

1970 Legislative Report

including

Voting Records

on Key Issues

in the

State Assembly

and

State Senate

Prepared by:
California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO
John F. Henning, Executive Secretary-Treasurer
995 Market Street, Suite 310
San Francisco, Ca. 94103

1970 Legislative Report

Introduction

The 1970 session of the State Legislature was one of stalemate and stagnation. Conservative leadership tenuously controlled both the Assembly and the Senate throughout the session.

Reflecting this, legislators unsympathetic to the needs and goals of California workers dominated most committees in both houses. While the Federation introduced numerous bills to improve and update state laws affecting working people, in all but a few instances conservative forces choked off the Federation's legislative program.

At the beginning of the session the Republicans held a one vote margin in the Assembly and the Republican candidate for Speaker was chosen on a party-line of 41-39. In the 1969 session, when a special election gave partisan control of the Senate to the Republicans, Senator Howard Way (R-Exeter) was chosen President pro-tem. He again was named to that post at the start of the 1970 session by a party-line 21-19 vote. On February 10, however, a bipartisan coalition ousted him from leadership and installed Senator Jack Schrade (R-San Diego) in his place by a 23-12 vote.

The following pages describe, in a summary way, what happened to legislation of major concern to the Federation during the 1970 session. For convenience, the actions are broken down into broad subject-matter categories.

Consumer Legislation

In the 1970 session, one Federation bill, AB 565 (Brathwaite, D-Los Angeles) passed both houses and was signed into law. This law requires food offered for sale by a restaurant, which contains any food additives not listed on the federal Food and Drug Administration's "generally recognized as safe list," be considered misbranded under the State Pure Foods Act. AB 565 also provided that if a substance not so listed is used or added by a restaurateur, the menu must display a statement of additives so contained.

Assemblywoman Yvonne Brathwaite introduced and carried this legislation for the Federation. On May 11 it passed the Assembly 51-1, 10 more than the required 41 votes. In the Senate on July 27, Senator James Q. Wedworth (D-Inglewood), presented the bill, which was passed 23-1, with just two votes more than the necessary majority. On August 12, AB 565 was signed into law by Governor Reagan.

Senate Bill 436 (Song, D-Los Angeles) was a consumer protection bill endorsed by labor. It was to amend the Uniform Commercial Code relative to warranties, permitting action for breach of warranty. SB 436 would revise tests of the marketability of goods under implied warranty and made other modifications to protect the buyer. The bill passed the Senate July 1 by a 22-5 vote, but was bottled up in the Assembly Commerce and Public Utilities Committee when the session ended.

A bill requiring display of prices and price per unit of measure on commodities sold at retail. SB 189 (Beilenson, D-Los Angeles) would have given California consumers added protections. Because of this, it was backed by labor. On August 13, after a 5½-hour roll call, it was defeated with 13

Yes votes and 18 No. With adjournment only a week off, the author dropped the bill for the session.

On April 2, Assembly Bill 2263 (Burton-San Francisco) was introduced to require any public utility, whether publicly or privately owned, to pay six percent interest on any cash deposit required of a customer as a condition of service. Labor was for this equitable bill and, during the regular session, so was almost everyone else. The bill passed the Assembly July 1, 61 to 1 and the Senate August 19 by 35 to 0. Governor Reagan vetoed AB 2263 and the effort to override the veto could muster only 31 of the 54 Assembly votes needed.

Among the consumer protection measures passed during the recent session was SB 573 (Moscone, D-San Francisco). This defined as "unlawful competition," which may be enjoined by court action, the notification of any person, as part of an advertising scheme, that he has won a prize on the condition that he purchase some other item, or submit to a sales promotion effort. This bill was adopted 24 to 2 by the Senate on May 7 and 60 to 0 on August 17 by the Assembly. On September 15 it was signed by the Governor.

AB 1225 (Brathwaite, D-Los Angeles) increased from \$125 to \$200 the minimum monetary amount, exclusive of interest and attorney fees, which must be claimed before an attachment will issue in any action. This bill was backed by the Federation and passed the Assembly with the bare 41 vote majority. It subsequently passed the Senate and was signed by the Governor.

AB 1717 (Wilson, R-San Diego) supported by labor, passed both houses and was signed into law. This bill makes it a misdemeanor for specified licensees or clinical laboratories to charge, bill or otherwise seek payment from a patient, client or customer for any laboratory service not actually rendered by such licensee or laboratory, or under its direct supervision, unless specified conditions are met. This health measure easily passed the Assembly 58 to 0. However, in the Senate an attempt was made on the floor to amend the bill to delay its effective date. This was defeated by 14 "ayes" and 21 "nays" after an extended call of the Senate. Advocates of the delay then sought to re-refer the bill to the Committee on Business and Professions. This maneuver was decisively defeated with 27 against and five for the re-referral motion. The Senate then immediately took up the bill for final passage, and it was adopted 25 to 7.

Social Insurance

Recent changes in Senate Rules put all unemployment insurance, disability insurance and workmen's compensation legislation under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Industrial Relations rather than the Committee on Insurance and Financial Institutions, where it had been referred in prior sessions. Senator Alan Short (D-Stockton) was committee chairman.

The Federation's detailed workmen's compensation program was introduced in the Senate by Senators Milton Marks (R) and George Moscone (D), both of San Francisco. All seven bills were favorably reported out by the Senate Industrial Relations Committee in late July. Six were sent to the Finance Committee, which killed the measures on a strict

party vote. All Republicans voted against and all Democrats for the AFL-CIO bills. The seventh was referred to the Rules Committee for assignment to interim study.

Three bills on unemployment disability insurance, introduced by Assemblyman Jess Unruh (D-Inglewood) and seven on unemployment insurance, introduced by Assemblyman Leon Ralph (D-Los Angeles) were "bottled-up" in the Assembly Committee on Finance and Insurance. Thus, as in the Senate, the committee structure was such that the conservatives in control refused to report out the bills for a floor vote.

In addition to Federation-sponsored legislation, there were a large number of employer-sponsored bills introduced to cripple California's social insurance programs. Nearly 30 bills in this category were opposed by the Federation. Only one was reported out of committee as introduced. All others were effectively killed.

AB 407 (Moorhead, R-Glendale) would have deleted the presumption that an individual has been discharged for reasons other than misconduct, and not to have voluntarily left work without good cause, unless the employer has given written notice to the contrary setting forth sufficient facts to overcome the presumption. This bill passed the Assembly by a majority of 43 to 18. On the Senate side, AB 407 was held by the Committee on Industrial Relations and then referred to the Rules Committee for possible interim study.

AB 739 (Moorhead, R - Glendale; Beverly, R - Redondo Beach) as introduced was opposed by the Federation. This dealt with unemployment insurance affecting employees of non-profit organizations. In its original form, this bill was held in committee. Late in the session, however, this bill, after being amended four times, had labor support and became the vehicle which made available to employees covered by unemployment insurance the extended benefits provided by the Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1970.

Covered workers have been able to receive up to 13 weeks of benefit payments, beyond the normal maximum of 26 weeks, effective December 20, 1970. Funds are provided under a Federal-State program to be adopted nationwide by 1972, with earlier adoption optional to the individual states. The program is financed half by the state and half by federal funds.

A bill affecting benefits and coverage, AB 2335 (Ketchum, R-Bakersfield; Beverly, R-Redondo Beach) would have amended the U.I. Code to provide a nominal increase in benefits, but would also have disqualified about 41,000 claimants from the increase, hitting hardest at young, old, seasonal, and minority group workers. This bill was reported favorably out of the Finance and Insurance Committee, but opposed by the Federation, died in the Ways and Means Committee.

Labor Legislation

How a bill's impact can be drastically changed during the legislative process was illustrated in 1970 by AB 22 (Warren, D-Los Angeles). From the time it was introduced on January 6, it was backed by the Federation. The bill's thrust was to place discrimination based on sex under the California Fair Employment Practices Act, thus providing women with equal opportunities under California law. In the form it was introduced, it cleared two Assembly Committees and passed that House on April 8 by an overwhelming 63 to 6 vote.

The Senate Committee on Industrial Relations added an amendment that nothing in the Act would be deemed to repeal, extend or amend any law or regulation issued pursuant thereto pertaining to wages, hours, or conditions of employment.

It was then sent to Senate Finance Committee, where the first amendment was struck and a fresh addition made which stipulated that the provisions would "supersede all acts relating to sex in conflict therewith." These amendments would, in effect, gut protective laws for women work-

ers. Immediately, the Federation worked to defeat the measure in this form and the author let it be known he would not press the measure unless the amendment were removed. On July 23, this was done by the Senate on motion of Senator George Moscone (D-San Francisco).

Another attempt was made to amend the bill on the floor of the Senate before a final vote on August 20. Senator John Harmer (R-Los Angeles) offered an amendment aimed at the trade union movement but this was defeated by a 6 Yes, 20 No roll call vote. Another attempt to insert language opposed by labor was then made through an amendment offered by Senator Cologne (R-Indio). This was beaten by a vote of 9 for to 18 against. Final passage was secured, after presentation by Senator Beilenson (D-Los Angeles), by a 25 to 6 vote. On September 19, AB 22 was signed by Governor Reagan.

AB 22 pinpoints the details and complexities of the legislative process. The bill was introduced January 6, the first day bills were received at the desk. During the session, nearly 20 distinct actions were taken on it. Final legislative action was on August 21, the last day for effective consideration in 1970. All through these months, Federation representatives had to keep constantly alert to this measure and the changes in it, along with hundreds of other bills moving simultaneously.

The legislative process is complex. Illustrative of this is the fate of AB 533 (Z'berg, D-Sacramento) which had the backing of labor and passed each house separately, but failed to reach the Governor's desk. AB 533 would have exempted from preliminary notice requirements as to validity of certain claims under mechanics' lien laws, any claims of express trust funds established by collective bargaining agreements.

After being given a "do pass" recommendation by the Assembly Judiciary Committee, AB 533 passed the House on March 16. On May 6 and August 13 it was amended by the author in the Senate Judiciary Committee. In this form it passed the Senate on August 20 and was sent back to the Assembly for concurrence in Senate amendments. On August 21 the Assembly declined to concur and since this was the day of adjournment there was no opportunity to develop an effective conference committee to work out the differences by the two houses. In this manner AB 533 "died on file" in the Assembly when the adjournment gavel descended.

AB 2337 (Ketchum, R-Bakersfield) was an employer bill, introduced to tie California's minimum wage to the lower federal minimum. The bill was reported out of the Assembly Labor Relations Committee and sent to the Ways and Means Committee. There a united labor effort, sparked by the Federation, ended the bill's life.

The Federation gave active support to a number of industrial safety measures, among them AB 1383 (McCarthy, D-San Francisco; Powers, D-Sacramento) which would have required the Division of Industrial Safety to make an investigation within 24 hours after receipt of a written complaint by a worker that his place of employment is unsafe.

On June 19, AB 1383 passed the Assembly by a 54-0 vote. The Senate passed the bill 35-0 on August 19. However, late that day Senator Harmer (R-Los Angeles) notified the Senate he would ask for reconsideration the next day. While this courtesy was extended, the bill still passed and was sent to the Governor on August 20 by a 27 to 6 tally.

The Governor refused to sign the bill. On September 21 its backers sought to override the Governor's action during the 5-day veto session. While they mustered a 43-5 majority, they fell short of the 54 votes needed to make the bill law despite the Governor's veto. A final try to override was made again on September 22. This, too, failed to secure the necessary votes and the bill died despite nearly unanimous approval by both houses of the Legislature.

On March 30 Senators Richardson (R-Los Angeles) and Schmitz (R-Tustin), introduced a "right to work" bill as SB 719. While it pinpointed public employees in seeking to ban effective collective bargaining units, it easily could have become a gateway to complete "right to work" legis-

lation. Labor was successful in stopping this bill before it could get started. It was killed in the Senate Industrial Relations Committee, where it had been assigned by the Rules Committee.

AB 1273 (Badham, R-Newport Beach), an employment agency bill, was opposed by the Federation. Despite this, it passed both houses and was signed into law by the Governor. This law deletes the Labor Commissioner's authorization to take an assignment of claims against employment agencies or their bondsmen. It removes specific reference to employment agencies in the legal prohibition against any person publishing a specified employment offer which is willfully designed to mislead or which falsely represents the compensation or commission which may be earned in such employment. The Assembly bare majority vote was 42 to 16. Over on the Senate side, however, it was reported out of the Industrial Relations Committee with a "do pass" recommendation and was passed on the floor with nine votes to spare.

Assembly Bills 575 (Crandall, R-San Jose; Miliias, R-Los Gatos; Vasconcellos, D-San Jose) and 1501 (Berryhill, R-Modesto) were involved in a legislative device referred to as "double jointing." Both sought to amend the same section of the Labor Code, dealing with the latitude employers have in meeting payrolls. Both bills were passed, and each had been amended to provide that it would only be operative upon enactment of the other. The Federation opposed both bills.

AB 575 stated that salaries of executive, professional and administrative employees earned for labor in excess of 40 hours a week are due and payable on or before the 26th day of the calendar month immediately following the month in which the labor is performed. This gave employers more time, in some cases, than previously existing law. **AB 1501** provided that the requirement that wages be paid within a specified period be deemed satisfied by payment of wages for weekly or biweekly payrolls if such wages are paid not more than seven days following the close of the payroll period. This, too, represents an extension of time in which an employer has to meet his obligations.

While **AB 575** passed, it was returned to committee six times for amendments before it was approved and signed by the Governor. **AB 1501** was also amended in the Senate. In each house it secured a place on the "consent" calendar but was removed from there before coming to a vote. Nevertheless, despite Federation opposition, **AB 1501** finally secured passage and is now law.

Taxes and the Budget

The perennial effort of the right-wing, including the John Birch Society, to put California on record in favor of the so-called "Liberty Amendment" was made again in the Assembly in 1970. This reflects a reactionary campaign to amend the Federal Constitution to prohibit three U.S. government "from engaging in business in competition with its citizens" and to abolish federal income, estate and gift taxes.

Two attempts were made to salvage part of the resolution by "watering down" amendments on June 22 and July 1. These still left **Assembly Joint Resolution 45** (Barnes, R-San Diego; Briggs, R-Fullerton; Burke, R-Huntington Beach; MacGillivray, R-Santa Barbara; Stull, R-San Diego; Wakefield, R-Los Angeles) a bad measure and labor continued its opposition. Its backers moved it to the inactive file in order to try to muster votes to pass it. It was called up to the floor on July 15. With 41 votes needed to move it to the Senate, **AJR 45**, as amended, attracted only 32 votes for and 34 against. The Federation was active in defeating this resolution.

Labor, of course, is actively concerned with budget matters affecting it. On June 16, Senator Schmitz, (R-Tustin) offered an amendment to the budget to delete a \$10 million item earmarked for state college faculty salary increases. The amendment prevailed by a narrow 19 to 18 vote. Labor opposed the amendment and continued to battle to have the merited raise restored. The Federation was in the fore-

front of this effort, stating, "The cause of public education is properly an issue above party or political considerations. We believe the salary increase is essential if the state is to retain and recruit qualified faculty members."

Welfare

On February 17, a bill which would make it a misdemeanor for an unemployed father of a child under the Aid to Dependent Children Program to refuse to participate in a public work training or work incentive program, was introduced in the Senate as **SB 408** (Bradley, R-San Jose). Because this was seen as both a forced work bill and a potential strikebreaker weapon, the Federation strongly opposed the Bradley bill. After long debate, it passed the Senate on May 6 by a vote of 22 to 13. In the Assembly it was assigned to the Health and Welfare Committee where it still remained upon adjournment, unable to muster sufficient votes for a "do pass" recommendation.

Housing and Urban Affairs

Another bill changing character as the session progressed was **AB 603**, (Wilson, R-San Diego). This was an urban housing and development measure, introduced early in the session. Through the various committees and passage in the Assembly it was amended a total of six times, and was amended twice in the Senate. The amendments to accommodate the divergent interests involved converted what labor had rated a "good" bill to "bad." At 10:55 p.m. on the night of August 20, it was called up for a vote in the Senate in an attempt to secure final passage. Just before midnight there were 13 votes for the bill, 14 against. Reconsideration was granted, allowing its backers another opportunity. The next day, August 21, was the final day of the session and the crucial vote on **AB 603** came at thirteen minutes past midnight. Instead of gaining, the bill lost strength and the final tally was 10 ayes, 23 noes.

Summary

1970 was very much a legislative year of stalemate and delay. While the state's needs grew and unemployment jumped 50 percent, little good legislation emerged from Sacramento. Instead, from the standpoint of wage-earning Californians, a noteworthy characteristic of the session was the repeated assaults on the established rights of labor.

Besides the responsibility for actively pressing labor's positive legislative program throughout the session, the Federation's Sacramento office also served as a communications center to keep a timely flow of information going to affiliates throughout the state, enabling them to participate effectively in united action. There was much hard-line, anti-labor pressure during the session. If we had not had outstanding cooperation from affiliates, our efforts with the legislature would have been far more difficult. By working together, the labor movement of California successfully stopped the flood of anti-labor legislation introduced in 1970.

There were nearly 5,200 separate pieces of legislation introduced during the session. This included bills, resolutions and constitutional amendments, all requiring deliberation by the members. Obviously, much of this work could not take place on the floor of each house; committees and subcommittees were meeting constantly. The Senate had 17 standing committees and five select committees; the Assembly 21 standing committees and four select. In addition, there are 19 joint committees, involving members of both houses.

The Executive Secretary-Treasurer and his Sacramento staff were fully occupied, and depended heavily on the cooperation of the many state councils, joint councils, local central labor councils, local building trades councils, local unions, other affiliates, and many non-affiliated labor organizations. In closing, we take the opportunity to thank all these groups for their consistent, dedicated and effective assistance through the critical periods of the 1970 session of the California Legislature.

1970 California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO Tabulated Vote on 8 Senate Roll Calls

		R	W	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Alquist	(D)	8	0	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Beilenson	(D)	7	1	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R
Bradley	(R)	0	8	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Burgener	(R)	3	5	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W
Burns	(D)	0	3	NV	NV	W	NV	W	NV	NV	W
Carpenter*	(R)	1	2	NV	NV	NV	R	NV	W	W	NV
Carrell	(D)	2	0	NV	NV	NV	NV	R	NV	NV	R
Collier	(D)	2	1	NV	NV	NV	R	NV	R	NV	W
Cologne	(R)	2	6	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W
Coombs	(R)	3	3	NV	R	NV	R	W	W	R	W
Cusanovich	(R)	5	2	R	NV	R	R	W	R	R	W
Danielson	(D)	8	0	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Deukmejian	(R)	4	4	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	W
Dills	(D)	6	0	NV	NV	R	R	R	R	R	R
Dolwig	(R)	2	4	W	NV	W	R	NV	W	R	W
Dymally	(D)	8	0	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Grunsky	(R)	4	4	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W
Harmer	(R)	0	8	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Kennick	(D)	6	2	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W
Lagomarsino	(R)	4	3	R	NV	R	R	W	W	R	W
Marks	(R)	5	0	NV	NV	NV	R	R	R	R	R
Marler	(R)	1	6	W	W	R	NV	W	W	W	W
McCarthy	(R)	1	3	NV	NV	NV	NV	W	W	R	W
Mills	(D)	7	0	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	NV
Mosccone	(D)	8	0	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Nejedly	(R)	5	3	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	W
Petris	(D)	8	0	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Richardson	(R)	0	5	NV	NV	NV	W	W	W	W	W
Rodda	(D)	7	1	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R
Schmitz*	(R)	0	2	NV	NV	NV	NV	W	NV	NV	W
Schrade	(R)	5	3	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W
Sherman	(R)	7	1	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R
Short	(D)	4	0	R	R	R	NV	R	NV	NV	NV
Song	(D)	6	1	R	NV	R	R	R	W	R	R
Stevens	(R)	1	5	NV	R	NV	W	W	W	W	W
Stiern	(D)	6	1	R	R	R	R	NV	R	R	W
Teale	(D)	3	1	NV	NV	NV	R	R	W	R	NV
Walsh	(D)	1	1	NV	NV	R	NV	W	NV	NV	NV
Way	(R)	0	8	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Wedworth	(D)	4	0	NV	R	R	NV	R	NV	NV	R
Whetmore	(R)	1	6	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	NV

* Senator Schmitz resigned late in the session to take a seat in the House of Representatives to which he was elected in a special election. He was subsequently replaced by Senator Carpenter.

R—Right; W—Wrong; NV—Not Voting

1. AB 22—Warren. Makes the California Fair Employment Practices Act applicable to discrimination because of sex. Weakening amendment by Senator Cologne defeated 9 to 18; August 20.
2. AB 22—Warren. Weakening amendment by Senator Harmer refused passage 6 to 20; August 20.
3. AB 22—Warren. Passed 25-6; August 20.
4. AB 1383—McCarthy, Powers. Requires Division of Industrial Safety, upon written complaint, to make investigation. Passed 27-6; August 20.
5. Budget bill. Amendment offered by Senator Schmitz to delete pay raise for state college professors. Passed 19-18; June 19.
6. AB 1501—Berryhill. "Pay delay" bill extending period in which wages must be paid. Passed 22-13; August 20.
7. AB 533—Z'berg. Exempts from preliminary notice requirements to validity of certain claims under mechanics' lien laws any claims of express trust funds established under collective bargaining. Passed 21-13; August 20.
8. SB 408—Bradley. Makes it a misdemeanor for an unemployed father of a child under the Aid to Dependent Children Program to refuse to participate in public work training or work incentive program. Passed 22-13; May 6.

1970 California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO Tabulated Vote on 4 Assembly Roll Calls

		R	W	I	2	3	4
Arklin	(R)	0	3	W	W	W	NV
Badham	(R)	0	3	W	W	W	NV
Bagley	(R)	1	2	W	W	R	NV
Barnes	(R)	0	3	W	W	W	NV
Bee	(D)	1	2	W	W	NV	R
Belotti	(R)	0	3	W	W	W	NV
Berryhill	(R)	1	2	W	NV	W	R
Beverly	(R)	0	2	NV	W	W	NV
Biddle	(R)	0	3	W	W	W	NV
Brathwaite	(D)	3	0	NV	R	R	R
Briggs	(R)	0	3	W	W	W	NV
Britschgi	(R)	0	3	W	W	W	NV
Brown	(D)	3	0	NV	R	R	R
Burke	(R)	0	4	W	W	W	W
Burton	(D)	4	0	R	R	R	R
Campbell	(R)	0	3	W	W	W	NV
Chappie	(R)	1	2	W	NV	W	R
Collier	(R)	0	3	W	W	W	NV
Conrad	(R)	1	3	W	W	R	W
Cory	(D)	1	1	NV	NV	W	R
Crandall	(R)	1	3	W	W	W	R
Crown	(D)	3	0	R	NV	R	R
Cullen	(D)	2	1	NV	R	W	R
Davis	(D)	3	0	R	R	NV	R
Deddeh	(D)	4	0	R	R	R	R
Dent	(R)	1	3	W	R	R	W
Duffy	(R)	0	2	NV	W	W	NV
Dunlap	(D)	4	0	R	R	R	R
Fenton	(D)	3	1	R	W	R	R
Fong	(D)	3	0	NV	R	R	R
Foran	(D)	1	1	W	NV	R	NV
Garcia	(D)	3	0	R	R	NV	R
Gonsalves	(D)	1	0	NV	NV	NV	R
Greene, B.	(D)	3	0	R	NV	R	R
Greene, L.	(D)	1	1	NV	W	NV	R
Hayes	(R)	0	2	W	NV	W	NV
Hom	(R)	1	3	W	W	W	R
Johnson, H.	(D)	2	2	W	W	R	R
Johnson, R.	(R)	1	2	W	W	R	NV
Karabian	(D)	2	1	R	NV	W	R
Ketchum	(R)	0	3	W	W	W	NV
Knox	(D)	2	0	NV	R	R	NV
Lanternman	(R)	0	2	W	NV	W	NV
Lewis	(R)	0	3	W	W	W	NV
MacDonald	(D)	1	3	W	W	W	R
MacGillivray	(R)	1	2	NV	W	W	R
McCarthy	(D)	1	0	R	NV	NV	NV
Milias	(R)	1	1	W	NV	R	NV
Miller	(D)	3	0	R	NV	R	R
Mobley	(R)	1	1	NV	W	R	NV
Monagan	(R)	0	3	W	W	NV	W
Moorhead	(R)	0	3	W	W	W	NV
Moretti	(D)	2	2	W	W	R	R
Mulford	(R)	1	2	W	W	NV	R
Murphy	(R)	2	2	W	W	R	R
Porter	(D)	1	2	W	W	NV	R
Powers	(D)	2	2	W	W	R	R
Priolo	(R)	1	2	W	W	R	NV
Quimby	(D)	1	0	R	NV	NV	NV
Ralph	(D)	1	0	NV	NV	NV	R
Roberti	(D)	4	0	R	R	R	R
Russell	(R)	0	4	W	W	W	W
Ryan	(D)	1	0	NV	NV	R	NV

		R	W		1	2	3	4
Schabarum	(R)	2	2		W	W	R	R
Sieroty	(D)	3	0		NV	R	R	R
Stacey	(R)	1	1		W	NV	NV	R
Stull	(R)	0	3		W	W	W	NV
Thomas	(D)	0	3		W	W	W	NV
Townsend	(D)	3	0		R	R	NV	R
Unruh	(D)	2	0		NV	NV	R	R
Vasconcellos	(D)	3	0		R	NV	R	R
Veysey	(D)	0	2		W	NV	W	NV
Wakefield	(R)	0	3		W	W	W	NV
Warren	(D)	4	0		R	R	R	R
Waxman	(D)	4	0		R	R	R	R
Wilson	(R)	1	1		NV	W	R	NV
Wood	(R)	1	3		W	W	W	R
Z'berg	(D)	4	0		R	R	R	R
Zenovich	(D)	2	0		NV	NV	R	R

R—Right; W—Wrong; NV—Not Voting

1. **AB 407—Moorhead.** Deletes presumption worker discharged for reasons other than misconduct. Passed 43-18; March 18.
2. **AB 1273—Badham.** Deletes Labor Commissioner's authorization to take an assignment of claims against employment agencies. Passed 42-16; April 30.
3. **AJR 45—Barnes, Briggs, Burke, MacGillivray, Stull, Wakefield.** The "liberty amendment" urges Congress to amend U.S. Constitution. Refused passage 32-34; July 15.
4. **AB 1383—McCarthy, Powers.** Requires Division of Industrial Safety, upon written complaint, to make investigation. Attempt to override Governor's veto failed 43-5; September 23.