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**APPENDICES TO
A SPECIAL REPORT TO THE STATE SENATE
ON THE
OFFICE OF STATE TREASURER**



Prepared by:
Senate Office of Research
Elisabeth Kersten, Director

February 1988

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APPENDICES TO
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APPENDICES

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**A. CONSTITUENT RANKINGS OF CONGRESSMAN LUNGREN'S
VOTING RECORD**

MINORITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

ORGANIZATION: National Council of La Raza

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: The Council exists to improve life opportunities for Hispanics. Its mission is to provide technical assistance and capacity-building support to Hispanic community- and government-based organizations. It also applies research, policy analysis, and advocacy on behalf of Hispanic Americans.

YEARS COVERED:

1981/1982	(97th Congress)
1983/1984	(98th Congress)
1985/1986	(99th Congress)

AVERAGE RATING:

The National Council of La Raza's Legislative Reports include voting scorecards. Although the Reports do not specifically identify the Council's position on each vote, it describes the general position of Hispanic and civil rights groups.

- In the 99th Congress, there were six key votes on immigration reform. Congressman Lungren voted right on three amendments to the legislation.
- In the 98th Congress, during 1983 Congressman Lungren received a score of 0% on seven key votes. In 1984, the Council analyzed eleven amendments to H.R. 1510, the Simpson-Mazolli immigration bill. Mr. Lungren voted right on one of the amendments.
- In the 97th Congress, on six key votes, Congressman Lungren voted right once.

COMMENTS:

Key votes related to immigration, voting rights, and legal services.

Immigration

H.R. 3810 (Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986) - passed in the 99th Congress by a vote of 230-166 (October 9, 1986) and represented the final compromise in the House on immigration reform. It provides for the legalization of undocumented persons, applies employer sanctions to employers who knowingly hire undocumented persons, and provides for a massive new guestworker program. The Council considered the House version of the bill to be a significant improvement over the Senate version (S. 1200). However, the Council did not support the bill in its final form for other limitations on civil rights. The House passed the conference report by 238-173 (October 17, 1986).

Congressman Lungren voted right or:

- AYE on an amendment to require the issuance of a search warrant before the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) can search an open field for aliens. The amendment passed by 221-170, on October 9, 1986.
- NO on an amendment to strike the legalization provisions of the bill. The amendment was defeated, 192-199, on October 9, 1986.
- NO on an amendment to strike criminal penalties from the employer sanctions provisions. The amendment was defeated, 137-264, on October 9, 1986.

Mr. Lungren voted wrong on three other amendments:

- AYE on an amendment to strike the anti-discrimination provisions of the immigration bill. The measure failed by a vote of 140-260, on October 9, 1986.
- AYE on an amendment which would have stricken provisions providing for suspension of deportation for certain Central Americans. This amendment was defeated by a vote of 197-199, on October 9, 1986.
- NO on an amendment which would have permitted aliens to use public housing under certain circumstances. The amendment was defeated, 73-310, on October 9, 1986.

H.R. 1510 (Simpson-Mazolli) - In the 98th Congress, the House passed an immigration bill by a slim vote of 216-211, on June 20, 1984. Congressman Lungren voted for the bill. On eleven key amendments considered by the House in debate over the bill, Mr. Lungren voted wrong on ten of the amendments. The only right vote was a vote to reject the deletion of the legalization program (amendment rejected, 195-233, on June 20, 1984).

- VOTE 226 - limited number of amendment that could be considered in deliberations of H.R. 1510. Rejection urged. The rule was adopted, 291-111, on June 11, 1984. Voted YES, a wrong vote.
- VOTE 231 - amendment to sunset employer sanctions after three years. Adoption urged. The amendment was rejected, 137-274, on June 13, 1984. Voted NO, a wrong vote.
- VOTE 232 - amendment to delete the employer sanctions provisions and substitute labor law enforcement provisions. Adoption urged. Amendment rejected, 120-304, on June 13, 1984. Voted NO, a wrong vote.

- VOTE 236 - amendment to streamline procedures for handling asylum, deportation, or exclusion cases. Rejection urged. The amendment was adopted, 208-192, on June 13, 1984. Voted YES, a wrong vote.
- VOTE 237 - amendment to set a year cap of 450,000 on legal immigration to the United States. Rejection urged. The amendment was rejected, 168-231, on June 13, 1984. Voted YES, a wrong vote.
- VOTE 240 - amendment to restore the temporary foreign worker program. Adoption urged. Amendment rejected, 164-256, on June 14, 1984. Voted NO, a wrong vote.
- Vote 241 - amendment to create a new guestworker program for growers of perishable crops. Rejection urged. Amendment adopted, 228-172, on June 14, 1984. Voted YES, a wrong vote.
- VOTE 245 - amendment providing for a two-tiered legalization system. Rejection urged. Amendment rejected, 181-245, on June 19, 1984. Voted YES, a wrong vote.
- VOTE 246 - amendment to move back the legalization eligibility cut-off date from 1982 to 1980. Rejection urged. Amendment rejected, 177-246, on June 19, 1984. Voted YES, a wrong vote.
- VOTE 247 - amendment to grant temporary resident status to undocumented workers for one year before becoming eligible to permanent resident status. Rejection urged. Amendment adopted, 247-170, on June 19, 1984. Voted YES, a wrong vote.
- VOTE 249 - amendment to delete the legalization provisions of the Simpson-Mazolli bill. Rejection urged. Amendment rejected, 195-233, on June 20, 1984. Voted NO, a right vote.

Voting Rights

H.R. 3112 (Voting Rights Extension Act) - In the 97th Congress, legislative issues focused on the extension of the Voting Rights Act. The final bill passed 389-24, on October 5, 1981. Congressman Lungren voted to extend key enforcement provisions of the Act.

H.R. 3112 (McClory Amendment) - Amendment to eliminate Section 202 of the 1975 Act requiring certain areas of the country to provide bilingual election materials. The amendment was rejected by 128-284, on October 5, 1981. Mr. Lungren voted YES, a wrong vote.

H.R. 3112 (Lungren Amendment) - Amendment sponsored by Congressman Lungren to require certain areas of the country to provide bilingual election materials but not bilingual ballots. Amendment rejected by 124-285, on October 5, 1981.

Legal Services

H.R. 3480 (Legal Services Corporation) - Passage of bill to reauthorize the Legal Services Corporation for Fiscal Year 1982/83 at \$241 million annually by a vote of 245-137, on June 18, 1981. Congressman Lungren voted against the bill, a wrong vote.

MINORITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

ORGANIZATION: Japanese American Citizen League

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: A national, nonprofit, educational and civil rights organization of concerned Japanese Americans which monitors legislation and federal activities in these areas.

YEARS COVERED: 1987

AVERAGE RATING: The League has focused on H.R. 442, introduced in the 100th Congress.

COMMENTS:

The League is concerned with Mr. Lungren's opposition to economic redress of over one billion dollars for Japanese Americans who were interned during World War II. H.R. 442, the Civil Rights Liberties Act of 1987, passed the House on September 17, 1987, by a vote of 243-141.

A coalition of 125 Asian individuals and organizations formally announced its opposition to Congressman Lungren's nomination for state treasurer, citing his stand on the reparation issues and opposition to other bills involving the Equal Rights Amendments, tough sanctions against South Africa, and health and welfare programs.

MINORITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

ORGANIZATION: National Gay and Lesbian Task Force

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: A network of 170 lesbian and gay political organizations in 49 states and the District of Columbia.

YEARS COVERED: 1987 (100th Congress)

AVERAGE RATING: Congressman Lungren has not co-sponsored any bills important to the Task Force, including issues related to medical and insurance services to AIDS patients, AIDS education, prohibition against discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation or testing positive for the HIV virus, repeal of the exclusion of lesbian and gay people from immigrating to the United States, and collection of crime statistics prompted by racial, religious or gender-based discrimination.

COMMENTS:

Congressman Lungren has voted wrong on two measures related to AIDS education and discrimination which have come up for a vote in the 100th Congress.

- 1986 AIDS Insurance Bill - Congressman Lungren voted to overturn legislation enacted by the District of Columbia which currently prohibits insurers in the District from discriminating against individuals who are HIV positive.
- 1987 Motion to Instruct, Helms Amendment - Congressman Lungren voted to support a motion to instruct Congress to agree to the Helms Amendment which would prohibit the use of federal funds to provide AIDS education information or prevention material.

MINORITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

ORGANIZATION: Leadership Conference on Civil Rights

GENERAL Description: A coalition of 185 national organizations representing minorities, women, disabled persons, labor, religious groups, and senior citizens, seeking to advance civil rights through enactment and enforcement of federal legislation.

YEARS COVERED:

99th Congress	(1985/86)
98th Congress	(1983/84)
97th Congress	(1981/82)
96th Congress	(1979/80)

AVERAGE RATING:

99th Congress	- 10 key issues, scored 0%.
98th Congress	- 15 key issues, scored 13%.
97th Congress	- 11 key issues, scored 9%.
96th Congress	- 7 key issues, scored 0%.

COMMENTS:

Key issues related to South Africa sanctions, voting rights, public housing, pay equity, civil rights restoration, and Martin Luther King, Jr. holiday.

99th Congress

H.R. 1460 (Anti-Apartheid Act) - Imposed sanctions against South Africa. Passed 295-127, on June 5, 1985. Voted against the bill, a wrong vote.

H.R. 3008 (Pay Equity) - Established a commission to oversee a study of the federal work force to determine whether differences in pay and classification have arisen because of discrimination on the basis of sex, race, or national origin. Passed 259-162, on October 9, 1985. Voted against the bill, a wrong vote.

98th Congress

Martin Luther King, Jr. - Motion to suspend House rules and pass law to designate a Monday as a federal holiday. Passed 338-90, on August 2, 1983. C. Lungren voted YES, a right vote.

H.R. 5490 (Civil Rights Restoration Act of 1984) - Legislation to restore major civil rights laws to pre-Grove City College v. Bell coverage. Final bill passed 375-32, on June 26, 1984. Congressman Lungren voted against House floor consideration of the bill on June 21, 1984.

97th Congress

H.R. 3112 (Voting Rights Extension Act) - Extended key enforcement provisions of the 1965 Voting Rights Act. Passed 389-24, on October 5, 1981. Voted YES, a right vote.

H.R. 3112 (Voting Rights Extension Act) - House defeated amendment to repeal the bilingual provisions of H.R. 3112. Defeated 128-284, on October 5, 1981. Voted for the amendment, a wrong vote.

96th Congress

H.R. 5200 (Fair Housing, Synar Amendment) - move to retain strong administrative enforcement powers of the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1980. Passed 205-204, on June 11, 1980. Voted against amendment, a wrong vote.

Martin Luther King, Jr. (Beard Amendment) - resolution designating a Sunday for the celebration of a nation holiday. Passed 207-191, on December 5, 1979. Voted YES, a wrong vote.

SENIOR CITIZENS

ORGANIZATION: National Council of Senior Citizens (NCSC)

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: A nonprofit, nonpartisan, organization representing the interests of the aged. 4.5 million members organized in over 4,800 affiliated clubs.

AVERAGE RATING: Voted "wrong" 77 times, voted "right" two times. Overall, voted with the NCSC 3% of the time.

COMMENTS: Congressman Lungren's two "right" votes both were related to fiscal issues. In 1980, the Congressman voted against a bill which would have established fiscal targets for the 1981 fiscal year. In 1985, the Congressman voted against the fiscal year 1986 First Budget Resolution which would have eliminated Social Security COLAs while simultaneously raising taxes by \$12 billion.

Included in the 77 votes in which Congressman Lungren disagreed with the positions taken by the NCSC are:

H.R. 1. June 11, 1986. Voted against an amendment to reduce the rent for elderly residents of subsidized housing from 30% of adjusted gross income to 25%.

H.R. 4421. April 29, 1986. Voted for an amendment which would have reduce the authorized funding level for the Community Services Block Grant, the federal program which provides services such as food and fuel assistance to low-income persons.

H.R. 2100. October 7, 1985. Voted for an amendment which would have eliminated expanded benefit and eligibility levels for food stamp recipients as provided by the Farm Programs Reauthorization bill.

H.R. 3038. July 25, 1985. Voted for an amendment which would have reduced the appropriations for assisted housing by 2.5%.

H.R. 15. February 22, 1984. Voted against an amendment to establish a Select Committee on Hunger.

H.R. 5713. April 12, 1984. Voted for an amendment which would have allowed the President the discretion to cut up to 10% from any item in this bill making appropriations to the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

H.R. 1. July 3, 1983. Voted against this housing authorization bill which reduced rent contributions of tenants from 30% to 25% of income and which provided interest-free loans to developers.

H.R. 2807. May 24, 1983. Voted against a motion to suspend rules and pass this bill to increase authorized funds for meals provided to the elderly.

H.R. 6957. December 9, 1982. Voted for an amendment to reduce the Legal Services Corporation (which provides free legal representation to the poor) by \$141 million.

H.R. 6892. August 10, 1982. Voted for this substitute motion to cut \$197 million out of the Food Stamp program over three years.

H.J.R. 370. November 16, 1981. Voted for this motion to recommit the joint budget resolution to the Appropriations Committee with instructions to cut 5% from discretionary spending (with the exception of defense, military spending, Social Security administrative expenses, veteran's medical care and food stamps).

H.R. 3875. June 7, 1979. Voted against an amendment which prevented Social Security COLAs from being counted as income when calculating rent in assisted housing.

H.R. 2626. November 15, 1979. Voted for an amendment which established a commission to study the issue of rising hospital costs. The original bill would have established mandatory controls on hospital cost increases.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN: SUMMARY

Several women's organizations and children's services organizations provide an analysis and voting record of each member of Congress. These organizations vary from agency membership (Child Welfare League) to individual membership (AAUW) to advocacy organizations with private funding (Children's Defense Fund).

RATINGS:

- 0%: American Association of University Women, 1985-86
- 0%: National Women's Political Caucus, 1985-86
- 0%: Child Welfare League of America, 1985-86
- 3%: Children's Defense Fund, 1981-1986 (10% in 1986)

These ratings represent approximately seventy five votes on bills, resolutions, and amendments. Only twice did Mr. Lungren cast a vote in favor of a position taken by these groups.

KEY ISSUES FOR CHILDREN IN 1985-86:

- Child Nutrition: Mr. Lungren voted against HR 7, a bill authorizing major child nutrition programs including WIC, school lunch, and the summer food program for children. The bill passed by a vote of 367-59.
- Children's Services: Mr. Lungren voted against HR 3424, the appropriation bill for programs including foster care, adoption assistance, and child protective services. Passed 322-107.
- Low-Income Housing: Mr. Lungren voted for an amendment to reduce the number of new public housing units funded by HUD from 10,000 to 5,000. Failed 160-224.
- Tax Reform: Mr. Lungren voted for the conference report of HR 3838, the bill to revise the federal income tax system, including tax relief and assistance to low-income working families with children. Passed 292-136.

KEY ISSUES FOR WOMEN, 1985-86:

- Pay Equity: Mr. Lungren voted against HR 3008, to study the federal work force to determine any discrimination in pay on the basis of sex or race. Passed 259-162.
- Higher Education: Mr. Lungren opposed HR 3700, the five-year reauthorization of federal student aid. Passed 350-67.

Other issues followed by AAUW or by the National Women's Political Caucus include domestic and international family planning, abortion policy, the development of chemical weapons, and the "right to know" amendment to the Superfund. On each vote, Mr. Lungren is at odds with these organizations.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN

ORGANIZATION: American Association of University Women (AAUW)

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Supports and sustains the AAUW Educational Foundation which offers fellowships for graduate study and research for American and international women, fellowships for final year of study in selected professions, grants for public service projects and career-related study, training, national conferences, and research projects. Members: 175,000.

YEARS COVERED: 1985-86, the 99th Congress

RATING: Zero percent (0%); one of 21 Representatives in the nation with this rating.

The AAUW's rating is based on twelve (12) votes during the 99th Congress. Issues ranged from pay equity to higher education, from tax reform to Superfund reauthorization.

Key votes during the 99th Congress included:

- **Pay Equity:** H.R. 3008 authorized a study of the federal work force to determine if differences in pay are caused, in any part, by discrimination on the basis of sex, race, or national origin. The measure passed 259-162.
- **Superfund Right to Know:** Mr. Lungren opposed an amendment to the Superfund reauthorization bill which requires companies to make public an inventory of their emissions known to cause cancer, birth defects, or chronic disease. The amendment was a response to the Bhopal tragedy, and it passed by one vote, 212-211.
- **Higher Education:** H.R. 3700 is a five-year authorization bill that is the major source of federal support for higher education students, institutions, and research and development. It passed by a vote of 350-67 with Mr. Lungren opposed.

CALIFORNIA IMPACT:

California has 300,000 federal employees affected by the pay equity study.

California students will receive an estimated \$1 billion in financial aid as a result of passage of the Higher Education Act Amendments of 1985.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN

ORGANIZATION: Child Welfare League of America

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: A privately supported organization devoting its efforts to improving the care and services for deprived, neglected and dependent children and their families. Provides membership services to the public and to voluntary child welfare agencies in the United States and Canada. Members: 450 agencies.

YEARS COVERED: 1985-86, the 99th Congress

RATING: Zero Percent (0%)

During the 99th Congress, the Child Welfare League identified the twelve votes with the most impact on America's children. On all twelve of those votes, Representative Lungren voted against the position which the League advocated on behalf of children.

Three of those key votes were:

- **Low-Income Housing:** Mr. Lungren voted for an amendment to reduce the number of new public housing units funded by the HUD Appropriations bill from 10,000 to 5,000.
- **Child Nutrition:** Mr. Lungren joined 58 colleagues in voting against H.R. 7, a bill authorizing the major child nutrition programs including WIC, school lunch, and a summer food program for children. The bill passed by a vote of 367-59.
- **Children's Services:** Mr. Lungren voted against H.R. 3424, the appropriation bill for programs including foster care, adoption assistance, and child welfare services (child protective services). The bill passed, 322-107.

CALIFORNIA IMPACT:

During 1986-87, the school lunch programs provided an estimated 329,000,000 free and reduced-price meals to poor California students. This total remains below the 1980-81 total of 346,000,000 meals as a result of narrowed eligibility criteria.

During 1987-88, the State expects to spend \$736.5 million in foster care, adoptions, and child welfare services. Of this total, \$154 million (or 21%) are federal funds.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN

ORGANIZATION: Children's Defense Fund (CDF)

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: A national, non-profit organization dedicated to long-range and systematic advocacy on behalf of the nation's children. Activities include research, public information, and federal agency monitoring on such issues as education, child health and welfare (including juvenile justice), child care, teen pregnancy prevention and family support services.

YEARS COVERED: 1981-1986

RATINGS: 1986: 10%
 1985: 0%
 1984: 10%
 1983: 0%
 1982: 0%
 1981: 0%

OVERALL: 3%

Each year, CDF identifies ten votes it considers most important to the health, education, and welfare of children and of poor families. Most years, Mr. Lungren opposes all the positions CDF identifies as pro-child and pro-family.

Among the key votes were these in 1986:

- **Head Start:** Mr. Lungren did not vote on H.R. 4421, a conference report to reauthorize Head Start through 1990. The vote was 375-27 in favor of passage. In 1984, Mr. Lungren supported an Andrews amendment to reauthorize Head Start for two years. It passed, 409-10.
- **Medicaid and AFDC:** Mr. Lungren voted against H.R. 5300, the reconciliation bill for fiscal year 1987 which included Medicaid and AFDC improvements for low-income children and families. Passed 309-106.

CALIFORNIA IMPACT:

California Head Start programs use about \$100 million annually to assist 30,000 low-income children and their parents; Head Start prepares the children for school success and the parents for full participation in their children's education.

Late in 1987, more than 1,100,000 California children received a monthly AFDC grant. An additional 200,000 California children receive Medi-Cal services. The federal share of an AFDC grant is 50%; the federal share of Medi-Cal, \$2.556 billion, slightly exceeds the General Fund share. These two federal programs are the backbone of social assistance in California.

HEALTH

ORGANIZATION: American Public Health Association (APHA)

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: This organization includes 32,000 local, state, and federal public health professionals. In addition to providing professional training to its members, APHA comments on federal legislation in the public health areas.

YEARS COVERED: 1981-1986

RATINGS: 1981-82: 5% (based on 20 votes)
1983: 6% (based on 16 votes)
1984: 0% (based on 15 votes)
1985: 12% (based on 17 votes)
1986: 13% (based on 16 votes)

CUMULATIVE RATING: 7% (based on 84 votes)

The Public Health Association's key issues range from health centers and health appropriations to pesticide regulation, child nutrition, Indian health, and hazardous waste.

Mr. Lungren voted with APHA recommendations on gun control, Superfund reauthorization, tobacco supports, and chemical weapons. On all other APHA issues, Mr. Lungren voted against their recommendations. Key votes include:

- **Nutrition Monitoring:** H.R. 2436 established a ten-year comprehensive plan to assess and report on the nutritional status of the American people. Passed 305-85 with Mr. Lungren opposed (1986).
- **Child Nutrition:** In 1985, the House rejected an amendment which would have eliminated a cost of living raise for school lunch, school breakfast, and the child care food program. Mr. Lungren voted for the amendment.
- **Preventive Health Services Block Grant:** In 1984, the House approved a motion to suspend rules and authorize the funding of preventive health block grants, family planning grants, and adolescent family life programs. The motion passed 290-102 over Mr. Lungren's opposition.
- **Jobs Bill:** In 1983, in response to recession and unemployment, the House passed H.R. 1718, an emergency jobs bill. The vote: 324-95. Mr. Lungren opposed.
- **Hazardous Waste Control:** The Public Health Association supported an amendment to H.R. 2867 (1983) requiring generators of 25 or more kilograms of hazardous waste per month to notify their transporters. Adopted 236-180 with Mr. Lungren opposing.

HEALTH -- APHA continued

CALIFORNIA IMPACT:

Nutrition monitoring: the California Legislature passes SB 1178 (Bergeson) in 1986 to direct the Department of Health Services to pilot a nutrition monitoring system.

California's federal school lunch funds provided more than 325,000,000 meals last year. The annual inflation rate was 4% in 1985, when the House upheld a COLA for this program.

Unemployment and Jobs: California's unemployment rate held at 9.7% during 1983, when the House passed the Jobs Bill (HR 1718) which Mr. Lungren opposed.

HEALTH

ORGANIZATION: The American Cancer Society

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: A voluntary agency seeking to control cancer through research into causes, cures and methods of prevention; education in early detection and prompt treatment; and services to cancer patients and their families.

YEARS SURVEYED: 1985-86, the 99th Congress

SUMMARY: The American Cancer Society does not analyze Congressional voting records nor does it issue any scorecard. It does, however, track a few bills each year and advocates for its point of view.

In 1986, for example, among the key votes the Society identified, Mr. Lungren supported the Cancer Society's position twice and voted opposite its position twice:

- Mr. Lungren voted to override a presidential veto in his support of the reauthorization of the **National Institute of Health** and its medical research.
- Mr. Lungren voted to **ban smoking** aboard commercial airline flights of two hours or less.
- In opposing the major Labor and Health and Welfare appropriations bill, Mr. Lungren voted against funds for the **National Cancer Institute**.
- Mr. Lungren voted against H.R. 162, a bill to notify workers of risk of **hazardous chemicals** in their workplace. It passed 225-186.

CALIFORNIA IMPACT:

The bill to ban smoking on short air flights will effect thousands of commercial flights daily in California even if the State's own new law is ignored.

National Cancer Institute research is of particular importance as we learn that a high percentage of Californians will experience cancer during their lives: for example, almost ten percent of women will contract breast cancer during their lifetime.

LABOR

ORGANIZATION: American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO)

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Represents 13.5 million members nationwide. The organization is concerned with a wide variety of issues of importance to workers. The AFL-CIO political action committee, Committee of Political Education (COPE) publishes annual voting records of members of Congress.

YEARS COVERED: 1979 to 1986

AVERAGE RATING: Of the 136 votes important to the AFL-CIO Congressman Lungren voted "right" seven times and "wrong" 129 times -- for an overall score of 5%. On votes specifically related to labor, Congressman Lungren voted "wrong" 100% of the time. On other, more general legislation Congressman Lungren voted with the AFL-CIO position an average of 11% of the time.

COMMENTS: The seven votes in which Congressman Lungren voted with the AFL-CIO include the following:

- A 1979 vote against an amendment introduced by Congressman Dannemeyer which would have weakened safeguards prohibiting Alaskan oil exports unless consumers benefitted.
- A 1979 vote opposing the establishment of a separate Cabinet-level Department of Education, which in labor's view would have isolated education issues from issues of child care, health, and incomes. (HR 2444)
- Voted against the 1980 balanced budget bill which cut \$16 billion in domestic spending.
- Voted against an amendment to weaken a 1980 bill to establish an Energy Mobilization Board.
- Voted in 1984 to fund the National Endowment for Democracy.
- Voted in 1985 to fund the Superfund through an increase of taxes paid by toxic polluters.
- Voted in 1986 to fund the National Endowment for Democracy.

The 129 votes in which Congressman Lungren voted against the AFL-CIO position includes the following:

- Voted "no" on a 1986 motion to override President Reagan's veto of a 1985 bill which would have forced compliance with existing trade agreements for the textile industry, shoe industry, and the copper industry. (8/6/86)

- Voted "no" on a 1986 amendment which required the armed forces to buy American made goods, if the price is not more than 5% higher than competing foreign products. (8/5/86)
- Voted "no" on a 1985 bill which would have required employers to give workers notification of plant closure. (HR 1616, 11/21/85)
- Voted "no" on a 1985 amendment that would have required farms employing 10 or more workers to provide sanitation facilities in order to be eligible for federal farm subsidies. (10/8/85)
- Voted "no" on an 1984 bill which gave the President stronger enforcement powers against countries who violated fair trading practices when exporting steel. (10/3/84)
- Voted "no" on a 1983 recession relief bill which provided emergency loans to help unemployed homeowners avoid foreclosure on their homes. (5/11/83)
- Voted "yes" on a 1983 action that would have recommitted a \$4.9 billion jobs creation bill to committee, in order to cut \$423 million from construction projects. (3/3/83)
- Voted "yes" on a 1981 amendment which prohibited the Mine Safety & Health Administration from spending funds to enforce safety and health standards for workers employed in stone, sand, and gravel operation. (10/6/81)
- Voted "no" to an amendment to the 1981 Economic Recovery Tax Act which would have provided for a one-year tax cut, with no special provisions for high-income taxpayers or oil companies, at approximately one-half the cost of the President's package. (7/29/81)
- Voted "no" on the 1980 House bill which provided a \$1.5 billion federal guarantee loan to Chrysler. (12/18/79)
- Voted "yes" on a 1979 amendment to cut \$10.3 million in job-site inspection and enforcement activity funds from the Federal Occupational Safety & Health Administration. (6/27/79)
- Voted "yes" on a 1979 amendment which would have eliminated prevailing wage laws for federally financed Indian housing and residential rental rehabilitation housing projects carried out by neighborhood nonprofit organizations. (6/6/79)

LABOR

ORGANIZATION: American Federation of Government Employees

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: 200,000 federal employees nationwide.
Chartered by the AFL-CIO.

YEARS COVERED: Voted "right" four times. Voted "wrong" 14 times.
AFGE average rating of 22%.

COMMENTS: Congressman Lungren voted "right" on the following issues:

- Voted against a 1985 bill which would have reduced by 4% Commerce, Justice, State and Judiciary Department employees.
- Voted for a 1985 bill which would have exempted federal employees from COLA cuts due to the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act.
- Voted for a 1984 bill which provided \$50,000 of survivor benefits to families of law enforcement officers and firefighters killed in the line of duty.
- Voted for the 1984 bill creating a holiday commemorating Martin Luther King, Jr.

Congressman Lungren voted against the majority of positions held by AFGE, including the following:

- Voted for a 1984 bill which raised the retirement age from 65 to 67; (HR 1900, 3/9/83)
- Voted for a number of measures which would have adversely affected federal employee COLAs;
- Voted against the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment; (HJR 1, 11/15/83)
- Voted for a 1984 amendment which cut new positions in the Immigration and Naturalization Services and the Bureau of Prisons;
- Voted against a 1984 amendment by Rep. Barbara Boxer, which would have allowed federal unions and others offering health plan benefits to pay for abortions;
- Voted for an amendment to the Federal Pay Equity Act, which would have gutted legislation introduced to study the number of federally employed women in low-paying jobs;

- Voted against a bill which prevented the federal government from contracting out a number of jobs. The bill also allowed child care centers to be established at federal work sites.

NOTE: The American Federation of Government Employees are affiliated with the AFL-CIO. For additional votes on issues of importance, look at the AFL-CIO section.

LABOR

ORGANIZATION: American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (AFSCME)

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Represents 1.2 million government workers. Chartered by the AFL-CIO.

YEARS COVERED: 1979, 1980, 1982, 1983-1986.

AVERAGE RATING: Congressman Lungren voted "wrong" 45 times and "right" 4 times. His overall AFSCME rating was 8%.

COMMENTS: Congressman Lungren voted with the AFSCME position on four issues, as follows:

- Voted "yes" on a 1985 bill to replace the Superfund Value Added Tax with a tax on industries responsible for the pollution.
- Voted "yes" on a 1983 bill declaring a national holiday commemorating Martin Luther King, Jr.
- Voted "yes" on an amendment to the 1981 budget resolution which would have restored the state share to the general revenue sharing program.
- Voted "no" on another 1981 amendment which would have eliminated the authorization of the state share of general revenue sharing legislation.

The 45 votes in which Congressman Lungren did not share the AFSCME position included the following:

- Voted "yes" on a 1986 amendment which prohibited states from setting stricter pesticide residue standards than those of the federal EPA. (9/16/86)
- Voted for a 1985 amendment which would have eliminated the payment to schools for the overhead and labor costs for school lunch programs. (9/18/85)
- Voted for a 1983 amendment which would have eliminated health care for the unemployed. (8/3/83)
- Voted for a 1982 amendment to delete a \$5.4 billion emergency jobs creation program from the Fiscal 1983 Continuing Appropriations bill. (HJR 631, 12/14/82)
- Voted for a 1980 amendment offered by Rep. Dannemeyer which would have killed the Mental Health Systems bill. (8/22/80)

- Voted against a 1979 proposal to make the birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr. a legal public holiday. (11/13/79)
- Voted for a 1979 bill which capped the amount of disability insurance benefits received by workers. (9/6/79)

NOTE: AFSCME is affiliated with the AFL-CIO. For additional votes on issues, please see the AFL-CIO section.

LABOR

ORGANIZATION: Service Employees International Union (SEIU)

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: An organization representing 850,000 members nationwide. Originally chartered by the American Federation of Labor as the Building Service Employees International Union, an organization composed of custodial and building service employees. Supports legislation proposing plant-closure notification, union rights, increases in worker retirement benefits, and a myriad of other issues of concern to workers.

YEARS COVERED: The 99th Congress (1985 and 1986) only.

AVERAGE RATING: In 1985-86 Congressman Lungren voted "right" one time and "wrong" 19 times. 5% of Congressman Lungren's votes on the issues of importance to SEIU were "right".

COMMENTS: During the 99th Congress, Representative Lungren voted with SEIU on an Age Discrimination bill which lifted a national mandatory retirement age and which also allowed states to use age as a criterion for hiring or retiring firefighters and law enforcement officials.

The 19 actions in which Lungren's vote opposed the SEIU position includes the following:

- A "yes" vote on a 1985 amendment which would have cut food stamp spending by \$550 million over four years. (10/7/85)
- A "no" vote of the first 1985 tax reform package. (12/11/85)
- A "no" vote on a 1986 bill which prohibited use of polygraph tests in the private sector, except in certain circumstances. (HR 1524, 3/12/86)
- A "no" vote on a 1986 amendment which stopped construction contractors with collective bargaining agreements from establishing new companies, for the purpose of avoiding their union agreements. (4/17/86)

LABOR

ORGANIZATION: United Food and Commercial Workers International Union (UFCW)

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Nationwide, the UFCW represents 1/3 million workers in the retail food industry, other retail industries, the meat packing industry, food processing, hair care, insurance, health care, footwear, and the fur industry.

YEARS COVERED: 1979-1986

AVERAGE RATING: Congressman Lungren voted "right" on UFCW issues one time and "wrong" 72 times. The Congressman voted with the UFCW 1% of the time.

COMMENTS: Congressman Lungren voted with the UFCW when he voted "yes" on the Tax Reform Act of 1986.

Included in the 72 "wrong" votes on issues of importance to the UFCW are:

- Voted "yes" on a 1986 amendment to the trade law reform bill, which would have eliminated key provisions from the bill. (5/21/86)
- Voted against a 1985 motion which prevented consideration of an amendment which would have forbidden the use of union dues for registration, get-out-the-vote campaigns or any other political purpose. (7/30/85)
- Voted "no" on a 1984 procedural questions which allowed the House to debate the question of prohibiting employers from using bankruptcy laws to terminate union contracts.
- Voted "yes" on a 1983 amendment which would have cut \$2.2 billion from a program designed to provide health care insurance to unemployed workers.
- Voted "yes" on a 1982 amendment that would have increased the role of business groups in the planning and operation of job training programs.
- Voted "yes" on a 1981 amendment which would have reinstituted the requirement that food stamp recipients pay for a portion of their allotment. (10/22/81)
- Voted "no" on a 1979 amendment which would have established export controls on cattle hides if a domestic shortage occurred. (5/18/79)

NOTE: The UFCW is affiliated with the AFL-CIO, so there is an overlap of issues of importance to both groups. For explanations of Congressman Lungren's votes on additional issues, please see the AFL-CIO section.

LABOR

ORGANIZATION: United Farm Workers of America (UFW)

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Represents farmworkers nationwide.

COMMENTS: The UFW did not have voting records available. However, Dolores Huerte of the UFW La Paz office said that Congressman Lungren was an active supporter of the Imported Farm Labor Program, a package which the UFW strongly opposed. However, when the Farm Worker Amnesty program was put together, Lungren agreed to support the bill (the UFW was also supporting this bill).

LABOR

ORGANIZATION: United Steelworkers of America

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Represents 724,000 steelworkers nationwide. Affiliated with AFL-CIO.

YEARS COVERED: 97th and 98th Congresses (1981-1984)

AVERAGE RATING: Congressman Lungren voted "right" one time and "wrong" 37 times. The Congressman's average rating with the United Steelworkers is 3%.

COMMENTS: Congressman Lungren voted "right" on a 1983 bill which limited the 1983 tax savings (due to the 1981 tax reduction) to \$720 per taxpayer.

Congressman Lungren voted against the United Steelworkers on the majority of the issues, including the following issues:

- Voted against a 1983 \$3.5 billion jobs package bill which included increased health care and immunization services, nutrition programs for the elderly and handicapped, emergency food and shelter, and day-care for children of working parents. (9/21/83)
- Voted against a 1984 bill to halt construction of the MX Missile in 1985. (5/31/84)
- Voted against an amendment to transfer the National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health back to Washington, D.C. (proponents of the amendment argue that NIOSH's location in Atlanta submerged the mission of NIOSH) (11/17/83)
- Voted for a 1981 bill by Representative Gramm and Latta which drastically cut a number of social programs. (5/7/71)
- Voted for a 1981 amendment which gave the nonstriking airtraffic controllers a pay raise and benefits increase. (11/22/81)

NOTE: The Steelworkers are affiliated with the AFL-CIO. For votes on additional issues of importance, please see the AFL-CIO section.

LABOR/EDUCATION

ORGANIZATION: National Education Association

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: An organization representing 1.7 million teachers nationwide.

YEARS COVERED: 96th Congress through the 99th Congress.

AVERAGE RATING: 41 of Congressman Lungren's votes were "wrong" and one vote was "right". Congressman Lungren voted with the NEA position 2% of the time.

COMMENTS: Congressman Lungren's one "right" was his 1980 vote against the fiscal year 1981 First Resolution on the Budget, which would have set fiscal targets for 1981.

The 41 votes in which Congressman Lungren differed from the NEA position included:

- In 1986 voted "yes" on an amendment to cut education and other funding by 9.14%. (HR 5233, 7/31/86)
- In 1985 voted "yes" on an amendment offered to freeze education funding. (5/23/85)
- Voted "yes" on a 1985 amendment to eliminate cost of living adjustments for school lunch and child nutrition programs. (HR 7, 5/14/85)
- One of 85 representatives to vote against a 1984 bill reauthorizing 11 expiring education programs (including the Adult Education Act, the Bilingual Education Act, Impact Aid, the Women's Educational Equity Act, Indian Education, immigrant education and the Asbestos School Hazards and Detection Act). ((HR 11 7/26/84)
- Voted "no" on a 1983 bill which reauthorized the Emergency School Aid Act, which provided federal assistance for school desegregation. (HR 2207, 6/7/83)
- Voted "no" on a measure to add education funding to the fiscal 1983 budget resolution. (vote to add Simon Amendment to HCR 345, 5/26/82)
- Voted "yes" on the 1981 Gramm-Latta budget reconciliation bill.
- Voted "yes" on a 1980 motion to adopt a substitute resolution to increase defense budget authority by \$5.8 billion and \$5.1 billion in outlays, and to make offsetting cuts in other programs. (HCR 307)

- Voted "yes" on a 1979 joint resolution to propose an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit busing to eliminate desegregation. (HJR 74)

EDUCATION

ORGANIZATION: The Committee for Education Funding (CEF)

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: The Committee for Education Funding is a coalition of government relations offices of education associations and organizations. Many education organizations no longer keep voting scorecards, referring instead to CEF.

YEARS COVERED: 1986 and 1987

RATING: Zero Percent (0%) for both years, based on twelve votes.

As the name of the organization suggests, CEF primarily follows and advocated legislation that improves the fiscal health of the public schools. Mr. Lungren, in voting against appropriation and budget bills and in voting for amendments which would reduce federal funding, is consistently on the opposite side of the fence from CEF.

1986-87 examples include:

- Joining 85 colleagues in voting against the education appropriations bill, H.R. 5233 in 1986, which provided **funds for Head Start and other discretionary education programs** (final vote: 328-86).
- Voting for a proposed amendment to H.R. 5233 which would **reduce federal aid to education** by 9.14% (rejected 99-321).
- Opposing the **education appropriations bill** in 1987, H.R. 3058, which passed 336-89.
- Supporting an amendment to H.R. 3058 to **cut discretionary education programs** by 8.16%. The amendment failed, 83-341.

CALIFORNIA IMPACT:

California Head Start programs enroll about 30,000 low-income children annually; Head Start prepares children for school success and involves parents in their children's education.

Federal aid to California's public schools amounts to about \$1.3 billion. A 9% reduction equals \$117 million.

EDUCATION

ORGANIZATION: National School Boards Association

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: The National School Boards Association promotes the advancement of public education through lay citizens' control. It has 95,000 members.

YEARS COVERED: 1987

RATING: 11%, based on nine votes.

The NSBA bases its rating entirely on budget, appropriation, and reauthorization votes. Sometimes the key vote is on a bill, sometimes on an amendment.

Representative Lungren voted with the NSBA on one occasion:

- By a vote of 401-1, the House reauthorized the **Elementary and Secondary Education Act**.

Representative Lungren cast eight votes against the NSBA position. These included:

- Joining 82 colleagues to vote for an **8.16% cut** in education appropriations (83-341).
- Joining 26 colleagues to vote for the President's 1988 budget which would have **cut education funding** by 28% by 1990 (failed 27-394).
- Opposing **continuing resolutions** on the budget and the **general education appropriations** bill (passed by votes of 215-201, 206-205, and 336-89).

CALIFORNIA IMPACT:

While federal education funding amounts to slightly less than ten percent of the General Fund expenditures on K-12 education, it is important to schools for several reasons: it supports ancillary services such as special education, the education of non-English speakers, and compensatory education; it is outside the California Constitution's spending ceiling; and, it has as its primary aim the provision of equal opportunity within public education.

EDUCATION

ORGANIZATION: The National Association of Secondary School Principals

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: 37,000 high school principals from across the country belong to this professional organization.

YEARS COVERED: 1983-84, the 98th Congress

VOTE ANALYSIS: 25%

The Association scored legislators on eight votes during this two year period. Mr. Lungren voted with the high school principals twice and against their position six times.

Key votes included:

- Mr. Lungren voted for the **Emergency Math and Science Education Act**, a \$425 million appropriation.
- Mr. Lungren voted against the other **authorization and appropriation bills** that the Principals Association supported: emergency jobs appropriation bill and other general and supplemental education budget bills.

CALIFORNIA IMPACT:

The federal government sends the California's Department of Education about \$1.3 billion annually. The Math and Science funds, which Mr. Lungren supported, bring about \$5.4 million to California; the appropriation bills which he opposed brought at least \$890 million to California last year and benefitted about 1,300,000 disabled, non-English-speaking, and low-income students.

EDUCATION

ORGANIZATION: American Council for Education

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: The American Council for Education is an umbrella organization for **higher education** in the United States. Approximately 1,600 institutions of higher learning belong to the organization.

YEARS COVERED: 1985-86, the 99th Congress

RATING: One out of ten: 10%

The American Council for Education identified ten House votes during 1985-86 which the organization believed to be most important for higher education in America. The Council followed budget and appropriation bills directly connected to higher education and bills related to the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit reduction plan.

Mr. Lungren voted with the Council's recommendation one time by opposing amendments to Gramm-Rudman-Hollings to make automatic cuts if targets were not met.

On nine other occasions, Mr. Lungren voted against the Council's recommended position:

- On higher education amendments in both 1985 and 1986, including a 350-67 vote (H.R. 3700) to authorize a \$10.5 billion appropriation for **student financial aid** and a 385-25 vote to reauthorize higher education funds for five years (S. 1965).
- On **drug education**. The Council opposed an amendment to the Omnibus Drug Bill (H.R. 5484) which would have deleted funding for drug education activities sponsored by higher education institutions. Mr. Lungren voted for the amendment.

CALIFORNIA IMPACT:

At least 218,000 California college students receive some form of federal student aid. H.R. 3700 and S. 1965 were the lifeline legislation for those programs during the 99th Congress.

BUSINESS AND AGRICULTURE - SUMMARY

Congressman Lungren rates consistently high with organizations representing business, small business, and agriculture. His average ratings for the 1979-1986 period are:

- 87% ... U.S. Chamber of Commerce
- 86% ... National Association of Manufacturers
- 81% ... American Farm Bureau Federation

The only small business association that grades U.S. Congressmen is the National Federation of Small Business, a relatively conservative association with over 500,000 members nationwide. This group gave Lungren a 79% rating for 1985-86 and an 84% rating for 1983-84. More importantly, Lungren received NFIB's Guardian of Small Business Award every year he has been in Congress. The award is given to each member who scores 70% or higher on NFIB's rating of voting records.

The major area of common interest between Lungren and the business organizations is in reducing government spending and reducing the federal budget deficit.

Differences of opinion worth noting:

- Energy - the National Association of Manufacturers has supported government programs to reduce dependence on foreign energy, e.g., creation of the Energy Mobilization Board and funding for the Clinch River Nuclear Breeder Reactor. Lungren opposed both.
- International Trade - Lungren opposed HR2957 (1983-84) to authorize \$8.4 billion increase in U.S. contributions to the International Monetary Fund and to extend EXIMBANK for two years. NAM and Farm Bureau supported as essential for stabilizing world trade and increasing U.S. exports.
- Farm Price Supports - Congressman Lungren has generally opposed measures to extend government programs supporting prices (and/or controlling acreages, etc.) for agricultural products such as tobacco, sugar, dairy products, and sugar. The Farm Bureau has consistently supported these measures.

BUSINESS AND AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZATION: U.S. Chamber of Commerce

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: A leadership and service organization that represents all businesses, large and small, and every section of the country (185,000 members). Seeks to improve and protect the free market economy for the good of business and for the long range good of the country. Sponsors the National Chamber Alliance for Politics PAC.

YEARS COVERED: 1979-1986

AVERAGE RATING: 1979-86: 87%

1986: 100%
1985: 90
1984: 81
1983: 85
1982: 90
1981: 89
1980: 74

COMMENTS: The Chamber identified 18 key votes in the House for 1986. The House agreed with the Chamber position 7 times, and disagreed 11 times. The issues were:

- Polygraph testing ban in the private sector (HR 1524), 236-173; COC: Oppose
- Construction double breasting ban (HR 281), 229-173; COC: Oppose
- 1987 Budget Resolution (HCR 337), 245-179; COC: Oppose
- Enterprise Zones (HR 1), 366-32; COC: Support
- National Endowment for Democracy (HR 5161), 228-121; COC: Support
- Spending Reduction (HR 5161), 213-125; COC: Support
- Spending Reduction (HR 5162), 167-241; COC: Support
- Spending Reduction (HR 5177), 175-205; COC: Support
- Spending Reduction (HR 5233), 164-253; COC: Support
- National Defense Authorization Act (HR 4428), Procurement Reform Amendment, 164-245; COC: Support
- Spending Reduction (HR 5294), 269-152; COC: Support
- Small Business Innovation (HR 4260), 421-1; COC Support
- Davis-Bacon Act (HR 4428), 167-244; COC: Support
- Deficit Reduction (HR 5395) 175-133; COC Oppose
- Airline Labor Protective Provisions (HR 4838), 329-72; COC: Oppose
- Uniform Safety Regulation (HR 2482), 214-121; COC: Support
- Immigration Reform (HR 3810), 260-140; COC: Oppose
- Metropolitan Washington Airports Transfer (HJR 738), 250-135; COC: Support

BUSINESS AND AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZATION: National Association of Manufacturers

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: NAM is a voluntary business association of over 13,500 large and small businesses which collectively employ 85% of all workers in manufacturing and produce 80% of the nation's manufactured goods. NAM is nonpartisan and does not support or oppose candidates.

YEARS COVERED: 1979, 1980, 1981-82, 1983, 1985

AVERAGE RATING: 86% (49 out of 57)

1979: 05% (19 issues, 18 votes with, 1 against NAM)
1980: 78% (10 issues, 7 votes with, 2 against, 1 not voting)
1981/82: 85% (13 issues, 11 votes with, 2 against NAM)
1983: 70% (10 issues, 7 votes with, 3 against NAM)
1985: 100% (7 issues, 6 votes with, 1 not voting)

COMMENTS: Disagreements with NAM.

1979: Hospital Cost Containment: Lungren voted against NAM supported amendment to HR 2626 to establish a national study commission on hospital cost containment and to authorize \$10 million in FY 80 and sums as needed for FY 81-82 to state hospital cost control programs.

1980: Energy Mobilization Board: Lungren voted to recommit to conference (thereby to kill) the conference report on S.1308 which would have created an Energy Mobilization Board to cut red tape and waive certain laws for priority energy projects. NAM supported the creation of the Board to cut dependence on foreign energy.

Federal COLA: Lungren supported Bauman amendment (HR 7765) to restore provisions of existing law that provide twice-a-year cost-of-living adjustments for federal military and civilian retirees. NAM opposed amendment on cost and equity grounds.

1981: Clinch River Nuclear Breeder Reactor: Lungren supported amendment to HR 4144 to delete \$228 million for the reactor. NAM opposed amendment and supports reactor to lessen reliance on depletable fuel supplies.

Tax Increases/Spending Cuts: Lungren opposed conference report to HR 4961 increasing revenues \$98.3 billion and spending by \$17.5 billion for FY 83-85. NAM supported as necessary element of president's plan for economic recovery.

1983: Social Security: Lungren opposed bill (HR 1900) to reform Social Security to ensure financial solvency. NAM supported as essential for averting financial shortfalls in the system.

International Recovery Act: Lungren opposed HR 2957 to authorize \$8.4 billion increase in U.S. contributions to International Monetary Fund and extend EXIMBANK for 2 years. NAM supported as essential for stabilizing world trade and increasing U.S. exports.

Export Administration Act (EAA): Lungren supported Roth amendment to EAA reauthorization bill HR 3231. Amendment would have eliminated a provision to end the president's power to require export licenses on U.S. exports to NATO allies and Japan. NAM opposed Roth amendment believing HR 3231, as originally drafted, would remove unnecessary burdens and regulations on exports to U.S. allies.

1985: Federal Pay Equity Study (HR 3008): NAM opposed measure to establish commission to study the federal workforce to determine whether pay and/or job classification differences are based on sex, race, or ethnic discrimination. Lungren listed as "paired for or against."

BUSINESS AND AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZATION: National Federation of Independent Business

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: NFIB is an association of small and independent business with over 500,000 members nationwide and over 50,000 members in California. NFIB supports free enterprise and private ownership of property and serves as a voice for its members in Washington, D.C. and all 50 state capitols.

YEARS COVERED: 98th Congress (Rating Only) and 99th Congress (1985-1986)

AVERAGE RATING: 98th Congress (1983-84) 84%
99th Congress (1985-86) 79% (19 issues, Lungren voted with NFIB 15 times, 4 times against).

Lungren has received NFIB's Guardian of Small Business Award every year he has been in Congress. The award is given to each member who scores 70% or higher.

COMMENTS:

1985-86:

Deficit Reduction FY 86: Lungren opposed amendment to HCR 152 to impose one year freeze on defense spending and entitlement program COLA's including Social Security and to increase taxes by \$12 billion to take effect after spending cuts of \$60 billion. Amendment would have reduced FY 86 deficit by \$75 billion. NFIB supported amendment.

Deficit Reduction FY 86: Lungren opposed the final House vote on the budget reconciliation bill for FY 86 (HR 3500) that would reduce federal spending by \$60 billion. NFIB supported.

Tax Reform: Lungren supported a motion by Rep. Crane to kill the tax reform package (HR 3838). The tax bill provided rate cuts and addressed other special tax problems of small business. NFIB opposed the Crane motion.

Deficit Reduction (HR 390): Procedural vote by Rep. Derrick to break stalemate on the conference report on the 1986 budget reconciliation bill. Conference report had \$13 billion in budget cuts required under Gramm-Rudman. Lungren opposed the vote. NFIB supported it.

BUSINESS AND AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZATION: American Farm Bureau Federation

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: The American Farm Bureau Federation was organized in 1919. It is the largest voluntary general farm organization in the world. It has no relationship to government. The members represent 2,800 counties in 49 states and Puerto Rico. The purpose is to provide legislative representation and representatives to regulatory agencies, on a county, state and national level, on behalf of American farm families. The principal objective is to obtain the highest possible net farm income. There are 3.6 million member families.

YEARS COVERED: 1979-1986

AVERAGE RATING: 81% (67 issues, 65 with and 13 against)

- 1979-1980: 93% (15 issues, 13 with, 1 against, 1 paired vote)
- 1981-1982: 67% (16 issues, 10 with, 5 against, 1 not voting)
- 1982-1984: 84% (19 issues, 16 with, 3 against)
- 1985-1986: 79% (19 issues, 15 with, 4 against)

COMMENTS:

- 1979-1980:

Rate Protection, Strike Surcharges: Lungren opposed vote on Echardt amendment (7/24/80) to the "Harley O. Staggers Rail Act of 1980" to provide maximum rate protection for "captive" shippers and to strike surcharges from the bill. Farm Bureau supported the vote. House passed it 204-197.

- 1981-1982:

Dairy Program: Lungren supported amendment to set dairy price supports at a minimum of 70% of parity for FY 82-85 with mandatory annual adjustments. Farm Bureau opposed. House defeated 153-243. (10/7/81).

Peanut Program: Lungren supported amendment to repeal the poundage quota and acreage allotment system. Farm Bureau opposed. Amendment passed 250-159. (19/15/81).

Sugar Program: Lungren supported amendment to strike the sugar price support program. Farm Bureau opposed. Amendment adopted 213-190. (10/20/81).

Tobacco Program: Lungren supported proposal to repeal the tobacco allotment system and tobacco price support loans. Farm Bureau opposed. House rejected 184-231. (10/21/81).

Daylight Saving Time: Lungren supported vote to extend daylight saving time to 8 months by starting it on the first Sunday in March. Farm Bureau opposed. House passed it 243-165. (10/28/81).

● 1983-84:

Coal Pipeline Bill: Lungren supported measure to grant federal power of eminent domain to certified coal slurry companies. Farm Bureau opposed. House rejected 182-235. (9/27/83).

International Monetary Fund: Lungren opposed bill to approve adding \$8.4 billion reauthorization and appropriation for the IMF to a supplemental appropriations bill. Farm Bureau supported. House passed 226-186. (11/18/83).

Record Keeping Requirements: Lungren supported his own amendment to delete from the immigration reform bill language that would relieve most employers from compulsory documentation and record keeping on new employees. Farm Bureau opposed. Amendment passed 321-97. (6/12/84).

● 1985-1986:

Peanut Program: Lungren supported Lundine amendment to phase out current two-tier price support program for peanuts. Farm Bureau opposed. Amendment failed 195-228. (10/3/85).

Tobacco: Lungren supported Petri amendment to abolish the tobacco program. Farm Bureau opposed. Amendment failed 195-230. (10/8/85).

1985 Farm Bill: Lungren opposed conference report. Farm Bureau supported. House passed it 325-96. (12/18/85).

Immigration Reform Rule: Rule to allow debate on the immigration reform bill was rejected 180-202, killing House consideration in 99th Congress. Farm Bureau supported rule. Lungren opposed. Rule defeated because it did not permit debate on an alternative program for temporary foreign workers. (9/26/86).

HOUSING

No advocacy organization rates Members of Congress specifically on their votes on housing issues. The following list identifies major housing votes taken in Congress in recent years and indicates Congressman Lungren's position where known.

1987

- H.R. 4, The Housing, Community Development and Homelessness Prevention Act of 1987, authorizes major HUD and rural housing programs. The House passed the bill on June 11 on a vote of 285-120. **Lungren voting NO.**
- S. 825, The Housing and Community Development Act/Concurrence (Senate version of H.R. 4), authorized \$15 billion in fiscal year 1988 and \$15 billion in fiscal year 1989 for assistance to housing, rural housing and community development. Also, provides some assistance in response to terminating HUD subsidies (adds permanent loan insuring authority, etc.) Adopted on a vote of 391-2. **Mr. Lungren was either not present or abstained.**
- H.R. 558, The Emergency Homeless Assistance Act, including \$500 million in emergency homeless aid. Passed the House on March 5, by a vote of 264-121. **Lungren voting NO.**
- H.R. 3030, Farm Credit/Conference Report, a farm credit assistance bill which provided \$4 billion in farm credit, dealt with mergers of farm credit banks, and allowed loan restructuring for Farmer's Home Administration borrowers. Adopted by a vote of 365-18. **Lungren voting YES.**

1986

- H.R. 1, The Housing and Community Development Act of 1986, passed by the House on June 12, by a vote of 340-36. **Lungren voting NO.** An amendment to the bill by Garcia to permit establishment of up to 100 enterprise zones to entice businesses to troubled areas passed on a vote of 366-32. **Lungren voting YES.** Another amendment by Wylie to eliminate a number of housing programs and reduce the budget for low income housing by \$4 billion failed by 160-224. **Lungren voting YES.**
- H.R. 3838, The Tax Reform Act, contain a tax credit for low income housing. **Voice vote.**
- H.R. 5140, The Homeless Persons Survival Act. **No vote taken.**
- H.R. 5313, HUD and HUD-Independent Agencies continuing appropriation of \$54 billion, passed 295-46. **Lungren voting NO.**

- S. 2416, Veterans Home Loan Guarantees. A motion to suspend rules and pass the bill to raise the cap on mortgage guarantees for a period of 7 months, passed 398-0. **Lungren voting YES.**

1985

- H.R. 3038, The Housing and Urban Development-Independent Agencies Appropriations bill (\$56.3 billion). Passed the House on a vote of 340-73. **Lungren voting NO.**

1984

- H.R. 6040, The Second Supplemental Appropriations Act for 1984, including \$70 million in emergency assistance for the homeless, \$235 million for moderate income home ownership assistance, and \$15 million for rural housing preservation. Passed by the House on August 1, 304-116. **Lungren voting NO.**
- H.R. 5327, The Rural Housing Assistance Act of 1984, passed June 4. **Voice vote.**
- H.R. 5713, The HUD-Independent Agencies Appropriation Bill, passed by the House on May 30 by a vote of 282-110. **Lungren voting NO.**
- H.R. 5743, The Farmers Home Appropriation, passed on June 6. **Lungren voting YES.**
- H.J.Res. 517, An urgent supplemental appropriation for low income housing programs. The House passed the resolution 340-55. **Lungren voting NO.** The Dannemeyer amendment to the federal budget resolution to cut spending proposed in the federal budget by \$225 billion over 3 years by cutting domestic spending by \$136 billion and raising taxes by only \$7 billion. Failed on a vote of 51-354. **Lungren voting YES.** The Latta amendment to the federal budget resolution would have cut spending proposed in the federal budget by \$205 billion over three years, by reducing domestic spending by \$94 billion and raising taxes by \$47 billion. Failed on a vote of 107-311. **Lungren voting YES.**
- H.C.Res. 280, The first budget resolution revising the president's budget and setting spending goals for the government. Passed the House on a vote of 250-168. **Lungren voting NO.**
- H.R. 4170, The Tax Reform Act of 1983. A major tax reform bill containing important provisions affecting low and moderate income housing including mortgage revenue bonds, mortgage credit certificates, IDBS, depreciation, co-ops, and syndication. Passed the House on a vote of 318-97. **Lungren voting NO.**
- H.R. 2615, A comprehensive bill providing for weatherization of 13 million low income dwellings over a 10 year period. On an amendment to prohibit use of funds unless the Secretary of the

Treasury certified expenditures would not increase the national debt, the House rejected the amendment 168-205. **Lungren voting YES.** On an amendment to allow the President to reduce or eliminate funds provided under the bill if he found such action would aid in balancing the budget or reducing the public debt, the House rejected the amendment 131-245. **Lungren voting YES.** On an amendment to cut the 1985 funding level from \$500 million to \$200 billion, the House voted for the amendment 233-142. **Lungren voting NO.** The House approved the bill on a vote of 222-157. **Lungren voting NO.**

- H.R. 1904, The Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, authorizing \$65 billion over 3 years for shelters for victims of family violence. Passed the House on February 2. **Lungren voting YES.**
- H.R. 15, to establish a select committee on hunger. The House voted 309-78 on February 22, to establish the committee to study the problems of hunger and conduct oversight of food programs. **Lungren voting NO.**

1983

- H.R. 1, The Housing and Urban-Rural Recovery Act. Reauthorized major federal low income housing and homeless programs. Included \$15.6 billion for housing, especially new rental housing construction. Passed the House on July 13, on a vote of 263-158. **Lungren voting NO.**
- H.R. 3069, A supplemental appropriations bill for 1983, including funding for low-income housing programs of HUD. Approved by the House on May 25, 309-92. **Lungren voting NO.**
- H.R. 3959, The Domestic Housing and International Recovery Act, containing provisions authorizing HUD programs, Nov. 18. Passed on a vote of 226-186. **Lungren voting NO.**
- H.R. 3133, A HUD and HUD-Independent agencies appropriation of \$54 billion including funding for major federal low-income housing and homeless programs. Passed House 216-143 on June 2. **Lungren voting NO.** An amendment to prevent the EPA from using any of these funds to impose sanctions for poor air quality passed 227-136. **Lungren voting YES.**
- H.R. 1718, The Emergency Supplemental Appropriations bill for fiscal 1983 (the "Jobs Bill") providing \$4.9 billion in emergency assistance including jobs and recession relief for unemployed and for homeless persons. Intended to help pull the country out of recession. Passed the House with bipartisan support by a 324-95 vote on March 3. **Lungren voting NO.**
- H.Con.Res. 91, The First Concurrent Budget Resolution for fiscal 1984, including funding for housing programs, March 23. **Lungren voting NO.**

- H.R. 1983, The Emergency Housing Assistance Act of 1983, providing \$100 million for shelter for the homeless and \$760 million for deferred interest loans to unemployed homeowners threatened with foreclosure. Approved by the House on May 11, by a vote of 216-196. **Lungren voting NO.**
- H.J.R. 265, Extended expiring housing programs, including FHA, May, 24. **No objection.**
- H.R. 2948, Foreclosure relief for unemployed veterans with VA insured mortgages, approved by the House by a vote of 394-23 on May 24. **Lungren voting NO.**

ENVIRONMENT-DISCUSSION

Congressman Lungren has taken strong stands on several environmental issues that significantly impact California. His record on offshore oil, wilderness and clean water is visible. On another important environmental issue for California, clean air, it is difficult to judge Congressman Lungren because many of the votes occur in committee and he does not serve on the relevant committee. The last clean air vote on the House floor was in 1982, concerning vehicle inspections. Congressman Lungren voted against the environmental position. Some other important positions that affect California follow:

- Congressman Lungren signed a letter to President Reagan urging him to reject any moratorium on offshore oil leasing because of the importance of domestic energy resources to U.S. national security. This letter was part of a successful attempt by some Congressmen to force cancellation of an agreement between opponents of offshore oil development and Interior Secretary Hodel.
- Congressman Lungren has taken stands against important wilderness bills for California. For example, in 1984 Congressman Lungren voted against a bill to protect 1.8 million acres of National Forest Land in California. The legislation passed the House, 295-112 and was signed by the President. The key features of the legislation were to expand protection for Yosemite and Sequoia/Kings Canyon National Parks and to name a wilderness area after the late Ansel Adams.

ENVIRONMENT

ORGANIZATION: League of Conservation Voters

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: The League is a nonpartisan group that rates the voting records of Senators and Congressmen on a wide variety of environmental and conservation issues. Through dissemination of this information the League hopes to promote candidates who are sympathetic to environmental concerns. The League has done this rating for a number of years and it is quite comprehensive. Hence, many of the well-known environmental groups, such as the Sierra Club and National Audubon Society, do not evaluate Congressional voting records.

YEARS COVERED: From 1979 through 1986.

AVERAGE RATING: The League has consistently rated Congressman Lungren around 25 to 30 out of a possible 100.

COMMENTS: During the 99th Congress, the average rating for a Republican congressman was 31, a point below Congressman Lungren's 32. The League looks favorably upon his votes against government spending for public works such as flood control projects, synthetic fuels subsidies and the Westway Highway project in New York. On other environmental issues, Congressman Lungren typically votes against the environmental position. Issues that Congressman Lungren voted against the environmental position during the last Congress included:

- Pesticide control
- Acid rain control
- Great Basin National Park (Nevada)
- Columbia Gorge National Scenic Area (Oregon and Washington).
- Billboard control
- Superfund-for the cleanup of toxic wastes

ENVIRONMENT

ORGANIZATION: Zero Population Growth (ZPG)

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Zero Population Growth is concerned with maintaining both the U.S. and world population at current levels in order to better manage environmental and resource problems.

YEARS COVERED: From 1983-1986.

AVERAGE RATING: Rather than assigning a percent rating, ZPG rates congressman as a yes or no in key areas. Congressmen Lungren has consistently been opposed to ZPG positions.

COMMENTS: In 1986, the ZPG rating was based on votes on three issue areas. ZPG rated Congressman Lungren "No" in all of these categories:

- Abortion rights
- Federal family planning
- International family planning

ENVIRONMENT

ORGANIZATION: Clean Water Action Project

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Clean Water Action Project is a citizen's organization concerned with water quality. Specifically, they work for clean and safe water at an affordable cost, control of toxic chemicals and the protection of the nation's natural resources.

YEARS COVERED: 1984 and 1986

AVERAGE RATING: Clean Water Action Project's rating of Congressman Lungren's voting record shows that he has consistently opposed most clean water and toxics legislation.

COMMENTS: The rating of the Clean Water Project is based primarily on legislation dealing with Superfund, the federal program for cleaning up toxic waste problems. Congressman Lungren did join the overwhelming majority of his colleagues in voting to reauthorize Superfund, but many of the critical votes were on Superfund amendments. On the amendments, Congressman Lungren has consistently voted to weaken the program. Clean Water Action Project noted that support of Superfund should be measured by the votes on the amendments.

ENVIRONMENT

ORGANIZATION: Fund for Renewable Energy and the Environment

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: The Fund for Renewable Energy and the Environment is concerned with promoting renewable energy sources. Formerly, the fund was named the Solar Lobby

YEARS COVERED: 1987

AVERAGE RATING: The fund has found that Congressman Lungren has consistently voted to support the nuclear power industry and has not supported the solar industry.

COMMENTS: Their rating was based on amendments to the Price-Anderson Act. The Price-Anderson Act was passed in 1957 and limited the liability of utilities for accidents from nuclear power plants. Generally, the amendments increased the liability of utilities and were voted down by fairly wide margins.

ENVIRONMENT

ORGANIZATION: National Alliance for Animal Legislation

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: The alliance is concerned with protecting animals. Their major focus is on improving the conditions for animals used in research.

YEARS COVERED: Not available.

AVERAGE RATING: Not available.

COMMENTS: No animal legislation has come to the floor for a vote in recent years, hence they have not rated the votes of Congressman. The Alliance did indicate, however, that Congressman Lungren has not supported any of the legislation that they have sponsored, although several of their bills have had widespread bipartisan support.

ENVIRONMENT

ORGANIZATION: Public Citizen

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Public Citizen is an umbrella organization which seeks to advance the rights of people as citizens, consumers and taxpayers. Some of the member groups include Congress Watch and Public Citizen Health Research Group. Public Citizen was founded by Ralph Nader.

YEARS COVERED: 1986

AVERAGE RATING: 13%

COMMENTS: In 1986, Public Citizen rated Congressmen on 15 consumer-oriented issues, six of which were important environmental issues. Congressman Lungren voted against five of the six environmental issues. The environmental issues were:

- Superfund amendments
- Pesticides in food
- Clean Water Act amendments

SOCIAL WELFARE

ORGANIZATION: National Association of Social Workers

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: With a membership of 100,000 social workers, this organization sponsors professional development activities (conferences, etc.), and it reviews federal legislation which has an impact on recipients of social services.

YEARS COVERED: 1985 and 1986

RATING: 1986: 10%
1985: 0%

The Social Workers' organization identified ten votes as most critical to America's social welfare during 1985 and again in 1986. These votes centered on a wide range of topics including the School Lunch Program, pay equity, tax reform, family planning, higher education, and anti-apartheid measures.

In all but one case, Mr. Lungren voted against the position advocated by the National Association of Social Workers. For example:

- He voted against the COLA for the **School Lunch Program**. (Bartlett amendment to H.R. 7, rejected 143-284).
- He voted against a study of possible **pay inequities** based on race, sex, or national origin in the federal civil service system. (H.R. 3008, passed 259-162).
- He voted to cut the **Higher Education** authorization (amendment to H.R. 3700, rejected 127-289).
- He voted against economic sanctions against **South Africa** in 1985 (H.R. 1460, passed 295-127) and voted against the veto override in 1986 (passed 313-83).
- He voted against H.R. 4035, a bill to authorize an additional \$33 million in aid to states for **protective services for the mentally ill** (passed 290-84).

CONSUMERS' RIGHTS

ORGANIZATION: Consumer Federation of America (CFA)

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: A federation of 220 national, state, and community consumer organizations dedicated to consumer action through legislation, information, and education. The CFA publishes annual voting records of members of Congress on issues related to consumer protection and citizen participation.

YEARS COVERED: 1979-1986

AVERAGE RATING: Over an 8 year period, Congressman Lungren's lifetime rating is 15%. The CFA compiles votes by members of Congress annually on issues of key concern to consumers. For individual years, Congressman Lungren's record is as follows:

1979	-	7%
1980	-	7% (13 wrong votes, 1 right vote)
1981	-	29% (9 wrong votes, 4 right votes, 1 no vote)
1982	-	0% (13 wrong votes)
1983	-	8%
1984	-	25%
1985	-	33% (8 wrong votes, 4 right votes)
1986	-	8% (11 wrong votes, 1 right vote).

COMMENTS: Key votes related to the following issues:

- Consumer Protection Agencies (Funding and Authority)
- Health and Safety
- Consumer Protection (Liability and Disclosure)
- Housing
- Low Income Consumer

Consumer Protection Agencies (Funding and Authority)

Congressman Lungren voted wrong in 1980 on two measures involving the Federal Trade Commission (FTC). He voted against a measure to provide emergency funds to keep the Federal Trade Commission operating while conferees ironed out differences in the agency's authorization bill (H.R. Res. 514). Without this funding the FTC would have been forced to close down, obstructing the agency's many ongoing investigations and consumer protection programs. He also voted in favor of a motion to instruct House conferees to insist on a legislative veto over all FTC rules and regulations (H.R. 2313).

In 1982, the FTC again come under attack with an attempt to strip it of its ability to prevent doctors and dentists from fixing prices and stifling competition (H.R. 6995). Although the compromise failed, Mr. Lungren voted wrong on this issue. The

same bill proposed a cut the FTCs budget by as much as 30% by 1985. Congressman Lungren favored the cut.

In 1985, the voting record indicates that the Congressman voted for an amendment of H.R. 3456 which would have significantly reduced funding for the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC). This agency's mission is to protect consumers from dangerous products.

Consumer Health and Safety

In 1980, Congressman Lungren voted for an amendment to H.R. 7998 to exempt small businesses with good safety records from the regulation of the Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA). He also voted for an amendment to deny funding to programs which compel local officials to purchase wheelchair lifts in order for handicapped person to gain access to public facilities and transportation under the Rehabilitation Act of 1975 (H.R. 7831).

In 1981, Mr. Lungren voted in favor of consumers, according to the CFA, by voting to eliminate price support programs for the sugar and tobacco industries (H.R. 3603).

In 1985, Congressman Lungren voted favorably for a consumer bill which attempted to delete tobacco programs from the farm bill. This was a federal government attempt to discourage consumption and marketing of tobacco (H.R. 2100).

Consumer Protection (Liability and Disclosure)

In 1982, Congressman Lungren joined the majority of Congress by opposing a measure which endorsed the principle that used car dealers should disclose to potential buyers major defects known to them (S. Con. Res. 60).

In 1985, the Congressman voted against a bill which would give individuals a right to sue for injuries caused by hazardous waste (H.R. 2817). H.R. 2817 was rejected by a vote of 162-261. By a much wider margin, the Congressman opposed H.R. 3174 which provided military personnel with the right to seek financial recovery under applicable state law for certain types of injuries not related to combat. The bill passed by 317-90. Congressman Lungren also opposed H.R. 2817 which would give the community the right to know what dangerous chemicals companies are emitting from their plants. The bill passed by one vote, 212 to 211. This issue came up again in the 99th Congress in H.R. 2005. The Congressman again opposed a bill which contained "right to know" provisions relative to the cleanup of hazardous waste sites.

Housing

Mr. Lungren has voted wrong on bills related to fair housing and assistance measures. In 1980, he voted wrong on three housing measures. He voted against an amendment to H.R. 5200 to retain strong procedures to ensure enforcement of laws prohibiting housing discrimination on the basis of race, nationality, religion, sex, or physical handicap. He also voted against an amendment to H.R. 5200 which would prohibit real estate appraisers from considering race, religion, national origin, sex, or physical handicap in determining the value of property. These measures were adopted. On a related issue, Congressman Lungren voted against a measure which would prohibit the allocation of housing assistance funds to localities with rent control statutes (H.R. 7262). The CFA considers rent control programs to cushion citizens against fluctuations and shortages in local housing markets. The measure passed.

In 1982, consumer victories to lower interest rates on mortgages (H.R. 5922) and to continue providing short-term assistance loans for home owners (H.R. 6267) were opposed by Congressman Lungren. H.R. 5922 passed by a vote of 343-67. Yes was the right vote. HR 6267 was defeated by 155-209. No was the right vote for consumers.

In 1985, Congressman Lungren voted to cut all federal housing programs for low- and moderate-income families by \$231 million. No was the right vote for consumers. In 1986, he again voted for an amendment to H.R. 4746 to divert new construction funds for low- and moderate-income families into rehabilitation programs. The amendment was adopted, 223-180.

Low-income Consumer

Two major consumer issues for low-income persons have been availability of social services and access to the judicial system through legal services.

● Services

In 1980, Mr. Lungren voted for S. 1309, a measure to restore a purchase requirement for low-income consumers, 50% of the cash value of food stamps.

In 1982, Congressman Lungren voted to cut the food stamp program by \$197 million (H.R. 6892). The measure was defeated by a vote of 181-210. By a vote of 342-62, the House passed H.J. Res. 392 to bring energy assistance programs up to its full authorization. Mr. Lungren voted against the resolution.

In 1985, Congressman Lungren voted for a bill which would have eliminated the expansion of benefit and eligibility for food stamps based on current calculations of food costs.

- Legal Services

In 1981, Congressman Lungren voted for H.R. 3480 which would have banned Legal Services Corporation (LSC) lawyers from filing class actions suits against governments under any circumstances.

In 1982, Mr. Lungren voted to cut the LSC's funding by nearly 60% (H.R. 6957). The measure was defeated by 121-269. In 1986, he voted to reduce the LSC appropriation from \$305.5 million to \$280.5 million (HR 5161). This measure was also defeated.

CONSUMERS' RIGHTS

ORGANIZATION: Public Citizen's Congress Watch

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Public Citizen is the consumer advocacy organization founded by Ralph Nader. The issues they follow fall under a general consumer rubric (such as pesticides in food), but they also spotlight workplace safety, campaign finance, and environmental issues such as the Superfund and the Clean Water Act.

YEARS COVERED: 1985-86, the 99th Congress

RATING: 13%, based on fifteen House votes.

Mr. Lungren voted with Public Citizen twice, on an amendment to the **Superfund** program to finance the program primarily through taxes on the chemical and petroleum industries and on an amendment to a **campaign reform** measure to decrease the relative influence of special interest PACs. Both of these votes were close (220-206 and 230-196), with Mr. Lungren joining the majority in effecting passage.

Mr. Lungren voted against Public Citizen's position thirteen times. These include votes:

- Against a **Superfund** amendment to provide a community's right to know (Edgar amendment to H.R. 2817, passed 212-211).
- For a **Clean Water Act** amendment exempting forty localities from meeting pre-treatment standards for industrial wastes (amendment to H.R. 8, rejected 167-257).
- For budget cuts in the **Consumer Products Safety Commission** (Dannemeyer amendment to H.R. 3456, rejected 189-257).
- For a motion to cap the monetary recoveries of **commercial fishermen** who win lawsuits against fishing vessel owners for on-the-job injuries (motion on H.R. 5013, rejected 181-241).

GENERAL ADVOCACY

ORGANIZATION: Americans for Democratic Action

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: ADA is a lobbying and political education organization concerned with liberal domestic and foreign policies. It sponsors a political action committee for contributions to Congressional campaigns, ADA/PAC, and it has 100,000 members.

YEARS COVERED: 1979-1986

RATINGS:	1986:	0%	20 votes
	1985:	5%	20 votes
	1984:	0%	19 votes
	1983:	5%	19 votes
	1982:	0%	20 votes
	1981:	20%	20 votes
	1980:	0%	19 votes
	1979:	6%	16 votes

OVERALL: 5% 153 votes

Mr. Lungren has championed **open shops, plant closures without prior notification, employer actions against employees, reductions in on-the-job safety requirements, reductions in health care for the unemployed, budget cuts for social programs, school prayer, and the death penalty.** All of these are positions contrary to the ADA's positions.

Among Mr. Lungren's votes coinciding with ADA recommendations were:

- A deciding vote for an appropriations amendment to reduce funding for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' **water projects** (the vote was 203-202 in June, 1985)
- A vote to suspend the rules and pass the bill to declare a federal **holiday** honoring Martin Luther King Jr. (1983)
- 1981 votes against the Tennessee Tombigbee Waterway, against the **Clinch River Nuclear Breeder Reactor**, and against a resolution nullifying a District of Columbia civil liberties action.

CALIFORNIA IMPACT JOB SAFETY:

The most important area for California among many issues tracked by the ADA is **federal job safety regulation.** With the defunding of Cal-OSHA this year, California workers are now dependent on the regulatory forcefulness of the federal OSHA. During Mr.

Lungren's first eight years in Congress, he has voted against every ADA-identified opportunity to assure worker safety and has voted for every ADA-identified attempt to weaken OSHA enforcement standards and enforcement capability.

More than 10,000,000 California workers in the private sector now depend on OSHA for enforcement of on-the-job safety requirements.

GENERAL ADVOCACY

ORGANIZATION: Eagle Forum

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Organization spearheaded by Phyllis Schlafly, concerned primarily with family issues, the role of the homemaker, and the national defense. Membership unknown.

AVERAGE RATING AND COMMENTS: The Eagle Forum does not maintain voting "scorecards". However, the issue of primary concern to the membership is the defeat of the Equal Rights Amendment. Congressman Lungren voted against the E.R.A. on November 15, 1983 (H.R. 9865).

GENERAL ADVOCACY

ORGANIZATION: The American Conservative Union (ACU)

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: A lobbying organization which engages in political activity at the national, state, and local level to advance conservative views and interests. 400,000 members nationwide.

YEARS COVERED: 1986 was the only year available.

AVERAGE RATING: Of the 20 votes rated in 1986, Congressman Lungren voted "right" 19 times and "wrong" once. The Congressman voted with the ACU 95% of the time.

COMMENTS: Congressman Lungren supported the conference report on the bill to reauthorize the Superfund hazardous waste cleanup program for fiscal years 1987-91 -- a measure that the ACU opposed (October 8, 1986).

Included in the 19 votes in which the Congressman supported the ACU's positions are:

- Opposition to a bill which increased from 5% to 10% the proportion of Pentagon contracts that must go to minority controlled businesses (August 14, 1986).
- Support of a substitute motion to provide \$70 million in military aid and \$30 million in nonmilitary aid to Contra rebels (June 25, 1986).
- Support of a bill which lifted the ban on interstate sale of rifles and shotguns (April 10, 1986).
- Introduction of an amendment to allow evidence obtained without a search warrant to be admissible in court provided that the search and seizure was undertaken in the belief that it was in conformity with the Fourth Amendment of the Constitution (September 11, 1986)
- Support of an amendment to freeze the fiscal 1987 authorization for the Community Services Block Grant program (April 29, 1986).
- Support of an amendment to eliminate the Urban Development Action Grant Program (June 6, 1986).

APARTHEID/SOUTH AFRICA

Congressman Lungren has opposed Congressional efforts to impose sanctions against the Republic of South Africa for its apartheid policies. Anti-apartheid legislation received bipartisan support, was strongly backed by the AFL-CIO, NEA, AFSCME, UFCW, and other groups, and eventually passed Congress twice -- the second time being an override of President Reagan's veto.

Key Votes:

- H.R. 1460 - would have imposed a limited set of economic sanctions against the Republic of South Africa for its continued support of the racial policy of apartheid. Passed House by a vote of 295-127 (June 5, 1985). **LUNGREN: OPPOSED.**
- Burton Amendment - would have substantially weakened the sanctions in the Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986 by exempting any company in South Africa from the provisions in the bill if the company abided by the Sullivan principles. Amendment was defeated 268-150 (June 18, 1986). **LUNGREN: SUPPORTED THE AMENDMENT.**
- Veto Override - On September 29, 1986, the House voted 313-83 to override President Reagan's veto of legislation imposing economic sanctions against the government of South Africa because of its apartheid policies. The bill bans certain South African imports and prohibits new U.S. investments in South Africa. The bill also threatened further sanctions if South Africa fails to take steps toward dismantling apartheid. **LUNGREN: OPPOSED THE OVERRIDE.**

WAR AND PEACE - SUMMARY

Congressman Lungren's voting record has been strongly pro-defense. He scores virtually 100% with the American Security Council, a major pro-defense group, and a perfect zero with PeacePAC, a major peace-oriented organization.

The American Security Council is strongly pro-defense and feels that U.S. security is best preserved by developing and maintaining large weapon systems to achieve strategic military superiority. The Council calculates a National Security Index for each Member of Congress based on their votes on key defense issues. **Congressman Lungren carried a National Security Index rating of 100% for three sessions and 90% for one. No rating was available for the latest session.**

On the other side of the spectrum is the Nuclear Arms Race Index which is computed by PeacePAC (by Council for a Liveable World in 1982). Members are ranked positively for votes in support of arms control measures and votes against dangerous and costly weapons systems that add little to national security. **For each year from 1982 through 1987, Congressman Lungren received a score of zero.** Out of 58 key votes, he voted incorrectly, according to PeacePAC, all 58 times. Congressman Lungren's general opposition to appropriations bills does not extend to defense appropriations.

Notable votes:

- MX Missile - Lungren has consistently voted against measures to reduce or eliminate MX Missile funding.
- Chemical Weapons - Lungren has consistently voted against amendments to bar the production of binary nerve gas weapons.
- Star Wars (SDI) - Lungren has consistently supported increased funding for the SDI initiative (with one exception in 1986 when he voted for the Badham amendment which, although it would have cut SDI funding slightly, was really designed to head off deeper cuts).
- Military Spending - Lungren has consistently supported increased spending on virtually all types of weapons and defense systems. In some cases, he has opposed efforts to limit increases in defense appropriations to what would appear to be reasonable levels. For example, in 1984, Lungren opposed the Schroeder amendment which would have limited the increase in the procurement section of the defense budget for fiscal year 1985 to 6.5%. (The amendment failed). In 1987 Lungren voted against the Aspin amendment to reduce fiscal year 1988 overall military spending from \$306 billion to \$288 billion. (The amendment passed).

LAW AND JUSTICE-DISCUSSION

Congressman Lungren was instrumental in securing passage of the Comprehensive Crime Control Act, PL 98-473. Lungren used a parliamentary maneuver in attaching the crime package to an appropriations bill. This required a full House vote one month before the 1984 elections. The bill passed by a large majority. The Comprehensive Crime Control Act included:

- Provisions to allow seizure of drug profits
- New sentencing procedures to reduce the disparity in punishment for defendants who commit similar crimes
- Bail regulations to allow pretrial detention of defendants considered dangerous to the community
- Provisions making it harder to use insanity as a defense.

Critics say the bill did not include the Crime subcommittee's stronger provision against child pornography. Also computer crime and designer drug control favored by the Drug Enforcement Agency were not in the House version.

Despite the critics, passage was considered an important coup for Lungren. Passage came after months of House delay on the bill, which had already passed the Senate. Congressman Lungren regularly went on record criticizing House Democrats for failing the American people.

Two organizations, the American Civil Liberties Union and the National Rifle Association provide ratings of votes on law and justice issues. Summaries of their ratings follow.

LAW AND JUSTICE

ORGANIZATION: American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU)

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: The ACLU is concerned with defending and advancing the Bill of Rights and civil liberties in general.

YEARS COVERED: 1979-1986

AVERAGE RATING: Congressman Lungren has received consistently low ratings.

<u>Congress</u>	<u>Years</u>	<u>Rating</u>
96	1979/80	13%
97	1981/82	8%
98	1983/84	10%
99	1985/86	15%

COMMENTS: Congressman Lungren voted with the ACLU on three votes. He supported their position in seeking to prohibit the military from pursuing suspected drug smugglers, requiring the Immigration and Naturalization Service to obtain a search warrant and voting against an amendment that would eliminate the amnesty provisions from the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986.

He voted against the ACLU position on the following:

- Death penalty
- Deportation of Salvadoran and Nicaraguan refugees
- Abortions for female prison inmates
- CIA and Nicaragua
- Covert operations in Angola
- Exclusionary Rule. This was an amendment, authored by Congressman Lungren, creating a broad exception to the rule governing unlawfully obtained evidence.

LAW AND JUSTICE

ORGANIZATION: National Rifle Association (NRA)

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: The NRA protects citizen's rights to keep and bear arms and also acts to protect the rights of hunters.

YEARS COVERED: 1979-86

AVERAGE RATING: Congressman Lungren received a grade of A from the NRA except in 1986 when the Congressman received a grade of D.

COMMENTS: The National Rifle Association has not been particularly supportive of Congressman Lungren. In 1986, he received a D rating based on important votes on amendments to weaken the 1968 Gun Control Act. All other California Republicans voted with the NRA on these amendments. Congressman Lungren did vote yes on the final bill to weaken gun control laws, but the version that passed represented less than what the NRA wanted. The final version retain the prohibition on interstate sale of handguns. In Committee, Congressman Lungren voted for a stricter bill, but the full House did not take up the Committee version, preferring to consider the NRA supported version.

The change in rating from A to D does not necessarily represent a radical change in philosophy for Congressman Lungren. Prior to 1986, the gun bills were generally aimed at extending federal controls. 1986 marked a change as the NRA took the offensive and tried to weaken existing federal law.

Despite the A rating in earlier years, the NRA PAC did not provide Congressman Lungren campaign funds. Most Congressmen who are rated A, especially those on the Judiciary Committee, are offered NRA PAC funds. The NRA has specifically stated that any Congressman who voted against the organization on the amendments to the 1968 Act, as Congressman Lungren did, would not receive campaign funding.

Note: Handgun Control supplied much of the information in this write up. They do not specifically rate Congressional votes, but their views are diametrically opposed to those of the NRA.

B. CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY VOTING STUDY, 1979-86

PRESIDENTIAL SUPPORT/OPPOSITION SCORE

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY VOTING STUDY

RECORD OF CONGRESSMAN DAN LUNGREN -- 1979-1986

"Congressional Quarterly tries to determine what the President personally, as distinct from other administrative officials, does and does not want in the way of legislative action by analyzing his messages to Congress, press conference remarks, and other public statements."*

	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>
PRESIDENT IN OFFICE:	Carter	Carter	Reagan	Reagan	Reagan	Reagan	Reagan	Reagan
PRESIDENTIAL SUPPORT SCORE								
Percentage of Lungren's recorded votes <u>in agreement</u> with President's position:	23%	38%	72%	90%	83%	78%	80%	86%
Average percentage of House Republicans' recorded votes in agreement with President's position:	34%	40%	68%	64%	70%	60%	67%	65%
PRESIDENTIAL OPPOSITION SCORE								
Percentage of Lungren's recorded votes <u>in opposition</u> to President's position:	77%**	60%	18%	8%	15%	19%	18%	12%
Average percentage of House Republicans' recorded votes in opposition to President's position:	58%	50%	26%	27%	25%	33%	30%	29%
TOTAL VOTES USED AS BASIS:	145	117	76	77	82	113	80	90

*Source: Congressional Quarterly Almanacs, 1979-1986 .

**Seventh (7th) highest score in House in opposition to Carter.

PARTY UNITY/OPPOSITION-TO-PARTY SCORE

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY VOTING STUDY

RECORD OF CONGRESSMAN DAN LUNGREN -- 1979-1986*

Party unity votes - Recorded votes in the House that split the parties, a majority of voting Democrats opposing a majority of voting Republicans.

	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>
PARTY UNITY SCORE								
Percentage of Lungren's recorded votes "yea" or "nay" <u>in agreement</u> with a majority of his party:	96%**	90%	88%	90%	94%**	91%	87%	87%
Average percentage of House Republicans' recorded votes "yea" or "nay" in agreement with a majority of their party:	73%	71%	74%	69%	74%	71%	75%	70%
OPPOSITION-TO-PARTY SCORE								
Percentage of Lungren's recorded votes "yea" or "nay" <u>in disagreement</u> with a majority of his party:	2%	9%	8%	5%	3%	6%	7%	9%
Average percentage of House Republicans' recorded votes "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with a majority of their party:	19%	19%	19%	22%	19%	21%	19%	20%
TOTAL VOTES USED AS BASIS:	318	227	132	167	277	192	268	255

*Source: Congressional Quarterly Almanacs, 1979-1986.

**Third (3rd) highest score in House.

CONSERVATIVE COALITION SUPPORT/OPPOSITION SCORE

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY VOTING STUDY

RECORD OF CONGRESSMAN DAN LUNGREN -- 1979-1986*

Conservative coalition votes - Any vote in the House on which a majority of voting Southern Democrats and a majority of voting Republicans oppose the stand taken by a majority of voting Northern Democrats.

	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>
CONSERVATIVE COALITION SUPPORT SCORE								
Percentage of Lungren's recorded votes <u>in agreement</u> with the position of the Conservative Coalition:	97%	89%	89%	93%	91%	90%	89%	80%
Average percentage of House Republicans' recorded votes in agreement with the position of the Conservative Coalition:	78%	73%	77%	75%	78%	79%	81%	79%
CONSERVATIVE COALITION OPPOSITION SCORE								
Percentage of Lungren's recorded votes <u>in opposition</u> to the position of the Conservative Coalition:	3%	9%	8%	7%	6%	10%	11%	16%
Average percentage of House Republicans' recorded votes in opposition to the position of the Conservative Coalition:	14%	17%	17%	18%	18%	15%	15%	15%
TOTAL VOTES USED AS BASIS:	144	95	75	73	89	59	55	50

*Source: Congressional Quarterly Almanacs, 1979-1986.

**C. CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTION INFORMATION ON
CONGRESSMAN LUNGREN**

DAN LUNGREN'S CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS
MADE TO CANDIDATES AND PAC'S -- 1979-87*

<u>1987</u>	Wayne Grisham	\$ 1,000
	Kemp for President	1,000
	Harriet Ross for Congress	1,000
		<u>\$ 3,000</u>
 <u>1986</u>	Henley for Congress	\$ 1,000
	San Bernardino, CA	
	California Republican Party	1,000
	Republican Party HQ's	70
	Zeltner for State Assembly	1,000
		<u>\$ 3,070</u>
 <u>1984</u>	Californians for Fair Reapportionment	\$ 9,000
	Dornan in 1984	1,000
	Committee to Re-Elect Congressman	1,000
	Carney/Farmington, NY	
	Beau Boulter for Congress	1,000
	Amarillo, TX 79109	
	Roger Fiola for Congress	1,000
	Lakewood, CA	
	Richard Gomez for Congress	1,000
	Monterey Park	
	Jack Hammond for Congress	1,000
	Friends of Mike Kavoukles	1,000
	Committee to Elect R. Schribner	1,000
	Santa Monica, CA	
	Friends of Spicer Congress Campaign	1,000
	John Paul Stark for Congress	1,000
		<u>\$ 19,000</u>
 <u>1983</u>	John Paul Stark	\$ 500

<u>1982</u>	Brian Lungren Campaign Campaign Comm.	\$ 2,000
	96th Club PAC	1,000
	Washington, D.C.	
	Rouselot Campaign Committee	1,000
	Arcadia, CA	
	Bill Dohr for Congress Committee	1,000
	Garden Grove, CA	
	John Paul Stark	<u>1,000</u>
		<u>\$ 6,000</u>

<u>1981</u>	Americans for Constitutional Action	\$ 2,965
	Washington, D.C. (in-kind)	

<u>1980</u>	57th and 58th Assembly District	\$ 500
	Republican Central Committee	

<u>1979</u>	Bill Royer for Congress Committee	\$ 250
	San Carlos, CA	

<u>CANDIDATES</u>	\$ 23,715
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<u>PAC'S</u>	\$ 14,535
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* Information taken from campaign statements.

DAN LUNGREN'S MEMBERSHIP TO CLUBS AND ASSOCIATIONS -- 1979-87*

1987 California Lincoln Clubs
California Republican Party
Long Beach Area Republican 500 Club

1986 Sea Cliff Country Club/Honorary Member
Long Beach Yacht Club/Honorary Member
California Republican Party
California Lincoln Club
The "400 Club"
Long Beach Area Republican Party 500 Club
Republican Associates of Orange County
The Capitol Hill Club

1985 California Lincoln Clubs
Republican Party of Orange County
Republican Central Committee (57/58 AD)

1984 Republican Associates
Republican Associates 200 Town and Country
California Lincoln Clubs

1983 Virginia Country Club, Long Beach/Honorary Member
California Lincoln Clubs
World Affairs Council

1982 Republican Central Committee (57/58 AD)
California Lincoln Clubs

1981 Lincoln Club of Long Beach
California Lincoln Club

NO MEMBERSHIPS FOR 1980

1979 Orange County Coast Association

NO MEMBERSHIPS FOR 1978 AND 1977

* Information taken from campaign statements and Statements of Economic Interest.

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED BY CALIFORNIA'S
CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION FOR 1983-1984*

1.	\$1,021,908	Dornan (R)
2.	951,099	Dellums (D)
3.	635,825	Lantos (D)
4.	626,605	Coehlo (D)
5.	612,722	Brown, Jr. (D)
6.	573,859	Stark (D)
7.	551,907	Fazio (D)
8.	524,942	Dreier (R)
9.	510,726	Boxer (D)
10.	506,228	Zschau (R)
11.	498,103	Mineta (D)
12.	484,065	S. Burton (D)
13.	478,310	Lowery (R)
14.	463,736	Lagomarsino (R)
15.	434,174	Fielder (R)
16.	406,349	Anderson (D)
17.	404,843	Packard, (R)
18.	375,274	Hunter (R)
19.	372,527	Chappie (R)
20.	363,947	Shumway (R)
21.	348,203	Levine (D)
22.	347,863	Matsui
23.	338,437	Pashayan (R)
24.	332,607	Dymally (D)
25.	296,251	Dannemeyer (R)
26.	294,301	Thomas (R)
27.	272,060	Miller (D)
28.	260,375	Bates (D)
29.	241,844	Lungren (R)
30.	234,963	Bosco (D)
31.	227,592	Panetta (D)
32.	223,969	Torres (D)
33.	223,950	Lehman (D)
34.	220,390	Berman (D)
35.	217,845	Martinez (D)
36.	199,351	Moorhead (R)
37.	194,324	Lewis (R)
38.	178,243	Beilensen (D)
39.	175,012	Waxman (D)
40.	152,532	Edwards (D)
41.	152,404	Roybal (D)
42.	150,389	Badham (R)
43.	121,106	McCandless (R)
44.	117,773	Dixon (D)
45.	66,885	Hawkins (D)

*Information taken from the Almanac of American Politics.

IDEOLOGICAL CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED BY CALIFORNIA'S
CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION FOR 1985-86*

1.	\$54,258	Brown (D)
2.	46,002	Konnyu (R)
3.	45,420	Herger (R)
4.	41,411	Dornan (R)
5.	34,156	Levine (D)
6.	24,875	Fazio (D)
7.	22,596	Stark (D)
8.	21,513	Gallegly (R)
9.	17,452	Bates (R)
10.	16,811	Martinez (D)
11.	15,800	Coehlo (D)
12.	14,500	Hunter (R)
13.	13,196	Miller (D)
14.	12,561	Panetta (D)
15.	11,995	Dannemeyer (R)
16.	11,411	Matsui (D)
17.	11,351	Mineta (D)
18.	10,550	Lewis (R)
19.	10,500	Thomas (R)
20.	10,436	Berman (D)
21.	10,350	Dymally (D)
22.	10,250	Anderson (D)
23.	9,739	Badham (R)
24.	8,881	Boxer (D)
25.	8,550	Lowery (R)
26.	8,236	Waxman (D)
27.	8,200	Packard (R)
28.	8,175	Pashayan (R)
29.	7,750	Shumway (R)
30.	7,575	Lungren (R)
31.	7,506	Dellums (D)
32.	7,461	Edwards (D)
33.	6,865	Lagomarsino (R)
34.	5,986	Dixon (D)
35.	5,475	Roybal (D)
36.	4,761	Lehman (D)
37.	4,711	Bosco (D)
38.	4,000	McCandless (R)
39.	3,193	Hawkins (D)
40.	2,811	Torres (D)
41.	2,625	Moorhead (R)
42.	2,500	Dreier (R)
43.	2,311	Lantos (D)
44.	1,061	Beilenson (D)
45.	-	

*Information taken from Almanac of American Politics.

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED BY CALIFORNIA'S
CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION FOR 1985-86*

1.	\$1,370,820	Dellums (D)
2.	1,190,237	Dornan (R)
3.	1,033,072	Pelosi (D)
4.	960,536	Konnyu (R)
5.	726,304	Coehlo (D)
6.	711,129	Levine (D)
7.	659,793	Matsui (D)
8.	646,951	Herger (R)
9.	634,656	Fazio (D)
10.	631,425	Gallegly (R)
11.	570,729	Brown (D)
12.	566,745	Stark (D)
13.	546,210	Mineta (D)
14.	491,587	Dreier (R)
15.	457,477	Anderson (D)
16.	410,133	Bates (D)
17.	401,076	Hunter (R)
18.	391,356	Miller (D)
19.	389,021	Lowery (R)
20.	386,427	Dymally (D)
21.	360,300	Badham (R)
22.	358,015	Boxer (D)
23.	341,497	Lagomarsino (R)
24.	323,671	Shumway (R)
25.	315,365	Moorhead (R)
26.	307,169	Pashayan (R)
27.	299,231	Lantos (D)
28.	277,688	Berman (D)
29.	264,037	Dannemeyer (R)
30.	260,680	Thomas (R)
31.	253,791	Lehman (D)
32.	214,698	Lungren (R)
33.	197,849	Bosco (D)
34.	195,166	Beilenson (D)
35.	188,165	Edwards (D)
36.	181,729	Torres (D)
37.	179,593	Packard (R)
38.	166,791	Panetta (D)
39.	165,641	Martinez (D)
40.	151,438	McCandless (R)
41.	148,385	Dixon (D)
42.	146,746	Waxman (D)
43.	141,143	Lewis (R)
44.	98,919	Roybal (D)
45.	87,403	Hawkins (D)

*Information taken from the Almanac of American Politics.

**D. APPOINTING CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS:
A BRIEF HISTORY AND ANALYSIS**

APPENDIX D

APPOINTING CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS: A BRIEF HISTORY AND ANALYSIS

The Governor's ability to fill vacancies by appointment dates back to the adoption of the California Constitution in 1849. Section 8 of Article 5 of the 1849 Constitution provided:

When any office shall, from any cause, become vacant, and no mode is provided by the Constitution and law for filling such vacancy, the Governor shall have power to fill such vacancy by granting a commission, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the Legislature, or at the next election by the people.

The power vested in the Governor to fill vacancies was held by the courts to include judges (1851), members of the State Board of Medical Examiners (1904), and any other offices for which filling of vacancies was not otherwise provided by statute.

Pursuant to Section 8, six Treasurers were appointed between 1857 and 1956. The first, James English, was appointed by Governor John Neeley Johnson to replace Henry Bates. All three were members of the American party, the California version of the Know-Nothing movement of the 1840s and 1850s, whose primary purpose was opposition to foreign-born persons, especially Roman Catholics. Three of the other appointed Treasurers were Republicans who were appointed by Republican Governors to replace Republican Treasurers. One was a Democrat appointed by a Democrat to replace a Democrat, and one was a Democrat appointed by a Democrat to replace a Republican.

Five Lieutenant Governors have been appointed by Governors; all were appointed by a Governor of the same party, although two replaced Lieutenant Governors of different parties. The most recent, John Harmer, was appointed by Ronald Reagan to replace Ed Reinecke, who himself had been appointed by Governor Reagan but who resigned minutes before he was sentenced for perjury stemming from the Watergate affair.

Governors have appointed three Secretaries of State, including one who replaced Frank C. Jordan, Sr. and one who replaced his son, Frank M. Jordan, Jr., both of whom died in office. All were of the same party as the Governor, while two were of the same party as the Secretary they replaced.

Of the three Attorneys General appointed by Governors, all were of the same party as both the Governor and the person they replaced.

Ten Controllers have been appointed by Governors. All were of the same party as both the appointing Governor and the outgoing Controller.

Governors have appointed five Superintendents of Public Instruction. That office has been nonpartisan since 1915.

Eleven members of the Board of Equalization, which has four districts, have been appointed. Seven were of the same party as the appointing Governor and the officials they replaced. Three were of the same party as the Governor but of a different party from the official they replaced. Democrat Paul Leake, appointed by Republican Earl Warren, replaced Republican Jerrold Seawell, and was the only Constitutional officer we identified who was of a party different from the appointing Governor. (For the purpose of this discussion, Lecompton Democrats are considered to be Democrats. Nonpartisan appointments are not considered. For a complete list of past appointments to constitutional office vacancies, see Chart I, attached.)

Government Code Section 1775, added in 1943, reads:

A vacancy in the office of either the Secretary of State, Controller, Treasurer, or Attorney General shall be filled by a person appointed by the Governor, who shall hold his office for the balance of the unexpired term.

In 1966, Article 5, Section 8 of the Constitution was repealed and was replaced by Section 5, which read:

Unless the law otherwise provides, the Governor may fill a vacancy in office by appointment until a successor qualifies.

Neither of these provisions had a significant effect on the process by which a constitutional officer was appointed.

More importantly, in 1976, Article 5, Section 5 was amended to add:

(b) Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Controller, Treasurer, or Attorney General, or on the State Board of Equalization, the Governor shall nominate a person to fill the vacancy who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority of the membership of the Senate and a majority of the membership of the Assembly and who shall hold office for the balance of the unexpired term. In the event the nominee is neither confirmed nor refused confirmation by both the Senate and the Assembly within 90 days of the submission of the nomination,

the nominee shall take office as if he or she had been confirmed by a majority of the Senate and Assembly; provided, that if such 90-day period ends during a recess of the Legislature, the period shall be extended until the sixth day following the day on which the Legislature reconvenes.

In 1977, Government Code Section 1775 was amended to reflect the wording of Section 5, and added:

After a vacancy has occurred in an office specified in this section and prior to the time such vacancy is filled as provided in this section, the chief deputy to the above constitutional officers shall discharge the duties of the office.

The Governor submitted his nomination for Treasurer on December 1, 1987. Pursuant to Article 5, Section 5, of the Constitution and Government Code Section 1775, the Senate and Assembly must act within 90 days from December 1 to confirm or refuse confirmation. The nominee takes office upon confirmation. If rejected, the Governor may appoint another nominee.

What if one house votes to confirm the nominee and the other house votes to reject or takes no action?

Section 5 provides that the nominee "shall take office upon confirmation by a majority of the membership of the Senate and a majority of the membership of the Assembly...", implying that confirmation by both the Senate and the Assembly is a necessary precedent to taking office. However, Section 5 also provides that "[i]n the event the nominee is neither confirmed nor refused confirmation by both the Senate and the Assembly within 90 days of the submission of the nomination, the nominee shall take office as if he or she had been confirmed by a majority of the Senate and Assembly," implying that the nominee takes office after 90 days unless confirmation is refused by both houses. (Emphasis added.) Which phrase controls?

Attorney General John Van de Kamp issued an opinion October 14, 1987, noting that the constitutional and statutory provisions are ambiguous and can lead to differing interpretations. Analyzing the legislative history of SB 243 (Lockyer) in order to determine intent, the Attorney General stated that clear evidence to support either theory is lacking. He concluded that "the legislative history [is] incomplete, contradictory, and therefore inconclusive." The legislative history of ACA 94 (Lockyer), while not definitive, appears to lend support to the theory that the nominee must be confirmed by both houses before taking office. Likewise, the Attorney General's ballot summary in the voters pamphlet states that confirmation by the Legislature is

required and that the appointee may take office if the Legislature does not act within 90 days, lending support to the "two house confirmation" interpretation. (Emphasis added.)

The best indicator of intent by the voters is provided by the formal arguments supplied by both the proponents and the opponents of the constitutional amendment. "The Argument in Favor" appearing on the ballot specifies that "anyone nominated by the Governor to fill a vacancy in a constitutional office must be confirmed by a majority of the Senate and the Assembly." That argument also states that the provision is modeled after the 25th amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which requires confirmation by both houses. "The Argument Against" states that the proposal would:

require confirmation by a majority of the Senate and Assembly membership of any appointment made by the Governor to fill a vacancy.... The Governor would be subject to the whims of either the Senate or Assembly, he could be rendered virtually powerless.... The simple act of filling a vacancy could assume monstrous proportions if the Senate or Assembly could not reach agreement regarding a candidate that would be acceptable to both.

Thus, the intent attributable to the voters in enacting the constitutional provision, based on the arguments by both proponents and opponents of the proposition, is that either house can block appointment of the nominee.

The Attorney General therefore concluded that if one house votes to confirm and the other house votes not to confirm within the 90-day period, confirmation by the Legislature is denied. If one house votes to confirm and the other fails to act, the nominee takes office after 90 days. If one house votes to deny confirmation and the other fails to act, the nominee is denied confirmation.

Legislative Counsel Bion Gregory came to the same conclusion following a similar analysis on (October 2, 1987, Roberti RN 87: #21711). He presented the following summary of his conclusion:

- (1) Both houses confirm; the nominee takes office.
- (2) Both houses refuse to confirm; the nominee does not take office.
- (3) Both houses fail to confirm; the nominee takes office.
- (4) One house confirms, one house refuses to confirm; the nominee does not take office.

- (5) One house refuses to confirm, one house fails to confirm; the nominee does not take office.
- (6) One house confirms, one house fails to confirm; the nominee takes office.

In a subsequent memorandum (January 19, 1988, Lockyer RN 88:238), Legislative Counsel elaborated on the definitions and uses of the terms "failure to confirm" and "refusal to confirm". He concluded that 21 votes in the Senate and 41 votes in the Assembly would be necessary for confirmation. Fewer than 21 votes and 41 votes, respectively, would be a rejection of the nominee. Counsel also noted that in the Senate, a tie of 20-20 could be broken by the Lieutenant Governor acting in his capacity as President of the Senate.

CHART I: APPOINTMENTS TO CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICES, 1849-1987

CALIFORNIA LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS

<u>Date Appointed</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Party</u>	<u>Governor</u>	<u>Party</u>	<u>Replaced</u>	<u>Party</u>
10/25/1896	William T. Jeter	D	James H. Budd	D	Millard G. Spencer	R
07/22/1916	William D. Stephens	R	Hiram W. Johnson	R	John M. Eshleman	Prog.
12/04/1928	H.L. Carnahan	R	C.C. Young	R	Buron Fitts	R
01/21/1969	Ed Reinecke	R	Ronald Reagan	R	Robert H. Finch	R
10/04/1974	John L. Harmer	R	Ronald Reagan	R	Ed Reinecke	R

CALIFORNIA SECRETARIES OF STATE

<u>Date Appointed</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Party</u>	<u>Governor</u>	<u>Party</u>	<u>Replaced</u>	<u>Party</u>
11/01/1894	Albert Hart	R	Henry H. Markham	R	Edwin G. Waite	R
03/01/1940	Paul Peek	D	Culbert L. Olson	D	Frank C. Jordan	R
04/03/1970	H.P. Sullivan	R	Ronald Reagan	R	Frank M. Jordan	R

CALIFORNIA ATTORNEYS GENERAL

<u>Date Appointed</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Party</u>	<u>Governor</u>	<u>Party</u>	<u>Replaced</u>	<u>Party</u>
06/07/1854	William M. Stewart	D	John Bigler	D	John R. McConnell	D
09/15/1902	Ulysses S. Webb	R	Henry T. Gage	R	Tirey L. Ford	R
08/31/1964	Thomas C. Lynch	D	Edmund G. Brown	D	Stanley Mosk	D

CHART I (continued)

CALIFORNIA STATE TREASURERS

<u>Date</u> <u>Appointed</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Party</u>	<u>Governor</u>	<u>Party</u>	<u>Replaced</u>	<u>Party</u>
02/13/1857	James L. English	Amer.	J. Neeley Johnson	Amer.	Henry Bates	Amer.
10/10/1863	Romualdo Pacheco	R	Leland Stanford	R	Delos R. Ashley	R
12/24/1884	D.J. Oullahan	D	George Stoneman	D	William A. January	D
04/22/1898	Will S. Green	D	James H. Budd	D	Levi Rackliffe	R
02/20/1911	E.D. Roberts	R	Hiram W. Johnson	R	William R. Williams	R
11/01/1956	Ronald A. Button	R	Goodwin J. Knight	R	Charles G. Johnson	R

CALIFORNIA STATE CONTROLLERS

<u>Date</u> <u>Appointed</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Party</u>	<u>Governor</u>	<u>Party</u>	<u>Replaced</u>	<u>Party</u>
02/25/1857	Edward F. Burton	Amer.	J. Neeley Johnson	Amer.	George W. Whitman	Amer.
04/27/1858	Aaron R. Melony	Lecomp. D	John B. Weller	D Lecomp.	James W. Mandeville	D Lecomp.
11/23/1861	James S. Gillan		John G. Downey	D	Samuel H. Brooks	D
02/08/1876	William B.C. Brown	D	William Irwin	D	James W. Mandeville	D
11/24/1906	A.B. Nye	R	George C. Pardee	R	Edward P. Colgan	R
08/28/1913	John S. Chambers	R	Hiram W. Johnson	R	A.B. Nye	R
07/16/1921	Ray L. Riley	R	William D. Stephens	R	John S. Chambers	R
01/09/1937	Harry B. Riley	R	Frank F. Merriam	R	Ray L. Riley	R
02/11/1946	Thomas Kuchel	R	Earl Warren	R	Harry B. Riley	R
01/06/1953	Robert C. Kirkwood	R	Earl Warren	R	Thomas Kuchel	R - D

CHART I (continued)

CALIFORNIA SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

<u>Date</u> <u>Appointed</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Party</u>	<u>Governor</u>	<u>Party</u>	<u>Replaced</u>	<u>Party</u>
09/24/1898	C.T. Meredith	D	James H. Budd	D	Samuel T. Black	R
01/20/1927	William John Cooper	Nonp.	C.C. Young	R	Will C. Wood	Nonp.
02/11/1929	Vierling Kersey	Nonp.	C.C. Young	R	William John Cooper	Nonp.
02/01/1937	Walter F. Dexter	Nonp.	Frank F. Merriam	R	Vierling Kersey	Nonp.
11/06/1945	Roy E. Simpson	Nonp.	Earl Warren	R	Walter F. Dexter	Nonp.

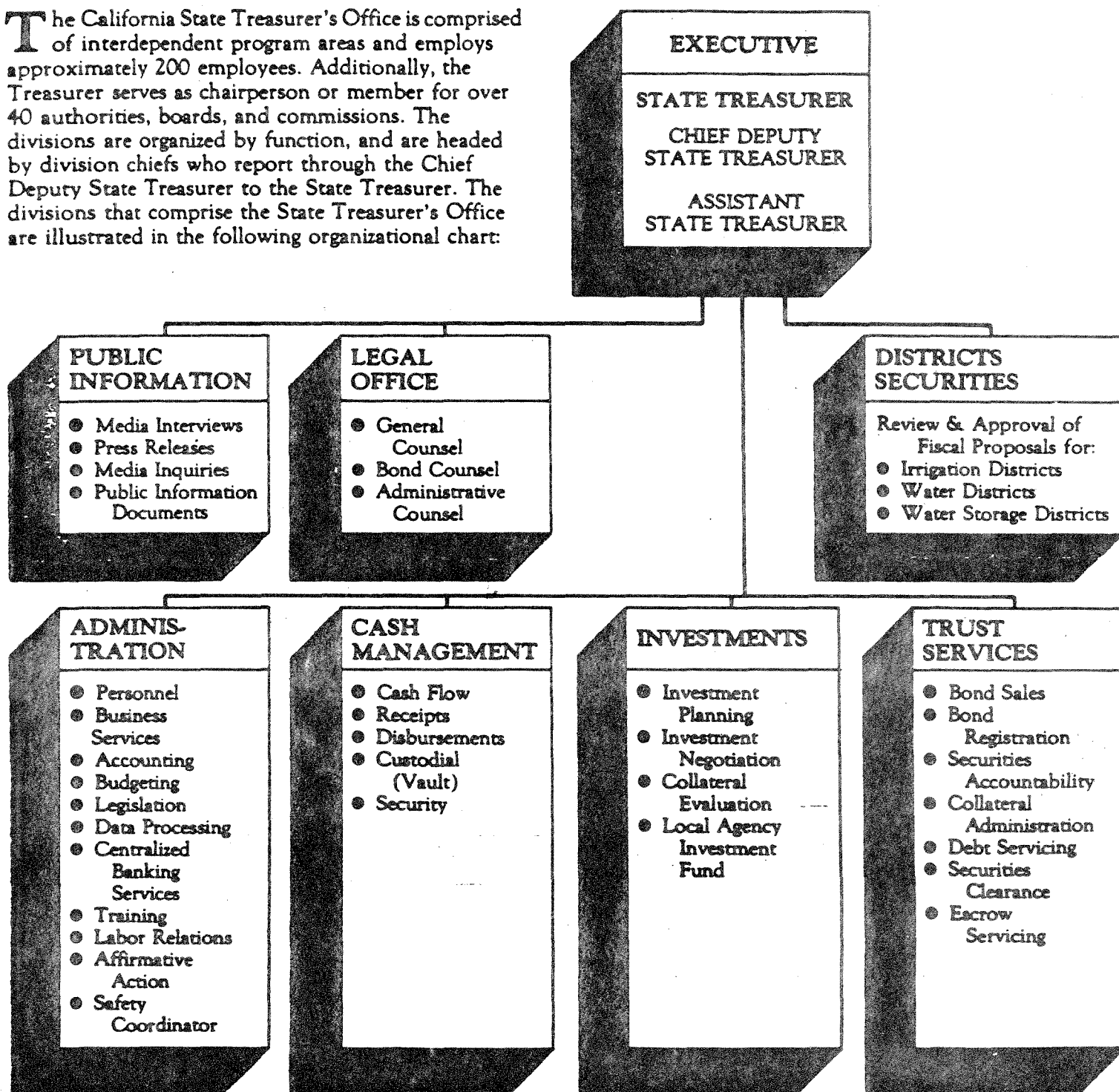
CALIFORNIA BOARD OF EQUALIZATION MEMBERS

<u>Date</u> <u>Appointed</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Party</u>	<u>Governor</u>	<u>Party</u>	<u>Replaced</u>	<u>Party</u>
1880-82	William Johnston	R	George C. Perkins	R	Moses M. Drew	R
05/1899	L.H. Brown	R	Henry T. Gage	R	A. Chesebrough	R
01/01/1920	H.G. Cattell	R	William D. Stephens	R	Phillip D. Wilson	R
10/25/1924	Joseph M. Kelley	R	Friend Richardson	R	John Mitchell	R
10/05/1938	Andrew J. Gallagher	R	Frank F. Merriam	R	John C. Corbett	D
12/12/1915	Ray Edgar	R	Hiram W. Johnson	R	Orfa Jean Shontz	D
03/31/1938	William G. Bonelli	R	Frank F. Merriam	R	Ray Edgar	R
05/30/1942	Ivan C. Sperbeck	D	Culbert L. Olson	D	Fred E. Stewart	R
1951-54	Paul R. Leake	D	Earl Warren	R	Jerrold L. Seawell	R
05/26/1976	Iris Sankey	D	Edmund G. Brown, Jr.	D	John W. Lynch	D
08/10/1982	Conway H. Collis	D	Edmund G. Brown, Jr.	D	George R. Reilly	D

E. TREASURER'S OFFICE: ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Organizational Structure

The California State Treasurer's Office is comprised of interdependent program areas and employs approximately 200 employees. Additionally, the Treasurer serves as chairperson or member for over 40 authorities, boards, and commissions. The divisions are organized by function, and are headed by division chiefs who report through the Chief Deputy State Treasurer to the State Treasurer. The divisions that comprise the State Treasurer's Office are illustrated in the following organizational chart:



Program Areas of the State Treasurer's Office

EXECUTIVE

The Executive Division of the Treasurer's Office formulates and develops policy and acts in an advisory capacity to the State Treasurer. The executive staff consists of the State Treasurer, Chief Deputy State Treasurer, Assistant State Treasurer, Executive Secretary of the Pooled Money Investment Board, Public Affairs/Media Director, and Chief General Counsel.

ADMINISTRATION

The Administration Division provides support services to the various programs as well as to the authorities directly associated with the Treasurer's Office. These responsibilities include accounting, budgeting, computer and business services, and personnel functions.

CASH MANAGEMENT

The paying and receiving of State monies is the primary concern of the Cash Management Division. Deposits to the State Treasury and Centralized Banking System, as well as the redemption of all State warrants are additional responsibilities of this division. An important aspect of cash management is the daily maintenance of State account balances and the development and maintenance of a comprehensive cash forecasting system, which maximizes returns by permitting the purchase of longer term securities. This is necessary to apprise the Investment Division of the total amount of temporarily idle funds for additional revenue earning through investment.

DISTRICTS SECURITIES

The California Districts Securities Division is charged with the supervision of certain fiscal proposals and physical operations of irrigation districts, water districts, water storage districts and other related public utilities and local entities of the State of California.

Established in 1969, the Districts Securities Division assists these entities with their proposals in order to protect against the issuance of unsound securities and to impede default in principal or interest due on bonds certified by the State Treasurer. An Advisory Commission of seven citizens appointed by the State Treasurer conducts public hearings on each proposal and makes subsequent recommendations to the Treasurer based on their findings.

Prior to 1969, these supervisory functions were the responsibility of an independent District Securities Commission, formed in 1931 to combat frequent district defaults. Since the creation of the Commission, there has not been a default in payment of principal or interest due on bonds approved by the Commission.

INVESTMENTS

The State Treasurer is responsible for the safe and prudent investment of State monies with a minimum service cost and a maximum yield on investments. The Investment Division is charged with handling the State's \$730 million in daily security investment transactions, as well as assisting various state agencies with separate investment authority. Over 1,100 local agencies participate in the Division's Local Agency Investment Fund, which allows local governments to voluntarily deposit temporarily idle monies with the Treasurer for purposes of investment. The benefits of pooling monies with the State's surplus cash balances include a higher rate of return than the smaller local agencies could obtain by investing independently, as well as lower investment costs through the reduction of handling charges.

TRUST SERVICES

The Trust Services Division is responsible for the safekeeping of all securities and other personal property owned by or pledged to the State. Consequently, Trust Services is concerned with the preparation and maintenance of security receipts and releases, as well as the processing of coupons, which represent the interest increment on State-held bonds. Trust Services also manages the selling, issuing, servicing and redeeming of the State's general obligation and revenue bonds. General obligation bonds are backed by the full faith and credit of the State of California; whereas, revenue bonds are repaid from the revenues generated by the projects they have funded.

Financing Private and Public Partnerships

As overseer and manager of the State's average \$5.6 billion in annual bond sales, State Treasurer Jesse M. Unruh serves as chairman or member of 40 State authorities, boards, and commissions charged with the financial review and authorization of community financing proposals. These authorities, boards, and commissions authorize, and in certain instances, arrange for low-interest financing through the sale of revenue and general obligation bonds, with the proceeds being used to fund a variety of public projects.

The Authorities, Boards and Commissions Chaired by the State Treasurer Arrange Low-Interest Financing for Public Benefit Areas such as:

● EDUCATION

California Educational Facilities Authority
CEFA oversees the issuance of tax-exempt revenue bonds to assist private institutions in the construction and expansion of non-sectarian educational facilities.

California School Finance Authority
The CSFA is authorized to issue tax-exempt revenue bonds for loans to public school districts throughout the state. The proceeds are to be used principally for the construction or renovation of school buildings and acquisition of equipment such as school buses and computers. The CSFA may also finance the acquisition of new school sites.

● ENVIRONMENT

Hazardous Substance Cleanup Financing Authority
Legislatively established in 1984, this authority oversees the issuance of revenue bonds and notes for the purpose of financing the removal of hazardous substances throughout the State. Funds generated from the proceeds of this financing program may also be used for any remedial actions necessary. The authority provides California industries with an alternative method for financing the prevention and cleanup of hazardous waste sites, thereby promoting the health and welfare of the citizens of the State.

California Pollution Control Financing Authority
The CPCFA provides California businesses with financing for the acquisition, construction, or installation of pollution control systems to facilitate compliance with environmental standards mandated by the Government.

California Alternative Energy Source Financing Authority
California was the first state to create an authority of this type. CAESFA provides tax-exempt financing to encourage industries to develop technologies which minimize environmental pollution and conserve energy resources.

● HEALTH CARE

California Health Facilities Financing Authority
CHFFA authorizes the issuance of revenue bonds to assist private, nonprofit organizations and hospital districts in financing or refinancing the construction, expansion and equipping of California health facilities.

● HOUSING

California Housing Bond Credit Committee
Mortgage Bond Allocation Committee
First Time Home Buyers Financing Committee
First Time Home Buyers Policy Committee
California Housing Finance Agency
The State Treasurer chairs several authorities which oversee and/or administer low interest home loan programs which are designated to assist first-time home buyers and others to obtain affordable housing. Related commissions oversee programs which revitalize depressed and deteriorated suburban areas throughout the State.

● VETERANS ASSISTANCE

Veterans Finance Committee

The VFC works in conjunction with the Department of Veterans Affairs to provide low-interest financing to veterans through the sale of general obligation and revenue bonds. Proceeds from these sales are used to fund various projects under the Veterans Bond Act, including low-interest farm and home loans for veterans and their families.

● INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

California Industrial Development Financing Advisory Commission

Legislatively established in 1980, CIDFAC is charged with the review of bond financing applications forwarded by local public agencies for the acquisition, construction and/or the rehabilitation of industrial development facilities. Direct project benefits include the creation of new employment opportunities and increased local revenues generated by project expenditures. The commission provides industry with an alternative method of financing for projects which will contribute to local economic development.

California Urban Waterfront Area Restoration Financing Authority

In support of efforts to restore, develop, and revitalize California's beautiful coastline and inland urban waterfront areas, the Legislature in 1983 established CUWARFA. The authority is charged with the approval and issuance of tax-exempt revenue bonds to finance enhancement projects when existing sources of funding are not adequate to restore these areas. The projects must be economically self-sustaining, and are subject to guidelines established by the State Coastal Conservancy. Under these guidelines, projects must provide environmental enhancement, public access, economic stimulation, and excellence in urban design.

State Treasurer's Participation on Authorities, Boards & Commissions

CHAIRMAN

California Alternative Energy Source
Financing Authority
California Debt Advisory Commission
California Debt Limit Allocation Committee
California Educational Facilities Authority
California Fair and Exposition Revenue Bond Advisory
Commission
California Health Facilities Financing Authority
California Housing Bond Credit Committee
California Industrial Development Financing Advisory
Commission
California National Guard Finance Committee
California Passenger Rail Financing Commission
California Pollution Control Financing Authority
California School Finance Authority
California Student Loan Authority
California Urban Waterfront Area Restoration
Financing Authority
Clean Water Finance Committee
Commission on State Finance
Community Parklands Program Finance Committee
County Jail Capital Expenditure Finance Committee
First Time Home Buyers Financing Committee
First Time Home Buyers Policy Committee
Hazardous Substance Cleanup Committee
Hazardous Substance Cleanup Financing Committee
Lake Tahoe Acquisition Finance Committee
Mortgage Bond Allocation Committee
New Prison Construction Committee
Pooled Money Investment Board
Safe Drinking Water Finance Committee
Senior Center Finance Committee
State Park and Recreation Finance Committee
State School Building Finance Committee
Veterans Debenture Finance Committee
Veterans Finance Committee
Water Resources Development Finance Committee
1986 County Correctional Facility Capital
Expenditure Finance Committee

CO-CHAIRMAN

Council of Institutional Investors

MEMBER

Advisory Committee for Displaced Homemaker
Emergency Loan Program
California Fiscal Information System
California Housing Finance Agency
Commission on State Mandates
Districts Securities Commission
Local Agency Investment Advisory Board
Public Employees' Retirement Board
State Public Works Board
State Teachers' Retirement Board

Debt Management & Financial Forecasting

Successful financial management of public programs and agencies demands up-to-the-minute information of economic conditions and debt issuance practices. The State Treasurer chairs the following commissions, which ensure public access to the latest economic and debt issuance developments.

CALIFORNIA DEBT ADVISORY COMMISSION

Created by statute in 1981, the Commission is the State's clearing-house for information on public debt issuance. The Commission collects and analyzes information on the issuance of debt by public agencies, provides technical assistance concerning the issuance of debt, and researches policy issues. Public agencies which issue tax-exempt or taxable debt are required to report certain information to the Commission under California law.

CALIFORNIA DEBT LIMIT ALLOCATION COMMITTEE

In response to the Federal Tax Reform Act of 1984, the Governor established the Committee by Executive Proclamation to allocate the annual private activity bond limit among state and local issuers. This limit was set by the federal government and applies to most projects financed with industrial development bonds. The Committee computes the annual limit in accordance with federal law and provides allocations to cities, counties, state agencies and local development authorities, among others. The Committee also maintains records on the use of private activity bond allocations throughout the State.

COMMISSION ON STATE FINANCE

The Commission on State Finance was legislatively created in 1980 as a means of projecting the State's future economic outlook. The Commission is mandated to provide the Legislature and the Administration with accurate, non-partisan quarterly forecasts of the State's economy, General Fund revenues, and expenditures. The Commission is required to prepare annual long-term forecasts in the same subject areas as above. As of January 1986, the Commission will prepare semi-annual reports assessing the impact of selected federal government expenditures on California's economy, revenues, and employment. The Commission also computes the annual California Necessities Index used to determine the cost of living adjustments for various health and welfare programs.