

District Courts of Appeal—Continued

developing these guidelines so that the Legislature may have some reasonably firm and demonstrable basis on which to determine the need for sufficient judges to insure promptness in reaching decisions on appealed court judgments.

We recommend approval of the amounts requested for the several district courts of appeal.

GOVERNOR

ITEMS 24 and 25 of the Budget Bill

Budget page 19

**FOR SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNOR
FROM THE GENERAL FUND**

Amount requested -----	\$1,178,819
Estimated to be expended in 1965-66 fiscal year -----	1,100,056
<hr/>	
Increase (7.2 percent) -----	\$78,763
TOTAL RECOMMENDED REDUCTION -----	\$55,000

Summary of Recommended Reductions

	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Line</i>
Delete Internship Program -----	\$55,000	19	30

GENERAL PROGRAM STATEMENT

The Governor is the Chief Executive of the State of California.

The Constitution of the state grants broad powers to the Governor to conduct the following programs:

1. Plan, organize, direct, and coordinate the activities of state agencies and to appoint various state officers and members of boards and commissions.
2. Prepare and present to the Legislature the state budget outlining anticipated programs and the means by which they will be financed.
3. Report to the Legislature on the condition of the state and make various legislative proposals.
4. Approve or disapprove legislation adopted by the Legislature.

ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATION

The budget proposes an expenditure of \$1,178,819 for the 1966-67 fiscal year which is \$78,763, or 7.2 percent, above the \$1,100,056 estimated to be expended during the current fiscal year.

Although \$1,100,056 is shown as estimated to be expended during the current fiscal year, only \$989,007 was appropriated by the legislature for the support of the Governor's office during the 1965-66 fiscal year. The balance of \$111,049 came from two sources: (1) \$12,642 was allocated from the salary increase fund and (2) \$98,407 was allocated from the Emergency Fund.

The Emergency Fund allocation of \$98,407 was used to fund the establishment of six new positions plus operating expenses authorized by the Department of Finance at the start of the 1965-66 fiscal year. The six positions consist of two staff secretary positions and four clerical positions. These positions were not included in the proposed budget presented to the Legislature during the 1965 budget hearings.

Governor—Continued

The Governor's office has consistently added positions administratively to its staff. The following table shows the number of positions budgeted and the number of positions actually filled. In each case the office has ended up with more positions than were originally proposed by the Governor and subsequently approved by the Legislature and the Governor. While the authority and responsibilities of the Governor are so broad that it is difficult to judge the need for any specific number of positions, it is reasonable to expect the office to plan and budget its needs in a way which is more consistent with usual standards.

	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Number positions budgeted -----	57.9	65.9	66.6	73.9	75.6	78.9	85.6
Number positions filled -----	66.4	66.6	74.2	75.2	80.2	85.0	--

Internship Program

The budget proposes a program augmentation of \$55,000 for an internship program to provide training in public administration and state government processes for advanced graduate students. The program will be administered through the Governor's Office with the interns providing staff assistance to directors, agency administrators, and members of the Governor's staff during the course of their assignment. Selection procedures will be compatible with those of the legislative internship program. A program of 10 internships is proposed with assignments on a full-time basis for 10 months.

We recommend the deletion of the \$55,000 requested for the internship program.

It is not clear as to the intent or the need for the proposed internship program. It is our understanding that the proposed program is to be comparable to the legislative internship program. The problem and need that was apparent in 1958 when this legislative program was established is not applicable to the executive branch. The executive branch has a massive recruitment and training program. As of December 31, 1965, the executive branch had 97,854 civil service positions which was an increase of 4,912 over the previous year. Thus, there is a major program of recruitment of new personnel of many disciplines each year. Of that total number many are of a training nature. By contrast, the Assembly has approximately 45 professional level positions working directly with committees in addition to the services of three staff agencies serving both houses of the Legislature. Other than the internship program, the Legislature has no training program.

It should also be kept in mind that there is already in existence an extensive program in the executive branch of the state government which meets most of the objectives of an internship program. This is a system which operates within the framework of the civil service under which entry level applicants with rather broad educational background can qualify by continuous testing for positions as administrative trainee at a salary of \$486-536 and be assigned to any one of a large number of state departments which can justify their need on a workload basis.

**Governor
GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE**

ITEM 26 of the Budget Bill

Budget page 19

**FOR SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE
FROM THE GENERAL FUND**

Amount requested	\$17,400
Estimated to be expended in 1965-66 fiscal year	17,400
Increase	None

TOTAL RECOMMENDED REDUCTION None

ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATION

This item finances the general operations of the Governor's residence and expenditures are not subject to audit. The \$17,400 requested is the same amount budgeted during the current fiscal year.

We recommend approval as budgeted.

**Governor
SPECIAL CONTINGENT EXPENSES**

ITEM 27 of the Budget Bill

Budget page 19

**FOR SUPPORT OF SPECIAL CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF
THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE FROM THE GENERAL FUND**

Amount requested	\$15,000
Estimated to be expended in 1965-66 fiscal year	15,000
Increase	None

TOTAL RECOMMENDED REDUCTION None

ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATION

The budget proposes \$15,000 for special contingent expenses of the Governor. This amount is the same as was budgeted during the current fiscal year and is exempt from audit.

We recommend approval as budgeted.

**Governor's Office
OFFICE OF THE CONSUMER COUNSEL**

ITEM 28 of the Budget Bill

Budget page 21

**FOR SUPPORT OF THE OFFICE OF THE CONSUMER COUNSEL
FROM THE GENERAL FUND**

Amount requested	\$110,111
Estimated to be expended in 1965-66 fiscal year	92,314
Increase (19.2 percent)	\$17,797

Increase to improve level of service \$15,112

TOTAL RECOMMENDED REDUCTION \$15,112

Summary of Recommended Reductions

	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Line</i>
1 senior research analyst	\$12,096	21	57
Staff benefits	1,210	21	60
Operating expenses	1,806	21	72

Office of the Consumer Counsel—Continued

GENERAL PROGRAM STATEMENT

The office of the Consumer Counsel was created within the office of the Governor by Chapter 467, Statutes of 1959. The act outlined the following programs to be carried out by the counsel.

1. Advise the Governor as to all matters affecting the interests of the people as consumers.

2. Recommend to the Governor and the Legislature the enactment of such legislation as he deems necessary to protect and promote the interests of the people as consumers.

3. Conduct such studies as he deems necessary and render such reports as necessary.

4. Appear before governmental commissions, departments, and agencies to represent and be heard on behalf of consumers' interests.

5. Direct the activities of the 15-member advisory committee.

To carry out the programs outlined above the staff of the office of the Consumer Counsel consists of the counsel, 2 professional and 3 clerical positions.

ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATION

The budget proposes an expenditure \$110,111 for the 1966-67 fiscal year, which is \$17,797, or 19.2 percent, above that which is estimated to be expended during the current fiscal year.

For the current fiscal year the office had requested an appropriation of \$129,241. The Legislature reduced the requested appropriation by \$39,243 to \$89,998 by deleting two positions and reducing operating expenses. Salary increase funds of \$2,316 have brought the estimated expenditures for 1965-66 up to \$92,314.

The budget proposes the addition of the following position:

1 Senior research analyst (budget page 21, line 57)-----\$12,096

The position is proposed to provide technical research and to prepare studies and presentations to appropriate private and public groups.

We recommend the deletion of the research analyst position at a savings of \$12,096 and related staff benefits of \$1,210 for a total reduction of \$13,306.

The Legislature reduced the level of support for this agency by 30 percent during the 1965 General Session. In so doing it eliminated an established administrative advisor (legal) position and one clerical position. Elimination of the clerical position resulted in the closing of the Los Angeles office of the Consumer Counsel.

The research analyst position was requested in the 1964-65 Budget when the activity and scope of the office was broader than it is now. The position was deleted by the Legislature. We can find no more justification for the addition of the position now than was presented to the Legislature in 1964.

When the Legislature reduced the budget of the Consumer Counsel in 1965, the operating expenses were reduced from \$40,566 to \$24,526.

Office of the Consumer Counsel—Continued

For the budget year operating expenses are budgeted at \$27,344, which is an increase of 11.5 percent over the authorized amount for the 1965-66 fiscal year.

We recommend that the same level of operating expenses be provided for the budget year as is provided for the current year with an added amount for cost increases, therefore we recommend a reduction of \$1,806 in operating expenses.

**Governor's Office
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY**

ITEM 29 of the Budget Bill

Budget page 22

**FOR SUPPORT OF THE OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY
FROM THE GENERAL FUND**

Amount requested -----	\$70,864
Estimated to be expended in 1965-66 fiscal year -----	67,897
	\$2,967
Increase (4.4 percent) -----	\$8,061
TOTAL RECOMMENDED REDUCTION -----	\$8,061

Summary of Recommended Reductions

	Amount	Page	Budget Line
6 Community action representatives		23	45
General Fund -----	\$8,061		
(Federal funds) -----	(72,547)		

GENERAL PROGRAM STATEMENT

The Office of Economic Opportunity was established in the Governor's Office administratively in September 1964 to advise the Governor on his responsibilities in relation to federal legislation, Public Law 88-452, the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, and to provide technical assistance to local communities applying for antipoverty grants.

ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The budget proposes an expenditure of \$708,644 for the 1966-67 fiscal year, which is \$29,669 or 3.4 percent more than is estimated to be expended during the current fiscal year. Ninety percent of the support, or \$637,780, will come from the federal government and 10 percent or \$70,864 will come from the state's General Fund.

Technical Assistance Program

The office has 20.5 positions authorized for the current and budget years. Of the 20.5, a total of 15.5 work on what is termed the technical assistance program. These positions advise the Governor relative to his authority under Section 209(c) of the federal statutes. Provisions of this statute require the Director of the United States Office of Economic Opportunity to submit all plans under Titles IA and IB, Youth Programs, Title II, Urban and Rural Community Action Programs, and Title VI, Volunteers in Service to America, to the Governor for approval or veto within 30 days

The budget states the office also provides local communities assistance in understanding the provisions of the federal Economic Opportunity

Office of Economic Opportunity—Continued

Act in establishing community action organizations and in developing applications for funds. Of the 15.5 positions budgeted in the technical assistance program, six positions are entitled community action representatives.

We recommend the deletion of the six community action representatives for a savings of \$80,608, of which \$8,061 is General Fund money.

At the start of the coming fiscal year, the majority of the local communities which have been assisted by the community action representatives will have had more than 18 months of experience in establishing community programs and developing applications for funds. In examples we have observed it is evident that the local communities learn very rapidly the technique of preparing and submitting applications to the federal government. We can find no justification to continue the six community action representatives and thus recommend their deletion.

Migrant Program

The remaining five of the total 20.5 positions in this agency provide administrative services for the Migrant Master Plan for California under general authorization of Chapter 1576, Statutes of 1965. The administrative support for this program amounts to \$138,170 of which \$13,817 is General Fund money.

A budget proposal of \$357,130 from the General Fund is proposed on page 1028 of the Governor's Budget and is discussed in Item 311 of this analysis. The migrant master plan provides for the construction and operation of migrant farm labor camps. The plan provides shelter, day care for children, education programs for children and adults, and sanitation services for the families.

Governor's Office

COLLEGE WORK-STUDY AND NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH CORPS PROJECTS

ITEM 30 of the Budget Bill	Budget page 22
FOR STATE SUPPORT OF COLLEGE WORK-STUDY AND NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH CORPS PROJECTS FROM THE GENERAL FUND	
Amount requested	\$200,000
Estimated to be expended in 1965-66 fiscal year.....	200,000
Increase	None
TOTAL RECOMMENDED REDUCTION	None

ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATION

The budget proposes \$200,000 from the General Fund for state agency participation with public colleges and local communities in work-study and neighborhood youth corps projects funded under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. The proposed appropriation is the same amount as is available during the current fiscal year. The \$200,000 represents 10 percent of the cost of the state agency involvement in off-campus job placements.

The funds are to be appropriated to the Department of Finance and then allocated to those agencies which submit projects to the department.

We recommend approval of the proposed budget.

OFFICE OF TOURISM AND VISITOR SERVICES

ITEM 31 of the Budget Bill

Budget page 25

FOR SUPPORT OF THE OFFICE OF TOURISM AND VISITOR SERVICES FROM THE GENERAL FUND

Amount requested	\$100,000
Estimated to be expended in 1965-66 fiscal year	100,000
Increase	None

TOTAL RECOMMENDED REDUCTION **None**

GENERAL PROGRAM STATEMENT

The Office of Tourism and Visitor Services was established in 1964 pursuant to Chapter 101, Statutes of 1964. Funds were first appropriated for the support of the office during the 1965 General Session of the Legislature. The basic program of the office will be the preparation of material and conduct of research aimed at assisting the tourist industry of California.

ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATION

The budget proposes an expenditure of \$100,000 for the 1966-67 fiscal year which is the same amount estimated to be expended during the current fiscal year.

During the 1965 General Session, the Legislature appropriated \$100,000 for this function. There had been no budget proposed by the administration outlining its specific components. Administratively, five positions have been established during the current year plus temporary help money. The five positions are budgeted to continue on a permanent basis. As of the preparation of this analysis, the newly appointed director had not started his assignment and only one other position was filled. Although the budget indicates that \$100,000 will be expended during the current year, it is doubtful if one-half that amount is expended.

The proposed appropriation continues the level of program which was authorized during the 1965 General Session.

We recommend approval as budgeted.

**Governor's Office
DISASTER OFFICE**

ITEM 32 of the Budget Bill

Budget page 26

FOR SUPPORT OF STATE DISASTER OFFICE FROM THE GENERAL FUND

Amount requested	\$1,137,894
Estimated to be expended in 1965-66 fiscal year	1,140,267
Decrease (0.2 percent)	\$2,373

Increase to improve level of service **\$13,312**

TOTAL RECOMMENDED REDUCTION **\$13,032**

Summary of Recommended Reductions

	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Line</i>
2 Intermediate typist-clerk	\$8,688	27	11
1 Intermediate typist-clerk	4,344	27	14

Disaster Office—Continued**Summary of Policy Options**

Reduce total state appropriation by \$287,894 to \$850,000 and staff accordingly for natural disasters only.

GENERAL PROGRAM STATEMENT

The California Disaster Office, which functions as a direct adjunct of the Governor's office, is an organization whose structure emphasizes the headquarters, policy making mission with which it is charged. The headquarters staff totals approximately 90 positions of a total of 126 authorized positions. These positions are organized into a series of headquarters units comprising the director and his immediate staff, management services, planning and programing, support operations, medical and health, technical operations, fire and rescue and law enforcement. The field organization, with about 36 authorized positions, is organized into four area or regional offices which are superimposed upon six-mutual aid regions so that two of the area offices each cover two mutual-aid regions while the other two are coincident with single mutual aid regions.

The broad missions of the Disaster Office include few if any direct responsibilities for day-to-day disaster operations. Its major mission is one of statewide planning for a system of locally administered organizations having the capability to cope with problems arising from natural or war caused disasters. Based upon emergency operational plans prepared by the headquarters group, the local organizations are required to protect life and property, restore and maintain disrupted essential services, provide and/or distribute emergency food and clothing rations, arrange for emergency housing and in every respect possible provide for the continuity of local government and governmental services. Either directly or through its field offices the headquarters staff maintains a constant liaison with local jurisdictions to encourage adequate local planning and preparation and to assure effective coordination of mutual aid programs.

The field offices are more directly involved in day-to-day contacts with the local jurisdictions to educate, encourage and assist in the preparation of adequate local programs and the recruitment of local volunteers who, in the final analysis in an emergency, will do the actual work of coping with the disaster problems. The field offices also assist local jurisdictions in applying for and obtaining both federal and state assistance in civil defense equipment procurement, and assistance in the cost of personnel, management and maintenance programs connected with civil defense preparedness.

ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The 1965-66 budget for the Disaster Office submitted to the 1965 session of the Legislature proposed a staff of 137.5 authorized positions with a total cost of \$2,258,761 of which, it was anticipated, \$968,076 would be reimbursed by the federal government leaving a balance, for state appropriation, of \$1,290,685. At that time we expressed the opinion that the proposal was the minimum amount practical based on the assumption that the mission of the Disaster Office was neces-

Disaster Office—Continued

sarily a composite of both natural and war caused disaster emergencies. We are still of this opinion. We also pointed out a possible policy option in which the mission of the office would be reduced almost entirely to one involving itself only with naturally caused disasters such as floods, wildfires, etc. However, this reduced mission would continue to include the service functions needed to provide federal aid to local jurisdictions which by law must be passed through the State Disaster Office and certified as to eligibility and accuracy.

The Legislature subsequently made a nonspecific reduction of \$200,000 representing a withdrawal of support for military disaster preparedness so that the final appropriation from the General Fund was \$1,090,685. Subsequently, there was administratively added to this \$22,875 from the Salary Increase Fund and \$27,182 from the Emergency Fund for the special requirements of the Watts emergency in Los Angeles County, making a grand total of available funds of \$1,140,742. The reduction made by the Legislature was subsequently administratively applied against the equipment item in the budget which had been proposed at \$414,987 but is now shown for the current year in the new budget as an estimated total of \$198,596, a reduction of something over \$200,000. The effect of this was to eliminate entirely the program for the second year of a four-year program of replacing blood transfusion sets and drugs and antibiotics in storage in the various field hospitals and first aid units scattered throughout the state. There were no reductions in personnel or other operating costs so that in effect the office continued to function at the same level as was initially proposed to the Legislature. The reduction therefore has been one in the presumed capability of providing medical assistance following a war caused disaster and therefore the capability of the total organization to cope with natural disasters has apparently not been impaired since there have been few if any such occasions requiring the use of these stored materials.

The proposal for the budget year indicates a slight reduction of \$2,373 or 0.2 percent from \$1,140,267 anticipated to be expended in the current fiscal year to \$1,137,894 projected in the budget year for state costs. However, this is somewhat misleading because, as previously mentioned, the current fiscal year includes a one-time emergency allocation of over \$27,000 for the Los Angeles emergency. When this amount is deducted from the current year, in order to make it comparable with the budget year, the result is to show an increase of roughly \$25,000 rather than a decrease. The proposal is based on continuing the previously authorized staffing level of 126 positions (which is less than the figure previously quoted because that figure included special positions fully reimbursed by the federal government for special studies made at its request) plus the addition of three new positions and the conversion of temporary help to a full-time position.

The conversion of temporary help to the full-time position involves establishing a laborer position to take care of headquarters building maintenance work which previously had been done on a temporary help basis. The cost of the new position would be roughly equivalent

Disaster Office—Continued

to the previous annual cost of temporary help and appears to be justifiable on the premise that we would probably get considerably greater benefit from the full-time position at little or no extra cost as compared with temporary help on an "as needed" basis. We therefore recommend that this change be allowed.

The three new positions are intermediate typist-clerks, two for the management services function and one for the fire services function at headquarters. The total salaries and wages for these three positions would be \$13,032. Two of the positions are being proposed on the premise that in the activities dealing with the processing of federal aid documents for local jurisdictions a backlog has developed causing local jurisdictions to experience some delay in receiving federal funds. We view this proposal as an increase in the level of service since the effect of the proposal is to speed up the process and thereby improve the level of service. We suggest that the delay in receipt of federal funds poses no real hardship to the local jurisdictions where in most cases any deficits resulting from such delays are basically book deficits and not necessarily cash deficits since these jurisdictions do not always pay bills as the goods are delivered.

The third position for the fire services is to keep current the record-keeping process concerning the fire equipment owned by the state and on loan to various local jurisdictions, which is now accomplished by borrowing clerical help from the administrative pool. Here, too, we believe this to be an increase in the level of service which cannot be justified at this time. We suggest that there is room for improvement in the recordkeeping process by streamlining and eliminating low priority data thus obviating the need to borrow help or add positions. *In view of the foregoing, we recommend that these three positions be denied at this time for a reduction of \$13,032.* However, it should be pointed out that these salaries are reimbursable to the extent of nearly 50 percent by the federal government so that the actual reduction, insofar as the state's cost is concerned, would be about half of the amount quoted, plus applicable operating expenses and employee benefits.

POLICY OPTIONS

As previously mentioned above in our analysis of the 1965-66 budget, we pointed out a policy option by which the mission and activities of the Disaster Office might be reduced to that level necessary to cope with naturally caused disasters only plus that amount necessary to process documents for federal aid to local jurisdictions. At that time we estimated that the state cost for such a reduced organization might be on the order of \$800,000. We suggest that the same policy option is still open to the Legislature. The nucleus for such a reduced organization might very well be the fire and rescue service which consistently each year performs the greatest overall service to local jurisdictions all over the state in dealing with wildfire and also with flood damage. There could be eliminated the entire medical and health section, the technical operations which involve radiological defense and

Disaster Office—Continued

monitoring and the various warning and communications systems which are primarily aimed at war-caused disasters, the elimination of the law enforcement section which is also aimed at widespread war-caused disaster and a commensurate reduction in management services, planning and programing and support operations which, as previously mentioned would continue to retain the capability of providing the processing service to assure that local jurisdictions may obtain such federal help as they desire and are eligible to receive.

The net effect of this change in mission would be to serve notice on the federal authorities that the state considers the federal government to be wholly responsible for all problems arising from war-caused disasters, before, during and after the fact. The federal government could discharge its responsibilities either by taking over the entire task itself or by fully reimbursing the state for performing those services in its behalf.

In connection with this option, it would be well to raise a basic question with respect to the validity and realism of the effort towards coping with military-caused disasters. It has been said that 85 percent of California's population is in or within range of prime target centers. With nuclear weaponry it seems totally unrealistic to assume that a military strike would be piecemeal or isolated. Therefore, we suggest that an all-out strike would be so devastating that our present efforts toward coping are futile and worthless and might therefore be well dispensed with.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COUNCIL ON URBAN GROWTH

ITEM 33 of the Budget Bill

Budget page 28

FOR SUPPORT OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COUNCIL ON URBAN GROWTH FROM THE GENERAL FUND

Amount requested -----	\$50,000
Estimated to be expended in 1965-66 fiscal year -----	50,000
Increase -----	None
TOTAL RECOMMENDED REDUCTION -----	None

GENERAL PROGRAM STATEMENT

The Intergovernmental Council on Urban Growth was established by Chapter 1809, Statutes of 1963, under the name of Coordinating Council on Urban Policy. Chapter 823, Statutes of 1965, changed the name of the council to its present form to better reflect its objectives and to more sharply define its functions.

The council serves as a continuing agency on intergovernment activities of agencies of state and local government by encouraging voluntary cooperation in the urban regions of the state. It also acts in a liaison capacity to state and local government with agencies of the federal government.

ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATION

The budget proposes an expenditure of \$50,000 for the 1966-67 fiscal year, which is the same amount estimated to be expended during the current fiscal year.

Intergovernmental Council on Urban Growth—Continued

During the coming year the council plans to place its emphasis in the following areas: (1) the encouragement of interest and leadership from within the San Joaquin Valley region toward the development of a voluntary association of local governments similar to those of the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) and the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG); (2) formal assistance to SCAG in its organization and development stages; (3) continued liaison with ABAG on matters of mutual regional and statewide concern; and (4) advice on intergovernmental aspects of the problem of San Francisco Bay water pollution and waste disposal.

The full council held ten meetings during the past fiscal year, all but two being in Sacramento. For the current fiscal year and budget year 1966-67, the council plans to hold meetings every other month at various locations throughout the state.

We recommend approval as budgeted.

OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

ITEM 34 of the Budget Bill

Budget page 29

FOR SUPPORT OF THE OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR FROM THE GENERAL FUND

Amount requested	\$130,181
Estimated to be expended in 1965-66 fiscal year.....	131,985
	<hr/>
Decrease (1.4 percent)	\$1,804

TOTAL RECOMMENDED REDUCTION..... None

GENERAL PROGRAM STATEMENT

The Lieutenant Governor is elected by the people of the state pursuant to Article V, Section 16, of the California Constitution.

The Lieutenant Governor carries out the following programs as prescribed by law:

1. He assumes the chief executive's responsibilities when the Governor is absent from the state.
2. He presides over the Senate when it is in session.
3. He serves as a member of several boards and commissions including: Board of Trustees of the State College System, University of California Board of Regents, State Lands Commission, Commission on Interstate Cooperation, State Toll Bridge Authority, California Disaster Council, Reapportionment Commission, the California Reciprocity Commission, the Committee of the Americas, and the Intergovernmental Council on Urban Growth.

PROGRAM ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The budget for 1966-67 proposes an expenditure of \$130,181, which is \$1,804 or 1.4 percent less than is estimated to be expended during the current fiscal year. The funds will provide support for nine positions and operating expenses in addition to the support for the Lieutenant Governor.

We recommend approval of the budget as submitted.