

INTRODUCTION

The American Federation of Government Employees, AFL-CIO, is the largest federal employee union, representing 700,000 workers across the nation and overseas. Workers in virtually every function of government depend upon AFGE for legal, legislative, technical and informational services.

AFGE believes it has a responsibility to help provide good government, while ensuring that good government workers are treated fairly and equitably. In order to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of government services, federal employees must be viewed as valuable resources rather than easy targets. The union is committed to protecting and enhancing the rights of federal workers and the people who depend upon their services.

AFGE is proud to represent federal workers who touch almost every aspect of American life on a daily basis. Federal workers inspect the food we eat and the places in which we work. They protect Americans from the illicit flow of drugs, maintain the safety of the nation's borders, and keep the national defense systems prepared against any danger. They perform the duties of food inspectors, nurses, printers, cartographers, lawyers, police officers, census workers, OSHA inspectors, janitors, truck drivers, secretaries, artists, plumbers, immigration inspectors, scientists, doctors, cowboys, botanists, park rangers, computer programmers, foreign service workers, airplane mechanics, environmentalists, and writers. Like other working Americans, federal employees worry about their families, are concerned about the economy, pay their taxes, and vote.

As a labor union, AFGE is in a unique position because it is not afforded the same full-scope collective bargaining rights as unions representing private sector workers. For this reason, in addition to negotiating working conditions at the bargaining table, AFGE relies on a comprehensive legislative and political action program to deal with issues that impact the federal workforce. Issues concerning federal employee pay and benefits are ultimately decided by Congress and battles are waged on Capitol Hill to save vital government programs administered to the American public by federal workers. The following Congressional votes directly impact federal employees and other working Americans.

AFGE Activists must be cautioned, however, that votes, while important, are not the only tool they can use to determine whether a Representative or Senator stands up for federal employees and their families. For example, while that Representative votes "right" consistently, does he publicize our issues in the media, talk up our causes with his colleagues, and work to protect our interests in committee? Or, while that Senator votes "wrong", does she work behind the scenes to limit the scope of bad legislation, prevent damaging amendments from being offered in committee, or work to ensure that potentially dangerous votes on the floor are never held? Those sorts of actions are often hidden, and quite difficult to quantify. But in many cases they may be even more important than votes.

For example, the issue of backpay for federal employees furloughed through no fault of their own during LOCKOUT I and LOCKOUT II never came to the floor for votes. If those votes had been held, furloughed federal employees and their families would likely have lost. Instead, at the

beginning of each shutdown, a trio of federal employee-friendly legislators in the House asked the leaders of the House and the Senate to guarantee that furloughed federal employees would be made whole for the time they were locked out of their offices and worksites. Because of that guarantee, furloughed federal employees were able to receive backpay, despite strong opposition in some quarters. Obtaining that guarantee was something done behind the scenes--something that, though it was never voted upon, meant a great deal to federal employees.

Another example comes from the fight to save our retirement and health care benefits. As AFGE Activists will recall, the Congress actually went on record as calling for increasing retirement taxes by 2.5%, changing the formula for calculating retirement benefits to the highest five years of salary, and drastically cutting the employer's share of health insurance premiums. Thanks to the behind the scenes work of a pair of Senators, both chairs of powerful committees, the retirement tax increase was reduced to 0.5% and the retirement formula change and the health care premium cut were dropped entirely. Again, no votes were ever held, but no other actions in the entire 104th Congress were more beneficial to federal employees and their families.

Finally, it is important to note that these examples have two things in common. First, of the legislators involved who worked behind the scenes for our benefit, almost all of them racked up poor or mediocre AFGE voting scores. Second, all three of these stories were widely reported in AFGE's LOCKOUT ALERT and LEGISLATIVE DATELINE publications. Consequently, even though their accomplishments could not be incorporated into the voting record, the legislators involved could receive recognition and praise for their good work. So, as you read through this voting record, which includes more votes and more detailed descriptions of those votes than ever before, remember that it is only one tool, albeit the most important one, that AFGE Activists can use in evaluating Members of Congress. If you feel a particular legislator's voting record does not accurately reflect the level of his or her commitment to federal employees and retirees, please call AFGE's Legislative Department and we will be happy to discuss the matter further.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES, AFL-CIO
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HOUSE VOTES

1. BUDGET BASHING AMENDMENT

AFGE strongly opposed the Budget Bashing Amendment (BBA), also known as the Balanced Budget Amendment, to the U.S. Constitution because it would have required extraordinary reductions in government spending or massive tax increases even during times of severe economic recession. If spending were extraordinarily reduced, federal jobs and compensation would likely be singled out for tremendous cutbacks. AFGE will continue to support reducing the deficit through an ambitious agenda of health care reform, abolition of corporate welfare and tax breaks for the rich, and service contractor reform. The House overwhelmingly approved the amendment by a 300-132 vote. January 26, 1995.

2. GUTTING WORKPLACE SAFETY PROGRAMS

AFGE opposed a motion offered by Representative Tom DeLay (R-TX) to the Fiscal Year 1995 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations and Rescissions bill (H.R. 1158) that would cut \$3.5 million, on top of an earlier \$16 million cut, from the salaries and expenses of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, the agency responsible for administering important workplace safety programs. The motion passed by a vote of 254-168. March 15, 1995.

3. CUTTING FEDERAL RETIREMENT TO PAY FOR TAX BREAKS FOR THE RICH

AFGE strongly opposed H.R. 1215 which would have cut federal retirement, Medicare, and discretionary funding (the category of spending used to pay salaries and run agencies) in order to pay for almost \$200 billion in tax cuts, many of them directed towards corporations and the rich. The legislation passed the House by a vote of 246-188. April 5, 1995.

4. BUDGET SLASHING RESOLUTION I

AFGE strongly opposed adoption of the concurrent resolution calling for a balanced budget over seven years by cutting more than \$1 trillion in spending. The measure would have required that Medicare and Medicaid be cut by almost \$500 billion. Non-defense discretionary spending, the funding category used to run agencies and pay salaries, would have been cut by almost \$200 billion. Much of these spending cuts would have been used to pay for more than \$350 billion in tax cuts that would have been largely skewed towards corporations and the rich. Of particular concern, the measure would have raised retirement taxes on federal employees by a whopping 2.5%. That is, taxes on the working and middle class Americans who make up the federal workforce would have been increased so that taxes for other, often wealthier Americans could be decreased. Also, the formula for calculating benefits would have been changed by using the highest five years of salary instead of the highest three years. Finally, the legislation would have mandated the elimination of the departments of Education, Energy, and Commerce. This legislation passed the House by a vote of 238-193. May 18, 1995.

5. REPLACING FEDERAL EMPLOYEES WITH CONVICTS

AFGE strongly opposed an amendment offered by Representative Jim Kolbe (R-AZ) to allow the use of convicts from state and local jails for routine maintenance at federal military installations. Using such convicts would not only have cost some federal employees their jobs, but also endangered their safety. Fortunately, the measure was defeated, albeit by the smallest of margins: 214-214. June 14, 1995.

6. BUDGET SLASHING RESOLUTION II

AFGE strongly opposed adoption of the conference report to the budget resolution that called for a seven-year plan to balance the budget by cutting almost \$1 trillion in spending. The conference report was only a slight improvement on the original budget resolution. Medicare and Medicaid would have "only" been cut by \$450 billion; and non-defense discretionary spending would have "only" been cut \$190 billion. The legislation included almost \$250 billion in tax cuts, still largely skewed towards corporations and the rich. It was also the most anti-federal employee legislation to be passed by the 104th Congress: 1) Retirement taxes on federal employees would have been raised by 0.50% of salary; 2) The formula for calculating retirement benefits would have used the highest five years of salary instead of the highest three; and 3) The federal government's share of the health insurance premium for coverage under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program would have been slashed from 72% to 55%. This legislation passed the House by a vote of 239-194. June 29, 1995.

7. FEHBP CUTTING AMENDMENT

During floor consideration of the Treasury Appropriations bill (H.R. 2020), the House rejected, by a vote of 188-235, an amendment offered by Representative Steny Hoyer (D-MD), a staunch AFGE ally, to restore full coverage under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program. The Republican-controlled Treasury Appropriations Subcommittee had taken away the right of federal employees to purchase health insurance that covers abortion-related services, except when the life of the woman is endangered. By convention mandate, AFGE opposes any abortion-related restrictions of federal employees' health insurance coverage. July 19, 1995.

8. COLLECTIVE BARGAINING RIGHTS

AFGE supported an amendment offered by Representative Ronald Coleman (D-TX) to the Transportation Appropriations bill (H.R. 2002) to eliminate the repeal of collective bargaining rights and other labor protections for mass transit employees. Repeal would have severely threatened the jobs, pay, and benefits of such employees. The amendment passed when 44 Republicans deserted their leadership and voted with the Democrats, giving the labor movement one of its biggest victories of the session. July 25, 1995.

9. PROHIBITION POTPOURRI

AFGE supported an amendment offered by Representative David Obey (D-WI) to eliminate several noxious funding prohibitions from the Labor-HHS-Education (including SSA) appropriations bill (H.R. 2127). One prohibition would have prevented the Occupational Safety and Health Administration from developing ergonomic standards that would help to eliminate work-related disorders such as back strain and carpal tunnel syndrome that account for 60 percent of all new occupational illnesses and cost businesses annually \$100 billion in worker compensation claims and lost time. Another prohibition would have prevented funding for the direct student loan program. Still another would have prevented the President from forbidding cut-throat federal contractors from permanently replacing striking workers with scabs. The amendment was defeated by a vote of 155-270. August 2, 1995.

10. COMPANY UNIONS

AFGE opposed the "Teamwork for Employers and Managers" bill (H.R. 743) which would allow businesses to establish company unions to resolve vital issues such as wages, hours, safety, and other conditions of employment. Under this bill, employers would hand-pick the representatives for workers, and otherwise dominate and control the sham union. This would give employers a powerful weapon for undermining efforts by workers to organize bona fide, independent unions. The bill passed by a vote of 221-202. September 27, 1995.

11. BUDGET SLASHING PACKAGE I

AFGE strongly opposed the GOP budget reconciliation package (H.R. 2491) because it would have required almost \$250 billion in tax cuts--largely skewed towards corporations and the wealthy--paid for by massive cuts in federal retirement, Medicare, Medicaid, education, environmental protection, and discretionary funding (the category of spending used to pay salaries and run agencies). However, the measure passed by a vote of 227-203. October 26, 1995.

The next step in the budget process was to resolve differences between the House and Senate packages. (Please see House Vote #17.)

12. CLEANING UP THE ENVIRONMENT

AFGE supported an amendment offered by Representative Louis Stokes (D-OH) to the VA-HUD-Independent Agencies appropriations bill (H.R. 2099) that directed House conferees to eliminate provisions in the legislation that would cripple the Environmental Protection Agency's ability to enforce certain anti-pollution laws. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 227-194. 63 Republicans abandoned their leaders' pro-pollution position on this vote, giving Americans who care about clear air and water one of their few victories of the session. November 2, 1995.

13. D.C. APPROPRIATIONS

AFGE opposed passage of the appropriations bill for the District of Columbia (H.R. 2546) because it provided an insufficient amount of money. In fact, it provided even less than the amount recommended by the Control Board, an unelected panel appointed to oversee the city's finances. The bill passed by a vote of 224-191. November 2, 1995.

At this writing, almost halfway through the fiscal year, the Congress has still not passed funding legislation for D.C. because of wrangling between House and Senate Republicans.

14. GOOD CONTINUING RESOLUTION I

AFGE supported the motion by Representative David Obey (D-WI) to send the Republicans' continuing resolution back to the Appropriations Committee so that funding levels could be increased to ensure that agencies continued to provide first-class service to the American people. The previous continuing resolution had allowed agencies to spend at 90-95% of their previous fiscal year's budgets. Representative Obey's motion was rejected by a largely party-line vote of 198-227. November 8, 1995.

The House then passed H.J.Res. 115, a continuing resolution to provide interim funding for agencies at the lowest possible levels by a largely party-line vote. Agencies that the Republican-controlled Congress had marked for elimination would be allowed to spend at only 60% of their fiscal year 1995 budgets. At AFGE's urging, the President vetoed this measure, forcing the Congress to craft a better continuing resolution.

15. BAD DEBT CEILING EXTENSION

AFGE opposed H.R. 2586, the Republicans' initial offer to extend the debt ceiling so as to avoid an unprecedented government default--something that never happened even during the Civil War and the Great Depression. A default would have particularly severe consequences for federal employees. Agencies might have to be shut down and their workforces furloughed; employees might be required to work without pay or be given paychecks that banks would not honor. Health care and retirement benefits might be suspended. This temporary extension included a "snap-back" clause that would reduce the debt ceiling by almost \$200 billion less than two months after passage, which would have left the federal government's ability to meet its obligations even more constrained and brought the American people even closer to a full-blown debt crisis. Another provision would have eliminated the Department of Commerce. Still another provision would have prevented the Department of the Treasury from managing the government's resources to prevent a default. The legislation also included extraneous baggage, controversial provisions that were wholly unrelated to such legislation, including regulatory "reform" and limitations on death penalty appeals. The measure passed by a largely party-line vote of 227-194. November 9, 1995.

The President later vetoed H.R. 2586.

16. GOOD CONTINUING RESOLUTION II

AFGE supported the motion by Representative David Obey (D-WI) to send the Republicans' continuing resolution back to the Appropriations Committee so that it could be improved. Among the improvements insisted upon by House Democrats: 1) no tax cuts until there is a balanced budget; 2) no reductions in funding for education programs; 3) no reductions in Medicare and Medicaid spending that would reduce the quality of care or disproportionately increase costs on senior citizens. The motion failed by a largely party-line vote of 187-241. November 15, 1995.

The House then passed H.J.Res. 122, a continuing resolution that funded agencies at the levels provided in the relevant passed House or Senate bill, whichever one is lower. Agencies that the Congress had marked for elimination were funded at only 60% of their fiscal year 1995 funding. Thanks to the insistence of Democrats and responsible Republicans in the Senate, as well as pressure from the Administration, that percentage was later increased to 75%. The President then signed the legislation, averting a shutdown.

17. BUDGET SLASHING PACKAGE II

AFGE strongly opposed the conference agreement to the GOP budget reconciliation package (H.R. 2491) because it would have required almost \$250 billion in tax cuts--largely skewed towards corporations and the wealthy--paid for by massive cuts in federal retirement, Medicare, Medicaid, education, environmental protection, and discretionary funding (the category of spending used to pay salaries and run agencies). H.R. 2491 also included a \$600 billion increase in the debt limit. The measure passed by a vote of 237-189. November 17, 1995.

Fortunately, President Clinton, at AFGE's strong urging, vetoed the legislation, while offering to work with Congressional Republicans to pass a more equitable budget-balancing package. In fact, the President did submit a budget proposal that met the GOP's own demands: one that was balanced over seven years using the controversial estimates of the Congressional Budget Office.

HOUSE VOTES

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|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Budget Bashing Amendment | 7. FEHBP Cutting Amendment | 13. D.C. Appropriations |
| 2. Gutting Workplace Safety | 8. Collective Bargaining Rights | 14. Good Continuing Resolution I |
| 3. Cutting Federal Retirement | 9. Prohibition Potpourri | 15. Bad Debt Ceiling Extension |
| 4. Budget Slashing Resolution | 10. Company Unions | 16. Good Continuing Resolution II |
| 5. Replacing Employees With Convicts | 11. Budget Slashing Package I | 17. Budget Slashing Package II |
| 6. Budget Slashing Resolution II | 12. Cleaning Up Environment | |

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	AFGE SCORE
Alabama																		
Bachus S (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Bevill T (D)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	71
Browder G (D)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	59
Callahan S (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Cramer R (D)	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	65
Everett T (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Hilliard E (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Alaska																		
Young D (R)	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	?	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	25
Arizona																		
Hayworth J (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Kolbe J (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	12
Pastor E (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Salmon M (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Shadegg J (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	6
Stump B (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	6
Arkansas																		
Dickey J (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Hutchinson T (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Lincoln B (D)	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	53
Thornton R (D)	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	?	?	R	R	93
California																		
Baker B (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Becerra X (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Beilenson A (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Berman H (D)	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	100
Bilbray B (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	6
Bono S (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Brown G (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Calvert K (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Condit G (D)	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	59
Cox C (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0

1. Budget Bashing Amendment
2. Gutting Workplace Safety
3. Cutting Federal Retirement
4. Budget Slashing Resolution
5. Replacing Employees With Convicts
6. Budget Slashing Resolution II

7. FEHBP Cutting Amendment
8. Collective Bargaining Rights
9. Prohibition Potpourri
10. Company Unions
11. Budget Slashing Package I
12. Cleaning Up Environment

13. D.C. Appropriations
14. Good Continuing Resolution I
15. Bad Debt Ceiling Extension
16. Good Continuing Resolution II
17. Budget Slashing Package II

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	AFGE SCORE
California (cont.)																		
Cunningham R (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	?	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	13
Dellums R (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Dixon J (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Dooley C (D)	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	76
Doolittle J (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Dornan R (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Dreier D (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Eshoo A (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Farr S (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	100
Fazio V (D)	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Filner B (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Gallegly E (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	6
Harman J (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	93
Herger W (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Horn S (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	24
Hunter D (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	?	W	W	W	W	W	W	6
Kim J (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Lantos T (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Lewis J (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	?	W	W	W	?	W	W		7	
Lofgren Z (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Martinez M (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Matsui R (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
McKeon H (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Miller G (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	100
Mineta N (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	100
Moorhead C (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Packard R (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Pelosi N (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	100
Pombo R (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Radanovich G (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Riggs F (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	?	W	W	W	W	W	13
Rohrabacher D (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Roybal-Allard L (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Royce E (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Seastrand A (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Stark P (D)	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Thomas B (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	6
Torres E (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Tucker W (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	89
Waters M (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Waxman H (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	W	R		94

Woolsey L (D)

R 100

- 1. Budget Bashing Amendment
- 2. Gutting Workplace Safety
- 3. Cutting Federal Retirement
- 4. Budget Slashing Resolution
- 5. Replacing Employees With Convicts
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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17

AFGE
SCORE

Colorado

Allard W (R) W W W W W W W W W W W W R W R W W 12
 Hefley J (R) W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W 0
 McInnis S (R) W W W W W W R W W W W W W W W W W 6
 Schaefer D (R) W W W W W W W ? W R W W W W W W W 6
 Schroeder P (D) R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R 100
 Skaggs D (D) R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R 100

Connecticut

DeLauro R (D) R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R 100
 Franks G (R) W W W W W W R W W W W R W W W W W 12
 Gejdenson S (D) R ? R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R 100
 Johnson N (R) W W W W W W R W R W W R R W W W W 24
 Kennelly B (D) R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R 100
 Shays C (R) W W W W W W R W W W W R W W R W W 18

Delaware

Castle M (R) W W W W W W R W W W W R R W W W W 18

Florida

Bilirakis M (R) W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W 0
 Brown C (D) R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R 100
 Canady C (R) W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W 0
 Deutsch P (D) W R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R 94
 Diaz-Balart L (R) W R W W R W W R W R W R W W W W W 29
 Foley M (R) W W W W W W R W W W W R R W W W W 18
 Fowler T (R) W W W W W W W W W W W W R W W W W 6
 Gibbons S (D) W ? R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R 94
 Goss P (R) W W W W W W W W W W W R R W W W W 12
 Hastings A (D) R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R 100
 Johnston H (D) W R R R W R R R R R R R R R R R R R R 88
 McCollum B (R) W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W 0
 Meek C (D) R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R 100
 Mica J (R) W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W 0
 Miller D (R) W W W W W W R W W W W W W W W W W 6
 Peterson P (D) W W R R R R R R R R R R R R ? ? R R 87
 Ros-Lehtinen I (R) W W W W R W W R W W W R W W W W W 18
 Scarborough J (R) W W W W W W W W W W W R W W W W W 6
 Shaw E (R) W W W W W W W W W W W R W W W W W 6
 Stearns C (R) W W W W W W W ? W W W W W W W W W 0
 Thurman K (D) R R R R W R R R ? R R R R R R R R R 94
 Weldon D (R) W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W 0
 Young C (R) W W W W R W W W W ? W R W W W W W 13

1. Budget Bashing Amendment
2. Gutting Workplace Safety
3. Cutting Federal Retirement
4. Budget Slashing Resolution
5. Replacing Employees With Convicts
6. Budget Slashing Resolution II

7. FEHBP Cutting Amendment
8. Collective Bargaining Rights
9. Prohibition Potpourri
10. Company Unions
11. Budget Slashing Package I
12. Cleaning Up Environment

13. D.C. Appropriations
14. Good Continuing Resolution I
15. Bad Debt Ceiling Extension
16. Good Continuing Resolution II
17. Budget Slashing Package II

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	AFGE SCORE	
Georgia																			
Barr B (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	
Bishop S (D)	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
Chambliss S (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	
Collins M (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	
Deal N (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	6	
Gingrich N (R)	W	S	W	W	S	W	S	S	S	S	W	S	W	S	W	W	W	0	
Kingston J (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	6	
Lewis J (D)	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
Linder J (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	
McKinney C (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
Norwood C (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	
Hawaii																			
Abercrombie N (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
Mink P (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
Idaho																			
Chenoweth H (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	6	
Crapo M (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	
Illinois																			
Collins C (D)	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	100
Costello J (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	82	
Crane P (R)	W	W	W	W	W	?	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	
Durbin R (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
Evans L (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
Ewing T (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	6	
Fawell H (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	12	
Flanagan M (R)	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	24	
Gutierrez L (D)	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
Hastert D (R)	W	W	W	W	W	?	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	
Hyde H (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	
LaHood R (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	18	
Lipinski W (D)	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	65	
Manzullo D (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	
Porter J (R)	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	24	
Poshard G (D)	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	71	
Reynolds M (D)	R	R	?	R	R	?	?	?	?	?	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	100	
Rush B (D)	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
Weller J (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	12	
Yates S (D)	R	?	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	100	

1. Budget Bashing Amendment
2. Gutting Workplace Safety
3. Cutting Federal Retirement
4. Budget Slashing Resolution
5. Replacing Employees With Convicts
6. Budget Slashing Resolution II

7. FEHBP Cutting Amendment
8. Collective Bargaining Rights
9. Prohibition Potpourri
10. Company Unions
11. Budget Slashing Package I
12. Cleaning Up Environment

13. D.C. Appropriations
14. Good Continuing Resolution I
15. Bad Debt Ceiling Extension
16. Good Continuing Resolution II
17. Budget Slashing Package II

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	AFGE SCORE
Indiana																		
Burton D (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Buyer S (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Hamilton L (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	76
Hostettler J (R)	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	12
Jacobs A (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	88
McIntosh D (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Myers J (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	?	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Roemer T (D)	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	71
Souder M (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	6
Visclosky P (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	88
Iowa																		
Ganske G (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	6
Latham T (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Leach J (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	18
Lightfoot J (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Nussle J (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Kansas																		
Brownback S (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Meyers J (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	24
Roberts P (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Tiahrt T (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	12
Kentucky																		
Baesler S (D)	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	76
Bunning J (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Lewis R (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Rogers H (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	6
Ward M (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Whitfield E (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	6
Louisiana																		
Baker R (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Fields C (D)	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	?	?	?	?	?	100
Hayes J (R)	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	29
Jefferson W (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Livingston R (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	6
McCrery J (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Tauzin W (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	6
Maine																		
Baldacci J (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Longley J (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	18

1. Budget Bashing Amendment
2. Gutting Workplace Safety
3. Cutting Federal Retirement
4. Budget Slashing Resolution
5. Replacing Employees With Convicts
6. Budget Slashing Resolution II

7. FEHBP Cutting Amendment
8. Collective Bargaining Rights
9. Prohibition Potpourri
10. Company Unions
11. Budget Slashing Package I
12. Cleaning Up Environment

13. D.C. Appropriations
14. Good Continuing Resolution I
15. Bad Debt Ceiling Extension
16. Good Continuing Resolution II
17. Budget Slashing Package II

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	AFGE SCORE	
Minnesota (cont.)																			
Peterson C (D)	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	76	
Ramstad J (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	?	W	W	W	19	
Sabo M (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
Vento B (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
Mississippi																			
Montgomery G (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	18	
Parker M (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	
Taylor G (D)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	41	
Thompson B (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
Wicker R (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	
Missouri																			
Clay W (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
Danner P (D)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	71	
Emerson B (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	
Gephardt R (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	100	
Hancock M (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	6	
McCarthy K (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	94	
Skelton I (D)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	59	
Talent J (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	
Volkmer H (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	?	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	75	
Montana																			
Williams P (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	94
Nebraska																			
Barrett B (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	
Bereuter D (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	6	
Christensen J (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	6	
Nevada																			
Ensign J (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	6	
Vucanovich B (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	
New Hampshire																			
Bass C (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	12	
Zeliff B (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	6	
New Jersey																			
Andrews R (D)	W	R	W	R	R	R	?	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	80	
Franks B (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	24	
Frelinghuysen R (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	12	
LoBiondo F (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	29	

1. Budget Bashing Amendment
2. Gutting Workplace Safety
3. Cutting Federal Retirement
4. Budget Slashing Resolution
5. Replacing Employees With Convicts
6. Budget Slashing Resolution II

7. FEHBP Cutting Amendment
8. Collective Bargaining Rights
9. Prohibition Potpourri
10. Company Unions
11. Budget Slashing Package I
12. Cleaning Up Environment

13. D.C. Appropriations
14. Good Continuing Resolution I
15. Bad Debt Ceiling Extension
16. Good Continuing Resolution II
17. Budget Slashing Package II

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	AFGE SCORE
New Jersey (cont)																		
Martini B (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	35
Menendez R (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Pallone F (D)	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	88
Payne D (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Roukema M (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	29
Saxton H (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	12
Smith C (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	35
Torricelli R (D)	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	88
Zimmer D (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	24
New Mexico																		
Richardson B (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	94
Schiff S (R)	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	24
Skeen J (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
New York																		
Ackerman G (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Boehlert S (R)	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	47
Engel E (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Flake F (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Forbes M (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	?	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	25
Frisa D (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	18
Gilman B (R)	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	53
Hinchey M (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Houghton A (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	?	W	31
Kelly S (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	29
King P (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	18
LaFalce J (D)	R	R	R	R	?	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	88
Lazio R (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	35
Lowey N (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Maloney C (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Manton T (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	76
McHugh J (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	W	?	W	W	W	W	31
McNulty M (D)	W	R	R	?	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	75
Molinari S (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	12
Nadler J (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	100
Owens M (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	100
Paxon B (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Quinn J (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	?	W	W	W	W	25
Rangel C (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	100

1. Budget Bashing Amendment
2. Gutting Workplace Safety
3. Cutting Federal Retirement
4. Budget Slashing Resolution
5. Replacing Employees With Convicts
6. Budget Slashing Resolution II

7. FEHBP Cutting Amendment
8. Collective Bargaining Rights
9. Prohibition Potpourri
10. Company Unions
11. Budget Slashing Package I
12. Cleaning Up Environment

13. D.C. Appropriations
14. Good Continuing Resolution I
15. Bad Debt Ceiling Extension
16. Good Continuing Resolution II
17. Budget Slashing Package II

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	AFGE SCORE
New York (cont.)																		
Schumer C (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Serrano J (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	100
Slaughter L (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Solomon G (R)	W	?	W	W	R	W	W	R	?	?	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	14
Towns E (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Velazquez N (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	100
Walsh J (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	18
North Carolina																		
Ballenger C (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Burr R (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	6
Clayton E (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Coble H (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	6
Funderburk D (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Hefner W (D)	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	82
Heineman F (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Jones W (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Myrick S (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Rose C (D)	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	76
Taylor C (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Watt M (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
North Dakota																		
Pomeroy E (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Ohio																		
Boehner J (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Brown S (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	94
Chabot S (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Cremeans F (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	6
Gillmor P (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	12
Hall T (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	76
Hobson D (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	6
Hoke M (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	12
Kaptur M (D)	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	82
Kasich J (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
LaTourette S (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	18
Ney B (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	12
Oxley M (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Portman R (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Pryce D (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	?	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	13
Regula R (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	12

1. Budget Bashing Amendment
2. Gutting Workplace Safety
3. Cutting Federal Retirement
4. Budget Slashing Resolution
5. Replacing Employees With Convicts
6. Budget Slashing Resolution II

7. FEHBP Cutting Amendment
8. Collective Bargaining Rights
9. Prohibition Potpourri
10. Company Unions
11. Budget Slashing Package I
12. Cleaning Up Environment

13. D.C. Appropriations
14. Good Continuing Resolution I
15. Bad Debt Ceiling Extension
16. Good Continuing Resolution II
17. Budget Slashing Package II

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	AFGE SCORE
Ohio (cont.)																		
Sawyer T (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Stokes L (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	100
Traficant J (D)	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	65
Oklahoma																		
Brewster B (D)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	?	44
Coburn T (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Istook E (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Largent S (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Lucas F (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Watts J (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	?	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Oregon																		
Bunn J (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	12
Cooley W (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
DeFazio P (D)	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	88
Furse E (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	94
Wyden R (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Pennsylvania																		
Borski R (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	94
Clinger W (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	6
Coyne W (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Doyle M (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	82
English P (R)	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	29
Fattah C (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Foglietta T (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Fox J (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	18
Gekas G (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	?	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Goodling B (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	12
Greenwood J (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	12
Holden T (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	88
Kanjorski P (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	82
Klink R (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	82
Mascara F (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	88
McDade J (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	18
McHale P (D)	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	82
Murtha J (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	82
Shuster B (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Walker R (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Weldon C (R)	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	?	?	?	?	W	W	23

1. Budget Bashing Amendment
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Washington (cont.)																		
McDermott J (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	100
Metcalfe J (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	24
Nethercutt G (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Smith L (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	?	W	W	W	W	W	W	6
Tate R (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	6
White R (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	12
West Virginia																		
Mollohan A (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	76
Rahall N (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	76
Wise B (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Wisconsin																		
Barrett T (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	94
Gunderson S (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	24
Kleczka G (D)	W	R	R	?	?	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	87
Klug S (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	24
Neumann M (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	?	W	6
Obey D (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Petri T (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	12
Roth T (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Sensenbrenner F (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	6
Wyoming																		
Cubin B (R)	W	?	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0

KEY --
 R VOTED RIGHT
 W VOTED WRONG
 S SPEAKER EXERCISED DISCRETION NOT TO VOTE
 ? DID NOT VOTE
 I NOT ELIGIBLE MEMBER

SENATE VOTES

1. TAX BREAKS FOR THE RICH

AFGE supported a motion by Senator Paul Wellstone (D-MN) to ensure that the Budget Bashing Amendment (H.J.Res. 1) would require the Congress to consider cutting tax expenditures when it tries to balance the budget. Tax expenditures are provisions of the tax code which represent lost revenues to the federal government. According to the General Accounting Office, tax expenditures totaled about \$400 billion in 1993. Tax expenditures differ from direct government spending only insofar as they are hidden, implicit rather than explicit drains on the Treasury. More importantly, corporations and the wealthy are the biggest beneficiaries of tax expenditures, while working people and the poor derive little or no benefit. Nevertheless, the Republican-controlled Senate refused to insist that such drains on the Treasury be subjected to the same level of scrutiny as all other government spending. A motion offered by Senator Orrin Hatch (R-UT) to kill the Wellstone motion was agreed to by a vote of 59-40. February 15, 1995.

2. BUDGET BASHING AMENDMENT

AFGE strongly opposed the Budget Bashing Amendment (BBA), also known as the Balanced Budget Amendment, to the U.S. Constitution because it would have required extraordinary reductions in government spending or massive tax increases--even during times of severe economic recession. If spending were extraordinarily reduced, federal jobs and compensation would likely be singled out for tremendous cutbacks. AFGE will continue to support reducing the deficit through an ambitious agenda of health care reform, abolition of corporate welfare and tax breaks for the rich, and service contractor reform. The Senate narrowly defeated the amendment by a vote of 65-35. (A two-thirds majority vote of those present and voting--67 in this case--is required to pass a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution.) March 2, 1995.

3. GOOD SCHOOLS

AFGE supported a motion offered by Senator Tom Harkin (D-IA) to reverse the \$40 billion in cuts in spending for education programs and student loans. Senate Republicans raised a point of order against the Harkin motion, claiming that it violated the Congressional Budget Act, thus preventing it from being considered. Senator James Exon (D-NE) moved to waive the point of order, but his motion failed by a vote of 47-51. (A three-fifths majority vote (60) of the total Senate is required to waive the Congressional Budget Act.) May 22, 1995.

4. FIRING FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

AFGE strongly opposed an attempt by Senator William Roth (R-DE) to amend the Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 13) to express the sense of the Senate that the number of full-time federal jobs should be cut by an additional 200,000 positions by 2002. Late last year, it was determined that the number of federal employees was down to 1.936million, the lowest level in more than 19 years. In the past year alone, the federal workforce dropped by almost 120,000 jobs. Currently, federal employees provide first-class service to 263 million Americans. That means there are approximately 7.3 federal employees for each 1,000 Americans. In 1955, however, there were 10 federal employees for every 1,000 Americans. Today, the ratio is smaller than it has been since 1940. Senator Roth's amendment

failed by the narrowest of margins: 50-50. May 23, 1995.

5. PROTECTING FEDERAL RETIREMENT

AFGE strongly supported an amendment by Senator Paul Sarbanes (D-MD), a courageous fighter on behalf of federal employees and their families, to the Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 13) to prevent cuts in federal retirement programs, express the sense of the Senate that the federal government would continue to calculate an employee's pension based on the three highest years of salary, and to offset the cost of those provisions by closing the tax loophole for wealthy individuals who renounce their U.S. citizenship merely to evade their obligations to pay taxes. Thanks to strong grassroots lobbying, the Sarbanes amendment almost succeeded, losing 50-50. May 24, 1995.

6. SCHOOLBOOKS INSTEAD OF CORPORATE TAX BREAKS

AFGE supported an amendment offered by Senator Edward Kennedy (D-MA) to the Senate's budget resolution for Fiscal Year 1996 (S.Con.Res. 13) to increase spending on education by \$28 billion over seven years by closing corporate tax loopholes. However, a motion made by the Republicans to kill the Kennedy amendment was successful, prevailing by a vote of 54-45. May 25, 1995.

7. BUDGET SLASHING RESOLUTION

AFGE strongly opposed adoption of the conference report on the budget resolution for Fiscal Year 1996 (H.Con.Res. 67) which would balance the budget over seven years by cutting spending by almost \$900 billion. More than \$450 billion would have been slashed from Medicare and Medicaid. Almost \$200 billion would have been cut from non-defense discretionary funding, the category of spending that, among other things, pays the salaries for employees in agencies other than the Department of Defense. Much of the money "saved" by the steep spending reductions would have been used for tax cuts largely skewed towards corporations and the wealthy. The conference report was adopted by a vote of 54-46. June 29, 1995.

This legislation was of great concern to AFGE Activists because of three dangerous provisions therein: 1) Retirement taxes on federal employees would have been raised by 0.50% of salary; 2) The formula for calculating retirement benefits would have used the highest five years of salary instead of the highest three; and 3) The federal government's share of the health insurance premium for coverage under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program would have been slashed from 72% to 55%. This was the most anti-federal employee legislation to be passed by the 104th Congress.

8. FEHBP CUTTING AMENDMENT

During floor consideration of the Treasury Appropriations bill (H.R. 2020), the Senate adopted, by a vote of 50-44, an amendment offered by Senator Don Nickles (R-OK) to take away the right of federal employees to purchase health insurance that covers abortion-related services, except when the life of the woman is endangered or in cases of rape or incest. By convention mandate, AFGE opposes any abortion-related restrictions of federal employees' health insurance coverage. August 5, 1995.

9. REPLACING STRIKERS WITH SCABS

Republicans included a provision in the Labor-HHS-Education (including SSA) appropriations bill (H.R. 2127) that would have kept the President from forbidding cut-throat federal contractors from permanently replacing striking workers with scabs. Democrats, at the request of the AFL-CIO, would not permit the legislation to be brought to the floor unless Republicans agreed to eliminate that provision. Republicans refused and insisted that a vote be held on whether H.R. 2127 should receive the Senate's consideration. In a victory for organized labor, the motion to proceed failed to attract the 60 votes required, losing by a margin of 54-46. September 28, 1995.

10. MAULING MEDICARE

AFGE supported a motion offered by Senator Jay Rockefeller (D-WV) that the controversial GOP budget reconciliation package not reduce Medicare by any amount beyond the \$89 billion necessary to maintain solvency of the hospital insurance trust fund through 2006 and to make up the difference by reducing the tax breaks for the rich included in the Republicans' budget proposal. The motion was defeated by a vote of 46-53. October 26, 1995.

11. A LIVING WAGE FOR AMERICA'S WORKERS

The current minimum wage, set all the way back in 1991, is \$4.25 per hour--or only \$8,840 per year for a full-time, year-round worker. Adjusted for inflation, the value of the minimum wage has fallen by \$0.50 per hour in the last five years, leaving the almost three million minimum wage workers and their families hard-pressed to make ends meet. Consequently, AFGE supported an amendment offered by Senator John Kerry (D-MA) to merely express the sense of the Senate that an increase in the federal minimum wage should be debated and voted upon before the end of the session. Republicans raised a point of order against the Kerry amendment, claiming that it violated the Congressional Budget Act. Senator James Exon (D-NE) moved to waive the point of order, but the attempt failed by a vote of 51-48. (A three-fifths majority vote (60) of the total Senate is required to waive the Congressional Budget Act.) October 27, 1995.

12. BUDGET SLASHING PACKAGE

AFGE strongly opposed the GOP budget reconciliation package (H.R. 2491) because it required almost \$250 billion in tax cuts, skewed towards corporations and the wealthy, paid for, in large part, by massive cuts in federal retirement, Medicare, Medicaid, earned income tax credits for the working poor, education, environmental protection, and discretionary funding (the category of spending used to pay salaries and run agencies). However, the measure passed 52-47. October 28, 1995.

Fortunately, President Clinton, at AFGE's strong urging, vetoed the legislation, while offering to work with Congressional Republicans to pass a more equitable budget-balancing package. In fact, the President did submit a budget proposal that met the GOP's own demands: one that was balanced over seven years using the controversial estimates of the Congressional Budget Office.

13. BAD CONTINUING RESOLUTION

AFGE opposed the Republicans' continuing resolution (H.J.Res. 115) because it failed to provide the funding sufficient for agencies to continue to provide first-class service to the American people. The previous continuing resolution had allowed agencies to spend at 90-95% of their previous fiscal year's budgets. But this measure provided agencies with funding at the lowest possible levels; and those agencies that the Republican-controlled Congress had marked for elimination would be allowed to spend at only 60% of their fiscal year 1995 budgets. This bad continuing resolution passed the Senate by a vote of 50-46. November 9, 1995.

At AFGE's urging, the President vetoed this measure, forcing the Congress to craft a better continuing resolution.

14. GOOD DEBT CEILING EXTENSION

AFGE opposed H.R. 2586, the Republicans' initial offer to extend the debt ceiling so as to avoid an unprecedented government default--something that never happened even during the Civil War and the Great Depression. A default would have particularly severe consequences for federal employees. Agencies might have to be shut down and their workforces furloughed; employees might be required to work without pay or be given paychecks that banks would not honor. Health care and retirement benefits might be suspended. This temporary extension included a "snap-back" clause that would have reduced the debt ceiling by almost \$200 billion less than two months after passage, which would have left the federal government's ability to meet its obligations even more constrained and brought the American people even closer to a full-blown debt crisis. Another provision would have prevented the Department of the Treasury from managing the government's resources to prevent a default. The legislation also included extraneous baggage, controversial provisions that were wholly unrelated to such legislation, including regulatory "reform" and limitations on death penalty appeals. AFGE supported an amendment offered by Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-NY) to H.R. 2586 that would have merely temporarily increased the debt ceiling to a level reasonably necessary to avoid default. A motion offered by Senator William Roth (R-DE) to kill Moynihan's amendment succeeded by a vote of 49-47. November 9, 1995.

The President later vetoed H.R. 2586.

15. GOOD CONTINUING RESOLUTION

AFGE strongly supported a compromise continuing resolution (H.J.Res. 122) offered by Senator Tom Daschle (D-SD), the Democratic Leader, that would have funded those agencies that the Republican-controlled Congress intended to slash or abolish at 90% of their fiscal year 1995 levels. The measure would have also called for the 104th Congress to enact legislation to reach a balanced budget by 2002, while limiting tax cuts to families making less than \$100,000 and not cutting Medicare or Medicaid to pay for such revenue reductions. The motion to kill the compromise continuing resolution won by a vote of 52-45. November 16, 1995.

SENATE VOTES

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|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Tax Breaks For The Rich | 6. Books, Not Corporate Tax Breaks | 11. A Living Wage For Workers |
| 2. Budget Bashing Amendment | 7. Budget Slashing Resolutions | 12. Budget Slashing Package |
| 3. Good Schools | 8. FEHBP Cutting Amendment | 13. Bad Continuing Resolution |
| 4. Firing Federal Employees | 9. Replacing Strikers With Scabs | 14. Good Debt Ceiling Extension |
| 5. Protecting Federal Retirement | 10. Mauling Medicare | 15. Good Continuing Resolution |

	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>15</u>	AFGE SCORE
Alabama																
Heflin H (D)	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	80
Shelby R (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	7
Alaska																
Murkowski F (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	?	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
*Stevens T (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	?	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Arizona																
Kyl J (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
McCain J (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Arkansas																
Bumpers D (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Pryor D (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
California																
Boxer B (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	100
Feinstein D (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	93
Colorado																
Brown H (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Campbell B (R)	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	27
Connecticut																
Dodd C (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Lieberman J (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Delaware																
*Biden J (D)	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	80
Roth W (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Florida																
Graham B (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	93
Mack C (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Georgia																
Coverdell P (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Nunn S (D)	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	?	71

Texas

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|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Tax Breaks For The Rich | 6. Books, Not Corporate Tax Breaks | 11. A Living Wage For Workers |
| 2. Budget Bashing Amendment | 7. Budget Slashing Resolutions | 12. Budget Slashing Package |
| 3. Good Schools | 8. FEHBP Cutting Amendment | 13. Bad Continuing Resolution |
| 4. Firing Federal Employees | 9. Replacing Strikers With Scabs | 14. Good Debt Ceiling Extension |
| 5. Protecting Federal Retirement | 10. Mauling Medicare | 15. Good Continuing Resolution |

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Hutchison K (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Utah																
Bennett R (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Hatch O (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Vermont																
Jeffords J (R)	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	33
Leahy P (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Virginia																
Robb C (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	93
*Warner J (R)	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	13
Washington																
Gorton S (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	7
Murray P (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
West Virginia																
Byrd R (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
*Rockefeller J (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Wisconsin																
Feingold R (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	93
Kohl H (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	93
Wyoming																
Simpson A (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	7
Thomas C (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0

KEY --
 R VOTED RIGHT
 W VOTED WRONG
 ? DID NOT VOTE
 I NOT ELIGIBLE MEMBER
 # RESIGNED SEAT AND WAS REPLACED BY REPRESENTATIVE RON WYDEN (D)
 * UP FOR RELECTION IN 1996

NOTE: SENATORS WHOSE NAMES ARE SHADED INDICATED THEY WILL NOT SEEK RELECTION