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***LATINO POLITICAL REPRESENTATION:  
THE 1993-94 CALIFORNIA LATINO LEGISLATIVE CAUCUS***

By

Lou Baker  
Lino Camacho  
Robert Salinas

March 1995

**A Publication of the  
Chicano/Latino Policy Project**

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The Chicano/Latino Policy Project is an affiliate of the  
Institute for the Study of Social Change at the University of California at Berkeley.

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**The Chicano/Latino Policy Project** is an affiliated research program of the Institute for the Study of Social Change at the University of California at Berkeley. The Policy Project coordinates and develops research on public policy issues related to Latinos in the United States and serves as a component unit of a multi-campus Latino policy studies program of the University of California system. The Policy Project's current priority research areas are immigration, education, health care, political participation and labor mobility with an emphasis on the impact of urban and working poverty.

**The Institute for the Study of Social Change** is an organized research unit at the University of California at Berkeley devoted to studies that will increase understanding of the mechanisms of social change and to the development of techniques and methods to assist the direction of social change for the general improvement of social life. It has a particular mandate to conduct research and to provide research training on matters of social stratification and differentiation, including the condition of both economically and politically depressed minorities as well as the more privileged strata.

**The University of California at Berkeley Graduate Division and the Professional Development Program** sponsors an annual Summer Research Opportunities Program (SROP) for undergraduate minority students. The purpose of the program is to develop the academic aspirations and research skills of undergraduate participants.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

Latino political strength can best be described in a word: "potential" (Gillam, 11/93). The Latino community is 25% of California's population and grew 69% between 1980 and 1990. According to recent Department of Finance estimates, Latinos will become the state's largest ethnic group by 2020 (Gillam, 11/93). Despite its status as the largest minority group in the state, the Latino community has long been considered politically ineffective due to low rates of political participation. Despite a large population, Latinos comprised just 7% of the electoral vote in the 1990 state primary election (Erie et al., 1993).

The reasons for Latinos' low rates of participation are multiple and complex. Many members of the Latino community are ineligible to vote because they are not citizens or are underage. Among Latinos eligible to vote, rates of registration and turnout have been lower than those for other racial and ethnic groups. Major parties have viewed Latinos as politically apathetic and consequently have devoted little time to mobilizing them. The problem has been further aggravated by unfavorable gerrymandering of districts which dilutes the Latino community's voting power (Maharidge, 1993). As long as these recurring problems are present, Latino political representation will remain only potential.

California has witnessed efforts to achieve equitable representation with reapportionment by a State Supreme Court decision in 1990 creating heavily Latino districts. The result has been a dramatic increase of elected Latinos in the legislature: the 1993-94 total of twelve members is up from only seven in 1986; there will be fourteen Latino members holding seats in 1995. Prior to Art Torres' defeat in the State Insurance Commissioner race, there had been the possibility of the first elected Latino statewide official since Romualdo Pacheco, who left office as California's twelfth governor in 1876 (Roberts, 1994).

As the number of Latino elected officials grows, it is critical that their effectiveness and accountability be evaluated. A recurring theme in ethnic politics is the degree to which ethnic representatives provide a special voice for their constituents. "There has been a tendency to equate political presence with political power; it is assumed that by simply electing Hispanics to office, benefits will begin to accrue" (Vigil, 1987). However, Latinos have trouble agreeing on a unified approach because the vested interests they represent are not monolithic (Maharidge, 1993). The California Legislature's Latino Caucus consequently has been regarded by critics as lacking much impact on legislation. Ethnic politicians must resolve their internal differences before they can commence to resolve the ills of their constituents. This study will examine the records of Latino legislators who were members of the Caucus during the 1993-94 term to assess how effective they have been both as individuals and as members of the Caucus. Hopefully, this work will be a first step in prompting research on Latino political representation.

### Terminology

Before embarking on a discussion of the study and its results, it is appropriate to explain the use of the term "Latino." The United States Census Bureau uses the term

"Hispanic" in its classification system. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin groups listed on the Census questionnaire -- "Mexican," "Puerto Rican," "Cuban," or "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin.

"The Census Bureau does not view its role as validating group identifications; rather, its goal is to generate as complete a count as possible -- by making participation in the census attractive to minority groups who have been historically undercounted and to use terminology describing racial categories that will elicit a well-understood response on the questionnaire. Coining of the summary term Hispanic reflects that need. Groups of widely diverse origins are covered under that label, none of whom may embrace it in particular" (Myers, 1992). But the preferred term for self-identification varies in different parts of the country with strong preferences for Latino in California and Hispanic in New York (Pachon & DeSipio, 1990). Latino is preferred by others because it recognizes the non-European aspects of this population's historical experience. It is also preferred because it was used by early prominent groups such as the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) (Hero, 1992). Because this study focuses on California, the term Latino will be used, except when other terms are used by the cited sources.

### **Methodology**

To undertake this research, Latino legislators were identified in the California Legislature. To review background information on the individual Latino members, the NEXIS database system was used to identify newspaper articles from major publications written about these legislators during the current legislative session. The LEXIS data system was used to access the California Bill Tracking Statement to generate a list of bills and initiatives sponsored by each Latino member for the 1993-94 legislative session. The synopsis and history of each bill were used to draft a bill roster. The full text of selected bills of particular importance to Latinos such as those dealing with immigration, education, health, and social services were reviewed extensively. Once the rosters were completed, they allowed for identification and analysis of each legislator's priorities and initiatives during the last year and how they fit into the legislator's stated agenda.

An extensive search of University of California at Berkeley libraries was conducted on MELVYL and GLADIS to determine whether general information on Latino legislators was available in books, specialized journals, articles, and reports. Each office of the twelve members of the Caucus was contacted by telephone and informed of the research, at which time a request was made for literature on the legislator. Once the materials were received and reviewed, additional follow-up was conducted with the legislator's office to clarify materials received or to request additional items.

Written materials related to the California Legislative Latino Caucus are scarcely available. Consequently, to obtain data on the history of the Caucus and how its members interact with each other and influence legislation, this study relied on interviews with members of the Caucus. Each member's office received a request for an interview and ten

questions to be explored during the interview. The interviews took place between July 14, 1994 and July 21, 1994. Of the twelve members contacted, five were able to participate in the interview; each interview took approximately 25 minutes to administer. Members were offered confidentiality if they desired it. One member elected to remain anonymous. The questions were designed to obtain the following information: (1) background on the Legislative Latino Caucus, its organizational structure, accessibility to constituents, and the existence of archived records; (2) data on the Caucus's areas of legislative effectiveness, collective impact on legislation, and members' assessment of personal benefits of membership; (3) legislators' positions on issues if they differed from the Caucus and personal interaction with Caucus members; (4) the members' views on legislative issues; and (5) individual legislators' perspectives on distinguishing features in relation to other caucuses and future prospects. A copy of the questions appears in Appendix C.

Based on this work, the researchers sought to evaluate Latino political participation and representation in California during the 1993-94 legislative term. Part II reviews available studies on Latinos in the political process with a special focus on California. Using this background, the study next analyzes the collective and individual efforts of Latino legislators in California during the 1993-94 session. Part III addresses the Caucus collectively, including its history, organizational structure, areas of legislative effectiveness, individual members' interaction and perspectives, and future prospects. Part III of the study evaluates individual members of the Caucus by comparing their current legislative records to their districts' concerns and their stated positions and priorities. This section of the study also explores the amount of legislative effort expended on Latino-related issues. Finally, in Part IV, recommendations are made regarding future research and policy directions in the field of Latino political participation.

## **II. LATINO POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AND REPRESENTATION IN CALIFORNIA: AN OVERVIEW**

Latinos in California have fought hard to win the few seats they now possess in the Legislature. They have had to overcome discrimination and institutional exclusion from politics ever since the early 1800's. But the Voting Rights Act (VRA), reapportionment and redistricting, litigation, and voter registration drives have increased the number of Latinos in office. However, some of these Latinos do not like to be categorized as strictly Latino legislators. They claim that they have a responsibility to propose legislation that will benefit all Californians, and not just Latinos. Yet, they are in office in part due to the efforts of the countless Latinos throughout California's history who dedicated themselves to getting Latinos elected to office. Moreover, some Latino legislators were elected by districts specifically created by the VRA to give Latinos a chance to elect their own representatives. Therefore, Latino politicians must struggle constantly to strike a balance between representing all of the constituents in their districts and promoting the increased participation and representation of Latinos in government. While acknowledging this difficult balancing act, this study was conducted to measure the level of commitment Latino legislators have to Latinos in California.

## ***THE HISTORY OF LATINO POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AND REPRESENTATION IN CALIFORNIA***

Prior to World War II there are not many examples of a Latino presence in California's government. The usurpation of land rights as well as the suppression of cultural autonomy are some examples of the type of discrimination that Latinos have had to endure (Lopez-Garza, 1992). But despite these obstacles, in 1847 four of the seven advisors to the military governor of California were Latinos; additionally, from 1849 to 1864 the legislature had proportional Latino representation, and in 1876 a Latino, Romualdo Pacheco, was the governor (Maharidge, 1993). Since then, no other Latino has ever held a statewide office in California.

Not until after World War II did the Mexican-American community actively participate in electoral politics again. The catalyst for this mobilization was the returning Mexican-American soldiers who were unwilling to be treated as second-class citizens after proving themselves in battle. During the 1950's and 1960's, organizations such as the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC), Community Service Organization (CSO), the Mexican American Political Association (MAPA), and G.I. Forum facilitated assimilation into American society by focusing on voting (Lopez-Garza, 1992). CSO, for example, sponsored a massive voter registration drive that helped elect Edward Roybal in 1949 to the Los Angeles City Council. And in 1962, MAPA, with its own voter registration campaign, helped elect Edward Roybal to Congress (Vigil, 1987).

In the mid-1960's the Chicano movement came to life with an ideology grounded in an ethnic consciousness and cultural pride (Vigil, 1987). Despite this movement's short life span, many Chicanos rejected older ideas of assimilation. In keeping with this heightened ethnic consciousness, the Chicano movement made a number of contributions to promoting a pluralist ethic. Among these were: bilingual education, voting rights, affirmative action programs, and the establishment of Chicano studies departments and programs at universities and colleges (Lopez-Garza, 1992). But even in 1970, at a time when Chicanos were marching to protest discrimination and police brutality, Latinos in California had not had a representative in the Senate since 1913 and had only one Latino in the Assembly (Maharidge, 1993).

During the 1970's the Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund (MALDEF) concentrated on challenging discriminatory laws and regulations. Among other things, it utilized the Voting Rights Act (VRA) of 1965 and its subsequent amendments to improve Latino political participation and representation. The VRA was passed in 1965 to remedy the exclusion of blacks from the electoral process in the South, but in 1975 the protection offered by the VRA was extended to the Southwest and led to the following changes: 1) the elimination of anti-Mexican voter dilution efforts; 2) provision for bilingual ballots and elections; and 3) the creation of Latino districts. These changes contributed to an increase in the electoral participation and representation of Latinos both nationwide and in California (de la Garza & DeSipio, 1993).

Reflecting these electoral gains, the 1992 election year was a watershed for Latinos in California because, for the first time, there were 10 Latinos in the state legislature (Maharidge, 1993). Even with these gains, Latinos represented 26 percent of the 1990 population but only 7 percent of the voters in the state primary election and 7.5 percent of the total elected officials in California (Erie et al., 1993).

The bulk of these legislators come from Los Angeles. Historically and certainly since the 1970's, Los Angeles has been the center of Latino political power in the state. However, it is important to remember that Los Angeles' prominence is a relatively recent phenomenon. Until 1949, and later from 1962 to 1986, no elected officials in Los Angeles were Latinos (Lopez-Garza, 1992). In 1986 this changed with the election of seven Latinos to the legislature.

### **Summary**

The history of Latino representation in California makes clear that Latinos have never commanded a strong voice in government. Traditionally, they have been either excluded from or underrepresented in politics. Therefore, issues that are important to Latinos probably have not received the attention that they deserve. But now that the number of Latinos in office has increased to 12, thanks to the 1992 elections and special elections held afterwards, Latinos have the largest number ever of representatives in the California Legislature. These twelve Latinos have, among other things, participated in the Latino Legislative Caucus in an effort to address the special needs of Latinos. This report will analyze the extent to which this new group of Latino legislators is adequately representing California's Latino population.

To provide an appropriate backdrop for this effort, this study will first survey the available material on Latino political participation and representation to understand what factors prevent Latinos from having a greater voice in government and to identify the issues that are most important to Latinos. The study also will review reports on power relationships within the Latino leadership.

### ***RESEARCH ON LATINO PARTICIPATION AND REPRESENTATION***

Research on Latino political participation and representation falls into two main categories: (1) research dealing with low rates of Latino participation in the political process; and (2) research on the quality of representation that Latinos want and receive if they do mobilize successfully to elect Latino representatives. The bulk of the research addresses the first issue; however, much work remains to be done in both areas.

### **Underparticipation by Latinos in the Political Process**

All available studies agree that Latinos have low rates of political participation. Moreover, they largely concur on the reasons for this underparticipation. In 1991 a study was conducted by the California Policy Seminar (CPS) to identify the barriers to minority political

incorporation (Erie et al., 1993). Los Angeles was the site for this study, and both the Latino and Asian Pacific populations were examined.

According to the CPS Report, the biggest barrier to Latino political empowerment is the lack of voting strength. For example, in the 1990 state primary election, Latinos constituted 26 percent of California's population but only 15 percent of the adults eligible to vote. Latinos made up 10 percent of the registered voters; of those registered, only 7 percent actually voted. In Los Angeles, 40 percent of Latinos are 20 years of age or younger. This sends the message to powerbrokers that Latinos don't have to be taken seriously yet because a large segment of the population is too young to vote.

The CPS report also suggests a link between low voter turn-out and low levels of education and income among Latinos. The report found that for the past 20 years, the drop out rate for Latinos has been in the neighborhood of 50 percent, which is more than twice the rate for Anglos. The drop out rate for native born Latinos is 40 percent, but for foreign born, it is 70 percent. The high drop out rates have a significant impact on the poverty rate. The poverty rate in Los Angeles went from 11 percent to 16 percent from 1969 to 1987. But the poverty rate among Latinos alone for the same period went from 17 to 26 percent. Poverty depresses voter turnout.

In a 1993 article in the Texas Law Review, Rodolfo de la Garza and Louis DeSipio reported on selected findings from the Latino National Political Survey (LNPS) on the demographic barriers to Latino electoral participation (de la Garza & DeSipio, 1993). Their findings, which corroborate those of the CPS Report, indicate that Latinos are disproportionately underrepresented in the political participation process because of three demographic characteristics: low incomes, low education levels, and the youthfulness of the population.

All of these factors, when combined with immigration, lower Latino political participation even further. In 1990 the Census estimated that there were 5.2 million Latino noncitizens in the United States. From 1981 to 1991, 4.7 million Latinos legally immigrated to the United States and an additional 2.3 million received legal status because of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986. It is estimated that Latinos live in the United States for 14 or 15 years before they become naturalized. Because recent immigrants tend to have lower levels of income and education than the native-born, the ranks of the Latino population are constantly replenished by people who have the demographic characteristics associated with nonparticipation in the political process.

Finally, in a 1994 book entitled *Barrio Ballots*, Rodolfo de la Garza noted several structural factors in the political process that inhibit Latino political participation, particularly in California (de la Garza et al., 1994). According to de la Garza, seven structural changes are occurring throughout the American political system that discourage political participation among the electorate, particularly the new electorate, which is comprised largely of naturalized immigrants as well as the traditionally marginalized native-born Mexican-Americans. These changes are: The decline of political parties, nationally and locally;

decline of partisan competition resulting in a reduction of partisan mobilization efforts; rise of candidate-centered campaigns; increase in ethnically homogeneous, safe districts by the Voting Rights Act; campaign technology focusing on registered voters; ballot strategies such as initiatives, constitutional amendments, and other measures which complicate voting; and the increasing diversification of the electorate.

All elections in California, except for statewide or legislative races, are required to be nonpartisan; the California ballot frequently contains numerous complex initiatives. The Latino-held seats are uncompetitive and usually considered safe. Candidates employ technology that specifically targets registered voters without necessarily mobilizing eligible voters to register or adults to become eligible to vote by seeking citizenship. Additionally, California's electorate is constantly changing due to the high level of immigration. All of these factors combine to depress the political participation of Latinos and reduce the need to mobilize the electorate. And since Latinos are usually elected only by the small number of registered Latino voters who go to the polls, Latinos are not represented in proportion to their numbers.

### **The Nature and Quality of Latino Representation**

When Latinos have successfully elected Latino officials to office, one question that has arisen is whether such legislators can and should provide Latinos with a special voice. There is some limited empirical evidence that bears on this question.

The 1990 Latino National Political Survey (LNPS) suggests that Latinos do share some common policy concerns (de la Garza et al., 1992). The LNPS was conducted to gain knowledge of the political values, attitudes and behaviors of the Mexican-American, Puerto Rican, and Cuban populations residing in the United States. This survey was conducted from 1989 to 1990, and it involved interviews with more than 2800 Latinos and 450 Anglos living in the same metropolitan areas. The participants were asked to respond to 200 questions and they were given the option of English or Spanish interviews. Sixty percent of the Latino interviews were done in Spanish and averaged 91 minutes in length, while the English interviews averaged 83 minutes.

The most significant findings of this survey indicate that Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, and Cubans share similar interests in domestic policy issues. They all favored increasing government spending in the following areas: health; crime and drug control; education; the environment; child services; and bilingual education. They were also united in their belief that the government should actively seek solutions to the problems that concern them. Compared to Anglos, the majority of Latinos held more liberal views.

Immigration issues had almost no salience for any of the groups, and none of the groups was particularly supportive of increased benefits for immigrants or refugees. Of course, the low priority accorded to these issues may have changed with the rise of anti-immigrant sentiment in the early 1990's.



Although Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, and Cubans do not have much knowledge about Latino leaders or organizations, they did express ethnic solidarity and support for co-ethnics. They also indicated a strong predisposition to vote for a co-ethnic if they had the opportunity to do so.

Another study by Harry Pachon and Louis DeSipio indicates that Latino legislators are aware of their Latino constituents' concerns and try to be responsive to them (Pachon & DeSipio, 1990). In 1986 and 1987 Harry Pachon and Louis DeSipio conducted interviews with Latino legislators from seven states that had a Latino Caucus. These states were Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, New Mexico, New York, and Texas. In total, 77 interviews were conducted, representing more than 75 percent of the total Latino legislators in office during that time. Of these interviews only five were conducted by telephone, and the questionnaire used took, on average, fifteen to twenty minutes to administer. In the course of the interviews these legislators were asked to name issues that they believed were of special concern to the Latino population. Their responses revealed that funding for education and social services was of primary importance to Latinos followed, to a far lesser degree, by such Latino-specific issues as: migrant worker protections, the rights of immigrants, redistricting and reapportionment, and English-only efforts.

Although these studies are instructive, they fail to address certain barriers to effective Latino political representation, some of which are uniquely important to California. One barrier to effective representation is the rise of factionalization among Latino legislators. Such splits undoubtedly plague Latino representatives throughout the nation; in California, at least one such division has driven a deep wedge through Latino unity.

In 1986, City Councilman Richard Alatorre became the first Latino since 1963 to win a seat on the Los Angeles City Council (Freedberg, 1987). Unfortunately, this auspicious event was the beginning of a rivalry among leading Latino officials that continues today. The problems began when then-Assemblywoman Gloria Molina backed Mike Hernández and not Richard Polanco, whom she had defeated in the 1982 Assembly primary, in the special election to fill Alatorre's vacant Assembly seat. Later, when Polanco took office he retaliated by voting to place a prison in Molina's district (Freedberg, 1987). This effort then pitted Richard Polanco, Richard Alatorre, and state Senator Art Torres against Gloria Molina and her supporter Congressman Edward Roybal. Since then, these factions have been competing with each other for power. The most recent evidence of this struggle came during the 1992 primaries, where Molina came out the loser in her support of candidates for the Assembly. Hilda Solis was the only candidate backed by Molina elected to the Assembly (Maharidge, 1993).

Another barrier of national proportion, but again of particular concern in California, is the need to raise substantial campaign contributions. Large amounts of money are needed to buy media coverage and conduct direct mailings to run successful campaigns. Gloria Molina, for example, had to raise a total of \$600,000 to be able to run for both her California Assembly seat in 1982 and her Los Angeles City Council seat in 1987. Currently, the average cost of a California election for the position of mayor or congressperson runs in the

neighborhood of \$500,000. (Eric et al., 1993). This trend is particularly detrimental to Latinos because they are unable to donate as much money as other groups in the population. So, not only does low income serve to lower participation rates among Latinos, it also serves to reduce the fundraising bases for Latino aspirants to political office.

A third barrier of unique significance to California is term limits. Currently, Latino politicians, like other state officials, are grappling with the effect of term limits on their political careers. Under the term limits established in Proposition 140, Assembly people are limited to three two-year terms, while Senators and state officials are limited to two four-year terms. Many feel that unless they are elected to other offices, their political careers will be truncated before they can achieve significant reforms. For example, three prominent Latinos ran for higher office in the 1994 general election. Assembly people Richard Polanco and Hilda Solis ran for the state Senate and won in their respective districts. Additionally, Senator Torres lost a bid for State Insurance Commissioner (Gillam, 1994). The move by these Latinos to run for higher office was most likely prompted by Proposition 140. Term limits undoubtedly prompted Polanco and Torres, who have held their offices for many years, to move on to higher office. More surprising was the move by Solis, who was one of the 1992 freshman legislators, to run for the state senate so early in her political career. It appears that Latinos are either being forced to move on or are seizing opportunities for higher office as they present themselves.

Some critics state that Proposition 140 will only prevent the best and the brightest politicians from making any significant contributions to solving California's problems. Supporters, on the other hand, believe that California will benefit from removing career politicians who are only interested in accumulating power for themselves (Gillam, 1994).

But what special significance do term limits have for Latinos? For one thing, it might signify more Latinos in office. Term limits prevent incumbents from remaining in their seats for an indefinite amount of time, which gives other people the opportunity to fill these seats. And Latinos, because of their increasing numbers, will be in a position to elect their people into offices that are ordinarily tightly held by incumbents. On the other hand, the shortened terms of office may discourage Latinos from investing in the arduous process of raising necessary campaign funds and building a strong political base. To overcome these structural obstacles to gaining office, Latinos may have to transcend factionalization and coordinate their political initiatives to maximize their limited resources.

Another effect term limits will have on Latinos is that it will limit the policy areas in which they can involve themselves. Legislators have to learn how the Assembly works and how they can best fit into the system in a relatively short period of time (Gillam, 1994). In this brief period, they must focus on a few areas to become knowledgeable and effective in their fields. Consequently, they may not be able to involve themselves in as many issues as they or their constituents would like. To counteract this tendency, Latinos could pool their resources and help each other on issues that are important to the Latino population. The Latino Caucus could play a critical role in facilitating such cooperation.

In sum, all of these factors deserve further investigation to determine the nature and quality of Latino representation. In the next section, this study will contribute to this discourse by examining the role of the Latino Caucus in California during the 1993-94 term as well as the records of individual Latino legislators.

### **III. THE CONTEMPORARY CALIFORNIA LATINO LEGISLATIVE CAUCUS**

The study's findings on Latino representation will address the effectiveness of Latino legislators in California in two ways. First, the report will examine the role of the Latino Caucus in organizing and promoting legislative initiatives. Next, the study will review the individual records of Latino legislators during the 1993-94 term.

#### ***THE LATINO CAUCUS***

Written materials related to the California Latino Legislative Caucus are few. Library research yielded a small number of pertinent books and periodicals, several of which examined Latino legislators throughout the United States. None of the books directly addressed the Latino Caucus, and others mentioned the Caucus only in passing. News articles revealed that media coverage of this group tends to be episodic rather than continuing and in-depth. Only one directly pertinent and relatively comprehensive document on the Caucus was identified, a working paper published in 1990 by Harry Pachon and Louis DeSipio. Simply put, very little research has been done on the Latino Caucus in California (Pachon & DeSipio, 1990).

To begin to examine this important field of study, the authors conducted interviews with five of the twelve Caucus members. At the time the study was conducted, the legislature was not in session, and some members were not available for interviews. All of the interviewees were Democrats; in fact, no-one in the Caucus is a Republican. The interviewees were composed of three women and two men, all from the Los Angeles basin with the exception of one from San Diego. As previously mentioned, the interviews covered five major areas: (1) background on the Legislative Latino Caucus, its organizational structure, accessibility to constituents, and the existence of archived records; (2) data on the Caucus's areas of legislative effectiveness, collective impact on legislation, and members' assessment of personal benefits of membership; (3) legislators' positions on issues if they differed from the Caucus and personal interaction with Caucus members; (4) the members' views on legislative issues; and (5) individual legislators' perspectives on distinguishing features in relation to other caucuses and future prospects.

#### **History and Organizational Structure**

The first major area probed was the Caucus's history and organizational structure. According to several news articles, the Caucus was originally founded in 1973 as the "Assembly Chicano Caucus," which consisted of only five members. It was an informal

organization, without by-laws or a constitution, the primary importance of which was as a symbol of representation to its community. Richard Alatorre, a Los Angeles city councilman, was the Caucus's first Chairman.

There were twelve members in the 1993-94 Caucus, which amounts to 10% of the 120-member Legislature; in 1995, there will be fourteen members comprising 11.67%. (Latinos constitute 25% of the state population.) However, as recently as 1986, there were only seven members. With the aid of judicially-imposed reapportionment of legislative districts, seven new members were elected in 1992; three more were elected in 1994. In addition, campaign support was provided for these new legislators by veterans such as Richard Polanco, the Caucus Chair, and Art Torres.

Polanco has been Caucus Chair for the last four years, and the more recently elected Grace Napolitano is the Vice-Chair. Upon assuming the Chairmanship, Polanco added some formality to this loosely-structured organization by introducing by-laws. They provide that the Caucus is a voluntary organization administered by the Chair and its members. There are four stated purposes which may be summarized as follows: To promote the interests of, and enhance the leadership potential of, its informed membership; to increase Latino participation in California's Legislature and to advise government on matters affecting the Latino community; to act as a resource and advocate for matters concerning the Latino community; and to develop and execute programs and policies consistent with the Caucus's interests.

The Chair is the organization's official representative and serves for a term of two years, which is subject to renewal. Monthly meetings are a requirement, complete with procedures for timely and sufficient notice and a written agenda. These meetings are not open to the public. There are also provisions for special meetings of an urgent nature. Meetings are to be conducted in accordance with Roberts' Rules of Order. Members are allowed to vote in absentia but may not authorize another person to exercise their votes. There is also a provision empowering the Chair to hire a consultant to the Caucus.

Notwithstanding the by-laws, the organization seems to remain informal. This is how the Pachon paper, written prior to the adoption of by-laws, described the Caucus, and this description was confirmed by several of its members during the interviews. The Caucus has no formal membership induction, and there is a limited staff which works out of the Chair's designated Assembly office. There is no repository for Caucus materials, such as meeting records. Apparently there has been discussion of forming a foundation to support a more professional Caucus staff. Members reiterated during interviews that the organization is a Caucus, not a formal committee, and that holding regular meetings is difficult due to the nature of the legislature. But they added that despite the hectic schedule and informality, the members meet several times a month. The view that the by-laws are "loosely" adhered to could be a reflection of the varying level of participation by members. Some members never participate, and only a core of perhaps five people, usually Assemblymembers, participate regularly. This varying participation in turn could be an indication of members' differing degrees of satisfaction with the Caucus.

Findings regarding the background of the current Caucus members corroborated Pachon's results. Pachon noted that California Latino legislators become politically active as second-generation, and typically third- or fourth-generation, Americans. Although the exact generational status of each of the legislators was not ascertained, all of California's current Latino legislators are at least second-generation Americans. In addition, as Pachon found earlier, each of today's California Latino legislators has a substantial Latino constituency.

### **Legislative Issues**

The next major area examined was the interviewees' identification of legislative issues. In general, the participants described three discrete categories of legislative issues. The first category may be termed "crossover issues." Such issues are not only of great importance to Latinos, but also of substantial importance to *all* communities. "Crossover issues," such as taxation, could be viewed as Latino when addressing equitable apportioning schemes and viewed as mainstream when estimating overall state revenue. Other key examples are education, housing, and economic development. The second category may be labeled "Latino issues"; these issues affect Latinos directly and substantially as a group. Examples include immigrant rights and bilingual education. The third category may be titled "state issues"; these issues do not exclusively implicate Latinos as a distinct group. The most obvious instance is the state budget.

Again, this finding is consistent with the Pachon paper, where different terminology was used to define the same categories described by the legislators. In addition, two of the issues most frequently identified by legislators in the Pachon document, education and educational funding, remain important "crossover issues" in today's Caucus, judging from the fact that four of the five interviewees cited education as a pressing concern.

Several of the legislators also explained that the definition of "Latino issues," such as immigrant rights, is sometimes problematic. For example, one member stated that even though all immigrants are not Latino, Latinos are perceived to be disproportionately represented among immigrants and thus immigration issues become the Caucus's to carry. Legislators and observers alike sometimes complain that these issues are unfairly pigeonholed as exclusively Latino concerns. In any event, it is clear that a subset of issues classified as "Latino" will implicate the Caucus, regardless of whether Latinos are the only constituency affected.

### **Collective Activity and Impact**

Caucus activity and impact were another major area examined; several factors warrant the conclusion that the Caucus could wield significant influence but has yet to do so. First, as mentioned previously, there is room for further refinement of structural and procedural organization of the Caucus. It seems that as long as the Caucus remains loosely structured, the benefits of Caucus membership will not be maximized. As Pachon found, the high level of professionalism within the California legislature has acted to diminish the perceived

benefits of a loosely structured body like the Caucus. This ethic of professionalism places a premium on organization and reduces the weight attached to informal affiliations.

Last year, for example, the Caucus compiled an immigration policy package for the purpose of framing a rational immigration debate. This collection of 13 points presented a plan for stemming illegal immigration. Many of these points were transformed, in whole or in part, into bills in the current legislative session. In addition, the Caucus assembled a legislation package in 1993. It contained initiatives that were sponsored by individual members of the Caucus, covering a broad range of issues. One member pointed out that the legislative package is not particularly well-organized, partly due to lack of a professional staff. However, another viewed the procedure for compiling the legislative package as an opportunity to decide which issues are of primary concern to each legislator, rather than allowing the Caucus to dictate what is and is not important.

Second, despite recent gains, Latinos remain a small portion of the State Legislature. A record-setting ten of the 80 Assembly seats (12.5%) are now held by Latinos, but 41 votes are needed to move legislation. Moreover, Latinos hold only four of the 40 Senate seats, a number that falls far short of the 21 votes needed to pass bills. Even assuming unity within the Caucus on any given piece of legislation, Latinos in the Assembly do not have the simple numbers to dominate the voting process.

Latinos could be an influential swing vote and build coalitions. Although not yet a powerful collective force, the Caucus has demonstrated its ability to build winning political coalitions. It stood firm with a coalition, not the least significant member of which was the California Teachers Association, to defeat Proposition 174, a voucher initiative on last year's ballot; the proposition arguably would have diverted substantial resources from public to private schools. The Latino Caucus, along with the Black Caucus, also strongly opposed the attempt to repeal pre-natal care for undocumented women last year. However, the Caucus did not fare as well in its attempt to defeat Proposition 187, a controversial initiative to deter illegal immigration, which passed overwhelmingly on the 1994 ballot.

All but one member interviewed felt strongly about the growing amount of influence that the Caucus wields in the Assembly. Another did not doubt that the Caucus is effective but questioned the magnitude of its influence. All members described the wisest use of the Caucus's power as lying in its ability to build coalitions. One interviewee believed that the Latino Caucus is most potent in combination with the Black Caucus. One interviewee stated that the Black Caucus is more influential due to its political infrastructure and clout; among other things, the speaker of the Assembly is an African American.

The Latino Caucus is comparable in size to the Black Caucus and is concerned with similar, though not identical, issues. Employment has the potential to become an adversarial issue between the Black Caucus and the Latino Caucus due to the perception that Latino immigrants displace Blacks in low-wage jobs. However, members stated that the two caucuses do not find themselves directly opposed on relevant legislation. Another illustration of similar but different concerns relates to political mobilization. Blacks have voters, who are

largely citizens; many register but fail to vote. Latinos have constituents eligible to vote or to become citizens but not yet registered or applying for naturalization.

In addition to the Black Caucus, other caucuses provide opportunities to build effective political alliances. The Latino Caucus is smaller than the Women's Caucus, and the Women's Caucus unlike the Latino Caucus is bipartisan. With its greater size and bi-partisan membership, the Women's Caucus sometimes encounters problems in establishing positions on issues. Nevertheless, there are crossover issues among all of the Caucuses, such as women's health. In sum, the prospects for coalition-building appear promising.

A third factor relevant to the Caucus's impact is the diversity of backgrounds, political philosophies, and districts that the legislators represent. They vary in education, experience in administering public policy, and age. Although all are Democrats, their politics range from moderately conservative to liberal. Finally, most represent urban districts, but some have rural constituencies.

One interviewee suggested that the Caucus's potential is limited because the Latino constituency paradoxically views itself as a special interest group with a distinct identity and a specific set of issues, while also viewing itself as part of mainstream America. With their varied commitments to these competing images, Latinos are not monolithic in their views on issues, political philosophies, or approaches. Consequently, a natural tension exists for the Latino legislators to act more like a Caucus at certain times and more like individuals at other times. When the Caucus acts as a cohesive bloc in pursuit of a special Latino concern, the Chair is the only individual who has to be approached and persuaded in order to obtain the Caucus votes. Thus, the importance of each individual member within the Caucus is diminished. When the Caucus refrains from adopting a united stance, perhaps because the issue lacks a strong Latino focus, individual members are forced to rely solely on their own resources or other legislative affiliations and are less able to rely upon the Caucus's support network.

#### **Interaction and Individual Relationships Within the Caucus**

Individual interaction within the Caucus was another significant area examined. All Caucus members responded that they have never disagreed with a Caucus position. A Caucus position is reached through consensus and thus "disagreeing" with the Caucus position is by definition impossible. However, there are news articles that call into question this image of unanimity, most notably those related to the endorsement of Kathleen Brown for Governor and a Caucus legislative plan for stemming the flow of illegal immigration. With respect to the gubernatorial endorsement, a neutral position by one member apparently did not abrogate a consensus as a technical matter. With respect to the Caucus's illegal immigration plan, however, one member openly stated a contradictory position at a press conference held by the Caucus to unveil the plan.

The desire for consensus may stem from concerns about media scrutiny of Latino elected officials. Some Latino legislators view the media's portrayal of competing Latino

political factions as exaggerated; this perception of slanted media coverage is further reinforced by the labels applied to groups of Latino officials, such as "Los siete," which one legislator likened to a "gang name." Several legislators noted that other identifiable subgroups of politicians are not subjected to this same level of scrutiny, which raises the possibility that a double standard has been employed. Naturally, the Caucus would prefer media attention to be focused upon key issues, not thoughtless stereotypes of Latinos.

One other example of Caucus activity is worth addressing. The controversy surrounding the Alquist bill, which requires first-time driver's license applicants to prove residency status, demonstrates how a requirement of consensus can significantly limit the Caucus's effectiveness. Although most members of the Caucus opposed the measure due to its ethnic implications, two Caucus members supported the bill. Because of the requirement of consensus, the Caucus could not speak out against the measure. Instead, individual members had to fight the bill on their own. One member described embarrassment over that incident, especially when the Black Caucus stood united in firm opposition to the bill. Because of the intensity of feeling about the bill, this internal disagreement threatened the unity of the Caucus on other issues.

### **Perceptions of Membership Benefits, Distinguishing Characteristics, and Future Prospects of the Caucus**

The final area analyzed was the members' perceptions of the benefits of membership in the Caucus, its distinguishing characteristics, and its future prospects. In general, the legislators considered the Caucus a natural affiliation when representing significant Latino constituencies. They reported that members benefit from finding ways to assist each other, using the Caucus as a vehicle for merging their backgrounds and common interests in relation to specific issues. Working as a team, as opposed to working individually, enhances their potential impact, they believed. At some level, the interviewees all described camaraderie without using the actual word.

Overall, the legislators described the Caucus's prospects as very good but cautioned that its growing membership is meaningful only if the Caucus acts as a unit. Several mentioned the legislative "numbers game": With the imminent addition of more seats to the nine already held in the Assembly and three in the Senate, more leverage will exist. All seemed to agree that voting potential is not maximized unless coalitions are built; such efforts reportedly are under way. The legislators stated that increasing diversity among Caucus members would increase the Caucus's strength to work within different circles. Apparently, they believed, perhaps optimistically, that this diversity would enhance members' ability to reach out to a range of constituencies without undermining the Caucus's unity. However, one member cautioned that in light of the variability of actual participation and direction, Latino legislators in the future could decide not to become members or not to participate.

The Latino Caucus is uniquely, and sometimes precariously, situated. Each legislator is burdened with the natural tension resulting from representing a broad district constituency and a distinct Latino subset of this same constituency. Their officeholding results in part from



judicially imposed redistricting in order to increase Latino political representation, thus heightening their awareness of their role as Latino legislators. At the same time, they must consider the general electorate's concerns if they are to build a political future, especially considering the recent arrival of term limits that require them to position themselves for other state-wide offices. For example, the dilemma that Latino legislators have faced in addressing immigration may reflect the difficulties in balancing their role as advocates of a distinct ethnic group and as representatives of broader, mainstream constituencies.

### **Summary**

The Caucus's role has not changed much since the Pachon study. There, he noted that the Caucus was one of many means available to legislators to pursue their professional goals and that the organization was a non-coercive information and networking mechanism. The same inference can be drawn from the interviews reported here. Factors that might noticeably change the Caucus are improvements to its professional organization and procedures and a strong commitment among its members to coalition-building.

### ***LEGISLATORS' PROFILES***

To undertake evaluation of individual Latino legislators, the study relied on various sources. The written materials describing individual Caucus members consisted mainly of biographical sketches within collections that profile all legislators (Who's Who, 1991; Green, 1994). These sketches sometimes included the stated legislative priorities of members. A few of the members provided biographical information, which was directly requested from all members' offices. In addition, news and journal articles included relevant information on members' priorities and legislative trends.

District demographics and issues were obtained from sources that profile all California legislative districts (Who's Who, 1991; Green, 1994). In addition, news and journal articles identified concerns and trends within pertinent districts.

The synopsis of every bill primarily sponsored by each Caucus member during the 1993-94 session was retrieved and reviewed. The full text of initiatives of apparent relevance to Latinos were subsequently obtained and analyzed. Finally, news and journal articles providing insight on these bills and their sponsors were acquired.

The following Caucus member profiles are derived from this information. Biographical and district data are reported for each Caucus member, as well as a summary of the legislation sponsored by that member during the 1993-94 term. Finally, an analysis of this legislation is undertaken, taking into account the member's background, district requirements, and stated priorities.

It became apparent, from the beginning, that determining the level of efficacy of individual Latino legislators would be very difficult to accomplish. Simply counting the

number of bills sponsored by each legislator with the words Latino, Hispanic, immigration, or redistricting in their title would have been an overly simplistic way of judging a legislator. Latinos in California are a diverse group that has common concerns as well as concerns specific to the areas of the state in which they reside. Therefore, during the course of this study, in addition to searching for the "bread and butter" Latino issues, we looked for the district-specific problems that Latinos face. In doing so, we discovered that Latinos, particularly those in hard-hit, urban areas, are concerned with economic development and reducing the crime rate as much as non-Latinos are. In light of the complexity of Latino interests, trying to rate Latino legislators became a difficult task. For example, does one rate a legislator poorly because he or she didn't propose a single immigration bill, yet passed several bills directed at requiring harsher penalties for criminals, as his or her Latino constituents demanded? The reality is that Latino legislators, before they can adequately address Latino-specific issues, first need to insure the prosperity and safety of all their constituents.

Therefore, when writing the profiles, the study evaluated not just Latino-specific issues but also bills that would otherwise benefit Latinos. An argument could be made that since Latinos are residents of these districts, any bill that is passed benefits Latinos, so how can a legislator be rated as not doing enough for Latinos? To address this problem, the study relied on the stated positions of legislators when they were running for office and compared them to their records to determine the extent to which they followed through on their promises. By doing this, the study was able to evaluate the level of effectiveness of Latino legislators.

**SENATOR RUBEN S. AYALA (D)  
34TH SENATORIAL DISTRICT**

**BIOGRAPHICAL DATA:**

Ruben Ayala presently resides in Chino, where he was born on March 6, 1922. Ayala and his wife, Irene, have three sons and three granddaughters. Ayala graduated from Chino High School, attended Pomona Junior College and UCLA Extension School, and graduated from the National Electronic Institute in Los Angeles. During World War II, he served in the United States Marine Corps, First Marine Division, in the South Pacific. Ayala is Roman Catholic.

Ayala's entry into politics commenced when he was elected to the Chino school board in 1955; he served on the board until 1962 when he was elected to the city council. He became Chino's first elected mayor two years later. In 1966, he was elected to the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors, re-elected in 1970, and was Chairman from 1968 to 1972. In a January 1974 special election, he was elected to the Senate. The 1986 campaign against Republican Steve Turner resulted in a victory for Ayala with 66% of the vote; undoubtedly, Ayala benefited from the fact that his campaign raised \$307,332 to Turner's \$12,250. In his 1990 re-election campaign, Ayala faced a strong challenge from Assemblyman Charles Bader, R-Pomona. Ayala and Bader spent \$1,033,000 and \$762,000 respectively. In the end, Ayala won a narrow victory with 51.8% of the vote. Ayala recently won re-election in the 1994 general election.

For more than fifteen years, Ayala served on the Agriculture and Water Resources Committee as its Chairman. He relinquished the Chairmanship in December 1992 when he was promoted to the powerful five-member Senate Rules Committee based on his seniority. Ayala is considered the most conservative Democrat on the Committee and is poised to be a pivotal swing vote. He is Chairman of the Select Committee on Defense Base Closures and Vice-chairman of both the Agricultural and Water Resources and Local Government Committees; he also serves on the Committees on Border Issues, Solid and Hazardous Waste, and Veteran's Affairs. Ayala's term limit expires in 1998.

**DISTRICT PROFILE:**

The 34th Senatorial District includes portions of San Bernardino County, Los Angeles County, and Orange County. After the 1992 reapportionment, Senate District 34 shifted south to central Orange County and contains parts of Garden Grove, nearly all of Buena Park, Santa Ana and western Anaheim. Most of the district is in western San Bernardino County and includes the cities of Chino, Colton, Fontana, Grand Terrace, Montclair, Ontario, and Rialto.

Senate District 34 is one of the fastest growing areas in the state. Major employers include many dairies, steel producers, a Coors facility, the Ontario International Airport, and Disneyland. Since Norton Air Force Base may close, keeping and developing enterprise

zones is the biggest challenge. Other elements that raise concern for the district are control of local growth, transportation, crime, and gangs.

The population of the district is 908,000. Total registered voters are 225,683; of these, 45.9% are Democrat; 42.3%, Republican; 1.6 %, independent; 1.4% other political affiliations; and 8.8%, uncommitted. The racial composition of the district is 63.8 % white, 11.3% African-American, 4.7% Asian, and 20.2 % other groups. Of this population, 38% is Latino.

#### **LEGISLATIVE RECORD:**

Ayala sponsored a total of 69 bills in the last twelve months. Twenty-six bills (37.7%) failed to leave the Senate within the period prescribed by Joint Rule 56 and were declared dead. The twelve bills (17.4%) signed by the Governor concerned issues from consumer affairs to state and federal property, utilities, and labor and employment. Of the bills Ayala introduced, twelve (17.4%) addressed matters of criminal justice, such as sentencing, record-keeping, and alcoholic beverage sales. In addition, six bills (8.7%) were related to state and federal property and enterprise zone development. Seven bills (10%) were environmentally oriented. Ayala sponsored five bills (7.3%) concerning education. Two (2.9%) focused on consumer affairs. Senate Concurrent Resolution 27 is a special measure that proclaims November as "Renaissance Month."

#### **ANALYSIS:**

In 1986, the Chino School District's Board of Education named the newest high school the Ruben S. Ayala High School in recognition of Ayala's long career of public service and his political start on the school board. Ayala sponsored five bills and a special measure that address education issues in the last twelve months. S.B. 295, which was signed by the Governor in May 1993, prescribes special terms for members of the governing board of the Colton Joint Unified School District for the November 1993 and November 1995 elections. Ayala was prompted to sponsor a concurrent resolution that proclaims November as "Renaissance Month" when he experienced firsthand the commitment to academic excellence generated through the Renaissance Education Foundation principles and had an opportunity to witness the success of Ayala High School's rebirth in education.

After fifteen years of experience on the Agriculture and Water Resources Committee, Ayala sponsored only four bills concerning water issues in the last twelve months. Ayala's laborious attempts to expand and modernize the state's water system have had limited success. His many efforts to ship more water south have included work on rehabilitation project proposals for the Sacramento River Delta, Salton Sea, and other southern water systems. He failed to get a \$1.4 billion bond issue on the ballot to build a multi-purpose Auburn Dam.

As Chairman of the Select Committee on Defense Base Closures, Ayala has sponsored six bills concerning state and federal properties in the last twelve months, two of which have been enacted into law. Their intent is to assist communities in dealing with base closures, preparing a comprehensive defense conversion strategy, establishing better communications

with federal leaders to ensure that California receives adequate funding for re-use projects, and offering local communities technical and monetary assistance. Ayala has demonstrated a legitimate concern for developing enterprise zones to maintain economic continuity in his district, with the threat of Norton Air Force Base being cut from the defense budget.

Although the 1990 Census indicates that Senate District 34 is 38% Latino, Ayala was quoted on April 11, 1994 as saying that he has not attended a Latino Caucus meeting of any kind for about twenty years. (Information for Public Affairs Inc., 4/11/94). Overall, Ayala instead has attempted to address issues that concern his collective constituency.

**ASSEMBLYMEMBER JOE BACA (D)  
62ND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT**

**BIOGRAPHICAL DATA:**

Joe Baca was born on January 23, 1947, in Belen, New Mexico. He now lives with his wife Barbara and four children in Rialto. Baca was drafted during the Vietnam war and from 1966 through 1968 served with the Army's 101st and 82nd Airborne Division. After returning from the war he received an A.A. from Barstow Community College, and a B.A. in sociology from California State University, Los Angeles in 1971. He then worked as a counselor at the University of California, Los Angeles; later he worked for 15 years as a community relations representative for GTE.

Baca was a San Bernardino Community College District trustee from 1979 to 1992, and in 1989 he set up his own travel agency. In both the 1988 and 1990 elections, Baca launched unsuccessful campaigns against incumbent Assemblyman Jerry Eaves. But in the 1992 primary he defeated Rialto Mayor John Longville with 35% of the vote. Baca then went on to become the first Latino Assembly member for San Bernardino County. Baca recently won re-election in the 1994 general election.

Baca has worked with various community organizations such as the United Way, Kiwanis Club, YMCA, San Bernardino Boys and Girls Clubs, Chamber of Commerce, San Bernardino Valley Foundation for Youth Athletics, and the American G.I. Forum. He is currently Vice Chair of the Education Committee and a member of the following committees: Governmental Organization; Public Employees, Retirement and Social Security; and Utilities and Commerce. Baca's term limit expires in 1998.

**DISTRICT PROFILE:**

The 62nd Assembly district is in San Bernardino County and incorporates the communities of Colton, Fontana, Grand Terrace, Loma Linda, and parts of Rialto, Highland, Ontario, and Bloomington. The largest employers are steel producers, a cement company, a beer plant, and Norton Air Force Base. Other assets in this district are the many small businesses, the Loma Linda University, California State University, San Bernardino, and the University of California, Riverside.

The 62nd Assembly District was created by order of the Supreme Court under the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and was designed to incorporate minorities into the political process. The population breaks down into the following groups: 60.9% white; 12.7% African-American; 4.7% Asian; and 21.8% other. Of the overall population, 39.1% is Latino, of whom 22% are registered to vote. According to the 1990 census results, the 62nd district had a total population of 372,499 with 159,549 registered voters. Of these voters, 59% are registered Democrat and 31%, Republican.

**LEGISLATIVE RECORD:**

A review of the 1993-94 regular session produced 63 Assembly bills and five joint resolutions sponsored by Baca. Of the bills Baca sponsored, 26.5% were in the area of education; 11.8%, business and corporations; 10.3%, health and social services; 7.4%, elections; and 7.3%, economic development. The remaining bills were related mainly to criminal law, courts, and environmental protection. Of the total bills, 19.12% were enacted into law, 33.82% were vetoed or died, and 47.01% remain pending.

**ANALYSIS:**

Assemblyman Baca's main concerns are education, economic development, crime, infrastructure, and transportation. He approves of using enterprise zones to attract businesses to his district. Baca is pro-choice, he supports universal health care, and he opposes school vouchers.

Baca has been very active in proposing new legislation. Out of all his initiatives, 16 bills and two joint resolutions deal specifically with education. Assembly Bill 2425 requires all interest money in the State Lottery Fund to be used for the benefit of public education. In addition, to promote greater participation in the local school districts, A.B. 365 provides a tax credit for contributions made to schools by any retired person or anyone who is aged 65 years or older. And A.B. 580 specifies that counties and school districts may cooperate to place participants in the Greater Avenues for Independence in authorized pre-employment preparation positions within the local school districts.

In the area of health and social services, Baca has proposed legislation to benefit veterans. Assembly Bill 466, which was signed by the Governor, authorizes the Department of Veterans Affairs to construct several state veteran's homes throughout the state. A.B. 745 proposed that veterans be given preference on entrance examinations to the civil service system. This bill was vetoed by the Governor. But later in early 1994, Baca proposed A.B. 2426. This bill was designed to give credit on entrance examinations of a civil service system to eligible veterans.

One of the areas in which Baca has been most active is passage of legislation designed to attract a federal Department of Defense Finance and Accounting Service Center to the site of Norton Air Force Base in San Bernardino. The Norton base was scheduled to close in early 1994, and Baca aggressively pursued a finance center because it could provide up to 4,000 jobs in his district. Initially, Baca was involved in some confrontations over authorship with Senator Torres, who had proposed similar legislation. But eventually, Baca passed A.B. 1, which was signed by the Governor, authorizing the Public Utilities Commission to provide incentives to attract the finance center. He also proposed A.B. 2, authorizing the board of supervisors to designate the premises of a closed federal military base as an economic development center.

Baca proposed six bills of particular importance to Latinos, four of which are in the area of education. A.B. 1561 provides for a waiver of community college fees for students with demonstrated financial need. Where 30% or more of the students in a school district

belong to an ethnic minority, A.B. 2482 calls for the members of the district governing board to be elected by trustee area, rather than at large. And A.B. 2835 extends the time during which the Commission on Teacher Credentialing can administer the test to measure competence in teaching limited-English-proficient students. Baca also proposed A.B. 1024, which would have required staff employed by subsidized child care and development programs to be trained in teaching both non-English and limited-English proficient students. But this bill was vetoed by the Governor.

Assemblyman Baca also authored A.B. 2966, which called for the expansion, depending on availability of funds, of the Gang Intervention Program operated by the Los Padrinos Community Coalition of Southern California in San Bernardino County.

Assemblyman Baca's commitment to education and Latinos is undeniable. He has spent a quarter of his time on education alone, which is a top priority for Latinos. In addition, his ability to attract the Finance and Accounting Service Center to his district enabled many of his constituents to remain employed after the conversion of Norton Air Force Base.



**ASSEMBLYMEMBER CRUZ BUSTAMANTE (D)  
31ST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT**

**BIOGRAPHICAL DATA:**

Cruz M. Bustamante was born in Dinuba and raised in the rural communities of Tulare and Fresno. He graduated from Tranquility High School in 1970 and subsequently attended Fresno City College. He later studied public administration at California State University at Fresno and also interned for Congressman B.F. Sisk in Washington D.C.

Bustamante was Fresno district representative for Congressman Richard Lehman from 1983 to 1988. He later became an administrative assistant to Assemblyman Bruce Bronzan from 1988 to his election to the Assembly. An opportunity presented itself when incumbent Bronzan decided to step down, citing term limits, after an unopposed 1992 campaign. Bustamante easily won a special runoff for the vacant Assembly seat on April 17, 1993. Bustamante recently won re-election in the 1994 general election. His term limit is set to expire in 1998.

**DISTRICT PROFILE:**

The 31st Assembly District is located in the Central Valley and includes about half the city of Fresno, Dinuba, Fowler, Kingsburg, Orange Cove, Parlier, Reedley, Sanger, Selma, and parts of Tulare and Visalia. 1990 registered voters in the area were 63% Democrat and 26.7% Republican. The population breaks down into the following groups: 49.1% white; 10.2% Asian; 6.5% African-American; and 34.2% other. Of the overall population, 52.2% is Latino. 1992 reapportionment created a majority of Latino residents in the district, and Latinos now comprise over one-third of the voters.

The district is primarily rural, and agriculture is its dominant industry. Maintaining the agricultural water supply for the area is a chief concern. There is some light manufacturing and processing related to agricultural activities. Generally, the area is economically underdeveloped and suffers from a high unemployment rate.

**LEGISLATIVE RECORD:**

Bustamante's stated campaign priorities were better education for children, public safety, and providing basic services for those in need. He also expressed an interest in agriculture, housing, and water. Bustamante sponsored 25 bills during the 1993-1994 session. Of these, the largest portion, eight (32%), deal with agriculture. The two next largest groups contain three bills (12%) each, addressing education and youth incarceration.

**ANALYSIS:**

Bustamante has sponsored legislation in areas intended to benefit his district and consistent with his stated priorities. He concentrated most heavily on agriculture, which is clearly important to the overall well-being of his district. Bustamante sponsored A.B. 3052,

supported by farmers, developers, and other business interests, which lifts some restrictions on owners of lands containing threatened or endangered animals and plants. It is claimed that these animals and plants are less significant than are others to the ecosystem. In any case, Bustamante is definitely prioritizing agriculture and his district's economy.

Regarding agricultural laborers, Bustamante sponsored the Farmworker Housing Incentive Act, which would require investigating the supply of affordable housing available to transient and resident farm laborers. The bill also would appropriate funds for the repair of existing dormitory-style farmworker housing. Legislative findings stated that the general public interest would best be served by providing the laborers with sanitary, affordable dwellings. Bustamante also sponsored A.B. 3373, which exempts public agencies from the burden of preparing an environmental impact report when deciding to develop, construct, convert, or use residential housing for agricultural employees. A.B. 3154 would establish reserve accounts for the maintenance and rehabilitation of migrant farm labor centers, which contain family units. Current law allows rents in the centers to be raised in order to offset costs. A.B. 3429 would include migrant farmworker housing centers and housing for agricultural employees within a Public Utilities Commission assistance program to low-income gas and electric customers. Bustamante has attended to the agriculture industry's requirements, and more narrowly, the needs of his constituency who are farm laborers.

Bustamante has remained true to his rural constituency, even when his position was highly unpopular. At a press conference held by the California Legislature's Latino Caucus to offer a plan for stemming illegal immigration, Bustamante stated that he supported illegal immigration because his district could not do business without it. This statement spoke both to the agricultural business and to the farmworkers who support his district's primary industry. (Maharidge, 1993). Subsequently, Bustamante commented to the press that California was overly optimistic in assuming that the federal government would contribute its more than \$2 billion share for providing social services to illegal immigrants and voiced concern over potential alternative measures. (Gannett News Service, 1994).

Unquestionably, Bustamante is serving his whole district. He has been cited as a representative who transcends the color of his skin, that is, as one who is successful because of his ability to represent the wider community. For example, Bustamante worked with fellow Valley Assemblyperson Jim Costa to warn President Clinton of the likely major economic impact of proposed San Joaquin Delta standards. Already anticipating only 30% of their normal deliveries through the federal Central Valley Project, farmers stood to lose another 500,000 to 1 million acre feet of irrigation water. In addition, Bustamante voted for cost-cutting worker's compensation reform measures, noting that even more expenses could have been trimmed. He commented that worker's compensation was one of the top issues mentioned by voters during his campaign.

Bustamante's highest legislative priority, education, is also an area in which he has been active. A.B. 2600 would create the Pupil Instructional Materials Incentive Program, requiring the governing board of school districts to examine the sufficiency of textbooks, and if unacceptable, to develop a remedial plan. This bill is an initiative of significant magnitude,

which will directly affect the quality of education disseminated statewide. Bustamante also authored A.B. 3469, which would require the State Department of Education to establish a child care program to serve "migrant agricultural worker families" and their preschool children between three and five years of age. An interesting provision of this bill encourages the employment, as day care aides, of high school students who perform community service as part of their curriculum.

In the area of public safety, Bustamante introduced A.B. 3246 to establish the Leadership, Esteem, Ability, and Discipline program (LEAD). The pilot project would provide an intensive correctional program for minors, a "juvenile boot camp" of sorts. He has also introduced legislation that would include past sexual assault offenses as criteria for deciding whether to release suspects on bond. Finally, Bustamante sponsored a bill that would declare the state's intent to meet funding eligibility requirements for the federal Violence Against Women Act of 1993. It appears that Bustamante has addressed an array of public safety issues which are pertinent to his district and the state at large.

Overall, Bustamante has actively legislated in areas such as agriculture, water, farm labor, education, and public safety. All are somewhat related to his stated campaign priorities and the explicit needs of his district. He has been described as a "sleeper" with great potential, a Latino able to represent both his Latino constituency and the wider community. His political future is one to watch. (Information for Public Affairs Inc., 6/1/94).

**ASSEMBLYMEMBER LOUIS CALDERA (D)  
46TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT**

**BIOGRAPHICAL DATA:**

Louis Caldera was born on April 1, 1956 in El Paso, Texas. He and his wife, Eva, an attorney, presently reside in Los Angeles. Caldera is a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. He served for five years in the Army as a military police platoon leader and intelligence officer where he earned the rank of Captain. After leaving the Army, Caldera obtained both his law degree and master's degree in business administration from Harvard University in 1987. Subsequently, he worked for two law firms in Los Angeles and in March 1991 was appointed a deputy county counsel representing Los Angeles County in state and federal litigation.

Caldera was a trustee of the Mexican Bar Association of Los Angeles County, and he co-founded the Latino Lawyers Committee. He also has been a committee chair of the Government Affairs Council of the United Way of Los Angeles.

Caldera's rival for the 1992 election was Bertha Saavedra, who was endorsed by the departing Assemblywoman Lucille Roybal-Allard and County Supervisor Gloria Molina. Caldera, in turn, was endorsed by Senator Art Torres, Assemblyman Richard Polanco, and Los Angeles City Councilman Richard Alatorre. Caldera won the primary with 52% of the vote and then went on to trounce his main opponent in the general election, David M. Osborne (R), with 71.8% of the vote. Caldera recently won re-election in the 1994 general election.

Currently, Caldera is Vice Chair of the Finance and Insurance Committee, and he is a member of the Consumer Protection, Governmental and New Technologies, Judiciary, and Review and Taxation committees. His term limit expires in 1998.

**DISTRICT PROFILE:**

The 46th Assembly District is in the center of Los Angeles and incorporates the communities of downtown Los Angeles, Boyle Heights, Bunker Hill, Central City, Civic Center, Korea Town, Wilshire Center, Pico Union, West Lake, Little Tokyo, and South Central Los Angeles. The major employers in this district are the governmental offices of the city and county. In addition, the many law firms, businesses, and financial centers offer job opportunities to many residents. Some of the largest employers are Pacific Telesis, the Wells Fargo Center, Arco Towers, and the World Trade Center.

The 59th district is in need of extensive rebuilding efforts due to the damage created by riots in 1992 following the Rodney King verdict. The population breaks down into the following groups: 53.9% white; 7.2% African-American; 15.7% Asian; and 43.1% other. Of the overall population, Latinos comprise 70.3% of the district's population; however, high rates of immigration and low levels of voter registration have resulted in minimal Latino

political participation. According to the 1990 Census data, the population for the 46th district was 376,632, with 58,913 registered voters. Sixty-five percent of the registered voters are Democrat and 20% are Republican.

#### **LEGISLATIVE RECORD:**

A review of the initiatives for the 1993-94 regular session produced 40 bills sponsored by Assemblyman Caldera. Criminal law led in number with a total of five, followed by real estate with four. The rest of Caldera's bills dealt with financial issues (banking, business, insurance, investments, and taxes), local government, and government records. Of the total bills, 30% were enacted into law, 15% died, and 55% remain pending.

#### **ANALYSIS:**

Caldera has stated that his priorities lie in the areas of education, job creation, public works improvements, and crime prevention. He favors spending more money on the educational system, but he does not favor the school voucher system. He believes education is essential because "it's possible to create a new industry and then realize that you don't have anybody educated to fill those positions." (Barber, 1993). Although he feels strongly about education, Caldera sponsored only one education bill (A.B. 3733), aimed at altering the educational services provided to students with limited proficiency in English. On the other hand, Caldera has spent considerable time on the issues of criminal sentencing and prosecution of vandals and people who interfere with low flying aircraft. In addition, Caldera proposed A.B. 145 and A.B. 3789, which would permit vehicle searches for weapons during states of emergency.

Of the six bills most pertinent to Latinos, two deal with low-income housing. Assembly Bill 1438 allows a low-income housing credit against the tax on the gross premiums of insurers. And A.B. 2324 allows financial institutions to provide special housing loan programs for ethnic minorities or low-income neighborhoods. In addition, A.B. 1239 prohibits the imposition of penalties or interest because of delinquent payment of property taxes on qualified residential real property, where the owner suffered economic hardship due to the 1992 riots.

The educational bill mentioned earlier, A.B. 3733, requires the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to appoint a task force to prepare a report to the Legislature with recommendations to alter the educational services provided to students with limited English proficiency. The last two bills, A.B. 1441 and A.B. 2897, have to do with limiting the number of alcohol licenses in neighborhoods to avoid law enforcement problems. Traditionally, minority neighborhoods have had high numbers of establishments that sell alcoholic beverages, which in turn correlates with high crime rates in those areas. After the 1992 riots, when many liquor establishments were burned down, concerned residents pushed for tighter regulation of such establishments.

In a different light, Caldera was co-sponsor, along with Assemblyman Alfred Alquist, of S.B. 976. This bill prohibits the Department of Motor Vehicles from issuing driver's licenses unless the applicant is able to prove legal residence status. Caldera defended his

position by stating that he took part in the drawing up of this piece of legislation only to add his own amendments that made the law less detrimental to immigrants (Olivares, 1994). Nevertheless, this bill was highly criticized and earned Caldera the disapproval of various Latino organizations.

Various news articles characterize Caldera as a man who does not like to be pigeonholed as a Latino legislator (Maharidge, 1993; Podger, 1993). He is concerned with helping the Latino community by using his business expertise in the areas of taxes and insurance; by doing this, he hopes to improve all of California, which indirectly benefits Latinos. His legislative record clearly reflects his dedication to these issues, but given his stated commitment to education, he would do well to channel some additional energy to this area.

**SENATOR CHARLES CALDERON (D)  
26TH SENATORIAL DISTRICT**

**BIOGRAPHICAL DATA:**

Charles Calderon was born March 12, 1950 in Montebello, CA. He was awarded a B.A. in Political Science from the California State University at Los Angeles and received his J.D. from the University of California at Davis. Currently, Calderon is a partner in the Los Angeles firm of Burke, Williams, and Sorenson. An unaffiliated Christian, he is divorced, has two children, and resides in Whittier.

Calderon was a member of the Montebello School Board from 1979 to 1982. In 1982 he was elected to the California Assembly where he served until 1990. He was Assembly Democratic Whip, receiving numerous important committee appointments. Most controversially, Calderon was a member of the "Gang of Five," a group of Democratic Assembly members who briefly teamed with Republicans in 1988 to oust House Speaker Willie Brown; the effort failed by only a few votes. Calderon's efforts to unseat Brown strained their relationship. Immediately following Brown's election, Calderon was removed as majority whip, relieved of his committee assignments, and suffered a reduction in his staff and office space for the remainder of his Assembly tenure. Despite the aftermath, Calderon now insists that he has mended the rift with Brown.

Considered a moderate Democrat, Calderon was elected to the Senate in 1990 to replace incumbent Joseph Montoya, who resigned after a conviction on political corruption charges. In January 1992, Calderon was appointed Chair of the Toxics and Public Safety Management Committee. He also serves on the following committees: Agriculture and Water Resources, Banking, Commerce and International Trade, Budget and Fiscal Review, Health and Human Services, Judiciary, Local Government, and Veterans Affairs. Calderon recently won re-election in the 1994 general election; his term limit is set to expire in 1998.

**DISTRICT PROFILE:**

The 26th Senate District is located in the eastern central portion of Los Angeles County. Registered voters in 1990 were 60.1% Democrat and 29.6% Republican. The population breaks down into the following groups: 51% white; 21.2% Asian; 1.8% African-American; and 26% other. Of the overall population, 59.5% is Latino; the district has been described as a heavily Latino, "blue-collar" area. Southern California Edison and Mattel are the largest employers in this middle-income area, which has been adversely affected by defense plant cutbacks; thus, diversifying the employer base is an important priority. There are significant water and air pollution problems, as well as major transportation issues.

**LEGISLATIVE RECORD:**

Calderon sponsored 65 bills during the 1993-1994 session. The largest portion, sixteen (24.6%), deal with environmental protection and pollution control. The next largest

group, five bills (7.7%), address law and justice. Both health and financial institutions were the subject of four (6.6%) initiatives each, for a total of eight (13.2%) bills. Other areas in which Calderon introduced two initiatives (3.1%) include children's services and rights, construction, consumer affairs, corrections, education, local government, and social services, for an aggregated fourteen bills (21.7%).

#### **ANALYSIS:**

Given the environmental problems in his district and his role as Chair of the Toxics and Public Safety Management Committee, Senator Calderon has focused on the area of environmental protection and pollution. To date, four of the environmental bills he sponsored have been signed by the governor. In general, Calderon has concentrated on streamlining and refining procedures as well as reducing costs.

A sweeping reform bill signed this year by the governor, S.B. 1082 consolidates seven different state hazardous waste laws, some of which address on-site treatment and storage tank standards. Under the bill, hazardous waste facilities deal with one agency to obtain a single permit after undergoing a single inspection and paying a single fee. Additionally, the California Environmental Protection Agency is directed to eliminate existing duplicate procedures for siting of major hazardous waste treatment plants. Finally, current and new hazardous waste programs must undergo cost/benefit analysis and any future fee increases must be justified by a strict accounting. Calderon's other significant bill signed by the governor, S.B. 922, reduced in-state disposal fees for hazardous waste from \$26.50 a ton to \$12. The Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) was opposed because of the state revenue loss; waste removal contractors stated that the measure would remove incentives to ship waste out of state. The measure has been described as part of a rational and equitable fee structure designed to enhance the state's business climate.

Calderon has definitely taken a "big picture" approach to toxic legislation. He authored a bill in 1992 requiring state agencies to contract with each other for specific work to be done instead of using direct appropriations, in order to increase accountability. He also has authored several bills pertaining to the DTSC to expand utilization of local agencies in clean-up efforts. He has authored legislation aimed at improving relations with businesses affected by these issues, calling for mitigating factors to be considered in penalty setting. He authored another bill to reduce the DTSC's budget in order to fund a new bill which would provide new procedures for dealing with responsible parties in hazardous waste disputes, noting that he wants to clarify that California is not hostile towards business. Finally, Calderon is dealing with a new issue on the horizon, methamphetamine lab raids, which in 1992 and 1993 tallied higher in California than in all other states combined. Hazardous waste produced by these labs has been compared to toxic chemical spills; this same waste has been poured into streams and flushed into sewage systems. The state narcotics bureau last year spent \$1.2 million on these cleanups, \$0.5 million more than budgeted. Calderon has introduced a bill to shift costs from the state bureau to local and state health officials.

The primary purpose behind these bills is to protect the public health and safety as well as the environment. The 26th District is a congested area which is heavily polluted and



has water quality concerns. Thus, it is notable that Calderon has dealt with waste disposal and clean-up issues as well as toxic tank standards. As previously mentioned, he passed several major toxic reform bills. However, there is no sign that he has addressed the district's transportation issues nor the diversification of the area's job base. Finally, considering his large Latino constituency, it is interesting to note that Calderon authored exactly one directly pertinent bill, S.B. 1210, which presents various legislative findings regarding California's legal immigrant population, addresses citizenship training needs, and calls for a liaison between legal immigrants and the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS).

Calderon openly opposed a bill allowing a claim of justifiable homicide for certain victims of domestic violence. Although sympathetic to victims, he said that legalizing imperfect self-defense would create an unjust defense to first-degree murder. He has authored several other bills protecting victim's rights.

On April 19, 1993, Calderon responded to an aggressive nationwide anti-abortion activist campaign by announcing S.B. 1248. The two-pronged bill provided that private residences could not be targeted for picketing and that protesters must allow ten feet of space to individuals wishing to enter medical or health clinics. Calderon said his bill aimed to prohibit harassment as opposed to peaceful protest. In its current form, only the picketing component remains, and the bill awaits action in the Assembly.

As a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Calderon amended A.B. 13, a bill to ban smoking in most enclosed workplaces in the state. The amendment would place a ceiling on local governments passing future workplace tobacco controls. Calderon received \$11,500 in tobacco money in 1992 and 1993.

Overall, Calderon has made a substantial effort to improve the environment, a significant concern in his district. As mentioned, he has passed several measures which are of considerable importance in terms of environmental reform. Calderon has balanced environmental concerns against the need for economic development; his efforts to ensure that California not appear hostile to business are also consistent with his district's need to maintain a job base. Although Calderon has not focused much legislation on his Latino constituency, he has openly stated that he is a moderate Democrat who is interested in serving the broader community he represents. Calderon has been successful in addressing mainstream issues and should continue to do so throughout the rest of his term.

**ASSEMBLYMEMBER DENISE MORENO DUCHENY (D)  
79TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT**

**BIOGRAPHICAL DATA:**

Denise Moreno Ducheny was born in Los Angeles and raised in the city of La Habra. She attended public schools and received a four-year scholarship from Twentieth-Century Fox Film Corporation to attend Pomona College, where she was graduated with a B.A. in History. She studied economic history at the University of Lund, Sweden and Spanish at the intensive school of Cuahuanahuac in Cuernavaca, Mexico. She earned her Juris Doctorate in 1979 from Southwestern University School of Law in Los Angeles. Ducheny was appointed by the Presiding Judge of the Juvenile Court to the San Diego County Delinquency Prevention Commission. She is a co-founder of the Association of Latino Community College Trustees of California and became its first Chairperson in 1991. Ducheny has been married for fourteen years to Al Ducheny, a small business owner and community activist.

Ducheny, a Democrat, was elected to the California State Assembly on April 12, 1994 in a special election to represent the 79th District. Ducheny is a member of the Assembly Committees on Banking and Finance, Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials, Housing and Community Development, and Public Employees, Retirement and Social Security. She also serves on the Assembly Select Committees on California-Mexico Affairs and California Ports. Ducheny retained her seat in the 1994 general election; she won a two-year term. Her term limit expires in 2000.

**DISTRICT PROFILE:**

San Diego County's only Democrat-leaning district, the 79th was the first county district to be "constructed" by Supreme Court masters in the 1992 reapportionment, mostly to concentrate its Latino and African-American populations. The district takes in National City, half of Chula Vista, southern San Diego city, San Ysidro and Otay Mesa. As a result, the 79th is more than three-quarters minority, with 49% Latino, 16% African-Americans, and 11% Asians. The district also has the lowest number of registered voters in the county (125,896, or less than one-third of the district's population). Of the registered voters, 55.5% are Democrat, 29.7% are Republican, 1.8% are Independent, 12.9% have other political affiliations, and 10.9% are uncommitted.

In a state of diverse geography, San Diego might have the most variation in one county. That diversity means people looking for just about any environment have relocated into the county. By 2010, nearly one in ten Californians will be a San Diegan. Not surprisingly then, growth and its control have become the overriding political issue in the county. San Diego also has a tense relationship with its neighbor to the south, Tijuana. Drugs and illegal aliens steadily flow across the border; San Diego is also downhill from Tijuana, which means that Mexican sewage pollutes San Diego beaches. More than any other city in the state, San Diego needs a foreign policy.

**LEGISLATIVE RECORD:**

Ducheny began serving in the Assembly in April 1994 and has not introduced any bills. Ducheny hopes to be able to address some of the issues she raised in the campaign, including jobs and education. She would like to lay the groundwork for a South Bay economic development commission.

**ANALYSIS:**

Economic development, immigration, environmental protection, bilingual education, and growth control are only a few issues to affect almost a fifty percent Latino constituency in Ducheny's district. It is too early to tell how she will incorporate these issues into her legislative agenda; it will be important to reassess her performance after the 1994-95 legislative term.

**ASSEMBLYMEMBER MARTHA ESCUTIA (D)  
50TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT**

**BIOGRAPHICAL DATA:**

Martha Escutia was born on January 16, 1958 in Los Angeles. She is single and currently resides in Huntington Park. She received a B.A. in Public Administration from the University of Southern California, a law degree from the Georgetown University Center of Law in 1982, and certifications from the World Court in the Hague, Netherlands. She studied foreign investment at the National Autonomous University of Mexico City.

After graduating from law school, Escutia was the legislative director for the National Council of La Raza in Washington, D.C. Later she served as a research attorney for the Los Angeles Superior Court. She was also vice president of public policy and government at the United Way of Los Angeles.

During the 1992 election Escutia was supported by Senator Art Torres, Assemblyman Richard Polanco, and Los Angeles City Councilman Richard Alatorre in her race against Pat Acosta, who was being supported by Congressman Edward Roybal, Congresswoman Lucille Roybal-Allard, and L.A. County Supervisor Gloria Molina. Escutia won the primary with a 12% lead over her closest rival. She then went on to the general election where she easily defeated Gladys O. Miller, a Republican, with 75% of the vote. Escutia recently won re-election in the 1994 general election.

Currently, Escutia is Chair of the Freshman Democratic Caucus and Secretary of the Democratic Caucus. She is also Chair of the Alameda Corridor Project. Assemblywoman Escutia's standing committees are: Transportation (vice chair); Health; Labor and Employment; Public Employees, Retirement and Social Security; and Water, Parks and Wildlife. In addition, Escutia serves on the Select Committee on the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Her term limit expires in 1998.

**DISTRICT PROFILE:**

The 50th Assembly district is located southeast of downtown Los Angeles and incorporates the communities of Bell, Bell Gardens, Commerce, Cudahy, East Los Angeles, Florence-Graham, Huntington Park, Maywood, Miramonte, South Gate, Vernon and Walnut Park. This district's main industry is manufacturing. It contains steel mills, factories, warehouses and retail centers. The City of Commerce was specifically designed to be an industrial and business area. Most of the Hispanic population commutes to other areas to work.

The 50th District was created by the State Supreme Court to comply with the federal Voting Rights Act of 1965, which stipulates that districts must be drawn in a way that increases the political participation of minority groups. As a result of this stipulation, this

district has the greatest Latino population of all the Assembly districts, with 88.6 percent. The overall population breaks down into the following groups: 36.2% white; 2.2% African-American; 1.3% Asian; and 60.3% other. Of the total registered voters, more than two-thirds are Democrats. According to the 1990 Census, the 50th district had a population of 370,129, and as of October 1992, it had 65,255 registered voters.

#### **LEGISLATIVE RECORD:**

Escutia sponsored 40 bills in the 1993-94 term, 40% of which were in the area of health and social services. The next two largest groups were education with 17.5%, and transportation with 12.5%. The remaining bills dealt with issues of public employees, public utilities, and jobs. Of the total bills, 10% were enacted into law, 17.5% died, and 72.5% remain pending.

#### **ANALYSIS:**

Escutia has stated that the main areas of concern for her district are health care, education, poverty, job training, and employment (Jimenez, 1992). But she is also concerned with protecting her constituents' civil rights. She is a member of the PRIDE coalition, which is a group created to counter the anti-immigrant campaign unleashed by some politicians. Escutia acknowledges that immigration is a problem, but she deplors the tactic of using immigrants as scapegoats for California's economic problems. Escutia is also a supporter of universal health care coverage.

Escutia's legislative record for the past year demonstrates her commitment to her constituents and her ability to follow through on her campaign promises. The bulk of her proposed bills dealt with issues of health and social services. She addressed the special needs of people with disabilities and the need to properly certify technicians in the medical field. Escutia believes that education is the most important factor that needs to be addressed in order to improve her constituents' well-being. Consequently she proposed bill A.B. 737, which was signed by the Governor, to increase enrollment in higher learning institutions. This bill requires school districts to offer students a course of study that leads to the fulfillment of the requirements and prerequisites for admission to California public post secondary institutions.

Out of the forty bills Escutia sponsored, seven are particularly relevant to Hispanics. Among these were A.B. 3481 and A.B. 3556 which call for identifying and assisting students who show the potential to become bilingual teachers. In addition, A.B. 3713 protects the rights of manufacturing employees, who are mainly Latinos, by requiring that employees be notified of their rights and protections under the California Occupational Safety and Health Act (Cal-OSHA). In addition, A.B. 1450 imposes duties on the Alameda Corridor Transportation Authority to foster economic development and job creation in areas of Los Angeles that were affected by the 1992 riots.

Escutia runs into difficulties when she deals with the issue of illegal immigration. She has stated that she does not know what to do about it and that she constantly struggles with this issue (Arredondo, 1993). This is evidenced by her vote on two bills. Escutia strongly opposed Assemblyman Alquist's bill, S.B. 976, which would have prohibited the Department

of Motor Vehicles from issuing driver's licenses to people unable to prove their legal residence status. She stated that "if the goal of this project is to stop the flow of undocumented immigrants, I want to emphasize to all of you that this law won't do it." (Olivares, 1994). Escutia feared that this measure would only be one step down the road to having to prove one's citizenship on a daily basis. She is also opposed to using illegal immigrants as scapegoats for California's economic ills. She stated that "the statistics that exist are only estimates," and that up until now "there is no proof about the true effects of immigration in the country." (Arredondo, 1993).

On the other hand, Escutia favored Assemblyman Russell's bill which would have prohibited any state agency from providing job training and assistance in finding a job to people unable to prove their legal residence status. The reasoning behind this measure was that it was illegal to give job training to people who are not authorized to work in the United States (Olivares, 1993).

These votes would appear to be contradictory, unless Assemblywoman Escutia believes that she is protecting her constituents' best interest by providing undocumented immigrants with driver's licenses, thereby allowing them to buy automobile insurance, while at the same time she tries to prevent undocumented workers from finding jobs and possibly displacing citizens and permanent legal residents in her district.

Overall, Escutia is a legislator who is dedicated to her Latino community. She has worked hard at passing bills in areas that are important to Latinos, such as education and health services. She also has dedicated herself to protecting the rights of Latino workers and immigrants, despite her ambivalence about illegal immigration.

**ASSEMBLYMEMBER DIANE MARTINEZ (D)  
49TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT**

**BIOGRAPHICAL DATA:**

Diane Martinez was born on January 14, 1953 in Los Angeles and is the daughter of Congressman Matthew Martinez. She is divorced and lives with her daughter, Kate, in Monterey Park. She attended East Los Angeles Community College and worked in the telecommunications industry for 17 years. In 1991 she was laid off from her job with API Security Inc., and before that she worked 10 years for Pacific Bell. In 1987 she won a seat on the Garvey School District board and later became its president. Then in 1990 she launched an unsuccessful campaign for the 49th Assembly seat against Xavier Becerra, but in 1992 she won the primary with 49% of the vote in a four-way race against three attorneys. Martinez then went on to beat Sophic Wong, a small business owner, in the general election. Martinez recently won re-election in the 1994 general election.

Martinez was appointed Chair of the Committee on Elections, Reapportionment and Constitutional Amendments, which gave her the distinction of being the only freshman chairing a standing committee. She is also a member of the Consumer Protection, Governmental Efficiency and New Technologies, Education, and Local Government committees. Martinez's term limit expires in 1998.

**DISTRICT PROFILE:**

The 49th Assembly District is to the east of central Los Angeles and incorporates the communities of Alhambra, Monterey Park, Rosemead, San Gabriel, and parts of Los Angeles and East Los Angeles. The largest employers in the district are Southern California Edison as well as numerous small businesses. Another asset in the district is the California State University, Los Angeles. But the lack of other major employers has left this ethnically diverse district especially hard hit by the current recession.

The total population according to the 1990 census was 371,807 and the total voter registration as of October 1992 was 119,695. The 49th Assembly district is 55% Latino and 29% Asian, with 60% of the voters registered as Democrats and 26% as Republican.

**LEGISLATIVE RECORD:**

During the 1993-94 regular session, Assemblywoman Martinez sponsored 56 bills and one joint resolution. Of her bills, 22.8% dealt with criminal law, 10.5% with public utilities, 8.8% with education, 7% with communications, another 7% with politics, 5.3% with elections, and 5.3% with insurance. The remaining bills dealt with various issues ranging from administrative agencies to water supply and preservation. Of the total number of bills, 10.53% were enacted into law, 29.82% were vetoed or died, and 59.65% remain pending.

## **ANALYSIS:**

Assemblywoman Martinez is concerned with economic development, education, health care and worker's compensation reform. She is in favor of abortion rights and approves of local control over education.

Judging by the number of crime bills she sponsored, Martinez is tough on crime and has a particular interest in increasing punishment for people who commit assaults. Assembly Bill 104 eliminated the authority of the court to grant probation or suspend a sentence for anyone convicted of assault who had committed a prior offense and had in his or her possession a firearm. A.B. 106 extends the term of imprisonment for a person who is convicted of two or more counts of willfully and maliciously threatening a victim or witness with the use of force. A.B. 233 clarifies the terminology regarding willfully and maliciously throwing acid or chemicals on another person.

On a related topic, Martinez is in favor of regulating the amount of violence that appears in the communication industry. A.B. 58 calls for the regulation of violence on T.V., and A.B. 135 creates the Video Game Rating Administration. She also proposed A.B. 1698 that would require manufacturers of video games to place warnings on their products about the potential dangers of prolonged use of video games.

Out of Martinez's many proposed bills, only two deal primarily with Latinos. A.B. 2842 authorizes instruction in multiculturalism in the area of the social sciences to help students understand the contributions made to America by other cultures and to help them develop the social skills needed to interact within the culturally diverse state of California.

In the area of health, Martinez has sponsored A.B. 3501, a comprehensive bill designed to measure the effects of the AIDS virus on the Latino population. It would require the Office of AIDS within the State Department of Health Services to study AIDS education, prevention, funding, and service efforts directed at the Latino population. It would also determine to what extent Latinos diagnosed with AIDS have been denied insurance due to discriminatory practices within the insurance industry.

When Assemblyman Caldera co-sponsored the bill that would prohibit the Department of Motor Vehicles from issuing driver's licenses to undocumented residents, Martinez was the only other Latino legislator who favored this bill. Yet, Martinez spoke out vigorously when in May 1994, Santa Ana Councilman Ted R. Moreno, a candidate for the 69th Assembly District, endorsed a proposed initiative that would bar illegal immigrants from public hospitals and schools. Martinez was upset by this action because she believes such a proposal is "racist on its face." (Martinez, 1994). These two examples indicate that Martinez struggles with the immigration issue but disapproves of denying basic human rights, such as health care, to anyone.

Martinez is a very active legislator. It is apparent that she is committed to her constituents. Unfortunately, in a review of California legislators done by the California



Journal, Martincz was rated at the bottom of the list because of her personal skills. "She is viewed by many as rude, combative ... and is hostile toward colleagues and toward the system itself." (Information for Public Affairs, Inc., 1994). Perhaps her poor collegial relations have prevented her from being more active in passing legislation related to Latinos.

**ASSEMBLYMEMBER GRACE NAPOLITANO (D)  
58TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT**

**BIOGRAPHICAL DATA:**

Grace Musquiz Napolitano was born in Brownsville, Texas. She graduated from Brownsville High School and subsequently attended Texas Southmost College. Napolitano later attended Los Angeles Trade Tech and Cerritos College.

In 1986 Napolitano became the first Latina elected to the Norwalk City Council and was easily reelected in 1990. Backed by four state incumbents, Napolitano was elected to the Assembly in 1992. Napolitano is the Vice-Chair of the Housing and Community Development Committee and is a member of both the Governmental Organization and Transportation Committees. Napolitano is Vice-Chair of the Latino Legislative Caucus and Chair of the Assembly Select Committee on Statewide Immigration Impact. Napolitano recently won re-election in the 1994 general election; her term limit expires in 1998.

**DISTRICT PROFILE:**

The 58th Assembly District is located in southeast Los Angeles County and includes South El Monte, Pico Rivera, West Whittier, Los Nietos and parts of Whittier, South Whittier, Norwalk, El Monte, and Santa Fe Springs. 1990 registered voters in the area were 63.8% Democrat and 26.5% Republican. The population breaks down into the following groups: 57.7% white; 1.6% African-American; 0.1% Asian; and 32.7% other. Of the overall population, 62.3% is Latino. 1992 reapportionment created a majority of Latino residents in the district, and Latinos now comprise over 40% of the voters.

The district has both large and small manufacturing plants, as well as some oil refineries. A considerable portion of its largely Latino workforce commutes to the workplace. Ground water problems, maintaining a job base, and gang issues are the district's current concerns.

**LEGISLATIVE RECORD:**

Napolitano's top stated priority is the state economy, and she is also interested in crime and the environment. During the 1993-1994 session Napolitano sponsored 31 bills. The largest number of these bills, eight (25.81%), are related to education. The next largest group, six bills (19.35%), address immigration, and Napolitano also sponsored five bills (16.13%) in the area of law and justice.

**ANALYSIS:**

Legislation related to education has been Napolitano's strongest focus. She has sponsored bills pertaining to the State Teachers' Retirement Law and to public education funding. Napolitano also authored a bill declaring the legislature's intent to utilize community colleges and off-campus centers to provide citizenship training to those eligible to become

naturalized citizens. In general, her initiatives do not address questions of pedagogy, but rather deal with structural and institutional issues important to educators.

In the area of immigration, Napolitano authored A.B. 2528, which would have made it a felony knowingly to induce non-citizens to work under substandard conditions for substandard wages; the Assembly voted down the bill. The measure was proposed in response to the highly-publicized case of a young woman who was "sent for" from Chile and worked constantly for eighteen months while in the United States. The woman lived with the couple who "ordered" her and was never paid, but instead was threatened constantly with deportation if she were to offer any resistance. Napolitano also sponsored a bill that would have established a high school English-language acquisition program; it was vetoed by the governor. In addition, Napolitano authored a measure that would declare discrimination based upon immigration status a felony. Finally, Napolitano wrote a bill that would require the University of California to conduct a prescribed study of the costs and contributions of immigrants within the state. Napolitano has taken action on immigration legislation, which certainly has a varying, but comprehensive, impact on her substantial Latino constituency.

Napolitano has not authored many bills that relate directly to the state economy. However, she did sponsor one initiative pertinent to employment of state residents. The bill, vetoed by the governor in later 1993, would have reserved employment associated with providing local telephone service in California to California residents. Napolitano has authored an enterprise zone bill for continued economic development, which relates directly to her district's need to maintain a job base.

Napolitano wrote a gaming club excise tax measure to appropriate revenues for law enforcement and education. In the area of law and justice, Napolitano has introduced legislation in areas such as fraud and forgery. A.B. 1664, which increases the penalties for impersonating police officers, was signed by the governor and took effect this year. Another initiative, A.B. 1663, prohibits local parks departments from hiring convicted child sex abusers for positions involving child supervision.

Overall, Napolitano has written bills that potentially could benefit all of her constituents, such as the education legislation she authored as well as the law enforcement funding measure. Napolitano has also passed significant law and justice legislation which benefits all residents. However, she has not squarely addressed her top stated priority, the state economy. In areas such as immigration, Napolitano has concentrated on a subset of her Latino contingency. Despite this activism, however, Napolitano was recently criticized in a National Public Radio interview for forging alliances with Republicans in supporting tough legislation on undocumented immigration (National Public Radio, 1994). In defending her position, Napolitano illustrated the dilemma Latino legislators face when advocating for civil rights while also trying to avoid appearing excessively sympathetic to undocumented immigrants. In general, Napolitano has authored legislation beneficial to both her district and the state.

**ASSEMBLYMEMBER RICHARD POLANCO (D)  
45TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT**

**BIOGRAPHICAL DATA:**

Born March 4, 1951 in East Los Angeles, Richard Polanco attended East Los Angeles College, Universidad Nacional de Mexico, and the University of Redlands, where he majored in political science. He and his wife, Olivia, reside in Los Angeles. He has two sons and a daughter. Polanco observes the Methodist faith.

Polanco helped found the East Side Association for Boys in 1970, the Arroyo Vista Family Health Center in Highland Park in 1983, and the Mujeres Recovery Home for Hispanic women alcoholics; he served on the executive board of Para Los Niños Day Care Center between 1980 and 1989, and in 1980 was on the board of the East Los Angeles Alcoholism Council.

Polanco was an aide to Los Angeles County Supervisor Edmund Edelman and a special assistant to ex-Governor Jerry Brown. In 1984 and 1985, he was chief of staff for then-Assemblyman Richard Alatorre. In 1982, Polanco ran for the Assembly but was beaten by Gloria Molina. When Alatorre moved on to the Los Angeles City Council, Polanco succeeded him in a 1986 special election. By his second term, Polanco was on three key committees: Rules, Governmental Organization, and Ways and Means. In 1992, he became the first Latino to obtain a leadership post in the Assembly with his appointment as Assistant Speaker pro Tempore; as third in the line of succession to act as Speaker, Polanco has been the first Latino to preside over the Assembly during the absence of Speaker Willie Brown and Assistant Speaker Jack O'Connell. Polanco is the Chairman of the California Latino Legislative Caucus and a member of the Select Committee on California-Mexico Affairs. With his term limit set to expire in 1996, Polanco ran for the California Senate in 1994. He won the opportunity to represent the 22nd District, and his term limit in the Senate will expire in 2002.

Polanco's major legislative interests are automobile insurance, housing, and development. He sponsored one of the automobile insurance initiatives in 1988, Proposition 101, which would have reduced premiums by limiting recovery for tort damages. His 1991 legislation lifted the seven-year limit for durable power of attorney for health care, the law under which a surrogate can make life or death decisions for a stricken patient. A 1992 law that he sponsored requires charities to provide information to the Department of Justice if their administrative costs exceed twenty-five percent. He has sponsored bills to make possession of child pornography unlawful, to curb abuses by money transfer firms on funds sent abroad, to protect witnesses in criminal trials, to improve conditions for farm workers, to increase use of desalinated water, and to ban malathion spraying.

**DISTRICT PROFILE:**

Assembly District 45 is one of six districts created in the 1992 reapportionment with the intent of sending a Latino to the legislature. The 1990 Census estimates the population of the district to be 370,001, with the following racial composition: 47.4% white, 2.4% African-American, 19.4% Asian, and 30.8% other. Of this population, 63.2% is Latino. Latinos account for only about 35 percent of the registered voters. The total number of registered voters is 87,834; of these, 61.8% are Democrat; 21.5% Republican; 1.37% independent; 2.7% other party political affiliations; and 12.5% uncommitted. The large Democratic margin has slipped since 1984, when 69.1% of voters were Democrats and 21% were Republicans.

Covering the heart of the city of Los Angeles just north of the Civic Center, this district extends west along Santa Monica Boulevard and north to the Eagle Rock and Highland Park areas. East Hollywood and Echo Park are also in the district. Major landmarks in the densely packed district are the Chinatown area, Dodger Stadium, and the historic El Pueblo de Los Angeles. Bordering the financial center of the West Coast, the district is jammed with high-rise offices and entertainment centers, including Paramount Studios. The district also contains some institutions of higher education, including Occidental College and the University of Southern California Medical Center. District 45 has growing street crime and traffic problems that provide the chief problems for the downtown area along with illegal immigrants. Lack of opportunities for its youth, gang violence, unequal educational opportunity, and a need for economic development on the east side also are of major concern.

**LEGISLATIVE RECORD:**

Of the 114 bills Polanco has sponsored during the current legislative session, seventeen bills (15%) directly affected the Latino community. One of the bills enacted into law, A.B. 2314, would lengthen the period of time that certification as a minority, woman, or disabled business enterprise is granted from one year to two years. Assembly Joint Resolution 19, enacted into law, would urge the U.S. Congress to repeal statutes that hinder the safety and soundness of the banking system and to direct federal agencies responsible for banking regulations to modify and rescind regulations that inhibit lending to small businesses, women, communities of color, and agricultural enterprises. A.B. 1350, also signed by the Governor, creates the California Mexican American Veterans' Memorial Beautification and Enhancement Commission. This law authorizes the beautification and expansion of the current Soldado memorial on state grounds and authorizes the Commission to oversee all development and construction of the project.

Nineteen bills (16.67%) addressed issues concerning business and corporate issues from economic development and public utilities to government contracting requirements and international trade. An additional eighteen bills (15.79%) focused on law and justice; fourteen bills (12.28%) concerned matters of health and social services. Polanco sponsored six bills (5.26%) that were insurance-oriented, one bill (0.88%) that focused on housing, and one bill (0.88%) that addressed redevelopment and urban renewal.

## ANALYSIS:

Polanco has been an active and effective legislator. He has sponsored a large number of bills during the 1993-1994 legislative session. As Chairman of the Latino Legislative Caucus, Polanco has sponsored a significant percentage of bills to benefit the Latino community. Seventeen bills addressed issues such as agricultural labor, business and corporate opportunities for minorities, women, and disabled veterans, and special measures. Polanco appears to have been successful in pursuing his reform agenda. Of the seventeen, four bills have been enacted into law.

While addressing issues of concern to the Latino community, Polanco has not forgotten his other constituents. He has also concentrated legislative efforts in areas that concern the overall well-being of his district. For instance, to encourage economic development, Polanco sponsored a bill that authorizes the board of a municipal utility district that has owned and operated an electrical distribution system for at least eight years and has a population of 250,000 or more to engage in programs to encourage economic development that benefits its ratepayers. He has also introduced a bill that would require the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority to initiate an Alternative Analysis Draft Environmental Impact State meant to study transit improvements for the San Gabriel Valley and to apply for federal funding.

Polanco has taken a tough stand on illegal immigration. He and seven members of the California Assembly Select Committee on California-Mexico Affairs, a bi-partisan committee, released *Immigrants, Immigration & the California Economy: A Compendium of Materials Submitted at an Informational Hearing* on February 25, 1993. In August of the same year, Polanco with ten other members of the Latino Caucus, authored *Making Immigration Policy Work in The United States (1993)*. The paper suggests thirteen steps in addressing the issue of undocumented immigration. These measures include strengthening the enforcement of laws against hiring illegal immigrants, increasing penalties for immigrant smugglers, deporting illegal immigrants who have been convicted of felonies rather than imprisoning them, tightening the criteria for political asylum, merging the Border Patrol with the U.S. Customs Service, and raising money through a \$1 border toll. "The Latino Caucus believes we need to take a tough stance on illegal immigration," Polanco has said. "We cannot have people breaking immigration laws. We do not believe in open borders" (Skelton, 1993).

Polanco has sometimes encountered controversy regarding racial and ethnic issues. Most notably, when Polanco was Senate-bound, he supported his chief of staff Bill Mabie for his Assembly seat. The Latino political hierarchy in Los Angeles turned the Assembly race into a battle. Polanco says Mabie is "culturally competent" and that "a Latino doesn't necessarily have to represent the community." Many saw his support of Mabie as a slap in the face to all Latinos who have supported him (Ramos, 1994).

With his diverse efforts to address concerns that impact his constituency, Polanco has asserted himself as one of California's leading policy makers. Polanco is well-positioned to begin a fruitful term of service in the California Senate. By building on his successes in the

Assembly, Polanco may be able to use a successful Senatorial career as a springboard to run for statewide office.

**ASSEMBLYMEMBER HILDA SOLIS (D)  
57TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT**

**BIOGRAPHICAL DATA:**

Hilda L. Solis was born October 20, 1957, in La Puente, California. She graduated from La Puente High School, obtained a Bachelor of Arts degree from California Polytechnic College, Pomona, and subsequently earned a Master of Arts degree at the University of Southern California. During the Carter Administration, Solis served as a management analyst in the federal Office of Management and Budget in Washington, D.C. Solis returned home in 1982 to serve as director of the student opportunity and access program at Whittier Union High School District.

In 1985 Solis was elected to the Rio Hondo Community College Board of Trustees, winning reelection in 1989. After 57th Assembly District incumbent Sally Tanner decided to step down, Solis easily won a general election in 1992 to claim the vacant seat. After only two years of service in the Assembly, Solis recently won the race to represent Senatorial District 24, a position vacated by Art Torres. Her term limit in the Senate will expire in 2002.

**DISTRICT PROFILE:**

The 57th Assembly District is located east of Los Angeles and includes El Monte, Baldwin Park, La Puente and Azusa. 1992 registered voters in the area were 56.7% Democrat and 31% Republican. The population breaks down into the following groups: 60.9% white; 2.5% African-American; 0.1% Asian; and 24% Other. Of the overall population, 63.5% is Latino. This district has recently been reapportioned, creating a majority of Latino residents.

The district is mostly a middle-class, professional area. The employment base consists of trucking, light manufacturing, and some agriculture. In general, the district faces environmental issues, particularly problems with both air and water quality, as well as transportation concerns.

**LEGISLATIVE RECORD:**

Solis was supported in the election by the League of Conservation Voters and the California Teachers Association (CTA). She has opposed expansion of landfills in the San Gabriel Valley and favors health care reform. Domestic violence was one of her early legislation targets.

Solis sponsored 43 bills during the 1993-1994 session. Of these, the largest portion, thirteen (30.2%), deal with education. The next largest group, seven bills (16.3%), address environmental protection. Solis sponsored five bills (11.6%) related to law and justice and four bills (7.7%) categorized under health and social services. Solis also authored three bills (7%) each in the areas of criminal sentencing and domestic violence.



## **ANALYSIS:**

Solis has legislated most actively in the field of education, specifically in the areas of teacher benefits and faculty quality improvement. She has not forgotten the endorsement she received from the CTA in the 1992 election. Solis sponsored initiatives pertaining to the state teachers' retirement plan, in addition to a bill which protects school district employees when positions are being reclassified. A measure providing for revision of individual teacher plans to allow a specific percentage of time for counseling and assisting new faculty hires was authored by Solis, as well as an initiative stating the legislature's intent to recruit qualified students from underrepresented ethnic groups in the teaching profession. She has served teachers well during her first legislative session.

Solis has also legislated in the area of educational access for students. A bill which would generally benefit students specifies that the primary mission of California's higher education system is to provide the highest quality educational opportunity at the lowest cost to state residents. Another bill extends the term of the state's Student Opportunity and Access Program, a program designed to increase the accessibility of postsecondary educational opportunities to low-income and ethnic minority students. Finally, Solis sponsored A.B. 2114, which originally contained a provision granting residency status to undocumented immigrants' U.S.-born children and to those undocumented immigrants able to demonstrate three years of continuous residency. However, the bill as signed by the Governor on May 20, 1994 did not contain this provision. Not surprisingly, Solis was named the California School Boards Association (CSBA) outstanding Freshman Legislator of the Year at its Legislative Action Conference last May.

Solis has definitely advocated on behalf of her constituents. She sponsored A.B. 1751 which would have increased the buffer zone between the nation's second largest landfill, which is located in her district, and school and residential areas. Solis voiced concern over the San Gabriel Valley's air pollution, traffic congestion, and groundwater toxins, stating that her bill was an example of government responding to community demands. Approved by both houses, the bill was vetoed after the California Integrated Waste Management Board and county Sanitation Districts opposed it. Solis introduced additional legislation attempting to limit landfills in the San Gabriel Valley, as well as several other initiatives pertaining to groundwater contamination remedies and overall quality improvement in the San Gabriel Valley.

Solis has been a strong advocate of women's rights. A.B. 187, signed by the Governor on September 29, 1993, redefines spousal rape to be essentially the same as if the attacker were a stranger and includes provisions to deal with future threats of retaliation against the victim or others. A.B. 3033 and 3034 also deal with domestic violence. A.B. 3033 would waive the fee required for serving domestic violence restraining orders for women who cannot afford to pay for the service. A.B. 3034 would establish a statewide computer access system for registering domestic violence restraining orders, enabling proper enforcement of them. Both bills are currently in the Senate. Finally, A.B. 167, which was co-authored by Solis and the subject of some major publicity, provides \$30 million over the next two years for

resolving domestic violence issues. The initiative appropriates \$23 million for women's shelters and \$7 million for city and district attorneys' domestic violence prosecution units. Solis, after seizing the opportunity to gain support for the measure amid major publicity, stated that "it did take O.J. Simpson being accused of brutally murdering his wife and friend to make this happen." (Plain Dealer Publishing Co., 1994).

Solis reached out to an array of groups and interests. She participated in a Chinese-language telethon for midwest flood relief in late 1993 and also attended a Telemundo telethon in early 1994 to benefit the Southern California earthquake victims. She was part of a legislative and consumer group team, which authored a package of bills for reforming rate-setting procedures of the Public Utilities Commission.

Overall, Solis has addressed her district's environmental issues. Passing the landfill initiative would have been significant, and it did not fail for lack of effort. Solis also has dealt with groundwater concerns, which indirectly implicate air pollution, but apparently has not sponsored any transportation legislation. Solis has certainly served teachers and students alike statewide with her education measures and has focused particularly on ethnic minorities in both areas. Solis has demonstrated her ability to reach out and serve the wider community while also working in more focused areas, such as bills pertaining to bilingual services and domestic violence. She has demonstrated the ability to serve her constituents while legislating for the benefit of the state, without forgetting her particular legislative interests. Solis is well-situated for her next assignment in the Senate.

**SENATOR ART TORRES (D)  
24TH SENATORIAL DISTRICT**

**BIOGRAPHICAL DATA:**

Art Torres was born September 24, 1946, in the East Los Angeles area. He presently resides in Los Angeles. He is divorced with two children; his son Joaquin attends Stanford University, and his daughter Danielle is a seventh-grader. Torres received a bachelor's degree in government from the University of California, Santa Cruz, and a law degree from the University of California, Davis. He was a John F. Kennedy teaching fellow at Harvard University prior to his election to the Assembly in 1974. Torres was raised in a bi-religious household that observed the Catholic and Baptist faiths. He currently attends services with Rev. Cecil Murray of the African Methodist Episcopalian parish in Los Angeles.

At the age of 28, Torres was elected to the Assembly where he served until 1982. He came to the state Senate in 1982 after two terms in the Assembly, when he ousted the Democratic incumbent, two-term Alex Garcia from Senate District 24. In the 1990 campaign, with a budget of \$752,000, Torres marshaled 69 percent of the vote to defeat Republican challenger Keith F. Marsh. Torres is the former Chairman of the Senate Toxics and Public Safety Management Committee. Torres became Chairman of the Insurance Claims and Corporation Committee in 1992. With his term limit set to expire in 1994, Torres ran for State Insurance Commissioner against Assemblyman Charles Quackenbush and was defeated.

**DISTRICT PROFILE:**

The 24th Senate District encompasses the San Gabriel Valley. The area includes the cities of Alhambra, Azusa, Baldwin Park, Bell Gardens, Commerce, El Monte, the unincorporated area of East Los Angeles, Rosemead, South Pasadena, and Vernon.

The 1990 Census estimates the population of the district at 676,495 with the following racial composition: 40% white, 10% Asian, 4% African-American, and 46% other combined groups. Of this total population, 77% are Latino. The reapportioned Senate District 24, in effect for the 1994 election, includes only the easternmost parts of the present district and will include new Assembly Districts 49 and 57. There are 223,534 registered voters in the district, of whom 58.4% are Democrat, 28% Republican, 1.3% independent, 1.5% other political affiliations, and 10.7% uncommitted.

Finance, business, law, and high-rise offices dominate the heart of the district, which is the state's largest financial center. The district has an economy that is as diverse as the state, ranging from heavy manufacturing to Pacific Rim trade, high-tech manufacturing, entertainment, tourism, and sweatshop factories. South Central Los Angeles exploded in flames on April 29, 1992. Six months after the riots, 49 percent of the 789 businesses damaged or looted were no longer operating. Los Angeles also has the nation's worst smog problems. Yet, traffic congestion grows exponentially. Development has re-emerged as a top political

issue. With more than 400 gang-related murders per year and the explosion of drug-related crime, law enforcement has been unable to deal with these ever increasing problems. Crime, poverty, unemployment, urban renewal, immigration, and improving air quality are a few issues that are key to District 24's future.

**LEGISLATIVE RECORD:**

Of the 60 bills sponsored by Torres, 23 (38.3%) related to the concerns of the insurance industry. To date, two of the 23 insurance initiatives he sponsored have been enacted into law. Three bills to honor Cesar Chavez by creating a state holiday failed to pass. S.B. 358 sponsored by Torres and signed by the Governor, requires that language interpreters utilized in medical examinations for the purpose of determining monetary awards in an administrative adjudication be certified and pay a certification renewal fee. One of the seven designated languages is Spanish. Another bill enacted into law, S.B.503, appropriates \$1,600,000 for the Los Angeles Area Hope in Youth Campaign to be used to assist in the development of solutions and alternatives to gangs.

S.B.1027 has twice been referred to the Assembly Committee on Human Services; the bill would establish the Office of Immigrant and Refugee Affairs. The office would serve as a resource on immigration issues, act as a liaison to federal agencies, support activities that serve to assimilate immigrants, and promote harmony in the state. The Office would be administered by a Director appointed by the Governor and subject to confirmation by the Senate. The office would draw on the expertise of an Advisory Council composed of eleven members representative of the refugee and immigrant population, resettlement agencies, local public health organizations, local education providers, and non-profit organizations that provide legal assistance to immigrants.

S.B.1258 is intended to facilitate the deportation of undocumented alien felons as soon as possible. This bill would require the Department of Corrections to transfer undocumented aliens immediately to the INS for deportation upon conviction of a felony to serve their sentences in their countries of origin. This bill is adopted from one of the steps outlined in the paper *Making Immigration Policy Work in The United States (1993)*. This bill was vetoed by the Governor.

Anti-redlining bill S.B. 1106 strengthens laws prohibiting insurance companies from denying access to insurance in minority communities. This bill requires insurance carriers to produce detailed reports, by zip code, of their insurance coverage. The underlying rationale of the bill is that the historic denial of insurance in minority communities harms these communities as well as the state at large. The Insurance Commissioner would use the disclosure reports to grade insurance companies' "greenlining" performance. Those companies with poor records of servicing minority communities would be required to pay fines.

**ANALYSIS:**

The position of Insurance Commissioner is one of the highest profile jobs in California politics. Had Torres been elected to the office of Insurance Commissioner, he would have

been the first Latino to hold statewide office in California since Romualdo Pacheco was lieutenant governor in 1871 and later became governor. Torres lost the race despite the fact that during the 1993-94 term, he placed automobile and health insurance reform at the top of his policy agenda, as evidenced by sponsorship of twenty-three out of sixty bills (38.3%) addressing insurance issues. He favors "pay at the pump" automobile insurance and universal health insurance coverage (Who's Who, 1991; Green, 1994). His legislative agenda tends to serve a statewide constituency rather than focus on local district concerns.

In a district where Latinos comprise the majority, Torres has sponsored only eight bills that arguably relate directly to the Latino community. Three of these bills have been enacted into law. In part, this stance reflects Torres' view that "he is a candidate who happens to be Latino, not a Latino candidate." (Lopez, 1994; Block). Nor does Torres view the Latino community as a monolithic political constituency; he has pointed out that Latino political participation is low because many Latinos are non-citizens, underage or out of touch with politics. (Gillam, 11/93). Moreover, those Latinos who vote often choose candidates on other than ethnic grounds. Despite Torres' efforts to position himself as a mainstream candidate, some political commentators believed that anti-Latino sentiment contributed to his 1994 defeat. (Information for Public Affairs Inc., 11/14/94).

Of the bills related to Latino concerns, Torres' record is somewhat mixed and complicated. On the one hand, the occasional immigration bills sponsored by Torres reaffirm his support of tighter restrictions on illegal immigration. On the other hand, in recognition of Cesar Chavez's contributions to the Latino community, Torres sponsored three special measures to commemorate Chavez by creating a state holiday. He undertook these initiatives despite personal differences with Chavez. Chavez broke with Torres in 1980 when he backed Willie Brown, rather than Howard Berman, for speaker; Chavez never spoke to Torres again. (Morain & Arax, 1993). Torres introduced one bill to declare a holiday in Chavez's honor on May 13, 1993, two days after students demonstrated on the UCLA campus to establish the Cesar Chavez Center for Interdisciplinary Instruction in Chicana and Chicano Studies. Recognizing the urgency of a legislative response to these disruptions, Torres sought symbolic recognition of Chavez's contributions.

## *OBSERVATIONS*

According to the Chief Clerk for the Assembly, a combined total of 6,572 bills and resolutions were introduced during the 1993-94 legislative session, of which 2,666 were enacted into law. Thus, the general rate of success for newly introduced legislation was approximately 40.5%. As of June 1994, the members of the Caucus had introduced a total of 612 bills, of which 110 were enacted into law, for a success rate of 18.3%. However, a substantial portion of the Caucus's legislation was pending at that time.

In general our findings coincide to some degree with the de la Garza and Pachon studies which identified education, health, and social services as the top concerns in Latino districts. In our study, of the 612 pieces of legislation proposed by Latino legislators, the area that received the most attention was education, with a total of 73 bills. However, health and social services, with a total of 55 bills, was displaced from second place by law and justice which had a total of 71 bills. This indicates that crime and crime prevention are more important issues than health and social services among Latino legislators in California at this time.

Of the 73 bills in education, 13 were enacted into law, 24 were either vetoed or died on the floor, and 36 are pending. In law and justice, 8 of the 71 bills became law, 17 died and 46 are pending. And in health and social services, 8 were enacted into law, 20 died and 27 remain pending.

Environmental protection and emissions control came in fourth place with 39 bills. California, particularly in the Los Angeles area, is heavily affected by high levels of air pollution. As previously mentioned, the majority of Latino legislators in California are from the Los Angeles area, which helps to explain the large number of bills on environmental protection. Job creation and economic development were also key areas of legislative activity. A total of 36 bills related to business and corporations and, among other things, provided tax breaks and other incentives to businesses to attract them to the legislators' districts, thereby creating jobs. However, immigration, the most Latino-specific issue in California, received minimal attention. Eleven bills were proposed in this area, of which two became law, one died and eight remain pending.

Overall, Latino legislators, despite their recent arrival in office, appear to be reflecting their constituents' concerns. They are focusing their attention on the issues that are most important to Latinos in their districts, which are education, crime, health services, environmental quality, and job creation. However, assuming that the Chief Clerk's estimate of the general rate of legislative success is accurate, the lower rates of passage for legislation by Latinos as compared to that sponsored in general may be cause for concern. The difference may reflect the relative inexperience of newly elected Latino legislators or the need to build more effective reform coalitions. The differential may also suggest that Latino legislators, by taking on their constituents' concerns, are encountering strong resistance from other constituencies and their representatives, despite efforts to balance Latino and mainstream priorities. This differential in the rates of passage of bills sponsored by Latinos and those

sponsored in general deserves further study to understand its likely roots in the legislative process.

#### **IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

The lack of information on the affairs of the Latino Legislative Caucus bespeaks its historical lack of organization and limited effectiveness. As the number of Latino legislators grows, the Caucus's visibility and clout may increase. Yet its enhanced influence is by no means guaranteed. Take, for example, the Caucus's inability to come to a consensus on the very important issue of immigration. The Caucus has been slow in countering the anti-immigration legislation proposed in the legislature. This slow pace could be attributed not only to the highly polarized nature of the immigration debate but also to the few resources that are allocated for keeping the Caucus office operating and its members coordinated. If the Caucus wishes to gain in effectiveness, some changes need to be made to address deficiencies in its organization, cohesiveness, and coalition building.

#### ***CAUCUS***

##### **1. Professionalism**

With the growth in the number of Latino legislators, several members expressed concern about improving the Caucus's organization and record keeping practices as well as increasing its resources. Fully staffing a Caucus office would enable the organization to maintain its own facility, complete with a record-keeping repository. This improved professionalism would enhance the Caucus's ability to meet the major objectives delineated in its by-laws. In particular, this improved organization would greatly enhance the Caucus's ability to serve as an informational clearinghouse and policy advocate on issues of importance to Latinos. Developing a chronological system of legislative packages, complete membership databases, and reform objectives would create an "institutional memory" that could grow in importance as the number of Caucus members expands and turnover increases due to term limits.

##### **2. Reconsideration of Rules**

Currently, the Latino Caucus has a procedural rule that prevents it from endorsing a candidate or piece of legislation unless there is consensus among all its members. One vote is all that is needed to prevent an endorsement. This unanimity rule makes it extremely difficult for the Caucus to come to act on issues; it also may send a message to others that the Latino Caucus is disorganized and unable to resolve its differences. This perception is detrimental to Latinos because the Caucus then is not taken seriously. Additionally, with the expected increase of Latinos in the legislature and continuing factionalization within the Latino leadership, consensus will become increasingly difficult to achieve. Consequently, Caucus members should reconsider this rule and perhaps modify it, as appropriate, to allow for endorsements with a majority or supermajority of the membership. In order to clarify who favors a certain Caucus position, the Caucus perhaps could distribute a copy of its position

and a list of the concurring members if dissenters demanded such action, thereby preventing any misunderstandings as to its endorsement.

### **3. Coalition Building**

Presently there are ten Latinos in the 80-member California Assembly, and four Latinos in the 40-member Senate. Assuming a consensus among the Caucus members, they represent almost twelve percent of the total officeholders in the legislature. Clearly these numbers are not sufficient to give Latinos decisive leverage when promoting bills, but if they form coalitions with other groups, they could become a powerful force in Sacramento. For example, five of the Latino legislators are women; by working with both the Latino Caucus and the Women's Caucus on issues that affect Latinas they could win enough support to achieve their desired legislative outcomes. Similarly, if Latinos can unite with the Black Caucus, they could magnify their joint influence. The Latino Caucus should establish stronger working relationships with other caucuses to identify common concerns and present joint legislative initiatives.

## ***INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS***

### **1. Resolution of Role Conflicts**

In conducting this study, it became evident that Caucus members often are torn between Latino issues and crossover concerns. Latino legislators often think of themselves as more than just Latino representatives; they recognize that they represent a much larger population and that the needs of all of their constituents must be addressed. Therefore, legislators must juggle their commitments to measures that address Latino concerns and those that benefit the community as a whole. This role conflict may explain the Caucus's inability to take a strong stand on immigration; immigration is an area that has polarized California's population, and Latino-specific and generalized concerns seem most at cross-purposes here. Perhaps through the Caucus, Latino legislators should begin to address these complex role conflicts openly; by doing so, the dual identities that these legislators must maintain are less apt to paralyze them as individuals or as members of the Caucus.

### **2. Priority Issues**

Because of their role as representatives of significantly underrepresented Latino communities, Latino legislators have a special obligation to reach out to their diverse constituents. For example, they should use public forums to encourage discussion of the problems that are most important to residents and the best ways to address these problems. In addition, Latino legislators must pay special attention to questions of persistent underrepresentation. For instance, they might look at the drop out rates, general health levels, employment figures, and other such statistics to determine how their districts compare to the general population; this information then would provide Latino legislators with a better idea of how their districts stand.



### **3. Institutional Cooperation**

Term limits place a major constraint on the level of expertise that individual members can achieve during their stay in office. There is simply not as much time for legislators to establish a political base and build seniority as was true in the past. Customarily, legislators are given a choice as to the committees on which they serve, and their preferences typically lie in the areas in which they are most interested and most familiar. Therefore, Latinos should draw on one another's expertise to become more efficient in their policy making. For example, Martha Escutia spends a considerable amount of her time on health and social services issues, and Diane Martinez dedicates herself to criminal law matters; by pooling their resources, they could use their expertise to propose legislation that will benefit both their districts. If all the Caucus members were to cooperate in similar ways, the level of successful legislative initiatives might increase. Therefore, the Caucus should identify each legislator's specialty and then forward whatever concerns or suggestions legislators have about a specialized area to the identified Caucus member, who can provide expert assistance in drafting appropriate legislation.

### **4. Addressing Structural Constraints**

With the imposition of term limits and the increasing cost of launching successful election campaigns, it will become necessary to address the issue of campaign finance reform. Because of term limit-induced turnover, candidates will have to reposition themselves for new offices more frequently, and the need to raise sufficient funds will become an ongoing issue. Currently, the campaign finance structure allows an unlimited flow of large special-interest contributions to Assembly and Senate candidates. This raises a special concern for Latino candidates: their ability to get elected to office may decrease due to the lower income of one of their principal constituencies, the Latino population. To establish a level playing field, with regard to campaign financing, Latino legislators should take steps to convince Sacramento of the need to reevaluate California's current approach to campaign finance. This might include limiting legislative campaign donations and awarding taxpayer funds to candidates who restrict their spending.

## ***RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH***

### **1. Developing Clearer Definitions of Effectiveness and Representation for Latino Legislators**

Currently, there is no clear way of determining what an effective legislator is. Simply counting the number of bills an office holder proposes in the legislature is not a reliable method because not all bills are good bills. Some bills are proposed simply to create the appearance that something is being done; others, although passed, do not contribute significantly to the well-being of constituents. Furthermore, legislators are involved in more than just bill drafting; they all hold seats on committees that determine which bills are feasible, which will be considered in the Assembly and Senate, and which will be funded. Researchers need to develop a method that will accurately gauge the level of efficient

representation among Latino legislators. This effort could involve studying the full range of activities that a legislator engages in and determining how their overall work affects the Latino community.

## **2. Promoting Improved Record-Keeping and Accessibility**

In conducting this study, it became astonishingly clear that it is extremely difficult to hold any legislators, whether Latino or not, accountable because of the lack of information with regard to their activities. The main obstacle to this study was the dearth of information on individual Caucus members as well as the Caucus as a whole. Researchers interested in Latino political participation and representation need to develop a way to keep track of the bills proposed by Latino legislators as well as how they vote on issues. This type of information needs to be readily available and constantly updated. Therefore, a study on the feasibility of keeping this type of information at government offices as well as public libraries needs to be conducted. This study could lead to such steps as developing a system of keeping track of legislative records and storing them in a central location, from which this information could be easily retrieved. Although the particular focus of this study is Latino legislators, such a system should be used generally to facilitate research on political representation.

## ***CONCLUSION***

The purpose of this study was to add to the little information there is available on Latino legislators and the Latino Legislative Caucus in California. Having completed this initial inquiry, the authors believe that much remains to be done. Hopefully, this exploratory effort will provide researchers with a framework for conducting additional investigations into Latino participation and representation.



**APPENDIX A**

**CAUCUS MEMBER LIST**

**APPENDIX A**  
**CAUCUS MEMBER LIST**

**Latino Legislative Caucus**  
**1993-1994**

Assemblymember Richard G. Polanco, Chair  
State Capitol, Room 2188  
Sacramento, CA 98514  
(916) 445-7586  
contact: Valerie Martinez

Assemblymember Grace Napolitano  
State Capitol, Room 6011  
Sacramento, CA 98514  
(916) 445-0965  
contact: Linda

Senator Ruben S. Ayala  
State Capitol, Room 2082  
Sacramento, CA 95814  
(916) 445-6868  
contact: Sandy Miller

Assemblymember Joe Baca  
State Capitol, Room 5128  
Sacramento, CA 95814  
(916) 445-7454  
contact: Berman Obaldia

Senator Charles M. Calderon  
State Capitol, Room 4048  
Sacramento, CA 95814  
(916) 327-8315  
contact: Pilar Onate

Assemblymember Cruz Bustamante  
State Capitol, Room 4144  
Sacramento, CA 95814  
(916) 445-8514  
contact: Gregory Barfield

Senator Art Torres  
State Capitol, Room 2080  
Sacramento, CA 95814  
(916) 445-3456  
contact: Greg Hayes

Assemblymember Louis Caldera  
State Capitol, Room 2176  
Sacramento, CA 98514  
(916) 445-4843  
contact: Jim Gelb

Assemblymember Hilda Solis  
State Capitol, Room 4117  
Sacramento, CA 98514  
(916) 445-7610  
contact: Dolores Duran

Assemblymember Diane Martincz  
State Capitol, Room 4158  
Sacramento, CA 95814  
(916) 445-7852  
contact: Joan

Assemblymember Martha Eseutia  
State Capitol, Room 2137  
Sacramento, CA 98514  
(916) 445-9188  
contact: Suzanne Wierbinski

Assemblymember Denise Moreno-Ducheny  
State Capitol, Room 2170  
Sacramento, CA 98514  
(916) 445-7556  
contact: Maria Alvarez

**APPENDIX B**

**MEMBER LEGISLATIVE RECORDS**

*Legislation Sponsored by Senator Ruben S. Ayala in the 1993-94 Legislative Session*

BILL #	DATE	SUBJECT	STATUS	% of Overall Legislation Sponsored	% of Legis. Sponsored, by Subject Area
<i>Agriculture</i>					2.90%
S.B.298	2/17/93	Agribusiness	Returned pursuant Joint Rule 56. 1/31/94	1.45%	
S.B.187	2/4/93	Agriculture	Returned pursuant Joint Rule 56. 1/31/94	1.45%	
<i>Business &amp; Corporate</i>					2.90%
S.B.353	2/19/93	Business & Corp.	Signed by Governor. 10/1/93	1.45%	
P.S.2	12/7/93	Business & Corp.	Preprinted. 12/7/93	1.45%	
<i>Consumer Affairs</i>					2.90%
S.B.409	2/24/93	Consumer Affairs	Signed by Governor. 10/5/93	1.45%	
S.B.808	3/4/93	Consumer Affairs	Returned pursuant Joint Rule 56. 1/31/94	1.45%	
<i>Corrections</i>					2.90%
S.B.1307	1/14/94	Corrections	Re-referred to Senate Committee on Judiciary. 2/24/94	1.45%	
S.B.294	2/17/93	Corrections;	Returned pursuant Joint Rule 56. 1/31/94	1.45%	
<i>Deposits</i>					1.45%
S.B.1289	1/10/94	Deposits; Public funds	To Senate Committee on Rules. 1/19/94	1.45%	
<i>Education</i>					7.25%
S.B.1536	2/16/94	Education	To Assembly Committee on Higher Education. 5/2/94	1.45%	
S.B.295	2/17/93	Education; Agencies & personnel	Signed by Governor. 5/21/93	1.45%	
S.B.281	2/12/93	Education; Agencies & personnel	From Senate Committee. To unfinished business. 6/14/94	1.45%	
S.B.352	2/19/93	Education; Privacy & records	Returned pursuant Joint Rule 56. 1/31/94	1.45%	
S.B.138	1/28/93	Education; Property tax collection	Returned pursuant Joint Rule 56. 1/31/94	1.45%	
<i>Environmental Impact Reports</i>					10.14%
S.B.354	2/19/93	Environmental impact reports	Re-referred to Committee on Ways & Means. 6/13/94	1.45%	
S.B.168	2/3/93	Environmental protection	Returned pursuant Joint Rule 56. 1/31/94	1.45%	
S.B.227	2/8/93	Environmental protection	Returned pursuant Joint Rule 56. 1/31/94	1.45%	
S.B.349	2/19/93	Environmental protection	Returned pursuant Joint Rule 56. 1/31/94	1.45%	
S.B.1262	1/3/94	Environmental protection	To Senate Committee on Rules. 1/5/94	1.45%	
S.B.1299	1/13/94	Environmental protection	To Senate Committee on Rules. 1/19/94	1.45%	
S.B.1306	1/14/94	Environmental protection	Introduced. 1/14/94	1.45%	

*Legislation Sponsored by Senator Ruben S. Ayala in the 1993-94 Legislative Session (continued)*

BILL #	DATE	SUBJECT	STATUS	% of Overall Legislation Sponsored	% of Legis. Sponsored, by Subject Area
<i>Motor Vehicles</i>					1.45%
S.B.229	2/8/93	Motor Vehicles	Returned pursuant Joint Rule 56. 1/31/94	1.45%	
<i>Real Estate &amp; Construction</i>					1.45%
S.B.1208	3/5/93	Real Estate & Construction	Returned pursuant Joint Rule 56. 1/31/94	1.45%	
<i>Resource Management &amp; Preservation</i>					4.35%
S.B.225	2/8/93	Resource Management & Preservation	Returned pursuant Joint Rule 56. 1/31/94	1.45%	
S.B.1265	1/3/94	Resource Management & Preservation	Senate Comm. on Agriculture & Water Resources. 1/5/94	1.45%	
S.B.235	2/8/93	Resource Management & Preservation	Signed by Governor. 6/21/93	1.45%	
<i>Social Services</i>					1.45%
S.B.412	2/24/93	Social Services	Returned pursuant Joint Rule 56. 1/31/94	1.45%	
<i>Special Measures</i>					1.45%
SCR27	9/7/93	Special Measures	To Secretary of State. Chaptered. 9/17/93	1.45%	
<i>Specific Industries</i>					1.45%
S.B.296	2/17/93	Specific Industries	Returned pursuant Joint Rule 56. 1/31/94	1.45%	
<i>Study Commissions</i>					1.45%
SJR14	4/15/93	Study Commissions	To Secretary of State. Chaptered. 5/25/93	1.45%	
<i>Tax Related Professions &amp; Licensing</i>					1.45%
S.B.839	3/4/93	Tax related professions & licensing	Signed by Governor. 7/30/93	1.45%	
<i>Taxation</i>					1.45%
S.B.228	2/8/93	Taxation; Property tax collection	Returned pursuant Joint Rule 56. 1/31/94	1.45%	
<i>Utilities</i>					4.35%
S.B.809	3/4/93	Utilities; Electric	Signed by Governor. 9/24/93	1.45%	
S.B.1304	1/14/94	Utilities; Electric	Assembly Committee on Utilities & Commerce. 6/13/94	1.45%	
S.B.1380	2/3/94	Utilities; Telephone	Senate Committee on Energy & Public Utilities. 4/26/94	1.45%	
<i>Veterans' Affairs</i>					2.90%
S.B.1329	1/24/93	Veterans' Affairs	In Senate Committee on Appropriations. 6/13/94	1.45%	
SJR6	2/19/93	Veterans' Affairs	Re-referred to Committee on Veterans' Affairs. 3/3/93	1.45%	
<i>Water Supply &amp; Preservation</i>					5.80%
S.B.61	1/5/93	Water supply & preservation	Returned pursuant Joint Rule 56. 1/31/94	1.45%	
S.C.A.11	2/25/93	Water supply & preservation	To Senate Committee. 3/3/93	1.45%	



<b>Government Finance</b>					<b>2.90%</b>
S.B.811	3/4/93	Government finance	Returned pursuant Joint Rule 56. 1/31/94	1.45%	
S.B.1254	5/26/93	Government finance	Re-referred to Committee on Education. 6/15/94	1.45%	
<b>Government Property</b>					<b>8.70%</b>
S.B.1369	2/2/94	Government Property; Enterprise zones	To Senate Committee on Energy & Public Utilities. 2/9/94	1.45%	
S.B.2	1/6/93	Government Property; State & federal	Signed by Governor. 1/29/93	1.45%	
S.B.1	1/6/93	Government Property; State & federal	Signed by Governor. 9/23/93	1.45%	
S.B.54	12/29/92	Government Property; State & federal	Returned pursuant Joint Rule 56. 1/31/94	1.45%	
S.B.1266	1/3/94	Government Property; State & federal	To Senate Committee on Local Government. 1/5/94	1.45%	
S.B.1305	1/14/94	Government Property; State & federal	Introduced. 1/14/94	1.45%	
<b>Health &amp; Social Services</b>					<b>1.45%</b>
S.B.1473	2/14/94	Health & Social services	To Assembly Committee on Human Services. 5/19/94	1.45%	
<b>Labor &amp; Employment</b>					<b>1.45%</b>
S.B.810	3/4/93	Labor & Employment	Signed by Governor. 9/7/93	1.45%	
<b>Law &amp; Justice</b>					<b>17.39%</b>
S.B.1161	3/5/93	Law & Justice; Alcoholic beverage sale	Returned pursuant Joint Rule 56. 1/31/94	1.45%	
S.B.19	1/27/94	Law & Justice; Criminal	Senate Committee on Appropriations: Not heard. 6/1/94	1.45%	
S.B.21	2/2/94	Law & Justice; Criminal	Assembly Committee on Public Safety: Not heard. 6/10/94	1.45%	
S.B.24	2/2/94	Law & Justice; Criminal	Introduced. To Senate Committee on Judiciary. 2/2/94	1.45%	
S.B.51	12/22/92	Law & Justice; Criminal	Signed by Governor. 2/23/94	1.45%	
S.B.226	2/8/93	Law & Justice; Criminal	Returned pursuant Joint Rule 56. 1/31/94	1.45%	
S.B.310	2/17/93	Law & Justice; Criminal	Signed by Governor. 9/29/93	1.45%	
S.B.614	3/2/93	Law & Justice; Motor vehicle	Returned pursuant Joint Rule 56. 1/31/94	1.45%	
S.B.1874	2/25/94	Law & Justice; Personnel	Re-referred to Committee. 6/15/94	1.45%	
S.B.410	2/24/93	Law & Justice; Privacy & records	Returned pursuant Joint Rule 56. 1/31/94	1.45%	
S.B.2034	2/25/94	Law & Justice; Privacy & records	Pass amended Committee on Ways & Means. 6/13/94	1.45%	
S.B.201	2/4/93	Law & Justice; Worthless checks	Returned pursuant Joint Rule 56. 1/31/94	1.45%	
<b>Local Government</b>					<b>7.25%</b>
S.B.411	2/24/93	Local Government	Returned pursuant Joint Rule 56. 1/31/94	1.45%	
S.B.451	2/25/93	Local Government	Returned pursuant Joint Rule 56. 1/31/94	1.45%	
S.B.1290	1/10/94	Local Government	In Senate Committee on Appropriations. 6/1/94	1.45%	
S.B.1406	2/7/94	Local Government	Senate Committee on Health & Human Services. 2/16/94	1.45%	
S.B.272	2/12/93	Local Government; Admin. agencies	Signed by Governor. 9/23/93	1.45%	
<b>Mobilehomes &amp; Manufactured Bldgs.</b>					<b>1.45%</b>
S.B.925	3/4/93	Mobilehomes & Manufactured Bldgs.	Returned pursuant Joint Rule 56. 1/31/94	1.45%	

Legislation Sponsored by Assemblymember Joe Baca in the 1993-94 Legislative Session

BILL #	DATE	SUBJECT	STATUS	% of Overall Legislation Sponsored	% of Legis. Sponsored, by Subject Area
<b>Business and Corporations</b>					<b>11.76%</b>
A.B. 330	2/4/93	Business and Corporations- Beer manufacturing certificates	Signed by Gov. 06/29/93	1.47%	
A.B. 579	2/18/93	Business and Corporations- Business Development Center	Signed by Gov. 10/11/93	1.47%	
A.B. 2576	1/25/94	Business and Corporations- Utility discounts for industries	Re-referred to Sen. Com. on Energy 06/08/94	1.47%	
A.B. 2596	1/26/94	Business and Corporations- Funds for operating B. Expansion Center	Passed Am. to Sen. 05/31/94	1.47%	
A.B. 2962	2/18/94	Business and Corporations- Disputes with contractors	To Sen. Com. on Judiciary 05/24/94	1.47%	
A.B. 3087	2/23/94	Business and Corporations- Bonded stop notices	Passed Am. to Sen. 06/01/94	1.47%	
A.B. 3201	2/24/94	Business and Corporations- Remediation of property (steel mill)	To Sen. Com. on Judiciary 05/31/94	1.47%	
A.J.R. 1	1/3/94	Business and Corporations- Norton AFB a foreign trade center	To Sec. of State. Chaptered 06/02/94	1.47%	
<b>Courts and Court Procedures</b>					<b>2.94%</b>
A.B. 28	1/19/94	Courts and Court Procedures- Surecharge on civil filing fees	To Sen. Com. on Judiciary 05/16/94	1.47%	
A.B. 1973	3/5/93	Courts and Court Procedures- Surcharge of civil filing fees	Vetoed by Gov 09/28/93	1.47%	
<b>Criminal Investigations</b>					<b>5.88%</b>
A.B. 331	2/4/93	Criminal Investigations- Reasonable force used by officers(minors)	Signed by the Gov. 09/07/93	1.47%	
A.B. 3	1/3/94	Criminal Law- Information on Paroled inmates	Passed Am. to Sen. 06/20/94	1.47%	
A.B. 1809	3/5/93	Criminal Law- Protection of animals	Died per Art. IV, Sec. 10(c) of Con. 01/31/94	1.47%	
A.B. 2966	2/18/94	Criminal Law- Extension of Gang Intervention Program (L)	To Sen. Com. on Judiciary 05/24/94	1.47%	
<b>Communications</b>					<b>1.47%</b>
A.B. 2992	2/18/94		Failed Am. Com. on Consumer Protection. 04/1	1.47%	
<b>Corrections</b>					<b>1.47%</b>
A.B. 663	2/23/93	Corrections- Community work for probationers	Signed by Gov. 09/29/93	1.47%	
<b>Economic Development</b>					<b>7.35%</b>
A.J.R. 93	6/14/94	Economic Development- Memorializes Job Creation Act of 1994 (L)	To Am. Com. on Rules 06/16/94	1.47%	
A.B. 1	1/4/93	Economic Development- Incentives to attract Accounting Center	Signed by Gov. 01/29/93	1.47%	
A.B. 2	2/11/93	Economic Development- Conversion of Norton Air Force base	Re-referred to Sen. Com on Appro. 09/08/93	1.47%	
A.B. 1023	3/1/93	Economic Development- Committee on policy matters within project	Signed By Gov. 10/09/93	1.47%	
A.J.R. 53	9/9/93	Economic Development- Memorializes Pres. Norton sa Account Center	To Sec. of State. Chaptered 09/22/93	1.47%	
<b>Education</b>					<b>26.47%</b>
A.B. 365	2/9/93	Education- Tax credit for school volunteers	Died per Art. IV, Sec. 10(c) of Cons. 01/31/94	1.47%	
A.B. 580	2/18/93	Education- Employment in school districts	Died per Art. IV, Sec. 10(c) of Cons. 01/31/94	1.47%	
A.B. 989	3/1/93	Education- Certification of probationary employees	Died per Art. IV, Sec. 10(c) of Cons. 01/31/94	1.47%	
A.B. 839	2/25/93	Education- Authorize use of aerosol containers in school	Signed by Gov. 09/29/93	1.47%	

S.B.1313 1/18/94 Water supply agencies & personnel Introduced. 1/18/94  
 S.B.1313 1/18/94 Water supply. Local government bonds Introduced. 1/18/94

1.45%  
 1.45%  
 100.00% 100.00%

*Total number of legislation sponsored* 69  
*Total percentage of legislation enacted into law* 20.29%  
*Total percentage vetoed, died, or failed to pass* 37.68%  
*Total percentage pending* 42.03%

A.B. 1024	3/1/93	Education- Teacher training (L)	Education- Teacher training (L)	1.47%
A.B. 1558	3/4/93	Education- Minimum amount for (IPSL) rates	Education- Minimum amount for (IPSL) rates	1.47%
A.B. 1560	3/4/93	Education- Revises Miller-Umruh Reading/Language Arts Program	Education- Revises Miller-Umruh Reading/Language Arts Program	1.47%
A.B. 1561	3/4/93	Education- Fee waivers to attend community colleges (L)	Education- Fee waivers to attend community colleges (L)	1.47%
A.B. 1576	3/4/93	Education- Expansion of state preschool programs	Education- Expansion of state preschool programs	1.47%
A.B. 2224	3/5/93	Education- Vocational Education Act	Education- Vocational Education Act	1.47%
A.B. 2425	1/3/94	Education- State Lottery Fund interest money	Education- State Lottery Fund interest money	1.47%
A.B. 2482	1/10/94	Education- Elections of school district governing boards (L)	Education- Elections of school district governing boards (L)	1.47%
A.B. 2541	1/19/94	Education- Classification of all employees not requiring certification	Education- Classification of all employees not requiring certification	1.47%
A.B. 2576	1/25/94	Education- Notification to parents of school nursing services	Education- Notification to parents of school nursing services	1.47%
A.B. 2834	2/14/94	Education- Administration of State Vocational Education Program	Education- Administration of State Vocational Education Program	1.47%
A.B. 2835	2/14/94	Education- Teaching to limited-English-proficient pupils (L)	Education- Teaching to limited-English-proficient pupils (L)	1.47%
A.J.R. 31	4/12/93	Education- Funds for construction of aeronautics program at Norton	Education- Funds for construction of aeronautics program at Norton	1.47%
A.J.R. 87	5/9/94	Education- Memorials Pres a <b>b</b> Fuuds for special education programs	Education- Memorials Pres a <b>b</b> Fuuds for special education programs	1.47%
<b>Elections</b>				
A.B. 359	2/9/93	Elections- Absentee ballots	Elections- Absentee ballots	1.47%
A.B. 360	2/9/93	Elections- Statewide primary and general elections	Elections- Statewide primary and general elections	1.47%
A.B. 361	2/9/93	Elections- Issuance of election certificates for judges	Elections- Issuance of election certificates for judges	1.47%
A.B. 744	2/24/93	Elections- Voter registration on high school premises	Elections- Voter registration on high school premises	1.47%
A.B. 1555	3/4/93	Elections- Affidavits of registration	Elections- Affidavits of registration	1.47%
<b>Environmental Protection</b>				
A.B. 1022	3/1/93	Environmental Protection- Reduction of traffic congestion	Environmental Protection- Reduction of traffic congestion	1.47%
A.B. 2910	2/17/94	Environmental- Promote development of alternative fuels	Environmental- Promote development of alternative fuels	1.47%
A.B. 3276	2/24/94	Environmental Protection- Risk Management and Prevention Program	Environmental Protection- Risk Management and Prevention Program	1.47%
<b>Government Financing</b>				
A.B. 4	1/3/94	Government Financing- Allocation of funds for Accounting Center	Government Financing- Allocation of funds for Accounting Center	1.47%
A.B. 5	1/3/94	Government Financing- Military Facilities Reuse Bond Act	Government Financing- Military Facilities Reuse Bond Act	1.47%
A.B. 2833	2/14/94	Government Financing- Enacts Military Facilities Reuse Bond Act	Government Financing- Enacts Military Facilities Reuse Bond Act	1.47%
<b>Health and Social Services</b>				
A.B. 466	2/11/93	Health and Social Services- Construction of Veterans homes	Health and Social Services- Construction of Veterans homes	1.47%
A.B. 745	2/24/93	Health and Social Services- Preference to veterans for civil service	Health and Social Services- Preference to veterans for civil service	1.47%
A.B. 1419	3/3/93	Health and Social Services- Training for guide dog users	Health and Social Services- Training for guide dog users	1.47%
A.B. 2225	3/5/93	Health and Social Services- Incidence and effects of lead exposure	Health and Social Services- Incidence and effects of lead exposure	1.47%
A.B. 2318	3/5/93	Health and Social Services- Training for violence center personnel	Health and Social Services- Training for violence center personnel	1.47%
A.B. 2426	1/3/94	Health and Social Services- Credits for veterans on civil service lists	Health and Social Services- Credits for veterans on civil service lists	1.47%
A.B. 2427	1/3/94	Health and Social Services- Commission on So. Ca. Veterans Home	Health and Social Services- Commission on So. Ca. Veterans Home	1.47%

7.35%

4.41%

4.41%

10.29%

*Legislation Sponsored by Assemblymember Joe Baca in the 1993-94 Legislative Session (continued)*

BILL #	DATE	SUBJECT	STATUS	% of Overall Legislation Sponsored	% of Legis. Sponsored, by Subject Area
<i>Insurance</i>					2.94%
A.B. 2317	3/5/93	Insurance- Automobile salvage certificates	Died per Art. IV, Sec. 10(c) of Cons. 01/31/94	1.47%	
A.B. 3277	2/24/94	Insurance- Allows state and agencies to insure with any insurer	To Sen. Com. on Industrial Relations 05/09/94	1.47%	
<i>Public Employees</i>					4.41%
A.B. 993	3/1/93	Public Employees- Employer contributions to retirement funds	Died per Art. IV, Sec. 10(c) of Cons. 06/31/94	1.47%	
A.B. 2197	3/5/93	Public Utilities- Reducing energy bills industrial customers	Signed by Gov.	1.47%	
A.B. 2837	2/14/94	Public Utilities- Regulation of gas and electrical corporations	Re-referred to Committee on Approp. 06/14/94	1.47%	
<i>Recreation and the Arts</i>					1.47%
A.B. 1797	3/5/93	Recreation and the Arts- San Bernardino Stadium Committee	Died per Art. IV, Sec. 10(c) of Cons. 01/31/94	1.47%	
<i>Taxes</i>					2.94%
A.B. 1557	3/4/93	Taxes- Personal tax credits for school related absences	Died per Art. IV, Sec. 10(c) of Cons. 01/31/94	1.47%	
A.B. 2584	1/26/94	Taxes- Transaction and use tax for public safety services	Introduced 01/26/94	1.47%	
<i>Transportation</i>					1.47%
A.B. 2699	2/7/94	Transportation- Allocation of funds for extension of Metrolink	Submission in Am. Com. on W and M 06/01/94	1.47%	
<i>Travel and Tourism</i>					1.47%
A.B. 1067	3/2/93	Travel and Tourism- Regulation of travel promoters	Died per Art. IV, Sec. 10(c) of Cons. 01/31/94	1.47%	
<i>Weapons</i>					1.47%
A.B. 2352	3/5/93	Weapons- Possession of assault weapons on public land	Signed by Gov. 10/01/93	1.47%	
				100.00%	100.00%

<i>Total number of legislation sponsored</i>	68
<i>Total percentage of legislation enacted into law</i>	22.06%
<i>Total percentage vetoed, died, or failed to pass</i>	32.35%
<i>Total percentage pending</i>	45.59%



Legislation Sponsored by Assemblymember Cruz Bustamente in the 1993-94 Legislative Session

BILL #	DATE	SUBJECT	STATUS	% of Overall Legislation Sponsored	% of Legis. Sponsored, by Subject Area
<i>Agriculture</i>					32.00%
A.B. 3453	2/24/94	Agriculture	Assembly revenue and taxation com. - 5/23/94	4.00%	
A.B. 2335	3/5/93	Agriculture	Senate agriculture and water committee - 1/5/94.	4.00%	
A.B. 3154	2/23/94	Agriculture	Senate local government committee - 5/31/94.	4.00%	
A.B. 3373	2/24/94	Agriculture	Senate local government committee - 6/6/94.	4.00%	
A.B. 3429	2/24/94	Agriculture	Senate appropriations committee - 6/14/94.	4.00%	
A.B. 3468	2/24/94	Agriculture	Sen. local gov't and revenue and tax com. - 6/6/94.	4.00%	
A.B. 3469	2/24/94	Agriculture	Senate education committee - 5/31/94.	4.00%	
A.J.R. 94	6/14/94	Agriculture	Introduced - 6/14/94.	4.00%	
<i>Business and Corporations</i>					4.00%
A.B. 375	2/9/93	Business and corporations	Senate, third reading - 6/14/94.	4.00%	
<i>Criminal Law</i>					4.00%
A.C.A. 37	2/23/94	Criminal law	To consent calendar - 6/13/94.	4.00%	
<i>Economic Development</i>					4.00%
A.B. 3459	2/24/94	Economic development	Assembly, Joint rule 61 suspended - 4/25/94	4.00%	
<i>Education</i>					12.00%
A.B. 2600	1/27/94	Education	Senate education committee - 6/13/94.	4.00%	
A.B. 3649	2/24/94	Education	Introduced - 2/24/94.	4.00%	
A.B. 3810	5/16/94	Education	Sen. elections & reapportionment com. - 6/13/94.	4.00%	
<i>Food Processing</i>					4.00%
A.B. 3068	2/22/94	Food processing	Senate agriculture and water committee - 5/9/94.	4.00%	
<i>Law and Justice - Youth Incarceration</i>					12.00%
A.B. 3247	2/24/94	Law and justice - Youth incarceration	Senate judiciary committee - 6/6/94.	4.00%	
A.B. 3246	2/24/94	Law and justice - Youth incarceration	Senate judiciary committee - 6/6/94.	4.00%	
A.B. 75	2/24/94	Law and justice - Youth incarceration	Assembly committee on public safety - 3/3/94.	4.00%	
<i>Motor Vehicles</i>					4.00%
A.B. 3032	2/22/94	Motor vehicles	Senate transportation committee - 6/6/94.	4.00%	
<i>Politics and Government</i>					8.00%
A.B. 3301	2/24/94	Politics and government	Sen. natural resources and wildlife com. - 5/31/94.	4.00%	

A.B. 3470	2/24/94	Politics and government	Senate transportation committee - 5/31/94.	4.00%	4.00%
<i>Resource Management</i>					
A.B. 3052	2/22/94	Resource management	Sen. natural resources and wildlife com. - 6/6/94.	4.00%	4.00%
<i>Social Services</i>					
A.B. 3129	2/23/94	Social services	Senate judiciary committee - 6/6/94.	4.00%	4.00%
<i>Transportation</i>					
H.R. 29	7/16/93	Transportation	In Assembly - 7/16/93.	4.00%	4.00%
<i>Utilities</i>					
A.B. 3706	2/25/94	Utilities	Senate local government committee - 5/31/94.	4.00%	4.00%
				100.00%	100.00%

*Total number of legislation sponsored*

25

*Total percentage of legislation enacted into law*

0.00%

*Total percentage vetoed, died, or failed to pass*

0.00%

*Total percentage pending*

100.00%



Legislation Sponsored by Assemblymember Louis Caldera in the 1993-94 Legislative Session

BILL #	DATE	SUBJECT	STATUS	% of Overall Legislation Sponsored	% of Legisla-tion Sponsored, by Subject Area
<b>Banking</b>					
A.B. 2894	2/17/94	Banking- Non-interest bearing accounts	Re-referred to Sen. Com. on Banking 6/7/94	2.50%	2.50%
<b>Businesses</b>					
A.B. 3662	2/25/94	Businesses- Supporting apparel industry in the state	Passed Am. to Sen. 06/01/94	2.50%	7.50%
A.B. 3736	2/25/94	Businesses- Contract and Pawnbrokers	Re-referred to Sen. Com. on Jud. 6/9/94	2.50%	2.50%
A.B. 3754	2/25/94	Businesses- Property and Business Improvement District Law of 1994	To Sen. Com. on Local Government 5/31/94	2.50%	2.50%
<b>Civil Law</b>					
A.B. 3666	2/25/94	Civil Law- Refers to California Tort Claims Act	To Am. Com. on Judiciary 3/14/94	2.50%	2.50%
<b>Charitable Contributions</b>					
A.B. 1866	3/5/93	Charitable Contributions- Info. public of alternate means of contributing	Died per Art. IV, Sec. 10(c) Of Cons. 1/31/94	2.50%	2.50%
<b>Court and Court Procedures</b>					
A.B. 1157	3/2/93	Court and Court Procedures- Revises number of employees in courts	Died per Art. IV, Sec. 10(c) of Cons. 1/31/94	2.50%	7.50%
A.B. 1348	3/3/93	Courts and Court Procedures- No reimbursements to city for subpoenas	Signed by Gov. 7/8/93	2.50%	2.50%
A.B. 1757	3/4/93	Courts and Court Procedures- Mediators testifying in civil proceedings	Signed by Gov. 7/12/93	2.50%	2.50%
<b>Criminal Law</b>					
A.B. 145	5/16/94	Criminal Law- Vehicle searches for contraband firearms	To Am. Com. on Public Safety 5/23/94	2.50%	12.50%
A.B. 1160	3/2/93	Criminal Law (fraud)- Illegal sale of public property	Signed by Gov. 10/2/93	2.50%	2.50%
A.B. 1530	3/4/93	Criminal Law- Prosecuting for vandalism	Died per Art. IV, Sec. 10(c) of Cons. 1/31/94	2.50%	2.50%
A.B. 2875	2/17/94	Criminal Law- Sentencing for shining a bright light at aircraft	Under submission in W and M Com. 6/2/94	2.50%	2.50%
A.B. 3789	5/25/94	Criminal Law- Vehicle searches for weapons during state of emergency	Re-referred to Am. Com. on Public safety 4/28/94	2.50%	2.50%
<b>Education</b>					
A.B. 3733	2/25/94	Education- Report on the need for altering education services (L)	To Sen. Com. on Education 5/31/94	2.50%	2.50%
<b>Firearms</b>					
A.B. 2706	2/9/94	Firearms- Registration and licensing	Failed to pass Assembly 6/2/94	2.50%	2.50%
<b>Food and Beverages</b>					
A.B. 1441	3/3/93	Food and Beverages- Off-sale general licenses (L)	Am. Com. on Gov. Org. without action 5/18/93	2.50%	5.00%
A.B. 2897	2/17/94	Food and Beverages- Alcohol licenses concentration (L)	Re-referred to Sen. Com on Gov. Org. 6/9/94	2.50%	2.50%
<b>Government Records</b>					
A.B. 2270	3/5/93	Government Records- Printing of records on alkaline paper	Vetted by the Gov. 10/10/93	2.50%	5.00%
A.B. 3335	2/24/94	Government Records- Classification of Asian Pacific Islanders	Re-referred to Sen. Com. on Gov. Org. 6/16/94	2.50%	2.50%

**Health and Social Services**

A.B. 2268 3/5/93 Health and Social Services- Requires helmets for bicyclers under 18 2.50%  
 A.B. 3660 2/25/94 Health and Social Services- Nursing Home Administrators Re-referred to Sen. Com. on Bus. 6/1/94 2.50%

**Insurance**

A.B. 1755 3/4/93 Insurance- Annuity transactions Signed by Gov. 7/26/93 2.50%  
 A.B. 2033 3/5/93 Insurance(Automobile)- Creates Basic Liability Coverage Exchange Re-referred to Am. Com. on Ins. 1/14/94 2.50%

**Investments**

A.B. 1347 3/3/93 Investments- Written disclosures of compensations Re-referred to Com. on Banking, and Fin. 1/14/94 2.50%  
 A.B. 3101 2/23/94 Investments\_ Rights of subrogation To Sen. Com. on Judiciary 5/24/94 2.50%

**Local Governments**

A.B. 1540 3/4/93 Local Governments- Redemption of term bonds Signed by Gov. 9/30/93 2.50%  
 A.B. 2017 1/31/93 Local Governments- Deductibility of special taxes Died per Art. IV, Sec. 10(c) of Con. 1/31/94 2.50%  
 A.B. 3073 2/22/94 Local Governments- Securities constituting part of local agencies Re-referred to Com. on Approp. 6/8/94 2.50%

**Motor Vehicles (Regulations, Violations)**

A.B. 148 5/17/94 Motor Vehicles (Regulations, Violations)- Reduction of Fines To Am. Com. on Public Safety 5/23/94 2.50%  
 A.B. 3105 2/23/94 Motor Vehicles- Child passive restraints violations Reconsideration in Am. Com. of Trans. 5/9/94 2.50%  
 A.B. 3551 2/25/94 Motor Vehicles- Reduces additional penalties imposed offenses Not heard in Am. Com. on Pub. Safety. 5/10/94 2.50%

**Real Estate**

A.B. 1438 3/3/93 Real Estate- Credits for low-income housing (L) Signed by Gov. 10/11/93 2.50%  
 A.B. 1535 3/4/93 Real Estate- Requirements for trust funds reports Signed by the Gov. 6/15/93 2.50%  
 A.B. 2324 3/5/93 Real Estate- Loans for low-income housing to ethnic minorities (L) Signed by the Gov. 9/7/93 2.50%  
 A.B. 3071 2/22/94 Real Estate- Deeds of trust or mortgage To Sen. Com. on Judiciary 5/31/94 2.50%

**Special Measures**

A.J.R. 97 2/22/94 Special Measures- Declares World Cup Month in California To Sec. of State. Chaptered 6/14/94 2.50%

**Taxes**

A.B. 1239 3/3/93 Taxes- Exemptions to property owners because of civil unrest in L.A.(L) Signed by Gov. 10/6/93 2.50%  
 A.B. 2880 2/17/94 Taxes- Voluntary disclosure agreements with businesses re-referred to Com. on Appropriations 6/15/94 2.50%  
 A.B. 2883 2/17/94 Taxes- Disclosures of taxpayer information Signed by Gov. 6/6/94 2.50%

100.00% 100.00%

**Total number of legislation sponsored**

40

**Total percentage of legislation enacted into law**

30.00%

**Total percentage vetoed, died, or failed to pass**

15.00%

**Total percentage pending**

55.00%

*Legislation Sponsored by Senator Charles Caledron in the 1993-94 Legislative Session*

BILL #	DATE	SUBJECT	STATUS	% of Overall Legislation Sponsored	% of Legis. Sponsored, by Subject Area
<i>Business &amp; Corporations</i>					1.54%
S.B. 1081	3/5/93	Business & Corp.	Assembly Consumer Protection Com. - 7/1/93.	1.54%	
<i>Children's Services &amp; Rights</i>					3.08%
S.B. 1519	2/16/94	Children's Services & rights	To Assembly Committee on Judiciary. 5/26/94	1.54%	
S.B. 1841	2/24/94	Children's Services & rights	To Assembly Committee on Judiciary. 5/26/94	1.54%	
<i>Civil Law &amp; Liability</i>					4.62%
S.B. 1248	3/18/93	Civil law; harassment	In Assembly. Returned to Joint Rule 62. 9/8/93	1.54%	
S.B. 2073	2/25/94	Civil liability; real estate & construction	In Senate Committee: Not heard. 5/17/94	1.54%	
S.B. 2072	2/25/94	Civil liability; real estate & construction	In Senate; to 3rd reading - 6/16/94.	1.54%	
<i>Construction</i>					3.08%
S.B. 909	3/4/93	Construction	Secretary of Senate, joint Rule 56 - 1/31/94.	1.54%	
S.B. 1083	3/5/93	Construction; workers & licensure	Signed by Governor. 9/7/93	1.54%	
<i>Consumer Affairs</i>					3.08%
S.B. 1288	1/10/94	Consumer Affairs	To Assembly Committees. 5/19/94	1.54%	
S.C.R. 28	1/10/94	Consumer Affairs	Re-referred to Committee. 3/3/94	1.54%	
<i>Corrections</i>					3.08%
S.B. 1213	3/5/93	Corrections; Construction & standards	Secretary of Senate, joint Rule 56 - 1/31/94.	1.54%	
S.B. 910	3/4/93	Corrections; personnel	Signed By governor. 10/7/93	1.54%	
<i>Courts</i>					1.54%
S.B. 1658	2/23/94	Courts & court procedures	To Senate Committee on Judiciary. 3/3/94	1.54%	
<i>Education</i>					3.08%
S.B. 1390	2/7/94	Education; Motor vehicles	In Assembly Committee: Not heard. 6/13/94	1.54%	
S.B. 1444	2/10/94	Education; school health	Assembly Com. on Higher Education - 6/13/94.	1.54%	
<i>Environment Protection &amp; Pollution Control</i>					24.62%
S.B. 47	4/19/94	Environment protection & pollution control	Re-referred to Committee - 6/8/94	1.54%	
S.B. 922	3/4/93	Environment protection & pollution control	Signed by Governor. 10/10/93.	1.54%	
S.B. 923	3/4/93	Environment protection & pollution control	Re-referred to Committee. 6/8/94	1.54%	
S.B. 924	3/4/93	Environment protection & pollution control	Secretary of Senate, joint Rule 56 - 1/31/94.	1.54%	
S.B. 1074	3/5/93	Environment protection & pollution control	In Assembly. Joint Rule 61 suspended. 7/16/93	1.54%	

S.B.1082	3/5/93	Environment protection & pollution control	Signed by Governor. 5/9/94	1.54%	
S.B.1084	3/5/93	Environment protection & pollution control	Signed by Governor. 10/10/93	1.54%	
S.B. 1086	3/5/93	Environment protection & pollution control	In Assembly. Joint Rule 61 suspended. 7/16/93	1.54%	
S.B. 1123	3/5/93	Environment protection & pollution control	Signed by Governor. 5/9/94	1.54%	
S.B. 1212	3/5/93	Environment protection & pollution control	Secretary of Senate, joint Rule 56 - 1/31/94.	1.54%	
S.B. 1574	2/18/94	Environment protection & pollution control	To Assembly Committee. 5/26/94	1.54%	
S.B. 1747	2/24/94	Environment protection & pollution control	To Assembly Committee. 6/2/94	1.54%	
S.B. 1851	2/24/94	Environment protection & pollution control	To Assembly Committee. 6/13/94	1.54%	
S.B. 1967	2/25/94	Environment protection & pollution control	To Assembly Committee. 4/21/94	1.54%	
S.B. 2071	2/25/94	Environment protection & pollution control	To Assembly Committee. 6/2/94	1.54%	
S.B. 1087	3/5/93	Environment protection & pollution control	In Assembly Committee, to Inactive File - 8/30/93.	1.54%	
<b>Family Law</b>					<b>4.62%</b>
S.B. 997	3/5/93	Family law	To Assembly Committee on Judiciary. 2/10/94	1.54%	
S.B. 145	1/28/93	Family law; Social Services	Signed by Governor. 10/8/93	1.54%	
S.B. 279	2/12/93	Family law; Social Services	Passed Senate. To Assembly. 1/24/94	1.54%	
<b>Financial Institutions</b>					<b>6.15%</b>
S.B. 996	3/5/93	Financial Institutions	Signed by Governor. 9/7/93	1.54%	
S.B.1102	3/5/93	Financial Institutions	Signed by Governor. 7/8/93	1.54%	
S.B. 1520	2/16/94	Financial Institutions	To Senate Committee	1.54%	
S.B. 1526	2/16/94	Financial Institutions	Re-referred to Senate Committee. 4/12/94	1.54%	
<b>Food &amp; Beverages</b>					<b>1.54%</b>
S.B. 1101	3/5/93	Food & beverages	Signed by Governor. 10/10/93	1.54%	
<b>Gaming</b>					<b>1.54%</b>
S.B. 1122	3/5/93	Gaming	Assembly Committee on Gov't Organizations	1.54%	
<b>Government Purchase Preference</b>					<b>1.54%</b>
S.B. 1214	3/5/93	Government purchase preference	Secretary of Senate, joint Rule 56 - 1/31/94.	1.54%	
<b>Health &amp; Social Services</b>					<b>6.15%</b>
S.B. 1099	3/5/93	Health & Social Services	Committee on Ways & Means - 6/14/94.	1.54%	
S.B. 1125	3/5/93	Health & Social Services; medical laboratories	Secretary of Senate, joint Rule 56 - 1/31/94.	1.54%	
S.B. 1126	3/5/93	Health & Social Services; pharmaceuticals	Secretary of Senate, joint Rule 56 - 1/31/94.	1.54%	
S.B. 1965	2/25/94	Healthcare: Professions licensure	Re-referred to Committee. 4/4/94	1.54%	
<b>Housing</b>					<b>1.54%</b>
S.C.R. 44	4/6/94	Housing	From Senate Committee on Judiciary - 6/14/94.	1.54%	
<b>Immigration</b>					<b>1.54%</b>
S.B. 1210	3/5/93	L- Immigration	Secretary of Senate, joint Rule 56 - 1/31/94.	1.54%	

*Legislation Sponsored by Senator Charles Caledron in the 1993-94 Legislative Session (continued)*

BILL #	DATE	SUBJECT	STATUS	% of Overall Legislation Sponsored	% of Legis. Sponsored, by Subject Area
<i>Insurance Sales &amp; Practices</i>					1.54%
S.B. 1505	2/15/94	Insurance sales & practices	Re-referred to Committee. 6/15/94	1.54%	
<i>Law &amp; Justice</i>					7.69%
S.B. 911	3/4/93	Law & Justice	Signed by Governor. 10/11/93	1.54%	
S.B. 28	2/17/94	Law & Justice; Criminal sentencing & penalties	Senate Committee on appropriations - 6/1/94.	1.54%	
S.B. 1460	2/10/94	Law & Justice; Privacy & records	In Senate Committee: Not heard. 6/13/94	1.54%	
S.B. 49	5/31/94	Law & Justice; Victims of crime	Referred to Committee. 6/16/94	1.54%	
S.B. 1330	1/25/94	Law & Justice; Victims of crime	In Assembly Committee: Not heard. 6/13/94	1.54%	
<i>Local Government</i>					3.08%
S.B. 1140	3/5/93	Local Government	Signed by Governor. 10/10/93	1.54%	
S.B. 995	3/5/93	Local Government; firefighting	In Assembly. To inactive file. 9/9/93	1.54%	
<i>Medical Specialties &amp; Services</i>					1.54%
S.B. 1100	3/5/93	Medical specialties & services; admin. hearings	Secretary of Senate, joint Rule 56 - 1/31/94.	1.54%	
<i>Optical Professionals</i>					1.54%
S.B. 908	3/4/94	Optical professionals; licensure	In Assembly, to inactive files - 5/16/94.	1.54%	
<i>Pest Eradication</i>					1.54%
S.B. 2070	2/25/94	Pest eradication	Re-referred to Committee. 6/14/94	1.54%	
<i>Public Health</i>					1.54%
S.B. 144	1/28/93	Public Health	Signed by Governor. 10/9/93	1.54%	
<i>Social Services</i>					3.08%
S.J.R. 1	1/6/93	Social Services	Re-referred to Committee. 3/23/93	1.54%	
S.B. 307	2/17/93	Social Services; disaster relief	Re-referred to Committee. 3/9/94	1.54%	
<i>Special Measures</i>					1.54%
S.J.R. 17	5/3/93	Special measures	To Secretary of State. Chaptered. 7/13/93	1.54%	
<i>Taxation</i>					1.54%
S.B. 1063	3/5/93	Taxation; chemicals, tax credits	Secretary of Senate, joint Rule 56 - 1/31/94.	1.54%	
<i>Telecommunications</i>					1.54%
S.B. 1966	2/25/94	Telecommunications	In Assembly Committee. 6/13/94	1.54%	



Legislation Sponsored by Assemblymember Martha Escutia in the 1993-94 Legislative Session

BILL #	DATE	SUBJECT	STATUS	% of Overall Legislation Sponsored	% of Legis. Sponsored, by Subject Area
<b>Children Services</b>					2.50%
A.B. 2907	2/17/94	Children Services- Adoption procedures	To Sen. Com. on Industrial Relations 0/24/94	2.50%	
<b>Economic Development</b>					2.50%
A.B. 1450	3/3/93	Economic Development - Jobs (L)	Signed by Gov. 10/10/93	2.50%	
<b>Education</b>					17.50%
A.B. 0737	2/24/93	Education - Graduation requirements	Signed by Gov. 7/26/93	2.50%	
A.B. 1449	3/3/93	Education- Mentoring program (L)	Died per Art IV Sec10(c)of Constitution 1/31/94	2.50%	
A.B. 1739	3/4/93	Education- Vocational training	Died per Art IV Sec10(c)of Constitution 1/31/94	2.50%	
A.B. 3063	2/22/94	Education- Public employecs	To Sen. Com. on Education 6/6/94	2.50%	
A.B. 3399	2/24/94	Education- Public employees	Passed Asm. to Senate 5/31/94	2.50%	
A.B. 3481	2/25/94	Education-Promotion of Bilingual education (L)	To Asm. Com. on Education 3/10/94	2.50%	
A.B. 3556	2/25/94	Education- Promotion of Bilingual education (L)	Passed Asm. to Senate 6/1/94	2.50%	
<b>Employment</b>					7.50%
A.B. 0735	2/24/93	Employment Development- Training	In Sen. Com. on Ind. Relations not heard 7/14/93	2.50%	
A.B. 3716	2/25/94	Employment Development- Multiculturalism Training (L)	Re-referred to Sen. Com. on Indus. Rel. 6/15/94	2.50%	
A.B. 3025	2/22/94	Fair Employment Practices- Working conditions	To Sen. Com. on Industrial Relations 5/31/94	2.50%	
<b>Health and Social Services</b>					40.00%
A.B. 0406	2/10/93	Health and Social Services- Prosthetics	Signed by Gov. 9/25/93	2.50%	
A.B. 0408	2/10/93	Health and Social Services- Hemodialysis Techs.	Re-referred to Com. on Bus. and Prof. 6/9/94	2.50%	
A.B. 0736	2/24/93	Health and Social Services- Insurance	Vetoed by Gov. 10/10/93	2.50%	
A.B. 1372	3/3/93	Health and Social Services- Financing	To Sen. Com. on Health and Hum. Serv. 6/9/93	2.50%	
A.B. 2350	3/5/93	Health and Social Services- Primary care	Died per Art IV Sec10(c)of Constitution 1/31/94	2.50%	
A.B. 2849	2/17/94	Health and Social Services- Food and beverages	Passed Asm. to Sen. 5/31/94	2.50%	
A.B. 2942	2/17/94	Health and Social Services- Medi-Cal insurance	To Sen. Com. on Health and Hum. Serv 5/31/94	2.50%	
A.B. 3044	2/22/94	Health and Social Services- Home health agencies	In Assembly inactive file 6/2/94	2.50%	
A.B. 3047	2/22/94	Health and Social Services- Aids testing	To Asm. Com. on Public Safety 3/3/94	2.50%	
A.B. 3077	2/22/94	Health and Social Services- Occupation injuries	To Sen. Com. on Industrial Relations 5/31/94	2.50%	
A.B. 3162	2/23/94	Health and Social Services- Sign Language interpreters	Passed Asm. to Senate 5/31/94	2.50%	
A.B. 3325	2/24/94	Health and Social Services- Tax credits	Re-referred to Com. on Utilities and Com 6/9/94	2.50%	
A.B. 3593	2/25/94	Health and Social Services- AFDC	To Asm. Com. on Human Services 3/14/94	2.50%	

A.B. 3652	2/25/94	Health and Social Services- Prosthetics	To Sen. Com. on Health and Hum. Serv 5/24/94	2.50%
A.B. 3687	2/25/94	Health Services- AIDS (L)	In Asm. Com. Not heard 4/19/94	2.50%
A.B. 3798	2/25/94	Health and Social Services- Loans	Passed Asm. to Senate 5/31/94	2.50%
<b>Immigrant Services</b>				
A.B. 3137	2/23/94	Immigrant Services- Bonding (L)	To Sen. Com. on Bus. and Professions 5/31/94	2.50%
<b>Industrial Safety and Health</b>				
A.B. 3713	2/25/94	Industrial Safety and Health- Civil penalties	Passed Asm. to Senate 5/31/94	2.50%
<b>Probation and Parole</b>				
A.B. 2965	2/18/94	Probation and Parole- Community service	To Sen. Com. on Judiciary 2/18/94	2.50%
<b>Public Utilities</b>				
A.B. 1386	3/3/93	Public Utilities- Rates	In Sen. Inactive file. 3/3/93	2.50%
A.B. 2850	2/17/94	Public Utilities- Publication of agenda	Passed to Sen. Com. on Appropriations 6/14/94	2.50%
<b>Retirement Plans</b>				
A.B. 0407	2/10/93	Retirement Plans- Teachers	Vetted by Gov. 10/4/93	2.50%
A.B. 3532	2/25/94	Retirement Plans- Public employees	To Asm. Com. on Public Employees 3/14/94	2.50%
<b>Transportation</b>				
A.B. 0738	2/24/93	Transportation- Railroads	Signed by Gov. 9/25/93	2.50%
A.B. 2851	2/17/94	Transportation- Insurance	To Sen. Com. on Local Government 5/24/94	2.50%
A.B. 2852	2/17/94	Transportation- Emissions control	Re-referred to Com. on Transportation 6/13/94	2.50%
A.B. 3344	2/24/94	Transportation- Railroads	To Asm. Com. on Transportation 3/21/94	2.50%
A.J.R. 131	5/9/94	Transportation- Railroads	In Asm. Com. on Utilities Not heard 6/13/94	2.50%
				100.00%
				100.00%

*Total number of legislation sponsored*

40

*Total percentage of legislation enacted into law*

10.00%

*Total percentage vetoed, died, or failed to pass*

12.50%

*Total percentage pending*

77.50%



*Legislation Sponsored by Assemblymember Diane Martinez in the 1993-94 Legislative Session*

BILL #	DATE	SUBJECT	STATUS	% of Overall Legislation Sponsored	% of Legis. Sponsored, by Subject Area
<i>Administrative Agencies</i>					1.75%
A.B. 3074	2/22/94	Administrative Agencies- Certification of business enterprises	To Sen. Com. on Gov.. Org. 05/16/94	1.75%	
<i>Business and Corporations</i>					1.75%
A.B. 3743	2/25/94	Business and Corporations- Disclosure regarding permanent tattooing	To Am. Com. on Consumer Protect. 03/17/94	1.75%	
<i>Child Support</i>					1.75%
A.B. 3151	2/23/94	Child Support- State courts have jurisdiction to modify support	Failed in Am. Com. on Judiciary 05/11/94	1.75%	
<i>Communications</i>					7.02%
A.B. 58	1/24/94	Communications- Regulation of violence on T.V.	Introduced 01/24/94	1.75%	
A.B. 135	4/7/94	Communications- Creates the Video Game Rating Administration	Not heard in Am. Com. on Pub. Safety 05/17/94	1.75%	
A.B. 1698	3/4/93	Communications- Warnings of dangers of prolonged use of video game	Re-referred to Com. on Consumer Affairs. 01/05	1.75%	
A.J.R. 58	1/24/94	Communications- Memorializes FCC to regulate violence on T.V.	Re-referred to Sen. Com. on Judiciary 05/03/94	1.75%	
<i>Civil Law</i>					1.75%
A.B. 3436	2/24/94	Civil Law- Binding arbitration in home construction contracts	To Sen. Com. on Judiciary 05/31/94	1.75%	
<i>Criminal Law</i>					22.81%
A.B. 80	2/24/94	Criminal Law- Access to juvenile court records	To Am. Com. on Public Safety 03/03/94	1.75%	
A.B. 83	2/24/94	Criminal Law- Sexual offenses against minors	To Sen. Com. on Judiciary 05/31/94	1.75%	
A.B. 85	2/24/94	Criminal Law- Modify language defining Rape	Passed Am. to Sen. 06/01/94	1.75%	
A.B. 100	2/24/94	Criminal Law- Forfeiture of money related to drug offenses	Not heard in Am. Com. on Pub. Law 06/13/94	1.75%	
A.B. 103	2/24/94	Criminal Law- Liability for people that come to the aid of a victim	To Am. Com. on Pub. Safety 03/03/94	1.75%	
A.B. 104	2/24/94	Criminal Law- Minimum sentencing for crimes committed with a firearm	To Am. Com. on Pub. Safety 03/03/94	1.75%	
A.B. 105	1/11/93	Criminal Law- Sentencing for offenders that threaten victims	Signed by the Governor 9/27/93	1.75%	
A.B. 109	2/28/94	Criminal Law- Search warrants for taking blood samples for AIDS tests	Passed Am. to Sen. 06/01/94	1.75%	
A.B. 115	2/28/94	Criminal Law- Enacts the Auto Theft Prevention Act of 1994	To Am. Com. on Public Safety 03/10/94	1.75%	
A.B. 233	1/26/93	Criminal Law- Expands assault with corrosive acid or other chemicals	Re-referred to Sen. Com. on Judiciary 01/03/94	1.75%	
A.B. 1265	3/3/93	Criminal Law- Prohibits reprisals against complaining parties	Failed Am. Com. on Judiciary 01/24/94	1.75%	
A.B. 1266	3/3/93	Criminal Law- Criminality of possessing weapons with multiburst triggers	Signed by Governor 09/07/93	1.75%	
A.B. 3381	2/24/94	Criminal Law- Reduction of gang related violent crime and trafficking	Failed to pass Am. Reconsidered 06/01/94	1.75%	
<i>Education</i>					8.77%
A.B. 2842	2/14/94	Education- Multiculturalism instruction (L)	To Sen. Com. on Education 06/06/94	1.75%	
A.B. 1264	3/3/93	Education- Teacher training to involve parents in education process	Signed by Governor 10/02/93	1.75%	
A.B. 2215	3/5/93	Education- Term limits for various city officials	Not heard in Sen. Com. on Elections 07/07/93	1.75%	
A.B. 2675	2/3/94	Education- Formation of athletic gender equity committee	To Sen. Com. on Education 06/06/94	1.75%	

A.B. 3180	2/23/94	Education- Requires school employees to act as substitute teachers	Re-referred to Am. Com. on Ed.. 05/10/94	1.75%	
<b>Elections</b>					<b>5.26%</b>
A.B. 2217	1/5/93	Elctions- Meeting statutory qualifications for offices sought	Re-referred to Sen. Com. on Elections 01/03/94	1.75%	
A.B. 2218	3/5/93	Elections- Tabulation of votes	Passed Am. to Sen. 01/27/94	1.75%	
A.B. 2223	3/5/93	Elections- Renames Elections Code the California Elections Code	Passed Am. to Sen. 01/27/94	1.75%	
<b>Family Law</b>					<b>1.75%</b>
A.B. 3130	2/23/94	Family Law- Legal rights and responsibilities of married persons	Failed to pass Am. 06/02/94	1.75%	
<b>Food and Beverages</b>					<b>1.75%</b>
A.B. 1697	3/4/93	Food and Beverages- Establishes min. cooking temp. for hamburgers	Failed to pass Sen. 09/02/93	1.75%	
<b>Health and Social Services</b>					<b>8.77%</b>
A.B. 3501	5/31/94	Health and Social Services- Aids study (L)	Passed to Sen. 05/31/94	1.75%	
A.B. 1267	3/3/93	Health and Social Services- Orientation center for the blind	Not heard in Sen. Com. on Appro. 09/02/93	1.75%	
A.B. 3102	2/23/94	Health and Social Services- Designates AIDS office as lead agency	Re-referred to Sen. Com. on Approp. 06/20/94	1.75%	
A.B. 3266	2/24/94	Health and Social Services- Ca. Senior Legislation Fund modification	Remains in Sen. Com. on Revenue 06/15/94	1.75%	
A.B. 3451	2/24/94	Health and Social Services- Recipients of IHSS benefits	Re-referred to Sen. Com. on Health 06/15/94	1.75%	
<b>Insurance</b>					<b>5.26%</b>
A.B. 1268	3/3/93	Insurance- On the job accidents	Signed by Governor 10/10/93	1.75%	
A.B. 2772	2/10/94	Insurance- Automobile liability policies (children)	Failed Am. Com. on Insurance 05/10/94	1.75%	
A.B. 3572	2/25/94	Insurance- Healthcare service contract insurance coverage	To Sen. Com. on Ins. Claims, and Corps. 05/24/	1.75%	
<b>Labor and Employment</b>					<b>1.75%</b>
A.B. 3672	2/25/94	Labor and Employment- Illegal clothing requirements by employers	To Sen. Com. on Industrial Relations 05/31/94	1.75%	
<b>Law and Justice Personnel</b>					<b>1.75%</b>
A.B. 3531	2/25/94	Law and Justice Personnel- Injury, disability, or death of peace officers	To Sen. Com. on Indust. Relations. 06/06/94	1.75%	
<b>Local Government</b>					<b>1.75%</b>
A.B. 3664	2/25/94	Local Government- Limits benefits to Co. boards of supervisors	Re-referred to Sen. Com. on Local Govmt. 05/2	1.75%	
<b>Occupational Safety</b>					<b>1.75%</b>
A.B. 2450	1/4/94	Occupational Safety- Employer liability for reproductive damage	To Com. on Labor and Emp. 01/14/94	1.75%	
<b>Politics</b>					<b>7.02%</b>
A.B. 2220	3/5/93	Politics- Fair Political Practices Commission (increases fines for violations)	Read second time in Am. 01/26/94	1.75%	
A.B. 2221	3/5/93	Politics- Mail and delivery of documents relating to Pol. Reform Act	Not heard in Sen. Com. on Elections 07/07/93	1.75%	
A.B. 2337	3/5/93	Politics- Pol. Reform Act of 74 is to be read liberally to protect 1st Amd.	Passed Am. to Sen. 01/27/94	1.75%	
A.B. 2338	3/5/93	Politics- Filling vacancies by Democratic Party	Passed Am. to Sen. 01/27/94	1.75%	
<b>Privacy and Records</b>					<b>1.75%</b>
A.B. 2271	3/5/93	Privacy and Records- Prohibits monitoring phone lines of employees	Vetoed by Governor 10/11/93	1.75%	
<b>Public Funds</b>					<b>10.53%</b>
A.B. 1696	3/4/93	Public Funds- Prohibits school districts from purchasing alcoholic bev.	Signed by Governor 10/09/93	1.75%	

*Legislation Sponsored by Assemblymember Diane Martinez in the 1993-94 Legislative Session (continued)*

BILL #	DATE	SUBJECT	STATUS	% of Overall Legislation Sponsored	% of Legis. Sponsored, by Subject Area
<i>Public Funds (continued)</i>					
A.B. 1694	3/4/93	Public Utilities- Maximizing value to electric rate payers	Vetoed by the Governor 10/03/93	1.75%	
A.B. 1695	3/4/93	Public Utilities- Rate structures to preserve benefits of conservation	Died per Art. IV, Sec. 10(c) of Cons. 01/31/94	1.75%	
A.B. 1701	3/4/93	Public Utilities- Toll-free telephone numbers to inquire about service	Vetoed by Governor 09/25/93	1.75%	
A.B. 3354	2/24/94	Public Utilities- Inventory the existing telecommunications infrastructure	Not heard in Am. Com. on Utilities 05/02/94	1.75%	
A.B. 3667	2/25/94	Public Utilities- Limits on the amount of customer deposits	Not heard on Am. Com. on Utilities 04/04/94	1.75%	
<i>Taxes</i>					
A.B. 1699	3/4/93	Taxes- Property tax exemptions	Signed by Governor 10/05/93	1.75%	1.75%
<i>Transportation</i>					
A.B. 2556	1/20/94	Transportation- Deadlines with regard to constructing a freeway	To Sen. Com. on Transportation 07/06/94	1.75%	1.75%
<i>Water Supply and Preservation</i>					
A.B. 2272	3/5/93	Water Supply and Preservation- Prohibits filing damages water tanks	Re-referred to Am. Com. on Water, Parks 01/04/	1.75%	1.75%
				100.00%	100.00%

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<i>Total number of legislation sponsored</i>	57
<i>Total percentage of legislation enacted into law</i>	10.53%
<i>Total percentage vetoed, died, or failed to pass</i>	17.54%
<i>Total percentage pending</i>	71.93%



*Legislation Sponsored by Assemblymember Grace Napolitano in the 1993-94 Legislative Session*

BILL #	DATE	SUBJECT	STATUS	% of Overall Legislation Sponsored	% of Legis. sponsored, by Subject Area
<i>Administrative Agencies</i>					
A.B. 2980	2/18/94	Administrative agencies	Senate governmental organization com. - 5/24/94.	3.23%	3.23%
<i>Business</i>					
A.B. 1665	3/4/93	Business	Died 1/31/94.	3.23%	3.23%
<i>Economic Development</i>					
A.B. 2604	1/27/94	Economic development	Assembly, Joint Rule 61 suspended - 4/25/94.	3.23%	25.81%
<i>Education</i>					
A.B. 2605	1/27/94	Education	Senate education committee - 6/8/94.	3.23%	
A.B. 2978	2/18/94	Education	Senate education committee - 5/16/94.	3.23%	
A.B. 2109	3/5/93	Education - English language acquisition	Voted by governor - 10/1/93.	3.23%	
A.B. 621	2/22/93	Education - finance	In Senate - 6/14/94.	3.23%	
A.B. 2191	3/5/93	Education - finance	Died 1/31/94.	3.23%	
A.B. 2603	1/27/94	Education - juries	Assembly judiciary committee - 2/10/94.	3.23%	
A.B. 1796	3/5/93	Education - teacher's retirement	Signed by governor - 10/7/93.	3.23%	
A.B. 3171	2/23/94	Education - teacher's retirement	Assembly public employees com. - 6/14/94.	3.23%	6.45%
<i>Employment</i>					
A.B. 1658	3/4/93	Employment	Voted by governor - 9/25/93.	3.23%	
A.B. 1663	3/4/93	Employment screening	Signed by governor - 10/9/93.	3.23%	
<i>Funding</i>					
A.B. 1661	3/4/93	Funding education and law enforcement	Assembly revenue and tax committee - 1/10/94.	3.23%	3.23%
<i>Health and Social Services</i>					
A.B. 845	2/25/93	Health and social services	Senate appropriations committee - 8/16/93.	3.23%	6.45%
A.B. 1660	3/4/93	Health and social services	Signed by governor - 7/8/93.	3.23%	
<i>Immigration</i>					
A.B. 2528	1/14/94	Immigration	Failed to pass Assembly - 6/2/94.	3.23%	19.35%
A.B. 3019	2/22/94	Immigration	Senate industrial relations committee - 6/6/94.	3.23%	
A.B. 2979	2/18/94	Immigration - criminal procedure	Senate judiciary committee - 5/31/94.	3.23%	
A.B. 2527	1/14/94	Immigration services	Senate rules committee - 5/9/94.	3.23%	
A.B. 2650	2/2/94	Immigration services	Senate health and human services com. - 6/6/94.	3.23%	

A.B. 2520	1/14/94	Immigration services	Senate judiciary committee - 6/6/94.	3.23%	
<i>Law and Justice</i>					16.13%
A.B. 2521	1/14/94	Law and justice	To Senate - 6/2/94.	3.23%	
A.B. 2417	1/3/94	Law and justice	To Senate - 6/2/94.	3.23%	
A.B. 2416	1/3/94	Law and justice	Senate appropriations committee - 6/14/94.	3.23%	
A.B. 2415	1/3/94	Law and justice	Senate judiciary committee - 5/24/94.	3.23%	
A.B. 1664	3/4/93	Law and justice	Signed by governor - 10/4/93.	3.23%	
<i>Motor Vehicle Insurance</i>					3.23%
A.B. 846	2/25/93	Motor vehicle insurance	Vetoed by governor - 7/8/93.	3.23%	
<i>Public Employee Benefits</i>					3.23%
A.B. 1659	3/4/93	Public employee benefits	Signed by governor - 9/7/93.	3.23%	
<i>Records</i>					3.23%
A.B. 3170	2/23/94	Records	Failed to pass Assembly - 6/2/94.	3.23%	
<i>Transportation</i>					3.23%
A.B. 1657	3/4/93	Transportation	Died 1/31/94.	3.23%	
				<hr/>	
				100.00%	100.00%

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<i>Total number of legislation sponsored</i>	31
<i>Total percentage of legislation enacted into law</i>	16.13%
<i>Total percentage vetoed, died, or failed to pass</i>	25.81%
<i>Total percentage pending</i>	58.06%

*Legislation Sponsored by Senator Richard G. Polanco in the 1993-94 Legislative Session*

BILL #	DATE	SUBJECT	STATUS	% of Overall Legislation Sponsored	of Legis. Sponsored, by Subject Area
<i>Agricultural Labor</i>					2.63%
A.B.2012	3/5/93	Agricultural labor-L	From committee. Died. 1/31/94	0.88%	
A.B.2570	1/24/94	Agricultural labor-L	To Senate Comm. on Industrial Relations. 6/6/94	0.88%	
A.B.2006	3/5/93	Agricultural labor; Housing finance-L	From Committee. Died. 1/31/94	0.88%	
<i>Business &amp; Corporations</i>					16.67%
A.B.2126	3/5/93	Business & Corp.	From Committee. Died. 1/31/94	0.88%	
A.B.2986	2/18/94	Business & Corp.	Re-referred to Committee. 5/12/94	0.88%	
A.B.2999	2/22/94	Business & Corp.	Senate Comm. on Gov. Organization. 5/24/94	0.88%	
A.B.292	2/2/93	Business & Corp.; Civil law, arbitration	Senate Comm. Motion to reconsider. 6/13/94	0.88%	
A.B.938	3/1/93	Business & Corp.; Cosmetology and licensing	Signed by Governor. 9/23/93	0.88%	
A.B.783	2/24/93	Business & Corp.; Economic dev.	Signed by Governor. 4/26/94	0.88%	
A.B.564	2/18/93	Business & Corp.; Economic dev.; Public utilities	Vetoed by Governor. 10/9/93	0.88%	
A.B.565	2/18/93	Business & Corp.; Economic dev.; Public utilities	Signed by Governor. 10/11/93	0.88%	
A.B.1746	3/4/93	Business & Corp.; Gaming	From Committee. Died. 1/31/94	0.88%	
A.B.2807	2/14/94	Business & Corp.; Gov. contracting requirements	Assembly Comm. Held under submission. 6/1/94	0.88%	
A.B.293	2/2/93	Business & Corp.; Gov. contracts	From Committee. Died. 1/31/94	0.88%	
A.B.1611	3/4/93	Business & Corp.; Health insurance	Signed by Governor. 10/6/93	0.88%	
A.B.1439	3/3/93	Business & Corp.; International trade	From Committee. Died. 1/31/94	0.88%	
A.B.1429	3/3/93	Business & Corp.; Public utilities commission	Re-referred to committee. 1/6/94	0.88%	
A.B.1431	3/3/93	Business & Corp.; Public utilities commission	Vetoed by Governor. 10/11/93	0.88%	
A.B.1726	3/4/93	Business & Corp.; Tax credit	In Senate Committee. Not heard. 8/23/93	0.88%	
A.B.2314	3/5/93	Business & Corp.; Minority, Women, & Veterans'-	Signed by Governor. 7/25/93	0.88%	
A.B.2806	2/14/94	Business & Corp.; Minority, Women, & Veterans'-	In Assembly. To inactive file. 5/23/94	0.88%	
A.B.939	3/1/93	Business & Corp.; Minority, Women, & Veterans'-	Passed Assembly. To Senate. 1/27/94	0.88%	
<i>Communications Issues</i>					0.88%
A.B.1727	3/4/93	Communications issues	Signed by Governor. 10/10/93	0.88%	
<i>Consumer Affairs</i>					0.88%
A.B. 626	2/22/93	Consumer affairs; Service contracts	Signed by Governor. 9/7/93	0.88%	
<i>Court Procedures</i>					0.88%
A.B.2366	3/25/93	Court Procedures	From Committee. Died. 1/31/94	0.88%	

<b>Education</b>				<b>6.14%</b>
A.B.1792	3/4/93	Education	Vetoed by Governor. 10/8/93	0.88%
A.B.1891	3/5/93	Education	Signed by Governor. 6/29/93	0.88%
A.B.1892	3/5/93	Education	From Senate. Re-referred to Committee. 4/26/94	0.88%
A.B.2280	3/5/93	Education	Died. Art. IV, Sec. 10(e) of Constitution. 1/31/94	0.88%
A.B.3512	2/25/94	Education	Passed Assembly. To Senate. 6/1/94	0.88%
A.C.R.49	5/3/93	Education-L	In Senate. To inactive file. 8/19/93	0.88%
A.B.1352	3/3/93	Education; Administrative agencies	Vetoed by Governor. 10/10/93	0.88%
<b>Environmental Protection</b>				<b>6.14%</b>
A.B.1364	3/3/93	Environmental protection	Form Committee. Died. 1/31/94	0.88%
A.B.1526	3/4/93	Environmental protection	Vetoed by Governor. 10/10/93	0.88%
A.B.175	1/20/93	Environmental protection	Signed by Governor. 7/25/93	0.88%
A.B.1853	3/5/93	Environmental protection	Form Senate. Re-referred to Committee. 3/9/94	0.88%
A.B.2534	1/18/94	Environmental protection	In Assembly Committee. Not heard. 5/9/94	0.88%
A.B.2988	2/18/94	Environmental protection	To Assembly Committee on Transportation. 3/3/94	0.88%
A.B.901	3/1/93	Environmental protection	In Senate. To inactive file. 2/18/94	0.88%
<b>Financial Institutions</b>				<b>3.51%</b>
A.B.2013	3/5/93	Financial Institutions	Re-referred to Comm. on Banking & Finance. 1/1	0.88%
A.B.2349	3/5/93	Financial Institutions	Re-referred to Com. on Banking & Finance. 1/14/	0.88%
A.B.2786	2/10/94	Financial Institutions	To Senate Committee on Judiciary. 5/9/94	0.88%
A.B.2397	5/4/93	Financial institutions-L	From Committee. Died. 1/31/94	0.88%
<b>Food Processing &amp; Products</b>				<b>1.75%</b>
A.B.3449	2/24/94	Food processing & products	Re-referred to Committee. 5/5/94	0.88%
A.B.912	3/1/93	Food processing sanitation	Signed by Governor. 10/1/93	0.88%
<b>Foreign Affairs</b>				<b>2.63%</b>
A.J.R.55	1/10/94	Foreign affairs	In Senate. To inactive file. 6/6/94	0.88%
P.A.J.R.1	12/1/93	Foreign affairs	Preprinted. 12/1/93	0.88%
A.C.R.55	6/2/93	Foreign affairs-L	Re-referred to Senate Comm. on Education. 6/9/93	0.88%
<b>Government Finance</b>				<b>0.88%</b>
A.B.1895	3/5/93	Government finance	Signed by Governor. 9/20/93	0.88%
<b>Health &amp; Social Services</b>				<b>12.28%</b>
A.B.1577	3/4/93	Health & Social Services	In Senate Committee. Not heard. 7/14/93	0.88%
A.B.1728	3/4/93	Health & Social Services	Signed by Governor. 10/2/93	0.88%
A.B.1894	3/5/93	Health & Social Services	In Assembly. To Consent Calendar. 1/26/94	0.88%
A.B.2155	3/5/93	Health & Social Services	Vetoed by Governor. 10/8/93	0.88%



*Legislation Sponsored by Senator Richard G. Polanco in the 1993-94 Legislative Session (continued)*

BILL #	DATE	SUBJECT	STATUS	% of Overall Legislation Sponsored	of Legis. Sponsored, by Subject Area
<i>Health &amp; Social Services (continued)</i>					
A.B.2156	3/5/93	Health & Social Services	In Senate. To Inactive File. 7/15/93	0.88%	
A.B.2157	3/5/93	Health & Social Services	From Committee. Died. 1/31/94	0.88%	
A.B.2276	3/5/93	Health & Social Services	Died. Art. IV, Sec. 10(c) of the Constitution. 1/31	0.88%	
A.B.2734	2/9/94	Health & Social Services	To Senate Committee. 6/6/94	0.88%	
A.B.1167	3/2/93	Health & Social Services; Children's services	Signed by Governor. 7/12/93	0.88%	
A.B.1579	3/4/93	Health & Social Services; Children's services	In Assembly. To 3rd reading 1/27/94	0.88%	
A.B.758	2/24/93	Health & Social Services; Children's services	From Committee. Died. 1/31/94	0.88%	
A.B.1729	3/4/93	Health & Social Services; Facilities & financing	From Committee. Died. 1/31/94	0.88%	
A.B.757	2/24/93	Health & Social Services; Medical assistance	Passed Assembly. To Senate. 1/27/94	0.88%	
A.B.624	2/22/93	Health & Social Services; Mental Health	Vetocd by Governor. 10/8/93	0.88%	
<i>Housing</i>					
A.B.2571	1/24/94	Housing	To Senate Committee on Judiciary. 5/31/94	0.88%	0.88%
<i>Immigration</i>					
A.J.R. 76	3/16/94	Immigration; Foreign Affairs-L	Re-referred to Committee. 4/26/94	0.88%	1.75%
A.J.R. 19	3/5/93	Immigration; Foreign Affairs-L	To Secretary of State. Chaptered. 4/11/94	0.88%	
<i>Insurance</i>					
A.B.2034	3/5/93	Insurance	Re-referred to Committee on Insurance. 1/14/94	0.88%	5.26%
A.B.2695	2/7/94	Insurance	To Senate Comm. on Industrial Relations. 4/4/94	0.88%	
A.B.1914	3/5/93	Insurance sales & practices	In Assembly. To Consent Calendar. 1/26/94	0.88%	
A.B.1931	3/5/93	Insurance sales & practices	Passed Assembly. To Senate. 1/20/94	0.88%	
A.B.288	2/2/93	Insurance sales & practices	Signed by Governor 7/12/93	0.88%	
A.B.566	2/18/93	Insurance sales & practices	From Committee. Died. 1/31/94	0.88%	
<i>Juvenile Law</i>					
A.B.1028	3/1/93	Juvenile Law; Corrections	From Committee. Died. 1/31/94	0.88%	1.75%
A.B.1166	3/2/93	Juvenile Law; Study commissions	Signed by Governor. 10/9/93	0.88%	
<i>Labor &amp; Employment</i>					
A.B.2125	3/5/93	Labor & employment	From Committee. Died. 1/31/94	0.88%	2.63%
A.B.3715	2/25/94	Labor & employment	To Senate Com. on Industrial Relations. 5/31/94	0.88%	
A.B.1791	3/4/93	Labor & employment-L	Vetocd by Governor. 10/4/93	0.88%	

*Law & Justice*

15.79%

A.B.152	5/26/94	Law & Justice: Corrections	To Assembly Comm. on Public Safety. 6/2/94	0.88%	
A.B.44	3/3/94	Law & Justice: Ammunition	In Assembly Comm. Held under submission. 6/2/	0.88%	
P.A.B.7	12/6/93	Law & Justice: Construction & standards	Preprinted. 12/16/93	0.88%	
A.B.625	2/22/93	Law & Justice: Corrections	In Senate Comm. Failed Passage. 7/15/93	0.88%	
A.B.2546	1/19/94	Law & Justice: Criminal Sentencing & penalties	Failed to pass Assembly. 6/2/94	0.88%	
A.B.39	2/3/94	Law & Justice: Criminal Sentencing & penalties	In Assembly. Read 2nd time. To 3rd reading. 6/6/	0.88%	
A.B.40	3/3/93	Law & Justice: Criminal Sentencing & penalties	In Assembly. Read 2nd time. To 3rd reading. 6/6/	0.88%	
A.B.41	3/3/94	Law & Justice: Criminal Sentencing & penalties	In Assembly. Read 2nd time. To 3rd reading. 6/6/	0.88%	
A.B.42	3/3/94	Law & Justice: Criminal Sentencing & penalties	In Assembly. Read 2nd time & amended. 6/6/94	0.88%	
A.B.43	3/3/94	Law & Justice: Criminal Sentencing & penalties	In Assembly. Read 2nd time. To 3rd reading. 6/6/	0.88%	
A.B.1874	3/5/93	Law & Justice: Criminal Sentencing-L	From Senate. Re-referred committee. 6/14/94	0.88%	
A.B.31	1/20/94	Law & Justice: Corrections	Failed to pass Assembly. Reconsider. 6/13/94	0.88%	
A.J.R.45	7/13/93	Law & Justice: Corrections & Foreign affairs-L	Re-referred to Committee. 8/31/93	0.88%	
A.B.65	2/18/94	Law & Justice: Education	In Assembly. Read 2nd time & amended. 6/13/94	0.88%	
A.B.126	3/7/94	Law & Justice: Electronic & business equipment	Assembly Comm.: Remains in Comm. 6/13/94	0.88%	
A.B.479	2/15/93	Law & Justice: Personnel	Vetoed by Governor. 10/11/93	0.88%	
A.B.1656	3/4/93	Law & Justice: Telecommunications crime	Signed by Governor. 10/9/93	0.88%	
A.B.1547	3/4/93	Law & Justice: Weapons	Died. Art. IV, Sec. 10(c) of Constitution. 1/31/94	0.88%	
<i>Privacy &amp; Records</i>					
A.B.2367	3/25/93	Privacy & Records	Signed by Governor. 10/11/93	0.88%	0.88%
<i>Redevelopment &amp; Urban Renewal</i>					
A.B.1251	3/3/93	Redevelopment & urban renewal	Signed by Governor. 10/7/93	0.88%	0.88%
<i>Rental Property</i>					
A.B.2244	3/5/93	Rental property; Housing discrimination	Signed by Governor. 10/11/93	0.88%	0.88%
<i>Resource Management &amp; Preservation</i>					
A.B.1247	3/3/93	Resource mgmt. & preservation, road signs	Signed by Governor. 7/25/93	0.88%	0.88%
<i>Social Services</i>					
A.B.2127	3/5/93	Social Services	From committee. Died. 1/31/94	0.88%	3.51%
A.B.1165	3/2/93	Social services; Court cost & programs	Signed by Governor. 10/5/93	0.88%	
A.B.2011	3/5/93	Social Services; State & federal bldgs.-L	Signed by Governor. 10/8/93	0.88%	
A.B.1889	3/5/93	Social Services; Veterans' Affairs	From Committee. Died 1/31/94	0.88%	
<i>Special Measures</i>					
A.B.134	4/4/94	Special measures-L	Comm. on Ways & Means. 6/13/94	0.88%	1.75%
A.B.1350	3/3/93	Special measures-L	Signed by Governor. 10/11/93	0.88%	

*Legislation Sponsored by Senator Richard Polanco in the 1993-94 Legislative Session (continued)*

BILL #	DATE	SUBJECT	STATUS	% of Overall Legislation Sponsored	of Legis. Sponsored, by Subject Area
<i>Study Commissions</i>					
A.C.R.33	3/3/93	Study Commissions	To Secretary of State. Chaptered. 9/10/93	0.88%	0.88%
<i>Taxation</i>					
A.B.1893	3/5/93	Taxation	From Committee. Died. 1/31/94	0.88%	1.75%
A.B.1911	3/5/93	Taxation	From Committee. Died 1/31/94	0.88%	0.88%
<i>Transportation</i>					
ACR142	6/14/94	Transportation	Introduced. 6/14/94	0.88%	2.63%
A.B.2401	7/6/93	Transportation; Planning & revenue	To Senate Committee on Transportation. 1/15/94	0.88%	0.88%
A.B.1871	3/5/93	Transportation; Related taxes/fees	Signed by Governor. 8/25/93	0.88%	0.88%
<i>Utilities</i>					
A.B.3643	2/25/94	Utilities; Telephone	Re-referred to Comm. on Appropriations. 6/14/94	0.88%	0.88%
A.B.1387	3/3/93	Utilities; Water & sewer	From Committee. Died 1/31/94	0.88%	0.88%
A.B.2210	3/5/93	Utilities; Water & sewer	Re-referred to Senate Committee. 5/13/94	0.88%	0.88%
				100.00%	100.00%

*Total number of legislation sponsored* 114  
*Total percentage of legislation enacted into law* 22.81%  
*Total percentage vetoed, died, or failed to pass* 29.82%  
*Total percentage pending* 47.37%



Legislation Sponsored by Assemblymember Hilda Solis in the 1993-94 Legislative Session

BILL #	DATE	SUBJECT	STATUS	% of Overall Legislation Sponsored	% of Legis. Sponsored, by Subject Area
<i>Bilingual Services</i>					
A.B. 2115	3/5/93	Bilingual services	Senate, Joint Rule 61 suspended - 7/16/93.	2.33%	2.33%
<i>Children's Rights</i>					
A.B. 2116	3/5/93	Children's rights	Died 1/31/94.	2.33%	2.33%
<i>Communication and Information</i>					
A.B. 3235	2/24/94	Communication and information	Senate education committee - 6/14/94.	2.33%	6.98%
<i>Criminal Sentencing</i>					
A.B. 21	1/12/94	Criminal sentencing	Failed Senate judiciary com., reconsider - 5/11/94.	2.33%	2.33%
A.B. 13	1/7/94	Criminal sentencing	Senate judiciary committee - 6/16/94.	2.33%	2.33%
A.B. 1748	3/4/93	Criminal sentencing	Senate, Joint rule 61 suspended - 7/16/93.	2.33%	6.98%
<i>Domestic Violence</i>					
A.B. 187	1/21/93	Domestic violence	Signed by governor - 9/29/93.	2.33%	2.33%
A.B. 3033	2/22/94	Domestic violence	Senate judiciary committee - 5/16/94.	2.33%	2.33%
A.B. 3034	2/24/94	Domestic violence	Senate judiciary committee - 6/6/94.	2.33%	2.33%
<i>Driving Regulations</i>					
A.B. 455	2/11/93	Driving regulations	Died 1/31/94.	2.33%	30.23%
<i>Education</i>					
A.B. 1747	3/4/93	Education	Signed by governor - 9/24/93.	2.33%	2.33%
A.B. 1005	3/1/93	Education	In Assembly - 1/25/94.	2.33%	2.33%
A.B. 453	2/11/93	Education	Signed by governor - 9/25/93.	2.33%	2.33%
A.B. 1749	3/4/93	Education - discrimination	Vetoed by governor - 10/11/93.	2.33%	2.33%
A.B. 2554	1/20/94	Education - personnel	Senate appropriations committee - 6/20/94.	2.33%	2.33%
A.B. 2112	3/5/93	Education - personnel	Senate education committee - 6/13/94.	2.33%	2.33%
A.B. 1752	3/4/93	Education - personnel	Failed to pass Senate - 6/11/93.	2.33%	2.33%
A.B. 3117	2/23/94	Education - personnel	Senate education committee - 6/6/94.	2.33%	2.33%
A.B. 2873	2/17/94	Education - personnel	Senate industrial relations committee - 5/24/94.	2.33%	2.33%
A.B. 2113	3/5/93	Education - personnel	Senate appropriations committee - 6/15/94.	2.33%	2.33%
A.B. 1753	3/4/93	Education - personnel	Vetoed by governor - 9/24/93.	2.33%	2.33%
A.B. 2114	3/5/93	Education - personnel	Signed by governor - 5/20/94.	2.33%	2.33%

A.B. 3756	2/25/94	Education - personnel	To Senate - 5/31/94.	2.33%	
<b>Environmental Protection</b>					<b>16.28%</b>
A.J.R. 47	8/17/93	Environmental protection	To Secretary of State. - 9/20/93.	2.33%	
A.B. 3688	2/25/94	Environmental protection	Assembly natural resources committee - 3/17/94.	2.33%	
A.J.R. 51	8/30/93	Environmental protection	To Secretary of State. - 4/26/94.	2.33%	
A.B. 2679	2/7/94	Environmental protection	Senate governmental organization com. - 5/24/94.	2.33%	
A.B. 2632	2/1/94	Environmental protection	Senate local government committee - 5/9/94.	2.33%	
A.B. 2111	3/5/93	Environmental protection	Died 1/31/94.	2.33%	
A.B. 1751	3/4/93	Environmental protection	Vetoed by governor - 10/8/93.	2.33%	
<b>Government Contracting</b>					<b>2.33%</b>
A.B. 2841	2/14/94	Government contracting	Senate industrial relations committee - 5/24/94.	2.33%	
<b>Health and Social Services</b>					<b>9.30%</b>
A.B. 2839	2/14/94	Health and social services	Senate health and social services com. - 5/24/94.	2.33%	
A.B. 454	2/11/93	Health and social services	Signed by governor - 10/10/93.	2.33%	
A.B. 606	2/22/93	Health and social services	Vetoed by governor - 10/8/93.	2.33%	
A.B. 1378	3/3/93	Health and social services	Assembly, inactive file - 3/7/94.	2.33%	
<b>Industrial Safety and Health</b>					<b>2.33%</b>
A.B. 3046	2/22/94	Industrial safety and health	Senate industrial relations committee - 5/24/94.	2.33%	
<b>Law and Justice</b>					<b>11.63%</b>
A.B. 3691	2/25/94	Law and justice	Senate judiciary committee - 5/16/94.	2.33%	
A.B. 3692	2/25/94	Law and justice	Assembly public safety committee - 3/17/94.	2.33%	
A.B. 2977	2/18/94	Law and justice - corrections	Senate appropriations committee - 6/14/94.	2.33%	
A.B. 14	1/7/94	Law and justice - personnel	Senate judiciary committee - 5/31/94.	2.33%	
A.B. 1750	3/4/93	Law and justice - vandalism	Died 1/31/94.	2.33%	
<b>Politics and Government</b>					<b>2.33%</b>
A.B. 2976	2/18/94	Politics and government	Senate governmental organization com. - 5/24/94.	2.33%	
<b>Public Information</b>					<b>2.33%</b>
A.B. 2840	2/14/94	Public information	Senate appropriations committee - 6/14/94.	2.33%	
				<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

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<b>Total number of legislation sponsored</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>Total percentage of legislation enacted into law</b>	<b>11.63%</b>
<b>Total percentage vetoed, died, or failed to pass</b>	<b>20.93%</b>
<b>Total percentage pending</b>	<b>67.44%</b>

*Legislation Sponsored by Senator Art Torres in the 1993-94 Legislative Session*

BILL #	DATE	SUBJECT	STATUS	% of Overall Legislation Sponsored	% of Legis. Sponsored, by Subject Area
<b>Building Codes &amp; Standards</b>					1.67%
S.B.1739	2/24/94	Building codes & standards	From Senate. Re-referred to Comm. 6/2/94	1.67%	
<b>Business &amp; Corporations</b>					3.33%
S.B.1884	2/25/94	Business & Corp.	In Senate Comm. Reconsideration granted. 4/5/94	1.67%	
S.B.1054	3/5/93	Business & Corp.	Returned pursuant Joint Rule 56. 1/31/94	1.67%	
<b>Communication Information</b>					1.67%
S.B.1497	2/15/94	Communication information-L	To Assembly. 6/6/94	1.67%	
<b>Construction</b>					1.67%
S.B.747	3/3/93	Construction; earthquake safety	Re-referred to Comm. 6/6/94	1.67%	
<b>Corrections</b>					5.00%
S.B.1258	6/3/93	Corrections; immigration, foreign affairs-L	Governor's veto overridden by Senate. 3/3/94	1.67%	
S.B.1878	2/25/94	Corrections; immigration, foreign affairs-L	To Assembly Comm. 6/13/94	1.67%	
S.B.1374	2/2/94	Corrections; Personnel	To Assembly Comm. 5/26/94	1.67%	
<b>Disaster Relief</b>					1.67%
S.R.33	1/24/94	Disaster relief; Northridge earthquake	Introduced to Senate Comm. 1/24/94	1.67%	
<b>Economic Development</b>					1.67%
S.B.820	3/4/93	Economic development	Vetoed by Governor. 10/9/93	1.67%	
<b>Education</b>					8.33%
S.B.1047	3/5/93	Education	In Assembly Comm. Failed to pass. 8/30/93	1.67%	
S.B.926	3/4/93	Education-L	Re-referred to Comm. 8/16/93	1.67%	
S.C.R.14	3/15/93	Education-L	To Secretary of State. Chaptered. 9/2/93	1.67%	
S.B.698	3/3/93	Education; Agencies & personnel	Signed by Governor. Line item veto. 10/5/93	1.67%	
S.B.1582	2/18/94	Education; Agencies & personnel	To Assembly Comm. 6/6/94	1.67%	
<b>Environmental Protection</b>					1.67%
S.B.591	3/2/93	Environmental protection	Returned pursuant Joint Rule 56. 1/31/94	1.67%	
<b>Gaming</b>					3.33%
S.B.2012	2/25/94	Gaming	To Assembly Comm. 5/26/94	1.67%	
S.B.2009	2/25/94	Gaming; Native American Affairs	To Assembly Comm. 6/6/94	1.67%	

<i>Health &amp; Social Services</i>							
S.B. 38	12/8/92	Health & Social services	Re-referred to Comm. 4/25/94	1.67%			
S.B. 1476	2/14/94	Health & Social services	To Assembly Comm. 6/13/94	1.67%			
S.B. 130	1/23/93	Health & Social services	Vetted by Governor. 10/8/93	1.67%			
S.B. 700	3/3/93	Health & Social Services; Children's service	Vetted by Governor. 10/11/93	1.67%			
S.B. 697	3/3/93	Health facilities	Re-referred to Comm. 6/13/94	1.67%			
<i>Immigration</i>							1.67%
S.B. 1027	3/5/93	Immigration; foreign affairs-L	Re-referred to Comm. 9/3/93	1.67%			
<i>Insurance</i>							38.33%
S.B. 1009	3/5/93	Insurance	In Senate: Failed passage. 1/12/94	1.67%			
S.B. 206	2/8/93	Insurance	Signed by Governor. 10/10/93	1.67%			
S.B. 1780	2/24/94	Insurance	To Assembly Comm. 6/13/94	1.67%			
S.B. 1778	2/24/94	Insurance	To Assembly Comm. 6/13/94	1.67%			
S.B. 1367	2/1/94	Insurance	In Senate Comm. Reconsideration granted. 5/4/94	1.67%			
S.B. 1357	1/31/94	Insurance	In Senate Comm.: Failed passage. 4/6/94	1.67%			
S.B. 181	2/24/94	Insurance	To Assembly. 6/13/94	1.67%			
S.B. 1833	2/24/94	Insurance	To Assembly Comm. 6/13/94	1.67%			
S.B. 1475	2/14/94	Insurance	In Senate Comm.: Not heard. 5/4/94	1.67%			
P.S. 1	2/1/93	Insurance	Preprinted. 2/1/93	1.67%			
PSCA	2/1/93	Insurance	Preprinted. 2/1/93	1.67%			
S.C.A. 23	3/5/93	Insurance	Re-referred to Comm. 4/21/93	1.67%			
S.B. 1381	2/3/94	Insurance	To Assembly Comm. 5/19/94	1.67%			
S.J.R. 37	3/3/93	Insurance	To Assembly Comm. 4/21/94	1.67%			
S.B. 2028	2/25/94	Insurance	In Senate Comm.: Not heard. 5/4/94	1.67%			
S.B. 684	3/3/93	Insurance	Returned pursuant Joint Rule 56. 1/31/94	1.67%			
S.B. 1871	2/23/94	Insurance	To Assembly. 5/26/94	1.67%			
S.B. 1106	3/5/93	Insurance sales & practices-L	In Assembly Comm.: Not heard. 9/1/93	1.67%			
S.B. 1098	3/5/93	Insurance sales & practices	Senate refused to concur Assembly admn. 9/10/93	1.67%			
S.B. 1075	3/5/93	Insurance sales & practices	In Senate: To 3rd reading. 1/19/94	1.67%			
S.B. 1355	1/31/94	Insurance sales & practices	Re-referred to Comm. 6/9/94	1.67%			
S.B. 590	3/2/93	Insurance sales & practices	Signed by Governor. 10/11/93	1.67%			
S.B. 1840	2/24/94	Insurance sales & practices	To Assembly Comm. 6/6/94	1.67%			
<i>Labor &amp; Employment</i>							1.67%
S.B. 358	2/19/93	Labor & employment-L	Signed by Governor. 10/1/93	1.67%			



*Legislation Sponsored by Senator Art Torres in the 1993-94 Legislative Session (continued)*

BILL #	DATE	SUBJECT	STATUS	% of Overall Legislation Sponsored	% of Legis. Sponsored, by Subject Area
<i>Law &amp; Justice</i>					3.33%
S.B.2035	2/25/94	Law & Justice; Criminal Sentencing & penal	In Senate Comm.: Held under submission. 6/1/94	1.67%	
S.B.1823	2/24/94	Law & Justice; personnel	In Senate Comm.: Held under submission. 6/1/94	1.67%	
<i>Local Government</i>					1.67%
S.B.1251	4/12/93	Local government	Signed by Governor. 7/8/93	1.67%	
<i>Medical Services</i>					3.33%
S.B.903	3/4/93	Medical services; foreign affairs	Signed by Governor. 7/19/93	1.67%	
S.B.1279	1/4/94	Medical specialties	To Assembly Comm. 5/19/94	1.67%	
<i>Social Services</i>					1.67%
S.B.503	3/1/93	Social services-L	Signed by Governor. 9/28/93	1.67%	
<i>Special Measures</i>					5.00%
S.B.1046	3/5/93	Special measures-L	Returned pursuant Joint Rule 56. 1/31/94	1.67%	
S.B.1373	2/2/94	Special measures-L	To Assembly Comm. 5/19/94	1.67%	
S.B.1253	5/13/93	Special measures-L	Vetoed by Governor. 10/1/93	1.67%	
<i>Taxation</i>					1.67%
S.B.297	2/17/93	Taxation	Returned pursuant Joint Rule 56.1/31/94	1.67%	
<i>Transportation</i>					1.67%
S.B.1231	3/16/93	Transportation	In Senate. To Conference Comm. 9/10/93	1.67%	
<i>Veteran's Affairs</i>					1.67%
S.C.R.12	3/5/93	Veteran's Affairs	To Secretary of State. Chaptered. 9/2/93	1.67%	
				100.00%	100.00%

<i>Total number of legislation sponsored</i>	60
<i>Total percentage of legislation enacted into law</i>	16.67%
<i>Total percentage vetoed, died, or failed to pass</i>	20.00%
<i>Total percentage pending</i>	63.33%

INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE

APPENDIX C



1. In conducting background research of the Latino Legislative Caucus it was very difficult to obtain data on the history of the Caucus and how its members interact with each other and other caucuses. Can you please discuss the history and general background of the Latino Legislative Caucus, to include such items as the date it was founded, its by-laws and/or a constitution?
2. Does the Caucus maintain an office and staff, and does it schedule regular meetings? Are the meetings open to the public? Who are the Caucus' executive officers? Is there a repository which contains archived caucus records?
3. Why did you join the caucus? Do you perceive any benefit from Caucus membership?
4. What do you consider to be "Latino" issues?
5. Are there any ballot initiatives supported or opposed by the Caucus collectively?
6. Is the Caucus developing, or has it developed, a legislation package of its own? If so, what issues will be addressed?
7. Have you disagreed with the Caucus' position on any major issues? If so, please explain the reasoning for your position.
8. Have there been any major disagreements among Caucus members? If so, please discuss the various positions of the dissenting members and any long-term impacts on the Caucus?
9. How much influence does the Caucus have in the legislature? What impact do you think the Caucus has made during the present legislative session?
10. What distinguishes the Latino Caucus from other caucuses, and what is your assessment of its prospects?

**APPENDIX C  
INTERVIEWING QUESTIONNAIRE**



## REFERENCES

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