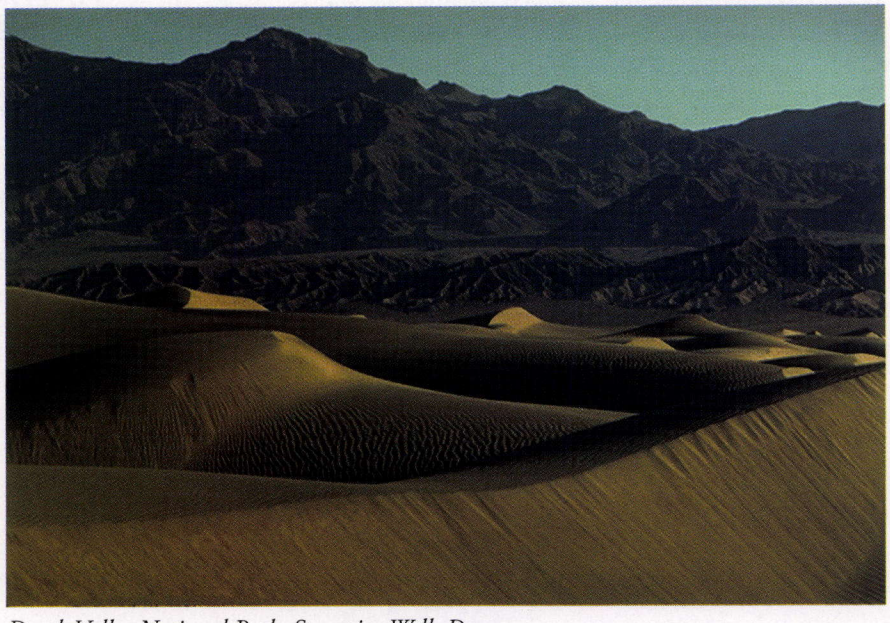
Approximately 1,000 square miles of relatively level land on the western side of the county comprise the Owens Valley (the nation's deepest valley). This valley contains the majority of the population of the county. The City of Bishop is the only incorporated area in the county, with a population of approximately 3,550 residents. Within the greater Bishop Area, there are a total of approximately 12,000 persons.

There are other towns in Inyo County, each of which has from 100 to 2,000 population. The towns are Olancha, Lone Pine, Independence, Big Pine, Keeler, Darwin, and Rovana, and the Death Valley area, and the Tecopa/Shoshone area.

The largest portion of Inyo County lies east of the Owens Valley and represents 7,316 square miles of desert lands with a low population density. In this area, the Bureau of Land Management, the Death Valley National Monument, and the China Lake Naval Weapons Center are the primary landholders.

One of the county's largest taxpayers is the City of Los Angeles. The city acquired vast landholdings in the Owens Valley for water resources; water from the Owens Valley is transported to the Los Angeles area by two aqueducts for a distance of 230 miles. The first aqueduct was completed in 1913, the second in 1969.

Inyo County is a year-round vacation land and is the center of a vast scenic and recreational area. The western portion of the county includes a rugged Sierra Nevada Mountain range which, with its forests, lakes, streams, and ski slopes, plays a major role in the economy of the area. The size and diverse topography of the area offers a wide variety of outdoor recreational activities including camping, off roading, waterskiing, picnicking, sight-seeing, photography, hiking, hunting, swimming, fishing, and winter sports. Inyo County's prime source of revenue is recreation/tourism followed by mining and livestock.



Death Valley National Park, Stovepipe Wells Dunes

Senate Representation

1867–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party	Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1867–1868	Wolcott, Oliver	Union	1911, 1913	Avey, John L.	R
1867, 1869	Mandeville, James W.	D	1915, 1917	King, Lyman M.	R, Prog.
1869, 1872	Wing, Stephen	R	1919		R
1871, 1873	Andross, Moses C.	R	1921		R, Prog.
1873, 1875	Eakin, W. A.	D	1923,1925, 1927, 1929	Swing, Ralph E.	R, D
1875	Lindsey, Tipton	Ind.	1931, 1933	Riley, Joe	R
1877	Fowler, Thomas	D	1935, 1937	Keough, Karl P.	D
1880, 1881	Rowell, Chester	R	1939–1960	Brown, Charles	D, R
1883, 1885	Reddy, Patrick	D	1961, 1962		D
1887, 1889	Roth, John	D	1963, 1964, 1965, 1966	Symons, William "Bill" Jr.	R
1891, 1893	Berry, George S.	D	1967–1975	Way, Howard	R
1895, 1897	Linder, R.	R	1975–1981	Stiern, Walter W.	D
1899, 1901	Pace, H. L.	D	1983, 1985, 1987	Richardson, H. L.	R
1903	Hubbel, Orrin Z.	R	1989, 1991	Leonard, Bill	R
1905	Leeke, William T.	R	1993, 1995	Rogers, Don	R
1907, 1909	Willis, Henry M.	R	1997, 1999	Knight, Wm. "Pete"	R

Assembly Representation

1867–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party	Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1867	Davies, William A.	Union	1907	Forbes, P. W.	D
1867	Mardis, Benjamin A.	D	1909, 1911	Wyllie, G.W.	R
1867	Meagher, Michael	D	1913	Van Harlingen, J. A.	D
1869	Eichelroth, William E.	D	1915	Browne, Maurice B.	D, Prog.
1869	Mooney, J .S.	D	1917	Williams, Dan E.	R
1869	York, Frank	R	1919	Browne, Maurice B.	D
1871	Bacon, P. B.	R	1921	Webster, John C.	R
1871	Connolly, W. C.	D	1923	Clarke, George A.	R
1871	Whiting, George A.	D	1925	Browne, Maurice B.	D
1873	Long, William G.	R	1927, 1929	Williams, Dan E.	R, D
1873	Parker, J. E.	D	1931	Dillinger, H. E.	D-R
1873	Summers, James W.	D	1933	Mayo, Jesse M.	R
1875	Griswold, M.	D	1935		R-D
1877	Moffatt, Solomon B.	D	1937		R
1880, 1881	Wasson, Joseph	R	1939, 1941, 1943	Thurman, Allen G.	R
1883	Keeler, J. M.	R	1945, 1947		R-D
1885	Van Voorhies, R. J.	R	1949–1956	Lindsay, Francis C.	R-D
1887	Gould, Andrew J.	R	1957, 1958		R
1889	Coleman, Cyrus	R	1959–1963	Lunardi, Paul J.	D
1891	Hunewell, F. E.	R	1964	VACANT	
1893	Mack, P. H.	D	1965–1973	Chappie, Eugene A.	R
1895	Coleman, Cyrus	R	1975, 1977	Chimbole, Larry	D
1897	Keables, Thomas A.	Fusion	1979–1991	Wyman, Phillip D.	R
1899	Mack, P. H.	D	1993	Honeycutt, Kathleen M.	R
1901	Miller, Charles H.	D	1995, 1997, 1999	Olberg, Keith	R
1903, 1905	Lumley, Aubrey M.	D			

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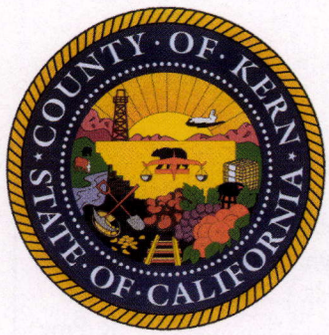



POPULATION: 650,000
COUNTY SEAT: Bakersfield

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
- District 1 - Jon McQuiston
- District 2 - Steve Perez
- District 3 - Barbara Patrick
- District 4 - Ken Peterson
- District 5 - Pete Parra

KERN COUNTY

Kern County, so called after Kern River which General John Fremont named in honor of Edward M. Kern, topographer of Fremont's third expedition, was organized April 22, 1866, from parts of Tulare and Los Angeles Counties. Earliest exploration was in 1772 when Pedro Fages penetrated Tejon Pass in pursuit of deserters from the Spanish Army. Father Francisco Garces followed in 1776.

In the 1830's trappers of the Hudson's Bay Company came to the county, and the town of Lebec bears the name of one member of the party. The largest Mexican land grant in the San Joaquin Valley, the 97,616-acre Tejon Rancho, was made in 1843. With the coming of the first permanent settlers in 1854, Fort Tejon was established for their protection and served as the base for an unsuccessful attempt to introduce camels as a means of transportation in the southwest desert area.

Discovery of gold in the Kern River section in 1853 swelled the county's population, and later in the century eastern Kern County came into its own with the development of gold, silver, borax, and other mineral deposits in the Mojave Desert. Oil and asphaltum were exploited in the vicinity of McKittrick as early as the 1860's, but it was not until the turn of the century that Kern County knew its tremendous oil boom.

Kern County is fortunate to have many other natural resources. It is the nation's fourth richest agricultural county, producing grapes, citrus, almonds, cotton, milk, carrots, and more than 150 other crops as well as sizable livestock operations. One of the world's largest borax deposits is still being mined in the Mojave Desert, and Kern County is the second leading cement producer in California.

More than 60 percent of Kern County's 650,000 people live in the metropolitan Bakersfield area. Kern County has 11 incorporated cities, and it is among the top 10 fastest growing areas of California. Quickly becoming a major transportation and distribution hub for California and the West, Kern County has an abundant supply of properly zoned land with existing utilities for all commercial uses, as well as the most affordable housing in the western United States.

Kern County residents enjoy a wide range of recreation opportunities, including fishing and whitewater rafting on the Kern River and picnicking, camping, and boating at several lakes, regional parks, and municipal parks. Kern boasts some 20 public and private golf courses which offer challenging yet affordable year-round play. The county is home to two professional sports clubs, the Bakersfield Blaze baseball team and the Bakersfield Condors hockey team, as well as state and national collegiate champions in several sports.

Higher education institutions in Kern County offer bachelor and graduate programs in a wide range of academic fields at California State University, Bakersfield. Highly regarded technical programs and academic courses are offered by community colleges in Bakersfield, Taft, and Ridgecrest. To aid lifelong learning, every branch in the countywide public library system is equipped with computerized research capabilities and Internet access. Advanced research in flight, propulsion, and other defense technologies is conducted at two of the nation's top military research and development centers, Edwards Air Force Base and the Naval Air Warfare Weapons Division, China Lake.

Kern County's attributes are on display at the Bakersfield Business Conference, where 13,000 attendees gather each year to hear presentations by renowned world leaders, business pioneers, and sports and entertainment figures. The conference is the largest and most prestigious event of its kind, hosting speakers such as Margaret Thatcher, Mikhail Gorbachev, Ronald Reagan, David Brinkley, Helmut Schmidt, Joe Montana, and Bill Cosby.

Senate Representation

1867–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1867	Freeman J. W.	Union
1869, 1871	Fowler, Thomas	D
1873, 1875	Lindsey, Tipton	Ind.
1877	Fowler, Thomas	D
1880, 1881	Rowell, Chester	R
1883, 1885	Reddy, Patrick	D
1887, 1889	Roth, John	D
1891, 1893	Berry, George S.	D
1895, 1897, 1899, 1901	Smith, S. C.	R
1903, 1905	Emmons, E. J.	D
1907, 1909	Miller, E. O.	D
1911, 1913	Larkins, E. O.	R
1915, 1917, 1919, 1921	Irwin, J. L. C.	D
1923, 1925	Creighton, John	R, D
1927, 1929	Wagy, J. I.	R, D
1931, 1933, 1935, 1937		R
1939, 1941		R, D
1943	Dorsey, Jesse R.	R, D
1945, 1947		R
1949–1958		R-D
1959, 1960	Stiern, Walter W.	D-R
1961–1985		D
1977–1983	Vuich, Rose Ann	D
1987–1995	Rogers, Don	R
1993	Wyman, Phil	R
1995, 1997, 1999	Costa, Jim	D
1995, 1997	Maddy, Ken	R
1997, 1999	Knight, Wm. "Pete"	R
1999	Poochigian, Charles	R

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Assembly Representation

1867–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1867	Brown, Joseph C.	D
1869	Doss, E.W.	D
1871	Burckhalter, Jeremiah	D
1873	Canfield, W.	Ind.
1875	Patterson, J. A.	D
1877	Adams, W. S.	D
1880	Du Brutz, A. B.	D
1881	Arick, Rufus E.	D
1883	Atwell, A. J.	NP
1885	Ashe, R. I.	D
1887	Brooks, J. Marion	D
1889	Wear, G. W.	D
1891	Rice, T. A.	D
1893	Pueschel, E. A.	D
1895	Dale, R. C.	R
1897	Emmons, E. J.	Fusion
1899	Dale, R. C.	R
1901	Laird, J. W. P.	D
1903, 1905	Dorsey, Jesse R.	R
1907	McMullin, H. W.	R
1909	Irwin, Rowen	D
1911	Hall, Fred H.	D
1913	Simpson, William E.	D
1915	Harris,WittenW.	Soc., Prog. D, R, Proh.
1917		D
1919	Doris, Grace S.	R
1921	Heck, Franklin	D, R
1923	Doris, Grace S.	R
1925		R, D
1927, 1929	Patterson, Robert L.	R
1931		R-D
1933	Turner, Rodney L.	D
1935		D-R
1937, 1939, 1941		D
1943	Werdel, Thomas Harold	R
1945		R-D
1947	James, W. E.	R
1949	Lewis, Joe C.	D
1951, 1952	Kelly, H.W. "Pat"	R
1953–1958		R-D
1953, 1954	Donahoe, Dorothy M.	D
1955–1960		D-R
1959–1966	Williamson, John C.	D
1961–1966	Casey, Jack T.	D
1967–1972	Stacey, Kent H.	R
1967–1972	Ketchum, William M.	R
1973	Gonzales, Raymond	D
1973	Nimmo, Robert P.	R
1975, 1977, 1979, 1981	Duffy, Gordon W.	R
1975, 1977	Thomas, William M. "Bill"	R
1975, 1977	Chimbole, Larry	D
1979, 1981, 1983, 1985	Rogers, Don	R
1979–1991	Wyman, Phillip D.	R
1987–1995	Harvey, Trice	R
1993	Costa, Jim	D
1993	Honeycutt, Kathleen M.	R
1995	Setencich, Brian	R
1995, 1997, 1999	Olberg, Keith	R
1997	Prenter, Robert M., Jr.	R
1997, 1999	Ashburn, Roy	R
1999	Florez, Dean	D

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POPULATION: 128,323
COUNTY SEAT: Hanford

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
- District 1 - Joe Neves
- District 2 - Jon Rachford
- District 3 - Tony Oliveira
- District 4 - Anthony Barbs
- District 5 - Alene Taylor

KINGS COUNTY

Kings County was first organized March 22, 1893, from part of Tulare County, and an addition of some 100 square miles from Fresno County in 1908 brought it to its present size. It took its name from the Kings River, christened "Rio de los Santos Reyes," or "River of the Holy Kings," by the Spanish explorers in 1805. The first settlers, who came in the 1830's, hunted game, did some mining, and laid the foundations for today's agriculture. One landmark of the early days is "El Adobe de los Robles," a well preserved adobe just north of Lemoore, built in 1857 by Daniel Rhoades, one of the members of the first group to attempt rescue of the starving Donner Party. The Tragedy Oak near Hanford marks the scene of the first shooting in the Muscles Slough Tragedy, one of the episodes in the bitter war over land titles between the settlers and the railroad agents in 1880.

Kings County has a population of 128,323 (91,912 incorporated and 36,411 unincorporated) and is located in the heart of the central San Joaquin Valley, about 35 minutes south of the City of Fresno. The County of Kings has an area of 1,402 square miles at an altitude of 248 feet above sea level. The annual mean temperature is 62.9 degrees Fahrenheit. The annual precipitation is 8.1 inches.

The county seat is located in the City of Hanford, where historical preservation efforts have maintained an old-fashioned town square while embracing innovative growth and change. The county has a general law form of government established by the Legislature with a five-member Board of Supervisors. Supervisors are elected by district to serve four-year alternating terms at elections held every two years.

The county's economy is a blend of agriculture, heavy industry, and light manufacturing. The county is also the home of the Lemoore Naval Air Station. The Pacific Ocean to the west and the recreation areas of the Sierra Nevada to the east are within a few hours driving time.



Fox Theater, Hanford

Senate Representation

1895–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party	Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1895, 1897	Linder, R.	R	1937	Cunningham, Roy R.	D
1899, 1901	Pace, H. L.	D	1939–1952		D, R
1903, 1905	Emmons, E. J.	D	1953–1960	Montgomery, Robert I.	D-R
1907, 1909	Miller, E. O.	D	1961–1966	Williams, Robert D.	D
1911, 1913	Larkins, E. O.	R	1967–1973	Stiern, Walter W.	D
1915, 1917, 1919, 1921	Irwin, J. L. C.	D	1975	Way, Howard	R
1923, 1925	Creighton, John	R, D	1977–1983	Vuich, Rose Ann	D
1927, 1929	Wagy, J. I.	R, D	1983, 1985	Stiern, Walter W.	D
1931		Deferred	1987, 1989, 1991	Rogers, Don	R
		District	1993	Wyman, Phil	R
1933, 1935	King, Charles	D, R	1995, 1997, 1999	Costa, Jim	D

Assembly Representation

1895–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party	Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1895	Davis, J. W.	R	1937, 1939, 1941	Garland, Gordon H.	D
1897	McClellan, J. M.	Peo. Party	1943	Guthrie, C. L.	D
1899	Cosper, E. T.	R	1945		D-R
1901	Myers, R. H.	R	1947	Johnson, Harry J.	D-R
1903	Covert, John G.	D	1949	Hagen, Harlen	D
1905	Pryor, John F.	D	1951, 1952		D-R
1907	McGuire, William L.	R	1953, 1954, 1955	Patterson, Roscoe L.	R-D
1909	Webber, W. J.	D	1956	VACANT	
1911	Walker, Frank J.	R	1957–1964	Frew, Myron H.	D
1913	Guiberson, J. W.	D	1965–1981	Duffy, Gordon W.	R
1915, 1917	Long, W. A.	R	1983–1993	Costa, Jim	D
1919	Odale, Oscar L.	D	1995	Setencich, Brian	R
1921, 1923, 1925	Johnson, Frank	R	1997	Prenter, Robert M., Jr.	R
1927, 1929, 1931	Jewett, Augustus F., Jr.	R	1999	Florez, Dean	D
1933, 1935	Chatters, Ford A.	R-D			

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POPULATION: 55,100
COUNTY SEAT: Lakeport

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
- District 1 - Ed Robey, Jr.
- District 2 - Jeff Smith
- District 3 - Gary Lewis
- District 4 - Karan Mackey
- District 5 - Bill Merriman

LAKE COUNTY

Lake County, created May 20,1861, was originally occupied by a dense Native American population who were attracted there by the accessible food supply and the quantities of obsidian for arrow and spear heads; today, there are seven small Native American Indian reservations in the county. Three of the large land grants made by the Mexican government in the 1840's were within Lake County; one of them still remains intact today. The county derived its name because of the many charming lakes that are within its boundaries.

The county lies almost entirely within the Coast Range. Its southern portion is typical foothill country, with rolling hills and level valleys, which extend northward to the more rugged terrain of the Mendocino National Forest. Dominating the southern part is Clear Lake, the largest fresh water lake wholly within California, and to the north are the Blue Lakes and Lake Pillsbury. Clear Lake is stocked with black bass, Sacramento perch, and other varieties of fish, and is surrounded with resorts of all kinds, including several large mineral spring resorts. In the national forest areas and the balance of the county deer, quail, dove, and ducks are available for the hunter; and numerous mineral springs, lake resorts, streams, camping facilities, and trails invite the vacationer.

Within Lake County are two incorporated cities, the county seat of Lakeport and Clearlake the largest city, and the communities of Blue Lakes, Clearlake Oaks, Clearlake Park, Cobb, Finley, Glenhaven, Hidden Valley Lake, Kelseyville, Loch Lomond, Lower Lake, Lucerne, Middletown, Nice, Spring Valley, Upper Lake, and Witter Springs.

History and genealogy buffs will find several "treasures" at the two county museums, the Lake County Museum in Lakeport and the Lower Lake Historical Schoolhouse Museum in Lower Lake. There are also numerous state and local historical landmarks identified throughout the county.

Art lovers will find the work of local artists displayed in many places including galleries, civic buildings, restaurants, banks, and other businesses. Arts and crafts exhibits are featured at many of the community events held through the year. There are also a number of antique shops throughout Lake County.



Clear Lake

Senate Representation

1862–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party	Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1862, 1863	Holden, William	D	1935, 1937	Biggar, George M.	R
1863–1864, 1865	Harston, Chancellor	Union	1939, 1941, 1943, 1945		R, D
1867, 1869, 1871, 1873	Pendegast, William Wirt	D	1947	Busch, Burt W.	R
1875, 1877	Hill, William McP.	D	1949–1954		R-D
1880, 1881	Anderson, William L.	D	1955, 1956, 1957, 1958	Busch, James E. "Jim"	R-D
1883, 1885	Spencer, Dennis	D	1959, 1960	Slattery, Waverly Jack	D-R
1887, 1889	Yell, Archibald	D	1961, 1962		D
1891	Seawell, J. H.	D	1963, 1964, 1965, 1966	Petersen, Frank S.	D
1893, 1895	Gesford, Henry C.	D	1967–1973	Collier, Randolph	D
1897, 1899	La Rue, C. L.	D	1975, 1977	Behr, Peter H.	R
1901, 1903	Corlett, Robert	R	1979, 1981	Keene, Barry	D
1903–1913	Sanford, John B.	D	1983, 1985, 1987, 1989	Nielsen, James Wiley	R
1915, 1917	Purkitt, Claude F.	D, R, Prog.	1991	Thompson, Mike	D
1919		D	1993	Johannessen, Maurice	R
1921		D, R, Prog.	1995, 1997	Thompson, Mike	D
1923, 1925, 1927, 1929	Handy, Fred C.	R, D	1999	Chesbro, Wesley	D
1931, 1933	Ingles, R. R.	R, D			

Assembly Representation

1862–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party	Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1862	Evey, Edward	Union	1907	Smyth, F. M.	D
1863	Hartson, Chancellor	Union	1909, 1911	Mendenhall, John L.	D
1863–64	Dodson, W. B. H.	Union	1913	Palmer, James M.	D
1865	Coghlan, John M.	Union	1915	Bruck, Bismarck	D, R
1867, 1869	Crigler, John C.	D	1917, 1919		R
1871	Stillwagon, W. W.	R	1921, 1923, 1925	Coombs, Frank B.	R, D
1873	Welch, Sanford K.	D	1927, 1929		R
1875	Quigley, R. B. S.	D	1931	Biggar, George M.	R
1877	Welch, Sanford K.	D	1933, 1935	Crowley, Ernest C.	D-R
1880	McCarty, A. P.	D	1937		D
1881, 1883	Crumpton, H. J.	D	1939, 1941		D-R
1885	Britt, E. W.	D	1943		D
1887	Gruwell, L. H.	D	1945–1952	Crowley, Ernest C.	D-R
1889	Crawford, C. M.	D	1953–1962	Lowrey, Lloyd W.	D-R
1891	Renfro, James H.	D	1963, 1964, 1965, 1966	Belotti, Frank P.	R
1893	Vann, W. A.	Peo. Party	1967–1973	Johnson, Ray E.	R
1895	Ash, William	R	1975, 1977	Keene, Barry	D
1897	Bridgeford, E. A. D.	Peo. Party	1979, 1981	Bosco, Douglas H.	D
1899	Glenn, F. B.	R	1983, 1985	Sebastiani, Don	R
1901	Sheridan, Thomas J.	D	1987, 1989, 1991	Hansen, Bev	R
1903	Howard, B. F.	D	1993, 1995	Hauser, Dan	D
1905	Weyand, Ernest	R	1997, 1999	Strom-Martin, Virginia R.	D

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POPULATION: 34,150
COUNTY SEAT: Susanville

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
- District 1 - Robert F. Pyle
- District 2 - Jim Chapman
- District 3 - Lloyd Keefer
- District 4 - Brian Dahie
- District 5 - Everd S. McCain

LASSEN COUNTY

Lassen County was created April 1, 1864. The name of the county and of the volcanic peak in Shasta County honor the California pioneer, Peter Lassen. Isaac Roop was the first settler in Honey Lake Valley in 1851, and the real founder of the county.

A brief historical timeline of events which led to the county's incorporation and development is as follows:

In the 1840's, John C. Fremont and his army followed the trails left behind by fur trappers exploring the area in the 1830's to prepare for the Bear Flag Revolt, which led to the creation of California.

With the Gold Rush of 1849 and emigrants following established trail routes through the area, it was not until 1854 that the area began to take shape as a trading post on the west end of Honey Lake Valley was established. A small gold rush just south of the trading post two years later caused the permanent settlement of Honey Lake Valley and Lassen County.

In 1863, due to a growing dispute over land boundaries and taxes, the Sagebrush War ensued. After a victorious end for the residents in the area, Lassen County was created.

By 1880, many settlements had sprung up in the area, and the railroad industry had begun to develop interests in the area. The Nevada-California-Oregon Railway (NCO), which operated from 1880 to 1927, was the longest narrow gauge line in the nation in this century, traversing the eastern side of the county and assisted in the development of the high desert region of eastern Lassen. The Femley & Lassen Railroad, built in 1913, tapped into western Lassen's timber resources.

Also shaping the area at that time was the lumber industry, particularly the Red River Lumber Company of Westwood, the world's largest electrical sawmill of that time, and two other large mills which developed in the Susanville area.

Other towns in the area (Herlong, Janesville, Doyle, Standish, Beiber Hill, and Wendel) all had their place in developing the County of Lassen during this time as well.

The topography of Lassen County is wholly mountainous, with elevations extending from 3,950 feet to 8,762 feet at Buckthorn Mountain. Much of the land is covered with dense forests, but there are also rich grazing areas and productive valleys. In addition to the two principal rivers, the Pit and the Susan, there are numerous tributary streams and lakes. Hydroelectric power and irrigation development are extensive. Fishing, hunting, and camping facilities are excellent, with mule deer and trout particularly plentiful. Winter sports have been developed in the Mineral and Sulphur Works Areas of the Lassen National Forest and Lassen Volcanic National Park. The climate is warm in summer and rather rigorous in winter, with heavy snow at the higher elevations.



Lassen Volcanic National Park, Bumpas Hell

Senate Representation

1865–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party	Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1865	Smith, F. M.	Union	1911, 1913	Shanahan, T. W. H.	D
1867	Conly, John	U.R.	1915, 1917, 1919, 1921	Shearer, William B.	D
1969		R	1923, 1925	Powers, F. J.	R, D, Soc.
1871	Boucher, David	R	1927, 1929, 1931	Allen, James M.	D, R
1875	Hendricks, W. C.	D	1933–1953	Powers, Harold J.	R, D
1877	Crane, W. H.	R	1954, 1955	Williams, Dale C.	D-R
1880, 1881	Cheney, William A.	R	1956	Arnold, Stanley	D
1883, 1885	Kellogg, William W.	D	1957, 1958, 1959, 1960		D-R
1887	Patterson, W. H.	R	1961–1965		D
1889, 1891	Mead, M. H.	D	1966	VACANT	
1893	Campbell, R. H.	R	1967–1972	Teale, Stephen P.	D
1895, 1897	Gleaves, James M.	R	1973, 1975	Berryhill, Clare	R
1899	Laird, James T.	R	1977, 1979, 1981	Johnson, Ray	R
1901	Laird, James T.	R	1983		Ind.
1903, 1905	Coggins, Clifford	R	1985, 1987, 1989	Doolittle, John T.	R
1907, 1909	Weed, Abner	R	1991–1999	Leslie, Tim	R

Assembly Representation

1865–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party	Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1865	Goodwin, John	D	1911	Tibbits, James H.	R
1867	Buckbee, John R.	Union	1913	Shartel, A. F.	R
1869	Lambert, John	D	1915		R, Prog.
1871	Barnes, B. W.	R	1917, 1919	Mathews, A. J.	R
1873	Byers, James D.	R	1921	Powers, F. J.	R
1875	Chapman, John S.	D	1923	Mathews, A. J.	R
1877	Whitlock, James N.	R	1925, 1927	Wemple, N.V.	R, D
1880	Mulholland, Charles	R	1929	Young, Forrest R.	D, R
1881	Kellogg, William W.	D	1931	Seawell, Jerrold L.	R-D
1883	McClaskey, Calvin	D	1933	Ross, Albert F.	R
1885	Roseberry, Thomas A.	R	1935	Fulcher, Clinton J.	D-R
1887	Morris, W. D.	D	1937, 1939		D
1889	Reavis, J. J.	D	1941	Gunlock, Wm. I.	D
1891	Jackson, A. J.	D	1943	Denny, Paul	R
1893	Standart, George	R	1945		R-D
1895	Spencer, E.V.	R	1947, 1949, 1951, 1952	Davis, Lester Thomas	D-R
1897	Seward, Frank D.	R	1953, 1954	Davis, Pauline L.	D
1899	Clough, G. G.	R	1955–1960		D-R
1901	Irish, John B.	R	1961–1975		D
1903	Grotefend, George A.	R, D	1977–1991	Statham, Stan	R
1905	Creighton, J. A.	R	1993, 1995, 1997	Richter, Bernie	R
1907	Cornish, N. A.	R	1999	Aanestad, Sam	R
1909	Dean, Arthur M.	R			

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POPULATION: 9,800,000
COUNTY SEAT: Los Angeles

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
- District 1 - Gloria Molina
- District 2 - Yvonne Brathwaite Burke
- District 3 - Zev Yaroslavsky
- District 4 - Don Knabe
- District 5 - Michael D. Antonovich

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Los Angeles County, one of California's original 27 counties, was established February 18, 1850. Originally the county occupied a comparatively small area along the coast between Santa Barbara and San Diego, but within a year its boundaries were enlarged from 4,340 square miles to 34,520 square miles, an area sprawling east to the Colorado River.

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 Ángeles 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 Ángeles. The pueblo in time became known as the Ciudad de Los Ángeles or the "City of the Angels," and it is from this contraction that the present name is derived.

During subsequent years, Los Angeles County slowly ebbed to its present size, the last major detachment occurring in 1889 with the creation of Orange County. Los Angeles County remains one of the nation's largest counties with 4,083 square miles, an area some 800 square miles larger than the combined area of the states of Delaware and Rhode Island.

Los Angeles County includes the islands of San Clemente and Santa Catalina. It is bordered on the east by Orange and San Bernardino Counties, on the north by Kern County, on the west by Ventura County, and on the south by the Pacific Ocean. Its coastline is 76 miles long.

It has the largest population (9.8 million as of July 1999) of any county in the nation, and is exceeded by only eight states. Approximately 29 percent of California's residents live in Los Angeles County.

The Board of Supervisors, created by the State Legislature in 1852, is the governing body. Five supervisors are elected to four-year terms by voters within their respective districts. The board has executive, legislative, and quasi-judicial roles. It appoints all department heads other than the assessor, district attorney, and sheriff, which are elective positions.

As a subdivision of the state, the county is charged with providing numerous services that affect the lives of all residents. Traditional mandatory services include law enforcement, property assessment, tax collection, public health protection, public social services, and relief to indigents. Among the specialized services are flood control, water conservation, parks and recreation, and many diversified cultural activities.

There are 88 cities within the county, each with its own city council. All of the cities, in varying degrees, contract with the county to provide municipal services. Approximately 40 cities contract for nearly all of their municipal services.

More than 65 percent of the county is unincorporated. For the 1 million people living in those areas, the Board of Supervisors is their "city council" and county departments provide the municipal services. The 1999–2000 county budget is $15 billion. 37 percent of the revenue comes from the state, 27 percent from the federal government, 14 percent from property taxes, and 22 percent from other sources. The largest percentage, 32 percent of the budget, goes to pay for social services, while 20 percent is spent on public protection, and 19 percent on health services.

Senate Representation

1849–2000

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1849	Chamberlain, E. Kirby	Union
1849	Hope, Alexander W.	NP
1851		Whig
1851, 1852, 1853	Foster, Stephen C.	D
1854	Kurtz. D. P.	Whig
1854, 1855	McFarland, J. P.	D
1856, 1857	Wilson, B. D.	D
1858, 1859	Thom, Cameron E.	D
1860, 1861	Pico, Andres	D
1862, 1863	Vineyard, James R.	D
1863–1864	Hamilton, Henry	D
1865, 1867	Banning, Phineas	Union
1869, 1871	Wilson, B. D.	Ind.
1873, 1875	Bush, C. W.	Ind.
1877	Smith, George H.	D
1880, 1881	West, John P.	Work
1883, 1885	Del Valle, R. F.	D
1887	Rose, L. J.	D
1887, 1889	White, Stephen M.	D
1889, 1891	McComas, J. E.	R
1891, 1893	Carpenter, R. B.	R
1893, 1895	Mathews, John R.	D
1895, 1897	Androus, S. N.	R
1895, 1897, 1899	Simpson, C. M.	R
1897, 1899	Bulla, Robert N.	R
1899, 1901	Currier, A. T.	R
1901	Simpson, C. M.	R
1901, 1903	Smith, Fred M.	R
1903, 1905	Hahn, Benjamin W.	R
1903, 1905	Pendleton, C. W.	R
1903, 1905, 1907, 1909	Savage, William H.	R
1905, 1907	Broughton, Howard A.	R
1905, 1907	Carter, Henry E.	R
1907, 1909, 1911	Bell, Charles W.	NP, D
1907, 1909	McCartney, H. S. G.	R
1909, 1911	Hurd, H. H.	R
1909, 1911, 1913, 1915	Thompson, Newton W.	R
1911, 1913	Hewitt, Leslie	R
1911, 1913	Gates, Lee C.	R
1913, 1915	Lyon, Henry H.	R
1917		R, D
1913, 1915	Butler, Edwin M.	R
1913, 1915	Cogswell, Prescott F.	R
1913, 1915	Carr, William J.	R
1917		Prog.
1919, 1921		R
1915	Benedict, Henry S.	R
1913, 1915	Brown, William E.	R
1917		R, Prog., D, Proh.
1919		R
1915, 1917	Ballard, John W.	R
1917–1927	Chamberlin, Harry A.	R
1917, 1919, 1921, 1923	Rominger, Joseph A.	R
1917	Gates, Egbert J.	R, D
1919, 1921, 1923		R
1919, 1921, 1923	Hart, Dwight H.	R
1919, 1921	Yonkin, H. H.	R
1919–1929	Lyon, Charles W.	R
1921	Allen, Newton M.	R
1923		R, Prog.
1925, 1927		R
1923, 1925	Johnson, A. Burlingame	R
1923, 1925	Lewis, Charles. H. V.	R
1925, 1927, 1929	Pedrotti, Joseph L.	R
1931		R, D
1925, 1927	Taylor, Cadet	R, Prog.
1925, 1927, 1929, 1931	Evans, Herbert Johnston	R
1927, 1929	Weller, Frank C.	R
1927, 1929, 1931, 1933	McKinley, J. W.	R
1929, 1931	Carter, Henry E.	R
1929	Merriam, Frank F.	R
1929	Rochester, George W.	R
1931		R, D
1931	Clock, Ralph H.	R
1935, 1937	Olson, Culbert L.	D
1939, 1941	Kenny, Robert W.	D, R
1943	Tenney, Jack B.	D, R
1945–1954		R
1955, 1956	Richards, Richard	D-R
1957–1962		D
1963, 1964, 1965	Rees, Thomas M.	D
1966	VACANT	
1967–1975	Beilenson, Anthony C.	D
1967–1972	Carrell, Tom	D
1967–1979	Cusanovich, Lou	R
1967, 1968, 1969, 1970	Danielson, George E.	D
1967–1977	Deukmejian, George	R
1967–1997	Dills, Ralph C.	D
1967–1973	Dymally, Mervyn M.	D
1967–1973	Harmer, John L.	R
1967–1975	Kennick, Joseph M.	D

Note: Beginning in 1973–74, sessions are designated biennially (e.g., 1975–76 Session, etc.). The sessions after 1973–74 listed on this page reflect only the first year of the biennium.

Senate Representation

1849–2000

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1967–1987	Richardson, H.L. "Bill"	R
1967–1977	Song, Alfred H.	D
1967–1975	Stevens, Robert S.	R
1967–1973	Walsh, Lawrence E.	D
1967–1975	Wedworth, James Q.	D
1967–1975	Whetmore, James E.	R
1971–1993	Roberti, David A.	D
1973–1991	Robbins, Alan	D
1974	VACANT	
1975–1991	Greene, Bill	D
1975, 1977	Holden, Nate	D
1975–1995	Russell, Newton R. "Newt"	R
1975–1997	Ayala, Ruben S.	D
1975–1981	Garcia, Alex P.	D
1975–1985	Stiern, Walter W.	D
1977–1987	Campbell, William "Bill"	R
1977, 1979, 1981	Sieroty, Alan	D
1977–1995	Beverly, Robert G.	R
1979–1997	Watson, Diane	D
1979, 1981, 1983	Speraw, Ollie	R
1979–1987	Montoya, Joseph B.	D
1981–1991	Davis, Ed	R
1983–1991	Hart, Gary	D
1983–1997	Rosenthal, Herschel	D
1983–1993	Torres, Art	D
1985	Carpenter, Paul B.	D
1987–1995	Rogers, Don	R
1987, 1989, 1991	Green, Cecil	D
1989, 1991	Hill, Frank	R
1989–1997	Calderon, Charles M.	D
1989, 1991	Leonard, Bill	R
1991	VACANT	
1993	VACANT	
1993, 1995, 1997, 1999	Wright, Cathie	R
1993, 1995, 1997, 1999	Hayden, Tom	D
1993, 1995, 1997, 1999	Hughes, Teresa	D
1995, 1997, 1999	Solis, Hilda L.	D
1995, 1997, 1999	Mountjoy, Richard	R
1995, 1997, 1999	Polanco, Richard	D
1997, 1999	Knight, Wm. "Pete"	R
1997, 1999	Schiff, Adam B.	D
1997, 1999	Karnette, Betty	D
1999	Escutia, Martha M.	D
1999	Baca, Joe	D
1999	Bowen, Debra	D
1999	Alarcon, Richard	D
1999	Murray, Kevin	D
2000	Soto, Nell	D

Note: Beginning in 1973–74, sessions are designated biennially (e.g., 1975–76 Session, etc.). The sessions after 1973–74 listed on this page reflect only the first year of the biennium.

Assembly Representation

1849–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1849	Montgomery, Martin ..	NP
1849	Crittenden, Alexander P.	NP
1849	Stearns, Abel	Whig
1851, 1852	Pico, Andres	Whig
1852	Del Vale, Ignacio	D
1853	Hunt, Jefferson	Whig
1853	McFarland, J. P.	D
1854	Carr, Charles E.	D
1854	Hunter, Edward	D
1855	Jones, Wilson W.	D
1855	Mellus, Francis	Whig
1856	Downey, John G.	D
1856	Hunt, Jefferson W.	D
1857	Hunter, Edward	
1858	Hancock, Henry	D
1858, 1859	Pico, Andres	D
1859	Hancock, Henry	D
1860	King, A. J.	D
1860	Warner, Jonathan J.	D
1861	Stearns, Abel	Doug. D
1861, 1862	Morrison, Murray	Breck. D
1862, 1863, 1864	Watson, John A.	Breck. D
1863	Kewen, E. J.	Breck. D
1863–64		D
1863–64	Sepuldeva, Ygnacio	D
1865	Parrish, E. C.	D
1865	Peterson, William H. ..	D
1867	Watson, John A.	D
1867	Ellis, Asa	D
1869	Coronell, Manuel F.	D
1869	Fryer, Richard C.	D
1871	Ellis, Asa	D
1871	Mott, Thomas D.	D
1873	Higbie, A.	Ind.
1873	Venable, J. W.	D
1875	Lambourn, Frederick ..	D
1875	McConnell, John R.	D
1877	Hollway, J. B.	D
1877	Ellis, Asa	D
1880	Green, Perry M.	R
1880, 1881	Del Valle, R. F.	D
1881	Crank, James F.	R
1883	Head, H.W.	D
1883	Moffitt, Albert B.	D
1885	Banbury, J.	R
1885	Hazard, Henry T.	R
1885	Edwards, E. E.	R
1887	Spurgeon, W. H.	D
1887, 1889	Brierly, John R.	R
1887	Knox, G.W.	R
1889	Damron, J. M.	R
1889	Edwards, E. E.	R
1891	Marion, F. N.	R
1891	Matthews, John R.	D
1891	Smith, A. Guy	R
1893	Simpson, C. M.	R
1893	Androus, S. N.	R
1893	Kerns, T. J.	D
1893	Finlayson, Frank G.	R
1893, 1895	Pendleton, Cornelius W.	R
1893, 1895	Bulla, Robert N.	R
1895	Weyse, Henry C.	R
1895	Huber, Orlando H.	R
1895, 1897	Kenyon, Brewster C.	R
1895	Llewellyn, William	R
1897, 1899, 1901	Melick, Walter S.	R
1897	Vosberg, J. O.	R
1897	Mead, William	Fusion
1899		D
1897, 1899	Valentine, L. H.	R
1899	Huber, Orlando H.	R
1899	Conrey, Nathaniel P.	R
1901	Broughton, Howard A.	R
1901	Pendleton, Cornelius W.	R
1901	Savage, William H.	R
1901	James, Frank	D
1901, 1903	Carter, Henry E.	R
1903, 1905	Goodrich, John A.	R
1903, 1905	Johnstone, W. A.	R
1903	Camp, Edgar W.	R
1903	Kelso, W. H.	R
1903, 1905, 1907, 1909 .	Stanton, Philip A.	R
1903, 1905	McCartney, H. S. G.	R
1903, 1905, 1907, 1909 .	Transue, J. P.	R
1903, 1905	Houser, Frederick W. ..	R
1905, 1907	Thompson, Newton W.	R
1905	Wickersham, William H.	R
1907	Case, Gideon S.	R
1907, 1909, 1911	Cogswell, Prescott F.	R
1907, 1909	Leeds, Walter R.	R
1907	Pierce, Fred E.	R
1907	Bell, Robson O.	R

Assembly Representation

1849–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1907, 1909	Hammon, Percy V.	R
1909	Rech, J. N. O.	R
1909, 1911	Cattell, H. G.	R
1909, 1911	Barndollar, Harry	R
1909	Hanlon, William J.	R
1909, 1911	Hinshaw, William E.	R
1911, 1913	Farwell, Lyman	R
1911	Butler, Edwin M.	R
1911, 1913	Benedict, Henry S.	R
1911	Lyon, Henry H.	R
1911	Randall, Charles R.	R
1911	Lamb, William A.	R
1913	Roberts, W. A.	R
1913	Johnstone, W. A.	R
1913	Kingsley, C.W.	Soc.
1913	Bloodgood, Freeman H.	R
1913	Woodley, Frank E.	R
1913	Baetz, Henry J.	R
1913	Ambrose, Thomas L.	R, Prog., Proh.
1913	Fish, Howard J.	R
1915		Prog.
1913, 1915	Gates, Egbert J.	R
1913	Strine, John H.	R
1913	Emmons, Elijah A.	R
1913	Kuck, Arthur G.	R
1913	Peairs, Howard A.	R
1913	Mouser, Frank H.	R
1915, 1917		Prog., R, D
1915	Lotstutter, L. L.	R
1915	Downing, George W.	Soc.
1915, 1917	Wishard, Harry H.	Prog., R, D
1915	Lyon, Charles W.	R, D
1917		R
1915, 1917	Bartlett, Alfred L.	R, D
1915	Scott, Charles Elwood	R
1915	Phillips, Peter C.	R
1915		R
1915	Benton, Richmond P.	R
\1915, 1917	Wright, Henry W.	Prog., D
1919		R
1921		R, D, Prog.
1915	Rominger, Joseph A.	R, Prog., D
1915	Spengler, Lewis A.	R
1915	Chamberlin, Harry A.	Soc.
1915	McKnight, James	R
1917	Ambrose, Thomas L.	R, Prog., Proh.
1919		R
1917, 1919	Lyons, Harry	R, Prog.
1921–1931		R
1917, 1919	Merriam, Frank F.	R
1921, 1923		R, D, Proh.
1925		R, Proh.
1917	Watson, George C.	R
1917	Wishard, Harry A.	R
1917	Yonkin, Henry H.	R
1917, 1919	Baker, Edwin	R
1917	Farmer, Bert L.	R
1917	Johnson, A. Burlingame	R
1917	Bromley, Elmer P.	R
1919	Shepherd, E. R.	R
1919	Easton, George M.	R
1919	Fleming, Alexander P.	R
1919–1927	Carter, Henry E.	R
1919, 1921, 1923, 1925	Graves, Sidney T.	R
1919, 1921	Lynch, George A.	R
1919	Mather, Franklin D.	R
1919	Miller, Henry A.	R
1919–1933	Roberts, Frederick M.	R
1919	White, John R., Jr.	R
1921		R
1921	Wickham, George R.	R, D
1921	Weber, Arthur A.	R, D, Prog.
1921–1929	Pedrotti, Joseph L.	R
1921, 1923	Benton, Richmond P.	R, D, Soc.
1921	Mather, Franklin D.	R
1921	Lee, Ira A.	R
1921	Loucks, Edwin O.	R
1921–1933	Badham Willard E.	R, Prog.
1921–1929	Bromley, Elmer P.	R
1921, 1923, 1925, 1927	Baker, Edwin	R
1923, 1925	Dawson, Charles B.	R
1923, 1925	Weller, Frank C.	R
1923, 1925	Pomeroy, Hugh R.	R
1923, 1925	Emme, Otto J.	R
1923 –1941	Miller, Eleanor	R
1923	Mitchell, Allen G.	R, Prog.
1923 –1933	Little, Walter J.	R
1925	Dodge, Thomas L.	R
1925, 1927, 1929	Byrne, William M.	R, D
1925, 1927, 1929	Sewell, Harry F.	R, D

Assembly Representation

1849–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1931	.....	R
1925	Scofield, Jerome V.	R, Prog.
1927, 1929	.....	R
1927, 1929	Merriam, Frank F.	R
1925	Davis, Howard W.	R, D, Prog.
1927	.....	R, D
1925	Pierce, Mark A.	R, D
1927, 1929	Crawford, James C.	R
1927, 1929	Woolwine, Clare	R
1927	Baum, Willis M.	R, Ind.
1929, 1931	.....	R
1927, 1929	Keaton, Morgan	R
1927, 1929	Carter, Henry E.	R
1927	Rochester, George W. ..	R
1927, 1929	McGinley, Frank	R
1929, 1931	Stockwell, James E.	R
1929, 1931	Arnold, Emory J.	R
1931	Kellogg, Sarah E.	R
1931	Houser, Frederick F.	R
1931	Bonelli, William G.	R
1931	Golden, Milton M.	R
1931, 1933	Dempster, Charles W. .	R
1931, 1933	Cobb, Lawrence	R
1931	Wakefield, Clarence N.	R
1931, 1933	Greene, Sam M.	R
1931	Gillett, George F.	R
1931	Wilber, George H.	R
1931	Reid, James K.	R
1931, 1933	Riley, Harry B.	R
1931	Hill, Ben A.	R
1933	O'Connor, James S.	D
1933–1945	Field, C. Don	R
1947	.....	R-D
1933	Woolwine, Clare	R-D
1933, 1935, 1937	Hunt, Charles A.	D
1933, 1935, 1937	Martin, Frank G.	R
1933, 1935	Evans, Herbert J.	R
1933, 1935	Wright, Frank W.	R
1933	Jones, William M.	D
1935	.....	D-R
1933	Grubbs, Charles W.	D
1933, 1935, 1937	Latham, E.V.	R
1933	Rogers, Frank J.	D
1933	Tournoux, Austin L.	D
1933	Callahan, Bert V.	D
1933, 1935, 1937, 1939 .	Redwine, Kent H.	R
1933	Lyon, Charles W.	R
1935	.....	R-D
1937–1945	.....	R
1933, 1935	McCarthy, John D.	D
1933	Hallner, Herbert S.	D
1933, 1935, 1937	Boyle, James J.	D
1933	King, Cecil R.	D
1933	Rawls, John T.	D
1933	Sullivan, Walter H.	D
1933	Hatch, Ira S.	R
1935, 1937, 1939	Lore, Elmer E.	D
1935–1943	Pelletier, John B.	D
1945	.....	D-R
1935	Evans, Ralph W.	D
1935, 1937, 1939	Rosenthal, Ben	D
1935, 1937, 1939	Gilbert, Wilbur F.	D
1935, 1937	Laughlin, Frank D.	D
1935, 1937	Cunningham, Thomas J.	R
1935–1943	Waters, Frank J., Jr.	R
1945	.....	R-D
1935, 1937	Morgan, Geoffrey F.	R
1935, 1937, 1939, 1941 .	Voigt, Ernest O.	D
1935–1943	Hawkins, Augustus F. ..	D
1945, 1947	.....	D-R
1935, 1937	Welsh, Ralph L.	D
1935, 1937	Flint, Gene	D
1935	Geyer, Lee E.	D
1935, 1937, 1939	Reaves, Fred	D
1935	Glover, A. Franklin	D
1935, 1937	Clark, John Gee	D
1935	Riley, Harry B.	R
1937	Jones, William M.	D
1937, 1939, 1941	Tenney, Jack B.	D
1937	Baynham, Frank L.	D
1937, 1939, 1941	King, Cecil R.	D
1937, 1939, 1941	Kepple, Gerald C.	R
1937, 1939	Yorty, Samuel William .	D
1937	Glick, Fred P.	D
1937, 1939	Peek, Paul	D
1939	Houser, Frederick F.	R
1939, 1941, 1943	Doyle, Thomas J.	D
1945–1954	.....	D-R
1955, 1956	.....	D
1939, 1941, 1943	Knight, T. Fenton	R
1945	.....	R-D
1947	.....	R

Assembly Representation

1849–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1939, 1941, 1943	Bashore, Lee T.	R
1939, 1941	Bennett, F. Roy	D
1939–1947	Kilpatrick, Vernon	D
1939, 1941	Poulson, Norris	R
1939, 1941, 1943	Kellems, Jesse Randolph	R
1939, 1941, 1943	Allen, Don A.	D
1945, 1947		D-R
1939, 1941, 1943	Evans, John W.	D
1945, 1947		D-R
1939, 1941, 1943	Massion, Jack	D
1945		D-R
1939, 1941, 1943	Dills, Ralph C.	D
1945, 1947, 1949		D-R
1939	Atkinson, Maurice E.	D
1941, 1943	Burkhalter, Everett G.	D
1945		D-R
1941	Poole, William H.	D
1941	Houser, Frederick F.	R
1941, 1943	Knight, John B.	R
1941, 1943	Potter, Franklin J.	R
1941	Pfaff, Roger Alton	R
1941, 1943, 1945	Thomas, Vincent	D
1947		D-R
1941, 1943	Middough, Lorne D.	D
1945		D-R
1941, 1943	Howser, Fred N.	R
1943	Rosenthal, William H.	D
1945, 1947		D-R
1949		D, R, Ind., Prog.
1951, 1952		D-R
1943	Beck, Julian	D
1945, 1947, 1949		D-R
1951, 1952, 1953		D
1943	Anderson, Glenn M.	D
1945, 1947, 1949		D-R
1943	Sargent, Willis	R
1943	Erwin, Thomas M.	R
1945, 1947, 1949		R-D
1951, 1952		R
1953, 1954		R-D
1955, 1956, 1957, 1958		R
1943	Bennett, Elwyn S.	D
1945, 1947, 1949		D-R
1943, 1947	Hollibaugh, Jonathan J.	R
1945		R-D
1943	Smith, Lothrop	R
1943	Debs, Ernest E.	D
1945, 1947		D-R
1943, 1945	McMillan, Lester A.	D
1947		D-R
1943	Lyons, John C.	R
1945, 1947		R-D
1943	Dills, Clayton A.	D
1945, 1947		D-R
1945	Stewart, Albert I.	R-D
1947		R
1949		R-D
1951–1958		R
1945	Geddes, Ernest R.	R
1947–1954		R-D
1955–1960		R
1945, 1947	Burke, Montivel A.	R
1949–1954		R-D
1955–1962		R
1945	Beal, Ralph A.	Ind.
1945	Dekker, Albert	D
1945, 1947	Davis, M. Phillip	R
1945	Fletcher, Carl	D
1947, 1949		D-R
1947	Hinton, Walter R.	R
1947	Elliott, Edward E.	D
1949		D, R, Ind., Prog.
1951, 1952, 1953, 1954		D-R
1955–1968		D
1947	Collier, John L. E. "Bud"	R
1949–1954		R-D
1955–1977		R
1947	Conrad, Charles J.	R
1949		R-D
1951–1972		R
1947	Waters, Laughlin E.	R
1949, 1951, 1952, 1953		R-D
1947, 1949	Huyck, Willard M.	R
1947	Hahn, Gordon R.	R
1949, 1951, 1952, 1953		R-D
1947	Grant, William S.	R
1949, 1951, 1952		R-D
1949	Burkhalter, Everett G.	D
1951, 1952		D-R
1949	Smith, Allen H.	R

Assembly Representation

1849–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1951, 1952, 1953, 1954 .	.....	R-D
1955, 1956	.....	R
1949	Yorty, Samuel W.	D
1949	Reagan, Bruce V.	R
1949, 1951, 1952, 1953 .	Hollibaugh, Jonathan J.	R-D
1949	Kilpatrick, Vernon	D, R, Ind., Prog.
1951, 1952	.....	D-R
1953–1962	.....	D
1949, 1951, 1952	Lipscomb, Glenard P. ..	R-D
1953	.....	R
1949, 1951, 1952	Levering, Harold K.	R
1953, 1954	.....	R-D
1955, 1956	.....	R-Proh.
1957–1962	.....	R
1949, 1951, 1952	McMillan, Lester A.	D, R, Ind., Prog.
1953, 1954	.....	D, I, Prog.
1955–1968	.....	D
1949	Hawkins, Augustus F.	D, R, Ind., Prog.
1951–1960	.....	D-R
1961, 1962	.....	D
1949–1954	Morris, Delbert G.	R-D
1955	.....	R
1949–1954	Evans, John W.	R-D
1949, 1951, 1952	Dills, Clayton A.	D-R
1953–1965	.....	D
1949–1954	Thomas, Vincent	D-R
1955, 1956, 1957, 1958 .	.....	D
1959, 1960	.....	D-R
1961–1977	.....	D
1951, 1952	Chapel, Charles E.	R
1953, 1954	.....	R-D
1955–1966	.....	R
1951, 1952	Lanterman, Frank	R
1953, 1954	.....	R-D
1955–1977	.....	R
1951, 1952	Munnell, William A. ...	D
1953, 1954, 1955, 1956 .	.....	D-R
1957–1961	.....	D
1951, 1952	Lyon, Charles W.	R
1953, 1954	.....	R-D
1951, 1952, 1953, 1954 .	McGee, Patrick D.	R-D
1955, 1956, 1957	.....	R
1951–1956	Porter, Carley V.	D-R
1957, 1958	.....	D
1959, 1960	.....	D-R
1961–1971	.....	D
1951, 1952	Klocksiem, Herbert R.	R
1953, 1954	.....	R-D
1955, 1956, 1957, 1958 .	.....	R
1953–1958	Marsh, William F. "Bill"	R
1953, 1954	Bradley, Willis W.	R
1954	Ross, Kenneth A., Jr. ...	R
1954–1959	Miller, Allen	D
1954–1958	Bonelli, Frank G.	D
1954–1962	Shell, Joseph C.	R
1955–1962	Grant, William S.	R
1955, 1956, 1957, 1958 .	Johnson, Seth J.	R
1955–1962	Rees, Thomas M.	D
1955–1970	Unruh, Jesse M.	D
1955, 1956	Wilson, Charles H.	D
1957, 1958	.....	D-R
1959, 1960, 1961, 1962 .	.....	D
1957–1966	Thelin, Howard J.	R
1957–1966	Allen, Don A., Sr.	D
1958	Anderson, Don	R
1958–1966	Cusanovich, Lou A.	R
1959, 1960, 1961,1962 ..	Reagan, Bruce V.	R
1959–1991	Bane, Tom	D
1959–1966	Kennick, Joseph M.	D
1959, 1960, 1961, 1962 .	Brown, George E., Jr. ..	D
1959, 1960, 1961, 1962 .	Cameron, Ronald B. ...	D
1959–1966	Willson, George A.	D
1960–1966	Carrell, Tom C.	D
1960, 1961, 1962	Wolfrum, Chet	R
1961–1966	Flournoy, Houston I. ..	R
1963, 1964, 1965, 1966 .	Deukmejian, George C.	R
1963, 1964, 1965, 1966 .	Song, Alfred H.	D
1963, 1964, 1965, 1966 .	Danielson, George E. ..	D
1963, 1964, 1965, 1966 .	Soto, Phillip L.	D
1963, 1964	Moreno, John	D
1963, 1964, 1965, 1966 .	Dymally, Mervyn M. ..	D
1963, 1964, 1965, 1966 .	Ferrell, Douglas F.	D
1963–1977	Warren, Charles	D
1963–1973	Johnson, Harvey	D
1963, 1964, 1965, 1966 .	Beilenson, Anthony C.	D
1963, 1964, 1965, 1966 .	Stevens, Robert S.	R
1963, 1964	Waite, Tom	D
1963–1973	Gonsalves, Joe A.	D
1965–1973	Moretti, Bob	D

Assembly Representation

1849–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1965–1979	Fenton, Jack R.	D
1965–1973	Russell, Newton R.	R
1967, 1968, 1969	McGee, Patrick D.	R
1967–1972	Hayes, James A.	R
1967, 1968	Negri, David	D
1967–1972	Moorehead, Carlos J.	R
1967–1977	Cullen, Mike	D
1967–1973	Karabian, Walter J.	D
1967–1975	Beverly, Robert G.	R
1967–1971	Roberti, David A.	D
1967–1972	Schabarum, Peter F.	R
1967–1972	Campbell, William	R
1967–1973	Wakefield, Floyd L.	R
1967–1975	Greene, Bill	D
1967–1975	Ralph, Leon	D
1967–1977	Sieroty, Alan	D
1967–1979	Priolo, Paul	R
1967–1972	Brathwaite, Yvonne W.	D
1967–1973	Townsend, L. E.	D
1969–1973	Garcia, Alex P.	D
1969, 1970	Arklin, Henry	R
1969–1973	Waxman, Henry A.	D
1971–1977	Keysor, Jim	D
1971, 1972	Brophy, Bill	R
1971–1979	Cline, Robert C.	R
1971, 1972	Pierson, David C.	D
1972–1991	Lancaster, William H."Bill"	R
1973, 1975	McLennan, Robert	R
1973	Bond, Bill	R
1973, 1975, 1977	Antonovich, Mike D.	R
1973–1985	Alatorre, Richard	D
1973, 1975, 1977	Montoya, Joseph, B.	D
1973–1981	Berman, Howard L.	D
1973, 1975, 1977	Dixon, Julian C.	D
1973	Holoman, Frank	D
1973, 1975, 1977, 1979	Bannai, Paul	R
1975	Campbell, William	R
1975, 1977	Chimbole, Larry	D
1975, 1977, 1979, 1981	Rosenthal, Herschel	D
1975–1991	Hughes, Teresa	D
1975–1988	Tucker, Curtis R.	D
1975–1985	Vicencia, Frank	D
1975, 1977, 1979, 1981	Torres, Art	D
1975, 1977	Chel, Fred W.	D
1975, 1977, 1979	McVittie, Bill	D
1977, 1979, 1981	Levine, Meldon E.	D
1977–1991	Roos, Michael	D
1977–1989	Waters, Maxine	D
1977, 1979, 1981	Ryan, Marilyn	R
1977, 1979, 1981, 1983	Young, Bruce E.	D
1977, 1979, 1981	Striling, Dave	R
1979, 1981, 1985–1991	Wyman, Phillip D.	R
1979	Hayes, Robert J.	R
1979–1993	Nolan, Patrick J.	R
1979, 1981	Ivers, William H. "Bill"	R
1979–1993	Moore, Gwen	D
1979–1991	Felando, Gerald N.	R
1979–1991	Elder, Dave	D
1979–1989	Brown, Dennis L.	R
1979–1991	Tanner, Sally	D
1979–1995	Mountjoy, Richard "Dick"	R
1981–1991	Wright, Cathie	R
1981–1989	La Follette, Marian W.	R
1981–1995	Katz, Richard	D
1981–1991, 1997, 1999	Floyd, Richard E. "Dick"	D
1981	Martinez, Matthew G. "Marty"	D
1981	Cramer, Jim	D
1983, 1985	Davis, Gray	D
1983–1991	Hayden, Tom	D
1983–1993	Margolin, Burt M.	D
1983, 1985, 1987, 1989	Hill, Frank	R
1983, 1985, 1987	Molina, Gloria	D
1983, 1985, 1987, 1989	Calderon, Charles M.	D
1983, 1985, 1987, 1989	Bader, Charles W.	R
1985, 1987	Grisham, Wayne	R
1986–1993	Polanco, Richard	D
1987, 1989, 1991, 1993	Friedman, Terry B.	D
1987	Zeltner, Paul E.	R
1987, 1989, 1991	Roybal-Allard, Lucille	D
1989, 1991, 1993, 1995	Tucker, Curtis R., Jr.	D
1989, 1991, 1993, 1995	Murray, Williard H., Jr.	D
1989, 1991, 1993	Epple, Bob	D
1991, 1993, 1995	Boland, Paula L.	R
1991, 1993, 1995	Friedman, Barabara	D
1991, 1993, 1995	Archie-Hudson, Marguerite	D
1991, 1993	Horcher, Paul V.	R
1995		Ind.
1991	Mays, Tom	R
1991	Becerra, Xavier	D
1991	Brulte, James L.	R
1993, 1995	Knight, William J. "Pete"	R

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Assembly Representation

1849–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1994, 1995	Rogan, James E.	R
1993, 1995	Hoge, Bill	R
1993, 1995, 1997	Caldera, Louis	D
1993, 1995, 1997	Martinez, Diane	D
1993, 1995, 1997	Escutia, Martha M.	D
1993, 1995, 1997	Bowen, Debra	D
1993	Karnette, Betty	D
1993, 1995	McDonald, Juanita M.	D
1993	Solis, Hilda	D
1993, 1995, 1997	Napolitano, Grace M.	D
1993, 1995, 1997	Aguiar, Fred	R
1995, 1997, 1999	Kuehl, Sheila James	D
1995, 1997, 1999	Knox, Wally	D
1995, 1997, 1999	Villaraigosa, Antonio R.	D
1995, 1997	Murray, Kevin	D
1995, 1997	Kuykendall, Steven T.	R
1995	Hawkins, Phil	R
1995, 1997, 1999	Gallegos, Martin	D
1995, 1997, 1999	Margett, Bob	R
1995, 1997	Miller, Gary G.	R
1997, 1999	Runner, George Jr.	R
1997, 1999	McClintock, Tom	R
1997, 1999	Cardenas, Tony	D
1997, 1999	Hertzberg, Robert M.	D
1997, 1999	Wildman, Scott	D
1997, 1999	Scott, Jack	D
1997, 1999	Wright, Roderick "Rod"	D
1997, 1999	Vincent, Edward	D
1997, 1999	Washington, Carl	D
1997, 1999	Havice, Sally	D
1998, 1999	Cedillo, Gil	D
1999	Wesson, Herb	D
1999	Romero, Gloria	D
1999	Firebaugh, Marco A.	D
1999	Nakano, George	D
1999	Lowenthal, Alan	D
1999	Calderon, Thomas M.	D
1999	Pacheco, Robert "Bob"	R
1999	Soto, Nell	D

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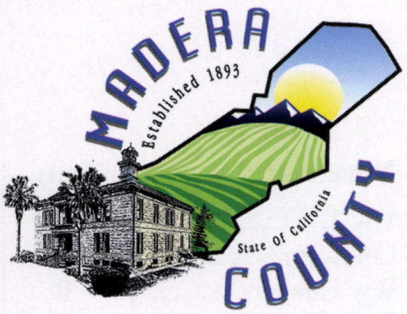



POPULATION: 114,300
COUNTY SEAT: Madera

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
- District 1 - Frank Bigelow
- District 2 - Vein Moss
- District 3 - Gail Hanhart McIntyre
- District 4 - John V. Silva
- District 5 - Gary Gilbert

MADERA COUNTY

Madera County was created March 11, 1893, from a portion of Fresno County lying north of the San Joaquin River. The town of Madera was so named from the Spanish word for "lumber," when the California Lumber Company built a flume to carry lumber to the railroad there in 1876, and the county took its name from the town. The first record of a trail across the area is that left by John Fremont in 1844, although it is probable that trappers and explorers passed through the valley in the 1820's and 1830's. Following the discovery of gold in 1850, there was a migration of miners from neighboring counties and settlements such as Coarsegold, Cassidy's Bar, and Grub Gulch were established. A monument above the Fresno River east of Madera honors the memory of Major James D. Savage, a pioneer trader and the man given credit for discovering Yosemite Valley, when he and a detachment of volunteers pursued hostile Indians along "Discovery Road" and were the first white men to explore the valley.

Situated in the geographical center of California, Madera County extends northeast from the center of the San Joaquin Valley to the summit of the Sierra Nevada. The northwestern third is a nearly level alluvial plain, merging into the Sierra foothills; then to sharply elevated plateaus, masses of rock outcroppings, and deep ravines; and finally, in the extreme eastern portion, to high mountains at the crest of the Sierra. The Chowchilla River forms the northwestern boundary, and the San Joaquin River turns in its course to form the western, southern, and southeastern borders. The varied topography and correlative diversified climate of Madera lend themselves to recreation, particularly in such regions as the Minarets Primitive Area, location of the fantastically contrived Devils Postpile Monument; the Bass Lake Mountain resort area; the high Sierra country, rugged, little-explored mountain terrain east of Yosemite; and such vacation resorts as Central Camp, Soquel Meadow, Coarsegold, Northfork, and Sugar Pine. Fishing, hunting, water sports, camping, and hiking may all be enjoyed in Madera's vacation land.

Climate of the valley area is characterized by a dry, rainless summer followed by a rainy season extending from November to March broken by intervals of clear, warm weather. Average annual rainfall is about 10 inches although there is considerable variation from year to year. Killing frosts occur, but rarely before late November or later than the middle of March, and the growing season, 247 days, is long. Temperatures sometimes fall to as low as 24 degrees during December and January, but the January average is 45 degrees. Midday temperatures during the summer months are extremely high; 109 or 110 degrees are not infrequent, but such temperatures are not oppressive in this area because of lack of moisture in the air. Nights are usually cool, the difference between day and night temperature extremes averaging 40 degrees.

Agriculture is by far the most important factor in the economy of the county. The type of farming engaged in follows the diverse pattern of topography and climate. The western third of the county, located on the San Joaquin Valley floor, is intensively cultivated under irrigation while the remainder, composed of foothills and small, upland, well-watered valleys, is devoted to livestock raising.

Senate Representation

1895–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1895, 1897	Pedlar, A. J.	R
1899, 1901	Rowell, Chester	R
1903–1913	Curtin, J. B.	D
1915, 1917	Maddux, L. J.	D
1919, 1921	Dennett, L. L.	R
1923, 1925		R, D
1927, 1929	Garrison, J. C.	R, D
1931, 1933, 1935, 1937	Schottky, Andrew R.	R
1939, 1941	Myhand, Peter P.	D
1943–1953	Hatfield, George J.	R, D
1954	VACANT	
1955–1966	Cobey, James A.	D
1967–1975	Way, Howard	R
1975, 1977	Zenovich, George N.	D
1979–1993	Maddy, Ken	R
1993	McCorquodale, Dan	D
1993	Wyman, Phil	R
1995, 1997, 1999	Monteith, Dick	R
1995, 1997, 1999	Costa, Jim	D

Assembly Representation

1895–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1895	Bachman, N. L. F.	D
1897	Moultrie, L.W.	Fusion
1899	Fairweather, J.	D
1901	Simpson, Marvin	D
1903	Bangs, Vital E.	D
1905	Burge, S. S.	R
1907	Whitmore, R. K.	R
1909	Wagner, Charles W.	R
1911	Griffin, Thomas F.	D
1913	Griffin, J. J.	D
1915	Ellis, Edward S.	D, R
1917	Kylberg, H.	R
1919, 1921	Windrem, Guy	D
1923	Williams, David C.	R
1925	Adams, E. G.	D
1927, 1929		D, R
1931, 1933	Robinson, C. R.	R-D
1935	Garibaldi, James D.	D-R
1937		D
1939, 1941, 1943	Clarke, George A.	R
1945–1956		R-D
1957, 1958	Winton, Gordon H., Jr.	D
1959, 1960		D-R
1961–1966		D
1967–1973	Mobley, Ernest N.	R
1975, 1977	Maddy, Kenneth L.	R
1979–1993	Costa, Jim	D
1983–1991	Jones, Bill	R
1993	Snyder, Margaret E.	D
1995, 1997, 1999	House, George	R
1995	Setencich, Brian	R
1997	Prenter, Robert M., Jr.	R
1999	Florez, Dean	D

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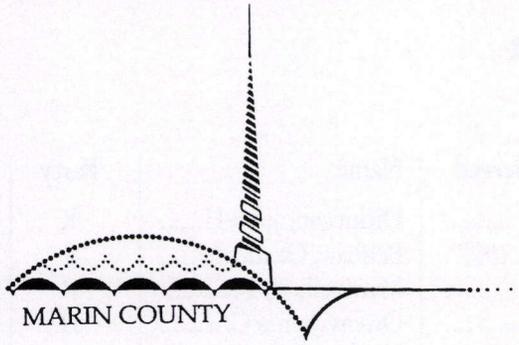



POPULATION: 245,000
COUNTY SEAT: San Rafael

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
- District 1 - John Kress
- District 2 - Harold C. Brown
- District 3 - Annette Rose
- District 4 - Steve Kinsey
- District 5 - Cynthia Murray

MARIN COUNTY

Marin County is one of the original 27 counties created February 18, 1850. The origin of its name is not clear. One version is that it was named for "El Marinero"—the sailor—a Native American who lived at Mission San Rafael and served as boatman for the settlers. The other is that it is a contraction of the name given to the bay, off Point San Quentin by Ayala in 1775, "Bahia de Nuestra Senora del Rosario in Marinera." The English explorer, Sir Francis Drake, sailed into Drakes Bay or Bodega Bay in 1579 and claimed the land for Queen Elizabeth, naming it "Nova Albion." The brass plaque that he reported planting was not found until 1936, and is now the property of the University of California. Mission San Rafael Arcangel was founded here, in 1817, and fell into complete ruin after secularization, but a replica has been erected. The most colorful period of Marin's history was the "Days of the Dons," the 1830's and 1840's when the entire county was divided into great ranchos. It was near San Rafael that the one battle of the short-lived Bear Flag Revolt took place in 1845.

One of the nine bay area counties, Marin County is linked to San Francisco by the Golden Gate Bridge and to the East Bay by the Richmond-San Rafael Bridge. Marin is bordered on the north and northeast by Sonoma County and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. The 521 square miles of Marin offer a wide variety of topography, climate, and vegetation. Elevations range from the tidal flats of the coastline to the slopes of picturesque Mt. Tamalpais rising 2,600 feet above sea level. There are dense stands of redwood and pine, inland grasslands, exposed rocky areas, and coastal fogs that temper the warm inland temperatures in summer. Marin enjoys a temperate, marine climate all year round —moderate winters with rain and warm, dry summers.

The combination of mountains, sea, and climate in Marin County, with 141,400 acres of federal, state, and county parkland, county open space, and two water districts' lands devoted to recreation, make the county a recreation spot for the entire Bay Area. A range of experiences awaits individuals visiting the various county and city parks. Boat launches and beaches, golf courses, swimming pools, picnic areas, and ball fields are just a few examples of the many opportunities. Marin County has many national and state operated parks and recreational facilities including: China Camp State Park, Mt. Tamalpais State Park, Point Reyes National Seashore, Angel Island, and the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

Marin Community College has two campuses, Kentfield and Novato. There are several private schools, including Dominican College in San Rafael. Many research facilities are based in Marin including the Headlands Institute, the Glaucoma Research Institute, the Buck Institute for Education, and the Buck Center for Research in Aging. Marin has several historic landmarks including the Fallkirk Cultural Center and the Frank Lloyd Wright designed Marin Civic Center.

The urbanized bay corridor is home to high tech industries such as multimedia, software development, communications equipment, movie and video production, printing, and the manufacture of plastic products, as well as a strong base of business services, finance, insurance, and real estate. The rural coastal corridor and inland valleys feature vast acreage in agricultural production as well as open space for tourism and recreation; ranching and dairying are major features of the rural areas of west Marin.

Agriculture is a fundamental part of what makes Marin County such an extraordinary place to live, work, visit, and do business. Farms and ranches in the county produce feed crops, eggs, poultry, fruits, vegetables, and shellfish. There are 46 dairies in Marin, and they provide 20 percent of the Bay Area's milk supply. Beef ranching is also an important agricultural commodity in west Marin. Ranchers raise some 13,340 head of beef cattle, predominantly red-and-white Herefords and Black Angus.

Senate Representation

1851–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party	Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1851, 1852	Cooke, Martin, E.	D	1897, 1899	Dickinson, John H.	R
1853, 1854	Hudspeth, James M.	D	1901, 1903, 1905, 1907	Belshaw, Charles M.	R
1855, 1856	Heintzleman, H. P.	D	1909, 1911	Martinelli, E. B.	R
1857, 1858	Taliaferro, Alfred W.	D	1913, 1915	Owens, James C.	D
1859, 1860	O'Farrell, Jasper	D	1917–1921	Sharkey, Will R.	R
1861	Hill, John H.	Doug. D	1923–1931		R, D
1862	Warmcastle, F. M.	D	1933, 1935	Reindollar, Charles F.	R, D
1863, 1863–1864, 1865	Porter, Charles B.	Union	1937, 1939	Keating, Thomas F.	R, D
1867	Green, James J.	Union	1941–1947		D
1869		R	1949, 1950		D-R
1871, 1873	Goodale, David	R	1951–1956	McCarthy, John F.	R
1880, 1881	Sears, William H.	R	1957, 1958, 1959, 1960		R-D
1883	English, Warren B.	D	1961–1970		R
1885	De Long, F. C.	R	1971–1977	Behr, Peter H.	R
1887	Abbott, J. P.	R	1979, 1981	Keene, Barry	D
1889, 1891	De Long, F. C.	R	1983–1995	Marks, Milton	R
1893, 1895	McAllister, Elliott	D	1997, 1999	Burton, John L.	D

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Assembly Representation

1851–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1851	Bradford, John S.	D
1852	Taliaferro, Alfred W.	Whig
1853	Walker, Thomas R.	D
1854	Clingan, David	D
1855	Smith, H. P. A.	D
1856	Brush, Gilbert R.	D
1857	Estell, James M.	D
1858	Stocker, James T.	D
1859	Torres, Manuel	D
1860	Lewis, Samuel	D
1861	Gordon, Upton M.	Breck. D
1862	McAllister, A. C.	Union D
1862	Gordon, Alexander	R
1863	Torrence, Robert B.	Union
1863–64	Johnson, Sanborn	Union
1865	Olds, Daniel, Jr.	Union
1867	Ables, Thomas J.	Union
1869	Miller, William J.	D
1871	Rice, J. B.	R
1873	Ables, Thomas J.	Union
1875	Burbank, George W.	R
1877	Allen, Charles D.	R
1880, 1881	Estey, Charles L.	R
1883	Bowers, Stephen C.	D
1885	Almy, Joseph	R
1887, 1889	Atherton, J. W.	R
1891	Estey, Thomas H.	R
1893	Taylor, James I.	R
1895	Wilkins, James H.	D
1897	Canavan, M.	R
1899, 1901	Atherton, J. W.	R
1903, 1905	Olmsted, Stephen H.	R
1907, 1909	Butler, Edward I.	R
1911	Harlan, George H.	R
1913	Byrnes, Charles W.	R
1915, 1917, 1919	Manning, J. E.	R
1921		R, D
1917	Marks, Milton	R
1923	Reindollar, Charles F.	R
1925, 1927, 1929, 1931		R, D
1933, 1935	Scudder, Hubert B.	R-D
1937, 1939		R
1941, 1943	McCollister, Richard H.	R
1945, 1947, 1949		R-D
1951, 1952		R
1953, 1954		R-D
1955, 1956, 1957, 1958		R
1959, 1960		R-D
1961–1973	Bagley, William T.	R
1975, 1977	Wornum, Michael	D
1979–1991	Filante, William J. "Bill"	R
1993	Bronshvag, Vivien	D
1995, 1997, 1999	Mazzoni, Kerry	D

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POPULATION: 16,150
COUNTY SEAT: Mariposa

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
- District 1 - Patti Reilly
- District 2 - Doug Balmain
- District 3 - Robert Stewart
- District 4 - Garry Parker
- District 5 - Robert Pickard



MARIPOSA COUNTY

Mariposa County, so named from the butterflies noted in abundance there by the early Spanish explorers, was the largest of the original 27 counties, formed February 18, 1850, although much of its territory was subsequently annexed to other counties. There are many reminders of its early Gold Rush prosperity, including ghost towns, old adobes, a Chinese cemetery and other relics of a once thriving Chinese settlement, and the remains of a private mint which once coined hexagonal $50 gold pieces. The courthouse at Mariposa, still in use, is the oldest in the state and celebrated its centennial in 1954.

Mariposa County served as the winter home to the Yosemite Native Americans which consists predominately of the Miwok Tribe and was discovered by the Spanish in 1806. Upon arrival, the exploratory force found an abundance of butterflies, prompting them to name the area "Mariposa" which is Spanish for butterfly. The discovery of gold in California brought thousands of people hoping to find their fortunes in the creekbeds of Mariposa County. Because of the Gold Rush, mining communities sprang up throughout the county, and many of these communities remain active today, offering a glimpse into California's past.

Mariposa County is located in Central California on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada. Merced County borders it on the west, on the southern border is Madera County, on the north is Tuolumne County, and on the east is Mono County. Mariposa County encompasses approximately 931,200 acres or 1,455 square miles. Within its borders are parts of two national forests, the Stanislaus and Sierra, as well as the largest part of Yosemite National Park. From this high country, the Merced and Chowchilla Rivers flow to the west into the San Joaquin Valley.

Mariposa County covers a range of elevations from a little over 300 feet to over 11,000 feet atop mountain peaks within Yosemite National Park. The topography varies from gentle rolling foothills that are dotted with oaks and rich grazing areas to the high Sierra mountains covered with pines, firs, and cedars. In between the foothills and mountains are numerous streams, ponds, and lakes. Mariposa County is a place of year-round beauty with wild flowers, an amazing variety of trees, and the magnificent waterfalls in Yosemite.

Warm, dry summers and mild winters characterize the climate of Mariposa County in the foothills while the higher elevations of the Sierra Nevada experience mild summers and snowy winters. Comparatively heavy precipitation occurs during the period of November 1 through April 30. Rainfall varies from 10 inches at the lowest elevation to over 50 inches at elevations of 7,500 feet or more.

From its original borders eight counties were eventually established thus giving Mariposa County the name "Mother of Counties." The population of the county is approximately 16,000, and it is one of three counties in the state that does not have an incorporated city. Recreation, tourism, viticulture, and agriculture are Mariposa's major industries, while local, state, and federal governments are the main employers in the county. With the building of a University of California campus in nearby Merced County, Mariposa will face many planning and growth issues in the near future.

Travelers on their way to Yosemite National Park often spend a day or two in the historic communities of Mariposa County. Mariposa County is the home of the California State Mining and Mineral Museum and has the oldest courthouse west of the Mississippi that is still in operation. There are two history centers, one in Mariposa and one in Coulterville, that highlight the fascinating history of the county.

With Yosemite National Park in its backyard and lots of wide-open space, Mariposa County has a diverse array of recreational opportunities. Lake McClure offers fishing, camping, and water sport activities, while the Merced River is also a favorite among anglers and hiking enthusiasts. Snow skiing, camping, white water rafting, rock climbing, wine tasting, and mountain bike riding are all available in Mariposa County.

Senate Representation

1851–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party	Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1851, 1852	Miller, James	D	1895, 1897	Shine, J. H.	R
1853, 1854	Wade, James	Whig	1899–1913	Curtin, John B.	D
1855, 1856	McNeill, A. D.	D	1915, 1917	Maddux, L. J.	D
1857, 1858, 1859, 1860	Merritt, Samuel A.	D	1919, 1921	Dennett, L. L.	R
1861		Breck. D	1923, 1925		R, D
1862		D	1927, 1929	Garrison, J. C.	R, D
1863	McCullough, John G.	Union	1931, 1933, 1935, 1937	Williams, Dan E.	R, D
1863–1864, 1865	Montgomery, Warren S.	D	1939–1953	Mayo, Jesse M.	R, D
1867, 1869	Lawerence, James H.	D	1953, 1954, 1955, 1956	Teale, Stephen P.	D
1871, 1873	Keys, Thomas J.	D	1957, 1958, 1959, 1960		D-R
1875	Montgomery, John M.	Ind.	1961–1966		D
1877		D	1967–1975	Way, Howard	R
1880, 1881	Pool, David M.	D	1975, 1977	Zenovich, George N.	D
1883, 1885	Spencer, John D.	D	1979–1993	Maddy, Ken	R
1887, 1889, 1891	Goucher, George G.	D	1993	McCorquodale, Dan	D
1893	Harp, T. D.	D	1995, 1997, 1999	Monteith, Dick	R

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Assembly Representation

1851–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party	Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1851	Richardson, H. S.	D	1889	Rundell, William M.	D
1851, 1852	Merritt, Samuel A.	D	1891	Gould, Frank H.	D
1852	Ridley, Thomas E.	D	1893	Marston, B. O.	D
1853	Bell, Samuel	D	1895	Holland, Charles A.	D
1853, 1854	Herbert, Philemon T.	D	1897	McCandish T. G.	D
1854	Henry, John C.	Whig	1899	McDonald, A. M.	R
1855	Burke, E. M.	Whig	1901	Ray, N. C.	D
1855	Flournoy, T. C.	D	1903	Baxter, Edward N.	D
1856	Lamon, Robert B.	Amer.	1905	Jones, C. V.	D
1856	Rhodes, George H.	Amer.	1907, 1909	Baxter, Edward N.	D
1857	Howard, William J.	D	1911	Williams, Dan E.	R
1857	Showalter, Daniel	D	1913	Clarke, George A.	R
1861		Breck. D	1913	Van Harlingen, J. A.	D
1858	Talman, John H.	Amer.	1915	Browne, Maurice B.	D, Prog.
1858	Ward, J. N.	D	1917	Williams, Dan E.	R
1859	Crenshaw, George H.	D	1919		D
1859	Gregory, Andrew J.	D	1921	Webster, John C.	R
1861		Breck. D	1923	Clarke, George A.	R
1860	Hammond, J. B.	D	1925, 1927, 1929	Williams, Dan E.	R
1860	Jenkins, Timothy F.	D	1931	Robinson, C. R.	R-D
1862	McCullough, J. G.	Union D	1933	Mayo, Jesse M.	R
1863, 1863–64, 1865	Wilcox, John W.	Union	1935		R-D
1864	Dickinson, W. L.	D	1937		R
1867	Giltner, Francis	D	1939, 1941, 1943	Thurman, Allen G.	R
1869	Pool, David M.	D	1945, 1947		R-D
1871	Wilcox, John W.	Union	1949–1956	Lindsay, Francis C.	R-D
1873	Snyder, J. W.	Ind.	1957, 1958		R
1875	Wilcox, John W.	D	1959–1963	Lunardi, Paul J.	D
1877	Ewing, Andrew	D	1964	VACANT	
1880	Coffman, William F.	D	1965–1973	Chappie, Eugene A.	R
1881	Bost, John W.	D	1975, 1977	Maddy, Kenneth L.	R
1883	Smith, William L.	D	1979, 1981	Costa, Jim	D
1884	Breckinridge, John W.	D	1983–1991	Jones, Bill	R
1885	Goucher, George G.	D	1993	Snyder, Margaret E.	D
1887	Bost, John W.	D	1995, 1997, 1999	House, George	R

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POPULATION: 86,900
COUNTY SEAT: Ukiah

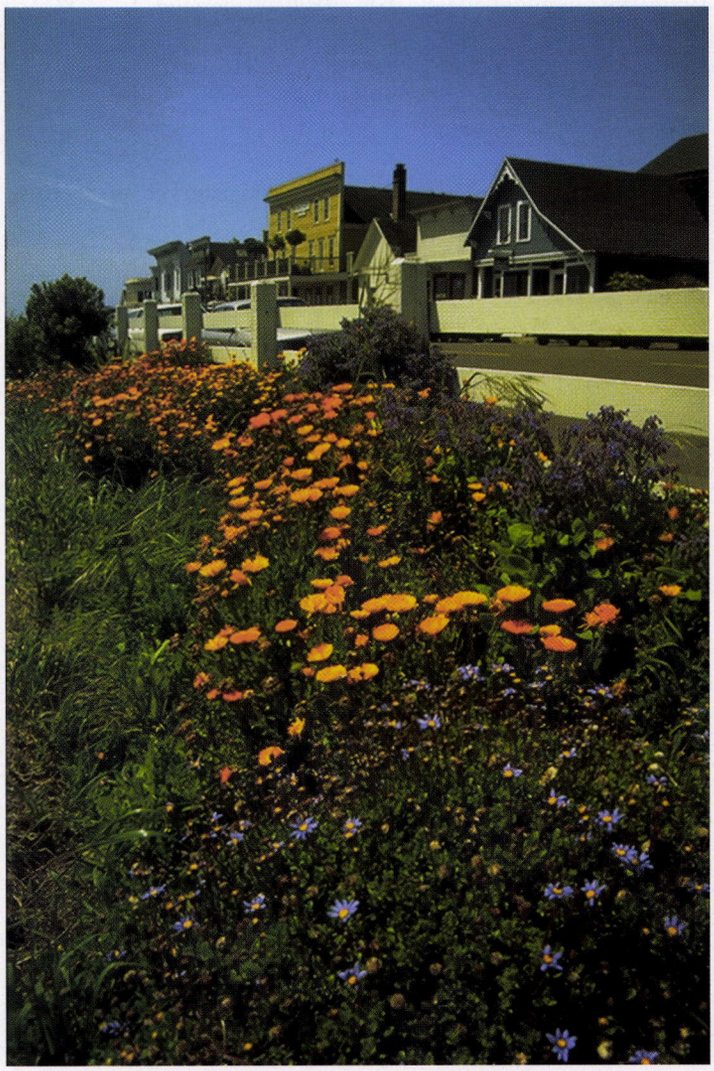
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
- District 1 - Michael Delbar
- District 2 - Richard Shoemaker
- District 3 - Tom Lucier
- District 4 - Patricia Campbell
- District 5 - David Colfax

MENDOCINO COUNTY

Mendocino County is one of the original 27 counties formed February 18, 1850, and took its name from Cape Mendocino, although the cape was not then and is not now in the county. The cape was probably named in honor of one of two viceroys of New Spain, each named Mendoza, one of whom sent the Juan Cabrillo expedition to this coast in 1542 and the other of whom was viceroy during the 1580's when the name first appeared on maps. The first redwood lumber mill on the Pacific Coast was established there in 1852, after the county's timber resources were discovered by a party sent to salvage a vessel driven ashore in the mouth of the Noyo River. Lumbering flourished there, as did mining in other parts of the state, and by 1872 there were 19 sawmills producing some 50 million board feet of lumber annually. With the increased population the county's agriculture flourished. Lumbering declined, however, and many of the boomtowns became the equivalent of "ghost towns" in the Mother Lode area. Near Willits is Black Bart Rock, reported to have served as a hiding place for the legendary bandit who robbed mail stages during the 1870's and 1880's, leaving facetious rhymes in the boxes he rifled, and living a dual life as bandit and respectable San Francisco mining man.

Embracing an area of 2,246,400 acres, Mendocino County extends from the sea coast through the Coast Range. The latter chain of mountains traverses the entire length of the county, and consists of two parallel ridges, varying in height. The higher portions are rather precipitous and furrowed with gulches and ravines, but the lower slopes have a gentle declivity and enclose many of the productive valleys of the region. The drainage system includes two forks of the Eel River flowing northwest, the Russian River and its tributaries flowing southwest, and several small rivers along the western coast. Arable farm land is located along the drainage basins of the main river systems and along the smaller streams in the coastal region. The western portion of the county is densely forested with redwoods, and the Mendocino National Forest, containing stands of white oak, pine, and fir, is located in the eastern part.

Recreational facilities in the county are exceptional. Deer are abundant, particularly in the Mendocino National Forest, as are quail, pheasant, and grouse. There are hundreds of miles of trout streams, as well as miles of ocean shore for surf and deep-sea fishing. Delightful camping sites, recreational beaches, medicinal hot springs, and magnificent scenery are further attractions for the tourist and sportsman.



Mendocino Village

Senate Representation

1851–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party	Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1851, 1852	Cooke, Martin E.	D	1903–1913	Sanford, John B.	D
1853, 1854	Hudspeth, James M.	D	1915, 1917	Purkitt, Claude F.	D, R, Prog.
1855, 1856	Heintzleman, H. P.	D	1919		D
1857, 1858	Taliaferro, Alfred W.	D	1921		D, R, Prog.
1859, 1860	O'Farrell, Jasper	D	1923, 1925, 1927, 1929	Handy, Fred C.	R, D
1861	Hill, John H.	Doug. D	1931, 1933	Ingels, R. R.	R, D
1862, 1863	Holden, William	D	1935, 1937	Biggar, George M.	R
1863–1864, 1865	Harston, Chancellor	Union	1939, 1941, 1943, 1945		R, D
1867, 1869, 1871, 1873	Pendegast, William Wirt	D	1947	Busch, Burt W.	R
1875	McGarvey, Robert	Ind.	1949–1954		R-D
1877		D	1955, 1956, 1957, 1958	Busch, James E. "Jim"	R-D
1880, 1881	Ryan, Pierce H.	Work	1959, 1960	Slattery, Waverly Jack	D-R
1883		D	1961, 1962		D
1885	Hurlburt, B. G.	R	1963, 1964, 1965, 1966	Petersen, Frank S.	D
1887, 1889	Yell, Archibald	D	1967–1973	Collier, Randolph	D
1891, 1893	Seawell, J. H.	D	1975, 1977	Behr, Peter H.	R
1895, 1897	Seawell, John H.	D	1979–1991	Keene, Barry	D
1899	Boggs, John	D	1993, 1995, 1997	Thompson, Mike	D
1901	Goad, J. W.	R	1999	Chesbro, Wesley	D

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Assembly Representation

1851–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1851	Bradford, John S.	D
1852	Taliaferro, Alfred W	Whig
1853	Walker, Thomas R.	D
1854	Bennett, James W.	NP
1854	Hagans, William B.	NP
1855	Singley, James	D
1855	Stewart, James S.	D
1856	Heald, Harmon G.	Amer.
1856	Rathburn, J. S.	Amer.
1857, 1858	Edwards, Uriah	D
1857	Harrison, Richard	D
1858	Ormsby, J. S.	D
1859, 1860	Lamar, Joseph B.	D
1859	Robberson, John S.	D
1861	Baechtel, Martin	Breck. D
1862, 1863	Ames, T. M.	Union D
1863–64	Wilsey, Levi	Union
1865	Holden, William	D
1867	Cureton, William H.	D
1869	Henley, George W.	D
1871	Mathers, George B.	D
1873	McCallum, D.W.	Ind.
1875	Covington, Joseph M.	D
1877	Long, L. F.	D
1880	Morse, LeGrand	R
1881	Holden, William	D
1883	Yell, Archibald	D
1885	Henley, Whit	D
1887	Handy, Philo	R
1889	Seawell, J. H.	D
1891	Sturtevant, George A.	R
1893	Tindall, C. W.	D
1895, 1897, 1899	Sanford, J. B.	D
1901	Hanen, William	R
1903	Weger, Francis M.	D
1905, 1907	Held, W. D. L.	R
1909	Preston, John W.	D
1911	Held, W. D. L.	R
1913	Weldon, T. J.	D
1915, 1917	Pettis, J. A.	R
1919	Kasch, Charles	R
1921	Pettis, J. A.	R
1923	Connolly P.	D, R
1925	Melville, Charles B.	R
1927		R, D
1929	Ingels, R. R.	R, D
1931	Biggar, George M.	R
1933	Burns, Michael J.	R
1935		R-D
1937–1943		R
1945, 1947		R-D
1949	Way, A.W.	R-D
1951, 1952	Belotti, Frank P.	R
1953		D-R
1954, 1955, 1956		R-D
1957–1971		R
1972	VACANT	
1973, 1975, 1977	Keene, Barry	D
1979, 1981	Bosco, Douglas H.	D
1983–1995	Hauser, Dan	D
1997, 1999	Strom-Martin, Virginia R.	D

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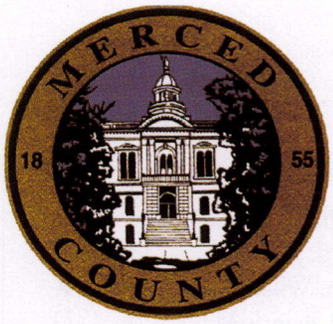



POPULATION: 204,400
COUNTY SEAT: Merced

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
- District 1 - Gloria Cortez Keene
- District 2 - Kathleen Crookham
- District 3 - Joe Rivero
- District 4 - Deidre F. Kelsey
- District 5 - Jerald O'Banion

MERCED COUNTY

Merced County, named for the river which Gabriel Moraga in 1806 called "El Rio de Nuestra Senora de la Merced"—the River of Our Lady of Mercy—was organized April 19, 1855, from a part of Mariposa County. The first American to cross the county was Jedediah Strong Smith in 1827. Settlers came in 1849, and one of the first, John Montgomery, who earned the name of "Land and Cattle King of Merced," was a predecessor of Henry Miller who later built the beginnings of the Miller and Lux empire on a part of one of Merced County's great Spanish ranchos. One of the oldest courthouses in the state, built in 1857, is at Snelling.

Geographically, Merced County is located in the Central San Joaquin Valley of California and enjoys many unique advantages. It is approximately a two-hour drive to either the High Sierras and Yosemite National Park, or the San Francisco Bay Area and the picturesque resorts of Santa Cruz, Monterey, and Carmel. Merced County offers a rural setting with metropolitan growth. Folks in Merced County claim bragging rights to the best quality of life in the State of California with picturesque communities, miles of bike paths, and uncrowded residential neighborhoods which reflect the lifestyles and values of our agricultural heritage. Since our county is well beyond the urban sprawl of Southern California and the Bay Area, land and labor are still quite affordable.

Given our rich agricultural base, much of the food produced in California's heartland is processed, packaged, and distributed from locations within Merced County. Dairy products, poultry, almonds, walnuts, pistachios, tomatoes, peaches, melons, onions, garlic, grapes (table, wine, and raisin), and a wide variety of fruits and vegetables all play a significant role in the Merced County billion dollar agricultural economy.

Merced County is also internationally known as the Gateway to Yosemite National Park. Other recreational opportunities include several municipal and private golf courses, tree-shaded parks, plenty of choices for sailing, waterskiing, wind surfing, and some of the state's best striped bass fishing at the San Luis Creek State Recreation Area. Afternoon and evening concert programs are offered at the Merced Open Air Theatre and the Multi-Cultural Arts Center. Western Merced County is home to California's largest wetland treasure and visitors can enjoy seeing this unique environment through access to the grassland ecological and wildlife refuge areas. This 160,000-acre wetland ecosystem has been internationally recognized and is home to millions of migratory waterfowl traveling along the Pacific Flyway.

Merced County has long been a transportation hub for industrial and agricultural products. With Highway 99 on the east side of the county and Interstate 5 on the west side, virtually all north/south trucking traffic in the state passes through the county. Castle Airport, located in Central Merced County between the Cities of Atwater and Merced is ideally positioned to serve regional, corporate, private, and commercial aviation needs. Originally a Strategic Air Command Base, Castle Airport now offers one of California's longest heavy jet runways, more than 340,000 square feet of existing hangars, more than one million square yards of aircraft apron area and an adjacent commercial industrial park to companies wishing to do business in the area. Merced's Municipal Airport offers corporate facilities and commercial service with daily flights to San Francisco, Los Angeles, and beyond.

Merced County's population is 204,400 and growing. Educational opportunities are available for businesses, individuals, and families with numerous public and private educational institutions. University of California-Merced is expected to open in 2004 as UC's 10th campus and will be the first American research university built in the 21st century. This new campus will use digital technology to create an educational network serving students and communities through the San Joaquin Valley.

Senate Representation

1856–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party	Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1856	McNeill A. D.	D	1899–1913	Curtin, John B.	D
1857, 1858, 1859, 1860	Merritt, Samuel A.	D	1915, 1917	Maddux, L. J.	D
1861		Breck. D	1919, 1921	Dennett, L. L.	R
1862		D	1923, 1925		R, D
1863	McCullough, John G.	Union	1927, 1929	Garrison, J. C.	R, D
1863–1864, 1865	Montgomery, Warren S.	D	1931, 1933, 1935, 1937	Schottky, Andrew R.	R
1867, 1869	Lawerence, James H.	D	1939, 1941	Myhand, Peter P.	D
1871, 1873	Keys, Thomas	D	1943–1953	Hatfield, George J.	R, D
1875	Montgomery, John M.	Ind.	1954	VACANT	
1877		D	1955–1966	Cobey, James A.	D
1880, 1881	Pool, David M.	D	1967–1975	Way, Howard	R
1883, 1885	Spencer, John D.	D	1975, 1977	Zenovich, George N.	D
1887, 1889	Meany, A. J.	D	1979–1993	Maddy, Ken	R
1891, 1893	Harp, T. D.	D	1993	McCorquodale, Dan	D
1895, 1897	Shine, J. H.	R	1995, 1997, 1999	Monteith, Dick	R

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Assembly Representation

1856–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1856	Lamon, Robert B.	Amer.
1856	Rhodes, George H.	Amer.
1857	Howard, William J.	D
1857	Showalter, Daniel	D
1861		Breck. D
1858	Talman, John H.	Amer.
1858	Ward, J. N.	D
1859	Crenshaw, George H.	D
1859	Gregory, Andrew, J.	D
1861		Breck. D
1860	Hammond, J. B.	D
1860	Jenkins, Timothy F.	D
1862	Lane, T.W.	Breck. D
1863	Robertson, James W.	Breck. D
1863–64	Dickinson, W. L.	D
1865	Ward, R. H.	D
1867	Newsom, John M.	D
1869	Walden, Miner	D
1869, 1871	Sensabaugh, J. B.	D
1873	Davis, H. B.	D
1875	Wilcox, John W.	D
1877	Ewing, Andrew	D
1880	Coffman, William F.	D
1881	Bost, John W.	D
1883	Smith, William L.	D
1884	Breckinridge, John W.	D
1885	Goucher, George G.	D
1887	Bost, John W.	D
1889	Rundell, William M.	D
1891, 1893	Gould, Frank H.	D
1895	Richards, L. A.	R
1897	Elliott, John G.	Fusion
1899	Stewart, G. R.	D
1901	Haley, J.W.	D
1903	Bangs, Vital E.	D
1905	Burge, S. S.	R
1907	Whitmore, R. K.	R
1909	Wagner, Charles W.	R
1911	Griffin, Thomas F.	D
1913	Griffin, J. J.	D
1913	Clarke, George A.	R
1915	Ellis, Edward S.	D, R
1917	Kylberg, H.	R
1919, 1921	Windrem, Guy	D
1923	Williams, David C.	R
1925	Adams, E. G.	D
1927, 1929		D, R
1931, 1933	Robinson, C. R.	R-D
1935	Garibaldi, James D.	D-R
1937		D
1939, 1941, 1943	Clarke, George A.	R
1945–1956		R-D
1957, 1958	Winton, Gordon H., Jr.	D
1959, 1960		D-R
1961–1966		D
1967–1973	Murphy, Frank Jr.	R
1975, 1977, 1979, 1981	Thurman, John E., Jr.	D
1975, 1977	Maddy, Kenneth L.	R
1979–1991	Costa, Jim	D
1983–1991	Areias, Rusty	D
1983, 1985, 1987, 1989	Condit, Gary A.	D
1990, 1991, 1993, 1995	Cannella, Sal	D
1997, 1999	Cardoza, Dennis A.	D

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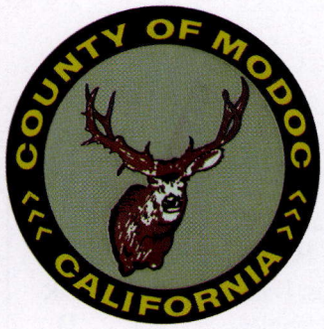



POPULATION: 10,150
COUNTY SEAT: Alturas

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
- District 1 - Terry H. Williams
- District 2 - Joe Colt
- District 3 - Patricia Demick Cantrall
- District 4 - Ron McIntyre
- District 5 - Nancy J. Huffman

MODOC COUNTY

Modoc County was incorporated on February 17, 1874, from the eastern section of Siskiyou County. The name, Modoc, is that of the tribe of Native Americans who lived at the headwaters of the Pit River. The name is derived from the Klamath Moatokni, meaning people who lived south of the Klamath Tribe. Alturas, the county seat, was originally called Dorris Bridge, after the Dorris brothers who first settled there in 1870. In 1876, the community was renamed Alturas, which is Spanish for "Valley on Top of the Mountain." The first settlers resided in Surprise Valley north of Upper Lake (dry). In 1865, Fort Bidwell was founded there to protect the settlers.

Modoc County is located in the northeastern corner of California. The county is bordered by Siskiyou, Shasta, and Lassen Counties. It is a rectangular area of roughly 4,000 square miles. The county is composed of a series of mountain ranges, valleys, volcanic deposits, and lakes. Near the eastern edge are the north-south Warner Range and Surprise Valley. The western portion is part of the Modoc Plateau which contains many volcanic deposits and lake basins. The Pit River is the principal river in the county. Much of Modoc County is included in Modoc and Shasta National Forests.

In Modoc County snow lies at the higher elevations for many months of the year, whereas the valley regions receive much less precipitation and snow. The air is dry and clear with freezing temperatures during the winter months. The summers are generally mild. Alturas has average low temperatures of 16 degrees and 45 degrees in January and July. Average high temperatures are 40 degrees and 88 degrees in January and July. The average rainfall is approximately 13 inches annually. The average growing season is 75 days.

Forestry is one of the most important activities in Modoc County. The agricultural land in Modoc County is a principal resource. Major employers in the county are government, agriculture, services, wholesale/retail, and manufacturing. Unemployment reaches a peak during the winter months when the weather slows down outdoor activities. Recreation activities such as winter sports at Cedar Pass attract many tourists to Modoc County.

Modoc County is "where the action is" for hunting and fishing. There are 255 miles of trout streams and over 4,000 acres of lakes and reservoirs containing trophy-size rainbow and brown trout. Mule deer and antelope provide some of the best hunting anywhere. A 6,000-acre National Wildlife Refuge was established near Alturas in 1961 to provide improved habitat for migrating waterfowl and other wildlife. There is unexcelled duck and goose hunting, as this area of resting and feeding is on one of the migratory bird flyways. 70 percent of Modoc County is publicly owned forest and wilderness open for many different recreational activities. The U.S. Forest Service maintains several campgrounds. Modoc National Wildlife Refuge is in the northern part of the county. Skiing and winter sports activities can be enjoyed at Cedar Pass. There is spectacular hunting and fishing in Modoc County. There is a historic walking or driving tour of Alturas, which includes many historic offices, hotels, and buildings that describe different eras of the county. Modoc County Historical Museum offers one of the most complete collections of Native American artifacts, pioneer guns, and early settler artifacts.

Senate Representation

1875–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party	Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1875	Tinnin, Wiley J.	D	1927, 1929	Allen, James M.	D, R
1877	Ream, Daniel	D	1933–1953	Powers, Harold J.	R, D
1880, 1881	Carlock, A. B.	R	1954, 1955	Williams, Dale C.	D-R
1883, 1885	Taylor, Clay W.	D	1956	Arnold, Stanley	D
1887	Patterson, W. H.	R	1957, 1958, 1959, 1960		D-R
1889, 1891	Mead, M. H.	D	1961–1965		D
1893	Campbell, R. H.	R	1966	VACANT	
1895, 1897	Gleaves, James M.	R	1967–1972	Teale, Stephen P.	D
1899, 1901	Laird, James T.	R	1973, 1975	Berryhill, Clare	R
1903, 1905	Coggins, Clifford	R	1977, 1979, 1981	Johnson, Ray	R
1907, 1909	Weed, Abner	R	1983		Ind.
1911, 1913	Shanahan, T. W. H.	D	1985, 1987, 1989	Doolittle, John T.	R
1915, 1917, 1919, 1921	Shearer, William B.	D	1991–1999	Leslie, Tim	R
1923, 1925	Powers, F. J.	R, D, Soc.			

Assembly Representation

1875–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party	Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1875	Harris, G. F.	D	1915		R, Prog.
1877	Robertson, P. C.	D	1917, 1919	Mathews, A. J.	R
1880	Cook, John R.	D	1921	Powers, F. J.	R
1881	Daggett, John	D	1923	Mathews, A. J.	R
1883	Peterson, Peter	D	1925, 1927	Wemple, N. V.	R, D
1885	Roseberry, Thomas A.	R	1929	Young, Forrest R.	D, R
1887	Morris, W. O.	D	1931	McGuinness, Henry	D-R
1889	Reavis, J. J.	D	1933	Ross, Albert F.	R
1891	Jackson, A. J.	D	1935	Fulcher, Clinton J.	D-R
1893	Shanahan, T.W.H.	D	1937, 1939		D
1895	Laird, James T.	R	1941	Gunlock, William I.	D
1897	Shanahan, T.W.H.	D	1943	Denny, Paul	R
1899	Beecher, J. H.	R	1945		R-D
1901	Hubbard, J. A.	D	1947, 1949, 1951, 1952	Davis, Lester T.	D-R
1903	Grotefend, George A.	D	1953, 1954	Davis, Pauline L.	D
1905	Creighton, J. H.	R	1955–1960		D-R
1907	Cornish, N. A.	R	1961–1975		D
1909	Dean, Arthur M.	R	1977–1991	Statham, Stan	R
1911	Tibbits, James H.	R	1993, 1995, 1997	Richter, Bernie	R
1913	Shartel, A. F.	R	1999	Aanestad, Sam	R

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POPULATION: 10,600
COUNTY SEAT: Bridgeport

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
- District 1 - Thomas Farnetti
- District 2 - Paul Rowan
- District 3 - Joann Ronci
- District 4 - Ed Inwood
- District 5 - Byng Hunt

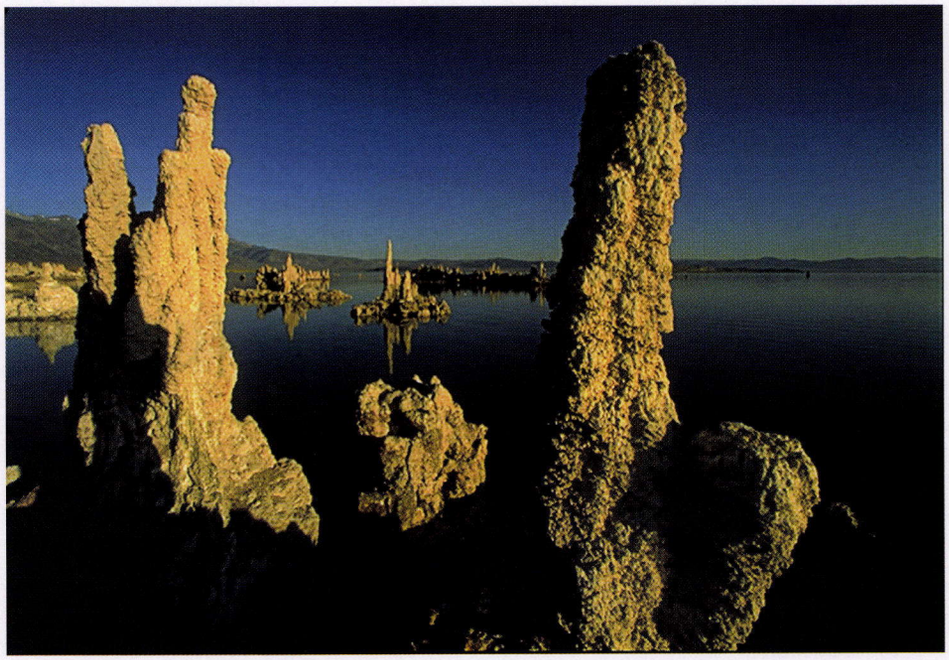
MONO COUNTY

Created April 24, 1861, Mono was originally occupied by Native Americans who centered their activity around Mono Lake. 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. The county was first pioneered by Jedediah Strong Smith in 1826; then by Joseph Walker; and finally by LeRoy Vining, whose discovery of gold, based on a report by an acquaintance, commenced the settlement of the region by white men. Mines and mining towns such as notorious Bodie flourished, and although the argosy has long since passed, persistent prospectors still hunt for such legendary lodes as the "Lost Cement Mines," where, according to local lore, veins of cement are set with huge lumps of gold.

Located in the east-central section of California, Mono County averages 108 miles in length reaching from the Alpine County and Nevada state borders in the north to the Inyo County border in the south. The average width of the county is 38 miles from the crest of the mighty Sierra to the Nevada State Line on the east. Its land area is 3,028 square miles, 79.11 percent of which is government owned. Much of this land is contained in the Inyo and Toiyabe National Forests. The summer and fall visitors enjoy many varied activities such as fishing, hunting, camping, hiking, backpacking, and some of the most spectacular scenery found in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Winter visitors engage in skiing (downhill, cross country, and helicopter), snowmobiling, and various other winter sports. Two of the finest winter sports and skiing areas to be found in the entire country are located at Mammoth Mountain and June Mountain.

The land is rough, mountainous, and spectacular to say the least. In a general way, Mono is a large plateau, 5,500 to 7,000 feet above sea level. The Sweetwater Mountains lie along the northeastern border and the rugged White Mountains are located on the extreme southeastern corner of the county. Lying between these high mountain boundaries are precipitous canyons, broad valleys, many crystal clear lakes of glacial formation and a very interesting sagebrush covering semi-arid land. The county's western Sierra Nevada boundary is dominated by three towering peaks which rise to an elevation of over 13,000 feet—Mt. Dana, the loftiest, Mt. Lyell, and Castle Peak.

A portion of the John Muir Trail traverses the higher elevations and, in some places, divides the eastern and western Sierra. The Hoover Primitive Area and other wilderness areas lie wholly or partly within Mono County. There are over a thousand lakes and streams in the county stocked with all species of trout. Well-made foot trails and horse trails lead into this "Back Country."



Mono Lake, South Tufa area

Senate Representation

1862–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party	Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1862	Williamson, C. V.	Breck. D	1899, 1901	Davis, John F.	R
1862, 1863	Quint, Leander	Union D	1903, 1905	Ralston, William C.	R
1863	Cavis, Joseph M.	Union	1907, 1909, 1911, 1913	Caminetti, A.	D
1863–1864	Haskins, J. W.	Union	1915, 1917	Maddux, L. J.	D
1863–1864, 1865	Evans, George S.	Union	1919, 1921	Dennett, L. L.	R
1865, 1867	Wolcott, Oliver	Union	1923, 1925		R, D
1867, 1869	Mandeville, James W.	D	1927, 1929	Garrison, J. C.	R, D
1869, 1871	Wing, Stephen	R	1931, 1933	Riley, Joe	R
1871, 1873	Andross, Moses C.	R	1935, 1937	Keough, Karl P.	D
1873, 1875	Eakin, W. A.	D	1939–1960	Brown, Charles	D, R
1875	Lindsey, Tipton	Ind.	1961, 1962		D
1877	Fowler, Thomas	D	1963, 1964, 1965, 1966	Symons, William "Bill" Jr.	R
1880, 1881	Rowell, Chester	R	1967–1975	Way, Howard	R
1883, 1885	Reddy, Patrick	D	1977–1989	Garamendi, John	D
1887, 1889, 1891	Goucher, George G.	D	1991	Johnston, Patrick	D
1893, 1895, 1897	Voorheis, E. C.	R	1993, 1995, 1997, 1999	Leslie, Tim	R

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Assembly Representation

1862–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1862	Davis, B. K.	Breck. D
1862	Kendall, C. W.	Union D
1862	Machin, Timothy N.	R
1863		Union
1862, 1863	Orr, Nelson M.	R
1863, 1863–64	Lux, Frederick	Union
1863–64	Mitchell, E. F.	Union
1863–64, 1865	Perrin, Otis	Union
1865	Goodall, J. E.	Union
1865	Hogle, L.	Union
1867	Davies, Willliam A.	Union
1867	Mardis, Benjamin A.	D
1867	Meagher, Michael	D
1869	Eichelroth, William E.	D
1869	Mooney, J. S.	D
1869	York, Frank	R
1871	Bacon, P. B.	R
1871	Connolly, W. C.	D
1871	Whiting, George A.	D
1873	Long,William G.	R
1873	Parker, J. E.	D
1873	Summers, James W.	D
1875	Griswold, M.	D
1877	Moffatt, Solomon B.	D
1880, 1881	Wasson, Joseph	R
1883	Keeler, J. M.	R
1885	Van Voorhies, R. J.	R
1887	Gould, Andrew J.	R
1889	Coleman, Cyrus	R
1891	Hunewell, F. E.	R
1893	Mack, P. H.	D
1895	Coleman, Cyrus	R
1897	Keables, Thomas A.	Fusion
1899	Mack, P. H.	D
1901	Miller, Charles H.	D
1903, 1905	McKenney, C. H.	R
1907	Snyder, George F.	D
1909	Moore, E. B.	R
1911	Stevenot, Ferdinand G.	R
1913	Clarke, George A.	R
1913	Van Harlingen, J. A.	D
1915	Browne, Maurice B.	D, Prog.
1917	Williams, Dan E.	R
1919	Clarke, George A.	R
1921	Webster, John C.	R
1923	Clarke, George A.	R
1925		D
1927, 1929		R, D
1931	Dillinger, H.E.	D-R
1933	Mayo, Jesse M.	R
1935		R-D
1937		R
1939, 1941, 1943	Thurman, Allen G.	R
1945, 1947		R-D
1949–1956	Lindsay, Francis C.	R-D
1957, 1958		R
1959–1963	Lunardi, Paul J.	D
1964	VACANT	
1965–1973	Chappie, Eugene A.	R
1975	Garamendi, John R.	D
1977–1989	Waters, Norman S.	D
1991, 1993, 1995	Knowles, David	R
1997, 1999	Oller, Thomas "Rico"	R

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POPULATION: 371,500
COUNTY SEAT: Salinas

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
- District 1 - Simon Salinas
- District 2 - Judy Pennycook
- District 3 - Louis R. Calcagno
- District 4 - Edith Johnsen
- District 5 - Dave Potter

MONTEREY COUNTY

Monterey, one of the original 27 counties founded February 18, 1850, takes its name from Monterey Bay, christened in 1602 by Vizcaino in honor of the Conde de Monterey, then Viceroy of New Spain. Gaspar de Portola and Father Junipero Serra returned in 1770, to found a mission and presidio. Mission San Carlos Borromeo de Carmelo, where Father Serra is buried, was dedicated in 1797, and is still in use. For some 80 years, beginning in 1776, Monterey was the seat of government for Alta California, under the Spanish, Mexican, and United States flags. Two other missions, Nuestra Señora de la Soledad and San Antonio de Padua, were built in the county. Many well-preserved landmarks such as the Custom House, the First Theater, and Colton Hall, where the state's first constitution was written and adopted, serve as reminders of the romance of old California.

The dramatic coastline, forests, farmland, and unique communities of Monterey, Carmel, Pacific Grove, Pebble Beach, Big Sur, and Carmel Valley attract millions of visitors from around the world each year. Monterey County's climate, geography, and historical richness contribute to an exceptional quality of life. The beauty and magic of the area captured the hearts and imagination of such creative giants as John Steinbeck, Henry Miller, Robinson Jeffers, Francis McComas, Robert Louis Stevenson, and Ansel Adams.

Monterey County has two urban areas, the Monterey Peninsula and the Salinas Valley, and two major industries, tourism and agriculture. Monterey County is a diverse community with a variety of educational and research institutions, including the Monterey Bay Aquarium Research Institute (MBARI), one of the largest marine research centers in the United States, and the Moss Landing Marine Laboratories. There is a significant variance in temperatures and weather patterns with the coastal areas averaging 57 degrees year round. The warmest and sunniest weather is in autumn.

The Monterey Peninsula and other coastal areas of the county are tourist destinations for vacationers and tourists. The natural beauty and man-made attractions of the peninsula are world renowned and are the reason tourism is the county's second largest industry grossing $1.6 billion per year. The City of Monterey has a rich cultural heritage and in its early days was the capital of the Spanish territory of California. The Monterey Peninsula is home to the Monterey Bay Aquarium, Cannery Row, Fisherman's Wharf, and world famous festivals such as the Monterey Jazz Festival, Carmel Bach Festival, Monterey Wine Festival, and the Monterey Blues Festival. Pebble Beach is known for its world-class, star-studded golf courses and is home to the AT&T Pebble Beach National Pro-Am.

The Salinas Valley, an agricultural miracle, 150 miles long and 10 to 20 miles wide, is nestled between the coastal range of the Los Padres National Forest and inland mountain ranges. The 170-mile long Salinas River, the third longest in California, winds quietly through the valley and is considered the largest underground river in America. Salinas, the county's government center and largest city, is located in the northern part of the valley. Known as the "Salad Bowl of the World," the Salinas Valley produces numerous fruits and vegetables including lettuce, broccoli, artichokes, strawberries, and carrots. Agriculture is the number one industry grossing $2.6 billion per year. Monterey County holds the distinction of being one of the largest premium wine regions in the United States, growing 21 different wine grape varietals spread over more than 40,000 acres. The Salinas Valley is home to the National Steinbeck Center, California Rodeo, and the California International Air Show.

Senate Representation

1851–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party	Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1851	Woodworth, S. E.	NP	1917	Rigdon, E. S.	D, Soc., Prog.
1852, 1853	Roach, Phillip A.	D			
1854, 1855	Whiting, B. C.	D	1919		D
1856, 1857	Ashley, Delos	Amer.	1921		D, Soc., Prog.
1858, 1859	Gregory, D. S.	D			
1860	Watson, John H.	D	1923	Hughes, Ralph L.	R, D
1861		Doug. D	1925, 1927, 1929, 1931	Baker, C. C.	R
1862	Porter, George K.	R	1933, 1935, 1937	Tickle, Edward H.	R, D
1863		Union	1939, 1941, 1943		R
1863–1864, 1865	Lovett, William E.	Union	1945, 1947	Weybret, Fred	R
1867, 1869	McDougall, F. A.	D	1949–1955		R-D
1871, 1873	Beck, Thomas	D	1955, 1956	Farr, Fred S.	D
1875, 1877	Flint, Thomas	R	1957, 1958, 1959, 1960		D-R
1880, 1881	Hill, William J.	Work	1961–1966		D
1883, 1885	Knight, Benjamin, Jr.	D	1967–1975	Grunsky, Donald L.	R
1887	Sargent, B. V.	D	1977, 1979	Nimmo, Robert	R
1889–1903	Flint, Thomas, Jr.	R	1981–1995	Mello, Henry J.	D
1905, 1907	Lynch, Henry W.	R	1983–1993	Maddy, Ken	R
1909, 1911, 1913, 1915	Campbell, A. E.	D	1997, 1999	McPherson, Bruce	R

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Assembly Representation

1849–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party	Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1849	Per Lee, Theron R.	NP	1913	Alexander, John K.	D
1849	Gray, J. S.	NP	1915	Boyce, A. E.	R, D
1851	Randall, Andrew	D	1917	Martin, William J.	R, D, Prog.
1852	Walker, Thomas R.	D	1919		R
1852, 1853	Wall, Isaac B.	D	1921	McCloskey, Daniel	R, D, Soc.
1854, 1855	Ashley, Delos R.	D	1923	Baker, C. C.	R
1856	Mathews, R. L.	Amer.	1925	Dayton, F. E.	R, D
1857, 1858	Castro, Estevan	Amer.	1927	Hedges, E. Walton, Jr.	R, D
1858	Crane, George W.	D	1929	DeYoe, Ray C.	R, D
1859, 1860	Malarin,Mariano	D	1931	Jespersen, Chris N.	R-D
1861	Blair, A.W.	R	1933, 1935	Patterson, Ellis E.	R-D
1862	Cot, Quan Y.	Union D	1937		D
1863	Castro, Manuel A.	Union D	1939, 1941, 1943	Weybret, Fred	R
1863–64	Castro, Estevan	Union D	1945	Emlay, Fred	D
1865	Ireland, M. C.	Union	1947	Silliman, James W.	R
1867	Tully, E. C.	D	1949		R-D
1869	Blankenship, J. A.	D	1951, 1952		R
1871	Hayes, H. M.	R	1953, 1954		R-D
1873	Tully, E. C.	D	1955, 1956	Pattee, Allen G.	R
1875, 1877	Abbott, Carlisle S.	R	1957, 1958		R-D
1880	Josselyn, Edward S.	R	1959–1968		R
1881	Kilburn, Paris	R	1969–1973	Wood, Bob	R
1883	Faw, Thomas F.	D	1975	Murphy, Frank Jr.	R
1885	Laughlin, S. N.	R	1975	Nimmo, Robert P.	R
1887, 1889	Renison, Thomas	D	1977, 1979	Mello, Henry J.	D
1891	Lacey, C. F.	R	1977, 1979, 1981	Hallett, Carol	R
1893	Duckworth, S. J.	R	1981–1993	Farr, Sam	D
1895, 1897	Hudson, W. G.	R	1983–1993	Areias, Rusty	D
1899, 1901	Feliz, Frederick P.	D	1983, 1985, 1987, 1989	Seastrand, Eric	R
1903	Steadman, M. B.	R	1991	Seastrand, Andrea	R
1905	Cooper, J. B. R.	R	1993, 1995	McPherson, Bruce	R
1907, 1909	Wyatt, J. J.	R	1995, 1997, 1999	Frusetta, Peter	R
1911	Rosendale, Charles B.	R	1997, 1999	Keeley, Fred	D

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POPULATION: 123,300
COUNTY SEAT: Napa

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
- District 1 - Brad Wagenknecht
- District 2 - Mark Luce
- District 3 - Mel Varrelman
- District 4 - Kathryn Winter
- District 5 - Mike Rippey

NAPA COUNTY

Napa County, whose name is Native American in origin, variously translated as "grizzly bear," "house," or "motherland," is one of the original 27 counties created February 18, 1850. The earliest recorded expedition into the county was in 1823, when Francisco Castro explored the area for mission sites. First American settler was George C. Yount, whose memory is honored in the name of Yountville. He arrived in 1835 and lived with his Native American neighbors on the Caymus grant until other pioneers came in the 1840's. The first wine from Napa County grapes was made in 1858 and many of the original wineries, dating from the 1860's, are still in use with their long winding cellars, hillside tunnels, and chauteau architecture. Robert Louis Stevenson spent his honeymoon here and captured in prose the charm of Silverado.

Napa has an area of 794 square miles, with 89 percent privately owned, the preponderance of private land being in farms. Topographically, the region is one of mountain ranges and intermontane valleys. The largest and most productive valley is that of the Napa River, which flows southeast between parallel ridges to the marshy delta lands bordering San Pablo Bay. At this point, the valley is at sea level; it ranges, however, to 600 feet at the head and then rises rapidly to 4,262 feet in the Mayacamas Mountains at the northwest corner of the county. The northeastern half of the county is separated from the Napa Valley by the low-lying Howell range, beyond which are a number of small valleys including Chiles, Pope, and Berryessa. The area is drained by the Pope, Putah, and Eticuera Creeks. In the foothills surrounding the valleys wild game abounds; there is excellent fishing in the county's many streams and on the Napa River; and there are geysers, hot springs, and mineral baths at Calistoga.

The climate at the City of Napa is representative of the county's climate, with warm, dry summers and mild winters. The average annual precipitation of 24 inches is exceeded both on the mountain slopes and at the head of the valley.

The county is governed by a five-member Board of Supervisors, who are elected to four-year terms, with Districts 2, 4, and 5 electing representatives during the presidential election years, and Districts 1 and 3 holding elections in the gubernatorial election years. The county is divided into five supervisorial districts on the basis of equal population so that each supervisor represents approximately 22,900 people.

Throughout the varied geographical expanse of Napa County's 794 square miles, county government provides services directly to its residents, services crucial to healthy economic activity and designed to enhance the quality of life.

Road work, public protection, health care, and social services are but four of more than 100 major services and hundreds of individual programs provided to Napa County residents and administered by county government.

Napa County receives money from three sources: 42 percent from federal and state subsidies and grants; 28 percent from local sales, property, and other taxes; and 30 percent from fees, fines, service charges, and the prior year fund balance.

Most of the federal and state money received by the county is allocated to county health and human services and criminal justice programs. County property taxes pay for such services as the sheriff, libraries, and public health activities.



Napa Valley wine train

Senate Representation

1851–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party	Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1851	Cooke, Martin E.	D	1901, 1903	Corlett, Robert	R
1852, 1853	Estell, James M.	D	1905–1921	Rush, B. F.	D
1854, 1855	McGarry, Edward	Whig	1923, 1925, 1927		R, D
1856, 1857	Bynum, Sarshel	Amer.	1929, 1931	McCormack, Thomas .	R
1858	Griffith, Humphrey	D	1933, 1935, 1937	Gordon, Frank L.	R
1859		A-L.D.	1939–1947		R, D
1860	Edgerton, Henry	A-L.D.	1949–1956	Coombs, Nathan F.	R-D
1861		Doug. D	1957, 1958, 1959, 1960 .		R
1862, 1863	Holden, William	D	1961–1965	Geddes, Samuel R.	D
1863–1864, 1865	Harston, Chancellor	Union	1966	VACANT	
1867, 1869, 1871, 1873 .	Pendegast, William Wirt	D	1967, 1968, 1969, 1970 .	McCarthy, John F. "Jack"	R
1875, 1877	Hill, William McP.	D	1971, 1972, 1973	Behr, Peter H.	R
1880, 1881	Anderson, William L.	D	1975, 1977	Dunlap, John F.	D
1883, 1885	Spencer, Dennis	D	1979–1989	Nielsen, James Wiley	R
1887	Gesford, Henry C.	D	1991	Thompson, Mike	D
1889, 1891	Sprague, Frank S.	R	1993	Johannessen, Maurice K.	R
1893, 1895	Gesford, Henry C.	D	1995, 1997	Thompson, Mike	D
1897, 1899	La Rue, C. L.	D	1999	Chesbro, Wesley	D

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Assembly Representation

1851–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party	Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1851	Bradford, John S.	D	1901	Webber, Edward L.	R
1852	Stark, John S.	Whig	1901	Reber, L. F.	D
1853	McGarry, Edward	Whig	1903, 1905	King, Percival S.	R
1853	McKamy, J.	D	1907	Bush, Frank W.	R
1854	Cornwall, George N.	D	1909, 1911	Griffiths, W. B.	R
1855	Coombs, Nathan	D	1913	Palmer, James M.	D
1856	Haile, Richard C.	Amer.	1915	Bruck, Bismarck	D, R
1857, 1858	Anderson, Thomas H.	D	1917, 1919		R
1859	Matthews, William B.	D	1921, 1923, 1925	Coombs, Frank L.	R, D
1860	Coombs, Nathan	A-L.D.	1927, 1929		R
1861	Scott, John B.	Breck. D	1931	Gordon, Frank L.	R
1862, 1863	Evey, Edward	Union D	1933, 1935	Crowley, Ernest C.	D-R
1863	Hartson, Chancellor	Union	1937		D
1863–64	Dodson, W. B. H.	Union	1939, 1941		D-R
1865	Coghlan, John M.	Union	1943		D
1867, 1869	Crigler, John C.	D	1945–1952		D-R
1871	Stillwagon, W. W.	R	1953, 1954	Geddes, Samuel R.	D
1873	Welch, Sanford K.	D	1955–1960		D-R
1875	Cornwall, George N.	D	1961, 1962	Leggett, Robert L.	D
1877	Mayfield, James B.	D	1963, 1964, 1965, 1966	Young, Pearce	D
1880, 1881	Hartson, Chancellor	R	1967–1973	Dunlap, John F.	D
1883	Johnston, Finis E.	D	1975	Siegler, Alfred C.	D
1885	Pellet, Henry A.	R	1977, 1979	Gage, Michael	D
1887, 1891	Coombs, Frank L.	R	1981, 1983, 1985	Sebastiani, Don	R
1893, 1895	Wade, Owen	R	1987, 1989, 1991	Hansen, Bev	R
1897	Coombs, Frank L.	R	1993, 1995, 1997	Brown, Valerie	D
1899	Wade, Owen	R	1999	Wiggins, Patricia "Pat"	D

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POPULATION: 88,800
COUNTY SEAT: Nevada City

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
- District 1 - Peter Van Zant
- District 2 - Karen Knecht
- District 3 - Bruce Conklin
- District 4 - Elizabeth Martin
- District 5 - Sam Dardick



NEVADA COUNTY

Nevada County, formed April 25, 1851, is rich in romantic history and legend. It was the scene of the tragic struggle of the Donner Party, most of whom perished under unbelievable hardships. It was the home of Lola Montez and Lotta Crabtree, women once world-famous. It was the location of the world's first long-distance telephone line. And it was, and still is, a region of fabulous gold mines and mining towns.

The county is mountainous throughout most of its extent. The Sierra crest cuts across the lake-dotted eastern portion to elevations exceeding 9,000 feet, but in the western portion, some sections are only slightly above sea level. Recreational resources are extensive, including excellent facilities for hunting, fishing, camping, and hiking, as well as highly developed winter sports areas. The unsurpassed recreational facilities centered around Lake Tahoe and the Tahoe National Forest are shared by Nevada with adjacent counties.

The lifestyle and opportunities of Nevada County attract a growing population. Residents enjoy country living with reasonable real estate prices, clean air, a low crime rate, and a public education system that features some of the highest ranked schools in the state. Nevada City and Grass Valley, rich in Gold Rush history, are also a 21st century center of electronic and video research, development, and manufacturing, attracting a growing number of high-tech professionals wishing to combine their careers with peaceful small town living and an active outdoor lifestyle. Tourism, construction, retail trade, and services to a growing senior population are other components of the local economy.

Nevada County is best characterized by its friendly, caring, and deeply involved citizenry. It is a place where the spirit of volunteerism is alive and people take pride in being good neighbors. In each neighborhood, village, and town across the county, active residents work together to preserve rich Gold Rush heritage and important neighborhood values while preparing for a bright and healthy 21st century.



Donner Memorial State Park, Truckee

Senate Representation

1852–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1852	Walsh, James	D
1853, 1854	Lyons, William H.	D
1854, 1855	Crenshaw, John T.	D
1855, 1856	Burton, Edward F.	Whig
1856, 1857	Waite, Edwin G.	Amer.
1857, 1858	Chase, Samuel H.	D
1858	Burton, Edward	Amer.
1859		Ind.
1859, 1860	Lansing, C. J.	D
1860	Chase, Samuel H.	A-L.D.
1861		Doug. D
1861	Watt, William	Doug. D
1862		Union D
1863	Birdseye, John C.	Union
1863–1864, 1867	Roberts, Edmond W.	Union
1862	Kutz, Joseph	R
1863, 1865		Union
1865, 1867	Belden, David	Union
1867	Roberts, Edmond W.	Union
1869		R
1869, 1871, 1873, 1875	O'Connor, Miles P.	D
1871, 1873	Kent, Charles	R
1875	Turner, Henry K.	R
1877	Coleman, John C.	D
1877	Searls, Niles	D
1880, 1881	Watson, B. J.	R
1880, 1881	George, William	R
1883, 1885	Cross, Charles W.	D
1883, 1885	Wallis, Hiram W.	R
1887	Walrath, Austin	R
1889, 1891	Preston, E. M.	R
1893, 1895	Ford, Tirey L.	R
1897, 1899	Prisk, W. F.	D
1901, 1903	Tyrrell, John R.	R
1905, 1907	Irish, John B.	R
1909, 1911, 1913, 1915	Birdsall, E. S.	R
1917	Ingram, Thomas	R, D
1919, 1921, 1923		R
1925, 1927		R, D
1929	Cassidy, Bert Alford	R
1931		R, D
1933, 1935	Seawell, Jerrold L.	R, D
1937		R
1939, 1941, 1943, 1945		R, D
1947	Thurman, Allen G.	R
1949–1956	Johnson, Harold T. "Bizz"	D
1957, 1958		D-R
1959–1963	Cameron, Ronald G. "Ron"	D
1964, 1965, 1966	Lunardi, Paul J.	D
1967–1972	Teale, Stephen P.	D
1973, 1975	Berryhill, Clare	R
1977, 1979, 1981	Johnson, Ray	R
1983		Ind.
1985, 1987, 1989	Doolittle, John T.	R
1991–1999	Leslie, Tim	R

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Assembly Representation

1852–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1852	Ellis, Edward F. W.	Whig
1852	Lyons, William H.	D
1852	Turner, Joshua N.	Whig
1853	Crenshaw, John T.	D
1853	Moore, Philip	D
1853, 1854	Bostwick, John H.	D
1854	Cornwall, George N.	D
1854	Burton, Edward F.	Whig
1854	Dawley, Isaac N.	D
1854	Lindsey, Willam H.	Whig
1854	Sweetland, H. P.	D
1855	Brown, H. M. C.	D
1855	Gaylord, E. H.	Whig
1855	Knox, William J.	D
1855	Phelps, J.	D
1855	Waite, Edwin G.	Whig
1856	Boring, Samuel W.	Amer.
1856	Dustin, Daniel	Amer.
1856	McFarland, Thomas B.	Amer.
1856	Reynolds, G. A. F.	Amer.
1856	Bell, Vincent G.	Amer.
1857	Cassin, Michael	D
1857	Davidson, E. M.	D
1857	Moore, Philip	D
1857	Pierce, Parker H.	D
1857	Wood, William C.	D
1858	Caldwell, John	D
1859		A-L.D.
1858	Hill, William H.	D
1858	Smith, James K.	Amer.
1858	Warfield, J. B.	D
1858, 1859	Young, George A.	D
1859	Armstrong, William B.	D
1859	Cahalan, Chris W.	D
1859, 1860	Moore, Philip	D
1860	Hayes, Henry	D
1860	O'Conner, Miles	A-L.D.
1860	Smith, C. F.	D
1861, 1862	Avery, John M.	R
1861	Councilman, Jose M.	D
1861	Eastman, J. C	Doug. D
1861	Miller, Newton	Doug. D
1861	Spence, E. F.	R
1862	Collins, James	R
1863		D
1862	Leach, Reuben	R
1862	Sears, William H.	R
1863, 1863–64		Union
1863, 1863–64	Martin, Seth	Union
1863, 1863–64	Rule, John W.	Union
1863–64	Smith, A. A.	Union
1865, 1867	Dornin, George	Union
1865	Hatch, Henry L.	Union
1865	Pattison, John	Union
1865	Leach, Reuben	Union
1867	Days, John M.	Union, D
1867	Rollins, H. G.	Union
1867	White, James D.	Union
1869	Hawley, B. F.	D
1869	King, William A.	D
1869	Oates, Samuel T.	D
1869	Slicer, T. A.	D
1871	Barker, S.	R
1871	Bell, Robert	R
1871	Days, John M.	Union, D
1871	Everett, Henry	R
1873	Hill, William H.	D
1873, 1875	Giffen, George W.	D
1873	Northrup, B. C.	D
1873	Pelham, Andrew J.	D
1875, 1877	Blackwell, S. L.	D
1875	Blue, Thomas P.	D
1877	Garver, Michael	D
1880	Levee, Jeremiah	Work
1880	Sweetland, James O.	D
1880	Walker, Anderson N.	Work
1881	Long, William	R
1881	Mein, Thomas	R
1881	Patterson, James B.	R
1883	Sweetland, James O.	D
1883	Lewison, Jacob L.	R
1883, 1885	Walrath, Austin	R
1885	McGlashen, Charles F.	R
1887, 1889	Sims, Josiah	R
1887, 1889	Sykes, John I.	R
1891	Hocking, Thomas C.	R
1891	Graver, Michael	D
1893, 1895	Thomas, Richard I.	R
1897, 1899	Robinson, W. S.	R
1901	Rutherford, Frank M.	R
1903	Snyder, Jo V.	D
1905	Whiting, Edward F.	R

Assembly Representation

1852–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party	Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1907	Root, George W.	R	1937		R
1909, 1911	Rutherford, Frank M.	R	1939, 1941, 1943	Thurman, Allen G.	R
1913	Finnegan, George B.	D	1945, 1947		R-D
1915	Rutherford, Frank M.	D, R, Prog., Proh.	1949–1956	Lindsay, Francis C.	R-D
			1957, 1958		R
1917	Parker, Ivan H.	R, D, Prog.	1959–1963	Lunardi, Paul J.	D
1919		R	1964	VACANT	
1921		R, D	1965–1979	Chappie, Eugene A.	R
1923, 1925, 1927	Woodbridge, Cora M.	R	1981, 1983, 1985	Herger, Wally	R
1929	Seawell, Jerrold L.	Ind.	1987, 1989, 1991	Chandler, Chris	R
1931		R-D	1993, 1995, 1997	Richter, Bernie	R
1933	Mayo, Jesse M.	R	1999	Aanestad, Sam	R
1935		R-D			

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POPULATION: 371,500
COUNTY SEAT: Santa Ana

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
- District 1 - Honorable Charles V. Smith
- District 2 - James Silva
- District 3 - Todd Spitzer
- District 4 - Cynthia Coad
- District 5 - Thomas Wilson

ORANGE COUNTY

Orange County, named for the orange groves which are its characteristic agricultural feature, was created March 11, 1889, from land formerly included in Los Angeles County.

In 1769, *Gaspar de Portola* passed through what is now Orange County on his way north to seek the Bay of Monterey. It was on this expedition that a corporal in the company, Antonio Yorba, first saw the land later granted to him, *Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana*, eventually the site of the City of Santa Ana.

San Juan Capistrano, seventh of the Franciscan missions, was established in 1776. Parts of this mission, including Father Serra's original church, have been restored, but the great stone chapel, completed in 1806 and destroyed by earthquake in 1812, still lies in ruins. It is to these ruins that legend says the swallows return on St. Joseph's Day.

Earliest settlement except for the mission community was Anaheim, established in 1857 by German settlers as an experiment in communal living.

Orange County is located along the Pacific Coast, with San Diego County as a southern border and Los Angeles County on the northern border. Riverside and San Bernardino Counties both serve as the eastern border. Orange County is home to 33 cities and has an area of 798.23 square miles including 42 miles of coastline. Sea level serves as the lowest point in Orange County, while the highest point is Santiago Peak at 5,687 feet.

Orange County is home to some of the most famous landmarks in the world, including Disneyland, Knott's Berry Farm, Mission San Juan Capistrano, and Rev. Robert Schuller's Crystal Cathedral. Professional sports teams also find their homes in Orange County with baseball's Anaheim Angels and hockey's the Mighty Ducks of Anaheim. President Richard Nixon was born in Yorba Linda. His birthplace still stands and is the centerpiece of the Richard Nixon Presidential Library. Orange County is home to 10 public and 7 private colleges and universities. The most notable of these are California State University at Fullerton and University of California at Irvine.

Orange County has served our nation's military in times of war and peace with Marine Corps air stations at El Toro and Tustin. Both installations have recently been made inactive by the Department of Defense, however, both serve as a remembrance for all who have served our nation in defense of liberty around the world.

It was only recently that Orange County—steeped in tourism, trade, and technology—was named one of the best places to live in North America. It is a prime tourist destination and welcomes thousands of visitors each year to its nearly perfect climate, 42 miles of coastline, more than 200 miles of riding and biking trails, 125 miles of bikeways, some of the nation's best commercial tourist attractions, visual and performing arts, museums, excellent shopping locations, and state-of-the-art sports venues.



Crystal Cathedral, Garden Grove

Senate Representation

1891–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party	Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1891	McComas, J. E.	R	1953, 1954, 1955, 1956	Murdy, John A., Jr.	R-D
1891	Carpenter, R. B.	R	1957–1964		R
1893, 1895	Seymour, E. C.	R	1965–1969	Schmitz, John G.	R
1897, 1899	Jones, Thomas J.	R	1967–1975	Whetmore, James E.	R
1901, 1903	Caldwell, A. A.	R	1970–1977	Carpenter, Dennis E.	R
1905, 1907	Anderson, John N.	R	1977, 1979	Briggs, John V.	R
1909, 1911	Estudillo, M.	R	1977–1985	Carpenter, Paul B.	D
1913, 1915	Anderson, John N.	R	1979, 1981	Schmitz, John C.	R
1917	Evans S. C.	R, Prog.	1981–1989	Seymour, John	R
1919		R	1983–1991	Royce, Edward R.	R
1921	Eden, Walter	R	1985–1993	Bergeson, Marian	R
1923		R, D	1985, 1987, 1989	Campbell, William	R
1925, 1927	Kline, Chester M.	R, D	1987, 1989, 1991	Green, Cecil	D
1929	Edwards, Nelson T.	R	1989, 1991	Hill, Frank	R
1931		R, D	1991–1999	Lewis, John R.	R
1933, 1935		R	1993, 1995, 1997	Craven, William A.	R
1937, 1939	Westover, Harry C.	D	1993, 1995, 1997	Hurtt, Rob	R
1941, 1943, 1945	Kuchel, Thomas H.	R	1995, 1997, 1999	Johnson, Ross	R
1947	Watson, Clyde A.	R	1999	Dunn, Joseph L.	D
1949, 1950, 1951, 1952		R-D	1999	Morrow, Bill	R

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Assembly Representation

1891–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party	Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1891	Smith, A. Guy	R	1967–1975	Briggs, John V.	R
1893	Bennett, C. F.	D	1967–1973	Cory, Kenneth	D
1895	McKelvey, Charles S.	R	1967–1975	Burke, Robert H.	R
1897, 1899	Chynoweth, H. W.	R	1975, 1977, 1979	Nestande, Bruce	R
1901	Hasson, D. W.	R	1975	Carpenter, Paul B.	D
1903, 1905	Amerige, E. R.	R	1975–1985	Robinson, Richard	D
1907	Bishop, Clyde	R	1977	Dannemeyer, William E.	D
1909	Melrose, Richard	R	1977, 1979, 1981	Wray, Chester B. "Chet"	D
1911	Bishop, Clyde	R	1977, 1979	Mangers, Dennis	D
1913	Weisel, Hans V.	R	1977	Cordova, Ronald	D
1915, 1917	Burke, Joe C.	R	1979–1995	Johnson, Ross	R
1919	Eden, Walter	R	1979, 1981, 1983	Bergeson, Marian	R
1921	Hart, William O.	R, D	1981–1991	Lewis, John R.	R
1923	Ball, C. D.	R	1981–1991	Frizzelle, Nolan	R
1925	Hartranft, S. C.	R	1983, 1985, 1987, 1989	Brown, Dennis L.	R
1927	Ball, C. D.	R, D	1983–1995	Allen, Doris	R
1929, 1931, 1933, 1935	Craig, Edward	R	1983–1991	Frazee, Robert C.	R
1933, 1935	Utt, James B.	R	1985–1993	Ferguson, Gil	R
1937, 1939	Watson, Clyde A.	D	1987	Longshore, Richard E. "Dick"	R
1941, 1943		R	1989	Pringle, Curt	R
1945		R-D	1991	Mays, Tom	R
1937, 1939	Kuchel, Thomas H.	R	1991	Epple, Bob	D
1941, 1943	Collins, Sam L.	R	1991, 1993, 1995	Conroy, Mickey	R
1945, 1947		R-D	1991, 1993	Umberg, Tom	D
1947, 1949, 1951, 1952	Stanley, Earl W.	R-D	1993, 1995, 1997	Pringle, Curt	R
1953, 1954, 1955, 1956		R	1993, 1995, 1997	Morrow, Bill	R
1949, 1951, 1952	Collins, Sam L.	R-D	1995, 1997, 1999	Baugh, Scott	R
1953, 1954, 1955	Lyon, Leroy E., Jr.	R-D	1995, 1997	Morrissey, Jim	R
1956	VACANCY		1995, 1997, 1999	Brewer, Marilyn C.	R
1957–1962	Sumner, Bruce	R	1995, 1997, 1999	Ackerman, Dick	R
1957–1962	Hanna, Richard T.	D	1997, 1999	Campbell, Bill	R
1963, 1964, 1965, 1966	Dannemeyer, William E.	D	1999	Maddox, Ken	R
1963, 1964, 1965, 1966	Whetmore, James E.	R	1999	Correa, Lou	D
1963–1975	Badham, Robert E.	R	1999	Bates, Patricia C. "Pat"	R

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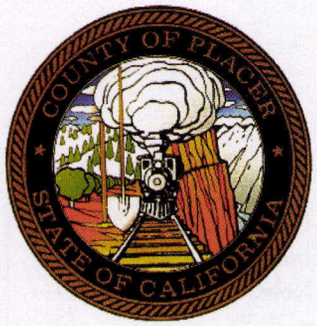



POPULATION: 234,000
COUNTY SEAT: Auburn

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
- District 1 - Bill Santucci
- District 2 - Robert Weygandt
- District 3 - Harriet White
- District 4 - Jim Williams
- District 5 - Rex Bloomfield

PLACER COUNTY

Organized April 25, 1851, from parts of Sutter and Yuba Counties, Placer County takes its name from the Spanish term for deposits containing gold obtainable by washing. Theodore Sicard, a French sailor, established the first settlement here in 1844, the same year in which Fremont and his companion were the first white men to see Lake Tahoe. With Claude Chana, a fellow countryman, using almonds and peach pits brought by an emigrant family, Sicard planted the first commercial orchard in the Sacramento Valley. Iron spikes driven in the rock at Emigrant Gap still mark the spot where rope and tackle were used to lower wagons of early immigrants down the steep cliffs. Gold mining flourished here for many years, and this county is the site of the famous Jenny Lind mine which produced more than $1 million worth of gold between 1853 and 1880.

Placer County is located 80 miles northeast of San Francisco, and Auburn, the government center of Placer County, is located 120 miles southwest of Reno. Placer County encompasses 1,506.5 square miles (including 82.5 square miles of water) or 964,140 acres (including 52,780 acres of water) and is bounded by Nevada County to the north, the State of Nevada to the east, El Dorado and Sacramento Counties to the south, and Sutter and Yuba Counties to the west.

Placer County's rapid growth is expected to continue into the next century and is currently 234,000. The population in 1997 was 209,700, a 21.4 percent increase over the county's population in 1990. The county's population is expected to be over 286,000 by 2005, an increase of 36 percent. The fastest growing cities will continue to be Rocklin and Roseville, both located in the valley region of the county.

Placer County's climate, geography, and historical richness contribute to an unusually high quality of life. The geography of the county encompasses the grasslands of the Gold Country, the snow-capped Sierra Nevada mountain range, numerous rivers, eleven lakes including Lake Tahoe and Folsom Lake, state and national parks, and ski resorts. The solitude of country living and the magnificent mountains provides a perfect retreat from urban life. Placer County offers hiking, biking, camping, snow skiing, snowboarding, horseback riding, fishing, water sports, ice-skating, and hunting. In addition to the recreational opportunities, Placer County offers a diverse array of cultural attractions.

Lake Tahoe, the internationally acclaimed lake in the high country, provides opportunities for water skiing, sailing, scuba diving, jet skiing, and fishing. A dinner cruise on a paddlewheel or glass-bottom boat can be a magical experience. The casinos on the Nevada side of the California border of the lake offer 24-hour entertainment.

Its transportation system is a major asset to Placer County. Few California inland metropolitan areas are situated in proximity to a major airport, deep-water shipping port, transcontinental rail lines, and interstate freeway system. The Sacramento International Airport is located six miles southwest of Placer County. The airport provides travelers with nonstop or convenient connecting service to over 150 cities across the country and around the world. In 1989, the airport opened a parallel runway, and was designated a "mini-hub" by United Airlines. A third terminal was completed and the airport's name was changed to Sacramento International Airport. Three general aviation airports are also located throughout the region.

Senate Representation

1852–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party	Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1852	Frye, Jacob	D	1887	Hall, A. P.	R
1853, 1854	Walkup, Joseph	D	1889, 1891	Fraser, Thomas	R
1854, 1855	Tuttle, Charles A.	D	1893, 1895	Martin, Noble	D
1855	Hawthorne, J. C.	Whig	1897, 1899	Chapman, E. W.	D
1856		Amer.	1901, 1903	Tyrell, J. R.	R
1856, 1857	Westmoreland, Charles	Amer.	1905, 1907	Irish, John B.	R
1857	Walkup, Joseph	D	1909, 1911, 1913, 1915	Birdsall, E. S.	R
1858, 1859	Baker, Jehiel H.	D	1917	Ingram, Thomas	R, D
1858, 1859, 1860	Anderson, James	D	1919, 1921, 1923		R
1860	Leet, Samuel T.	D	1925, 1927		R, D
1861		Doug. D	1929	Cassidy, Bert Alford	R
1861	Thomas, Phillip W.	Doug. D	1931		R, D
1862		Union D	1933, 1935	Seawell, Jerrold L.	R, D
1862	Harriman, William D.	R	1937		R
1863		Union	1939, 1941, 1943, 1945		R, D
1863	Higgins, Felix B.	Union	1947	Thurman, Allen G.	R
1863–1864	Yule, John	Union	1949–1956	Johnson, Harold T. "Bizz"	D
1863–1864, 1865	Hale, James E.	Union	1957, 1958		D-R
1865, 1867	Bradley, E. L.	Union	1959–1963	Cameron, Ronald G. "Ron"	D
1867, 1869	Tweed, Charles A.	Union	1964, 1965, 1966	Lunardi, Paul J.	D
1869, 1871	Banvard, Edgar M.	D	1967–1972	Teale, Stephen P.	D
1871, 1873	Neff, Jacob H.	R	1973, 1975	Berryhill, Clare	R
1873, 1875	Martin, Noble	Ind.	1977, 1979, 1981	Johnson, Ray	R
1877	Norton, William C.	R	1983		Ind.
1880, 1881	Burt, Samuel B.	R	1985, 1987, 1989	Doolittle, John T.	R
1883, 1885	Filcher, Joseph A.	D	1991–1999	Leslie, Tim	R

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Assembly Representation

1852–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1852, 1853	Canney, Patrick	D
1852	Gibson, Joseph H.	NP
1853, 1854	Myers, Benjamin	D
1854	O'Neil, James	D
1854	Van Cleft, George H.	D
1854	Fairfield, B. L.	D
1855	Andrews, Moses	Whig
1855	Corey, William	Whig
1855	Gragg, R. F.	Whig
1855	Moreland, Thomas	Whig
1856	Read, T. H.	Amer.
1856	Sellick, Silas	Amer.
1856	Stout, Lansing	Amer.
1856	Williams, R. L.	Amer.
1857	Caperton, W. W.	D
1857	O'Neill, James	D
1857, 1858	Safford, A. P. K.	D
1857	Wyman, Samuel B.	D
1858	Curtis, D. B.	D
1858	Kabler, Nicolas	D
1858, 1859	Stratton, William C.	D
1859	Barclay, William P.	D
1859	Lynch, Philip	D
1859	Wing, W. P	D
1860	Beach, D. Seymour	D
1860	Harville, Jon W.	D
1860	Lovell, S. W.	D
1860	Makins, James N.	D
1861	Harriman, William D.	R
1861	Harrison, W. J.	Doug. D
1861	Munday, Patrick	Doug. D
1861	Smith, L. G.	Doug. D
1862, 1863	Dudley, Charles	Union D
1862	Hillyer, E.W.	R
1862	Yule, John	R
1863, 1865		Union
1863	Blanchard, N. W.	Union
1863–64	Pratt, J. D.	Union
1863–64	Snyder, E. H.	Union
1863–64	Winchester, Marcus C.	Union
1865	Bosquit, John	Union
1865	Sexton, William	Union
1867	Spencer, C. G.	Union
1867	Tuttle, Charles A.	Union
1867	Waldron, Mahlon	Union
1869		R
1869	Calderwood, M. H.	R
1869	Power, Michael H.	R
1871	Lee, O. H.	R
1871	Long, Henry	R
1871	Welty, Jacob	R
1873	Burt, Samuel B.	R
1873	Norton, William C.	Ind.
1873	Rousch, William	Ind.
1875	Crutcher, William M.	Ind.
1877	Wilson, M. W.	R
1880	Chamberlain, Thomas L.	R
1881	Hale, James E.	R
1883	McHale, Patrick	D
1885	Colby, George H.	R
1887, 1889	Davis, John	R
1891	Martin, Noble	D
1893	Hamilton, George W.	D
1895	Hall, A. P.	R
1897	Power, Harold T.	R
1899	Lardner, W. B.	R
1901, 1903, 1905	Duryea, Frank A.	R
1901	Irving, S.W.	D
1907	Birdsall, E. S.	R
1909	Johnson, P. H.	D
1911	Gaylord, Edwin C.	R
1913	Finnegan, George B.	D
1915	Rutherford, Frank M.	D, R, Prog., Proh.
1917	Parker, Ivan H.	R, D, Prog.
1919		R
1921		R, D
1923, 1925, 1927	Woodbridge, Cora M.	R
1929	Seawell, Jerrold L.	Ind.
1931		R-D
1933	Mayo, Jesse M.	R
1935		R-D
1937		R
1939, 1941, 1943	Thurman, Allen G.	R
1945, 1947		R-D
1949–1956	Lindsay, Francis C.	R-D
1957, 1958		R
1959–1963	Lunardi, Paul J.	D
1964	VACANT	
1965–1979	Chappie, Eugene A.	R
1981	Herger, Wally	R
1983	Moorehead, Jean M.	D
1983, 1985, 1987, 1989	Waters, Norman S.	D
1985	Duffy, Jean Moorehead	D
1987, 1989, 1991	Leslie, Tim	R
1991	Collins, B.T.	R
1991, 1993, 1995	Knowles, David	R
1997, 1999	Oller, Thomas "Rico"	R

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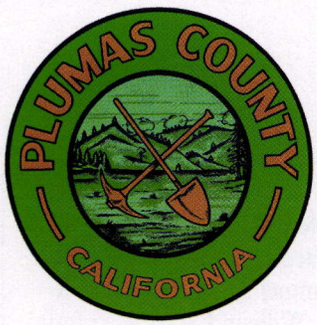



POPULATION: 22,600
COUNTY SEAT: Quincy

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
- District 1 - Fran Roudebush
- District 2 - Robert A. Meacher
- District 3 - Bill Dennison
- District 4 - Phillip A. Bresciani
- District 5 - Donald Clark

PLUMAS COUNTY

Plumas County, organized March 18, 1854, was explored much earlier by Captain Luis Arguello and Peter Lassen. 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. Its settlement was a direct consequence of the Gold Rush. One story—perhaps a legend—credits J. R. Stoddard with having discovered in 1849 a mountain lake whose shores were covered with chunks of gold. Miners following Stoddard's trail failed to find the fabulous lake, but did uncover the region's vast gold reserves, thronging up the tributaries of the Feather River and studding the county with places and names reminiscent of colorful pioneer days.

The boundaries of the county coincide roughly with those of the vast Plumas National Forest. Rough terrain, crisscrossed with ridges and dotted with mountain peaks, is relieved by such arable valleys as Sierra, Indian, American, Mohawk, and Genessee, and by the beautiful watercourse of the Feather River and its tributaries. For pleasure seekers, the county offers the natural beauty of its high mountains, wooded slopes where deer and other game abound, trout-filled streams and lakes, and excellent winter sports areas.

Plumas County's geography varies from the high elevation, semi-arid Sierra Valley in the east to the alpine lakes and rocky spires in the south-central region to the heavily timbered slopes in the north and the impressive, scoured granite gorge of the North Fork of the Feather River on the west. Sitting on the headwaters of the Feather River, the largest tributary of the Sacramento River system, the county supplies water and hydroelectric power to millions of California's residents. The lowest elevation in the county is Storrie at 1898 feet and the highest is Mt. Ingalls at 8,372 feet. Plumas County enjoys four seasons with a mean annual temperature of about 48 degrees, precipitation of 34 inches, and snowfall of 84 inches.

The majority of its 22,600 residents live in four major towns spread across the county: Quincy, the county seat, is nestled in the lush, timber-surrounded American Valley. Greenville, twenty miles north of Quincy, sits on the northwest edge of the beautiful Indian Valley, named for its indigenous inhabitants, the Mountain Maidu. Chester crowns the north end of Lake Almanor, a popular watersports destination, and Portola, a former railroad town, lies just west of the expansive Sierra Valley.

The nation's last transcontinental railroad was pushed from San Francisco through the Feather River canyon to Salt Lake City in the early 1900's and remains a major freight transportation route. State Route 70, Feather River National Scenic Byway intersects the county east to west via the Beckwourth Pass, the lowest route over the Sierra. This all-weather route, discovered by Afro-American mountain man, James Beckwourth in 1850, is a favored alternative to snow-clogged Interstate 80 during winter.

There are public schools in each community, as well as a private school and a two-year college in Quincy. Theatre groups, as well as local performers provide cultural amenities, along with the Plumas County Museum and four smaller community museums in each town. Four newspapers, two radio stations, and two television channels provide local and regional information. There are thousands of miles of forest roads, trails, and other opportunities for every level of outdoor enthusiasts. Trophy rainbow trout fishing is a favorite activity here as well as golfing the ten courses located throughout the county.

Senate Representation

1855–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party	Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1855	Peck, Elisha	Whig	1893, 1895	Ford, Tirey L.	R
1856, 1857	McGee, John B.	Amer.	1897, 1899	Prisk, W. F.	D
1858	Coulter, John	D	1901, 1903	Tyrrell, John R.	R
1858	Hart, A. S.	D	1905, 1907	Irish, John B.	R
1859		A-L.D.	1909, 1911, 1913, 1915 .	Birdsall, E. S.	R
1859, 1860	Ballou, S. A.	A-L.D.	1917	Ingram, Thomas	R, D
1860	Vance, James M.	D	1919, 1921, 1923		R
1861		Breck. D	1925, 1927		R, D
1861	Irwin, Richard	Doug. D	1929	Cassidy, Bert Alford	R
1862		Union D	1931		R, D
1863	Shannon, Thomas B.	Union	1933–1953	Powers, Harold J.	R, D
1863–1864, 1865	Smith, F. M.	Union	1954, 1955	Williams, Dale C.	D-R
1867	Conly, John	U.R.	1956	Arnold, Stanley	D
1869		R	1957, 1958, 1959, 1960 .		D-R
1871	Boucher, David	R	1961–1965		D
1873	Perkins, George C.	R	1966	VACANT	
1875	Hendricks, W. C.	D	1967–1972	Teale, Stephen P.	D
1877	Crane, W. H.	R	1973, 1975	Berryhill, Clare	R
1880, 1881	Cheney, William A.	R	1977, 1979, 1981	Johnson, Ray	R
1883, 1885	Kellogg, William W.	D	1983		Ind.
1887	Patterson, W. H.	R	1985, 1987, 1989	Doolittle, John T.	R
1889, 1891	Mead, M. H.	D	1991–1999	Leslie, Tim	R

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Assembly Representation

1855–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party	Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1855	Kinney, Asa	D	1897	Soward, Frank D.	R
1856	Kelly, Ripley C.	Amer.	1899	Clough, G.G.	R
1856	Winston, Joseph	Amer.	1901	Irish, John B.	R
1857	Irwin, Richard	D	1903	Soward, Frank D.	R
1858	Ballou, S. A.	D	1905	Gans, H. S.	R
1858	Sherwin, J. L. C.	D	1907	Finney, J.W.	R
1859	Common, Frank E.	A-L.D.	1909, 1911	Polsley, Harry	D
1859, 1860	Shannon, Thomas B.	A-L.D.	1913	Shartel, A. F.	R
1860	Hundley, P. O.	D	1915		R, Prog.
1861	Wood, Allen	Doug. D	1917, 1919	Mathews, A. J.	R
1862	Shannon, Thomas B.	Union D	1921	Powers, F. J.	R
1863	Howell, Matt	Union	1923	Mathews, A. J.	R
1863–64	Clark, Robert A.	Union	1925, 1927	Wemple, N.V.	R, D
1865	Goodwin, John	D	1929	Young, Forrest R.	D, R
1867	Buckbee, John R.	Union	1931	Seawell, Jerrold L.	R-D
1869	Lambert, John	D	1933	Ross, Albert F.	R
1871	Barnes, B.W.	R	1935	Fulcher, Clinton J.	D-R
1873	Byers, James D.	R	1937, 1939		D
1875	Chapman, John S.	D	1941	Gunlock, William I.	D
1877	Whitlock, James N.	R	1943	Denny, Paul	R
1880	Mulholland, Charles	R	1945		R-D
1881	Kellogg, William W.	D	1947, 1949, 1951, 1952	Davis, Lester T.	D-R
1883	McClaskey, Calvin	D	1953, 1954	Davis, Pauline L.	D
1885	Wood, George	R	1955–1960		D-R
1887	Variel, R. H. F.	R	1961–1975		D
1889	Turner, Henry K.	R	1977–1991	Statham, Stan	R
1891	Hail, F. G.	R	1993, 1995, 1997	Richter, Bernie	R
1893	Standart, George R.	R	1999	Aanestad, Sam	R
1895	Spencer, E.V.	R			

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POPULATION: 1,441,200
COUNTY SEAT: Riverside

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
- District 1 - Robert A. Buster
- District 2 - John Tavaglione
- District 3 - Jim Venable
- District 4 - Roy Wilson
- District 5 - Tom Mullen

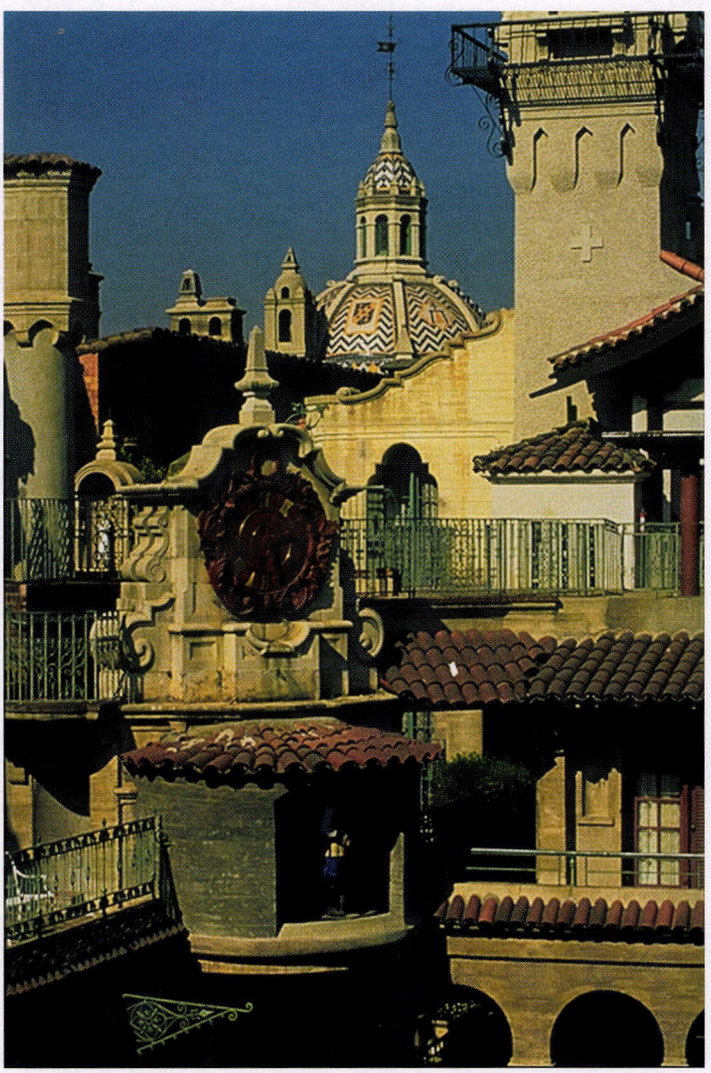
RIVERSIDE COUNTY

Riverside County was formed May 9, 1893, from parts of San Diego and San Bernardino Counties. Its name comes from that of the city, so christened when the upper canal of the Santa Ana River reached it, in 1871.

The county is exceptionally rich in Indian petroglyphs, many painted in the vivid red pigment whose secret has been lost. First explorers to cross the mountains into California came with de Anza in 1774. A different trail was established by Fages in 1872, which was later to become the Emigrant Trail and still later a part of the stagecoach route from San Francisco to St. Louis.

Among the registered historic landmarks in the county are the parent navel orange tree, one of two imported from Brazil and planted here in 1873; site of the home of Louis Rubidoux, who supplied troops in the 1840's with flour from one of the state's pioneer gristmills; tanning vats used as early as 1819 by the Native Americans on one of the Spanish ranchos; and the site of one of the Butterfield Stage stops on Highway 71 between Corona and Elsinore.

Riverside County is the fourth largest county in the state, stretching nearly 200 miles across and comprising over 7,200 square miles of fertile river valleys, low deserts, mountains, foothills, and rolling plains. Riverside County shares borders with densely populated Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego, and San Bernardino Counties... extending from within 14 miles of the Pacific Ocean to the Colorado River.



The Mission Inn, Riverside

Senate Representation

1895–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party	Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1895	Seymour, E. C.	R	1943	VACANT	
1897, 1899	Jones, Thomas J.	R	1945, 1947	Dilworth, Nelson S.	R
1901, 1903	Caldwell, A. A.	R	1949–1956		R-D
1905, 1907	Anderson, John N.	R	1957, 1958, 1959, 1960		R
1909, 1911	Estudillo, M.	R	1961, 1962, 1963, 1964	Backstrand, L. M. "Lee"	R
1913, 1915	Anderson, John N.	R	1965–1971	Cologne, Gordon	R
1917	Evans, S.C.	R, Prog.	1972, 1973	Biddle, W. Craig	R
1919		R	1975–1993	Presley, Robert B.	D
1921	Eden, Walter	R	1975, 1977	Stull, John	R
1923		R, D	1979, 1981	Craven, William A.	R
1925, 1927	Kline, Chester M.	R, D	1985, 1987, 1989, 1991	Bergeson, Marian	R
1929	Edwards, Nelson T.	R	1993, 1995	Leonard, Bill	R
1931		R, D	1993, 1995, 1997, 1999	Kelley, David G.	R
1933, 1935	Difani, Leonard Joseph	R	1995, 1997, 1999	Haynes, Raymond N.	R
1937, 1939, 1941	Phillips, John	R	1997, 1999	Brulte, James L.	R

Assembly Representation

1895–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party	Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1895	Freeman, Edwin W.	R	1965–1972	Biddle, Craig W.	R
1897	Lindenberger, F. T.	R	1967, 1968, 1969, 1970	Veysey, Victor V.	R
1899, 1901	Milice, A. S.	R	1971, 1972, 1973	Seeley, Raymond T.	R
1903	Lewis, Frank D.	R	1972	VACANT	
1905, 1907	Estudillo, Miguel	R	1973–1981	Ingalls, Walter M.	D
1909	Collier, E. B.	R	1975, 1977	Lewis, Jerry	R
1911	Freeman, Edwin W.	R	1975, 1977	Suitt, Tom	D
1913	Ellis, William H.	R	1979, 1981	Leonard, William R. "Bill"	R
1915	Avey, William A.	Prog., D	1979–1991	Kelley, David G.	R
1917, 1919, 1921, 1923	Kline, Chester M.	R	1983–1991	Clute, Steve	D
1925	Murray, Alfred C.	R	1983, 1985, 1987, 1989	Bradley, Bill	R
1927	VACANT		1989, 1991	Hunter, Tricia-Ray	R
1929, 1931	Kline, Chester M.	R	1993, 1995	Weggeland, Ted	R
1933, 1935	Phillips, John P.	R	1993	Woodruff, Paul	R
1937, 1939, 1941, 1943	Dilworth, Nelson S.	R	1993	Haynes, Ray	R
1945, 1947	Boyd, Phillip L.	R-D	1993	Bornstein, Julie	D
1949, 1951, 1952	Babbage, John D.	R-D	1995, 1997, 1999	Granlund, Brett	R
1953, 1954	Backstrand, L. M. "Lee"	R	1995, 1997, 1999	Thompson, Bruce	R
1955, 1956		R-D	1995, 1997, 1999	Battin, Jim	R
1957, 1958, 1959, 1960		R	1997, 1999	Pacheco, Rod	R
1961, 1962, 1963, 1964	Cologne, Gordon R.	R			

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POPULATION: 1,159,800
COUNTY SEAT: Sacramento

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
- District 1 - Roger Dickinson
- District 2 - Illa Collin
- District 3 - Muriel P. Johnson
- District 4 - Roger Niello
- District 5 - Don Nottoli

SACRAMENTO COUNTY

Sacramento County was one of the original 27 counties established February 18, 1850, and named for the river, so called in honor of the Holy Sacrament by Gabriel Moraga, the first to explore the area in 1808.

Members of a waterborne expedition exploring the river under command of Luis Argisello in 1817 were probably the discoverers of the site of the present City of Sacramento. The Old Sacramento Trail which opened access to California from the north was established by Jedediah Strong Smith in 1827 and 1828 when he crossed the Coast Range and proceeded to Oregon along the coast. Hudson's Bay Company hunters and traders from Vancouver followed him.

First settlement was established by John A. Sutter, a Swiss emigrant, in 1839. The fort that he built to serve as a buffer against hostile Indians and that served as trading post and heart of the agricultural empire that he hoped to build, has been restored and stands in the City of Sacramento today. Other settlers followed him in the early 1840's, but the discovery of gold in 1848, with the influx of miners and deserters from farms to the gold fields, postponed the agricultural development of the county and ruined Sutter himself. The City of Sacramento, which boasted four houses in April 1849, profited by the trade of the miners who flocked into the mushrooming gold camps, and by November of the same year had a population of 10,000. It survived floods, fires, squatters' riots, and a cholera epidemic to become a thriving city and the State Capital in 1854. As the western terminus of the Pony Express and the starting point of the first transcontinental railroad, built by the "big four" and completed in 1869, the county played an important part in keeping California a part of the Union.

The Greater Metropolitan Sacramento Area encompasses the Counties of Sacramento, Yolo, El Dorado, and Placer. The greater metropolitan area is studded with ornate Victorian homes and rows of suburban housing; 1800's saloons and modern skyscrapers; quaint tree-lined residential streets and sleek industrial parks; neighborhood parks and a major league sports arena; paddlewheel boats and an airport serviced by eight major airlines and several commuter lines; hundreds of acres of tracks and freeways; timeworn river towns, and the hustle and bustle of a downtown workforce.

Sacramento is located on the confluence of two major waterways: the American River and the Sacramento River. The American River runs east and west, connecting the downtown area to the mountains and mining towns of the Gold Rush. The Sacramento River runs north and south, nourishing dozens of farm communities which pride themselves in showcasing some of the richest and most diverse agricultural land in the United States. The Sacramento Delta consists of a countless number of orchards, islands, and quaint river towns all threaded together by the meandering waters of the Sacramento River.

Sacramento, second only to Paris in the number of trees per capita, boasts some of the richest agricultural farmland in the world: rice, tomatoes, safflower, corn, hay, and sugar beets. Pear and walnut orchards dot the flatlands, and vineyards cover the rolling foothills. Christmas tree farms and pumpkin patches are scattered throughout the area.

Sacramentans enjoy a year-round climate with winter temperatures seldom dropping below 25 degrees. The norm is 30–40 degrees, occasionally climbing into the 60's. In April, temperatures stay close to the 60's. By June, they begin to reach the 80's and 90's. Summer weather is generally comfortable with an average of 11 peak days hitting the 100 degree mark. High temperatures are accompanied by low humidity of around 25 percent. Temperatures cool the end of September, with fall highs around 75 degrees. The rainy season begins in November with rainfall averaging about 17 inches per year.

Senate Representation

1849–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1849	Bidwell, John	NP
1849	Crosby, Elisha O.	NP
1849	Greene, Thomas J.	NP
1849	Robinson, Henry E.	NP
1851, 1852		D
1852, 1853	Ralston, James H.	D
1853, 1854	Catlin, James H.	Whig
1854, 1855	Colby, Gilbert W.	D
1855, 1856	Gove, A. S.	D
1856	Ferguson, William I.	Amer.
1857, 1858		D
1857, 1858	Johnson, Josiah	D
1859	Price, Johnson	D
1859, 1860	McDonald, James M.	D
1860	Clark, Robert C.	A-L.D.
1861		Doug. D
1861, 1862	Heacock, E. H.	R
1862, 1863	Nixon, Alexander B.	Union
1863	Booth, Newton	Union
1863–1864, 1865	Benton, John E.	Union
1863–1864, 1865, 1867	Heacock, E. H.	Union
1867, 1869	Curtis, N. Greene	D
1869, 1871	Comte, A., Jr.	D
1871, 1873	Duffy, James A.	R
1873, 1875	Edgerton, Henry	Ind.
1875, 1877	Haymond, Creed	Ind.
1877	Curtis, N. Greene	D
1880, 1881	Johnson, Grove L.	R
1880, 1881	Johnston, William	R
1883, 1885	Routier, Joseph	R
1883, 1885	Cox, Frederick	D
1887, 1889, 1891	Dray, Findley R.	R
1893, 1895	Hart, E. C.	R
1897, 1899	Doty, Gillis	D
1901, 1903	Devlin, Robert T.	R
1905, 1907	McKee, James A.	R
1909, 1911	Bills, Charles	R
1913, 1915	Cohn, P. C.	D
1917, 1919	Inman, J. M.	R, D, Prog.
1921		R
1923–1933		R, D
1935	Scollan, Thomas P.	D
1937	Nielsen, Roy J.	R
1939		R, D
1941, 1943	Swan, Harold John	D
1945, 1947	Desmond, Earl D.	D
1949–1958		D-R
1959, 1960	Rodda, Albert S.	D-R
1961–1979		D
1967–1973	Short, Alan	D
1975, 1977	Dunlap, John F.	D
1977–1989	Garamendi, John	D
1979, 1981	Nielsen, James Wiley	R
1981–1989	Doolittle, John T.	R
1983–1997	Greene, Leroy F.	D
1991–1999	Johnston, Patrick	D
1991	Leslie, Tim	R
1995, 1997, 1999	Johannessen, Maurice K.	R
1999	Ortiz, Deborah V.	D

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Assembly Representation

1849–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1849	Cornwall, P. B.	NP
1849	Cardwell, H. C.	NP
1849	Hughes, John T.	NP
1849	McKinstry, Elisha W.	NP
1849	Dickenson, William B.	NP
1849	Tingley, George B.	NP
1849	Walthall, Madison	NP
1849	White, Thomas J.	NP
1849	Williams, John F.	NP
1849	Deal, William Grove	NP
1849	Bigler, John	NP
1850		D
1849	Henley, Thomas J.	NP
1851	Lisle, Daniel J.	Whig
1851	Robinson, Charles	Whig
1852	Colby, Gilbert W.	D
1852	Kipp, Alpheas	D
1852	McConaha, George N.	D
1852	Tucker, Joseph C.	D
1853	Estep, Joseph H.	Whig
1853	Harrison, J. W.	Whig
1853	Johnson, J. Neely	Whig
1853	Robinson, Robert	Whig
1854	Davidson, Thomas R.	D
1854	McBrayer, John M.	D
1854	Park, Francis A.	D
1854	Park, John W.	D
1855	Brewton, J. G.	D
1855	Edwards, Philip L.	Whig
1855	Meredith, H. B.	Whig
1855	Vineyard, James R.	D
1856	Carter, George H.	Amer.
1856	Cone, George	Amer.
1856	Leihy, George W.	Amer.
1856	Pugh, J. W.	Amer.
1857	Catlin, Amos P.	Amer.
1857	Clark, Robert C.	Amer.
1857	Ferris, Leonard W.	Amer.
1857	McKune John H.	D
1858	Ferguson, R. D.	D
1862		Union D
1858	Howell, Charles S.	D
1858	Stout, Moses	Amer.
1858, 1859	Sheridan, James E.	D
1859	Duncombe, Charles	A-L.D.
1859, 1860	Ellis, R. B.	D
1859	Jackson, Andrew R.	A-L.D.
1860	Goodman, L. C.	D
1860	Starr, Henry	A-L.D.
1860	Welty, Daniel W.	R
1861	Adams, Amos	Doug. D
1861	Crocker, Charles	R
1861	Curtis, N. Greene	Doug. D
1861	Powell, Joseph	Doug. D
1862	Saul, James B.	Union
1862	Barton, William H.	R
1863		Union
1862	Benton, John E.	R
1862	Warwick, James B.	R
1863		Union
1863	Adams, Amos	Union
1863	Duncombe, Charles	Union
1863	Estee, Morris M.	Union
1863–64	Badlam, Alexander Jr.	Union
1863–64, 1865	Hunt, William B.	Union
1863–64	Rhoads, John P.	Union
1863–64	Tukey, Francis	Union
1863–64	Watson, John R.	Union
1865	Hansbrow, Thomas	Union
1865	Hollister, Dwight	Union
1865	Hopper, Peter J.	Union
1865	Maholmb, J. B.	Union
1867	Biggs, Marion	D
1867	Coggins, Paschal	Union
1867	Comte, Augustus, Jr.	D
1867	Lee, Bruce B.	D
1867	Wolleb, Charles	D
1869	Duffy, James A.	R
1869	Freeman, Isaac F.	D
1869	Horan, Michael S.	D
1869	O'Dell, John A.	D
1869	Stephens, Russell D.	D
1871	Hopper, Peter J.	R
1871	French, C. G. W.	R
1871	Harvey, Obed	R
1871	Johnson, William	R
1871	Mott, E. B., Jr.	R
1873	Coggins, Paschal	Ind.
1873	Barton, James N.	Ind.
1873	Kercheval, Reuben	R
1873	Russell, P. H.	Ind.
1873	Bryan, William E.	Ind.

Assembly Representation

1849–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1875	Biggs, Marion, Jr.	D
1875	Clunie, Thomas D.	D
1877	Kercheval, Reuben	Ind.
1877	Johnson, Grove L.	D
1877	Routier, Joseph	R
1880	Bruner, Elwood	R
1880	Carr, Seymour	R
1880, 1881	Baker, John E.	R
1881	Van Fleet, William C.	R
1881	Young, John N.	R
1883	Doty, Gillis	D
1883	Larue, Hugh M.	D
1883	Ryan, Frank D.	D
1885	Hollister, Dwight	R
1885	Davis, Winfield	R
1885	Jones, Charles T.	R
1887	Carr, Seymour	R
1887	Carroll, Harry W.	R
1887	Taylor, L. S.	R
1889	Petrie, William M.	R
1889	Hart, E. C.	R
1889	Fassett, L. H.	R
1891	Doty, Gillis	D
1891	Bruner, Elwood	R
1891	Brusie, Judson C.	R
1893	Anderson, William A.	R
1893	Chipman, H. C.	R
1893	Owen, Eben B.	R
1895	Brusie, Judson C.	R
1895	Anderson, William A.	R
1895	Hatfield, L. T.	R
1895	Butler, John E.	R
1897	Sims, William M.	R
1897	Ennis, Scott F.	R
1897	Landsborough, L. M.	Fusion
1899	Knights, William D.	R
1899	Brooke, Morris	D
1899, 1901, 1903	Johnson, Grove L.	D
1901, 1903,	Greer, W.W.	R
1901	Reeber, L. F.	D
1903	Higgins, John M.	R
1905	Busick, Charles O.	R
1905, 1907	O'Brien, Frank J.	R
1905, 1907	Lynch, Edward J.	R
1907, 1909	Johnson, Grove L.	D
1909	Hawk, E. L.	R
1909	Greer, W.W.	R
1911	Lynch, Edward J.	R
1911	Bliss, Charles A.	R
1911	March, John C.	R
1913	Inman, J. M.	R
1913	Bradford, Hugh D.	D
1913	Chenoweth, Walter W.	D
1915	Gebhart, Lee	Prog.
1917		R, Prog., D
1919		R
1917, 1919	Johnston, John W.	R
1921	West, Percy G.	R, D
1923		R
1925		R-D
1925–1935	Nielsen, Roy J.	R, D
1931	West, Percy G.	R-D
1933		R
1935–1943	Desmond, Earl D.	D
1937, 1939	Gannon, Chester F.	D
1941	Cain, John Edward	D
1943	Gannon, Chester F.	R
1945, 1947		R-D
1945, 1947	Stephenson, Dwight H.	R-D
1949–1954	Fleury, Gordon A.	R-D
1955		R
1949	Moss, John E., Jr.	D
1951, 1952		D-R
1953, 1954	Nielsen, Roy J.	R-D
1955, 1956, 1957, 1958		R
1956	MacBride, Thomas J.	D
1957, 1958, 1959, 1960		D-R
1959–1975	Z'Berg, Edwin L.	D
1961	Hicks, W. A.	D
1963–981	Greene, Leroy F.	D
1963–1973	Powers, Walter W.	D
1975, 1977	Gualco, Eugene T.	D
1975	Garamendi, John R.	D
1975, 1977	Fazio, Vic	D
1977–1989	Waters, Norman S.	D
1979, 1981, 1993, 1995	Hannigan, Thomas M.	D
1979	Moorhead, Jean	R
1981, 1983		D
1983–1991	Connelly, Lloyd G.	D
1983–1995	Isenberg, Phillip	D
1985	Duffy, Jean Moorehead	D
1987, 1989, 1991	Leslie, Tim	R
1991, 1993	Collins, B.T.	R
1991	Knowles, David	R
1993, 1995, 1997	Alby, Barbara	R
1993, 1995, 1997	Bowler, Larry	R

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Assembly Representation

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1997, 1999	Thomson, Helen	D
1997	Ortiz, Debra	D
1999	Cox, Dave	R
1999	Steinberg, Darrell	D
1999	Pescetti, Anthony	R

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POPULATION: 46,600
COUNTY SEAT: Hollister

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
- District 1 - Richard Scagliotti
- District 2 - Richard Place
- District 3 - Rita M. Bowling
- District 4 - Ron Rodrigues
- District 5 - Bob Cruz

SAN BENITO COUNTY

Created February 12, 1874. Named after San Benito Valley. Father 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. The early history of San Benito County centers around the Mission San Juan Bautista, established in 1794, 80 years before the county was organized. The mission has been restored and still retains the original tiles and the wall decorations painted by Native Americans. Another historic landmark in the county is Fremont's Peak, where in 1846, the American Flag was raised by Captain John Fremont in defiance of General Castro's command to leave California. The incident was a contributing cause of the Bear Flag Revolt.

San Benito County's agricultural terrain is nestled in the foothills of the Diablo and Gabilan mountain ranges, situated on California's central coast. San Benito County is located 95 miles south of San Francisco, 300 miles north of Los Angeles, and 40 miles east of Monterey between the Santa Cruz and Diablo mountain ranges. San Benito County is 1,396 square miles/893,440 acres. San Benito County has a pleasantly moderate climate with a mean July temperature of 67.5 degrees and a mean January temperature of 48.5 degrees.

San Benito County is listed as the number one county in California for growth between 1980 and 2005 in the following categories: population growth, total households, and total personal income.

Primarily an agricultural community, the top crops in San Benito County are grapes, lettuce, nursery stock, bell peppers, eggs, broccoli, onions, and livestock.

The City of Hollister is the county seat. The influx of new business and residential development blends with the century-old charm of Hollister's downtown. The Main Street revitalization program focused efforts to preserve downtown's historically significant architecture and encourage new economic ventures. This marriage of old and new added an intriguing vitality and depth to the city, strengthening its sense of community while expanding its horizons. Hollister has it all—a fascinating past, a challenging present, and an exciting future.

Truck freight access to the community is provided by Interstate 101 on the west side and Interstate 5 on the east side of the county. Highways 152 and 156 provide access on the north and south sides of the county. Rail freight in the area is provided by the Southern Pacific Transportation Company.

San Benito County provides unlimited opportunities for outdoor recreation. Spelunkers and rock climbers are attracted to Pinnacles National Monument to explore volcanic caves and rugged mountains. San Juan Bautista Mission City charms you with romantic strolls through historical architecture, cultural galleries, and fine cuisine. Golf buffs and hackers can experience the finest country-setting golf courses. Hollister Hills State Park has dirt trails and obstacle courses for off-road enthusiasts, plus a variety of nature trails for hikers. Skydiving from 10,000 feet provides a panoramic view of our unspoiled paradise.

Bolado Park is the site of the annual county fair and Saddle Horse Show and Rodeo, among other events. Facilities include a nine-hole golf course, swimming pool, pavilion, and play, picnic and BBQ areas. It is located south of Hollister on Airline Highway. Fremont Peak State Park and Observatory is a 244-acre park which includes spaces for hiking, camping, and picnicking. An astronomical observatory open to the public also operates near the historic peak. San Benito County Park is a 587-acre recreation area featuring the 200-acre San Justo Reservoir where wind surfing, fishing, and sailing are allowed. Veterans Memorial Park was formerly a car and motorcycle race track, it now includes softball and baseball fields, tennis courts, playgrounds, horseshoe pits, and BBQ facilities.

Senate Representation

1875–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party	Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1875, 1877	Flint, Thomas	R	1933, 1935, 1937	Tickle, Edward H.	R, D
1880, 1881	Hill, William J.	Work	1939, 1941		R
1883, 1885	Knight, Benjamin, Jr.	D	1943		R, D
1887	Sargent, B. V.	D	1945, 1947	Weybert, Fred	R
1889–1903	Flint, Thomas, Jr.	R	1949, 1950, 1951, 1952		R-D
1905, 1907	Lynch, Henry W.	R	1953, 1954, 1955, 1956	Grunsky, Donald L.	R-D
1909, 1911, 1913, 1915	Campbell, A. E.	D	1957–1975		R
1917	Johnson, M.B.	R, D	1977–1983	Alquist, Alfred E.	D
1919, 1921		R	1985–1995	Mello, Henry J.	D
1923, 1925,1927		R, D	1997, 1999	McPherson, Bruce	R
1929, 1931	Cleveland, George C.	R			

Assembly Representation

1875–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party	Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1875	Roberts, George M.	D	1919		R
1877	Breen, James F.	D	1921	McCloskey, Daniel	R, D, Soc.
1880	Harris, J. J.	D	1923	Baker, C. C.	R
1881, 1883	Matthews, John H.	D	1925	Dayton, F. E.	R, D
1885	Dooling, Maurice T.	D	1927	Hedges, E.Walton, Jr.	R, D
1887	Mathews, John H.	D	1929	DeYoe, Ray C.	R, D
1889	Tully, E. C.	D	1931	Snyder, Bert B.	R
1891	Cargill, Charles G.	R	1933	Kallam, Clifford R.	D
1893	Matthews, John H.	D	1935		D-R
1895	Cargill, Charles G.	R	1937, 1939, 1941, 1943	Leonard, Jacob M.	R
1897	Rubell, C. F.	D	1945		R-D
1899	Cargill, Charles G.	R	1947, 1949, 1951, 1952	Grunsky, Donald L.	R-D
1901	Higby, William	R	1953–1962	Coolidge, Glenn E.	R-D
1903	Dougherty, W. J.	D	1963, 1964, 1965, 1966	Winton, Gordon H., Jr.	D
1905	Slaven, James	R	1967–1973	Murphy, Frank Jr.	R
1907	Davis, J. O.	D	1975, 1977, 1979	Egeland, Leona H.	D
1909, 1911	Flint, William R.	R	1981	Cortese, Dominic L. "Dom"	D
1913	Alexander, John K.	D	1983–1993	Areias, Rusty	D
1915	Boyce, A. E.	R, D	1995, 1997, 1999	Frusetta, Peter	R
1917	Martin, William J.	R, D, Prog.			

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POPULATION: 1,624,900
COUNTY SEAT: San Bernardino

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
- District 1 - Kathy A. Davis
- District 2 - Jon D. Mikels
- District 3 - Dennis Hansberger
- District 4 - Fred Aguiar
- District 5 - Jerry Eaves

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

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.

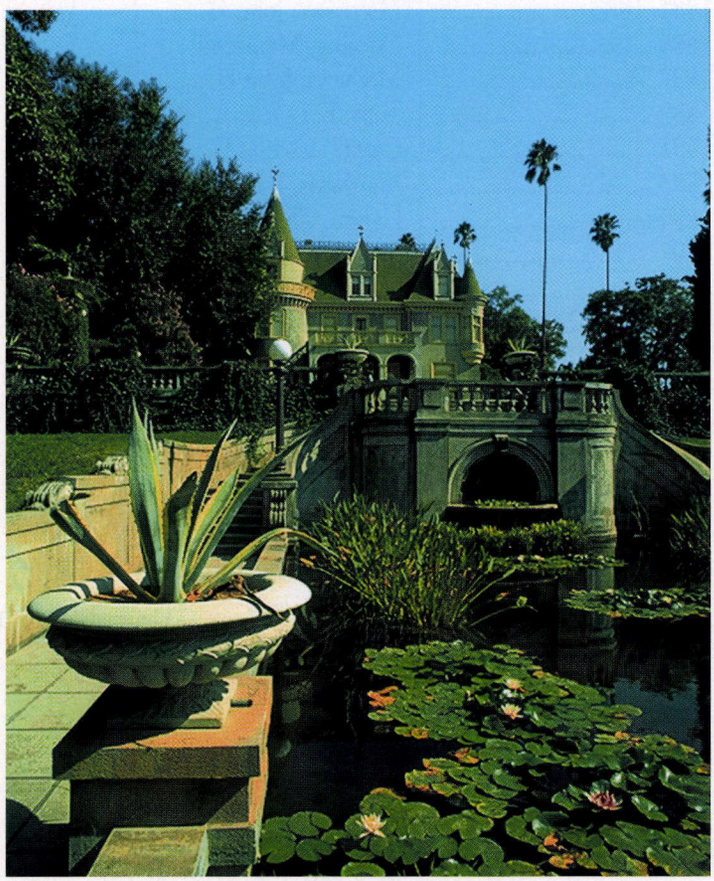
San Bernardino County, with an area of 20,157 square miles, is the largest county not only in California, but in the entire nation as well. Of its total area, approximately 90 percent is desert; the remainder consists of the timbered south slope of the San Bernardino Mountains and a fertile valley which forms part of the citrus belt of southern California. Publicly owned land amounts to about 77 percent of the total acreage.

The corner of San Bernardino County which lies south and west of the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountain Ranges is a part of the fertile valley and foothill citrus region, which extends 50 or 60 miles westward to the outskirts of Los Angeles. In this area are located most of the intensive agricultural development and the population centers of the county.

In back of the citrus belt rises the San Bernardino Mountain Range to heights averaging 5,000 to 8,000 feet, with the highest point on San Gorgonio at 11,485 feet. This region embraces the mountain resort and recreational areas around Gregory, Arrowhead, and Big Bear Lakes, in the San Bernardino National Forest.

Beyond the Cajon Pass north of San Bernardino, the Mojave Desert stretches across the boundaries of Kern and Inyo Counties, and to the Colorado River and into Nevada on the east. With the exception of irrigated oases along the Mojave River at Victorville and Barstow, and at Needles on the Colorado River, this is an arid and barren expanse of desert valleys and low mountain ranges, dotted with creosote bush, bursage, Joshua tree cactus, and screwbean mesquite. Desert hills and dry lakebeds of this vast 10,000 square-mile area are rich in mineral deposits.

Hot summers and mild winters with little rainfall and much sunshine characterize the climate of the Mojave Desert. Daytime temperatures of over 100 degrees Fahrenheit are common in the summer. Daytime winter maximums are usually in the 50 to 70 degree range, with temperatures often falling below freezing at night. Precipitation varies from less than 5 inches to as much as 15 inches annually, dependent upon location and elevation. Winds are a constant feature of the desert environment, especially in winter and spring. Most days are sunny. Even in the winter months the desert receives 60 to 80 percent of its sunshine potential.



Kimberly Crest Mansion, Redlands

Senate Representation

1854–2000

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1854	Kurtz, D. B.	Whig
1854, 1855	McFarland, J. P.	D
1856, 1857	Wilson, B. D.	D
1858, 1859	Thom, Cameron E.	D
1860, 1861	Pico, Andres	D
1862, 1863	Bogart, J. D.	D
1863–1864, 1865	Tuttle, M. C.	Union
1867, 1869	Conn, William Alexander	D
1871, 1873	McCoy, James	D
1875	Satterwhite, John W.	Ind. D
1877, 1880, 1881		D
1883	Wolfskill, John	D
1885	Johnson, A. P.	R
1887, 1889	Bowers, W. W.	R
1891	Streeter, H. M.	R
1893, 1895	Seymour, E. C.	R
1897, 1899	Jones, Thomas J.	R
1901	Caldwel, Albert A.	R
1903	Hubbell, O. Z.	R
1905	Leeke, William T.	R
1907, 1909	Willis, Henry M.	R
1911, 1913	Avey, John L.	R
1915, 1917	King, Lyman M.	R, Prog.
1919		R
1921		R, Prog.
1923–1937	Swing, Ralph E.	R
1939–1950		R, D
1951–1956	Cunningham, James E., Sr.	R
1957		R-D
1958	Gregory, Ramond H.	R
1959, 1960, 1961, 1962	Shaw, Stanford C.	D
1963, 1964, 1965, 1966	Nisbet, Eugene G.	D
1967–1972	Coombs, William E.	R
1967–1971	Cologne, Gordon	R
1972, 1973	Biddle, W. Craig	R
1973–1997	Ayala, Ruben S.	D
1975–1981	Presley, Robert B.	D
1975–1985	Stiern, Walter W.	D
1987–1995	Rogers, Don	R
1985, 1987	Richardson, H. L.	R
1989, 1991, 1993, 1995	Leonard, Bill	R
1997, 1999	Knight, Wm. "Pete"	R
1997, 1999	Brulte, James L.	R
1999	Baca, Joe	D
2000	Soto, Nell	D

Note: Beginning in 1973–74, sessions are designated biennially (e.g., 1975–76 Session, etc.). The sessions after 1973–74 listed on this page reflect only the first year of the biennium.

Assembly Representation

1854–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party	Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1854, 1855, 1856, 1857 .	Hunt, Jefferson	D	1927, 1929	.....	R
1858	Smith, Isaac W.	D	1931, 1933	Brock, Archibald E.	R
1859	Whitman, G. N.	D	1933	Alter, Hobart R.	R
1860	Conn, William Alexander	D	1935, 1937, 1939, 1941 .	Andreas, Godfrey A.	D
1861	Percy, Charles W.	Doug. D	1935, 1937, 1939	Corwin, Gordon W.	R
1862	Barton, Benjamin	Breck. D	1941	Russell, Frank C.	D
1863	Allen, R. G.	Breck. D	1943	Price, R. Fred	R
1863–64	Van Leuven, A.	Union D	1945, 1947	.....	R-D
1865	Satterwhite, John W. ...	D	1943	Armstrong, Douglas P.	R
1867	James, John M.	D	1945	.....	R-D
1869	Satterwhite, John W. ...	D	1947–1954	Hinckley, L. Stewart	R-D
1871	Slaughter, F. M.	D	1949	Price, Fred R.	R-D
1873	Pishon, N. J.	Ind.	1951, 1952	Shaw, Stanford C.	D
1875	Suverkrup, Henry	Ind.	1953, 1954	.....	D-R
1877	Waters, Byron	D	1955–1962	Nisbet, Eugene G.	D
1880, 1881	Streeter, Henry M.	R	1955–1962	Beaver, Jack A.	R
1883, 1885	Reeves, Truman	R	1963–1973	Quimby, John P.	D
1887	Barton, Hiram M.	D	1963–1968	Hinckley, Stewart	R
1889	Holmes, E.W.	R	1967–1973	Briggs, John V.	R
1891, 1893, 1895	Lynch, John C.	R	1969–1977	Lewis, Jerry	R
1893	Barker, C. O.	R	1975, 1977	Chimbole, Larry	D
1897	Goff, T. H.	R	1975, 1977, 1979	McVittie, Bill	D
1899	Meserve, F. P.	Ind.	1975–1983	Goggin, Terry	D
1901	Bennink, C. G. H.	R	1979, 1981, 1983	Wyman, Phillip D.	R
1903, 1905	Prescott, Frank C.	R	1979–1987	Leonard, William R. "Bill"	R
1907	Lemon, William Fletcher	R	1981	Cramer, Jim	D
1909	Flavelle, J.W.	R	1983, 1985, 1987, 1989 .	Bader, Charles W.	R
1911	Bennink, C. G. H.	R	1985, 1987, 1989, 1991 .	Lancaster, William H. "Bill"	R
1913, 1915	Johnson, George H.	R	1985, 1987, 1989, 1991 .	Eaves, Gerald R. "Jerry"	D
1913	Cram, James E.	R	1989, 1991, 1993	Woodruff, Paul A.	R
1915	Phelps, John S.	Proh.,	1991, 1993, 1995	Brulte, James L.	R
		Prog., D	1993	Honeycutt, Kathleen M.	R
1917	Knight, Samuel	R, Prog.	1993, 1995, 1997	Aguiar, Fred	R
1919	.....	R	1993, 1995, 1997	Baca, Joe	D
1917	Allen, Crombie	R, Proh.	1995, 1997, 1999	Olberg, Keith	R
1919	.....	R	1995, 1997, 1999	Granlund, Brett	R
1921–1931	Jones, Isaac	R	1997, 1999	Leonard, William R. "Bill"	R
1921, 1923	Prendergast, Jeffery J. ..	R	1999	Soto, Nell	D
1925	Brock, Archibald E.	R, D	1999	Longville, John	D

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POPULATION: 2,794,800
COUNTY SEAT: San Diego

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
- District 1 - Greg Cox
- District 2 - Dianne Jacob
- District 3 - Pam Slater
- District 4 - Ron Roberts
- District 5 - Bill Horn

SAN DIEGO COUNTY

San Diego County, named for the harbor which Vizcaino rechristened in 1602 in honor of the Franciscan San Diego de Alcala de Henares whose name was borne by his flagship, is one of the original 27 counties created February 18, 1850.

A remarkable group of Indian pictographs, different from any others in southern California, are found on the rocks of Poway Valley and link the original inhabitants of this region with an ancient race of sun worshipers.

The Bay of San Diego was first discovered in 1542 by Cabrillo, sent by the Viceroy of Mexico to explore the coast of New Spain. It was more than 200 years before the Spanish rulers, fearing occupation of the region by the English or the Russians, sent an expedition under Gaspar de Portola to explore and colonize California. Four companies reached San Diego between April and July 1769. On July 16, 1769, Father Junipero Serra founded Mission San Diego de Alcala, around which grew up the first town and first agricultural development in the state.

The County of San Diego is governed by the Board of Supervisors and is the regional government authority responsible for the health, protection, and welfare of county residents. It also provides municipal, or city-type services, for residents of the unincorporated areas. There are 18 incorporated cities in the county.

Today, San Diego County covers approximately 4,255 square miles—65 miles from north to south and 86 miles from east to west. San Diego County is the second most populous in the state with more than 2.7 million citizens.

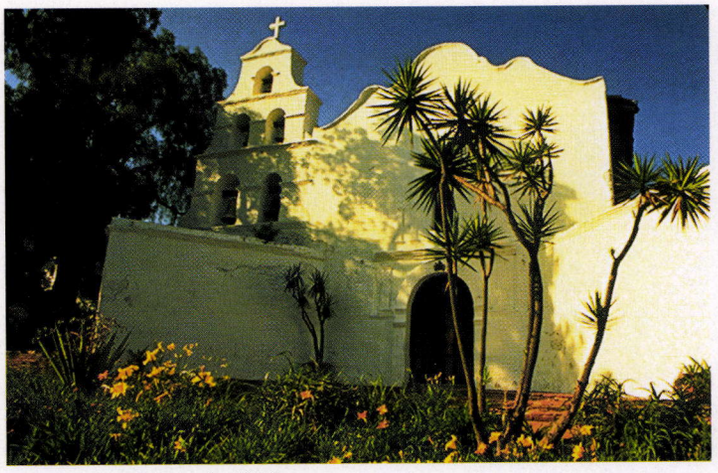
The median age in the county is 30.90 years. Males comprise 51 percent of the population and females are 49 percent.

The population of San Diego County is 60 percent White; 24 percent Latino; 10 percent Asian and other, and 6 percent Black. There are 18 Native American reservations in the county, more than in any other county in the U.S.

San Diego County is home to San Diego State University, California State University at San Marcos, University of San Diego, University of California at San Diego, and United States International University.

The elevation of San Diego County ranges from sea level to 6,500 feet. Longitude is 117.10 W and latitude is 32.45 N. The county covers 4,261 square miles, 65 miles from north to south and 86 miles from east to west. Mild year-round climate, with an average annual temperature of 63.5 degrees, and sunshine close to 70 percent of the time.

San Diego County is home to two major league sports teams—the Chargers (football) and the Padres (baseball). The county has professional-level basketball and hockey teams in addition to NCAA Division 1 football and basketball programs. Cultural opportunities include the San Diego Symphony, Opera, Old Globe Theater, and many museums. Major attractions include: San Diego Zoo, Wild Animal Park, Sea World, Legoland, Balboa Park, Old Town, San Diego Mission, Palomar Observatory, and the beaches.



Mission San Diego de Alcala

Senate Representation

1849–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1849	Chamberlain, E. Kirby	Union
1849	Hope, Alexander	NP
1851, 1852	Warner, Johnathan	D
1853, 1854	Kurtz, D. B.	Whig
1854, 1855	Mc Farland, J. P.	D
1856, 1857	Wilson, B. D.	D
1858, 1859	Thom, Cameron E.	D
1860, 1861	Pico, Andres	D
1862, 1863	Bogart, J. D.	D
1863–1864, 1865	Tuttle, M. C.	Union
1867, 1869	Conn, William Alexander	D
1871, 1873	McCoy, James	D
1875	Satterwhite, John W.	Ind. D
1877, 1880, 1881		D
1883	Wolfskill, John	D
1885	Johnson, A. P.	R
1887, 1889	Bowers, W. W.	R
1891, 1893	Streeter, H. M.	R
1895, 1897	Withington, D. L.	R
1899, 1901	Nutt, A. E.	R
1903, 1905	Ward, Martin L.	R
1907, 1909, 1911, 1913	Wright, Leroy A.	R
1915, 1917	Luce, Edgar A.	D, Prog.
1919, 1921, 1923, 1925	Sample, E. P.	R
1927, 1929	Mueller, Edwin A.	R
1931, 1933	Harper, William E.	R
1935, 1937	Fletcher, Ed	R
1939, 1941, 1943, 1945		R, D
1947–1958	Kraft, Fred H.	R
1959, 1960, 1961, 1962	Fisher, Hugo	D
1963–1975	Schrade, Jack	R
1967–1972	Burgener, Clair W.	R
1967–1981	Mills, James R.	D
1973, 1975, 1977	Stull, John	R
1975, 1977	Carpenter, Dennis E.	R
1977, 1979	Wilson, Bob	D
1979–1997	Craven, William A.	R
1979, 1981	Schmitz, John C.	R
1981–1987	Ellis, Jim	R
1983–1991	Deddeh, Wadie P.	D
1985, 1987, 1989, 1991	Bergeson, Marian	R
1989	Stirling, Larry R.	R
1989–1991	Killea, Lucy L.	D
1991–1996		Ind.
1993, 1995, 1997, 1999	Kelley, David G.	R
1993, 1995, 1997, 1999	Peace, Steve	D
1995, 1997, 1999	Haynes, Raymond	R
1997, 1999	Alpert, Dede	D
1999	Morrow, Bill	R

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Assembly Representation

1849–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1849	Witherby, Oliver S.	NP
1851	Cook, John	Whig
1852	Haraszthy, Agostan	D
1853	Tilghan, T. W.	D
1854	Noel, Charles P.	D
1855	Ferrell, William C.	Whig
1856, 1857	Kendrick, Jeptha J.	D
1858	Groom, Robert W.	D
1859	Ensworth, A. S.	D
1860	Groom, Robert W.	D
1861	Kurtz, D. B.	Breck. D
1862	Hoffman, D. B.	Union D
1863–64	Kendrick, Jeptha J.	D
1863	Johnson, George A.	Union D
1865		Union
1867	Hayes, Benjamin	D
1869	Robinson, William N.	D
1871	Dannals, George W.	D
1873	Bowers, W. W.	R
1875	Pierce, James M.	R
1877	Pauley, Frederick N.	R
1880	Watson, Charles C.	R
1881	Hendrick, Elijah	R
1883	Parker, Edwin	D
1885	Swayne, Thomas J.	R
1887, 1889, 1891	Young, Nestor A.	R
1893	Carlson, W. H.	Ind.
1893	Casterline, W. M.	R
1895, 1897	Guy, W. R.	R
1895	Keen, Alfred	R
1897	Dryden, J. L.	Fusion
1899	Works, L. R.	R
1899	Crowder, A. S.	R
1901, 1903, 1905	Barnes, Frank W.	R
1901	Stewart, C. R.	R
1903	Burgess, John G.	R
1905, 1907, 1909	Johnson, Percy A.	R
1907	Ludington, W. F.	R
1909, 1911, 1913	Hinkle, E. C.	R
1911, 1913	Judson, Fred E.	R
1915		Prog.
1915	Conard, Grant	R
1917	Baldwin, Hugh J.	R
1917, 1919	Doran, W. A.	R
1919	Lindley, Fred E.	R
1921	Bishop, James O.	R
1921	Colburn, Robert W.	R
1923	Whiteacre, P. A.	R
1923, 1925	Mueller, Edwin A.	R
1925, 1927	Walters, Byron J.	R
1927	Eddy, Crowell D.	R, D
1929		R
1929	Harper, William E.	R
1931, 1933	Bowers, George B.	R
1931	Head, Ed L.	R
1931	Honnold, Arthur R.	R
1933	Stannard, Bruce R.	D
1933–1945	Stream, Charles W.	R
1935	Wallace, Ralph W.	R
1935, 1937, 1939, 1941	Richie, Paul A.	D
1937	Walker, Clarence R.	R
1939, 1941	Daley, Jeanette E.	D
1943	Kraft, Fred H.	R
1945		R-D
1943	Niehouse, Kathryn T.	R
1945–1952		R-D
1953, 1954		R
1947	Cramer, Howard K.	R-D
1949		R
1947	Luckel, Frank	R
1949–1954		R-D
1955–1962		R
1951, 1952, 1953, 1954	Cloyed, Ralph R.	R-D
1953, 1954	Bulen, Edwin S. "Ed"	R
1955–1962	Hegland, Sheridan N.	D
1955, 1956	Sankary, Wanda	D
1955–1962	Schrade, Jack	R
1957, 1958, 1959, 1960	Crawford, George G.	R
1961–1966	Mills, James R.	D
1963, 1964, 1965, 1966	Burgener, Clair W.	R
1963, 1964, 1965, 1966	Donovan, Richard J.	R
1963–1972	Barnes, Richard E.	R
1963, 1964, 1965, 1966	Ashcraft, Hale	R
1967–1971	Wilson, Pete	R
1967–1981	Deddeh, Wadie P.	D
1967, 1968	Bear, Frederick J.	D
1967–1973	Stull, John	R
1969, 1970	Hom, Tom	R
1971–1991	Chacon, Peter R.	D
1972, 1973, 1975	Wilson, Bob	D
1973–1981	Kapiloff, Lawrence	D
1973, 1975, 1977	Craven, William	R

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Assembly Representation

1849–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party	Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1975, 1977	Suitt, Tom	D	1991, 1993, 1995	Alpert, Deirdre "Dede"	D
1977	Cordova, Ronald	D	1991, 1993	Gotch, Mike	D
1977, 1979	Ellis, Jim	R	1993	Haynes, Ray	R
1979, 1981	Bergeson, Marian	R	1993, 1995, 1997	Morrow, Bill	R
1979, 1981	Kelley, David G.	R	1993, 1995, 1997	Goldsmith, Jan	R
1979–1993	Frazee, Robert C. "Bob"	R	1993	Connolly, Tom	D
1981, 1983, 1985, 1987	Stirling, Larry	R	1994, 1995, 1997, 1999	Ducheny, Denise Moreno	D
1983, 1985, 1987, 1989	Mojonnier, Sunny	R	1995, 1997, 1999	Thompson, Bruce	R
1983, 1985, 1987, 1989	Bradley, Bill	R	1995, 1997, 1999	Kaloogian, Howard	R
1983, 1985, 1987, 1989	Killea, Lucy	D	1995, 1997, 1999	Davis, Susan A.	D
1983–1993	Peace, Stephen J.	D	1995, 1997, 1999	Baldwin, Steve	R
1989, 1991	Hunter, Tricia-Rae	R	1997, 1999	Wayne, Howard	D
1989, 1991	Bentley, Carol	R	1999	Bates, Patricia C. "Pat"	R
1989	Marston, Jeff	R	1999	Zettle, Charlene	R

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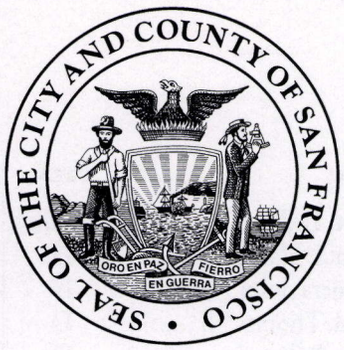

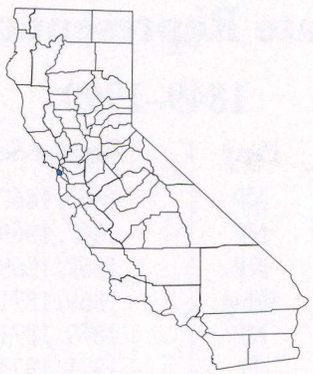

POPULATION: 778,100
COUNTY SEAT: San Francisco

CITY/COUNTY SUPERVISORS

- Tom Ammiano
- Sue Bierman
- Amos Brown
- Leslie Katz
- Barbara Kaufman
- Mark Leno
- Alicia Becerril
- Gavin Newsom
- Mabel Teng
- Michael J. Yaki
- Leland Yee
- Willie Brown, Mayor

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY

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 Junipero 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 Portois Expedition discovered it in 1769. Establishment of the presidio and mission in 1776 definitely fixed the name on the peninsula.

Since 1856, the City and County of San Francisco have had identical boundaries and a consolidated government—the only example of this form of government in California. Legislative powers are vested in an 11-member Board of Supervisors. The supervisors are elected at large and serve up to two four-year terms. The board meets regularly to legislate local matters affecting the general interest of the people. The five standing committees of the board meet as often as weekly to give preliminary consideration to legislation ultimately intended for full board action.

San Francisco occupies the upper part of the San Francisco peninsula and is surrounded on three sides by water: the Pacific Ocean to the west, San Francisco Bay to the east, and the connecting Golden Gate to the north. The city is built on a series of hills with elevations ranging from sea level to 933 feet. The city boundaries include 46 square miles of land and a large portion of San Francisco Bay, making a total of 93 square miles. There are three islands in the bay included within the city limits: Alcatraz, Treasure Island, and Yerba Buena Island, in addition to the Farallon Islands, 23 miles to the west.

The San Francisco Bay is among the world's greatest natural deep water harbors. It covers 450 square miles and has a 276-mile shoreline. Fresh water entering the bay comes primarily from the Sacramento River, which has its origins in the Sierra Nevada mountains.

San Francisco is relatively warm in the winter and cool in the summer, with temperatures rarely rising above 75 degrees, or falling below 45 degrees Fahrenheit. The city is almost constantly bathed by cool breezes from the Pacific, but the annual sunshine average is 65 out of 100 hours. This is higher than most cities in the nation. Due to the topography of San Francisco, the climate tends to vary in different sections of the city. Some neighborhoods may be almost free of summer fog, while others may have it constantly.

San Francisco is a center for world trade and "America's Gateway to the Pacific." Billions of dollars of exports and imports pass through each year. More than $6 billion in goods are sold each year by San Francisco's 3,000 wholesalers. Such renowned companies as Bank of America, Levi Strauss, Chevron, and Pacific Gas & Electric, are headquartered in San Francisco. Small and mid-size companies prosper as well.



Cable cars on Hyde Street

Senate Representation

1849–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1849	Bennett, Nathaniel	NP
1849	Post, G. B.	NP
1850	Heydenfeldt, Elcan	NP
1851		Whig
1850	Broderick, David C.	NP
1851, 1852		D
1852, 1853	Snyder, Jacob R.	D
1852	Soule, Frank	Whig
1853	Baird, John H.	Whig
1853, 1854	Hager, John S.	Union
1854	Lent, William M.	D
1854, 1855	Mahoney, David	D
1854, 1855	Moore, Elliott J.	D
1855	Hawks, William W.	Whig
1856		Amer.
1855	Flint, Wilson	D
1856		Amer.
1856, 1857	Shaw, William J.	D
1856, 1857	Tilford, Frank	D
1857, 1858	Soule, Samuel	R
1857, 1858	Sullivan, Eugene L.	R
1857	Woodworth, Frederick A.	Ind.
1858, 1859	Grant, Gilbert A.	R
1858, 1859, 1860, 1861	Phelps, Timothy Guy	R
1859	Williams, Charles H. S.	R
1859, 1860	Parker, Samuel H.	R
1860	Peachy, Archibald C.	R
1860	Sharp, Sol	D
1861		Doug. D
1861, 1862	Shafter, James McM.	R
1861	Burbank, Caleb	R
1862	Hathaway, B. W.	R
1863		Union
1862	Perkins, Richard F.	R
1863		Union
1862	Soule, Samuel	R
1862	Banks, James A.	R
1863	Abell, Alexander G.	Union
1863	Whiting, M. S.	Union
1863	Clark, George W.	Union
1863–1864	Buckley, John P.	Union
1863–1864	Shafter, James McM	Union
1863–1864	Redington, J. H.	Union
1863–1864, 1865	Hawes, Horace	Union
1863–1864, 1865	Dodge, Henry L.	Union
1865, 1867, 1869	Hagar, John S.	Union
1865, 1867	Shaw, William J.	Union
1865, 1867	Tubbs, A. L.	Union
1867, 1869	Kincaid, Harvey	D
1867, 1869	Saunders, John H.	D
1869, 1871	Wand, Thomas N.	D
1869, 1871	Betge, Robert J.	D
1871, 1873	Finney, Seldon J.	R
1871, 1873	Oulton, George	R
1871, 1873	Garratt, W. T.	R
1873, 1875	Roach, Phillip A.	D
1873, 1875	Bartlett, Washington	Ind.
1875, 1877	Rogers, George H.	D
1875, 1877	McCarthy, Timothy	D
1875, 1877	Nunan, Edward	D
1875, 1877	Craig, Joseph	D
1875, 1877	Donovan, M. J.	D
1875, 1877	Pierson, William M.	D
1875, 1877	Howe, Robert	D
1875, 1877	McCoppin, Frank	D
1877	Boyston, John C.	D
1877	Dean, Peter	R
1877	Murphy, John C.	D
1880	Desty, Robert	NP
1880, 1881	Byrnes, James	R
1880, 1881	Conger, Charles C.	Work
1880, 1881	Traylor, William W.	R
1880, 1881	Neumann, Paul	R
1880, 1881	Dickinson, John H.	R
1880, 1881	Kane, Thomas	Work
1880, 1881	Nelson, Thorward K.	Work
1883		D
1880, 1881	Gorman, Joseph C.	Work
1880, 1881, 1883, 1885	Kelley, Martin	Work
1880, 1881	Enos, John S.	Work
1880, 1881	Hittell, Theodore H.	R
1883	McCarthy, Timothy	D
1883	Keating, Edward	D
1883	Sullivan, Frank J.	D
1883	Cronan, William	D
1883	Harrigan, John J.	D
1883, 1885	Dougherty, John T.	D
1883, 1885	Lynch, Jeremiah	D
1883, 1885	McClure, David	R
1883, 1885	Perry, George H.	R
1885	Parkinson, George C.	R
1885	Palmieri, Egisto	R
1885	Drumm, Edward F.	D
1885	Creighton, Daniel J.	D

Senate Representation

1849–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1885	Days, John M.	R
1885	Boone, John L.	R
1887	Lenahan, John	D
1887	Sullivan, J. J.	D
1887	Crimmins, P. J.	R
1887	McCarthy, D. J.	D
1887	Clunie, Thomas J.	D
1887, 1889	Pinder, Thomas J.	D
1887, 1889	Wilson, J. N. E.	R
1887, 1889	Murphy, P. J.	D
1887, 1889	McDonald, Thomas H.	D
1887, 1889	Spellacy, John	D
1889, 1891	Welsh, J. W.	D
1889, 1891	Banks, W. O.	R
1889, 1891	Williams, William H.	D
1889, 1891	Britt, James E.	D
1889, 1891	Hamill, John E.	D
1891, 1893	Williams, George H.	R
1891, 1893	Everett, Daniel H.	R
1891, 1893, 1895, 1897	Mahoney, Jeremiah H.	R
1891, 1893	Broderick, John T.	R
1891, 1893	Maher, Thomas C.	R
1893, 1895	Dunn, William J.	D
1893, 1895	Mitchell, T. F.	D
1893, 1895	Biggy, William J.	D
1893, 1895	Arms, Charles S.	D
1893, 1895	Fay, John	D
1895, 1897	Toner, Hugh	D
1895, 1897	Bert, Eugene F.	R
1895, 1897	Henderson, Percy L.	D
1897, 1899	Braunhart, Samuel	D
1897, 1899	Dwyer, Lawrence J.	D
1897, 1899	Wolfe, Edward I.	R
1897, 1899	Hall, Sidney	D
1897, 1899	Feeney, John J.	D
1899	Hoey, John A.	R
1899	Burnett, F. W.	R
1899	Bettman, Sigmund	R
1899, 1901	Ashe, R. Porter	D
1901	Bettman, Sig.	R
1901	Burnett, F. W.	R
1901	Hoey, John A.	R
1901, 1903, 1905, 1907	Nelson, J. H.	R
1901, 1903	Plunkett, J. M.	D
1901, 1903	Tyrrell, John G.	R
1901, 1903, 1905	Welch, R. J.	R
1909, 1911		R, U.L.
1901, 1903, 1905, 1907	Wolfe, Edward I.	R
1909, 1911		R, U.L.
1903, 1905	Bauer, Hamilton A.	R
1903, 1905	Bunkers, Harry	D, U.L.
1903, 1905	French, Frank	R
1903	Williams, George H.	R
1905, 1907	Markey, Frank A.	R
1905, 1907	Keane, George B.	R
1905	Haskins, Philip J.	R
1907, 1909	Anthony, Marc	R, D, U.L.
1907, 1909	Hartman, Gus	R, U.L.
1907, 1909	Kennedy, T. J.	D
1907, 1909	Reily, D. J.	R
1909, 1911	Hare, John P.	D, U.L.
1909, 1911, 1913, 1915	Finn, Thomas F.	R, U.L.
1909, 1911	Burnett, Lester G.	R
1911, 1913	Beban, Dominick J.	R
1915		Prog.
1911, 1913	Cassidy, John J.	R
1911, 1913	Bryant, Edward F.	R
1911, 1913	Regan, Daniel P.	R
1913	Grant, Edwin E.	D
1913, 1915	Gerdes, Fred C.	R
1915	Wolfe, Edward I.	R
1915, 1917	Flaherty, Lawrence J.	R
1915, 1917	Scott, William S.	R, Prog.
1919		R
1921		R, Prog.
1915, 1917	Crowley, John Joseph	Prog., D
1919, 1921		R
1921	Flaherty, Lawrence J.	R
1923, 1925, 1927, 1929		R, D
1917, 1919, 1921, 1923	Burnett, Lester G.	R
1919, 1921	Canepa, Victor J.	R
1923, 1925		R, D
1927, 1929		R
1917, 1919	Nealon, James C.	D
1917	McDonald, Walter A.	R, Prog.
1919, 1921		R
1923		R, D
1921	Godsil, Charles W.	R
1923		R, D
1923, 1925, 1927, 1929	Gray, P. J.	R
1923, 1925, 1927, 1929	Murphy, Daniel C.	R, D
1925, 1927, 1929	Tubbs, Tallant	R
1931		R, D
1925, 1927, 1929, 1931	Fellom, Roy	R, D

Senate Representation

1849–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1933	.....	R
1925, 1927, 1929, 1931	Maloney, Thomas A.	R, D
1935, 1937	McGovern, Walter	R
1939, 1941	Shelley, John F.	D
1943, 1945	.....	D, Prog.
1947	O'Gara, Gerald J.	D
1949–1954	.....	D-R
1955, 1956	McCarthy, Robert I.	D-R
1957, 1958	.....	D
1959, 1960	McAteer, "Gene" Eugene J.	D-R
1961–1967	.....	D
1967–1995	Marks, Milton	R
1967–1973	Moscone, George R.	D
1975–1985	Foran, John Francis	D
1987–1997	Kopp, Quentin L.	Ind.
1997, 1999	Burton, John L.	D
1999	Speier, Jackie	D

Note: Beginning in 1973–74, sessions are designated biennially (e.g., 1975–76 Session, etc.). The sessions after 1973–74 listed on this page reflect only the first year of the biennium.

Assembly Representation

1849–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1849	Van Voorhies, William W.	NP
1849	Randolph, Edmund	NP
1849	Patterson, Alexander	NP
1849	Stowell, Levi	NP
1849	Watson, John H.	NP
1850	Wheeler, Alfred	NP
1850	Clarke, Samuel J.	NP
1851	Wethered, James	Whig
1851	Bennett, F. C.	Whig
1851	Hoff, William C.	D
1851	Carr, Jesse D.	Whig
1851	Thorne, Isaac N.	Whig
1852	Chauncey, David M.	D
1852	Orrick, Benjamin	Whig
1852	Peachy, Archibald C.	D
1852	Ten Broeck, George W.	D
1852	Wohler, Herman	D
1852	Ellis, A. J.	Whig
1852	Wood, R. N.	Whig
1853	Blake, George H.	D
1853	Cardoza, Isaac N.	D
1853	Flower, Samuel	Whig
1853	Heydenfeldt, Elcan	Whig
1853	Saunders, John H.	D
1853	Sime, John	Whig
1853	Snyder, Frederick A.	D
1853	Taylor, James M.	Whig
1854	Bagley, John W.	D
1854	Gilbert, James A.	D
1854	Green, Alfred A.	D
1854	Hubbard, J. C.	D
1854	Hubert, Numa	D
1854	Koll, F. W.	D
1854	Nichols, Elijah	D
1854	Purdy, Edwin B.	D
1854	Sweasy William J.	D
1855	Buffum, E. Gould	Ind.
1855	Cammett, John	Ind.
1855	Dana, William A.	Whig
1855	Farwell, Willard B.	Whig
1855	Hosmer, Horace B.	Whig
1855	Johnston, George Pen	D
1855	Rodgers, Robert C.	Ind.
1855	Taylor, E. W.	Whig
1855	Whitney, William	Whig
1856	Ewalt, John	D
1856	George, James	D
1856	Gray, Thomas	D
1856	Holland, Nathaniel	D
1856	Lippincott, Benjamin S.	D
1856	Moulthrop T. W.	D
1856	Sharp, Sol A.	D
1856	Wohler, Herman	D
1856	Hawes, Horace	D
1857	Chenery, Richard	R
1857	Fourgeaud, Victor J.	R
1857	Jessup, Richard M.	R
1857	Miro, Emanuel	R
1857, 1858	Palmer, Cyrus	R
1857	Blake, Maurice C.	R
1857	Murphy, Rufus	R
1857	Phelps, Timothy Guy	R
1857, 1858	Shepard, William W.	R
1858, 1859, 1861	Cherry, John W.	R
1863		Union
1858	Gray, Thomas	R
1858	Holliday, S. W.	R
1858	Moore, Jacob B.	R
1858, 1859, 1861	Banks, James A.	R
1863		Union
1858	Burbank, Caleb	R
1859	Taylor, James M.	R
1860	Pate, B. T.	D
1860	Phelps, Abner	D
1860	Rogers, Daniel	D
1860	Sawyer, F. A.	D
1860	Schmidt, J. C.	D
1860	Theller, Samuel	D
1860	Babcock, Jasper	D
1860, 1861	Tilton, S. S.	R
1861	Campbell, Alexander	R
1861	Willey, O. F.	R
1861	Clark, Robert	R
1861	Flanders, Alvan I.	R
1861	Tittle, Fred G.	R
1862	Amerige, George	R
1862	Barstow, George	R
1863		Union
1862	Battles, William W.	R
1862	Bigelow, Samuel C.	R
1862	Dore, Benjamin	R
1863		Union

Assembly Representation

1849–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1862	Fay, Caleb T.	R
1862	Loewy, William	R
1862	Reese, William S.	R
1862	Reeve, George B.	R
1862	Tilton, S. S.	R
1862	Van Zandt, John W.	R
1862	Worthington, Henry G.	R
1863	Palmer, Cyrus	Union
1863	Sutton, Owen P.	Union
1863	Swift, John F.	Union
1863	Wheaton, William R.	Union
1863	Deeth, Jacob	Union
1863	Dodge, Henry L.	Union
1863	Farley, Hugh	Union
1863	Gunnison, Andrew J.	Union
1863	Kincaid, John E.	Union
1863–64	Bowman, James	Union
1863–64	Brooks, George J.	Union
1863–64	Campbell, Thompson	Union
1863–64, 1865	Clayton, Charles	NP
1863–64, 1865	Dutton, Henry	Union
1863–64	Gray, Nathaniel	Union
1863–64	Hittell, John S.	Union
1863–64	Lynch, John	Union
1863–64	McColliam, T. W.	Union
1863–64	Mebius, C. F.	Union
1863–64	Wood, Joseph	Union
1865	Bowman, James	Union
1865	Braly, Marcus A.	D
1865	Bugbee, S. W.	Union
1865	Chase, E. Jacob	D
1865	Dwyer, David	Union
1865	Hawkins, Michael	D
1865	Hearst, George	D
1865, 1867	Lupton, Samuel L.	D
1865	McClelland John	D
1865	Wiggin, Charles L.	Union
1867	Canavan, Matthew	D
1867	Connely, David W.	D
1867	Farish, Thomas E.	D
1867	Mahon, Frank	D
1867	Broderson, B. S.	D
1867	Middleton, John	D
1867	O'Malley, J. J.	D
1867	Papy, J. J.	D
1867	Russ, A. G.	D
1867	Scudder, Frank V.	D
1867	Wand, Thomas M.	D
1869	Fortune, H. W.	D
1869	Griswold, John C.	D
1869	Hayes, George R. B.	D
1869	Hayes, Michael	D
1869	McMillen, Charles H.	D
1869	Moynihan, T. J.	D
1869	Naphthaly, Joseph	D
1869	O'Connell, William	D
1869	Rockwell, E. A.	D
1869	Rogers, George H.	D
1869	Romer, J. L.	D
1869	Ryan, Thomas P.	D
1871, 1873	Aldrich, W. A.	D
1871	Wheaton, William R.	R
1871	Goodall, Charles	R
1871	Gray, Giles H.	R
1871	James, W. T.	R
1871	Jost, Charles	R
1871	McCullough, Samuel	R
1871	Meeker, David	R
1871	Reed, Henry R.	R
1871	Seibe, John	R
1871	Shannon, Thomas B.	R
1871	Splivalo, A. D.	R
1873	Cowdery, Jabez F.	Ind.
1873	Swift, John F.	Ind.
1873	Estee, Morris M.	Ind.
1873	Freidenrich, D.	Ind.
1873	Hamill, John	Ind.
1873	Howe, Robert	D
1873	Patterson, James	Ind.
1873	Rogers, Daniel	Ind.
1873	Terrill, Charles C.	Ind.
1873	Vandall, B. C.	Ind.
1873	Wickware, George C.	Ind.
1875, 1877	Coffey, James V.	D
1875	Barber, Thomas H.	D
1875	McInerry, Thomas	D
1875	Young, George A.	D
1875	Harding, James W.	D
1875	McMann, William	D
1875	Murphy, John C.	D
1875	Wetherill, Samuel E.	D
1875	Carson, James G.	D

Assembly Representation

1849–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party	Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1875	McCarthy, Michael	D	1880	Hardy, Lowell J., Jr.	R
1875, 1877	Broderick, William	D	1880	Maguire, Augustus B.	Work
1875	Clarken, Richard M.	D	1880	Maybell, Stephen	Work
1875	Kennedy, John O'B.	D	1881	O'Conner, Timothy	D
1875	Rankin, Herman	D	1881	Pinder, Thomas J.	Work
1875	Maguire, James G.	D	1881	Platt, Horace G.	D
1875	Pullen, Frederick A.	D	1881	Siebe, John D.	R
1875	Raisch, Frederick G.	D	1881	Hoitt, Ira G.	R
1875	Sullivan, D. C.	D	1881	McClure, David	R
1875	Jourdan, J. W.	D	1881	Lewis, Oscar	D
1875	O'Connell, William	D	1881	Geary, Dennis	Work
1877	Swift, John F.	R	1881	Keating, Edward	D
1877	Barstow, George	D	1881	Noonan, John G.	D
1877	Conroy, M. C.	R	1881	Gavigan, William J.	D
1877	Gough, Charles H.	D	1881	Gilmore, John	D
1877	Griffith, A. J.	D	1881	Garrity, Peter	D
1877	May, William B.	R	1881	Howard, Moses B.	D
1877	Blake, Seth	R	1881	Jackson, Horace J.	Work
1877	Murphy, R. W.	R	1881	McDonald, John W.	D
1877	Anderson, William F.	D	1883	Barry, Thomas F.	D
1877	Connolly, James E.	D	1883	Sinon, William J.	D
1877	Haworth, James	D	1883	Callaghan, James J.	D
1877	Hicks, John A.	D	1883	Gaussail, Amilo A.	D
1877	Asmussen, W.	D	1883	Booth, Andrew G.	R
1877	Gildea, Charles	D	1883	Culver, James H.	R
1877	Tobin, John J.	D	1883	McKinley, B. F.	R
1877	Backus, Samuel W.	R	1883	Murdock, Charles A.	R
1877	Dinniene, John	D	1883	Hall, Sydney	D
1877	Forsyth, William K.	R	1883	Healy, Thomas E.	D
1880	Cuthbert, William W.	Work	1883	Rawle, Bernard A.	D
1880	Finlayson, James F.	R	1883	Wheelan, Peter	D
1880	Garibaldi, Stephen J.	Work	1883	Flynn, James J.	D
1880	Sinon, William J.	Work	1883	Leverson, Montague	D
1880	Gorley, Hugh A.	R	1883, 1885	McDonald, Thomas H.	D
1880	Merry, T. H.	R	1883	Plover, Patrick	D
1880	Ward, George B.	R	1883	Bibb, D. H.	D
1880	Braunhart, Samuel	Work	1883	Hughes, Charles A.	D
1880, 1881	McCallion, John J.	Work	1883	Wallace, William T.	D
1880	McCarthy, Jeremiah J.	Work	1883	Murphy, Thomas H.	D
1880	Pickett, Garrett	Work	1883	O'Conner, E. J.	D
1880, 1881	Burns, John	Work	1885	Daley, James H.	R
1880	Gaffey, Patrick T.	Work	1885	Kalben E.C.	R
1880, 1881	May, William B.	R	1885	Deveny, Peter	R
1880, 1881	Lane, Michael	Work	1885	Franklin, Joseph	R
1880	McDade, John J.	Work	1885	May, William B.	R
1880	Cowdery, Jabez F.	R	1885	Hussey, Frank W.	R

Assembly Representation

1849–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1885	Whitcomb, N.T.	R
1885	Lafferty, John	R
1885	Sullivan, M. J.	R
1885	Hunt, William B.	R
1885	Ward, Charles H.	R
1885	Leary, Daniel J.	D
1885	Firebaugh, Henry C.	R
1885	McMurray, V. C., Jr.	R
1885	Loud, Eugene F.	R
1885	Lovell, Frederick M.	R
1885	McJunkin, Hugh K.	R
1885	Douglas, Charles D.	R
1885	French, Frank	R
1887	Brown, James B.	R
1887	Callaghan, James J.	D
1887	Burnett, Joseph	R
1887, 1889	Ewing, Luther L.	R
1887	Lewis, Edwin	D
1887	Lawrence, A. M.	D
1887	Barry, Michael H.	R
1887	Colbert, John H.	D
1887	Currey, C. F.	R
1887, 1889	Searey, Thomas M.	D
1887, 1889	Regan, Daniel S.	D
1887	Britt, James E.	D
1887	Martin, Andrew J.	R
1887	Mann, Henry R.	D
1887	LaBlanc, John	R
1887	Cohen, Richard	D
1887	Brown, William A.	R
1887	Toner, Hugh	D
1887	Mitchell, Thomas F.	D
1887	Windrow, Joseph	R
1889	Mulvey, Thomas	D
1889	Long. J. D.	D
1889	Brannann, Thomas J.	D
1889	Staude, John	R
1889	Dinan, W. E.	D
1889	Reynolds, E. J.	D
1889	Dobbin, H. H.	D
1889	Kiernan, Charles H.	D
1889	McCarthy, John H.	D
1889	Murray, Edward W.	D
1889, 1891	Dibble, Henry C.	R
1889	Salomon, E. S.	R
1889	Black, H. M.	D
1889	McDonald, Thomas H.	D
1889	Brickwiedel, H. M.	R
1889	Reavey, James	D
1889	Burnett, G.W.	D
1889	Maher, Thomas C.	R
1891	Barnett, A. J.	R
1891	Windrow, Joseph	R
1891	Tully, Thomas J.	R
1891	Hayes, John	R
1891	Daley, James H.	R
1891	Lewis, George E.	R
1891	Jones, F. L.	R
1891	Lux, A. L.	R
1891	Dunn, William J.	D
1891	Glynn, John P.	R
1891	Coffey, M.W.	R
1891	Arms, Charles S.	D
1891	Dennis, Thomas W.	R
1891	Phillips, Louis A.	R
1891	Tennis, William E.	R
1891	Wentworth, George A.	R
1891	Bert, Eugene F.	R
1891	Hoey, Lawrence J.	D
1891	Stelz, John T.	R
1893	Boyce, W. T.	D
1893	Cusick, T. P.	D
1893	Conway, Bernard	D
1893	Kennedy, John J.	D
1893	Buckley, John H.	D
1893	Hurley, M. J.	D
1893	Luttringer, R. J.	D
1893	Gallagher, J. G.	R
1893	Brownlie, John	D
1893	Burke, T. W.	Ind.
1893	Schlesinger, Bert	D
1893	Kahn, Julius	R
1893	Godahaux, Edmond	D
1893	Curtis, John M.	D
1893	Hendrickson, W.	D
1893	Marks, J. M.	D
1893	McGowan, James	R
1893	Gately, William	D
1895	Healey, H.	D
1895	Coghlin, J. D.	D
1895	O'Day, J.	D
1895	Wilkinson, J. J.	R

Assembly Representation

1849–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1895	Twigg, J. F.	D
1895	Dwyer, Lawrence J.	D
1895	Devine, Mark A.	D
1895	Ewing, Calvin	Peo. Party
1895	McCarthy, John D.	D
1895	Dixon, George W.	R
1895	Lewis, Marcus	R
1895	Dinkelspiel, H. G. W.	R
1895, 1897	Bettman, Sigmund M.	R
1895	Powers, Frank H.	R
1895	Merrill, Isaac M.	R
1895	Boothby, William F.	R
1895	Zocchi, Lewis P.	R
1895	Devitt, James	R
1897	Gately, William	Fusion
1897	Jones, Leon E.	R
1897	Lacy, E. F.	D, Peo. Party
1897	Allen, John	Fusion
1897	Kelly, H. M.	R
1897	Treacy, T. E.	D, Peo. Party
1897	Power, John W.	Fusion
1897	Godfrey, George B.	D
1897	Mahoney, Frank	D
1897	McGrath, Henry	Fusion
1897	Mulcrevy, Harry L.	Fusion
1897	Pohlman, Gustave	R
1897	Jones, Leon E.	R
1897, 1899	Dibble, Henry C.	R
1897, 1899, 1901	Henry, Lorenzo A.	R
1897	Dennery, Leon	R
1897	Ryan, Edward S.	D
1899	Kenneally, Charles F.	R
1899	Hoey, Lawrence	R
1899	Devoto, L. A.	R
1899	O'Brien, D. S.	D
1899	Hanley, J. M.	D
1899	Sullivan, E. D.	D
1899	Cobb, W. H.	R
1899	Merrill, A. H.	R
1899	White, W. E.	D
1899	Rickard, W. H.	R
1899	Wardell, J. S.	D
1899	Miller, H. W.	R
1899	Lundquist, F.	R
1899	Barry, Michael H.	R
1899	Sullivan, Eugene	R
1901	Franklin, Charles R.	R
1901	Collins, Jeremiah F.	R
1901	McLoughlin, George L.	D
1901, 1903	Hourigan, John J.	R
1901	Evatt, W. J.	R
1901, 1903	Knight, Edward E.	R
1901, 1905	Treadwell, Edward F.	R
1901	Guilfoyle, William J.	R
1901, 1903	Fisk, Arthur G.	R
1901	Macbeth, Frank D.	R
1901	Bauer, Hamilton A.	R
1901	Sutro, Oscar	D
1901	Brady, Martin W.	R
1901	Schlesinger, Bert	D
1901	Cavagnaro, August A.	D
1901	Brown, George C.	R
1903	Lewis, Marcus	R
1903	Murphy, John M.	U.L.
1903	Finn, Thomas F.	D, U.L.
1903	McMahon, Abner	D, U.L.
1903	Copus, J. N.	D, U.L.
1903	Kerrigan, M. J.	D, U.L.
1903	Siskron, Charles D.	D, U.L.
1903	Gleeson, William H.	R
1903	Mahany, A. M.	D, U.L.
1903	Lewis, Marcus	R
1903	Allen, W. W., Jr.	R
1903	Susman, Leo H.	R
1903	Lux, Fredrick	R
1903	Barber, Phineas S.	R
1903	McMartin William H. R.	R
1903	Hart, James D.	R
1903	Boisson, George C.	R
1905	Mindham, William Jas.	R
1905	Cullen, John A.	R
1907		R, D, U.L.
1909		R, U.L.
1905	McNamara, Frank	R
1905	Lucey, Jermiah	R
1905, 1907	Boyle, Patrick J.	R
1905	Meincke, Fred J.	R
1905	Severnace, Fred V.	R
1905	Pfaeffle, Eugene E.	R
1905	Jones, Fred C.	R

Assembly Representation

1849–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1905	Beckett, Samuel H.	R
1907		R, U.L.
1905	Atkinson, Thomas E.	R
1905	Hartman, Gus	R
1905	Coghlan, Nathan C.	R
1907		R, D
1909		R, U.L.
1905	McGowan, George A.	R
1905	Anthony, Marc	R
1905	Vogel, Mel	R
1907		R, D, U.L.
1905	Strohl, Louis	R
1907		R, U.L.
1907	Kelly, Peter J.	R
1907	Wilson, James A.	R, U.L.
1907	Toomey, Daniel J.	R, U.L.
1907	Fratessa, Paul F.	R, U.L.
1907	McKeon, John	D, I. L.
1907	Hartman, F. Hugo	R
1907	Wessling, John	I. L.
1907	Barry, Dennis W.	R, U.L.
1907	Fisher, Charles M.	R
1907	Thompson, Henry	R, U.L.
1907	Kohlman, Samuel T.	R, U.L.
1909	Black, George J.	D, U.L., I. L.
1907, 1909	Beban, Dominick J.	R, U.L.
1909	Hopkins, James E.	D, I. L., U.L.
1909	Collum, B. J.	D
1909	Macauley, Walter	R, U.L.
1909	Nelson, Charles A.	R, U.L.
1909	O'Neill, Florence J.	D, U.L.
1909	Gerdes, Fred C.	R, U.L.
1911		R
1909	Beatty, Henry N.	R, U.L.
1911		R
1909	McManus, John J.	R
1909	Pugh, William C.	R, U.L.
1909	Wheelan, Albert P.	D
1909	Perine, George M.	R
1909	Lightner, Charles	D
1909	Callan, E. J.	R
1909, 1911, 1913, 1915	Schmitt, Milton L.	R
1911	Cunningham, Andrew	R
1911	Coghlan, Nathan C.	R
1911	Rimlinger, Daniel	R
1911	Mullally, J. E.	R
1911, 1913	McDonald, Walter A.	R
1915		Proh., R, D
1911, 1913	Kennedy, William P.	R
1915		Prog., R
1911, 1913	Ryan, James J.	R
1915		R, Prog.
1917		R, Prog., D
1911	Feely, Thomas J.	R
1911, 1913	Walsh, Edward P.	D
1911, 1913	Nolan, Edward J. D.	R
1911	Lyon, Walter T.	D
1911	Joel, Arthur	R
1911	Rodgers, Frank N.	R
1911	Sbragia, Victor A.	R
1911	Denegri, D. M.	R
1913	McCarthy, William C.	D
1913	Ford, John J.	D
1913	Richardson, I. A.	D
1913	Shannon, Arthur S.	D
1913	Collins, William M.	R
1915		Prog., R, D
1917, 1919		R, D
1913	Bush, William B.	R
1913	Scott, William S.	R
1913	Gillson, John	R
1913	Canepa, Victor J.	R
1915		Prog., R, D
1915	Godsil, Charles W.	R
1917		R, Prog., D
1919		R
1915, 1917	Hayes, J. J.	R
1915	Prendergast, Nicholas J.	Prog.
1917		R, D, Prog.
1919		R
1915	McDonald, James J.	R
1915	Byrnes, James J.	D
1915	Marron, Joseph Edmund	Prog., D
1915	Rodgers, Frank N.	R
1917	Mitchell, Thomas A.	R, D
1919		D
1921		R, D
1917, 1919	Morris, Clarence W.	R
1921, 1923		R, D
1917	Marks, Milton	R

Assembly Representation

1849–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party	Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1917	Morrison, Harry F.	R, D	1929, 1931		R, D
1919		R	1927, 1929	Flynn, James C.	R, D
1917	Byrne, Henry D.	R	1927	Lenehan, Thomas J.	R, D
1917	Collins, William M.	R, D	1927, 1929	Feigenbaum, B. J.	R, D
1919		R	1931		R
1917	Friedman, Leo R.	R	1933		R-D
1917, 1919	Goetting, Charles W.	R	1929, 1931, 1933, 1935	Gilmore, Joseph P.	R, D
1917	Hawes, Frederick C.	R, Prog., D	1929	Quigley, James L.	Ind.
1919		R	1931		R-D
1921–1931		R, D	1929	Cronin, Melvyn L.	R
1919	Badaracco, John B.	D	1931		D-R
1921, 1923		D, R	1933, 1935		R-D
1919	Kenney, W. J.	R	1937, 1939, 1941		R
1919	McColgan, Charles J.	R	1931	Hayes, J. P.	R
1919, 1921, 1923	Rosenshine, Albert A.	R	1933, 1935	Maloney, Thomas A.	R-D
1925		R, D	1937, 1939, 1941		R
1919	Warren, George W.	R	1933, 1937	McMurray, Patrick J.	D
1921		R, D	1935		D-R
1919	Wendering, Arthur A.	R	1935	Dawson, Kennett B.	R-D
1921, 1923, 1925	Burns, Joseph F.	D, R	1937		R-D-P
1927		R, D	1935	Peyser, Jefferson E.	R-D
1921, 1923	Hornblower, William B.	R	1937		R
1925, 1927		R, D	1935	Brennan, James F.	D-R
1929		R	1937	Levey, Edgar C.	R-D-P
1931, 1933, 1935		R-D	1937	Sheehan, Joseph Francis	D
1937		R	1939	Gilmore, Joseph P.	D
1921, 1923	Fellom, Roy	R, D	1939, 1941, 1943	Collins, George D., Jr.	D
1921	Gray, P. J.	R	1945, 1947		D-R
1921	Lee, George W.	R	1939, 1941	Gallagher, Dan	D
1921–1929	Morrison, Harry F.	R, D	1939, 1941, 1943	O'Day, Edward F.	D
1931		R	1945, 1947		D-R
1923, 1925	Mitchell, Thomas A.	R, D	1939, 1941, 1943	Wollenberg, Albert C.	R
1923, 1925	Schmidt, Walter J.	R, D	1945, 1947		R-D
1923	Scott, William S.	R	1939, 1941	Green, Robert Miller	R
1923	Erb, Louis F.	R	1941	Welch, John D.	D
1923	Rock, Walter J.	R	1941, 1943	Gaffney, Edward M.	D
1925–1935	Williamson, Ray	R, D	1945–1952		D-R
1937, 1939		R	1943, 1945	Brady, Bernard R.	D
1925, 1927	Jacobson, Leland R.	R, D	1947		D-R
1925, 1927, 1929	Levey, Edgar C.	R	1949, 1951, 1952		D
1931, 1933		R-D	1953, 1954		D-R
1925, 1927, 1929	Fry, Robert B.	R	1955, 1956		D
1925, 1927	Miller, James A.	R	1943	Maloney, Thomas A.	R
1929, 1931, 1933		R, D	1945–1956		R-D
1925	Oliva, Charles A.	R, D	1943	Berry, William Clifton	D
1927		R	1945–1952		D-R

Assembly Representation

1849–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party	Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1953		R-D	1955–1964	Gaffney, Edward M.	D
1954		D-R	1955, 1956	O'Connell, John A.	D
1943	Haggerty, Gerald P.	D	1957, 1958		D-R
1945		D-R	1959, 1960, 1961, 1962		D
1947	Blosser, Raymond W.	R-D	1957–1964	Burton, Phillip	D
1949, 1951, 1952	Connolly, Arthur H., Jr.	R-D	1957, 1959, 1961, 1962	Busterud, John A.	R
1949	Collins, George D., Jr.	D, Ind., Prog.	1959–1966	Marks, Milton	R
			1963–1975	Foran, John F.	D
1951, 1952		D-R	1965–1995	Brown, Willie L., Jr.	D
1953, 1954		D	1965–1973,	Burton, John L.	D
1949	Meyers, Charles W.	D	1969–1981	McCarthy, Leo T.	D
1951, 1952, 1953, 1954		D-R	1977–1987	Agnos, Art	D
1955–1968		D	1983, 1985	Papan, Louis J.	D
1949	McCarthy, Robert I.	D	1987, 1989, 1991	Speier, Jackie	D
1951, 1952		D-R	1988–1995	Burton, John L.	D
1953, 1954	Weinberger, Caspar W.	R	1996, 1997, 1999	Migden, Carole	D
1955, 1956, 1957, 1958		R-D	1997, 1999	Shelley, Kevin	D

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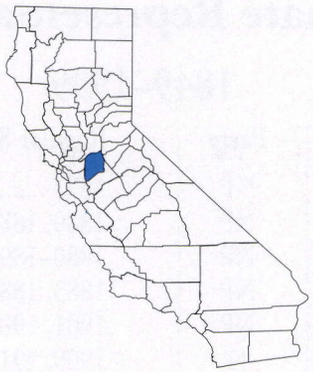
POPULATION: 554,000
COUNTY SEAT: Stockton



BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

- District 1 - Steve Gutierrez
- District 2 - Dario Marenco
- District 3 - Edward A. Simas
- District 4 - Jack Sieglock
- District 5 - Robert J. Cabral

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

San Joaquin County, so called for the river first named San Francisco by Father Crespi in 1772, but rechristened San Joaquin in honor of St. Joaquin by Moraga in 1805 or 1806, was one of the original 27 counties created February 18, 1850. More than a hundred Native American mounds have been discovered in the county along the streams that offered inexhaustible hunting grounds.

The county, with a population of more than 554,000, has seven cities and some of the finest opportunities in the state for boating, fishing, camping, history-gathering, or just plain fun in the sun. Each city, as well as the unincorporated county areas, offers a unique opportunity to enjoy natural California beauty and nature, or music, arts, and culture.

The county is one of the most agriculturally rich regions in California and is the number one producer, statewide, of asparagus. Twenty-four thousand acres of county farmland is dedicated to production of this crop. In recent years, the leading crop in the county has been wine grapes, and wineries and vineyards have sprung up from Stockton to Lodi. The region is fast becoming known as one of California's leading premium wine districts. Because of its agricultural heritage, the county offers vast vistas of open space and easy access to a world of adventure with nature.

Arts and culture provide a much-needed respite from everyday worries and the Haggin Museum, San Joaquin County Historical Museum, and Stockton Children's Museum are popular spots. The Stockton Symphony, San Joaquin County Ballet, and Stockton Civic Theater provide important experiences for children and adults. The multi-cultural community offers a diversity of views and opinions in its art and culture, providing a wealth of knowledge about past and present on canvas and stage. Over 75 languages are spoken within the region and there is a richness in the blending of cultures and ways that creates an air of celebration about individual customs, foods, and cultures.

South from Ripon with its Almond Blossom Festival to Lodi, north, with its Grape Festival and Harvest Faire, opportunities for family gatherings and fun recreation abound. San Joaquin County government provides eight regional and three community parks for boating, camping, picnicking, swimming, and organized sports. Annual family events include the Asparagus Festival, attended by thousands of funseekers from the county and beyond.

Individual cities and communities provide a host of other opportunities, from Lodi Lake Park and Nature Area to the Woodbridge Ecological Reserve. The county-owned and operated Micke Grove Park offers a zoo, rides, and a historical museum to delight both children and adults. The San Joaquin Delta is one of the area's best kept secrets and offers some of the best boating in the state: more than 1,000 miles of waterways stretching from the Stockton Harbor to north of Sacramento and offering access to the San Francisco Bay.

From preschool to higher education, the county has it covered with an abundant array of opportunities to learn and grow. The University of the Pacific (ranked 12th among western regional comprehensive universities), California State University, Stanislaus—Stockton Center, Humphreys College and School of Law, National University, and the San Joaquin Delta Community College offer a wide variety of choices for educational opportunities. The County's 17 school districts provide families with a wide choice for children's educational development.

Transportation options are unlimited as the county is home to the Port of Stockton, two national rail lines, three local railroads, the Stockton Metropolitan Airport, and a highway transportation system that links the county to all major urban areas.

San Joaquin County is an area that offers something for everyone, from recreation to education and culture, from sports and boating to homes and jobs, it can all be found in San Joaquin County.

Senate Representation

1849–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party	Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1849	Douglass, David F.	NP	1877	Evans, George S.	R
1849	Lippincott, Benjamin S.	NP	1880, 1881	Hudson, A. T.	R
1849	Taylor, Nelson	NP	1880–1899	Langford, Benjamin F.	D
1849	Vermeule, Thomas L.	NP	1883, 1885	Baldwin, Franklin T.	D
1850	Fair, William D.	NP	1901, 1903, 1905, 1907	Muenter, A. E.	R
1851, 1852	Van Buren, Thomas B.	D	1909, 1911	Lewis, John T.	R
1853, 1854	Crabb, Henry A.	Whig	1913	VACANT	
1855	McCoun, W. H.	Whig	1915, 1917	Stuckenbruck, J.W.	D
1856		Amer.	1919, 1921	Boggs, Frank S.	D
1857, 1858	Meloney, Aaron R.	D	1923, 1925, 1927, 1929		D, R
1859, 1860	Dent, George W.	D	1931–1939	Crittenden, Bradford S.	R
1861	Warmcastle, F. M.	Breck. D	1941–1950		R, D
1862, 1863	Chamberlain, Charles H.	R	1951, 1952, 1953, 1954	Hoffman, Verne W.	R
1863–1864, 1865	Meyers, Samuel	Union	1955, 1956	Short, Alan	D-R
1867	Perley, James E.	Union	1957–1973		D
1869	Orr, N. W.	R	1975	Berryhill, Clare	R
1871, 1873, 1875	Evans, George S.	R	1977–1989	Garamendi, John	D
1875	Farley, James T.	D	1991–1999	Johnston, Patrick	D
1877	Brown, Frank M.	R	1995, 1997, 1999	Monteith, Dick	R

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Assembly Representation

1849–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1849	Moore, B.F.	NP
1849	Heath, Richard W.	NP
1849	Baldwin, Drury P.	NP
1849	Creaner, Charles M.	NP
1849	Ogier, S. K.	NP
1849	Moorehead, James C.	NP
1849	Bateman, E. B.	NP
1849	Cave, John	NP
1849	Heath, Richard W.	NP
1849	Shepperd, William M.	NP
1849	Stephens, J. F.	NP
1849	Stewart, J.	NP
1849	Van Benschoten, J. W.	NP
1851	McDougall, William C.	Whig
1851, 1852, 1853	Yeiser, Frederick	D
1852	Crabb, Henry A.	Whig
1852	Hammond, Richard P.	D
1853	Halley, M. P.	Whig
1853	Knight, Samuel	Whig
1854	Bradford, A. C.	D
1854	Stemmons, John	D
1855	Douglas, David R.	Whig
1855	Keyes, Thomas J.	Whig
1855	Hunter, James W.	Amer.
1856	Weir, B. G.	Amer.
1857	Aull,Thomas M.	D
1857	Jenkins, Thomas	D
1858	Holman, O. C.	D
1858	Stakes, A. G.	D
1859	Holman, G. C.	D
1859, 1860	Laspeyre, R. E. Thomas	D
1861		Breck. D
1860	Campbell, W. L.	D
1861	Bradley, L. R.	Breck. D
1862	Thompson, John	Breck. D
1862	Meyers, Samuel	Union D
1863		Union
1863	Keyes, Thomas J.	Union
1863	Allen, E. H.	Union
1863	Perley, James E.	Union
1865	Chamberlain, Charles H.	Union
1865	Greene, W. E.	Union
1867	Morrow, L. J.	Union
1867	Oliver, Warner	Union
1869	Hubner, Charles O.	D
1869	Thurston, James S.	D

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1871	Sargent, R. C.	R
1871	Woodward, F. J.	R
1873	Meyers, Samuel	Ind.
1873	Paulsell, A. C.	Ind.
1875	Sargent, R. C.	R
1875	Lammers, Martin	R
1875	Patterson, John	R
1877	Meyers, Samuel	R
1877	Sargent, R. C.	R
1877	Thompson, Rees B.	D
1880	Corcoran, Hugh J.	D
1880	Leadbetter, Wallace	R
1880	McIntosh, Edwin J.	R
1881	Paulk, Charles C.	R
1881	Sargent, R. C.	R
1881	Patterson, John	R
1883	Kerrick, J. W.	D
1883	Stephens, Christopher S.	D
1883	Terry, Samuel L.	D
1885	Woodward, F. J.	R
1885	Corcoran, Hugh J.	D
1887	Henry, James R.	D
1887	Young, J. D.	D
1889, 1891	Johnson, R. S.	R
1889	McMullen, John	D
1891	Beecher, J. L., Jr.	R
1893	Larue, John M.	D
1893	Hutson, J. L.	D
1895	Jones, Edward I.	R
1895	Nelson, T. A.	R
1897	Foreman, A. L.	D, Peo. Party
1897	Austin, Charles W.	R
1899, 1901, 1903	Dunlap, Frank E.	R
1899	Muenter, August E.	R
1901	Kincaid, F. H.	D
1903, 1905	Morre, John W.	R
1905, 1907, 1909	Beardslee, R. L.	R
1907	Percival, Arthur E.	R
1909, 1911, 1913	Stuckenbruck, J. W.	D
1911	McGowen, E. H.	R
1913	Wall, W. C.	D
1915, 1917	Ashley, George W.	R
1915, 1917	Edwards, Lawrence	D
1919	Lamb, Charles	R
1919	Miller, David W.	D

Assembly Representation

1849–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1921, 1923	Crittenden, Bradford S.	R
1925, 1927, 1929	.....	R, D
1921	Parkinson, Oscar C.	R, D
1923	Dean, George A.	R
1925	Louttit, Tom H.	R
1927, 1929, 1931, 1933	Clowdsley, F. C.	D, R
1931	Israel, Frank S.	R
1933	Thorp, James E.	R
1935	.....	R-D
1937, 1939, 1941, 1943	.....	R
1945, 1947	.....	R-D
1935	Eicke, Dana P.	D
1935	Weber, Charles M.	Ind.
1937	.....	R-D
1939, 1941, 1943	.....	R
1945	.....	R-D
1947, 1949	.....	R
1949	Hoffman, Verne W.	R-D
1951, 1952	Parker, Howard Q.	D
1951, 1952	McFall, John J.	D
1953, 1954, 1955, 1956	.....	D-R
1957, 1958	Biddick, William Jr.	D
1959, 1960	.....	D-R
1961–1973	Monagan, Robert T.	R
1967, 1968	Veneman, John G.	R
1969, 1970	Berryhill, Clare L.	R
1971, 1972	LaCoste, Ernest	D
1973	Carter, Douglas F.	R
1973	Thurman, John E., Jr.	D
1975	Garamendi, John R.	D
1975, 1977, 1979	Perino, Carmen	D
1977, 1979, 1981	Waters, Norman S.	D
1981	Fondse, Adrian C.	R
1981–1991	Johnston, Pat	D
1983–1991	Isenberg, Phillip	D
1991, 1993	Andal, Dean	R
1993, 1995, 1997	Bowler, Larry	R
1993, 1995	Cannella, Sal	D
1995, 1997, 1999	Machado, Michael J.	D
1997, 1999	Cardoza, Dennis A.	D
1999	Pescetti, Anthony	R

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POPULATION: 239,000
COUNTY SEAT: San Luis Obispo

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
- District 1 - Harry L. Ovitt
- District 2 - Shirley Bianchi
- District 3 - Peg Pinard
- District 4 - K.H. "Katcho" Achadjian
- District 5 - Mike Ryan

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY

San Luis Obispo County is one of the original 27 counties formed February 18, 1850. It takes its name from Mission San Luis Obispo de Tolosa (St. Louis, Bishop of Toulouse) founded by Father Junipero Serra in 1772. It was here that tile was first manufactured in California, as a substitute for the tule thatch roofing on mission buildings. In 1797 a second mission was dedicated to San Miguel Arcangel. Both have been completely restored and are in use today as parish churches. The Spaniards were the first settlers, and individual ranchos, sometimes as large as 50,000 acres, were distributed to them as land grants. Three of these came into the possession of U.S. Senator Hearst, father of William Randolph Hearst, whose famous castle (now a state park) stands on one of them, overlooking the village of San Simeon, once the center of a thriving whaling industry.

Some unusual geographic features give this rural county a distinction all its own. The well-known San Andreas earthquake fault runs down the county's eastern border. A chain of 22 million-year-old volcanic peaks, locally called the Seven Sisters, extends from outside the City of San Luis Obispo to the famous Morro Rock, which is one of the peaks, and beyond.

San Luis Obispo County is as diverse as some states. The Santa Lucia Mountain Range divides the county from northwest to southeast. The presence of this range creates markedly different climates in the county.

Primarily rural in appearance, San Luis Obispo County incorporates light industry, agriculture, and a fishing industry. It also has educational institutions, historical interest, and great natural beauty—all attractions for the large and growing numbers of tourists. The mild climate and fertile soils of the county produce varietal grapes, other fruits, vegetables, nuts, and grains. Vineyards and wineries are rapidly growing industries and are becoming known worldwide. Ranches in the rolling hills support a large animal industry, while the harbors at Morro Bay and Avila accommodate both commercial and sport fishing. The State and National Estuary at Morro Bay is the subject of ongoing scientific study and concern.

A couple of the more famous landmarks in San Luis Obispo County are Hearst Castle at San Simeon and the Madonna Inn in San Luis Obispo. Hearst Castle, William Randolph Hearst's palatial estate, is now a State Historical Monument run by the State of California. It is one of the more profitable projects for the State Parks Service. The Madonna Inn, a landmark for over 40 years, is world renown for its 109 rooms decorated in various unique themes such as the Bridal Falls or the Buffalo Room. San Luis Obispo is also the home of the first motel. Located at the foot of the Cuesta Grade at Highway 101, it was built in 1925.

California State Polytechnic University and Cuesta Community College provide higher education for more than 20,000 students.

The county has numerous recreational and cultural opportunities, such as the County Historical Museum, the Children's Museum, the Cal Poly Performing Arts Center, Civic Ballet, Pacific Repertory Opera, San Luis Obispo Art Center, Symphony, and Little Theater. There are ten golf courses and eleven campgrounds, three of which are at the beautiful lakes, Naciemento, Santa Margarita, and Lopez. San Luis Obispo is truly the gem of the Central Coast.

Senate Representation

1849–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party	Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1849	de la Guerra, Pablo	NP	1903	VACANT	
1851		Whig	1905, 1907	Lynch, Henry W.	R
1852, 1853	de la Guerra, Antonio .	D	1909, 1911, 1913, 1915 .	Campbell, A. E.	D
1854, 1855, 1856, 1857 .	de la Guerra, Pablo	D	1917	Rigdon, E. S.	D, Soc., Proh.
1858, 1859	Pacheco, Romualdo	D			
1860	de la Guerra, Pablo	D	1919		R
1861		Doug. D	1921		D, Soc., Proh.
1862, 1863	Pacheco, Romualdo	Union D			
1863–1864	Cot, Juan Y.	Union	1923	Hughes, Ralph L.	R, D
1865	Murphy, Patrick W.	D	1925, 1927, 1929, 1931 .	Baker, C. C.	R
1867		Union	1933, 1935	Jespersen, Chris N.	R, D
1869	Pacheco, Romualdo	R	1937		R
1871	Van Ness, James	D	1939–1950		R, D
1873, 1875	Graves, William J.	D	1951–1960	Erhart, A. A.	R
1877	Murphy, Patrick W.	D	1961–1966	Sturgeon, Vernon L.	R
1880, 1881	Chase, Warren	Work	1967–1975	Grunsky, Donald L.	R
1883	Steele, George	R	1977, 1979	Nimmo, Robert	R
1883	Brooks, J. Marion	D	1981, 1983	Mello, Henry J.	D
1885, 1887	Steele, George	R	1983–1993	Maddy, Ken	R
1889, 1891	Heacock, E. H.	R	1993	Hart, Gary	D
1895, 1897, 1899, 1901 .	Smith, S. C.	R	1995, 1997, 1999	O'Connell, Jack	D

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Assembly Representation

1849–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1849	Tefft, Henry A.	NP
1851	Freeman, C. J.	D
1852, 1853	Pacheco, Mariano G.	Whig
1854	French, Parker H.	NP
1855	Graves, William J.	D
1856	Castro, Manuel A.	D
1857	Graves, William J.	D
1858	Osgood, Henry M.	D
1859	Murray, Walter	D
1860	Henry, Brier M.	D
1861	Johnson, Charles H.	Breck. D
1862	Dana, Charles W.	R
1863	Hill, Ramon J.	Breck. D
1863–64, 1865		Union
1867	McElheny, William J.	Union
1869	Escandon, A. G.	D
1871	Cooper, Joel H.	D
1873	Escandon, A. G.	D
1875	Preston, Richard M.	D
1877	Warden, Louis M.	D
1880	Stanley, H. Y.	R
1881	Murphy, Patrick W.	D
1883	Hollister, Charles H.	D
1885	Porter, Arza	R
1887	Venable, McD. R.	D
1889	James, D. W.	D
1891	Harlee, Marcus	R
1893	Barlow, Charles A.	Peo. Party
1895	Glass, J. H.	R
1897	Burnett, J. K.	D, Peo. Party
1899		D
1901, 1903, 1905, 1907	John, Warren M.	R
1909	Gibbons, Oscar	D
1911	Beckett, John F.	R
1913	Green, A. B.	R
1915	Rigdon, E. S.	D, Prog., Proh.
1917	Greene, Carlton W.	R, D
1919		R
1921		R, D
1923	McMillian, Alex	D
1925	Wright, S. V.	R
1927	Jesperson, Chris N.	R, D
1929		R
1931		R-D
1933	Patterson, Ellis E.	R
1935		R-D
1937		D
1939, 1941, 1943	Weybret, Fred	R
1945	Emlay, Fred	D
1947	Silliman, James W.	R
1949		R-D
1951, 1952		R
1953, 1954	Tomlinson, Stanley T.	R-D
1955–1964	Holmes, James L.	R
1965, 1966, 1967, 1968	Shoemaker, Winfield A.	D
1967–1972	Ketchum, William M.	R
1969–1973	MacGillivray, Don W.	R
1973, 1975	Nimmo, Robert P.	R
1977, 1979, 1981	Hallett, Carol	R
1983, 1985, 1987, 1989	Seastrand, Eric	R
1991, 1993	Seastrand, Andrea	R
1995, 1997	Bordonaro, Tom J., Jr.	R
1999	Maldonado, Abel	R

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POPULATION: 715,400
COUNTY SEAT: Redwood City

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
- District 1 - Mary Griffin
- District 2 - Jerry Hill
- District 3 - Richard Gordon
- District 4 - Rose Jacobs Gibson
- District 5 - Michael Nevin

SAN MATEO COUNTY

San Mateo County was created April 19, 1856, from territory originally a part of San Francisco and reorganized and enlarged in 1868 by the addition of a part of Santa Cruz County. The name of St. Matthew as a place name appears as early as 1776 in de Anza's diary and the arroyo, the point, and the settlement at the unofficial San Mateo Mission are also designated on the early maps, the name appearing as San Matheo until about 1850.

Pillar Point, at the northern end of Half Moon Bay, was first sighted by de Gali in 1585 on his way back to Mexico from the Philippines. Año Nuevo Point, at the northern end of the county, was sighted by Vizcaino in 1603. First exploration came in 1769, when Gaspar de Portola and his land expedition passed Monterey Bay without recognizing it and sighted San Francisco Bay from the San Mateo hills.

Many land grants were made in the area and for a time ranchos, some of considerable size, flourished. The Sanchez Abode is preserved as an historic landmark. The first settlers came in the early 1800's and by the middle of the century Woodside, the county's oldest community, and nearby Searsville were sites of a thriving redwood lumber business. Woodside was also the site of the Tripp Store, a commercial and social center for nearly 50 years.

San Mateo County embraces the major portion of a large peninsula, on the northern tip of which is located the City and County of San Francisco. It is bordered on the south by Santa Clara and Santa Cruz Counties, on the west by the Pacific Ocean, and on the east by San Francisco Bay. The total area of the county is 290,560 acres, or 454 square miles, of which 82 percent is privately owned, with 84,247 acres in farms. Included in the publicly owned land are the holdings of the City and County of San Francisco for its water system, its airport, and its golf course, and some 21 county and city parks.

A major feature of the topography of San Mateo is a mountain range running north and south along the peninsula, including the Montara Mountains, Cahill Ridge, and the northern extension of the Santa Cruz Range. Most of the mountain and foothill area is densely wooded, with redwood predominating, although live oaks are found in the valley and foothill areas. The coast range, which averages some 1,600 to 2,000 feet in height, reaches its peak of 2,400 feet at Sierra Moreno.

Along the narrow strip of coast near the mouths of the Pescadero, San Gregorio, Pilarcitos, San Vicente, and other creeks which flow west from the coast range into the ocean, are some of the county's best agricultural lands, devoted chiefly to raising vegetables. To the east, on the low hills and level lands between this range and San Francisco Bay, are the most important cities, and the remainder of the agricultural lands, principally devoted to floriculture and nurseries.

The climate of San Mateo County is mild and equable, particularly on the east shore of the county and in the sheltered valley and foothill regions, where the mountain range cuts off ocean winds and fogs. At San Mateo, with an elevation of 30 feet, the average January temperature is 49 degrees, and the July average is 66 degrees. Temperatures show a slight decrease in the areas near the mouth of San Francisco Bay and along the oceanside, and a slight increase near the southern end of the bayshore strip. Redwood City has an average of 198 clear days, 71 partly clear days, and 96 cloudy days. In the mountains a greater range of temperatures is found, annual rainfall is as heavy as 49 inches on the western slopes, and occasional snow falls in winter months. The scenic beauty of rolling tree-studded foothills and secluded valleys, with vistas of the bay and densely forested mountains, together with a delightful climate, makes these favored regions of San Mateo County very attractive as homesites, particularly for those who wish to live within commuting range of a metropolitan center.

Senate Representation

1857–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1857	Shaw, William J.	D
1857	Tilford, Frank	D
1857, 1858	Soule, Samuel	R
1857, 1858	Sullivan, Eugene L.	R
1857	Woodworth, Frederick A.	Ind.
1858, 1859	Grant, Gilbert A.	R
1858, 1859, 1860, 1861	Phelps, Timothy Guy	R
1859, 1860	Parker, Samuel H.	R
1859	Williams, Charles H. S.	R
1860	Peachy, Archibald C.	D
1860	Sharp, Sol	D
1861		Doug. D
1861	Shafter, James McM.	R
1861	Burbank, Caleb	R
1862	Hathaway, B. W.	R
1863		Union
1863–1864, 1865	Hawes, Horace	Union
1867, 1869	Kincaid, Harvey	D
1871, 1873	Finney, Seldon J.	R
1875, 1877	Rogers, George H.	D
1880	Desty, Robert	NP
1880, 1881	Byrnes, James	R
1883, 1885	Lynch, Jeremiah	D
1887, 1889, 1891	Byrnes, J. D.	R
1893, 1895	Burke, Bart	D
1897, 1899	Trout, D. H.	R
1901, 1903	Byrnes, James D.	R
1905, 1907	Rambo, Samuel H.	R
1909, 1911	Holohan, James B.	D
1913, 1915	Flint,William R.	R
1917	Johnson, M.B.	R, D
1919, 1921, 1923		R
1925, 1927		R, D
1929, 1931	Cleveland,George C.	R
1933–1943	Parkman, Harry L.	R, D
1945, 1947		R
1949–1956		R-D
1957–1970	Dolwig, Richard J.	R
1971–1977	Gregorio, Arlen	D
1975–1985	Foran, John Francis	D
1979, 1981	Garcia, Marz	R
1985–1993	Morgan, Rebecca Q. "Becky"	R
1987–1997	Kopp, Quentin L.	Ind.
1993	Campbell, Tom	R
1995, 1997, 1999	Sher, Byron	D
1999	Speier, Jackie	D

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Assembly Representation

1857–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1857	Phelps, Timothy Guy	R
1858	Gordon, S. B.	D
1859	Connally, David W.	D
1860	Maxon, William B.	A-L.D.
1861	Dennison, James G.	Doug. D
1862	Tilton, S.	R
1863	Dennison, James G.	Doug. D
1863–64	Green, A. F.	Union
1865	Howard, George H.	Union
1867	Mattingly, R. L.	D
1867	Middleton, John	D
1867	O'Malley, J. J.	D
1867	Papy, Jasper J.	D
1867	Russ, Adolphus G.	D
1867	Scudder, Frank Y.	D
1867	Wand, Thomas N.	D
1869	Finney, Seldon J.	R
1871	Baird, Curtis	R
1873	Byrnes, James D.	R
1875	Garretson, John	R
1877	Ames, Josiah P.	R
1880, 1881	Felton, Charles N.	R
1883, 1885	Coleman, James V.	D
1887	Price, W. Z.	R
1889	Franks, L. J.	D
1891	Gordon, Alexander	R
1893	O'Keefe, James T.	R
1895	Phelps, Timothy Guy	R
1897	Goolhue, S. G.	R
1899, 1901, 1903	Brown, Henry Ward	R
1905, 1907	Jury, R. H.	R
1909	Holmquist, H. E.	R
1911, 1913, 1915	Brown, Henry Ward	R
1917, 1919	Eksward, Frank L.	R
1921		R, D
1923		R
1925		R, D
1927, 1929, 1931	Parkman, Harry L.	R, D
1933, 1935	Peterson, Frederick	R-D
1937, 1939, 1941, 1943	Call, Harrison Wm.	R
1945		R-D
1947, 1949	Dolwig, Richard J.	R
1951, 1952, 1953, 1954		R-D
1955, 1956		R
1953, 1954	Creedon, Daniel J.	R-D
1955, 1956	VACANT	
1957–1962	Francis, Louis	R
1957–1970	Britschgi, Carl A.	R
1963–1971	Ryan, Leo J.	D
1971, 1973, 1975, 1977	Arnett, Dixon	R
1973–1985	Papan, Louis J.	D
1975, 1977, 1979, 1981	McCarthy, Leo T.	D
1975, 1977, 1979	Calvo, Victor	D
1979, 1981, 1983, 1985	Naylor, Robert W.	R
1981–1995	Sher, Byron	D
1987–1995	Speier, Jackie	D
1987	Duplissea, William P. "Bill"	R
1989, 1991	Lempert, Ted	D
1993, 1995	Burton, John L.	D
1997, 1999	Lempert, Ted	D
1997, 1999	Papan, Louis J.	D
1997, 1999	Shelley, Kevin	D

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POPULATION: 416,000
COUNTY SEAT: Santa Barbara

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
- District 1 - Naomi Schwartz
- District 2 - Susan Rose
- District 3 - Gail Marshall
- District 4 - Joni Gray
- District 5 - Tom Urbanske

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

Santa Barbara County is one of the 27 original counties established February 18, 1850. Its history dates back to 1542 when Juan Cabrillo discovered the Santa Barbara channel and later, according to legend, crossed to San Miguel where he died and was buried. A second Spanish explorer, Sebastian Vizcaino, entered the channel on the feast day of Santa Barbara in 1602, and named it accordingly. In 1782, Father Junipero Serra dedicated the site for a presidio and the mission was founded in 1786. This "Queen of the Missions" is the only one which has remained continuously in the hands of the Franciscans since its founding, and despite damage from storms and earthquakes, its altar light has never been extinguished. The county is rich in historic landmarks, including two additional missions, La Purisima Concepcion and Santa Ynez; the Casa de La Guerra, finished about 1826 and described in Two Years Before the Mast; and a stretch of coast used by smugglers and pirates around 1818.

Santa Barbara County is located approximately 100 miles northwest of Los Angeles and 300 miles south of San Francisco. It is surrounded by the Pacific Ocean to the west and south, San Luis Obispo County to the north, and majestic mountains to the east. The county occupies 2,774 square miles, one-third of which is the Los Padres National Forest, and has a 100-mile coastline.

The county has a population of 416,000 with seven incorporated cities. It is home to the University of California —Santa Barbara, Brooks Institute of Photography, and Vandenburg Air Force Base. Agriculture is the largest industry, along with major research facilities. Santa Barbara is well known for the many celebrities and artists who have made Santa Barbara County their home. Santa Barbara Municipal Airport opens the door for easy accessibility to and from major cities throughout the country.

Santa Barbara County is well known for its diverse culture. Annually, Santa Barbara is host to the International Film Festival, International Jazz Festival, the French, Jewish, and Greek Festivals, and the annual Fiesta celebration. It also offers the International Horse Show, the Whale Festival, the International Orchid Show, and the Santa Maria Strawberry Festival.

For the sports and leisure enthusiast, visitors have the opportunity to select from 18 golf courses, or tour up to 27 wineries. There are miles of trails to hike, from the open space along the scenic coastline, to the challenging trails of the backcountry. There are 3 state parks in Santa Barbara County, along with 88 county parks and open-space areas that provide day use and overnight camping accommodations.



Mission Santa Barbara

Senate Representation

1849–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party	Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1849	de la Guerra, Pablo	NP	1901, 1903, 1905, 1907	Greenwell, C. B.	R
1851		Whig	1909, 1911	Roseberry, L. H.	R
1852, 1853	de la Guerra, Antonio	D	1913, 1915	Mott, D. W.	R
1854, 1855, 1856, 1857	de la Guerra, Pablo	D	1917, 1919	Thompson, J. R.	D
1858, 1859	Pacheco, Romualdo	D	1921, 1923	Arbuckle, F. A.	R
1860	de la Guerra, Pablo	D	1925, 1927	Hollister, James J.	R, D, Prog.
1861		Doug. D	1929, 1931	Duval, Walter H.	R
1862, 1863	Pacheco, Romualdo	Union D	1933, 1935	Stow, Edgar W.	R
1863–1864	Cot, Juan Y.	Union	1937, 1939	Hollister, James J.	D
1865	Murphy, Patrick W.	D	1941	Ward, Clarence C.	R
1867		Union	1943–1955		R, D
1869	Pacheco, Romualdo	R	1956–1961	Hollister, John J. "Jack", Jr.	D
1871	Van Ness, James	D			
1873, 1875	Graves, William J.	D	1962–1966	Weingand, Alvin C.	D
1877	Murphy, Patrick W.	D	1967–1972	Lagomarsino, Robert J.	R
1880, 1881	Chase, Warren	Work	1973, 1975, 1977, 1979	Rains, Omer L.	D
1883	Steele, George R.	D	1977, 1979	Nimmo, Robert	R
1883	Brooks, J. Marion	D	1981, 1983	Mello, Henry J.	D
1885, 1887	Steele, George R.	R	1983–1993	Hart, Gary	D
1889, 1891	Heacock, E. H.	R	1983–1993	Maddy, Ken	R
1893, 1895	Orr, Orestes	R	1985–1991	Davis, Ed	R
1897, 1899	Boyce, J. J.	R	1995, 1997, 1999	O'Connell, Jack	D

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Assembly Representation

1849–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1849	Scott, J.	NP
1849	Covarrubias, Jose M.	NP
1851, 1852, 1853		D
1851	Carnes, Henry	D
1852	Hinchman, Augustus F.	Whig
1853	Huse, Charles	Whig
1854	Carrello, Pedro	D
1855, 1857	Covarrubias, Jose M.	D
1858	Heath, Russell	D
1859	Lies, Eugene	D
1860	Covarrubias, Jose M.	NP
1862	Dana, Charles W.	R
1863	Hill, Raymon J.	Breck. D
1863–64, 1865		Union
1867	McElheny, William J.	Union
1869	Escandon, A. G.	D
1871	Cooper, Joel H.	D
1873	Escandon, A. G.	D
1875	Hayne, William A.	D
1877	Sherman, Cleb	D
1880, 1881	Wason, Milton	R
1883	Storke, Charles H.	D
1885	McLean, Alexander	R
1887	Heath, Russell	D
1889	Storke, Charles H.	D
1891	Hawley, W. A.	R
1893, 1895	Talbot, W. L.	R
1897	Harris, L.	R
1899, 1901	Merritt, C. W.	R
1903, 1905, 1907	Pyle, E. M.	R
1909	Fleisher, Samuel	R
1911	Preisker, C. L.	R
1913	Bagby, Henry C.	D
1915	Kramer, Ira Earl	Prog., R
1917	Finley, T. R.	D
1919	Oakley, W. C.	D
1921	Smith, Oscar W.	R
1923	Stow, Edger W.	R
1925	Campbell, Edgar O.	R
1927	Finley, T. R.	D, R
1929, 1931, 1933	Bliss, George R.	R
1935–1943	Robertson, Alfred W.	D
1945, 1947		D-R
1949–1954	Tomlinson, Stanley T.	R-D
1955–1964	Holmes, James L.	R
1965, 1966, 1967, 1968	Shoemaker, Winfield A.	D
1969–1973	MacGillivray, Don W.	R
1975, 1977,1979, 1981	Hart, Gary K.	D
1977, 1979, 1981	Hallett, Carol	R
1983, 1985, 1987, 1989	Seastrand, Eric	R
1983–1993	O'Connell, Jack	D
1983–1991	Wright, Cathie	R
1991, 1993	Seastrand, Andrea	R
1995, 1997	Bordonaro, Tom J., Jr.	R
1995, 1997	Firestone, Brooks	R
1999	Maldonado, Abel	R
1999	Jackson, Hannah-Beth	D

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POPULATION: 1,700,000
COUNTY SEAT: San Jose

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
- District 1 - Donald F. Gage
- District 2 - Blanca Alvarado
- District 3 - Pete McHugh
- District 4 - James T. Beau, Jr.
- District 5 - S. Joseph Simitian



SANTA CLARA COUNTY

Santa Clara is one of the original 27 counties created February 18, 1850, and takes its name from the mission, christened in honor of St. Clara of Assisi, the first Franciscan nun

The County of Santa Clara, also referred to as "Silicon Valley," is the largest county in the San Francisco Bay Area. It covers 1,312 square miles and is populated by over 1.7 million residents in 15 cities: Campbell, Cupertino, Gilroy, Los Altos, Los Altos Hills, Los Gatos, Milpitas, Monte Sereno, Morgan Hill, Mountain View, Palo Alto, San Jose, Santa Clara, Saratoga, and Sunnyvale, and in unincorporated areas. While a significant portion of the county's land area is unincorporated ranch and forest land, 92 percent of the population live in cities which stretch from San Francisco Bay down to beyond Gilroy, the southernmost city.

Santa Clara County is the fourth largest county, in population, in the State of California, following Los Angeles, San Diego, and Orange Counties, employing a workforce of over 16,000 in facilities throughout the county. The five-member Board of Supervisors sets policy as the governing body for county government and appoints the County Executive to direct day-to-day government operations.

The County of Santa Clara celebrated its 150th birthday in February 2000, having been one of the original 27 counties when California became a state in 1850. The City of San Jose, which is now the county seat, once housed the State Capitol.

Because of the mild climate, outdoor sports run almost year around. Rarely is the humidity uncomfortable, and the thermometer seldom drops below freezing. Rain generally confines itself to the winter and snow to the tops of the local mountains, the Mt. Hamilton Range lining the eastern border of the county and the Santa Cruz Mountains to the west.

Santa Clara County has a culture rich in its history, ethnic diversity (over 100 languages and dialects are spoken), artistic endeavors, sports venues, and academic institutions. Its high-tech industries are also the force driving the explosion of information technology globally.

The county is home to three major universities—Stanford University, Santa Clara University, and San Jose State University—as well as excellent community colleges. Local museums and art galleries include the Tech Museum of Innovation, the Rosicrucian Museum, the Children's Discovery Museum, the San Jose Museum of Art, the Triton Museum, and many others. There are also abundant performing arts venues including opera, symphonies, musical theatre, repertory theatre, concerts, and children's musical theatre.

In sports and recreation, San Jose fields teams for professional soccer, minor league baseball, and the San Jose Sharks, the only professional ice hockey team in northern California. Numerous public and private golf courses are located throughout the county. In addition to these recreational outlets, the County of Santa Clara operates 27 parks covering 44,000 acres including scenic lakes, streams, and miles of trails.

Senate Representation

1851–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1851, 1852	Tingley, George G.	Whig
1853, 1854	Grewell, Jacob	Whig
1855, 1856	Day, Sherman	D
1857, 1858	Bell, Samuel B.	R
1859, 1860	Redman, R. A.	D
1861, 1862	Rhodes, Augustus L.	R
1863	Wallis, Joseph S.	Union
1863–1864	McMurtry, W. S.	Union
1865	Knox, William J.	Union
1868, 1869, 1871	Maclay, Charles	D
1873, 1875	Laine, Thomas H.	Ind.
1875, 1877	Angney, W. Z.	Ind. D
1877	Murphy, Bernard D.	D
1878	Boring, Samuel W.	Ind.
1880, 1881	Baker, George F.	R
1880, 1881	Zuck, James C.	R
1883	Maddox, C. H.	D
1883	Murphy, Bernard D.	D
1885	Saxe, A. W.	R
1885	Lowe, James R.	R
1887, 1889	Conklin, E. B.	R
1887, 1889, 1891	Crandall, A. W.	R
1891, 1893	Bailey, W. C.	R
1893, 1895	Whitehurst, L. A.	D
1895, 1897	Franck, Frederick C.	R
1897, 1899	Morehouse, H. V.	R
1899	Shortridge, Charles M.	R
1901, 1903	Oneal, Louis	R
1901	Shortridge, Charles M.	R
1903, 1905		Ind., R
1905	Wright, Eli	R
1907, 1909, 1911	Black, Marshall	R
1907, 1909, 1911	Walker, George S.	R
1913, 1915	Benson, Frank H.	R
1917		R, Prog.
1919		R
1913	Jones, Herbert C.	R
1915, 1917		R, Prog., D, Proh.
1919, 1921		R
1923–1933		R, D
1921	Osborne, A. E.	R
1923		R, D, Soc.
1925, 1927, 1929, 1931	Young, William Sanborn	R
1935, 1937	Young, Sandborn	R
1939, 1941	Foley, John D.	D
1943, 1945, 1947	Salsman, Byrl R.	R
1949		R-D
1950	VACANT	
1951–1962	Thompson, John F.	R
1963–1973	Bradley, Clark L.	R
1967–1995	Alquist, Alfred E.	D
1975, 1977	Gregorio, Arlen	D
1975, 1977	Smith, Jerry	D
1979, 1981	Garcia, Marz	R
1979, 1981	O'Keefe, Dan	R
1983–1991	McCorquodale, Dan	D
1985–1995	Mello, Henry J.	D
1985, 1987, 1989, 1991	Morgan, Rebecca Q.	R
1993	Campbell, Tom	R
1995, 1997	Lockyer, Bill	D
1995, 1997, 1999	Sher, Byron	D
1997, 1999	McPherson, Bruce	R
1997, 1999	Vasconcellos, John	D
1999	Figueroa, Liz	D

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Assembly Representation

1851–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1851	Bodley, Thomas	Whig
1851	Campbell, A. C.	Whig
1852	Crettendon, Alexander P.	Whig
1852	Thompson, James T.	Whig
1853	Smith, Henry C.	D
1853, 1854	Letcher, William S.	Whig
1854	McKinney, Freeman S.	Whig
1855	Cober, William R.	Whig
1855	Ryland, Casius	D
1856	Davis, Coswell	Amer.
1856	Peek, George	Amer.
1856	Palmer, Noah	R
1857	Quimby, John A.	R
1858	McCoy, W. W.	D
1858	Simmons, Solon S.	D
1859	Springer, James P.	D
1859	Tully, E. C.	D
1860	Bailey, D. B.	D
1860	Williams, J. Milton	D
1861	Morgan, James H.	R
1861	Briggs, H. W.	R
1862	Maclay, Charles	R
1862	Zuck, John	R
1862	Brown, Joseph E.	R
1863	Herrington, Dennis W.	Union
1863, 1863–64	Owen, J. J.	Union
1863	Owen, John W.	Union
1863–64	Erkson, William	Union
1863–64	Van Schaick, H. D.	Union
1865	Corey, J. M.	Union
1865	Zuck, John	Union
1865	Hunt, Aaron	Union
1867	Angney, W. Z.	D
1867	Moore, John M.	D
1867	Ryland, Casius T.	D
1869	Murphy, B. D.	D
1869	Shoemaker, William B	D
1869	Thomas, Thomas R.	D
1871	Sargent, James P.	R
1871	Spencer, Francis E.	R
1873	Franck, Frederick C.	R
1873	Hay, Alexander	Ind.
1873	Rea, Thomas	R
1875	Archer, Lawrence	D
1875	Jamison, Samuel I.	D
1875	Jones, Cyrus	R
1877	Upton, Clarence W.	D
1877	Hanna, William	D
1877, 1880	McComas, Rush	R
1878	Clark, J. E.	Work
1880	Frink, Daniel	R
1880	York, James L.	R
1881	Gay, Milus H.	R
1881	Reynolds, John	R
1881	Wentz, Christian	R
1883	Hunter, A. B.	D
1883	Rhiel, Adam	D
1883	Townsend, John H. M.	D
1885	Patterson, William T.	R
1885	Cook, J. W.	R
1885	Pyle, D. M.	R
1887	Weber, C. M.	R
1887	Rucker, Samuel	D
1887	Wilcox, I. A.	R
1889	Hersey, Philo	R
1889, 1891	Lowe, James R.	R
1889	Whitehurst, L. A.	D
1891	Dow, E. E.	D
1891	Hersey, George E.	R
1893	Johnson, H. H.	D
1893	Bennett, A. G.	R
1893	Thomas, Massey	D
1895	Berry, Cyrus P.	R
1895	Kelsey, John D.	R
1895	Meads, Walter A.	D
1897	Malcolm, N. E.	R
1897	McLurin, J. J.	NP
1897, 1899	Arnerick, N. E.	R
1899	Kelsey, John D.	R
1899	Clark, W. A.	R
1901, 1903	Wright, Eli	R
1901	Anderson, George H.	R
1901, 1903	Walker, George S.	R
1903	Black, Marshall	R
1905	Arnerich, Paul	R
1905	Jarvis, Ward	R
1905	Michaeltree, Fayette	R
1907	Higgins, J. T.	R
1907	Smith, Guy W.	R
1907	Spaulding, C. C.	R
1909, 1911	Telfer, Robert L.	R
1909, 1911, 1913	Bohnett, L. D.	R

Assembly Representation

1851–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1909–1917	Hayes, Daniel R.	R
1915	Wright, T. M.	Prog., R, Proh.
1917	Brown, T. V.	R
1919, 1921, 1923	Wright, T. M.	R
1925, 1927		R, D
1919	Bennett, Grant R.	R
1921	Spalding, C. C.	R, D
1923, 1925		R
1927		R, D
1929		R
1929, 1931	Wright, T. M.	R
1931, 1933	Crist, Frank L.	R
1933, 1935	Cottrell, C. C.	R-D
1937		R
1935	Anderson, H. Dewey ..	R
1937	Beene, Adron A.	R
1939, 1941	Salsman, Byrl R.	R
1939, 1941	Del Mutolo, M. G.	D
1943	Miller, Raup	R
1945		R-D
1943	Thompson, John F.	D
1945, 1947		R-D
1947	Kirkwood, Robert C. ..	R
1949, 1951, 1952, 1953 .		R-D
1949	Thompson, John F.	R-D
1951, 1952	Gubser, Charles S.	R
1953–1962	Bradley, Clark L.	R
1953–1962	Allen, Bruce F.	R
1963–1970	Milias, George W.	R
1963, 1964, 1965, 1966 .	Alquist, Alfred E.	D
1963, 1964, 1965, 1966 .	Stanton, William F.	D
1967–1995	Vasconcellos, John	D
1967, 1968, 1969, 1970 .	Crandall, Earle P.	R
1971–1985	McAlister, Alister	D
1971–1979	Hayden, Richard D.	R
1975, 1977, 1979	Calvo, Victor	D
1975, 1977, 1979	Egeland, Leona H.	D
1981–1995	Sher, Byron	D
1981, 1983, 1985	Konnyu, Ernest L.	R
1981–1993	Cortese, Dominic L. "Dom" ...	D
1995		Reform
1983–1993	Areias, Rusty	D
1987, 1989, 1991, 1993 .	Eastin, Delaine	D
1987, 1989, 1991, 1993 .	Quackenbush, Charles W.	R
1995, 1997	Figueroa, Liz	D
1995, 1997, 1999	Cunneen, James F. "Jim"	R
1995, 1997, 1999	Frusetta, Peter	R
1997, 1999	Lempert, Ted	D
1997, 1999	Alquist, Elaine White ..	D
1997, 1999	Honda, Mike	D
1999	Dutra, John	D

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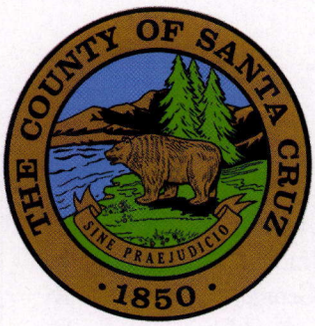



POPULATION: 253,000
COUNTY SEAT: Santa Cruz

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
- District 1 - Janet K. Beautz
- District 2 - Walt Symons
- District 3 - Mardi Wormhoudt
- District 4 - Tony Campos
- District 5 - Jeff Almquist

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

Santa Cruz, the county of the Holy Cross, is one of the original 27 counties formed February 18, 1850. The expedition of Portola in 1769 was the first land exploration of the county, although it had been sighted earlier by Cabrillo and Vizcaino sailing up the California coast. It is in the journal of this land exploration that first mention is made of the "Palo Colorado," or coast redwoods. The Santa Cruz Mission, completed in 1794, was destroyed by earthquake in 1857, but an exact replica on a smaller scale was erected in 1931. The county was the site of one of the three Spanish pueblos in California named Branciforte in honor of the Viceroy of New Spain, and its mile-long racetrack laid out in 1797 is now a main street of the City of Santa Cruz. The great Spanish ranchos of the 1830's were supplanted in part by the lumbering and other industries established by American settlers in the 1840's. The first of the apple orchards, which constitute a major part of the county's agricultural wealth today, was planted in 1853. The Hall of Records still houses a number of pre-state documents, written in Spanish.

Santa Cruz County has 253,000 residents and is situated at the northern tip of Monterey Bay, 65 miles south of San Francisco, 35 miles north of Monterey, and 35 miles southwest of the Silicon Valley. Its natural beauty is present in the pristine beaches, lush redwood forests, and rich farmland. It has an ideal Mediterranean climate with low humidity and sunshine 300 days a year.

Santa Cruz County is the gateway to the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary, has 29 miles of beaches, and includes 6 state parks and 6 state beaches. Its quaint shops and restaurants, coupled with a multitude of cultural and recreational activities, including sailing, fishing, golf, tennis, and hiking, provide a wealth of leisure activities. The State of California owns and maintains 42,334 acres of parks in the coastal and mountainous areas of Santa Cruz County. The county maintains an additional 850 acres of parks, and numerous parks are also found within the cities. Cultural amenities include the Santa Cruz County Symphony, the Cabrillo Music Festival, Shakespeare Santa Cruz, the McPherson Museum of Art and History, the University of California Performing Arts Center, and the Henry J. Mello Performing Arts Center.

Santa Cruz County's strong local economy is anchored by vibrant high technology, agriculture, and tourism, and the school system includes Cabrillo Community College and the University of California, Santa Cruz. Santa Cruz also hosts the Long Marine Laboratory, the Lick Observatory, the National Marine Fisheries Service, and the Oiled Wildlife Veterinary Care and Research Center.

Santa Cruz County is served by the San Jose International Airport, the San Francisco International Airport, Oakland International Airport, Monterey Peninsula Airport, and the

Watsonville Municipal Airport. Rail access is provided by Union Pacific Railroad, with a railhead at Watsonville Junction.

Per capita personal income is $26,202 (9th highest in the State). The median income is $51,500. Median value for owner-occupied housing is $255,400, and median gross rent is $713 per month. Santa Cruz County Government has a workforce of 2,450 employees in 20 agencies and departments and an annual budget of approximately $326 million. Santa Cruz County includes four incorporated cities: Capitola, Santa Cruz, Scotts Valley, and Watsonville.

These elements of high-quality living make Santa Cruz one of California's most desirable living areas.

Senate Representation

1851–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party	Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1851	Woodworth, Selim	NP	1897, 1899	Trout, D. H.	R
1852, 1853	Roach, Phillip A.	D	1901, 1903	Byrnes, J. D.	R
1854, 1855	Whiting, B. C.	D	1905, 1907	Rambo, Samuel H.	R
1856, 1857	Ashley, Delos	Amer.	1909, 1911	Holohan, James B.	D
1858, 1859	Gregory, D. S.	D	1913, 1915	Flint, William R.	R
1860	Watson, John H.	D	1917	Johnson, M. B.	R, D
1861		Doug. D	1919, 1921		R
1862	Porter, George K.	R	1923, 1925, 1927		R, D
1863		Union	1929, 1931	Cleveland, George C.	R
1863–1864, 1865	Lovett, William E.	Union	1933, 1935	Snyder, Bert B.	R, D
1867, 1869	McDougall, F. A.	D	1937, 1939	Holohan, James B.	D
1871, 1873	Beck, Thomas	D	1941–1952	Judah, H. R.	R
1875, 1877	Flint, Thomas	R	1953, 1954, 1955, 1956	Grunsky, Donald L.	R-D
1880, 1881	Hill, William J.	Work	1957–1975		R
1883, 1885	Knight, Benjamin, Jr.	D	1977, 1979	Nimmo, Robert	R
1887, 1889, 1891	Byrnes, J. D.	R	1981–1995	Mello, Henry J.	D
1893, 1895	Burke, Bart	D	1997, 1999	McPherson, Bruce	R

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Assembly Representation

1851–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1851	Kellogg, E.B.	Ind.
1852	Stephenson, Charles P.	Whig
1853	Kittridge, F. M.	D
1854, 1855	Stow, William W.	Whig
1856	Blackburn, William	Amer.
1857	Miles, Benjamin H.	D
1858	Willson, Israel C.	Ind.
1859	Imus, Hiram A.	A-L.D.
1860	Halsted, James L.	D
1861	Ford, Charles	R
1862	Eager, Thomas	R
1862	Brown, Joseph E.	R
1863	Willson, Israel C.	Union
1863–64	Devoe, Alfred	Union
1865	Anthony, William	Union
1867	Pardee, George	Union
1869, 1871	Hihn, F. A.	Ind.
1871	Bockius, G. W.	R
1873	Thomas, Charles L.	Ind.
1875	Rice, Henry	D
1877	Pace, George	D
1880	Anthony, Elihu	Work
1881	Cunningham, James F.	D
1883, 1885	Heath, Lucien	R
1887	Cope, Jesse	D
1887	Bailey, Hiram	R
1889	Hall, James A.	D
1891	Galbraith, W. H.	R
1893	Adams, P. R.	D
1895	Osborn, B.S.	R
1897	Aldridge, Frank D.	Peo. Party
1899, 1901	Radcliff, George B.	R
1903	Duffey, A. D.	D
1905	Cleveland, George C.	R
1907	Lucas, Henry C.	R
1909, 1911	Maher, John B.	D
1913	Bowman, D. B.	R
1915	McPherson, Harold E.	R, Prog.
1917	Hudson, R. H.	R, D
1919	Price, Champ S.	R
1921, 1923, 1925	Cleveland, George C.	R
1927, 1929	Snyder, Bert B.	R, D
1931		R
1933	Kallam, Clifford R.	D
1935		D-R
1937, 1939, 1941, 1943	Leonard, Jacob M.	R
1945		R-D
1947, 1949, 1951, 1952	Grunsky, Donald L.	R-D
1953–1962	Coolidge, Glenn E.	R-D
1963, 1964, 1965, 1966	Pattee, Alan G.	R
1967–1975	Murphy, Frank Jr.	R
1977, 1979	Mello, Henry J.	D
1981–1993	Farr, Sam	D
1993	Areias, Rusty	D
1993, 1995	McPherson, Bruce	R
1995, 1997, 1999	Frusetta, Peter	R
1997, 1999	Keeley, Fred	D

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POPULATION: 165,000
COUNTY SEAT: Redding

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
- District 1 - David Kehoe
- District 2 - Irwin Fust
- District 3 - Glenn Hawes
- District 4 - Molly Wilson
- District 5 - Patricia A. Clarke

SHASTA COUNTY

Shasta County is one of the original 27 counties established February 18, 1850, and takes its name from the English equivalent for the name of the Native American tribe that once lived there. The region was first traversed by Jedediah Strong Smith in 1828 and Hudson's Bay trappers operated here in the years before the Gold Rush. Battle Rock, Fort Reading, established in 1852, and the site of Fort Crook, built in 1857, mark the scenes of early battles with hostile Native Americans. One of the earliest settlers was Pierson B. Reading, who first crossed the county in 1843, returned as a settler in 1845, built an adobe in 1847 which still stands, and in 1848 discovered gold on his property. He blazed the Shasta-Weaverville Trail followed by thousands of miners in the Gold Rush days. The Redding-Eureka Highway follows this trail today. The California-Oregon Trail also crossed the county, and such historic mining towns as Whiskeytown, French Gulch, and Shasta are reminiscent of the rich gold mining days.

Enhanced with abundant natural resources and spectacular beauty, Shasta County's 3,850 square miles are situated in the heart of the northern California recreational area. Located approximately one hundred miles south of the Oregon border and two hundred miles north of San Francisco straddling the I-5 corridor, the county contains over 700,000 acres of national forests and is blessed with the magnificent splendor of Mount Shasta. The county is further endowed with the presence of the Sacramento River and the contributions of Shasta Dam, the northernmost critical element of the Central Valley Water Project.

Redding serves as the county seat for Shasta County. Administered by a five-member Board of Supervisors, with an appointed County Administrative Officer, the county provides efficient and responsive government services to its residents. Astute fiscal management has allowed the county to provide a wide array of social services as well as other supportive functions that address the needs of its residents. Despite cyclical changes in federal and state economies, the county has maintained an even keel and has kept intact a competent, professional workforce. Roads and bridges throughout the county are well maintained year-round. Public safety is of utmost concern. The Sheriff's Office has expanded satellite facilities to extend service to the most remote corners of the county and has been recognized for outstanding service with many public safety awards.

The metropolitan area of Redding situated in the south central portion of the county also encompasses the Cities of Anderson (10,000) and Shasta Lake (9,500) and covers an area estimated at sixty-five square miles. With a population of approximately 165,000 in 1999, the county has grown steadily over the past two decades in both its urban and rural sectors. Redding is the largest city in the county with a 1999 population of over 80,000. Small towns such as Burney, Shingletown, Cottonwood, and Palo Cedro are among the picturesque environments that dot the landscape and offer a diversity of rural life styles.

Once home to early Indian tribes and settlers, the county has grown to feature a modern, diverse economic force that boasts growing sectors among agriculture, manufacturing, retail/wholesale services, government, tourism, and one of the largest medical communities in the north state. Freed from dependency on its historic cornerstones of lumbering, agriculture, and mining, the county has succeeded in broadening its economic structure by recruiting new technology firms and expanding export markets that fuel local employment and ensure greater stability.

Shasta County boasts the splendor of four seasons of distinct climactic changes, with each quarter offering its own unique blend of settings in which to work, recreate, travel, or relax. An abundance of affordable housing, with median values less than $150,000, competitive utility rates for water and electricity, and crime rates among the lowest in the nation and the slower paced, friendly atmosphere found throughout Shasta County are among the chief attributes in attracting new residents. New and expanding adult residential communities and a proliferation of senior care facilities combine to offer a wide range of living environments for even the most discriminating buyer.

Senate Representation

1851–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party	Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1851	Adams, Alonzo W.	D	1903, 1905	Coggins, Clifford	R
1852	Lewis, Joseph E. N.	D	1907, 1909	Weed, Abner	R
1852, 1853, 1854, 1855	Sprague, Royal T.	D	1911, 1913	Shanahan, T. W. H.	D
1856, 1857	Dosh, Samuel H.	D	1915, 1917, 1919, 1921	Shearer, William B.	D
1858, 1859	Garter, E.	D	1923, 1925	Powers, F. J.	R, D, Soc.
1860	Logan, Jonathan	D	1927, 1929	Allen, James M.	D, R
1861		Doug. D	1931	VACANT	
1862, 1863	Shurtleff, Benjamin	Union D	1933, 1935	McColl, John B.	R, D
1863–1864, 1865	Jones, John P.	Union	1937		R
1867	Chapell, James N.	Union	1939	Carter, Jesse E.	D
1869		R	1941, 1943, 1945, 1947	Carter, Oliver J.	D
1871, 1873	McMurray, John	D	1949–1960	Regan, Edwin J.	D-R
1875	Tinnin, Wiley J.	D	1961, 1962, 1963, 1964		D
1877	Ream, Daniel	D	1965–1973	Marler, Fred W., Jr.	R
1880, 1881	Carlock, A. B.	R	1975	Collier, Randolph	D
1883, 1885	Taylor, Clay W.	D	1977, 1979, 1981	Johnson, Ray	R
1887, 1889	Briceland, John M.	D	1983		Ind.
1891, 1893	Campbell, R. H.	R	1983, 1985, 1987, 1989	Nielsen, James Wiley	R
1895, 1897	Gleaves, James M.	R	1991	Thompson, Mike	D
1899, 1901	Laird, James T.	R	1993, 1995, 1997, 1999	Johannessen, Maurice K.	R

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Assembly Representation

1851–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1851	McCandless, A. G.	Whig
1852	Fleming, Samuel	D
1852	Pearce, E. D.	D
1853	Cabaniss, T. T.	Whig
1854	Ring, John	Whig
1855	Bates, Henry	Whig
1856	Andrews, Alexander R.	Amer.
1857	Hare, Isaac	D
1858, 1859	Street, Charles R.	D
1860	White, John	D
1861		Doug. D
1862	Woodman, George W.	Union D
1863–64,1865	Chappell, James N.	Union D
1867	Dryer, Perry	Union D
1869, 1871	Andrews, Alexander R.	D
1873	Klotz, Rudolph	D
1875	Briceland, John M.	D
1877	Montague, Joseph C.	D
1880	Bass, John S. P.	D
1881	McMurray, John	D
1883	Briceland, John M.	D
1885, 1887	Yule, John	R
1887, 1889, 1891, 1893	Shanahan, T. W. H.	D
1895	Laird, James T.	R
1897	Shanahan, T. W. H.	D
1899	Beecher, J. H.	R
1901	Hubbard, J. A.	D
1903	Crotefend, George A.	D
1905	Creighton, J. A.	R
1907	Cornish, N. A.	R
1909	Dean, Arthur M.	R
1911	Tibbits, James H.	R
1913	White, William C.	R
1915, 1917, 1919	McCray, C. C.	R
1921	Ross, Albert F.	R, D
1923	Dozier, Earnest	R
1925	Anderson, Roscoe J.	R, D
1927		R
1929		R, D
1931	McGuinness, Henry	D-R
1933	Ross, Albert F.	R
1935	Fulcher, Clinton J.	D-R
1937, 1939		D
1941	Gunlock, William I.	D
1943	Denny, Paul	R
1945		R-D
1947, 1949, 1951, 1952	Davis, Lester T.	D-R
1953, 1954	Davis, Pauline L.	D
1955–1960		D-R
1961–1975		D
1977–1993	Statham, Stan	R
1995, 1997	Woods, Tom	R
1999	Dickerson, Richard "Dick"	R

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POPULATION: 3,400
COUNTY SEAT: Downieville

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
- District 1 - Arnie Gutman
- District 2 - Peter Huebner
- District 3 - Bill Nunes
- District 4 - Brooks Mitchell
- District 5 - Pat Whitley



SIERRA COUNTY

Sierra County, organized April 16, 1852, has been a rich gold mining region since 1849, when William Downie established a settlement, later named Downieville, at the confluence of two branches of the Yuba River. 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. Sierra means "mountain range"; and that, in Spanish times, any two or more peaks in a row formed a sierra. Rich strikes up and down the many forks of the river and at the base of the Sierra Buttes attracted thousands to the area. The Yuba watershed is still dotted with old-time camps, some of them, such as Whiskey Diggings, Poverty Hill, and Brandy City, famous ghost towns where the California Argonauts made history and then passed on.

About five-sixths of the county lies within national forest areas, principally the Tahoe, Mono, and Plumas. The terrain is rugged and mountainous, reaching its highest point in the jagged, saw-tooth Sierra Buttes. The only level area in the county of any extent is the Sierra Valley, which includes within its boundaries some 11,000 acres of cropland. There are many small lakes within the county such as Packer Lake, Deer Lake, and well-known Gold Lake. Streams and lakes are well-stocked with trout, forests abound with deer, winter sports playgrounds are found in the mountains, and all the facilities of the national forests are available for recreation.

Sierra County, population 3,400, is located in the heart of the northern section of the Sierra Nevada Mountains of California. The county has an area of 1,000 miles ranging in altitude from 1,800 to 8,589 feet. The western half is mountainous and contains 45 mile-high lakes and approximately 700 miles of trout streams. It provides a recreational wonderland with cross-country skiing, snowmobiling, mountain biking, and fishing. The eastern part of Sierra County consists of the 5,000 foot elevation Sierra Valley, considered the finest farming and cattle ranching land in California.

Of primary interest to most visitors is the fact that most of Sierra County is virgin land, uncrowded, and unspoiled by commercialism. These factors plus the comparatively mild climate and crystal clear air attract business and professional people, artists, writers, and sportsmen to vacation, to live and to retire where scenic beauty and tranquility exist. Sierra County is served by State Highways 49 (designated a Scenic Highway) and 89.

There are several historical museums in Sierra County providing you with a glimpse of what life was like during the Gold Rush. An intact stamp mill located at the Kentucky Mine in Sierra City provides an example of gold mining at it's finest.



Kentucky Mine

Senate Representation

1853–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party	Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1853	McKibben, Joseph C.	D	1901, 1903	Tyrrell, John R.	R
1854	Gardner, James H.	D	1905, 1907	Irish, John B.	R
1855	Scellen, John D.	Whig	1909, 1911, 1913, 1915	Birdsall, E. S.	R
1856		Amer.	1917	Ingram, Thomas	R, D
1857	Ferguson, W. T.	Amer.	1919, 1921, 1923		R
1858		D	1925, 1927		R, D
1859, 1860	Kirkpatrick, M.	D	1929	Cassidy, Bert Alford	R
1861	Thorton, Harry I.	Breck. D	1931		R, D
1862	Kimball, William	R	1933, 1935	Seawell, Jerrold L.	R, D
1863	Anderson, Francis	Union	1937		R
1863–1864	Moyle, J. W.	Union	1939, 1941, 1943, 1945		R, D
1865, 1867	Pratt, Leonidas E.	Union	1947	Thurman, Allen G.	R
1869, 1871, 1873, 1875	Turner, Henry K.	R	1949–1956	Johnson, Harold T. "Bizz"	D
1877	Searls, Niles	D	1957, 1958		D-R
1880, 1881	Watson, B. J.	R	1959–1963	Cameron, Ronald G. "Ron".	D
1880, 1881	George, William	R	1964, 1965, 1966	Lunardi, Paul J.	D
1883, 1885	Cross, Charles W.	D	1967–1972	Teale, Stephen P.	D
1883, 1885	Wallis, Hiram W.	R	1973, 1975	Berryhill, Clare	R
1887	Patterson, W. H.	R	1977, 1979, 1981	Johnson, Ray	R
1889, 1891	Mead, M. H.	D	1983		Ind.
1893, 1895	Ford, Tirey L.	R	1985, 1987, 1989	Doolittle, John T.	R
1897, 1899	Prisk, W. F.	D	1991–1999	Leslie, Tim	R

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Assembly Representation

1853–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1853	McCandless, A.	Whig
1853	Fairfax, Charles S.	D
1853	Gardiner, James G.	D
1853	Redding, Benjamin B.	D
1854	Anderson, Francis	D
1854	James, John C.	D
1855	Cunningham, N. C.	D
1855	Ferguson, William T.	Whig
1856	Gaston, Henry A	Amer.
1856	Hoover, A. A.	Amer.
1857	Coil, Benjamin J.	D
1857	Miles, Smyth M.	D
1858	Clarke, J. A.	D
1858	Hill, R. D.	D
1859	Lefever, Josiah	D
1859, 1860	Johnson, James A.	D
1860	Haliday, Thomas	D
1861	Dougherty, John	Doug. D
1861	Wright, Thomas	Doug. D
1862	Love, David	R
1862	Smith, E. B.	R
1863		Union
1863	Crawford, James	Union
1863–64	Alley, S. H.	Union
1863–64	Weston, R. S.	Union
1865	Meredith, G.	Union
1865	Singleton, H. A.	Union
1867	Battelle, T. S.	Union
1867	Downer, J. W.	Union
1869	Koutz, John	R
1869, 1871	Sammons, Benjamin J.	R
1871	Whitney, D. L.	R
1873	Morgan, W. H.	R
1873	Winchell, G.	R
1875	Koutz, John	Ind.
1877	Byington, Lewis F.	D
1880	Nelson, James	R
1881	Wood, George	R
1883	Farley, Michael	D
1885	Wood, George	R
1887	Variel, R. H. F.	R
1889	Turner, Henry K.	R
1891	Hail, F. G.	R
1893	Standart, George	R
1895	Spencer, E. V.	R
1895, 1897	Seward, Frank D.	R
1899	Clough, G. G.	R
1901	Irish, John B.	R
1903	Soward, F. D.	R
1905	Gans, H. S.	R
1907	Finney, J. W.	R
1909, 1911	Polsley, Harry	D
1913	Shartel, A. F.	R
1915		R, Prog.
1917, 1919	Mathews, A. J.	R
1921	Powers, F. J.	R
1923	Mathews, A. J.	R
1925, 1927	Wemple, N. V.	R, D
1929	Young, Forrest R.	D, R
1931	Seawell, Jerrold L.	R-D
1933	Ross, Albert F.	R
1935	Fulcher, Clinton J.	D-R
1937, 1939		D
1941	Gunlock, William I.	D
1943	Denny, Paul	R
1945		R-D
1947, 1949, 1951, 1952	Davis, Lester T.	D-R
1953, 1954	Davis, Pauline L.	D
1955–1960		D-R
1961–1973		D
1975, 1977, 1979	Chappie, Eugene A.	R
1981, 1983, 1985	Herger, Wally	R
1987, 1989, 1991	Chandler, Chris	R
1993, 1995, 1997	Richter, Bernie	R
1999	Aanestad, Sam	R

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POPULATION: 44,700
COUNTY SEAT: Yreka

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
- District 1 - Joan T. Smith
- District 2 - LaVada Erickson
- District 3 - Bill Hoy
- District 4 - Jerry Giardino
- District 5 - Kay M. Bryan

SISKIYOU COUNTY

Siskiyou County was formed March 22, 1852, from parts of Shasta and the former Klamath Counties. The origin of its name is unknown. One version is that it is the Chinook word for "bobtailed horse" in honor of such an animal belonging to a Hudson Bay Company trapper lost in the mountains here in 1828. Another is that it is a corruption of the French "Six Callieux" or "six stones" for a river ford. The California-Oregon Trail, which became a pack trail for gold miners in the early 1850's and a stage route in 1857, led many pioneers and adventurers through its valleys and mountains. With the discovery of gold here in 1850, a number of mining towns with such picturesque names as Humbug City and Greenhorn sprang up along the Salmon and Klamath Rivers, as well as the smaller streams, and a number of them still remain.

The county was the scene of one of the most tragic of the Indian wars in the state. The Modoc tribe was forced to agree to move to an Oregon reservation in 1864, where they were thrown in with a larger number of Klamaths, their traditional enemies. In 1869 Captain Jack (Chief Kientepoos) led a small band back to their homeland. When the Army had orders to round them up, they retreated to the impenetrable lava beds near Tule Lake, and there, in 1873, they successfully fought off a far larger group of soldiers. A peace conference was arranged, but the Native Americans were suspicious even under a flag of truce. Captain Jack, their leader, shot and killed a missionary and the American commander, General E. R. S. Canby. Captain Jack was later captured, tried, and hung; General Canby's grave is marked by a large wooden cross erected by his soldiers and a granite monument placed there in 1926.

Siskiyou County, 110 miles long and 40 to 60 miles wide, has an area of 4,040,320 acres, 60 percent of which is in public ownership.

The county is mountainous throughout the greater part of its area, and includes portions of the Klamath, Siskiyou, Salmon, Marble, and Scott Ranges, all part of the Coast Range system; to the east, the Cascades reach south as far as Mt. Lassen. The mountain areas afford much scenic and recreational attraction, being for the most part wild and rugged, with deer abounding in the forests and mountain streams teeming with game fish.

Foremost among the outstanding topographic features in the county is Mt. Shasta, at an elevation of 14,161 feet. Geologically, it is a broken-down volcanic cone, long extinct (except for hot sulphurous springs near the summit), which rises on a spectacular line 11,000 feet from a mountain valley region of a little more than 3,000 feet in elevation. Above the 10,000-foot level, and mainly on the north and east slopes, there are five glaciers, all bearing colorful Native American names. Water from these slowly melting ice rivers, passing underground to the lower slopes, gives rise to large springs which are the source of many streams, including the Sacramento and McCloud Rivers.



Mount Shasta

Senate Representation

1853–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1853	Sprague, Royal T.	D
1854, 1855	May, William B.	D
1856, 1857	Cosby, John D.	Amer.
1858, 1859	Berry, Jehu	D
1860	Haynes, John P.	D
1861		Doug. D
1862	Oulton, George	R
1863		Union
1863–1864	Foulke, L. M.	Union
1865, 1867	Wadsworth, E.	Union
1869, 1871, 1873	Irwin, William	D
1875	Tinnin, Wiley J.	D
1877	Ream, Daniel	D
1880, 1881	Carlock, A. B.	R
1883, 1885	Taylor, Clay W.	D
1887, 1889	Briceland, John M.	D
1891, 1893	Campbell, R. H.	R
1895, 1897	Gleaves, James M.	R
1899, 1901	Laird, James T.	R
1903, 1905	Coggins, Clifford	R
1907, 1909	Weed, Abner	R
1911, 1913	Shanahan, T. W. H.	D
1915, 1917, 1919, 1921	Shearer, William B.	D
1923, 1925	Powers, F. J.	R, D, Soc.
1927, 1929, 1931, 1933	Allen, James M.	D, R
1935	McGuinness, Henry	D
1937	Allen, James M.	D
1939–1947	Collier, Randolph	R
1949–1960		R-D
1961–1975		D
1977, 1979, 1981	Johnson, Ray	R
1983		Ind.
1985, 1987, 1989	Doolittle, John T.	R
1991	Leslie, Tim	R
1993, 1995, 1997, 1999	Johannessen, K. Maurice	R

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Assembly Representation

1853–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party	Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1853	Proctor, W. G.	Whig	1889	McVay, John M.	D
1854	Aylett, W. D.	D	1891	Robertson, George B.	D
1855, 1856	Curtis, Edward J.	Whig	1893	Duffy, Thomas	D
1857	Varney, Benjamin F.	D	1895, 1897	Tomblin, E. S.	R
1858	Walker, A. B.	D	1899	Jilson, C. B.	R
1859	Watkins, William F.	A-L.D.	1901	Berry, T. J. T.	R
1860	McDermit, Charles	D	1903	Leininger, C.W.	R
1861	Sorrell, Francis	Breck. D	1905	Coyle, James L.	R
1862	Thornbury, Caleb N.	Union D	1907	Berry, T. J. T.	R
1862, 1863	Irwin, William	Union D	1909	Gillis, K. C.	D
1863	Varney, Benjamin F.	Union D	1911	Malone, George E.	R
1863–64	Littlefield, S. L.	Union	1913	Shearer, William B.	D
1863–64	Scott, R. C.	Union	1915, 1917, 1919	Ream, H. B.	D
1865	Luttrell, John K.	D	1921		R, D
1865, 1867	Steele, Thomas H.	Union	1923	Douglas, G. H.	R
1867	Fairchild, John H.	D	1925, 1927	Murphy, J. J.	R
1867	Steele, Elijah	D	1929, 1931	McGuinness, Henry	D, R
1869	Martin, Robert M.	D	1933	Ross, Albert F.	R
1869	Shores, William	D	1935	Fulcher, Clinton J.	D-R
1871	Little, W. A.	D	1937, 1939		D
1871	Luttrell, John K.	D	1941	Gunlock, William I.	D
1873	Cressler, William T.	Ind.	1943	Denny, Paul	R
1873	McBride, John W.	D	1945		R-D
1875	Harris, G. F.	D	1947, 1949, 1951, 1952	Davis, Lester T.	D-R
1877	Robertson, P. C.	D	1953, 1954	Davis, Pauline L.	D
1880	Cook, John R.	D	1955–1960		D-R
1881	Daggett, John	D	1961–1975		D
1883	Peterson, Peter	D	1977–1993	Statham, Stan	R
1885, 1887	Johnson, J. K.	D	1995, 1997	Woods, Tom	R
1887	Campbell, R. H.	R	1999	Dickerson, Richard "Dick"	R

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POPULATION: 383,600
COUNTY SEAT: Fairfield

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
- District 1 - Barbara Kondylis
- District 2 - John F. Silva
- District 3 - Duane Kromm
- District 4 - William Carroll
- District 5 - Skip Thomson



SOLANO COUNTY

Solano County, one of the original 27 counties created February 18, 1850, derives its name indirectly from that of a noted Franciscan missionary, Father Francisco Solano, whose name was given in baptism to an Indian chief of the area when the latter embraced Christianity. A bronze statue of the chief was erected in 1934. Two of its cities, Benicia and Vallejo, were each the State Capital for a brief period before Sacramento won that distinction by a single vote in the State Legislature in 1854. In the county were built the first Protestant church in California, established in 1849; the seminary that later became Mills College, the first women's college in the west; the first Masonic hall in California; and the first convent, St. Catherine's, moved here from Monterey in 1954. Concepcion Arguello, the Spanish beauty who remained true to her Russian lover for the 36 years she waited for news of his fate, became its Mother Superior.

Solano County is strategically located between San Francisco and Sacramento, on Interstate 80. The Sacramento River, San Pablo and Suisun Bays, in addition to the Carquinez Strait and the Putah River, are the vital water transportation arteries that surround and serve the county.

An abundance of affordable land throughout the county's 823 square miles is ripe for commercial and industrial development. Housing costs are extremely competitive with the larger metropolitan centers surrounding the county. A growing, skilled-labor force is available and eager to go to work. The diversified transportation system is, for the most part, void of gridlock. The education system is touted for its innovative and progressive accomplishments, especially in the field of biotechnology. Certain segments of the county's high school students have consistently placed in the top ten percent in nationwide test scores during recent years. Furthermore, of those students attending 4-year schools, more than 93 percent graduate annually, compared to the state average of 87 percent.

Agricultural production serves as Solano County's economic anchor each year, reaching a peak of almost $212 million in 1996, followed by more than $209 million in 1997. Crops account for 84 percent of the market value of the county's agricultural products, with livestock accounting for the remaining 16 percent. Approximately 70 different commodities make up the diverse nature of local agriculture, which features fruits, nuts, vegetables, grains, seed, nursery stock, and livestock, to name a few. Of these 70 commodities, 24 have an annual value of more than $1 million. Agriculture generates approximately 12,500 jobs within the county, including those directly involved with production on the farm, as well as numerous jobs in support industries such as transportation, services, and supplies. The next phase in agricultural development is occurring in the agricultural biotechnology and seed industries. Biotechnology manufacturing firms such as Genentech and ALZA Corporation have moved to Solano County, and are thriving.

Great names and places are also part of the county's history. General Mariano Vallejo was the most powerful civil and military figure in northern California from 1825 to 1850. During the 1850's, William Tecumseh Sherman and Ulysses S. Grant were stationed at the first U.S. arsenal on the Pacific Coast, in Benicia. David Glascow Farragut, famous for uttering the Civil War command, "Damn the torpedoes, full speed ahead!" was the first commander of the former Mare Island Naval Shipyard, in Vallejo. Robert Semple, the founder of Benicia, started the state's first newspaper in 1846. The cities of Benicia and Vallejo both served as the State Capital during the 1850's. Finally, Travis Air Force Base has shined as one the county's great beacons of economic vitality for almost 50 years.

Solano County continues to prove its worth as a great area in which to live and grow in all aspects of social, economic, and educational opportunities.

Senate Representation

1851–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party	Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1851	Cooke, Martin E.	D	1887	McCudden, James	D
1852, 1853	Estell, James M.	D	1889, 1891	Campbell, George J.	R
1854, 1855	McGarry, Edward	Whig	1893, 1895	Hoyt, J. B.	R
1856, 1857	Bynum, Sarshel	Amer.	1897, 1899, 1901, 1903	Luchsinger, John J.	R
1858	Griffith, Humphrey	D	1905–1921	Rush, Benjamin F.	D
1859		A-L.D.	1923, 1925, 1927		R, D
1860	Edgerton, Henry	A-L.D.	1929, 1931	McCormack, Thomas	R
1861		Doug. D	1933, 1935, 1937		R, D
1862	Powers, D. B.	R	1939, 1941		R
1863		Union	1943, 1945, 1947		R, D
1863–1864	Hall, John T.	Union	1949–1956	Gibson, Luther E.	D
1865, 1867	Mizner, Lansing B.	Union	1957, 1958, 1959, 1960		D-R
1869, 1871	Minis, William	D	1961–1966		D
1873, 1875	McCune, H. E.	Ind.	1967–1973	Marler, Fred W., Jr.	R
1875, 1877	Hilborn, Samuel O.	R	1967, 1968, 1969, 1970	McCarthy, John F. "Jack"	R
1877	Lambert, John	D	1971, 1972, 1973	Behr, Peter H.	R
1880, 1881	Harlan, Joseph H.	D	1975, 1977	Dunlap, John F.	D
1880, 1881	Wendell, Joseph F.	R	1979, 1981	Nielsen, James Wiley	R
1883	Dudley, Jonathan M.	R	1983–1991	Keene, Barry	D
1883	Kelley, K. E.	D	1993, 1995, 1997	Thompson, Mike	D
1885	Wright, Martin J.	R	1995, 1997, 1999	Johannessen, K. Maurice	R
1885	Parker, William B.	R	1999	Chesbro, Wesley	D

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Assembly Representation

1851–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1851	Bradford, John S.	D
1852	Graham, James S.	Whig
1853	Leake, Charles A.	D
1853	Owen, T. H.	D
1854	Whitman, Bernard	Whig
1855	Doughty, John	Whig
1856, 1857	Stevenson, Andrew M.	Amer.
1858	Davis, N. H.	D
1859	Cutler, Nathan	D
1860	Swan, Thomas M.	A-L.D.
1861	Holoman, D. B.	Breck. D
1862	Dudley, Joathan M.	R
1863		Union
1863–64	Wason, Milton	Union
1865	Lemon, James M.	Union
1867	Frisbie, John B.	Union
1869	Haile, Richard C.	D
1869	Henley, Barclay	D
1869	Hudson, Thomas W.	D
1871	Wright, Martin J.	R
1873	Heald, John L.	Ind.
1875	McKenna, Joseph	R
1875	Swan, Thomas M.	D
1877	Dare, John T.	D
1877	Haile, Richard C.	D
1880	Bennett, Albert	R
1880, 1881	Leach, Frank A.	R
1881	Leake, Edward E.	D
1883	Haile, Richard C.	D
1883, 1885	Barnes, Douglas G.	R
1883	Harvey, Joel A.	R
1885	Carter, R. C.	R
1887	O'Grady, Frank	D
1887	Currey, Robert J.	R
1889	Mullaney, J. A.	D
1889	Brown, J. F.	R
1891	Durner, Charles	R
1891	Wolfskill, J. C.	D
1893	McCauley, C. D.	D
1895	Bassford, J. M.	R
1897, 1899, 1901	Anderson, Alden	R
1903	Killingsworth, W. S.	D
1905, 1907	Devlin, Frank R.	R
1909 ,1911	Cronin, John R.	R
1913	Killingsworth, W. S., Sr.	R
1915	Widenmann, H. J.	D, R. Prog.
1917	Hilton, Oscar W.	R, D
1919		R
1921, 1923, 1925, 1927	McPherson, Robert B.	R, D
1929	Crowley, Ernest C.	D
1931, 1933, 1935		D-R
1937		D
1939–1941		D-R
1943		D
1945–1952		D-R
1953, 1954	Geddes, Samuel R.	D
1955–1960		D-R
1961, 1962	Leggett, Robert L.	D
1963, 1964, 1965, 1966	Young, Pearce	D
1967–1973	Dunlap, John F.	D
1975	Z'Berg, Edwin L.	D
1975, 1977	Fazio, Vic	D
1975	Siegler, Alfred C.	D
1977, 1979	Gage, Michael	D
1979–1995	Hannigan, Thomas M.	D
1981	Sebastiani, Don	R
1993, 1995, 1997	Brown, Valerie	D
1997, 1999	Thomson, Helen	D
1999	Wiggins, Patricia "Pat"	D

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POPULATION: 440,000
COUNTY SEAT: Santa Rosa

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
- District 1 - Michael Cale
- District 2 - Mike Kerns
- District 3 - Tim Smith
- District 4 - Paul L. Kelley
- District 5 - Mike Reilly

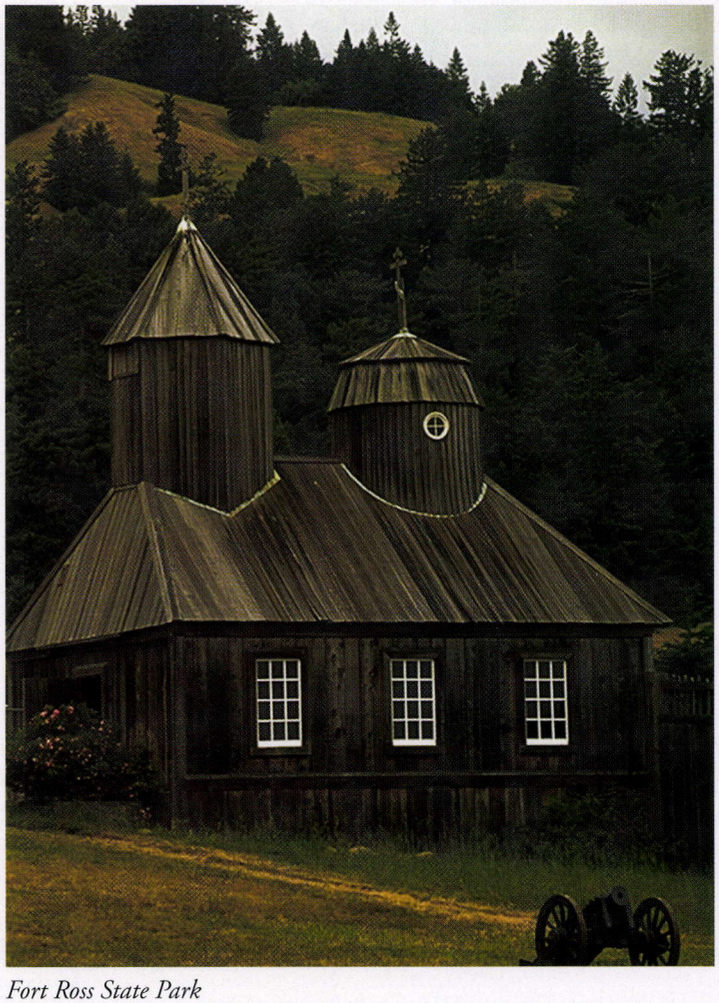
SONOMA COUNTY

Sonoma County, one of the original 27 counties created February 18, 1850, has retained its Indian name, romantically translated by some as "Valley of the Moon," and more prosaically by others as "land or tribe of Chief Nose." First discovered in 1775 by Juan Francisco de Bodega, who sailed into the bay which bears his name, it was the site of the brief Russian attempt to colonize the state. Fort Ross, from which the Russians supplied agricultural products to their Alaskan fur traders and carried on trade with their Spanish neighbors from 1810 to 1822, is now a state park. In 1823, the Spaniards founded Mission San Francisco Solano, later called Sonoma Mission, which has been completely restored today; and in 1835, General M. C. Vallejo established one of the three pueblos in the state at Sonoma. The county was the scene of the Bear Flag Revolt in 1846, when a small group of Americans, encouraged by Captain John C. Fremont, captured General Vallejo and proclaimed a "California Republic." Their symbol is today the state's flag.

Located just an hour's drive north of San Francisco, Sonoma County is the largest county in the North Bay as well as one of the most geographically diverse. Sonoma County is the heart of the wine country, with a quiet beauty of rolling hills dotted with dairy cattle, orchards, and vineyards nestling in glens, the Russian River winding through redwood forests, and miles of ruggedly gorgeous coastline. Country roads lead to dozens of wineries, to small farms selling just-picked produce, to acres of parks, and to the Russian River and Sonoma Coast beaches. The county's 440,000 residents enjoy biking, hiking, bird watching, golfing, tennis, horseback riding, boating, surfing, swimming, wine tasting, antiquing, fine restaurants, local theater, and cinema. The nearby Sierras provide winter sports. Sonoma County's climate is mild, with moderate temperatures and rainfall. Summer temperatures generally range from the 50's to the high 80's. In the winter, daytime temperatures in the mid-50's drop to the mid-30's at night.

The county offers a variety of urban, suburban, small town, and rural lifestyles.

Santa Rosa is the county seat and center of government, commerce, educational, and medical facilities. The city maintains a small town feel despite ongoing growth. The county's economy has been based on agriculture and tourism, but light manufacturing, services, research and development, and high-technology industries are now major contributors. Excellent services are available locally. Santa Rosa has four general acute care hospitals, a trauma center, a Kaiser-Permanente facility, and 19 specialty medical facilities. Sonoma County is home to Sonoma State University, Santa Rosa Junior College, several private vocational and business colleges, and a law school.



Fort Ross State Park

Senate Representation

1849–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1849	Spect, Jonas	NP
1849	Vallejo, Mariano G.	NP
1851, 1852	Cooke, Martin E.	D
1853, 1854	Hudspeth, James M.	D
1855, 1856	Heintzleman, H. P.	D
1857, 1858	Taliaferro, Alfred W.	D
1859, 1860	O'Farrell, Jasper	D
1861	Hill, John H.	Doug. D
1862		Union D
1863	McNabb, James H.	Union
1863, 1863–1864, 1865, 1867	Pierce, George	D
1869	Burnett, William	D
1871, 1873, 1875	Tuttle, Benjamin F.	D
1875, 1877	Hill, William McP.	D
1877	Whitney, A. P.	R
1880, 1881	Anderson, William L.	D
1880, 1881	Moreland, W. W.	D
1883, 1885	Spencer, Dennis	D
1883, 1885	Johnson, George A.	D
1887, 1889	Hinshaw, E. C.	D
1891, 1893	Ragsdale, James W.	R
1895, 1897	Holloway, J. C.	R
1899, 1901	Sims, J. C.	D
1903, 1905	Woodard, E. F.	R
1907, 1909	Price, W. F.	R
1911, 1913	Juillard, Louis W.	D
1915, 1917	Slater, Herbert W.	D, Prog., Soc.
1919, 1921		D
1923		R, D
1925–1947		D, R
1949–1958	Abshire, F. Presley	R
1959, 1960	Rattigan, Joseph A.	D-R
1961–1966		D
1967–1973	Collier, Randolph	D
1975, 1977	Behr, Peter H.	R
1975, 1977	Dunlap, John F.	D
1979–1991	Keene, Barry	D
1979–1989	Nielsen, James Wiley	R
1991–1997	Thompson, Mike	D
1993	Johannessen, K. Maurice	R
1993, 1995	Marks, Milton	D
1997, 1999	Burton, John L.	D
1999	Chesbro, Wesley	D

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Assembly Representation

1849–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1849	Brackett, J. E.	NP
1849	Bradford, John S	NP
1851		D
1852	Boggs, Lilburn W.	D
1852	Hudspeth, James M.	D
1853	Ewing, W. P.	D
1853	McKanny, J.	D
1854	Bennett, James W.	NP
1854	Hagans, William B.	NP
1855	Singley, James	D
1855	Stewart, James S.	D
1856	Heald, Harmon G.	Amer.
1857, 1858, 1859	Edwards, Uriah	D
1857	Harrison, Richard	D
1858	Ormsby, J. S.	D
1859	Lamar, Joseph B.	D
1859	Robberson, John S.	D
1860	Wilkins, Charles P.	D
1861	Ross, William	Breck. D
1862	Dow, J. G.	Union D
1862	Eliason, W. A.	R
1862	Reed, G. W.	R
1863	Beeson, J. B.	Union
1863	Dunne, E. F.	Union
1863	Rider, William	Union
1863–64	Hoag, O. H.	D
1863–64	Smith, J.	D
1863–64	Whallon, Murray	D
1865	Bledsoe, A. C.	D
1865	Downing, J. L.	D
1865	Hong, O. H.	D
1867	Caldwell, William	D
1867	Martin, Silas M.	D
1867	Warfield, J. B.	D
1869, 1871	Munday, Beverly B.	D
1869	Hudson, T. W.	D
1871	Caldwell, William	D
1871	Hinshaw, Edward C.	D
1873	Dixon, James	D
1873	Northcutt, William H.	D
1873	Wright, W. S. M.	D
1875	Ferrel, Walter	D
1875	Samuels, James	D
1875	Hinshaw, Edward C.	D
1877	Cooley, Charles H.	R
1877	Tuttle, Benjamin	D
1877	Hinshaw, Edward C.	D
1880	Adams, James	R
1880	Hynes, James	D
1880	Brown, Henry K.	D
1881	Whipple, Edwin L.	D
1881	Samuels, James	D
1881	Hinshaw, Edward C.	D
1883	Campbell, John T.	D
1883	Martin, Silas M.	D
1883	Field, John	D
1885	Mears, William T.	R
1885	Allen, Samuel I.	R
1885	Munday, M. E. C.	D
1887	Morgan, George W.	D
1887	Hotchkiss, W. J.	D
1887	McDonald, James, Jr.	R
1889	Mulgrew, F. B.	D
1889	Ragsdale, James W.	R
1889	Howe, Robert	D
1891	Murphy, Frank J.	R
1891	Barnett, J. D.	R
1891	Weston, H. L.	R
1893	Drees, E. E.	D
1893	Sims, J. C.	D
1895, 1897	Price, Walter F.	R
1895	Staley, W. S.	R
1897	Keegan, John W.	D, Peo. Party
1899	Lebaron, H. M.	R
1899, 1901	Cowan, W. F.	D
1901, 1903, 1905	Cromwell, F. A.	R
1903	Dunbar, Charles O.	D
1905	Tripp, H. L.	R
1907	Colister, Stanley W.	R
1907	Weske, W. A.	R
1909	Whitney, W. B.	R
1909	Julliard, Louis W.	D
1911	Hamilton, James W.	R
1911, 1913	Slater, Herbert W.	D
1913	Libby, G. W.	D
1915	Boude, Knox	R, Prog., Soc.
1915	Salisbury, George W.	D
1917, 1919	Madison, Robert	R
1917	Green, Lyman	R
1919, 1921	Stevens, A. F.	R

Assembly Representation

1849–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1921, 1923	Fulwider, Lucien E.	R, D
1923	Donohue, Emmett I.	R
1925, 1927	Anderson, D. P.	R, D
1929	Luttrell, Frank W.	D
1925, 1927	Scudder, Hubert B.	R
1929		R, D
1931		R
1933, 1935		R-D
1937, 1939		R
1941, 1943	McCollister, Richard H.	R
1945, 1947, 1949		R-D
1951, 1952		R
1953, 1954		R-D
1955, 1956, 1957, 1958		R
1959, 1960		R-D
1961–1973	Bagley, William T.	R
1967–1972	Belotti, Frank P.	R
1973, 1975, 1977	Keene, Barry	D
1975	Siegler, Alfred C.	D
1975, 1977	Wornum, Michael	D
1977, 1979	Gage, Michael	D
1979, 1981	Bosco, Douglas H.	D
1979–1991	Filante, William J. "Bill"	R
1981, 1983, 1985	Sebastiani, Don	R
1983–1995	Hauser, Dan	D
1987, 1989, 1991	Hansen, Bev	R
1993	Bronshvag, Vivien	D
1993, 1995, 1997	Brown, Valerie	D
1995, 1997, 1999	Mazzoni, Kerry	D
1997, 1999	Strom-Martin, Virginia R.	D
1999	Wiggins, Patricia "Pat"	D

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POPULATION: 427,600
COUNTY SEAT: Modesto

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
- District 1 - Pat Paul
- District 2 - Thomas W. Mayfield
- District 3 - Nick Blom
- District 4 - Raymond Clark Simon
- District 5 - Paul Caruso

STANISLAUS COUNTY

Stanislaus County, organized April 1, 1854, from part of Tuolumne County, took its name from the river first discovered by Gabriel Moraga in 1806. Originally christened "Rio de Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe," the river was renamed for a mission-educated renegade Native American chief, who retained his Polish saint's name of Estanislao. At the close of a series of battles between the Native Americans led by Chief Estanislao and the Mexican troops, he was finally decisively defeated by General M. C. Vallejo in 1826.

The early history of the county was written largely around Knights Ferry and La Grange, at one time thriving communities of from 3,000 to 5,000 persons. With the reduction in gold mining activities, the settlers' interests turned to the fertile valleys to the west. The coming of the railroad hastened this development and the county seat, after wandering from Adamsville (of which no trace remains), to Empire City, thence to La Grange and Knights Ferry, finally came to rest at Modesto in 1871.

Stanislaus County's region of California has some of the best farmland in the entire world. Not only are many foods grown and harvested here, they are also processed, packaged, and shipped around the world. Our large agricultural industry provides jobs to many people, and Stanislaus County is one of the richest agricultural regions in the entire United States. In addition, the balanced combination of rich flood plains, climate, and irrigation systems creates an ideal environment for agribusiness. Stanislaus County extends 55 miles through the San Joaquin Valley and covers 973,400 acres. The more than 4,000 farms in the county average 175 acres each. With farmland occupying 90 percent of the area, Stanislaus County consistently ranks in the top 10 agricultural counties in the United States. In 1990, the value of the county's crops topped $1 billion! Agricultural products grown in Stanislaus County include apricots, almonds, walnuts, broccoli, bell peppers, beans, onions, cherries, tomatoes, peas, zucchini, melons, corn, apples, peaches, plums, nectarines, strawberries, grapes, and lettuce. Stanislaus County ranks first in the State of California in the production of apricots, English walnuts, turkeys, dry beans, milk, and casaba, crenshaw, and honeydew melons. Food processing centers and manufacturing firms are among the county's largest employers. They include B & J Gallo Winery, Hershey Foods Corporation, Foster Farms, and Del Monte Corporation.



Stanislaus River rafters

Senate Representation

1855–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party	Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1855	Kendell, Thomas	D	1891, 1893	Harp, T. D.	D
1855, 1856, 1857	Mandeville, James W.	D	1895, 1897	Shine, J. H.	R
1856, 1857	Coffroth, James W.	Amer.	1899–1913	Curtin, John B.	D
1858	Rogers, George H.	D	1915, 1917	Maddux, L. J.	D
1859	Holden, William	D	1919, 1921	Dennett, L. L.	R
1859, 1860	Quinn, Isaac N.	D	1923, 1925		R, D
1860, 1861	Franklin, J. J.	D	1927, 1929	Garrison, J. C.	R, D
1861	Williamson, C. V.	Breck. D	1931, 1933	Bush, David F.	R, D
1862	Meritt, Samuel	D	1935, 1937, 1939, 1941	Garrison, J. C.	D
1863	McCullough, John G.	Union	1943–1960	Donnelly, Hugh P.	D, R
1863–1864, 1865	Montgomery, Warren S.	D	1961–1966		D
1867, 1869	Lawerence, James H.	D	1967–1972	Teale, Stephen P.	D
1871, 1873	Keys, Thomas J.	D	1973, 1975	Berryhill, Clare	R
1875	Montgomery, John M.	Ind.	1975, 1977	Zenovich, George N.	D
1877		D	1977–1983	Garamendi, John	D
1880, 1881	Pool, David M.	D	1979, 1981	Maddy, Ken	R
1883, 1885	Spencer, John D.	D	1983–1993	McCorquodale, Dan	D
1887, 1889	Meany, A. J.	D	1995, 1997, 1999	Monteith, Dick	R

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Assembly Representation

1855–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party	Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1855	Cook, John	Whig	1907	Whitmore, R. K.	R
1856	Callbreath, J. C.	D	1909	Wagner, Charles W.	R
1857	Holden, William	D	1911	Griffin, Thomas F.	D
1858, 1859	Thomas, George W.	D	1913	Tulloch, David W.	D
1860	Walden, Miner	D	1915	Dennett, Lewis L.	Prog., R
1861		Doug. D	1917		R
1862	Lane, T. W.	Breck. D	1919	Broughton, Esto B.	D
1863	Butler, Thomas	Union	1921, 1923, 1925		D, R, Prog.
1863	Robertson, James W.	Breck. D	1921, 1923, 1925		Soc.
1863–64	Dickinson, W. L.	Union	1927	Gant, Vernon F.	R
1865	Ward, R. H.	D	1929	Collier, Frank B.	R, D
1867	Newsom, John M.	D	1931	Zion, E. H.	R
1869	Walden, Miner	D	1933		R-D
1871	Sensabaugh J. B.	D	1935, 1937, 1939, 1941	Donnelly, Hugh P.	D
1873	Davis, H. B.	D	1943	Brown, Ralph M.	D
1875	Scrivner, J. J.	D	1945–1960	Brown, Ralph M.	D-R
1877	Dorsey, Caleb	D	1961		D
1880	Spencer, John D.	D	1962–1968	Veneman, John G.	R
1881	Branch, L. C.	D	1969, 1970	Berryhill, Clare L.	R
1883, 1885	Beard, Elihu B.	D	1971, 1972	LaCoste, Ernest	D
1887	Wright, C. C.	D	1973–1981	Thurman, John E., Jr.	D
1889	Bangs, Vital E.	D	1975, 1977, 1979	Perino, Carmen	D
1891	Alexander, J. S.	R	1981	Fondse, Adrian C.	R
1893	Gould, Frank H.	D	1981	Johnston, Pat	D
1895	Richards, L. A.	R	1983, 1985, 1987, 1989	Condit, Gary A.	D
1897	Elliott, John G.	Fusion	1990, 1991, 1993, 1995	Cannella, Sal	D
1899	Stewart, G. R.	D	1993	Snyder, Margaret E.	D
1901	Haley, J. W.	D	1995, 1997, 1999	House, George	R
1903	Bangs, Vital E.	D	1997, 1999	Cardoza, Dennis A.	D
1905	Burge, S. S.	R			

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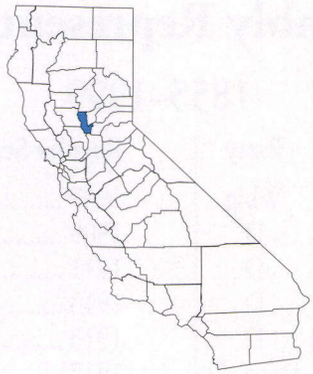

POPULATION: 76,800
COUNTY SEAT: Yuba City

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
- District 1 - Casey Kroon
- District 2 - Dennis C. Nelson
- District 3 - Larry E. Munger
- District 4 - Joan Bechtel
- District 5 - Dick Akin

SUTTER COUNTY

Sutter County, one of the original 27 counties formed February 18, 1850, was named for Captain John A. Sutter, the Sacramento Valley pioneer. He established a great stock ranch here in 1841, to which he retired in 1850, when gold seekers deprived him of most of his holdings at New Helvetia, now Sacramento. The county was traversed by Gabriel Moraga in 1808, during his second expedition into the interior valleys, and again by Luis Arguello in 1817, on a search for locations for an inland chain of missions. The Sutter Buttes were seen by Jedediah Strong Smith in 1828, by the Hudson's Bay Company trappers who followed him, and served as the camping place for John C. Fremont during the Bear Flag Revolt in 1846. Sutter County enjoyed its share of gold rush prosperity and boom towns when supplies were transported to the gold miners by boat up the Feather and Yuba Rivers. It was also the boyhood home of Henry Meade Bland, California's second poet laureate.

Situated between two rivers, the Sacramento and the Feather, Sutter County covers an area of 602.7 square miles (388,608 acres). Sutter County is renowned for being home to the smallest mountain range in the world, the Sutter Buttes. The Sutter Buttes are volcanic peaks located northwest of Yuba City. They are circular forms which stretch 10 miles in diameter and cover a region of about 75 square miles. South Butte reaches a height of 2,117 feet above sea level, while North Butte and West Butte reach 1,863 and 1,685 feet respectively.

According to 1999 population estimates, Sutter County is home to approximately 76,800 people, making it the 38th largest of California's 58 counties. There are two incorporated cities, Yuba City, with a population of 35,050 and Live Oak, with 5,450 residents. The remaining residents live within the small communities of Tierra Buena, Meridian, Rio Oso, Trowbridge, Sutter, Pleasant Grove, Nicolaus, East Nicolaus, Riego, or Robbins, or reside in the vast rural agricultural areas which make up Sutter County.

Sutter County is proud of its agricultural heritage and has the distinction of developing the Thompson seedless grape, a product which revolutionized the raisin industry. Another agricultural development in Sutter County was the origination of a hardy, prolific strain of wheat by Edward Proper in 1868. "Proper Wheat" became known for its suitability for shipping over long distances. In the 1880's, another agricultural breakthrough occurred with the development of the Phillips canning cling peach by A. F. Abbott and Joseph Phillips. Sutter County is currently known for its rice, walnut, peach, tomato, and prune production.

The southern half of the county shares its borders with the Counties of Sacramento, Yolo, and Placer and is the site of a major new industrial area north of the Sacramento International Airport. The neighbors of the northern half include Colusa, Butte, and Yuba Counties. Within a one-hour drive radius, residents of Sutter County have access to three state universities, the international airport, the State Capitol, and the recreational areas of the Sierra Nevada Mountain Range. Local recreational features include hunting and fishing.

Senate Representation

1851–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1851	Crosby, Elisha O.	D
1852	Keyser, Phillip W.	D
1853, 1854	Smith, Samuel B.	Whig
1854	Bryan, Charles B.	D
1854, 1855	Stebbins, James G.	D
1855, 1856	Rust, P. C.	D
1857, 1858	Goodwin, Jessie O.	Amer.
1859	Allen, Isaac	D
1860	Watkins, Henry P.	D
1861		Doug. D
1862, 1863	Parks, William	Union D
1863–1864	Haswell, Charles S.	Union
1865, 1867	Teegarden, Eli	Union
1867, 1869	Beach, Horace	Union
1869, 1871	Hutchings, Samuel C.	D
1871, 1873	Crane, L. D.	R
1873, 1875	Spencer, Stephen	R
1877	Goodwin, Jessie O.	R
1880, 1881	Davis, Edwin A.	R
1883, 1885, 1887	Chandler, Augustus L.	R
1889	Greely, F. H.	R
1891, 1893	Ostrom, Daniel A.	D
1895, 1897	Aram, Eugene	R
1899, 1901	Cutter, William M.	R
1903, 1905	Diggs, Marshall	D
1907, 1909, 1911, 1913	Boynton, A. E.	R
1915, 1917, 1919, 1921	Duncan, W. E., Jr.	D, Prog., Soc.
1919, 1921		D
1923, 1925	Gates, Dr. W. F.	R
1927, 1929	Jones, Ray	R
1931, 1933, 1935, 1937	Rich, W. P.	R, D
1939, 1941, 1943		R
1945, 1947, 1949, 1950		R, D
1951–1956	Johnson, Ed C.	R
1957, 1958, 1959, 1960		R-D
1961, 1962		R
1963, 1964, 1965, 1966	Sedgwick, Harold T.	R
1967–1973	Marler, Fred W., Jr.	R
1975	Collier, Randolph	D
1977, 1979, 1981	Johnson, Ray	R
1983		Ind.
1985, 1987, 1989	Doolittle, John T.	R
1991	Leslie, Tim	R
1993, 1995, 1997, 1999	Johannessen, K. Maurice	R

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Assembly Representation

1851–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1851	McCorkle, Joseph	D
1852	Caldwell, A. C.	Whig
1853	McCandless, A. G.	Whig
1854	Hastings, E. O. F.	D
1855, 1856	Sherrard, Robert B.	Whig
1857	Warrington, Samuel	R
1858	Harris, James O.	D
1859	Vaughn, C. L. N.	D
1860	Smith, J. Landon	D
1861	Montgomery, Zach	Breck. D
1862	Wilcoxon, C. F.	Breck. D
1863	Haswell, Charles S.	Union
1863–64	Boulware, Col. Madison	Union
1865	Hamlin, Francis	Union
1867	Spilman, B. R.	D
1869, 1871	Berry, Campbell P.	D
1873	Chandler, Augustus L.	Ind.
1875, 1877	Berry, Campbell P.	D
1880, 1881		R
1883	Fortna, Stephen R.	D
1885	Parks, William H.	R
1887	Ohleyer, George	D
1889	Ostrom, Daniel A.	D
1891	Stabler, H. P.	D
1893	Durst, D. P.	R
1895, 1897	Cutter, William M.	R
1899	Raub, C. G.	R
1901	Schillig, Lawrence	R
1903	McLaughlin, A. C.	R
1905	Manwell, E. T.	R
1907, 1909, 1911	Hewitt, Arthur H.	R
1913	Murray, J. A.	R
1915	Tabler, L. N.	D
1917	Tarke, Louis	R
1919, 1921	Lewis, Ed	R
1923	Noyes, Fred B.	R
1925, 1927, 1929		R, D
1931, 1935	Frazier, John E.	R
1933		R-D
1937, 1939, 1941	Millington, Seth	D
1943	King, Albert M.	D
1945		D-R
1947	Loomis, Bert W.	R
1949	Coats, Arthur W., Jr.	D
1951, 1952		D-R
1953, 1954, 1955	Hobbie, Don	R
1956–1962	Sedgwick, Harold T.	R
1963, 1964	Booth, Harold E.	D
1965–1973	Johnson, Ray E.	R
1975, 1977, 1979	Chappie, Eugene A.	R
1981, 1983, 1985	Herger, Wally	R
1987, 1989, 1991	Chandler, Chris	R
1993	Statham, Stan	R
1995, 1997	Woods, Tom	R
1999	Dickerson, Richard "Dick"	R

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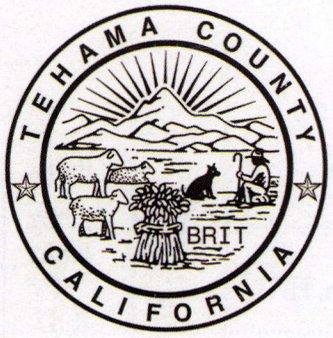



POPULATION: 55,450
COUNTY SEAT: Red Bluff

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
- District 1 - Barbara McIver
- District 2 - George P. Russell
- District 3 - Charles Willard
- District 4 - Ross M. Turner
- District 5 - Bill Borror

TEHAMA COUNTY

The first recorded expedition into Tehama was that of Luis Arguello in 1821. Captain Arguello was followed by a stream of trappers, traders, and immigrants traversing the California-Oregon Trail and its cutoffs. In 1843, Peter Lassen became the region's first settler, his ranch marking the end of the Lassen Trail; the ranch itself, together with other holdings, was eventually purchased by Leland Stanford, and became the famous Stanford Vina Ranch. Tehama was organized as a county 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."

Situated 120 miles north of Sacramento in California's Central Valley, the County of Tehama covers 2,976 square miles. Highly contrasting geographical features, from the lush riparian habitat along the Sacramento River to the majestic mountains surrounding the area, elevations within the county range from 341 feet to 8,200 feet above sea level. Scenic oak-covered rolling hills are used for spring and winter grazing for livestock. The Sacramento River flows along the eastern portion of the valley, through fertile orchard and grain lands.

The County of Tehama has a predominantly agriculture-based economy with a large percentage of California's almonds, walnuts, olives, and prunes produced locally. Many other crops are also grown in the area's favorable climate. Good pasture and rangeland allow Tehama County to hold a key role in the cattle and sheep industry in northern California.

The county has a charter form of government that is administered by a five-member Board of Supervisors. The City of Red Bluff has the largest population center in the area and serves as the county seat. Tehama County has experienced continued growth since 1970 with a current population of 55,450.

Advanced educational opportunities are available within an hour's drive through the California State University, Chico and Butte Community College located to the south, Simpson College and Shasta Community College to the north. Various outreach classroom facilities are available within the county.

The major transportation links in the region are Interstate 5, State Highway 99, State Route 36, and the Southern Pacific Mainline. Flight service is available with airports in Red Bluff and Corning, as well as bus service provided by Greyhound Lines, Lassen Motor Transit, and Amtrak Bus. The Tehama Rural Area Express (TRAX) services the communities of Red Bluff, Dairyville, Los Molinos, Tehama, Gerber, Proberta, Richfield, and Corning.

Tehama County is a wonderland for outdoor enthusiasts with over 300 miles of hiking, biking, and riding trails. Game birds, black tail deer, bear, and wild pigs abound to allow hunters excellent sporting opportunities. As one of the largest salmon spawning rivers in the world, the Sacramento River and its tributaries furnish miles of trout, steelhead, and salmon fishing. Lassen Volcanic National Park encompasses 160 square miles and features spectacular volcanic exhibits and cross-country skiing.

Tehama County is the home of the Red Bluff Round Up, the largest three-day rodeo in the United States. The county is also host to numerous state and national events each year including the Red Bluff Bull and Gelding Sale, California High School Rodeo Finals, the Winter Round Up Cutting Horse Show, West Coast Monster Truck Nationals, and the Nitro Nationals Drag Boat Festival.

Senate Representation

1857–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1857	Dosh, Samuel H.	D
1858, 1859	Garter, E.	D
1860	Logan, Johathan	D
1861		Doug. D
1862, 1863	Doll, J. Granville	Union D
1863–1864, 1865	Rush, John A.	D
1867, 1869	Lewis, Edward J.	D
1871, 1873	Boggs, John	D
1875, 1877	Lewis, Edward J.	D
1880, 1881	Glascock, Benjamin B.	D
1883, 1885	Foster, Charles F.	D
1887, 1889	Boggs, John	D
1889	Goad, J. W.	D
1891, 1893	Wilson, Henry C.	D
1893, 1895, 1897	Shippee, W. A.	R
1899, 1901	Maggard, W. F.	R
1903, 1905	Selvage, Thomas H.	R
1907	Rolley, George T.	R
1909, 1911	Cutten, Charles P.	R
1913, 1915, 1917	Kehoe, William	R
1919		R, Prog., Proh.
1921, 1923	Nelson, H. C.	R
1925, 1927, 1929, 1931		R, D
1931, 1933	Moran, John L.	R, D
1935, 1937	Metzger, Jack D.	R
1939, 1941		R, D
1943	Engle, Clair	D, R
1945, 1947	Sutton, Louis G.	R
1949–1958		R-D
1959, 1960	O'Sullivan, Virgil	D-R
1961–1966		D
1967–1973	Marler, Fred W., Jr.	R
1976	Collier, Randolph	D
1977, 1979, 1981	Johnson, Ray	R
1983		Ind.
1983, 1985, 1987, 1989	Nielsen, James Wiley	R
1991	Thompson, Mike	D
1993, 1995, 1997, 1999	Johannessen, K. Maurice	R

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Assembly Representation

1857–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party	Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1857	Dudley, M.	D	1901	Gans, H. S.	R
1858	Lewis, Edward J.	D	1903	Soward, F. D.	R
1859	Dunlap, H.W.	D	1905	Gans, H. S.	R
1860	Stevenson, Edward A. .	D	1907	Finney, J.W.	R
1861	Durst, D. P.	Doug. D	1909–1919	Polsley, Harry	D
1862	Thompson, Joseph W..	Breck. D	1915	Sisson, Elmer L.	D, R. Prog., Proh.
1863–64	Jennison, S.	Union			
1865	Long, William S.	D	1921, 1923	Bernard, Van	R
1867	Green, Will S.	D	1925		R, D
1869	Scarce, Laban	D	1927		R
1871	Ward, Loomis	D	1929		R, D
1873	Simpson, John	Ind.	1931	McDaniel, Edwin A.	D-R
1875, 1877	Hart, Thomas J.	D	1933	O'Donnell, John H.	D
1880, 1881	Mathews, William P.	D	1935		D-R
1883	Clark, Reuben	D	1937, 1939		D
1885	Ellison, John F.	R	1941, 1943	Lowrey, Lloyd W.	D
1887, 1889	Mathews, William P.	D	1945–1961		D-R
1891	Matlock, James T.	R	1962		D
1893	Mathews, William P.	D	1963–1975	Davis, Pauline L.	D
1895	Reid, D.G.	D	1977–1993	Statham, Stan	R
1897	Houghton, Frank	D	1995, 1997	Woods, Tom	R
1899	La Baree, W. H.	R	1999	Dickerson, Richard "Dick"	R

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POPULATION: 13,250
COUNTY SEAT: Weaverville

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
- District 1 - Chris Erikson
- District 2 - Paul Fackrell
- District 3 - Ralph Modine
- District 4- Berry Stewart
- District 5 - Robert Reiss

TRINITY COUNTY

Trinity County was one of the original 27 counties created February 18, 1850, and owes its name to an error on the part of Pierson B. Reading, the man who discovered gold in the county in 1848. When he came upon the river in 1845, he called it the Trinity, the English version of Trinidad, in the mistaken belief that it emptied into Trinidad Bay. Native Americans enjoyed undisputed possession until the advent of Jedediah Strong Smith, who crossed the region in 1828, when he opened the coast route to Oregon. Trappers crossed the county on the Trinity Trail during the 1830's, but settlers came only after the discovery of gold.

Located in the lower reaches of the Cascade Range in California, midway between Redding in Shasta County and the Northern Redwood Coast, Trinity County encompasses 3,300 square miles of alpine grandeur. Roughly the size of Rhode Island, if flattened out the county would cover an area about the size of Texas. Tucked away among fir and pine forested slopes, wildflowers in season cloak remote dells with splashes of brilliant color. Clear, tumbling waters from tarns and snowpacks high up under towering peaks course down through rock-walled canyons. The Trinity River Scenic Byway traverses the county alongside State Route 299.

Opportunities for satisfying outdoor vacations and activities are limited only by your own imagination. Largely underdeveloped, the area offers conveniences and creature comforts in a natural environment without the hustle and hassle of more structured recreational communities.

Hundreds of miles of forest service roads, trails, and old logging tracts open up spectacular forested mountains to hiking, horseback, mountain bike, and motor touring. The whole area is a wildlife laboratory of diverse flora and fauna with four seasonal variations for you to watch, study, research, photograph and, in some cases, collect. The Trinity Alps Wilderness can be accessed through many gateways for wild-stream fishing, day hikes, or extended treks. Pack trips on horseback are available with local licensed guides.

The Trinity River and tributary waters are themselves sources of thrills, adventure, and enjoyment. All sorts of water activities abound. Everything from toe dabbling, fishing, gold panning, or just floating lazily in an innertube to racing down white water riffles and rapids in a bobbing raft or kayak.



Trinity Alps

Senate Representation

1851–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party	Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1851	Cooke, Martin E.	D	1903, 1905	Selvage, Thomas H.	R
1852	Harper, John H.	D	1907	Rolley, George T.	R
1852, 1853	Denver, James W.	D	1909, 1911	Cutten, Charles P.	R
1853	Williams, L. S.	NP	1913, 1915, 1917	Kehoe, William	R
1854, 1855	May, William B.	D	1919		R, Prog.,
1856, 1857	Cosby, John D.	Amer.			Proh.
1858, 1859	Burch, John C.	D	1921, 1923	Nelson, H. C.	R
1860	Ryan, James T.	D	1925, 1927, 1929, 1931		R, D
1861		Doug. D	1933, 1935	McColl, John B.	R, D
1862, 1863	Shurtleff, Benjamin	Union D	1937		R
1863–1864, 1865	Jones, John P.	Union	1939	Carter, Jesse W.	D
1867	Chapell, James N.	Union	1941, 1943, 1945, 1947	Carter, Oliver J.	D
1869		R	1949–1960	Regan, Edwin J.	D-R
1871, 1873	McMurray, John	D	1961, 1962, 1963, 1964		D
1875	Tinnin, Wiley J.	D	1965, 1966	Marler, Fred W., Jr.	R
1877	Ream, Daniel	D	1967–1975	Collier, Randolph	D
1880, 1881	Carlock, A. B.	R	1977, 1979, 1981	Johnson, Ray	R
1883, 1885	Taylor, Clay W.	D	1983		Ind.
1887, 1889	Briceland, John C.	D	1983	Nielsen, James Wiley	R
1891, 1893	Campbell, R. H.	R	1985, 1987, 1989	Doolittle, John T.	R
1895, 1897	Gleaves, James M.	R	1991	Leslie, Tim	R
1899, 1901	Laird, James T.	R	1993, 1995, 1997, 1999	Johannessen, K. Maurice	R

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Assembly Representation

1851–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1851	Crane, George W.	Whig
1851	Osgood, Hiram P.	D
1852	McKenzie, F. S.	Whig
1852	McMullen, George C.	Whig
1853	Martin, W. C.	Whig
1853	Pitzer, Jesse S.	D
1853	Reading, R. G.	Whig
1854	Musser, John	D
1855	Rowe, E. A.	Whig
1856	Upton, W. W.	Amer.
1857	Burch, John C.	D
1858	Neblett, Edward	D
1859	Bates, Fordyce	D
1860	Lawerence, A. C.	D
1861	Walter, F.	Doug. D
1862	Matthews, John H.	Union D
1863, 1863–64	Personette, W. M.	Union
1865	Dorr, J. C.	Union
1867	Jones, T. E.	Union
1869	McMurray, John	D
1871, 1873	Tinnin, Wiley J.	D
1875	Briceland, John M.	D
1877	Montague, Joseph C.	D
1880	Bass, John S. P.	D
1881	McMurray, John	D
1883	Briceland, John M.	D
1885, 1887	Yule, John	R
1889, 1891	Shanahan, T. W. H.	D
1893	Mathews, William P.	D
1895	Reid, D. G.	D
1897	Houghton, Frank	D
1899	La Baree, W. H.	R
1901	Gans, H. S.	R
1903	Leininger, C. W.	R
1905	Coyle, James L.	R
1907	Berry, T. J. T.	R
1909	Gillis, K. C.	D
1911	Malone, George E.	R
1913	White, William C.	R
1915, 1917, 1919	McCray, C. C.	R
1921	Ross, Albert F.	R, D
1923	Dozier, Earnest	R
1925	Anderson, Roscoe J.	R, D
1927		R
1929		R, D
1931	McGuinness, Henry	D-R
1933	Ross, Albert F.	R
1935	Fulcher, Clinton J.	D-R
1937, 1939		D
1941	Gunlock, William I.	D
1943	Denny, Paul	R
1945		R-D
1947, 1949, 1951, 1952	Davis, Lester T.	D-R
1953, 1954	Davis, Pauline L.	D
1955–1960		D-R
1961–1975		D
1977–1993	Statham, Stan	R
1995, 1997	Woods, Tom	R
1999	Dickerson, Richard "Dick"	R

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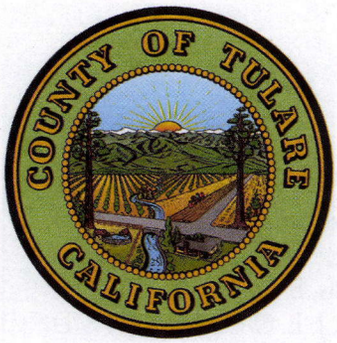



POPULATION: 360,000
COUNTY SEAT: Visalia

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
- District 1 - Bill Sanders
- District 2 - Mel Richmond
- District 3 - Bill Maze
- District 4 - J. Steven Worthley
- District 5 - Jim Maples

TULARE COUNTY

Tulare County was formed April 20, 1852, from parts of Mariposa and Los Angeles Counties and takes its name from the tules and "tulars" or places where tules grow, which the Spaniards found in abundance.

First exploration of the county was by Fages in 1772, when pursuing deserting Spanish soldiers. He was followed by other Spanish explorers, Moraga in 1806, Juan Ortega in 1814 and 1815, and Estudillo in 1819. The first American to traverse the Tulare Trail, later to become part of the stage coach route from San Francisco to St. Louis and a modern highway today, was Jedediah Strong Smith in 1826. Other trappers and hunters followed, "Peg-leg" Smith in the late 1820's, Ewing Young and Kit Carson in 1829, Fremont in 1844, and Audubon in 1848.

Centrally located within the State of California, Tulare County is situated in a delightful and geographically diverse region. The county includes an area of 4,863 square miles. Mountain peaks of the Sierra Nevada Range rise to more than 14,000 feet in its eastern half. Meanwhile, the extensively cultivated and very fertile valley floor in the western half has allowed Tulare County to become the second-leading producer of agricultural commodities in the United States. In addition to substantial packing and shipping operations, light and medium manufacturing plants are increasing in number and are becoming an important factor in the county's total economic picture.

The county has a growing population of 360,000. The eastern half of the county is comprised primarily of public lands within the Sequoia National Park, National Forest, and the Mineral King, Golden Trout, and Domelands Wilderness areas. Opportunities for all-season outdoor recreation include: hiking, water and snow skiing, fishing, and boating.

Visalia, the county seat, is the gateway to Sequoia National Park and a variety of recreational activities. The city, with a population of 93,000 is within a 4-hour drive of either San Francisco or Los Angeles, and a 21/2-hour drive of California's central coastline. Its family-oriented lifestyle and affordable housing have proven attractive to people from all areas of the state and country.



Fox Theater, Tulare County

Senate Representation

1853–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1853, 1854	Wade, James H.	Whig
1855, 1856	McNeill, A.	D
1857, 1858, 1859, 1860	Meritt, Samuel A.	D
1861		Breck. D
1862, 1863	Baker, Thomas	D
1863–1864, 1865, 1867	Freeman, J. W.	D
1869, 1871	Fowler, Thomas	D
1873, 1875	Lindsey, Tipton	Ind.
1877	Fowler, Thomas	D
1880, 1881	Rowell, Chester	R
1883, 1885	Reddy, Patrick	D
1887, 1889	Roth, John	D
1891, 1893	Berry, George S.	D
1895, 1897	Linder, R.	R
1899, 1901	Pace, H. L.	D
1903, 1905	Emmons, E. J.	D
1907, 1909	Miller, E. O.	D
1911, 1913	Larkins, E. O.	R
1915, 1917, 1919, 1921	Irwin, J. L. C.	D
1923, 1925	Creighton, John	R, D
1927, 1929	Wagy, J. I.	R, D
1931–1945	Mixter, Frank W.	R, D
1947–1962	Williams, Howard J.	R
1963–1975	Way, Howard	R
1977–1991	Vuich, Rose Ann	D
1993	Wyman, Phil	R
1995, 1997, 1999	Costa, Jim	D
1995, 1997	Maddy, Ken	R
1999	Poochigian, Charles	R

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Assembly Representation

1853–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1853	Herbert, Philemon T.	D
1854	Tivy, John A.	D
1855	Baker, Thomas	D
1855	Swan, Robert R.	D
1857	Smith, Orson K.	Amer.
1858	Mitchell, A. H.	D
1859	Roane, James M.	D
1860	Heston, Thomas M.	D
1861	Smith, Orson K.	Bell-Everett
1862	Pemberton, James C.	Breck. D
1862	Davis, B. K.	Breck. D
1862	Kendall, C. W.	Union D
1862	Machin, Timothy N.	R
1862	Orr, Nelson M.	R
1863	Freeman, J. W.	Breck. D
1863–64, 1865, 1867	Brown, Joseph C.	D
1869	Doss, E. W.	D
1871	Burckhalter, Jermiah	D
1873	Canfield, W.	Ind.
1875	Patterson, J. A.	D
1877	Adams, W. S.	D
1880	DuBrutz, A. B.	D
1881	Arick, Rufus E.	D
1883	Atwell, A. J.	NP
1885	Dewitt, E. L.	D
1887, 1889	Butler, A. B.	R
1889	Berry, George S.	D
1891	Cunningham, W. S.	D
1893	Blakeley, F. A.	R
1893	Alford, William H.	D
1895	Davis, J. W.	R
1895, 1897	Robinson, D. B.	D
1897, 1899	Boone, W. P.	D
1899	Cosper, E. T.	R
1901	Levinson, H.	D
1901	Meyers, R. H.	R
1903, 1905	Lumley, Aubrey M.	D
1907	Forbes, P. W.	D
1909, 1911, 1913	Wyllie, G. W.	R
1915	Scott, Fred Carroll	Proh., D
1917	Horbach, Robert	R
1919, 1921	Cleary, Charles W.	R
1923		R, D
1925	Mixter, Frank W.	R
1927, 1929		R, D
1931	Jewett, Augustus F.	R
1933, 1935	Chatters, Ford A.	R-D
1937, 1939, 1941	Garland, Gordon H.	D
1943	Guthrie, C. L.	D
1945		D-R
1947	Johnson, Harry J.	D-R
1949	Hagen, Harlan	D
1951, 1952		D-R
1953, 1954, 1955	Patterson, Roscoe L.	R-D
1956	VACANT	
1957–1964	Frew, Myron H.	D
1965–1981	Duffy, Gordon W.	R
1967–1972	Ketchum, William M.	R
1973	Nimmo, Robert P.	R
1975	Mobley, Ernest N.	R
1977, 1979, 1981	Lehman, Richard	D
1983–1993	Jones, Bill	R
1983, 1985	Rogers, Don	R
1987–1995	Harvey, Trice	R
1993	Bronzan, Bruce	D
1993, 1995, 1997	Bustamante, Cruz	D
1995, 1997	Poochigian, Charles S. "Chuck"	R
1997, 1999	Ashburn, Roy	R
1999	Briggs, Mike	R
1999	Reyes, Sarah	D

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POPULATION: 52,580
COUNTY SEAT: Sonora

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
- District 1 - Larry Rotelli
- District 2 - Don Ratzlaff
- District 3 - Laurie Sylwester
- District 4 - Mark Thornton
- District 5 - Richard Pland

TUOLUMNE COUNTY

Tuolumne County was created as one of California's original 27 counties on February 18, 1850, and is located in the heart of the California "Mother Lode" gold country region in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountain Range, 125 miles east of San Francisco, south of Lake Tahoe, and just 70 miles north of Yosemite Valley in Yosemite National Park. The name Tuolumne is of Native American 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 chief. Vallejo, in his report to the First Legislature in 1850, said that the word is "a corruption of the Native American 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 Taualames in 1810. The name may mean 'people who dwell in stone houses,' i.e., in caves. The suffix *umne* means 'people'."

The county's population of 52,580 is scattered throughout with 4,280 people located within the Sonora city limits, the county seat and only incorporated city in Tuolumne County, on historic Highway 49 at the 1,800 foot elevation. The county maintains a small community atmosphere and is known as the "Playland with a Heart of Gold."

The county is a general law, open range county and governed by a five-member Board of Supervisors. The county is divided into five supervisorial districts on the basis of equal population so that each supervisor represents approximately 10,400 people.

History is the backbone of Tuolumne County and for the "weekend historian," Tuolumne County offers a Gold Rush town, vintage steam engines, 1800's architecture, historic hotels, bed and breakfasts, and has also been graced with an extensive filmmaking history with more than 200 films having been shot in scenic locations since 1919.

Elevations in Tuolumne County range from 350 feet to 13,000 feet. The climate is generally characterized by sunshine 328 days a year with the average temperature of 60 degrees, and an average rainfall of 32.84 inches. Residential opportunities vary from suburban to rural, and from lakeside to mountain homes.

The area lends itself to some of California's most beautiful recreational lands and abounds in recreational opportunities including Yosemite National Park, Stanislaus National Forest, Columbia State Park, Railtown 1897 State Park, New Melones Lake, Lake Don Pedro, Pinecrest, and Dodge Ridge. There are approximately 2,216 square miles to the county made up of predominately forests that support hiking and riding trails, lakes and beaches for swimming, fishing and boating, and campgrounds and skiing. In addition, there are five public golf courses, four live theaters, many gourmet restaurants, and carriage rides down historic streets are always a favorite.

Whether you are looking for a romantic getaway, a mountain adventure, or a family outing, Tuolumne County is bound to have what you need to make the most of your vacation. Under the stars or in diverse lodging accommodations, you are sure to come home relaxed and invigorated after a getaway to Tuolumne County.



Yosemite National Park

Senate Representation

1851–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1851	Lippincott, Benjamin S.	Ind.
1852	Anderson, Alexander S.	D
1852, 1853	Hubbs, Paul K.	D
1853, 1854	Coffroth, James W.	D
1854, 1855	Kendall, Thomas	D
1855, 1856, 1857	Mandevillle, James W.	D
1856, 1857	Coffroth, James W.	Amer.
1858	Rogers, George H.	D
1859	Holden, William	D
1859, 1860	Quinn, Isaac N.	D
1860, 1861	Franklin, J. J.	D
1861	Williamson, C. V.	Breck. D
1862		D
1862, 1863	Quint, Leander	Union D
1863	Cavis, Joseph M.	Union
1863–1864	Haskins, J. W.	Union
1863–1864, 1865	Evans, George S.	Union
1865, 1867	Wolcott, Oliver	Union
1867, 1869	Mandeville, James W.	D
1869, 1871	Wing, Stepehen	R
1871, 1873	Andross, Moses C.	R
1873	Eakin, W. A.	D
1875	Hopkins, Rienze	R
1875	Eakin, W. A.	D
1877	Gwin, William M., Jr.	D
1880, 1881	Lampson, Royal M.	R
1883	Reynolds, Charles D.	D
1885	Beauvais, A. B.	R
1887, 1889	Meany, A. J.	D
1891, 1893	Harp, T. D.	D
1895, 1897	Shine, J. H.	R
1899–1913	Curtin, John B.	D
1915, 1917	Maddux, L. J.	D
1919, 1921	Dennett, L. L.	R
1923, 1925		R, D
1927, 1929	Garrison, J. C.	R, D
1931, 1933, 1935, 1937	Williams, Dan E.	R, D
1939–1952	Mayo, Jesse M.	R, D
1953, 1954, 1955, 1956	Teale, Stephen P.	D
1957, 1958, 1959, 1960		D-R
1961–1972		D
1973, 1975	Berryhill, Clare	R
1977–1989	Garamendi, John	D
1990	VACANT	
1991	Johnston, Patrick	D
1993	McCorquodale, Dan	D
1995, 1997, 1999	Monteith, Dick	R

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Assembly Representation

1851–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1851	Wilkins, W.W.	Whig
1851	Moore, Benjamin F.	Whig
1851	Baldwin, Drury	Whig
1852	Blanchard, D. L.	D
1852, 1853	Brush, Jesse	D
1852	Coffroth, James W.	D
1852	Dameron, William B.	D
1852	Ingersoll, Thomas J.	D
1853, 1854	Hoff, John J.	D
1853, 1854	Mandeville, James W.	D
1853	Meredith, Thomas C.	D
1853	Wilson, J. M.	D
1854	Godard, H. B.	Whig
1854	Hair, D. B.	Whig
1854	Hoyt, James T.	D
1855	Amyx, Fleming	D
1855	Calvin, E. R.	D
1855	McCurdy, Samuel	Whig
1855, 1856	Oxley, Thomas J.	Whig
1855	Quinn, Isaac	D
1856	Brunton, Thomas C.	Amer.
1856	McGehee, H.	Amer.
1856	Van Dusen, J.T.	Amer.
1857	Gilman, Caleb	D
1857	Patrick, George	D
1857	Roger, George H.	D
1857	Underwood, John R.	D
1858	Haldeman, P. M.	D
1858	Hamlin, Thomas J.	D
1858	Markley, William J.	D
1858	Tuttle, A. A. H.	D
1859	Buck, Samuel M.	D
1859	Dow, William	D
1859, 1860	Howe, Robert	D
1859	Whitney, George W.	D
1860	Yancey, F.	D
1860	Bailey, G. W.	D
1860	Rodgers, Edwin A.	D
1861	Amyx, Flemming	Breck. D
1861	Chandler, T. J.	Breck. D
1861	Gillette, M. G.	Breck. D
1861	Patrick, George W.	Breck. D
1862	Davis, B. K.	Breck. D
1862	Kendall, C. W.	Union D
1862, 1863	Machin, Timothy N.	R
1862, 1863	Orr, Nelson M.	R
1863, 1863–64	Lux, Frederick	Union
1863, 1863–64	Mitchell, E. F.	Union
1863–64	Perrin, Otis	Union
1865	Goodall, J. E.	Union
1865	Hogle, L. I.	Union
1867	Davies, William A.	Union
1867	Mardis, Benjamin A.	D
1867	Meagher, Michael	D
1869	Eichelroth, William E.	D
1869	Mooney, J. S.	D
1869	York, Frank	D
1871	Bacon P. B.	R
1871	Connolly, W. C.	D
1871	Whiting, George A.	D
1873	Long, William G.	R
1873	Parker, J. E.	D
1873	Summers, James W.	D
1875	Birney, Thomas L.	D
1877	Smyth, Edward	D
1880	Dimond, Daniel	R
1881	Birney, Thomas L.	D
1883	Nicol, Frank D	D
1885	Long, William G.	R
1887	Smyth, Edward	D
1889	Tullock, L. R.	D
1891	Murman, Frank T.	D
1893	Marston, B. O.	D
1895	Holland, Charles A.	D
1897	McCandish, T. G.	D
1899	McDonald, A. M.	R
1901	Ray, N. C.	D
1903	Baxter, Edward N.	D
1905	Jones, C. V.	D
1907, 1909	Baxter, Edward N.	D
1911	Williams, Dan E.	R
1913	Van Harlingen, J. A.	D
1913	Clarke, George A.	R
1915	Browne, Maurice B.	D, Prog.
1917	Williams, Dan E.	R
1919		D
1921	Webster, John C.	R
1923	Clarke, George A.	R
1925	Browne, Maurice B.	D
1927, 1929		R, D
1931	Dillinger, H. E.	D-R
1933	Mayo, Jesse M.	R

Assembly Representation

1851–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party	Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1935	.....	R-D	1964	VACANT	
1937	.....	R	1965–1973	Chappie, Eugene A.	R
1939, 1941, 1943	Thurman, Allen G.	R	1975	Garamendi, John R.	D
1945, 1947	.....	R-D	1977–1989	Waters, Norman S.	D
1949–1956	Lindsay, Francis C.	R-D	1991	Knowles, David	R
1957, 1958	.....	R	1993	Snyder, Margaret E.	D
1959–1963	Lunardi, Paul J.	D	1995, 1997, 1999	House, George	R

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POPULATION: 700,000
COUNTY SEAT: Ventura

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
- District 1 - Susan K. Lacey
- District 2 - Frank Schillo
- District 3 - Kathy Long
- District 4 - Judy Mikels
- District 5 - John K. Flynn



VENTURA COUNTY

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.

On the California coast an hour north of Los Angeles, Ventura County has 42 miles of beautiful coastline, pristine forests, secluded lakes, rolling orchards, and friendly towns. The county has a population of approximately 700,000; there are 10 cities in the county. In addition, there are 825 square miles of unincorporated area (excluding forest reserve). Ventura, the county seat, is a charming seaside town with outdoor cafes, shops, stores, galleries, boutiques, and the feel of Old California in the historic downtown and Mission districts. The Ventura Harbor is designed to welcome strollers with a unique waterside promenade leading to the Channel Islands National Park Visitors Center.

Nurtured by a warm and mild Mediterranean climate, the county sprouts a colorful array of fruits and vegetables available at farmers markets and roadside stands. Fresh fish are brought ashore daily to join just-picked produce. Coastal moisture keeps the evenings cool and the daytime sun shines through clean, clear air.

There are numerous public and private schools within the county. The Ventura County Community College District has three campuses and each offers a two-year program leading to an AA degree. Nearby major public universities are UCLA, UC Santa Barbara, Cal State Channel Islands, and Cal State Northridge. Nearby private institutions are California Lutheran University, University of LaVerne, Ventura College of Law, and Pepperdine University at Malibu.

Ventura is a general law county, incorporated in 1866. The five members of the Ventura County Board of Supervisors are elected on a nonpartisan basis, by district, for four-year staggered terms.



Rincon Parkway, Old Pacific Coast Highway

Senate Representation

1873–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party	Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1873, 1875	Graves, William J.	D	1925, 1927	Hollister, James J.	R, D, Prog.
1877	Murphy, Patrick W.	D	1929, 1931, 1933, 1935	Duval, Walter H.	R
1880, 1881	Chase, Warren	Work	1937	McBride, James J.	D
1883	Steele, George	D	1939		D, R
1883	Brooks, J. Marion	D	1941, 1943, 1945, 1947		D
1885, 1887	Steele, George	R	1949–1960		D, R
1889, 1891	Heacock, E. H.	R	1961		D
1893, 1895	Orr, Orestes	R	1962–1972	Lagomarsino, Robert J.	R
1897, 1899	Boyce, J. J.	R	1973–1981	Rains, Omer L.	D
1901, 1903, 1905, 1907	Greenwell, Charles B.	R	1977, 1979	Cusanovich, Lou	R
1909, 1911	Roseberry, L. H.	R	1981–1991	Davis, Ed	R
1913, 1915	Mott, D. W.	R	1983–1991	Hart, Gary	D
1917, 1919	Thompson, J. R.	D	1993–1999	Wright, Cathie	R
1921, 1923	Arbuckle, F. A.	R	1995, 1997, 1999	O'Connell, Jack	D

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Assembly Representation

1873–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party	Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1873	Escandon, A. G.	D	1935		D-R
1875	Hayne, William A.	D	1937	Muldoon, Fred P.	D
1877	Sherman, Caleb	D	1939	Burson, Roscoe W.	R
1880, 1881	Wason, Milton	R	1941	Cooke, John B.	D
1883	Stroke, Charles H.	D	1943	Fourt, Walter J.	R
1885	Ashe, R. I.	D	1945		R-D
1887	Brooks, J. Marion	D	1947, 1949	Cooke, John B.	D
1889	Wear, G. W.	D	1951, 1952, 1953, 1954		D-R
1891	Rice, T. A.	D	1955, 1956	Cunningham, Rex M.	D
1893	Perkins, David T.	R	1957, 1958		D-R
1895	Bennett, Peter	R	1959, 1960, 1961, 1962		D
1897	Toland, Thomas O.	Fusion	1963, 1964, 1965, 1966	Henson, Burt M.	D
1899	Greenwell, Charles B.	R	1967–1975	MacDonald, J. K. "Ken"	D
1901	Clarke, Robert M.	R	1975, 1977, 1979	Cline, Robert C.	R
1903	Pann, Chris P.	R	1975, 1977, 1979	Priolo, Paul	R
1905	Perkins, David T.	R	1977, 1979, 1981	Imbrecht, Charles R.	R
1907, 1909	Sackett, George Lincoln	R	1981–1991	Wright, Cathie	R
1911	Mott, D. W.	R	1981	La Follette, Marian W.	R
1913	Gabbert, Thomas G.	R	1983–1993	O'Connell, Jack	D
1915	Edwards, Roger G.	R	1983–1991	McClintock, Tom	R
1917, 1919	Argabrite, Joseph M.	D	1993, 1995, 1997	Takasugi, Nao	R
1921	Hume, George W.	R	1993, 1995	Boland, Paula	R
1923, 1925	Duval, Walter C.	R	1995, 1997	Firestone, Brooks	R
1927		R, D	1997, 1999	McClintock, Tom	R
1929, 1931	Emmett, Dan W.	R	1999	Jackson, Hannah-Beth	D
1933	McBride, James J.	D	1999	Strickland, Tony	R

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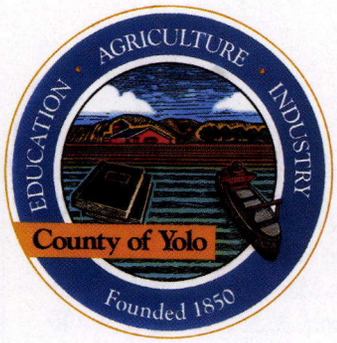



POPULATION: 156,800
COUNTY SEAT: Woodland

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
- District 1 - Mike McGowan
- District 2 - Lois Wolk
- District 3 - Tom Stallard
- District 4 - David Rosenberg
- District 5 - Lynnel Pollock

YOLO COUNTY

Yolo County, one of the original 27 counties formed February 18, 1850, has a Native American name variously believed to be a corruption of the tribal name "Yoloy," meaning "place abounding in rushes" or of the name of one Chief Yodo or the Native American village of Yodoi. For hundreds of years Native American hunters roamed this country and the first known white man to enter it was Luis Arguello, who came in 1821 in search of sites for inland missions. In 1828, Jedediah Strong Smith is believed to have hunted and trapped here, and later the Hudson's Bay Company trappers found it a fertile field for their labors. Cache Creek takes its name from their fur caches.

The first recorded contact with Westerners occurred in the late 1820's. These included Spanish missionaries as well as trappers and hunters who could be found along the banks of "Cache Creek," named by French-Canadian trappers. The first settler was William Gordon who received a land grant from the Mexican government in 1842 and began planting wheat and other crops.

The towns of Yolo County were outgrowths of native villages along waterways. Its first town, Fremont, was founded in 1849 along the confluence of the Sacramento and Feather Rivers and became the first county seat. Knights Landing, Washington, Cacheville (later called Yolo), Clarksburg, Winters, Esparto, Capay, Guinda, and Davisville (Davis) were all built near waterways. Davisville had the added advantage of being on the path of the newly constructed railroad. Woodland, which became the county seat in 1862, began in a wooded area of valley oaks and was also served by a nearby railroad.

In 1906, to further emphasize agriculture's role in Yolo County, the University of California chose a 780-acre farm belonging to Jerome Davis for establishment of a university farm to serve as part of the College of Agriculture. The Davis farm has since become a separate campus of the university and has received worldwide fame for its research and education.

Agriculture is Yolo County's primary industry. The eastern two-thirds of the county consists of nearly level alluvial fans, flat plains, and basins, while the western third is largely composed of rolling terraces and steep uplands used for dry-farmed grain and range. The elevation ranges from slightly below sea level near the Sacramento River around Clarksburg to 3,000 feet along the ridge of the western mountains.

Yolo County is home to over 150,000 people. Nearly 85 percent of the population lives in the county's four cities (Davis, West Sacramento, Woodland, and Winters). Its proximity to Sacramento International Airport as well as two major interstates place it within a major transportation hub of the state.

In 1987, West Sacramento became Yolo County's fourth incorporated city. It is home to the Port of Sacramento and Sacramento Deep Water Channel, providing worldwide access to Yolo County's agricultural and manufacturing production.

Senate Representation

1851–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1851	Cooke, Martin E.	D
1852, 1853	Wombough, M. M.	D
1854, 1855	McGarry, Edward	Whig
1856, 1857	Bynum, Sarshel	Amer.
1858	Griffith, Humphrey	D
1859		A-L.D.
1860	Edgerton, Henry	A-L.D.
1861		Doug. D
1862	Powers, D. B.	R
1863		Union
1863–1864	Hall, John T.	Union
1865, 1867	Mizner, Lansing B.	Union
1869, 1871	Minis, William	D
1873, 1875	McCune, H. E	Ind.
1875, 1877	Hilborn, Samuel O.	R
1877	Lambert, John	D
1880, 1881	Harlan, Joseph H.	D
1880, 1881	Wendell, Joseph F.	R
1883	Dudley, Jonathan M.	R
1883	Kelley, K. E.	D
1885	Wright, Martin J.	R
1885	Parker, William B.	R
1887	Gesford, Henry C.	D
1889, 1891	Sprague, Frank S.	R
1893	Ostrom, Daniel A.	D
1895, 1897	Aram, Eugene	R
1899, 1901	Cutter, William M.	R
1903, 1905	Diggs, Marshall	D
1907, 1909, 1911, 1913	Boynton, A. E.	R
1915, 1917	Duncan, W. E., Jr.	D, Prog., Soc.
1919, 1921		D
1923, 1925	Gates, Dr. W. F.	R
1927, 1929	Jones, Ray	R
1931	VACANT	
1933, 1935, 1937	Gordon, Frank L.	R
1939–1947		R, D
1949–1956	Coombs, Nathan F.	R-D
1957, 1958, 1959, 1960		R
1961–1965	Geddes, Samuel R.	D
1966	VACANT	
1967–1973	Marler, Fred W., Jr.	R
1975, 1977	Dunlap, John F.	D
1979, 1981, 1983	Nielsen, James Wiley	R
1985, 1987, 1989	Garamendi, John	D
1985, 1987, 1989	Doolittle, John T.	R
1991	Johnston, Patrick	D
1991	Leslie, Tim	R
1993, 1995, 1997, 1999	Johannessen, K. Maurice	R

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Assembly Representation

1851–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1851	Crane, George W.	Whig
1851	Osgood, Hiram P.	D
1852	Parrish, John G.	D
1853	Caldwell, A. B.	Whig
1854	Griffth, Humphrey	D
1855	Updegraff, J. H.	Whig
1856	Bynum, Edward	D
1857	Curtis, J. S.	Amer.
1858	Minis, William	D
1859, 1860	Gwinn, Harrison	D
1861	Wood, William C.	Breck. D
1862	Hoag, Isaac	Union D
1863	Dudley, Jonathan M.	Union D
1863	Patten, Edmond	Union
1863–64	Hartsough, J. B.	Union
1865	Reed, Charles F.	Union
1867, 1869	Kelley, John M.	D
1871, 1873	Freeman, Frank S.	R
1875	Watkins, Jason	D
1877	Dewitt, W. M.	D
1880	Hershey, David N.	D
1881	Baker, Frank E.	D
1883	Hershey, David N.	D
1885	Culver, C. B.	R
1885	Pellet, Henry A.	R
1887, 1889	Adams, L. B.	D
1891	Clark, Reese	R
1893	Jacobs, I. W.	D
1895	Laugenour, H. W.	D
1897	North, A. W.	R
1899	Pierce, George W.	R
1901	Chiles, J. F.	D
1903	McConnell, J. I.	D
1905	Hawkins, N. A.	D
1907	McConnell, J. I.	D
1909, 1911	Wilson, L. H.	D
1913	Murray, J. A.	R
1915	Tabler, L. N.	D
1917	Tarke, Louis	R
1919, 1921	Lewis, Ed	R
1923	Noyes, Fred B.	R
1925, 1927, 1929		R, D
1931	Gordon, Frank L.	R
1933, 1937, 1939	O'Donnell, John H.	D
1935		D-R
1941, 1943	Lowrey, Lloyd W.	D
1945–1961		D-R
1962		D
1963, 1964	Booth, Harold E.	D
1965–1973	Johnson, Ray E.	R
1967–1975	Z'Berg, Edwin L.	D
1975, 1977	Fazio, Vic	D
1979–1995	Hannigan, Thomas M.	D
1983, 1985	Sebastiani, Don	R
1987, 1989, 1991	Hansen, Bev	R
1993	Statham, Stan	R
1995, 1997	Woods, Tom	R
1997, 1999	Thomson, Helen	D
1999	Dickerson, Richard "Dick"	R

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POPULATION: 61,400
COUNTY SEAT: Marysville

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
- District 1 - Alfonso Amaro
- District 2 - Bill Simmons
- District 3 - Brent Hastey
- District 4 - Donald Schrader
- District 5 - Hal Stocker

YUBA COUNTY

Yuba County, which took its name from the Native American tribe inhabiting the area when Captain John A. Snore established his Sacramento Valley empire in 1841, is one of the original 27 counties founded February 18, 1850. Probably the first white man to enter the county was Gabriel Moraga in 1808, and in the period from 1830–1841 it was occasionally visited by Hudson's Bay Company trappers. Settlement began in the 1840's when part of Sutter's vast holdings were leased to Theodore Cordua, who established a stock ranch and trading post on the California-Oregon Trail at the present site of Marysville. Gold was discovered on the Yuba River in 1848 and mining camps grew up along every stream. The population grew so rapidly that some eight elaborate townsites were laid out as pioneer land speculations, of which only Marysville survived.

Geographically, Yuba County is located in the northern corridor of the California capital region. Marysville, the county seat and one of the first seven charter cities in California, is located midway between the metropolitan areas of Sacramento and Chico. Considered the northeastern corner of the Central Valley, Yuba County's economic base continues to offer abundant agricultural crops in a rural setting. Fifty-seven miles in length and 22 miles at its widest point, the county is 640 square miles and bounded by Sutter County to the south and west, Butte and Plumas Counties to the north, and Sierra, Nevada, and Placer Counties to the east.

Major transportation corridors include the north-south Highways 70 and 65, and the east-west Highway 20, providing easy access to Sacramento's International Airport, deep-water port, and Interstates 5 and 80. The Yuba County Airport offers a 6,006-foot main runway for local flying opportunities and features an annual Air Expo flying event. The county is served by the merged Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railways, and the agricultural industries rely heavily on truck fleets.

Home to Yuba College, the county is within 50 miles of major educational institutions, including the University of California, Davis, California State University, Sacramento, and California State University, Chico. A Small Business Development Center (SBDC) and Regional Career Center (RCC), located in Marysville, provide business with practical solutions and assistance. There is a well-established medical community that includes Fremont-Rideout Medical Center and a new state-of-the-art cancer facility. Active local theater and art groups thrive, service and social clubs abound, and unlimited recreational opportunities enhance the historic gateway to the goldfields.

A Bill Graham Presents 20,000-seat amphitheater begins its first concert season in 2000, and a minor league baseball team, the Feather River Mudcats debut the first baseball season in Marysville since the 1940's. A Yuba County Motorplex will break ground soon to provide car racing enthusiasts with a major Northern California entertainment venue. Nationally rated golf courses include the Peach Tree Country Club and Plumas Lake Golf Course. Regional parks, including Beckwourth Riverfront Park and Ellis Lake in Marysville, offer abundant sports-related tournaments and cultural events and fairs.

Yuba County features recreational areas such as Bullard's Bar dam and reservoir, Collins Lake, and over 25,000 acres of wildlife area and National Forest land. Numerous duck and pheasant hunting clubs can be found in the county. Marysville, population 12,150, and Wheatland, population 1,950, are the two incorporated towns in the county. Other historic communities include Timbuctoo, Camptonville, Camp Far West, and Strawberry Valley.

Yuba County is centrally located in northern California. Not only is it a beautiful recreational destination for many travelers and tourists, its location makes it readily accessible to other northern California destinations including the State Capitol, Lake Tahoe, Yosemite National Park, Monterey, the Bay Area, the North Coast of California, and the Redwoods.

Senate Representation

1851–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1851	Crosby, Elisha O.	D
1852, 1853	McKibben, Joseph	D
1854	Bryan, Charles E.	D
1854, 1855	Stebbins, James G.	D
1854	Smith, Samuel B.	Whig
1855, 1856	Lippincott, Charles E.	D
1855, 1856	Rust, P. C.	D
1856, 1857	Burnett, Wellington C.	Amer.
1857, 1858	Goodwin, Jessie O.	Amer.
1857, 1858	Mesick, Richard S.	Amer.
1858, 1859	Allen, Isaac	D
1859, 1860	Wheeler, E. D.	A-L.D.
1859, 1860	Parks, William H.	D
1861		Doug. D
1862, 1863		Union D
1860	Watkins, Henry P.	D
1861		Doug. D
1861	DeLong, Charles E.	Doug. D
1862		Union D
1863–1864	Haswell, Charles S.	Union
1863, 1863–64, 1865	Cunningham, Lewis	Union
1865, 1867	Teegarden, Eli	Union
1867, 1869	Beach, Horace	Union
1869, 1871	Hutchings, Samuel C.	D
1871, 1873	Crane, L. D.	R
1873, 1875	Spencer, Stephen	R
1877	Goodwin, Jessie O.	R
1880, 1881	Davis, Edwin A.	R
1883, 1885, 1887	Chandler, Augustus L.	R
1889	Greely, F. H.	R
1891, 1893	Ostrom, Daniel A.	D
1895, 1897	Aram, Eugene	R
1899, 1901	Cutter, William M.	R
1903, 1905	Diggs, Marshall	D
1907, 1909, 1911, 1913	Boynton, A. E.	R
1915, 1917	Duncan, W. E., Jr.	D, Prog., Soc.
1919, 1921		D
1923, 1925	Gates, Dr. W. F.	R
1927, 1929	Jones, Ray	R
1931, 1933, 1935, 1937	Rich, W. P.	R, D
1939, 1941, 1943		R
1945, 1947, 1949, 1950		R, D
1951–1956	Johnson, Ed C.	R
1957, 1958, 1959, 1960		R-D
1961, 1962		R
1963, 1964, 1965, 1966	Sedgwick, Harold T.	R
1967–1973	Marler, Fred W., Jr.	R
1976	Collier, Randolph	D
1977, 1979, 1981	Johnson, Ray	R
1983		Ind.
1985, 1987, 1989	Doolittle, John T.	R
1991–1999	Leslie, Tim	R

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Assembly Representation

1851–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1851	Field, Stephen J.	D
1852	Cook, John	D
1852, 1853	Gardiner, James H.	D
1852	Paxton, John A.	D
1853, 1854	Fairfax, Charles S.	D
1853	Redding, Benjamin B.	D
1854	Dannals, Charles B.	D
1854	Jones, J. C.	D
1854	Kellogg, Henry B.	D
1854	McDuffie, James G.	D
1855	Adkison, D. O.	Whig
1855	Chase, Charles S.	Whig
1855	Clayton, J. E.	D
1855	Graver, E. S.	D
1855	Geller, William	D
1856	Batchelder, A. J.	Amer.
1856	Shearer, Jacob	Amer.
1856	Sterritt, John	Amer.
1856	Turner, R. M.	Amer.
1856	Winsor, Upton B.	Amer.
1857	Barrett, Herndon	D
1857	Burns, Walter	D
1857	Fuller, Mortimer	D
1857	Rice, Daniel W. C.	Amer.
1857	Swezy, Gabreil N.	D
1858, 1859	Aud, Francis L.	D
1858, 1859	DeLong, Charles E,	D
1858	Ely, Benjamin E. S.	D
1858	Spilman, B. R.	D
1858	Whiteside, N. E.	D
1859	Fuller, Mortimer	D
1859	Slingerland, James S.	A-L.D.
1859	Whealdon, John	A-L.D.
1860	Crowell, J. M.	D
1860	Hugg, Benjamin V.	D
1860	Kungle, Charles H.	D
1861		Breck. D
1860	O'Rear, Benjamin T.	D
1861	Haun, David L	Breck. D
1861	Laler, Edward	Breck. D
1861	Magruder, Lloyd	Breck. D
1862	Jackson, T. O.	Union D
1862	Sargent, J. C.	R
1863		Union
1862	Teegarden, Eli	Union D
1863,1863–64	Redfield, O. F.	Union
1863–64	Beaman, J. H.	Union
1863–64	Hubbard, Lorenzo	Union
1865	Sherwood, Thomas J.	Union
1865	Stewart, Orrin	Union
1865, 1867	Batchelder A. J.	Union
1867	Clark, L. B.	D
1867	Smith, James K.	Union
1869	Brown, Isaac E.	D
1869	McClaskey, Calvin	D
1869	Merritt, George	D
1871, 1873, 1875	Bradley, John C.	R
1871	Edgar, William	R
1871	Lofton, F. R.	R
1873	Carter, John C.	R
1873	Knox, Martin	R
1875, 1877	Ostrom, Daniel A.	D
1877	Hugg, Benjamin P.	D
1880, 1881	Brown, Josiah P.	R
1880, 1881	Carr, T. H.	D
1881	Parks, William H.	R
1883	Coombs, Nathanial D.	D
1883	Cutter, William M.	D
1885	Parks, William H.	R
1887	Ohleyer, George	D
1887, 1889	Ostrom, Daniel A.	D
1891	Stabler, H. P.	D
1893	Durst, D. P.	R
1895, 1897	Cutter, William M.	D
1899	Raub, C. G.	R
1901	Schillig, Lawrence	R
1903	McLaughlin, A. C.	R
1905	Manwell, E. T.	R
1907, 1909,	Hewitt, Arthur H.	R
1911		R, D
1913	Murray, J. A.	R
1915	Tabler, L. N.	D
1917	Tarke, Louis	R
1919, 1921	Lewis, Ed.	R
1923	Noyes, Fred B.	R
1925, 1927 ,1929		R, D
1931, 1935	Frazier, John E.	R
1933		R-D
1937, 1939, 1941	Millington, Seth	D
1943	King, Albert M.	D
1945		D-R
1947	Loomis, Bert W.	R

Assembly Representation

1851–1999

Regular Session Served	Name	Party	Regular Session Served	Name	Party
1949	Coats, Arthur W., Jr.	D	1965–1979	Chappie, Eugene A.	R
1951, 1952		D-R	1981, 1983, 1985	Herger, Wally	R
1953, 1954, 1955	Hobbie, Don	R	1987, 1989, 1991	Chandler, Chris	R
1956–1962	Sedgwick, Harold T.	R	1993, 1995, 1997	Richter, Bernie	R
1963	Lunardi, Paul J.	D	1999	Aanestad, Sam	R
1964	VACANT				

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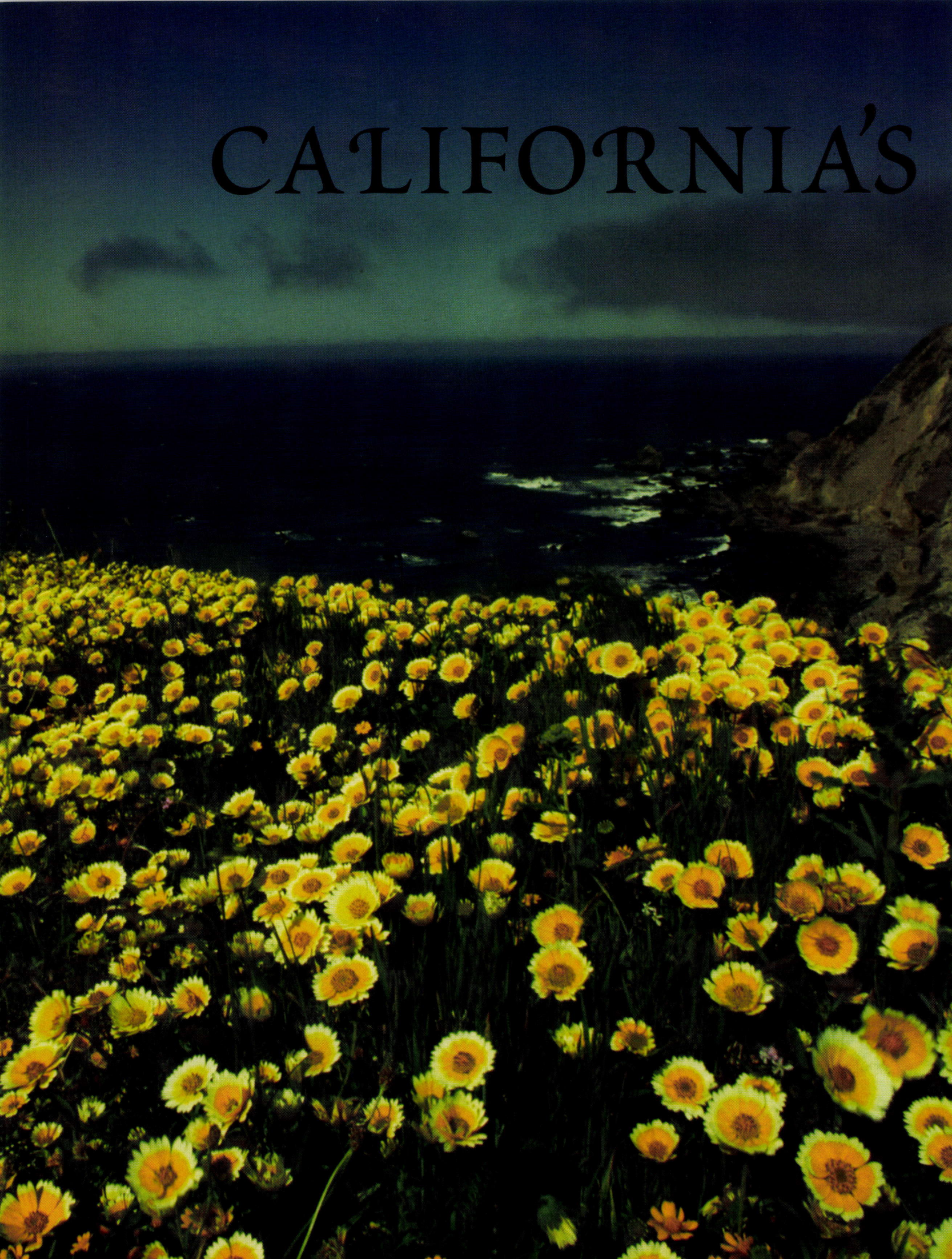
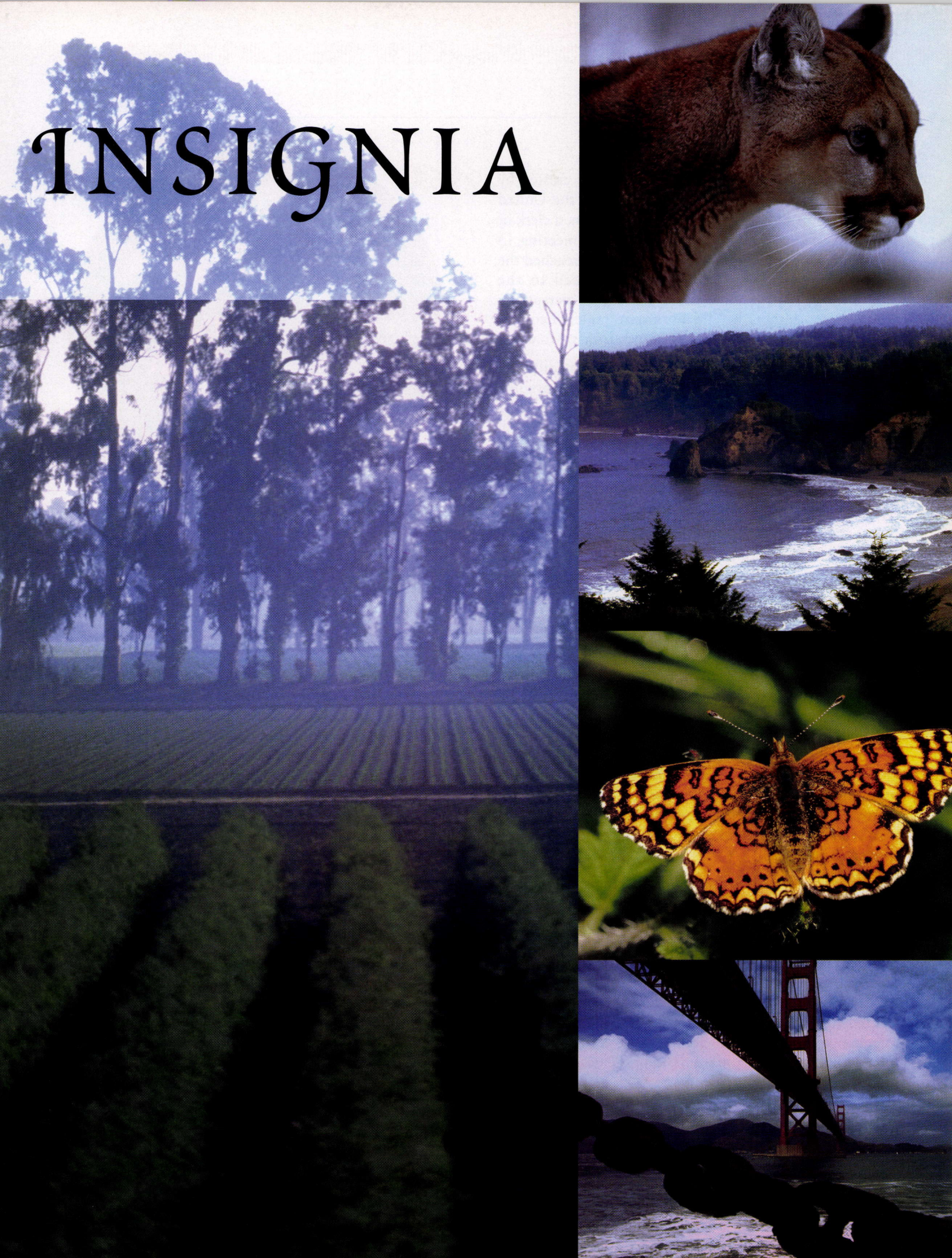

CALIFORNIA'S


INSIGNIA

GREAT SEAL OF CALIFORNIA

The Great Seal of the State of California was created by Major Robert Sheldon Garnett, an officer in the United States Army in Monterey in 1849. Caleb Lyon, a clerk of the Constitutional Convention which was meeting in Monterey, learned of Garnett's design and approached the Major requesting the design be introduced to the Convention. Although Garnett refused to personally forward the design, he did authorize Caleb Lyon to introduce the design to the Convention as Lyon's own work.

Major Garnett's original design was somewhat different from the seal the Convention adopted. Garnett's original design included the goddess Minerva, the Golden Gate (the waterway leading into San Francisco Bay), a ship in full sail in the foreground, the Sierra Nevada Mountain Range in the background, and the word "Eureka" at the top. Following is an explanation of the meaning behind the design:

"Around the bend of the ring are represented 31 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. 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 the clusters from a grapevine, emblematic of the peculiar characteristics of the country. A miner is engaged with his 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 to the success of the miner at work."

On September 29, 1849, the original design passed through committee with a report recommending adoption which was forwarded to the Convention. At the Convention, some of the delegates did not agree with the appropriateness of the symbols within the design. For instance, W. E. Shannon believed it would be better as a "coat of arms"; O. M. Wozencraft rejected the bear and miner figures and wanted to replace them with "bags of gold and bales of merchandise"; M. G. Vallejo wanted the bear removed unless it included a vaquero subduing the bear by lasso.

After much debate and proposed amendments, the adoption of the original design failed. On October 2, 1849, the Convention reconsidered the adoption of the original design under a resolution introduced by Rodman M. Price,



a Convention member. More attempts were made to change the design, but they failed and Price's resolution was adopted.

The current design of the State Seal was produced on October 11, 1849, when Price submitted another resolution that requested Lyon be the manager of the construction and engraving of the seal. During the debate pertaining to this resolution, a substitute resolution was submitted which added the words, "The Great Seal of the State of California" and the symbols of a grizzly bear (to honor the men of the Bear Flag Revolution) and a miner with a pick-ax (to represent the mining interests). After a first failed attempt at die and casting of the seal, eventually Caleb Lyon did submit the finished seal to the Secretary of State.

In 1855, the State Seal's ownership was in dispute between Governor Bigler and Secretary of State James Denver. Governor Bigler demanded that the seal belonged in his possession rather than the Secretary's by constitutional standards. Secretary Denver disagreed and refused to release the seal. Although it has been suggested that Governor Bigler had a second seal produced for his official purposes, this was the only time that the possession of the Great Seal has been questioned.

In 1966, "The Great Seal of the State of California" became the official seal by statute. Assembly Bill 137, introduced by Assembly Members Mills and Elliot, states: "(a) There shall be a seal of this state, which shall be called 'The Great Seal of the State of California'; (b) The Great Seal of the State shall be used by the Governor officially." *(Added by Statutes of 1966, 1st Extraordinary Session, Chapter 161)*



GOVERNOR'S SEAL

Governor Goodwin J. Knight (Governor of California from 1953–1958) made a request of Fred W. Links, the Assistant Director of Finance at the time, that he design the official Seal of the Governor. This design was adopted by the State Legislature in 1957. The seal depicted here includes the Roman numeral XXXVII, which designates it as the seal of the present and 37th Governor of the State of California (Governor Gray Davis). As each new Governor takes office, this number advances to correspond to his or her number in the chronological order of the office. The number of stars, which is 31, remains constant because the stars represent that California was the 31st state admitted to the Union. Centered in the Governor's Seal is the State Flag of California with the rising sun just above it. A cluster of golden poppies, the state's official flower, completes the design. *(Added by Statutes of 1957, Chapter 963)*



SENATE SEAL

The Seal of the Senate of the State of California was adopted by the Senate in 1967. Through the efforts of Senator Jack Schrade of San Diego County, who was the President pro Tempore of the Senate at the time, a contest was held to design an official Senate Seal. The State Senate chose the seal designed by Ms. Linda Taylor, a student at Sacramento State College. The design is circular in shape, with the border bearing the phrase "Seal of the Senate of the State of California." The center design features a quill pen placed diagonally across an open scroll. The top portion of the scroll is inscribed with the Latin word "LEGIS" which means "law", and the Roman numerals MDCCCL which designate 1850, the year in which California became the 31st State of the Union. Surrounding the pen and scroll is a cluster of California live oak leaves. *(Added by Statutes of 1968, Chapter 293)*



ASSEMBLY SEAL

The Seal of the Assembly of the State of California was proposed by the Honorable Leo J. Ryan, Assemblyman from the 27th District in San Mateo County, and adopted by the full Assembly in 1967. The official state colors, blue and gold, were used as a background. The "Golden Poppy" (the State Flower) and the California Grizzly Bear, which are traditional emblems of California, also appear on the Assembly Seal. The gavel in the upper left-hand corner and the Corinthian column in the lower right-hand corner are symbolic of the legislative power of the state. The palm tree and the mountains are representative of the southern and northern parts of our state, respectively. The motto of the California State Assembly is emblazoned on the Seal, "LEGISLATORUM EST JUSTAS LEGES CONDERE" and indicates "It is the duty of the Legislature to make just laws." *(Added by Statutes of 1968, Chapter 512)*

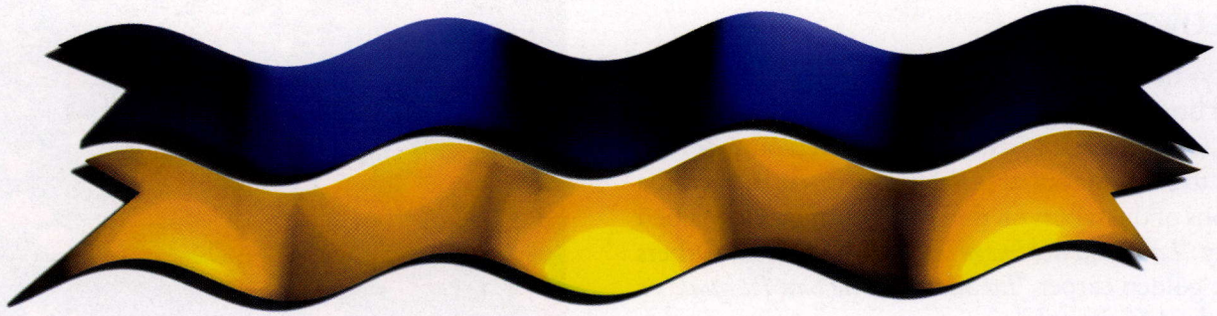


BEAR FLAG OF CALIFORNIA

The following history of the Bear Flag was filed in the office of the Society of California Pioneers in 1903: "Captain J. C. Fremont, at the head of an exploring expedition sent out by the Government of the United States, having entered California without leave of the Mexican Government, was encamped at Mount Galiban in February, 1846, when a dispute arose between him and a native Californian about a horse, which the latter claimed as stolen. Fremont refused to surrender the horse and defied the Mexican authorities, who had no troops that could safely attack the American riflemen. This defiance provoked a very angry feeling among the native Californians, some of whom said that the Government ought to drive all the Americans out of the country. This language repeated, converted into a threat, and represented to come from high officials, alarmed the American residents. On the 5th of June, Lieutenant de Arce, in the Mexican service, arrived at Sutter's Fort, on his way to Sonoma to get some horses, which, according to rumor, he said confidentially were to be used by the troops in expelling the Americans. This rumor, accepted as true, seemed to demand immediate action; so messages were sent out to the Americans in the vicinity of the fort, and, at a meeting held there on the 7th, they determined to resist and to anticipate the enemy. They sent a message to Fremont ... requesting him to join his forces with theirs, become their commander, and declare war against Mexico. He rejected their invitation, but expressed sympathy with their purposes .... The settlers then organized themselves under the command of Ezekial Merritt as captain and rode to Sonoma, the only town and military post of Mexico north of the Golden Gate. Merritt, with 32 men, took Sonoma by surprise and met with no resistance there .... They had thus started a revolution, and it was necessary to have a flag. Mrs. John Sears supplied the muslin, and William Todd was the artist .... The party had entered Sonoma early on the morning of Sunday, June 14th. The banner, hoisted as a signal of independence because its supporters were not authorized to use the American Flag ... was taken down at Sonoma on the 11th of July, when the news of the declaration of war against Mexico by the United States, and of the seizure of California by Commodore Sloat, was received amidst general rejoicings by the Bear Flag insurgents."

The Bear Flag's original designer, William L. Todd, in a letter to the *Los Angeles Express* dated January 11, 1878, wrote: "... in regard to the making of the original Bear Flag of California at Sonoma in 1846, when the Americans ... had determined what kind of a flag should be adopted, the following persons performed the work: Granville P. Swift, Peter Storm, Henry L. Ford, and myself. We procured ... a piece of new unbleached cotton, not quite a yard wide, with stripes of red flannel about four inches wide ... on the lower side of the canvas. On the upper left-hand corner was a star, and in the center was the image made to represent a grizzly bear. Underneath the bear were the words, 'California Republic.'"

On February 3, 1911, Governor Hiram W. Johnson signed into law the bill of State Senator J. B. Holohan which made the Bear Flag the official State Flag of California. Thereafter, in 1953, all items of the flag—including size, shape, colors, and position and depiction of the bear—were standardized when Governor Warren signed into law the standardization of the State Flag. Today's official Bear Flag still has the single red star in the upper corner, the grizzly bear standing on green turf, the words "CALIFORNIA REPUBLIC" in black lettering, and the horizontal red stripe at the bottom of the flag. *(Added by Statutes of 1911, Chapter 9)*



STATE COLORS

BLUE—Yale blue (deep purplish blue)

GOLD—Golden yellow (vivid yellow)

The combination of blue and gold as "colors" in California was first suggested in Oakland in the spring of 1873 by the class of 1875 of the new University of California before moving to the new campus in Berkeley. Who conceived the idea originally is unknown. Although each class recognized its own colors, in the spring of 1873, the students began thinking of university colors; the class of 1875 appointed a committee on selection, among the members of which were J. W. Rowell, later the university librarian, and Harry Webb. The committee and other classmen finally left the selection to Rosa L. Scrivner, class of 1874, the first woman to matriculate and to graduate from the university, and some or all the 10 women of the regular class of 1876. The colors and their combination were suggested by Rebecca Bragg of the class of 1876: blue for the color of the sky and gold for the colors of the metal from the hills. The suggestion was accepted by the women, the committee, the class of 1875, and by the student body in general. The selection, or at least the acceptance, may have been in part out of deference to the colors of Yale University, whose graduate, Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, had been inaugurated president a few months before, on November 7, 1872. The selection of blue and gold by the students as the university colors was reported in the *Neolaean Review* in the July edition: "The university colors ***blue on a gold background. They have not determined how it shall be worn yet." The same class of 1875 published the first *Blue and Gold*, the junior annual, in 1874, in which it was stated that this class "introduced the university colors, class badges, class dinners, junior class catalogs, and class albums." The colors selected by the students under the leadership of the class of 1875 was accepted by the faculty and the administration unofficially. Long use and tacit acceptance have made these the official colors of the university.

When the state first used "colors" as ribbons on official documents is still unknown. Colored ribbons were purchased by the state as early as 1851, but not for sealing official papers. The Secretary of State used blue and gold ribbons on official documents in 1913, as recalled by Charles J. Hagerty, Assistant Secretary of State, when he entered the state service in that year. It is quite possible that the colors were introduced by Frank C. Jordan, newly elected Secretary of State, in 1911 when he came from Alameda County, where he was well acquainted with the colors of the university in Berkeley. In order to ensure the continuity of these long-used colors in the state service, J. N. Bowman, Historian, State Archives, suggested to Frank M. Jordan, the Secretary of State, in 1950, that they be made the State Colors by statute. The bill sponsored by the Secretary of State was passed by the Legislature in 1951, and in the Sessions of 1955 and 1957 amendments were passed to correct the wording of the popular description of the shades of the two colors. The scientific and popular descriptions of the shades of the colors were determined by the State Highway Laboratory, Sacramento, and by the Color Card Association, New York. *(Added by Statutes of 1951, Chapter 1214)*

STATE FLOWER

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." Others named the golden carpet *"La Sabanilla de San Pasqual"* or "Altar Cloth of St. Pascal."

The first naturalist to describe this brilliant cup of gold with its featherlike foliage was Adelbert von Chamisso, and it was he who named it *Eschscholzia californica.*

Louis Charles Adelaide de Chamisso—the Adelbert von Chamisso was his own choice for the German variation of his name—was born in Champagne in 1781, the son of French nobility. In 1808 he forsook army life and devoted his interests to poetry, romantic writing, and natural science, becoming well-known in each of these vocations.

In 1815, Chamisso sailed as scientist on a voyage of discovery and exploration around the world. This was a three-year scientific expedition under the patronage of Count Romanzoff (Nikolai Petrovitch Rumjanzoff), ex-Chancellor of the Russian Empire, who outfitted the little ship *Rurick* for the voyage. The expedition was headed by Otto von Kotzebue, son of a popular German dramatist, and anchored in the Harbor of San Francisco in 1816.

Johann Friedrich Eschscholtz accompanied the expedition as entomologist and surgeon, while Louis Choris was the artist. When Chamisso described the golden poppy in 1820* he named it *Eschscholtzia* in honor of his friend, Dr. Eschscholtz, and *californica* for the place of its nativity.

Although "The Golden Poppy" is its most common name, this colorful flower is also known as "The Flame Flower," "La Amapola," and "Copa de Ora" (Cup of Gold). Its incomparable coloring and satinlike sheen have long been the delight of all lovers of nature.

In early days California's Indians found practical use for the golden-topped plant—those of the Northern Sacramento Valley using it for food by boiling its feathery foliage as a green; while the Spanish Californians and Indians of southern California made a hair dressing out of the oil derived from the plant.

During Gold Rush days the Indians are said to have believed that the yellow metal which the white men held so precious was fallen petals of the golden poppy sunk deep into the earth.

**Professor Luis Nee in Madrid, Spain, also published a description and drawings of the poppy in 1820.*



Purported to be a verse or chant of the Indians of southern California, the best and most authentic legend about the poppy tells of a time when a great drought came upon the land and all vegetation died. Then came pestilence, famine, and intense cold, and all save two of the Indians perished. In dire distress, these two, Manona (man) and his young squaw Mahala (woman), left the land of their forefathers and journeyed south in search of a new land where they could exist. Each morning and evening they offered up prayers to the Great Spirit of the Red Man for relief from their destitution. Hearing their prayers, the Great Spirit sent the "Fire Flower" to drive away the cold and to fill the land with warmth and plenty.

Peculiarly typical of California, the poppy grows wild throughout the length and breadth of the state and, until about 125 years ago, hardly elsewhere. It is claimed that a golden poppy is blooming somewhere in the Golden State on every day of the year.

In 1890 the California State Floral Society in San Francisco took up the question of selecting a state floral emblem and, after a lively debate and vote on the issue, announced the golden poppy as its choice. The drive to secure legislative enactment to make the adoption official was led by Mrs. John G. Lemmon of Oakland, California State Committee Chairman of the National Floral Emblem Society of America and wife of the noted botanist John Gill Lemmon. The bill designating the golden poppy as the State Flower was introduced by Senator Fred M. Smith; it became law on March 2, 1903. *(Added by Statutes of 1903, Chapter 69)*

STATE BIRD



The California Valley Quail *(Lophortyx californica)* is the official State Bird and avifaunal emblem of the State of California. Widely distributed throughout the state, this fine game bird is especially noted for its hardiness and adaptability.

It is a plump, gray-colored bird a little 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. In daytime quail are to be found on the ground scratching for food, which consists of grasses and weeds, insects, seeds, and berries. At night they perch in bushy trees where they are safe from enemies. They flock together in numbers ranging from a few birds to 60 or more in the fall and winter months, but in the spring break up into pairs. Confronted with danger, quail depend on their protective coloration, or they may attempt to gain safety by running (up to 15 miles per hour), or, if the danger is great, they may take to flight (for short distances up to 40 miles per hour). 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.

Toward the end of the 1920's, the California Audubon Society, through its State Bird Committee, headed by Mrs. F. T. Bicknell, conducted a statewide canvass for the selection of a State Bird. "Only birds of economic food habits and protected by the state laws of California" were eligible for nomination. Some 22 different birds were entered in the contest. The California Valley Quail, the winning entry, was the choice of the organized sportsmen of the state.

In 1931, the Audubon Society sought legislative action to make the selection official. Assemblyman Charles W. Fisher and Assemblywoman Eleanor Miller introduced Assembly Bill No. 776 for that purpose, which, backed by many interested organizations as well as the Audubon Society, was approved on June 12, 1931. *(Added by Statutes of 1931, Chapter 777)*

STATE TREE

The California Redwood is the official State Tree of the State of California. Both species of California Redwood, the coast redwood *(Sequoia empervirens)* and the Sierra big tree *(Sequoia gigantea)* come within the official category.

The redwoods are coniferous trees belonging to the family Taxodiaceae with acute, downward extending leaves and small, oval cones. The wood is light, soft, coarse grained, and durable; the bark thick and spongy in texture. These qualities make the tree remarkably resistant to fire and disease.

Once common throughout the Northern Hemisphere, the giant redwood is now almost wholly confined to the forests of California. The coast redwood, the more common species, grows in the fog belts of the coastal range. The seventy-odd groves of the Sierra big tree are found in the Sierra Nevada at elevations ranging from 3,500 to 8,450 feet. Many of the finest stands, as a result of the effective work of the Save-the-Redwoods League and other conservation-minded groups, are now safeguarded for the future as public parks.

The maximum-recorded height of a sequoia is the 364 feet of the Founders Tree in Humboldt County, a *sempervirens*. The largest sequoia is the General Sherman Tree in Sequoia National Park, a *gigantea*; it has a height of 272 feet, a base circumference of 101½ feet, a diameter of 18½ feet 100 feet above ground, and is estimated to be between 3,000 and 4,000 years old. The General Grant Tree in Sequoia National Park, 267 feet high and 35 feet in diameter at the base, is known as "the Nation's Christmas Tree," appropriate services being held there each Christmas day.

The name sequoia was given to the coast redwood *(S. sempervirens)* by the Austrian botanist Stephen L. Endlicher in 1847 after the great Cherokee leader Sequoyah. It was Sequoyah who devised the system of syllable characters that enabled the Cherokee to read and write in their own language.

In 1937 Senator J. James Hollister, acting on the proposal of the Native Sons of the Golden West, Santa Barbara Botanic Garden Director Maunsell Van Rensselaer, and others, introduced a bill in the Legislature designating the



California Redwood the official State Tree. The legislative intent that both sequoias should serve as the official tree is seen from the fact that the species designation *sempervirens* was stricken from the original bill and the word *redwood* left without qualification in the bill approved April 3, 1937.

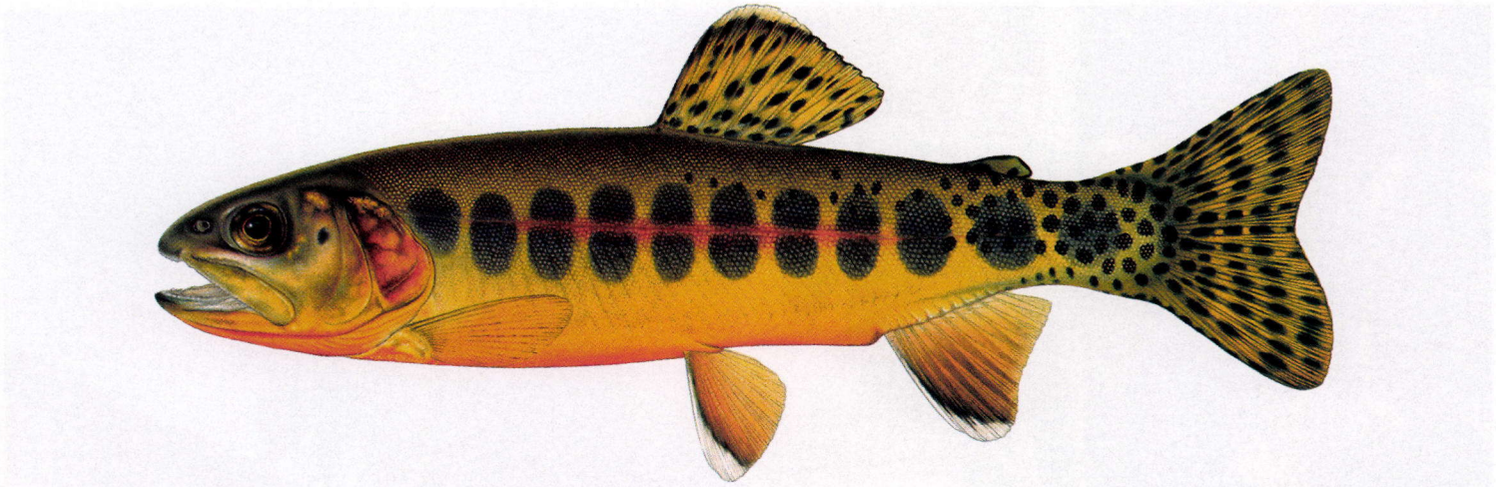
The State Attorney General ruled in 1951 that both species of sequoia were official or true State Trees; the Legislature of 1953, however, placed the matter beyond further question by amending the earlier law to include the names of both species in the official designation. *(Added by Statutes of 1943, Chapter 134; Amended by Statutes of 1953, Chapter 1140)*



STATE THEATRE

Designed in Spanish Colonial Revival by Pasadena architect Elmer Grey, the cornerstone for the Pasadena Playhouse was laid in May 1924. The theatre staged its first production in May 1925, and was recognized by the Legislature as the State Theater in 1937.

The first in America to stage Shakespeare's 37 plays, the playhouse has provided the theatre world with quality and excellence, and trained many of its stars. Its College of Theatre Arts, known during the 1930's, 40's, and 50's as "Hollywood's talent factory," launched the careers of countless playwrights, directors, and actors such as William Holden, Gloria Stuart, Dustin Hoffman, and Gene Hackman. The theatre has produced hundreds of new scripts including many American and world premieres. In 1969 the theatre closed, and the beautiful building began to deteriorate. A decade later, the City of Pasadena, with a grant from the Economic Development Agency, began restoration leading to the grand reopening in 1986. Since that time, The Pasadena Playhouse has regained its stature as a leader in the theatre community and has proven to be a cultural, critical, and financial success, attracting more than 1.5 million playgoers. Today, the 680-seat main stage theatre hosts a year-round season of six plays, giving 306–322 performances annually. *(Added by Statutes of 1937, Resolution Chapter 45)*



STATE FISH

The California Golden Trout *(Salmo agua-bonita)* is the official State Fish and piscifiaunal emblem of the State of California. It is one of the four native trout of the rugged upper Kern River, being itself native only to the South Fork of the Kern and its tributaries, which lie south of Mt. Whitney. "The name *agua-bonita,* suggested for the species," wrote Dr. David Starr Jordan, President of Stanford University and one of the world's foremost ichthyologists, in describing this fish in 1893, "is that of Agua Bonita Falls, the cataract in Volcano Creek, near which these specimens were found." *Aqua bonita* is Spanish for beautiful water. Later it developed that the specimens forwarded to Dr. Jordan had come from Cottonwood Creek, which in 1876 had been stocked from the South Fork of the Kern, the true habitat of the species.

"This trout," wrote Jordan, "is evidently an off-shoot or descendant of the widely distributed Cut-Throat trout, *Salmo mykiss,* which is found in all the rivers suitable for trout, between the Sierra Nevada and the Rocky Mountains."

The golden trout of the South Fork of the Kern River rarely exceeds eight inches in length and is distinguished by large roundish black spots above the lateral line along the entire body. The side below the lateral line is light golden yellow, belly scarlet, the underside of the head reddish orange, the cheek light golden yellow. Scientists aren't sure why these fish exhibit such remarkable colors, but perhaps it is a form of communication. The golden "Fish from Heaven" was brought to the edge of extinction early in the 20th century. In 1978, federal legislation created the 303,000-acre Golden Trout Wilderness which encompasses most of the Kern Plateau. The U.S. Forest Service and the California Department of Fish and Game developed a management plan to restore and maintain golden trout habitat. People from both public and private sectors have been working to revitalize and strengthen the golden trout population and their environment.

By adoption of Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 52, introduced by Assemblymen C. Don Field and Thomas M. Erwin, the Legislature designated the California Golden Trout as the official State Fish on April 14, 1947. *(Added by Statutes of 1947, Resolution Chapter 90)*

STATE SONG

California's official State Song, *I Love You California,* was composed in 1913 by two Angelinos, F. B. Silverwood, a prominent merchant, who wrote the words, and A. F. Frankenstein, the orchestra leader of the old Orpheum, who composed the music. On a cold, snowy night in 1913, Silverwood sat in a New York café, homesick for the sunshine of California. That night it was a café orchestra playing *Maryland, My Maryland* that gave him his final inspiration, and shortly after returning home, he wrote the lyrics that praise the entire state.

The song was introduced by Mary Garden at a Shrine convention in Los Angeles in 1913. It was played aboard the first ship passing through the Panama Canal, and it was the official song of the San Francisco and San Diego Expositions in 1915.

Since its publication, all moneys collected in the form of royalties have been donated to various charitable organizations. During the first three months after its publication, over 125,000 copies were sold, and the royalties for that period were given to the Dayton Flood Relief Fund.

Graphically describing the beauties of California, the song has been popular with social, fraternal, and other organizations throughout the state; it has been the theme song of many California delegations at state and national conventions.

The Legislature, by Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 29, introduced by Senator Jack B. Tenney on behalf of the Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West and other interested organizations, designated *I Love You California* the official State Song on April 26, 1951. *(Added by Statutes of 1951, Resolution Chapter 87)*

I Love You California

Written by F. B. Silverwood
Composed by A. F. Frankenstein

I love you, California, you're the greatest state of all
I love you in the winter, summer, spring, and in the fall.
I love your fertile valleys; your dear mountains I adore,
I love your grand old ocean and I love her rugged shore.

Chorus
Where the snow crowned Golden Sierras
Keep their watch o'er the valleys bloom,
It is there I would be in our land by the sea,
Ev'ry breeze bearing rich perfume,
It is here nature gives of her rarest
It is Home Sweet Home to Me,
And I know when I die I shall breathe my last sigh
For my sunny California.

I love your redwood forests—love your fields of yellow grain
I love your summer breezes, and I love your winter rain
I love you, land of flowers; land of honey, fruit and wine
I love you, California; you have won this heart of mine.

Chorus

I love your old gray Missions—love your vineyards streteching far
I love you, California, with your Golden Gate ajar
I love our purple sunsets, love your skies of azure blue
I love you, California; I just can't help loving you.

Chorus

I love you, Catalina, you are very dear to me
I love you, Tamalpais, and I love Yosemite
I love you, Land of Sunshine, half your beauties are untold
I love you in my childhood, and I'll love you when I'm old.

Where the snow crowned Golden Sierras
Keep their watch o'er the valleys bloom,
It is there I would be in our land by the sea,
Ev'ry breeze bearing rich perfume,
It is here nature gives of her rarest
It is Home Sweet Home to Me,
And I know when I die I shall breathe my last sigh
For my sunny California.

STATE ANIMAL



From the provincial days of California until it became extinct in 1911, the bear, probably the grizzly, entered into the sports of the native rancheros, the object of hunting in Gold Rush days, and into legend during the American period. In 1855, C. Nahl made his etching of the grizzly bear, and the following year the grizzly made his first appearance in *Hutchings' Magazine*. It is supposed to be the bear of the 1846 flag at Sonoma, and when the Native Sons of the Golden West were organized in 1875 the bear, again presumably the grizzly, appeared on their emblems and flags in some form. The students of the University of California accepted the bear for their college songs, and in 1895 it appeared on their flag used at an eastern athletic meeting. But with all its popularity and tradition, the idea of making it the State Animal did not arise until 1953 when Dr. T. I. Storer, of the University of California at Davis, proposed the idea to Fred Links of the Department of Finance as a due return for the service in standardizing the bear for the State Flag. Dr. Storer, as a zoologist, had long been a student of the extinct California grizzly and was of the opinion that the traditional bear should be the grizzly. It was a grizzly that he presented for the standardized flag. Presumably it was a reproduction, with some changes, of the Nahl grizzly of 1855 which appeared on the earliest known flag of 1899 and perhaps on the early State Flags of the 1910's.

Fred Links accepted Storer's proposal. The grizzly of the new state standardized flag was used as a basis and was drawn and colored as the official animal by D. G. Kelley of the California Academy of Sciences. A reproduction of this drawing, without colors, appears in the law, and the original drawing is filed with the Secretary of State.

Depicted on the State Flag of California and several of the official State Seals, the California grizzly bear *(Ursus californicus)* is a traditional emblem of California and was officially designated the State Animal in 1953. Before dying out in California, this largest and most powerful of carnivores thrived in the great valleys and low mountains of the state, probably in greater numbers than anywhere else in the United States. As humans began to populate California, the grizzly stood its ground, refusing to retreat in the face of advancing civilization. It killed livestock and interfered with settlers. Men feared the grizzly, so they shot it or made sport of it as one of the antagonists in the notorious bull and bear fights. For its part, the grizzly often strolled into human settlements showing little fear as it sought out the butcher's dumping grounds. Eradication of the grizzly became the policy of the day and, in less than a hundred years, the largest land carnivore known to science disappeared. Less than 75 years after the discovery of gold, every grizzly bear in California had been tracked down and killed. The last one was killed in Tulare County in August 1922, more than 20 years before the authority to regulate the killing of wildlife was delegated to the California Fish and Game Commission by the State Legislature. The people of California loved the grizzly in its decline and they love it now as memory. *(Amended by Statutes of 1953, Chapter 1140)*

STATE MOTTO

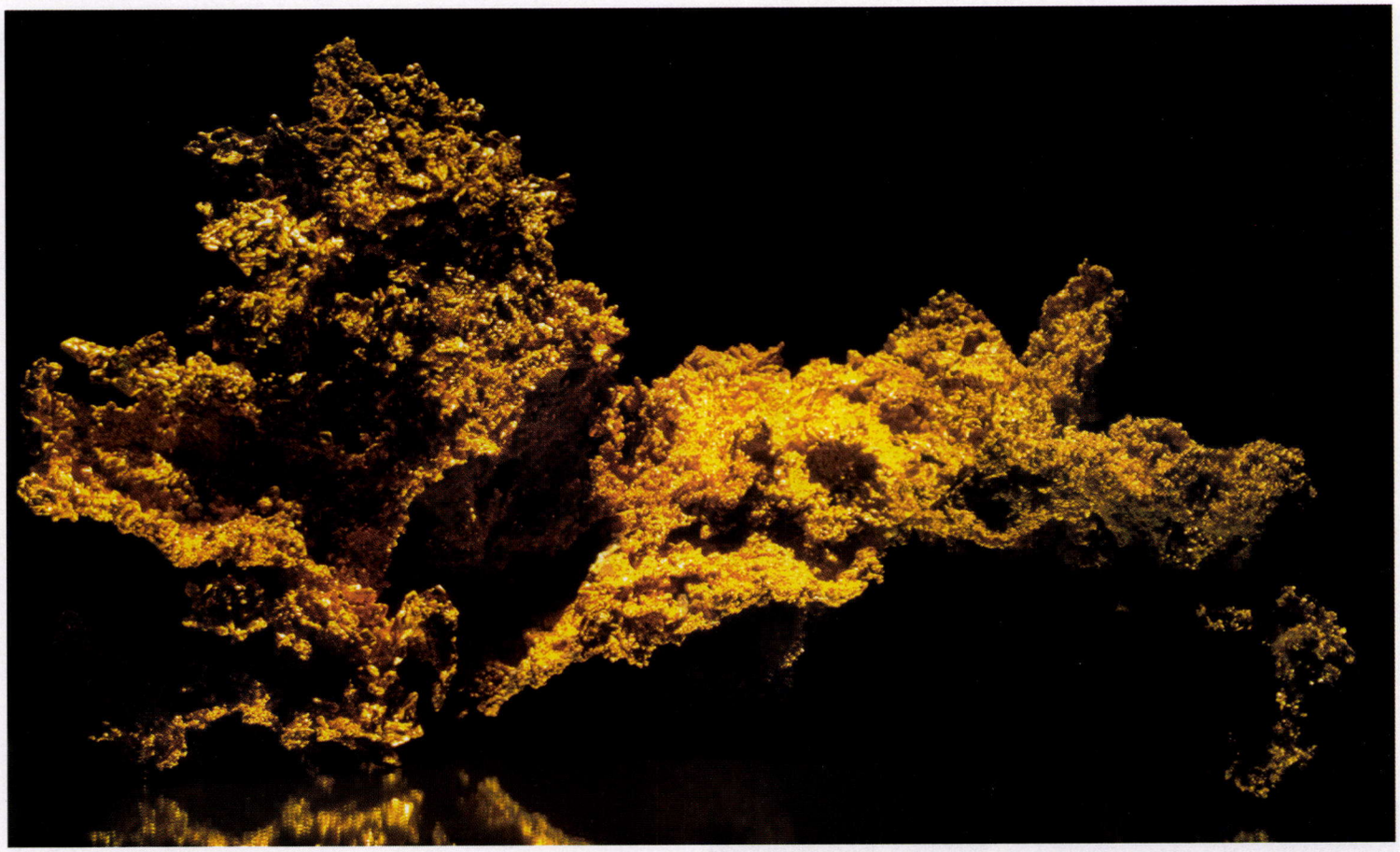
The Greek word "Eureka" has appeared on the State Seal since 1849 and means "I have found it." The words were probably intended to refer to the discovery of gold in California. Archimedes, the famed Greek mathematician, is said to have exclaimed "Eureka!" when, after long study, he finally discovered a method for determining the purity of gold. In 1957, attempts were made to establish "In God We Trust" as the state motto, but instead the California State Legislature made "Eureka" the official State Motto in 1963. *(Added by Statutes of 1963, Chapter 1237)*





STATE ROCK

Serpentine, a green-and-blue rock with shiny outcropping surfaces, was made the State Rock by legislation in 1965. A basic substance in the asbestos industry, it is found in greater quantity in California than in any other state. It contains the state's principal deposits of chromite, magnesite, and cinnabar. Serpentine (or Serpentinite to geologists) is a highly variable and structurally complex rock. The name actually derives from its characteristically mottled green color—like the skin of a serpent. However, rarer varieties in yellow, red, brown, and jet black, are much sought after for ornamental purposes. The rock is formed from pre-existing, deep crustal rocks called olivines, pyroxenes, and amphoboles, some nine miles down. They have been altered partially by great heat and especially by high pressure caused by the presence of super-heated water. Such conditions would normally occur during great plate movements, such as those of the past which gave rise to mountain ranges like the Himalayas. Serpentine is frequently associated with important deposits of copper, iron, nickel, chromium, asbestos, talc, and soapstone. *(Added by Statutes of 1965, Chapter 89)*



STATE MINERAL

As one might expect, gold is the official State Mineral and was so designated by the California State Legislature in 1965. This was in keeping with the popular name of the Golden State given to California because of its 1849 Gold Rush and the influx of newcomers which led to its becoming a state of the Union. In the four years following the discovery of gold by James Marshall in January of 1848, California's population swelled from 14,000 to 250,000 people. Miners came from all over the world and extracted 28,280,711 fine ounces of gold from 1850–1859, which would be worth approximately $10,000,000,000 today. Although current production is much lower, present day prospectors can still successfully pan for gold in many of California's streams and rivers. *(Added by Statutes of 1965, Chapter 89)*

STATE NICKNAME

"The Golden State" has long been a popular designation for California and was adopted as the official State Nickname in 1968. It is particularly appropriate since California's modern development can be traced back to the discovery of gold in 1848, and fields of golden poppies can be seen each spring throughout the state. The Golden State Museum is also the name of the new museum which opened in late 1998 at the California State Archives in Sacramento. *(Added by Statutes of 1968, Chapter 66)*

The Golden State

STATE REPTILE

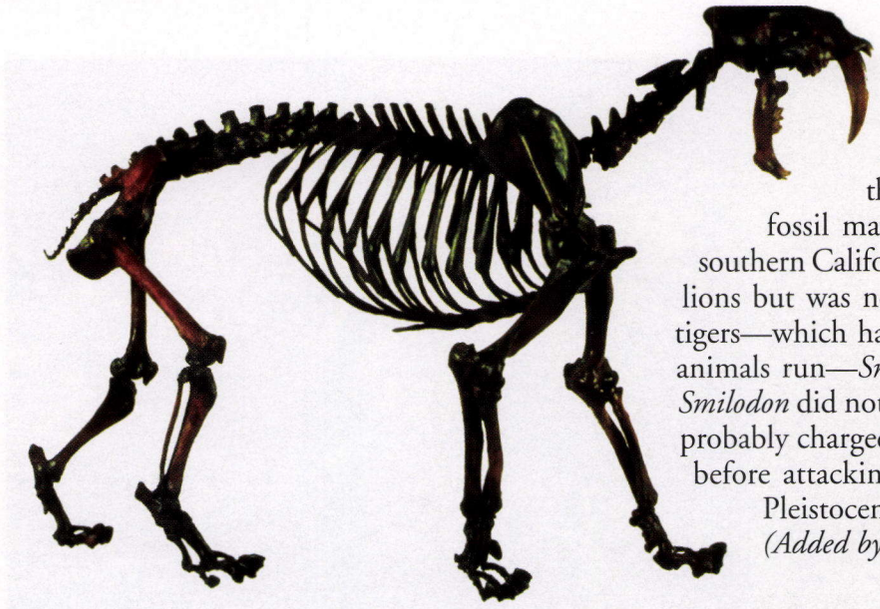


The Desert Tortoise *(Gopherus agassizii)*, has been the official State Reptile since 1972. Its normal habitat is in the Mojave and Sonoran Deserts of southeastern California, southern Nevada, and south through Arizona into Mexico. The Desert Tortoise is a vegetarian that may attain a length of 9 to 15 inches in upper shell (carapace) length. The tortoise is able to live where ground temperature may exceed 140 degrees F. because of its ability to dig underground burrows and escape the heat. At least 95 percent of its life is spent in burrows. There, it is also protected from freezing while dormant during the months of November through February or March. A single tortoise may have a dozen or more burrows distributed over its home range. These burrows may be used by different tortoises at different times. Much of the tortoise's water intake comes from moisture in the grasses and wildflowers they consume in the spring. Adult tortoises may survive a year or more without access to water. Desert Tortoise populations have declined by 90 percent since the 1980's. Ravens have caused more than 50 percent of juvenile Desert Tortoise deaths in some areas of the Mojave Desert. It is unlawful to touch, harm, harass, or collect a wild Desert Tortoise. In recent years the Desert Tortoise of the Mojave Desert has been federally listed as a threatened species. *(Added by Statutes of 1972, Chapter 683)*



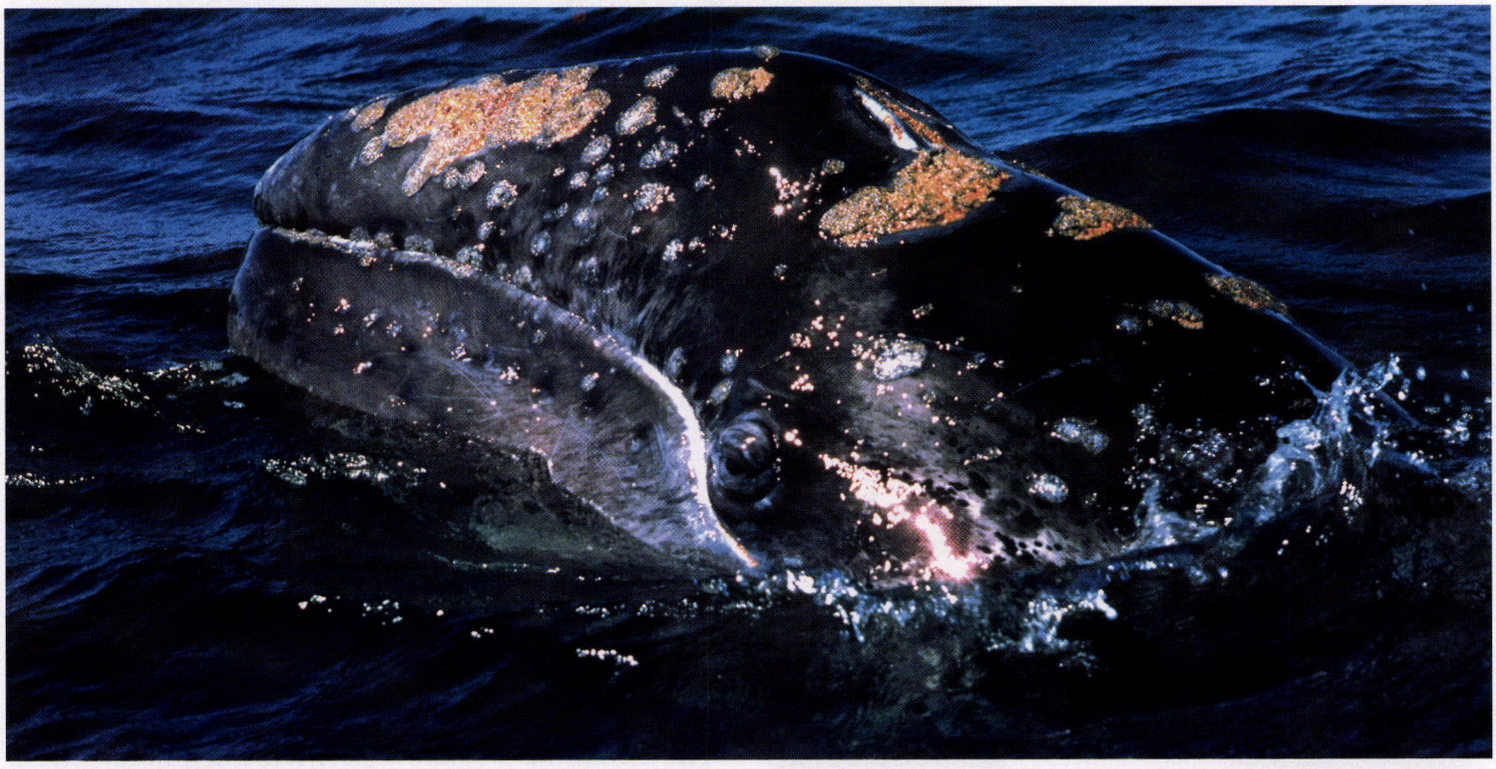
STATE INSECT

The California Dogface Butterfly or dog head *(Zerene eurydice)*, was designated the official State Insect in 1972. The butterfly is found only in California, from the foothills of the Sierra Nevada to the coastal ranges, and from Sonoma in the north to San Diego in the south. Sometimes called the Flying Pansy, its wings are an iridescent bluish-black, orange and sulphur-yellow in color. The male has a yellow silhouette of a dog's head on its wings. The female is usually entirely yellow with a black spot on the upper wings. This butterfly is fast flying and hard to catch unless nectaring at flowers. In the Santa Ana Mountains, adults are usually seen nectaring at roadside thistles. The adults are said to be especially fond of purple flowers. *(Added by Statutes of 1972, Chapter 521)*



STATE FOSSIL

The Sabre-Tooth Cat *(Smilodon californicus)* was designated in 1973 as the official State Fossil of the State of California. It is the second most common fossil mammal found in the Rancho La Brea tar pits in southern California. *Smilodon* was about a foot shorter than living lions but was nearly twice as heavy. Unlike cheetahs, lions, and tigers—which have long tails that help provide balance when the animals run—*Smilodon* had a bobtail. This bobtail suggests that *Smilodon* did not chase down prey animals over long distances, but probably charged from ambush, waiting for its prey to come close before attacking. *Smilodon* roamed California during the Late Pleistocene and finally went extinct about 10,000 years ago. *(Added by Statutes of 1973, Chapter 792)*



STATE MARINE MAMMAL

The California Gray Whale *(Eschrischtius robutus)* was designated as the official State Marine Mammal by the Legislature in 1975. This is the best known of the great whales in California and the one most often seen. Their length ranges from 35 to 50 feet and weight from 20 to 40 tons. The gray whale is the only living member of the baleen whale family *Eschrichtiidae*. California gray whales inhabit the eastern North Pacific Ocean. They spend summers in the icy waters of the Bering and Chukchi Seas off Alaska. As the ice pack advances in the fall, gray whales embark on one of the longest known migrations of any mammal. Hugging the North American coastline, the whales swim south more than 5,600 miles to Baja California, Mexico. Gray whales are predominantly bottom feeders and forage along the ocean floor. During the 19th and early 20th centuries, whalers hunted gray whales to the brink of extinction. Legally protected since 1946, gray whales have made an astonishing comeback. The current population is about 22,000 individuals, a figure believed to match or exceed prewhaling numbers. In 1994, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) removed the California gray whale from the Endangered Species List. *(Added by Statutes of 1975, Chapter 328)*



STATE GEMSTONE

Benitoite was designated as the official State Gemstone by the California Legislature in 1985. Sometimes called the "blue diamond," it was first discovered near the headwaters of the San Benito River from which it derived its name, and is found only in San Benito County, California. The gem is extremely rare and ranges in color from a light transparent blue to dark, vivid sapphire blue, and occasionally it is found in a violet shade. Mining for Benitoite is limited to 6 to 8 weeks in March and April due to lack of water. *(Added by Statutes of 1985, Chapter 1365)*

STATE FOLK DANCE

The Square Dance became the official California State Folk Dance in 1988. Square dancing is the American folk dance which is called, cued, or prompted to the dancers, and includes squares, rounds, clogging, contra, line and heritage dances. The Square Dance has a long and proud history. It is difficult to trace exactly the roots of our modern square and round dancing, for they are deep and varied. Certainly, the taproots go back to our English and French ancestors, but there are traces of Scottish, Scandinavian, Spanish, and other elements. The vital link to this past was the dancing masters that came to this country with our forefathers and brought with them the dances of their homeland. As the pioneers moved westward, the dances went with them. Many of the dances were lost or forgotten, but many were preserved, particularly in the southern Appalachians. Through many, many years, it has been the pleasure of dancing smoothly to good music and sharing a fun activity with wonderful people that have made square and round dancing attractive and long-lived. It is an exciting art form that is truly an original of our country, and has been danced continuously in California since the "Gold Rush Days." As our state's population has grown, so has the square dance activity. California leads the nation with more than 200,000 residents square dancing weekly. It conforms to our ever changing lifestyles and appeals to people of all ages, races, and creeds. Class distinction is forgotten when people join together to enjoy the true fellowship of the Square Dance. *(Added by Statutes of 1988, Chapter 1645)*



STATE DANCE



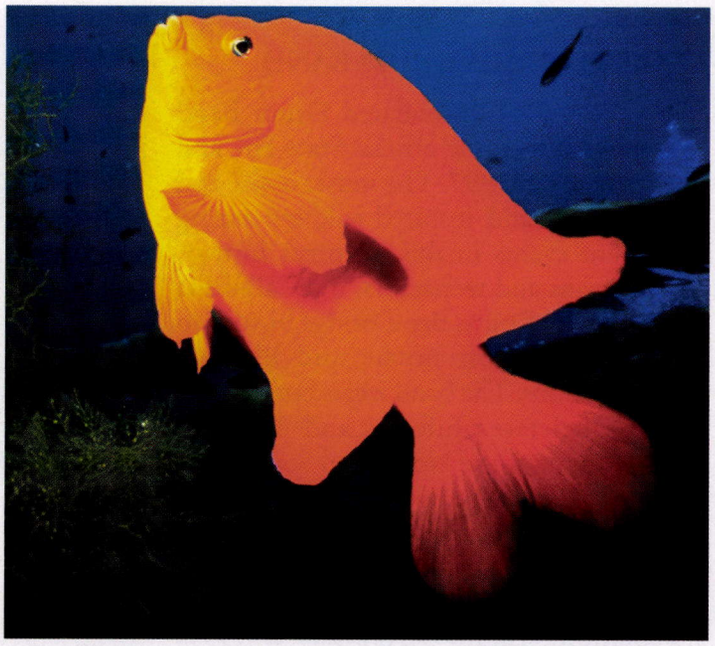
West Coast Swing Dancing came into being in the early 1940's in response to new musical forms then sweeping the land. The 40's brought war time, people were very patriotic, and the exciting Big Band Era had arrived. The big bands included: Glenn Miller, Benny Goodman, Tommy Dorsey, and Harry James. These big bands traveled all over the United States. In Hollywood, the Palladium was packed and considered the place to go dancing. The dance of the 40's, which evolved out of the Lindy Hop of the 1930's, was called the Jitterbug. In the later 40's it was known as the West Coast Swing, originating in Hollywood during the movie-making period. The directors and choreographers wanted to fit more dancers on the floor for the camera without losing their faces with the circular movement of the Jitterbug, so the West Coast Swing was born. It is danced in a straight line or a "slot." West Coast Swing dancing is an intricate dance, requiring a great deal of coordination, good timing, and intelligent application. It is an American dance which is danced to American music, and it is currently danced in competition nationally and internationally. In August of 1988, the California State Legislature passed legislation making the West Coast Swing the official State Dance of California. *(Added by Statutes of 1988, Chapter 1645)*



STATE PREHISTORIC ARTIFACT

Perhaps the most unusual state symbol is the State Prehistoric Artifact, the chipped stone bear. Discovered at an archaeological dig site in San Diego County in 1985, this small stone object measures about 2½ by 1½ inches and resembles a walking bear. Fashioned from volcanic rock by one of California's earliest inhabitants approximately 8,000 years ago, the stone artifact is thought to have been made for religious use. The Legislature named the chipped stone bear a state symbol in 1991, thus making California the first state to designate an official State Prehistoric Artifact. *(Added by Statutes of 1991, Chapter 73)*

STATE MARINE FISH



A golden orange fish approximately 14 inches in length, the garibaldi *(Hypsypops rubicundus)* is most common in the shallow waters and reefs off the southern California coast. Young garibaldi are even more colorful with bright blue spots on a reddish orange body. When disturbed, these fish emit a thumping sound which can be heard by divers. In the spring (from March–July), it is the male garibaldi who builds a nest on the reef. He cleans away all growth except for small kinds of red algae. He neatly trims it into a circle about 18 inches in diameter. He will defend this nest against all intruders. When a female swims by, he tries to entice her to lay eggs in his nest by making loud clicking noises and dashing toward the nest. If she likes the nest, she will lay her eggs there and swim away. The male fertilizes the eggs and spends at least two or three weeks watching over the nest until the young have hatched. He will remove sea urchins from the nest because they might eat the eggs or red algae. Garibaldi feed on sponges, worms, and crabs. The natural habitat of garibaldi ranges from Magdalena Bay in Baja, California to Monterey Bay, California. Although the garibaldi is not an endangered species, there is concern that commercial collection by the saltwater aquarium industry has reduced its numbers. In 1995, the California State Legislature named the garibaldi the official State Marine Fish and acted to protect the garibaldi by placing a moratorium on commercial collection until the year 2002. *(Added by Statutes of 1995, Chapter 948)*



STATE SOIL

The San Joaquin Soil was designated as the official State Soil by the California Legislature in 1997 at the behest of a group of 8th grade students from the San Joaquin Valley. The designation commemorates the completion of the state's most comprehensive soil inventory and acknowledges the importance of soil. San Joaquin soils are well and moderately well drained, have medium to very high runoff, and have very slow permeability. Some areas are subject to rare or occasional flooding. This soil is used for cropland and livestock grazing. The major crops are small grains such as rice, vineyards, fruit, and nut crops. This soil is found on the eastern side of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys. *(Added by Statutes of 1997, Chapter 331)*

STATE FIFE AND DRUM BAND

The California Consolidated Drum Band was designated as the official State Fife and Drum Corps in 1997. The music of fife and drum roused and inspired soldiers during significant events in this country's history. As musicians and reenactors, the California Consolidated Drum Band brings history to life through their music and historic impersonations. The band wears both Union and Confederate uniforms and plays the favorite tunes of the North and South. The California Consolidated Drum Band is a member of the Company of Fifers & Drummers, Reenactors of the American Civil War, and the National Civil War Association. *(Added by Statutes of 1997, Resolution Chapter 58)*



GRAPHIC DESIGN CREDIT

Lynn Fabros Senate Reprographics	Book Dust Cover and Introduction Pages to the California Blue Book and the Counties
Victoria Ramos Senate Reprographics	Book Dust Cover and Introduction Pages to the California Blue Book and the Counties
Josh Lurie-Terrell Senate Reprographics	Graphic Support and Centerfold for California's Insignia
Tedda Oldknow Senate Demographics	District Maps

ILLUSTRATIONS & PHOTOGRAPHIC CREDITS

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Call #: 082-88-194
For Exercise and Health
Mrs. Ella Florence Smith is riding her bicycle wearing her fashionable pantaloons and a cap.
Photographer: Frank E. Smith, C1895
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State Museum Resource Center
Call #: 231-18-94
Passport photo of Chinese child who was possibly approved for immigration at Angel Island
Photographer: Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church
Angel Island, Marin County, CA, C1910
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Call #: 308-589-1
Mrs. S. Jay Hensley, formerly Helen Crosby, brought the Act of Admission in her umbrella from Washington, D.C. through the Isthmus of Panama to California
Photographer: Mathew B. Brady, New York, NY
August, 1850
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Mining scene on the American River
Photographer: George H. Johnson
American River, 1851
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California Department of Parks and Recreation
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Slide Painting of Indians at Fort Ross
Tikhanov, Artist, C1818
Book Dust Cover

California Division of Tourism (CalTour)
Caption: San Francisco, Golden Gate Bridge
Photo Credit: Robert Holmes/CalTour
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California Division of Tourism (CalTour)
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Photo Credit: Robert Holmes/CalTour
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California Department of Parks and Recreation
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Courtesy of Vito Sgromo, State Capitol Curator
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Caption: Mining scene on the American River
Photographer: George H. Johnson
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Caption: Two Chinese men, possibly miners, eating in camp
Photographer: C.E. Green
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Caption: HO!! For Chicago. From California to Chicago—Men and Women standing on the back end of a passenger car at a train station.
Photographer: Frank E. Smith, C1895
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Courtesy of the Bancroft Library
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Call #: 1905.02084
Caption: Houses on Howard Street wrecked by earthquake April 18th 1906, San Francisco
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Courtesy of the Bancroft Library
University of California, Berkeley
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Japanese American Archival Collection, California State University, Sacramento
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Miss San Francisco, Miss San Francisco Bay Bridge, and Miss Oakland holding the ceremonial chain for the opening ceremony of the eastern span of the bridge.
Photographer: Charles M. Hiller, Oakland, CA 1936
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Courtesy of the Bancroft Library
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Call #: 1983.017:2A
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Courtesy of the Bancroft Library
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Photo Credit: Robert Holmes/CalTour
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Caption: Alexander Valley, Harvest at Jordan Vineyards. (Sonoma County)
Photo Credit: Robert Holmes/CalTour
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Courtesy of the Bancroft Library
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California Department of Parks and Recreation
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Courtesy of Vito Sgromo, State Capitol Curator
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California Division of Tourism (CalTour)
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Photo Credit: Robert Holmes/CalTour
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California Department of Parks and Recreation
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Courtesy of Vito Sgromo, State Capitol Curator
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California Department of Parks and Recreation
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Courtesy of Vito Sgromo, State Capitol Curator
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Courtesy of the Bancroft Library
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Photo Credit: Robert Holmes/CalTour
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Photo Credit: Robert Holmes/CalTour
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Courtesy of Russell Stiger, Assembly Photographer
Caption: Assembly Committee, 1999–2000 Session
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Photo Credit: Robert Holmes/CalTour
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Courtesy Napa State Hospital
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Courtesy of Department of Parks and Recreation
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Photo Credit: Vito Sgromo, State Capitol Curator
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Courtesy of Department of Parks and Recreation
Caption: Library and Courts Building, Sacramento
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Courtesy of Sam Parsons/CSUC Media Services
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Photo Credit: Robert Holmes/CalTour
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Courtesy of Kings County Chamber of Commerce
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Courtesy of Nick Elias
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California Division of Tourism (CalTour)
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California Division of Tourism (CalTour)
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Photo Credit: Robert Holmes/CalTour
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Photo Credit: Robert Holmes/CalTour
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California Division of Tourism (CalTour)
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Photo Credit: Robert Holmes/CalTour
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Photo Credit: Robert Holmes/CalTour
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Courtesy of Elliott H. Koeppel
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Courtesy of Tulare County Chamber of Commerce
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Courtesy of Ventura County Parks Department
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Los Angeles County, Antelope Valley, California Poppy Reserve
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Courtesy of California State Archives
State Theatre
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Courtesy of Ole Foss, President, Board of Directors, The Squarecaster
State Folk Dance
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Courtesy Marty Sampson, California Consolidated Drum Band
State Fife and Drum Band
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Courtesy Billie Blue-Elliston of Sacramento
Photo of her family
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California Division of Tourism (CalTour)
Caption: Anza Borrego Desert, State Park
Photo Credit: Robert Holmes/CalTour
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Nancy Lambros	Assistant Photo Archivist Senate Rules

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Pages 79–81 FORMER LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS OF CALIFORNIA

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California State Parks, Sacramento

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California State Library, Sacramento

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Pages 88–89 FORMER SECRETARIES OF STATE OF CALIFORNIA

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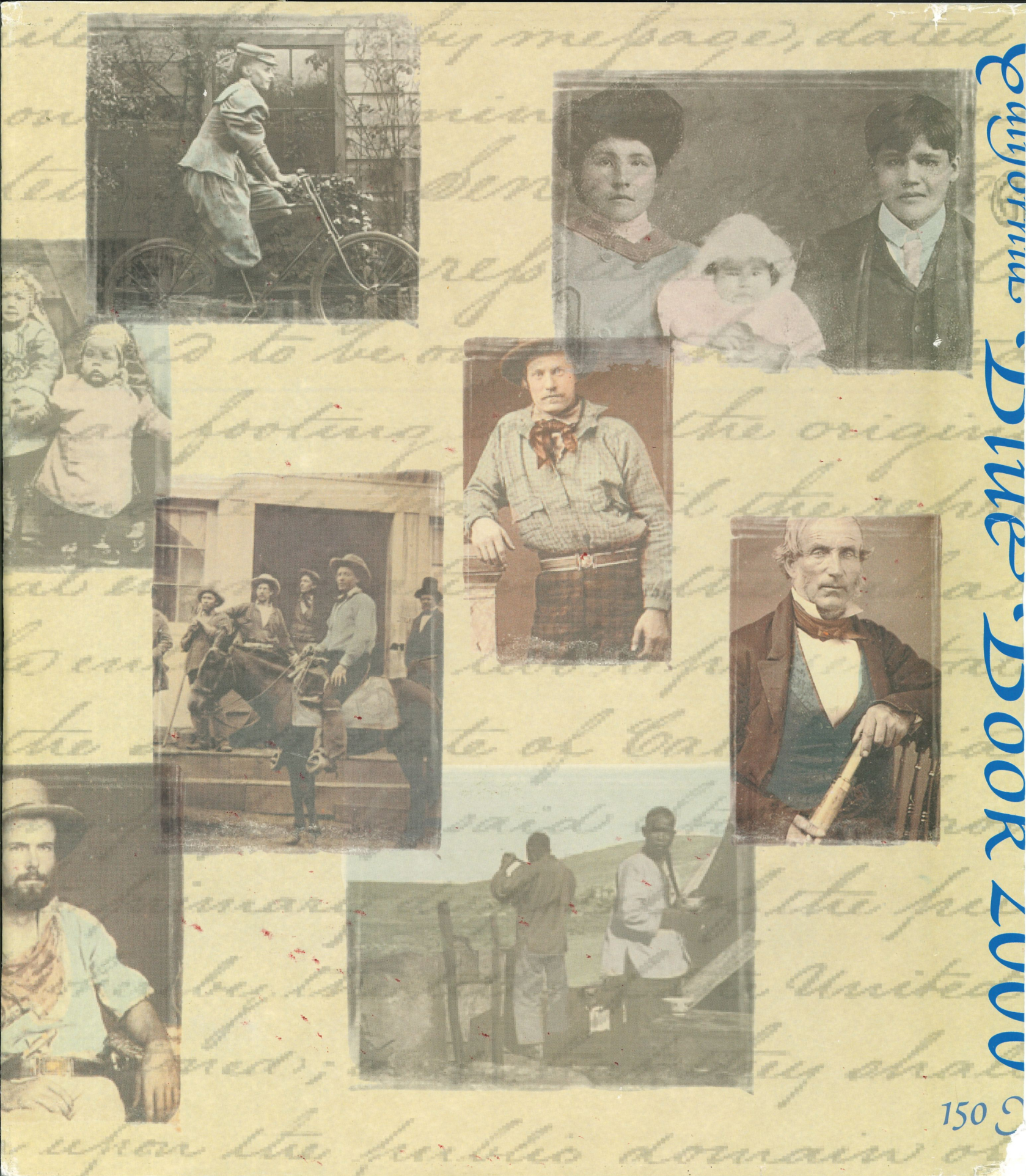

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