

Chapter 15

MAYOR JILL KLAJIC

I was happy to hand over the gavel to Mayor Jill Klajic. I was able to say that the goals I had set at the beginning of the year had been accomplished, including the funding of the \$24 million widening project for San Fernando Road. Of course I had set these goals in consultation with the staff, which had worked very hard on them. Jill set her goals largely without consultation, included growth limitation, a joint planning agency and term limits, and failed.

However, she was successful in getting her slow-growth measure on the ballot. When city clerk Donna Grindey informed us that the measure had the required signatures I moved to put it up for a vote without an impact study, which the city had the right to publish. My problem with an impact study was that one side or the other would say it was full of lies; perhaps both sides would. I did not want a study to detract from scrutiny of the initiative itself. Jan Heidt wanted a fair and honest evaluation, but Sunset Pointe activist Chip Meyer pointed out, "It's too late now to change the initiative."

In my last speech as Mayor I had pointed out, "Low-cost housing cannot be limited by local initiative under state law. If we limit residential growth, the builders will have every reason to demand permits for low-cost housing in the city, putting their quality projects outside."

Jill said, "Our city and valley are faced with countless challenges – the real threat of dangerous garbage dumps, too few roads, overcrowded schools, lack of library and park facilities, threatened water and sewer services. What vision will prevail? Will we become a mass of concrete and glass? Or will we retain a suburban, rural image?"¹

At the council meeting Chip Meyer was the leading spokesman in favor of the CARRING initiative. The curious thing was that he was not even a resident of the city.

Jill promptly voted to keep the city's part of our bargain with Newhall Land and annex their commercial site to Sanitation District No. 26. What planning commissioner Louis Brathwaite referred to in his autobiographical work as Big Money Developer had followed through on the bargain made in connection with financing the mall. Ultimately the city put up about \$3 million in federal funds to put in a drainage system and Newhall Land financed about \$20 million in road improvements. The city gained in excess of one million a year in sales tax from Best Buy alone, plus tax revenues from the other stores in the center at Newhall Ranch Road and Bouquet Canyon and the entire mall.²

Some members of the public had questioned the integrity and the parentage of some council members and staff during the course of negotiations on financing the mall, but in the long run there were very few unhappy people.

Next, Mayor Klajic raised the issue of term limits. I wanted to serve two full terms, and having been elected to my first full one I knew term limits would not

affect me. However, I knew of the impact they could have on our city, and was concerned that the average voter would never think of it. I represented Santa Clarita at the monthly meetings of the Executive Board of the California Contract Cities Association, as well as the general meetings. It had taken me a constant effort two evenings every month to get that far. My representation was important to Santa Clarita, to developing the relationships that would blunt the widespread feeling that the proposed Elsmere Dump was a must for the cities of the county. I felt that no one subject to term limits would ever have a real opportunity to maximize our city's influence on the statewide associations of cities.

Jo Anne Darcy was making the same effort with the Independent Cities Association. Typically it took about ten years of service to work one's way up the ladder to the presidency. Jo Anne got that far in a little less time. Yet Jo Anne was willing to support term limits when Mayor Klajic brought them up, and Jan Heidt said, "Nobody's indispensable. I don't even think you need to have a study on it. I think it's the trend of the future. It puts government back into the hands of the people."

I was certain that Jan was wrong. I believed that term limits was a goal of the Libertarian Party, a part of their effort to diminish government by removing experienced people and creating instability. However, a lot of people saw term limits as a way of getting rid of Willie Brown, the Speaker of the California Assembly, and the concept gained great popularity.

The real way to put government back in the hands of the people was to cut down its sheer size. I had no doubt that if someone put the energy into cutting the size of government that others did in passing Proposition 13 that it would pass easily. We needed to break up the County of Los Angeles, and probably the State of California. With smaller government more people could afford to run for office, and the voters could exercise their right to limit terms at each election.

Jan Heidt said, "There's a certain arrogance about people who have been in office too long." She was right, but some people were in office too long right away, and others managed to spend many years in office without developing that "certain arrogance."³

On December 16 Dan Boyle's "Council's Vote on Growth Detailed" appeared in the *Daily News*. Unlike the article in *The Signal* on September 29, it included a comment from me. "The builders have been required to give so much, that we have a quality of projects coming before the council that is extremely higher than what we got before." Missing from the article were any figures on the number of units for which developers had applied, or any other data that showed why we might have approved them, such as whether it was an annexation.

On December 21 Buck McKeon announced he was running for Congress. A number of us gathered in the conference room at Howard and Phil's corporate offices in support. I was asked how I felt about Buck running for Congress, and gave an "Better him than me!" I remembered our evening with John Rousselot, and what being a congressman cost him.

On Christmas morning I turned on the television to see Mickail Gorbachev announcing the demise of the Soviet Union. I knocked on foster daughter Zhenya's door. She did not want to hear it. Chris, Zhenya and I celebrated Christmas together. More family came to dinner, and that evening I took Zhenya to LAX for her flight home, to New York on TWA and Leningrad by Aeroflot. Her homeland had dissolved and the economic situation was dreadful. Her parents had to stand in line for two hours to get a loaf of bread. She was supposed to come back in two weeks, but I did not know if she would be allowed to. I was not happy.

Jill Klajic was trying to establish the flavor of the campaign. "You can't live in the city of Santa Clarita and be in the middle. You can't ride the fence." She did not want the election for her initiative decided on its merits, but rather the feelings of the people about growth.

"It's a bunch of malarkey," I responded. "The General Plan and the ordinances that implement the General Plan will, over the long run, create slower growth than this so-called slow-growth initiative." Yes, we had approved more than 1,200 units in the recent past, but many of them were annexations not controlled by the Klajic-Drew measure, and in any event they would not be built at the rate of 475 per year.

My mail contained a clipping from *Penthouse* magazine. They commented on our effort to talk with the hairdressers, which drew national attention, under the title, "Our Nation's Brain-Dead Politicians at Work. City officials in Santa Clarita, California, invited 50 local hairdressers, manicurists, and makeup artists to a conference dealing with what residents think of city government. The officials claimed that the funds spent on the conference were a wise investment, since citizens confide in beauty professionals."⁴

They missed the point totally. The conference of hairdressers was only one of the efforts to reach out and convince the community that we really wanted to have their input. This led to a 91% approval rating for the city in the next poll of city residents.

In mid-January we hiked commuter bus fares 12.5%. Under the new fare structure a roundtrip from Santa Clarita to Los Angeles would cost \$4.00 for a resident, or \$7.50 for a non-resident. To drive a private car cost the average person about \$15, including the insurance, maintenance and depreciation expenses most drivers did not consider until they got the bills. Nor did the drive cost include the coffee and newspaper the bus passengers got.⁵

The developers were working to prevent the city from receiving any sphere of influence. Conrad J. Baumgartner, president of CJB Development, Inc., wrote to LAFCO, "The direction in which the city of Santa Clarita is heading would prevent almost any new development and we thus do not wish to be under city influence or control."⁶

The council continued to try to establish agenda procedures that would make the meetings more transparent and convenient to the public. We moved public participation, during which any member of the public could speak on anything

which was not on the agenda, to the front of the meeting from the end, and established a briefing period at the beginning, which allowed council members to ask questions about agenda items. Sometimes those questions had staff members racing up to their offices to find the answers, which were then provided during the regular session. We did put a thirty-minute limit on public participation, so if there were more than ten speakers none would get the full three minutes.

Mayor Klajic proposed that we pass an ordinance requiring local construction workers to be used by contractors building projects in our city, in spite of Supreme Court decisions that prohibited discrimination on the basis of residency. When Tracey Kaplan, a *Times* staff writer, asked me why I thought she was doing this, I said, "It's politically motivated. The city shouldn't get involved in the affairs of private business.

"The lady simply doesn't have a basic grasp of what government is all about."⁷

Buck McKeon commented that our local workers often sought jobs in other cities.⁸

Sam Veltri was the mouthpiece for The Anden Group, which was trying to develop Porta Bella, the site of the closed Bermite munitions plant. He came to talk with me the day after he talked with Jill Klajic. I had read the account of that encounter in *The Signal* already. Sam had a sense of humor. Klajic described his approach as sympathy, followed by threats and charm. He said to me, "I don't want to cry on your shoulder. I don't want to threaten to steal your car. I don't want to ask you for a date."

He wanted the city council to grant his project an exemption from the initiative. He was afraid that it would kill Porta Bella. Ultimately the project was killed by toxic waste.

I told him I could not support giving them an exemption from the ballot initiative. "The perception of the public is more important than the truth." I felt that giving them an exemption would guarantee passage of the initiative. That initiative had already killed our second sphere of influence attempt.⁹

I raised the issue of splitting up Los Angeles County with the Resolutions Committee of the California Contract Cities Association, for a later decision. Supervisor Mike Antonovich said that the creation of new counties would probably increase taxes. "You would be creating five new governmental structures that would end up costing the taxpayers more money." I was convinced that Mike was wrong as a result of studying the structure of other counties in California. The bigger a county, the more highly paid people it employed. The workers represented the base of a pyramid. If the base was small, there was not much volume in the pyramid. The bigger the base, the taller it got, and the taller it got the more it cost the taxpayers.

However, Mike was right about one thing. Illegal aliens were costing the county money, if not the kind of money he thought.¹⁰ That was any easy one for the politicians to hang their hats on.

County reorganization was pushed out of the papers by a letter Mayor Klajic wrote to Newhall Land and Farming. She wrote that the company's actions had been "substantially detrimental" to local residents. Jo Anne Darcy said, "I regret the mayor wrote such a derogatory letter without first reviewing it with the City Council and obtaining a consensus of opinion.... It...sends out the wrong message to the entire business and development community." Darcy said the letter was written by "Jill's little clique." We all knew she could not write a letter by herself, even if she tried to hide behind a lack of typing skills. Skip Newhall's initials were on the letter.

My response was constrained, "A little more diplomacy is expected from a mayor."¹¹

I did add, "I would like to see her complete her present term and be a successful leader of the city. However, the mayor serves at the pleasure of the council." Yet I had no desire to vote her out. While I thought the letter would have a bad influence on Santa Clarita's relationship with just about every entity, I felt she had a right to use city stationery, as did any councilmember. The controversy would make people think about her in a different light.

Princess Cristina of Spain came to Los Angeles on a promotional tour for the 1992 Olympic Games in Barcelona. Jo Anne Darcy and I were invited to a reception at the Music Center. The chief of protocol for the City of Los Angeles was a master at remembering names. She met us early in the evening, and introduced us by name to the princess sometime later. Princess Cristina was very impressive.

My article on our Gann limit was published in *Western City* magazine, a house organ of the League of California Cities. It explained to the cities of the state how we had been given an erroneous limitation on the funds we could spend, how we went to court in 1989 after we adopted a resolution increasing our Gann limit. Judge pro-tem John W. Dickey agreed with our findings and upheld the validation proceeding. Thirty days later, the limitation had run on appeal and we had a new Gann limit without the need to go to the voters every few years.

The increase in the limit was vital because of the city's aggressive pursuit of grants to fix the problems we had inherited from the county.

Getting the article published was an experience. I had suggested that Carl Newton, our city attorney, write it. He said I should. I outlined it and took it to Gail Foy (now Ortiz), who fleshed out a draft, which I then rewrote. We submitted the rewrite and then it was edited beyond recognition before it appeared. However, it told the story and I was given credit for writing an article that had only been my idea. It generated a lot of comment at the next state League meeting. The article was reprinted in the *CALAFCO Newsletter*.¹²

We adopted the Ridgeline Preservation and Hillside Development Ordinance on February 11, 1992, by a vote of three to two. I was not entirely happy with it, but the debate had dragged on long enough. "I have severe problems with this ordinance. But I feel if we don't pass it we won't put someone under the gun to come up with something better." It applied to slopes of 10% or more, while the

Developers wanted to cut it back, to apply to slopes of 25% or more, but none would show us specific examples of how the changes they wanted would apply to anything. The Planning Commission had recommended the ordinance to us unanimously. Jan Heidt made the motion to approve and Jill Klajic voted in favor. McKeon and Darcy opposed it, saying that the proposal needed to be revised. Jeff Brown, president of the Canyon Country Chamber of Commerce and an executive with a sand and gravel company, said he was livid. Since an ordinance normally requires second and third readings and votes it came up again. McKeon and Heidt were challenged as having conflicts of interest because of their involvement with Valencia National Bank. Jan resolved that issue by selling her stock at a loss. Meanwhile I was lobbied by the developers and the slow-growthers, and upset a lot of people by bringing the ordinance back for more discussion and possible revision. I made it clear that I “could care less” whether I was reelected over this issue.

Jo Anne Darcy demonstrated her political skills when she threw her support to the ordinance in exchange for wording that allowed exceptions in special cases. Jill Klajic, who seemed to see everything in black and white, said, “Once we get Jo Anne isolated, she’s a goner. She’s afraid the community will rebel against her, so she’s not about to put her neck on the chopping block.” Klajic had many opportunities to soften things she did not like, but never took advantage of them.¹³

Our city government got its first taste of disaster in mid-February. The biggest rains in more than ten years caused flooding and weakened bridges. City Manager George Carvalho declared a state of emergency, which cut the red tape.¹⁴

As we continued to discuss county government in the CCCA’s Resolutions Committee, the representatives of the cities of Calabasas, Malibu, Bellflower and Cudahy came out in favor of some action, but publicity was premature. The Executive Director of the CCCA was Sam Olivito, who said he thought most members would prefer to improve their working relationship with the County of Los Angeles than to work to break it up.¹⁵

We voted to appeal Newhall Land’s Westridge project in the county. The vote was three to two again, with Heidt, Boyer and Klajic voting in the majority. A lot of people wondered why I seemed to vacillate between being pro- or anti-developer. They could not figure out that I was considering each issue, and looking for the best solutions.

Meanwhile I was elected treasurer of the California Contract Cities Association. This position was usually the only one contested, as it was traditional for the treasurer to move up a notch each year until he or she became the president. I was unopposed because there were two slots open, and Jack Hastings of La Canada Flintridge decided to go for a vacated office. This gave Santa Clarita even greater influence among the cities of Los Angeles County, and I hoped it would help with the fight over Elsmere Canyon.¹⁶

The election of 1992 was not too exciting. None of the candidates seemed to be a threat to decent government. Jan Heidt was up for reelection while Buck

McKeon was concentrating on his bid for Congress. There were sixteen candidates for the two open seats, many of whom had run before. Bruce Bell and Randall Pfiester were running out of the newly annexed east Canyon Country area. Linda Storli, Kenneth Dean, Linda Calvert, Vera Johnson, Mike Lyons, Andy Martin, Lee Schramling and Ed Stevens had run before. Wayne Carter, William French and Gregory Goyette were newcomers to city politics. Gary Johnson and George Pederson had the backing of the business community, and Jan Heidt was making a strong bid for her second term. Also on the ballot was Measure A, the Klajic-Drew initiative, which had aroused a lot of opposition.

The results were what I had expected. Jill Klajic had antagonized the business community so much that they made sure the council was not going to change much. Heidt came in a strong first, with 6,602 votes, having garnered support from almost 40% of the electorate. George Pederson, who had raised \$13,507, was a strong second, with 5,536 votes, and Mike Lyons ran third with 3,510. Storli and Gary Johnson each had more than 3,000 votes, while Vera Johnson polled only 2,611 as a Klajic supporter. Dean, French and Calvert trailed with tallies in the 1,100-1,300 range and Martin, Carter, Bell, Stevens, Pfiester and Goyette were way out of the running. Only seventeen per cent had voted.¹⁷

Measure A went down in flames, with the no vote running 55.2%, or 10,061, and support being at 42.9%, or 7,816 votes. In losing, Drew and Klajic had dealt slow-growth a serious blow. They had taken the gamble and lost big, instead of putting their energies into the details and working for better projects.

On April 16 Tracey Kaplan's "Far-Out City" hit the *Los Angeles Times*. I loved the story. They ran a photo of a number of our staff, including George Carvalho and Ken Pulskamp, all dressed as pirates for Hallowe'en. The subheading was, "Quirkiness Comes With the Territory in Relatively New Santa Clarita." Tracey quoted Peter Morrison of the Rand Corporation, who said, "All sorts of outlandish ideas can be proposed in instant cities like Santa Clarita, where there's no entrenched power structure." Sheri Erlewine, speaking for the League of California Cities, said we could afford to be innovative because of the lack of serious municipal problems.

We did indeed have serious problems, including horrendously crowded schools and horrible traffic, but the crime rate was low, and the employment rate was always better than elsewhere.

Poor old Andy Martin talked recall again, this time against Jan Heidt and George Pederson, claiming the developers had bought the election. He could not seem to get used to the idea that while the developers had certainly contributed heavily, the voters knew what was going on.

When Jill Klajic held a pajama party for some of her women supporters, many people condemned her.¹⁸

Trash problems in East Newhall received some attention from the council in addition to the Pride Committee efforts. We began to put Community Development Block Grant money into curbs and gutters in a long term and successful effort to clean up the area.

Our son-in-law, Scotty Plummer, a banjo virtuoso, had been performing on a cruise ship. Daughter Denise had a ticket to go to New York to meet Scotty for their third wedding anniversary. On Thursday morning, May 14, Scotty was riding a moped in Bermuda, hit a coral wall, and landed on the back of his neck. When Denise got a call from the police in Bermuda, she came to our house to leave our granddaughter Kylene, just eighteen months old, with us. Our minister, Pete Falbo of the Valencia United Methodist Church, came to the house. Pete got her to the airport, while I talked to the medical staff in King Edward VII Hospital and made arrangements to catch the next flight out when I realized how bad things were. Denise caught the next plane to New York, while I arranged with American Airlines to meet her flight in New York and hand her a ticket to Bermuda. I knew Denise was going to need help. Chris took on the hardest job, taking care of Kylene while not knowing what was happening 3,500 miles away.

The people in Bermuda were wonderful. The hospital arranged for volunteers to take us in at nominal cost. Under Bermuda law life support was disconnected after forty-eight hours and Scotty was gone. Because he was a donor, four lives were saved. The day he died I was supposed to be sworn in by the California Contract Cities Association. I did not think of that until much later. Scotty had had a brilliant career in show business, performing with people like Bob Hope and Bing Crosby, Johnny Carson and Liberace, Donald O'Connor and Tennessee Ernie Ford. Denise and Scotty had planned to move to Las Vegas. Instead Denise and Kylene moved in with us for awhile, although Denise did spend the summer in Lake Tahoe, dancing and singing in *Mame* with Juliet Prowse, who was herself showing great courage in keeping the show going while she was dying of cancer.¹⁹

Meanwhile the Senior Center was in trouble and came to the city for help. The county should have stepped in, but was herself experiencing serious shortfalls of funding. We came to the rescue at the request of Brad Berens and Stan Sierad. I had met with the seniors a number of times during political campaigns. Indeed the campaigns provided me with opportunities to meet with people and find out about problems that I would not have had knowledge of otherwise. They were also very unhappy with the Dial-a-Ride service. Our transit program was growing very rapidly.²⁰

Our quest for a real city hall was going nowhere. We had conducted a design competition attracting 105 entries, which had been won by the San Francisco firm of Urquieta Zecchetto Associates. There was opposition to what the press kept calling a \$35 million civic center. The city hall project was nowhere near \$35 million. Some of the access roads and grading for a new police station, performing arts center and the like would add to the basic cost of the city hall, but the \$35 million figure was simply not right. We let a \$1.4 million architectural contract to Urquieta Zecchetto for building design, but became mired in other problems, including financing the fight against a dump in Elsmere Canyon, and the state's willingness to balance its budget on the backs of the counties and cities. The project lay dormant.²¹

We voted down a move to take over the two sanitation districts in our valley. I had raised the idea, and staff and consultants liked it very much. Hughes, Heiss and Associates of San Mateo had projected a decline in annual sewer costs if we took over, and the developers in the unincorporated area would have had to talk with us about annexation to the district, if not to the city. Where the issue went bad was the lack of contact between the employees of the districts and the city. The employees were livid. As a teacher in the Los Angeles Unified School District I knew how board action could destroy morale. Klajic and Heidt voted to take over the districts. I joined Pederson and Darcy in voting no. I regretted that vote many times later.²²

We adopted a “low frills” budget of \$54 million, fearful that the state would take away some of it, and approved a Head Start program at the old Hart District offices. We voted down KMR Construction, Inc., plans to develop forty-five homes on an inappropriate site. The highlight of that hearing was an audio tape made by 13-year-old Benjie Osmanson, who had interviewed his friends about the plan. I loved it when the kids got involved. They could not vote, but they sure could give public input.²³

City Manager George Carvalho raised some hackles with his credo, “If it ain’t broke, break it.” George was always looking for better ways to do things, and that upset some and delighted others. When our Public Works and Finance managers left, some were not happy. However, their departments improved under new leadership. Don Benninghoven, the executive director of the League of California Cities, explained about George, “He doesn’t mind taking risks if they seem to be the best in the long run. He uniquely tends to think through a strategy of getting here to there in a more focused way than most people. Most people are one step at a time.”²⁴

We ran a motto contest. One entry, by Cassie Armstrong, was “Land of the Golden Dweeb.” I liked it, and suggested we offer her the booby prize, which she said she would be more than happy to accept, but only if it means the city can laugh at itself.” I had no trouble with that, but no prizes were awarded at all.²⁵

We were pushing to annex 721 homes in the Copper Hill area, with support from local go-getter Cathy Culotta, who gave us the opportunity to mention we had never increased taxes, even though the county had. We were reducing programs and spending. When the state took \$400,000 in revenues from us, we managed without a tax increase.²⁶

Early in September we voted unanimously to close the VFW post in Sand Canyon. They had been operating for years without the necessary zoning, and the neighbors made a good case concerning problems of excessive drinking, noise and camping. The VFW kept telling us we were harassing them, but never dealt with the issue of land use.²⁷

Caltrans, the California Department of Transportation, wanted to reroute 126 across Santa Clarita. We rejected both their route plans. Caltrans wanted a super truck route. We did not. However, it took us ninety minutes to craft a motion of

rejection that softened the sting and let Caltrans know that we wanted to work with them. That was hard, because the people in the audience did not understand the long-term need to work with Sacramento.²⁸

Then Jill Klajic did it again. This time she objected to naming the park in Towsley Canyon after State Senator Ed Davis. “Why should we honor this man, who has been paid well all these years he served in the State Senate?... He has sold us out on various other issues.” I was so glad that Ed Davis was a big man who recognized her letter to *The Signal* for what it was.

I responded quickly, “I wish to publicly disassociate myself from the mean-spirited point of view recently expressed by our current mayor, Jill Klajic, concerning the naming of Sen. Ed Davis Park.

“I believe the city of Santa Clarita has benefitted greatly from the decades of public service by Sen. Ed Davis. His popular support, as shown by the fact that he got more votes than any other California legislator the last time he was elected, is a matter of record.

“No citizen will agree with every position their senator takes. A mature representative who understands the basics of government will accept a defeat on any given measure and go on to work on other issues in a positive fashion.”²⁹

At the end of October we talked about the issue of barking, which was described in a *Times* article as “Council Dog Fight.” People were pretty upset over the issue, “but in the end, laughter filled the council chambers when Councilman Boyer wisecracked: ‘We could make barking dogs a felony – and then we’d be the *least* safe city in the United States.’”³⁰

Scott Newhall died late in October. He had shaped our destiny, working tirelessly to forge one of the finest communities in our country. I had always been glad that he had retired from his immensely successful career as editor of the *San Francisco Chronicle* to take charge of our local paper, *The Signal*. Christine Granados wrote, “Perhaps Newhall’s grandson David summed it up best when he told his story about his grandfather.

“He said he and his grandfather were watching a musical, and when the movie ended Newhall turned to Dave and asked him what he thought of the movie. David said he was disappointed because there was not enough tap dancing in the musical.

“My grandfather said, ‘Dear boy, always remember you gotta leave ‘em wanting more.’”³¹

We wanted more.

George Pederson started campaigning to be named Mayor out of turn. Several years later I understood why. He wanted to serve one term on the Council and then run for the Assembly, having had a full term as Mayor under his belt. He would have been better off waiting his turn and being Mayor at that time. We agreed to postpone the election of the mayor pro-tem for a month, and installed Jan Heidt as Mayor in December, on schedule. In January Jo Anne Darcy volunteered to give up her turn as mayor pro-tem to George. I did not feel that was her decision to make, but George got the job.³²

What did Jill Klajic accomplish as Mayor? She lobbied against Elsmere dump; we all did. She helped establish the Transportation Advisory Committee; we all did. She consistently opposed an eight-lane freeway across the valley; we all did. She prided herself on being fair; we all did. As for what she had said she was going to accomplish in her year as Mayor, she failed.³³

¹*The Signal*, Dec. 11, 1991, and *Daily News*, Dec. 11, 1991.

²Louis Elcania Brathwaite, *Black Mans Job – White Mans Job* (Santa Clarita, 2002), 80, and *Daily News*, Dec. 12, 1991.

³*The Signal*, Dec. 13, 1991.

⁴*Penthouse*, Jan. 1992.

⁵*The Signal*, Jan. 16, 1992.

⁶*Los Angeles Times*, Jan. 21, 1992.

⁷*Los Angeles Times*, Jan. 30, 1992.

⁸*The Signal*, Jan. 30, 1992.

⁹*The Signal*, Jan. 31, 1992, and Feb. 2, 1992.

¹⁰*Daily News*, Feb. 5, 1992.

¹¹*Los Angeles Times*, Feb. 6, 1992, and *Daily News*, Feb. 9, 1992.

¹²Carl Boyer, “How Santa Clarita Permanently Revised Its Gann Limit,” *Western City*, 68 (Feb. 1992), 17ff., and *CALAFCO Newsletter*, April/May 1992.

¹³*The Signal*, Feb. 12, 1992, March 11, 18 and 22, 1992; *Daily News*, Feb. 12, 1992, and *Los Angeles Times*, Feb. 13, 1992, and March 12, 1992.

¹⁴*The Signal*, Feb. 14, 1992, and *Los Angeles Times*, March 22, 1992.

¹⁵*Daily News*, Feb. 15, 1992.

¹⁶*The Signal*, March 28, 1992.

¹⁷*The Signal*, April 2, 1992, and *Daily News*, Aug. 1, 1992.

¹⁸*The Signal*, May 1 and 11, 1992, and *Los Angeles Times*, May 9, 1992.

¹⁹*The Signal*, May 21, 1992, and *Daily News*, May 21, 1992.

²⁰*Daily News*, May 31, 1992.

²¹*Daily News*, June 2, 1992.

²²*Daily News*, June 10, 1992, and *Los Angeles Times*, June 11, 1992.

²³*The Signal*, June 24 and 27, 1992; *Los Angeles Times*, June 25, 1992, and *Daily News*, June 29, 1992.

²⁴*Daily News*, June 29, 1992.

²⁵*Los Angeles Times*, July 16, 1992.

²⁶*The Signal*, July 16, 1992, and Aug. 9, 1992, and *Daily News*, Sept. 3, 1992.

²⁷*Daily News*, Sept. 9, 1992.

²⁸*Daily News*, Oct. 10, 1992, and *Los Angeles Times*, Oct. 15, 1992.

²⁹*The Signal*, Oct. 20 and 26, 1992.

³⁰*Los Angeles Times*, Oct. 29, 1992.

³¹*The Signal*, Nov. 2, 1992.

³²*Daily News*, Nov. 27, 1992, and Jan. 14, 1993, and *The Signal*, Jan. 11, 1993.

³³*The Signal*, Dec. 6, 1992.