

Government Growth

2008 – Supported Mortgage Bailout Program

HR 3221 (Roll Call 301). The House adopted a bill expanding the government-sponsored housing authorities, guaranteeing loans made by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac while reducing their capital by creating a \$4 billion trust fund available to ACORN and other groups. Conservative groups opposed the federal takeover of these entities and President Bush warned that it would put undue reliance on Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, but the bill was passed anyway on May 8, 2008. Now we have the housing market crisis.

2008 – Supported Financial Services Industry Bailout and Nationalization

HR 3997 (Roll Call 674). Fred voted to pass the Senate amendments bailing out the financial services industry by giving sole authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to disburse \$700 billion “without restriction.” Fortunately, despite Fred’s support, the bill was narrowly, but only temporarily defeated September 29, 2008.

2008 – Supported Financial Services Industry Bailout and Nationalization

HR 1424 (Roll Call 681). Following its first defeat of this bailout package, House leadership brought the bill back from the Senate that combined the original bill with the business tax extension bill and a one-year modification to the Alternative Minimum Tax. It passed the House October 3, 2008.

2008 – Supported Auto Industry Bailout and Federal Takeover

HR 7321 (Roll Call 690). The House voted to pass a bill bailing out the three Detroit-based auto manufacturers to the tune of more than \$14 billion. The House passed it December 10, 2008.

2007 – Supported Massive increase in government regulations in energy policy

HR 6 (Roll Call 1177). The House passed new energy regulations mandating increased automobile mileage (paid for by \$2.1 billion in new taxes), the production of 36 billion gallons of “biofuels” by 2022, and new energy efficiency standards on appliances, lights, and other consumer goods, while rejecting measures designed to allow an increase in the supplies of domestic oil and gas. ACU opposed this massive expansion of federal authority into the economy and so opposed this bill, which passed December 18, 2007 by a vote of 314-100.

1998 - Comparable Worth

Voted in favor of a bill to establish an eleven member commission to conduct a study to determine if the federal job classification and pay practices are in accordance with the Civil Rights Act and the Fair Labor Standards Act. Passed, 9/29/88.

1995 – Opposed prohibiting enforcement of excessive and expensive environmental regulations

Voted for an amendment to remove the portion of legislation which would prohibit the EPA from enforcing certain heavily regulated and expensive environmental laws. Vote taken on July 28, 1995.

1990 – Voted to vastly Expand government regulations on emissions standards

Voted in support of a bill that vastly expands excessive and counterproductive federal regulations denting with auto, manufacturing and utility emissions. The Act could throw hundreds of thousands of people out of work for the sake of marginally reducing emissions, increase utility costs for consumers, increase the price of gasoline, reduce American competitiveness, and put other burdensome costs and regulations on society. Bill passed. 5/23/90.

1992 – Supported heavy regulations of Cable TV

Voted to override President Bush's veto of a bill re-regulating the cable industry. Override passed, 10/5/92.

1990 – Voted to expand the EPA and add a level to the Cabinet

Voted in favor of a bill to elevate the Environmental Protection Agency to cabinet level, renaming it the Department of Environmental Protection. The result is the addition of one more level of waste and bureaucracy to the federal government. Bill passed 371-55, 3/28/90. ACU *opposed* the bill.

1988 – Voted to allow the federal government to enforce civil rights provisions on private and religious institutions

Conference Report on S 557, Civil Rights Restoration Act – Voted to pass the Civil Rights Restoration Act of 1987, the so-called “Grove City” bill, which would allow the federal government to enforce civil rights laws and regulations on every church, school, farm, business, or private institution that receives direct or indirect Federal funding. Representative J. Dennis Hastert (r-IL) described the bill as “a cloak for one of the most outrageous attempts at a Federal power grab in our Nation’s history.” The conference report was agreed to on March 2, 1988. (*Congressional Record*, pages H597-98, roll call 20.)

1987 – Supported increased federal control over private employers.

HR 1212 – Voted to extend federal control over private businesses, by allowing the government to outlaw most employee polygraph testing in the private sector by their employers. Representative George Darden (D-GA) noted: “[T]his is one more example of this Congress and this House, I truly believe, getting on the backs of our constituents and private business in general.” The bill was agreed to on November 4, 1987. (*Congressional Record*, pages H9597-98, roll call 414).

1987 – Supported massive growth of government housing programs

Conference Report on S 825 – Voted to authorize multiple federal housing programs, costing \$15 billion in fiscal 1988 and the same amount (adjusted for inflation) in fiscal 1989. Representative Philip M. Crane (R-IL), argued “Is housing a function of government? Is education? Of course not. If it is not absolutely a function of government, we ought to leave the money back home in the states.” The conference report was agreed to on November 9, 1987.