



**SOLANO COUNTY GRAND JURY - CITIZEN COMPLAINT FORM**

Your Name OLIVIA MARIE O'GRADY Driver's License No. Y056 4294  
Home Address 245 WEST-H. ST. BENICIA  
Work Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Home Phone 707-745-1318 Work Phone \_\_\_\_\_

**PERSON OR AGENCY ABOUT WHICH COMPLAINT IS MADE**

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Person in Charge (if Agency) \_\_\_\_\_

**BRIEF SUMMARY OF PROBLEM** (Include dates of all events, names of person(s) or agencies involved, etc.)

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\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(Attach additional sheets as necessary)

**WHEN DID YOU FIRST LEARN OF OR DISCOVER THE PROBLEM?**

Name of Person/Agency Address Date of Contact

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**PLEASE ATTACH ANY CORRESPONDENCE OR DOCUMENTS YOU HAVE REGARDING THIS PROBLEM**

WHAT ACTION DO YOU WANT THE GRAND JURY TO TAKE?

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WHOM DO YOU THINK SHOULD BE CONTACTED ABOUT THIS PROBLEM?

Name of Person/Agency Address Date of Contact

Reason for contact

Name of Person/Agency Address Date of Contact

Reason for contact

Name of Person/Agency Address Date of Contact

Reason for contact

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

If the above complaint or problem relates to allegations of misconduct which are violations of law, the Grand Jury cannot promise complete confidentiality. In conducting an investigation and pursuing prosecution of the offender, it may be necessary for you to testify under oath as a "material witness." Nonetheless, the Grand Jury, mindful of each citizen's responsibility to the community as a whole, encourages you to submit your comments and concerns.

Date: 6/5/91

Signature Clervia Marie O'Ready

Receipt of your complaint will be acknowledged in writing by the Grand Jury.

## PERSON OR AGENCY ABOUT WHICH COMPLAINT IS MADE

Complaint is made against elected and appointed officials, agents, employees and others within the Regional Governmental Structure, the Federal Government, the governments of the State of California, Solano County and its cities, who participated and continue to participate in the construction, promotion and/or implementation of the Regional Governmental Structure (i.e. Regionalism, Regionalization, Regional Governance, Regional Government). The Regional Governmental Structure includes:

### FEDERAL

- A. Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (ACIR)
- B. Administrative Clearinghouse (1313)
- C. The President's Office
- D. Office of Management and Budget (OMB)
- E. Ten Federal Regions
- F. Under Secretaries Group for Regional Operations
- G. Federal Executive Boards

### STATE

- H. The Governor's Office
- I. Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR)
- J. State Clearinghouse (Division of OPR)

### LOCAL

- K. Sub-State Regions
- L. Sub-State Regional Councils, Agencies, Clearinghouses

(See Exhibit Book (EB) 3)

## BRIEF SUMMARY OF PROBLEM

### THE PROBLEM IS THE LOSS OF REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT

When I say “Representative Government” I mean political authority “We, the people” have through elected Representatives within our Federal, State, County and City units of government. The loss of the people’s ability to govern government is the direct result of the construction, promotion and implementation of the Regional Governmental Structure, i.e., Regionalism, Regionalization, Regional Governance, Regional Government.

The *Illinois Report* (Report of the Joint Committee on Regional Government, submitted to the Illinois General Assembly and Governor Thompson (February, 1979)) defines the terms “regionalism” and regionalization” appropriately for this Complaint:

The term “regionalism” generally refers to the existing regional agencies, regional units or structures which have been established by the federal government, the states and local government, quasi-government, area-wide planning agencies, or administrative units of the federal and state governments. In addition to this practical description of what “regionalism” is, as used in this report, “regionalism” may also refer to the concept of “regionalizing” or “regionalization.” When used in this manner, “regionalism” pertains to the ideal or body of thought, developed and promoted by the Federal Government, which is concerned with the consolidation, merger or establishment of multi-state, multi-county and multi-local governmental units; i.e., “regional governance.”

The idea of “Regionalism” was first publicly aired during the New Deal era. In its 1935 Report, the National Resources Committee recommended a division of the United States into twelve administrative districts, with all districts reporting to a national coordinating agency responsible to the President. On April 21, 1935 an article appeared in the New York Times magazine entitled “Nine Groups instead of the 48 States” with the subheading, “States Rights Would be Abolished and the Country would be divided into Nine Departments.”

Under the Roosevelt administration the 78th Congress passed the “Reorganization Act of 1939.” The Act included a provision whereby Presidents would have continuing authority to initiate reorganization plans in the future.

President Truman appointed the First Hoover Commission (1947–48). This body’s recommendations resulted in the passage of the Reorganization Act of 1949.

In 1953, President Eisenhower appointed the Kestnbaum Commission which issued “the most comprehensive review of intergovernmental relations since the adoption of the Constitution.” Garni, *The New Federalism*, EB 24, p. 4.

The Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (ACIR)<sup>1</sup> was formed by Congress in 1959 (a recommendation of the Kestnbaum Commission). The ACIR has

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<sup>1</sup> The ACIR operated until 1996.



been a major force in the regionalization of America. The ACIR (a quasi-federal agency) enjoys the unique authority of “counseling” local, state and national levels of government. Many ACIR recommendations are paralleled by policies of the National League of Cities, U.S. Conference of Mayors, and the National Association of Counties, three of twenty-six private organizations within the Public Administrative Clearinghouse. Roberts, *Emerging Struggle for State Sovereignty* 24–26, 42, 44–47, 72–74, 83, 246.

The Public Administrative Clearinghouse (1313), formed in 1929, has grown into a conglomerate of twenty-six entirely independent private organizations. Since 1938 these organizations have had their offices at 1313 E. 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois, thus the title “1313.” Besides being a center for the formulation and distribution of regional policy, 1313 is designed to train and place a new “administrative class” at every level of government. EB Sections 12–14, 24; Roberts, *Emerging Struggle for State Sovereignty* 24, 26, 39, 47, 72–73, 161.

The ACIR digests input from 1313 and formulates regional legislation for rubber stamp passage by state and local governments. A substantial number of ACIR legislative proposals (mail-order legislation) are disseminated by the Council of State Governments in its annual volume entitled “Suggested State Legislation.” The National Governor’s Conference Report (67th annual meeting) carried thirty-eight ACIR legislative proposals under the title, “Model Legislation to Local Governments: Model Legislation from the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.” Additionally, a ten-volume ACIR State Legislative Program offered model statutes in the following categories for adoption by respective state legislators: (1) State Government Structure and Process; (2) Local Government Modernization; (3) State and Local Revenues; (4) Fiscal and Personnel Management; (5) Environment, Land Use and Growth Policy; (6) Housing and Community Development; (7) Transportation; (8) Health; (9) Education; (10) Criminal Justice. Roberts, *Emerging Struggle for State Sovereignty* 26.

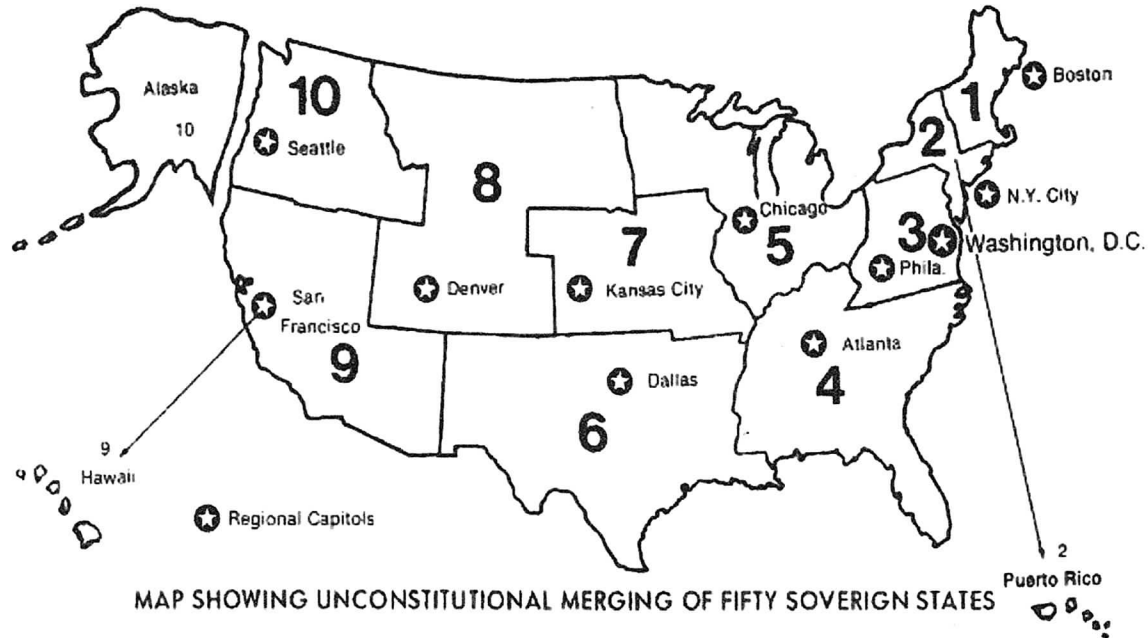
Working together, the ACIR and 1313 have helped formulate and distribute information and legislation necessary to construct, promote and implement the Regional Governmental Structure.

In its 1970 Report, the ACIR mapped out the agencies and established the plan for the ten Federal Regions recommended in its 1967 Report. Garni, *The New Federalism*, EB 24, p. 7-16.

On March 27, 1969 President Nixon entered into the Federal Register, White House Directive titled “Restructuring of Government Service Systems” and therewith merged the fifty sovereign States into eight (later ten) federal regions in violation of United States Constitution, Article IV. EB 4.

I need to break from the O'Grady Complaint here for correction and clarification. The White House (President Nixon) Directive dated March 27, 1969, establishing eight federal regions, was not titled "Restructuring of Government Service Systems" but "Statement on Establishing Common Regional Boundaries for Agencies Providing Social and Economic Services." Wikipedia notes, "The ten standard federal regions were established by OMB (Office of Management and Budget) Circular A-105, 'Standard Federal Regions' in April, 1974." You will find the text of the circular at my website (a PDF titled "OMB 10 regions"). As noted therein, "This Circular formally establishes ten standard federal regions, uniform regional boundaries, and common regional office headquarters locations." Note that the circular "formally" establishes ten regions. That's because the ten regions had already been created in 1969, which the circular goes on to note. In reference to President Nixon's March 27, 1969 directive, the OMB circular notes, "The original directive was amended on May 21, 1969, to upgrade planned sub-regional offices in Seattle and Kansas City to full regional status. This provided two additional federal regions, with minor adjustments in the original boundaries."

# REGIONAL GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE



(From the Directory of the Federal Regional Structure, Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, Washington, D.C.)

1. Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont
2. New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands
3. Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia
4. Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Tennessee
5. Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin
6. Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas
7. Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska
8. Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming
9. Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada (American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands)
10. Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington

On February 10, 1972 with Executive Order 11647 President Nixon established regional councils for each of the ten federal regions. Each council was staffed with appointed administrators from the nine grant-making agencies. The councils served as conduits for regional policy and as clearinghouses for grant money applications under the A-95 review system. In 1973 President Nixon added two more agency administrators to the Councils. President Carter added five more agency administrators to each of the ten councils.

On July 22, 1981 President Reagan restructured the ten federal councils (Executive Order 12314). On February 24, 1983 “in order to eliminate a mechanism for inter-agency and intergovernmental coordination which is [was] no longer needed” President Reagan abolished the ten federal councils (Executive Order 12407); no longer needed because October 1, 1983 (Executive Order 12372) “marked the end of the old A-95 review and the onset of the new intergovernmental review process.” EB Section 17, p. 13, 17.

The new intergovernmental review process “requires federal agencies to use state and local processes of intergovernmental coordination for review of proposed federal financial assistance, state plans, direct development activities and environmental documents.” “State and local processes of intergovernmental coordination” are now carried out through the Governor’s Office of Planning and Research (OPR) and the State Clearinghouse (Division of OPR). EB Section 17, p. 19–25.

The Office of Management & Budget (OMB) is the Overseer of the Regional Governmental Structure. Next in the chain of command is the Under Secretaries Group for Regional Operations. EB Section 3.

Over the years the composition of the Group has changed. Housing, Education & Welfare and the Office of Economic Opportunity no longer exist. Added to the Under Secretaries Group are the Deputy Directors of Housing & Urban Development, Health & Human Services, Education and Energy. The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration is now the Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA). EB Section 7.

Federal Executive Boards (FEBS). “Federal Executive Boards serve as a means for disseminating information within the Federal Government and for promoting discussion of federal policies and activities of importance to all federal executives in the field.” FEBS “exist in 26 metropolitan areas that are important centers of federal activity.” GF Section 4, p. 2.

The California Council on Intergovernmental Relations (CCIR): Predecessor to the Governor’s Office of Planning and Research (EB Section 17, p. 32); very influential and successful in the regionalization of California;<sup>2</sup> responsibilities included:

1. review all intergovernmental problems and engage in long range planning in these areas;

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<sup>2</sup> I’m using California as the example; every State has gone through this process.

2. produce direction to the local planning assistance function and to act as the central point of contact for those bodies which deal with specific intergovernmental problems;
3. review the allocation of governmental services and resources between state and local governments and to make recommendations for changes where necessary;
4. serve as a sounding board for new ideas and new programs and recommendations for implementation at state and local levels. EB Section 17, p. 6.

To improve state-local coordination, it should be provided by inserting a provision in the State Administrative Manual that all state agencies will, when establishing or changing boundaries for the administration of state functions, to the greatest extent possible, establish those boundaries on the basis of locally defined regional boundaries. To assist them in this work, the Council on Intergovernmental Relations should be identified as the state-local intergovernmental coordinating agency. EB Section 17, p. 5.

The same year (1969) President Nixon divided the United States into eight [then ten] federal regions the CCIR divided California into nine regions (EB Section 17, p. 11). Attempted legislation (AB 4242) and newly proposed legislation (AB 3) would “establish 7 geographic regions encompassing the state and would establish a regional development and infrastructure agency in each region.” EB Section 3, p. 2, EB Section 27.

The Office of Planning and Research (OPR): The OPR and the area-wide clearinghouses such as the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG), “are the entities responsible for implementing Presidential Executive Order 12372 (Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs) in California.” The OPR is the Single Point of Contact responsible for transmitting state and local comments developed under California’s procedures for intergovernmental review of federal financial assistance and direct development activities to the appropriate federal agencies. EB Section 17, pp. 13, 17, 19-31. Sub-state regional councils, agencies and clearinghouses include regional planning commissions, economic development districts and councils of government.

In 1958, the Metropolitan Municipal Bill of Rights, as adopted by the League of California Cities, stressed home rule, cooperation and Metropolitan Councils to be established under the Joint Powers Law. In 1959, 120 delegates from 56 cities formed the Bay Area Metropolitan Council. In 1960, 135 delegates representing nine counties and 52 cities approved by-laws and recommended that each Board of Supervisors and City Council authorize execution of a Joint Powers Agreement and become members of ABAG.

On February 24, 1961, ABAG’s first official General Assembly was held with a charter membership of six counties and 54 cities. *The Emergence of a Regional Concept*, EB Section 19, pp. 2–9.

ABAG includes San Francisco, Marin, Sonoma, Napa and Solano counties and a great number of cities. ABAG is an area-wide clearinghouse for federal assistance applications.

For ABAG's clearinghouse responsibilities see EB Section 17, pp. 23–25. Approximately 102 jurisdictions (1986) “voluntarily” joined ABAG:

This Committee (Illinois Joint Committee on Regional Government) found that the Federal Government has used the “carrot and stick” approach to promote the formulation of the sub-state regional districts in Illinois and other States. By offering to finance local projects through federal assistance programs, the Federal Government has induced many units of government to establish the required regional structure to apply for and review grant applications for federal funds. Thus, in many cases, for units of local government to receive federal money, they must belong to a regional commission, all federal guidelines must be met in order to receive the federal funds, and it is the planning commissions who determine if the guidelines have been met. In a short time, the units of local government become dependent upon the federal funds and are under pressure to meet all federal requirements continually, or else have the funding cut off. *Illinois Report*, EB Section 1, pp. 20–21.

Local Agency Formation Commissions (LAFC) have contributed to the construction, promotion and implementation of the Regional Governmental Structure. “The Intergovernmental Council on Urban Growth and Local Agency Formation Commissions came into being at the same time in 1963; both were part of a related package of urban affairs legislation.” EB Section 13 (c) p. 3. LAFC has “country-wide jurisdiction, without distinction between city and county territory.” EB Section 13, p. 8.

“There is a substantial body of evidence which indicates that by promoting regional planning agencies, the Federal Government has and is encroaching upon the traditional rights, powers and duties of the State of Illinois and its units of local government.” *Illinois Report*, EB Section 1, p. 19.

Illinois is not alone. It has been happening in California, its counties and cities and across the Nation.

This intrusion of the Federal Government into state and local affairs has not been accidental, but has been carried out as part of a deliberate policy to increase federal power at the expense of the states and local units of government. This conclusion is no subjective judgment, but is well-documented. *Illinois Report*, EB Section 1, p. 19.

Completion of the Regional Governmental Structure requires increased usurpation of the governing authority of city and county elected representatives. This is being attempted in California by various means and groups.

Assembly Member Willie Brown introduced two Bills in 1990 (AB 4242 and AB 3 [Son of AB4242]):

This Bill would create, in state government, the State Growth Management Commission consisting of 19 persons appointed, in specified numbers, from

lists submitted by various specified organizations representing different interests. The commission would succeed to the powers, duties, and responsibilities of the Office of Planning and Research and the Office of Planning and Research would serve as staff to the commission. The commission would be required to, among other things, review the plans of state agencies and regional agencies for consistency with the State Conservation and Development Plan, which would be prepared by the commission, and to resolve, as specified, any inconsistencies.

The Bill would establish 7 geographic regions encompassing the state and would establish a regional development and infrastructure agency in each region. By requiring the participation of cities, counties, and special districts in the regional agency, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The Bill would state the findings of the Legislature that growth problems including traffic congestion, inadequate waste disposal and sewage capacity, lack of affordable housing, and deteriorating water and air quality, transcend existing local government boundaries. This bill would state the declaration of the Legislature of the need to reorganize local government to create a means for regional action on regional problems. AB 3, pp. 2–3 EB Section 27.

ABAG and the “blue-ribbon” committee Bay Vision 20/20 have formulated their own regional governance plans. Bay Vision 20/20 is a private commission of business executives, environmentalists and other community activists. Despite the affiliations, the members say they act as Bay Area citizens.

Since the beginning, the people have been brought in for “validation,” to give Regionalism the “color of law.” Commissions and “blue-ribbon” committees are always given plenty of guidance. The “approved solution” is always regional government.

In September of 1974, the El Dorado Board of Supervisors stated (Resolution 447-74):

“Whereas, it has been brought to the attention of this Board that a report has been issued by the Institute for Local Self-Government, asserting the authority of the Governor’s Office, the Office of Intergovernmental Management, and the Council on Intergovernmental Relations, which presents prima facie evidence of a deliberate, calculated attempt to mislead, coerce, and inhibit the rights of citizens to determine the need for, the desirability of, and the method to bring about changes in the structure of their local governments; and

Whereas, the “Summary of Conclusions” in this report states:

"There must be a CLIMATE OF CHANGE in order for the restructuring of local government to occur, whether this restructuring involves drastic reform, reorganization, modernization, or a minor administrative realignment. While the following does not



represent an exclusive list, the factors mentioned here are those which most often create such a climate:

- a. COLLAPSE of government's ability to provide such needed services;
- b. a CRISIS of major magnitude;
- c. a CATASTROPHE that has a physical effect on the community;
- d. the CORRUPTION of local officials;
- e. the high COST of government and the desire for higher levels of services." (emphasis in the original); and

Whereas, this document is entitled "The Politics of Change in Local Government Reform"; and

Whereas, the techniques described in this report have apparently been used; and

Whereas, the cited report actually states that LOCAL GOVERNMENT IS MEETING THE PROBLEMS OF TODAY, and that no pressure is building up to cause the citizens to wish the desired reforms and then recommends the use of "change agents" to DEVELOP a climate for change, using diversionary tactics to confuse and disorient the citizens, and to deceive them about the need for reform. EB Section 25 (c).

The pressure builds. The citizens want something done. A climate for change is created; the solution? Regional Government. This tactic is not new. It is the Hegelian principle of change, a three step process: Thesis. Antithesis. Synthesis. Create the problem. Generate opposition. Offer a solution. The result is change imposed upon the people which would have been impossible to impose without the psychological conditioning achieved in steps one and two. Roberts, *Emerging Struggle for State Sovereignty*, p. 27.

Although not recognized as a threat to representative government or challenged by the general public or their elected officials, regionalization has not been without opposition and setbacks:

On June 21, 1960, Assemblyman Sheridan Heglund (D. San Diego County) wrote a guest column for Capital News Service. He voiced his opposition to what he called "a well-organized, concerted effort to destroy traditional county government." He stated, "A key plank is to scuttle elected officials and replace them with 'professionally-trained' appointees, over whom the electorate would have little if any control." EB 14, p. 1.

Governor Reagan's 1973 task-force report on local government was a black eye for Regional Government:

"The \$270,000 study concluded that the existence of so many units of local government in California is an asset rather than a liability. Reagan's preference—that local government be streamlined, perhaps through a merger of counties—was rejected." Conclusions of the Report included:



- 1) The issue of too many governments has been exaggerated.
- 2) The public has chosen this type of government and likes it.
- 3) Citizen participation (and satisfaction with government) decreases as the size of the governmental unit increases.
- 4) No alternative set of county boundaries would, over the long run, necessarily be any better than the present ones.

The Report consistently took the view that the lower the level of government the better. EB Section 23, p. 1.

Numerous California counties have stated their opposition to the regionalization of California and requested inquiry into the constitutionality of Regional Government. For example, El Dorado County Board of Supervisors passed Resolution No. 487-73 on October 16, 1973. EB Section 25, p. 6:

Whereas, El Dorado County, through the use of existing methods and structures of government, has demonstrated that cooperation with neighboring counties and cities can solve mutual problems, and

Whereas, there is increasing evidence of a determined effort toward regional redistricting as a substitute for such cooperation, which effort does not originate at the local level, and appears to be developing into a direct attack on the autonomy of city and county government; and

Whereas, these sub-state regions are intended to become local agencies for the administration of state and federal programs, and will not represent the citizens in the local areas; and

Whereas, this movement is not confined to the State of California, but is taking place in other states as well, and all such sub-state regions interlock with the division of the United States into Ten Standard Federal Regions, as mandated by the President in an Executive Order (EO 11647, 12 February 1972)<sup>3</sup> which place California with Nevada, Arizona and Hawaii in "Region Nine" without the knowledge or consent of the citizens; and

Whereas, it would appear that EO #11647 is in direct violation of Article IV, Section 3 and 4 of the Constitution of the United States and of the Tenth Amendment, as well as Article 1, Sections 2, 22, 23, and Article 3, Section 1 of the California Constitution.

Consider the testimony of T. David Horton (Pioche, Nevada, member District of Columbia, Virginia and Nevada bar; member United States 9th Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia; Chairman, Executive Council, Defenders of the American

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<sup>3</sup> Update: EO 11647 (1972) did not establish the ten Federal regions; it established a Federal regional council for each of the ten Federal regions, which were established in 1969, as is noted in my book. This does not invalidate the constitutional violations of the establishment and implementation of regional governance.

Constitution, Inc.; Publisher, Square Dollar Series; Professional witness before numerous Congressional Committees in matters pertaining to Constitutional inquiries; graduate Ohio State University, American University, Washington, DC, Catholic University, Washington, DC, and Hamilton College, Clinton, New York; Legal Council, Committee to Restore the Constitution. On April 11, 1978, before the Joint Committee on Regionalism, Illinois Legislature, Mr. Horton states:

To ignore the original intent of the Constitution is to ignore its only lawful meaning. Therefore, it is not just constitutional heresy to depart from the original meaning of the Constitution, it is unlawful. And that is the key to the examination of the regionalism concept. For example, figure one shows ten regions where state boundaries are deleted, but government functions are to be carried on and performed within these regions. This is a basic violation of the intent and of the express language of the Constitutional Agreement. Damage is already being done to our local representative institutions through efforts of intimidation and bribery to take over governmental functions. The stated plan is to intensify the process and to establish contact directly with local officials, by-passing state and county governments. And in the process using tax funds—public funds—for the basic purpose of defeating one of the principal objects of the law.

The purpose of the law can be summarized this way: “to prevent coercion, whether by bribery or by force.” And what is the effect being made by the federal agencies when they say to legislators: “You must do what we say, or you won’t get this money?” That is a form of bribery. And it is using the very processes of the law—not the law itself, but the processes of the law—to subvert our basic institutions.

That is one reason why the problem of defending our local governments requires us to return to basics. We need to understand that in the last analysis we are dealing with what had been described as a sedition, which is an attempt by indirect means—the quiet means (we might say “the quiet revolution”)—to basically change our form of government.

The reason local control of local affairs works best is the same reason that the free-enterprise system works best—namely, that our county commissioners when they make decisions, and make mistakes, have to look eyeball to eyeball at the people who are adversely affected by those mistakes. And if they find a solution, they are much more likely to be responsive, and put that solution into effect. True, even local officials, if they make a mistake, tend to have a vested interest in their error. But they’re much more likely to correct an error if (1) they are local, and (2) they are periodically accountable by election. This is the principle that needs to be reincorporated into our structure of government if we are to be protected from attacks against it.

The wisdom and success of the principle of local control of local affairs by elected officials, state and local, who are periodically accountable to their

constituents, is well known. But the tentacles of self-aggrandizing centralized power are spreading themselves by means of regional governance throughout the social and political structure of our institutions. City councils are bribed, legislators are intimidated and citizens are taxed for purposes that not only lack their consent, but call forth their sincere and steadfast opposition.

The grouping of the states of the United States into “regions” for the purpose of exercising governmental powers (multi-state regionalism) and the intimidation of the legislature of each state to divide the state into regions for the purpose of exercising governmental power (sub-state regionalism) constructs a system of government by appointed bureaucrats that by-passes and undermines the lawful government of each state by its elected state and local office-holders. The by-passing of our lawfully elected officials in the exercise of governmental power is sedition. The exercise by appointed bureaucrats through federal regionalism of powers that were never delegated to the limited agencies in Washington is a sedition.

The so-called “Executive Order No. 11647,” is purporting to group the several States into ten “regions” is void.<sup>4</sup> This is the conclusion that was arrived at by the Joint Interim Study Committee of our sister state, your neighbor, Indiana, in its report which gives the following reasons for its conclusions:

First, “it (the so-called Executive Order) was legislative in nature and thus invalid under Article 1 of the Constitution of the United States, which vests ‘all legislative power herein granted’ in the Congress of the United States.”

And second, “neither the states nor the Congress have ever granted authority to any branch of the Federal Government to exercise regional control over the states.”

Federally imposed regionalism is further void because it violates yet another express provision of the U.S. Constitution—Article IV, Section 3: “nor (shall) any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.” The exercise in multi-state regions of governmental powers combines to that extent, the states that have a right under the Constitution to remain free and independent. It is precisely to that extent that multi-state regionalism also violates Article IV, Section 3.

Americans have long wondered what redress they have against politicians promising their way into office, swearing on their oath to “support this Constitution” and thereafter proceeding to violate every Constitutional limitation at the earliest opportunity. The use of the state’s legislative power can enforce observance of constitutional requirements. The measure recommended by the Indiana Committee is one way to “support this Constitution,” by enforcing it.

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<sup>4</sup> Please see previous footnote.

A few words to those who tell us if we enforce our Constitution, and violate the Divine Right not of Kings but of Bureaucrats, we shall forfeit the spoonful of pottage the usurpers threaten to take from us. We supplied that pottage. By the resourceful and resolute use of the state's legislative power, even the funds being misused as pottage can be taken from those who would substitute their will for the requirements of the Constitution and the judgment of our elected representatives.

In correctly analyzing the problem, we are halfway to the solution. The problem is usurpation. The solution is to enforce the Constitution. The sky will not fall if we enforce the Constitution. We can however be engulfed, just as the Roman Republic was engulfed, by the "constant encroachments of irresponsible centralism." EB Section 2.

Also consider, California Constitution (CC), Article XI, 1(a) states:

The State is divided into counties which are legal subdivisions of the State. The Legislature shall prescribe uniform procedures for county formation, consolidation, and boundary change. Formation or consolidation requires approval by a majority of electors voting on the question in each affected county. A boundary change requires approval by the governing body of each affected county.

California Constitution, Article XI, 2 states:

- a) The Legislature shall prescribe uniform procedures for city formation and provide for city powers.
- b) Except with approval by a majority of its electors voting on the question, a city may not be annexed to or consolidated into another.

The proposed legislation (AB 3) and other regional legislation, regional plans and proposals of ABAG, Bay Vision 20/20, and other private organizations, represent a major attack on the political authority of California counties and cities. In my opinion, AB 3 not only violates California Constitution, Article XI, but also violates the purpose of having a Constitution (Law) and ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES, that is, to have a government governed by the governed.

The Quality-of-Life has deteriorated--we suffer from traffic congestion, cost and supply of housing, loss of open space and agricultural land, air and water quality and other environmental concerns, deterioration of infrastructure, inequities in economic opportunities and uncertainty about the economic future. We will have problems that transcend local government boundaries, that's why we have a state and federal government. Elected officials of these lawful units of government can most effectually deal with any problem. However, the cost (paid for at the expense of every American taxpayer) and effect of the construction, promotion, and implementation of the Regional Governmental Structure has economically and politically undermined our elected representatives' ability to act at federal, state, county and city levels.

## WHEN DID YOU FIRST LEARN OF OR DISCOVER THE PROBLEM?

I first discovered “the problem” in the late forties, a threat to the Constitution/s I had taken an oath to uphold only a few years before. On November 13, 1942, I was given the honor of becoming a citizen of the United States of America. With great joy and thanksgiving, I took an oath to protect, preserve, and defend the Constitution of the United States of America and the constitution of the State of California. And so, you have my motive for devoting over forty years studying, documenting, and seeking a solution to “the problem” I have presented to you.

My first encounter was at the local level, through a copy of the policies, beliefs, and purposes of the United World Federalist, Inc. that were being taught in the Benicia High School. What was being taught was very alarming:

We call for the United States immediately to declare that it is a fundamental objective of United States foreign policy to support and strengthen the United Nations and to develop it into a World Federal Government, with limited powers adequate to make, enforce and interpret world laws to maintain peace and prevent aggression.

Also, changes were necessary in the United Nations:

A revised structure to administer the NEW power...would involve transfer of some authority from the United States...to the United Nations. EB Section 31, pp. 1-4.

Then early in 1949 the California Legislature passed Assembly Joint Resolution (AJR) #26 (EB Section 31, (d)), a Resolution requesting “[t]he Congress of the United States...call a convention for the sole purpose of proposing amendment of the Constitution to expedite and insure the participation of the United States in a World Federal Government.”

These were the policies and beliefs of the United World Federalist! We were amazingly close to having a convention called. Then, early in 1950, the California legislature passed Senate Joint Resolution #1 (relative to withdrawing the application to Congress made by AJR #26). It was withdrawn because the state legislature learned that a world federal government would require “[t]he surrender of national sovereignty, (and) nullify our Constitution,” giving “such government the power of taxation,” and would “require the creation of a world army to maintain peace, and such army would be composed in a large part of soldiers from other nations, and would be subject to the control of a world legislature, with the result that the American people would be in danger of losing their liberties, their free institutions, and their freedom of action.” EB 31 (e).

Thanks to the courageous and loyal California senators, the “California Plan” calling for a world federal government was rescinded. The rescinding action was authored by Senators Donnelly, Tenney, Kraft, W. P. Rich, Desmond, Sutton, Hulse, Crittenden, and

Gibson. Other states rescinded their adopted resolutions. For the moment, national sovereignty and our Constitution were safe. It wasn't long before I saw that what could not be accomplished (a world federal government) by legal means (the legislative process) was being attempted by other means: a quiet revolution.

What "influences, powers and motives" caused California and other states to propose and adapt AJR #26? Were they not aware that their actions subverted their oath to protect, preserve, and defend the United States Constitution and their respective State? Finding answers to these questions led me to the grassroots level—local government, the government closest to the people.

A 1941 pamphlet (which I will make available on request) entitled "Urban Redevelopment and Housing," by the National Resources Planning Board in Washington, DC, states:

Replanning and rebuilding of towns and cities should be approached first from the National point of view and should be undertaken as an integral part of National policy. This is carried out with the maximum possible coordination with all the developments and changes that the future may require. Something in the nature of a general supervisory organization is called for, separate and apart from the actual work of planning. The proper agency for such supervision would appear to be the National Resources Planning Board.... This central agency of the Executive Office of the President should indicate the broad framework, both National and Regional within which the urban planning would be done. In all probability it will be necessary and desirable to work out some sort of regional organization for the better coordination of urban planning with the planning for larger areas. Possibly this might be done jointly by the National Resources Planning Board and the Consolidated Federal Agencies...Moreover, the number of technicians in the country capable of doing the job (urban planning) is limited. Consequently, the federal agency in Washington and probably through regional offices, would, in the outset, have to provide guidance on an executive scale.

Federal aid...consideration should be given to singling out one urban community for immediate demonstration, initiation of a training program for city planning, setting up institutions and principles of in-service training in regions and collaborating closely with established universities.

The pamphlet provided a clue as to how restructuring of local government (cities and counties) would be accomplished.

Also available upon request:

1946. CALIFORNIA PLANNING: based on annual reports of cities and county planning commissions, "Set the course using the assembled facts and agreed upon objectives, formulate a general plan which will set the pattern for future development. An orderly approach can be made to the more technical matters, which probably will call for the advise and service of those who are trained and experienced."



1954. PLANNING FOR GROWTH: "A method must be found, probably on a regional basis for local participation in the overall public works coordination program. Here again, the development plan itself and the division of the State into regional planning districts should further intergovernmental efforts."

1957. LAWS RELATED TO PLANNING -- Assembly Interim Committee Reports: Metropolitan Government in California--Volume 13, No.23 (This Report, prepared by Pacific Planning and Research, proposes Metropolitan Government in California).

1957-59. INTERIM ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE REPORTS, Volume 6:

- No. 7. Modernization of Uncharted County Law
- No. 8. Problems of Local Government
- No. 9. Concepts in Metropolitan Government in California
- No. 10. Functional Consolidation of Local Government
- No. 11. Incorporation Practices
- No. 12. Special Districts in the State of California

1960. ASSEMBLY INTERIM COMMITTEE REPORTS  
(County Government Regional Planning)

1960-61. OFFICE OF PLANNING (Planning references prepared for the State Office of Planning. David C. Anderson, Librarian)

As California became regionalized, a pattern emerged. I'll use my hometown, Benicia, as an example. It began with housing. The Benicia Housing Authority was established to provide housing during World War II. In the early fifties, the Housing Authority, with the aid of the City of Benicia, applied for a federal loan to study the need for low-rent housing. Seventy-five units were built; however, this issue was very controversial, since the public was denied the right to vote, even though state law (in the California Constitution, Article 34) mandated the people's right to vote before low-rent housing could be constructed in a community. The Housing Authority continues to be an arm of the Federal Government in Benicia (and throughout the United States).

On October 13, 1959, the first General Plan was adopted in the City of Benicia. Quote from the Benicia Citizens Planning Committee: "A community must demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Housing and Home Finance Agency that it has a feasible method for carrying out a workable program of urban renewal before it can qualify for loan and grant funds."

Besides advocating urban renewal, redevelopment, and so on, the General Plan also accentuated metropolitan (regional) government in Benicia. The General Plan was prepared by Sydney Williams of Pacific Planning, a firm that was very active at the time in preparing reports for the State of California on metropolitan (regional) government and other related issues.

As a result of the general plan's adoption, a redevelopment agency was established but was shortly thereafter abolished. On January 5, 1971, the City of Benicia became a member of ABAG (Association of Bay Area Governments); however, in a very short time, because of ABAG's objectives, the Benicia City Council rescinded its membership in ABAG. On October 7, 1986, Benicia again joined ABAG, allegedly to obtain cheaper insurance; however, concerned citizens felt that the so-called benefits of ABAG membership would cause Benicia to lose its local autonomy. A petition of 1949 signatures to overrule Resolution No. 86-186 was presented to the city council, which was received without comment. Thus, public participation was totally ignored.

Benicia's and Solano County's membership in ABAG, the coordination and cooperation with other regional government agencies such as the Governor's Office of Planning and Research, the Department of Housing and Community Development, Department of Commerce, Department of Housing and Urban Development, BCDC (Bay Conservation and Development Commission), Coastal Conservancy, and so on has resulted in a piecemeal transfer of city and county political authority to agencies and appointed administrators within the regional governmental structure.

The "bait" for submission to ABAG and other regional government agencies is grant money and loans available from revenue sharing and from community development block grants—in other words, grant money and loans for all phases of economic development and rehabilitation, loans to developers and businesses, job training, and programs of all sorts. However, to be eligible for grant money, local governments, including that of Benicia, must comply with guidelines and mandates of the regional government agencies. Compliance with the regional guidelines and mandates of regional government agencies and the legislature, plus specially trained, nonelected professionals operating in every level of government, has resulted in the loss of local government's jurisdiction over all land use in its community; and, without the knowledge of the general public, replaced our constitutional, representative form of government with a new form of government: regional government.

In 1949, when the California legislature adopted AJR No. 26, a question was asked—what "influences, powers and motives" caused state legislators to adopt legislation that subverted the oath they had sworn to uphold? The question is applicable to local government officials, including Benicia's, who have implemented and continue to aggressively implement the guidelines and mandates of the regional government.

The Vallejo Times Herald (April 11, 1966) printed my letter to the Editor. It was a further clarification of an earlier article entitled, "Bay Area Plan Includes Us." My letter described how metropolitan government (regional) government becomes a centralized power, a dangerous dictatorship whose bureaucracy is working continuously to eliminate elective representative government at all local and state levels and to merge cities, counties, etc. into a regional government. These in turn, to be merged into a centralized government which will be the North American branch of a World Federal Government -- - thus UNESCO's regionalism and World Plan will become a reality, using metropolitan



(regional) government as a transmission belt to eventually transfer full sovereignty from separate nations to a World Government. EB 31 (f).

The following editorials demonstrate a gradual awakening of Americans -- that the One-World movement had as its goal to do away with our 50 States and make America one member State in a world government:

1. One World No 50 States. Rescission of U.N. Charter, its changes, etc. Vallejo Times Herald editorial, August 7, 1971. EB 31 (g).
2. One World Government. Vallejo Times Herald editorial, Nov. 30, 1973. EB 31, (l):

“Can the U.S. Government, such as we know it, as a union of 50 states be obliterated and America then become just a member state in a World Government?” Robert S. Allen, in his nationally syndicated column Inside Washington said recently “this is where we are heading” and he quoted a powerful authority for this prediction—Richard Gardner, professor of law, Columbia University, and former Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for International Organizations during the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations:

The new house of world order will be built from the bottom rather than from the top...an end-run around National Sovereignty, eroding it piece by piece, is likely to get us world order faster than the old-fashion frontal assault...He added “That even as Nations resist appeals for world government and the surrender of national sovereignty, economic and political interests are forcing them to establish more far ranging institutions to manage their mutual interdependence.” Gardner then reminded his readers that, “In his first press conference as Secretary of State, Kissinger said the U.S. was entering a new phase of foreign policy and this would involve the building of new international structures for world order and peace—and that Kissinger will begin looking for new solutions through more effective international institutions at the global and regional levels.”

3. Push for One-World Flag. Vallejo Times Herald editorial, March 21, 1973:

World Federalists ridiculed “as a pipe dream” a move to bring the United States into a One-World government under one flag—but a news account concerning the Model United Nations Club held recently at UC Berkeley by high school students indicates the movement has all but succeeded toward this end—“a highly determined effort is being made, to convince the students of our high schools that world peace will come only when all the nations of the world are obliterated and are put under one flag.” In reporting on this event in Berkeley—each student was given the final text of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as promulgated by the UN and forms to fill out to RENOUNCE THEIR CITIZENSHIP OF THE UNITED STATES and become PLANETARY CITIZENS. The students received a planetary passport and a Citizen’s ID card. EB 31 (h).

Another quote, "It is a devious force which is preying on the minds of our young citizens to have them accept the false promises of a better world if there is just one government." EB 31 (i).

4. It's Your Freedom, Keep It. Vallejo Times Herald editorial, July 4, 1973. EB 31 (i):

Know that there is a force in existence which is determined to change "Independence" to "Interdependence." It is the force pushing for a One-World government and Planetary Citizenship to replace our United States Citizenship.

For better understanding of the "influences, powers and motives," and strategies of the "Push" for a World Federal Government consider an article in The National Week (May 18, 1945).

5. DELAYS FOR COLLECTIVE PEACE "CONFERENCE ACQUIESCENCE IN ALLIANCES ON POST WAR POLICING POWER" (Available upon request):

In the opinion of those who guided the conference (in San Francisco) the idea of a real league of nations with power through collective action of many nations to enforce peace in the world by curbing aggressors, whether big or small, did not stand a chance in San Francisco. It did not stand a chance because the big powers, including the United States, have been unwilling to sacrifice any element of sovereignty in the interest of a World Organization. As a consequence, the New World Organization will start with limited powers. A World Organization with supreme power to keep the peace is not to emerge at once from World War II. Instead, the real policing of the post war world will be based on individual alliances and regional treaties.

The article described the World of Tomorrow and on what basis it was to be run:

In Europe... there will be a set of big power alliances.... In the Western Hemisphere, a regional arrangement may take the place alongside of, if not above, a world organization. This arrangement and division of power, agreements... leaves the way open to merging of alliances with the League if the governments consent to that merger sometime in the future.

6. AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON "CONFEDERATIONS OF THE FREE WORLD." Neal Stanford (July 28, 1960) - (Available upon request):

...The big exciting and startling thing about the Republican Chicago Convention... was that brief item on the historic Nixon-Rockefeller pact concerning regional confederations. Diplomats were amazed to have the Republican party's two young powerful leaders publicly advocate regional confederation.

7. ROCKEFELLER STEPS FORWARD FOR MODERN REPUBLIC  
Doris Fleeson. S. F. News Bulletin (Feb. 13, 1965). (Available upon Request):

...In a series of these speeches at Harvard, Governor Rockefeller has reasserted his leadership of those republicans who acknowledge the changing nature of American society and are searching for programs to meet it. The Governor's vehicle was the Godkin Lectures on Federalism. Rockefeller defended Federalism as an "adoptable" and "creative" form of government, a "shared sovereignty." Rockefeller's finale, Federalism and New World Order moved him close to positions taken by the Kennedy Administration. He called for confederations of free nations to fill what he called serious political vacuums everywhere. Such Regional Confederations were imperative, he insisted, because the United Nations could not shape the NEW WORLD ORDER.

The above quotations reveal the formation and design of a plan which would step by step design a new system whose ultimate purpose was to integrate all national agencies into a world operation under United Nations control. For the United States to endorse and adopt this "new system" the American FORM OF GOVERNMENT had to be changed.

A major step was the enactment of the Intergovernmental Act of 1968, "To achieve the fullest cooperation and coordination of activities among the levels of government." Public Law 90-577, 90th Congress, S 698.

Then on March 27, 1969, President Nixon entered into the Federal Register his White House Directive "Restructuring of Government Service Systems," merging the fifty sovereign states into eight, later ten Federal regions. A major step had been realized. The "Restructuring" of the American FORM OF GOVERNMENT was under way.

... "Restructuring" continued, a reorganization of state and local governments; revisions of the state constitutions; revisions of the Federal Constitution via treaties; revisions of city and county charters; revision and centralization of judicial and school systems, etc., resulting in a piecemeal transfer of governmental authority to APPOINTED Managers and Administrators.

The United States was not alone.

The United Nations Organization (UNO) has been busy implementing its assigned task of regionalizing the world. Not satisfied with existing government boundaries and forms of government, it has meddled into the internal affairs of member nations.... A member nation of the UNO, England is now feeling the full effect of the need of regionalism.... The Town and Country Planning Act of 1947 set the stage for England.

To lock in this appendage and make it an integral part of the body politic, the Town and Country Planning Act of 1968 was passed by Parliament. Further inroads were made on traditional "home rule" of the 140 County and County Borough Councils through the formation of forty-four Planning Authorities to supersede and replace "local" planning. New Hampshire Representative Nelson A. Pryer, Don Bell Reports, 11/22/74. EB 31 (m).

I have tried, as briefly as possible, to outline the “influences, powers and motives” that caused so many of our elected representatives to participate in the construction, promotion, and implementation of a new form of government without the knowledge and consent of the American people.

Our constitutional, representative form of government continues to be “restructured,” replaced by regional governance. The United States Government continues its push for regional world governments, with participation in the creation of the Western Hemisphere Free Trade Zones, beginning with Mexico, Canada, and the United States. Later, these regional world governments (common markets) will, in turn, merge through a regional government system—into a One-World Government—a NEW WORLD ORDER.

#### WHAT ACTION DO YOU WANT THE GRAND JURY TO TAKE?

LEGISLATIVE ACTION is the solution. Our State Legislature and Congress must act. They must investigate, hold public hearings, with public participation, on the Constitutionality of Regionalism. Then, corrective legislation. But, the political reality is that our State Legislature (or Congress) will not investigate much less pass corrective legislation with a good "push." After all, they are the very ones who have helped and allowed the growth of Regionalism. I believe a path to the solution is governmental pressure from the cities, the counties, the Grand Juries.

NOTE: States must request (demand) Congress investigate and legislate a remedy.

The Solano Supervisors directed a Resolution (90-184) to the State Legislature, as did a few other counties, "requesting inquiry into the constitutionality of State Regional Government." EB 28. (b). There was no response. Therefore, I respectfully request the Solano County Grand Jury:

- (1) Recommend to the Solano Supervisors that they follow up on their Resolution (90-184) by requesting (demanding) a response from the State Legislature; and,
- (2) Recommend to the Solano Supervisors that they may request from the California Attorney General an opinion as to the legality and constitutionality of Regionalism in all of its aspects; and,
- (3) Recommend investigation of Regionalism in all its aspects, to ALL AUTHORITIES THE GRAND JURY DEEMS APPROPRIATE, including, but not limited to, the Solano County Board of Supervisors, California Attorney General, California Legislature, United States Attorney General, United States Congress, to determine:
  - (a) Does Regionalism (i.e. Regional Governmental Structure, Regionalization, Regional Governance, Regional Government) usurp authority of traditional governing units -- Federal, State, County, and City?

- (b) Is Regionalism a threat to the political authority the citizens hold through ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES at these levels?
- (c) Will "a state-mandated plan" (mandating County and City governments transfer authority to a regional subdivision of the State), as proposed by Assembly Bill 3 and other Bills, violate any provisions of the U. S. Constitution (See Horton testimony -- EB 2) or those of the California Constitution, and specifically Article 11? And,

I respectfully request the Solano County Grand Jury forward copies of this complaint and accompanying documentation (which I will furnish upon request) to any and all bodies pursuing investigation, with the stipulation they entered into record of any such investigation; and,

I respectfully request the Solano County Grand Jury use every means available in helping reach the solution to this problem as soon as possible.

WHOM DO YOU THINK SHOULD BE CONTACTED ABOUT THIS PROBLEM?

I leave this to the discretion of the Grand Jury.

The information and documentation which has been presented to you is only a small portion of that which is available. For additional information and testimony please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Olivia O'Grady  
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Benicia, Ca. 94510  
745-1318

Olivia Marie O'Grady  
June 5, 1991