

# AFL-CIO

## 2005 Senate Scorecard

### 109th Congress—First Session

- 1. CLASS ACTION OVERHAUL/CIVIL RIGHTS AND LABOR CASES—S. 5**— The so-called Class Action Fairness Act, backed the Bush administration and corporate interests, shifts many class action lawsuits from state to federal courts, which already are overburdened and reluctant to review such cases. In addition, many states provide greater protection and stiffer penalties than federal law. As a result of the shift to federal courts, many employers will be shielded from back-pay suits altogether. An amendment to keep state wage and hour claims, such as disputes on overtime pay, in state courts failed Feb. 9, 2005, 40-59 (R: 0-54; D: 39-5; I: 1-0) AFL-CIO Position: Y=Right; N=Wrong
- 2. MINIMUM WAGE—S. 256**—The federal minimum wage of \$5.15 an hour has not been raised since 1997. Adjusted for inflation, the real value of the wage has fallen by more than 20 percent. But Congress had voted to raise its pay seven times since 1997. During debate on the bankruptcy bill (S. 256), Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) offered an amendment to raise the minimum wage to \$7.25 an hour in three steps over 26 months. The amendment failed to get the 60 votes needed under a procedural agreement and was defeated March 7, 2005, 46-49 (R: 4-49; D: 41-0; I: 1-0) AFL-CIO Position: Y=Right; N=Wrong
- 3. OVERTIME AND OTHER WAGE PROTECTIONS—S. 256**—In a move to provide political cover to opponents of raising the minimum wage, Sen. Rick Santorum (R-Pa.) offered an amendment to the bankruptcy bill (S. 256) to increase the minimum wage by \$1.10 an hour (compared with Kennedy's \$2.10 an hour proposal). But Santorum tied the raise to rollbacks in other wage and hour protections. The amendment would have allowed employers to substitute an 80-hour, two-week work period for the current 40-hour week. It would have disqualified as many as 10 million workers at firms with less than \$1 million in annual revenues from the minimum wage, overtime pay and equal pay protections under the Fair Labor Standards Act. The amendment would have lowered the minimum wage for many tipped employees and allowed 90 percent of businesses to avoid penalties for first-time violations—even willful violations—of information collection requirements, including reporting on hazardous chemicals and pension fund management. The amendment failed to get the 60 votes needed under a procedural agreement March 7, 2005. 38-61 (R:38-17; D: 0-43; I:0-1) AFL-CIO Position: Y=Wrong; N=Right

4. **BANKRUPTCY/WORKERS' WAGE PRIORITY**—S. 256—The credit card industry and the banking community joined the Bush administration in pushing a bankruptcy bill (S. 256) that made it more difficult for working families to secure bankruptcy protection from the courts. In an attempt to somewhat level the playing field, an amendment was introduced that would have protected workers from losing vacation and severance pay when their employers declare bankruptcy. The amendment failed on March 9, 2005, 48-52 (R: 3-52; D: 44-0; I: 1-0) AFL-CIO Position: Y=Right; N=Wrong
5. **SOCIAL SECURITY**—S. Con. Res. 18—The Bush administration has vigorously fought to privatize Social Security, but working families, seniors, unions and consumer and other groups mobilized to block the effort that would weaken Social Security and its guaranteed benefits. Most analyses of Social Security privatization proposals predict deep benefits cuts and a huge increase federal debt. Sen. Bill Nelson (D-Fla.) offered an amendment to the Senate budget resolution (S. Con. Res. 18) that would have expressed the sense of the Senate that Congress should reject any Social Security plan that requires deep benefit cuts or a massive increase in debt. The amendment failed on March 15, 2005, 50-50 (R: 5-50; D: 44-0; I: 1-0) AFL-CIO Position: Y=Right; N=Wrong
6. **MEDICAID**—S Con. Res. 18—The Bush administration's budget proposal included \$14 billion in Medicaid cuts over five years. Such large cuts would devastate state budgets and result in more uninsured and uncompensated care, the cost of which often is shifted to employer-sponsored health plans. A bipartisan amendment to the Senate budget resolution (S. Con. Res. 18) to reject those cuts passed on March 17, 2005, 52-48 (R: 7-48; D: 44-0; I: 1-0) AFL-CIO Position: Y=Right; N=Wrong
7. **IMMIGRATION**—H.R. 1268—During consideration of a supplemental appropriations bill (H.R. 1268), a bipartisan amendment addressing documented and undocumented migrant farm workers was offered. The measure, which represented a compromise between farm worker advocates and agricultural employers, would reform the agricultural guest worker program known as H-2A. The amendment would provide an avenue for 500,000 undocumented farm workers to qualify for an earned adjustment program with a path to permanent residence, along with additional legal protections for workers who hold H-2A visas. Opponents staged a filibuster and a cloture motion (which takes 60 votes) to end debate on the bill failed April 19, 2005, 53-45 (R: 15-40; D: 7-5; I: 1-0) AFL-CIO Position: Y=Right; N=Wrong
8. **TRADE/CAFTA**—S. 1307—President George W. Bush tabbed the Dominican Republic-Central American Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA) his top trade priority. CAFTA cuts tariffs among the United States, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua. But the agreement, which is modeled after the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), does not contain adequate environmental protections or enforceable protections

for such core workers' rights as the freedom to form unions. CAFTA likely will exacerbate poverty and inequality in Central America, while further eroding good jobs and wages at home. At the same time, its excessive protections for multinational corporations will undermine the ability of governments to protect public health, strong communities and the environment. The bill passed June 30, 2005, 54-45 (R: 43-12; D: 10-33; I: 1-0) AFL-CIO Position: Y=Wrong; N=Right

9. **ENERGY BILL—H.R. 6**—The overhaul of the nation's energy policy (H.R. 6) is expected to create thousands of jobs through the construction of pipelines, power plants and new nuclear power facilities. It also would allow the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to approve the construction, expansion or operation of any facility that imports or processes natural gas, including liquefied natural gas. The Senate passed the conference report on the bill July 29, 2005, 74-26 (R: 49-6; D: 25-19; I: 0-1) AFL-CIO Position: Y=Right; N=Wrong
10. **HIGHWAY/TRANSIT BILL—H.R. 3**—The highway bill is a six-year, \$286 billion reauthorization of the federal highway and transit construction program. The massive infrastructure modernization bill will create 1 million family-supporting jobs, protected by Davis Bacon prevailing wage standards. The Senate passed the conference report July 29, 2005, 91-4 (R: 48-4; D: 42-0; I: 1-0) AFL-CIO Position: Y=Right; N=Wrong
11. **ROBERTS SUPREME COURT NOMINATION**—President Bush nominated John G. Roberts, a judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit, to become chief justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. But during Senate confirmation hearings, Roberts failed to allay concerns about his record on civil rights, voting rights, equal pay for women, heightened scrutiny for gender discrimination under the Constitution, public education for children of immigrants and other important working family issues. In addition, the Bush administration refused to provide documents from Roberts' tenure in the first Bush administration (contrary to established practice for other Supreme Court nominations), preventing the Senate from fully examining Roberts' suitability for this lifetime appointment. The Senate confirmed Roberts Sept. 29, 2005, 78-22 (R: 55-0; D: 22-22; I: 1-0) AFL-CIO Position: Y=Wrong; N=Right
12. **BUDGET RECONCILIATION/MEDICARE—S. 1932**—For seniors, Medicare Part B insurance pays for physician and other medical costs. But seniors faced an increase in their Part B premiums because Congress enacted an increase in Medicare payments to physicians but failed to enact savings from Medicare payments to private health plans. An amendment that would have protected seniors from steep increases in their Medicare Part B premiums failed Nov. 3, 2005, 49-50 (R: 5-50; D: 43-0; I: 1-0) AFL-CIO Position: Y=Right; N=Wrong

**13. BUDGET RECONCILIATION—TAX CUTS FOR THE WEALTHY—S.**

2020—As part of the budget reconciliation process, which included tax cut and spending cut legislation, the Bush administration and congressional Republican leaders were seeking \$70 billion in tax cuts, mostly for the wealthy, paid for in part by huge cuts in vital working family programs. After some changes, the Senate passed a \$60 billion tax cut bill, with more than three-quarters of the benefits going to families with \$100,000 or more in annual income. The bill passed Nov. 18, 2005, 64-33 (R: 49-4; D: 15-28; I: 0-1) AFL-CIO Position: Y=Wrong; N=Right

**14. BUDGET RECONCILIATION—SPENDING CUTS CONFERENCE**

**REPORT—S. 1932—** As part of the budget reconciliation process, which included tax cut and spending cut legislation, the Bush administration and congressional Republican leaders sought more than \$50 billion in spending cuts for vital working family programs to help pay for huge tax cuts aimed mostly at the wealthy. The Senate and House passed separate spending cut bills and a conference to reconcile the two bills resulted in a \$39.7 billion package of spending cuts for Medicaid, Medicare, student aid, child support enforcement and other working family programs. The vote on the conference report was 50-50, and Vice President Dick Cheney, who serves as president of the Senate and only votes in case of a tie, cast the tie-breaking vote Dec. 21, 2005, 50-50 (R: 50-5; D: 0-44; I: 0-1) AFL-CIO Position: Y=Wrong; N=Right



**Indiana**

Bayh (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	Y	13	1	93%	77	8	<b>91%</b>
Lugar (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	2	12	14%	37	347	<b>10%</b>

**Iowa**

Grassley (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	1	13	7%	40	273	<b>13%</b>	
Harkin (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	Y	13	1	93%	214	21	<b>91%</b>

**Kansas**

Brownback (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	1	13	7%	6	93	<b>6%</b>
Roberts (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	0	13	0%	6	93	<b>6%</b>

**Kentucky**

Bunning (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	1	13	7%	11	73	<b>13%</b>
McConnell (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	1	13	7%	26	212	<b>11%</b>

**Louisiana**

Landrieu (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	Y	11	3	79%	77	22	<b>78%</b>
Vitter (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	3	11	21%	3	11	<b>21%</b>	

**Maine**

Collins (R)	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	8	6	57%	31	69	<b>31%</b>
Snowe (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	8	6	57%	46	73	<b>39%</b>

**Maryland**

Mikulski (D)	R	A	A	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	Y	11	1	92%	185	12	<b>94%</b>
Sarbanes (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Y	14	0	100%	371	13	<b>97%</b>

**Massachusetts**

Kennedy, E. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Y	14	0	100%	452	31	<b>94%</b>
Kerry (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Y	14	0	100%	203	19	<b>91%</b>

**Michigan**

Levin, C. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	Y	12	2	86%	322	28	<b>92%</b>
Stabenow (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	Y	12	2	86%	64	4	<b>94%</b>

**Minnesota**

Coleman (R)	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	4	10	29%	7	32	<b>18%</b>	
Dayton (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	Y	12	2	86%	66	2	<b>97%</b>

**Mississippi**

Cochran (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	2	12	14%	47	296	<b>14%</b>
Lott (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	A	W	2	11	15%	16	161	<b>9%</b>

**Missouri**

Bond (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	2	12	14%	35	162	<b>18%</b>
Talent (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	2	12	14%	6	33	<b>15%</b>

**Montana**

Baucus, M. (D)	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	10	3	77%	258	88	<b>75%</b>
Burns (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	4	10	29%	23	158	<b>13%</b>

**Nebraska**

Hagel (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	2	12	14%	11	87	<b>11%</b>
Nelson, Ben (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	9	5	64%	47	20	<b>70%</b>

**Nevada**

Ensign (R)	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	1	12	8%	7	58	<b>11%</b>	
Reid, H. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Y	14	0	100%	184	17	<b>92%</b>

**New Hampshire**

Gregg (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	2	12	14%	6	130	<b>4%</b>
Sununu (R)	A	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	A	W	W	W	W	2	10	17%	2	34	<b>6%</b>

**New Jersey**

Corzine (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	R	Y	12	0	100%	65	0	<b>100%</b>
Lautenberg (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Y	14	0	100%	216	22	<b>91%</b>

**New Mexico**

Bingaman (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	Y	11	3	79%	221	45	<b>83%</b>
Domenici (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	3	11	21%	88	349	<b>20%</b>	

**New York**

Clinton (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	Y	13	1	93%	62	4	<b>94%</b>
Schumer (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	Y	13	1	93%	78	7	<b>92%</b>

**North Carolina**

Burr (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W		3	11	21%	3	11	<b>21%</b>
Dole (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W		1	13	7%	6	33	<b>15%</b>

**North Dakota**

Conrad (D)	R	A	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	R	R		10	3	77%	170	33	<b>84%</b>
Dorgan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	Y	11	3	79%	121	15	<b>89%</b>

**Ohio**

DeWine (R)	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	R		7	7	50%	23	96	<b>19%</b>
Voinovich (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	W		3	11	21%	20	64	<b>24%</b>

**Oklahoma**

Coburn (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W		2	12	14%	2	12	<b>14%</b>
Inhofe (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W		2	12	14%	14	105	<b>12%</b>

**Oregon**

Smith, G. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	A	W	W	W	R		3	10	23%	20	78	<b>20%</b>
Wyden (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	Y	12	2	86%	92	15	<b>86%</b>

**Pennsylvania**

Santorum (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W		1	13	7%	13	103	<b>11%</b>
Specter (R)	W	A	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	Y	6	7	46%	189	118	<b>62%</b>

**Rhode Island**

Chafee (R)	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	R		8	6	57%	39	38	<b>51%</b>
Reed, J. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Y	14	0	100%	96	3	<b>97%</b>

**South Carolina**

DeMint (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W		2	12	14%	2	12	<b>14%</b>
Graham (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W		3	11	21%	6	32	<b>16%</b>

**South Dakota**

Johnson, Tim (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	Y	11	3	79%	88	10	<b>90%</b>
Thune (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W		2	12	14%	2	12	<b>14%</b>

**Tennessee**

Alexander, L. (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W		2	12	14%	2	37	<b>5%</b>
Frist (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W		1	13	7%	8	111	<b>7%</b>

**Texas**

Cornyn (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		1	13	7%	2	37	<b>5%</b>
Hutchison (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W		1	13	7%	9	124	<b>7%</b>

**Utah**

Bennett (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W		1	13	7%	8	127	<b>6%</b>
Hatch (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W		1	13	7%	41	341	<b>11%</b>

**Vermont**

Jeffords (I)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R		12	2	86%	96	78	<b>55%</b>
Leahy (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	Y	13	1	93%	367	55	<b>87%</b>

**Virginia**

Allen, G. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W		1	13	7%	8	60	<b>12%</b>
Warner (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W		2	12	14%	56	296	<b>16%</b>

**Washington**

Cantwell (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	Y	11	3	79%	59	9	<b>87%</b>
Murray (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	Y	12	2	86%	120	15	<b>89%</b>

**West Virginia**

Byrd (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	Y	11	3	79%	432	122	<b>78%</b>
Rockefeller (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	Y	11	3	79%	215	25	<b>90%</b>

**Wisconsin**

Feingold (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	Y	13	1	93%	130	8	<b>94%</b>
Kohl (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	Y	11	3	79%	144	37	<b>80%</b>

**Wyoming**

Enzi (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W		2	12	14%	9	88	<b>9%</b>
Thomas, C. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W		2	12	14%	8	110	<b>7%</b>

**VOTE KEY**

**R = VOTED RIGHT**

**W = VOTED WRONG**

**A = ABSENT / DID NOT VOTE YEA OR NEY**

**I = NOT IN OFFICE**



# AFL-CIO

## 2005 House Scorecard

### 109th Congress—First Session

1. **JOB-TRAINING REAUTHORIZATION—H.R. 27—**U.S. workers have seen millions of manufacturing jobs shipped overseas—and now more and more white-collar and high-tech jobs are being exported. Overall, there has been a net loss of jobs since President George W. Bush took office in 2001. But legislation in the House cut overall funding for critical job-training programs, including the U.S. Employment Service and the adult and dislocated worker programs at the Department of Labor. The legislation did not strengthen job-training programs or enhance income support and job-search assistance for jobless Americans. The bill passed March 2, 2005, 224-200. (R: 220-8; D: 4-191; I: 0-1) AFL-CIO Position: Y=Wrong; N=Right
2. **PENSION PROTECTION/UNITED AIRLINES PENSIONS—H.R. 3010—**United Airlines filed for bankruptcy in 2002 and, despite more than \$13 billion in worker concessions, terminated its employees' pensions plans in 2005. The Pension Benefit Guarantee Corporation (PBGC) took over the plans with drastically reduced benefits for the airlines' 120,000 workers. Earlier, US Airways terminated its pension plans as part of its bankruptcy plans, and other airlines are threatening similar action. An amendment to the fiscal year 2005 Labor, Health and Human Services and Education appropriations bill would have prohibited the PBGC from spending money to implement its agreement with United Airlines to terminate the four pension plans. The amendment passed June 24, 2005, 219-185. (R: 31-185; D: 187-0; I:1-0) AFL-CIO Position: Y=Right; N=Wrong
3. **WAL-MART—H.R. 3010—**After Wal-Mart was cited for child labor law violations by the Labor Department, the government and the giant retailer reached a 2005 settlement of the charges that included a provision requiring the Labor Department to give Wal-Mart an unprecedented 15 days notice before conducting any future child labor or wage and hour investigations. An amendment to the fiscal year 2006 Labor, Health and Human Services and Education appropriations bill would have prohibited the Labor Department from implementing the sweetheart deal with Wal-Mart. The amendment failed June 24, 2005, 165-234. (R: 3-212; D: 161-22; I:1-0) AFL-CIO Position: Y=Right; N=Wrong
4. **AMTRAK—H.R. 3058—**The Bush administration's budget proposed to eliminate nearly all funding for Amtrak's long-distance passenger rail service. Amtrak employs 20,000 workers, and such huge service cuts would threaten to shut down the carrier. An amendment to delete language in the fiscal year 2005 Transportation, Treasury, Housing and Urban Development appropriations bill, which would have eliminated the funding, passed June 29, 2005, 269-152. (R: 73-151; D: 195-1; I: 1-0) AFL-CIO Position: Y=Right; N=Wrong

5. **PRIVATIZING FEDERAL JOBS**—H.R. 3058—A rule by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) covering outsourcing and privatization of work by federal agencies (Circular A-76) is tilted heavily in favor of private corporate contractors. The Bush administration has made privatizing government services a top policy priority. An amendment was introduced to the fiscal year 2005 Transportation, Treasury, Housing and Urban Development appropriations bill to prohibit funds from being spent to implement OMB's privatization plan. The bipartisan amendment would allow lawmakers the opportunity to rewrite the privatization process to be fairer to federal workers and more accountable to taxpayers. It passed June 30, 2005, 222-203 (R: 24-202; D: 197-1; I:1-0) AFL-CIO Position: Y=Right; N=Wrong
6. **WORKPLACE SAFETY/ENFORCEMENT RULINGS**—H.R. 741—This legislation was part of a package of bills that would weaken the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) to the benefit of employers and stifle enforcement of the safety law while doing nothing to improve workers' safety on the job. H.R. 741 would overturn a 1991 Supreme Court decision and give deference in interpreting OSHA standards to the OSHA Review Commission, and not the secretary of labor, who has more experience and expertise in developing and interpreting safety and health standards. Such a change would create an incentive for employers to challenge rules and interpretations of safety laws made by the secretary of labor. The bill passed July 12, 2005, 226-197 (R: 217-9; D: 9-187; I: 0-1) AFL-CIO Position: Y=Wrong; N=Right
7. **WORKPLACE SAFETY/FEEES**—H.R. 742—This legislation was part of a package of bills that would weaken the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) to the benefit of employers and stifle enforcement of the safety law while doing nothing to improve workers' safety on the job. H.R. 742 would require taxpayers to pay the legal costs of small employers that prevail in any enforcement or regulatory challenge against OSHA, even when the government enforcement action is "substantially justified." The bill passed July 12, 2005, 235-187 (R: 218-8; D: 17-178; I: 0-1) AFL-CIO Position: Y=Wrong; N=Right
8. **HEALTH CARE**—H.R.525—Some small businesses provide health insurance for their workers through association health plans (AHPs) purchased through their trade associations, which use the group force of their membership to negotiate lower costs. AHPs must follow state insurance regulations. But H.R. 525 would exempt AHPs from state consumer protection rules and coverage guidelines that other insurers must follow. The exemption would mean AHPs would offer bare-bones plans that appeal only to younger and healthier workers, prompting premium increases for the vast majority (75 percent) of small firms that offer comprehensive coverage, according to the Congressional Budget Office. The bill passed July 26, 2005, 263-165 (R: 227-0; D: 36-164; I: 0-1) AFL-CIO Position: Y=Wrong; N=Right
9. **TRADE/CAFTA**—H.R. 3045—President George W. Bush tabbed the Dominican Republic-Central American Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA) his top trade priority. CAFTA cuts tariffs, limits governments' ability to regulate and creates new protections for investors among the United States, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua. But the agreement, which is modeled after the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), does not contain adequate

environmental protections or enforceable protections for such core workers' rights as the freedom to form unions. CAFTA likely will exacerbate poverty and inequality in Central America, while further eroding good jobs and wages at home. At the same time, its excessive protections for multinational corporations will undermine the ability of governments to protect public health, strong communities and the environment. The bill passed July 28, 2005, 217-215 (R: 202-27; D: 15-187; I: 0-1) AFL-CIO Position: Y=Wrong; N=Right

10. **ENERGY BILL**—H.R. 6—The overhaul of the nation's energy policy (H.R. 6) is expected to create thousands of jobs through the construction of pipelines, power plants and new nuclear power facilities. It also will allow the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to approve the construction, expansion or operation of any facility that imports or processes natural gas, including liquefied natural gas. The bill passed July 28, 2005, 275-156 (R: 200-31; D: 75-124; I: 0-1) AFL-CIO Position: Y=Right; N=Wrong
11. **HIGHWAY/TRANSIT BILL**—H.R. 3—The highway bill is a six-year, \$286 billion reauthorization of the federal highway and transit construction program. The massive infrastructure-modernization bill will create 1 million family-supporting jobs, protected by Davis Bacon prevailing wage standards. The conference report passed July 29, 2005, 412-8 (R: 217-8; D: 194-0; I: 1-0) AFL-CIO Position: Y=Right; N=Wrong
12. **LABOR/HHS APPROPRIATIONS**—H.R. 3010—The conference report on the fiscal year 2005 appropriations bill for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services and Education would cut critical funds for job training and employment services, college aid for students, elementary and secondary education programs, rural health services and funding for the National Institutes of Health. It failed Nov. 17, 2005, 209-224 (R: 209-22; D: 0-201; I: 0-1) AFL-CIO Position: Y=Wrong; N=Right
13. **BUDGET RECONCILIATION/TAX CUTS FOR THE RICH**—H. R. 4297—As part of the budget reconciliation process, which included tax cut and spending cut legislation, the Bush administration and congressional Republican leaders sought some \$70 billion in tax cuts mostly for the wealthy, offset by huge spending cuts in vital working family programs. After some changes, the House passed a \$56 billion tax cut bill that would shower three-quarters of the benefits on investors who earn more than \$100,000 a year. Households earning more than \$1 million a year would get 40 percent of the tax cuts, or an average annual reduction of nearly \$51,000. Middle-income families would receive only 2 percent of the benefit of the capital gains and dividend rate cuts, the centerpiece of the Republican plan, resulting in an average annual benefit of only \$7. The bill passed Dec. 8, 2005, 234-197 (R: 225-3; D: 9-193; I: 0-1) AFL-CIO Position: Y=Wrong; N=Right
14. **IMMIGRATION**—H.R. 4437—The House immigration bill does little to remove the economic incentives that unscrupulous employers have to hire and exploit immigrant workers. At the same time, it punishes immigrants—and those who provide humanitarian and other assistance to immigrants—in ways that will drive the current undocumented population further underground. The bill would make the undocumented status of immigrant workers an aggravated felony and prohibit the 11 million undocumented workers who are currently employed and paying taxes in the United States from ever

achieving legal status. The bill also would deny basic due process rights to many legal immigrants. The bill passed Dec. 16, 2005, 239-182 (R: 203-17; D: 36-164; I: 0-1) AFL-CIO Position: Y=Wrong; N=Right

15. **BUDGET RECONCILIATION/SPENDING CUTS**—S. 1932—As part of the budget reconciliation process, which included tax cut and spending cut legislation, the Bush administration and congressional Republican leaders sought more than \$50 billion in spending cuts for vital working family programs to help pay for huge tax cuts aimed mostly at the wealthy. The Senate and House passed separate spending-cut bills, and a conference to reconcile the two bills resulted in a \$39.7 billion package of spending cuts in Medicaid, Medicare, student aid, child support enforcement and other working family programs. The bill passed Dec. 19, 2005, 212-206 (R: 212-9; D: 0-196; I: 0-1) AFL-CIO Position: Y=Wrong; N=Right

	Job Training	Pension Protection	Wal-Mart	Amtrak	Outsourcing	Workplace / Enforcement	Workplace / Fees	Health Care	CAFTA	Energy Bill	Highway / Transit	Labor HHS	Tax Reconciliation	Immigration	Budget Reconciliation
Record Vote (Roll) #:	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	6	6	6
	4	0	1	3	5	7	7	2	4	4	5	9	2	6	7
	8	9	8	6	7	1	2	6	3	5	3	8	1	1	0
AFL-CIO Vote #:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5
Favorable Position:	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N

Cosponsor of the Employee Free Choice Act

	R	W	2005 %	Lifetime R	Lifetime W	Lifetime %
<b>Alabama</b>						
1 Bonner (R)						
2 Everett (R)						
3 Rogers, Mike D. (R)						
4 Aderholt (R)						
5 Cramer (D)						
6 Bachus, S. (R)						
7 Davis, A. (D)						
<b>Alaska</b>						
AL Young, D. (R)						
<b>Arizona</b>						
1 Renzi (R)						
2 Franks, T. (R)						
3 Shadegg (R)						
4 Pastor (D)						
5 Hayworth (R)						
6 Flake (R)						
7 Grijalva (D)						
8 Kolbe (R)						
<b>Arkansas</b>						
1 Berry (D)						
2 Snyder (D)						
3 Boozman (R)						
4 Ross (D)						
<b>California</b>						
1 Thompson, M. (D)						
2 Herger (R)						
3 Lungren (R)						
4 Doolittle (R)						
5 Matsui, D. (D)						
6 Woolsey (D)						
7 Miller, George (D)						
8 Pelosi (D)						
9 Lee (D)						
10 Tauscher (D)						
11 Pombo (R)						
12 Lantos (D)						
13 Stark (D)						
14 Eshoo (D)						
15 Honda (D)						
16 Lofgren (D)						
17 Farr (D)						
18 Cardoza (D)						
19 Radanovich (R)						
20 Costa (D)						
21 Nunes (R)						
22 Thomas, B. (R)						





3 Boswell (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	W	R	Y	13	1	93%	83	18	<b>82%</b>
4 Latham (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W		3	12	20%	11	114	<b>9%</b>
5 King, S. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W		2	13	13%	4	40	<b>9%</b>
<b>Kansas</b>																						
1 Moran, Jerry (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W		4	11	27%	20	82	<b>20%</b>
2 Ryun, J. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W		2	13	13%	8	94	<b>8%</b>
3 Moore, D. (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	Y	12	3	80%	65	20	<b>76%</b>
4 Tiahrt (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W		2	13	13%	9	115	<b>7%</b>
<b>Kentucky</b>																						
1 Whitfield (R)	W	A	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W		3	11	21%	16	107	<b>13%</b>
2 Lewis, R. (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W		3	12	20%	15	115	<b>12%</b>
3 Northup (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W		2	13	13%	9	93	<b>9%</b>
4 Davis, G. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W		2	13	13%	2	13	<b>13%</b>
5 Rogers, H. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W		2	13	13%	75	244	<b>24%</b>
6 Chandler (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	Y	13	2	87%	25	4	<b>86%</b>
<b>Louisiana</b>																						
1 Jindal (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W		4	11	27%	4	11	<b>27%</b>
2 Jefferson (D)	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	Y	13	1	93%	140	17	<b>89%</b>
3 Melancon (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R		14	1	93%	14	1	<b>93%</b>
4 McCrery (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W		2	13	13%	13	186	<b>7%</b>
5 Alexander, R. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W		2	13	13%	27	18	<b>60%</b>
6 Baker (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W		2	13	13%	17	201	<b>8%</b>
7 Boustany (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W		4	11	27%	4	11	<b>27%</b>
<b>Maine</b>																						
1 Allen, T. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	Y	14	1	93%	97	5	<b>95%</b>
2 Michaud (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	Y	14	1	93%	43	2	<b>96%</b>
<b>Maryland</b>																						
1 Gilchrest (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W		3	12	20%	30	137	<b>18%</b>
2 Ruppertsberger (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Y	15	0	100%	41	3	<b>93%</b>
3 Cardin (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	Y	12	1	92%	205	16	<b>93%</b>
4 Wynn (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Y	12	3	80%	136	9	<b>94%</b>
5 Hoyer (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Y	15	0	100%	296	20	<b>94%</b>
6 Bartlett (R)	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W		2	12	14%	19	126	<b>13%</b>
7 Cummings (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	Y	14	1	93%	106	2	<b>98%</b>
8 Van Hollen (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	Y	14	1	93%	42	3	<b>93%</b>
<b>Massachusetts</b>																						
1 Olver (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	Y	14	1	93%	162	4	<b>98%</b>
2 Neal (D)	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	Y	13	1	93%	172	14	<b>92%</b>
3 McGovern (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	Y	14	1	93%	100	3	<b>97%</b>
4 Frank, B. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	Y	14	1	93%	303	17	<b>95%</b>
5 Meehan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	Y	14	1	93%	127	15	<b>89%</b>
6 Tierney (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	Y	14	1	93%	101	2	<b>98%</b>
7 Markey (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	Y	14	1	93%	369	25	<b>94%</b>
8 Capuano (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	Y	14	1	93%	80	3	<b>96%</b>
9 Lynch (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	Y	14	1	93%	56	2	<b>97%</b>
10 Delahunt (D)	R	A	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	A	R	R	R	R	Y	11	1	92%	92	3	<b>97%</b>
<b>Michigan</b>																						
1 Stupak (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Y	15	0	100%	140	3	<b>98%</b>
2 Hoekstra (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W		2	13	13%	13	130	<b>9%</b>
3 Ehlers (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W		3	12	20%	17	118	<b>13%</b>
4 Camp (R)	W	W	A	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W		3	11	21%	17	152	<b>10%</b>
5 Kildee (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	Y	14	1	93%	386	16	<b>96%</b>
6 Upton (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W		4	11	27%	51	174	<b>23%</b>
7 Schwarz, J. (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	A	W	W	W	W	Y	2	12	14%	2	12	<b>14%</b>
8 Rogers, Mike (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W		3	12	20%	9	57	<b>14%</b>
9 Knollenberg (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W		2	13	13%	8	137	<b>6%</b>
10 Miller, C. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W		3	12	20%	9	36	<b>20%</b>
11 McCotter (R)	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W		6	9	40%	11	33	<b>25%</b>
12 Levin, S. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Y	15	0	100%	270	16	<b>94%</b>
13 Kilpatrick (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	Y	14	1	93%	100	2	<b>98%</b>
14 Conyers (D)	R	R	R	A	R	A	A	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	Y	11	1	92%	450	29	<b>94%</b>
15 Dingell (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Y	15	0	100%	523	36	<b>94%</b>
<b>Minnesota</b>																						



1 Gutknecht (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W		4	11	27%	15	110	12%
2 Kline (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W		2	13	13%	3	42	7%
3 Ramstad (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W		3	12	20%	29	142	17%
4 McCollum (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	Y	14	1	93%	62	3	95%
5 Sabo (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	Y	14	1	93%	333	25	93%
6 Kennedy, M. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W		2	13	13%	7	59	11%
7 Peterson, C. (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	Y	12	3	80%	126	45	74%
8 Oberstar (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Y	15	0	100%	412	25	94%
<b>Mississippi</b>																						
1 Wicker (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W		3	12	20%	6	117	5%
2 Thompson, B. (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Y	13	2	87%	133	5	96%
3 Pickering (R)	W	A	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W		4	10	29%	12	89	12%
4 Taylor, G. (D)	W	A	A	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	R		7	6	54%	97	83	54%
<b>Missouri</b>																						
1 Clay (D)	R	R	A	A	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	Y	12	1	92%	59	3	95%
2 Akin (R)	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W		2	12	14%	8	56	13%
3 Carnahan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	Y	14	1	93%	14	1	93%
4 Skelton (D)	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	Y	11	3	79%	274	113	71%
5 Cleaver (D)	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	Y	13	1	93%	13	1	93%
6 Graves (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W		2	13	13%	8	56	13%
7 Blunt (R)	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W		2	12	14%	9	89	9%
8 Emerson (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W		4	11	27%	24	76	24%
9 Hulshof (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W		2	13	13%	9	90	9%
<b>Montana</b>																						
AL Rehberg (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W		4	11	27%	10	56	15%
<b>Nebraska</b>																						
1 Fortenberry (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W		3	12	20%	3	12	20%
2 Terry (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W		2	13	13%	8	76	10%
3 Osborne (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W		3	12	20%	11	55	17%
<b>Nevada</b>																						
1 Berkley (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	Y	14	1	93%	75	8	90%
2 Gibbons (R)	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	A	W	R	R	R	W	W	W		5	9	36%	20	79	20%
3 Porter (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W		3	12	20%	9	36	20%
<b>New Hampshire</b>																						
1 Bradley (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W		1	14	7%	5	39	11%
2 Bass (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W		2	13	13%	10	115	8%
<b>New Jersey</b>																						
1 Andrews (D)	R	A	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	Y	12	1	92%	147	19	89%
* 2 LoBiondo (R)	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W		7	8	47%	57	69	45%
* 3 Saxton (R)	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W		4	11	27%	80	169	32%
* 4 Smith, C. (R)	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	Y	9	6	60%	204	117	64%
5 Garrett (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W		3	12	20%	6	39	13%
6 Pallone (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	Y	14	1	93%	180	15	92%
7 Ferguson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W		2	13	13%	15	50	23%
8 Pascrell (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	Y	14	1	93%	100	1	99%
9 Rothman (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	Y	13	2	87%	98	5	95%
10 Payne (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	Y	14	0	100%	177	2	99%
11 Frelinghuysen (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W		2	13	13%	15	111	12%
12 Holt (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	Y	14	1	93%	77	8	91%
13 Menendez (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	Y	13	1	93%	140	5	97%
<b>New Mexico</b>																						
1 Wilson, H. (R)	W	A	A	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	R		6	7	46%	19	68	22%
2 Pearce (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W		4	11	27%	6	38	14%
3 Udall, T. (D)	R	A	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Y	13	0	100%	80	3	96%
<b>New York</b>																						
1 Bishop, T. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	Y	14	1	93%	44	1	98%
2 Israel (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	Y	13	2	87%	53	12	82%
* 3 King, P. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	Y	3	12	20%	50	93	35%
4 McCarthy (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	A	R	Y	13	1	93%	84	16	84%
5 Ackerman (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	Y	14	1	93%	262	11	96%
6 Meeks, G. (D)	A	A	A	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	Y	11	1	92%	83	7	92%
7 Crowley (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	Y	14	1	93%	74	9	89%
8 Nadler (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	Y	14	1	93%	144	1	99%

9 Weiner (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	Y	14	1	93%	79	6	93%
10 Towns (D)	R	A	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	Y	12	2	86%	259	9	97%
11 Owens (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	Y	14	1	93%	271	5	98%
12 Velazquez (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	Y	12	3	80%	138	7	95%
13 Fossella (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	Y	3	12	20%	13	75	15%	
14 Maloney (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	Y	14	1	93%	135	12	92%
15 Rangel (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	Y	14	1	93%	445	26	94%
16 Serrano (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	Y	14	1	93%	169	8	95%
17 Engel (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	Y	14	1	93%	188	4	98%
18 Lowey (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	Y	14	1	93%	184	11	94%
19 Kelly (R)	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W		3	12	20%	35	91	28%
* 20 Sweeney (R)	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W		4	11	27%	29	55	35%
21 McNulty (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	Y	14	1	93%	174	10	95%
22 Hinchey (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	Y	14	1	93%	143	2	99%
* 23 McHugh (R)	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	Y	7	8	47%	65	81	45%
* 24 Boehlert (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	Y	4	11	27%	169	117	59%
25 Walsh (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W		2	13	13%	65	127	34%
26 Reynolds (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W		2	13	13%	10	75	12%
27 Higgins (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	Y	13	2	87%	13	2	87%
28 Slaughter (D)	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Y	14	0	100%	212	6	97%
* 29 Kuhl (R)	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	Y	5	10	33%	5	10	33%
<b>North Carolina</b>																						
1 Butterfield (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Y	14	1	93%	14	1	93%
2 Etheridge (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Y	15	0	100%	89	13	87%
3 Jones, W. (R)	W	A	A	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	A		2	10	17%	23	97	19%
4 Price, D. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	Y	14	1	93%	171	31	85%
5 Foxx (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W		3	12	20%	3	12	20%
6 Coble (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W		3	12	20%	37	217	15%
7 McIntyre (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	R		12	3	80%	78	24	76%
8 Hayes (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W		2	13	13%	15	69	18%
9 Myrick (R)	W	W	W	W	W	A	A	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	A		2	10	17%	5	114	4%
10 McHenry (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W		3	12	20%	3	12	20%
11 Taylor, C. (R)	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	A	R	R	W	W	W	W		2	11	15%	25	140	15%
12 Watt (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	Y	14	1	93%	142	4	97%
13 Miller, B. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	Y	14	1	93%	41	3	93%
<b>North Dakota</b>																						
AL Pomeroy (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	Y	14	1	93%	124	22	85%
<b>Ohio</b>																						
1 Chabot (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W		2	13	13%	10	116	8%
2 Schmidt (R)	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	W	W	W	W		0	4	0%	0	4	0%
3 Turner (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W		4	11	27%	10	35	22%
4 Oxley (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	R	R	W	W	W	W		2	12	14%	25	284	8%
5 Gillmor (R)	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W		2	12	14%	33	157	17%
6 Strickland (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	Y	14	1	93%	122	2	98%
7 Hobson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W		3	12	20%	27	143	16%
8 Boehner (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W		2	13	13%	8	162	5%
9 Kaptur (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	Y	14	1	93%	262	15	95%
10 Kucinich (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	Y	14	1	93%	97	2	98%
11 Jones, S. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	Y	12	1	92%	80	2	98%
12 Tiberi (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W		4	11	27%	8	57	12%
13 Brown, S. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	Y	14	1	93%	142	4	97%
* 14 LaTourette (R)	W	R	A	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	Y	7	7	50%	46	78	37%
15 Pryce, D. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W		2	13	13%	12	129	9%
16 Regula (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W		3	12	20%	157	314	33%
17 Ryan, T. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Y	15	0	100%	43	0	100%
18 Ney (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	R		5	10	33%	38	88	30%
<b>Oklahoma</b>																						
1 Sullivan (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W		2	13	13%	4	47	8%
2 Boren (D)	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	Y	9	6	60%	9	6	60%
3 Lucas (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W		2	13	13%	10	118	8%
4 Cole (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	A	W		2	12	14%	6	37	14%
5 Istook (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	A	A		2	11	15%	7	135	5%
<b>Oregon</b>																						



16 Reyes (D)	R	A	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	Y	12	0	100%	89	8	92%
17 Edwards (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	Y	12	3	80%	131	39	77%
18 Jackson-Lee, S. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Y	14	1	93%	118	6	95%
19 Neugebauer (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W			2	13	13%	5	36	12%
20 Gonzalez (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Y	12	3	80%	69	13	84%
21 Smith, L. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W			2	13	13%	23	195	11%
22 DeLay (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W			2	13	13%	8	244	3%
23 Bonilla (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W			2	13	13%	9	137	6%
24 Marchant (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W			2	13	13%	2	13	13%
25 Doggett (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	Y	14	1	93%	113	12	90%
26 Burgess (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W			2	13	13%	6	39	13%
27 Ortiz (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Y	13	2	87%	232	45	84%
28 Cuellar (D)	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	Y	9	6	60%	9	6	60%
29 Green, G. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Y	15	0	100%	138	6	96%
30 Johnson, E.B. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Y	15	0	100%	133	11	92%
31 Carter (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W			2	13	13%	3	42	7%
32 Sessions, P. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W			2	13	13%	7	92	7%
<b>Utah</b>																						
1 Bishop, R. (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W			3	12	20%	5	37	12%
2 Matheson (D)	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	Y	9	6	60%	43	23	65%	
3 Cannon (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W			2	13	13%	8	88	8%
<b>Vermont</b>																						
AL Sanders (I)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	Y	14	1	93%	170	1	99%
<b>Virginia</b>																						
1 Davis, Jo Ann (R)	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	A	R	R	W	W	A	A		4	8	33%	17	45	27%
2 Drake (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W			3	12	20%	3	12	20%
3 Scott, R. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Y	15	0	100%	144	3	98%
4 Forbes (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W			3	12	20%	8	53	13%
5 Goode (R)	W	R	A	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W		5	9	36%	26	76	25%
6 Goodlatte (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W			3	12	20%	13	134	9%
7 Cantor (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W			2	13	13%	5	61	8%
8 Moran, James (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	Y	12	3	80%	130	39	77%
9 Boucher (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	Y	14	1	93%	238	40	86%	
10 Wolf (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W			3	12	20%	63	257	20%
11 Davis, T. (R)	W	A	A	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W			2	11	15%	21	101	17%
<b>Washington</b>																						
1 Inslee (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	Y	14	1	93%	87	19	82%
2 Larsen, R. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	Y	14	1	93%	57	9	86%
3 Baird (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	Y	13	2	87%	73	9	89%
4 Hastings, D. (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	A	R	W			4	10	29%	8	114	7%
5 McMorris (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W			3	12	20%	3	12	20%
6 Dicks (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	Y	14	1	93%	334	59	85%
7 McDermott (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	Y	14	1	93%	174	13	93%
8 Reichert (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W			3	12	20%	3	12	20%
9 Smith, A. (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	Y	13	2	87%	78	19	80%
<b>West Virginia</b>																						
1 Mollohan (D)	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Y	13	1	93%	263	16	94%
2 Capito (R)	W	A	A	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W		5	8	38%	23	41	36%
3 Rahall (D)	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Y	13	1	93%	361	30	92%
<b>Wisconsin</b>																						
1 Ryan, P. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W			2	13	13%	11	73	13%
2 Baldwin (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	Y	14	1	93%	83	1	99%
3 Kind (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	Y	13	2	87%	87	16	84%
4 Moore, G. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	Y	14	1	93%	14	1	93%
5 Sensenbrenner (R)	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W			3	12	20%	38	316	11%
6 Petri (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W			2	13	13%	71	286	20%
7 Obey (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	Y	12	1	92%	449	47	91%
8 Green, M. (R)	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W			4	11	27%	14	71	16%
<b>Wyoming</b>																						
AL Cubin (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W			3	12	20%	8	107	7%

**VOTE KEY**

**R = VOTED RIGHT**

**W = VOTED WRONG**

**A = ABSENT / DID NOT VOTE YEA OR NEY**

**S = SPEAKER**

**I = NOT IN OFFICE**

\* = A Republican Representative who signed key letters in support of the AFL-CIO's legislative agenda, supported pro-labor amendments in committee and/or co-sponsored labor-backed bills.