

Proceedings and Reports

1994 Pre-Primary

Election Convention

of the

California Labor Federation

**AFL-CIO
COPE**

San Francisco, April 13, 1994

COMMITTEE
ON
POLITICAL
EDUCATION

John F. Henning, Executive Secretary-Treasurer
417 Montgomery Street, Ste. 300, San Francisco 94104

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California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO**

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Executive Secretary-Treasurer

ALBIN J. GRUHN
President

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PROCEEDINGS
of the
1994 Pre-Primary Election Convention
of the
California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO
(COPE)
Wednesday, April 13, 1994
Cathedral Hill Hotel
San Francisco, California

Call to Order

President Albin J. Gruhn called the 1994 Pre-Primary Election Convention of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO to order at 10:20 a.m. in the El Dorado Room of the Cathedral Hill Hotel at San Francisco, with these words:

"Delegates, I do declare this 1994 Pre-Primary Convention of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, in order to transact such business as may legally come before us. This is a private meeting for those authorized. It is not open to the general public.

"I will ask all of you to rise and join with me in the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of our country."

President Gruhn then led the delegates in the Pledge of Allegiance.

He next called on Father Tom Moran, Director of Vocations at the San Francisco Archdiocese, who gave the invocation.

Following the invocation, President Gruhn, now Chairman of the Convention, thanked Father Moran and welcomed the delegates and visitors.

Welcome to Delegates and Visitors

Albin J. Gruhn

President

California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO

I wish to welcome the delegates and guests to this Convention.

Sisters and brothers, it is indeed awesome to realize that the future direction of our beloved country in the areas of human rights, workers' rights, and the whole spectrum of social, economic, and political justice will be greatly influenced by what we do in California. More and more often, it is being said that as California goes, so goes the nation.

Sisters and brothers, this places a tremendous responsibility and challenge on the family of organized labor in this state. Organized labor has been and must continue to be the organized force for progress, as Jack has pointed out very strongly

in the *Force for Progress* report that he sends to all affiliates about what goes on in our legislative halls in Sacramento.

In this state and nation, that means an ever increasing participation by the family of organized labor in the political processes and functions of our state: registration, education, and get-out-the-vote of every eligible member and his or her family. It's the votes cast on Election Day for labor-endorsed candidates that are a determining factor on the future direction of the policies of our state and nation.

Think of it. Our state has one-eighth of the nation's population, 52 members of the House of Representatives, more representatives than any other state, 54 electoral college votes for President of the United States, more votes than any other state. Add to this an early March primary election vote in 1996 for the office of the President of the United States. Let's not forget the adverse impact we must overcome on term limits for statewide and legislative offices. All are factors in California's viability as a leader in political influence and policy in this nation.

Reelect Feinstein

It is, therefore, of vital importance that organized labor accelerate its active role in this year's important elections by electing labor endorsed candidates. In this connection, the reelection of United States Senator Dianne Feinstein, a friend of organized labor, is needed and vital for the future of our state and nation and labor's goal of developing more high skill, high wage paying jobs with fringe benefits, as opposed to low paying, poor poverty wages, with no fringe benefits and the increasing number of involuntary part-time jobs that provide inadequate incomes and no fringe benefits for workers and their families.

This country needs universal health care. Labor supports universal accessible health care for all Americans that mandates all employers to contribute fairly to the cost of health care. A public health care program for all those not in the

work force, including retirees, the unemployed, and workers on strike.

Enactment of workplace fairness legislation. S. 55 and HR 5 that would ban the permanent replacement of striking workers engaged in a lawful strike.

Reform of the National Labor Relations Act to make collective bargaining rights actual and not in theory.

Repeal of Section 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act that allows states to enact laws prohibiting union security clauses in collective bargaining agreements.

A defense conversion plan to help workers who lose their jobs, due to cutbacks; retraining for workers who need new skills, and job creation programs and encouragement of the purchase and use of U.S.-made products.

Worker rights protections must be included in the General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). I would also note that the federations are sending a message of No Endorsement to the Congressmen and Congresswomen who betrayed organized labor by supporting NAFTA in this past year.

We also call upon the Congress and the administration to undertake immediate action to develop programs that will maintain a healthy, viable U.S. flag fleet of ships and their domestic shipyards and a marine industrial base.

Please fill in the petitions in support of this program that you received this morning and return them to the Maritime Trades Department, AFL-CIO.

California is in dire need of a new Governor to replace anti-labor and anti-people Republican Governor Pete Wilson.

Need New Leadership

We have an important role to play in bringing this about in this 1994 election year. We can and must elect a Democratic Governor who will give this state the much needed leadership in helping to solve this state's floundering economy, budget deficits, and education crisis, as well as the state's rising crime rate. Yes, this rising crime rate has been going on during Wilson's administration. Wilson has done nothing about the basic things that are needed to deter crime, such as decent paying jobs for all citizens, adequate schools and recreation facilities and open free libraries, all are so much needed in developing a healthy and decent life for our younger people who are coming into the workplace in our society.

Another important thing that labor needs is a Governor, a Democratic Governor who will treat labor as an equal partner in the social and economic affairs of this state by appointing organized labor representatives to the various commissions and agencies vital to the welfare and rights of workers and their families.

We need to elect a Democratic Governor who will support a much needed increase in the minimum wage of this state, as well as give support to prevailing wage rates. California cannot take its place as a leader in shaping this country's future under the bankrupt policies of Governor Pete Wilson.

Organized labor and its allies from all sectors of the community who want a change in direction of this state, who want a Governor who will support the basic needs of the ordinary people, backed up by liberal statewide officers and a liberal legislature.

Yes, we can bring about this change on Election Day of 1994 by mobilizing our members and their families, our hundreds of thousands of retired members into a political force, a force operating on a one-on-one basis to register every eligible member and family member as voters, educate them on the issues of the 1994 elections and prevail upon them to vote on Election Day in support of labor's endorsed candidates.

In carrying out this vital political action in 1994, labor must always remember that in unity, there is strength, political strength so that California will once again assume its rightful place in leading this nation on the path of social, economic, and political justice for all Americans.

God bless. (loud applause)

Following his welcoming address, Chairman Gruhn then called on Secretary-Treasurer Henning who introduced Frank C. Lay, the keynote speaker, for his address.

Keynote Address

Frank C. Lay

Director, AFL-CIO

Region VI

Director Lay brought the message of national COPE for survival and progress of the trade union movement in the political arena. He warned of right-wing attacks on labor, particularly those mounted by ultra-conservatives and right-to-workers in the form of anti-union initiatives.

Lay told the delegates to go to their members, a tremendously untapped resource.

He was given loud applause upon the conclusion of his address, and Chairman Gruhn thanked him.

Chairman Gruhn then called on Secretary-Treasurer Henning to announce the recommendations of the Convention's committees.

Appointment of Convention Committees

John F. Henning

Executive Secretary-Treasurer

California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO

Secretary-Treasurer Henning announced the Convention Committees as appointed by President Gruhn as follows:

Committee on Credentials

Loretta Mahoney, Chairwoman, California State Culinary Workers Council, Santa Rosa.

Nick Bardes, Musicians No. 6, San Francisco.

Jack Baugh, Operating Engineers No. 3, Alameda

Laurel Burley, Berkeley Federation of Teachers No. 1078, Oakland.

Wayne Clary, Steelworkers No. 1304, Downey.

Tim Cremins, Plumbers No. 78, Los Angeles.

Henry (Whitey) Disley, Marine Firemen's Union, San Francisco.

Billy Joe Douglas, Plasterers and Cement Masons No. 814, Stockton.

Michael Hardeman, Sign & Display No. 510, San Francisco.

Harry Jordan, Laborers No. 89, San Diego.

Kathleen Kinnick, Office and Professional Employees No. 3, San Francisco.

Paula Olson, NABET No. 53, Burbank.

Mike Quevedo, Jr., Laborers No. 300, Los Angeles.

Herb Sisti, United Food and Commercial Workers No. 428, San Jose.

Marilyn Wollard, Tri-Counties Central Labor Council, Ventura.

Ted Zachary, IATSE No. 33, Burbank.

Committee

Appointments Approved

Secretary-Treasurer Henning's motion to approve the appointments of the Committee on Credentials was seconded and carried.

He then announced the appointments to the Committee on Rules and Order of Business.

Committee on

Rules and Order of Business

Steve Edney, United Industrial Workers, Cannery Division, Wilmington.

Bob Balgenorth, State Building and Construction Trades Council, Pasadena.

Mary Bergan, California Federation of Teachers, Oakland.

Joe Francis, San Diego-Imperial Counties Central Labor Council, San Diego.

Dallas Jones, Los Angeles Fire Fighters No. 1014, South Gate.

Gunnar Lundeborg, Sailors Union of the Pacific, San Francisco.

Owen Marron, Alameda County Central Labor Council, Oakland.

Edward Powell, California State Theatrical Federation, San Francisco.

Jim Quillin, California Conference of Machinists, Oakland.

E. Dennis Hughes, United Food and Commercial Workers No. 428, San Jose.

Richard Robbins, IBEW Ninth District, San Diego.

William Sauerwald, Southern California

Painters and Allied Trades District Council No. 36, Burbank.

Yolanda Solari, California State Employees Association, No. 1000, SEIU, Sacramento.

Archie Thomas, Northern California District Council of Laborers, Sacramento.

Paul Varacalli, United Public Employees No. 790, SEIU, Oakland.

William Waggoner, Operating Engineers No. 12, Pasadena.

James Wood, Los Angeles County Federation of Labor, Los Angeles.

Committee

Appointments Approved

Secretary-Treasurer Henning moved that the appointments to the Committee on Rules and Order of Business be approved. His motion was seconded and carried.

Chairman Gruhn next called on Loretta Mahoney, chairwoman of the Committee on Credentials for her report.

Report of

Committee on Credentials

Loretta Mahoney, Chairwoman

Chairwoman Mahoney announced there were 360 registered delegates and then read the additions to and deletions from the Preliminary Roll of Delegates.

Report Adopted

Having completed the committee's report, she moved its adoption. Her motion was seconded and carried.

Chairwoman Mahoney then thanked the committee members and read their names.

Chairman Gruhn also thanked the committee members for their diligent work, and proceeded to call on Steve Edney, chairman of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business for a report.

Report of Committee on

Rules and Order of Business

Steve Edney, Chairman

Chairman Edney reported as follows:

1. **ROBERT'S RULES OF ORDER.** The Convention shall be governed by Robert's Rules of Order on all matters not provided for by the Constitution or specified in these Rules.

2. **RULES—ADOPTION OF STANDING RULES.** The adoption of the standing rules shall require affirmative vote of a majority of the duly qualified delegates to the Convention, present and voting. When once adopted, such standing rules shall remain in effect, unless suspended or amended as provided in these rules.

3. **AMENDMENT OF STANDING RULES.** No standing rule of the Convention shall be amended except by an affirmative vote of a majority of the

duly qualified delegates to the Convention, present and voting. No such amendment shall be considered until it shall have been referred to and reported by the Committee on Rules.

4. *CONVENTION OF THE CONVENTION.* The Convention shall convene at 10:00 a.m.

5. *COMMITTEE REPORTS.* Whenever there is a majority and minority division on any committee, both the majority and minority shall be entitled to report to the Convention. The discussion and vote of concurrence or non-concurrence shall be first on the minority report.

6. *COMMITTEE QUORUM.* A majority of any committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of its business.

7. *PASSAGE OF COMMITTEE REPORTS BY CONVENTION.* A majority of the delegates present and voting shall be required to act on a committee report. No motion shall be acted upon until an opportunity to speak has been given the delegate making the same, if he or she desires.

8. *ROLL CALL VOTE.* At the request of 30 percent of the delegates present and voting, any motion shall be voted on by roll call per capita vote of the delegates. When a roll call has been ordered, no adjournment shall take place until the result has been announced.

9. *PRECEDENCE OF MOTIONS DURING DEBATE.* When a question is under debate or before the Convention, no motions shall be received but the following, which shall take precedence in the order named:

First: To adjourn;

Second: To recess to a time certain;

Third: For the previous question;

Fourth: To set as a special order of business;

Fifth: To postpone to a stated time;

Sixth: To postpone indefinitely;

Seventh: To refer to, or re-refer to committee;

Eighth: To divide or amend;

Ninth: To lay on the table.

10. *MOTIONS IN WRITING.* Upon request of the Chair, a motion shall be reduced to writing and shall be read to the Convention by the Chair before the same is acted upon.

11. *CONTENTS OF MOTIONS.* No motion, whether oral or written, shall be adopted until the same shall be seconded and distinctly stated to the Convention by the Chair.

12. *MOTION TO RECONSIDER.* A motion to reconsider shall not be entertained unless made by a delegate who voted with the prevailing side, such motion shall require a two-thirds vote to carry.

13. *MOTION TO TABLE.* A motion to lay on the table shall be put without debate.

14. *RECOGNITION AND DECORUM OF DELEGATES.*

(a) Delegates, when arising to speak shall respectfully address the Chair and announce their

full name and the identity of the organization which they represent.

(b) In the event two or more delegates arise to speak at the same time, the Chair shall decide which delegate is entitled to the floor.

(c) No delegate shall interrupt any other delegate who is speaking, except for the purpose of raising a point of order or appealing from a ruling of the Chair.

(d) Any delegate may appeal from a decision of the Chair, without waiting for recognition by the Chair, even though another delegate has the floor. No appeal is in order when another is pending, or when other business has been transacted by the Convention prior to the appeal being taken.

(e) Any delegate who is called to order while speaking shall, at the request of the Chair, be seated while the point of order is decided, after which, if in order, the delegate shall be permitted to proceed. The same shall apply while an appeal from the Chair is being decided.

(f) No delegate shall speak more than once on the same subject until all who desire to speak shall have had an opportunity to do so; nor more than twice on the same subject without permission by a majority vote of those delegates present and voting; nor longer than five minutes at a time without permission by a majority vote of the delegates present and voting.

(g) Any delegate may rise to explain a matter personal to herself or himself and shall forthwith be recognized by the Chair, but shall not discuss a question in such explanation. Such matters of personal privilege yield only to a motion to recess or adjournment.

15. *VOTING NOT TO BE INTERRUPTED.* When once begun, voting shall not be interrupted. No delegate shall be allowed to change his or her vote, or to have his or her vote recorded after the vote is announced.

Chairman Edney then moved adoption of the committee's report. His motion was seconded.

Delegate Reynaldo Munoz (Printing Specialties No. 388, Fullerton) asked the Chair what percentage of the vote is required for an endorsement.

Chairman Gruhn replied that any Convention action on an endorsement requires a two-thirds majority vote of the delegates present and voting as provided by the federation's *Constitution* as well as the national AFL-CIO's *Rules Governing AFL-CIO State Central Bodies*.

Report Approved

Chairman Edney's motion to adopt the committee's report was then carried. He then thanked the committee's members.

Chairman Gruhn next called on Secretary-Treasurer Henning for the Report of the Standing Committee on Political Education and endorsements by the Convention:

Report and Recommendations of the Executive Council
(Standing Committee on Political Education)
to the
PRE-PRIMARY ELECTION CONVENTION
of the
CALIFORNIA LABOR FEDERATION, AFL-CIO

San Francisco, April 13, 1994

The Executive Council of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO met at the Cathedral Hill Hotel in San Francisco, April 10-12, 1994 to consider candidates for election to the offices of United States Senator, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Controller, State Treasurer, State Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, State Insurance Commissioner, the State Board of Equalization, positions on the statewide ballot propositions, and local central body COPE recommendations for election to the United States House of Representatives, the State Senate, and the State Assembly, in a statewide primary election on Tuesday, June 7, 1994.

In the following instances a recommendation has been made by the Executive Council without consideration of the local central labor body COPE:

No recommendation was received for the office in a party by the local central labor body COPE with jurisdiction for the district.

No recommendation was received for the office in a party from one or more local central labor body COPEs that share jurisdiction of a district.

Failure of local central labor body COPEs that share jurisdiction of a district to agree on a recommendation for the office in a party.

Such Executive Council recommendations are preceded by an asterisk (*).

In certain instances recommendations of the local central body COPE or the appropriate area or district political organization were rejected by the Executive Council by at least a vote of two-thirds of the membership eligible to vote of said Executive Council, and recommendations were then made by the Executive Council. These recommendations are preceded by a double asterisk (**).

The following recommendations are accordingly submitted by the Executive Council for designated offices:

United States Senator

Dianne Feinstein (D)
No Endorsement (R)

Secretary-Treasurer Henning moved adoption of the Executive Council's recommendation for United States Senator.

His motion was seconded and carried.

Governor

Kathleen Brown (D)
No Endorsement (R)

Secretary-Treasurer Henning's motion to adopt the Executive Council's recommendation for

Governor was seconded.

Speaking in support of the Executive Council's recommendation were delegates Dolores Huerta (United Farm Workers of America, Keene), Steve Edney (United Industrial Workers-Cannery Division, Wilmington), Jim Wood (Los Angeles County Federation of Labor, Los Angeles), Marilyn Wollard (Tri-Counties Central Labor Council, Santa Barbara), Paul Varacalli (United Public Employees No. 790, SEIU, San Francisco), Jerry Cremins (Plumbers and Pipe Fitters No. 78, Los Angeles), Tim Dixon (Electrical Workers No. 40, North Hollywood), Robert Balgenorth (California State Building and Construction Trades Council, Pasadena), Ken Casarez (General and Con-

struction Laborers No. 591, Santa Barbara), and Jack Baugh (Operating Engineers No. 3, Alameda).

Speaking in opposition to the Executive Council's recommendation were delegates Nick Antone (Automotive Machinists No. 1546, Oakland), Jim Quillin (California Conference of Machinists, Oakland), Ray Trujillo (Ironworkers No. 378, Oakland), Stan Smith (San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council), Gregg Solkovits (United Teachers of Los Angeles No. 1021), and Katie Quan (International Ladies Garment Workers Union, Pacific Northwest District Council, San Francisco).

Delegate Anthony Withington (Amalgamated Transit Union No. 1575, San Rafael) called for the previous question. His motion, duly seconded, was carried.

Secretary-Treasurer Henning then spoke in support of the Executive Council's recommendation.

The vote on the motion to adopt the Executive Council's recommendation, duly seconded, was taken and Chairman Gruhn declared that it passed by the necessary two-thirds majority.

Division of the House

Delegate Ray Trujillo (Ironworkers No. 378, Oakland) requested a division of the house on the vote just taken.

Chairman Gruhn called for the division and instructed the sergeants-at-arms to count the delegates standing in support of the motion to approve the Executive Council's recommendation to endorse Democrat Kathleen Brown for the office of Governor, and No Endorsement, Republican. The delegates standing in opposition to the motion were also counted.

Recommendation Adopted

As a result of the division of the house, Chairman Gruhn declared that the Executive Council's recommendation for Governor was adopted.

Chairman Gruhn then called on Secretary-Treasurer Henning to present the next recommendation of the Executive Council.

Lieutenant Governor

Gray Davis (D)

No Endorsement (R)

Secretary-Treasurer Henning's motion to adopt the Executive Council's recommendation for Lieutenant Governor was seconded and carried.

Secretary of State

Gwen Moore (D)

No Endorsement (R)

Secretary-Treasurer Henning's motion to adopt the Executive Council's recommendation for Secretary of State was seconded and carried.

State Controller

Rusty Areias (D)

Don Perata (D) (Dual)

No Endorsement (R)

Secretary-Treasurer Henning's motion to adopt the Executive Council's recommendation for State Controller was seconded and carried.

State Treasurer

David Roberti (D)

No Endorsement (R)

Secretary-Treasurer Henning's motion to adopt the Executive Council's recommendation for State Treasurer was seconded and carried.

State Attorney General

Tom Umberg (D)

No Endorsement (R)

Secretary-Treasurer Henning's motion to adopt the Executive Council's recommendation for State Attorney General was seconded and carried.

Superintendent of Public Instruction

Delaine Eastin

Secretary-Treasurer Henning's motion to adopt the Executive Council's recommendation for Superintendent of Public Instruction was seconded.

Delegate Owen Marron (Alameda County Central Labor Council, Oakland) spoke in support of the Executive Council's recommendation.

The motion to adopt the Executive Council's recommendation was then carried.

State Insurance Commissioner

Art Torres (D)

No Endorsement (R)

Secretary-Treasurer Henning's motion to adopt the Executive Council's recommendation for State Insurance Commissioner was seconded and carried.

State Board of Equalization

District

1. Johan Klehs (D)

No Endorsement (R)

The motion, duly seconded, to adopt the Executive Council's recommendation was carried.

2. Robert Presley (D)

No Endorsement (R)

The motion to adopt the Executive Council's

recommendation was seconded and carried.

**3. No Endorsement (D)
Ernest J. Dronenburg, Jr. (R)**

Secretary-Treasurer Henning's motion to adopt the Executive Council's recommendation was seconded.

Delegate Joe Francis (San Diego County Central Labor Council, San Diego) spoke in opposition to the Executive Council's recommendation.

Delegate Yolanda Solari (California State Employees Association No. 1000, SEIU, Sacramento) spoke in support of the Executive Council's recommendation.

The motion to adopt the Executive Council's recommendation was then carried.

**4. Brad Sherman (D)
No Endorsement (R)**

Secretary-Treasurer Henning's motion to adopt the Executive Council's recommendation was seconded and carried.

Endorsement Procedure Explained

Chairman Gruhn then explained the procedure to be used for endorsements in the U.S. House of Representatives, State Senate and State Assembly:

"We will go into the offices of the United States Representatives in Congress. The Secretary-Treasurer will report on each particular district, and if at any time any of you questions the recommendation and wants to have one of the districts set aside, ask that it be set aside at the time it comes up. It will then be set aside and we will go through the rest of the offices where there is no question, and then we will come back to take up the districts that have been set aside. We will use this same procedure for the State Senate and State Assembly."

Chairman Gruhn then called on Secretary-Treasurer Henning to announce the Executive Council's recommendations for the United States Representatives in Congress.

United States Representatives in Congress

District

- 1. Dan Hamburg (D)
No Endorsement (R)**
- * 2. Mary Jacobs (D)
No Endorsement (R)**
- * 3. No Endorsement (D)
No Endorsement (R)**
- 4. Katie Hirning (D)
No Endorsement (R)**
- ** 5. No Endorsement (D)
No Endorsement (R)**
- * 6. Lynn Woolsey (D)
No Endorsement (R)**
- 7. George Miller (D)
No Endorsement (R)**
- * 8. No Endorsement (D)
No Endorsement (R)**
- 9. Ronald V. Dellums (D)
No Endorsement (R)**
- 10. Ellen Schwartz (D) (Dual)
Tim Horan (D)
No Endorsement (R)**
- 11. Randy A. Perry (D)
No Endorsement (R)**
- 12. Tom Lantos (D)
No Endorsement (R)**
- 13. Fortney Pete Stark (D)
No Endorsement (R)**

District

- 14. No Endorsement (D)
No Endorsement (R)**
- 15. No Endorsement (D)
No Endorsement (R)**
- 16. Tom McEnergy (D)
Zoe Lofgren (D) (Dual)
No Endorsement (R)**
- *17. No Endorsement (D)
No Endorsement (R)**
- 18. Gary A. Condit (D)
No Endorsement (R)**
- 19. No Endorsement (D)
No Endorsement (R)**
- 20. No Endorsement (D)
No Endorsement (R)**
- 21. John L. Evans (D)
No Endorsement (R)**
- 22. Marty Stone (D)
No Endorsement (R)**
- 23. Kevin Ready (D)
No Endorsement (R)**
- *24. No Endorsement (D)
No Endorsement (R)**
- 25. No Endorsement (D)
No Endorsement (R)**
- 26. No Endorsement (D)
No Endorsement (R)**

District

- 27. Doug Kahn (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 28. No Endorsement (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 29. Henry Waxman (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 30. No Endorsement (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 31. Matthew G. Martinez (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 32. Julian C. Dixon (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 33. No Endorsement (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 34. No Endorsement (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 35. Maxine Waters (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 36. Jane Harman (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 37. Walter R. Tucker III (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 38. No Endorsement (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 39. R.O. (Bob) Davis (D)
No Endorsement (R)

Congressional Districts Nos. 3 and 8 were set aside by request.

Recommendations Adopted

With the exceptions of districts 3 and 8, which were set aside, the motion to adopt the Executive Council's endorsement recommendations for the United States Representatives in Congress was seconded and carried.

District No. 3

Secretary-Treasurer Henning's motion to adopt the Executive Council's recommendation for Congressional District No. 3 was seconded.

Delegate Yolanda Solari (California State Employees Association No. 1000, SEIU, Sacramento) spoke in opposition to the Executive Council's recommendation.

Speaking in support of the Executive Council's recommendation were delegates Jim Quillin (California Conference of Machinists, Oakland), Owen Marron (Alameda County Central Labor Council, Oakland), Dolores Huerta (United Farm Workers of America, Keene), and Pete Peralez (Napa and Solano Counties Central Labor Coun-

District

- 40. Kevin J. Biggers (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 41. Richard Waldron (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 42. No Endorsement (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 43. Mark A. Takano (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 44. Steve Clute (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 45. Brett Williamson (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 46. Michael Farber (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 47. Gary Kingsbury (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 48. Andrei Leschick (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 49. Lynn A. Schenk (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 50. Bob Filner (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 51. Rita K. Tamerius (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 52. Brian Cochran (D)
No Endorsement (R)
Art Edelman (P&F)

cil, Vallejo).

The previous question was moved by delegate Pat Maurice (Studio Electricians No. 40, North Hollywood). His motion was seconded and carried.

Secretary-Treasurer Henning then spoke in support of the Executive Council's recommendation.

Recommendation Adopted

The motion to adopt the Executive Council's recommendation of No Endorsement, Democrat and No Endorsement, Republican in Congressional District No. 3 was then carried.

District No. 8

Secretary-Treasurer Henning moved to adopt the Executive Council's recommendation for Congressional District No. 8. His motion was seconded.

Delegate Robert McDonnell (Construction and General Laborers No. 261, San Francisco) spoke in opposition to the Executive Council's recommendation.

Speaking in support of the Executive Council's

recommendation were delegates Stan Smith (San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council), Leon Olson (Bay Area Typographical No. 21 Retirees Club, San Francisco), and Walter Johnson (San Francisco Labor Council).

The previous question, moved by delegate Raul Escandon (California Association of Professional Employees, Los Angeles), was then carried.

Recommendation Adopted

The Executive Council's recommendation of

No Endorsement (D) and No Endorsement (R) in the eighth Congressional District was then adopted.

Recommendations Adopted as a Whole

Secretary-Treasurer Henning's motion to approve the Executive Council's recommendations for the United States Representatives in Congress, as adopted and amended, was seconded and carried.

He next read the Executive Council's recommendations for the State Senate:

State Senate

District

- 2. Mike Thompson (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- * 4. Michael H. McGowan (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 6. Leroy F. Greene (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- * 8. Patrick C. Fitzgerald (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 10. Bill Lockyer (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 12. Dan McCorquodale (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- *14. Open (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 16. Jim Costa (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 18. Jack O'Connell (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 20. Herschel Rosenthal (D)
No Endorsement (R)

District

- 22. Richard G. Polanco (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 24. Hilda Solis (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 26. Diane E. Watson (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 28. Ralph C. Dills (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 30. Charles M. Calderon (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- **32. Ruben S. Ayala (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 34. Donna L. Chessen (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 36. Kay Ceniceros (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 38. No Endorsement (D)
William A. (Bill) Craven (R)
- 40. Steve Peace (D)
No Endorsement (R)

None of the State Senate districts was set aside.

Recommendations Adopted

Secretary-Treasurer Henning's motion to adopt the Executive Council's recommendations as a

whole for the State Senate was seconded and carried.

He then read the Executive Council's recommendations for the State Assembly:

State Assembly

District

- 1. Dan Hauser (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- * 2. James Bainbridge (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- * 3. No Endorsement (D)
No Endorsement (R)

District

- * 4. Charles W. (Charlie)
Fish (D) (Dual)
Mark A. Norberg (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 5. Linda Davis (D)
No Endorsement (R)

District

- 6. Vivien Bronshvag (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 7. Valerie K. Brown (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 8. Tom Hannigan (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 9. Phillip Isenberg (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 10. T. Kathleen Wishnick (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 11. Bob Campbell (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 12. John L. Burton (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 13. Willie L. Brown, Jr. (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 14. Tom Bates (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- **15. Open (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 16. Barbara Lee (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 17. Michael J. Machado (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 18. Michael Sweeney (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 19. Jackie Speier (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- *20. Liz Figueroa (D)
Bob Livengood (D) (Dual)
No Endorsement (R)
- 21. Byron D. Sher (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 22. John Vasconcellos (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 23. Dominic L. (Dom) Cortese (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 24. Ed Foglia (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 25. Margaret E. Snyder (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 26. Sal Cannella (D)
(No Republican Candidate)
- 27. Bill Monning (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 28. Mike Graves (D)
No Endorsement (R)

District

- 29. Michael E. O'Hare (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- *30. Bryn Allison Batrich (D) (Dual)
Marc Scalzo (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 31. Cruz M. Bustamante (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- *32. Jack Keally (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 33. John B. Ashbaugh (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 34. Timothy G. Hauk (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 35. Bob Ream (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 36. No Endorsement (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 37. Dorothy S. Maron (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 38. Josh A. Arce (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 39. Richard Katz (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 40. Barbara Friedman (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 41. Open (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 42. Wally Knox (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 43. Adam Schiff (D)
Julia L. Wu (R)
- 44. Bruce Philpott (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 45. Antonio Villaraigosa (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 46. Louis Caldera (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 47. Open (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 48. Marguerite Archie-Hudson (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 49. Diane Martinez (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 50. Martha M. Escutia (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 51. Curtis R. Tucker, Jr. (D)
No Endorsement (R)

District

- 52. Willard H. Murray, Jr. (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 53. Debra Bowen (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 54. Betty Karnette (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 55. Juanita M. McDonald (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 56. Bob Epple (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 57. Martin Gallegos (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 58. Grace F. Napolitano (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 59. Margalo Ashley-Farrand (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 60. No Endorsement (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 61. No Endorsement (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- **62. Joe Baca (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 63. Richard Edwards (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 64. Roberta (Bobbi) Meyer (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 65. Ruthee Goldkorn (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 66. David Hendrick (D)
No Endorsement (R)

Assembly Districts Nos. 5, 15, 28, 68, 69, and 79 were set aside by request.

Recommendations Adopted

The motion to adopt the Executive Council's recommendations, with the exceptions of those districts set aside, was seconded.

Delegate Ronald Kennedy (Los Angeles/Orange Counties Building and Construction Trades Council, Los Angeles) asked if the recommendation for Assembly District No. 43 was correct, and Chairman Gruhn replied that it was, noting that a Democrat and Republican had both been recommended for endorsement in that district.

The motion then carried.

District No. 5

Secretary-Treasurer Henning moved adoption of the Executive Council's recommendation.

His motion was seconded.

Delegate Jerry Fillingim (Social Services,

District

- 67. Jonathan Woolf-Willis (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 68. Irv Pickler (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- *69. No Endorsement (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 70. Jim Toledano (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 71. Jeanne Costales (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 72. Allan L. Dollison (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 73. Lee Walker (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 74. Poppy DeMarco Dennis (D)
Fred Clayton (R)
- 75. Katherine Wodehouse (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 76. Susan A. Davis (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 77. Tom Connolly (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 78. Deirdre (Dede) Alpert (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- *79. Open (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 80. Julie Bornstein (D)
No Endorsement (R)

SEIU No. 535, Oakland) spoke in opposition to the Executive Council's recommendation.

Secretary-Treasurer Henning spoke in support of the Executive Council's recommendation.

Recommendation Adopted

The motion to adopt the Executive Council's recommendation of Linda Davis, Democrat, and No Endorsement, Republican, in the 5th Assembly District was then carried.

District No. 15

Secretary-Treasurer Henning moved adoption of the Executive Council's recommendation.

His motion was seconded.

Speaking in opposition to the Executive Council's recommendation were delegate Steven Roberti (Contra Costa County Central Labor Council, Martinez) and Secretary-Treasurer Henning.

Motion Lost

The motion to adopt the Executive Council's recommendation was then lost.

**New Motion Carried:
Open, Democrat
Open, Republican**

Secretary-Treasurer Henning's motion to recommend an endorsement of Open, Democrat, and Open, Republican in the 15th Assembly District was then seconded and carried.

District No. 28

Secretary-Treasurer Henning's motion to adopt the recommendation of the Executive Council was seconded.

Delegate Frank Gallegos (General Teamsters and Warehousemen No. 890, Salinas) spoke in opposition to the motion.

Speaking in support of the Executive Council's recommendation were delegates Amy Dean (South Bay Labor Council, San Jose), Tim McCormick (Santa Cruz County Central Labor Council, Santa Cruz), and Secretary-Treasurer Henning.

Recommendation Adopted

The motion to adopt the Executive Council's recommendation of Mike Graves, Democrat, and No Endorsement, Republican in the 28th Assembly District was then carried.

District No. 68

Secretary-Treasurer Henning moved adoption of the Executive Council's recommendation. His motion was seconded.

Delegate Willie Stewart (Electrical Workers No. 47, Diamond Bar) spoke in opposition to the motion.

Speaking in support of the motion were delegates Bill Fogarty (Orange County Central Labor Council, Santa Ana), and Ronald Kennedy (Los Angeles/Orange Counties Building and Construction Trades Council, Los Angeles).

The vote on the motion to adopt the Executive Council's recommendation was taken, and Chairman Gruhn declared it had passed by the necessary two-thirds majority.

Division of the House

Delegate Scott Hanlon (Electrical Workers No. 47, Diamond Bar) called for a division of the house on the vote just taken.

Recommendation Adopted

Chairman Gruhn instructed the Sergeants-at-Arms to count the standing delegates.

As a result of the division of the house, the motion to adopt the Executive Council's recommendation of Irv Pickler, Democrat, and No Endorsement, Republican in the 68th Assembly District was then carried by the necessary two-thirds majority.

District No. 69

Secretary-Treasurer Henning moved adoption of the Executive Council's recommendation. His motion was seconded.

Speaking in opposition to the Executive Council's recommendation were delegates Bill Fogarty (Orange County Central Labor Council, Santa Ana), Ronald Kennedy (Los Angeles/Orange Counties Building and Construction Trades Council, Los Angeles), and Andrea Montoya (Communications Workers No. 9510, Santa Ana).

Secretary-Treasurer Henning indicated there would be no objection from the Executive Council if its recommendation in the 69th Assembly District were voted down.

Motion Lost

The motion to adopt the Executive Council's recommendation in the 69th Assembly District was then lost.

**New Motion Carried:
Mike Metzler, Democrat
No Endorsement, Republican**

Secretary-Treasurer Henning's motion to endorse Mike Metzler, Democrat, and No Endorsement, Republican was seconded and carried.

District No. 79

The motion to adopt the Executive Council's recommendation was made by Secretary-Treasurer Henning. His motion was seconded.

Delegate Joseph Francis (San Diego County Central Labor Council, San Diego) spoke in opposition to the Executive Council's recommendation.

Motion Lost

The motion to adopt the Executive Council's recommendation in the 79th Assembly District was lost.

**Endorsement Referred to
Executive Council**

Secretary-Treasurer Henning, observing that the results of the previous day's special election in the 79th Assembly District would not be known until after adjournment of the Pre-Primary Election Convention, moved that endorsement in this district be referred to the Executive Council. The Executive Council, he noted, had been given the authority to endorse between elections.

His motion was seconded and carried.

Recommendations Adopted as Amended

Secretary-Treasurer Henning then moved adoption of the Executive Council's recommendations for the State Assembly as a whole, and as amended.

His motion was seconded and carried.

He next announced the Executive Council's recommendations for the nine propositions on the primary election ballot.

BALLOT PROPOSITIONS

PROPOSITION NO. 175

Renters' Income Tax Credit

Recommendation: Vote YES

Official Summary:

- Amends Constitution by allowing a credit to qualified renters against their net income tax.
- Credit to be not less than \$120 for married couples filing joint returns, heads of household, and surviving spouses, and not less than \$60 for individuals.
- Authorizes Legislature to amend existing statutes and adopt new statutes to timely or properly administer the credit.
- Applies to taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 1995.

Legislative Constitutional Amendment (SCA 9)—Analysis by the Legislative Analyst:

Background:

Since 1973, people who rent their principal place of residence have been eligible for state tax relief through the renters' credit. Renters get this relief through reductions in the amount of personal income taxes they pay each year. The renters' credit is applied first to any income taxes that are owed, with the balance refunded to the renter. Renters with no income tax liability can also receive the credit by filing a return.

In 1990, the renters' credit was \$120 for married couples, single parents, and surviving spouses, and \$60 for individuals. In 1991, in response to budget shortfalls, the state prohibited higher-income taxpayers—those with taxable income over \$42,500 (married) and \$21,250 (single)—from receiving the credit in 1991 through 1995. Then, in 1993 the state suspended the credit for *all* taxpayers for 1993 and 1994. The credit will be available again in 1995 for all but higher-income taxpayers, and then to all taxpayers in 1996 and thereafter. Figure 1 summarizes the credit amounts for 1990 through 1996.

Proposal:

This measure amends the State Constitution to require that the renters' credit be provided to all eligible renters each year, beginning in 1995. Thus, the measure places provisions in the Constitution that are similar to ones already in statute—that is, laws passed by the Legislature. (The only significant difference is that this measure would not require the state to issue a refund in those cases where the credit amount exceeds the renter's tax liability.) The practical effect of this measure is to require a vote of the people to eliminate, suspend, or limit the credit.

In addition, this measure would restore the

ability of higher-income taxpayers to claim the credit in 1995. Under current law, they would not be able to claim the credit until 1996.

Fiscal Impact:

The measure would have a one-time fiscal impact in 1995-96. There would be increased state costs of about \$100 million in that fiscal year because the measure would allow higher-income renters to claim the credit a year earlier than current law allows. Total state costs for the renters' credit in 1995-96 would be about \$525 million, as compared to about \$425 million under current law.

Aside from this one-time impact, the measure generally would not increase state costs, as its provisions are basically the same as those in existing law. However, the measure would prevent the state from limiting or suspending the credit in future years, as it has done in recent years. As a result, adoption of this measure could result in higher state expenditures for the program than would occur if this measure is not adopted.

Figure 1
RENTERS' CREDIT AMOUNTS (CURRENT LAW)

Year	Individuals	Married Couples @	Available to Higher-Income Renters? #
1990	\$60	\$120	Yes
1991	60	120	No
1992	60	120	No
1993	—	—	—
1994	—	—	—
1995	60	120	No
1996 and annually thereafter	60	120	Yes

@ Also applies to single parents and surviving spouses.

Renters with Taxable incomes in excess of \$42,500 (married) and \$21,250 (individuals).

Recommendation Adopted

Secretary-Treasurer Henning's motion to adopt the Executive Council's recommendation for Proposition No. 175 was seconded and carried.

PROPOSITION NO. 176

Taxation: Nonprofit Organizations

Recommendation: Vote YES

Official Summary: Provides that nonprofit organizations exempted from taxation under certain state or federal statutes are also exempted from locally-imposed business license taxes or fees measured by income or gross receipts.

Legislative Constitutional Amendment (SCA 15)—Analysis by the Legislative Analyst:

Background:

Under current law, cities and counties may

impose various taxes and fees on individuals and businesses in order to support local government operations. Some of the taxes include: sales taxes, "hotel taxes", utility user taxes, and business license taxes and fees.

Business license taxes and fees are levied on businesses operating within a city or county. These charges cover the local government's costs of licensing and regulating the business' operation, and may also generate revenue for other services. Many local governments impose these taxes, using a variety of methods. For example, business license taxes may be levied as a percentage of payroll or gross receipts, or based on the number of employees or business square footage.

Under current law, cities and counties generally have broad authority to levy business license fees and taxes. Presumably, local governments can levy these taxes on *nonprofit organizations* (such as charitable groups and churches). We are not aware, however, of any city or county which currently applies its business license tax to nonprofit organizations.

Proposal:

Under this constitutional amendment, local governments could not require nonprofit organizations to pay any local business license tax or fee which is based on *income* or *gross receipts*. The amendment does not affect local governments' ability to levy these taxes on nonprofit organizations based on other methods.

Fiscal Effect:

As noted above, we are not aware of any cities or counties which have imposed business license taxes on nonprofit organizations. As a result, this measure would have little, if any, effect on local government revenues, at least in the near term.

The measure would, however, prevent local governments from applying these taxes on such organizations in the future.

Recommendation Adopted

Secretary-Treasurer Henning's motion to adopt the Executive Council's recommendation for Proposition No. 176 was seconded and carried.

PROPOSITION NO. 177

Property Tax Exemption. Disabled Persons' Access

Recommendation: Vote YES

Official Summary:

- Amends state constitution to permit Legislature to exempt from property taxation the construction, installation, removal, or modification of all or any part of an existing building or structure for the purpose of making the building or structure more

accessible to, or more usable by, a disabled person.

- Applicable to construction, installation, removal or modification of structures on or after effective date of measure.

Legislative Constitutional Amendment (ACA 8)—Analysis by the Legislative Analyst:

Background:

Local property taxes are based on each property's assessed value. As long as a property has the same owner, its assessed value generally remains the same each year, except for a small increase for inflation. Whenever property is improved (for example, the addition of a room onto a house), however, the property is reappraised and its assessed value usually increases by the value of the improvement.

Current law allows some exceptions to this general rule. For example, current law exempts property owners from paying higher taxes when they make certain types of improvements to their property, such as adding fire detectors and sprinklers. In addition, current law excludes from reappraisal any building improvements that make a house more accessible to a homeowner if he or she is disabled.

As a result of recent federal law, the 1990 Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), certain property owners are now required to make changes to properties in order to improve access to and use of their properties by the disabled. Specifically, the act requires owners of "public accommodations" (that is, commercial properties that are open to the public) to (1) list structural barriers (such as stairs or narrow doors) which decrease access to and use by the disabled and (2) make improvements that are "readily achievable," (that is, can be done without much difficulty or expense relative to the resources that the owner has available). Under federal law, "public accommodations" covers a broad range of structures, including: hotels and motels; restaurants and bars; theaters, stadiums and other entertainment facilities; retail and service establishments; and other facilities serving the public.

Proposal:

This constitutional amendment adds another exception to the general rule on reappraising property. Specifically, property owners would not have to pay higher property taxes when they make building modifications to improve accessibility and use by disabled persons, such as those modifications required under the federal ADA. As with the current exemption for homeowners, this exemption ends when the property is sold and reappraised at its full market value.

The exemption provided for in this measure applies only to building improvements made on or after June 7, 1994.

Fiscal Effect:

By excluding the value of these building modifications, this measure would reduce property tax revenues to local governments. We estimate that the statewide property tax revenue loss probably would be minor in 1994-95, but then increase each year for several years as more structural changes are made to properties to improve disabled access and use. In the future, we estimate that property tax losses would reach a maximum annual amount probably in the range of \$10 million.

Cities, counties, and special districts would bear nearly one-half of the annual property tax revenue loss. The remainder of the loss would affect school and community college districts, which also receive local property tax revenue. Under existing law, the state would replace all, or nearly all, of these school district losses with increased General Fund expenditures.

Recommendation Adopted

Secretary-Treasurer Henning's motion to adopt the Executive Council's recommendation for Proposition No. 177 was seconded and carried.

PROPOSITION NO. 178***Property Tax Exclusion.
Water Conservation Equipment*****Vote: No Recommendation**

Official Summary: Amends state constitution to provide for an exclusion from property taxation of that portion of any improvement made to real property which consists of the installation of water conservation equipment, as defined by the Legislature, for agricultural purposes.

Legislative Constitutional Amendment (SCA 4)—Analysis by the Legislative Analyst:

Background:

Local property taxes are based on each property's assessed value. As long as a property has the same owner, its assessed value generally remains the same each year, except for a small increase for inflation. Whenever property is improved (for example, the addition of a room onto a house), however, the property is reappraised and the assessed value usually increases by the value of the improvement.

Current law allows some exceptions to this general rule. For example, current law exempts property owners from paying higher taxes when they make certain types of improvements to their property, such as adding fire detectors and sprinklers.

Proposal:

This constitutional amendment adds another

exception to the general rule on reappraising property. Specifically, property owners would not have to pay higher property taxes when they install water conservation equipment (such as underground drip irrigation systems) on any land used for commercial agriculture. In order to receive the property tax exemption, an owner would first have to obtain certification that installation of the system actually results in water savings. When the agricultural land was sold or converted to another use, it would have to be reappraised at its full market value, including the value of the water conservation equipment.

Fiscal Effect:

By excluding the value of this water conservation equipment, the measure would result in property tax revenue losses to local governments. We estimate that, statewide, the loss would be substantially less than \$1 million in 1994-95. The revenue losses would grow each year as more equipment qualified for the exclusion. After several years, the revenue loss could be up to \$10 million annually.

Cities, counties, and special districts would bear nearly half of these property tax revenue losses. The remainder of the loss would affect school and community college districts, which also receive local property tax revenues. Under current law, the state would replace all, or nearly all, of these school district losses with increased General Fund expenditures.

Recommendation Adopted

Secretary-Treasurer Henning's motion to adopt the Executive Council's recommendation for Proposition No. 178 was seconded and carried.

PROPOSITION NO. 179***Murder: Punishment*****Vote: No Recommendation**

Official Summary: Provides for a sentence of 20 years to life upon conviction of second-degree murder that is committed by intentionally shooting a firearm from a vehicle at another person outside of the vehicle with the intent to inflict great bodily injury.

Legislative Initiative Amendment (SB 310)—Analysis by the Legislative Analyst:

Background:

Under California law, there are two "degrees" of murder. First degree murder is generally defined as murder which is planned in advance, or which takes place during certain other crimes, including arson, rape, or robbery. Other types of murder are second degree murder.

Second degree murder is punishable by impris-

onment for 15 years to life with the possibility of parole.

Proposal:

This measure increases the penalty for second degree murder resulting from a “drive-by shooting” (shooting someone from a motor vehicle) to imprisonment for 20 years to life, instead of 15 years to life, with the possibility of parole.

Fiscal Effect:

This measure increases prison sentences for second degree murder resulting from a “drive-by shooting.” To the extent these changes result in longer prison terms, there would be increased state costs. These costs are unknown, but probably not major.

Recommendation Adopted

Secretary-Treasurer Henning’s motion to adopt the Executive Council’s recommendation for Proposition No. 179 was seconded and carried.

PROPOSITION NO. 180

Park Lands, Historic Sites, Wildlife and Forest Conservation Bond Act

Recommendation: Vote YES

Official Summary:

- Authorizes bond issue of almost \$2 billion (\$2,000,000,000) for the acquisition, development, restoration and conservation of park lands, historic sites, wildlife areas and forests throughout California, to be repaid from the state General Fund.
- Funds for parks and recreational facilities are included.
- Specifies the lands for acquisition, development, or restoration in detail.
- Designates state agencies to administer the funds with a portion available for grants to local agencies and nonprofit organizations for specifically named projects.

Initiative Statute—Analysis by the Legislative Analyst:

Background:

In past years, the state has purchased, protected, and improved park, wildlife, and natural areas, and has given money to local governments and nonprofit agencies for similar purposes. The state has sold general obligation bonds to raise a large part of the money for these purposes. Since 1984, state voters have authorized about \$1.3 billion in general obligation bonds for such purposes. As of December 1993, all but about \$10 million of this amount had been committed to specific projects.

Proposal:

This measure permits the state to sell almost \$2 billion in general obligation bonds for state agencies to acquire, develop, restore and conserve park lands, historic sites and wildlife areas throughout California. It also provides grants to nonprofit organizations and local governments for similar purposes.

General obligation bonds are backed by the state, meaning that the state is obligated to pay the principal and interest costs on these bonds. Typically, General Fund revenues are used to pay the principal and interest costs. These revenues come primarily from the state personal income and corporate taxes and the state sales tax.

The new bond money will be spent as follows:

1. Department of Parks and Recreation—\$926 Million. The measure divides this money in the following ways:

- \$302 million to expand and develop the state park system.
- \$553 million for local agencies and nonprofit organizations to acquire natural lands and open space and develop recreational areas and facilities.
- \$71 million for grants to local agencies and nonprofit organizations for specific types of projects.

2. Wildlife Conservation Board—\$479 Million. This money will be used to acquire and restore natural lands.

3. State Coastal Conservancy—\$357 Million. This money will be used to acquire and restore natural lands along the California coast and in the San Francisco Bay area and to improve public access in those areas.

4. Other State, Local and Nonprofit Agencies—\$236 Million. This money will be used for the following purposes:

- \$172 million for state and local conservancies to acquire and restore natural lands, prevent soil erosion, and develop recreational and educational programs.
- \$44 million for grants to local agencies and nonprofit organizations to grow trees, develop trails, and acquire and restore natural lands in urban areas.
- \$15 million for grants to local agencies and nonprofit organizations to conserve agricultural land.
- \$5 million for projects to provide public access to rivers and lakes.

The measure makes the bond funds available in two ways. First, the measure appropriates about \$1.5 billion directly to the state and local agencies that will spend the money. Unlike many previous bond measures, these funds will be available for specific projects or categories of projects identified in the measure without further action by the Legislature. Second, \$478 million will be available when appropriated by the Legislature

through the annual budget. For these funds, the Legislature will determine where and how to spend the bond money within broad categories.

Fiscal Effect:

Direct costs of Paying Off the Bonds. For these types of bonds, the state typically makes principal and interest payments from the state's General Fund over a period of about 25 years. If all of the bonds authorized by this measure are sold at an interest rate of 6 percent, the cost would be about \$3.6 billion to pay off both the principal (\$2.0 billion) and interest (\$1.6 billion). The average payment for the principal and interest would be about \$142 million per year.

Administrative Costs. The measure would allow some of the bond money to be used for administrative costs to carry out the measure's projects and grant programs. Actual administrative costs are estimated to exceed the amount provided by the measure. The amount not provided by the measure is unknown, and could potentially be in the millions of dollars.

Operation and Maintenance Costs. The state and local governments which acquire or improve property with the bond funds would have to pay additional on-going costs to operate and maintain those properties. These costs are estimated to be in the tens of millions of dollars annually. In some instances, these costs would be partially offset, to an unknown extent, by revenues such as park entrance fees.

Recommendation Adopted

Secretary-Treasurer Henning's motion to adopt the Executive Council's recommendation for Proposition No. 180 was seconded and carried.

PROPOSITION NO. 1A

***Earthquake Relief and Seismic Retrofit
Bond Act of 1994***

Vote: No Recommendation

Official Summary:

- This act provides for a bond issue of two billion dollars (\$2,000,000,000) to provide funds for an earthquake relief and seismic retrofit program.
- The bond proceeds are to be used for the Northridge earthquake of January 17, 1994, as follows: 1) \$145,000,000 for transportation; 2) \$265,000,000 for public infrastructure; 3) \$65,000,000 for earthquake hazard mitigation projects of public facilities in specific counties; 4) \$950,000,000 for seismic retrofit of state-owned highways and bridges; and 5) \$575,000,000 for loans to owners of owner-occupied dwellings.
- Appropriates money from State General Fund to pay off bonds.

Bond Act (SB 131)—Analysis by the Legislative Analyst:

Background:

Northridge Earthquake. On January 17, 1994, an earthquake struck the Los Angeles region. It was centered in the Northridge area of the San Fernando Valley. In response, the federal government has provided California a total of \$9.5 billion for recovery programs related to this natural disaster. Examples of the activities covered by these programs include: emergency response by police, fire, and medical personnel; removal of debris; temporary shelter and housing assistance to individuals displaced from their residences; repair of damaged roads, public buildings, and utility systems; and loans to small businesses affected by the earthquake.

To obtain most of the federal relief, the state must share in the costs of earthquake recovery efforts and preventive efforts related to future earthquakes. For instance:

- **Buildings and Infrastructure.** The federal government will pay 90 percent of the costs of repairing or reconstructing schools and other public buildings, utilities, and local streets and roads damaged in the Northridge earthquake. The state is responsible for the remaining 10 percent.
- **Hazard Mitigation.** The federal government will pay 75 percent of the costs to repair or renovate public buildings and facilities in Los Angeles, Orange, and Ventura Counties in order to reduce the risk of damage from future earthquakes. The state is responsible for the remaining 25 percent.
- **Transportation.** The federal government will pay 100 percent of the costs of repairing state highways for the first six months after the earthquake. Thereafter, the federal government pays about 90 percent and the state about 10 percent of repair costs.

In addition to these federally supported programs, the state operates two other disaster-related programs:

Seismic Retrofit of State Highways and Bridges. Following the 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake, the state established a program to retrofit state highways and bridges for seismic safety. At present, about 1,000 state highway bridges have been identified for seismic retrofit upgrading, at an estimated cost of about \$1.6 billion. This amount includes \$650 million to retrofit state-owned toll bridges. There will probably be additional costs for this program because the Department of Transportation anticipates that more than 1,000 bridges will actually need seismic upgrading.

Housing Reconstruction. The state currently operates the California Natural Disaster Assistance Program (CALDAP). This program, ad-

ministered by the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD), provides the following assistance to owners of residential properties:

- **Single-family Home Reconstruction Program.** The department makes 8.5 percent simple interest rate loans to property owners to pay for up to \$50,000 of the cost of reconstructing or repairing a residence damaged in a disaster. Property owners may be allowed to postpone repayment of all interest and principal on these loans for up to 30 years—or until the property is sold, refinanced, or is no longer owner-occupied. Property owners are eligible for state loans only to the extent that private loans, insurance payments, and other forms of disaster assistance do not provide sufficient funds to complete the needed repairs.
- **Multifamily Housing Reconstruction Program.** The department makes 3 percent simple interest rate loans to owners of apartment buildings to pay for the cost of reconstructing disaster-damaged buildings. Apartment owners do not repay the *principal* on these loans for 20 to 30 years. The department may also permit owners of apartment buildings to postpone payment of *interest* on the loans for 20 to 30 years. In order to qualify for a loan under this program, an apartment owner must promise to rent the apartment units at affordable rates to individuals and families with low income.

Proposal:

This measure authorizes the state to sell \$2 billion in general obligation bonds to pay for (1) activities related to recovery from the Northridge earthquake and (2) seismic retrofit of public buildings and state highways and bridges. General obligation bonds are backed by the state, meaning that the state is obligated to pay the principal and interest costs on these bonds. General Fund revenues would be used to pay these costs. These revenues come primarily from state personal and corporate income taxes and sales taxes.

The proposed uses of the bond proceeds are outlined below:

Buildings and Infrastructure—\$265 million. These funds would be available to provide the state's 10 percent share of costs. These funds would not be available for highways, bridges, or higher education facilities at the University of California, California State University, and community colleges. (Up to \$75 million of state bonds previously approved by the voters for higher education facilities are available for earthquake recovery costs for the three higher education segments.)

Hazard Mitigation—\$65 million. These

funds would be available for preventive safety measures as opposed to recovery from the Northridge earthquake. These funds would not be available for highways, bridges, and higher education facilities.

Transportation—\$145 million. These funds would be available to meet the state's costs to repair the state highway system in the area affected by the Northridge earthquake.

For each of the three programs outlined above, the state could move funds from one program to another in order to respond to specific earthquake recovery needs.

Highway Seismic Retrofit—\$950 million. The measure provides this amount for seismic safety retrofit of state highways and bridges throughout the state. Of this amount, a minimum of \$380 million would be used to retrofit state-owned toll bridges. Currently, about \$419 million in other state highway funds have been reserved for seismic retrofit. Combined with the \$950 million provided by this bond measure, there would be about \$1.4 billion available for highway and bridge seismic retrofit. In addition, the state could move funds from the \$145 million for earthquake repair of the highway system (discussed above) to this statewide highway seismic retrofit program.

Housing Reconstruction—\$575 million. These monies would be available to the HCD for the two CALDAP residential loan programs (discussed above) and for a new program that provides financial guarantees for disaster-related loans made by private institutions, such as banks and savings and loans. The measure also permits the department to use up to 15 percent of the \$575 million to pay for program administrative costs.

Fiscal Effect:

Bonds. For these types of bonds, the state makes principal and interest payments from the state's General Fund typically over a period of about 25 years. If all of the bonds authorized by this measure are sold at an interest rate of 6 percent, the cost would be about \$3.6 billion to pay off both the principal (\$2 billion) and the interest (about \$1.6 billion). The average payment for principal and interest would be about \$142 million per year.

Due to federal tax law, the interest on the \$575 million for housing reconstruction may be subject to federal income taxation. If so, these bonds would be sold at a higher interest rate and the total cost of the bonds would be higher by more than \$100 million.

Housing Reconstruction Loan Repayments. The state would receive loan repayments in future years from property owners who receive the housing reconstruction loans discussed above. These housing loan repayments would not fully offset the state's costs to provide the housing loans

because (1) the average interest rate charged on the loans would be lower than the state's cost to borrow money and administer the programs and (2) some property owners may not repay their loans fully.

Future Housing Program Administrative Costs. The measure permits HCD to spend up to 15 percent (or \$86 million) of the bond proceeds to administer the housing programs. If the department administered these housing programs in a manner similar to its existing disaster relief programs, the department's total administrative costs would exceed this "cap" by millions to tens of millions of dollars over the life of the loans. Any administrative costs in excess of the "cap" would be paid by the state General Fund.

Motion to Adopt

The motion to approve the Executive Council's recommendation was seconded.

Delegate Edward Powell (California State Theatrical Federation, San Francisco) and Secretary-Treasurer Henning spoke in opposition to Executive Council's recommendation.

Motion Lost

The motion to adopt the Executive Council's recommendation for Proposition No. 1A was then lost.

'YES' Recommendation Approved

On Secretary-Treasurer Henning's motion, duly seconded, the assembled delegates voted to approve 'Vote YES' on Proposition 1A.

PROPOSITION NO. 1B

Safe Schools Act of 1994

Recommendation: Vote YES

Official Summary:

- **This act provides for a bond issue of one billion dollars (\$1,000,000,000) to provide capital outlay for construction or improvement of public schools and the authorization to allocate bond funds and interest derived therefrom from the State School Building Aid Bond Law of 1952 for present-day public school construction or improvement.**
- **Appropriates money from State General Fund to pay off bonds.**

Bond Act (SB 190)—Analysis by the Legislative Analyst:

Background:

The State School Building Lease-Purchase Program provides much of the money used by public school districts to buy land and to construct, reconstruct, or modernize school build-

ings. In order to receive money under this program, school districts must meet certain eligibility requirements and contribute matching funds. School districts can provide matching funds from any revenue source available to them. The amount of the required match, however, is based on the maximum amount of fees that school districts can collect from developers (as discussed below).

Under other related programs, the state also provides money to (1) remove hazardous asbestos from school buildings, (2) purchase portable classrooms, (3) repair and renovate child care facilities that provide care for school-aged children before and after school hours and during summer vacation, and (4) purchase and install air conditioning equipment and insulation materials in eligible year-round schools.

Since 1986, the voters have approved \$6.8 billion in state general obligation bonds to fund these school facilities programs. As of February 1994, there was about \$130 million remaining from these funds.

In addition to obtaining money from the state, school districts raise funds for school buildings in three main ways:

- **Local General Obligation Bonds.** School districts are authorized to sell bonds to finance school construction projects, with the approval of two-thirds of the voters in the district. In these cases, the bonds are paid off by taxes that are levied on the real property located within the school district.
- **Special Local Bonds (known as "Mello-Roos" bonds).** School districts are authorized to form special districts in order to sell these bonds for school construction projects, with approval of two-thirds of the voters in the special district. (The special districts generally do not encompass the entire school district.) The bonds are paid off by charges assessed to property owners in the special district.
- **Developer Fees.** School districts are authorized to impose developer fees on new construction. Currently, the maximum allowable fee under state law is \$1.72 per square foot on residential buildings, and 28 cents per square foot on commercial or industrial buildings. These fees, which are applied against the lease-purchase program's local matching requirement, may be used only for construction and reconstruction of school buildings.

School Building Needs. There is no district-by-district estimate on the future costs of school facilities. The state Department of Finance estimates that the number of students attending K-12 schools will increase by about 900,000 over the next five years. Based on this enrollment estimate

and average historical costs, about \$11 billion will be needed statewide for new school facilities over the next five years. In addition, about \$2 billion to \$3 billion will be needed for reconstruction or modernization of existing school facilities, including air conditioning for schools that operate year-round.

As of January 1994, applications submitted by school districts for state funding of land and new school buildings totaled approximately \$4.7 billion. In addition, applications for state funding to reconstruct or modernize school buildings, purchase portable classrooms, remove hazardous asbestos from schools, and provide air conditioning for year-round schools totaled approximately \$1.5 billion.

Proposal:

Bond Program. This measure authorizes the state to sell \$1 billion in general obligation bonds to pay for (1) the construction, reconstruction, or modernization of elementary and secondary school buildings under the State School Building Lease-Purchase Program, (2) renovation of school buildings for earthquake safety, and (3) other school facility projects.

General obligation bonds are backed by the state, meaning that the state is obligated to pay the principal and interest costs on these bonds. General Fund revenues would be used to pay these costs. These revenues come primarily from state personal and corporate income taxes and sales taxes.

The money raised from the bond sales under this measure would be used as follows:

- At least \$600 million to buy land and construct *new* school buildings.
- Up to \$400 million could be used for (1) school construction projects in small school districts that may not otherwise receive funding under the state building program because of their small size, (2) removal of hazardous asbestos from school facilities, (3) purchase of portable classrooms or child care facilities, (4) reconstruction or modernization of *existing* school buildings, (5) purchase and installation of air conditioning equipment and insulation materials for eligible school districts with year-round school programs, (6) construction of school facilities in districts where enrollment increases are caused by the building of new state or federal prisons, (7) providing classroom facilities for severely handicapped children for programs administered by county boards of education, (8) replacement of roofs at existing school buildings, and (9) projects and equipment to increase school security.
- Up to \$200 million could be used for renovation of schools to improve earthquake safety.
- Up to \$40 million could be used for projects

in which the school district will contribute 60 percent or more of the project's cost.

- Up to \$65 million could be used to match federal funds made available for school district facilities damaged in the Northridge earthquake. These funds could only be used for this purpose, however, if Proposition 1A is not approved by the voters in this election. (Proposition 1A includes \$265 million that could be used for repairs of earthquake-damaged streets and roads and public buildings, *including schools*.)

State School Building Aid Program. This measure would allow \$40 million in unsold bonds previously approved for the State School Building Aid Program to instead be sold for the State School Building Lease-Purchase Program. (Under the Aid Program, the state lends bond funds to school districts for school construction and the districts pay back the loan plus interest over a period of up to 30 years. However, there has not been activity in the Aid Program for many years. This is because since 1976 the state has funded school facilities under the Lease-Purchase Program.

Fiscal Effect:

- **Direct Costs of Paying Off the Bonds.** For these types of bonds, the state makes principal and interest payments from the state's General Fund typically over a period of about 25 years. If the \$1 billion in bonds authorized by this measure plus the \$40 million in unsold bonds transferred from the Aid Program are sold at an interest rate of 6 percent, the cost would be about \$1.85 billion to pay off both the principal (\$1.04 billion) and interest (about \$810 million). The average payment for principal and interest would be about \$74 million per year.
- **Existing State School Building Aid Program Funds.** Transfer of remaining funds under the Aid Program (approximately \$12 million) to the Lease-Purchase Program would make these funds available for expenditure on school facilities programs.

Recommendation Adopted

Secretary-Treasurer Henning's motion to adopt the Executive Council's recommendation for Proposition No. 1B was seconded and carried.

PROPOSITION NO. 1C

Higher Education Facilities Bond Act of June 1994

Recommendation: Vote YES

Official Summary:

- This act provides for a bond issue of nine hundred million dollars (\$900,000,000) to

provide funds for the strengthening, upgrading and construction of public colleges and universities throughout the state.

- **Appropriates money from State General Fund to pay off bonds.**

Bond Act (SB 46)—Analysis by the Legislative Analyst:

Background:

California's system of public higher education includes the University of California, the California State University, the California Community Colleges, the Hastings College of the Law, and the California Maritime Academy. This system has 138 campuses serving about 1.9 million students.

- The University of California has nine campuses, with a total enrollment of about 158,000 students. This system offers bachelor, master, and doctoral degrees, and is the primary state-supported agency for research.
- The California State University system has 20 campuses, with an enrollment of about 330,000 students. The system grants bachelor and master degrees.
- The California Community Colleges provide instruction to about 1.4 million students at 107 campuses operated by 71 locally governed districts throughout the state. The community colleges grant associate degrees and also offer a variety of vocational skill courses.
- The Hastings College of the Law is governed by its own board of directors and has an enrollment of about 1,300 students.
- The California Maritime Academy provides instruction for students who seek to become licensed officers in the U.S. Merchant Marine. The academy has an enrollment of about 475 students.

The state provides money to support these institutions of public higher education. This support covers both ongoing operating costs and capital improvements. Since 1986, the voters have approved four general obligation bond measures totaling almost \$2.4 billion for capital improvements at public higher education campuses. Nearly all this money has been spent or committed. In addition, since 1986 the Governor and the Legislature have provided about \$2 billion for public higher education facilities from lease-revenue bonds.

Proposal:

This measure authorizes the state to sell \$900 million in general obligation bonds for California's public higher education system. General obligation bonds are backed by the state, meaning that the state is obligated to pay the principal and

interest costs on these bonds. General Fund revenues would be used to pay these costs. These revenues come primarily from state personal and corporate income taxes and sales taxes.

The bond money would be used to construct new buildings, alter existing buildings, and purchase equipment for use in the new or altered buildings. The state also would be authorized to purchase sites for certain California State University off-campus centers. The Governor and the legislature would decide the specific projects to be funded by the bond monies.

Fiscal Effect:

For these types of bonds, the state makes principal and interest payments from the state's General Fund typically over a period of about 25 years. If all of the bonds authorized by this measure are sold at an interest rate of 6 percent, the cost would be about \$1.6 billion to pay off both the principal (\$900 million) and interest (about \$700 million). The average payment for principal and interest would be about \$64 million per year.

Recommendation Adopted

Secretary-Treasurer Henning's motion to adopt the Executive Council's recommendation for Proposition No. 1C was seconded and carried.

Farm Workers' Pilgrimage

Chairman Gruhn next called on delegate Dolores Huerta, first vice president of the United Farm Workers of America, who told the delegates of the current pilgrimage originating from Delano, moving through the San Joaquin Valley towards Sacramento.

She invited all those present and their brother and sister unionists to join in along the route to finally gather at the state capitol building on Sunday, April 24 for a mass demonstration.

Announcement

Chairman Gruhn called on delegate Walter Johnson, secretary-treasurer of the San Francisco Labor Council, who announced that a rally would be held at Union Square at noon the following day in support of the Teamsters Union which was engaged in a national strike.

Sergeants-at-Arms

Chairman Gruhn then called on Secretary-Treasurer Henning, who thanked the Convention's Sergeant-at-Arms for their work, and announced their names:

Willie Billingsly, Jr., Chief Sergeant-at-Arms, Laborers No. 73, Stockton.

Claire Caldwell, Transport Workers No. 250-A, San Francisco.

F. X. Crowley, Theatrical and Stage Employees No. 16, San Francisco.

Joe Sharpe, United Food and Commercial

Workers No. 648, San Francisco.

Vincent Sullivan, Sailors Union of the Pacific,
San Francisco.

Fred Young, Operating Engineers No. 12,
Pasadena.

Chairman Gruhn then extended his thanks to
the delegates and the Executive Council for their

attendance and participation in the Convention.

Adjournment

Secretary-Treasurer Henning's motion to adjourn was seconded and carried, whereupon, at 1:58 p.m. the 1994 Pre-Primary Election Convention of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, was adjourned sine die.

REPORT OF SECRETARY TREASURER

John F. Henning

To the 1994 Pre-Primary COPE Convention of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO

There has been a dramatic political transformation in America since our last Convention in 1992. The election of Bill Clinton sent soaring hopes through both middle class America and the long-victimized working class. The voting public had sickened of the failed socio-economic policies of the Reagan-Bush era.

Bush seemed as helpless as Hoover in the years of the Great Depression. With unemployment and the economy out of control, Bush was doomed despite the earlier military success in the Gulf War.

There has been a new America in terms of philosophy and design since the advent of the Clinton presidency. However, the Administration's sometimes centrist tones suggest that labor does not hold the priority positions it deserves in an Administration could never have won the White House without the union movement's political vigor and loyalty.

NAFTA is a cold, heartless reminder that things are not quite what they should be in Washington.

However, despite the limitations, we share a concurrence with the president on most domestic issues. Indeed, we are the fighting force of this national health plan. A plan violently opposed by the very corporate powers with whom he road to victory on NAFTA.

As to California, the state economy is in alarming need of restoration. The paralyzing budget deficits of the past three years have forced the once preeminent state to issue IOUs to meet survival requirements. The tragedy is that neither the legislative nor executive branches of state government has shown the will to solve indebtedness by taxing the only forces that have the capacity to pay: the wealthy, the banks, the corporations.

In the absence of such courage, devastating fiscal denials have been imposed on educational and social agencies, on public employees and on the maintenance of public facilities.

The criminal chaos of our streets is a partial reflection of flawed state and national governments.

Labor's political action must be the remedial force that will give saving direction to both Washington and Sacramento.

The California crisis is destroying our future. Funding for education per pupil ranks 43rd in the nation. There is much more. We invite disaster.

Rather than invest in building our economic resources to attract high scale and high wage jobs, we are pursuing a leveling down strategy to compete with Mexico and other low-wage nations. We have lost our way.

A LOOK AT THE 1992 ELECTIONS

The Primary

Despite all this, the 1992 elections gave promise. Labor scored impressive victories in the June primary election through effective registration, political education and get-out-the-vote efforts mounted by the California Labor Federation and its affiliates throughout the state.

Our program relied on central labor councils to coordinate the local outreach to affiliates, target unregistered union members in marginal legislative districts and union population centers for voter registration mailings and phone bank operations.

The COPE computer was updated with a match of members with the current registration file and a listing of phone numbers. The Federation, in cooperation with national COPE, provided \$90,000 in grant money to assist central labor bodies with the program.

Particular attention was given to the political empowerment of California's black and Latino voting population as these groups continue to represent an ever larger share of the state's AFL-CIO membership.

The Labor Council for Latin American Advancement and the A. Philip Randolph Institute chapters worked closely with central labor bodies.

A new COPE program mobilized union retirees through local chapters of

FORUM—the Federation of Retired Union Members. Retired members attended special COPE open house meetings hosted by central labor councils throughout California. Retirees were recruited through these meetings and had a major role in grassroots COPE campaigns.

The Federation's Standing Committee on Political Education printed and distributed 300,000 endorsement pamphlets in 15 variations based on geographic location to inform members and their families of labor's position on candidates and propositions as determined by the Pre-Primary Election Convention held in April.

Nearly 90 percent of labor-endorsed candidates for Congress and the State Legislature won the primary elections. A record number of women won Democratic Party nominations, including COPE-endorsed Dianne Feinstein and Barbara Boxer for the state's two U.S. Senate seats.

Bill Clinton defeated Jerry Brown in the state's delegate-rich presidential contest. Clinton had received the national AFL-CIO's endorsement after he pledged opposition to the North American Free Trade Agreement should it fail to contain adequate labor protections.

COPE-endorsed candidates won 40 of the 44 races for the U.S. House of Representatives where endorsements were made. In the State Assembly 62 out of 74 COPE-endorsed candidates prevailed as did all but two in the 16 state senate races.

The General

In the November General Election a unified labor movement rallied to win back the White House and return political allies to office.

Here again COPE's registration and get-out-the-vote efforts were reinforced by continuing support from the black, Latino and senior communities through its field coordinators from the A. Philip Randolph Institute, the Labor Council for Latin American Advancement and the Federation of Retired Union Members (FORUM). APALA—the Asian Pacific American Labor Alliance—a new labor-community outreach group, worked to advance pro-labor candidates in the Asian Community.

Federation-sponsored workshops were conducted in June at San Francisco and Los

Angeles, strengthening strategies of central labor councils and local unions. Participants were told how COPE computers could be used to locate unregistered union members and persuade those who were already registered to support endorsed candidates and issues, thereby enhancing labor's time-honored grass roots registration and get-out-the-vote approach with modern techniques.

Key Clinton campaign officials who addressed the sessions included Insurance Commissioner John Garamendi, Clinton California Director, and John Emerson, state Clinton campaign manager.

The California Labor Federation printed and distributed nearly 750,000 endorsement pamphlets to registered union members in 15 regional variations, highlighting labor's choices among congressional, state legislative contests and statewide candidates.

The great national goal was to elect the Clinton-Gore ticket, and assure the victories of Barbara Boxer and Dianne Feinstein to the U.S. Senate.

Additional state COPE workshops on trade unionist campaign skills were held in September in Los Angeles and San Francisco. These workshops focused vote-by-mail techniques and get-out-the-vote strategies.

A pointed campaign was mounted to reach union retirees. The COPE computer was enriched to include 112,000 California retirees from various international unions that had not participated previously. Thirty-seven thousand unregistered retirees were identified, and each received a voter registration form in the mail from the State Federation. Labor Council phone banks followed the mailings with personal reminder calls to urge registration. Vote-by-mail forms were included to over 250,000 retirees.

Throughout the state, labor councils mobilized volunteers to spread the pro-union campaign message to our members, through phone banks, precinct walking and one-on-one contacts.

On election day, labor's victories began with the Clinton-Gore triumph. Mired in the Bush recession, California gave Clinton 47 percent of the popular vote, to Bush's 32 percent, and 21 percent for independent Ross Perot.

Governor Wilson was a loser on November 3, battling 0 for 4. Proposition 165,

Wilson's attempt to remove power from the legislature through emergency decrees, was defeated 57 percent to 43 percent. Proposition 165 also would have imposed draconian cuts in state support for families with dependent children. Reportedly, Wilson had invested \$2 million in personal political cash on the failed measure.

Labor-sponsored Proposition 162 passed to prevent future Wilson raids on public employee pension funds. Public employee unions spearheaded the successful YES on 162 campaign. Governor Wilson's hand-picked successor as U.S. Senator, John Seymour, went down to a humiliating 55 percent to 38 percent defeat at the hands of labor-endorsed Democrat Dianne Feinstein. And despite a Republican-friendly reappointment scheme imposed by conservative judges, pro-labor Democrats increased their majority in the State Assembly by two seats.

California wrote general election history by electing two women to the U.S. Senate, Barbara Boxer and Dianne Feinstein.

Labor-backed Proposition 167, the "tax the rich" initiative, lost, yet it played a crucial role in a strategy to divert corporate dollars from supporting Wilson's Proposition 165. The California Medical Association's bogus health reform measure, Proposition 166, was crushed by better than two to one. Labor, consumers and employers rallied together to oppose the doctor-fee protection measure.

Republican-backed Proposition 164 passed, despite COPE opposition. The initiative proposes to set Congressional term limits which would weaken California's clout in the U.S. Capitol. The measure is not now applicable and awaits court judgment as to constitutionality.

Labor's sweep in congressional races was impressive. COPE-endorsed Democrats won five of the seven new House seats resulting from reapportionment. Pro-labor Democrats now hold a 30 to 22 edge over Republicans in the state's delegation to Congress. COPE-endorsed candidates won 30 of 51 House races where endorsements were made, a 59 percent victory rate.

In the State Senate, COPE endorsed candidates won 9 out of 18 races. In the State Assembly 49 out of 74 COPE-endorsed candidates won, a 66 percent victory rate. Both houses remained Democratic.

Voters concurred with COPE recommendations in 5 out of 11 ballot propositions.

COPE-endorsed candidates elected to Congress in November, 1992 were:

In the U.S. Senate:

Barbara Boxer (D) six year term
Dianne Feinstein (D) two year term

In the U.S. House of Representatives:

District:

- 1. Dan Hamburg (D)**
- 2. Vic Fazio (D)**
- 5. Robert Matsui (D)**
- 6. Lynn Woolsey (D)**
- 7. George Miller (D)**
- 8. Nancy Pelosi (D)**
- 9. Ronald Dellums (D)**
- 12. Tom Lantos (D)**
- 13. Fortney (Pete) Stark (D)**
- 14. Anna Eshoo (D)**
- 15. Norm Mineta (D)**
- 16. Don Edwards (D)**
- 17. Leon Panetta (D)**
- 18. Gary Condit (D)**
- 19. Richard Lehman (D)**
- 20. Calvin Dooley (D)**
- 24. Anthony Beilenson (D)**
- 26. Howard Berman (D)**
- 29. Henry Waxman (D)**
- 30. Xavier Becerra (D)**
- 31. Matthew Martinez (D)**
- 32. Julian Dixon (D)**
- 33. Lucille Roybal-Allard (D)**
- 34. Esteban Torres (D)**
- 35. Maxine Waters (D)**
- 36. Jane Harman (D)**
- 37. Walter Tucker (D)**
- 42. George Brown, Jr. (D)**
- 49. Lynn Schenk (D)**
- 50. Bob Filner (D)**

COPE-endorsed candidates winning State Senate seats in November, 1992, were:

District:

- 3. Milton Marks (D)**
- 5. Patrick Johnston (D)**
- 7. Daniel Boatwright (D)**
- 9. Nicholas Petris (D)**
- 13. Alfred Alquist (D)**
- 15. Henry Mello (D)**
- 23. Tom Hayden (D)**
- 25. Teresa Hughes (D)**
- 39. Lucy Killea (I)**

Victorious COPE-endorsed Assembly candidates in November 1992, included:

District:

1. Dan Hauser (D)
2. Vivien Bronshvag (D)
7. Valerie Brown (D)
8. Thomas Hannigan (D)
9. Phillip Isenberg (D)
- 11 John Burton (D)
13. Willie Brown, Jr. (D)
14. Tom Bates (D)
16. Barbara Lee (D)
18. Johan Klehs (D)
19. Jackie Speier (D)
20. Delaine Eastin (D)
21. Byron Sher (D)
22. John Vasconcellos (D)
23. Dominic Cortese (D)
26. Sal Cannella (D)
27. Sam Farr (D)
28. Rusty Areias (D)
30. Jim Costa (D)
31. Bruce Bronzan (D)
35. Jack O'Connell (D)
39. Richard Katz (D)
41. Terry Friedman (D)
42. Burt Margolin (D)
45. Richard Polanco (D)
46. Louis Caldera (D)
47. Gwen Moore (D)
48. Marguerite Archie-Hudson (D)
49. Diane Martinez (D)
50. Martha Escutia (D)
51. Curtis Tucker, Jr. (D)
52. Willard Murray, Jr. (D)
53. Debra Bowen (D)
54. Betty Karnette (D)
55. Juanita McDonald (D)
56. Bob Epple (D)
57. Hilda Solis (D)
58. Grace Napolitano (D)
62. Joe Baca (D)
69. Tom Umberg (D)
71. Mickey Conroy (R)
76. Mike Gotch (D)
77. Tom Connolly (D)
78. Deirdre (Dede) Alpert (D)
79. Steve Peace (D)
80. Julie Bornstein (D)

Special Elections

An usually high number of special elections were held since our last Pre-Primary COPE Convention, reflecting the impact of

redistricting and term limits on elected officials.

A special runoff election was held on June 2, 1992 to fill the 20th District seat of former Senator Alan Robbins (D) who resigned. COPE-endorsed Democrat David Roberti won election. Roberti had served as Senator from the 23rd District for two decades, until his reappointment folded much of his district into that of his ally, Herschel Rosenthal (D). Our Federation and the Los Angeles County Federation of Labor coordinated a union member contact program which propelled Roberti to victory in the special runoff election.

A special election was held on March 2, 1993 to fill the 32nd Senate District vacancy created when Ed Royce (R) resigned after election to the U.S. Congress. Conservative Rob Hurtt (R) won the staunchly Republican seat.

Senator Barry Keene (D) resigned his second district seat to pursue a career in private industry, setting up a special election for March 2, 1993. Senator Mike Thompson (D) who held the 4th District seat, ran with COPE support and finished first. On April 27, 1993, Thompson won the special runoff election.

A special election was held on April 13, 1993 to fill the vacancy in the 17th Congressional District that occurred when Leon Panetta (D) was appointed Director of the Office of Management and Budget. Assemblyman Sam Farr (D) ran with COPE's endorsement and finished first, leading to his victory in the June 8, 1993 runoff election.

A special election was held on April 27, 1993 to fill the vacancy in the 16th Senate District, which resulted when incumbent Senator Don Rogers (R) resigned his seat in mid-term following election in the 17th Senate District. COPE-endorsed Assemblyman Jim Costa (D) lost the special election to Phil Wyman (R).

An April 27, 1993 special election was held in the 31st Assembly District, following the resignation of Bruce Bronzan (D) to take a position at the University of California. COPE-endorsed Cruz Bustamante (D) won the election.

A special election was held on May 25, 1993 to fill the vacancy in the 5th Assembly District following the death of incumbent B.T. Collins (R). Joan Barry (D) ran with

COPE's endorsement, but was defeated in the special runoff election by Barbara Alby (R) on July 27, 1993.

Following election to Congress, Sam Farr resigned his 27th Assembly District seat, and a special election was held to fill the vacancy on August 31, 1993. State COPE issued a dual endorsement of John Laird (D) and Gary Patton (D) upon the recommendations of the Monterey and Santa Cruz Central Labor Councils. Patton finished first among Democrats, and won COPE's endorsement for the special runoff election. Bruce McPherson (R) won the November 2, 1993 runoff.

Following election to the 2nd Senate District, Mike Thompson resigned his 4th District Senate seat. COPE-endorsed Montana Podra (D) lost the November 2, 1993 special election in the 4th Senate District to Maurice Johannessen (R).

A special election in the 11th Senate District was held on November 2, 1993, following Becky Morgan's resignation. Former Congressman Tom Campbell (R) won election to the State Senate. COPE did not make an endorsement in the race.

Senator Wadie Deddeh (D) resigned his 40th District seat to take a position as a professor at a community college. COPE-endorsed Assembly Member Steve Peace (D) finished first in the November 2, 1993 primary, and won the December 28, 1993 runoff election.

Governor Wilson called a special statewide election on November 2, 1993, in order to place before voters the issue (Proposition 172) of continuing a temporary half cent sales tax enacted in 1991. This followed a political battle in the spring, when the Governor diverted local tax revenues into the state's budget.

As a result, six other ballot propositions that were qualified for the June, 1994 ballot were suddenly placed on to the November, 1993 ballot.

School Vouchers Defeated

Key among these was Proposition 174, the School Voucher Initiative. The measure would have demolished public education funding by tax subsidies of \$2,500 per pupil on the form of vouchers for private school tuition. Tax dollars exceeding \$2 billion per year would have supported voucher schools

that were completely unregulated regarding standards of instruction or teacher credentialing.

Labor joined allies in the education community and mounted a campaign that defeated Proposition 174. The California Federation of Teachers and affiliates representing public school classified employees participated in leading the No on 174 campaign. The California Labor Federation spent \$80,000 refining COPE computer lists and mailing No on 174 brochures to union members. The national AFL-CIO also assisted with computer costs. The Federation mailed nearly one million targeted campaign pieces to registered union members. These mailings also highlighted labor's support of Proposition 172.

Proposition 174 was resoundingly defeated with a 70 percent No vote. Proposition No. 172, key to preserving local public safety, won approval with intense support from public employee unions. Proposition 171, endorsed by COPE, also prevailed. The measure allowed tax breaks on property destroyed in national disasters. Overall, voters concurred with COPE recommendations on three ballot measures, and went against COPE on three other ballot measures.

Voters turned down three COPE-endorsed ballot propositions: Proposition 168 which would have eased the approval process for publicly supported housing projects, Proposition 170 which would have allowed a simple majority vote to approve school bond measures rather than the current two-thirds vote requirement; and Proposition 173 which would have authorized \$185 in bonds for mortgage insurance for first time home buyers

NAFTA Vote

The California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO mounted a successful campaign at the 1993 California Democratic Party convention to gain unanimous approval of a resolution calling for defeat of the North American Free Trade Agreement. Labor volunteers at the convention established a floor whip system in each Assembly District Delegation, and won endorsements from various Democratic Party caucuses of our No on NAFTA resolution.

Preceding both the 1993 and 1994 State Democratic conventions, the California La-

bor Federation provided testimony on labor issues at party platform hearings. The Draft Platform of the upcoming 1994 convention has adopted our positions, as did the 1993 platform.

The passage of NAFTA in November 1993 could not have occurred without the betrayal of organized labor by the Clinton Administration as well as a host of COPE-endorsed members of Congress. Sixteen California House Democrats voted with labor against NAFTA, while fourteen of our COPE-endorsed Congress Members from California deserted labor and sided with the Bush-era treaty.

The California Labor Federation convened a special COPE Executive Board meeting in December, 1993 to discuss the NAFTA vote. Executive officers of central labor councils with jurisdiction over House Democrats who double-crossed labor were invited to attend and review the political possibilities in these districts. The COPE Executive Council adopted a statement at this meeting calling for no endorsements of pro-NAFTA Democrats in the 1994 primary election, and urging the national AFL-CIO to persevere in its recent policy of withholding funding from Democratic national campaign operations.

During 1992-1993, the Committee for the Future held hearings for affiliates in accordance with Resolution No. 12 adopted by the 1992 convention of the California Labor Federation. The committee will report its findings to the 1994 Biennial convention.

Term Limits

One area of inquiry worth noting here was the discussions concerning COPE activities and the impact of term limits. We have already begun feeling the effects of term limits, as turnover rates increased in the State Senate and Assembly during the past two years. We will bear the full impact of term limits in the Assembly by 1996, and in the State Senate by 1998. Given the pro-labor Democratic majorities that have prevailed in both houses during the past 22 years, term limits create new dangers as well as new opportunities for the labor movement. It is essential that our Federation and the local labor movement as organized through central labor councils intensify our efforts to develop and support candidates that are supportive of our mission. Now, more than ever, we cannot rest upon our achievements of years past. The political future of organized labor requires a constant rededication to grassroots mobilization.

Roll of Delegates

This comprises the completed roll of delegates to the 1994 Pre-Primary Election Convention of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO.

Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of Millmen, Industrial Carpenters

No. 262 (325)
Tom P. White, 325
Carpenters No. 713 (2,621)
Joseph M. Grigsby, 874
Paul J. Makela, 874
Roger M. Stone, 873
Carpenters and Joiners No. 751 (797)
Ron Petty, 399
William O'Donnell, 398
Carpenters No. 829 (211)
Jonathan Boutelle, 211
Lumber, Prod., Industrial Workers
No. 2652 (64)
Ralph E. Kellogg, 32
James Laughton, 32

Communications Workers of America

NABET No. 51 (367)
Melody Knight, 367
NABET No. 53 (1,086)
Paula M. Olson, 1,086
Communications Workers
No. 9000 (649)
Jim Wood, 217
T Santora, 216
Janice Wood, 216
Communications Workers
No. 9400 (1,381)
Ron Cawdrey, 691
Richard Bepler, 690
Communications Workers
No. 9410 (2,081)
Marie Malliett, 1041
Angie Burgess, 1,040
Communications Workers
No. 9412 (1,134)
Ken Crosswell, 1,134
Communications Workers
No. 9415 (2,339)
Kathleen Kinchius, 780
William B. Harvey, 780
Bobbie Williams, 779
Communications Workers
No. 9417 (417)
Sandra Carter, 417
Communications Workers
No. 9421 (1,437)
Gerald Briggs, 719
Mike Kingsbury, 718
Communications Workers
No. 9423 (1,980)
Nancy Biagini, 1,980
Communications Workers
No. 9426 (206)
Dianne Dion, 206
Communications Workers
No. 9505 (1,800)
Don Arenfeld, 900
Edward Venegas, 900
Communications Workers
No. 9510 (2,499)

Andrea Montoya, 1,250
Dorianne B. Garcia, 1,249
Communications Workers
No. 9550 (249)
Ken Major, 125
Dianne Dion, 124
Communications Workers
No. 9573 (694)
Lino Martinez, 694
Communications Workers
No. 9576 (508)
Janice Wood, 254
T Santora, 254
Communications Workers
No. 9588 (100)
Ernie Mistretta, 100
Communications Workers
No. 14901 (562)
Nick Oren, 281
Don Abrams, 281
Southern Calif. Typographical
Mailers No. 14917 (350)
Gerry Curran, 350

Distillery, Wine and Allied Workers Int'l Union

Wine & Allied Workers No. 45 (100)
Leroy Staton, 50
Harry Priest, 50
Winery and Distillery Workers
No. 186 (750)
Cathy Dalsis, 250
Richard Fritz, 250
Jerry Sheffield, 250

Electrical Workers, Int'l Brotherhood of

Electrical Workers No. 6 (800)
Dan Fross, 400
Richard Bamberger, 400
Electrical Workers No. 18 (2,500)
Brian D'Arcy, 2,500
Studio Electricians No. 40 (256)
Tim Dixon, 128
Patrick Maurice, 128
Electrical Workers No. 45 (500)
James E. Jackson, 250
Robert W. Sipe, 250
Electrical Workers No. 47 (500)
Willie Stewart, 250
Scott Hanlon, 250
Electrical Workers No. 302 (750)
Wayne Whitehurst, 375
Steven A. Roberti, 375
Electrical Workers No. 332 (1,000)
Steve G. Wright, 334
Stew Young, 333
Paul Shaimas, 333
Electrical Workers No. 340 (400)
Roy F. Ridley, 400
Electrical Workers No. 441 (1,024)
Robert L. Balgenorth, 1,024
Electrical Workers No. 465 (1,000)
Richard Robbins, 1,000

Electrical Workers No. 595 (1,338)
Leo A. Torres, 669
Tim Jensen, 669
Electrical Workers No. 617 (600)
Ernie Hills, 600
Electrical Workers No. 1245 (16,771)
Michael J. Davis, 3,355
Ron Blakemore, 3,354
James E. McCauley, 3,354
Howard Stiefer, 3,354
Eric Wolfe, 3,354

Engineers, Int'l. Union of Operating

Operating Engineers No. 3 (10,500)
Jack Baugh, 2,100
Jim Earp, 2,100
Don Jones, 2,100
Robert Delaney, 2,100
Robert Miller, 2,100
Operating Engineers No. 12 (9,583)
Wm. C. Waggoner, 1,917
Frank L. Todd, 1,917
Wm. A. Floyd, 1,917
Bob Waggoner, 1,916
Fred Young, 1,916
Operating Engineers No. 501 (1,500)
Joseph Wetzler, 750
Jon Preciado, 750

Farm Workers of America, AFL-CIO, United

United Farm Workers, AFL-CIO (5,417)
Daniela Bell, 1,084
Dolores Huerta, 1,084
Eva Royal, 1,083
Irv Hershenbaum, 1,083
Che Lopez, 1,083

Fire Fighters, Int'l. Association of

Los Angeles City Fire Fighters
No. 112 (2,750)
Jerry Hall, 1,375
Mike McOsler, 1,375
San Jose Fire Fighters No. 230 (636)
Charles Gluck, 212
Lacy Atkinson, 212
Kenneth Heredia, 212
San Francisco Fire Fighters
No. 798 (1,217)
James T. Ferguson, 305
James M. Ahern, 304
Timothy F. O'Brien, 304
Anthony Sacco, 304
Los Angeles/Orange Counties Fire
Fighters No. 1014 (2,580)
Dallas Jones, 2,580

Food and Commercial Workers, Int'l. Union, United

UFCW Insurance Workers
No. 73-1 (36)
Robert Rule, 18
Phalika Ngini, 18

UFCW No. 101 (2,211)
 Lennis A. Ellis, 369
 Frank J. Cambou, 369
 Harold R. Barling, 369
 Robert A. Brisbee, 368
 Marjorie A. Caldwell, 368
 Daniel R. Earls, 368

UFCW Butchers No. 120 (1,482)
 Tim S. Hamann, 1,482

UFCW Retail Store Employees
 No. 373 (200)
 Pete Rockwell, 100
 Stanley Lathen, 100

UFCW No. 428 (7,961)
 E. Dennis Hughes, 885
 Stephen J. Stamm, 885
 Ronald J. Lind, 885
 Homer Rivera, 885
 Herb Sisti, 885
 Claudia Wallace, 884
 Sandra Hudnall, 884
 Bob Neer, 884
 Pat Lea, 884

UFCW Retail Clerks
 No. 648 (2,471)
 Joseph P. Sharpe, 1,236
 James A. O'Meara, 1,235

UFCW Retail Clerks
 No. 870 (2,375)
 Mike Henneberry, 2,375

UFCW Retail Clerks
 No. 1288 (2,500)
 David M. Wilson, 2,500

UFCW Retail Clerks
 No. 1442 (5,340)
 Richard N. Dial, 5,340

**Garment Workers Union, Int'l.
 Ladies'**

Cloakmakers No. 8 (213)
 Walter Quinn, 107
 Pedro Cardona, 106

Dressmakers No. 101 (695)
 Dominic Chan, 695

Ladies' Garment Cutters
 No. 213 (38)
 Timothy Hayes, 19
 Carlos McNeil, 19

Office and Distribution Workers
 No. 214 (220)
 Delores Tutson, 220

Ladies' Garment Workers
 No. 215 (80)
 Agustin Ramirez, 80

Ladies Garment Workers
 No. 482 (649)
 Steve Nutter, 325
 Cristina R. Vazquez, 324

**Glass, Molders, Pottery, Plastics
 and Allied Workers Int'l. Union**

Glass, Molders and Pottery Workers
 No. 2 (95)
 Burl Smith, 48
 Norm Heald, 47

Glass, Molders and Pottery Workers
 No. 82 (130)
 John Moreno, 65
 Phillip Wallick, 65

Glass, Molders and Pottery Workers
 No. 114 (225)
 Frank Monjaraz, 113
 Connie Rapp, 112

Glass, Molders and Pottery Workers
 No. 141 (369)
 Flora M. Williams, 185
 Sharon Adcock, 184

Glass, Molders, Pottery Workers
 No. 164-B (300)
 Ignacio De La Fuente, 150
 Carlos Costa, Jr., 150

**Government Employees, American
 Federation of**

Labor Department Lodge
 No. 2391 (142)
 Jack Cunningham, 71
 Jim Greene, 71

**Graphic Communications Int'l.
 Union**

Printing Specialties No. 388 (623)
 Reynaldo Munoz, 623

Graphic Communications
 No. 583 (994)
 Lee E. Lahtinen, 332
 Rudy S. Meraz, 331
 Peter Gaine, 331

**Hotel Employees & Restaurant
 Employees Int'l. Union**

Hotel and Restaurant Employees
 No. 2 (1,597)
 Sherri Chiesa, 533
 Rafael Espinoza, 532
 James McCormick, 532

Hotel and Restaurant Employees
 No. 11 (1,667)
 Miguel Contreras, 1,667

Hotel and Restaurant Employees
 No. 18 (417)
 Loretta Mahoney, 417

Hotel and Restaurant Employees
 No. 19 (2,660)
 Judy Busch, 2,660

Hotel and Restaurant Employees
 No. 30 (2,560)
 Al Abarca, 2,560

Hotel and Restaurant Employees
 No. 49 (1,496)
 Joseph A. McLaughlin, 1,496

Hotel and Restaurant Employees
 No. 340 (1,886)
 Ignacio Contreras, 1,886

Hotel and Restaurant Employees
 No. 483 (2,126)
 Julius DeVera, 2,216

Hotel and Restaurant Employees
 No. 681 (4,093)
 Andrew B. Dalrymple, 4,093

**Iron Workers, Int'l. Association of
 Bridge, Structural and
 Ornamental**

Iron Workers No. 377 (100)
 Randall L. Oyler, 100

Iron Workers No. 378 (167)
 James Ray Trujillo, 167

**Laborers' Int'l. Union of North
 America**

Hod Carriers No. 36 (100)
 Alex Corns, 50
 Joe N. Mitchell, 50

Laborers No. 67 (415)
 Tony Garcia, 208
 Joe Ochoa, 207

Laborers No. 73 (554)
 Willie J. Billingsly, Jr., 554

Laborers No. 89 (2,753)
 Harry Jordan, 918
 Richard Scannell, 918
 Paul Aleman, 917

Hod Carriers and Laborers
 No. 139 (750)
 Albin Gruhn, 750

Construction and General Laborers
 No. 261 (1,302)
 Mario De La Torre, 326
 Oscar De La Torre, 326
 Fausto Guzman, 325
 Robert McDonnell, 325

Laborers No. 270 (2,983)
 George Ramirez, Jr., 2,983

Laborers No. 291 (550)
 Jerry E. Payne, 275
 James F. Barrett, 275

Hod Carriers and Laborers
 No. 294 (960)
 Artis L. Cook, 960

Laborers No. 300 (4,250)
 Mike Quevedo, Jr., 1,063
 Carlos Cerna, 1,063
 Sergio Rascon, 1,062
 Allen Rush, 1,062

Const. and General Laborers
 No. 304 (1,850)
 Jose Moreno, 370
 Julian Vega, 370
 Bill Eddings, 370
 Max Munoz, 370
 Rick Smith, 370

Laborers No. 324 (1,629)
 Jesse R. Duran, 815
 Ken R. Faria, 814

Gunite Workers No. 345 (239)
 Gary Jones, 239

Construction & General Laborers
 No. 389 (600)
 James R. Bender, 300
 Joseph L. Bates, 300

Laborers No. 507 (958)
 Joe Espitia, 958

Laborers No. 585 (935)
 Leo Valenzuela, 312
 Jesus S. Mireles, 312
 David Valenzuela, 311

Laborers No. 591 (307)
 Albert J. Casarez, 154
 Kenneth Casarez, 153

Laborers No. 652 (4,000)
 Ruben Gomez, 2,000
 Timoteo Tapia, 2,000

Studio Utility Employees,
 No. 724 (350)
 Guy C. Johnson, 350

Shipyard and Marine Laborers
 No. 886 (442)
 Don Hightower, 221
 James Collins, 221

Hod Carriers No. 1082 (744)
 Isidro H. Rocha, 744

Laborers No. 1130 (500)
 Ralph L. Cannell, 250
 David J. Gorgas, 250

Laborers No. 1184 (1,493)
 John L. Smith, 1,493

Laborers State Employees
No. 1268 (20)
Bill Holloway, 20
Laborers No. 1464 (362)
Owen F. Betts, 362

**Longshoremen's and
Warehousemen's Union, Int'l.**
Inlandboatmen-Marine Division,
ILWU (100)
Molly Hassler, 50
Robert Irminger, 50

**Machinists and Aerospace
Workers, Int'l. Association of**
Machinists Lodge No. 311 (757)
Mike Perez, 757
Machinists No. 749 (120)
Ruth A. Gonzales, 60
Brenda Vitha, 60
Rocket and Missile Lodge
No. 946 (571)
Charles D. Toby, 571
Air Transport Lodge No. 1058 (371)
Kenneth Boone, 186
Moises Montoya, 185
Machinists Lodge No. 1111 (1,033)
Willie McReynolds, 1,033
Auto Machinists No. 1173 (988)
Bernie B. Tolentino, 988
Auto Machinists No. 1305 (1,151)
Michael S. Cook, 1,151
Peninsula Auto Mechanics
No. 1414 (825)
Art Pulaski, 413
Leland Stafford, 412
East Bay Auto Machinists
No. 1546 (2,807)
Mike J. Day, 702
R.V. Miller, 702
N.E. Antone, 702
Don D. Crosatto, 701
Air Transport Employees
No. 1781 (11,000)
Ray Perry, 11,000
Los Angeles Air Transport Lodge
No. 1932 (1,923)
Ellen Bruck, 1,923
Automotive Lodge No. 2182 (965)
James H. Beno, 965

**Marine Engineers' Beneficial
Association, Nat'l.**
California Association of
Professional Employees (450)
Raul F. Escandon, 225
Richard W. Bagby, 225
Engineers and Scientists of
Calif. (2,000)
Marlayne Morgan, 2,000
**Masters, Mates and Pilots, Int'l.
Organization of**
Masters, Mates & Pilots (712)
Paul Nielsen, 238
Carl G. Holmes, 237
Frank Medeiros, 237

**Musicians of the U.S. and Canada,
American Federation of**
Musicians No. 6 (500)
Nick J. Bardes, 500

San Jose Federation of Musicians
No. 153 (50)
Wally Malone, 25
Sammy Cohen, 25

**Office and Professional Employees
Int'l. Union**
Office and Professional Employees
No. 3 (1,748)
John F. Henning, 350
Lindy Chris, 350
Kathleen Kinnick, 350
Diana Volpini-Allen, 349
George Davis, 349

**Oil, Chemical and Atomic
Workers Int'l. Union**
Oil and Chemical Workers
No. 1-547 (1,387)
C.W. Smith, 1,387

**Painters and Allied Trades of the
U.S. and Canada, Int'l.
Brotherhood of**
Painters No. 83 (115)
Peter Tiernan, 115
Sign and Display No. 510 (750)
Michael E. Hardeman, 375
Denis Egan, 375
Painters No. 955 (97)
Robert A. Guillen, 97

**Plasterers' and Cement Masons'
Int'l. Association of the U.S. and
Canada, Operative**
Cement Masons No. 814 (96)
Billy Joe Douglas, 96

**Plumbers and Pipe Fitting
Industry of the U.S. and Canada,
United Assn. of Journeymen and
Apprentices of the**
Plumbers No. 78 (1,253)
Tim Cremins, 627
Jerry Cremins, 626

Plumbers and Steamfitters
No. 393 (250)
Lloyd Williams, 125
Harold Lowney, 125
Plumbers and Fitters No. 447 (240)
Art Carter, 240

**Professional and Technical
Engineers, Int'l. Federation of**
Federation of Professional and
Technical Engineers
No. 21 (542)
Nancy Gin, 542

**Roofers, Waterproofers and Allied
Workers, United Union of**
Roofers No. 40 (334)
Larry Hamilton, 334

**Seafarers Int'l. Union of North
America**
Marine Firemen's Union (1,067)
Henry Disley, 534
Robert Iwata, 533
Sailors Union of the Pacific (2,250)
Gunnar Lundeberg, 375
Duane Hewitt, 375
Kaj Kristensen, 375
Vincent Sullivan, 375
Vern Johansen, 375
Lou Webb, 375

Seafarers—Atlantic & Gulf (1,000)
George McCartney, 334
Nick Celona, 333
Raleigh Minix, 333
United Ind. Workers—Cannery
Division (4,687)
Delbert Zwolle, 1,172
Wadenia Arendain, 1,172
Irma Lerma, 1,172
Steve Edney, 1,171

**Service Employees Int'l. Union,
AFL-CIO**
Hospital and Health Care Workers
No. 250 (1,042)
Tori Cook, 521
Dan Martin, 521

Service Employees No. 415 (1,265)
Timothy J. McCormick, 1,265
Los Angeles County Employees
No. 434 (3,687)
Audrey Edwards, 3,687
Social Services No. 535 (5,781)
Jerry Fillingim, 5,781

Service Employees No. 616 (1,665)
Alvaree Swayne, 1665
Los Angeles County Service
Employees No. 660 (3,500)
Alejandro Stephens, 500
Cliff Tyus, 500
Linda Templeton-Dent, 500
Gilbert Cedrillo, 500
Annelle Grajeda, 500
James Johnson, 500
Ramon Rubalcava, 500

Sonoma County Public Employees
No. 707 (249)
Paul Kaplan, 249

Service Employees No. 715 (4,687)
Kristina M. Sermersheim, 2,344
Jeanine Meyer Rodriguez, 2,343

United Public Employees
No. 790 (11,867)
Lavanna Preston, 1,696
Paul Varacalli, 1,696
Larry Hendel, 1,695
Bill A. Lloyd, 1,695
Marshall Walker III, 1,695
Claire Zvanski, 1,695
John Maher, 1,695

California State Employees Assn.
No. 1000 (4,000)
Yolanda H. Solari, 4,000
**Stage Employees and Moving
Picture Machine Operators of the
U.S. and Canada, Int'l. Alliance of
Theatrical**

Theatrical Stage Employees
No. 16 (500)
Rod McLeod, 250
F.X. Crowley, 250

IATSE No. 33 (1,244)
Ted Zachary, 1,244

Theatrical Employees No. B-66 (104)
June Cassady, 52
Bertha Dahl, 52

Theatrical Stage Employees
No. 107 (120)
Claire Ferreira, 60
Dan Nilles, 60

IATSE No. 134 (93)
Howard Campbell, 47
Kevyn Clark, 46

IATSE No. 166 (93)
 Donald E. Johanson, 47
 John A. Woodworth, 46
 Motion Picture Machine Operators
 No. 252 (28)
 Elsten Maxwell, 28
 Motion Picture Photographers
 No. 659 (300)
 Bruce Doering, 150
 Steve Flint, 150
 Studio Elec. Lighting Techs.
 No. 728 (767)
 Earl Williman, Sr., 384
 Dean Bray, 383
 Theatrical Wardrobe No. 768 (94)
 Dorothy T. Priest, 94
 Theatrical Wardrobe No. 784 (95)
 Anne Polland, 48
 Alfred Lorente, Jr., 47
**State, County and Municipal
 Employees, American
 Federation of**
 San Mateo School Employees
 No. 377 (144)
 Andy Baron, 114
 Santa Clara Prob. Dept.
 No. 1587 (210)
 Louis Zarate, 105
 Jeanne Lucchesi, 105
Steelworkers of America, United
 United Steelworkers No. 1304 (196)
 Wayne A. Clary, 196
Teachers, American Federation of
 United Educators of San Francisco
 No. 61 (3,085)
 Joan-Marie Shelley, 441
 Kent Mitchell, 441
 Peggy Gash, 441
 Dennis Kelly, 441
 Hene Kelly, 441
 Pamela Routh, 440
 Marjorie Stern, 440
 United Teachers of Los Angeles
 No. 1021 (5,408)
 Gregg Solkovits, 5,408
 Berkeley Federation of Teachers
 No. 1078 (373)
 Jacki Fox Ruby, 187
 Laurel Burley, 186
 Berkeley Faculty Union
 No. 1474 (59)
 Laurel Burley, 59
 San Diego Community College
 Guild No. 1931 (401)
 Larry Schwartz, 201
 Darnell Hayes, 200
 Placer Federation of Teachers
 No. 2267 (17)
 Thomas Romero, 17
 Ventura County Federation of School
 Employees No. 4434 (26)
 Larry Keegan, 26
**Teamsters, Chauffeurs,
 Warehousemen and Helpers of
 America, Int'l. Brotherhood of**
 Teamsters, Auto Truck Drivers
 No. 70 (854)
 Tim Brown, 854
 Teamsters Automotive Employees
 No. 665 (460)

Ernie Yates, 230
 Richard Rodriguez, 230
 Warehouse, Mail Ord., Retail
 Employees No. 853 (662)
 Rome A. Aloise, 221
 Ray Blasquez, Jr., 221
 Jim Travis, 220
 General Teamsters, Warehousemen
 No. 890 (298)
 Franklin L. Gallegos, 298
 Newspaper, Periodical Drivers
 No. 921 (130)
 Leslie A. Manning, 65
 Bill Dinoia, 65
Theatrical Press Agents
 Theatrical Press Agents
 No. 18032 (87)
 Hanns Kolmar, 44
 Patricia Heagy, 43
Transit Union, Amalgamated
 Amalgamated Transit
 No. 192 (1,667)
 Christine A. Zook, 334
 William McCombe, 334
 Brenda J. Benson, 333
 Robert Wooden, 333
 Adrian Moreira, 333
 Amalgamated Transit No. 256 (544)
 Joseph Pasqualini, 544
 Amalgamated Transit No. 276 (153)
 Vincent Contino, 153
 Bus Drivers No. 1309 (1,002)
 T.N. Closter II, 251
 Steve Alcove, 251
 Greg Attaway, 250
 Anthony Brady, 250
 Amalgamated Transit No. 1575 (374)
 Anthony R. Withington, 374
 Amalgamated Transit No. 1605 (134)
 Carol Wells, 67
 Henry Williams, 67
**Transport Workers Union of
 America**
 Transport Workers No. 200 (115)
 Alice Fialkin, 58
 Nathaniel Jackson, 57
 Transport Workers
 No. 250-A (1,600)
 Joseph Barness, 320
 Claire Caldwell, 320
 Wilson Mills, 320
 William K.Y. Jung, 320
 Irwin Lum, 320
 Transport Workers No. 505 (400)
 Thomas Smoot, 400
Utility Workers Union of America
 Utility Workers No. 132 (4,854)
 Jerry Acosta, 4,854
 Utility Workers No. 246 (250)
 Carl Wood, 250
**Building and Construction Trades
 Councils**
 Los Angeles/Orange Cos. Bldg. &
 Const. Trades Council (2)
 Ronald T. Kennedy, 1
 San Francisco Bldg. & Const. Trades
 Council (2)
 Stanley M. Smith, 1

San Joaquin Building Trades
 Council (2)
 Joe Winstead, 1
 Dave Thomas, 1
 San Mateo Bldg. & Const. Trades
 Council (2)
 Marcy Schultz, 1
 Paul Manion, 1
 Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo
 Building Trades Council (2)
 Andrew J. Moynagh, 1
 Santa Clara-San Benito Building
 Trades Council (2)
 John E. Neece, 1
 William A. Nack, 1
 Ventura Bldg. & Const. Trades
 Council (2)
 Robert Guillen, 1
California State Councils
 Building and Construction Trades
 Council, Calif. State (2)
 Robert L. Balgenorth, 1
 Richard Zampa, 1
 Hotel and Restaurant Employees,
 Calif. State Council of (2)
 Loretta Mahoney, 1
 Machinists, Calif. Conference of (2)
 James L. Quillin, 1
 Musicians Locals, Calif. Conference
 of (2)
 Nick J. Bardes, 1
 Operating Engineers, Calif.-Nevada
 Conference (2)
 Gordon R. MacDonald, 1
 Ron Wood, 1
 Service Employees, Calif. State
 Council of (2)
 Dean C. Tipps, 1
 Damon Moore, 1
 Teachers, California Federation
 of (2)
 Mary Bergan, 1
 Elaine Johnson, 1
 Theatrical Federation, California
 State (2)
 Edward Powell, 1
 Transport Workers, Calif. State
 Conference of (2)
 Lawrence B. Martin, 1
 Willie Ward, 1
Central Labor Councils
 Alameda County Central Labor
 Council (2)
 Owen A. Marron, 1
 Judith M. Goff, 1
 Contra Costa County Central Labor
 Council (2)
 Steven A. Roberti, 1
 Fresno and Madera Counties Central
 Labor Council (2)
 Gregory Don Hunsucker, 1
 Los Angeles County Federation of
 Labor (2)
 Jim Wood, 1
 Regina Render, 1
 Marin County Labor Council (2)
 Bernard V. Chiaravalle, 1
 Merced-Mariposa County Central
 Labor Council (2)
 Jerry Martin, 1

Monterey County Labor Council (2)
Julius De Vera, 1

Napa and Solano Counties Central Labor Council (2)
Pete Peralez, 1
Anes Lewis-Partridge, 1

Orange County Central Labor Council (2)
Bill Fogarty, 1

Sacramento Central Labor Council (2)
Charles Reiter, 1
Eddie Peralta, 1

San Diego-Imperial Counties Labor Council (2)
Joseph S. Francis, 1

San Francisco Labor Council (2)
Walter L. Johnson, 1
Paul Dempster, 1

San Joaquin-Calaveras Counties Central Labor Council (2)
James H. Beno, 1

San Mateo County Central Labor Council (2)
Shelley Kessler, 1
Robert D. Anderson, Jr., 1

Santa Cruz County Central Labor Council (2)
Tim McCormick, 1

Stanislaus and Tuolumne Counties Central Labor Council (2)
Jim Bieber, 1

South Bay Labor Council (2)
Amy B. Dean, 1
Keith Garvey, 1

Tri-Counties Central Labor Council (2)
Marilyn Wollard, 1

Tulare-Kings Counties Labor Council (2)
Kirk Vogt, 1

Councils

Communications Workers, So. Calif. Council (2)
Ermie Mistretta, 1

Firefighters, Calif. Professional (2)
Daniel Terry, 1
Dallas Jones, 1

Metal Trades Council, Bay Cities (2)
Richard E. Harden, 1

Metal Trades Council, Fed. Employees (2)
John Miller, 1
Clyde Folds, 1

Printing Trades, Northern Calif. Council (2)
Frank Martinez, 1
Lynette Neidhardt, 1

District Councils

Carpenters, Central Calif. District Council of (2)
Julie Wilmoth, 1

Communications Workers Dist. Council No. 9 (2)
Kenneth R. Major, 1
Ken Crosswell, 1

Garment Workers, Pacific N.W. District Council (2)
Katie Quan, 1

Laborers, Northern Calif. District Council (2)
Archie Thomas, 1
Don R. Payne, 1

Machinists District Lodge No. 115 (2)
Steven F. Gatto, 1

Machinists District Lodge No. 141 (2)
Jerry Nelson, 1

Machinists District Lodge No. 727 (2)
Lee Pearson, 1

Painters District Council No. 36 (2)
William H. Sauerwald, 1

Plasterers, Northern Calif. District Council of (2)
Chris Hernandez, 1

Public Employees, California Region (2)
Robert Pernell, 1

Forums

Alameda County Central Labor Council (1)
Bob Martin, 1

Contra Costa County Central Labor Council (1)
William Harris, 1

San Francisco Labor Council (1)
Marjorie H. Stern, 1

San Mateo County Central Labor Council (1)
Lillian H. Freed, 1

South Bay Central Labor Council (1)
George Soares, 1

Joint Boards

Service Employees, Northern Calif. Joint Council No. 2 (2)
Bill A. Lloyd, 1

Retiree Organizations

Electrical Workers No. 180 Retirees Club (1)
Ken Breckenridge, 1

Electrical Workers No. 1245 Retirees Club (1)
Don Hardie, 1

Food and Commercial Workers No. 115 Retirees Club (1)
Wallace Godfrey, 1

Food and Commercial Workers No. 428 Retirees' Club (1)
George C. Soares, 1

Food and Commercial Workers No. 648 Retirees Club (1)
William E. Price, 1

Hotel Employees and Restaurant Employees No. 2 Retirees' Assn. (1)
Katherine Nash, 1

Office and Professional Employees No. 3 Active Retirees' Club (1)
Reeva Olson, 1

Office and Professional Employees No. 29 Retirees' Club (1)
Edith Withington, 1

Teachers, San Francisco No. 61, Retirees' Chapter (1)
Veraine Frierson, 1

Typographical No. 21 Retirees' Club (1)
Leon Olson, 1