

San Francisco Voters Information Pamphlet

Official Publication of the San Francisco Registrar of Voters

200th Year

GENERAL ELECTION TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1976

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558-3417

558-6161

Your Rights As a Voter

by the Ballot Simplification Committee

Q—Who can vote?

A—Any registered voter who:

- is 18 years or older, by election day
- is a citizen of the United States
- and
- has lived in (resided) San Francisco for 29 days just before the election. (Even if you have moved within the 29 days, you can still vote by using what is called an "absentee ballot". There is an application for one on page 2 of this pamphlet. If you lose this one, call 558-3417.)

Q—What do I have to do to vote?

A—Sign up with the registrar. You can do this anytime. But you must sign up more than 28 days before an election to vote in that election. If you need help to do this call 558-3417. When you sign up, they will ask you:

- your name
- where you were born
- where you live

Q—Do I have to belong to a political party?

A—Only if you want to. If you don't want to tell what political party you consider yours, you can say "Independent" or "I don't want to tell."

Q—If I don't tell my political party when I sign up, can I still vote in every election?

A—Yes. The only thing you cannot vote on is which candidate will be a political party's choice in a Primary election. Example: Only people who sign up as Democrats can vote in the Primary election for who will be the Democratic candidate. Primary elections are held in June of even-numbered years.

Q—If I have picked a party, can I change it later?

A—Yes, but you must go and sign up again.

Q—Once I have signed up, do I have to do it again?

公佈

大選舉冊免費分發 請撥電話
588-3061 或在華埠跑
華街市立華埠圖書館內領取
或在其他分發處領取為荷!

AVISO:

Una traducción completa del folleto de la papeleta de votación ha sido preparada en español y puede ser obtenida GRATIS a petición. Usted puede obtener una traducción de este folleto con solamente llamar al teléfono número 558-3061 o pedirlo en la Biblioteca Pública del Distrito en la Misión o también procurarla en numerosos otros sitios en la Ciudad de San Francisco.

WHAT IT'S ALL ABOUT

People vote to decide how their city will be run and who will rule. Your vote is just as important as anyone else's. This pamphlet will help you to understand what voting is all about.

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WORDS YOU NEED TO KNOW

Here are a few of the words that you will need to know:

BALLOT—A list of candidates and propositions.

ABSENTEE BALLOT—If you are going to be away on election day, or if you cannot get to the place where you vote because you are physically disabled, you can get a special ballot to fill out. This ballot is called an absentee ballot. You get this ballot from the Registrar of Voters at City Hall. See page 2.

POLL—The place where you go to vote.

CHARTER AMENDMENT—The charter is the basic set of laws for the city government. A charter amendment changes one of those basic laws. It takes a vote of the people to change the charter. It cannot be changed again without another vote of the people.

CHALLENGE—Any citizen can ask an officer at the polls to challenge any voter if the citizen thinks the voter does not live at the address given on the registration form.

PROPOSITION—This means anything that you vote on, except candidates. If it deals with the state government, then it will have a number—such as Proposition 1. If it deals with the city government, it will have a letter—such as Proposition A.

INITIATIVE—This is a way for voters to put a proposition on the ballot for people to vote on. An initiative is put on the ballot by getting a certain number of voters to sign a petition.

PETITION—A list of signatures of voters who agree that a certain idea or question should be on the ballot.

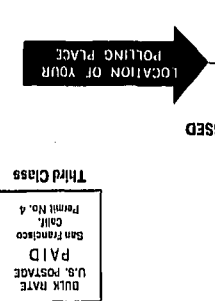
DECLARATION OF POLICY—A declaration of policy asks a question: Do you agree or disagree with a certain idea? This helps your city government find out what you think.

BONDS—If the city needs money to pay for a certain thing such as an airport, a sewer line or a school, it borrows the money by selling bonds. It then pays back this debt with interest. There are two kinds of bonds.

GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS—The money to pay back these bonds comes from property taxes. A 2/3 majority of the voters must approve the issuing of general obligation bonds.

REVENUE BONDS—The money to pay back these bonds comes from the new facility itself (such as income from the airport or charges to users of the water system). Voters do not approve revenue bonds for the port or airport—all other revenue bonds must be approved by a majority of the voters.

LEASE-BACK FINANCING—This is another way to finance city improvements. A private investment group builds a public facility or pays for equipment. The city then leases it back from the investors. Payment is often more costly than paying interest rates on bonds. No voter approval is needed for lease-back financing.



POSTMASTER: IF UNDELIVERABLE AS ADDRESSED
DO NOT TRANSFER OR FORWARD.

MAILING ADDRESS

THOMAS KEARNEY
REGISTRAR OF VOTERS
155 CITY HALL
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94102

Voters' Pamphlets Delivered on Time

For the first time in five years, all voters' pamphlets will be delivered on time, according to City Registrar Thomas Kearney. Ever since the last day to register was shortened to 30 days before Election Day, many Californians have received their sample ballots and voters' pamphlets only a few days before the election.

The problem began in 1971 when the registration deadline was moved up from 54 days before the election, to only 30 days before election. Because it took the registrar's staff three weeks to manually staff the five or six booklets, sheets and ballots into large envelopes, most voters didn't get their pamphlets and sample ballots in time to study them thoroughly. The problem was further complicated by the fact that the voter information packet contains an application for absentee ballot which must be returned to the Registrar before the seventh day prior to the election. Many people didn't receive this application (see Page 2) until after the seventh day prior to the election.

This year, everything is in one publication: the polling place location (page 1), the application for absentee ballot

(page 2), the voter selection coupon (page 1), and the sample ballot (centerfold) are all contained within this pamphlet. Because of this consolidation, the Registrar can mail out the voter information packet in only three days time, instead of the usual three weeks.

Significant cost savings have also been realized, according to Chief Deputy Jay Patterson, who thought up the new system. The costs of mailing under the old system were about \$105,000, this included \$45,000 for the old booklet-style pamphlet, \$25,000 for separate sample ballots, \$10,000 for special envelopes, \$3,000 for mailing inserts, \$5,000 for voter selection coupons and \$12,000 for the clerical labor involved in stuffing the envelopes. This year the newspaper-style pamphlet cost \$34,000 to print and \$2,000 to affix the labels by machine, for a total of \$36,000, or about one-third the cost of doing it the old way.

"It's nice to be able to save the taxpayers' money," Patterson said, "But the most important thing is that the pamphlets will be delivered on time this election."

Voter Selection Coupon

STATE PROPOSITIONS		CITY & COUNTY PROPOSITIONS		CANDIDATES	
YES	NO	YES	NO		
1		A		President	
2		B		U. S. Senator	
3		C		Congressman	
4		D		State Senator	
5		E		Assemblyman	
6		F		Board of Education	
7		G		1	
8		H		2	
9		I		3	
10		J		4	
11		K		Community College Board	
12		L		1	
13		M		2	
14		N		3	
15		O		4	
		P		BART Director	
		Q			
		R			
		S			
		T			

POLLS OPEN AT 7:00 A.M.
CLOSE AT 8 P.M.
NOVEMBER 2, 1976

CUT OR TEAR HERE

CUT OR TEAR ALONG THIS LINE

PLEASE
Tear out this coupon, mark it and take it into the voting machine with you. This will greatly speed up voting so that others won't have to wait in line.

Candidates for Community College District Governing Board

(Presented in Alphabetical Order)

Index of Candidates for Community College Board

Ernest "Chuck" Ayala, Incumbent
Raymond Broshears, Minister-Social Worker
Anthony J. Campilongo, Teacher
John Yehall Chin, Member, Community College Board
(Incumbent)
Peter M. Finnegan, Incumbent, Member-Governing Board
Patrick C. Fitzgerald, Democratic County Committeeman
Susan Muysenberg, Socialist Worker
Doris M. Ward, Member, Community College Board
(Incumbent)
Thomas D. Wilson, Educator

ERNEST "CHUCK" AYALA

My name is Ernest "Chuck" Ayala.
My residence address is at No. 4402 - 20th Street,
San Francisco.
My business or occupation is Youth Director-CYO,
Urban Development.

My qualifications for said office are as follows: I was born in the South of Market neighborhood of San Francisco, and attended both public and parochial schools, including City College. My involvement in community based programs has been primarily with youth, focused in education, employment and juvenile delinquency, as well as assisting senior citizens and veterans. In addition, my business management background in insurance and real estate provides me with a balanced approach to the fiscal and administrative objectives of the Community College. This enables me to continue my commitment to see that the San Francisco Community College remains responsive to the educational needs of all the people.
Ballot Designation: Incumbent.
Signature of Candidate: E. C. AYALA.

The Sponsors for Ernest C. Ayala are:
Felix De La Torre, 608 Precita Ave., Youth Worker
Mattie J. Jackson, 624 Valencia St., L.L.C.W.U.
Alfred Gee, 5201 Leavenworth St., Insurance
Joseph B. Williams, 607 Everett St., Attorney at Law
Grant B. McKinnin III, 607 Los Palms Dr., Director-Human Rights Commission
Stanley A. Rouds, 271 Cresta Vista Dr., Florist
Vincent J. Callan, 4204 - 10th St., Retired
James E. Leary, 4014 - 24th St., Retired
Bernard J. Ward, 3000 Kirkham St., Retired
Peter G. Armstrong, 1075 Ellis St., Director-Youth Activities of Archdiocese
Dorothy Lubelski, 16 Florentine St., Housewife
Peter O'Brien, 550 Avalon Ave., Confidential Secretary to the Assessor
George H. Gillin, 209 Stratford Dr., Bank and Public Relations
Joseph E. Timney, 1000 Broadway Ave., Attorney
Don Fraxer, 160 Dalewood Way, Banker
Stephen C. Leonowicz, 145 Union St., Attorney
Leon Dille, 205 Red Rock Way, Volunteer Coordinator
Charles W. Meyers, Jr., 1789 Eucalyptus Dr., Public Relations Consultant
William E. Colburn, 10 - 6th Ave., Attorney
Lloyd D. Luckmann, 3800 Clay St., University President
Donald Peltz, 18 - 4th Ave., Member, Board of Supervisors
William J. Clow, 1000 Commonwealth Ave., Vice President
Reynold H. Colvin, 28th - 20th Ave., Attorney at Law
Robert E. Burton, 2530 - 15th Ave., Member-California Adult Authority
Al Grant, 1950 Pacific Ave., Businessman
Dr. David J. Berman, Jr., 420 Bartlett St., University Professor
Ernestine A. McGoldrick, 4442 - 20th St., Housewife
William J. Mallen, 844 Menocoma Way, Executive Director
Robert E. Gonzalez, 301 Pennsylvania Ave., Attorney at Law
John R. Jordan, 150 Commonwealth Ave., Vice President - Community College Board San Francisco

RAYMOND BROSHEARS

My name is Raymond Broshears.
My residence address is at No. 801 Post Street, Apt. 17,
San Francisco.
My business or occupation is Minister-Social Worker.

My qualifications for said office are as follows: I am a "reform" candidate, seeking to represent the City's gay community as a Member of the Board. Gay people attend the community colleges, pay taxes, and thusly gay people are entitled to be represented in the administration of the Community Colleges. My having worked with senior citizens, racial minorities, as well as gays, as a minister and social worker, more than qualify me to sit on the Board.
Ballot Designation: Minister-Social Worker.
Signature of Candidate: RAYMOND BROSHEARS.

The Sponsors for Raymond Broshears are:
James H. Bargar, 701 Castro St., Director of Maintenance
John A. Burke, 72 Welby St., Production Manager
James H. Becker, Jr., 277 Shipley St., Bartender
C. Marcia Hernandez, 473 Pennsylvania Ave., Administrative Assistant
Robert E. Kelley, 1029 Green Blvd., Desk Attendant
Samuel Donald Kynard, 900 Gentry St., Bartender
Jeno Mauro, 707 Oak St., Bartender and Reporter
Richard J. Oliveri, 1077 City St., Restaurant - Hair Manager
Lawrence H. Olson, 661 Post St., Chef
Richard H. Pearson, Jr., 228 Marquette Ave., Bartender
James L. Piche, 2400 Fill St., Photographer
Philip Clark Price, 1036 Bush St., Bartender and Waiter
John P. Reich, 830 Post St., Bookkeeper
James Michael Ross, 1008 Post St., Manager Bookstore
Joseph Scott Smith, 675 Castro St., Self-employed
Terry N. Spink, 1604 - 18th St., Barber
Jerry Stone, 144 Castro St., Waiter
William Tammack, 1530 Bush St., Student
James T. Ward, 1002 Post St., Tavern Owner
Henry J. Welch, 1256 Bush St., Office Manager
Jacques Andre Zamora, 1130 Market St., Desk Clerk

ANTHONY J. CAMPILONGO

My name is Anthony J. Campilongo.
My residence address is at No. 390 - 28th Ave. No. 4,
San Francisco.
My business or occupation is Teacher.

My qualifications for said office are as follows: As the project head of the Community Education Center for the past two years I've worked with the Community College Board and have realized that although the College District is slow to respond to new demands for educational programs from the community, I hope to correct this problem as well as meet the needs of San Francisco residents with regards to their educational needs.
Ballot Designation: Teacher.
Signature of Candidate: A. J. CAMPILONGO.

The Sponsors for Anthony J. Campilongo are:
Richard Azzolino, 16 Valparaiso St., Bartender
Edwin Hansen, 836 Mission St., Assembler
Alton V. Brown, 254 Raymond Ave., Community Organizer
Josephine M. Chu, 1437 Clement St., Community Organizer
Warren L. Dougherty, 1327 Marquette Ave., Community Organizer
Ellen W. Duffy, 1509 Union St., Teacher
Richard A. Farnsworth, 623 Spruce St., Teacher
Anthony J. Fackel, 1657 Third Ave., Community Organizer
John Gallagher, 391 - 34th Ave., Teacher
Sammy L. Hall, 320 Albany Blvd., Custodian
Katherine J. Hollenbach, 111 Pauline St.
Mary Lurvey, 2530 - 25th Ave., Secretary
Patricia J. Jackson, 1158 Sanchez St., Community Organizer
Gladie J. Juicio, 1000 Broadway Ave., Accountant
Martin Joe, 820 Cabrillo St., Coordinator/Educator
H. Spence Limbcock, 349 Haight Ave., Unemployed
Robert Bushbush, 1165 Divisadero St., Community Organizer
Carolyn Murphy, 707 Corbett Ave., Teacher
Pat Nalley, 2250 Fulton St., Bookkeeper
John G. Olin, 120 Oak Park Dr., Teacher
Don Hirsman, 108 Helvedere St., Teacher
Richard M. Schlemmer, 181 Park St., Community Technician
Dante L. Soriano, 120 Oak Park Dr., Teacher and Walter
Aquillina P. Soriano, 400 Howe St., Shipping and Receiver Clerk
Don M. Tiano, 910 Filbert St., Teacher
Laura S. Tomlin, 2019 Powell St., Sr. Clerk Typist
Loris Wale, 638 - 11th Ave., Secretary-Library
Hale Yee, 240 Stock St., Administrative Assistant
Gary Yee, 250 - 6th Ave., Community Organizer

JOHN YEHAL CHIN

My name is John Yehall Chin.
My residence address is at No. 3140 Lyon Street,
San Francisco.
My business or occupation is Educator.

My qualifications for said office are as follows: I was elected to the Governing Board in June, 1972 and became its first President. For over 45 years I have been working in the field of education as teacher, administrator and principal. I organized and conducted English classes for new immigrants for 10 years, and during World War II, served as English instructor to Chinese cadets and officers. Past President of Chinese Six Companies. Member of the San Francisco Human Rights Commission from 1964 to 1972. I am currently a member of the Board of the San Francisco Chinese American Youth Department.
Ballot Designation: Member, Community College Board
(Incumbent).
Signature of Candidate: JOHN YEHAL CHIN.

The Sponsors for John Yehall Chin are:
Peter G. Armstrong, 1075 Ellis St., Director-Youth Activities of Archdiocese
Robert E. Burton, 2530 - 15th Ave., Member-California Adult Authority
William Jack Clow, 620 Grant Ave., Attorney at Law
William K. Colburn, 10 - 6th Ave., Attorney
Reynold H. Colvin, 28th - 20th Ave., Attorney at Law
Alfred Gee, 5201 Leavenworth St., Insurance
Don Fraxer, 160 Dalewood Way, Banker
Terry A. Francis, 200 Taraval St., Member-Board of Supervisors
Josa Garcia, 3000 Clay St., University President
Alfred Gee, 5201 Leavenworth St., Insurance
Virginia C. Gee, 1422 City St., Employment Representative
Stanford University
Carlton H. Goodall, MD, 2000 O'Farrell St., Physician and Publisher
Jackson K. Hu, 619 - 10th Ave., Attorney
Heddie J. Jackson, 342 Bolvedere St., L.L.C.W.U.
Gordon J. Lau, 368 Funtan Ave., Attorney
Stephen C. Leonowicz, 145 Union St., Attorney
Lloyd D. Luckmann, 3800 Clay St., University President
Kazuo Nii, D.D.S., 70 - 4th Ave., Dentist
Cynthia Ch. Olson, 1000 Commonwealth Ave., Vice President
George W. Ong, 62 Almaden Ct., Insurance Agent
Ronald Peltz, 18 - 4th Ave., Member-Board of Supervisors
John R. Jordan, 150 Commonwealth Ave., Vice President - Community College Board
Nae Shi Schlicht, 10 San Jacinto Way, Instructor-San Francisco Community College
Charles A. Sumarto, 1001 Scott St., Physician
Oscar Sola, 70 Park Oaks St., Community Worker
Joseph E. Timney, 1000 Broadway Ave., Attorney
Bernard J. Ward, 3000 Kirkham St., Retired
Joseph B. Williams, 607 Everett St., Attorney
David Wong, 1208 Pacific Ave., Pharmacist
Joe C. Yee, 1672 Washington St., Assistant Trans. Engineer

PETER M. FINNEGAN

My name is Peter M. Finnegan.
My residence address is at No. 824 Ashbury Street,
San Francisco.
My business or occupation is Commissioner, State of California.

My qualifications for said office are as follows: As a member of the Governing Board of the Community College District, I have worked four years to insure responsible administration of the District consonant with educational priorities of the citizens of San Francisco. I am particularly proud that this year the Governing Board passed the lowest tax rate in the history of the District. A native San Franciscan, I am a graduate of U.S.F. I served as a Peace Corps teacher and worked eight years for the California Legislature. I am currently completing my Ph.D. in Education at U.C. Berkeley. My wife Sally and I have two children who attend public school in the City.
Ballot Designation: Incumbent, Member-Governing Board.
Signature of Candidate: PETER M. FINNEGAN.

The Sponsors for Peter Finnegan are:
Peter G. Armstrong, 1075 Ellis St., Director-Youth Activities of Archdiocese
Eddie Bartley, 371 London St., Director A.O.H. in America Inc.
Cynthia J. Bogan, 1000 Broadway Ave., Attorney
Robert E. Burton, 2530 - 15th Ave., Member California Adult Authority
Gregorio A. Cabeler, 176 Commonwealth Ave., C.P.A.
William Jack Clow, 620 Grant Ave., Attorney
William Colburn, 10 - 6th Ave., Attorney
Reynold H. Colvin, 28th - 20th Ave., Attorney at Law
Cyr M. Connerly, 10 - 6th Ave., Secretary to the Mayor
Don Fraxer, 160 Dalewood Way, Banker
Heryl L. Felgins, 1252 - 8th Ave., Mental Health Educator
Joseph A. Finnegan, 1000 Commonwealth Ave., Attorney
James M. Foster, 677 Waller St., Community Organizer
Charles A. Francis, 176 Hecobaca St., Writer
Carlton H. Goodall, MD, 2000 O'Farrell St., Physician and Publisher
Robert Howard, 623 Stockton St., Lecturer in Psychology
Molly J. Jackson, 342 Bolvedere St., L.L.C.W.U.
Stephen C. Leonowicz, 145 Union St., Attorney
Lloyd D. Luckmann, 3800 Clay St., University President
Ronald K. Miller, 41 Walnut St., Businessman
John R. Jordan, 150 Commonwealth Ave., Vice President - San Francisco Community College Board
Paul Rosenberger, 550 - 40th Ave., Member-Democratic County Central Committee
Thomas A. Howe, 1258 Lombard St., Management Consultant
Michael Schlicht, 10 San Jacinto Way, Instructor, San Francisco Community College Board
Michael S. Kimmely, 2200 Bay St., Executive
Joseph E. Timney, 1000 Broadway Ave., Attorney
Joseph H. Williams, 607 Everett St., Attorney at Law
Wilfred Wong, 207 Frederick St., Grocery Business

PATRICK C. FITZGERALD

My name is Patrick C. Fitzgerald.
My residence address is at No. 128 Detroit Street,
San Francisco.
My business or occupation is Supervisor of Admissions Area.

My qualifications for said office are as follows: I am a graduate of St. Ignatius High School and hold an A.A. Degree from City College of San Francisco in Social Sciences. As a candidate for the College Board in 1972, I called for a balanced Labor Relations Program and the College and had a part time job in the community. I am married, have 41 children, and father of two children. I am an admissions area supervisor at Bay Meadows in Loma Mea. I am a member of Automotive Employees Local 605 (T.B.T.). I am an elected member of the San Francisco Democratic County Central Committee.
Ballot Designation: Democratic County Committeeman.
Signature of Candidate: PATRICK C. FITZGERALD.

The Sponsors for Patrick C. Fitzgerald are:
George H. Kelly, 2774 - 34th Ave., Member-State Board of Equalization
Quentin L. Kopp, 633 Union St., President-Board of Supervisors
George H. Kelly, 1056 Powell St., Secretary-Library Commission
Carolyn Kelly, 2774 - 34th Ave., Secretary-Library Commission
M. Orla Kopp, 633 Union St., President-Board of Supervisors
Paul J. Kopp, 633 Union St., President-Board of Supervisors
Elizabeth A. Kopp, 1056 Powell St., Secretary-Library Commission
Charles A. Kopp, 1056 Powell St., Secretary-Library Commission
Peter J. Kopp, 1056 Powell St., Secretary-Library Commission
Charles T. Kopp, 1056 Powell St., Secretary-Library Commission
Harold Green, 843 Monterey Blvd., Drapery Retail Sales
Suzanne Fitzgerald, 128 Detroit St., Housewife
James E. Freeman, 60 Claver Ave., Merchant
James E. Freeman, 60 Claver Ave., Merchant
Thelma Holley, 813 Oak St., Nurse
Brian J. Kopp, 1056 Powell St., Secretary-Library Commission
Mary H. Kopp, 1056 Powell St., Secretary-Library Commission
Patricia K. Kopp, 1056 Powell St., Secretary-Library Commission
Shirley Kopp, 1056 Powell St., Secretary-Library Commission
Tom Kopp, 1056 Powell St., Secretary-Library Commission
Rose M. White, 3008 - 19th St., Business Manager

SUSAN MUYSBERG

My name is Susan Muysenberg.
My residence address is at No. 940 Capp St.,
San Francisco.
My business or occupation is Student.

My qualifications for said office are as follows: Governor Brown and the Federal Government have slashed funds for education. Defending and extending our education requires the mobilization of students, teachers, parents, and the community. The Black, Latino, Asian, and Native-American communities of San Francisco. The funds needed for education are now lost through the tax loopholes given the downtown corporations and the \$100 billion war budget. For Student-faculty control of City College. Open Admissions. Fully funded Minority and Women's Studies programs. Free public child care. Universal day care. The Union movement is a right to Vote Socialist Workers!
Ballot Designation: Socialist Worker.
Signature of Candidate: SUSAN MUYSBERG.

The Sponsors for Susan Muysenberg are:
David Hestrich, 257 Lexington St., Unemployed
Frank V. Colburn, 1000 Broadway Ave., Attorney
Milton T. Chee, 2610 - 20th St., Bus Driver
John H. Durham, 703 - 14th St., Student
James J. Galt, 1000 Broadway Ave., Attorney
Arlene P. Harar, 149 Detroit St., Office Worker
Keith Harar, 149 Detroit St., Office Worker
Douglas Hestrich, 257 Lexington St., Unemployed
Don Kaplan, 1425 Kearny St., Eligible Worker
Kathleen H. Latham, 1201 - 4th Ave., Attorney
Colleen D. Latham, 1201 - 4th Ave., Attorney
Robert Matheson, 257 Lexington St., Student
Lynette Matheson, 257 Lexington St., Student
Nancy McCreary, 1000 Broadway Ave., Attorney
Jonathan L. Olmsted, 41 Boleros Terrace, Computer Programmer
Glen P. Park, 1056 Powell St., Secretary-Library Commission
Carole Salzman, 605 Whittier St., Parent
Eric M. Simpson, 540 Capp St., Student
James J. Galt, 1000 Broadway Ave., Attorney
Paul J. Truitt, 1000 Broadway Ave., Attorney
Nathan Weinstein, 489 - 27th St., House Painter

DORIS M. WARD

My name is Doris M. Ward.
My residence address is at No. 605 John Muir Drive,
Apt. 602, San Francisco.
My business or occupation is Educator.

My qualifications for said office are as follows: I wish to be reelected to the Governing Board of the Community College District because the district is among the finest in the nation and I want to continue to help with its growth. The educational curriculum to better serve the needs of our diverse population through our two divisions, City College and the Community College Centers. For this current fiscal year we have decreased the tax rate while maintaining all of our educational programs and instructional staff. Continuing education for adults is essential to the future of the City.
Ballot Designation: Member, Community College Board
(Incumbent).
Signature of Candidate: DORIS M. WARD.

The Sponsors for Doris M. Ward are:
Peter G. Armstrong, 1075 Ellis St., Director-Youth Activities of Archdiocese
Bernice E. Ayala, Housewife
Robert E. Burton, 2530 - 15th Ave., Member-California Adult Authority
William Jack Clow, 620 Grant Ave., Attorney
William Colburn, 10 - 6th Ave., Attorney
Reynold H. Colvin, 28th - 20th Ave., Attorney at Law
Joan Dille, 205 Red Rock Way, Volunteer Coordinator
Alfred Gee, 5201 Leavenworth St., Insurance
James M. Foster, 677 Waller St., Community Organizer
Charles A. Francis, 176 Hecobaca St., Writer
Carlton H. Goodall, MD, 2000 O'Farrell St., Physician and Publisher
Robert Howard, 623 Stockton St., Lecturer in Psychology
Molly J. Jackson, 342 Bolvedere St., L.L.C.W.U.
Stephen C. Leonowicz, 145 Union St., Attorney
Lloyd D. Luckmann, 3800 Clay St., University President
Ronald K. Miller, 41 Walnut St., Businessman
John R. Jordan, 150 Commonwealth Ave., Vice President - San Francisco Community College Board
Paul Rosenberger, 550 - 40th Ave., Member-Democratic County Central Committee
Thomas A. Howe, 1258 Lombard St., Management Consultant
Michael Schlicht, 10 San Jacinto Way, Instructor, San Francisco Community College Board
Michael S. Kimmely, 2200 Bay St., Executive
Joseph E. Timney, 1000 Broadway Ave., Attorney
Joseph H. Williams, 607 Everett St., Attorney at Law
Wilfred Wong, 207 Frederick St., Grocery Business

THOMAS D. WILSON

My name is Thomas D. Wilson.
My residence address is at No. 62 Denahwa Dr.,
San Francisco.
My business or occupation is Educator.


My qualifications for said office are as follows: Forty-one years of professional experience and achievement—San Francisco Community College, ancillary service centers, and the San Francisco Unified School District. Oriented not to politics but to education, to students, teachers, community, and management-leadership needs. Extensive administrative experience—Assistant Director Assembly and Community Adult Schools; Assistant Administrator Manpower Training; Acting Supervisor San Francisco Unified School District Personnel Services; Registrar Adult Evening Schools, and John Adams Adult Day School. Successful as a teacher, department chairman health education, student counseling and physical education—Community College. Football officiating (20 years) with Pacific A Association. Overseas educational service United States Air Force.
Ballot Designation: Educator.
Signature of Candidate: THOMAS D. WILSON.

The Sponsors for Thomas D. Wilson are:
Eugene S. Hogg, 353 Arden Ave., Physician
Quentin L. Kopp, 633 Union St., President-Board of Supervisors
John J. Kopp, 633 Union St., President-Board of Supervisors
George H. Kelly, 1056 Powell St., Secretary-Library Commission
Elizabeth A. Kopp, 1056 Powell St., Secretary-Library Commission
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Proposition A

Sewer Revenue Bonds

PROPOSITION A, as it appears on ballot



CITY AND COUNTY

PROPOSITION

YES A NO

\$240,000,000 Sewer Revenue Bonds for sewage treatment and disposal facilities.

Analysis

By Ballot Simplification Committee Sewer System Bonds

THE WAY IT IS NOW: Sewage treatment in San Francisco does not meet state or federal requirements. The State of California has told San Francisco it must stop polluting the Bay. Federal law says San Francisco must improve its sewage treatment. Right now there is federal and state money that can be used to help improve San Francisco's sewage system. This money will not be available after this year.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition A would let San Francisco issue revenue bonds in the amount of \$240,000,000. This money, together with state and federal money, would pay for the building of a better sewage treatment system. The bonds would be paid back by adding to the cost of using water. People would be charged according to the amount of water they use.

A YES VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want San Francisco to issue revenue bonds totalling \$240,000,000 to bring its sewage treatment system up to state and federal standards.

A NO VOTE MEANS: If you vote no, you want San Francisco to continue with its present sewage treatment system, the way it is now.

Controller's Statement on "A"

City Controller John C. Farrell issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition A:

"Should the proposed bond issue be authorized and when all bonds shall have been issued on a twenty year basis, and after consideration of the interest rate related to current revenue bond sales, it is estimated that approximate costs would be as follows:

Bond Redemption	\$240,000,000
Bond Interest	213,107,000
Debt Service Requirement	\$453,107,000

Based on a five year construction program, the estimated average amount required to pay the interest thereon and the redemption thereof, would be approximately \$18,579,458 annually for twenty years.

In my opinion, the servicing of the proposed bonded debt will be paid entirely from increased sewer service charges.

The Board of Supervisors by acceptance of State and Federal Water Pollution grants is mandated to construct a new sewer revenue plant. When opened this new plan will more than likely remove sewer related costs from the ad-valorem tax thereby reducing ad-valorem taxes. Currently operation, maintenance and debt service costs are \$18,977,000 of which \$11,303,999 represents ad-valorem taxes, which could effect a possible tax rate reduction of approximately \$0.34. At the same time when this plan is opened, San Francisco water users sewer service charges will annually increase. It is estimated that San Francisco water users sewer service charges by 1984-85 will cost \$70,632,000.

The total cost of this phase of the project is estimated to be \$1,600,000,000. Anticipated Federal and State funds for the phase are estimated at \$1,200,000,000.

San Francisco's share of the cost is estimated at \$400,000,000. Of this amount, there are unexpended funds in excess of \$60,000,000 in sewer and water pollution funds. In addition, there were previously approved by the voters. The remaining estimated cost of \$240,000,000 plus interest will be financed by this proposed bond issue.

To complete the Wastewater Master Plan, additional financing more than likely will be required for funding full wet weather control about 1981. These facilities could cost up to several hundred million dollars. Specific costs estimates are not currently available, as the extent of the necessity or feasibility of these projects is not now known."

TEXT OF PROPOSITION A BEGINS ON COLUMN 4 OF PREVIOUS PAGE

(Text of Proposition A, continued)

this resolution, including all facilities either constructed, or acquired by purchase or condemnation, or otherwise, for said purpose, and including the existing wastewater treatment facilities of the City and County of San Francisco and all additions, betterments, extensions and improvements to said wastewater treatment facilities or any part thereof. It is hereby found and determined that the City and County of San Francisco now owns and operates existing wastewater treatment facilities; and that said Enterprise and each and every part thereof will constitute an integral part of said wastewater treatment facilities and the same shall be operated as a single unified and integrated wastewater treatment facility. Said Enterprise includes all of the aforesaid municipal wastewater treatment facilities, together with all additions, betterments, extensions and improvements to said municipal wastewater treatment facilities or any part thereof now or hereafter made. It is hereby found and determined that said Enterprise is necessary to enable said City and County to exercise its municipal power and functions, namely, to provide adequate secondary wastewater treatment facilities for any present or future beneficial use of the city and county for the protection of the public health and to meet the standards required by law for the discharge of wastewater into the San Francisco Bay and the Pacific Ocean.

Section 3. The rate of interest to be paid on said revenue bonds shall not exceed eight (8) per cent per annum, payable semiannually (except that the Board of Supervisors, in its discretion, may provide that interest for the first year shall be payable annually in one (1) installment at the end of such year.) Said bonds shall be revenue bonds payable exclusively from the revenues of said Enterprise, and are

Arguments

ARGUMENT FOR PROPOSITION "A"

SURE... A \$240 MILLION SEWER BOND ISSUE IS A LOT OF MONEY, BUT DO WE REALLY HAVE A CHOICE?

For years San Francisco has not modernized our antiquated system that dumps millions of gallons of raw sewage into the Bay. Federal and State laws will no longer permit this. If we do not take immediate, corrective action, San Francisco could again face a ban on all construction and fines up to \$10,000 per day.

Today, the Federal and State governments will pay \$1.3 billion towards this project. Next year their share may drop, doubling San Francisco's cost.

A YES VOTE ON PROPOSITION "A" MEANS:

- an end to dumping raw sewage into our Bay
- \$1.3 billion in Federal-State aid
- an estimated 1,000 or more construction jobs

WHO WILL PAY FOR IT?

Federal and State laws require a revenue program that charges users for the sewage they produce. Under present interpretation of existing law, this should result in a drop in total annual cost from about \$47.20 to \$27.65 for the average residential user in 1976-77.

It is conceivable that the cost would greatly rise by as much as \$1.05 by 1985, but hopefully the city and county of San Francisco will be in a more stable fiscal position to withstand any such financial burden. By 1985 there is a possibility that the proposed waste water management plan will be enlarged to include cross-town transport, at a cost which cannot be presently estimated but at that time the decision will be made by the 1985 electorate. We are sure that the present plan will result in a free-standing, independent system meeting present federal and state requirements.

Ownership and operating costs for the system are now \$18,000,000 annually; in 1977 they will probably be \$19,000,000, and projected costs in 1985 are \$70,000,000.

VOTE YES ON PROPOSITION "A"

Endorsed by:
George R. Moscone, Mayor
Thomas J. Mellon, Chief Administrative Officer

The action of the Supervisors in submitting this argument does not necessarily constitute an endorsement of same by the Board of Supervisors.

ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION "A"

VOTE NO ON PROPOSITION "A"

This bond issue will pay for about one half the cost of San Francisco's Wastewater Master Plan. The Master Plan is the expensive way to do the job. Pumping all our wastewater across the City and miles out into the rough Pacific makes no sense. The Federal Clean Water Act requires all public dischargers to "achieve secondary treatment." It has no requirement to change the point of discharge. The Master Plan volunteers to spend hundreds of millions to change the point of discharge from Bay to Ocean. Discharging into the Bay at any place in San Francisco that is North and West of Hunters Point is doing the job better than any other big city on the Bay or in the Delta.

The plan abandons the Primary Treatment plant in Golden Gate Park. Duplication should wait until we complete secondary treatment for all our discharges.

In the Master Plan but not in this bond issue are many features we can do without—A seven-mile tunnel from Polk and Eddy Streets to the Southwest Plant—A connecting sewer from Polk and Eddy to near Pier 35—One from Sanchez Street to China Basin on 14th and Alameda Streets—and one from the tunnel near Alameda to the Southwest Plant. A decision to discharge into the Bay is all that is required.

Plans that we need which are not in the bond issue include wet weather treatment for the Northeast and Southwest Section of the city.

The East Bay Dischargers Authority tested their Bay discharge in the Sausalito Bay Model. They got good answers. We should test a Bay Outfall.

We need to vote on a bond issue that will finish the whole job at the least cost. This bond issue does not finish the job and it is not the least costly way to do it. It deserves your "NO" vote.

Paul D. Herrigan
Licensed Civil Engineer

The action of the Supervisors in submitting this argument does not necessarily constitute an endorsement of same by the Board of Supervisors.

ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION "A"

Vote NO on Proposition "A"

Don't double your sewer costs.

No one opposes a cleaner bay, but the proposed Waste Water Treatment Master Plan improvements to be made under Proposition "A" cost far too much. The proposed project has not been reviewed by independent experts to determine whether it is designed to be constructed, as required by law, at the most economical cost. The \$240,000,000 bond issue will finance only a part of such Master Plan. Additional funds will be required to complete the total Waste Water Treatment Master Plan.

According to the City Controller's figures given to the Board of Supervisors relating to the impact of the proposed increased sewer service charge (which will be finally fixed by the Board of Supervisors)

1. A typical homeowner's expense will decrease next year, but will thereafter jump from a present \$44.45 to \$105.00 by 1984—more than double.
2. The expense to large high-rent office buildings can drop 70% during the next year and by 1984 can still be 17% less than today.
3. The expense to large industrial and commercial water users such as laundries, hotels, bottling plants and apartment buildings will increase as much as 10 times over the next year. These industrial and commercial users provide jobs for City residents and promote tourism.

Who benefits by Proposition A?—the same high-rent office buildings which demand and get City services for substantial numbers of non-paying commuters. Who loses?—homeowners whose expenses will increase substantially, industrial and commercial enterprises which provide jobs to San Francisco taxpayers, and renters whose rents will increase. The huge increase in expense to industrial users must either be passed on to you, the consumer, or to industry, which, because of such drastically higher cost may leave town.

Demand a project at a reasonable cost.

Vote NO on Proposition "A"

Apartment House Associations Consolidated, Inc.
Winifred C. McCall, Executive Director
San Francisco Hotel Association, Inc.
Robert Snyder, General Manager

ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION "A"

VOTE NO ON "A"—WE CAN'T AFFORD IT!

Proposition "A" is not just a \$240,000,000 bond issue. It starts a massive project, the Wastewater Master Plan, costing over \$3,500,000,000, three times the construction cost of BART. Proposition "A" is only the initial phase. It starts but does not finish the job. This phase costs San Francisco water users \$558,000,000 plus by 1985, \$47,000,000, annually for maintenance and replacement. \$1,200,000,000 Federal State funds will finance the balance of this phase. Additional facilities will be necessary to comply with California Water Board requirements, estimated to cost an amount equal to the cost of the initial phase. They will be financed from a

Bond issue or other financing proposals to be brought for your consideration about 1981.

VOTE NO ON "A"

Ignore phony arguments in this book claiming Proposition "A" will reduce sewer costs and taxes. Note tricky words, "could," "may," "should," "probably," "possibility." Water bills, taxes or sewer service charges will skyrocket for all types of water users since the initial phase "alone" will increase our sewer operating cost from \$18,000,000 to \$79,000,000 annually.

VOTE NO ON "A"

Sure we are threatened with fines, construction bans, and reductions in Federal funds if we don't meet requirements. However, we need a little more time to come up with an improved sewage system that will FINISH the job at the least cost. Proposition "A" does not finish the job.

VOTE NO ON "A"

Don't be swayed by scare tactics. We've heard that song before. In 1970, experts stated that if we didn't pass \$135,000,000 bond issue to earthquake proof and modernize our schools, most schools would have to be closed. In 1971, costs were estimated downward to be \$65,000,000. Both proposals were rejected by the voters. In 1973, despite inflation, experts then re-evaluated costs and said the job could be done for \$38,000,000. This bond issue passed and the job was done for \$28,000,000 less than the 1970 bond proposal.

Prudence demands the same caution over this, the largest bond issue in our history.

Submitted by:
Supervisor Barbagelata

ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION "A"

Bay Area communities recently have constructed sewage treatment systems, greatly reducing pollution in the Bay. San Francisco must install a similar system complying with State and Federal laws. BUT PROPOSITION "A" IS NOT THE ANSWER!

Property tax assessments, service charges, and bond funds presently finance sewage treatment. Proposition "A" would finance sewer bonds by charging each user according to the amount of water used, regardless of ability to pay.

Under Proposition "A":

- Payment for water through property taxes would be eliminated, but HOMEOWNERS charged by volume would PAY MORE for water in 1977, twice as much in 1980 and four times more in 1985 than 1975. Increased water bills would consume all tax "savings."
- San Francisco's BONDED INDEBTEDNESS would INCREASE by 60% at a time when the City has spent its financial reserves and cannot afford such a proposal, and when such bonds are difficult to sell. The problems of New York City warn against this course.

- Industrial users, primarily laundries with low profit margins employing hundreds of persons, mostly unskilled workers, would be charged twice as much in 1976 as 1975 and ten times as much in 1985, probably forcing them to join other businesses leaving the City.

- Commercial users with high tax assessments would be charged less in 1976 than 1975 and some office buildings would still pay less in 1985.

- The City may not get its money's worth. City engineers designed the proposal without outside consultation. This is intolerable—rapidly developing technology might provide more economical answers.

Threats of construction bans and fines must not force San Francisco to rush blindly into a long term, quarter-billion dollar commitment. In all probability, outside money will be available and the same construction jobs will exist after time is taken for adequate study and planning.

VOTE NO ON PROPOSITION "A"

Tell your City to determine the most economical method of financing the best sewer facility for its needs.

International Brotherhood of Teamsters' Local 256
George Dillon, Industrial Water Users of San Francisco
Jack Florence, Laundry & Dry Cleaning Workers International Union, Local 75
Albert J. Rogers

Arguments printed on this page are the opinions of the authors and have not been checked for accuracy by any official agency.

thereof made and the results thereof ascertained, determined and declared as herein provided and in all particulars not herein recited said election shall be held according to the laws of the State of California providing for and governing elections in the City and County of San Francisco, and the polls for such election shall be and remain open during the time required by said laws.

Section 5. The said special revenue bond elections hereby called shall be and hereby is consolidated with the State of California General Election to be held Tuesday, November 2, 1976, and the voting precincts, polling places and officers of election for said State of California General Election be and the same are hereby adopted, established, designated and named, respectively, as the voting precincts, polling places and officers of election for such special election hereby called, and as specifically set forth, in the official publication, by the Registrar of Voters of precincts, polling places and election officers for the said State of California General Election.

The ballots to be used at said special revenue bond election shall be the ballots to be used at said State of California General Election and reference is hereby made to the notice of election setting forth the voting precincts, polling places and officers of election by the Registrar of Voters for the State of California General Election to be published in the San Francisco Examiner on or about October 10, 1976.

Section 6. On the ballots to be used at such special revenue bond election, in addition to any other matter required by law to be printed thereon, shall appear thereon the following:

(Continued on Page 10)

Proposition B

Dismissal of Striking Employees

PROPOSITION B, as it appears on ballot



Shall officers and employees who strike against the City and County be subject to dismissal for such action?

Analysis

By Ballot Simplification Committee
Disciplinary Action Against Striking City Workers

THE WAY IT IS NOW: The charter does not say that disciplinary action shall be taken against all city employees who go on strike. The city charter says that uniformed members of the police and fire departments who go on strike shall be fired. The charter does not require that the same action shall be taken against other city employees who go on strike.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition B would require that all city employees shall be fired if they are found guilty of going on strike.

A YES VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want all striking city employees to be fired.

A NO VOTE MEANS: If you vote no, you do not want all striking city employees to be fired.

Controller's Statement on "B"

City Controller John C. Farrell issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition B.

"Should the proposed Charter amendment be adopted, in my opinion, the cost of government of the City and County of San Francisco would be increased approximately \$30,000 for the fiscal year 1976-77. Based on the 1976-77 assessment roll, this increase is equivalent to nine hundredths (\$.0009) of one cent in the tax rate."

TEXT OF PROPOSITION B AT BOTTOM OF PAGE

Arguments

ARGUMENT FOR PROPOSITION "B"

Vote YES on "B"

Disciplinary Action For Striking Employees

As events of recent months have clearly shown, San Francisco can no longer afford to be subjected every few months to strikes and threats of strikes by City employees. All of the people of San Francisco have a right to expect that such vital municipal services as health and hospital care, public transportation, water supply, water pollution control, and social services are readily and fully available to everyone without interruptions due to illegal strikes.

The voters of San Francisco overwhelmingly demonstrated in November 1976 their approval of a similar Charter Amendment which requires the dismissal, after a due process hearing, of any member of the Police or Fire Department involved in a strike against the people, and which prohibits the granting of amnesty to strikers. Proposition "B" will extend these provisions to all City employees.

Proposed Charter Amendment

Text Of Proposition B

NOTE: The following section is proposed to be added to the Charter:

8.340 Disciplinary Action Against Striking Employees Other Than Members of Police and Fire Departments.

The people of the city and county of San Francisco hereby find that the institution of or participation in, strikes against said city and county by any officer or employee of said city and county constitutes a serious threat to the lives, property, and welfare of the citizens of said city and county and hereby declare as follows:

(1) As used in this section the word "strike" shall mean the willful failure to report for duty, the willful absence from one's position, any concerted stoppage or slowdown of work, any concerted interruption of operations or services by employees, or the willful abstention in whole or in part from the full, faithful, and proper performance of the duties of employment, for the purpose of inducing, influencing, or coercing a change in the conditions of employment; provided, that nothing contained in this section shall be construed to limit, impair, or affect the right of any municipal employee to express or communicate a view, grievance, complaint, or opinion on any matter related to the conditions or compensation of municipal employment or their betterment, so long as the same is not designed to and does not interfere with the full, faithful, and proper performance of the duties of employment.

(2) No person holding a position by appointment or employment under the civil service provisions of this charter, exclusive of uniformed members of the police and fire departments as provided under section 8.346 of this charter, which persons are hereinafter referred to as municipal employees, shall strike, nor shall any municipal employee cause, instigate, or afford leadership to a strike against the city and county of San Francisco. For the purposes of this section, any municipal employee who willfully fails to report for duty, is willfully absent from his or her position, willfully engages in a work stoppage or slowdown, willfully interrupts

City workers receive very adequate salaries and employment benefits. The people of San Francisco have recognized the fact that City employees are entitled to fair and equitable treatment concerning their compensation, the terms and conditions of employment, and post-employment retirement programs.

A strike by City workers proves especially harmful to persons of limited means, to the elderly and others who are highly dependent on public transportation, health and social services. The people must not be cynically used as hostages in periodic debates over City employee pay rates.

Passage of Proposition "B" will have no effect on City employee salaries, but it will prevent disruptive and costly strikes, and will ensure the continuation of vital services to which everyone is entitled.

Proposition "B" is a "union-busting" or anti-labor measure. It is a way for us to be sure that the functions of our City government will be carried forward, and that its important services will not be halted by the arbitrary and destructive action of illegal strikes.

Please vote YES on Proposition "B."

Submitted by:

John L. Molinari
Terry A. Francisco
Robert E. Gonzales
John J. Harbushel
Quentin L. Kopp
Peter Tamaras
Dianne Feinstein
Berndt von Beroldingen
Robert H. Mendelsohn
Ronald Pelosi
San Francisco For

The action of the Supervisors in submitting this argument does not necessarily constitute an endorsement of same by the Board of Supervisors.

ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION "B"

Vote NO on Proposition "B"

Together with seven other propositions, Proposition "B" mounts a massive assault on the integrity of our city government. (See Propositions D, E, I, J, L, M, O.) These propositions, if enacted, will:

- Concentrate unassailable power in the hands of the Supervisors.
- Wreck civil service and substitute "ward-heeler" political patronage.
- Undermine the city's fiduciary pledge to its employees of a decent retirement when their time shall come.
- Restrict or deny fundamental constitutional and statutory rights of its employees.

Proposition "B" dictates the firing of every city employee who engages in a strike of strike-related activities.

It is a gross violation of a right inherent in American citizenship. The right to withhold one's labor is embedded in our Constitution; it is the major—perhaps the only important—distinction between a free worker and a slave.

Proposition "B" attempts to hide its iron fist behind "due process," but it's no more than a "kangaroo court" pledged to give its victim a "fair" hearing before hanging him.

You have to go back to the pre-World War II dictatorialism or to the iron-fisted, worker-hating industrialists of the last century to find the likes of Proposition "B."

Proposition "B" would wipe out a city employee's livelihood, seniority, civil service, pension rights—literally sweep the bread and butter from his family's dinner table—for exercising the rights of a free citizen.

Proposition "B" is an outrageous assault on democracy.

Vote NO on Proposition "B"

John P. Crowley
Secretary, San Francisco Labor Council

Proposition C

PROPOSITION C, as it appears on ballot



Shall qualified hearing officers be employed to conduct dismissal hearings involving civil service employees of the City and County?

Analysis

By Ballot Simplification Committee
Dismissal of City Employees

THE WAY IT IS NOW: The charter says that city employees (except for members of the police and fire departments, which have their own rules) will be dismissed for certain actions. Each employee can have a defense hearing. The department head decides if the employee should be dismissed. The employee can appeal the case to the Civil Service Commission. The decision of the Commission is final.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition C would change the charter and would let the Civil Service Commission hire an outside person to judge the charges brought against an employee. This outside person would replace the department head, and would decide if the employee should be dismissed. The employee could still appeal the case to the Civil Service Commission.

A YES VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want employee dismissal cases to be judged by an outside person.

A NO VOTE MEANS: If you vote no, you want employee dismissal cases to be judged by the department head, the way it is now.

Controller's Statement on "C"

City Controller John C. Farrell issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition C.

"Should the proposed Charter amendment be adopted, in my opinion, based on a report by the Civil Service Commission, the cost of government of the City and County of San Francisco would be increased approximately by \$50,000. Based on the 1976-1977 assessment roll, this increase is equivalent to fifteen hundredths (\$.0015) of one cent in the tax rate."

Proposed Charter Amendment

Text Of Proposition C

NOTE: Additions or substitutions are indicated by bold-face type; deletions are indicated by (double parentheses).

8.341 Dismissal for Cause

No person employed under the civil service provisions of this charter, exclusive of members of the police and fire departments as provided under section 8.346 hereof, in a position defined by the commission as "permanent" shall be removed or discharged except for cause, upon written charges, and after an opportunity to be heard in his own defense. Pending such hearing, the appointing officer may suspend the person so accused if the accusation against the accused person involves misappropriation of public funds or property, misuse or destruction of public property, drug addiction or habitual intemperance, mistreatment of persons, immorality, acts which would constitute a felony or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, or acts which present an immediate danger to the public health and safety; but such suspension shall not be valid for more than thirty days, unless hearing upon the charges shall be delayed beyond such time by the act of the accused person. When charges are made, the appointing officer shall, in writing, notify the person accused of the time and place when the charges will be heard, by mailing such statement to his last known address. The hearing shall be conducted forthwith by a qualified and unbiased hearing officer employed under contract by the city and county and selected by procedures set forth in the rules of the civil service commission. The (appointing) hearing officer shall publicly hear and determine the charges, and may exonerate, suspend or dismiss the accused. If the employee is exonerated the (appointing) hearing officer may, at his discretion, remit the suspension thereon.

Arguments printed on this page are the opinions of the authors and have not been checked for accuracy by any official agency.

and public utilities commission. The president of the civil service commission shall serve as chairman of the special committee. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, it shall be the duty of the special committee to dismiss in accordance with the provisions of this section any municipal employee found to be in violation of any provisions of this section. Any person may file with the special committee written charges against a municipal employee or employees in violation of any of the provisions of this section and the special committee shall receive and investigate, without undue delay, and where necessary take appropriate actions regarding any such written charges, and forthwith inform that person of its findings and action, or proposed action thereon.

In the event of a strike or determination of imminent strike as specified above, each appointing officer shall deliver each day no later than 12:00 noon to the chairman of the special committee a record of the absence of each employee under his or her authority for the prior day and a written report describing incidents of and the participant(s) in violations of this section wherever the identity of the participant(s) is known to him or her and the participant(s) is (are) under his or her authority.

In addition each appointing officer shall provide to the special committee, whenever it has been convened under authority of law, any other information determined by the special committee to be necessary for the discharge of its duties. The failure of an appointing officer to discharge any of the duties imposed upon him or her by this section shall be official misconduct.

pension and may order payment of salary to the employee for the time under suspension, and the report of such suspension shall thereupon be expunged from the record of service of such employee. The civil service commission shall immediately be notified of the charges when made, of the hearing, and of the finding thereon. The finding of the (appointing) hearing officer shall be final, unless within thirty days thereafter from the dismissed employee appeals to the civil service commission. The appeal (and all proceedings) shall be in writing and shall briefly state the grounds therefor. The civil service commission shall examine into the case and may require the (appointing) hearing officer to furnish a record of the hearing and may require (in writing) any additional evidence it deems material (3) under conditions established by rule of the civil service commission, and may, thereupon, make such decision as it deems just. The order or decision of the commission upon such appeal shall be final and shall forthwith be enforced by the appointing officer. If the civil service commission shall reverse or alter the finding of the (appointing) hearing officer it may, in its discretion, order that the employee affected be paid salary from the time of his discharge or suspension.

The civil service commission may hear and determine any charge filed by a citizen or by the authorized agents of the commission when the appointing officer neglects or refuses to act. Removal or discharge may be made for any of the following causes: incompetence, habitual intemperance, immoral conduct, insubordination, discourteous treatment of the public, dishonesty, inattention to duties, or engaging in prohibited political activities.

Nothing in this section shall limit or restrict rules adopted by the commission governing lay-offs or reduction in force.

The provisions of this section, as herein amended at the election of November 2, 1976, shall become effective on July 1, 1977.

How Supervisors Voted on "C"

(Aug. 10) Board of Supervisors Clerk Gilbert Boreman today certified that Proposition C, the proposed Charter amendment that would change the procedure for dismissal of City employees for cause, was ordered submitted to the voters by the Board of Supervisors by a vote of 9 to 0.

Voting "Aye" were Supervisors Barbagelata, Feinstein, Francisco, Kopp, Mendelsohn, Molinari, Pelosi, Tamaras and von Beroldingen.

None of the Supervisors present voted "No".

Argument

ARGUMENT FOR PROPOSITION "C"

Section 8.341 of the Charter currently provides that the appointing officer (department head) prefers dismissal charges against an employee, hears the charges and makes the decision. The dismissed employee may appeal to the Civil Service Commission and the Commission may consider only written material including a transcript of the hearing in reaching its decision. This means the department head acts as both prosecutor and judge. It is a fundamentally unfair procedure.

A committee of management and labor has supported a change I have long advocated in this procedure by substituting a qualified Hearing Officer who will conduct the hearing in place of the department head. Hundreds of hours of department head time are spent on dismissed hearings every year. The provision for Hearing Officer will permit executive time to be focused on managing the department. The appeal right to the Commission following a dismissal remains unchanged except that the Commission may, under limited conditions, established by Rule, hear additional evidence it deems material.

The passage of this amendment will bring San Francisco into conformity with other public agencies with respect to the employment of Hearing Officers and give us an impartial procedure of deciding whether or not city employees should be dismissed. It has no effect on other charter provisions and rules governing disciplinary suspensions.

Quentin L. Kopp, President
San Francisco Board of Supervisors
San Francisco Civil Service Commission

The action of the Supervisors in submitting this argument does not necessarily constitute an endorsement of same by the Board of Supervisors.

NO ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION C WAS SUBMITTED

(9) An employee charged by the special committee with a violation of this section shall be notified of the time and place of the hearing on the charges and of the nature of the charges against him or her. Said employee shall be given such other information as is required by due process. Said employee shall respond to said charges by a sworn affidavit, signed by him or her, and by such other information and documentation and in such a manner as is prescribed by the special committee. An employee failing to provide the responses required by this section or in any way failing to comply with the procedural time limitations and information requirements imposed by the special committee shall be immediately suspended and shall not be entitled to a hearing until he or she has fully complied with the aforementioned requirements.

(Continued on Page 19)

How Supervisors Voted on "B"

(Aug. 10) Board of Supervisors Clerk Gilbert Boreman today certified that Proposition B, the proposed Charter amendment that would provide for the dismissal of striking employees was ordered submitted to the voters by the Board of Supervisors by a vote of 10 to 0.

Voting "Aye" were Supervisors Barbagelata, Feinstein, Francisco, Gonzales, Kopp, Mendelsohn, Molinari, Pelosi, Tamaras and von Beroldingen.

None of the Supervisors present voted "No".

Proposition D

"Prevailing Rates of Wages" Defined

PROPOSITION D, as it appears on ballot



YES D NO

Shall the wages of City and County employees be determined by applying a precise mathematical formula to wages paid in private and public employment in the San Francisco Bay Area?

Analysis

By Ballot Simplification Committee
 Definition of Prevailing Rates of Pay

THE WAY IT IS NOW: Wages for all city workers—except for police, firemen and muni drivers—are set according to the average wages paid to workers doing similar jobs in public and private employment in California. But, the charter is not exact in stating what "average" means. Wages paid city employees may be considerably different from the actual statewide average. Information on wages is gathered by the Civil Service Commission. This Commission then recommends wages for city workers to the Board of Supervisors. The Board of Supervisors then sets the wages.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition D would add to the charter a definite way of determining "average" wages. The Civil Service Commission would look at the wages in public and private employment in the Bay Area counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, San Mateo and Santa Clara and the ten largest cities in those counties. If there is not enough information for a particular job, the Civil Service Commission will look at wages in public employment in the state. The information collected would be limited to wages and would not include fringe benefits.

A YES VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want to add to the charter a new definite way of determining "average" wages.

A NO VOTE MEANS: If you vote no, you do not want the Civil Service Commission to change the way it determines "average" wages for city employees.

Controller's Statement on "D"

City Controller John C. Farrell issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition D.

"Should the proposed Charter amendment be adopted, it is my opinion that the effect of its provisions on the cost of government and its tax rate cannot be determined at this time. Such determination can be made only after the receipt of statistics related to general prevailing rates of wages and fringe benefits."

Proposed Charter Amendment

Text Of Proposition D

8.407 Definition of Generally Prevailing Rates of Wages

Notwithstanding any provision of section 8.401 or any provision of any other section of this charter to the contrary, generally prevailing rates of salaries and wages for those employees covered by section 8.401 of the charter shall be determined by the civil service commission as set forth below.

The civil service commission shall conduct a comprehensive investigation and survey of basic pay rates and wages and salaries in other governmental jurisdictions and private employment for like work and like service, based upon job classifications as provided in section 3.661 of this charter and shall make its findings, based on facts and data collected, as to what are the generally prevailing basic pay rates for each benchmark class of employment solely in the manner hereinafter provided. A benchmark class is defined as a "key class" within an occupational grouping selected as the class for which a representative sample of data will be collected.

Basic pay rate data for public and private employment shall be collected solely from the Bay Area counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, San Mateo, San Francisco and Santa Clara; provided, however, that for any benchmark class of employment for which the civil service commission determines there is insufficient data from Bay Area public jurisdictions the commission shall survey major public agencies in the state employing such class, major public agencies to be defined as those employing more than 3,000 persons.

The commission shall collect basic pay rate data for like work and like service from Bay Area public jurisdictions as follows:

(a) The counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, San Mateo and Santa Clara.

(Continued on Page 10)

How Supervisors Voted on "D"

(Aug. 16) Board of Supervisors Clerk Gilbert Foreman today certified that Proposition D, the proposed Charter amendment that would establish a definition of "generally prevailing rates of wages" for use in setting city salaries was ordered submitted to the voters by the Board of Supervisors by a vote of 9 to 0.

Voting "Aye" were Supervisors Darlagolota, Feinstein, Francisco, Gonzalez, Kopp, Mendelsohn, Molinari, Pelosi and von Beroldingen.

None of the Supervisors present voted "No".

Arguments

ARGUMENT FOR PROPOSITION D

VOTE YES ON "D" FOR SALARY REFORM

Faced with strikes, high taxes and gross inequities in City pay, the voters of San Francisco have demanded a complete overhaul of the City's salary-setting procedures.

You voted overwhelmingly last November to end special treatment for blue-collar workers. In protest, hundreds of crafts workers went on strike, taking the Muni drivers with them. After five weeks of hardship and inconvenience, you demanded better rules for pay-setting in the June election.

Proposition "D" contains these new rules.

The City Charter now says salaries ought to be "in accord with the generally prevailing rates" for the same work. The authors of the Charter, writing during the Depression, wanted to guarantee at least a living wage to City workers. They could not have anticipated that we would be paying salaries 60%, 60%, even 70% above prevailing rates—as we are right now!

Proposition "D" says **THOSE WHO ARE OVERPAID CANNOT CONTINUE TO GET RAISES YEAR AFTER YEAR.** They will have to wait until your salaries—the salaries of those who pay the taxes—catch up. Meanwhile, City workers who are underpaid—a neglected 10% of our work force—will for once be able to claim a fair share.

Proposition "D" says **THE UNIONS CANNOT SUBVERT THE "EQUAL PAY" PRINCIPLE BY LOADING UP ON EXTRA FRINGE BENEFITS.** Only the voters will be able to grant major fringes. An exception is made when the majority of outside workers get certain "working condition benefits," so that the City will be able to pay extra when, for instance, a worker has to handle dangerous materials.

Proposition "D" gives a good, broad-based method for comparing City pay to outside salaries. It doesn't "punish" anyone; it is fair to workers and taxpayers alike.

When adopted, Proposition "D" will save millions and clear up the ambiguous Charter language which has led to so many strikes.

Vote YES on the fair-pay amendment

Vote YES on Proposition "D"

John Darlagolota

The action of the Supervisors in submitting this argument does not necessarily constitute an endorsement of same by the Board of Supervisors.

ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION "D"

File No. 341-70—The San Francisco Labor Council opposes this Charter amendment because of its attempt to define "prevailing wages" without consulting the true rates of pay in comparable positions in private industry. It further provides for "weighted averages" with data being generated from a multitude of other agencies outside of San Francisco and destroying the relationship that should exist in private industry with Civil Service compensation by excluding fringe benefits from the computation of "prevailing wages."

Submitted by:

San Francisco Labor Council
 John P. Crowley, Secretary

The action of the Supervisors in submitting this argument does not necessarily constitute an endorsement of same by the Board of Supervisors.

ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION "D"

Vote NO on Proposition "D"

It's part-n-purcell of the Supervisors' attack on the basic integrity of our city government. (See Propositions B, E, I, J, L, M, O.) These propositions, if enacted, would:

- Grab still more power for the Supervisors.
- Substitute "ward-heeler" patronage for a fair and honest civil service system.
- Weaken the fiduciary integrity of the city's retirement system by ill-conceived, irresponsible financial tinkering.
- Handcuff city employees to their jobs under penalty of instant dismissal if they protest.

Proposition "D", on its face, offers a definition of prevailing wages, but it is a dishonest, sneaky, sleight-of-hand definition. It buries its real purpose deep in its tricky formulas and muddy language.

Its real purpose is to cut wages. Just that; an underhanded scheme for cutting city employees' pay.

In the face of still-rising living costs, despite rising pay standards in private industry and other public employment, ignoring the city employees' claim (like yours) to improved living standards, the Supervisors are using Proposition "D" to sneak across a pay cut—without the guts to call it that.

How would you feel if your pay were cut through a shabby trick like Proposition "D"?

Proposition "D" is a continuation of the Supervisors' unrelenting vendetta against city employees and an integral part of their plan to grab more power for themselves.

Vote NO on Proposition "D"

John P. Crowley, Secretary
 San Francisco Council, AFL-CIO

Proposition E

Civil Service Appointments—Rule of 3

PROPOSITION E, as it appears on ballot



YES E NO

Shall department heads be permitted, in filling a vacant position in their respective departments, to appoint from the first three persons on a civil service list rather than being required to appoint the first person on said list?

Analysis

By Ballot Simplification Committee
 Rule of Three

THE WAY IT IS NOW: The city charter says that the head of a city department must select the highest person on a civil service examination list to fill an available job in that department.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition E changes the city charter to allow the department head to select any one of the top three persons on any future civil service examination lists. This change will not affect people on existing lists.

A YES VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want department heads to be able to choose from the top three applicants for a job, instead of being required to hire the one person with the highest score.

A NO VOTE MEANS: If you vote no, you want to keep the "rule of one", which requires the head of a city department to hire the top person on a civil service examination list.

Controller's Statement on "E"

City Controller John C. Farrell issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition E.

"Should the proposed Charter amendment be adopted, in my opinion, the cost of government of the City and County of San Francisco would be increased approximately \$45,000 annually. Based on the 1976-77 assessment roll, this increase is equivalent to fourteen hundredths (\$.0014) of one cent in the tax rate."

COMPLETE TEXT OF PROPOSITION
 E APPEARS AT BOTTOM OF PAGE 8

Arguments

ARGUMENT FOR PROPOSITION "E"

Vote YES on "E" for a More Efficient City Work Force

The Rule of Three is the most effective tool of government for efficiency and cost-savings. Used by every California City and County except San Francisco, it ensures that the most qualified applicant gets the job. We all know the highest score does not necessarily reflect experience, knowledge or initiative. With the Rule of Three, department heads are given flexibility to choose among the top three eligibles. Moreover, this rule allows compliance with Affirmative Action goals. With the best person chosen to begin with, there is less waste of money in probationary periods or in intricate training sessions for those who ultimately prove themselves incapable of doing the job.

**PROPOSITION "E" WILL MAKE
 THE MERIT SYSTEM WORK!
 JOBS FOR THOSE WHO MERIT THEM.**

Opponents of Rule of Three, primarily organized labor, argue that it promotes patronage in the Civil Service System. A survey of California cities indicates no charges of patronage have ever been substantiated. Historically, the difference in percentage points between the top three eligibles is minimal—one or two percentage points. It is unreasonable that fear of patronage has been interjected as a major argument.

YES ON "E". MOVE SAN FRANCISCO FORWARD

Only San Francisco, New York and Minneapolis among cities over 500,000 population have Rule of One (and Minneapolis is currently considering changing.) All others have at least Rule of Three. San Francisco ranks second only to New York City in number of city employees per resident.

Vote YES on Rule of Three for good government. Bring San Francisco city hiring practices into the 20th Century.

Submitted by:

Supervisors:
 John Molinari
 Dennis Feinstein
 Terry Francisco
 Robert Gonzalez
 League of Women Voters, San Francisco

Endorsed by:

Committees:
 Aging
 Status of Women
 Social Services
 Recreation/Park
 Police
 Port
 Richard Hongisto
 Thomas Melian
 Bay Area Women's Coalition
 Bayview Hunters Point Affirmative Action
 Council Civic Unity
 Downtown Association, San Francisco
 IMAQE, San Francisco
 North Market Senior Organization
 Pro Rona
 San Francisco Chamber of Commerce
 SOV, San Francisco
 San Francisco Young Republicans

ARGUMENT FOR PROPOSITION "E"

Endorsements for the Rule of Three are submitted by the League of Women Voters, San Francisco.

Charlotte Herk
 Ann Humblein
 Jacqueline Bradford
 Patricia Brown
 Hastings Caudillo
 Frank Chin
 William Coblentz
 Ralph Coffman
 Jo Daly
 N. Arden Danekas
 Henry Der
 Patricia Carlin-Duncan
 Dorothy Eralino
 William Evans
 Patricia Fong
 James Puzant, Jr.
 Herman Gallegos
 James Haas
 Anne Husted
 Aileen Hernandez
 Jacob Hite
 John Jacobs
 Mr. and Mrs. Robert Katz
 Patricia Mitchell
 Jerry and Polly Lavine
 Frank Nish
 Amy Meyer
 Julia Porter
 Patricia Higgins, M.D.
 Duke Smith
 Eleanor Spikes
 Percy Steele, Jr.
 Joanne Town
 Kathleen O'Connell Turner
 Yori Wada
 Janet Urtado

ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION "E"

Vote NO on Proposition "E"

Proposition "E" will decide the fate of the merit system in San Francisco.

The Rule of One means that jobs go to those most qualified. The Rule of Three allows department heads to bypass top candidates. A simple sense of fairness tells us this is wrong.

Proponents of this measure argue that occasionally the best test-taker turns out to be a poor worker. That argument misrepresents contemporary hiring and promotion procedures. Applicants are screened by experts after the written tests. A six-month probation period insures on-the-job competence.

VOTE NO ON PROPOSITION "E"

Our merit system protects us from rampant political patronage and favoritism. Our Charter also prohibits municipal employees working on political campaigns. However, the California Supreme Court has ruled we can't unduly restrict the right of public employees to participate in the political process.

That court opinion might have some justification—so long as public employees earn their jobs honestly. But Proposition "E" will leave us wide open for jobs to go to recipients of political favors—at the very time when the courts have obliterated the healthy prohibition against politicizing city employees!

This kind of political intrusion into the civil service system recently led New York to abandon the Rule of Three for the Rule of One.

Los Angeles dropped the Rule of Three because it hindered the hiring of minorities and women. (Chicago, where the merit system is almost non-existent, has the Rule of Five.)

VOTE NO ON PROPOSITION "E"

San Francisco has had the Rule of One since 1932, with never a scandal in our civil service system.

Let's learn the lessons of New York, Los Angeles and Chicago.

Let's not return to the old spoils system which was long ago rejected in San Francisco.

VOTE NO ON PROPOSITION "E"

Don't turn City Hall into Tammany Hall.

Quentin L. Kopp
 President, Board of Supervisors

The action of the Supervisors in submitting this argument does not necessarily constitute an endorsement of same by the Board of Supervisors.

ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION "E"

Stop the "Spoils System" from being implemented in San Francisco Civil Service promotions. Vote "NO" on "E". Under Proposition "E", some members of the Board of Supervisors are proposing a RULE OF THREE, which means very simply that department heads in city government can choose between the top three finishers on promotional examinations. San Francisco, like other large cities, such as New York and Los Angeles, presently operates on a RULE OF ONE. In fact, New York and Los Angeles have recently switched to a RULE OF ONE because of "political interference in departmental appointments." A city employee will generally spend years studying for promotional exams and, of course, working at his job and gaining experience while building up seniority. It is unfair to deny that person a promotion because of personal feelings, race, religion or sex. THE RULE OF THREE works very well in Chicago where Mayor Daley simply says: "Who of the top three have supported me best?" And that's the person who gets the job. The present RULE OF ONE avoids favoritism and is the fairest system. Under a RULE OF THREE, it is conceivable that the person at the top of the list of eligibles may never be appointed. THE RULE OF ONE protects the appointing officer from pressure to appoint particular individuals. Let's put the best qualified people in city government and keep Tammany Hall and Chicago-type politics out of San Francisco. Vote "NO" on Proposition "E".

James T. Ferguson, President
 San Francisco Fire Fighters No. 708

Endorsed by:

John P. Brown
 Willie L. Brown
 John P. Crowley
 San Francisco Labor Council

MORE ARGUMENTS AGAINST
 PROPOSITION E ARE AT THE
 BOTTOM OF THE NEXT PAGE

Proposition F

Examination for Laborers

PROPOSITION F, as it appears on ballot



Shall the requirement that civil service test for laborers be based only on physical qualifications and experience be deleted from the Charter?

Analysis

By Ballot Simplification Committee
Rules for Hiring Laborers

THE WAY IT IS NOW: The city charter says that people shall be hired as laborers according to the order in which they have applied for work. The only examination given is one to test physical fitness.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition F would remove this way of hiring laborers from the charter. The city could then give job related examinations to applicants for laborers' jobs. This is how other city workers are chosen.

A YES VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want the charter changed so that laborers are hired according to examination scores.

A NO VOTE MEANS: If you vote no, you want laborers hired according to the order in which they apply for work, the way it is now.

Controller's Statement on "F"

City Controller John C. Farrell issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition F.

"Should the proposed Charter amendment be adopted, it is my opinion that it would not, of itself, create any additional costs."

Proposed Charter Amendment

Text Of Proposition F

NOTE: Additions or substitutions are indicated by bold-face type; deletions are indicated by ((double parentheses)).

8.321 Examination of Applicants

All applicants for places in the classified service shall submit to tests which shall be competitive provided, however, that no test in either entrance or promotional examinations shall be deemed to be competitive unless two or more persons shall participate, except that any such examination may be held for one qualified applicant on recommendation of the civil service commission and approval by resolution of the board of supervisors, after a finding by the board that reasonable publicity of the proposed examination has been given by the civil service commission. Such tests shall be without charge to the applicants. The commission shall control all examinations and may employ suitable persons

in or out of the public service to act as examiners. The tests may be written, oral, mechanical or physical, or any combination of them, practiced in character and related to matters fairly to test the relative capacity of the applicants for the positions to be filled. The commission shall be the sole judge of the adequacy of the tests to rate the capacity of the applicants to perform service for the city and county. The commission may, for each examination, establish a passing mark or may determine the total number of persons who shall constitute the list of eligibles. The commission shall prepare from the returns of the examiners the list of eligibles, arranged in order of relative excellence. No question submitted to applicants shall refer to political or religious opinions or fraternal affiliations.

Applicants for positions in the mechanical trades and occupations may, in the discretion of the commission, be rated solely on experience and physical qualifications which may be demonstrated by such evidence and in such manner as the commission may direct, and such applicants may be submitted to such further tests as the commission may require. ((Examinations of laborers shall relate only to physical qualifications and experience, and laborers establishing their fitness shall rank upon the register in order of priority application.))

How Supervisors Voted on "F"

(Aug. 9) Board of Supervisors Clerk Gilbert Boreman today certified that Proposition F, the proposed Charter amendment that would provide for civil service examinations for laborers, was ordered submitted to the voters by the Board of Supervisors by a vote of 10 to 0.

Voting "Aye" were Supervisors Darbargolatz, Feinstein, Francois, Gonzales, Kopp, Mendelsohn, Molinari, Nelder, Tamara and von Beroltingen.

None of the Supervisors present voted "No".

Argument

ARGUMENT FOR PROPOSITION "F"

This amendment will delete the last sentence from Section 8.321 of the Charter which reads as follows: "... Examinations for Laborers shall relate only to physical qualifications and experience, and laborers establishing their fitness shall rank upon the register in order of priority of application."

Under current charter language the first person in line who can pass a strength test becomes the top eligible. This procedure is not good personnel practice and does not assure that the best qualified applicants are placed highest on the eligible list.

The deletion of the above language will permit the Civil Service Commission discretion in determining the type of examination needed to predict satisfactory job performance. The Commission will be allowed flexibility in determining if a performance test, tool identification test, or other similar, type test should be utilized to ensure a job related examination.

Submitted by:
Supervisor Quentin L. Kopp
San Francisco Civil Service Commission

The action of the Supervisors in submitting this argument does not necessarily constitute an endorsement of same by the Board of Supervisors.

NO ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION "F" WAS SUBMITTED

Arguments printed on this page are the opinions of the authors and have not been checked for accuracy by any official agency.

Arguments Against E

(Continued from Page 7)

ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION "E"

Vote "NO" on Proposition "E"

Proposition E's target is the civil service system itself. It is a key measure in the Supervisor's eight-point assault on the integrity of our city government. (See Propositions B, D, I, J, L, M, O.) These measures, if enacted, would:

- Give the Supervisors greater—and even more unassailable power.
- Replace an honest civil service with "ward-heeler" political patronage.
- Threaten the integrity of the city employees' retirement system.
- Curtail fundamental constitutional rights of city employees.

Proposition "E" empowers an appointing officer to fill a job with any one of the three persons at the top of a civil service list. The rule now in force calls for appointment of the one person highest on the list.

A seemingly simple proposition but loaded with deadly threats to the honesty of the civil service system.

For merit, pure and simple, Proposition "E" substitutes the appointing officers' preferences and prejudices. It would make discrimination easier against minorities, women, older workers. The discrimination would be virtually impossible to prove.

Even worse, Proposition "E", despite its hypocritical face-saving language, would open the door wide to political patronage—to the dictation of appointments by political influence or as political rewards.

Proposition "E" is a giant step toward destruction of our honest civil service system.

John F. Crowley, Secretary
San Francisco Labor Council, AFL-CIO

Those who argue in favor of the Rule of Three say that "an individual scoring highest on an examination is not always the most qualified". The fact is, however, that employees above the clerical level in our system are NOT selected by written examinations alone. Today oral review boards consisting of experts drawn from outside the city personally interview all of the candidates and rank them according to their past experience and overall merits. Women and minorities are heavily represented on each of these boards to guard against discrimination.

Those in favor of Proposition "E" say we need the Rule of Three in order to have minority hiring quotas. But that argument overlooks the fact that already 45% of our workforce is composed of minority persons. 24% of our employees are Black, for example, in a city in which Blacks represent only slightly more than 11% of the population.

It should be apparent that the Rule of Three can itself become an instrument of racism. True, under a Rule of Three a department head can select a minority person from among three candidates to increase minority hiring. But he can also select a non-minority person from the three candidates to avoid minority hiring. That is why Mayor Tom Bradley in Los Angeles last year dropped the Rule of Three for an effective Rule of One.

The Commissioners of the Civil Service Commission sincerely urge you to vote "NO" on this unwise patronage proposal.

VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION "E"

Darrell J. Salomon
President,
San Francisco Civil Service Commission

Proposition G

Civil Service Status for Attorneys

PROPOSITION G, as it appears on ballot



Shall attorneys appointed by the City Attorney, District Attorney, Public Defender or Public Administrator, with certain exceptions, be subject to removal only for cause, after three years of continuous service?

Analysis

By Ballot Simplification Committee
Civil Service Status for Attorneys

THE WAY IT IS NOW: Assistant attorneys working for the City Attorney, the District Attorney, the Public Defender and the City Administrator are not covered by Civil Service rules. They may be dismissed at any time for any reason.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition G would place these assistant attorneys under Civil Service rules after they had worked for the city for three years. They then could not be fired, except under Civil Service rules.

A YES VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want these assistant attorneys to be covered by Civil Service rules after they have worked for the city for three years.

A NO VOTE MEANS: If you vote no, you want these assistant attorneys to remain outside the Civil Service system, the way it is now.

Controller's Statement on "G"

City Controller John C. Farrell issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition G.

"Should the proposed Charter amendment be adopted, it is my opinion that it would not, of itself, create any additional costs."

Proposed Charter Amendment

Text Of Proposition G

NOTE: The following section is proposed to be added to the Charter:

8.301 Civil Service Status for Attorneys

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this charter, assistant attorneys appointed by the city attorney, district attorney, public defender and public administrator, after three years of continuous service, shall be deemed to be permanent civil service employees and shall not be removed or discharged except for cause and under the procedures prescribed by this charter for the removal or discharge of permanent civil service employees, provided that the appointing officer shall have the right to appoint and at his pleasure may remove the assistant attorneys in the four highest positions in his office except that the public administrator shall have the right to appoint and at his pleasure may remove the attorney in the highest position in his office. In the event that an attorney occupying one of these exempt positions is removed by the appointing officer, and if such employee previously occupied a position deemed to be a permanent civil service position by this section, then such employee shall be entitled to resume the civil service position previously held by him without loss of seniority.

For these attorneys presently employed, the three year continuous service period shall be calculated from the date of their appointment.

How Supervisors Voted on "G"

(Aug. 16) Board of Supervisors Clerk Gilbert Boreman today certified that Proposition G, the proposed Charter amendment that would grant civil service status for attorneys was ordered submitted to the voters by the Board of Supervisors by a vote of 8 to 0.

Voting "Aye" were Supervisors Darbargolatz, Feinstein, Francois, Kopp, Mendelsohn, Molinari, Pelosi and von Beroltingen.

None of the Supervisors present voted "No".

Proposed Charter Amendment

Text Of Proposition E

NOTE: Additions or substitutions are indicated by bold-face type; deletions are indicated by ((double parentheses)).

8.329 Certification of Eligibles: Rule of ((One)) Three

Whenever a position controlled by the civil service provisions of this charter is to be filled, the appointing officer shall make a requisition to the civil service commission for a person to fill it. Thereupon, the commission shall certify to the appointing officer ((1)) the names and addresses of the three persons standing highest on the list of eligibles for such position. In case the position is promotional, the commission shall certify the names of the three persons standing highest on such list. If there are fewer than three names on the list from which certification is to be made, there shall be certified the number thereof. The appointing officer shall fill the position by the appointment of one of the persons certified. The provisions of this section as herein amended at the election of November 2, 1976, shall be applicable only to lists of eligibles finally adopted by the civil service commission pursuant to the provisions of section 8.323 of this charter on or after the effective date of this amendment. In making such certification, sex shall be dis-

regarded except when a statute, a rule of the commission or the appointing officer specifies sex.

From the requisition of the appointing officer or otherwise, the commission shall determine whether the position is, in character, temporary, seasonal or permanent, and shall notify the candidate in accordance therewith to the end that the candidate may have knowledge of the probable duration of employment. The commission shall provide for such waiver of temporary or seasonal employment as it may deem just to candidates.

How Supervisors Voted on "E"

(Aug. 16) Board of Supervisors Clerk Gilbert Boreman today certified that Proposition E, the proposed Charter amendment that would permit department heads to choose their employees from among the top three contenders for the job was ordered submitted to the voters by the Board of Supervisors by a vote of 7 to 2.

Voting "Aye" were Supervisors Feinstein, Francois, Mendelsohn, Molinari, Pelosi, Tamara and von Beroltingen. Supervisors Darbargolatz and Kopp voted "No".

Arguments

ARGUMENT FOR PROPOSITION "G"

VOTE YES ON PROPOSITION "G"

Eliminate the opportunity for political patronage!

Currently the attorneys in the offices of the District Attorney, City Attorney, Public Defender, and Public Administrator work at the pleasure of the District Attorney, City Attorney, Public Defender and Public Administrator. This means that any one of these attorneys, regardless of experience, knowledge, and years of dedicated service can be fired without cause and without a hearing to permit appointment of someone else for purely political or discriminatory reasons.

Proposition "G" will provide that any attorney in one of these offices could be fired only after a due process hearing.

All permanent City and County employees have this protection. So do attorneys employed by the State of California and other major cities and counties within the state.

The taxpayers of San Francisco have a large investment in the training of these attorneys. Proposition "G" would promote careerism and would assure that the City and County can retain the knowledge and experience of these attorneys gained at taxpayers expense.

VOTE YES ON PROPOSITION "G"

Sponsored by:
Municipal Attorneys' Association
By Donald J. Garibaldi

The action of the Supervisors in submitting this argument does not necessarily constitute an endorsement of same by the Board of Supervisors.

ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION "G"

VOTE NO ON "G"; DON'T LOCK IN DEADWOOD AT TAXPAYER'S EXPENSE

The 1932 Reform Charter created many Civil Service positions. Lawyers were exempted. Since then, lawyers in the office of the City Attorney, District Attorney and Public Defender have worked in those offices without being "locked in." This has worked well for 44 years.

The proposed charter amendment would grant civil service standing to the current employees without ever having taken a Civil Service examination. It is not surprising that it is this very group of employees who, fearful of change, are now sponsoring this amendment.

This reason lawyers have not been made civil servants is to allow the head of the office to have some choice in keeping good lawyers and weeding out bad ones, and to insure deputy attorneys follow the policy of whomever the public elects. The responsibilities of policy-making at every level, the responsibilities of protecting the public's safety, the unique nature of a job which is not standardized and routine, and the confidential position of trust of deputy attorneys, are all reasons for continued non-civil service status for lawyers.

A No vote on Proposition "G" will keep the system of rotation or limited tenure. This will insure the selection of hard working, qualified, loyal attorneys, rather than locking in lawyers who were political appointments some years ago. These qualities of loyalty and diligent dedication are particularly important to the public interest in the active pursuit of consumer fraud, a criminal investigation of a popular public figure, or a ruling which is against the wishes of the Mayor or the Supervisors.

Lawyers have a responsibility to see that the judicial system works. In a labor dispute, employees who can't be removed could make good on threats of a slowdown to "clog the courts" (as was recently threatened by civil service attorneys in Los Angeles). Key city contracts could be ruined. Violent criminals could go free.

Vote No on "G" to insure a hard-working staff of attorneys to protect and work for the public interest.

John Hordan, Vice-President,
San Francisco Community College Board

The action of the Supervisors in submitting this argument does not necessarily constitute an endorsement of same by the Board of Supervisors.

Proposition H

Civil Service Exemption for Undersheriff

PROPOSITION H, as it appears on ballot



Shall the Sheriff be empowered to appoint, and at his pleasure, remove an additional undersheriff?

Analysis

By Ballot Simplification Committee
Increasing the Sheriff's Appointed Positions
THE WAY IT IS NOW: The sheriff is now able to choose three employees who are exempt from civil service hiring and firing rules. These employees are: one attorney, one undersheriff, and one confidential secretary.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition H would let the sheriff hire one more employee—another undersheriff—who would also be exempt from civil service rules.

A YES VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want the sheriff to be able to hire one more undersheriff who is exempt from civil service rules.

A NO VOTE MEANS: If you vote no, you want the sheriff able to choose only three employees who are exempt from civil service rules, the way it is now.

Controller's Statement on "H"

City Controller John C. Farrell issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition H:

"Should the proposed Charter amendment be adopted, in my opinion, the cost of government of the City and County of San Francisco would be increased by \$36,824. Based on the 1970-77 assessment roll, this increase is equivalent to eleven hundredths (0.0011) of one cent in the tax rate."

Proposed Charter Amendment

Text Of Proposition H

NOTE: Additions or substitutions are indicated by bold-face type; deletions are indicated by (double parentheses).

3.404 Sheriff

The sheriff shall be an elective officer. His salary shall be established by salary standardization procedures.

He shall furnish an official bond in the sum of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000). He shall appoint, and at his pleasure may remove, (an) one attorney, one administrative undersheriff (under-sheriff), one operations undersheriff and one confidential secretary.

(Proposition H continued above)

Dear Deputy

Voter Questions

by Jay Patterson
Chief Deputy Registrar

I moved since the last election. Can I still vote?

Normally, no. However, the law provides that if you moved after October 4, 1970 (the last day to re-register for this election) you may go back to your old polling place and vote in this election only.

After the election, phone us and we'll send you a postcard on which you can re-register for next year.

I move around a lot; do I have to re-register every time I move?

Every time you change your residence you must re-register. There's nothing to it. Just phone us and we'll send you one of the new postcard registration forms, or pick up a form at a nearby library or other convenient location.

If I don't vote in this election, will my registration be cancelled?

Yes, after November elections in even-numbered years we conduct what we call "the purge of non-voters". If we didn't do this every so often, our registration rolls would soon be larger than our population.

What is the most common mistake made by voters?

The most common serious mistake occurs at the polls on election day. Each election many voters enter the machine, pull the levers down and then pull them back up before leaving the machine. Votes will not be counted unless the voting machine levers are left down.

Right now I can hear the sound of voters saying "Gee! I've been doing that for years! Do you mean my votes haven't been counted?" The answer is yes.

Remember to leave the voting machine levers down after you pull them.

In the voting machine, if I pull the wrong lever, can I change my mind?

Yes, if you pull the lever over candidate Jones and you wanted candidate Smith, you can put the Jones lever back up, then pull the Smith lever down. Then your vote will count for Smith.

I want to vote for a candidate of the other political party. Can I do it?

YES! This is a general election and you can vote for anyone you want to, regardless of party. You can choose any candidate you want from among those appearing on your sample ballot. See the centerfold section of this pamphlet.

How Supervisors Voted on "H"

(July 26) Board of Supervisors Clark Gilbert Boreman today certified that Proposition H, the proposed Charter amendment that would permit the Sheriff to appoint one additional undersheriff was ordered submitted to the voters by the Board of Supervisors by a vote of 9 to 2.

Voting "Aye" were Supervisors Feinstein, Francois, Gonzales, Mendelsohn, Molinari, Nelder, Pelosi, Tamaras and von Beroldingen.

Supervisors Barbagelata and Kopp voted "No".

Arguments

ARGUMENT FOR PROPOSITION "H"

This charter revision is designed to improve the overall management of the sheriff's department thereby increasing efficiency and saving far more money than it costs.

Presently, one executive Undersheriff assists the Sheriff in managing five jails, a hospital security ward, over 400 employees, all courtroom security, a civil law enforcement division, and a 12 million dollar budget. Sheriff's personnel are spread over seven locations, including City Hall, Hall of Justice, Youth Guidance Center, California Hall, San Bruno facilities, county hospital, and a work furlough site. The detention facilities operate around-the-clock.

The amendment addresses itself to the need for increased executive-level supervision in a department of this size, nature and scope. It creates a new Undersheriff for Operations, whose principal duties would consist of implementing policies, reviewing procedures, coordinating communications, maintaining control over diverse facilities and programs, being accessible to line staff, and utilizing manpower to the best advantage.

An Undersheriff for Administration would improve planning, budget preparation, monitoring of expenditures, development of correctional policies, contacts with other governmental agencies; handling of citizen suggestions, inquiries and complaints; preparation of reports; research, training, management techniques and discipline.

As budgetary resources diminish, improved management becomes more critical for the maintenance of minimum (but mandatory) jail standards and courtroom security. The second Undersheriff position, virtually doubling the amount of management time, assures maximum effort to run the Department at least cost to the taxpayer.

Undersheriffs are necessarily appointive to ensure harmonious working relationships, confidence and accountability between the Sheriff and his top advisors, executives and planners.

Since more than 90% of Department personnel are products of the basic Civil Service testing system, the wise Charter provision making an Undersheriff appointive should apply equally to both positions. Voters should note that, of eleven of the Board of Supervisors supported the addition of a second Undersheriff.

Sponsored by:
Sheriff Richard D. Hongisto

The action of the Supervisors in submitting this argument does not necessarily constitute an endorsement of same by the Board of Supervisors.

ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION "H"

VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION "H"

This is a Charter amendment designed to add more patronage to the Sheriff's office. The Charter gives the Sheriff the authority to appoint three top staff members: an attorney, an undersheriff and a confidential secretary. As the Charter now stands, it is clear who is second in command—an especially important consideration in an office where day-to-day emergencies arise which call for swift and effective action. Dividing the job of the second in command into two positions would fragment that authority and result in a confusing diffusion of authority in this highly sensitive office.

The proponents of this measure argue that the administrative duties of the undersheriff are so vast that one person cannot handle the job efficiently. If this is true, then an administrative assistant position, for example, could be added to assume some of this burden. However, there is no need for such a job to be a non-civil service, patronage plum.

VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION "H"

This proposed amendment would add yet another job to our city's government which would be exempt from the Civil Service's merit system. This is an unnecessary erosion of that valuable system and one which encourages private "empire building." We urge you to VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION "H".

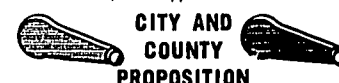
Quentin L. Kopp, President
San Francisco Board of Supervisors
John J. Barbagelata

The action of the Supervisors in submitting this argument does not necessarily constitute an endorsement of same by the Board of Supervisors.

Proposition I

Additional Civil Service Exempt Positions

PROPOSITION I, as it appears on ballot



Shall department heads, assistant department heads, supervisors, assistants, and policy and management level positions in the Office of the Mayor be exempted from civil service?

Analysis

By Ballot Simplification Committee
Jobs Exempt from Civil Service

THE WAY IT IS NOW: Most city jobs are filled through civil service hiring rules, which require examinations and appointment by scores. A few city jobs, such as department heads and key policy makers, are exempt from civil service and are appointed by the mayor, the chief administrative officer, or by city commissions. They do not take a civil service examination.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition I would change about 65 city jobs and make them exempt from civil service rules. All department heads, assistant department heads, aides to the mayor, and aides to the Board of Supervisors would be exempt and would not take a civil service examination.

A YES VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want all department heads, assistant department heads, aides to the mayor and the Board of Supervisors to be exempt from civil service hiring and firing rules.

A NO VOTE MEANS: If you vote no, you want all city workers now covered by civil service hiring and firing rules to remain under them.

Controller's Statement on "I"

City Controller John C. Farrell issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition I:

"Should the proposed Charter amendment be adopted, in my opinion, its effect on the cost of government of the City and County of San Francisco cannot be determinable at the present time."

Proposed Charter Amendment

Text Of Proposition I

NOTE: Additions or substitutions are indicated by bold-face type; deletions are indicated by (double parentheses).

6.300 Civil Service Positions

(a) All positions in all departments and offices of the city and county, including positions created by laws of the State of California, where the compensation is paid by the city and county, shall be included in the classified civil service of the city and county, and shall be filled from lists of eligibles prepared by the civil service commission, excepting:

(Continued on Page 19)

How Supervisors Voted on "I"

(July 16) Board of Supervisors Clark Gilbert Boreman today certified that Proposition I, the proposed Charter amendment that would make certain high-ranking City positions appointive, rather than Civil Service, was ordered submitted to the voters by the Board of Supervisors by a vote of 9 to 1.

Voting "Aye" were Supervisors Feinstein, Francois, Gonzales, Mendelsohn, Molinari, Nelder, Pelosi, Tamaras and von Beroldingen.

Supervisor Barbagelata voted "No".

Arguments

ARGUMENT FOR PROPOSITION "I"

TO EXEMPT CERTAIN POSITIONS FROM CIVIL SERVICE PROVISIONS OF THE CHARTER

This proposed amendment to the Charter will:

1. Exempt department heads and assistant department heads from the Civil Service examination provisions of the Charter in those cases where they are not already exempt. At the present time 46 department heads are appointive positions exempt from Civil Service; only seven are Civil Service positions. Also, of 26 assistant department head positions in major departments, 17 are now exempt from Civil Service and nine positions are not exempt.

2. This proposal will similarly exempt 22 such positions appointed by members of the Board of Supervisors. Each Supervisor selects two Administrative Aides. These employees should be selected by the elected Supervisors and serve at their pleasure, because they work unusual hours and perform duties of a sensitive and confidential nature.

3. This proposal similarly exempts 26 policy and management level positions in the Office of the Mayor. The Mayor needs exempt appointees in those positions in his office which participate in policy and program matters. The Mayor should have freedom in hiring and replacing these employees to

assure continuity in the performance of administrative services and program planning.

4. This amendment will not affect any incumbents with Civil Service status. When they leave their position, the vacant position will then be made appointive. This amendment will not add any additional positions nor raise any salaries. Additional positions can only be created and salaries can only be raised through the budget process and the Salary Standardization procedures after public hearings by the Board of Supervisors.

5. Most of these employees do not now get the standard fringe benefits. The only cost associated with this Charter Amendment will be to provide employee benefits to this small number of employees. Some of these employees have worked for the City and County of San Francisco for over five (5) years.

There are a total of 63 positions affected by this Charter Amendment. A YES vote on Proposition "I" will correct these inequities and treat all employees in these categories in an equitable manner.

Sponsored by:
Civil Service Commission
Endorsed by:
Thomas J. Mallon,
Chief Administrative Officer
San Francisco City Planning Commission

The action of the Supervisors in submitting this argument does not necessarily constitute an endorsement of same by the Board of Supervisors.

ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION "I"

VOTE NO ON PROPOSITION "I"

Proposition "I" is an attack on the Civil Service merit system in San Francisco masquerading under the guise of reform. Its passage most certainly would be the building block for a "spoliation" system in our city government—a government which has been relatively free of patronage scandals since our current Charter protecting us from such abuses was written in 1932.

VOTE NO ON PROPOSITION "I"

Certain key personnel are by Charter exempt from the Civil Service. They are appointed by the Mayor, the Commissions or the Chief Administrative Officer. This amendment would make all department heads and their chief assistants exempt from the merit system. It means that all top City personnel would serve at the pleasure of the Mayor or his or her top appointees. It would be virtually impossible to keep political favoritism out of such a system.

VOTE NO ON PROPOSITION "I"

In addition, this Amendment would make those persons serving in the truly temporary positions in the Mayor's office and the individual Supervisors' offices permanently exempt from Civil Service. This means that these temporary personnel would receive all those benefits career public servants now enjoy, adding significantly to their payroll expenses.

VOTE NO ON PROPOSITION "I"

Proposition "I," like Proposition "E" (the Rule of Three) and Proposition "H" (the Sheriff's effort), is a blatant attempt to send San Francisco back into a "spoliation" system. I urge you to reject all three propositions.

VOTE NO ON PROPOSITION "I"

Submitted by:
Supervisor Quentin L. Kopp
President, San Francisco Board of Supervisors

The action of the Supervisors in submitting this argument does not necessarily constitute an endorsement of same by the Board of Supervisors.

ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION "I"

VOTE NO ON PROPOSITION "I"

Proposition I (like its running-mates, Propositions E and J) is an outright attack on the city's civil service system. They are two more faces of the Supervisors' eight-point attack on city government. (See also Propositions B, D, L, M, O.) If enacted, they will:

- Focus unchallengeable power in the Supervisors.
- Undermine an honest civil service system by extending "ward-heeler" political patronage into key areas.
- Throw doubt on the integrity of the city's retirement system.
- Restrict basic constitutional rights of city employees.

Proposition "I" is an open-faced, out-and-out invitation to political patronage. It isn't even graced by face-saving language.

Proposition "I" exempts scores, possibly hundreds, of city jobs from civil service. They would be filled by the mayor, the Supervisors, commissions, department heads and serve pretty much at their pleasure. If that isn't simple, old-fashioned "ward-heeler" political patronage, it could hardly come closer. It is, on close analysis a frank invitation to politically-influenced appointments.

Proposition "I," if passed, would spell the beginning of the end of merit and honesty in city employment. It would make race, sex, and age discrimination easier and undetectable.

Proposition "I" is a devastating attack on honesty, objectivity, and merit in city employment.

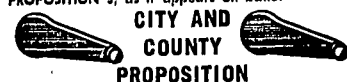
If you value an honest civil service system, you'll vote NO on Proposition "I."

John F. Crowley, Secretary
San Francisco Labor Council, AFL-CIO

Proposition J

Services by Private Contractors

PROPOSITION J, as it appears on ballot



YES J NO

Shall positions which the Controller and the Board of Supervisors determine to be positions wherein the work can be performed under contract at a lower cost to the City and County be exempted from civil service?

Analysis

By Ballot Simplification Committee
Contract Services

THE WAY IT IS NOW: Most city work is done by city employees, hired and paid under civil service rules. In a very few cases, work can be done by private companies.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition J would allow the Board of Supervisors to enter into work contracts with private companies when they find that work can be done at a lower cost than if it were done by city workers.

A YES VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want the Board of Supervisors to be able to make work contracts with private companies, if the cost of the work would be less than it would be if done by city workers.

A NO VOTE MEANS: If you vote no, you want the Board of Supervisors to continue to use city employees to do nearly all city work, the way it is now.

Controller's Statement on "J"

City Controller John C. Farrell issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition J.

"Should the proposed Charter amendment be adopted, it is my opinion that it would not, of itself, create any additional costs and that savings, if any, is not determinable at this time."

Proposed Charter Amendment

Text Of Proposition J

NOTE: The following section is proposed to be added to the Charter:

8.800-1 Civil Service Positions - Additional Exceptions

Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 8.800 of the Charter, the following positions shall not be included in the classified civil service of the city and county and shall not be filled from lists of eligibles prepared by the civil service commission:

Positions determined by the controller and approved by resolution of the board of supervisors to be positions where the work or services can be practically performed under private contract at a lower cost to the city and county than similar work or services performed by employees of the city and county; provided that no work or services shall be contracted where such work or services are required to be performed by officers or employees of the city and county under the provisions of this charter or other applicable law.

How Supervisors Voted on "J"

(Aug. 18) Board of Supervisors Clerk Gilbert Boreman today certified that Proposition J, the proposed Charter amendment that would authorize some jobs now performed by City employees to be performed by private contractors, was ordered submitted to the voters by the Board of Supervisors by a vote of 10 to 0.

Voting "Aye" were Supervisors Harbage, Feinstein, Francisco, Gonzales, Kopp, Mendelsohn, Molinari, Pelosi, Tamaras and von Beroldingen.

None of the Supervisors present voted "No".

公佈

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588-3061 或至華埠跑
華街市立華埠圖書館內領取
或在其他分發處領取為荷！

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Arguments

ARGUMENT FOR PROPOSITION "J"

Vote yes on "J" to get the most for your money from City Hall.

The job of City government should be to provide basic services in the most efficient manner and at the lowest cost.

Recently, however, the City Attorney ruled that once a civil service class is established, all City work for that class done within the city limits must be done by City employees—even if this costs two or three times as much as getting the same work done under private contract!

The City Charter recognizes that it may be cheaper, and better, to put certain services out to bid. Already, some basic services are performed under private contract with excellent results. We have private garbage collection at far less cost than municipal garbage systems elsewhere—and without the strikes which have turned the streets of New York into dumps. Our animal pound is privately run, at a substantial savings to the City.

The City Controller, our chief fiscal officer, is mandated by the Charter to determine whether City services could not better be done under contract.

But the City Attorney ruled this Charter section conflicting with another.

Two pieces of legislation came before the Supervisors this spring. One was to hire "institutional policemen" through civil service for the new SF General Hospital. Another was to hire private guards for a City-owned hospital outside city limits. The City guards would cost 50% more than the private guards.

The obvious question was, why not hire private guards at SF General?

The City Attorney said Charter section 8.800 forced us to fill the jobs through civil service.

Proposition "J" will remove this roadblock.

Proposition "J" will allow us to contract for services—and to include standards of quality and productivity in these contracts!

Proposition "J" will give the City a vital test of the cost of City operations: are they as efficient as private ones?

Keep City Hall on its toes!

VOTE "YES" ON PROPOSITION "J"

John Harbage

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ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION "J"

The San Francisco Labor Council opposes this provision because it would allow the City and County of San Francisco Board of Supervisors to contract out to private contractors any service that the Board of Supervisors feel could be done at less cost than with City employees. This is a very dangerous kind of practice that could reintroduce the many abuses that existed prior to the 1932 Charter, with politicians rewarding their friends for illegal payment of favor.

Submitted by:
San Francisco Labor Council
John F. Crowley, Secretary

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ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION "J"

VOTE NO ON PROPOSITION "J"

It carries the Supervisors' attack on honesty in civil service one step farther. It is one more element in their overall raid on the integrity of our city government. (See also Propositions B, D, E, I, J, L, M, O.) If enacted, these propositions would:

- Centralize still more power in the Supervisors.
- Blast great holes in the city's civil service system.
- Cast shadows over the city's retirement system.
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Proposition "J" empowers the Supervisors to contract-out city work to private employers where it can be done at lower cost.

"Lower cost" is the traditional justification of the sweatshop employer, the cut-throat competitor, the profit-hungry, consumer-be-damned businessman.

"Lower cost" means lower wages, longer hours, inferior benefits for their employees. It means unfair competition for the fair employer, public or private, who tries to maintain decent wages and conditions. It undermines the wage and job standards of all who are forced to compete against it.

In Proposition "J," the Supervisors do not merely invite—they demand this kind of cut-throat competition. It threatens city employees' jobs, undermining their pay, their families' well being. It is that the Supervisor's real intent?

No less worse, though, cut-throat competition of this kind creates pressures that push insistently and relentlessly down on community standards—your living standards and ours.

Proposition "J" is a retreat from decency and fair play. It's cut-throat competition at its worst.

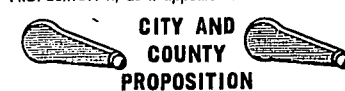
John F. Crowley, Secretary
San Francisco Council, AFL-CIO

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Proposition K

Art Commission Membership

PROPOSITION K, as it appears on ballot



YES K NO

Shall the membership of the Art Commission be increased to twelve members to include a dance professional and a theatre professional?

Analysis

By Ballot Simplification Committee
Adding Two Members to the Art Commission

THE WAY IT IS NOW: The city art commission has ten members appointed by the mayor. The mayor now appoints a painter, a sculptor, a musician, a writer, two architects, one landscape architect, and three other members. All members serve without pay.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition K would increase the membership of the city art commission to twelve. It would add a dancer and a theatre person.

A YES VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want to increase the membership of the city art commission to twelve members by adding a dancer and a theatre person.

A NO VOTE MEANS: If you vote no, you want the city art commission to continue to have ten members, the way it is now.

Controller's Statement on "K"

City Controller John C. Farrell issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition K.

"Should the proposed Charter amendment be adopted, it is my opinion that it would not, of itself, create any additional costs."

Proposed Charter Amendment

Text Of Proposition K

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3.800 Commission: Composition

An art commission for the city and county is hereby created, consisting of ((ten)) twelve members appointed by the mayor and ((six)) five ex officio members. The ex officio members shall be the mayor and the chairmen of the following boards and commissions: public library, recreation and park, city planning, ((the Young Memorial Museum and California Palace of the Legion of Honor)) and the fine arts museums. The mayor shall appoint three lay members, and an artist-painter, an artist-sculptor, a dance professional, a theatre professional, a musician, a litterateur, two architects and one landscape architect. In appointing the ((seven)) nine professional members, the mayor shall select nominations from architectural, art, musical, literary, dance, theatre, and other cultural organizations of the city.

The first appointments by the mayor shall be made not later than the 16th day of January, 1982, and shall be for the following terms, which shall expire at twelve o'clock noon on the 15th day of January in the respective years: one landscape architect and one lay member, one-year terms; one artist-sculptor and one architect, two-year terms; one musician and one lay member, three-year terms; one litterateur and one architect, four-year terms; and one artist-painter and one lay member, five-year terms. The appointment of a dance professional and a theatre professional as members of the commission by the mayor shall be made not later than the 16th day of January, 1977, and shall be for the following terms which shall expire at twelve o'clock noon on the 15th day of January in the respective years: the dance professional for a five-year term and the theatre professional for a five-year term. Upon the expiration of the terms, all successive appointments shall be for a period of five years.

The members of the commission shall serve without compensation. No member of this commission shall receive from the city and county, or from any trust, donation, or legacy, any compensation for any service as an artist for the benefit of the city and county.

A quorum for the transaction of official business of the art commission shall consist of ((six)) seven members thereof.

How Supervisors Voted on "K"

(Aug. 16) Board of Supervisors Clerk Gilbert Boreman today certified that Proposition K, the proposed Charter amendment that would increase the number of members in the Art Commission from ten to twelve, providing for the addition of professionals representing the dance and the theatre, was ordered submitted to the voters by the Board of Supervisors by a vote of 8 to 1.

Voting "Aye" were Supervisors Harbage, Feinstein, Francisco, Mendelsohn, Molinari, Pelosi, Tamaras and von Beroldingen.

Supervisor Kopp voted "No."

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Argument

ARGUMENT FOR PROPOSITION "K"

CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR YES ON "K"

VOTE YES on this charter amendment to give the performing arts fair representation on the San Francisco Art Commission.

A yes vote will enable the Mayor to appoint professionals in the artistic fields of dance and theatre to the Art Commission, which is charged with all direct municipal services to artists and arts organizations. All other arts fields have been directly represented in setting the City's policies in the arts since 1932, while theatre and dance have been left out.

THE ART COMMISSION AND THE PERFORMING ARTS

In the past decade, since the birth of the Neighborhood Arts Program (an Art Commission project), the Commission has been heavily involved in teaching and sponsoring events in dance and theatre. Dance groups have been part of the annual Pops Concerts sponsored by the Commission, and each year scores of dance and theatre performances and classes in all City neighborhoods are sponsored or aided with publicity, equipment, and buildings in which to work. The Commission sponsored a major theatrical production for the Bicentennial early in 1976, in cooperation with ACT.

NEIGHBORHOOD CULTURAL CENTERS

The Art Commission has begun to open a series of decentralized cultural centers to serve all neighborhoods of the City. Dance, theatre and music people will provide most of the public programs and many classes in these centers.

GROWTH OF DANCE AND THEATRE

According to a Louis Harris poll, audiences for dance performances in the U.S. have grown by 350% since 1969, with Californians attending at three times the national average. The growth of live theatre has been almost as dramatic, with San Francisco becoming one of the world centers for both dance and theatre.

Adding dance and theatre professionals to the Art Commission will add the growth of these artistic fields, making San Francisco a better place for her citizens and for visitors.

COMMITTEE FOR YES ON "K"

George Moncone
Mayor
Alfred Frankenstein
Art Commissioner
Richard Holmstein
Coordinator
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NO ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION "K" WAS SUBMITTED

Dear Deputy

Voter Questions

by Jay Patterson
Chief Deputy Registrar

Do you really count the write-in votes?

Yes, but only for candidates who actually file papers with us to be write-in candidates.

Every year there are a few who write-in "Donald Duck"; we don't count these.

I am a San Francisco fireman who moved out of the City a few years ago but continued to vote here. I now know that this was wrong but how can I cancel my San Francisco registration without calling attention to myself? I want to do the right thing but I don't want to incriminate myself.

Just re-register in your new county and your old San Francisco registration will be cancelled automatically and inconspicuously. When you re-register, be sure to fill out the prior registration portion of the registration postcard.

One of my former neighbors moved to Milpitas last year and continues to vote in our precinct. I have talked to him about it and he says he will continue to do this because he still owns property in the City. How can I stop him without getting him into a lot of trouble?

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Proposition J

Services by Private Contractors

PROPOSITION J, as it appears on ballot

CITY AND
COUNTY

PROPOSITION

YES J NO

Shall positions which the Controller and the Board of Supervisors determine to be positions wherein the work can be performed under contract at a lower cost to the City and County be exempted from civil service?

Analysis

By Ballot Simplification Committee
Contract Services

THE WAY IT IS NOW: Most city work is done by city employees, hired and paid under civil service rules. In a very few cases, work can be done by private companies.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition J would allow the Board of Supervisors to enter into work contracts with private companies when they find that work can be done at a lower cost than if it were done by city workers.

A YES VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want the Board of Supervisors to be able to make work contracts with private companies, if the cost of the work would be less than it would be if done by city workers.

A NO VOTE MEANS: If you vote no, you want the Board of Supervisors to continue to use city employees to do nearly all city work, the way it is now.

Controller's Statement on "J"

City Controller John C. Farrell issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition J.

"Should the proposed Charter amendment be adopted, it is my opinion that it would not, of itself, create any additional costs and that savings, if any, is not determinable at this time."

Proposed Charter Amendment

Text Of Proposition J

NOTE: The following section is proposed to be added to the Charter:

§300-1 Civil Service Positions - Additional Exceptions

Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 8.300 of the charter, the following positions shall not be included in the classified civil service of the city and county and shall not be filled from lists of eligibles prepared by the civil service commission:

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Arguments

ARGUMENT FOR PROPOSITION "J"

Vote yes on "J" to get the most for your money from City Hall.

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Recently, however, the City Attorney ruled that once a civil service class is established, all City work for that class done within the city limits must be done by City employees—even if this costs two or three times as much as getting the same work done under private contract!

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The obvious question was, why not hire private guards at SF General?

The City Attorney said Charter section 8.300 forced us to fill the jobs through civil service.

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Keep City Hall on its toes!

VOTE "YES" ON PROPOSITION "J"

John Harbargulata

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ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION "J"

The San Francisco Labor Council opposes this provision because it would allow the City and County of San Francisco Board of Supervisors to contract out to private contractors any service that the Board of Supervisors feel could be done at less cost than with City employees. This is a very dangerous kind of practice that could reintroduce the many abuses that existed prior to the 1932 Charter, with politicians rewarding their friends for illegal payment of favor.

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San Francisco Labor Council
John P. Crowley, Secretary

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Proposition K

Art Commission Membership

PROPOSITION K, as it appears on ballot

CITY AND
COUNTY

PROPOSITION

YES K NO

Shall the membership of the Art Commission be increased to twelve members to include a dance professional and a theatre professional?

Analysis

By Ballot Simplification Committee
Adding Two Members to the Art Commission

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CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR YES ON "K"
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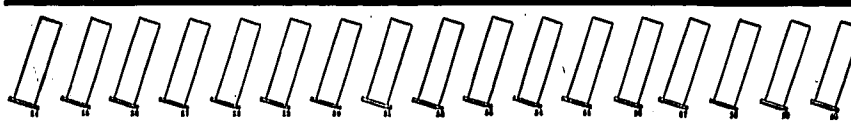
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GENERAL ELECTION NOVEMBER 2, 1976



DIRECTIONS FOR VOTING

1. To vote FOR a candidate for State Senator, Representative in Congress and Member of Assembly, pull down pointer over the name of your choice and LEAVE IT THERE.
2. To vote FOR or AGAINST propositions pull down pointers over words indicating your choice and LEAVE THEM DOWN.
3. To vote for all of the electors of a party pull down the pointer over the name of the presidential and vice presidential candidates of that party and LEAVE IT DOWN.
4. To vote FOR candidate for State Senator, Representative in Congress and Member of Assembly, pull down pointer over the name of your choice and LEAVE IT DOWN.
5. To vote for those electors who have pledged themselves to vote for a candidate for President and for Vice President of any party not qualified to participate in the election, write in the name and the party of those electors in the blank space provided for that purpose in the left hand corner of the ballot—under square side #1.
6. To vote for a person whose name does not appear on the ballot label card, WRITE NUMBERED NAME OF candidate on paper under side, DO NOT pull down pointer over name of any candidate in ballot group in which you intend to write in name of a candidate.
7. LEAVE THE POINTERS DOWN and move the RED HANDLE LEVER to the LEFT as far as it will go. Your vote is not registered until this is done.
8. If in doubt as to operating the voting machine, request instructions from the inspector or judge of the election board before attempting to vote.

STATE PROPOSITIONS				CITY AND COUNTY PROPOSITIONS				
YES 12 NO STATE PROPOSITION STATE LANS, MINISTRIAL... Establishes a state commission to... No direct state or local...	YES 13 NO STATE PROPOSITION DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC... Establishes a state commission to... No direct state or local...	YES 14 NO STATE PROPOSITION AGRICULTURAL LABOR... Establishes a state commission to... No direct state or local...	YES 15 NO STATE PROPOSITION CHURCHES, TEMPLES... Establishes a state commission to... No direct state or local...	YES P NO CITY AND COUNTY PROPOSITION Shall the issuance of revenue... No direct state or local...	YES Q NO CITY AND COUNTY PROPOSITION Shall the Board of Supervisors... No direct state or local...	YES R NO CITY AND COUNTY PROPOSITION Shall the Board of Supervisors... No direct state or local...	YES S NO CITY AND COUNTY PROPOSITION Shall the Board of Supervisors... No direct state or local...	YES T NO CITY AND COUNTY PROPOSITION Shall the Board of Supervisors... No direct state or local...

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS	STATE SENATOR	Member of the Assembly	MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION	MEMBER, GOVERNING BOARD, COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT	BART
27th Philip Burton Member of Congress 6th District	31st Raymond T. Hays Member of Senate 3rd District	31st Paul S. Sogard Member of Assembly 16th District	31st Douglas Hays Member of Board of Education 1st District	41st Susan Mayhew Member of Board of Education 1st District	41st Susan Mayhew Member of Board of Education 1st District



投票方法

1. 投票者は、投票機に投票するときは、投票機の上の指示に従って、投票機の下に投票する。
2. 投票者は、投票機に投票するときは、投票機の上の指示に従って、投票機の下に投票する。
3. 投票者は、投票機に投票するときは、投票機の上の指示に従って、投票機の下に投票する。
4. 投票者は、投票機に投票するときは、投票機の上の指示に従って、投票機の下に投票する。
5. 投票者は、投票機に投票するときは、投票機の上の指示に従って、投票機の下に投票する。
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8. 投票者は、投票機に投票するときは、投票機の上の指示に従って、投票機の下に投票する。

省提案				市県提案			
賛成 12 反対 省提案 一九七六年七月一日... 一九七六年七月一日...	賛成 13 反対 省提案 一九七六年七月一日... 一九七六年七月一日...	賛成 14 反対 省提案 一九七六年七月一日... 一九七六年七月一日...	賛成 15 反対 省提案 一九七六年七月一日... 一九七六年七月一日...	賛成 P 反対 市県提案 一九七六年七月一日... 一九七六年七月一日...	賛成 Q 反対 市県提案 一九七六年七月一日... 一九七六年七月一日...	賛成 R 反対 市県提案 一九七六年七月一日... 一九七六年七月一日...	賛成 S 反対 市県提案 一九七六年七月一日... 一九七六年七月一日...

国会下議員	省議員	市県議員	教育委員	管理委員会、公共学学区	地下火車
27th Philip Burton Member of Congress 6th District	31st Raymond T. Hays Member of Senate 3rd District	31st Paul S. Sogard Member of Assembly 16th District	31st Douglas Hays Member of Board of Education 1st District	41st Susan Mayhew Member of Board of Education 1st District	41st Susan Mayhew Member of Board of Education 1st District



DIRECCIONES PARA VOTAR

1. Mover la palanca roja de la máquina de votar a la derecha hasta el mismo y dejarla allí.
2. Para votar por un grupo de candidatos prefiriendo a uno y dejando a los demás, mover la palanca roja de la máquina de votar a la izquierda hasta el mismo y dejarla allí.
3. Para votar por un grupo de candidatos sin preferir a uno y dejando a los demás, mover la palanca roja de la máquina de votar a la izquierda hasta el mismo y dejarla allí.
4. Para votar por un grupo de candidatos sin preferir a uno y dejando a los demás, mover la palanca roja de la máquina de votar a la izquierda hasta el mismo y dejarla allí.
5. Para votar por un grupo de candidatos sin preferir a uno y dejando a los demás, mover la palanca roja de la máquina de votar a la izquierda hasta el mismo y dejarla allí.
6. Para votar por un grupo de candidatos sin preferir a uno y dejando a los demás, mover la palanca roja de la máquina de votar a la izquierda hasta el mismo y dejarla allí.
7. Para votar por un grupo de candidatos sin preferir a uno y dejando a los demás, mover la palanca roja de la máquina de votar a la izquierda hasta el mismo y dejarla allí.
8. Para votar por un grupo de candidatos sin preferir a uno y dejando a los demás, mover la palanca roja de la máquina de votar a la izquierda hasta el mismo y dejarla allí.

ESTATAL PROPOSICIONES				CIUDAD Y CONDADO PROPOSICIONES			
SI 12 NO ESTATAL PROPOSICION ESTABLECIMIENTO DE... No direct state or local...	SI 13 NO ESTATAL PROPOSICION ESTABLECIMIENTO DE... No direct state or local...	SI 14 NO ESTATAL PROPOSICION ESTABLECIMIENTO DE... No direct state or local...	SI 15 NO ESTATAL PROPOSICION ESTABLECIMIENTO DE... No direct state or local...	SI P NO CIUDAD Y CONDADO PROPOSICION Shall the issuance of revenue... No direct state or local...	SI Q NO CIUDAD Y CONDADO PROPOSICION Shall the Board of Supervisors... No direct state or local...	SI R NO CIUDAD Y CONDADO PROPOSICION Shall the Board of Supervisors... No direct state or local...	SI S NO CIUDAD Y CONDADO PROPOSICION Shall the Board of Supervisors... No direct state or local...

REPRESENTANTE AL CONGRESO	SENADOR ESTATAL	MIEMBRO DE LA ASAMBLEA	MIEMBRO DE LA JUNTA DE EDUCACION	MIEMBRO JUNTA DE GOBERNANTES	BART
27th Philip Burton Member of Congress 6th District	31st Raymond T. Hays Member of Senate 3rd District	31st Paul S. Sogard Member of Assembly 16th District	31st Douglas Hays Member of Board of Education 1st District	41st Susan Mayhew Member of Board of Education 1st District	41st Susan Mayhew Member of Board of Education 1st District

Proposition M

Retirement System Amortization

PROPOSITION M, as it appears on ballot

CITY AND
COUNTY
PROPOSITION

YES M NO

Shall the supervisors be empowered by ordinance to provide that liabilities of the City and County for benefits under the Retirement System not funded as of July 1, 1974, be amortized over a period of twenty (20) years?

Analysis

By Ballot Simplification Committee Funding City Pensions

THE WAY IT IS NOW: Each year the city contributes a certain amount of money into a pension fund for each city employee. The yearly amount is based on the average number of years employees work for the city, which is now 14 years.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition M allows the Board of Supervisors to take a longer time to contribute to pensions for city workers. The city could take up to 20 years to fund employee pensions.

A YES VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want the Board of Supervisors to be able to change the number of years the city needs to fund employee pensions from 14 to 20 years.

A NO VOTE MEANS: If you vote no, you want the city to keep its present way of funding city employee pensions.

Controller's Statement on "M"

City Controller John C. Farrell issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition M.

"Should the proposed Charter amendment be adopted, it is my opinion that the effect of its provisions on the cost of government of the City and County of San Francisco and its tax rate cannot be determined at this time. Such determination can be made only after the Board of Supervisors shall have passed an ordinance or ordinances pertaining thereto."

SEE PAGE 22 FOR
TEXT OF PROPOSITION M

How Supervisors Voted on "M"

(Aug. 18) Board of Supervisors Clerk Gilbert Boreman today certified that Proposition M, the proposed Charter amendment that would lengthen the amortization period for the City's pension plans, was ordered submitted to the voters by the Board of Supervisors by a vote of 8 to 1.

Voting "Aye" were Supervisors Barbagelata, Feinstein, Francois, Gonzales, Mendelsohn, Molinari, Pelosi and von Beroldingen.

Supervisor Kopp voted "No".

Arguments

ARGUMENT FOR PROPOSITION "M"

Twenty-year Amortization Period for Retirement System Benefits

Vote YES on Proposition "M"—a measure to increase the period for paying the City's contribution to the employee retirement system to a period of twenty years, rather than the fourteen year period currently utilized.

Each year the City and County government pays into its employee retirement system an amount necessary to fund the benefits for retiring employees, at a level determined by the length of the amortization period utilized. By increasing the length of time, the amount of the yearly contribution would be reduced.

In the present fiscal year, \$97,854,000 is budgeted as the City contribution for the retirement system; about 04% of that amount is paid from property tax revenues. Thus, lowering the amount of the yearly contribution will materially reduce the current property tax burden.

Even though the total final cost of the City contribution over a twenty-year period may be greater than over the fourteen-year period, due to the possibility of lesser amounts of interest being received by the retirement system on its investments, the City taxpayers would have the current benefit of lower annual contributions.

Help ease the property-tax burden—reduce the annual contribution to the retirement system—

Vote "YES" on Proposition "M"

The action of the Supervisors in submitting this argument does not necessarily constitute an endorsement of same by the Board of Supervisors.

ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION "M"

VOTE NO ON PROPOSITION "M"

This proposed Charter Amendment which would convert the funding of the City's Retirement System from a 14-year amortization plan to a 20-year amortization plan is a financially irresponsible and ill-advised concept. The Civil Grand Jury, analyzing this proposal, said it "adamantly opposes the utilization of such an unsound fiscal remedy." The Retirement Board has also taken such an official stand.

While it is true, as supporters of the plan so confidently declare, that such a measure would save San Francisco an estimated \$3,703,000 annually in the amount it pays into the City Employees Retirement Fund, it would ultimately cost the taxpayers an additional \$31,800,000 in interest payments. Extending the time period for payment of these funds is just like financing a mortgage on a home over a 30-year period rather than over a 20-year period. Although each payment is smaller, the total cost is greater due to the accumulated interest fees.

VOTE NO ON PROPOSITION "M"

Intentionally incurring a future debt of \$31,800,000—in addition to the already formidable debt of \$230,000,000 which the Retirement System has amassed over the past years—is needless and serves no useful purpose, even though it gives temporary political advantage to proponents who are searching for an expedient way out of San Francisco's spending crisis. It is costlier in the long run—not only in terms of dollars spent, but in the further jeopardization of San Francisco's all-important Triple A credit rating as a solvent municipality.

Financial practices such as the one this proposition would implement brought New York City perilously close to bankruptcy last year. We must monitor our own policies to insure that San Francisco does not suffer a similar fate. This measure represents a gross waste of our resources and would constitute a grossly unfair legacy for future generations of San Francisco taxpayers. That is why I urge you to vote NO on Proposition "M."

Quentin L. Kopp, President
Supervisor Alfred J. Nelder
San Francisco Board of Supervisors

The action of the Supervisors in submitting this argument does not necessarily constitute an endorsement of same by the Board of Supervisors.

ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION M

This measure is totally unnecessary and is only on the ballot as a political power play by members of the Board of Supervisors. It is really a "buck-passing" proposal where the Board of Supervisors (and in particular the author of the measure) are asking the electorate to help them interfere in the technical duties of the retirement board. The investment policy of the present board has been to maintain an amortization rate of 14 years. The Board of Supervisors is asking you, the voter, to compel the retirement board of trustees to change this to 20 years.

It is obviously impossible for you, the voter, to have enough information to make this kind of a decision. Actually, an amortization rate of 30 years would result in savings of nearly twice as much and is a more practical solution to reducing costs. The trustees of the retirement board are responsible for administering the fund under policies laid down by the Board of Supervisors. The so-called remedy incorporated in this legislation should not be the responsibility of the voter.

I am in favor of changing the amortization rate and have already proposed a practical solution wherein an actuarial survey would be made which would provide a more efficient operation. Let's not rush through a badly drawn measure which may need additional future charter amendments to correct.

Vote "NO" on "M"

Leon Bruschera, Trustee
City and County Employees Retirement System

Endorsed by:

John Burton
John F. Foran
Willie L. Brown
John F. Crowley
San Francisco Labor Council

ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION "M"

VOTE "NO" on Proposition "M"

These propositions extend the Supervisors' attack on the integrity of our city government to its retirement system. (See also Propositions B, D, E, I, J, O.) If passed, they would:

- Concentrate still more power in the Supervisors.
- Open the way for "ward-heeler" political patronage.
- Create serious questions about the integrity of the city's retirement system.
- Restrict fundamental, constitutional rights of city employees.

Propositions L and M are especially deadly because only a highly-trained professional can penetrate the jungle of their technical language, formulas, qualifications, restrictions. Few, if any, lay persons can understand what the Supervisors are trying to do.

What is needed is not a blind judgment on our parts, but expert, comprehensive analysis by professionals. Nothing will be lost, nobody's position will be weakened if the decisions are made—not by Supervisorial dictation but on the basis of expert, professional counsel.

Propositions L and M raise even more problems. They usurp power and responsibilities properly belonging to the City's Retirement Board. The soundness of their proposals is open to question and cast doubt on the future integrity of the retirement system. They seek to save money but actaries seriously doubt that this generation of taxpayers will see the first penny of savings. They should be subjected to sound, impartial review and analysis, with full opportunity for all interested parties—employees and taxpayers, particularly—to have their say.

Because the requirements of integrity and objectivity have not been met, Propositions L and M should be turned down.

VOTE "NO"

John F. Crowley, Secretary
San Francisco Labor Council, AFL-CIO

Arguments printed on this page are the opinions of the authors and have not been checked for accuracy by any official agency.

Proposition N

Mayoral Run-off Elections

PROPOSITION N, as it appears on ballot

CITY AND
COUNTY
PROPOSITION

YES N NO

Shall any runoff election for the office of Mayor be held on the second Tuesday of December rather than on the second Thursday of December?

Analysis

By Ballot Simplification Committee Date of Run-off Election for Mayor

THE WAY IT IS NOW: There is a run-off election for mayor if no candidate gets a majority of all the votes. This election is held on the second Thursday in December.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition N changes the date of the run-off election for mayor. It will be held on the second Tuesday in December, instead of the second Thursday. All other elections in San Francisco are held on a Tuesday.

A YES VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want the mayor's run-off elections held on the second Tuesday in December.

A NO VOTE MEANS: If you vote no, you want the mayor's run-off elections held on the second Thursday in December, the way it is now.

Controller's Statement on "N"

City Controller John C. Farrell issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition N.

"Should the proposed Charter amendment be adopted, it is my opinion that it would not, of itself, create any additional costs."

Proposed Charter Amendment

Text Of Proposition N

NOTE: Additions or substitutions are indicated by bold-face type; deletions are indicated by (double parentheses).

(see above)

9.100-1 Election of Mayor

Notwithstanding any other provisions or limitations of the charter, the mayor shall be elected at large by the voters of the city and county in the manner prescribed in this section.

At the general municipal election in 1975, and at the general municipal election in every fourth year thereafter, there shall be elected a mayor; provided, however, that should no candidate for the office of mayor receive at the general municipal election a majority of the votes cast for all candidates for said office, the two candidates receiving the highest numbers of votes cast for any of such candidates shall thereby qualify as candidates for the office of mayor at a runoff election to be held on the second (Thursday) Tuesday of the next ensuing December. The mayor shall be elected for a term of four years, from the commencement of his respective term as herein specified. Each term of office of a duly elected mayor shall commence at twelve o'clock noon on the 8th day of January following the date of his election.

No person elected as mayor shall be eligible, for a period of one year after his last day of said service as mayor, for appointment to any full time position carrying compensation in the city and county service.

How Supervisors Voted on "N"

(July 26) Board of Supervisors Clerk Gilbert Boreman today certified that Proposition N, the proposed Charter amendment that would schedule the mayoral run-off election for a Tuesday, rather than a Thursday, was ordered submitted to the voters by the Board of Supervisors by a vote of 11 to 0.

Voting "Aye" were Supervisors Barbagelata, Feinstein, Francois, Gonzales, Kopp, Mendelsohn, Molinari, Nelder, Pelosi, Tamara and von Beroldingen.

None of the Supervisors voted "No".

Argument

ARGUMENT FOR PROPOSITION "N"

Proposition "N" will change the voting day for the run-off election for Mayor from the second Thursday in December to the second Tuesday in December. This is consistent with all other elections, which are held on a Tuesday rather than a Thursday.

The action of the Supervisors in submitting this argument does not necessarily constitute an endorsement of same by the Board of Supervisors.

NO ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION "N" WAS SUBMITTED

Arguments printed on this page are the opinions of the authors and have not been checked for accuracy by any official agency.

Candidates For BART Board

District No. 7

DON HALL

ELLA HILL HUTCH

My name is Don Hall.
My occupation is Florist and Tour Guide.

My education and qualifications are: I have a Certificate as a Qualified BART Station Agent, serving in that capacity two and one-half years. I have degrees in Spanish and German and Secondary Teaching Credentials from State College. As a station agent, I represented BART as its "human element" to the public, know the many aspects of its operations and realize how much the public has been denied from learning to utilize the system to their fullest advantage. I'm aware of many "inside" problems and feasible, alternate solutions. I worked extensively, alienated by BART management, in "the Mission" assisting non-English speaking people. In using my own initiative, I became a victim of BART mismanagement. I want to work for an end to the stagnant management. I would be the first Director for the District who had been a professional employee. Your votes and input with my knowledge and ideas can revitalize such a valuable asset as an effective transportation system. We've all been paying for BART, seen our money carelessly and continually toyed with and as taxpayers exploited. It's time to stop that and change. Let's work to get BART running reliably, to its fullest capabilities, seven days a week, NOV.

NOTICE: Candidates for certain nonpartisan offices may submit for enclosures with the sample ballot a statement of qualifications. This pamphlet does not contain a complete list of candidates. A complete list of candidates appears on your sample ballot. Each statement of qualifications in this pamphlet is volunteered by the candidate, and printed at the candidate's expense.

Registrar of Voters

My name is Ella Hill Hutch.
My occupation is Office Worker.

My education and qualifications are: Since I was elected to the BART Board in November 1974, I aided in the selection of a General Manager for the District. He has been resourceful and has reorganized and restructured the management at BART to bring about greater efficiency and services to the District. I have persistently worked for and supported those programs designed to achieve greater reliability and safety of the system. My objective has been and is to provide the level of service the taxpayers and BART users were promised and are rightfully entitled to. I have fought for reduced fares for senior citizens, students and the handicapped and the elimination of fares for 2-4 year olds. I have worked to establish a meaningful affirmative action policy which will insure greater employment opportunities for women and ethnic minorities. Also to include in BART's employment criteria nondiscrimination because of a person's sexual orientation. The success of the recently concluded contract negotiations between labor and management at BART evidenced a great change in attitudes against public employees and their rights to collective bargaining. I strongly supported the employees and at the same time keeping in mind the best interests of the taxpayers.

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Proposition L

New Retirement Plans

PROPOSITION L, as it appears on ballot

Arguments

ARGUMENT FOR PROPOSITION "L"

A \$21,600-a-year plumber can retire with a \$28,500-a-year pension, and a \$15,500-a-year court reporter can collect \$35,000 a year after retirement.

More than one-third of the entire budget of the Police Department goes to finance pensions—at a time when the police are forced to drive rattletrap cars because they can't afford replacements.

When New York City teetered to the edge of bankruptcy last year, economists pointed to the high pension costs. But San Francisco's pension costs are 25% HIGHER THAN NEW YORK CITY'S—ARE, IN FACT, THE HIGHEST PER CAPITA PENSION COSTS IN THE NATION.

City pensions, clearly, have gotten out of hand.

Proposition "L" establishes a fair and equitable pension plan for all employees hired from now on. At the same time, it eliminates the abuses and loopholes that have helped push the cost of the Retirement System up by \$17 million this year alone.

Proposition "L" will not in any way affect the pensions of those currently hired or now retired.

For future employees the major change in the Retirement System in Proposition "L" is in the basis for computing pensions. The present system allows employees to retire on their highest year's pay including overtime. This overtime provision is what results in pension benefits, such as those noted above, ending up higher than salaries.

The new system will base pensions on the three highest years of pay excluding overtime.

Proposition "L" corrects many other costly "loopholes" which a professional actuary found in our retirement system. It consolidates certain overlapping optional benefits, and curbs the abuses of disability retirement noted by the Civil Grand Jury.

Proposition "L" will save millions in the years and decades to come and assure employees that the pension fund will remain sound.

VOTE YES ON PROPOSITION "L"

John Barbagelata

The action of the Supervisors in submitting this argument does not necessarily constitute an endorsement of same by the Board of Supervisors.

ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION "L"

This amendment is NOT the proper way to solve the problems of rising costs. It will NOT afford any immediate savings to the city and it is doubtful that legislation aimed at economic conditions 30 years in the future can have any real validity.

The Board of Supervisors is in a panic because of an anticipated increase of \$2.33 in the tax rate and this measure is an attempt to make city employees the "fall guy" for government costs. Three possible solutions to the rising costs of the retirement system have been proposed by me as a trustee of the retirement system.

Proposal No. 1—Raise the current amortization rate from 14 to 30 years.

Proposal No. 2—Increase the interest assumption rate of 4 1/2% up to 6% or 7%. Other retirement systems such as the State Public Employees Retirement System yield 7% on their investments and San Francisco should be able to duplicate this performance without any danger to the retirement system.

Proposal No. 3—Have an INDEPENDENT ACTUARIAL SURVEY of specific facets of the retirement system which will provide guidance for more efficient operating methods and practices.

Arguments printed on this page are the opinions of the authors and have not been checked for accuracy by any official agency.

As proposed, a reduction in retirement benefits for Police-men and Firefighters to the level of miscellaneous employees is unheard of anywhere in the United States. Applicants for these departments review salary, medical and retirement benefits before applying. If it becomes apparent that other cities offer better benefits, less life or injury risk, better public schools and affordable housing then, in recruiting and hiring new employees, San Francisco becomes non-competitive! The so-called remedies incorporated in this legislation should not be left to the voters. The trustees, themselves, should correct situations that need to be corrected, basing their actions on an actuarial survey. This logical, practical and efficient method will bring desirable results.

VOTE NO ON PROPOSITION "L"

Leon Bruchera, Trustee
City and County of San Francisco Retirement System
Endorsed by:
Phillip Burton
John Burton
John P. Foran
Willie L. Brown
John Crowley
San Francisco Labor Council

ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION "L"

NO ON "L"

This proposed retirement change when coupled with the June 1976 Charter amendment drastically lowering police and fire entry salaries will debilitate efforts to recruit and retain qualified, competent police officers and firefighters.

MUST REMAIN COMPETITIVE

San Francisco must remain competitive with Bay Area communities in its ability to attract the best personnel for its vital emergency service positions. These communities offering attractive pay, numerous fringe benefits, and a low, non-violent crime rate have the allurements which San Francisco is losing.

OTHER REMEDIES

San Francisco is unique amongst comparable public jurisdictions in that it amortizes the cost of its retirement benefits over a short period of time—14 years. Other public entities have chosen a 25 or 30 year period; some use 40 years. In using such a short period the cost of retirement benefits for safety service personnel appears abnormally high. A longer period of amortization would reduce the annual cost to taxpayers.

DEATH IN THE LINE OF DUTY

One of the most inequitable provisions in the Retirement System proposal is the death in the line of duty benefit. Under the present system if a police officer or firefighter is killed in the line of duty, his widow receives the member's full salary until the time he would have been eligible to retire. San Franciscans have long expressed the view that this is the least that must be done to provide for the family of public safety officers giving the "ultimate" to the City.

The Charter amendment provides for a payment of only 75% of salary to the widow of a police officer or firefighter killed in the line of duty.

Consider the situation in which two police officers are killed while apprehending armed robbers or two firefighters are killed while rescuing a family from a flaming residence. If one of the officers or firefighters was first employed after the effective date of this amendment, one widow receives full salary, the other much less. How would you explain that to the widow?

San Francisco Police Officers' Assoc.
San Francisco Fire Fighters

ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION "L"

VOTE NO ON "L"

Fair play and equity demand that the voters reject Proposition "L" on the November 2nd ballot. It is a proposal to punish a small group of city employees, whom we are all

dependent on for the preservation of our life and property, on account of prior disagreements.

Retirement provisions are very complicated and should be studied carefully as to their effect and costs involved. The Charter provides that before any retirement legislation is presented there shall be an actuarial survey of costs to determine the costs and effect of the proposed legislation.

In the supervisors rush to punish the fire and policemen, they not only did not have open hearings on this proposal or give the employees or others a chance to be heard and present their views, but would not wait to find out what the actuaries had to say was the cost and effect. (Even a murderer is given a fair hearing before being sentenced.)

You the voter is entitled to know what is the effect of this proposal, without being given the rush act.

The expressed argument is to make a large money saving. The fact is that without a survey this is an unknown statistic. Any substantial saving would not be effective for 15 or 20 years.

Let's have legislation based upon facts, reason and equity. Not upon passion or for punishment. The morale of these two departments is too important to be destroyed by ill conceived hasty legislation.

If changes are to be made in these retirement systems, let's make our decisions after full hearings and clear thinking.

Don't be stampeded.

VOTE NO ON "L"

Home Owners and Tenants Protective Committee
George W. Sailer

ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION "L"

VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION "L"

These propositions extend the Supervisors' attack on the integrity of our city government to its retirement system. (See also Propositions B, D, E, I, J, O.) If passed, they would:

—Concentrate still more power in the Supervisors.

—Open the way for "ward-heeler" political patronage.

—Create serious questions about the integrity of the city's retirement system.

—Restrict fundamental, constitutional rights of city employees.

Propositions L and M are especially deadly because only a highly-trained professional can penetrate the jungle of their technical language, formulas, qualifications, restrictions. Few, if any, lay persons can understand what the Supervisors are trying to do.

What is needed is not a blind judgment on our parts, but expert, comprehensive analysis by professionals. Nothing will be lost, nobody's position will be weakened if the decisions are made—not by Supervisorial dictation but on the basis of expert, professional counsel.

Propositions L and M raise even more problems. They usurp power and responsibilities properly belonging to the City's Retirement Board. The soundness of their proposals is open to question and cast doubt on the future integrity of the retirement system. They seek to save money but actuaries seriously doubt that this generation of taxpayers will see the first penny of savings. They should be subjected to sound, impartial review and analysis, with full opportunity for all interested parties—employees and taxpayers, particularly—to have their say.

Because the requirements of integrity and objectivity have not been met, Propositions L and M should be turned down.

VOTE "NO"

John F. Crowley, Secretary
San Francisco Labor Council, AFL-CIO

Controller's Statement on "L"

City Controller John C. Farrell issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition L.

"Should the proposed Charter amendment be adopted, in my opinion, the cost of government of the City and County of San Francisco would be increased due to additional expenditures in the Retirement System and Electronic Data Processing. The amount of increase cannot be determined at this time.

The annual savings from the lower retirement benefits, in my opinion, cannot be determined at this time. Such savings will be determined by the number of new employees who will be members of this new system. The savings will begin at a low level in this fiscal year and will increase gradually over the next twenty years. After twenty years, the ultimate annual savings are estimated to be \$21,347,000 of which \$18,276,000 is estimated to represent ad-valorem taxes. Based on the 1976-77 fiscal year, this estimated annual savings will represent ultimately fifty-five and fifteen hundredths cents (\$0.6615) in the tax rate."

Proposed Charter Amendment

Text Of Proposition L

NOTE: Additions or substitutions are indicated by bold-face type; deletions are indicated by (double parentheses).

8.516 Disability Benefits.

Whenever any member of the police or fire department, as defined in sections 8.586-1 and 8.588-1, respectively, is incapacitated for the performance of his duties by reason of any bodily injury received in or illness caused by the performance of his duty, as determined by the retirement board, he shall become entitled to a full and complete disability benefit, regardless of his period of service with the city and county, to disability benefits equal to and in lieu of his salary, while so disabled, for a period or periods not exceeding twelve months in the aggregate or until such earlier date as he is retired, whether for service or disability.

Said disability benefit shall be reduced in the manner fixed by the board of supervisors by the amount of any benefits other than medical benefits payable to such person under the Labor Code concurrently with said disability benefit, and because of the injury or illness resulting in said disability. Such disability benefits are paid in the absence of payments of any benefits other than medical benefits under the workers' compensation act included in said Labor Code, shall be considered as in lieu of such benefits payable to such person under the said code concurrently with said disability benefits, and shall be in satisfaction and discharge of the obligations of the city and county to pay such benefits under the Labor Code.

The provisions of this section shall be administered exclusively by the retirement board, and the city and county shall pay to the retirement system during each fiscal year an amount equal to the total disability benefits paid by said system during that year.

A member of the police or fire department shall receive credit for service under the retirement system, for time during which he is incapacitated for performance of duty and receives said disability benefit; provided, however, that contributions for the retirement system shall be deducted from payments of such disability benefits paid to him. The city and county shall contribute, in addition to its other contributions provided herein, to the retirement system on the basis of said benefits in the same manner as it would contribute on salary paid to said member.

8.520 Cost of Living Adjustment in Allowances

(A) Each retirement or death allowance which is not subject to change when the salary rate of any member is changed and which is payable to or on account of any member who has retired or died prior to July 1, 1967, except such allowances payable to or on account of persons who retired or died prior to July 1, 1947, as members under section 8.507, but including death allowances payable under section 8.501 which are not subject to change when the salary rate of any member is changed, shall be increased for time on and after July 1, 1968, by the percentage set forth in the following table opposite the fiscal year in which said allowance became effective, said percentage to be applied to the allowance payable to the individual who was receiving the allowance on July 1, 1968, (a) exclusive of the annuity provided by additional contributions and (b) prior to reduction pursuant to subsection (A) of section 8.514:

Fiscal year in which allowance became effective	Percentage
All years prior to July 1, 1959	16%
July 1, 1959 to June 30, 1960	14%
July 1, 1960 to June 30, 1961	12%
July 1, 1961 to June 30, 1962	10%
July 1, 1962 to June 30, 1963	8%
July 1, 1963 to June 30, 1964	6%
July 1, 1964 to June 30, 1965	4%
July 1, 1965 to June 30, 1966	2%
July 1, 1966 to June 30, 1967	1%

(1) Funds necessary for the payment of such increases in allowances payable to or on account of members who retired or died as members under Charter Sections 8.507 or 8.509 shall be provided from the City's accumulated contributions held by the system on account of miscellaneous members under section 8.509.

(2) Funds necessary for the payment of such increases in allowances to or on account of members who retired or died as members under Charter Sections 8.514 or 8.514 shall be provided from the City's accumulated contributions held by the system on account of police members under section 8.514.

(3) Funds necessary for the payment of such increases in allowances to or on account of members who retired or died as members under Charter Section 8.507 or 8.508 shall be provided from the City's accumulated contributions held by the system on account of fire members under section 8.508.

The necessary funds shall be transferred on the effective date of this section from said accumulated contributions to the accumulated contributions held by the system to meet the obligations of the city and county on account of benefits that have been granted and which are based on services rendered as members. The contribution being required of the city and county currently, as percentages of salaries of persons who are members under sections 8.507, 8.514 and 8.508 shall be increased to percentages determined by the actuary as necessary to replace the accumulated contributions so transferred.

(B) (1) The retirement board shall determine, prior to April 1 of each year, the percentage of increase or decrease in the cost of living during the preceding calendar year or (Continued on Page 10)

How Supervisors Voted on "L"

(Aug. 18) Board of Supervisors Clerk Gilbert Borman today certified that Proposition L, the proposed Charter amendment that would reduce or modify retirement benefits for City employees hired after November 1, 1976, was ordered submitted to the voters by the Board of Supervisors by a vote of 9 to 0.

Voting "Aye" were Supervisors Barbagelata, Feinstein, Francisco, Gonzales, Kopp, Mendelsohn, Molinari, Pelosi and von Heroldingen.

None of the Supervisors present voted "No."

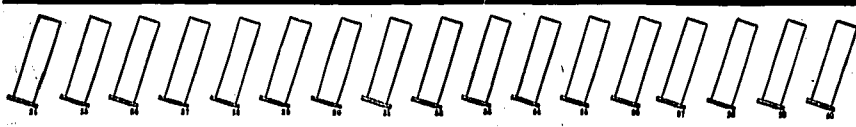
16.7 選票樣本

[illegible]

16.7 BOLETO DE MUESTRA

[illegible]

GENERAL ELECTION NOVEMBER 2, 1976



DIRECTIONS FOR VOTING

1. Move **THE RANGE LINE** of voting machine to the **RIGHT** as far as it will go and **LEAVE IT THERE.**
2. To vote **FOR** or **AGAINST** propositions pull down pointers over words indicating your choice and **LEAVE THEM DOWN.**
3. To vote for all of the electors of a party pull down the pointer over the names of the presidential and congressional candidates of that party and **LEAVE IT DOWN.**
4. To vote **FOR** candidates for State Senator, Representative in Congress and member of Assembly, pull down pointer over the name of your choice and **LEAVE IT DOWN.**
5. To vote for those electors who have pledged themselves to vote for a candidate for President and for Vice President of any party not qualified to participate in the election, write in the name and the party of those electors and vice presidential candidates on the space provided for that purpose in the left hand corner of the machine—under square slide "1."
6. To vote for a person whose name does not appear on the ballot label, call **RANGE NUMBERED** SLIDE AT TOP OF MACHINE corresponding to number of office on ticket to call, and **WRITE** NAME of candidate on paper under slide. **DO NOT** pull down pointer over name of any candidate in office group in which you listed to write in name of a candidate.
7. **LEAVE THE POINTERS DOWN** and move the **THE RANGE LINE** to the **LEFT** as far as it will go. Your vote is not registered until this is done.
8. If in doubt as to operating the voting machine, request instructions from the Inspector or judge of the election before attempting to re-vote.

STATE PROPOSITIONS

CITY AND COUNTY PROPOSITIONS

[illegible]

投票方法

- [illegible]

省提案 ↓ 市縣提案

[illegible]

請早投票

一九七六年
十一月二日

國會議員 第十六區 級第一位		省會議員 第十五區 級第一位		省下議員 第十六區 級第一位		教育委員 級第四位				管理委員會：公共學院區 級第四位				管理委員會：地下火車 級第一位	
 John P. Hays 海斯 (J. P.) 共產黨 共產黨獨立黨	 Raymond E. Jones 湯姆森 (R. E.) 共產黨 共產黨獨立黨	 J. A. Jones 湯姆森 (J. A.) 共產黨 共產黨獨立黨	 Raymond E. Jones 湯姆森 (R. E.) 共產黨 共產黨獨立黨	 J. A. Jones 湯姆森 (J. A.) 共產黨 共產黨獨立黨	 J. A. Jones 湯姆森 (J. A.) 共產黨 共產黨獨立黨	 J. A. Jones 湯姆森 (J. A.) 共產黨 共產黨獨立黨	 J. A. Jones 湯姆森 (J. A.) 共產黨 共產黨獨立黨	 J. A. Jones 湯姆森 (J. A.) 共產黨 共產黨獨立黨	 J. A. Jones 湯姆森 (J. A.) 共產黨 共產黨獨立黨	 J. A. Jones 湯姆森 (J. A.) 共產黨 共產黨獨立黨	 J. A. Jones 湯姆森 (J. A.) 共產黨 共產黨獨立黨	 J. A. Jones 湯姆森 (J. A.) 共產黨 共產黨獨立黨	 J. A. Jones 湯姆森 (J. A.) 共產黨 共產黨獨立黨	 J. A. Jones 湯姆森 (J. A.) 共產黨 共產黨獨立黨	 J. A. Jones 湯姆森 (J. A.) 共產黨 共產黨獨立黨



DIRECCIONES PARA VOTAR

- Para votar por un grupo de candidatos prefiriendo a una persona sobre Candidatos independientes como miembros de la lista de votación, los votantes deben marcar el número de la lista personal y de la lista local. Para votar por un grupo de candidatos sin dar preferencia por un candidato en particular, basta el indicador sobre el número de la lista personal. El símbolo \otimes indica el voto por un candidato, un voto para cada uno de los candidatos del grupo que prefirió a los demás.

ESTATAL
PROPOSICIONES

Ciudad y Condado

[illegible]

Proposition O

Salary Impasse Elections

PROPOSITION O, as it appears on ballot



In the event that any city employee group fails to reach a wage agreement with the City and County prior to March 15, shall the last wage demand of said group be submitted to the electors?

Analysis

By Ballot Simplification Committee
Deciding Wages for City Employees

THE WAY IT IS NOW: Wages of city employees are now set by the Board of Supervisors after meetings with employees. The rates of pay must be set by April 1 of each year. The charter does not say what will happen if the Supervisors and employee groups cannot agree on wages.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition O changes the charter so that if there is no agreement between the employees and the Board of Supervisors by March 15 of any year, the last wage request of the employees will be put on the ballot for the voters to decide. The vote will be taken at a general election or a special election. If the voters approve the pay rates requested by the employees, those rates will be in effect. If the voters disapprove the pay rates requested by the employees, the last offer made by the Board of Supervisors will be in effect.

A YES VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want the voters to decide wages of city employees if the Supervisors and employees cannot agree.

A NO VOTE MEANS: If you vote no, you want the Supervisors to set wages, the way they do now.

Arguments

ARGUMENT FOR PROPOSITION "O"

A "YES" VOTE ON PROPOSITION "O"

will provide that when an agreement on city employee wages cannot be reached through the meet-and-confer process for employees which fall within section 8.401 of the Charter (17,500 employees), the Board of Supervisors will adopt a salary standardization ordinance, which can only be changed by the will of the people.

This Charter Amendment will allow you, the voter, to settle impasse wage negotiations. If Labor is not satisfied with the salaries offered by the Board of Supervisors, the employee organization(s) affected will have their last demands placed on the ballot in either the next general election or a special election. This will give you the opportunity to vote and either approve the employees' last demand or reject them. If a majority vote approves them, the salary standardization ordinance will be amended to reflect the increased rates. In the event that the voters reject the last demands of the employee organizations, the Board of Supervisors' salary standardization ordinance will remain intact.

A "YES" VOTE ON PROPOSITION "O"

will help prevent strikes in San Francisco. Miscellaneous city employees will have nothing to gain from a strike. If there is an impasse, the Board of Supervisors' salary standardization ordinance becomes law and the employees' last demands must go before the voter. In this way the voter becomes the final arbitrator. It is just and proper for the property taxpayer to settle impasses when City employees want more money than the Board of Supervisors believes is warranted because you pay the taxes which pay these salaries.

Dianne Feinstein
John J. Barbagelata
Robert E. Gonzales
Terry A. Francois
Peter Tamaras
Alfred J. Nulder
Endorsed by:

Dorothy von Beroldingen
Ronald Pelosi
Quentin L. Kopp
Bob Mendelsohn
John L. Molinari

San Francisco Chamber of Commerce
William E. Deane
Mrs. Ann Fogelberg
William B. Clark
Gregory P. Hurst
Edward Lawson
Gloria Vollmeyer
James W. Hise
Clairo C. Wilcher
N. Arden Diamond

Douglas J. Engmann
Terry H. Covert
Mark T. Feivel
William D. Evers
George W. Coombe
Francis J. Hynes
John Harker
Robert L. Goldman
James H. Russell
John W. Stark

The action of the Supervisors in submitting this argument does not necessarily constitute an endorsement of same by the Board of Supervisors.

**APPLY FOR
YOUR ABSENTEE
BALLOT EARLY**

Controller's Statement on "O"

City Controller John C. Farrell issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition O.

"Should the proposed Charter amendment be adopted, in my opinion, the cost of government of the City and County of San Francisco would be increased by approximately \$7,000 if the matter is submitted at a general election. Based on the 1976-77 assessment roll, this estimated increase is equivalent to two hundredths of a cent (\$.0002) in the tax rate.

If a special election should be held, the cost of government of the City and County of San Francisco, in my opinion, would be increased by an additional \$350,000 approximately over the cost of submitting the matter at a general election. Based on the 1976-77 assessment roll, this estimated additional increase is equivalent to one and six hundredths (\$.0106) in the tax rate."

**See Page 16
For Full Text
Of Proposition O**

How Supervisors Voted on "O"

(Aug. 16) Board of Supervisors Clerk Gilbert Boreman today certified that Proposition O, the proposed Charter amendment that would provide for the submission of certain salary demands to the voters for approval or disapproval, was ordered submitted to the voters by the Board of Supervisors by a vote of 10 to 0.

Voting "Aye" were Supervisors Barbagelata, Feinstein, Francois, Gonzales, Kopp, Mendelsohn, Molinari, Pelosi, Tamaras and von Beroldingen.

None of the Supervisors present voted "No".

ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION "O"

The San Francisco Labor Council opposes this Charter amendment which would place on the ballot the "last demand" of organizations of workers for acceptance or rejection of the voters. This provision is an escape by the members of the Board of Supervisors from their responsibilities given them by the electorate to meet and confer with employee organizations to resolve contract disputes.

Submitted by:

San Francisco Labor Council
John P. Crowley, Secretary

The action of the Supervisors in submitting this argument does not necessarily constitute an endorsement of same by the Board of Supervisors.

ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION "O"

Vote "NO" on Proposition "O"

One more hypocritical device for evading or ignoring good-faith collective bargaining. One more element in the Supervisors' refusal to accept decent government. (See also Propositions B, D, E, I, J, L, M.) If these measures are enacted, they will:

- Add to the Supervisors' expanding power.
- Replace the merit system with "ward-heeler" patronage.
- Cast doubt on the integrity of the city's retirement system.
- Decimate basic constitutional rights of city workers.

Proposition "O" pretends to be fair and democratic. In fact, it's a "loaded deck." If city pay negotiations are deadlocked, Proposition O would submit the union's last offer to the voters; the Supervisors' final offer would be put into effect.

In this fashion, the Supervisors abdicate their responsibility to make these decisions on the basis of the standards in the City Charter. They ignore or evade the city's legal and moral obligations under its collective bargaining ordinance. It is a sure method of frustrating and defeating good-faith negotiations.

The Supervisors do not submit their own salaries to the voters. Nor the whopping increases they frequently hand out to the City Hall "brass." They spend hundreds of millions of taxpayers' dollars without submitting their plans to the voters.

But, Proposition "O" would force unions into costly political campaigns just to defend a fair wage. The issue would seldom be decided on the basis of equity or justice; standards of prevailing pay required by the City Charter would likely be passed over. The outcome would almost inevitably be decided by taxpayers voting their tax bills.

Proposition "O" is a sure-fire formula for frustrating fair dealing, for cutting back decent and justified pay standards, for defeating honest collective bargaining—part in parcel of the Supervisors' plans to take over the full power of city government.

John P. Crowley
Secretary, San Francisco Labor Council

Arguments printed on this page are the opinions of the authors and have not been checked for accuracy by any official agency.

Proposition P

PROPOSITION P, as it appears on ballot



Shall the issuance of revenue bonds or the approval of lease financing agreements, with certain exceptions, be subject to the approval of a majority of the electors voting thereon?

Analysis

By Ballot Simplification Committee
Voter Approval of Revenue Bonds
and Lease Financing

THE WAY IT IS NOW: There are now three methods used by the city to pay for new facilities or large improvements to existing facilities. One is by selling general obligation bonds, which are repaid from property taxes. General obligation bonds require approval by the voters. Another way is by selling revenue bonds, which are repaid from income produced by the new facility. For example, the revenue bonds which are financing improvements to the city's water system are being repaid from charges to the city's water users. Revenue bonds for the Port and Airport do not need approval by the voters. All other revenue bonds must be approved by a majority of the voters. A third type of financing is called lease financing. In this way the city pays for facilities or improvements through long-term lease or rent payments. For example, the new Muni Railway cars and buses are being financed this way. Lease financing plans do not need to be approved by the voters.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition P would require the approval of the voters for all revenue bonds, lease financing plans, and general obligation bonds.

A YES VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want the voters to decide on all new revenue bonds and on all new lease financing plans for the city.

A NO VOTE MEANS: If you vote no, you want the Board of Supervisors to have the authority to sell certain revenue bonds and enter into lease financing plans without voter approval, the way it is now.

Controller's Statement on "P"

City Controller John C. Farrell issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition P.

"Should the proposed Charter amendment be adopted, in my opinion, the cost of government of the City and County of San Francisco would be increased by approximately \$7,000 if the matter is submitted at a general election. Based on the 1976-77 assessment roll, this estimated increase is equivalent to two hundredths of a cent (\$.0002) in the tax rate.

If a special election should be held, the cost of government of the City and County of San Francisco, in my opinion, would be increased by an additional \$350,000 approximately over the cost of submitting the matter at a general election. Based on the 1976-77 assessment roll, this estimated additional increase is equivalent to one and six hundredths (\$.0106) in the tax rate."

Arguments printed on this page are the opinions of the authors and have not been checked for accuracy by any official agency.

Proposed Charter Amendment

Text Of Proposition P

NOTE: Additions or substitutions are indicated by bold-face type; deletions are indicated by (double parentheses).

2.304 Effective Date; Final Enactment or Adoption

No ordinance which is subject to the referendum provisions of this charter shall become effective until thirty days after its passage. Ordinances granting any public utility franchise or privilege shall not become effective until sixty days after their passage. Ordinances enacted by a three-fourths vote of all members of the board and (a) emergency measures as defined in section 2.301; ordinances enacted approving the issuance of revenue bonds or of lease financing agreements as defined in section 7.309 following a favorable vote on the proposition by a majority of the voters voting on the proposition; and all other ordinances not subject to the referendum provisions of this charter, shall become effective upon passage.

7.300 General Laws Applicable

The general laws of the State of California authorizing the incurring and establishing the procedure for the creation of bonded indebtedness and authorizing and establishing the procedure for the issuance of bonds to refund indebtedness of municipalities in force at the time any bonded indebtedness is created or refunded by the city and county shall, except as otherwise provided in this Charter, be applicable to the creation of bonded indebtedness and the issuance of bonds to refund bonded indebtedness of the city and county. Revenue bonds shall not be issued for any purpose unless the proposition to issue the revenue bonds has first been approved by a majority of the voters voting on the proposition at a general or special election; provided, however, this requirement shall not apply:

(1) to bonds approved by the board of supervisors prior to January 1, 1977; or

(2) to bonds issued pursuant to the authority contained in the Marks-Forman Residential Rehabilitation Act of 1973; or

(3) to bonds approved by a resolution of the board of supervisors adopted by an affirmative vote of three-quarters of the members of the board if the bonds are to finance a building or buildings, fixtures or equipment which are deemed by the board to be necessary to comply with an order of a duly constituted state or federal authority having jurisdiction over the subject matter.

7.300 Airport Revenue Bonds

(Subject to the approval, amendment or rejection of the board of supervisors in each instance, the airports commis-

Revenue Bond Elections

Argument

ARGUMENT FOR PROPOSITION "P"

VOTE "YES" ON PROPOSITION "P" TO CONTROL CITY DEBT

Our Charter says that the capital improvement programs should have the consent of the voters. In recent years, however, City Hall has bypassed the voters on many costly public projects.

Garages, airport facilities, Muni equipment, and Candlestick Park, among others, have been financed with revenue bonds. The idea behind revenue bonds is that the improvements will pay their own way. But the projections may turn sour; this year Candlestick Park will cost the taxpayers \$453,170!

Sometimes the City really does pay for the bonds. In "lease financing," a non-profit corporation issues bonds to build a facility, then leases the facility to the City for enough rent to cover all costs. The City then subsidizes the facility back to the corporation to operate. It was this kind of tricky financing plan which led to the lengthy lawsuits over Yerba Buena, pushing up costs until the project had to be scrapped and redesigned from scratch.

VOTE "YES" ON PROPOSITION "P" TO PREVENT SAN FRANCISCO FROM BECOMING ANOTHER NEW YORK

Revenue bonds and lease-financing arrangements now account for 41% of the total authorized long-term debt of San Francisco. That's \$370 million in which you had no say! Our per capita indebtedness is THIRD IN THE NATION, JUST BEHIND NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

A "YES" vote on Proposition "P" will insure that future proposals with the potential of obligating the taxpayers of San Francisco must receive the approval of at least a majority of the voters.

A "YES" vote will let the voters decide the merits of these proposals.

Proposition "P" will protect you from being confronted with the debt of a bankrupt project you never had a say in approving.

VOTE "YES" ON PROPOSITION "P"

IT'S ONLY FAIR THAT YOU APPROVE WHAT YOU MIGHT HAVE TO PAY FOR!

Quentin L. Kopp, President Board of Supervisors
Superior Robert Mendelsohn
San Francisco Tomorrow
Terry Covert
Doug Engmann
Victor Hunk
Nancy Katz
Gerald Levine
Carol Ruth Silver
Jack Morrison
Germaine Covington
Jim Packer
Toby Blazan
Supervisor John L. Molinari

The action of the Supervisors in submitting this argument does not necessarily constitute an endorsement of same by the Board of Supervisors.

NO ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION "P" WAS SUBMITTED

shall have authority to issue airport revenue bonds for the purpose of acquiring, constructing, improving or developing airports or airport facilities under its jurisdiction under such terms and conditions as the commission may authorize by appropriate resolution. Such revenue bonds shall be issued in accordance with the Revenue Bond Law of 1941 as it now reads or may hereafter be amended. The provisions of Sections 54380 through 54387, inclusive, of the Government Code shall not apply to the issuance and sale of such revenue bonds. Such revenue bonds shall bear a rate of interest not to exceed that which may be fixed and prescribed by the commission subject to the approval or rejection of the board of supervisors without regard to the limitations contained in the Revenue Bond Law of 1941. (Such)

(a) Upon the recommendation of the airports commission the board of supervisors shall by resolution submit to the qualified voters of the City and County of San Francisco, at an election held for that purpose, the proposition of issuing bonds pursuant to the Revenue Bond Law of 1941, as it now reads or may hereafter be amended, for the purpose of acquiring, constructing, improving or developing airports or airport facilities under the jurisdiction of the airports commission in accordance with the terms and conditions recommended by the airports commission. If the proposition is approved by a majority of the voters voting on the proposition, the airports commission may from time to time authorize by appropriate resolution the sale of bonds provided, however, notwithstanding any other provisions in this charter, no election shall be required.

(1) for bonds approved in fact by the board of supervisors prior to January 1, 1977; or
(Continued on Page 24)

How Supervisors Voted on "P"

(Aug. 16) Board of Supervisors Clerk Gilbert Boreman today certified that Proposition P, the proposed Charter amendment that would require voter approval of revenue bonds and certain types of lease-purchase financing, was ordered submitted to the voters by the Board of Supervisors by a vote of 6 to 4.

Voting "Aye" were Supervisors Feinstein, Gonzales, Kopp, Mendelsohn, Molinari and von Beroldingen.

Supervisors Barbagelata, Francois, Pelosi and Tamaras voted "No".

Proposition Q

Declaration of Policy—Housing Projects

PROPOSITION Q, as it appears on ballot



DECLARATION OF POLICY: Shall private sponsors with state public body financial assistance develop, construct, or acquire low-rent housing projects within the city and county of San Francisco to provide not more than 3,000 dwelling units for living accommodations for persons or families who lack the amount of income necessary to enable them, without financial assistance, to live in decent, safe and sanitary dwellings, without overcrowding, including projects which have dwelling units designed specifically for eligible elderly and handicapped persons?

Analysis

By Ballot Simplification Committee
Policy Declaration About More
Low Rent Housing

THE WAY IT IS NOW: The State Housing Finance and Community Development Agency can make money available to private sponsors for the purpose of building or developing low rent housing. Before this money can be used, a majority of voters in a city must approve the construction of the low rent housing projects.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition Q would allow up to 3000 more low rent housing units in San Francisco.

A YES VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want to allow up to 3000 more low rent housing units in San Francisco.

A NO VOTE MEANS: If you vote no, you do not want to allow up to 3000 more low rent housing units in San Francisco.

Controller's Statement on "Q"

City Controller John C. Farrell issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition Q.

"Should the proposed declaration of policy be adopted, it is my opinion that it would not, of itself, create any additional costs, as it is my understanding that the housing to be built will be privately built, owned and operated."

How Supervisors Voted on "Q"

(Aug. 10) Board of Supervisors Clerk Gilbert Boroman today certified that Proposition Q, the proposed Declaration of Policy relating to construction of privately sponsored housing projects, was ordered submitted to the voters by the Board of Supervisors by a vote of 9 to 0.

Voting "Aye" were Supervisors Barbagelata, Feinstein, Francisco, Kopp, Mendelsohn, Molinari, Peleci, Tamara and von Beroldingen.

None of the Supervisors present voted "No".

Arguments

ARGUMENT FOR PROPOSITION "Q"

Mr. Lee misunderstands the Proposition. The units are to be privately owned and operated; they are not public housing.

Agripino R. Cerbasi

Arguments printed on this page are the opinions of the authors and have not been checked for accuracy by any official agency.

ARGUMENT FOR PROPOSITION "Q"

San Francisco has one of the nation's worst housing shortages. Inflation, with high land and high construction costs and high interest charges makes it difficult to develop new housing. Now there are new State laws to help solve these problems.

Under these laws, attractive homes can be privately built or rehabilitated for low to middle-income households in San Francisco—from cooperatives for families to apartments for the elderly and handicapped.

The State laws allow private sponsors, organizations and individuals, to borrow money at lower interest rates from the California Housing Finance Agency and the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency. The loans will be secured by State or Federal mortgage insurance or bond guarantees or State bond reserves.

There will be NO CITY MONEY INVOLVED.

Thus, a "YES" vote will permit the City to obtain needed Federal and State housing funds.

A "YES" vote will upgrade the urban environment and stimulate the City's economy.

A "YES" vote will create thousands of jobs and \$150 million in housing construction.

A "YES" vote is in San Francisco's tradition of "knowing how" to solve our housing dilemma.

Endorsed by (partial list):

Mayor George Moscone
Supervisors: Danja Feinstein, Terry Francois, Robert Gonzales, Robert Mendelsohn, John Molinari, Ronald Peleci, Dorothy von Beroldingen
Senator Milton Marks
League of Women Voters
San Francisco Redevelopment Agency
Shinshon Coalition for Better Housing
Caryl Mezey, Chairman, Human Rights Commission
Patrick H. Price, Executive V.P., S.F. Federal Savings & Loan Assn.
Donald Mitchell, President, S.F. Federal Savings & Loan Assn.
Stanley M. Smith, Secretary, Building & Construction Trades Council
Fred A. Irving, Executive V.P., No. California Presbyterian Homes, Inc.
William H. Chester, Joint L.V.U. Legislative Committee
Dr. William Gee, On Lok Senior Health Services
John H. Jacobs

The action of the Supervisors in submitting this argument does not necessarily constitute an endorsement of same by the Board of Supervisors.

ARGUMENT FOR PROPOSITION "Q"

As San Francisco's Senator, I would like to urge you to vote "YES" on Proposition "Q". The passage of this measure will permit the continuance of the low and medium cost housing program originally made available to San Francisco by legislation which I introduced.

Hundreds of much needed jobs and millions of dollars have already stimulated our City's economy by the construction and renovation of decent housing for San Franciscans.

This program at no cost to the taxpayer makes it possible for Seniors and other fixed and medium income persons to live decently and with dignity of paying rates they can afford without further public aid.

This program was begun by a San Franciscan for San Franciscans. Help keep it going by voting "YES" on Proposition "Q".

Senator Milton Marks

AN ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION "Q" WAS SUBMITTED BUT WILL NOT BE PRINTED

Proposition R

Declaration of Policy—Traffic Barriers

PROPOSITION R, as it appears on ballot



YES R NO

DECLARATION OF POLICY: Shall the Board of Supervisors adopt the policy of supporting projects requested by residential neighborhood areas throughout the City that are intended to impede the flow of traffic by the use of barriers and other physical means of control?

Analysis

By Ballot Simplification Committee
Policy Declaration About Traffic Barriers

THE WAY IT IS NOW: The Board of Supervisors has tried a number of different ways to reduce or slow traffic in some neighborhoods. These ways include putting barriers at some street intersections.

THE PROPOSAL: The Board of Supervisors want to know if it should support programs to block or reduce traffic in neighborhoods if the people who live in those areas ask them to do so.

A YES VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want the Board of Supervisors to support traffic reduction programs, including barriers, in neighborhoods when requested by residents of these areas.

A NO VOTE MEANS: If you vote no, you do not want the Board of Supervisors to support traffic reduction programs, including barriers, in residential neighborhoods.

Controller's Statement on "R"

City Controller John C. Farrell issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition R.

"Should the proposed declaration of policy be adopted, it is my opinion that it would not, of itself, create any additional costs that can be determinable at this time.

Each and every project for the installation of such barriers, with their own attendant costs, would have to be approved by the Board of Supervisors."

How Proposition R Got On Ballot

Proposition R, the Declaration of Policy relating to traffic barriers, was put on the ballot by four members of the Board of Supervisors acting under authority granted them by the City Charter.

Section 9.108 of the Charter states that either the Mayor or any four members of the Board of Supervisors may have a declaration of policy placed on the ballot. On July 12 of this year, Supervisors Francisco, Tamara, von Beroldingen and Barbagelata wrote and signed their names to the traffic barrier declaration of policy and delivered it to the Registrar for inclusion on the ballot.

San Francisco is the only city in which individual members of the Board of Supervisors (as distinguished from the Board of Supervisors itself) can place an item on the ballot.

Arguments

ARGUMENT FOR PROPOSITION "R"

VOTE "YES" ON PROPOSITION "R"

A "yes" vote will make it possible to:

- Slow down traffic;
- Cut down noise and dirt;
- Make crossing streets safer for children, the handicapped, elderly;
- Increase parking;
- Put more greenery on the street;
- Increase property values.

VOTE "YES" ON PROPOSITION "R"

Save our Streets Committee (S.O.S.)

Endorsed by:

Preston E. Cook
N. Arlen Danekas, Member
Republican County Central Committee
James Andrew Davis
Duboce Triangle Neighborhood Association
Barbara Perkin
Martin D. Goodman
Robert J. Grues
Diane Hunter
Roger W. Hurlbert
Tony Kilroy
Marianne Planning Council
Bess Moyal
Kathryn M. Murphy
Barbara Perry
Planning Association for the Richmond
Eric A. Richardson
Richmond Environmental Action
Joseph S. Salinas
San Francisco Tomorrow
Robert V. Sedwick, Board of Directors,
Jordan Park Improvement Association
Charles E. Smith, Board of Directors,
Twin Peaks Improvement Association
Leslie A. Will
Berkeley Palmer, Eureka Valley Promotion Assn.
Thomas A. Smith, Southwestern Neighborhood Improvement Group.
Amy Meyer, Member, Park & Recreation Comm.
Jack McIlroy, Pres., Jordan Park Improvement Assn.

The action of the Supervisors in submitting this argument does not necessarily constitute an endorsement of same by the Board of Supervisors.

ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION "R"

TRAFFIC IMPEDING DEVICES

This policy question is submitted to determine the position of the people of San Francisco with regard to developing neighborhood initiated protected residential areas on a City-wide basis, but utilization of structures built upon street surfaces, such as barriers and traffic islands, for the purpose of impeding traffic within such protected areas.

This policy question is not meant to have any application to the use of stop signs, traffic signals, directional signs, and other such traditional traffic control measures, nor to the employment of traffic control measures to solve specific traffic channelization problems.

This policy question is intended to serve as a guide to the Board of Supervisors as to the general attitude of the public toward the widespread use of traffic impeding structures and devices. The final decision of the acceptance or rejection of any such proposals, however initiated, would continue to remain with the Board of Supervisors. A "yes" vote would signify approval of widespread use of diversions; a "no" vote would indicate a preference for a more selective use of such devices.

Dated: August 16, 1976

Supervisors:

Terry A. Francisco
Peter Tamara
Dorothy von Beroldingen
John J. Barbagelata

The action of the Supervisors in submitting this argument does not necessarily constitute an endorsement of same by the Board of Supervisors.

Arguments printed on this page are the opinions of the authors and have not been checked for accuracy by any official agency.

Proposed Charter Amendment

(For all other material relating to Proposition O, See Page 18)

NOTE: Additions or substitutions are indicated by bold-face type; deletions are indicated by (double parentheses).

9.108 Initiative, Referendum, and Recall

(a) The registered voters shall have power to propose by petition, and to adopt or to reject at the polls, any ordinance, act or other measure which is within the power conferred upon the board of supervisors to enact, or any legislative act which is within the power conferred upon any other board, commission or officer to adopt, or any amendment to the charter. Such ordinance, act, charter amendment or other measure may be so proposed by filing with the registrar a petition setting forth said measure in full, signed by registered voters of the city and county as many in number as the percentage hereinafter required of the entire vote for all candidates for the office of mayor cast at the last preceding regular municipal election.

Any declaration of policy may be submitted to the electors in the manner provided for the submission of ordinances; and when approved by a majority of the qualified electors voting on said declaration, it shall thereupon be the duty of the board of supervisors to enact an ordinance or ordinances to carry such policies or principles into effect, subject to the referendum provisions of this charter.

Any ordinance which the supervisors are empowered to pass may be submitted to the electors by a majority of the board at a general election or at a special election called for the purpose, said election to be held not less than thirty days from the date of the call. Any such ordinance may be proposed by one-third of the supervisors, or by the mayor, and when so proposed shall be submitted to the electors at

Text Of Proposition O—Salary Impasse Elections

the next succeeding general election. No ordinance passed by the supervisors granting any public utility franchise or privilege, shall go into effect until the expiration of sixty days from the date it becomes final. At the end of such sixty days such ordinance shall be in force and effect, unless within such period there shall be filed with the registrar a petition signed by registered voters equal in number to five percent of the entire vote cast for all candidates for mayor at the preceding regular municipal election, requesting that such ordinance be submitted to the electors. In case such petition is filed, such ordinance shall not go into effect until approved by a majority of the voters voting thereon at a general or special election.

If, before the time any other ordinance involving legislative matters becomes effective, there shall be filed with the board of supervisors a petition signed by qualified electors of the city and county equal in number to at least ten percent of the entire vote cast for all candidates for mayor at the last preceding general municipal election at which a mayor was elected, protesting against the passage of such ordinance the same shall be suspended from going into operation, and it shall be the duty of the board of supervisors to reconsider such ordinance, and if the same be not entirely repealed, said board shall submit the ordinance to the vote of said electors either at the next general municipal election or at a special election to be called for that purpose, and such ordinance shall not go into effect or become operative unless and until a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon shall vote in favor thereof. The provisions of sections 9.109 and 9.110 of the charter shall apply to and govern the verification and certification of such petition.

Annual budget and appropriation ordinances, supplemental appropriation ordinances, the annual salary ordinance, or ordinances amending the same, the ordinances levying taxes, any ordinance appropriating money from the emergency reserve fund, ordinances authorizing the

city attorney to compromise litigation, and ordinances necessary to enable the mayor to carry out any of the powers vested in him in the case of a public emergency as defined in section 3.100 of the charter, ordinances enacted pursuant to section 8.410 of the charter, as well as ordinances relative to purely administrative matters, shall not be subject to referendum.

Any elective official, the chief administrative officer, the controller or any member of the board of education or public utilities commission may be recalled by the electors. A petition to effect such recall shall be as follows: A petition demanding the recall from office of the person sought to be recalled shall be filed with the registrar. Said petition shall contain a statement of the grounds on which the recall is sought. Any insufficiency of form or substance in such statement shall in no wise affect the validity of the election and proceedings held thereunder. No recall petition shall be filed against any officer until he has held his office for at least six months.

(b) In the event the representative of the board of supervisors and the representative of recognized employee organizations do not reach an agreement through the meet-and-confer process on matters contained in the annual salary standardization ordinance by March 15 of any year, the board shall adopt a schedule of compensation which reflects current prevailing rates for the classifications covered by Section 8.410 of this Charter.

In any year when an agreement on matters contained in the salary standardization ordinance has not been achieved, the civil service commission shall prepare, prior to April 1, a schedule of compensation and administrative provisions which reflect additional rates that would be payable, and working conditions, based upon the last demands made by the recognized employee organization(s) which participated in the meet-and-confer process.

Said schedule shall be transmitted to the registrar of

voters for submission to the electors of the city and county at a general election or a special election called for the purpose, and said special election shall be held no less than sixty (60) days from the date of the call. No such schedule shall be withdrawn after it has been received by the registrar of voters. At said election, the ballot shall contain the following two alternatives:

- (1) Approval of the schedule of compensation based upon the employee organizations last demands.
- (2) Disapproval of the schedule of compensation based upon the employee organizations last demands.

If a majority of the valid votes cast in the election favor paying the additional rates set forth in the schedule of compensation based upon the last demands of the recognized employee organizations which engaged in the meet-and-confer process, it shall be the duty of the board of supervisors to amend the salary standardization ordinance to reflect said increased rates and the same shall be in lieu of said annual compensation and, notwithstanding any other provisions of this charter to the contrary, said rates shall become effective and be payable as if adopted prior to April 1, of any year.

The provisions of sections 3.109 and 3.100-1, relating to the emergency powers of the mayor, shall not be applicable to the provisions of subsection (b) of this section.

Election Day, Nov. 2, 1976

Polls Open 7 a.m.

Close 8 p.m.

Proposition S

Declaration of Policy—Yerba Buena

Arguments

PROPOSITION S, as it appears on ballot



YES S NO

DECLARATION OF POLICY: Shall the City construct a convention exhibit hall at Yerba Buena Center using a 4% hotel room tax to finance lease revenue bonds, underground if financially feasible, otherwise above-ground?

Analysis

By Ballot Simplification Committee
Declaration of Policy—
Yerba Buena Convention Center

THE WAY IT IS NOW: A convention exhibit hall has been proposed for the Yerba Buena Center project in downtown San Francisco. The voters have never had a chance to approve or disapprove this convention center project.

THE PROPOSAL: The question is, if the cost is paid for by the hotel room tax, do the voters want a convention exhibit hall built in Yerba Buena Center.

A YES VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want to have a convention exhibit hall in Yerba Buena Center, paid for out of hotel taxes.

A NO VOTE MEANS: If you vote no, you do not want a convention center built in Yerba Buena Center.

Controller's Statement on "S"

City Controller John C. Farrell issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition S.

"Should the proposed Declaration of Policy be adopted and the convention exhibit hall at Yerba Buena Center be constructed, in my opinion, a bond issue of \$60,000,000 will be required to construct the center and, if the hall is constructed below ground level, a total bond issue of \$86,400,000 will be required. These requirements are based on construction and financing costs which were supplied by the Mayor's Economic Analysis Unit.

No ad valorem taxes will be used to pay for the bond interest and redemption. These costs will be financed by an increase in the hotel room tax rate from 6% to 8%. Fifty percent of the hotel tax receipts will be allocated to bond interest and redemption. It is my understanding that rental income will be sufficient to pay the costs of operation and maintenance of the exhibit hall.

The maximum annual requirements for interest only at the rate of 7% will be \$4,207,000 if the exhibit hall is built above the ground and \$6,048,000 if it is built under the ground.

If this increased hotel tax rate were in effect for the fiscal year that ended June 30, 1976, \$5,944,160 would have been available to finance the exhibit hall.

Should the proposed Declaration of Policy be adopted and the convention exhibit hall be constructed, it is estimated that the approximate cost would be as follows:

	Exhibit Hall Constructed Above Ground	Exhibit Hall Constructed Below Ground
Bond Redemption	\$60,100,000	\$86,400,000
Bond Interest	26,692,000	61,547,000
Debt Service Requirement	\$86,792,000	\$147,947,000

These estimated debt service requirements are based on the assumptions that (1) the bonds will be sold in fiscal year 1976-80, the year in which it is planned to begin construction, at the interest rate of 7% and (2) that the hotel tax revenues will increase 6.2% annually (The hotel room receipts subject to tax have increased an average of 5.6% annually for the past fourteen years).

It is estimated that ten years will be required to redeem the bond issue if the exhibit hall is constructed above the ground and fifteen years will be required if the exhibit hall is constructed underground.

How Proposition S Got On Ballot

Proposition S, the Declaration of Policy that asks voters whether or not they favor building Yerba Buena Center, was placed on the ballot on September 3 by the Mayor and 10 members of the Board of Supervisors.

The City Charter permits the Mayor or any four members of the Board of Supervisors to put a declaration of policy on the ballot. This is the first time a declaration has been put on the ballot by the Mayor and members of the Board of Supervisors acting jointly.

Joining Mayor Moscone in submitting Proposition S were Supervisors Feinstein, Francis, Gonzales, Kopp, Mondragon, Molinari, Nolder, Pelosi, Tamara, and von Beroldingen.

ARGUMENT FOR PROPOSITION "S"

For the first time, we finally have the opportunity to vote on Yerba Buena.

After four months of public hearings, the Mayor's Committee on YBC endorsed a plan for a badly needed convention exhibit hall to be paid for entirely by visitors to San Francisco, with not one cent from the property tax. Neither homeowners nor renters will contribute to the project's cost.

The Mayor and ten Supervisors support this plan.

Your "YES" vote on Proposition "S" means that The City will raise the hotel room tax to 8%. Four percent, or half the tax, will be used to fund construction of the project.

The money generated will finance, through lease revenue bonds, construction of the exhibit hall. Proposition "S" will provide San Francisco with a convention exhibit hall without costing the property taxpayer a cent.

Since financing will come only from the hotel tax, a ceiling is placed on the cost of the facility—not more than that which can be financed by the hotel tax.

Your "YES" vote on Proposition "S" means that the exhibit hall can be built underground with the top reserved for a park. Yet, Proposition "S" allows enough flexibility to The City to construct the facility aboveground if undergrounding is not possible within the funds to which we are limited.

Your "YES" vote on Proposition "S" means that The City will attract almost 200,000 new convention delegates annually, who will pump approximately 55 million new dollars into San Francisco's stores, gas stations, restaurants, hotels, entertainments, street artists, and other businesses, small and large.

The completion of this project will protect existing jobs for thousands of San Franciscans who rely upon the trade of visitors, provide needed job opportunities for minorities and black-collar workers, and create countless new jobs for residents both in the construction of the project and the ongoing operation of the facility. Join the broad-based coalition of San Franciscans over to support a Yerba Buena Project and vote "YES" on Proposition "S".

Submitted by:

George H. Moscone, Mayor
Dianne Feinstein
Jerry A. Francis
Robert E. Gonzales
Donna L. Kopp
Albert H. Molinari
John L. Nolder
John J. Pelosi
Peter Tamara
Dorothy Von Beroldingen

The action of the Supervisors in submitting this argument does not necessarily constitute an endorsement of same by the Board of Supervisors.

ARGUMENT FOR PROPOSITION "S"

Since the proposed convention facility will be paid for completely by Hotel Tax Funds without any cost to the taxpayer, homeowner or renter in San Francisco, and the entire cost must be paid by the 4% hotel occupancy tax, and the creation of this facility will insure existing employment and will provide new jobs and economic benefit to San Francisco, the following groups and individuals wholeheartedly endorse Proposition "S".

Submitted by:

Jane Boyd
Citizens for Proposition "S"
Endorsed by:
Congressman John L. Burton
Speaker of the Assembly Len T. McCarthy
Art Agnos
Alexandros Haccari
Warren J. Lee
Louis G. Conlon
John F. Crowley
Walter L. Foster
Albert D. Ellender
H. Wilson Flynn
Alfred G. Gine
John H. Jacobs
Robert La Rocca
Carl Livingston, Jr.
Clarence Leon
Julia G. Porter
Rev. A. Cecil Williams
H. K. Wong
Dr. Thomas Wu
Benjamin P. James, Jr.
Orinell Stawcz
Joseph H. Williams
Gregory P. Hurst, Past President
San Francisco Council of District Merchants
Adoption Workers Local No. 10
Bolder Makers Iron Ship Builders
Welders & Helpers Union No. 6
Carpenters Union Local No. 1236
Union Local No. 1236
Chinese Chamber of Commerce
Downtown Association of San Francisco
Hotel and Restaurant Workers and Bartenders Union
San Francisco Convention & Visitors Bureau
International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union
Maritime Union Local 8
Retail Clerks Union Local 1100
Retail Dry Goods Association of San Francisco
San Francisco Convention & Visitors Bureau
San Francisco Giants
San Francisco Junior Chamber of Commerce
San Francisco Labor Council
Stationary Engineers, Local 29
Teamsters-Automotive Local No. 666
Teamsters Local 850
Apprenticeship Opportunity Foundation
San Francisco Chamber of Commerce
San Francisco Coalition
Sign, Display and Allied Crafts Local 510

ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION "S"

VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION "S"

WE DON'T NEED A NEW CONVENTION CENTER

A new convention hall would generate only a 2% increase in tourists.

A NEW CONVENTION CENTER WILL COST
\$207,000,000 OF YOUR TAX DOLLARS

The estimated \$85,000,000 bond issue will cost \$207,000,000 in taxes for interest repayments over 30 years or \$310 per San Franciscan.

THE HOTEL TAX BELONGS TO THE TAXPAYERS,
NOT THE HOTELS

Proposition "S" affects your tax rate! The hotel tax could be used to reduce your property tax or pay for other more needed city services, such as the Muni or Libraries, instead of being spent wastefully on an exhibit hall.

THE CONVENTION CENTER WILL PROVIDE
FEW JOBS FOR SAN FRANCISCANS

Only 1,900 permanent jobs for San Franciscans will be created representing a taxpayer subsidy of \$100,000 per job.

YERBA BUENA CENTER CAN BE BUILT
WITHOUT A CONVENTION CENTER

Alternative plans considered by the Mayor's Committee, such as an entertainment/theme park, will provide more jobs and tax revenues for San Franciscans.

NO BLANK CHECK FOR YBC!

VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION "S"!

Members, Mayor's Select Committee on Yerba Buena Center
Eugene Coleman
Milo Davis
Douglas Engmann
Doris Kahn
San Francisco Tomorrow
Citizens Committee on Yerba Buena Center
San Francisco For
Haight Ashbury Neighborhood Council
Stanbury-Pulmon Street Neighborhood Association
Inner Sunset Action Committee
Russian Hill Affiliates
Anne Bloomfield, President Pacific Heights Neighborhood Council
John Lorry, Richmond Environment Action
Stephen Halpern, Golden Gate Heights Association
Earl Mosk, Victorian Alliance
William Hardcastle, San Francisco Sentinel
Wayne Tully, Forest Knolls Neighborhood Organization
John Jackson, Pacific Heights Association
Arlene Danokas, Member, Republican County Central Committee
David Finn, Friends of the Heights
Germans Ward Covington, Federation of Ingleside Neighbors
Calvin Welch, San Francisco Information Clearinghouse
Ed Dunn, Redwood Fireman
Terry Covert, Nob Hill Neighbors
Harvey Milk
Carol Ruth Silver
Sam Hester
Walter Jula
Chester Hartman
Rene Cassano
Marina (Maureen Asper)
Victor Hong
Charles Tyrner, Jr.
Henrice Kirshbaum
Jim Fleck
William Roy Shapiro
William Clark
John Sanger
Gregory Jones
Mary McMahon
Christopher Curry
Joseph Harkovich
Gerald Pulver
Tony Kilroy
Norman Rolfe
Anna Darden
John Harila
Maria Cleary
Lewin Porter
Marvin Kravil
Murray Montgomery
John P. Rothmann

ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION "S"

SAN FRANCISCO TOMORROW OPPOSES
PROPOSITION "S" A DECLARATION OF POLICY

Because it asks voter approval without specifying the cost.

Because the construction cost is estimated at \$60-85 million or more.

Because it will not generate enough revenue to cover its cost, resulting in a taxpayer subsidy of up to \$100 million over 30 years.

Because a 4% hotel tax could be better used to reduce property taxes or improve City services.

Because the convention center creates few permanent jobs and draws few tourists per dollar invested.

Because voters have no clear choice between underground and above ground structures.

Because we fear the result will be above ground, closed to the public, and precluding public use of ten acres of open space.

Because the highly profitable San Francisco hotels, which will be the main beneficiaries, should guarantee to pay for an underground facility.

VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION "S"!

San Francisco Tomorrow, Jerry Levine, President

Dear Deputy

Voter Questions

by Jay Patterson
Chief Deputy Registrar

Who writes the arguments in the voter's pamphlet?

Any interested citizen or group. You can write one too, if you want to. Arguments must be submitted to the Registrar at least 80 days before the election. If more than one argument is submitted, the Board of Supervisors will choose the best one and we will print it free. Additional arguments, if any, must be paid for in advance.

Is it true that I can get two hours off from work on election day?

Yes and no. You can get up to two hours off with pay if you can claim you need it (remember, the polls close at 8:00 PM) and if you give your employer a working days advance notice.

All employers are required to post this information on their employee bulletin board at least ten days before election day.

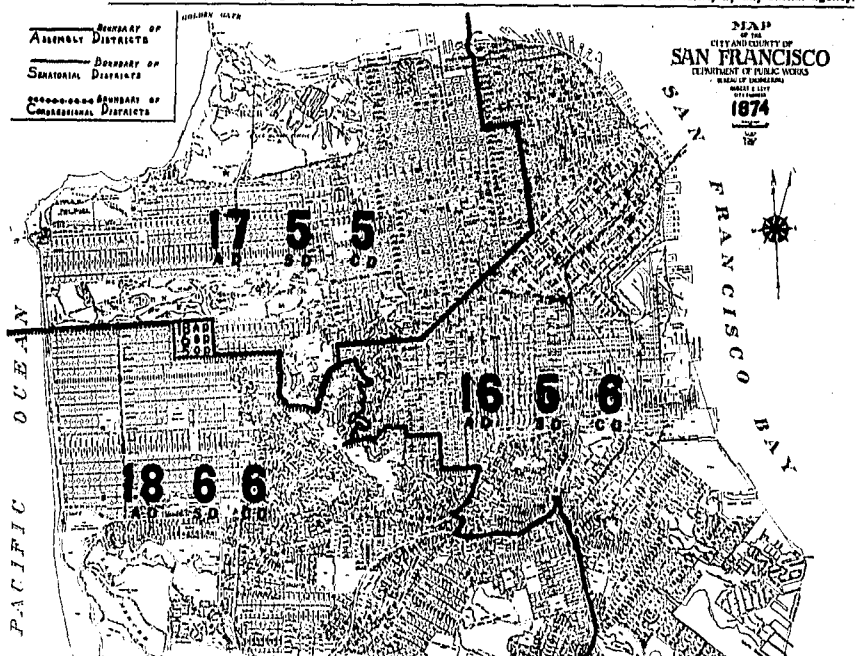
I noticed candidates for Board of Education, Community College Board and BART Board on the ballot. What exactly do they do?

The candidates who win the election will sit on the Board of Directors or Governing Board of their respective "districts." These districts (which Community College District) are quasi-governmental bodies with the power to tax. The directors you elect will decide how much taxes need to be collected, how your money will be spent and what the priorities of the District will be.

Do you make up these questions?

This one is the only one I made up. The others are from actual letters, telephone calls, and conversations. If you have any questions not covered in this pamphlet, just phone the Registrar's office at 558-3417 or 558-6101.

Arguments printed on this page are the opinions of the authors and have not been checked for accuracy by any official agency.



Map of Assembly, State Senate and Congressional Districts

Proposition T

District Election of Supervisors Arguments

PROPOSITION T, as it appears on ballot



Shall San Francisco be divided into 11 districts with one supervisor to reside in and be elected from each, with decennial adjustments to conform to one person-one vote and to reflect communities of interest?

Analysis

By Ballot Simplification Committee
District Election of Supervisors

THE WAY IT IS NOW: The Board of Supervisors is made up of eleven members. Each member is elected by the entire city.

THE PROPOSAL: Proposition T would have the Board of Supervisors elected by districts, beginning with the general city election in 1977. The city would be divided into eleven supervisorial districts. (See map below which shows the proposed districts.) Each district would elect one Supervisor who would have to live in that district.

A YES VOTE MEANS: If you vote yes, you want the city divided into eleven districts (as shown in map below), with one member of the Board of Supervisors elected from each district.

A NO VOTE MEANS: If you vote no, you want each member of the Board of Supervisors to be elected by the entire city, the way it is now.

Controller's Statement on "T"

City Controller John C. Farrell issued the following statement on the fiscal impact of Proposition T.

"Should the proposed Charter amendment be adopted, in my opinion, the estimated increase in the cost of government of the City and County of San Francisco for the first election of supervisors by district would be approximately \$90,700. Based on the 1976-77 assessment roll, this estimated increase is equivalent to three-tenths of one cent (\$0.003) in the tax rate.

"For the second and following elections of supervisors by district, the estimated increase in the cost of government of the City and County of San Francisco would be approximately \$43,886 for each election. (The elections for supervisors are held once every two years.) Based on the 1976-77 assessment roll, this estimated increase is equivalent to thirteen hundredths of one cent (\$0.0013) in the tax rate."

How Proposition T Got On Ballot

On September 2, Registrar Thomas P. Kearney certified that Proposition T, the Initiative Charter Amendment that provides for the election of Supervisors by district, had qualified for the November ballot. The initiative petition needed 22,147 valid signatures to get on the ballot.

San Franciscans for District Elections, the proponents of the initiative, filed over 80,000 signatures with Kearney on August 4. The Registrar's Staff spent almost a month checking each individual signature, until the 22,147 goal was reached.

22,147 represents 10% of the number of San Franciscans who voted for Governor in 1974.

ARGUMENT FOR PROPOSITION "T"

San Francisco doesn't have truly representative government when seven of our eleven Supervisors live in just two small wealthy areas of the city. This inequity cannot happen under Proposition "T", which will create eleven equally-populated districts. The people in each district will elect a Supervisor who lives in that district and knows its needs and problems. Proposition "T" will ensure a Board of Supervisors more representative of the city's diverse communities.

The present at-large system favors incumbents and others with backing from large financial interests because huge sums of money are usually needed to win city-wide elections. Proposition "T" will encourage community-oriented campaigns in which contact with and support from district residents are more effective than expensive media campaigns. District Supervisors representing specific areas, campaigning person-to-person, and subject to easier recall will be more accountable to their constituents.

City residents are frustrated at seeing their city taxes rise while services decline. It is evident that the at-large Board is out of touch with what residents really want from their taxes. Essential services suffer from lack of attention while concerns of downtown corporations absorb too much of the Supervisors' time and energy and too many tax dollars. Proposition "T" will make Supervisors directly accountable to city residents instead of to those who pay for their expensive campaigns.

San Francisco's City Charter prohibits patronage power of Supervisors and keeps city elections non-partisan. Those protections allow San Francisco to adopt a district system without creating Chicago-style "ward bossism." There are countless cities throughout the country that enjoy efficient, corruption-free government under district systems.

Because of the need for more representative government, citizens from all over the city worked together to write Proposition "T". More than 130 community and other organizations held 10 public hearings throughout San Francisco to determine the number of districts people wanted and what their boundaries should be. More than 600 people circulated the petition and collected nearly 38,000 signatures to place Proposition "T" on the ballot. Join your neighbors.

Vote "YES" on "T"

Nancy G. Walker
Treasurer
San Franciscans for District Elections

The action of the Supervisors in submitting this argument does not necessarily constitute an endorsement of same by the Board of Supervisors.

For Text of
Proposition T,
See page 24

ARGUMENT FOR PROPOSITION "T"

A "YES" vote on Proposition "T" results in Supervisors who must know about and respond to neighborhood problems to stay in office. It means representation for all San Franciscans and makes Supervisors directly accountable to all of us. It has united a broad spectrum of your neighbors who know it will work for the common benefit. Join us.

VOTE "YES" ON PROPOSITION "T"

Art Agnos
Senator Milton Marks
Congressman John Horton
Supervisor Robert Mendelsohn
John Stark, Republican County Central Committee
Assemblyman Willie Brown
Paul Rosenberg, Democratic County Central Committee
Arlo Hite Smith, Council of Democratic Clubs
Jean Meloy, North Market Senior Organization
Barbara Valley Promotion Association
Ira Dearman, Planning Commissioner
Rev. J. Austell Jall, Police Commissioner
Terry Covert, Nob Hill Neighbors
Service Employees International Union, Joint Council
Planning Association for the Richmond
John Ahern, Catholic Commission on Social Justice
Jack Herman
Carlton Goodlett
Chinese American Democratic Club
Susan Herman, Planning Commissioner
Pence and Freedom Party
Mission Planning Council
San Francisco Black Political Caucus
San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council
San Francisco Tomorrow
Alice B. Tinkler Club
Dian Delmonico, Redevelopment Commissioner
Federation of Ingleside Neighbors
La Raza en Accion Local
Jane McKee Murphy, Police Commissioner
Gordon Law, Planning Commissioner
James Isaac
Espanola Jackson
Jack Webb
Gleimie Park-Id
Douglas Engmann, Stanyan Fulton Association
Lorraine Lohr, Commission on Aging
Zuretti County School Board
John Sanger, Duboce Triangle Association
Mission Youth Project
Herman Gallegos
Haight Ashbury Neighborhood Council
Yori Wada, Buchanan Association
Eugene Coleman, Canon King
Judith Giani
Edison Uno
Dale Champion, Buena Vista Association
Ben Tom
Alex Hsieh, Gray Panthers
Greater Mission Democratic Club
Richard Bligins
Hein Pami
Norman Butryessa
John Dechman
Northern California Alliance
San Francisco Community Congress
Black Artists for District Elections
William Shapiro
Tony Kline
Anne DeJale Daley
Preston Cook
Idere Westbrook
Terence Inallman
Clinton Kelly
Jack Morrison
Elin Davis
Frank Kluch
Gordon Brownell
Michael Rella Jones
Charles Starbuck, Planning Commissioner
Citizens for Representative Government
Rita and Germaine Covington
Hert Schwarschild
John Diamante
Ward Deuman
Arnold Townsend, WAPAC
Peter Finnegan
John Riordan
Harvey Milk
Joanella Del Carlo
Ella Hinch
Carol Silver
Paul Purth

ing concept of limiting minority leaders to representing "their own".

Defeat The Injection Of Potentially Corrupt Ward Ghetto Politics Into Our City!

Keep All Of Our Supervisors Responsive To The Entire Electorate!

NOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION "T"

Supervisor Peter Tamara

The action of the Supervisors in submitting this argument does not necessarily constitute an endorsement of same by the Board of Supervisors.

ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION "T"

VOTE "NO" ON "T"

The real leaders behind this devious proposal are basically the same few people who last year took control of voter registration in our City and conducted a partisan and illegal registration drive. The City is still painstakingly trying to purge illegal voters from the rolls. How much fraud? To give you some idea, 50,000 Voters Handbooks for the June election were returned because the Post Office couldn't locate the so-called voters.

VOTE "NO" ON "T"

These same people, for their own self-serving goals, are now attempting to take over the entire City. This is not a true District Election proposal. The District lines were twisted and drawn to make it impossible for half the members of the present Board to be elected even in their own District.

VOTE "NO" ON "T"

Proposition "T" throws all incumbent Supervisors out of office, including the six members elected last year. It eliminates your Charter right to recall any Supervisor. This phony district plan takes this power from the Voter and lets the District Supervisors decide how and when voters could recall any one of them. What a farce!

VOTE "NO" ON "T"

This narrow-based, wheeler-dealer clique wants to control San Francisco elections! They know they could never sell their message City-wide. They have been joined by certain labor leaders who are out to punish the Supervisors for their strong stands on City labor issues and for initiating the money-saving reforms on this and last November's ballots. Do you think they have San Francisco's best interests at heart?

VOTE "NO" ON "T"

What will happen when eleven little Kingdoms start fighting and dealing for contracts, favors, jobs?

VOTE "NO" ON "T"

It is a naked power grab. If passed, it will destroy the City.

Submitted by:
Supervisor Barbara Gelata

ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION "T"

San Francisco has had more than 40 years of clean, honest government. We've had our problems, but political corruption has not been one of them.

One of the reasons why we've had clean government in San Francisco is the method used to elect members of the Board of Supervisors. We don't have political wards or boroughs—or the political bosses that often go with such systems.

In San Francisco every Supervisor is answerable to every voter. That means that every voter has eleven Supervisors who care about his or her views.

This year we are being asked to give up our eleven representatives in exchange for only one. This proposal appears as Proposition "T" on your ballot and is known as the "district election of supervisors initiative."

Please Vote "NO" on Proposition "T"

A "NO" vote is a vote against political horse-trading and ward-heeler politics.

A "NO" vote will mean that every Supervisor will have to pay attention to you.

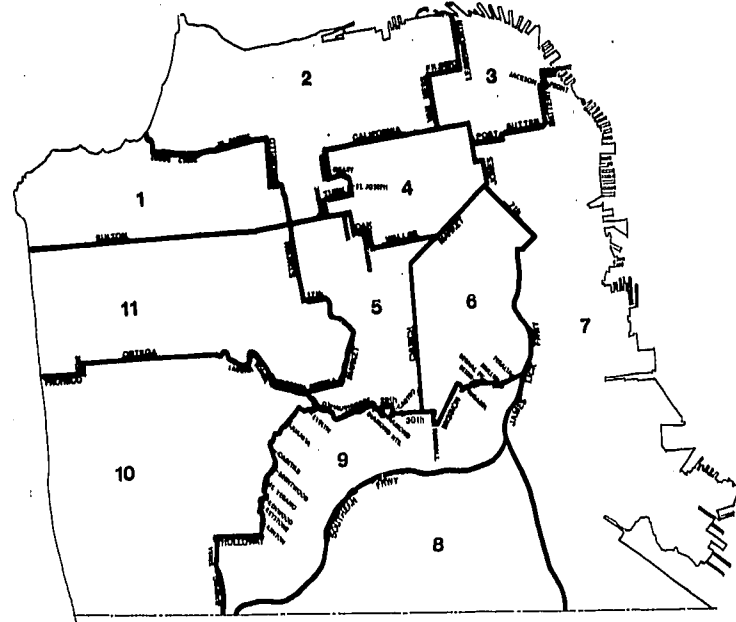
A "NO" vote will mean that your neighborhood will still count in City Hall because every Supervisor will have to care.

A "NO" vote will help hold the line against more spending and higher taxes by keeping pork barrel politics out of City government.

A "NO" vote will help us maintain our tradition of clean, honest government in San Francisco.

Please Vote "NO" on Proposition "T"

Sponsored by:
Citizens for a United San Francisco
Marilyn Horvov
F. Everett Cahill
Agnes Chan
Rene Panuchel
H. Walton Flynn
Joyce Friedman
Virginia Fusco
C. Edward Head
Alicia Hendrix
John Jacobs
Junius Street Merchants & Property Owners Assn.
Michael Mendelsohn
Mr. & Mrs. Richard Miller
William Moskowitz
Julia Porter
A. R. Roderick
John Sperry, Jr.
Marguerite Warren
John Greenangel



What Supervisorial Districts Would Be Under Proposition T

Arguments printed on this page are the opinions of the authors and have not been checked by any official agency.

ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION "T"

VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION "T"

VOTERS HAVE REPEATEDLY REJECTED THIS CONCEPT

In 1972 and again in 1973 voters rejected district election proposals, but its advocates are persistent and this time they have enlisted labor's John Crowley's active support, reflecting his resentment over the Supervisors' stand against illegal strikes.

For geographically compact San Francisco, district elections are unnecessary. Other California counties have substantial physical areas and marked divergent interest between urban, suburban and rural constituents.

Here, the mutuality of neighborhood interests, the identity of community goals, and the interdependence of districts make it desirable for citizens to have access to all Supervisors. The bitter controversy recently created by the traffic diverter program in the Inner Richmond is but one example of the folly of ignoring this interdependence.

PROPOSITION "T" WOULD LIMIT A CITIZEN'S REPRESENTATION TO ONE SUPERVISOR

Under district representation a resident would have the ear of the Supervisor elected from his district only. The interests of Supervisors from other districts would, for political reasons, focus upon problems of their own constituencies. If a person's relationship with the Supervisor representing his or her district was not good, no other recourse would be available.

PROPOSITION "T" WOULD PROVE COSTLY TO TAXPAYERS

Experience has taught that the inevitable result of the ward system is "log-rolling" and "vote-swapping", without regard for priorities. Waste is inevitable under such a quid-pro-quo system. I'll vote for something for your district if you vote for something for mine reflects the manner in which this concept operates.

PROPOSITION "T" IS INCONSISTENT WITH OUR CITY'S COSMOPOLITAN CHARACTER

The promise of increased political power for racial minorities through district elections is illusory and deceptive. This return to ghetto styled politics would reinstate the insult-

Upon the death of a member after retirement and regardless of the cause of death, a death benefit shall be paid to his estate or designated beneficiary in the manner and

(4) The city and county shall contribute to the retirement system such amounts as may be necessary to ensure that the contributions referred to in paragraph (1) of this section 8.584-8, to provide the benefits payable to members under section 8.584. Such contributions of the city and county to provide the portion of the benefits hereunder shall be made in annual installments, and the installments to be paid in any year shall be determined by the application of a percentage to the total compensation paid during the year. The percentage to be applied to the total compensation paid shall be the ratio of the value on November 2, 1976, or at the later date of a periodical actuarial valuation, of the retirement system to the total value of the city and investigation into the experience under the system, of

"Retirement allowance," "death allowance" or "allowance" shall mean equal monthly payments, beginning to accrue upon the date of retirement, or upon the day following the date of death, as the case may be, and continuing for life unless a different term of payment is definitely provided by the context.

Before the first payment of a retirement allowance is made, a member, retired under this section or section 8.6A-3, may elect to receive the actuarial equivalent of his allowance, partly in an allowance to be received by him throughout his life, and partly in other benefits payable after his death to another person or persons, provided that such election shall be subject to all the conditions prescribed by the board of supervisors to govern similar elections by other members of the same retirement system. The amount of such other benefits, provided, however, that at any time within 30 days after the date on which his compulsory retirement would otherwise have become effective, a member who has attained the age of 65 years may elect, without right of revocation, to withdraw his accumulated contributions, said election to be exercised in writing on a form furnished by the retirement system and filed at the office of said system. If a member elects to withdraw his contributions, he terminates his membership in said system on the date immediately preceding the date on which his compulsory

Proposition L, Continued

"Compensation," as distinguished from benefits under the Workers' Compensation Insurance and Safety Act of the State of California, shall mean the remuneration payable to a member of the police department by the city and county, without deduction except for absence from duty, for time during which the individual receiving such remuneration is a member of the police department, but excluding remuneration paid for overtime.

"Compensation earnable" shall mean the compensation which would have been earned had the member received compensation without interruption throughout the period under consideration and at the rate of remuneration attached at that time to the rank or position held by him during such period, it being assumed that during any absence, he was in the rank or position held by him at the beginning of the absence, and that prior to becoming a member of the police department, he was in the rank or position first held by him in such department.

"Benefit" shall include "allowance," "retirement allowance," "death allowance" and "death benefit."

"Final compensation" shall mean the average monthly compensation earnable by a member during his three consecutive years of credited service in which his average compensation is the highest.

For the purpose of sections 8.586 through 8.586-14, the terms "member of the police department," "member of the department," or "member" shall mean any officer or employee of the police department employed after November 1, 1970 who was or shall be subject to the charter provisions governing entrance requirements of members of the police department, and shall include all terms shall further mean persons employed after November 1, 1970 at an age not greater than the maximum age then prescribed for entrance into employment in said uniformed force, to perform duties now performed under the titles of criminologist, photographer, patrol woman or other personnel, however, persons who are not included in any person who has not satisfactorily completed such course of training as may be required by the Police Department prior to assignment to active duty with said department.

"Retirement system" or "system" shall mean San Francisco City and County Employees' Retirement System as created in section 8.500 of the charter.

"Retirement board" shall mean "retirement board" as created in section 8.570 of the charter.

"Charter" shall mean the charter of the City and County of San Francisco.

Words used in the masculine gender shall include the feminine and neuter gender, and singular numbers shall include the plural and the plural the singular.

"Interest" shall mean interest at the rate adopted by the retirement board.

8.586-2 Service Retirement

Any member of the police department who completes at least twenty-five years of service in the aggregate and attains the age of fifty (50) years, said service to be computed under section 8.586-10, may retire for service at the option. Members shall be retired on the first day of the month next following the attainment by them of the age of twenty-five years. A member retired after meeting the service and age requirements in the two sentences next preceding, shall receive a retirement allowance equal to fifty percent of the final compensation of said member, as defined in section 8.586-1, plus an interest on the sum of said final compensation for each year of service rendered in excess of twenty-five years; provided, however, that such retirement allowance shall not exceed seventy percent of said member's final compensation. If, at the date of retirement for service, or retirement for disability resulting from an injury received in the performance of duty, said member has no wife, children or dependent parents, who would qualify for the continuance of the allowance after the death of said member, or with respect to the portion of the allowance which would not be continued regardless of dependents, or upon retirement for disability resulting from other causes, with respect to all of the allowance and regardless of dependents at retirement, a member retired under this section or section 8.586-3, may elect before the first payment of the retirement allowance is made, to receive the actuarial equivalent of his allowance or the portion which would be continued in the event of death, as the case may be, partly in a lump sum and partly to be received by him throughout his life, and partly in other benefits payable after his death to another person or persons, provided that such election shall be subject to all the conditions prescribed by the board of supervisors to govern similar election by other members of the retirement system including the character and amount of such other benefits.

8.586-3 Retirement for Incapacity

Any member of the police department who becomes incapacitated for the performance of his duty by reason of any bodily injury received in, or illness caused by the performance of his duty, shall be retired, if he is not qualified for service retirement, to receive a retirement allowance equal to fifty percent of the final compensation of said member, as defined in section 8.586-1. Said allowance shall be paid to him until the date upon which said member would have qualified for service retirement had he lived and rendered service without interruption at the rank or position held by him at the date of retirement, and after said date the allowance payable shall be equal to the retirement allowance said member would have received if retired for service on said date based on the final compensation, as defined in section 8.586-1. He would have received immediately prior to said date, had he lived and rendered service as a member of the police department, shall not be less than fifty percent of such final compensation.

If, at the time of retirement, because of disability, he is qualified as to age and service for retirement under section 8.586-2, he shall receive an allowance equal to the retirement allowance which he would receive if retired under section 8.586-2, but not less than fifty percent of said final compensation. If, at the time of retirement, because of disability, he becomes incapacitated for performance of his duty by reason of a cause not included under the provisions of the immediately preceding sentences, and who shall have completed at least ten years of service in the aggregate, computed as provided in section 8.586-10, shall be retired upon an allowance of one and one-half percent of the final compensation of said member as defined in section 8.586-1 for each year of service, provided that said allowance shall not be less than thirty-three and one-third percent of said final compensation. The portion of retiring a member under this section may be brought before the retirement board on said board's own motion, by recommendation of the Police Commission, or by said member or his guardian. If his disability shall cease, his retirement allowance shall cease, and he shall be restored to the service in the rank he occupied at the time of his retirement.

8.586-4 Death Allowance

If a member of the police department shall die before or after retirement by reason of an injury received in, or illness caused by the performance of his duty, a death allowance, in lieu of any allowance payable under any other section of the charter or by ordinance, on account of death

shall be reduced in the manner fixed by the board of supervisors, by the amount of any benefits, payable by the city and county to or on account of such person, under any workers' compensation law or any other general law and because of the injury or illness resulting in said death or retirement. If the portion which is payable under such law or retirement which results from injury received in or illness caused by performance of duty, shall be considered as in lieu of all benefits, other than medical benefits, payable to or on account of such person under such law and shall be in satisfaction and discharge of the obligation of the city and county to any such benefits.

8.586-5 Death Benefit

If a member of the police department shall die, before retirement from causes other than an injury received in or illness caused by the performance of duty, or regardless of cause, if no allowance shall be payable under section 8.586-4 or 8.586-5, preceding, a death benefit shall be paid to his estate or designated beneficiary, the amount of which and the conditions for the payment of which shall be determined in the manner prescribed by the board of supervisors for the death benefit of other members of the retirement system. Upon the death of a member after retirement and regardless of cause, the estate or designated beneficiary shall be paid his estate or designated beneficiary the amount of which and the conditions for the payment of which shall be determined in the manner prescribed by the board of supervisors for the death benefit of other members of the retirement system.

8.586-6 Payment to Surviving Dependents

Upon the death of a member of the police department resulting from any cause other than an injury received in or illness caused by performance of duty, (a) if the death occurred before retirement for service, or retirement for disability which results from any cause other than an injury received in, or illness caused by performance of duty, one-half of the retirement allowance to which the member would have been entitled if he had retired on the date of his death, as the case may be, shall be continued throughout life or until remarriage to his surviving wife, or (b) if his death occurred after the completion of at least twenty-five years of service in the aggregate but prior to the attainment of the age of fifty years, the retirement allowance to which he would have been entitled under section 8.586-2 if he had attained the age of fifty years on the date of his death shall be continued throughout life or until remarriage to his surviving wife, or (c) if his death occurred after retirement for service, or retirement for disability by reason of an injury received in or illness caused by performance of duty, three-fourths of his retirement allowance as it was at his death shall be continued throughout life or until remarriage to his surviving wife, except that, if death occurred prior to qualification for service retirement allowance, the portion of the allowance shall be continued throughout life or until remarriage to his surviving wife, or (d) if his death occurred after completion of at least ten years of service in the aggregate, computed as provided in section 8.586-10, shall be retired upon an allowance equal to the retirement allowance to which the member would have been entitled pursuant to section 8.586-3 if he had retired on the date of death because of incapacity for performance of duty shall be paid throughout life or until remarriage to his surviving wife, or (e) if his death occurred after completion of at least ten years of service in the aggregate, computed as provided in section 8.586-10, shall be retired upon an allowance hereunder, or if he dies or remarries before any child of such deceased member attains the age of eighteen years, then the allowance which the surviving wife would have received had she lived and not remarried shall be paid to his child or children under said age, provided that no child shall receive any allowance after marrying or attaining the age of eighteen years. Should said member leave no surviving wife and no children under age of eighteen years, but leave a child or children, regardless of whether or not the dependent parent or parents dependent upon him for support, the child or children and the parents so dependent shall collectively receive a monthly allowance equal to that which a surviving wife would have received had she lived and not remarried. No allowance, however, shall be paid under this section to a surviving wife unless she was married to the member prior to the date of the injury or onset of the illness which results in death if he had not retired, or unless she was married to the member at least one year prior to his retirement if he had retired.

An used in this section and section 8.586-4, "surviving wife" shall mean and include a surviving spouse, and shall also mean and include a spouse who has remarried since the death of the member, but whose remarriage has been terminated by death, divorce or annulment within five years after the date of such remarriage and who has not thereafter again remarried.

The surviving wife, in the event of death of the member after qualification for, but before service retirement, may elect to have the portion of the allowance to which she would be entitled under section 8.586-3, in lieu of the allowance which otherwise would be continued to her under this section, if there be no surviving wife, the guardian of the eligible child or children may make such election, and if there be no such child, the dependent parent or parents may make such election. "Qualified for service retirement," "Qualification for service retirement" or "Qualified as to age and service for retirement," as used in this section and other sections to which persons who are members under section 8.586-1 are subject, shall mean that such person is qualified for service and attainment of age fifty, said service to be computed under section 8.586-10.

8.586-6 Adjustment of Allowances

Every retirement or death allowance payable to or on account of any member under section 8.586 shall be adjusted in accordance with the provisions of subsection (II) of section 8.528 of the charter.

8.586-7 Adjustment for Compensation Payments

That portion of any allowance payable because of the death or retirement of any member of the police department which is provided by contributions of the city and county,

shall be reduced in the manner fixed by the board of supervisors, by the amount of any benefits, payable by the city and county to or on account of such person, under any workers' compensation law or any other general law and because of the injury or illness resulting in said death or retirement. If the portion which is payable under such law or retirement which results from injury received in or illness caused by performance of duty, shall be considered as in lieu of all benefits, other than medical benefits, payable to or on account of such person under such law and shall be in satisfaction and discharge of the obligation of the city and county to any such benefits.

8.586-8 Death Benefit

If a member of the police department shall die, before retirement from causes other than an injury received in or illness caused by the performance of duty, or regardless of cause, if no allowance shall be payable under section 8.586-4 or 8.586-5, preceding, a death benefit shall be paid to his estate or designated beneficiary, the amount of which and the conditions for the payment of which shall be determined in the manner prescribed by the board of supervisors for the death benefit of other members of the retirement system. Upon the death of a member after retirement and regardless of cause, the estate or designated beneficiary shall be paid his estate or designated beneficiary the amount of which and the conditions for the payment of which shall be determined in the manner prescribed by the board of supervisors for the death benefit of other members of the retirement system.

8.586-9 Refunds and Redeposit

Should any member of the police department cease to be employed by such a member, for any cause other than death or retirement or transfer to another office or department, all of his contributions, with interest credited thereon, shall be refunded to him subject to the conditions prescribed by the board of supervisors to govern similar terminations of members of the retirement system. If such person shall again become a member of the department, he shall redeposit in the retirement fund, the amount refunded to him. Contributions, with interest, which are credited because of service rendered in any other office or department and which will not be counted under section 8.586-10 to any person who becomes a member of the retirement system under this section shall be refunded to him forthwith. Should a member of the police department become an employee of any other office or department, his accumulated contribution account shall be adjusted by payments to or from the retirement system to make the accumulated contributions credited to him at the time of change, equal to the amount which would have been credited to him if he had been employed in said other office or department at the rate of compensation received by him in the police department and the shall receive credit for service for which said contributions were made, according to the charter section under which his membership in the retirement system continues.

8.586-10 Computation of Service

The following time shall be included in the computation of the service to be credited to a member of the police department for the purposes of determining whether such member qualified for retirement, and in calculating benefits payable upon retirement, at any time, the contributions for which were withdrawn by said member upon termination of his service while he was a member under any other charter section, and not redeposited upon re-entry into service:

(1) Time during and for which said member is entitled to receive compensation because of service as a member of the police or fire department under section 8.586 or 8.588, respectively.

(2) Time prior to November 2, 1970, during which said member was entitled to receive compensation while a member of the police or fire department, but for which any other charter section provided that accumulated contributions on account of such service previously refunded are redeposited with interest from the date of refund to the date of redeposit, at times and in the manner fixed by the retirement board; and solely for the purpose of determining qualification for retirement under section 8.586-3 for disability not resulting from injury received in or illness caused by performance of duty, time during which said member serves and receives compensation because of services rendered in other offices and departments.

(3) Time during which said member is absent from a status included in paragraph (1) next preceding, by reason of service in the armed forces of the United States of America, or in the armed forces of any other service included in section 8.520 of the charter, during any war in which the United States was or shall be engaged or during other national emergency, and for which said member contributed or contributed to the retirement system or for which the city and county contributed or contributes on his account.

8.586-11 Sources of Funds

All payments provided for members under section 8.586 shall be made from funds derived from the following sources, plus interest earned on said funds:

(1) There shall be deducted from each payment of compensation made to a member under section 8.586 a sum equal to seven percent of such payment of compensation. The sum so deducted shall be paid forthwith to the retirement system. Said contribution shall be credited to the individual account of the member from whose salary it was deducted, and the total of said contributions, together with interest credited thereon in the same manner as is prescribed by the board of supervisors for crediting interest to contributions of other members of the retirement system, shall be applied to provide part of the retirement allowance granted to said member, or shall be paid to said member or his estate or beneficiary as provided in sections 8.586-3, 8.586-4 and 8.586-10.

(2) The city and county shall contribute to the retirement system such amounts as may be necessary, when added to the contributions referred to in paragraph (1) of this section 8.586-11, to provide the benefits payable to members under section 8.586. The portion of the benefits hereunder shall be made in annual installments, and the installment to be paid in any year shall be determined by the application of a percentage to the total compensation paid during said year to persons who are members under section 8.586-1, as determined to the rate of the value on November 2, 1970, or at the later date of a periodic actuarial valuation and investment into the experience under the system, of the benefits therefor to be paid to or on account of members under section 8.586 from contributions of the city and county. The portion of the benefits hereunder shall be made in annual installments, and the installment to be paid in any year shall be determined by the application of a percentage to the total compensation paid during said year to persons who are members under section 8.586-1, as determined to the rate of the value on November 2, 1970, or at the later date of a periodic actuarial valuation and investment into the experience under the system, of the benefits therefor to be paid to or on account of members under section 8.586 from contributions of the city and county. The portion of the benefits hereunder shall be made in annual installments, and the installment to be paid in any year shall be determined by the application of a percentage to the total compensation paid during said year to persons who are members under section 8.586-1, as determined to the rate of the value on November 2, 1970, or at the later date of a periodic actuarial valuation and investment into the experience under the system, of the benefits therefor to be paid to or on account of members under section 8.586 from contributions of the city and county.

(3) To promote the stability of the retirement system through a joint participation in the result of variations in the experience under mortality, investment and other contingencies, the contributions of both members and the city and county held by the system to provide benefits for members under section 8.586 shall be a part of the fund in which all other assets of said system are included.

8.586-12 Right to Retire

Upon the completion of the years of service set forth in section 8.586-2 as requisite to retirement, a member of the police department shall be entitled to retire at any time thereafter in accordance with the provisions of said section 8.586-2, and, except as provided in the following paragraph, nothing shall deprive said member of said right.

Any member of the police department convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude committed in connection with his duties as a member of the police department shall, upon termination of his employment pursuant to the provisions of this charter, forfeit all right to any benefits under the retirement system except refund of his accumulated contributions; provided, however, that, if such member is qualified for service retirement by reason of service and age under the provisions of section 8.586-2, he shall have the right to elect, without right of revocation and within 90 days of the termination of his employment, whether to withdraw all of his accumulated contributions or to receive as his sole benefit under the retirement system the actuarial equivalent of the actuarial equivalent of his accumulated contributions at the time of such termination of employment.

8.586-13 Limitation on Employment During Retirement

(A) Except as provided in subsection (B) of this section, no person retired as a member under section 8.586 for service or disability and entitled to receive a retirement allowance under the retirement system shall be employed in any capacity by the city and county, nor shall such person receive any payment for services rendered to the city and county after retirement.

(B) (1) Service as an election officer or juror, or in the preparation for, or giving testimony as an expert witness for or on behalf of the city and county before any court or legislative body shall be affected by the provisions of subsection (A) of this section.

(2) The provisions of subsection (A) shall not prevent such retired person from serving on any board or commission of the city and county and receiving the compensation for such office, provided the compensation does not exceed one hundred dollars (\$100) per month.

(3) If such retired person is elected or appointed to a position or office which subjects him to membership in the retirement system under section 8.586, he shall re-enter membership under section 8.586 and his retirement allowance shall be cancelled immediately upon such re-entry. The provisions of subsection (A) shall not prevent such person from receiving the compensation for such position or office. The rate of contribution of such member shall be the same as that for other members under section 8.586. Such member's individual account shall be credited with an amount which is the actuarial equivalent of his annuity at the time of his re-entry, but the amount thereof shall not exceed the amount of his accumulated contributions at the time of his retirement. Such member shall also receive credit for his service as it was at the time of his retirement.

(C) Notwithstanding any provision of this charter to the contrary, should any person retired for disability engage in a gainful occupation prior to attaining the age of fifty-five (55) years, the retirement board shall reduce that part of his monthly retirement allowance which is payable in excess of the amount of the salary of the occupation in which he engaged to the amount of the compensation earnable, at the time he engages in the gainful occupation, by such person if he held the position which he held at the time of his retirement, or, if that position has been abolished, the compensation earnable by the member if he had held the position in which he was retired immediately prior to its abolishment.

8.586-14 Conflicting Charter Provisions

Any section or part of any section in this charter, insofar as it should conflict with the provisions of sections 8.586 through 8.586-13 or with any part thereof, shall be superseded by the contents of said sections. In the event that any word, phrase, clause or section of said sections shall be judged unconstitutional, the remainder thereof shall remain in full force and effect.

8.588 Members of the Fire Department After November 1, 1970

Those persons who become members of the fire department, as defined in section 8.588-1, on or after November 2, 1970, shall be members of the system subject to the provisions of sections 8.588, 8.588-1, 8.588-2, 8.588-3, 8.588-4, 8.588-5, 8.588-6, 8.588-7, 8.588-8, 8.588-9, 8.588-10, 8.588-11, 8.588-12, 8.588-13 and 8.588-14 (which shall apply only to provisions contained under section 8.588) in addition to the provisions contained in sections 8.570 to 8.572, both inclusive, and sections 8.500, 8.510, 8.520 and 8.528 of this charter, notwithstanding the provisions of any other section of the charter which shall be subject to the provisions of the provisions of sections 8.586 or 8.585 of this charter.

8.588-1 Definitions

The following words and phrases as used in this section, section 8.588 and sections 8.588-2 through 8.588-14, unless a different meaning is plainly required by the context, shall have the following meanings:

"Retirement allowance," "death allowance" or "allowance" shall mean equal monthly payments, beginning to accrue upon the date of retirement, or upon the day following the date of death, as the case may be, and continuing for life, unless a different term of payment is definitely provided by the context.

"Compensation," as distinguished from benefits under the Workers' Compensation Insurance and Safety Act of the State of California, shall mean the remuneration payable in cash, by the city and county, without deduction except for absence from duty, for time during which the individual receiving such remuneration is a member of the department, but excluding remuneration paid for overtime.

"Compensation earnable" shall mean the compensation which would have been earned had the member received compensation without interruption throughout the period under consideration and at the rate of remuneration attached at that time to the rank or position held by him during such period, it being assumed that during any absence, he was in the rank or position held by him at the beginning of the absence, and that prior to becoming a member of the fire department, he was in the rank or position first held by him in such department.

"Benefit" shall include "allowance," "retirement allowance," "death allowance" and "death benefit."

"Final compensation" shall mean the average monthly compensation earnable by a member during his three consecutive years of credited service in which his average compensation is the highest.

(Continued)

Proposition M, Continued

the basis of said periodic actuarial valuation and investigation into the experience under the system. Said actuarial valuation shall be made every even-numbered year and said investigation into the experience under the system shall be made every odd-numbered year.

(7) To promote the stability of the retirement system through a joint participation in the result of variations in the experience under mortality, investment and other contingencies the contributions of all members of the city and county shall be made by the system to provide the benefits under this section, shall be a part of the fund in which all other assets of said system are included. Nothing in this section shall affect the obligations of the city and county to pay to the retirement system any amounts which may or shall come due under the provisions of the charter prior to July 1, 1975, and which are represented on said effective date, in the accounts of said system by debits against the city and county.

Text Of Proposition P

(Continued From Page 15)

(2) For bonds necessary to fund airport capital improvements approved in principle by a resolution adopted by three-fourths of the members of the board of supervisors prior to April 1, 1977.

(b) Revenue bonds issued pursuant to this section shall bear a rate of interest not to exceed that which may be fixed and prescribed by the airport commission without regard to the limitations contained in the Revenue Bond Law of 1941. The bonds issued by the commission pursuant to the provisions of this section shall not constitute evidence of indebtedness of the city and county but shall constitute and evidence only indebtedness of the said commission payable solely out of revenues received by the commission from airports or airport facilities operated or controlled by it.

(c) Airport revenue bonds issued for such purposes pursuant to this section shall not be included in the bonded debt limit provided for in section 6401 of this Charter. Nothing in this section shall prevent the city and county from issuing general obligation bonds for the purpose of acquiring, constructing, improving or developing airports or airport facilities under the commission's jurisdiction, subject to the bond issue procedure provided for in this Charter.

7.306 Bonds For Residential Rehabilitation Assistance

Notwithstanding (any other provision of this charter) the voter approval requirements in section 7.300, the board of supervisors may by ordinance from time to time authorize the issuance of bonds to establish a fund for the purpose of making loans to assist property owners with the rehabilitation of property in areas which shall be designated in advance by the board of supervisors as residential rehabilitation areas or for the purpose of refunding such bonds. The issuance of such bonds shall be pursuant to procedures adopted by ordinance of the board of supervisors. The repayment of principal, interest and other charges on such loans to property owners, together with such other monies as the board of supervisors may, in its discretion, make available therefor, shall be the sole source of funds pledged by the city and county for repayment of such bonds. Bonds issued under the provisions of this section shall not be deemed to constitute a debt or liability of the City and County of San Francisco, but shall be payable solely from the funds specified in this section. The issuance of such bonds shall not directly, indirectly, or contingently obligate the board of supervisors to levy or to pledge any form of taxation whatever therefor or to make any appropriation for their payment.

7.309 Voter Approval of Lease Financing

(a) The board of supervisors shall not approve the lease financing of public improvements or equipment unless a proposition generally describing the public improvements or equipment and the lease financing arrangement is approved by a majority of the voters voting on the proposition. The board of supervisors may by resolution submit to the voters the question of whether the City and County of San Francisco at a general or special election.

(b) For the purposes of this section, "lease financing" occurs when the city and county leases land, buildings, fixtures, or equipment from a Joint Powers Authority, the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency, the San Francisco Housing Authority, the San Francisco Parking Authority, or a nonprofit corporation and the proceeds of the lease financing the construction or acquisition of public improvements or equipment.

(c) The requirements of this section do not apply: (1) To any lease financing which was approved in fact or in principle by a resolution or ordinance adopted by the board of supervisors prior to April 1, 1977; provided that if the resolution or ordinance approved the lease financing only in principle, the resolution or ordinance must describe in general terms the public improvements or equipment to be financed; or

(2) To the approval of an amendment to a lease financing arrangement or to the refunding of lease financing bonds which results in lower total rental payments under the terms of the lease.

Proposed Charter Amendment

Text Of Proposition T

NOTE: Additions or substitutions are indicated by bold-face type; deletions are indicated by ((double parentheses)).

2.100 Composition and Salary: Districts.

The board of supervisors shall consist of eleven members elected (not appointed) by districts. Each district shall be paid a salary of ninety-six hundred dollars (\$9,600) per year and each shall execute an official bond to the city and county in the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000).

The city and county is hereby divided into eleven supervisory districts as hereinafter set forth, and, commencing with the general municipal election in 1977, and continuing thereafter until new districts are established as hereinafter set forth, such districts shall be used for the election or recall of the members of the board of supervisors, and for filling any vacancy in the office of member of the board of supervisors by appointment. Upon the establishment of new districts as hereinafter provided, such term of office for which such member was elected or appointed. The eleven supervisory districts, as established hereafter, shall be bounded and described as follows:

FIRST SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICT, shall comprise all of that portion of the city and county commencing at the point of intersection of the shoreline of San Francisco Bay and the straight-line extension of Fulton Street; thence easterly along Fulton Street to Stanyan Street; thence northerly

along Stanyan Street to Geary Boulevard; thence westerly along Geary Boulevard to Arguello Boulevard; thence easterly along Arguello Boulevard to its point of intersection with the southern boundary of the Presidio United States Military Reservation; thence westerly and northerly along said boundary to the point of intersection with the northern boundary of the Presidio United States Military Reservation; thence easterly along said shoreline to the point of commencement. Unless specifically designated to the contrary, all references to streets, and boulevards contained in the foregoing description shall refer to the center lines of said streets and boulevards, respectively.

SECOND SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICT, shall comprise all of that portion of the city and county commencing at the point of intersection of the shoreline of San Francisco Bay and the southern and southwestern boundary of the Presidio United States Military Reservation; thence southerly and easterly along said boundary to the point of intersection with Arguello Boulevard; thence southerly along Arguello Boulevard to Geary Boulevard; thence easterly along Geary Boulevard to Stanyan Street; thence southerly along Stanyan Street to Fulton Street; thence easterly along Fulton Street to Masonic Avenue; thence northerly along Masonic Avenue to Turk Street; thence easterly along Turk Street to Joseph Avenue; thence southerly along Joseph Avenue to St. Joseph Avenue; thence westerly along St. Joseph Avenue to Geary Boulevard; thence westerly along Geary Boulevard to Presidio Avenue; thence northerly along Presidio Avenue to California Street; thence easterly along California Street to Van Ness Avenue; thence northerly along Van Ness Avenue to Filbert Street; thence easterly along Filbert Street to Leavenworth Street; thence northerly along Leavenworth Street and a northerly straight-line extension thereof to the point of intersection with the shoreline of San Francisco Bay; thence generally westerly along said shoreline to the point of commencement. Unless specifically designated to the contrary, all references to streets, boulevards and avenues contained in the foregoing description shall refer to the center line of said streets, boulevards and avenues, respectively.

THIRD SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICT, shall comprise all of that portion of the city and county commencing at the point of intersection of a northerly straight-line extension of Leavenworth Street and the shoreline of San Francisco Bay; thence easterly and southerly along said shoreline to the point of intersection with Broadway and an easterly straight-line extension thereof and including all piers north of said intersection; thence westerly along Broadway to Front Street; thence southerly along Front Street to Jackson Street; thence westerly along Jackson Street to Battery Street; thence southerly along Battery Street to Market Street; thence westerly along Market Street to Sutter Street; thence westerly along Sutter Street to Powell Street; thence southerly along Powell Street to Post Street; thence northerly along Post Street to Leavenworth Street; thence northerly along Leavenworth Street to California Street; thence westerly along California Street to Van Ness Avenue; thence northerly along Van Ness Avenue to Filbert Street; thence easterly along Filbert Street to Leavenworth Street; thence northerly along Leavenworth Street to the point of commencement. Unless specifically designated to the contrary, all references to streets, avenues, and ways contained in the foregoing description shall refer to the center lines of said streets, avenues and ways, respectively.

FOURTH SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICT, shall comprise all of that portion of the city and county commencing at the point of intersection of the shoreline of San Francisco Bay and the shoreline of the Presidio United States Military Reservation; thence easterly along said shoreline to St. Joseph Avenue; thence northerly and westerly along St. Joseph Avenue to Geary Boulevard; thence westerly along Geary Boulevard to Presidio Avenue; thence northerly along Presidio Avenue to California Street; thence easterly along California Street to Leavenworth Street; thence southerly along Leavenworth Street to Ellis Street; thence easterly along Ellis Street to Jones Street; thence southerly along Jones Street to Market Street; thence westerly along Market Street to Waller Street; thence southerly along Waller Street to Divisadero Street; thence northerly along Divisadero Street to Oak Street; thence westerly along Oak Street to Baker Street; thence northerly along Baker Street to Fulton Street; thence westerly along Fulton Street to the point of commencement. Unless specifically designated to the contrary, all references to streets, avenues and boulevards contained in the foregoing description shall refer to the center lines of said streets, avenues and boulevards, respectively.

FIFTH SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICT, shall comprise all of that portion of the city and county commencing at the center point of the intersection of Stanyan Street and Fulton Street; thence southerly along Stanyan Street to Seventeenth Street; thence easterly along Seventeenth Street to Clayton Street; thence northerly and southerly along Clayton Street to Market Street; thence generally southerly along Market Street to Potrero Drive; thence westerly along Potrero Drive to O'Shaughnessy Boulevard; thence southerly along O'Shaughnessy Boulevard to the center point of the southernmost intersection of O'Shaughnessy Boulevard and Del Valle Avenue; thence following a northerly straight-line extension of Del Valle Avenue across Glen Camacho Drive to the center point of intersection of Glen Camacho Drive and Diamond Heights Boulevard; thence southerly along Diamond Heights Boulevard to Diamond Street; thence northerly along Diamond Street to Twenty-ninth Street; thence easterly along Twenty-ninth Street to Castro Street; thence southerly along Castro Street to Thirteenth Street; thence easterly along Thirteenth Street to San Jose Avenue; thence southerly along San Jose Avenue to Divisadero Street; thence easterly along Divisadero Street to Mission Street; thence northerly along Mission Street to Precita Avenue; thence easterly along Precita Avenue to Peralta Avenue; thence northerly along Peralta Avenue to a straight-line extension of Peralta Avenue to the center line of the James Lick Freeway (State Route 101); thence generally northerly along the center line of the James Lick Freeway (State Route 101) to the intersection with the Southern Freeway (Interstate Route 280) along the center line thereof to the center line of the Southern Freeway (Interstate Route 280); thence generally westerly and southerly along the center line of the Southern Freeway (Interstate Route 280) to the intersection with the southern boundary of the city and county; thence westerly along said boundary to the point of commencement. Unless specifically designated to the contrary, all references to streets, boulevards, avenues, ways and drives, respectively.

SIXTH SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICT, shall comprise all of that portion of the city and county commencing at the center point of the intersection of Church Street and Market Street; thence northerly along Market Street to Seventh Street; thence easterly along Seventh Street to Taylor Street; thence southerly along Taylor Street to Townsend Street; thence westerly along Townsend Street to Division Street; thence westerly along Division Street to the center line of the James Lick Freeway (State Route 101); thence generally northerly along the center line of the James Lick Freeway (State Route 101) to the point of intersection with the Southern Freeway (Interstate Route 280) along the center line thereof to the center line of the Southern Freeway (Interstate Route 280); thence generally westerly and southerly along the center line of the Southern Freeway (Interstate Route 280) to the intersection with the southern boundary of the city and county; thence westerly along said boundary to the point of commencement. Unless specifically designated to the contrary, all references to streets, boulevards, avenues, ways and drives, respectively.

SEVENTH SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICT, shall comprise all of that portion of the city and county commencing at the center point of the intersection of Church Street and Market Street; thence northerly along Market Street to Seventh Street; thence easterly along Seventh Street to Taylor Street; thence southerly along Taylor Street to Townsend Street; thence westerly along Townsend Street to Division Street; thence westerly along Division Street to the center line of the James Lick Freeway (State Route 101); thence generally northerly along the center line of the James Lick Freeway (State Route 101) to the point of intersection with the Southern Freeway (Interstate Route 280) along the center line thereof to the center line of the Southern Freeway (Interstate Route 280); thence generally westerly and southerly along the center line of the Southern Freeway (Interstate Route 280) to the intersection with the southern boundary of the city and county; thence westerly along said boundary to the point of commencement. Unless specifically designated to the contrary, all references to streets, boulevards, avenues, ways and drives, respectively.

EIGHTH SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICT, shall comprise all of that portion of the city and county commencing at the intersection of the southern boundary of the city and county and the center line of the James Lick Freeway (State Route 101); thence generally northerly along the center line of the James Lick Freeway (State Route 101) to the intersection with the Southern Freeway (Interstate Route 280) along the center line thereof to the center line of the Southern Freeway (Interstate Route 280); thence generally westerly and southerly along the center line of the Southern Freeway (Interstate Route 280) to the intersection with the southern boundary of the city and county; thence easterly along said boundary to the point of commencement.

NINTH SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICT, shall comprise all of that portion of the city and county commencing at the intersection of the southern boundary of the city and county and the center line of Junipero Serra Boulevard; thence southerly along Junipero Serra Boulevard to Holloway Avenue; thence easterly along Holloway Avenue to Ashland Avenue; thence northerly along Ashland Avenue to Ocean Avenue; thence northerly along Ocean Avenue to Keystone Way; thence northerly along Keystone Way to Kenwood Way; thence northerly along Kenwood Way to Upland Drive; thence easterly along Upland Drive to North Gate Drive; thence northerly along North Gate Drive to Monterey Boulevard; thence northerly across Monterey Boulevard to El Verano Way and northerly along El Verano Way to Fernwood Drive; thence northerly along Fernwood Drive to Brentwood Avenue; thence northerly along Brentwood Avenue to Yerba Buena Avenue; thence northerly along Yerba Buena Avenue to Castana Avenue; thence northerly along Castana Avenue to Ludlow Avenue; thence northerly along Ludlow Avenue to Junnita Way; thence easterly along Junnita Way to Evelyn Way; thence easterly along Evelyn Way to O'Shaughnessy Boulevard; thence northerly along O'Shaughnessy Boulevard to the center point of the southernmost intersection with Del Valle Avenue; thence following a straight-line extension of Del Valle Avenue northerly across Glen Canyon Park to the center point of the intersection of Glen Canyon Drive and Diamond Heights Boulevard; thence northerly along Diamond Heights Boulevard to Diamond Street; thence northerly along Diamond Street to Twenty-ninth Street; thence easterly along Twenty-ninth Street to Castro Street; thence southerly along Castro Street to Thirteenth Street; thence easterly along Thirteenth Street to San Jose Avenue; thence southerly along San Jose Avenue to Divisadero Street; thence easterly along Divisadero Street to Mission Street; thence northerly along Mission Street to Precita Avenue; thence easterly along Precita Avenue to Peralta Avenue; thence northerly along Peralta Avenue to a straight-line extension of Peralta Avenue to the center line of the James Lick Freeway (State Route 101); thence generally northerly along the center line of the James Lick Freeway (State Route 101) to the intersection with the Southern Freeway (Interstate Route 280) along the center line thereof to the center line of the Southern Freeway (Interstate Route 280); thence generally westerly and southerly along the center line of the Southern Freeway (Interstate Route 280) to the intersection with the southern boundary of the city and county; thence westerly along said boundary to the point of commencement. Unless specifically designated to the contrary, all references to streets, boulevards, avenues, ways and drives, respectively.

TENTH SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICT, shall comprise all of that portion of the city and county commencing at the intersection of the southern boundary of the city and county and the center line of Junipero Serra Boulevard; thence southerly along Junipero Serra Boulevard to Holloway Avenue; thence easterly along Holloway Avenue to Ashland Avenue; thence northerly along Ashland Avenue to Ocean Avenue; thence northerly along Ocean Avenue to Keystone Way; thence northerly along Keystone Way to Kenwood Way; thence northerly along Kenwood Way to Upland Drive; thence easterly along Upland Drive to North Gate Drive; thence northerly along North Gate Drive to Monterey Boulevard; thence northerly across Monterey Boulevard to El Verano Way and northerly along El Verano Way to Fernwood Drive; thence northerly along Fernwood Drive to Brentwood Avenue; thence northerly along Brentwood Avenue to Yerba Buena Avenue; thence northerly along Yerba Buena Avenue to Castana Avenue; thence northerly along Castana Avenue to Ludlow Avenue; thence northerly along Ludlow Avenue to Junnita Way; thence easterly along Junnita Way to Evelyn Way; thence easterly along Evelyn Way to O'Shaughnessy Boulevard; thence northerly along O'Shaughnessy Boulevard to the center point of the southernmost intersection with Del Valle Avenue; thence following a straight-line extension of Del Valle Avenue northerly across Glen Canyon Park to the center point of the intersection of Glen Canyon Drive and Diamond Heights Boulevard; thence northerly along Diamond Heights Boulevard to Diamond Street; thence northerly along Diamond Street to Twenty-ninth Street; thence easterly along Twenty-ninth Street to Castro Street; thence southerly along Castro Street to Thirteenth Street; thence easterly along Thirteenth Street to San Jose Avenue; thence southerly along San Jose Avenue to Divisadero Street; thence easterly along Divisadero Street to Mission Street; thence northerly along Mission Street to Precita Avenue; thence easterly along Precita Avenue to Peralta Avenue; thence northerly along Peralta Avenue to a straight-line extension of Peralta Avenue to the center line of the James Lick Freeway (State Route 101); thence generally northerly along the center line of the James Lick Freeway (State Route 101) to the intersection with the Southern Freeway (Interstate Route 280) along the center line thereof to the center line of the Southern Freeway (Interstate Route 280); thence generally westerly and southerly along the center line of the Southern Freeway (Interstate Route 280) to the intersection with the southern boundary of the city and county; thence westerly along said boundary to the point of commencement. Unless specifically designated to the contrary, all references to streets, boulevards, avenues, ways and drives, respectively.

Eleventh SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICT, shall comprise that portion of the city and county not otherwise described as constituting the first, second, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth or tenth supervisory districts.

The board of supervisors shall by ordinance adjust the boundaries of the supervisory districts herein set forth in the year following the year in which each decennial federal census is taken, commencing with the 1980 census, as provided in the Constitution and statutes of the State of California, and subject to the requirements of the act, however, that the redistricting provided for herein shall conform to the rule of one person-one vote and shall reflect communities of interest within the city and county.

Each member of the board of supervisors, commencing with the general municipal election in November, 1977, shall be elected by the electors within a supervisory district, and must have resided in the district in which he or she is elected for a period of not less than thirty days immediately preceding the date he or she files a declaration of candidacy for the office of supervisor, and must continue to reside therein during his or her incumbency, and upon ceasing to be such resident shall be removed from office.

Should any provision of the amendment to this section be held invalid, the remainder of the amendment shall not be affected thereby. Should the amendment to this section be approved by the legislature of the State of California, and fail for any other reason, so that the offices of the eleven supervisors are not elected by districts at the general municipal election to be held in November, 1977, as in this section provided, then in that event the election of eleven supervisors by districts shall commence with and at the general municipal election to be held in November, 1979.

9.100 Elective Officers and Terms

The Mayor, (the members of the board of supervisors) an assessor, a district attorney, a city attorney, a sheriff, a treasurer, a public defender, and commencing with a special municipal election to be conducted with the district election in 1972, the members of the board of education shall be elected at large by the voters of the city and county. The members of the board of supervisors shall be elected by districts, as provided for in Section 2.100 of this charter.

At the general municipal election in 1948, and at the general municipal election in every fourth year thereafter, there shall be elected a mayor, six supervisors, a district attorney and a sheriff, and the general municipal election in 1948, and at the general municipal election in every fourth year thereafter, there shall be elected five supervisors, a city attorney and a treasurer, and at the general election in 1948, and at the general election in every fourth year thereafter, there shall be elected one assessor and a public defender. At a special municipal election to be consolidated with the direct primary in 1972 seven members of the board of education shall be elected at large. All of the aforesaid officials except as set forth herein, shall be elected for a term of four years, from the commencement of their respective terms as herein specified.

The respective terms of the members of the board of education who shall hold office on the 8th day of August, 1974, shall expire at twelve o'clock noon on said date, and the persons elected as members of the board of education at a special municipal election to be consolidated with the direct primary in 1972 shall succeed to said offices at twelve o'clock noon on said 8th day of August, 1972. The respective terms of the members of the board of education who shall hold office at a special municipal election to be consolidated with the direct primary in 1972 shall be as follows: The four members receiving the highest number of votes respectively at said election shall hold office for a term consisting of the period of four years until the 8th day of January, 1978, the term of each member elected to the board of education shall be four years from the commencement of his term as herein specified.

At the general election in 1974 there shall be elected three members of the board of education to succeed those members thereof whose respective terms of office expire on the 8th day of January, 1976, and at the general election in each of the years after 1974, the successors to the members of the board of education shall be elected, and at the general election in 1976 there shall be elected four members of the board of education to succeed those members thereof whose respective terms of office expire on the 8th day of January, 1977, and at the general election in each of the years after 1976, the successors to the members of the board of education shall be elected. Except as set forth herein, all terms of office of elective officials shall commence at twelve o'clock noon on the 8th day of January following the date of their election.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, the respective terms of office of the members of the board of education who shall hold office on the 8th day of January, 1978, shall expire at twelve o'clock noon on said date, and shall be for a term of two years rather than four years, and the eleven persons elected as members of the board of supervisors at the general municipal election in November, 1977, shall hold office until the 8th day of January, 1978, and at the next regular meeting of the board of supervisors the board shall determine, by lot, whether the supervisors elected from the even- or odd-numbered supervisory districts at the general municipal election in 1977 shall have terms of office expiring at noon on the 8th day of January, 1980, and which shall have terms of office expiring at noon on the 8th day of January, 1982; commencing, however, with the general municipal election in November, 1979, the terms of office of the supervisors elected from the even- or odd-numbered supervisory districts, as the case may be, shall be for a term of four years and shall continue as such thereafter.

The provisions of Section 9.104 of this charter, relating to the manner of placing names of candidates for office on the ballot; the provisions of Section 9.105 of this charter, relating to the mailing of a copy of the qualification statement of each candidate for elective office to each registered voter; and the provisions of Sections 9.108 and 9.111 of this charter, relating to recall of elective officials, shall not apply to the election or recall of members of the board of supervisors, but provision for the foregoing shall be set forth in an ordinance which shall be adopted by the board of supervisors pursuant hereto; provided, however, that adoption of such ordinance by the board of supervisors shall be solely for the purpose of amending the provisions of Sections 9.104, 9.108, 9.109 and 9.111 of this charter to the election or recall of supervisors by districts, and shall not otherwise alter or diminish the provisions of said sections as to election or recall of supervisors.

No person elected mayor or supervisor shall be eligible, for a period of one year after his last day of said service as mayor or supervisor, for appointment to any full-time position carrying compensation in the city and county service.

Should any provision of the amendment to this section be held invalid, the remainder of the amendment shall not be affected thereby. Should the amendment to this section not be approved by the legislature of the State of California or fail for any other reason, so that the offices of the eleven supervisors are not elected by districts at the general municipal election to be held in November, 1977, as in this section provided, then in that event the election of eleven supervisors by districts shall commence with and at the general municipal election to be held in November, 1979, and at the provisions of these amendments regarding terms of office of supervisors shall be applicable thereto modified only with regard to calendar dates.