

**CONGRESSWOMAN LAURA RICHARDSON
OF CALIFORNIA**

LEGISLATIVE ISSUE PACKET: LABOR

(prepared by DC staff)

Updated January 2012

CONGRESSWOMAN LAURA RICHARDSON

LABOR PRIORITIES AND RECORD

Prepared by DC Staff: January 2012

I. CREATING AND KEEPING GOOD JOBS

1. Pension Reform:

Labor unions advocated for the temporary pension relief provisions enacted into law in the Preservation of Access to Care for Medicare Beneficiaries and Pension Relief Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-92). However, longer term relief remains a need for the nation's multiemployer pension funds, due in part to stock market losses in 2008. In addition, the unions support specific relief that would shore up the long-term solvency of multiemployer funds.

CLR SUPPORTS THIS POSITION AND IS A CO-SPONSOR OF THE BILL

2. Energy and Climate:

We must get America running on clean energy by creating clean energy incentives while protecting jobs, wages, benefits and labor standards. Labor unions support a balanced approach to comprehensive energy and climate change legislation and regulation; one that creates jobs through investment in recycling programs and incentives to expand recycling infrastructure. They oppose regulatory and legislative action to control carbon emissions that fails to address the costs associated with transitioning to a clean energy economy and places American manufacturers at a competitive disadvantage.

CLR SUPPORTS THIS POSITION

3. Fair Trade:

Labor unions support a new, comprehensive approach to trade. cannot continue along this path, as a result of NAFTA-style trade agreements. The major unions support the reintroduction of the **Trade Reform, Accountability, Development, and Employment Act (TRADE Act)** legislation that would establish a new trade policy framework for the country, lay the foundation of how trade agreements should be negotiated, and articulate what agreements can and cannot include. They continue to oppose the South Korea, Panama, and Colombia trade agreements.

CLR IS A CO-SPONSOR OF THE BILL

4. Surface Transportation Reauthorization:

Congress failed to enact a massive highway bill for the second year in a row and must find stable funding sources, including a national infrastructure bank, to move this legislation forward in the 112th Congress.

Transportation unions will work to increase motor carrier and rail safety initiatives and to develop a **transportation bill that prioritizes investment in road, bridge and intermodal infrastructure to rebuild deteriorating structures and expand both freight and intermodal hubs**, thereby relieving congestion, increasing productivity, and provide a safe workplace for our members in the transportation industry.

Consequently, the transportation unions will oppose any attempt to increase truck size and

weight that would further damage our failing infrastructure. At the same time, they will work to reduce carbon emissions across the supply chain and ensure that all of those responsible for the safe transportation of their goods contribute their fair share to the infrastructure investments from which they benefit. This enormous investment in infrastructure improvements must help create quality high-wage jobs that offer workplace rights and protections, and federally-funded transportation projects must be subject to prevailing wage standards and project labor agreements where required. In a period of increasing transit ridership, they will support flexibility in the use of transit capital funds for operating expenses so needed levels of service can be maintained.

CLR SUPPORTS THIS POSITION

5. Strengthen and Protect the Right to Organize:

In Congress, as well as in State legislatures across the country, pro-business groups are advocating enactment of “Right to Work (for Less) laws in an effort to weaken unions and further restrict employees’ ability to form a union. The major unions oppose legislative and regulatory initiatives that obstruct or restrict employees’ in their efforts to form a union. We support legislation like the Employee Free Choice Act of 2009, which would give workers a fair and direct path to form unions through majority signup, help employees secure a contract with their employer in a reasonable period of time and toughen penalties against employers who violate their workers’ rights.

CLR SUPPORTS THIS POSITION

II. PROTECTING WORKERS’ RIGHTS AND SAFETY

1. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Reauthorization/Express Carrier:

Workers at different companies who perform the same tasks in the same industry – such as express delivery drivers – should be treated equally under the law. Unfortunately, they aren’t. In the 111th Congress, the House passed the FAA Reauthorization bill three different times, with the Express Carrier provision – a provision requiring employees of express delivery companies to be covered by the Railway Labor Act, only if they perform airline specific functions; other jobs at express carriers, like truck drivers and sorters, would be covered by the National Labor Relations Act. Failure by Congress to finalize the FAA bill required another extension to be passed. The major unions will continue to support inclusion of the Express Carrier provision in the FAA Reauthorization legislation in the 112th Congress.

CLR SUPPORTS THIS POSITION

2. Clean Ports:

Ninety-five percent of the goods imported to the U.S., Canada and Puerto Rico flow through our nation’s ports. Federal preemption has prevented ports from fixing the polluting unsafe and congested port trucking system. The major unions, as part of the Coalition for Clean and Safe Ports, supports federal legislation amending the Motor Carrier Act that would update the 30-yearold statute to allow ports to condition entry of trucking companies to public port facilities for the purposes of addressing environmental, safety or congestion issues. Ports could require harbor trucking companies to hire drivers as employees instead of misclassifying them as independent contractors.

CLR SUPPORTS THIS POSITION

3. Health and Safety:

Since Congress enacted the Occupation Safety and Health Act (OSHA) 30 years ago, significant strides have been made in reducing the number of injuries and fatalities in the workplace.

However, tens of thousands of workers still die annually from work related injuries and 50,000 die as a result of occupational disease. Congress must provide adequate resources for health and safety programs, strengthen enforcement, and update and strengthen regulatory standards. The major unions support efforts, like the Protecting Americas Workers Act of 2010, which increase civil and criminal penalties for companies that violate workplace safety and health laws, improve whistleblower protections, and give more rights to injured workers, their family members and the family members of workers killed on the job. They will oppose any effort to repeal, revoke, weaken, or delay the enactment of any health and safety standard that makes all workplaces safe and better protects workers.

CLR SUPPORTS THIS POSITION

4. Prevailing Wage:

The purchasing power of the Federal Government should not be used to depress local labor standards. The major unions support Congress' continued application of Davis-Bacon to construction projects receiving any kind of federal assistance.

CLR SUPPORTS THIS POSITION

5. Worker Misclassification:

For many years and in many industries, employers have wrongly classified employees as "independent contractors." It deprives workers of employment protections and gives employers an unfair competitive advantage by driving their costs down. The major unions support **H.R. 3408, the Taxpayer Responsibility, Accountability, and Consistency (TRAC) Act**, and the Senate version of TRAC, S. 2882. This legislation would solve the growing problem of worker misclassification by closing the Section 530 "safe harbor" loophole, which currently allows employers to circumvent the Internal Revenue Service's classification test and misclassify workers as independent contractors.

CLR SUPPORTS THIS POSITION AND IS A CO-SPONSOR OF THE BILL

6. Cross-Border Trucking Pilot Program:

In 2007, the Bush Administration opened the border to trucks from Mexico through a pilot program that granted Mexican carriers to trucks from Mexico through a pilot program that granted Mexican carriers operating authority beyond the currently permitted border commercial zones. Unmet driver and vehicle safety standards by Mexico and lax U.S. enforcement allowed the Teamsters Union to persuade Congress to defund this program in 2009. In response, the Mexican government has imposed tariffs on certain U.S. exports and has threatened to roll those current tariffs onto a new set of products.

Recently, the Department of Transportation released a concept document, outlining a phased U.S. Mexico Cross Border Long Haul Trucking Program, allowing Mexican trucks to travel beyond the currently permitted commercial zones to anywhere in the United States. While the U.S. and Mexico will enter into negotiations over the operational elements of the program, this framework falls far short in ensuring that all Mexican trucks and drivers will meet U.S. safety standards. The major unions will continue to oppose this ill-conceived plan that puts highway safety and U.S. jobs at risk.

CLR SUPPORTS THIS POSITION

7. Public Employees:

Public Employees are the back bone of this country. However, all too often, public employees are wrongly blamed for state budget shortfalls and a growing deficit. The major unions oppose attacks on public employees' salaries, benefits, pensions, and the right to bargain collectively, in the name of fiscal conservatism. They support the creation of good, union jobs through

expanded collective bargaining rights, especially for public safety officers.

CLR SUPPORTS THIS POSITION

8. Interstate Commerce Act Amendment:

In recent years, there have been several cases of a railroad line being sold to an entity which is not statutorily defined as a railroad carrier; thus, eliminating statutorily mandated benefits guaranteed to the workers on that line. The major unions support an amendment to the Interstate Commerce Act which would ensure that railroad carriers, as statutorily defined, in the case of a line creation, acquisition or sale, maintain that status as railroad carriers, enabling current railroad workers, as statutorily defined retain their work in any line upgrade, sale or creation.

CLR SUPPORTS THIS POSITION

III. ENSURING FINANCIAL SECURITY FOR WORKING FAMILIES

1. Financial Services Reform:

The major unions support the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010. They will continue to work to ensure that the full strength of the Act is realized in its implementation. To that end, it is essential that the strength and independence of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau be retained in its implementation and that agencies charged with new oversight responsibilities be funded at their requested levels.

CLR SUPPORTS THIS POSITION

2. Social Security:

Social Security is the foundation of retirement income for American workers and their families and protects families from impoverishment due to death or disability. Especially at a time when traditional pension plans are under assault, Social Security is the one safety net that provides individuals with a certain income they can count on at retirement. The major unions oppose proposals to balance the budget and address our nation's debt that disproportionately impact union households or threaten the retirement security of working people. Social Security does not contribute to the deficit nor by law can the Social Security program borrow or go into debt. Consequently, the program's long-term funding gap should be addressed outside of the deficit conversation.

Unions support efforts to strengthen Social Security and close the long-term funding gap. However, closing the gap does not necessitate benefit cuts, changes to the retirement age, or privatization.

CLR SUPPORTS THIS POSITION

3. Health Insurance Reform:

The major unions support increased patient access to care, insurance company reforms, quality care, and coverage for the uninsured. The implementation of the Patient Affordability Act should not have adverse consequences for those already with employer-sponsored coverage. In addition, the major unions support the inclusion of Taft-Hartley plans on state exchanges and clarity with respect to collective bargaining agreements.

CLR SUPPORTS THIS POSITION

IV. A REGULATORY AGENDA THAT PUTS WORKING FAMILIES FIRST

CLR SUPPORTS THESE POSITIONS

1. Ensuring labor-friendly rules and regulation will be of particular importance. The major unions support regulatory action that strengthens good laws, like the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, and places working families first.
2. Unions encourage action from the Department of Labor, National Labor Relations Board, and National Mediation Board that would give workers a fair and direct path to form unions and toughen penalties against employers who violate their workers' rights.
3. Similarly, they encourage regulation that strengthens enforcement of workplace health and safety standards.
4. Where regulatory action has the potential to impact our members' jobs, they encourage a balanced approach which emphasizes transparency and facilitates input from stakeholders at all points in the policymaking process.

CONGRESSWOMAN LAURA RICHARDSON

LABOR VOTES

110TH -112TH CONGRESS

2007-PRESENT

UPDATED: JANUARY 2012

<u>Date</u>	<u>Bill Title</u>	<u>Vote</u>	<u>Outcome</u>
11/30/2011	<u>Labor Law Amendments</u> <u>HR 3094</u>	N	Bill Passed - House (235 - 188)
11/29/2011	<u>Repeals Certain Green Cards Limitations</u> <u>HR 3012</u>	Y	Bill Passed - House (389 - 15)
10/26/2011	<u>Southeast Arizona Land Exchange and</u> <u>Conservation Act of 2011</u> <u>HR 1904</u>	N	Bill Passed - House (235 - 186)
09/15/2011	<u>National Labor Relations Board Prohibitions</u> <u>HR 2587</u>	N	Bill Passed - House (238 - 186)
06/02/2011	<u>Prohibiting the Use of Funds for</u> <u>Transportation Security Administration</u> <u>Collective Bargaining</u> <u>H Amdt 398</u>	N	Amendment Adopted - House (218 - 205)
06/02/2011	<u>Protecting Jobs From Government</u> <u>Interference Act</u> <u>HR 2587</u>	N	Bill Passed - House (238 - 186)

04/01/2011	<u>Federal Aviation Administration Act</u> HR 658	N	Bill Passed - House (223 - 196)
02/19/2011	<u>Prohibits Use of Funds for Step Increase for General Schedule Employees</u> H Amdt 155	N	Amendment Rejected - House (191 - 230)
12/08/2010	<u>Mine Safety Act</u> HR 6495	Y	Bill Failed - House (214 - 193)
11/18/2010	<u>Extension of Certain Unemployment Benefits</u> HR 6419	Y	Bill Failed - House (258 - 154)
11/18/2010	<u>Telework Policies and Regulations for Federal Agencies</u> HR 1722	Y	Concurrence Vote Passed - House (254 - 152)
07/30/2010	<u>"Whistleblower Protection" for Offshore Oil Workers</u> HR 5851	Y	Bill Passed - House (315 - 93)
07/22/2010	<u>Unemployment Benefits Extension</u> HR 4213	Y	Concurrence Vote Passed - House (272 - 152)
07/01/2010	<u>Unemployment Benefits Extension</u> HR 5618	Y	Bill Passed - House (270 - 153)
05/28/2010	<u>Unemployment Benefits Extension and Tax Law Amendments</u> HR 4213	Y	Concurrence Vote Passed - House (215 - 204)
05/06/2010	<u>Telework Policies and Regulations for Federal Agencies</u> HR 1722	Y	Bill Failed - House (268 - 147)

04/15/2010	HR 4851. Unemployment Benefits Extension	Y	Concurrence Vote Passed - House (289 - 112)
03/04/2010	HR 2847. Senate Jobs Bill Vote to concur in a Senate amendment with an amendment to a bill that includes various tax credits to businesses, tax credits for bond issuers, appropriates \$45.46 billion for the extension of current surface transportation programs, provides for the transfer of \$19.5 billion from the Treasury to the Highway Trust Fund, specifies provisions for certain disadvantaged businesses and includes PAYGO requirements.	N	Concurrence Vote Passed - House (217 - 201)
12/16/2009	HR 2847. Employment, Infrastructure, and Transportation Appropriations Vote to pass a bill that appropriates \$90.83 billion for purposes related to employment, infrastructure, and transportation and reinstates the Pay-As-You-Go budget rule.	Y	Concurrence Vote Passed - House (217 - 212)
11/05/2009	HR 3548. Extending Federal Emergency Unemployment Benefits and Providing Business and Homebuyer Tax Credits Vote to concur with Senate amendments and pass a bill that extends the availability of federal emergency unemployment compensation, the homebuyer tax credit for first-time purchasers and certain	Y	Concurrence Vote Passed - House (403 - 12)

homeowners, and the carry back period for net operating losses.

09/22/2009 HR 3548. Extending Federal Emergency Unemployment Benefits Y Bill Passed - House (331 - 83)

Vote to pass a bill that extends the availability of federal emergency unemployment compensation for up to 13 weeks for individuals residing in states with an unemployment rate of at least 8.5 percent for the past 3 months.

01/27/2009 HR 11. Employment Discrimination Law Amendments Y Bill Passed - House (250 - 177)
S 181

Vote to pass a bill that redefines unlawful employment laws and counts each paycheck as an offense if a salary is ruled as discriminatory.

01/09/2009 HR 11. Employment Discrimination Law Amendments Y Bill Passed - House (247 - 171)

Changes the current unlawful employment discrimination laws to include the adoption of discriminatory compensation decisions or practices, including each time wages, benefits, or other compensation is paid, and when an individual is subjected to or affected by such practices (Sec. 3, 4, 5).

-Allows the recovery of back pay for up to two years prior to the complaint in addition to existing penalties (Sec. 3).

-Prohibits employer retaliation against employees who inquire about, discuss, or disclose their own wage or that of another employee (Sec. 203).

-Increases penalties against a discriminatory employer including compensation of legal fees and liability for punitive damages against an employee (Sec. 203).

-Issues grant money for salary negotiation skills training for girls and women (Sec. 205).

-HR 11 was passed and then amended into SB 181 for further action

01/09/2009 HR 12. Employment Discrimination Law Amendments Y Bill Passed - House (256 - 163)

Vote to pass a bill that allows victims of wage discrimination to sue for punitive damages and requires employers to prove that any disparities in pay between men and women are job-related.

10/03/2008 HR 1338. Emergency Extended Unemployment Compensation Y Bill Passed - House (368 - 28)
HR 6867

Vote to pass a bill that extends emergency unemployment compensation authorized by the Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2008 (HR 2642).

07/31/2008 Employment Discrimination Law Y Bill Passed -

<u>Amendments</u>			House (247 - 178)
	Vote to pass a bill that revises the enforcement of prohibitions against sex discrimination in the payment of wages.		
06/19/2008	HR 2642. <u>GI Bill, Funding for Midwest Flood Cleanup, Extension of Unemployment Benefits, and Other Provisions</u>	Y	Concurrence Vote Passed - House (416 - 12)
	Allows an individual with an emergency unemployment compensation to receive either 50 percent of the total regular compensation of an individual's benefit year or 13 times the individual's average weekly benefit amount for that year (Sec. 4002).		
06/12/2008	HR 5749. <u>Emergency Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 2008</u>	Y	Bill Passed - House (274 - 137)
	Vote to pass a bill that allows states to enter into an agreement with the federal government to extend unemployment compensation for individuals who have already received the maximum regular compensation under state law.		
04/30/2008	HR 5522. <u>Requiring OSHA to Establish Combustible Dust Safety Standards</u>	Y	Bill Passed - House (247 - 165)
	Requires the Secretary of Labor to implement an interim final standard to regulate combustible dusts that applies to manufacturing, processing, blending, conveying, repackaging, and handling of		

particulate solids and their dusts, with the exception of processes already covered by OSHA's standards for grain facilities.

04/29/2008 S 2739. Consolidated Natural Resources Act of 2008 Y Bill Passed - House (291 - 117)

Vote to pass a bill that extends federal immigration laws to the Northern Mariana Islands, grants the Northern Mariana Islands a delegate in the U.S. House, contains water projects around the United States, designates a wilderness protection area in the state of Washington, and creates heritage areas.

Other Labor Votes:

Vote 2: HR 2768. Mine Safety Standards/Previous Question. Slaughter, D-N.Y., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on adoption of the rule (H Res 918) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill that would authorize the Mine Safety and Health Administration to close mines that fail to address safety violations and increase penalties for mine operators with multiple violations. Richardson – **Yea.** [Vote 2, HR 2768, 1/16/08, Passed 222-191]

Vote 5: HR 2768. Mine Safety Standards/Safety Equipment Requirements. Miller, D-Calif., amendment that would give the mining industry an additional 90 days to install fire-resistant conveyor belts and authorize \$30 million for the Mine Safety and Health Administration to purchase new dust-monitoring devices. It would establish that requirements in the bill for portable air chambers can be met only by obtaining a chamber, not by placing an order for one. Richardson – **Yea.** [Vote 5, HR 2768, 1/16/08, Passed 234-183]

Vote 6: HR 2768. Mine Safety Standards/Mental Health Grants. Boucher, D-Va., amendment that would authorize \$10 million for grants to provide rehabilitation services to current and former miners suffering from work-related drug dependency. Richardson – **Yea.** [Vote 6, HR 2768, 1/16/08, Passed 364-53]

Vote 7: HR 2768. Mine Safety Standards/Safety Program Fund. Ellsworth, D-Ind., amendment that would require the Labor secretary to maintain a list of mine operators who fail to

pay assessed penalties. An operator would remain on the list until the secretary determines the operator is no longer in arrears or is committed to timely payments of final assessments. The amendment would establish the Mine Safety Program Fund for mine safety inspections and investigations. Richardson – **Yea.** [Vote 7, HR 2768, 1/16/08, Passed 416-0]

Vote 8: HR 2768. Mine Safety Standards/Republican Substitute Amendment. Wilson, R-S.C., substitute amendment that would express the sense of Congress that current laws should be implemented require a “Technical Study Panel” to evaluate the risk-assessment procedures of deep mine conditions, require the Labor Department to promulgate regulations within 180 days of enactment for a drug-testing program for miners and compile a registry of miners who test positive for substance abuse. It also would strike certain enforcement requirements and penalties established in the bill. Richardson – **Nay.** [Vote 8, HR 2768, 1/16/08, Rejected 188-229]

Vote 9: HR 2768: Mine Safety Standards/Motion to Recommit. Souder, R-Ind., motion to recommit the bill to the Education and Labor Committee with instructions to report back with new language modifying substance-abuse testing requirements for mine workers. Richardson – **Nay.** [Vote 9, HR 2768, 1/16/08, Rejected 197-217]

Vote 10: HR 2768. Mine Safety Standards/Passage. Passage of the bill that would shorten deadlines for mine operators to conform to new safety requirements, provide the Mine Safety and Health Administration with subpoena power and increase penalties for multiple safety violations. Mine operators would have to install new communications equipment sooner than previously mandated. Mines would be monitored if their seals are not designed to withstand 240 pounds per square inch. Richardson – **Yea.** [Vote 10, HR 2768, 1/16/08, Passed 214-199]

Vote 15: HR 3524. HOPE VI Housing Reauthorization/Prevailing Wages. King, R-Iowa, amendment that would bar the use of funds in the bill to pay for local prevailing wage requirements under the Davis-Bacon Act for public housing projects. Richardson – **Nay.** [Vote 15, HR 3524, 1/17/08, Rejected 136-268]

Vote 909: HR 2693. Popcorn Workers Protection/Previous Question. Sutton, D-Ohio, motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on adoption of the rule (H Res 678) to provide for House floor consideration of a bill that would require the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) to issue standards regulating worker exposure to diacetyl, a chemical commonly used in artificial butter flavoring. Richardson – **Yea.** [Vote 909, HR 2693, 9/26/07, Passed 221-193]

Vote 912: HR 2693. Popcorn Workers Protection/OSHA Regulations. Wilson, R-S.C., amendment that would require OSHA to wait until the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health concludes there is sufficient data to support a recommended exposure limit and establishes such a limit before issuing a final standard. Richardson – **Nay.** [Vote 912, HR 2693, 9/26/07,

Rejected 189-233]

Vote 913: HR 2693. Popcorn Workers Protection/Passage. Passage of the bill that would require OSHA to issue standards regulating worker exposure to diacetyl, used in artificial butter flavoring. The final standard, due within two years of enactment, would apply to all establishments involved in flavoring manufacturing and would have to include worker safety requirements. The bill would also require the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health to conduct a study on flavorings used in microwave popcorn. Richardson – Yea. [Vote 913, HR 2693, 9/26/07, Passed 260-154]

CONGRESSWOMAN LAURA RICHARDSON OF CALIFORNIA

KEY LABOR SCORECARD RATINGS

Prepared by D.C. Staff: December 2011

YEAR	ORGANIZATION	RATING
2010	<u>American Federation of Government Employees</u>	93%
2010	<u>American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO)</u>	92%
2010	<u>American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees</u>	100%
2010	<u>Federally Employed Women</u>	70%
2010	<u>International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers</u>	100%
2010	<u>International Brotherhood of Boilermakers - House of Representatives Score</u>	100%
2009-2010	<u>Communications Workers of America</u>	100%
2009-2010	<u>International Brotherhood of Teamsters</u>	93%
2009-2010	<u>National Association for the Self-Employed - U.S. House Score</u>	100%
2009-2010	<u>Service Employees International Union</u>	96%
2009	<u>American Federation of Government Employees</u>	100%
2009	<u>American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO)</u>	100%
2009	<u>American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO) - Lifetime Score</u>	100%
2009	<u>American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees</u>	100%
2009	<u>Federally Employed Women</u>	100%
2009	<u>International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers</u>	100%
2009	<u>International Brotherhood of Boilermakers</u>	100%
2009	<u>Service Employees International Union</u>	100%
2008	<u>American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO)</u>	100%
2008	<u>American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO) - Lifetime Score</u>	100%
2008	<u>American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees</u>	100%
2008	<u>American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees - Lifetime Score</u>	100%
2008	<u>International Brotherhood of Boilermakers</u>	100%
2008	<u>Service Employees International Union</u>	100%
2008	<u>United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers</u>	80
2008	<u>Utility Workers Union of America</u>	100%
2007-2008	<u>Federally Employed Women - Equality in Government Score</u>	70
2007-2008	<u>United Food & Commercial Workers</u>	100%
2007	<u>American Federation of Government Employees</u>	100%
2007	<u>American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO)</u>	100%
2007	<u>American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees</u>	100%

YEAR	ORGANIZATION	RATING
2007	<u>California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO - Positions on Workplace Rights</u>	94%
2007	<u>International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers</u>	75%
2007	<u>International Brotherhood of Boilermakers</u>	20%
2007	<u>Service Employees International Union</u>	26%
2007	<u>United Auto Workers</u>	100%
1997-2008	<u>United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers - Lifetime Score</u>	80%

LABOR CAUCUS MEMBERSHIP, 112TH CONGRESS

- CBC Jobs Task Force
- Congressional Labor and Working Families Caucus
- Diversity and Innovation Caucus
- Congressional Career and Technical Education Caucus
- Democratic Caucus
- Congressional Automotive Caucus
- Chair, Manufacturing and Critical Infrastructure Task Force, New Democrat Caucus

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE WORKFORCE

MINORITY LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES

1. Healthcare:

For the first time in America's history, all Americans will have access to quality, affordable health care under a final package of health insurance reforms passed by the U.S. House of Representatives on March 21, 2010. The legislation will protect Americans from the worst insurance industry practices, offer the uninsured and small businesses the opportunity to obtain affordable health care plans, cover 32 million uninsured Americans, all while reducing the deficit by \$143 billion over the next decade and more than a trillion dollars over 20 years.

The health insurance reform package combines the best ideas from all sides of the debate, capping a year-long transparent legislative effort. It delivers on President Obama's key goals for health reform of slowing the growth of health costs, creating competition in the health insurance marketplace, and keeping insurers honest. It will protect people's choices of doctors and health plans, and guarantee that every American can access quality, stable, and affordable health insurance coverage. It will rein-in the worst insurance company abuses, such as discrimination based on pre-existing conditions, policy rescissions when patients are in the middle of treatment, or insurance rate hikes without justification. Many of these protections kick in immediately.

2. Jobs and Job Training:

Democrats want to create good-paying jobs here at home -- and to keep them here for generations to come. The Committee Democrats will continue its work to address the issue of U.S. economic competitiveness in an increasingly tough global economy.

3. Retirement and Pensions

Every American deserves a secure retirement after a lifetime of hard work. The Committee on Education and the Workforce Democrats are committed to providing workers with the tools they need to support themselves during retirement. Ranking Member Miller believes they must preserve and strengthen 401(k)-style and other retirement plans.

4. Worker Safety and Health

Democrats on the Committee on Education and the Workforce are committed to improving workplace safety. A safe workplace is a basic necessity for all Americans.

5. Wages and Benefits

Middle class Americans are working harder and getting less. The Committee Democrats believe workers should be able to balance the demands of work and family, obtain affordable health care, and have access to other benefits to help them raise healthy families.

6. Worker Rights

The Committee Democrats believe that every worker in the U.S. should be able to earn a living free of discrimination based on race, color, religion, gender, age, sexual orientation or national origin.

MINORITY VIEWS – SECOND QUARTER ACTIVITIES REPORT

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE WORKFORCE

SECOND QUARTER OF THE 112TH CONGRESS

DECEMBER 22, 2011

LABOR POLICY AND OVERSIGHT

Labor-related hearings and markups called by Committee Republicans largely focused on ways to undo laws and rules that protect workers and ignored positive legislative solutions that would create and restore good-paying jobs for the American middle class.

Save for a bipartisan bill to update benefits and implement program integrity measures under the Federal Employees Compensation Act, labor bills moved by the Committee Republicans aimed to roll back workers' rights. Despite requests from Committee Democrats, the Committee held no hearings on legislation to create jobs, such as President Obama's American Jobs Act. The jobs crisis for approximately 24 million unemployed and underemployed Americans has simply gone unaddressed by the Committee.

National Labor Relations Board (NLRB).

In lieu of focusing on the jobs crisis, Committee Republicans spent a significant amount of the Committee's time on issues related to the NLRB. Over the past year, Committee Republicans have made repeated attacks against the NLRB, a small independent agency that administers and enforces the National Labor Relations Act (NLRA) and the rights of workers to organize and collectively bargain. The exercise and the enforcement of those rights appear to be the target of a wide-ranging campaign against labor unions on Capitol Hill and in certain statehouses.

During the first quarter of 112th Congress, hearings were held to accuse the NLRB of bias and to question the exercise of workers' First Amendment rights in campaigns to win better wages and working conditions. These hearings came in the context of attempts to cut or eliminate entirely the funding for the NLRB in the year's first appropriations bill.

The second quarter has been little different. A July 7 hearing attacked a proposed NLRB rule to modernize the union election rules by reducing avoidable delays. Such delays are

an essential part of the business model used by anti-union consultants to frustrate workers' hopes of having a vote. Delays buy more time to engage in both lawful and unlawful anti-union campaigning. A September 22 hearing attacked three NLRB decisions in August. Two of these reversed Bush-era Board decisions from 2002 and 2007 that had upended decades of precedent which had promoted stability in collective bargaining relationships. A third case involved the application of a traditional community-of-interest standard to bargaining unit determinations in non-acute health care facilities. Though the decisions were well within the mainstream of NLRB jurisprudence, they were held up as examples of the NLRB being out of control and requiring congressional intervention.

The Committee Republicans moved two bills to significantly undermine workers' rights to organize and collectively bargain. The first, H.R. 2587, would eliminate the NLRB's authority to order an employer to restore jobs and production when an employer unlawfully retaliates against employees for exercising their NLRA rights. Effectively, it would make outsourcing jobs to overseas locations easier. The bill passed the House in a very partisan vote with no further action this quarter. The second, H.R. 3094, would operate to delay and ultimately prevent union elections, incentivizing frivolous litigation for that purpose and empowering employers to gerrymander bargaining units as a way to avoid triggering an election altogether. This bill also passed the House in a very partisan vote with no further action this quarter.

Protecting workers' rights helped build America's middle class. Attacks on these rights and the agency that enforces them only weakens prospects for a fair and sustainable recovery with good jobs for all. Committee Democrats will continue to fight for American workers' rights and jobs.

Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA)

On April 5, 2010, a massive explosion ripped through Massey's Upper Big Branch (UBB) mine in Montcoal, West Virginia, killing 29 miners and injuring two in the worst coal mine accident in our country in nearly 40 years. Despite repeated testimony before this Committee by the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Mine Safety asking for reform legislation that would give MSHA additional tools to protect miners, Committee Republicans have stated that they need to wait for investigation reports to be completed before considering reforms.

Multiple major investigative reports have now been issued by the West Virginia Governor's Independent Investigation Panel, MSHA, and the United Mine Workers of America. The reports point to a mine operator that put production over safety time and time again. Miners were intimidated from speaking out. MSHA inspections were frustrated by a company practice of providing advance notice of an inspector's visit. The corporate culture tolerated safety violations that put miners at risk. Not only did the operators of the Upper Big Branch mine repeatedly violate the Mine Act, their "practices and procedures encouraged non-compliance," according to MSHA's most recent report on the incident. And, importantly, the reports called for statutory reforms to better protect miners.

On April 15, 2011, Democrats introduced the Robert C. Byrd Mine Safety Protection Act (H.R. 1579), which includes 10 legislative recommendations made by the Governor's Panel and the Inspector General. To date, Committee Republicans have not acted on this bill, the calls from investigators for statutory reform, or MSHA's request for new enforcement tools to help protect miners from unsafe operators.

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)

Based on preliminary data, in 2010, 4,547 workers were killed from traumatic injuries and there were 3.9 million occupational injuries with between \$159 to \$318 billion in direct and indirect costs for disabling injuries. Rather than enacting pro-worker safety laws that would require employers to promptly abate violations, expand coverage for state and local government workers, provide for modern whistleblower protections or speed the adoption of standards to prevent combustible dust explosions, Committee Republicans have urged OSHA to roll back agency work on proposed standards to prevent silicosis, attacked OSHA proposals to improve recordkeeping of the estimated 962,000 musculoskeletal injuries each year, and called on OSHA to postpone enforcement of OSHA rules that would improve safety protections against fatal falls in residential roofing and repair.

Committee Democrats believe that job safety laws need to be strengthened. To bring the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (OSHAct) into the 21st century, Democrats have introduced the Protecting America's Workers Act (H.R. 190). To implement a key recommendation from the National Commission on the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill and Offshore Drilling, Democrats introduced the Offshore Oil and Gas Worker Whistleblower Protection Act (H.R. 503). To speed the adoption of regulations needed to prevent combustible dust explosions and fires, Democrats introduced the Worker Protections Against Combustible Dust Explosions and Fires Act of 2011 (H.R. 522). To better protect workers from recognized hazards, Committee Democrats have asked the Government Accountability Office (GAO) to identify the roadblocks to timely issuance of OSHA health and safety standards. To assess the fiscal impacts on state OSHA plans from state and federal budget cuts, Committee Democrats have asked GAO to assess whether budget cuts could cause some state plans to cede jurisdiction over private sector workplaces back to federal OSHA because they cannot maintain minimum staffing levels or satisfy federal performance benchmarks.

Job Training

With 6 million Americans out of work for at least six months, millions of Americans need access to education and training to get a job. After an initial House Republican proposal at the start of the 112th Congress to effectively zero out federal funding for worker training, Committee Republicans called a number of general hearings on the topic in certain congressional districts and in Washington, D.C. Witness testimony, however, demonstrated the need for federal involvement in the nation's workforce investment programs. One witness explained that federal "funding was absolutely critical to our region's ability to expand and improve vital workforce services at the most

critical moment in decades.” Another witness suggested that if funding for the Workforce Investment Act were drastically reduced or eliminated, “the desperation in our communities would heighten.” These warnings should be heeded. Committee Republicans, however, have supported proposals that would make major funding and program cuts to job training.

Committee Democrats believe in strengthening workforce investment so that workers have the skills needed for the jobs of today’s changing economy. The Committee needs to reauthorize the Workforce Investment Act, to modernize the workforce investment system and align it more effectively with the labor market, so that both employers’ needs for qualified workers and workers’ needs for good-paying jobs can be met.

Health Care

Despite Republican efforts to undo the Affordable Care Act (ACA), the Committee heard from many witnesses this Congress who testified in support of the law and its benefits for millions of Americans. Not only has the law started to improve the health care benefits of American families, the law has spurred desperately needed job growth within our economy. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, more than 500,000 jobs have been created in the health care and social assistance sector since the passage of the ACA in March 2010. Additionally, the Bureau of Labor Statistics projects that nearly 4 million jobs will be added to the health care and social assistance sector between 2008 and 2018.

The ACA protects American families against some of the worst abuses of the health insurance industry such as the retroactive rescission of coverage when an enrollee becomes sick and lifetime limits on coverage. The law also ensures that Americans are actually receiving value for their premium dollars and requires rebates of premiums if they exceed federal caps for padding health insurer profits instead of paying for needed medical care. Over 2.5 million additional young adults between the ages of 19 and 25 have already gained health insurance coverage as a result of the ACA’s expanded access to dependent coverage.

Despite these benefits, the Committee Republicans continued to focus on re-litigating past fights rather than working to ensure that all American have access to quality, affordable health care. Committee Democrats believe we must continue to oversee and promote the continued implementation of the ACA to ensure that American families have increased access to affordable, quality health care coverage.

Retirement Security

Surveys show that after the economy and jobs, Americans are worried about their retirement security. Over half of Americans do not believe they will have adequate income to retire and instead believe they will have to work throughout their senior years. The shift from defined benefit pensions to 401(k) type savings accounts that do not guarantee a pension has further exacerbated workers’ retirement insecurity. Over half of workers have less than \$32,000 in retirement savings. Workers who are

sacrificing to save for retirement are faced with an array of investment products and may need education and advice on how best to protect their assets. Federal pension law has always made clear that retirement advice must be in the workers' interest, but Department of Labor regulations included numerous exemptions from the statute. The Department is undertaking an effort to modernize its protections to prevent conflicts of interest and assure that investment recommendations are in the worker's best interest. The Majority held a hearing to question changes to existing financial services industry practices. The Department agreed to re-consider its proposed changes to protect workers retirement savings from conflicts of interest. Committee Democrats support strong protections for workers' retirement savings and urge the Committee to take additional steps to expand workers' access to adequate retirement income.

On the oversight front, spurred by a multi-year effort by Committee Democrats to investigate the handling of United Airlines' 2004 and 2005 pension plan terminations, the largest terminations in history, the Inspector General of the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC) issued a report in December finding widespread mismanagement of plan terminations at the agency stretching back many years, affecting not just United, but also other terminated pension plan valuations. The PBGC has committed to rectifying its errors, and Ranking Member Miller intends to closely monitor the PBGC's efforts to ensure that workers and retirees receive the accurate and maximum benefits owed to them under the law.

Employment Standards – Wage and Hour Protection

The Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) is the nation's key law governing wages and hours of work. It establishes the federal minimum wage, sets standards for when employers must pay overtime, and prohibits many forms of child labor. The FLSA is as relevant today as when it was originally enacted during the Great Depression in 1938. The law continues to encourage job creation and protects a worker's right to a fair day's pay for a fair day's work.

Effective enforcement of this law is critical to a fair economy. In the last Congress, Committee Democrats shone a light on fundamental failures at the Department of Labor to properly handle and pursue workers' complaints. In this recent quarter of the 112th Congress, however, Committee Republicans have questioned whether the law should be as enforced as it is. Despite the magnitude of problems like wage theft and misclassification confronting workers, Committee Republicans took issue with even minor initiatives for improving enforcement at the Department of Labor, such as the Bridge to Justice Program, the Wage and Hour Division's partnership with the American Bar Association to provide workers with access to an attorney referral service for wage claims the Division is unable to pursue.

Committee Democrats will continue to explore legislative solutions to the problems of wage theft and misclassification and urge the Committee to ensure that the Department of Labor has adequate resources and effective processes in place to enforce existing wage and hour protections.

Committee Democrats are also committed to ensuring government expenditures are not used to drive down workers' wages. The Davis-Bacon Act, Service Contract Act, and federal project labor agreements are critical protections for construction and service workers on federal projects. However, Committee Republicans have expressed concern over the Davis Bacon prevailing wage determination process. Committee Republicans held a hearing examining the Department of Labor's wage methodology, pointing to a Government Accountability Office (GAO) report that found issues with the wage methodology process. However, this report did not conclude that Davis Bacon prevailing wage rates drive up the cost of federal construction projects or inhibit job growth. Committee Democrats are encouraged by the Department of Labor's recent efforts to improve wage survey methodology for Davis-Bacon and will continue to monitor those efforts. In the meantime, House Republicans have repeatedly attempted to roll back prevailing wage laws altogether in the 112th Congress. Those attempts to undercut workers' wages have been unsuccessful.

TOP NATIONAL LABOR UNIONS

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

(www.aflcio.com)

International Brotherhood of Teamsters

(www.teamsters.org)

International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW)

(www.uaw.org)

Service Employees International Union

(www.seiu.org)

International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers

(www.goiam.org)

American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees

(www.afscme.org)

United Food and Commercial Workers International Union

(www.ufcw.org)

MISSIONS AND GOALS FROM ORGANIZATIONS' WEBSITES

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

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO) is a voluntary federation of 57 national and international labor unions. The AFL-CIO was created in 1955 by the merger of the AFL and the CIO.

The AFL-CIO union movement represents 12.2 million members, including 3.2 million members in Working America, its community affiliate. We are teachers and miners, firefighters and farm workers, bakers and engineers, pilots and public employees, doctors and nurses, painters and plumbers—and more.

In 2009, delegates to the 26th AFL-CIO Constitutional Convention elected Richard Trumka as president and Liz Shuler as secretary-treasurer. Arlene Holt Baker was re-elected as executive vice president.

International Brotherhood of Teamsters

Founded: 1903

Current membership: 1.4 million

Retirees: Approximately 500,000

Industries: The union is organized under 21 Industrial Divisions that include virtually every occupation imaginable, both professional and non-professional, private sector and public sector.

Affiliates: There are nearly 1,900 Teamster affiliates throughout the U.S., Canada and Puerto Rico. They can be broken down as:

- 440 U.S. Teamster Locals
- 35 Canadian Teamster Locals
- 573 Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Trainmen (BLET) Locals
- 635 Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes Division (BMWED) Locals
- 206 Graphics Communications Conference Locals

The Teamsters are members of the Change to Win Coalition.

Teamster Mission and Purpose

The second article in the Teamsters Constitution (pdf) establishes the mission and purpose of the organization. It states, in part that the Union's primary responsibility is to organize and educate workers so that they will attain a higher standard of living. In summary the key role that the union plays includes:

- Organizing workers so that they have a voice in the workplace.
- Educating workers so that they know their workplace rights and can participate fully in our democratic society.
- Involving workers in the political process so that their issues are addressed.
- Negotiating and enforcing contracts with employers so that each worker will be treated with dignity, justice and respect.

Leadership

General President Jim Hoffa

General Secretary-Treasurer C. Thomas Keegel

International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW)

The International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW) is one of the largest and most diverse unions in North America, with members in virtually every sector of the economy.

UAW-represented workplaces range from multinational corporations, small manufacturers and state and local governments to colleges and universities, hospitals and private non-profit organizations.

The UAW has more than 390,000 active members and more than 600,000 retired members in the United States, Canada and Puerto Rico.

There are more than 750 local unions in the UAW. The UAW currently has 2,500 contracts with some 1,700 employers in the United States, Canada and Puerto Rico.

A unique strength of the UAW is the solidarity between its active and retired members. A solid majority of the union's retirees stay actively involved in the life of their union, participating in 703 retiree chapters and playing a vital role in the UAW's community action program.

Since its founding in 1935, the UAW has consistently developed innovative partnerships with employers and negotiated industry-leading wages and benefits for its members. UAW members have benefited from a number of collective bargaining breakthroughs, including:

- The first employer-paid health insurance plan for industrial workers.

- The first cost-of-living allowances.
- A pioneering role in product quality improvements.
- Landmark job and income security provisions.
- Comprehensive training and educational programs.

A voice for all

As impressive as it is, the UAW's success record at the bargaining table is only part of the story. From our earliest days, the UAW has been a leader in the struggle to secure economic and social justice for all people. The UAW has been actively involved in every civil rights legislative battle since the 1950s, including the campaigns to pass the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, the Fair Housing Act, the Civil Rights Restoration Act of 1988 and legislation to prohibit discrimination against women, the elderly and people with disabilities.

The UAW also has played a vital role in passing such landmark legislation as Medicare and Medicaid, the Occupational Safety and Health Act, the Employee Retirement Act and the Family and Medical Leave Act. In Washington and state capitols, the UAW is fighting for better schools for kids, secure health care and pensions for retirees, clean air and water, tougher workplace health and safety standards, stronger worker's compensation and unemployment insurance laws and fairer taxes.

The UAW's commitment to improve the lives of working men and women extends beyond our borders to encompass people around the globe. Through vigilant political involvement and coordination with world labor organizations, we continue to fight for enforcement of trade agreement provisions on human and worker rights, fair labor standards and a new approach to international trade — one that raises the quality of life for working people worldwide.

Service Employees International Union

SEIU is the fastest-growing union in North America. Focused on uniting workers in three sectors to improve their lives and the services they provide, SEIU is:

- The largest healthcare union, with more than 1.1 million members in the field, including nurses, LPNs, doctors, lab technicians, nursing home workers, and home care workers.
- The largest property services union, with 225,000 members in the building cleaning and security industries, including janitors, security officers, superintendents, maintenance workers, window cleaners, and doormen and women
- The second largest public services union, with more than 1 million local and state government workers, public school employees, bus drivers, and child care providers

History of SEIU

SEIU's commitment to building a fair economy, providing workers a voice on the job, fighting for equality and ensuring that all working people can live with dignity spans the union's 90 year history.

International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers

Goals of the IAM:

- Cost-of-living raises so that wage rates rise with living costs.
- Increased purchasing power to provide a higher standard of living.
- Paid sick leave and life insurance for workers; employer-paid hospital, medical, dental and eye care benefits for workers and their families.
- Equal pay for equal work regardless of sex, race, or national origin.
- A safe, healthy workplace.
- Shorter work week with double time for voluntary overtime.
- Restrictions on subcontracting. Employer-paid insurance for worn, broken, or stolen tools.
- Joint apprentice training and retraining on the job.
- Portable pensions with optional early retirement benefits.
- Severance pay and supplemental unemployment benefits.
- Union Shop.

American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees

AFSCME is the nation's largest and fastest growing public services employees union with more than 1.6 million active and retired members. AFSCME's members provide the vital services that make America happen. We are nurses, corrections officers, child care providers, EMTs, sanitation workers and more. With members in hundreds of different occupations, AFSCME advocates for fairness in the workplace, excellence in public services and prosperity and opportunity for all working families.

AFSCME is a union comprised of a diverse group of people who share a common commitment to public service. For us, serving the public is not just a job, it's a calling. An important part of our mission is to advocate for the vital services that keep our families safe and make our communities strong. We also advocate for prosperity and opportunity for all of America's working families. We not only stand for fairness at the bargaining table — we fight for fairness in our communities and in the halls of government.

How AFSCME Works

AFSCME has approximately 3,400 local unions and 58 councils and affiliates in 46 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. Every local writes its own constitution, designs its own structure, elects its own officers and sets its own dues.

The International Union, based in Washington, DC, coordinates the union's actions on major national issues such as privatization, fair taxes and health care. The International also provides resources to councils and local unions for organizing, bargaining, political action and education, and administers members-only benefits. Every two years, delegates to AFSCME's International Convention decide on the union's basic policies.

Every four years they elect the International Union's President, Secretary-Treasurer and 35 regional vice presidents.

AFSCME's Special National Bodies

United Nurses of America

The 60,000-member United Nurses of America (UNA) fights to ensure that professional nurses retain their rightful voice in the health care system as astute caregivers and advocates for quality care.

AFSCME Corrections United

AFSCME Corrections United (ACU) gives 85,000 corrections officers and personnel a vehicle dedicated to the problems of working in the nation's prisons. ACU is a powerful lobbying force at state and federal levels on such issues privatization, safety and health, staffing levels and survivor benefits.

AFSCME Retirees

More than 240,000 men and women belong to AFSCME Retirees, a nationwide program that enable them to fight effectively for common goals such as preserving Social Security and improved retirement benefits.

Child Care Providers Together

Child Care Providers Together was founded and is run by home-based child care providers, who believe every child deserves the best early care and education. By joining together in CCPT, providers gain more control over their work, access to benefits and greater respect as professionals.

United Food and Commercial Workers International Union

The United Food and Commercial Workers International Union (UFCW) is North America's Neighborhood Union—1.3 million members standing together to improve the lives and livelihoods of workers, families, and communities.

We are America's youngest union, with the greatest percentage of members under the age of 35 of any other union. Our members know that through sticking together, we can get our country back on track and create a better future for all working people.

UFCW locals cover all 50 states, Puerto Rico and Canada.

Where Do Our Members Work?

Supermarkets

Packinghouses

Food Processing Plants

Poultry Processing Plants

Retail Stores

Manufacturing

The UFCW's manufacturing workers make everything from fertilizer to shoes. We number over 60,000 strong with 25,000 workers in chemical production and 20,000 who work in garment and textile industries.

Other Industries

We work in all kinds of stores and factories and service establishments. Some 35,000 of us work in chain and independent drug stores throughout North America.

CONGRESSWOMAN LAURA RICHARDSON
SPONSORED AND COSPONSORED LABOR BILLS
112TH CONGRESS

Sponsored Bills:

H.R.3748 : America Realizing the Informational Skills and Initiative of New Graduates Act of 2011

Sponsor: Rep Richardson, Laura [CA-37] (introduced 12/20/2011) **Cosponsors** (2)

Committees: House Education and the Workforce

Latest Major Action: 12/20/2011 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the House Committee on Education and the Workforce.

This bill:

1. Establishes a grant program with authorized appropriations in the amount of \$100 million to be administered by the Secretary of Labor.
2. Under this two-pronged program the Department of Labor would establish and implement a program that will provide funding to:
 - A. pay salaries for two years for eligible college graduates, i.e., those receiving their first baccalaureate or associate degree from an accredited college or university within the past 24 months, to be hired by:
 - (a) small business enterprises or
 - (b) larger companies which have operations located in empowerment zones or in areas where the local unemployment rate exceeds the national average by more than two percentage points; and
 - B. establish a higher education opportunity program pursuant to which recent college graduates, i.e., those receiving their first baccalaureate or associate degree from an accredited college or university within the past 24 months, will be eligible to receive funding to be defray the cost of obtaining two years of additional education and training in the STEM fields (science, technology, engineering, mathematics).

H.R.3749 : Expanding Opportunities for Older Americans Act of 2011

Sponsor: Rep Richardson, Laura [CA-37] (introduced 12/20/2011) **Cosponsors**

(None) **Committees:** House Education and the Workforce

Latest Major Action: 12/20/2011 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the House Committee on Education and the Workforce.

This bill:

1. Lowers the eligibility age for participating in programs funded by the Act from 55 to 52;
2. Eliminates the requirement that the applicant be unemployed so long as applicant does not exceed income limit, which is set at the figure equal to 200 percent of the federal poverty level;
3. Bases eligibility on income of individual applicant rather than income of family household;
4. Prohibits capping the number of hours program participants can work per week at less than 40 hours. Currently, the maximum number of hours program participants can work weekly ranges from 25-35; and

Co-Sponsored Bills:

1. [112nd] H.R.12 : American Jobs Act of 2011

Sponsor: Rep Larson, John B. [CT-1] (by request) (introduced 9/21/2011)

Cosponsors (100)

Committees: House Ways and Means; House Small Business; House Transportation and Infrastructure; House Education and the Workforce; House Energy and Commerce; House Financial Services; House Administration; House Judiciary; House Oversight and Government Reform; House Rules; House Science, Space, and Technology

Latest Major Action: 10/21/2011 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Insurance, Housing and Community Opportunity.

2. [112nd] H.R.44 : Guam World War II Loyalty Recognition Act

Sponsor: Rep Bordallo, Madeleine Z. [GU] (introduced 1/5/2011) Cosponsors (40)

Committees: House Natural Resources

Latest Major Action: 7/14/2011 House committee/subcommittee actions. Status: Subcommittee Hearings Held.

3. [112nd] H.R.73 : To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4110 Almeda Road in Houston, Texas, as the "George Thomas 'Mickey' Leland Post Office Building".

Sponsor: Rep Jackson Lee, Sheila [TX-18] (introduced 1/5/2011) Cosponsors (42)

Committees: House Oversight and Government Reform

Latest Major Action: 2/8/2011 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Federal Workforce, U.S. Postal Service, and Labor Policy .

4. [112nd] H.R.190 : Protecting America's Workers Act

Sponsor: Rep Woolsey, Lynn C. [CA-6] (introduced 1/5/2011) Cosponsors (44)

Committees: House Education and the Workforce

Latest Major Action: 2/25/2011 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Workforce Protections.

5. [112nd] H.R.327 : Law Enforcement Officers Equity Act

Sponsor: Rep Filner, Bob [CA-51] (introduced 1/19/2011) Cosponsors (10)

Committees: House Oversight and Government Reform

Latest Major Action: 2/8/2011 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Federal Workforce, U.S. Postal Service, and Labor Policy .

6. [112nd] H.R.376 : Volunteer Emergency Services Recruitment and Retention Act of 2011

Sponsor: Rep King, Peter T. [NY-3] (introduced 1/20/2011) Cosponsors (28)

Committees: House Ways and Means; House Education and the Workforce

Latest Major Action: 2/25/2011 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Health, Employment, Labor, and Pensions.

7. [112nd] H.R.384 : Peace Stamp for the Peace Corps Act

Sponsor: Rep Lee, Barbara [CA-9] (introduced 1/20/2011) Cosponsors (36)

Committees: House Oversight and Government Reform; House Foreign Affairs

Latest Major Action: 2/8/2011 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Federal Workforce, U.S. Postal Service, and Labor Policy .

8. [112nd] H.R.410 : To amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for compensation to States incarcerating undocumented aliens charged with a felony or two or more misdemeanors.

Sponsor: Rep Sanchez, Linda T. [CA-39] (introduced 1/24/2011) Cosponsors (12)

Committees: House Judiciary

Latest Major Action: 2/7/2011 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Immigration Policy and Enforcement.

9. [112nd] H.R.466 : To amend title 39, United States Code, to extend the authority of the United States Postal Service to issue a semipostal to raise funds for breast cancer research.

Sponsor: Rep Baca, Joe [CA-43] (introduced 1/26/2011) Cosponsors (134)

Committees: House Oversight and Government Reform; House Energy and Commerce; House Armed Services

Latest Major Action: 2/9/2011 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Health.

10. [112nd] H.R.539 : Preserving Our Promise to Seniors Act

Sponsor: Rep Deutch, Theodore E. [FL-19] (introduced 2/8/2011) Cosponsors (44)

Committees: House Ways and Means; House Education and the Workforce; House Rules; House Transportation and Infrastructure; House Veterans' Affairs

Latest Major Action: 3/15/2011 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Disability Assistance and Memorial Affairs.

11. [112nd] H.R.589 : Emergency Unemployment Compensation Expansion Act of 2011
Sponsor: Rep Lee, Barbara [CA-9] (introduced 2/9/2011) Cosponsors (90)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 2/14/2011 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Human Resources.

12. [112nd] H.R.711 : Youth Corps Act of 2011

Sponsor: Rep Hirono, Mazie K. [HI-2] (introduced 2/15/2011) Cosponsors (23)

Committees: House Education and the Workforce

Latest Major Action: 3/4/2011 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Higher Education and Workforce Training.

13. [112nd] H.R.793 : To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 12781 Sir Francis Drake Boulevard in Inverness, California, as the "Specialist Jake Robert Velloza Post Office".

Sponsor: Rep Woolsey, Lynn C. [CA-6] (introduced 2/17/2011) Cosponsors (52)

Committees: House Oversight and Government Reform; Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 112-15 [**GPO:** Text, PDF]

14. [112nd] H.R.798 : Consumer Price Index for Elderly Consumers Act of 2011

Sponsor: Rep DeFazio, Peter A. [OR-4] (introduced 2/18/2011) Cosponsors (28)

Committees: House Ways and Means; House Energy and Commerce; House Education and the Workforce

Latest Major Action: 2/28/2011 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Health.

15. [112nd] H.R.870 : Humphrey-Hawkins 21st Century Full Employment and Training Act

Sponsor: Rep Conyers, John, Jr. [MI-14] (introduced 3/2/2011) Cosponsors (19)

Committees: House Education and the Workforce; House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 3/21/2011 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Higher Education and Workforce Training.

16. [112nd] H.R.1028 : Equal Access to COBRA Act of 2011

Sponsor: Rep Weiner, Anthony D. [NY-9] (introduced 3/10/2011) Cosponsors (51)

Committees: House Education and the Workforce; House Energy and Commerce; House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 3/21/2011 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Health, Employment, Labor, and Pensions.

17. [112nd] H.R.1113 : Fair Employment Act of 2011

Sponsor: Rep Johnson, Henry C. "Hank," Jr. [GA-4] (introduced 3/16/2011)

Cosponsors (55)

Committees: House Education and the Workforce

Latest Major Action: 4/4/2011 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Health, Employment, Labor, and Pensions.

18. [112nd] H.R.1240 : SECTORS Act of 2011

Sponsor: Rep Loeb sack, David [IA-2] (introduced 3/29/2011) Cosponsors (17)

Committees: House Education and the Workforce

Latest Major Action: 4/15/2011 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Higher Education and Workforce Training.

19. [112nd] H.R.1322 : Earned Retiree Healthcare Benefits Protection Act of 2011

Sponsor: Rep Tierney, John F. [MA-6] (introduced 4/1/2011) Cosponsors (13)

Committees: House Education and the Workforce

Latest Major Action: 4/15/2011 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Health, Employment, Labor, and Pensions.

20. [112nd] H.R.1351 : United States Postal Service Pension Obligation Recalculation and Restoration Act of 2011

Sponsor: Rep Lynch, Stephen F. [MA-9] (introduced 4/4/2011) Cosponsors (228)

Committees: House Oversight and Government Reform

Latest Major Action: 4/8/2011 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Federal Workforce, U.S. Postal Service, and Labor Policy .

21. [112nd] H.R.1397 : Employment Non-Discrimination Act

Sponsor: Rep Frank, Barney [MA-4] (introduced 4/6/2011) Cosponsors (157)

Committees: House Education and the Workforce; House Administration; House Oversight and Government Reform; House Judiciary

Latest Major Action: 7/11/2011 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on the Constitution.

22. [112nd] H.R.1519 : Paycheck Fairness Act

Sponsor: Rep DeLauro, Rosa L. [CT-3] (introduced 4/13/2011) Cosponsors (177)

Committees: House Education and the Workforce

Latest Major Action: 5/20/2011 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Workforce Protections.

23. [112nd] H.R.1716 : Job Opportunities Between our Shores Act

Sponsor: Rep Hoyer, Steny H. [MD-5] (introduced 5/4/2011) Cosponsors (34)

Committees: House Education and the Workforce

Latest Major Action: 5/20/2011 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Higher Education and Workforce Training.

24. [112nd] H.R.1774 : Increasing Access to Voluntary Screening for HIV/AIDS and STIs Act of 2011

Sponsor: Rep Hastings, Alcee L. [FL-23] (introduced 5/5/2011) Cosponsors (50)

Committees: House Energy and Commerce; House Education and the Workforce; House Ways and Means; House Oversight and Government Reform

Latest Major Action: 5/20/2011 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Health, Employment, Labor, and Pensions.

25. [112nd] H.R.1795 : Providing Gas Price Relief Through Public Transportation Act of 2011

Sponsor: Rep DeFazio, Peter A. [OR-4] (introduced 5/6/2011) Cosponsors (11)

Committees: House Transportation and Infrastructure; House Oversight and Government Reform

Latest Major Action: 5/13/2011 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Government Organization, Efficiency, and Financial Management

26. [112nd] H.R.1796 : Reuniting Families Act

Sponsor: Rep Honda, Michael M. [CA-15] (introduced 5/6/2011) Cosponsors (78)

Committees: House Judiciary

Latest Major Action: 6/1/2011 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Immigration Policy and Enforcement.

27. [112nd] H.R.1873 : Arbitration Fairness Act of 2011

Sponsor: Rep Johnson, Henry C. "Hank," Jr. [GA-4] (introduced 5/12/2011)

Cosponsors (74)

Committees: House Judiciary

Latest Major Action: 6/1/2011 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Courts, Commercial and Administrative Law.

28. [112nd] H.R.1876 : Healthy Families Act

Sponsor: Rep DeLauro, Rosa L. [CT-3] (introduced 5/12/2011) Cosponsors (101)

Committees: House Education and the Workforce; House Oversight and Government Reform; House Administration

Latest Major Action: 9/8/2011 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Workforce Protections.

29. [112nd] H.R.1881 : Community College Energy Training Act of 2011

Sponsor: Rep Lujan, Ben Ray [NM-3] (introduced 5/12/2011) Cosponsors (34)

Committees: House Education and the Workforce

Latest Major Action: 9/8/2011 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Higher Education and Workforce Training.

30. [112nd] H.R.1901 : Saving America's Youth: the Youth Employment Act of 2011

Sponsor: Rep Rush, Bobby L. [IL-1] (introduced 5/13/2011) Cosponsors (24)

Committees: House Education and the Workforce; House Ways and Means; House Natural Resources; House Oversight and Government Reform

Latest Major Action: 9/8/2011 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Higher Education and Workforce Training.

31. [112nd] H.R.1941 : Hiring Heroes Act of 2011

Sponsor: Rep Bishop, Sanford D., Jr. [GA-2] (introduced 5/23/2011)

Cosponsors (70)

Committees: House Veterans' Affairs; House Armed Services; House Oversight and Government Reform

Latest Major Action: 7/15/2011 House committee/subcommittee actions. Status: Committee Hearings Held.

32. [112nd] H.R.2046 : To amend title 10, United States Code, to ensure that members of the Armed Forces who are being separated from active duty receive comprehensive employment assistance, job training assistance, and other transitional services.

Sponsor: Rep Rangel, Charles B. [NY-15] (introduced 5/26/2011) Cosponsors (8)

Committees: House Armed Services

Latest Major Action: 6/24/2011 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Military Personnel.

33. [112nd] H.R.2158 : To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 14901 Adelfa Drive in La Mirada, California, as the "Wayne Grisham Post Office".

Sponsor: Rep Sanchez, Linda T. [CA-39] (introduced 6/13/2011) Cosponsors (49)

Committees: House Oversight and Government Reform; Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

Latest Major Action: 12/13/2011 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Received in the Senate and Read twice and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

34. [112nd] H.R.2310 : Equal Access to COBRA Act of 2011

Sponsor: Rep Speier, Jackie [CA-12] (introduced 6/23/2011) Cosponsors (55)

Committees: House Education and the Workforce; House Energy and Commerce; House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 9/8/2011 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Health, Employment, Labor, and Pensions.

35. [112nd] H.R.2315 : Women and Workforce Investment for Nontraditional Jobs

Sponsor: Rep Polis, Jared [CO-2] (introduced 6/23/2011) Cosponsors (29)

Committees: House Education and the Workforce

Latest Major Action: 9/8/2011 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Higher Education and Workforce Training.

36. [112nd] H.R.2341 : Direct Care Job Quality Improvement Act of 2011

Sponsor: Rep Sanchez, Linda T. [CA-39] (introduced 6/23/2011) Cosponsors (34)

Committees: House Energy and Commerce; House Education and the Workforce

Latest Major Action: 9/8/2011 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Workforce Protections.

37. [112nd] H.R.2346 : Balancing Act of 2011

Sponsor: Rep Woolsey, Lynn C. [CA-6] (introduced 6/23/2011) Cosponsors (57)

Committees: House Education and the Workforce; House Oversight and Government

Reform; House Administration; House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 9/8/2011 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Early Childhood, Elementary, and Secondary Education.

38. [112nd] H.R.2364 : Family and Medical Leave Inclusion Act

Sponsor: Rep Maloney, Carolyn B. [NY-14] (introduced 6/24/2011)

Cosponsors (28)

Committees: House Education and the Workforce; House Administration; House Oversight and Government Reform

Latest Major Action: 9/8/2011 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Workforce Protections.

39. [112nd] H.R.2395 : To amend the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 to permit the establishment of Jobs Corps centers in territories of the United States.

Sponsor: Rep Sablan, Gregorio Kilili Camacho [MP] (introduced 6/24/2011)

Cosponsors (28)

Committees: House Education and the Workforce

Latest Major Action: 9/8/2011 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Higher Education and Workforce Training.

40. [112nd] H.R.2421 : Layoff Prevention Act of 2011

Sponsor: Rep DeLauro, Rosa L. [CT-3] (introduced 7/6/2011) Cosponsors (10)

Committees: House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 7/12/2011 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Human Resources.

41. [112nd] H.R.2501 : Fair Employment Opportunity Act of 2011

Sponsor: Rep DeLauro, Rosa L. [CT-3] (introduced 7/12/2011) Cosponsors (46)

Committees: House Education and the Workforce

Latest Major Action: 9/8/2011 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Health, Employment, Labor, and Pensions.

42. [112nd] H.R.2759 : Business Transparency on Trafficking and Slavery Act

Sponsor: Rep Maloney, Carolyn B. [NY-14] (introduced 8/1/2011) Cosponsors (5)

Committees: House Financial Services

Latest Major Action: 8/22/2011 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Capital Markets and Government Sponsored Enterprises.

43. [112nd] H.R.2830 : Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2011

Sponsor: Rep Smith, Christopher H. [NJ-4] (introduced 8/30/2011)

Cosponsors (44)

Committees: House Energy and Commerce; House Foreign Affairs; House Judiciary; House Armed Services; House Ways and Means; Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (Helsinki Commission)

Latest Major Action: 11/2/2011 Senate committee/subcommittee actions. Status: Committee on Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Hearings held.

44. [112nd] H.R.2884 : USPS Retiree Health Benefits Prepayment Extension Act of 2011

Sponsor: Rep Cummings, Elijah E. [MD-7] (introduced 9/12/2011) Cosponsors (11)

Committees: House Oversight and Government Reform

Latest Major Action: 10/3/2011 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Federal Workforce, U.S. Postal Service, and Labor Policy .

45. [112nd] H.R.2914 : Emergency Jobs to Restore the American Dream Act

Sponsor: Rep Schakowsky, Janice D. [IL-9] (introduced 9/14/2011)

Cosponsors (49)

Committees: House Education and the Workforce; House Natural Resources; House Agriculture; House Judiciary; House Science, Space, and Technology; House Energy and Commerce

Latest Major Action: 11/18/2011 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Higher Education and Workforce Training.

46. [112nd] H.R.2948 : Fix America's Schools Today (FAST) Act of 2011

Sponsor: Rep DeLauro, Rosa L. [CT-3] (introduced 9/15/2011) Cosponsors (115)

Committees: House Education and the Workforce

Latest Major Action: 11/18/2011 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Higher Education and Workforce Training.

47. [112nd] H.R.3004 : To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 260 California Drive in Yountville, California, as the "Private First Class Alejandro R. Ruiz Post Office Building".

Sponsor: Rep Thompson, Mike [CA-1] (introduced 9/21/2011) Cosponsors (52)

Committees: House Oversight and Government Reform; Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

Latest Major Action: 11/30/2011 Referred to Senate subcommittee. Status: Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs referred to Subcommittee on Federal Financial Management, Government Information, Federal Services, and International Security.

48. [112nd] H.R.3064 : Federal Hiring Process Improvement Act of 2011

Sponsor: Rep Sarbanes, John P. [MD-3] (introduced 9/23/2011) Cosponsors (5)

Committees: House Oversight and Government Reform

Latest Major Action: 10/3/2011 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Federal Workforce, U.S. Postal Service, and Labor Policy .

49. [112nd] H.R.3178 : Employee Misclassification Prevention Act

Sponsor: Rep Woolsey, Lynn C. [CA-6] (introduced 10/13/2011) Cosponsors (30)

Committees: House Education and the Workforce; House Ways and Means

Latest Major Action: 11/18/2011 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Workforce Protections.

50. [112nd] H.R.3346 : Emergency Unemployment Compensation Extension Act of 2011

Sponsor: Rep Doggett, Lloyd [TX-25] (introduced 11/3/2011) Cosponsors (89)

Committees: House Ways and Means; House Transportation and Infrastructure

Latest Major Action: 11/3/2011 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

51. [112nd] H.R.3425 : Pathways Back to Work Act of 2011

Sponsor: Rep Miller, George [CA-7] (introduced 11/15/2011) Cosponsors (30)

Committees: House Education and the Workforce

Latest Major Action: 11/15/2011 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the House Committee on Education and the Workforce.

52. [112nd] H.R.3476 : AGREE Act

Sponsor: Rep Hanna, Richard L. [NY-24] (introduced 11/18/2011) Cosponsors (4)

Committees: House Ways and Means; House Judiciary; House Financial Services

Latest Major Action: 1/12/2012 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Capital Markets and Government Sponsored Enterprises.

53. [112nd] H.R.3502 : Project Rebuild Act of 2011

Sponsor: Rep Waters, Maxine [CA-35] (introduced 11/18/2011) Cosponsors (23)

Committees: House Financial Services

Latest Major Action: 1/12/2012 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Insurance, Housing and Community Opportunity.

54. [112nd] H.RES.130 : Expressing support for designation of the fourth Friday of March as "Cesar E. Chavez Day".

Sponsor: Rep Baca, Joe [CA-43] (introduced 3/1/2011) Cosponsors (15)

Committees: House Education and the Workforce

Latest Major Action: 3/1/2011 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the House Committee on Education and the Workforce.

55. [112nd] H.RES.182 : Recognizing the historical significance of the Triangle Fire in the struggle to improve worker safety standards and protections on the 100th anniversary of the fire.

Sponsor: Rep Nadler, Jerrold [NY-8] (introduced 3/17/2011) Cosponsors (24)

Committees: House Education and the Workforce

Latest Major Action: 3/17/2011 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the House Committee on Education and the Workforce.

56. [112nd] H.RES.198 : Recognizing the coordinated struggle of workers during the 1968 Memphis sanitation workers strike to voice their grievances and reach a collective agreement for rights in the workplace.

Sponsor: Rep Edwards, Donna F. [MD-4] (introduced 4/1/2011) Cosponsors (57)
Committees: House Education and the Workforce
Latest Major Action: 4/1/2011 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the House Committee on Education and the Workforce.

57. [112nd] H.RES.333 : Welcoming and commending the Government of Japan for extending an official apology to all United States former prisoners of war from the Pacific War and establishing in 2010 a visitation program to Japan for surviving veterans, family members, and descendants.

Sponsor: Rep Honda, Michael M. [CA-15] (introduced 6/24/2011) Cosponsors (33)
Committees: House Foreign Affairs
Latest Major Action: 8/2/2011 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific.

58. [112nd] H.RES.348 : Congressional Black Caucus "For the People" Jobs Initiative Resolution

Sponsor: Rep Cleaver, Emanuel [MO-5] (introduced 7/13/2011) Cosponsors (48)
Committees: House Education and the Workforce
Latest Major Action: 7/13/2011 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the House Committee on Education and the Workforce.

59. [112nd] H.RES.452 : Recognizing the importance labor unions play in ensuring a strong middle class by advocating for more equitable wages, humane work conditions, improved benefits, and increased civic engagement by everyday workers.

Sponsor: Rep Payne, Donald M. [NJ-10] (introduced 11/1/2011) Cosponsors (110)
Committees: House Education and the Workforce
Latest Major Action: 11/1/2011 Referred to House committee. Status: Referred to the House Committee on Education and the Workforce.