Tms-0398.001.001.003

## PROPOSITION 1

WHAT WILL IT DO?

**Proposition 1 will:**

- MORE THAN DOUBLE the number of doctors graduating each year from State-operated medical schools.
- INCREASE by more than one quarter the number of dentists graduating each year.
- INCREASE substantially the numbers of graduating nurses, optometrists, veterinarians, pharmacists, and public health experts.
- COMPLETE three new medical schools at San Diego, Irvine and Davis.
- EXPAND medical, nursing, dental, veterinary, pharmacy and other health training facilities at University campuses throughout the State.
- ASSURE that California can meet its own needs.

CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR PROPOSITION 1
3300 Crocker Plaza, San Francisco, California
Edgar F. Kaiser, Art Linkletter, Co-Chairmen
Wendell Witter, Treasurer

## PROPOSITION 1

## HEALTH SCIENCE FACILITY BOND ISSUE

WHY IS IT NECESSARY?

The passage of **Proposition 1** is imperative, because:

California's medical schools trained only 463 new physicians in 1966 — but 557 are known to have died in that year. Since then, according to estimates, the gap has grown.

California's population has grown to 20,000,000 or roughly double what it was in 1950. In ten years there will be 6 million more Californians.

Most people are now covered by some form of health insurance, and they are seeking health care in unprecedented numbers.

Simply to maintain today's ratios, California needs:

- 11,000 more doctors in practice by 1980
- 4,000 more dentists in practice by 1980
- 21,000 more registered nurses by 1980

## PROPOSITION 1

THE NEED:

California now trains:

30% of its doctors

20% of its veterinarians

25% of its newly-licensed nurses

65% of its dentists

- There are not enough doctors now, and the shortage worsens every year.

- There are not enough dentists now, and the shortage worsens every year.

- There are not enough nurses, pharmacists, optometrists, veterinarians, or public health workers now.

- There are simply not enough people in every phase of health care in California to handle the State's needs now.

## PROPOSITION 1

WHAT IS IT?

**Proposition 1:**

- Is a bond issue designed to bring better health care to all Californians – and to meet the health needs of our growing population.

- Will provide $246.3 million to build medical, dental, nursing, veterinary, pharmacy, optometry and public health schools in which to train the health experts we need.

- Will cost each Californian some 67 cents a year – or about $16.75 over a 25-year amortization period.

- Must be approved by a simple majority of the voters – anything more than 50%.

- Will appear on the June 2, 1970, ballot; it was placed on the ballot by an overwhelmingly favorable vote of the legislature (approved by the Assembly 74-0; approved by the Senate 30-4).

Prop 1
1970

The Health Science Construction Bond Proposition

A bill to place a $246.3 million bond issue on the ballot was overwhelmingly approved by the Legislature in August 1969, with votes of 74 to 0 in the Assembly and 30 to 4 in the Senate. The measure was approved by the Governor on September 4, 1969.

The bonds will provide for construction and expansion of facilities in the medical and other health sciences in the State of California. These facilities are urgently needed to train additional physicians, dentists, nurses, pharmacists, veterinarians, optometrists, public health experts, and other health care professionals; and to provide additional health care services which the people of California require now, and which will be needed to an even greater extent in the next few years.

The proposition will be presented to the voters at the general election in June 1970. Funds authorized under the bond issue would be appropriated for expenditure over a six-to eight-year period.

## HEALTH SCIENCE BOND ISSUE BACKGROUND

The Health Science Bond Issue is essential for the health of the people of California. By providing for expanded training facilities in the medical and other health sciences, it will make possible a continued and more adequate supply of competent health manpower--doctors, dentists, nurses, pharmacists, optometrists, public health workers and veterinarians.

These are the professionals who hold the key to a life-and-death problem--the delivery of high-quality health care to a population that is growing both in numbers and in the awareness of what modern medicine now can offer.

There are not enough health professionals today, and the outlook for the future is even more alarming. The population of California is increasing at an astonishing rate; it has grown from 10.6 million in 1950 and 15.9 million in 1960 to approximately 20.7 million in 1970, with estimates of 23.6 million forecast for 1975 and 26.8 million for 1980.

It is impossible to predict precisely the number of doctors and other professionals who will be needed in future years. This number may be significantly affected by new medical discoveries, the redistribution of health workers, the development and utilization of new types of health professionals, and other factors. It is possible, however, to indicate future needs based simply on maintaining existing ratios.

--To meet the most pressing health requirements of its skyrocketing population, California had about 33,000 doctors* in active practice in 1969, giving a ratio of about 165 for each 100,000 population. By 1975, merely to maintain that ratio, it will need 39,000 doctors. By 1980, it will need 44,000. (The output of all the medical schools in California, already filled to capacity, is now only about 470 per year, and many more than that die or retire annually.)

--For dentistry, we had some 11,000 dentists in 1969, giving a ratio of 55 for each 100,000 population. By 1975, to maintain that ratio, we will need 13,000 dentists. By 1980, we will need 15,000. (The annual output of all the dental schools in the State, also filled to overflowing, is now only 307, and this number cannot keep up with annual attrition.)

--In the case of nursing, we had about 62,000 registered nurses in 1969, giving a ratio of about 310 per 100,000. By 1975, to maintain that ratio, we will need 73,000. By 1980, we will need 83,000. (The annual output of all the nursing schools in the State is now only about 2,000, and more than this number give up practice or die each year.)

--For pharmacists, optometrists, veterinarians and public health experts, the situation is just about as critical.

* Physicians in military and other Federal positions not included.

But these figures represent only one phase of the problem. Another aspect is perhaps even more important: we are witnessing not simply an increase in total population, but also a striking increase in the health care demands of that population.

--Through the schools, and through newspapers, radio and television, millions of Californians--once unaware that their pain, crippling and disease could be prevented or cured by modern science--have learned that there are drugs, serums, vaccines, surgical operations and other treatments available to help them. They are now seeking such aid in unprecedented numbers.

--Millions of Californians, once convinced they were unable to pay the cost of adequate medical care, have found that their access to treatment is now possible through commercial health insurance, Blue Cross and Blue Shield, independent insurance programs, State programs and Federal programs like Medicare. They are now calling for needed medical and hospital care in ever-increasing numbers.

--Millions of Californians, with better educations and increasing incomes, are demanding more complete dental care. With the growth of comprehensive dental health insurance, the demand for services will become even greater.

--Millions of Californians are already calling for the provision of more adequate health services in rural areas, and for the improvement of health care to migrant workers.

--And millions of Californians have become aware that those cases of treatable cancer that are not treated, of preventable birth defects that are not prevented, of controllable heart disease that are not controlled, and of curable crippling that are not cured need no longer be considered as the inescapable penalty of poverty.

As an inevitable result of these new discoveries, new realizations, and new expectations, the demand for high-quality health care--and for the experts to deliver it--is becoming increasingly intense. It is placing strains on available supplies of health manpower at least as significant as those stemming simply from increased population. Accordingly, it is generally accepted by State and Federal health agencies, and by State and national medical associations and other health groups, that these manpower resources must be increased by some 20 to 25 percent in the next decade.

California cannot conceivably meet these demands for adequate health care without providing the facilities to produce more trained professionals. It cannot continue to depend on filling its requirements by recruiting graduates from schools in other states. (Approximately 70 percent of the doctors now practicing in California, 35 percent of the dentists, 12 percent of the optometrists, 80 percent of the veterinarians, and 75 percent of the newly-licensed nurses were trained in other states or in foreign countries.)

Assembly Bill 1703 and the related Proposition No. 1 were designed to enable the University to help meet these growing needs.

The basic legislation, approved by the legislature and signed by Governor Reagan on September 4, 1969, provides for the issuance of bonds in the total amount of $246.3 million, to be voted on during the primary election on June 2, 1970. A simple majority--not two-thirds--is required for passage. This is not a blank-check authorization; the State Legislature must thereafter approve and appropriate funds for each specific construction project submitted by the University and approved by the State Director of Finance. The funds may not be used except for health sciences facilities.

Based on the assumption that the California population will reach 28 million during the 1980's, the bond issue will cost the average Californian about 70 cents per year, at interest of 7%, over the 25-year life of the bond issue, or a per capita total of about $18.00. If the bonds are amortized over a shorter period, the cost would be substantially less.

If enacted, the bond issue would provide the means for completion of new medical schools at Davis, Irvine and San Diego; and for expansion of training and treatment facilities at Los Angeles, Berkeley and San Francisco. Among the dividends would be these:

--Overall, increasing by nearly 65%--from 760 to 1,248--the total number of health professionals graduating each year, and increasing from 6,775 to 10,972 the total number of places in the University's health colleges.

--Increasing by 125%--from 274 to 617--the number of doctors graduating each year from University of California medical schools.

--Increasing by 28%--from 151 to 194--the number of dentists graduating each year.

--Increasing by 13%--from 175 to 198--the number of nurses graduating each year.

--Increasing by 38%--from 84 to 116--the number of pharmacists graduating each year.

--Increasing by 62%--from 76 to 123--the number of veterinarians graduating each year.

--Providing $200,000 for feasibility studies and planning for a second school of veterinary medicine, in Southern California.

Along with the graduates produced by the various private professional health schools in the State--including those at the University of Southern California, Stanford University, and the Loma Linda University School of Medicine--this increased output of health manpower will go a long way in enabling California to meet the demands of its citizens.

Among the new physicians graduated each year from the five University of California medical schools, it is estimated that about 91 percent will go into practice, 7 percent will become teachers and administrators, and 2 percent will enter the field of medical research. Although this last percentage is small, its impact may be particularly important. There are still many types of cancer, heart disease, arthritis, mental retardation, mental illness and other conditions in which current methods of prevention or treatment are inadequate. Only through research--the work of trained professionals--will it become possible to find effective means of overcoming these and other crippling, devastating diseases, and to understand the social causes and consequences of illness.

Specific plans for the program are given on the following pages.

SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY · 1897 ·

PROPOSITION 1 - HEALTH SCIENCE CONSTRUCTION BOND REVENUE WOULD BE USED FOR THE FOLLOWING PROGRAMS: a/

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | DAVIS. Completion of new facilities for the School of Medicine at the Davis campus for a projected total enrollment of 1,029 students, of whom 512 will be in the M.D. curriculum and 517 will be in graduate, intern and resident programs. | $56,261,000 |
| 2. | DAVIS. Expansion of the School of Veterinary Medicine at the Davis campus for a projected total enrollment of 818 students, of whom 496 will be in the D.V.M. curriculum and 322 will be in graduate and intern and resident programs. | $22,234,000 |
| 3. | IRVINE. Completion of new facilities for the School of Medicine at the Irvine campus for a projected total enrollment of 1,483 students, of whom 512 will be in the M.D. curriculum and 971 will be in graduate and intern and resident programs. | $54,105,000 |
| 4. | LOS ANGELES. Provision of clinical facilities to support the expanded School of Medicine at Los Angeles for a projected total enrollment of 1,576 students, of whom 512 will be in the M.D. curriculum and 1,064 will be in graduate and intern and resident programs. | $ 6,599,000 |
| 5. | LOS ANGELES. Completion of construction of new UCLA School of Dentistry for expansion of graduate and specialty programs involving 374 students. | $ 1,569,000 |
| 6. | SAN FRANCISCO. Completion of provision of clinical facilities to support the expanded School of Medicine at San Francisco for a projected total enrollment of 1,378 students, of whom 512 will be in the M.D. curriculum and 866 will be in graduate and intern and resident programs and in the paramedical curriculum. Includes University participation in a new Langley Porter Neuropsychiatric Institute. | $27,435,000 |
| 7. | SAN FRANCISCO. Expansion of School of Dentistry at San Francisco for a projected total enrollment of 590 students, of whom 412 will be in the DDS curriculum, and 178 will be in graduate and specialty programs and in the Dental Hygiene curriculum. | $13,736,000 |
| 8. | SAN FRANCISCO. Expansion of School of Pharmacy at the San Francisco campus for a projected total enrollment of 535 students, of whom 464 will be in the Doctor of Pharmacy program and 71 will be in graduate programs. | $ 1,244,000 |
| 9. | SAN FRANCISCO. Equipment for new School of Nursing facility at San Francisco for a projected total enrollment of 548 students of whom 299 will be in professional nursing curricula and 249 will be in graduate programs. | $ 305,000 |
| 10. | SAN FRANCISCO. Provision for general campus support facilities at the San Francisco Medical Center. | $ 7,745,000 |
| 11. | SAN FRANCISCO. Provision for the initial increment of facilities for the new School of Human Biology. | $ 2,751,000 |

12. BERKELEY. Expansion of School of Public Health at the Berkeley campus for a projected total enrollment of 375 students in the professional and graduate programs. $ 6,898,000

13. BERKELEY. Expansion of the School of Optometry at the Berkeley campus for a projected total enrollment of 212 students in the professional and graduate programs. $ 2,008,000

14. SAN DIEGO. Completion of new facilities for School of Medicine at the San Diego campus for a projected total enrollment of 1,234 students, of whom 384 will be in the M.D. curriculum and 850 will be in graduate and intern and resident programs. $43,210,000

15. SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. Feasibility studies and planning for a second school of veterinary medicine. $ 200,000

| | |
|---|---|
| TOTAL HEALTH SCIENCE BOND | $246,300,000 |
| PLUS ESTIMATED FEDERAL MATCHING FUNDS b/ | $126,661,000 |
| TOTAL FOR HEALTH SCIENCE EXPANSION | $372,961,000 |

NOTES:

a/ Subject to project-by-project approval by Legislature.

b/ In addition to the $246,300,000 Bond program, the University should be able to attract $126,661,000 in matching construction funds from the Federal Government. Thus, the total of $372,961,000 would be available for California medical and health facilities.

See next page for itemized list of Federal matching funds which would be provided for the health science construction program.

PROPOSITION 1 BOND REVENUE AND POTENTIAL
FEDERAL MATCHING GRANTS WOULD SUPPORT THE FOLLOWING PROGRAMS
IN THE MEDICAL AND HEALTH SCIENCES

| | | Proposition 1 Bonds | | Estimated Federal Funds |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. DENTISTRY PROGRAMS | | | | |
| Los Angeles Campus | $ 1,569,000 | | | |
| San Francisco Campus | $13,736,000 | | | $ 11,183,000 |
| | | | $ 15,305,000 | |
| 2. MEDICINE PROGRAMS | | | | |
| Davis Campus | $56,261,000 | | | $ 33,414,000 |
| Irvine Campus | $54,105,000 | | | $ 30,559,000 |
| Los Angeles Campus | $ 6,599,000 | | | |
| San Diego Campus | $43,210,000 | | | $ 17,115,000 |
| San Francisco Campus | $27,435,000 | | | $ 9,448,000 |
| | | | $187,610,000 | |
| 3. NURSING PROGRAMS | | | | |
| San Francisco Campus | | | $ 305,000 | |
| 4. OPTOMETRY PROGRAMS | | | | |
| Berkeley Campus | | | $ 2,008,000 | $ 1,744,000 |
| 5. PHARMACY PROGRAMS | | | | |
| San Francisco Campus | | | $ 1,244,000 | $ 936,000 |
| 6. PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAMS | | | | |
| Berkeley Campus | | | $ 6,898,000 | $ 5,426,000 |
| 7. VETERINARY MEDICINE PROGRAMS | | | | |
| Davis Campus | $22,234,000 | | | $ 16,005,000 |
| Southern California | $ 200,000 | | | |
| | | | $ 22,434,000 | |
| 8. OTHER PROGRAMS | | | | |
| Human Biology, San Francisco | | | $ 2,751,000 | $ 598,000 |
| Service Facilities, San Francisco | | | $ 7,745,000 | $ 233,000 |
| TOTAL PROGRAMS | | | $246,300,000 | $126,661,000 |
| TOTAL OF BONDS & FEDERAL GRANTS | | | $372,961,000 | |

It is estimated that capital funds from the Federal Government in the amount of $126,661,000, will be provided for health science construction if Proposition 1 is approved, thus making a total of $372,961,000 available for California medical and health facilities.

In addition to the assumption that Federal funds would be made available, two other important assumptions were made when the above figures were developed: (1) that the anticipated construction cost rise would be 6% per year over the period of time required for the construction of the projects included in the Health Science Bond Issue and (2) that the funds required for construction would be available on the proposed time schedule; any delay in their availability would cause additional funds to be required to meet cost rises during the period of delay.

HOW PROPOSITION 1 WILL APPEAR ON THE JUNE 2, 1970 BALLOT

The ballot will be substantially as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| FOR BONDS TO PROVIDE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA HEALTH SCIENCE FACILITIES. (This act provides for a bond issue of two hundred forty six million, three hundred thousand dollars ($246,300,000). | |
| AGAINST BONDS TO PROVIDE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA HEALTH SCIENCE FACILITIES. (This act provides for a bond issue of two hundred forty six million, three hundred thousand dollars ($246,300,000). | |