

California Legislature
1999–2000 Regular Session

Assembly Daily Journal

Wednesday, February 16, 2000

One Hundred Thirty-Seventh Session Day
Four hundred Thirty-Seventh Calendar Day

At Benicia, California



The old State House (as restored)

California Sesquicentennial
1850–2000
Commemorative Session of the State Legislature

(Please Direct Any Inquiries and Report Any Omissions or Errors to Minute Clerk: Phone 319-2360.)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASSEMBLY

CALIFORNIA SESQUICENTENNIAL 1850–2000 COMMEMORATIVE SESSION

Historic Chamber, Benicia Capitol Building
Wednesday, February 16, 2000

The Assembly met at 1:05 p.m.
Hon. Antonio R. Villaraigosa, Speaker of the Assembly, presiding.
Chief Clerk E. Dotson Wilson at the Desk.
Assistant Clerks Brian Ebbert and Sue Parker reading.

ROLL CALL

The roll was called.

Quorum Call of the Assembly

Assembly Member Shelley moved a quorum call of the Assembly.
Motion carried. Time, 1:06 p.m.
The Speaker directed the Sergeant at Arms to close the doors, and to bring in the absent Members.

Quorum Present

At 1:07 p.m., Speaker Villaraigosa declared a quorum of the Assembly present.

The roll call was completed, and the following answered to their names—68:

Aanestad	Cox	Lempert	Romero
Ackerman	Davis	Leonard	Runner
Alquist	Dickerson	Longville	Shelley
Aroner	Ducheny	Lowenthal	Soto
Ashburn	Dutra	Machado	Steinberg
Bates	Firebaugh	Maddox	Strom-Martin
Baugh	Florez	Maldonado	Thompson
Bock	Frusetta	Margett	Thomson
Brewer	Gallegos	Mazzoni	Torlakson
Briggs	Granlund	McClintock	Washington
Calderon	Havice	Migden	Wayne
Campbell	Hertzberg	Nakano	Wesson
Cardenas	House	Oller	Wiggins
Cardoza	Jackson	Pacheco, Robert	Wildman
Cedillo	Keeley	Pacheco, Rod	Wright
Corbett	Kuehl	Papan	Zettel
Correa	Leach	Pescetti	Mr. Speaker

PRAYER

Upon invitation of Speaker Villaraigosa, the following prayer was offered by Assembly Chaplain Rabbi Mona Alfi:

When Benjamin Franklin addressed the Constitutional Convention in 1887, he spoke timeless truths about the nature of government and the key to its success. He said:

Much of the strength and efficiency of any government, in procuring and securing happiness to the people depends on opinion, on the general opinion of the goodness of that government as well as of the wisdom and integrity of its governors.

Benjamin Franklin wisely stated that the strength and efficiency of a government rests *both* on the people's opinion of that government, *as well as* on the wisdom and integrity of its leaders. Each one is a reflection of the other.

We stand here today to recognize and honor 150 years of a democratic government, elected to secure the happiness and well-being of its citizens and dedicated to representing all who comprise the vast diversity that is this great state.

May it be the will of the Creator, that our leaders always be blessed with wisdom and integrity, and that the people continue to be blessed with leaders who are worthy to serve them. May this be God's will.—AMEN.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE TO THE FLAG

Upon request of Speaker Villaraigosa, Assembly Member Hertzberg then led the Assembly in the pledge of allegiance to the Flag.

MOTION TO DISPENSE WITH READING OF THE JOURNAL

Further reading of the Journal of the previous legislative day was dispensed with on motion of Assembly Member Shelley, seconded by Assembly Member Washington.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE FOR THE DAY

By unanimous consent, the following Assembly Members were granted leaves of absence for the day:

On legislative business: Assembly Members Baldwin, Battin, Floyd, Kaloogian, Knox, Olberg, Reyes, Scott, Strickland, and Vincent.

On personal business, and waiving per diem: Assembly Members Cunneen and Honda.

EXPLANATIONS OF ABSENCE

Pursuant to the Assembly Rules, the following explanations of absence were ordered printed in the Journal:

February 15, 2000

The Honorable Antonio Villaraigosa
Speaker of the Assembly
Room 219, State Capitol
Sacramento, California

Dear Mr. Speaker: I need to be excused from regular session tomorrow, February 16, and regular session on Friday, February 18, on legislative business. I have several meetings with constituents and a dinner to attend on Wednesday night.

Thank you in advance for your consideration.

Sincerely,

STEVE BALDWIN, Assembly Member
Seventy-seventh District

February 10, 2000

The Honorable Antonio R. Villaraigosa
Speaker, California State Assembly
State Capitol, Room 219
Sacramento, California

Dear Mr. Speaker,

I would like to request that I be excused from Assembly floor session on Wednesday, February 16, 2000. I will be away on legislative duties in my district office that day. Thank you for your immediate attention this request.

If you have any questions regarding this request please feel free to contact my office at 319-2080.

Sincerely,

JIM BATTIN, Assembly Member
Eightieth District

February 15, 2000

The Honorable Antonio R. Villaraigosa
Speaker, California State Assembly
State Capitol, Room 219
Sacramento, California

Dear Mr. Speaker: I respectfully request to be excused from session on Wednesday, February 16, 2000 due to legislative business in my Capitol office.

Thank you for your assistance. Please contact my office should you have any questions.

Cordially,

RICHARD E. FLOYD, Assembly Member
Fifty-fifth District

January 28, 2000

*The Honorable Antonio Villaraigosa
Speaker, California State Assembly
State Capitol, Room 219
Sacramento, California*

Dear Mr. Speaker,

I am requesting to be excused from session on Wednesday, February 16th. It is necessary that I be in my Capitol office for prearranged meetings with constituents who will be visiting Sacramento.

Should you have any questions regarding this request, please feel free to contact me.

Thank you for your consideration.

Respectfully,

HOWARD KALOOGLIAN, Assembly Member
Seventy-fourth District

January 25, 2000

*The Honorable Antonio Villaraigosa
Speaker of the Assembly
State Capitol
Sacramento, California*

Dear Mr. Speaker: I respectfully request to be excused from Session on February 16 due to legislative business in my district. Thank you for your consideration of this request.

Sincerely,

WALLY KNOX, Assembly Member
Forty-second District

February 11, 2000

*The Honorable Antonio Villaraigosa
Speaker of the Assembly
State Capitol, Room 219
Sacramento, California*

Dear Speaker Villaraigosa: I am writing to respectfully request that I be excused from Assembly Floor Session on Wednesday, February 16th, as I will be traveling on legislative business.

I appreciate your consideration of this request. Please contact Stacey Neese in my office at 319-2034 if you have any questions. Thank you.

With high personal regard, I am

Sincerely,

R. KEITH OLBERG, Assembly Member
Thirty-fourth District

February 9, 2000

The Honorable Antonio Villaraigosa
State Capitol, Room 219
Sacramento, California

Dear Mr. Speaker: I am requesting an excuse from the Session commemorating the 150th Anniversary of the California State Legislature on Wednesday, February 16th in Benicia, CA. I have a district luncheon event scheduled and am unable to be in Benicia in time.

For questions, please contact my Chief of Staff, Adriana Ruelas at 319-2031.

Thank you,

SARAH REYES, Assembly Member
Thirty-first District

February 11, 2000

The Honorable Antonio Villaraigosa
Speaker of the Assembly
State Capitol, Room 219
Sacramento, California

Dear Mr. Villaraigosa: I respectfully request that I be excused from the Benicia Floor Session on February 16, 2000, for legislative business in my District Office.

If you have any questions, please contact my Executive Secretary, Maria Maestas, at 319-2044.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Respectfully submitted,

JACK SCOTT, Assembly Member
Forty-fourth District

February 11, 2000

The Honorable Antonio Villaraigosa
Speaker, California State Assembly
State Capitol
Sacramento, California

Dear Mr. Speaker: I respectfully request to be excused from session in Benicia on Wednesday, February 16th. I am unable to attend due to legislative business as well as constituents from my district visiting my Capitol office that day. Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at 319-2037.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

TONY STRICKLAND, Assembly Member
Thirty-seventh District

February 15, 2000

*Hon. Antonio Villaraigosa
Speaker of the Assembly
Room 219, State Capitol
Sacramento, California*

Dear Mr. Speaker: I request to be excused from Floor Session in Benicia on Wednesday, February 16, 2000, due to legislative business in my district.

Your approval of this request is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

EDWARD VINCENT, Assembly Member
Fifty-first District

MESSAGES FROM THE SENATE

Senate Chamber, February 16, 2000

Mr. Speaker: I am directed to inform your honorable body that the Senate appointed Senators Johnston, Solis and McPherson as a Committee on Conference concerning:

Senate Bill No. 996.

GREG P. SCHMIDT, Secretary of the Senate
By John W. Rovane, Assistant Secretary

MESSAGES FROM THE SENATE

Speaker Villaraigosa relayed a Senate message to the Body that for this day only, the Assembly is the Upper House and the Senate is the Lower House.

MESSAGES FROM THE GOVERNOR

The Speaker announced that on this day there were no messages from the Governor.

REQUEST FOR PHOTOGRAPHER

Assembly Member Shelley was granted unanimous consent that a photographer be permitted on the Floor of the Assembly.

REQUEST FOR UNANIMOUS CONSENT

Assembly Member Shelley was granted unanimous consent that the attendance roll call be used for coauthor amendments on Assembly resolutions taken up for consideration on this day.

REQUEST FOR UNANIMOUS CONSENT TO PRINT IN JOURNAL

Assembly Member Shelley was granted unanimous consent that the following Program of events of the California Sesquicentennial Commemorative Session of the Legislature be printed in the Journal:

California

SESQUICENTENNIAL

1850-2000

*Commemorative Session
of the
Legislature*

BENICIA, CALIFORNIA
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 2000

HON. JOHN BURTON
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE OF
THE SENATE

HON. ANTONIO R. VILLARAIGOSA
SPEAKER OF THE ASSEMBLY



CALIFORNIA SESQUICENTENNIAL
1850-2000

A Commemorative Session of the Legislature

Benicia, California
Wednesday, February 16, 2000

Hon. John Burton
President pro Tempore of
the Senate

Hon. Antonio R. Villaraigosa
Speaker of the Assembly

LUNCHEON PROGRAM

The Clock Tower
Benicia, California
Wednesday, February 16, 2000
11:00 a.m. – 12:30 p.m.



WELCOME

Hon. Helen Thomson, Assembly Member, 8th District
Hon. K. Maurice Johannessen, Senator, 4th District



INTRODUCTION OF THE SPEAKER OF THE ASSEMBLY

Hon. Helen Thomson, Assembly Member, 8th District



CALL TO ORDER

Hon. Antonio R. Villaraigosa, Speaker of the Assembly



PRAYER

Father Constantine Pappademos
Saint Catherine Greek Orthodox Church



PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Hon. Steve Messina, Mayor of Benicia



REMARKS BY ASSEMBLY SPEAKER
ANTONIO R. VILLARAIGOSA



INTRODUCTION OF THE
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE OF THE SENATE

Hon. Antonio R. Villaraigosa, Speaker of the Assembly



INTRODUCTION OF SPECIAL GUESTS

Hon. John Burton, President pro Tempore of the Senate

(Luncheon Program cont.)



REMARKS BY SENATE PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE
JOHN BURTON

INTRODUCTION OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
THE HONORABLE CRUZ M. BUSTAMANTE
Hon. John Burton, President pro Tempore of the Senate



REMARKS
Mary Jo Ignoffo
Author, Gold Rush Politics: California's Legislature
California History Center Foundation, De Anza College



REMARKS
Edward Castillo
Professor, Native American Studies
Sonoma State University



KEYNOTE REMARKS
Dr. Kevin Starr
State Librarian
California State Library



PRESENTATIONS
Selected Guests



CLOSING REMARKS
Hon. Cruz M. Bustamante
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate

CONCLUSION

SENATE FLOOR SESSION

Historic Chamber
Benicia Capitol Building

Wednesday, February 16, 2000
1:00 p.m.

The Honorable John Burton
President pro Tempore of the Senate, Presiding



ROLL CALL



PRAYER

Sister Sue Pixley, O.P.
Guest Chaplain



PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE



SPECIAL ORDER OF BUSINESS

PRESENTATION AND DEBATE OF MEASURES RELATIVE
TO THE SESQUICENTENNIAL AND THE
COMMEMORATIVE LEGISLATIVE SESSION IN
BENICIA, CALIFORNIA
Selected Legislators



REGULAR ORDER OF BUSINESS



ADJOURNMENT

ASSEMBLY FLOOR SESSION

Historic Chamber
Benicia Capitol Building

Wednesday, February 16, 2000
1:00 p.m.

The Honorable Antonio R. Villaraigosa
Speaker of the Assembly, Presiding



ROLL CALL



PRAYER

Rabbi Mona Alfi
Assembly Chaplain



PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Hon. Scott Baugh, Assembly Republican Leader, 67th District



INTRODUCTION OF SPECIAL GUESTS

Hon. Antonio R. Villaraigosa, Speaker of the Assembly



SPECIAL ORDER OF BUSINESS

PRESENTATION AND DEBATE OF MEASURES RELATIVE
TO THE SESQUICENTENNIAL AND THE
COMMEMORATIVE LEGISLATIVE SESSION IN
BENICIA, CALIFORNIA

Selected Legislators



SPECIAL PRESENTATION

Selected Legislators



REGULAR ORDER OF BUSINESS



ADJOURNMENT

California Constitutional Officers

Hon. Gray Davis	Governor
Hon. Cruz M. Bustamante	Lieutenant Governor
Hon. Bill Jones	Secretary of State
Hon. Bill Lockyer	Attorney General
Hon. Philip Angelides	State Treasurer
Hon. Kathleen Connell	Controller
Hon. Charles Quackenbush	Insurance Commissioner
Hon. Delaine Eastin	Superintendent of Public Instruction
Hon. Johan Klehs	Board of Equalization
Hon. Dean Andal	Board of Equalization
Hon. Claude Parrish	Board of Equalization
Hon. John Chiang	Board of Equalization

The California State Senate

Richard Alarcon	Liz Figueroa	Tim Leslie	Don Perata
Dede Alpert	Tom Hayden	John R. Lewis	Richard G. Polanco
Debra Bowen	Ray Haynes	Bruce McPherson	Charles Poochigian
James L. Brulte	Teresa Hughes	Dick Monteith	Richard Rainey
John L. Burton	K. Maurice Johannessen	Bill Morrow	Adam Schiff
Wesley Chesbro	Ross Johnson	Richard Mountjoy	Byron Sher
Jim Costa	Patrick Johnston	Kevin Murray	Hilda Solis
Joseph Dunn	Betty Karnette	Jack O'Connell	Jackie Speier
Martha Escutia	David G. Kelley	Deborah Ortiz	John Vasconcellos
	William "Pete" Knight	Steve Peace	Cathie Wright

The California State Assembly

Sam Aanestad	Jim Cunneen	Lynne Leach	Gloria Romero
Dick Ackerman	Susan Davis	Ted Lempert	George Runner
Elaine Alquist	Richard Dickerson	Bill Leonard	Jack Scott
Dion Aroner	Denise Moreno Ducheny	John Longville	Kevin Shelley
Roy Ashburn	John Dutra	Alan Lowenthal	Nell Soto
Steve Baldwin	Marco A. Firebaugh	Mike Machado	Darrell Steinberg
Patricia C. Bates	Dean Florez	Ken Maddox	Tony Strickland
Jim Battin	Dick Floyd	Abel Maldonado	Virginia Strom-Martin
Scott Baugh	Peter Frusetta	Bob Margett	Bruce Thompson
Audie Bock	Martin Gallegos	Kerry Mazzoni	Helen Thomson
Marilyn C. Brewer	Brett Granlund	Tom McClintock	Tom Torlakson
Mike Briggs	Sally Havice	Carole Migden	Antonio R. Villaraigosa
Thomas M. Calderon	Robert M. Hertzberg	George Nakano	Edward Vincent
Bill Campbell	Mike Honda	Keith Olberg	Carl Washington
Tony Cardenas	George House	Rico Oller	Howard Wayne
Dennis Cardoza	Hannah-Beth Jackson	Robert Pacheco	Herb Wesson
Gil Cedillo	Howard Kaloogian	Rod Pacheco	Patricia Wiggins
Ellen Corbett	Fred Keeley	Louis J. Papan	Scott Wildman
Lou Correa	Wally Knox	Anthony Pescetti	Roderick Wright
Dave Cox	Sheila James Kuehl	Sarah Reyes	Charlene Zettel

—SPECIAL THANKS—

Alex's Catering

Black Irish Band

California Department of Parks and Recreation

City of Benicia

Benicia Chamber of Commerce

Benicia High School Marching Band

U.S. Postal Service

ABOUT THE CLOCK TOWER

The Benicia Clocktower, originally called The Old Fort, was built in 1859 under the direction of arsenal commander Franklin D. Callender and was part of a larger facility called the Benicia Arsenal. The Clocktower consisted of three floors, the lower being used for large gun storage and the second and third for smaller arms. In 1912 the Clocktower was badly damaged in a fire and explosion. Two years later the Clocktower was rebuilt as a two-story building which today is used as a public reception area.

ABOUT THE BENICIA STATE CAPITOL

On February 11, 1853, the Legislature reconvened the Fourth Session in Benicia and Benicia became California's Third State Capitol. On February 25, 1854, California's Capitol was moved to Sacramento. Today, Benicia remains home to the single original State Capitol Building still standing outside of the Capitol Building in Sacramento. Other historic State Capitols were located in Monterey, San Francisco, San Jose and Vallejo.

**ADDRESS BY
SPEAKER OF THE ASSEMBLY
AND
MINORITY FLOOR LEADER**

Speaker Antonio R. Villaraigosa and Minority Floor Leader Scott Baugh addressed the assemblage from the Rostrum.

DEBATE ANNOUNCEMENT

Speaker Villaraigosa reminded the Members that because there are no microphones on the Members' Desks, standup microphones are available at the front of the Chamber for Members to use in addressing the Assembly during debate.

**CONSIDERATION OF SPECIAL ORDER—
ASSEMBLY CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 120**

The hour having arrived, Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 120 was taken up.

(NOTE: Special Order set for 1 p.m.)

ASSEMBLY CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 120 (Thomson)—Relative to commending the citizens and the City of Benicia for their hospitality, and creating a suitable memorial.

Resolution read.

**Members Made Coauthors of
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 120**

Pursuant to unanimous consent granted earlier this day, the following Members indicated a desire to become coauthors of Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 120:

Aanestad, Ackerman, Alquist, Aroner, Ashburn, Bates, Bock, Brewer, Briggs, Calderon, Campbell, Cardenas, Cardoza, Cedillo, Corbett, Correa, Cox, Davis, Dickerson, Ducheny, Dutra, Firebaugh, Florez, Frusetta, Gallegos, Granlund, Havice, Hertzberg, House, Jackson, Keeley, Kuehl, Leach, Lempert, Leonard, Longville, Lowenthal, Machado, Maddox, Maldonado, Margett, Mazzoni, McClintock, Migden, Nakano, Oller, Robert Pacheco, Rod Pacheco, Papan, Pescetti, Romero, Runner, Shelley, Soto, Steinberg, Strom-Martin, Thompson, Torlakson, Washington, Wayne, Wesson, Wiggins, Wildman, Wright, and Zettel.

Request for Unanimous Consent

Assembly Member Thomson was granted unanimous consent to take up Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 120, as amended, without reference to print or file, and that the same be considered engrossed.

Consideration of Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 120, as Amended

ASSEMBLY CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 120—Relative to commending the citizens and the City of Benicia for their hospitality, and creating a suitable memorial.

Resolution read, as amended, and adopted.

Resolution ordered printed, and transmitted to the Senate immediately.

At 1:22 p.m., Speaker pro Tempore Fred Keeley, 27th District, presiding

**CONSIDERATION OF SPECIAL ORDER—
ASSEMBLY CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 121**

The hour having arrived, Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 121 was taken up.

(NOTE: Special Order set for 1 p.m.)

ASSEMBLY CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 121 (Villaraigosa)—Relative to the Sesquicentennial Anniversary of California's Admission into the Union.

Resolution read.

**Members Made Coauthors of
Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 121**

Pursuant to unanimous consent granted earlier this day, the following Members indicated a desire to become coauthors of Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 121:

Aanestad, Ackerman, Alquist, Aroner, Ashburn, Bates, Bock, Brewer, Briggs, Calderon, Campbell, Cardoza, Cedillo, Corbett, Correa, Cox, Davis, Dickerson, Ducheny, Dutra, Firebaugh, Florez, Frusetta, Gallegos, Granlund, Havice, Hertzberg, House, Jackson, Keeley, Kuehl, Leach, Lempert, Leonard, Longville, Lowenthal, Machado, Maddox, Maldonado, Margett, Mazzoni, McClintock, Migden, Nakano, Oller, Robert Pacheco, Rod Pacheco, Papan, Pescetti, Romero, Runner, Shelley, Soto, Steinberg, Strom-Martin, Thompson, Thomson, Torlakson, Washington, Wayne, Wesson, Wiggins, Wildman, Wright, and Zettel.

Request for Unanimous Consent

Assembly Member Villaraigosa was granted unanimous consent to take up Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 121, as amended, without reference to print or file, and that the same be considered engrossed.

Consideration of Assembly Concurrent Resolution No.121, as Amended

ASSEMBLY CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 121—Relative to the Sesquicentennial Anniversary of California's Admission into the Union.

Resolution read, as amended, and adopted.

Resolution ordered printed, and transmitted to the Senate immediately.

At 1:28 p.m., Speaker Antonio R. Villaraigosa, 45th District, presiding

MESSAGES FROM THE SENATE

Senate Chamber, February 16, 2000

Mr. Speaker: I am directed to inform your honorable body that the Senate on this day adopted:

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 63

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 65

GREG P. SCHMIDT, Secretary of the Senate
By John W. Rovane, Assistant Secretary

Senate Chamber, February 16, 2000

Mr. Speaker: I am directed to inform your honorable body that the Senate on this day adopted:

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 64

GREG P. SCHMIDT, Secretary of the Senate
By John W. Rovane, Assistant Secretary

FIRST READING OF SENATE BILLS

The following resolutions were read:

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 63—Relative to the Department of Parks and Recreation.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 64—Relative to the one hundred fiftieth anniversary of the First Session of the California Legislature.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 65—Relative to the San Francisco Bar Pilots.

CONSIDERATION OF SPECIAL ORDER—HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 44

The hour having arrived, House Resolution No. 44 was taken up.

(NOTE: Special Order set for 1 p.m.)

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 44 (Steinberg)—Relative to adjournment of the Assembly to meet in Sacramento.

Resolution read.

Parliamentary Inquiry

Assembly Member McClintock arose to the following parliamentary inquiry:

Has the gentleman's time expired, or does it just seem that way?

Reply by Speaker Villaraigosa

The Speaker replied that it would seem to be the latter, but he is advised that Assembly Member Steinberg has two minutes of time remaining.

Question of Member by Unanimous Consent

Without objection, Assembly Member Calderon asked Assembly Member Cox if this is a "district bill". Assembly Member Cox replied in the affirmative.

Request by Assembly Member Bock

Assembly Member Bock requested that the Port of Oakland be declared a duty-free port and that the State Capitol be moved to Oakland.

Reply by Speaker Villaraigosa

Speaker Villaraigosa replied that Assembly Member Bock's request is not recognized as she did not make the request at the microphone provided for the Body at the Front of the Chamber.

Request by Assembly Member Alquist

Assembly Member Alquist approached the microphone at the front of the Assembly Chamber and requested that the State Capitol location be returned to San Jose.

Demand for Previous Question

Assembly Members Washington, Migden, Romero, Aroner, Soto, and Corbett demanded the previous question.

Roll Call Demanded

Three Members having demanded a roll call, the Clerk called the roll orally and the demand for the previous question was sustained by the following vote:

AYES—44

Alquist	Dutra	Machado	Strom-Martin
Aroner	Florez	Mazzoni	Thompson
Bock	Gallegos	Migden	Thomson
Cardenas	Havice	Nakano	Torlakson
Cardoza	Hertzberg	Pacheco, Rod	Washington
Cedillo	Jackson	Pescetti	Wayne
Corbett	Keeley	Romero	Wesson
Correa	Kuehl	Runner	Wiggins
Cox	Lempert	Shelley	Wildman
Davis	Longville	Soto	Wright
Dickerson	Lowenthal	Steinberg	Mr. Speaker

NOES—23

Aanestad	Briggs	Granlund	Margett
Ackerman	Calderon	House	McClintock
Ashburn	Campbell	Leach	Oller
Bates	Ducheny	Leonard	Pacheco, Robert
Baugh	Firebaugh	Maddox	Zettel
Brewer	Frusetta	Maldonado	

Further Consideration of House Resolution No. 44
Members Made Coauthors of House Resolution No. 44

Pursuant to unanimous consent granted earlier this day, the following Members indicated a desire to become coauthors of House Resolution No. 44:

Aanestad, Ackerman, Alquist, Aroner, Ashburn, Bates, Baugh, Bock, Brewer, Briggs, Calderon, Campbell, Cardenas, Cardoza, Cedillo, Corbett, Correa, Davis, Dickerson, Ducheny, Dutra, Firebaugh, Florez, Frusetta, Gallegos, Granlund, Havice, Hertzberg, House, Jackson, Keeley, Kuehl, Leach, Lempert, Leonard, Longville, Lowenthal, Machado, Maddox, Maldonado, Margett, Mazzoni, McClintock, Migden, Nakano, Oller, Robert Pacheco, Rod Pacheco, Papan, Pescetti, Romero, Runner, Shelley, Soto, Strom-Martin, Thompson, Thomson, Torlakson, Villaraigosa, Washington, Wayne, Wesson, Wiggins, Wildman, Wright, and Zettel.

Request for Unanimous Consent

Assembly Member Steinberg was granted unanimous consent to take up House Resolution No. 44, as amended, without reference to print or file.

Consideration of House Resolution No. 44, as Amended

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 44—Relative to adjournment of the Assembly to meet in Sacramento.

Resolution read, as amended, and adopted.

Resolution ordered printed.

**SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 63 TAKEN UP
BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT**

Upon request of Assembly Member Shelley, Assembly Member Thomson was granted unanimous consent to take up Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 63, without reference to committee or file.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 63—Relative to the Department of Parks and Recreation.

Resolution read, and adopted.

Resolution ordered transmitted to the Senate immediately.

**SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 64 TAKEN UP
BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT**

Upon request of Assembly Member Shelley, Assembly Member Keeley was granted unanimous consent to take up Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 64, without reference to committee or file.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 64—Relative to the one hundred fiftieth anniversary of the First Session of the California Legislature.

Resolution read, and adopted.

Resolution ordered transmitted to the Senate immediately.

**SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 65 TAKEN UP
BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT**

Upon request of Assembly Member Shelley, Assembly Member Papan was granted unanimous consent to take up Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 65, without reference to committee or file.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 65—Relative to the San Francisco Bar Pilots.

Resolution read, and adopted.

Resolution ordered transmitted to the Senate immediately.

**CONSIDERATION OF DAILY FILE (RESUMED)
UNFINISHED BUSINESS**

MOTIONS TO RECONSIDER BILLS CONTINUED

By unanimous consent, the motions to reconsider the votes on Senate Bill No. 762 and Assembly Bill No. 1280 were continued until the next legislative day.

RECESS

By unanimous consent, at 1:53 p.m., Speaker Villaraigosa declared the Assembly recessed to permit the introduction of special guests.

Assembly Member Thomson introduced Laura Vandervoort, a student at Matthew Turner Elementary School; Stephen Demergasso, a student at Benicia Middle School; and Kaylyn Peterson, a student at Benicia High School who were winners of the Sesquicentennial Essay Contest. The students were accompanied by Dr. Joanne Haukland, Superintendent of the Benicia Unified School District.

Assembly Member Thomson then presented a resolution to each of the students.

RECONVENED

At 1:55 p.m., the Assembly reconvened.

Hon. Antonio R. Villaraigosa, Speaker of the Assembly, presiding.

MESSAGES FROM THE SENATE

Senate Chamber, February 16, 2000

Mr. Speaker: I am directed to inform your honorable body that the Senate on this day adopted:

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 120

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 121

GREG P. SCHMIDT, Secretary of the Senate

By John W. Rovane, Assistant Secretary

Above resolutions ordered enrolled.

Senate Chamber, February 16, 2000

Mr. Speaker: I am directed to inform your honorable body that the Senate on this day adopted:

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 125

GREG P. SCHMIDT, Secretary of the Senate

By John W. Rovane, Assistant Secretary

Above resolution ordered enrolled.

MOTION TO ADJOURN

At 1:56 p.m., Assembly Member Thomson moved that the Assembly do now adjourn.

Assembly Member Romero seconded the motion.

ADJOURNMENT

At 1:57 p.m., pursuant to the motion by Assembly Member Thomson, the Assembly adjourned to reconvene at 8:30 a.m., Friday, February 18, 2000, at the State Capitol in Sacramento.

ANTONIO R. VILLARAIGOSA, Speaker

PAM CAVILEER, Minute Clerk

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PUBLICATION PRINTED IN JOURNAL

The following publication, *California's State Capitols*, was presented by the Chief Clerk and printed in the Journal:



California's
State Capitols
1850–present



*Official State Map was
adopted by
the Legislature
March 25, 1853
at Benicia*

*The California Legislature convened at Benicia on February 16, 2000, in honor of
the 150th Anniversary of California Statehood*



Colton Hall, Monterey
Site of Constitutional Convention of 1849

The Siting of a Capitol

(Excerpt from the 2000 edition of *California's Legislature*)

Among the duties of the Constitutional Convention of 1849 was that of proposing a seat of government for the new state. The question was placed before a group of men little affected by historical precedent, for the majority of the delegates had settled in the northern part of the territory for less than a decade, and one-fourth had come west with the gold rush. The few native Californians present might have recalled a territorial capital being moved from Monterey to San Diego, Santa Barbara or Los Angeles at the whim of various Mexican governors. Even Monterey, while playing host to the convention, claimed only the dubious distinction of housing, since 1846, the headquarters of the American military governors.

Thus unencumbered by tradition, the delegates voiced their desire for a location free of the distractions of commerce. Offers of accommodations poured in from communities large and small, all envisioning a substantial return on their investment.

During the session, two men from the booming little town of Pueblo de San Jose were sent galloping over the hills to Monterey to offer Washington Square in their town as a capitol site and to assure delegates that a suitable building would await them. After hours of debate the convention accepted the offer and named Pueblo de San Jose the capital—with the qualification that, by law, it might be moved elsewhere.¹



Capitol at San Jose—1849-51

SAN JOSE

State Capital, November 13, 1849 to May 1, 1851

The First and Second Sessions of the Legislature, which were held in 1850 and 1851, convened at San Jose. Founded in 1777, San Jose was the first incorporated city in the state and is the county seat of Santa Clara County.

The Capitol was a two-story adobe hotel, 60 by 40 feet, the upper story being assigned to the Assembly and the lower to the Senate. William Kelly, English author of *A Stroll Through the Diggings of California*, who visited the First Legislature at work, describes the Senate and Assembly Chambers as being:

*... accommodated under the same roof, one downstairs, the other above; but, by a sort of solecism in the arrangement, the Senate, or upper house, occupy the lower apartment, which is a large, ill-lighted, badly-ventilated room, with a low ceiling, and a rough railing a little inside the door; beyond which none but the elect may pass. Each member had a rush-bottomed armchair, and a small desk with stationery . . . At the farther end, the Speaker was perched in a species of pulpit; the floor was covered with a number of little carpets, of various shapes and patterns . . . The other apartment (the Assembly Chamber) is of precisely the same size, but has the advantage of greater loftiness . . . plain common chairs, flat deal tables, and a strip of matting thrown where the feet are erroneously supposed to rest, being the extent of the accommodation . . .*²

Judge Sexton of Oroville said that “no sooner was the Legislature fairly organized than the members began to growl about their accommodations. They didn’t like the legislative building and swore terribly between drinks at the accommodations of the town generally. Many of the solons expressed a desire to remove the capital from San Jose immediately.”³

During the session of 1850, several proposals to provide suitable lands for state buildings, along with lands, bonds or moneys to establish funding for construction, were presented to the Legislature. General Vallejo's offer was by far the most generous. "The Committee on Public Buildings reported in favor of accepting the Vallejo proposition, and on April 22, an Act was passed and approved directing the Governor to submit to the people at the following general election the various propositions that had been made for the location of the Capital . . ." ⁴ At the general election of October 7, 1850, the proposal of General Vallejo was overwhelmingly favored.

On January 14, 1851, General Vallejo presented a communication to the Senate offering bonds as security for the fulfillment of his proposal. A majority of the Senate Committee on Public Buildings reported a bill recommending removal of the capital to the town of Vallejo which, passing both houses, was approved by the Governor on February 4, 1851. ⁵ California's first State Capitol site is now marked with a plaque across from the Plaza de Cesar Chavez on South Market Street in downtown San Jose.



Capitol at Vallejo—1852-53

VALLEJO

State Capital, January 5, 1852 to February 4, 1853. Removed temporarily to Sacramento January 16, 1852 to May 4, 1852.

The Third Session opened at Vallejo on January 5, 1852. The capital was in a state of total chaos. Accommodations of all sorts were in varying stages of construction, with workmen noisily determined upon their completion. The *Sacramento Daily Union* reported: "The furniture, fixtures, etc., are not yet in their places (in the Capitol); many of them have not yet arrived at Vallejo . . . no printing materials in town . . . few or none of the buildings in town finished . . . music of the saw and hammer heard night and day." ⁶

Of the State House itself, Bancroft wrote: "The \$125,000 capitol so far was a rather insignificant two-story building with a drinking-saloon and a skittle-alley in the basement—the third house, as it was ironically called."⁷ The site is now marked by a bronze plaque on the corner of York and Sacramento Streets in Vallejo.

The steamer, *Empire*, establishing itself as a floating hotel, berthed some 250 persons, of whom 50 were Members of the Legislature. Anywhere else, wrote the *Daily Union*, should a man become "so prodigal as to purchase the exclusive privileges of a settee or a line of stools, it is perfect destruction on the purse."⁸

The dearth of essentials and the absence of amenities plunged the legislators into a new battle to move the Capitol. The obvious efforts of builders to complete construction and the pledges of townspeople to secure conveniences were countered by charges that General Vallejo had broken his contract to provide a suitable capital. Compromise prevailed, and it was decided that, while the town of Vallejo would remain the permanent capital of the state, the Senate and Assembly would repair to Sacramento on January 16, 1852 to complete the session.

The following year, on January 3, 1853, the Legislature assembled again in Vallejo for the Fourth Session. Compared with the previous year, conditions were a little better, and the weather worse. Transportation and communication, in spite of great effort, fell far short of the needs of the Legislature. Proponents of removal viewed, on the one hand, Sacramento recovering from a flood and, on the other, the town of Benicia offering the free use of its new city hall and a port of call at which all river traffic stopped. Spurred perhaps by the immediate prospect of an uncomfortable session in Vallejo, the Legislature passed a bill on February 4 ordering the seat of government to be moved instantly to the City of Benicia.



Capitol at Benicia—1853-54

BENICIA

State Capital, February 4, 1853 to February 25, 1854

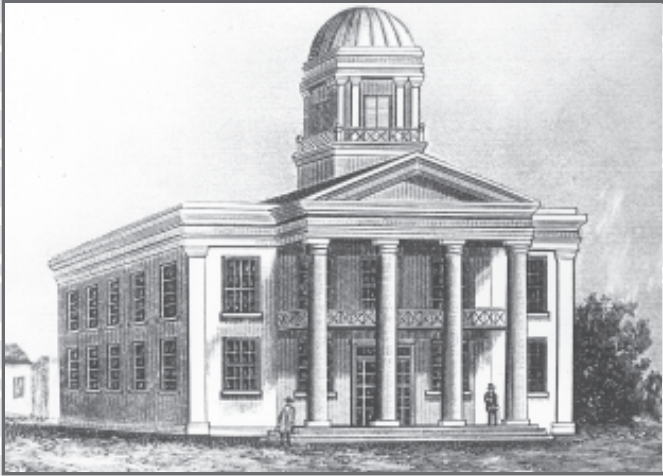
The newly designated capital promptly welcomed the Legislature as the Fourth Session reconvened on February 11, 1853. Benicia, given the second name of the wife of General Vallejo, had grown with the addition of an ordnance depot and a military post into a major port of call between San Francisco and Sacramento.

The new State Capitol was a roomy, two-story brick building which, besides two large legislative chambers, contained much-demanded rooms for committees. Two Doric pillars and four pilasters presented, for the first time, a suitably grand façade. The lawmakers, with little or no complaint, resumed their labors and adjourned May 19, 1853.

Yet once more, the capital seemed inadequate to the accommodations required for a legislative session and its entourage of scribes, journalists and advocates. On January 2, 1854, the opening day of the Fifth Session, it is reported that “at least a hundred men had no place to sleep except barrooms of saloons.”⁹ As with Vallejo, inclement weather heightened the general irritation. The change to Benicia had proved apparently to be a change in the degree of discomfort.

A handsome proposal from the City of Sacramento arrived at about this time. Free use of the Sacramento County Courthouse as a capitol building, rooms for state officers, fireproof vaults for the records, removal of the Legislature and furnishings from Benicia to Sacramento without charge, and a building site for a permanent capitol—were included.

Other political considerations were agreed to, and an act was passed repealing all prior legislation which had to do with a state capital and naming Sacramento as the permanent seat of government. On February 25, the bill was signed by Governor Bigler, and the Legislature, bag and baggage, climbed aboard the steamer, *Wilson G. Hunt*, for the voyage to the new capital.



First Capitol at Sacramento 1854

SACRAMENTO

State Capital, February 25, 1854 to present. Removed temporarily to San Francisco in 1862.

—The First State House in Sacramento (1854)—

A few of the legislators recalled the surroundings of two years before as they reconvened the session of 1854 in Sacramento County's first courthouse. Just prior to its completion in 1851, the wooden two-story building was proudly described in the *Daily Union*: "Sacramento can now boast of the finest and most commodious courthouse in the State . . . The design of the main entrance is very neat and in good taste. Four fluted columns will support a balcony, surrounding which there will be a handsome iron railing. The building will be ornamented with a neat cupola, in which a bell is to be suspended, and a clock also will show its face and hands to late witnesses and trembling culprits."¹⁰

The confidence of the city was to be seen everywhere. Sturdy levees braced it against flooding rivers, and the new Capitol looked down upon streets covered with wooden planking, ever-increasing numbers of substantial brick and iron buildings and no less than 55 hotels. Stagecoaches, freight wagons and pack trains combined with frequent steamboat service to make Sacramento one of the most accessible cities in the state. More rapid communications were available by telegraph.

At last, a permanent capital seemed able to offer an abundance of those facilities deemed necessary for the appropriate conduct and comfort of the Legislature. Soon after the conclusion of the session, the stately courthouse, along with a considerable portion of the city, was razed in the disastrous fire of July 13, 1854. Undaunted, the energetic citizenry saw the cornerstone of a more splendid courthouse laid on September 27, 1854. The 7th and I Street location of these first two Capitol buildings in Sacramento is now the site of the Sacramento County Jail. Although the location is registered as State Historic Landmark No. 869, no plaque has been placed there to identify it as such.



Second Capitol at Sacramento 1855-69

— Sacramento's Second State House (1855-69) —

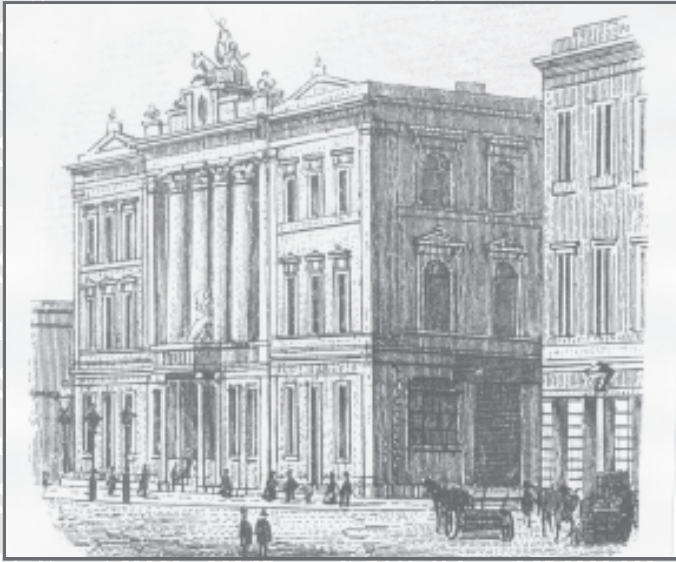
Sacramento's Second County Courthouse was ready for occupancy in less than four months. Completed in January 1855, construction of the new State House neither delayed nor distracted the Legislature.

The façade was graced by eight fluted pillars with Ionic capitals supporting an imposing entablature. The second floor was 80 by 120 feet, granting sufficient space not only for adequate chambers for the Senate and Assembly, but also for nine rooms to be used by officers and clerks of the Legislature. The ground floor provided offices complete with fireproof vaults for the Controller and Treasurer.

The rebuilding of Sacramento caused James G. Read to write: "After four years, in which she had been in turn desolated by flood and pestilence, consumed by fire, and shook by civil commotion, we will look at her as she stands in her pride of wealth and power. We will look at her extensive levees, her commodious wharves, her noble lines of storehouses, her magnificent post office, her elegant and spacious church, and other public buildings; her fine hotels and her palace-like private residences, and who can forbear astonishment?"¹¹

This "pride of wealth and power" embraced the Legislature. In 1854, the public square at 9th and 10th, I and J Streets, was donated by the city as a site for the permanent Capitol. The work, which commenced in December of 1856, was halted by court litigation, and construction was never resumed.¹² The site, which reverted to the city, is now Cesar E. Chavez Plaza.

Intense geographical and political scheming led to various legislative attempts to move the capital again. At one point even the State Supreme Court ruled, but later reversed itself, that the state capital was actually still San Jose.¹³ Several cities, including San Francisco, Oakland and San Jose, reopened the prospect of change by proposing capitol sites to the Legislature, but Sacramento's gift of four blocks between L and N, 10th and 12th Streets, was finally agreed upon in 1860. The Legislature appropriated \$500,000 as a construction fund, and appointed a commission to superintend the building of a capitol.



Merchants Exchange Building at San Francisco—1862

SAN FRANCISCO

Temporary State Capital, January 24, 1862 to May 15, 1862

December 9, 1861, found Sacramento completely flooded. Early in January, the *Daily Union*, while describing conditions in the city as normal, reported “a movement, probably having a speculative origin, to attempt to bring about a temporary removal of the Capital of the Legislature to San Francisco, but we do not apprehend that such an attempt will be countenanced by sensible men in either branch.”¹⁴

On January 10, 1862, Sacramento was again awash with flood waters rising 20 inches higher than the crest the previous month. Governor Leland Stanford supposedly arrived for his inauguration in a rowboat.

The question of removal was not only considered, it was pursued to the extent that one legislator feared they would become known as “the changing, mudscow, steamboat moving, forever uncertain legislature of California.” On January 24, 1862, the Legislature took up temporary residence in San Francisco.

The business of the state resumed in the Merchants Exchange Building, which stood on the northeast corner of Battery and Washington Streets. Erected in 1854 for the Hong Kong trading house of Jardine and Matheson, this imposing, three-story structure, capped with a central dome, was done in the palladian style of architecture. Statuary of an allegorical nature embellished the cornice. The site is now occupied in part by the forecourt of the Richard Henry Dana Building at 550 Battery Street.

Any efforts, public or private, to foster another permanent move of the capital must have been rebuffed, for the next session convened in Sacramento.



MC Capitol at Sacramento 1874-present



Capitol under construction — 1860-74

SACRAMENTO

The Capitol Comes to Rest in a Glorious New Building

While the Legislature had been away, work proceeded on a magnificent new capitol building designed by M.F. Butler. Ground had been broken on September 24, 1860, and the cornerstone had been laid on May 15, 1861. Details and working drawings were prepared by Reuben Clark, the first of the superintending architects, as problems arose.

Construction of the Capitol covered a period of 14 years, and special taxes had to be levied to sustain 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 construction items that might previously have been ordered from the East were made in San Francisco, where facilities were limited.”¹⁵ Flooding, cost overruns, and delays in construction reinvigorated Bay Area cities’ attempts to move the state capital to their locales. In 1868, serious removal efforts were waged to move the capital to Santa Cruz, San Jose, Oakland, Benicia, and San Francisco.¹⁶ None of the removal bills passed the Legislature.

On November 26, 1869, the offices of the Governor and Secretary of State were occupied, and on December 6th of that year the Legislature convened in the new chambers. Work on the Capitol continued until 1874, when it was declared completed.

Five years later, the Constitutional Convention of 1879 incorporated into the Constitution a section declaring Sacramento to be the seat of government of the state.¹⁷ Removal could be obtained only by an extraordinary vote of the Legislature and a majority vote of the people.

On foundations patterned after the ancient Spanish fortress at Panama and cemented by the state’s new Constitution, California’s Capitol finally came to rest.

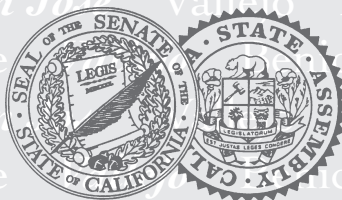


Restored Benicia Capitol Building
Site of the Sesquicentennial Commemorative Session

Celebrating California's Past: The Legislature Returns to Benicia (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 SCR 2, moving the capitol 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 SCR 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.



Footnotes:

- 1 *California's State Capitol*, Northern California Writers' Program, Works Project Administration. Office of State Printing, Sacramento, California, 1942, p. 28. "The first session of the Legislature shall be held at the Pueblo de San Jose, which place shall be the permanent seat of government until removed by law." *Constitution of 1849*, Article XI, Section 1.
- 2 William Kelly, Esq., *A Stroll Through the Diggings of California*, Simms and McIntyre, London, 1852, pp. 190-191.
- 3 *California's State Capitol*, p. 31.
- 4 "History of the Seat of State Government," *Governmental Roster, 1889: State and County Governments of California*, compiled by W.C. Hendricks, Secretary of State, Office of State Printing, Sacramento, 1889, p. 199.
- 5 *Id.*, pp. 199-200.
- 6 *Sacramento Daily Union*, January 5, 1852.
- 7 Bancroft, Hubert Howe. *History of California, 1848-1859*, The History Co., San Francisco, 1888.
- 8 *Sacramento Daily Union*, January 5, 1852.
- 9 *California's State Capitol*, p. 37.
- 10 *Sacramento Daily Union*, December 16, 1851.
- 11 *Quoted in California's State Capitol*, pp. 39-40.
- 12 *California Blue Book*, 1907.
- 13 *A Documentary History of California's State Capitol*, Lucinda Woodward, California State Capitol Restoration Project, October 1981, p. 2.
- 14 *Sacramento Daily Union*, January 6, 1862, p. 2.
- 15 *California's State Capitol*, p. 47.
- 16 *A Documentary History of California's State Capitol*, pp. 61-62
- 17 *Constitution*, Article III, Section 2.

**Members of the California State Legislature
1999-2000 Session**

Senators

<u>Dist.</u>	<u>Senator</u>	<u>Dist.</u>	<u>Senator</u>	<u>Dist.</u>	<u>Senator</u>
1.	Leslie, Tim	15.	McPherson, Bruce	29.	Mountjoy, Richard
2.	Chesbro, Wesley	16.	Costa, Jim	30.	Escutia, Martha M.
3.	Burton, John L.	17.	Knight, William J.	31.	Brulte, James
4.	Johannessen, Maurice	18.	O'Connell, Jack	32.	VACANT
5.	Johnston, Patrick	19.	Wright, Cathie	33.	Lewis, John R.
6.	Ortiz, Debra V.	20.	Alarcon, Richard	34.	Dunn, Joe
7.	Rainey, Richard K.	21.	Schiff, Adam	35.	Johnson, Ross
8.	Speier, Jackie	22.	Polanco, Richard	36.	Haynes, Ray N.
9.	Perata, Don	23.	Hayden, Tom	37.	Kelley, David G.
10.	Figueroa, Liz	24.	Solis, Hilda L.	38.	Morrow, Bill
11.	Sher, Byron	25.	Hughes, Teresa	39.	Alpert, Dede
12.	Monteith, Dick	26.	Murray, Kevin	40.	Peace, Steve
13.	Vasconcellos, John	27.	Karnette, Betty		
14.	Poochigian, Charles S.	28.	Bowen, Debra		

Assembly Members

<u>Dist.</u>	<u>Member</u>	<u>Dist.</u>	<u>Member</u>	<u>Dist.</u>	<u>Member</u>
1.	Strom-Martin, Virginia	28.	Frusetta, Peter	55.	Floyd, Dick
2.	Dickerson, Richard	29.	Briggs, Mike	56.	Havice, Sally
3.	Aanestad, Sam	30.	Florez, Dean	57.	Gallegos, Martin
4.	Oller, Rico	31.	Reyes, Sarah	58.	Calderon, Thomas
5.	Cox, Dave	32.	Ashburn, Roy	59.	Margett, Bob
6.	Mazzoni, Kerry	33.	Maldonado, Abel	60.	Pacheco, Robert
7.	Wiggins, Patricia	34.	Olberg, Keith	61.	Soto, Nell
8.	Thomson, Helen	35.	Jackson, Hannah-Beth	62.	Longville, John
9.	Steinberg, Darrell	36.	Runner, George	63.	Leonard, Bill
10.	Pescetti, Anthony	37.	Strickland, Tony	64.	Pacheco, Rod
11.	Torlakson, Tom	38.	McClintock, Tom	65.	Granlund, Brett
12.	Shelley, Kevin	39.	Cardenas, Tony	66.	Thompson, Bruce
13.	Migden, Carole	40.	Hertzberg, Robert M.	67.	Baugh, Scott
14.	Aroner, Dion	41.	Kuehl, Sheila James	68.	Maddox, Ken
15.	Leach, Lynne	42.	Knox, Wally	69.	Correa, Lou
16.	Bock, Audie E.	43.	Wildman, Scott	70.	Brewer, Marilyn
17.	Machado, Mike	44.	Scott, Jack	71.	Campbell, Bill
18.	Corbett, Ellen	45.	Villaraigosa, Antonio R.	72.	Ackerman, Dick
19.	Papan, Louis	46.	Cedillo, Gil	73.	Bates, Patricia
20.	Dutra, John	47.	Wesson, Herb	74.	Kaloojian, Howard
21.	Lempert, Ted	48.	Wright, Rod	75.	Zettel, Charlene
22.	Alquist, Elaine	49.	Romero, Gloria	76.	Davis, Susan
23.	Honda, Mike	50.	Firebaugh, Marco	77.	Baldwin, Steve
24.	Cunneen, Jim	51.	Vincent, Edward	78.	Wayne, Howard
25.	House, George	52.	Washington, Carl	79.	Ducheny, Denise Moreno
26.	Cardoza, Dennis	53.	Nakano, George	80.	Battin, Jim
27.	Keeley, Fred	54.	Lowenthal, Alan		



Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo
1808-1890

General Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo was a central figure in early California history. The Vallejo family first came to California in 1774, when Ignacio Vicente Ferrer Vallejo of Jalisco, Mexico, served on an expedition to the region. The Vallejo family was soon well established in Alta California, with family members owning vast ranchos and holding important military titles. When the Mexican government's ineffectual control over the province weakened further in the 1840's, General Vallejo actively sought annexation by the United States:

Why then should we hesitate still to assert our independence? We have indeed taken the first step, by electing our own governor; but another remains to be taken . . . annexation to the United States. In contemplating this consummation of our destiny, I feel nothing but pleasure, and I ask you to share it . . . When we join our fortunes to hers, we shall not become subjects, but fellow-citizens, possessing all the rights of the United States and choosing our own federal and local rulers. We shall have a stable government and just laws. California will grow strong and flourishing, and her people will be prosperous, happy, and free.

— General M.G. Vallejo, April 1846

As the region transitioned from a Mexican province to a State, Mariano Vallejo's reputation as a military leader and great landowner earned him a place as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1849. He was thereafter elected to serve as Senator in the First Legislature at San Jose. As a legislator, he convinced the Members to move the state capital to his property in Solano County in 1852.¹¹ The towns of Vallejo and Benicia (named after General Vallejo's wife Francisca Benicia Carrillo) each served briefly as the seat of state government in the 1850's, until bustling Sacramento won the honor as permanent state capital in 1854. General Vallejo spent his later years as a patriarchal figure in Northern California, and is widely regarded as one of California's most important statesmen.



The Great Seal of the State of California

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

— Constitutional Convention, Monterey, October 2, 1849.

Honorable Antonio R. Villaraigosa, Speaker of the Assembly

Honorable Robert M. Hertzberg, Chair, Assembly Rules Committee

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