

October 11, 1996

Dear AFGE Member:

Federal employees have had to face many challenges over the last two years. The government's been shut down twice. A dangerous federal employee union-busting crusade, aimed specifically at AFGE, nearly succeeded. Attempts were repeatedly made to slash our retirement and health care benefits. A wholesale, government-wide contracting out bill actually received serious Congressional consideration. Legislation that would have allowed managers to unfairly punish valuable federal employees was defeated only at the last moment. And although no major agencies were eliminated, many smaller ones were abolished.

Regardless of one's political philosophy, it cannot be denied that there has never been a Congress like the 104th; and it doesn't take a political scientist to see that a lot of the things that were done to federal employees over the last two years will be done again to federal employees over the next two years--if the number of federal employee-friendly Representatives and Senators does not increase substantially as a result of this year's elections.

It's never been more important for AFGE members to participate aggressively in this year's political process--whether it's encouraging fellow federal employees to vote, making financial contributions to AFGE-PAC, working phone banks, canvassing precincts, putting up signs, or, preferably, all of the above and much, much more.

That's why this year's voting record provides AFGE members with more votes and more facts about those votes than ever before.

For those AFGE members who haven't followed the 104th Congress very closely, we've provided an EXECUTIVE SUMMARY which provides brief descriptions of the 20 most important votes in each chamber of Congress.

But those AFGE members who lobbied their Senators in defense of federal retirement, picketed the district offices of Representatives who shut down the government, urged their Members of Congress to oppose prohibitions on official time, and worked with members from other AFL-CIO affiliates to advance organized labor's positions on the minimum wage increase, the Davis-Bacon law, the TEAM Act, the Right-to-Work Act, workplace safety, and a host of other issues will want to take the time to read the detailed descriptions provided of the 40 most important Congressional votes for federal employees taken during 1996. There's no better way to see where federal employees have been and where we need to go, and what certain politicians have tried to do to us and why they need to go.

As you'll see, the descriptions of the votes--especially on the lockouts, the budget resolution, official time and the minimum wage increase--tell stories, factual stories, often inspiring ones of AFGE members fighting so long and so hard in defense of federal employees and their families that even the hostile 104th Congress had to give up.

But it must be noted that none of the stories told in this voting record have final chapters. The same legislators who came after federal employees this year, only to be soundly rebuffed, will surely come after us again next year--if given the chance. But if we jump into political action, we can close the book on many of the lawmakers who themselves spent the entire 104th Congress trying to write us out of the picture.

It's often said that those who don't know history are doomed to repeat it. But it's also true that those who write history can chart the future. That's why it's imperative that we understand our history and act on its lessons before November 5.

That won't be easy, however. In an election year, truth becomes a precious commodity and is often doled out stingily by politicians desperate for votes. Many of the Representatives and Senators who now nervously ask us for our votes and claim to be our friends are the same Representatives and Senators who shut down the government, voted to cut our retirement benefits, and tried to bust our union; and, counting on their pleasing smiles, firm handshakes, moving speeches, and slick commercials, they hope to make us ignore their past and forget our history.

Well, it's not going to happen. We've recorded our own history in this voting record--and no politicians will be permitted to substitute their versions for ours. We'll judge Members of Congress by looking at how they voted on the issues that matter to us, rather than what they want us to believe.

After reviewing the voting record and learning the facts about your Representative and Senators on positions of interest to federal employees, I urge you to immediately jump into political action and support federal employee-friendly incumbents and challengers in the upcoming Congressional elections--if you have not done so already.

If we instead slide into political slumber over the next three weeks, it could, as the record of the 104th Congress unmistakably indicates, cost us our pay, our health care benefits, our retirement benefits, our union, and even our jobs.

Sincerely and in Solidarity,

John N. Sturdivant
National President

INTRODUCTION

The American Federation of Government Employees, AFL-CIO, is the nation's largest federal employee union, representing 700,000 workers across the nation and overseas. Employees 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 employees 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. AFGE union is committed to protecting and enhancing the rights of federal employees and the people who depend upon their services.

AFGE is proud to represent federal employees, who influence almost every aspect of American life on a daily basis. Federal employees 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 American people protected from any foe. 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 employees, 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 services provided to the American public by federal employees. The Congressional votes recorded herein 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 a Senator stands up for federal employees and their families. For example, while a 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 a 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, hidden but helpful, can't be represented in voting records.

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 at (202) 639-6413.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SENATE

I. PLAYING POLITICS WITH AMERICA'S CREDIT-WORTHINESS

VOTE 1: DEBT CRISIS

On January 26, 1996, then **Majority Leader Robert Dole (R-KS)** offered a motion to defeat an attempt by **Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-NY)** to raise the debt limit by an amount sufficient to allow the federal government to meet all of its obligations and avoid bankruptcy. Dole's motion, which AFGE opposed, passed by a vote of 46-45.

II. BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT

VOTE 2: BUDGET BASHING

The Balanced Budget Amendment (BBA) passed the House at the beginning of the 104th Congress, only to fall two votes short in the Senate. Then **Majority Leader Robert Dole (R-KS)** changed his vote at the last minute to a "nay" so he would be procedurally eligible to bring BBA up again. When he did, on June 6, 1996, the AFGE-opposed measure again went down to defeat, this time by a vote of 64-35.

III. A LIVING WAGE FOR AMERICA'S WORKING POOR

VOTE 3: EARLY MINIMUM WAGE

Senator John Kerry (D-MA) offered an AFGE-supported motion, on March 28, 1996, that would have simply required the chamber to vote on increasing the minimum wage from \$4.25 to \$4.70 after July 5, 1996, and \$5.15 after July 4, 1997. Kerry's motion was rejected 55-45.

VOTE 4: LATER MINIMUM WAGE

The Small Business Tax Package contained a minimum wage increase very similar to that proposed by Kerry four months earlier: it would be set at \$4.75 as of July 1, 1996, and then go up to \$5.15 on July 1, 1997, while also including a 90-day training wage for workers not yet 20 years of age. The bill passed by a vote of 74-24, on July 9, 1996.

VOTE 5: GUTTING MINIMUM WAGE

Prior to VOTE 4, **Senator Christopher (Kit) Bond (R-MO)** offered an amendment to the bill that would have gutted it by preventing millions of employees from actually benefitting from any increase in the minimum wage. Fortunately, this amendment was defeated by a vote of 46-52.

IV. BUDGET SLASHING RESOLUTION

VOTE 6: BUDGET RESOLUTION #1

AFGE strongly opposed adoption of the controversial budget resolution, and the subsequent conference report, to balance the budget over seven years by cutting federal spending by \$698 billion, including \$230 billion from Medicare and Medicaid and almost \$300 billion from discretionary spending. The measure would have also raised retirement taxes on federal employees by 0.5%, delayed cost-of-living-adjustments for federal retirees, and unnecessarily required agencies to make contributions to the retirement trust fund so large that further layoffs and furloughs of federal employees would have been inevitable. On May 23, 1996, the Senate adopted the budget resolution by a vote of 53-46.

VOTE 7: BUDGET RESOLUTION #2

The conference report, which was slightly worse after House-Senate negotiations than the original budget resolution, was subsequently approved by the same margin, on June 13, 1996.

V. ENTITLEMENT CUTTING RESOLUTION

VOTE 8: RETIREMENT CUTS

AFGE supported an effort by **Senator Charles Grassley (R-IA)** to kill an anti-federal retirement amendment to the budget resolution, sponsored by **Senator Robert Kerrey (D-NE)** that, among other things, would have raised the retirement age for federal employees, eliminated cost-of-living adjustments for federal employees earning incomes exceeding \$50,000, and arbitrarily cut the Consumer Price Index (which would have reduced federal retirement benefits). Grassley's motion to disapprove the resolution, which would have applied to future federal employees, won by a margin of 63-36, on May 23, 1996.

VI. QUALITY HEALTH CARE FOR ALL AMERICANS

VOTE 9: MEDICARE CUTS

The Fiscal Year 1997 budget resolution would have cut \$158 billion from Medicare over six years. Concerned that such a steep funding cut might deprive many seniors of quality health care, AFGE supported an attempt by **Senator Jay Rockefeller (D-WV)** to restore \$50 billion in funding to the program by ending certain corporate tax preferences. However, a motion offered by **Senator Spencer Abraham (R-MI)**, on May 16, 1996, to kill Rockefeller's amendment succeeded by a vote of 55-43.

VOTE 10: MEDICAID CUTS

The budget resolution would have also cut Medicaid by \$72 billion. Fearful that this steep spending slash might have adversely affected poorer Americans who depend on Medicaid for health care as well as middle class Americans who can quickly be impoverished when their spouses or parents must receive long-term nursing care, AFGE supported an amendment offered by **Senator Barbara Boxer (D-CA)** to restore \$18 billion in funding to the program, again by ending certain corporate tax preferences. However, a motion to kill this amendment succeeded by a vote of 55-45, on May 22, 1996.

VOTE 11: MEDICAL SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

Then **Majority Leader Robert Dole (R-KS)** offered an amendment to the Health Insurance Revisions Act that established Medical Savings Accounts to allow individuals to make tax deductible contributions to special accounts set up to pay medical expenses. Enactment of such legislation would have set a damaging precedent for the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program. AFGE supported an amendment offered by **Senator Nancy Landon Kassebaum (R-KS)** that eliminated the MSA provision from her fellow Kansan's measure. Kassebaum's amendment succeeded by a vote of 52-46, on April 18, 1996.

VII. FEDERAL EMPLOYEES HEALTH BENEFITS CUT

VOTE 12: FEHBP CUT

On September 11, 1996, the Senate adopted, by a vote of 53-45, an AFGE-opposed motion offered by **Senator Mike DeWine (R-OH)** to reinsert House language into the Treasury-Postal appropriations bill that would prohibit federal health insurance plans from covering abortions except in case of rape, incest, or to protect the life of the woman.

VIII. DAVIS-BACON

VOTE 13: GOOD WAGES

Senator Edward Kennedy (D-MA) tried to reinsert an AFGE-supported provision into the Fiscal Year 1997 budget resolution, on May 22, 1996, that would express the sense-of-the-Senate that the budget resolution did not assume repeal of the Davis-Bacon Act. A motion by **Senator Don Nickles (R-OK)** to kill Kennedy's pro-Davis-Bacon amendment lost by a vote of 40-60.

IX. NATIONAL RIGHT-TO-WORK ACT

VOTE 14: UNION-BUSTING

A bipartisan coalition of Senators beat back an attempt to bust labor unions by preventing **Majority Leader Trent Lott (R-MS)** from forcing the chamber to vote on the National-Right-to-Work Act, introduced by **Senator Lauch Faircloth (R-NC)**. Lott was attempting to overcome opposition to consideration of the bill by invoking cloture, a procedure that requires the approval of at least 60 Senators. Fortunately, Lott's motion was defeated by a vote of 31-68, on July 10, 1996.

X. TEAM ACT

VOTE 15: COMPANY UNIONS

The TEAM Act would have allowed employers to dominate and control organizations and committees that are supposed to represent employees on such issues as wages, benefits, and other key conditions of employment. On July 10, 1996, the Senate passed the AFGE-opposed TEAM Act by a vote of 53-46. Fortunately, the President vetoed the bill.

XI. FEDERAL EXPRESS UNION-BUSTING

VOTE 16: FED EX

A provision was added to the Federal Aviation Administration Reauthorization Act in conference that seemed specifically designed to stop union organizing drives at Federal Express. On October 3, 1996, despite heroic efforts by **Senators Edward Kennedy (D-MA)**, **Russ Feingold (D-WI)**, and **Paul Simon (D-IL)** to prevent the Senate from considering the conference report, an AFGE-opposed motion to invoke cloture passed by a vote of 66-31.

XII. BOOKS FOR KIDS INSTEAD OF TAX GIVEAWAYS FOR CORPORATIONS

VOTE 17: EDUCATION CUTS #1

On May 22, 1996, **Senator Paul Wellstone (D-MN)** offered a non-binding sense-of-the-Senate resolution to the Fiscal Year 1997 budget resolution that any tax cuts beyond a child tax credit--like those that the budget resolution would give to corporations and the rich--should be used instead either for a \$10,000-a-year tax deduction for higher education tuition and the cost of student loan interest or deficit reduction. Unfortunately, a motion to kill Wellstone's measure succeeded by a vote of 56-44.

VOTE 18: EDUCATION CUTS #2

Later that day, **Senator John Kerry (D-MA)** offered an amendment to pay for a \$56 billion increase in education funding over six years by eliminating certain corporate tax giveaways. Kerry's attempt came closer than Wellstone's, but a motion to kill his amendment passed by a vote of 52-48.

XIII. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

VOTE 19: CLEAN AIR AND WATER

AFGE supported an attempt by **Senator John Kerry (D-MA)** to amend the Fiscal Year 1997 budget resolution to increase spending on environmental programs by \$7.3 billion over six years by ending several corporate tax breaks. However, on May 22, 1996, a motion to table Kerry's amendment succeeded by a vote of 55-45.

XIV. ENDING JOB DISCRIMINATION ON THE BASIS OF SEXUAL ORIENTATION

VOTE 20: JOB DISCRIMINATION

AFGE supported passage of the Employment Non-Discrimination Act, which would have protected heterosexuals, homosexuals, and bisexuals from employment discrimination based on their sexual orientation. This measure would have applied to the federal government. The bill lost by a vote of 49-50, on September 10, 1996.

DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS OF KEY VOTES IN THE SENATE

I. PLAYING POLITICS WITH AMERICA'S CREDIT- WORTHINESS

VOTE 1: DEBT CRISIS

AFGE strongly opposed the strategy of some lawmakers to force the federal government into default if the President did not agree to their controversial budget slashing package, which included significant cuts in federal retirement. The United States has never defaulted on its obligations, even during the Civil War and the Great Depression.

Although such a catastrophe is unprecedented, a debt crisis would likely have had a particularly severe impact on federal employees. Agencies could have been shut down and their workforces furloughed; or employees might have been required to work without pay--regardless of whether their agencies had received appropriations. Further, health care and retirement benefits for federal employees might have been suspended.

On January 26, 1996, then **Majority Leader Robert Dole (R-KS)** offered a motion to defeat an attempt by **Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-NY)** to raise the debt limit by an amount sufficient to allow the federal government to meet all of its obligations and avoid a debt crisis. Dole's motion succeeded, narrowly, by a vote of 46-45. **(VOTE 1)** Those lawmakers who had intentionally brought us to the brink of a debt crisis in order to get their way in the battle over the budget later repudiated their strategy, finally admitting that playing politics with the full faith and credit of the United States was dangerous and mistaken; and, eventually, a long-term extension of the debt ceiling was passed.

II. BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT

VOTE 2: BUDGET BASHING

AFGE strongly opposed the Balanced Budget Amendment (BBA) (H.J.Res. 1) to the Constitution because it would have required extraordinary reductions in government spending and/or massive tax increases--even during times of severe economic recession. If spending were so drastically reduced, federal jobs and compensation would likely be singled out for massive 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 BBA passed the House at the beginning of the 104th Congress, only to fall two votes short in the Senate. Then **Majority Leader Robert Dole (R-KS)** changed his vote at the last minute to a "nay" so he would be procedurally eligible to bring BBA up again. When he did, on June 6, 1996, the measure again went down to defeat, this time by a vote of 64-35. **(VOTE 2)** (As an amendment to the Constitution, the measure could only have been ratified if it attracted the approval of two-thirds of the Senators voting.)

III. A LIVING WAGE FOR AMERICA'S FAMILIES (VOTES 3, 4, and 5)

Proclaiming that "America Needs A Raise," the AFL-CIO launched an aggressive campaign this year to raise the minimum wage. Between 1978 and 1996, the purchasing power of the minimum wage declined by 31%. Going into this year, full-time, year-round employees who earned the minimum wage were paid only \$8,840 per year, more than \$3,000 below the poverty level for a family of three. After much resistance from the Congress, the AFL-CIO's campaign paid off and the minimum wage was finally increased.

VOTE 3: EARLY MINIMUM WAGE

In the Senate, the seeds of this effort were planted by **Senator John Kerry (D-MA)** when he offered a motion, on March 28, 1996, that would have required the chamber to vote, up or down, one way or another, on increasing the minimum wage from \$4.25 to \$4.70 after July 5, 1996, and \$5.15 after July 4, 1997. But Kerry's motion was rejected 55-45. **(VOTE 3)** (Under a cloture motion, at least sixty Senators must vote to end debate so a vote can be taken.)

VOTE 4: LATER MINIMUM WAGE

It wasn't until July 9, 1996, that Senate G.O.P. leaders finally permitted their chamber to vote on increasing the minimum wage. The Small Business Tax Package (H.R. 3448) contained a minimum wage increase very similar to that proposed by Kerry four months earlier: it would be set at \$4.75 as of July 1, 1996, and then go up to \$5.15 on July 1, 1997, while also including a 90-day training wage for workers not yet 20 years of age. H.R. 3448 was passed by a vote of 74-24. **(VOTE 4)**

VOTE 5: GUTTING MINIMUM WAGE

However, this victory did not come without a fight from those who opposed any raise in the minimum wage. Earlier in the day, **Senator Christopher (Kit) Bond (R-MO)** offered an amendment to H.R. 3448 that would have gutted the bill by

-delaying for six months any increase in the minimum wage (because a new president

might have been elected during that time who would support repeal of any minimum wage increase),

-exempting all businesses with gross sales under \$500,000 (effectively preventing millions of employees from actually benefitting from a minimum wage increase), and

-denying any new employees an increase in the minimum wage for the first six months of employment (effectively encouraging employers to fire their new employees before the increase would kick in, thus preventing millions more from receiving any minimum wage increase).

Fortunately, this amendment was defeated by a vote of 46-52. **(VOTE 5)**

However, AFGE Activists might compare the vote on H.R. 3448 with the vote on the Bond amendment. They'll see that quite a few of the Senators who voted in favor of the minimum wage increase had tried just minutes before to prevent millions of Americans from actually benefitting from that increase in the minimum wage.

The value of this legislation cannot possibly be overestimated. Ten million Americans currently earning the minimum wage now take home another \$1,800 annually, thanks to the 90 cent increase. Another two million Americans who earn between \$4.25 and \$5.15 an hour are also benefitting from a minimum wage increase.

Thanks to this minimum wage increase, 300,000 families will be lifted out of poverty. Also thanks to this long-overdue \$1,800 annual boost in compensation, the working poor can pay for seven months of groceries, or four months of rent, or nine months of utility bills, or a full year's tuition at a two-year college. In other words, the working poor now finally have a chance to achieve the American Dream.

AFGE Activists should also remember that this is not just a private sector labor issue. Although no federal employees now earn the minimum wage, many federal salaries are only slightly above it. These employees' wages--in over 30 states, Guam, and Puerto Rico--are rising because of the minimum wage hike. Employees of nonappropriated fund (NAF) entities are paid according to prevailing wage rates in the local private economy, and many of these employees, primarily in the Department of Defense, earn less than \$5.00 per hour.

A minimum wage hike raises pay levels for federal employees in such occupations as janitors, laborers, food services workers, cashiers, file clerks, switchboard operators, and many others. AFGE estimates that more than 17,000 federal employees, many of whom are heads of households, single parents, and spouses of active-duty military personnel who are struggling to make ends meet, are directly benefitting from the increase in the minimum wage.

IV. BUDGET SLASHING RESOLUTION (VOTES 6 and 7)

AFGE strongly opposed adoption of the controversial budget resolution (H. Con. Res. 178), and the subsequent conference report, to balance the budget over seven years by cutting federal spending by \$698 billion. Medicare and Medicaid, two crucial programs on which working and middle class Americans rely, would have been cut by \$230 billion. Discretionary spending, the funding category used to run agencies and pay salaries, would have been cut by almost \$300 billion.

A slash of that magnitude would surely have necessitated the elimination or curtailment of many important federal programs--and significant numbers of layoffs and furloughs of federal employees. Many of these spending cuts would have been used to pay for tax cuts, some of them skewed towards corporations and the rich.

Further, the measure would have

- raised retirement taxes on federal employees by 0.5%,
- delayed cost-of-living-adjustments for federal retirees, and
- unnecessarily required agencies to make contributions to the retirement trust fund so large that further layoffs and furloughs of federal employees would have been inevitable.

VOTE 6: BUDGET RESOLUTION #1

On May 23, 1996, the Senate adopted the budget resolution by a margin of 53-46. **(VOTE 6)**

VOTE 7: BUDGET RESOLUTION #2

The conference report, which was slightly worse after House-Senate negotiations than the original budget resolution, was subsequently approved by the same margin, on June 13, 1996. **(VOTE 7)**

V. ENTITLEMENT CUTTING RESOLUTION

VOTE 8: RETIREMENT CUTS

AFGE supported an effort by **Senator Charles Grassley (R-IA)** to kill an anti-federal retirement amendment to the budget resolution (S. Con. Res. 57), sponsored by **Senator Robert Kerrey (D-NE)**, that, among other things, would have raised the retirement age for federal employees, eliminated cost-of-living adjustments for federal employees earning

incomes exceeding \$50,000, and arbitrarily cut the Consumer Price Index (which would have reduced federal retirement benefits). Although the sense-of-the-Senate measure would have applied only to future federal employees, AFGE Activists have learned that cutting benefits for future federal employees often increases pressure to subsequently impose those same cuts on current federal employees. Grassley's motion to disapprove the anti-federal retirement resolution won by a margin of 63-36, on May 23, 1996. **(VOTE 8)**

However, AFGE Activists should not be deceived by the overwhelming rejection of the anti-federal retirement amendment. Its failure was less that Senators didn't want to cut federal retirement, but rather that they wanted to wait until after the 1996 elections to decide how federal retirement should be cut.

VI. QUALITY HEALTH CARE FOR ALL AMERICANS (VOTES 9, 10, and 11)

Three votes demonstrate where Senators stood in 1996 on the all-important issue of quality health care for all Americans.

VOTE 9: MEDICARE CUTS

The Fiscal Year 1997 budget resolution (S. Con. Res. 57) would have cut \$158 billion from Medicare over six years. Concerned that such a steep funding cut might deprive many seniors of quality health care, AFGE supported an attempt by **Senator Jay Rockefeller (D-WV)** to restore \$50 billion in funding to the program by ending certain corporate tax preferences. However, a motion offered by **Senator Spencer Abraham (R-MI)**, on May 16, 1996, to kill Rockefeller's amendment succeeded by a vote of 55-43. **(VOTE 9)**

VOTE 10: MEDICAID CUTS

The budget resolution would have also cut Medicaid by \$72 billion. Fearful that this steep spending slash might have adversely affected poorer Americans who depend on Medicaid for health care as well as middle class Americans who can quickly be impoverished when their spouses or parents must receive long-term nursing care, AFGE supported an amendment offered by **Senator Barbara Boxer (D-CA)** to restore \$18 billion in funding to the program, again by ending certain corporate tax preferences. However, a motion to kill this amendment succeeded by a vote of 55-45, on May 22, 1996. **(VOTE 10)**

VOTE 11: MEDICAL SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

Then **Majority Leader Robert Dole (R-KS)** offered an amendment to the Health Insurance

Revisions Act (S. 1028) that established Medical Savings Accounts (MSAs) to allow individuals to make tax deductible contributions to special accounts set up to pay medical expenses.

There was some consideration last year as to whether the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program (FEHBP) should include the option to set up MSAs. Although pushed relentlessly by those lawmakers who oppose national health care but want to at least appear to be addressing the needs of the 40 million Americans who are uninsured, MSAs would leave the working and middle class Americans who make up the federal workforce worse off than if the traditional FEHBP plan is left alone. MSAs encourage low-risk persons, often those who are single and reasonably well-off, to leave the insurance pool, raising premiums for those who remain.

Since the FEHBP insurance pool would be smaller, its power to negotiate favorable deals with health care providers would fall, which itself would lead to premium increases. And since the cost per enrollee would actually be increasing, the Congress would likely try to reduce the percentage it pays for enrollees' premiums, leaving federal employees to pick up the balance. Consequently, AFGE takes considerable interest in legislation involving MSAs--even when, as in the case of Dole's amendment, it doesn't directly affect federal employees.

AFGE was pleased to support an amendment offered by **Senator Nancy Landon Kassebaum (R-KS)** that eliminated the MSA provision from her fellow Kansan's measure. Kassebaum's amendment succeeded by a vote of 52-46, on April 18, 1996. **(VOTE 11)**

VII. FEDERAL EMPLOYEES HEALTH CARE BENEFITS

VOTE 12: FEHBP CUT

On September 11, 1996, during floor consideration of the Treasury appropriations bill (H.R. 3756), the Senate adopted, by a vote of 53-45, a motion offered by **Senator Mike DeWine (R-OH)** to reinsert House language that would prohibit federal health insurance plans from covering abortions except in case of rape, incest, or to protect the life of the woman. **(VOTE 12)** By convention mandate, AFGE opposes any abortion-related restrictions of federal employees' health insurance coverage.

VIII. DAVIS-BACON

VOTE 13: GOOD WAGES

Senator Edward Kennedy (D-MA) tried to reinsert a provision into the Fiscal Year 1997 budget resolution (S. Con. Res. 57) that would express the sense-of-the-Senate that the budget resolution did not assume repeal of the Davis-Bacon Act. As AFGE Activists who work with members from other AFL-CIO affiliates know very well, the Davis-Bacon Act, which requires federal contractors to pay their employees the local prevailing wage, is one of the most important laws on the books for private sector workers and one that had been under constant attack during the first year of the 104th Congress.

Kennedy was forced to try and reinsert his pro-Davis-Bacon provision after it had been deleted by an amendment offered by **Senator John Ashcroft (R-MO)**. Fortunately, Kennedy was successful when he took on anti-labor lawmakers again, and, on May 22, 1996, a motion by **Senator Don Nickles (R-OK)** to kill Kennedy's second pro-Davis-Bacon amendment lost by a vote of 40-60. **(VOTE 13)**

IX. NATIONAL RIGHT-TO-WORK ACT

VOTE 14: UNION-BUSTING

A bipartisan coalition beat back an attempt to bust labor unions by preventing **Majority Leader Trent Lott (R-MS)** from forcing the Senate to vote on the National-Right-to-Work Act (S. 1788), introduced by **Senator Lauch Faircloth (R-NC)**.

Currently, the National Labor Relations Act allows states to prohibit employers from negotiating a union security clause in a collective bargaining contract. A union security clause requires non-union workers to pay their fair share of the costs of union representation. The National Right-to-Work bill would ban union security clauses nationwide and thereby preempt state law in states that allow such agreements.

Enactment of the legislation would have prevented working men and women from organizing effective unions, resulting in depressed wages, lowered productivity (because of increasing turnover and decreasing morale), and stunted growth (because the state and local revenues necessary to build the infrastructure that attracts industry would be slashed as a result of the depressed wages and lowered productivity).

Lott was attempting to overcome opposition to consideration of the bill by invoking cloture, a procedure that requires the approval of at least 60 Senators. Fortunately, Lott's motion was defeated by one of the worst margins in the chamber's history for a cloture vote, 31-68, on July 10, 1996. **(VOTE 14)**

X. TEAM ACT

VOTE 15: COMPANY UNIONS

The TEAM Act would have allowed employers to dominate and control organizations and committees that are supposed to represent employees on such issues as wages, benefits, and other key conditions of employment.

Enactment of the legislation would have allowed those in the business community to finally realize their dream of gutting the National Labor Relations Act and securing an explicit sanction for company-controlled unions. The House had passed this legislation last year.

On July 10, 1996, the Senate passed the AFGE-opposed TEAM Act by a vote of 53-46. **(VOTE 15)** Fortunately, the President vetoed the bill.

XI. FEDERAL EXPRESS UNION-BUSTING PROVISION

VOTE 16: FED EX

H.R. 3539 authorized spending for the Federal Aviation Administration and other important aviation infrastructure and safety programs. Although part of neither the House nor the Senate versions of the bill, conferees managed to invent out of whole cloth a provision that seemed specifically designed to stop union organizing drives at Federal Express. This provision permits Federal Express to claim coverage for its ground employees under the Railway Labor Act (RLA), which requires workers to organize on a system-wide basis, rather than the National Labor Relations Act, which permits location-by-location organizing. Coverage under the RLA allows Federal Express to insulate itself from organizing efforts by its drivers and other employees and thus achieve its stated objective of remaining union-free.

On October 3, 1996, despite heroic efforts by **Senators Edward Kennedy (D-MA), Russ Feingold (D-WI), and Paul Simon (D-IL)** to prevent the Senate from considering H.R. 3539, a motion to invoke cloture passed by a vote of 66-31. **(VOTE 16)**

XII. BOOKS FOR KIDS INSTEAD OF TAX GIVEAWAYS FOR CORPORATIONS (VOTES 17 and 18)

VOTE 17: EDUCATION CUTS #1

Widespread fears that the Fiscal Year 1997 budget resolution (S. Con. Res. 57) was shortchanging our children's educational needs led to two ultimately unsuccessful attempts to amend the legislation. On May 22, 1996, **Senator Paul Wellstone (D-MN)** offered a non-binding sense-of-the-Senate resolution that any tax cuts beyond a child tax credit--like those that the budget resolution would give to corporations and the rich--be used instead either for a \$10,000-a-year tax deduction for higher education tuition and the cost of student loan interest or deficit reduction. However, a motion to kill Wellstone's measure succeeded by a vote of 56-44. **(VOTE 17)**

VOTE 18: EDUCATION CUTS #2

Later that day, **Senator John Kerry (D-MA)** offered an amendment to pay for a \$56 billion increase in education funding over six years by eliminating certain corporate tax giveaways. Kerry's attempt came closer, but a motion to kill the amendment passed by a vote of 52-48. **(VOTE 18)**

XIII. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

VOTE 19: CLEAN AIR AND WATER

AFGE supported an attempt by **Senator John Kerry (D-MA)** to amend the Fiscal Year 1997 budget resolution (S. Con. Res. 57) to increase spending on environmental programs by \$7.3 billion over six years by ending several corporate tax breaks. However, on May 22, 1996, a motion to table Kerry's amendment succeeded by a vote of 55-45. **(VOTE 19)**

XIV. ENDING JOB DISCRIMINATION ON THE BASIS OF SEXUAL ORIENTATION

VOTE 20: JOB DISCRIMINATION

In accordance with convention mandate, AFGE supported passage of the Employment Non-Discrimination Act (S. 2056), which would have protected heterosexuals, homosexuals, and bisexuals from employment discrimination based on their sexual orientation. This measure would have applied to the federal government.

It cannot be denied that some persons face serious discrimination in employment on the basis of their sexual orientation, including being fired from jobs, being denied promotions, and experiencing harassment in the workplace. While nine states and several municipalities have laws or ordinances that prohibit employment discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation, large parts of the nation are left without such safeguards.

Although opponents of the legislation wrongly claimed that it would have extended special treatment to certain groups, S. 2056 would have merely forbidden an employer from using an employee's sexual orientation as a basis for positive or negative action against that employee in the workplace.

Perhaps reflecting growing public opposition to workplace discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation--including a recent Newsweek poll that found 84% of Americans believe that such discrimination is unfair and the fact that over half of the nation's Fortune 500 companies have already extended their anti-discrimination policies to include non-heterosexuals--S. 2056 enjoyed much more support in the Senate than anticipated, losing by the narrowest of margins, 49-50, on September 10, 1996. **(VOTE 20)**

SENATE VOTES

- | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Debt Crisis | 8. Retirement Cuts | 15. Company Unions |
| 2. Budget Bashing | 9. Medicare Cuts | 16. Fed Ex |
| 3. Early Minimum Wage | 10. Medicaid Cuts | 17. Education Cuts #1 |
| 4. Later Minimum Wage | 11. Medical Savings Accounts | 18. Education Cuts #2 |
| 5. Gutting Minimum Wage | 12. FEHBP Cut | 19. Clean Air And Water |
| 6. Budget Resolution #1 | 13. Good Wages | 20. Job Discrimination |
| 7. Budget Resolution #2 | 14. Union-Busting | |

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	AFGE SCORE	
Alabama																						
Heflin H (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	70	
Shelby R (R)	?	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	11	
Alaska																						
Murkowski F (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	20	
*Stevens T (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	25	
Arizona																						
Kyl J (R)	?	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5	
McCain J (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5	
Arkansas																						
Bumpers D (D)	R	R	R	R	R	?	?	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	89	
Pryor D (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	?	R	R	?	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	?	88	
California																						
Boxer B (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
Feinstein D (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	90	
Colorado																						
Brown H (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	
Campbell B (R)	?	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	?	R	R	R	R	?	W	R	W	W	47	
Connecticut																						
Dodd C (D)	R	R	R	R	R	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	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	95	
Delaware																						
*Biden J (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	90	
Roth W (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	?	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	21	
Florida																						
Graham B (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	90	
Mack C (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	?	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5	
Georgia																						
Coverdell P (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5	
Nunn S (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	45	

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|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Debt Crisis | 8. Retirement Cuts | 15. Company Unions |
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| 4. Later Minimum Wage | 11. Medical Savings Accounts | 18. Education Cuts #2 |
| 5. Gutting Minimum Wage | 12. FEHBP Cut | 19. Clean Air And Water |
| 6. Budget Resolution #1 | 13. Good Wages | 20. Job Discrimination |
| 7. Budget Resolution #2 | 14. Union-Busting | |

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	AFGE SCORE
Hawaii																					
Akaka D (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Inouye D (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	95
Idaho																					
*Craig L (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
Kempthorne D (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
Illinois																					
Moseley-Braun C (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	95
Simon P (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	90
Indiana																					
Coats D (R)	?	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	?	W	W	W	W	W	6
Lugar R (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Iowa																					
Grassley C (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	10
*Harkin T (D)	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	90
Kansas																					
#Dole B (R)	W	W	W	I	I	W	I	?	W	W	W	I	W	I	I	I	W	W	W	I	0
+Frahm S (R)	I	I	I	W	W	I	W	I	I	I	I	W	I	W	W	W	I	I	I	W	0
Kassebaum N (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	?	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21
Kentucky																					
Ford W (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	85
*McConnell M (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	15
Louisiana																					
Breaux J (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	80
Johnston J (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	85
Maine																					
Cohen W (R)	W	W	R	?	?	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	22
Snowe O (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	40
Maryland																					
Mikulski B (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Sarbanes P (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100

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	<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>	<u>16</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>20</u>	AFGE SCORE
Massachusetts																					
Kennedy E (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
*Kerry J (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Michigan																					
Abraham S (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	20
*Levin C (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Minnesota																					
Grams R (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	10
*Wellstone P (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Mississippi																					
*Cochran T (R)	W	W	W	?	?	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	?	?	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Lott T (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Missouri																					
Ashcroft J (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	10
Bond C (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	15
Montana																					
*Baucus M (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	90
Burns C (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
Nebraska																					
Exon J (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	90
Kerrey B (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	75
Nevada																					
Bryan R (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	85
Reid H (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	90
New Hampshire																					
Gregg J (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
*Smith R (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
New Jersey																					
Bradley B (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	95
Lautenberg F (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100

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|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	AFGE SCORE
New Mexico																					
Bingaman J (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
*Domenici P (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	20
New York																					
D'Amato A (R)	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R		35
Moynihan D (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R		90
North Carolina																					
Faircloth L (R)	?	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
*Helms J (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
North Dakota																					
Conrad K (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	90
Dorgan B (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	90
Ohio																					
DeWine M (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W		15
Glenn J (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Oklahoma																					
*Inhofe J (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
Nickles D (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Oregon																					
Hatfield M (R)	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	40
Wyden R (D)	I	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Pennsylvania																					
Santorum R (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W		25
Specter A (R)	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	55
Rhode Island																					
Chafee J (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	25
Pell C (D)	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	95
South Carolina																					
Hollings E (D)	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	79
*Thurmond S (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	10

1. Debt Crisis
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3. Early Minimum Wage
4. Later Minimum Wage
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17. Education Cuts #1
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19. Clean Air And Water
20. Job Discrimination

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	AFGE SCORE
South Dakota																					
Daschle T (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	95
*Pressler L (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	10
Tennessee																					
Frist B (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
*Thompson F (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
Texas																					
*Gramm P (R)	?	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
Hutchison K (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
Utah																					
Bennett R (R)	?	W	W	W	W	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	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
Vermont																					
Jeffords J (R)	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	45	
Leahy P (D)	R	R	R	R	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	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	85	
*Warner J (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	10	
Washington																					
Gorton S (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	25	
Murray P (D)	R	R	R	R	R	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	R	R	R	R	W	95
*Rockefeller J (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Wisconsin																					
Feingold R (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Kohl H (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	85
Wyoming																					
Simpson A (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	15	
Thomas C (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0

KEY --

R VOTED RIGHT
W VOTED WRONG
P VOTED PRESENT
C VOTED PRESENT TO AVOID
POSSIBLE CONFLICT OF INTEREST
? DID NOT VOTE
I NOT ELIGIBLE MEMBER

* Up for Re-election in 1996

Former Majority Leader Bob Dole (R-KS) is running for President.

+ Senator Sheila Frahm (R-KS) was defeated in the Republican primary by Representative Sam Brownback (R-KS), whose AFGE scores for 1995 and 1996 are, respectively, 0% and 0%.

Senators whose names are shaded have departed or will depart at the end of 1996.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

I. LOCKOUTS

VOTE 1: EARLY C.R.

On January 2, 1996, the Senate passed a continuing resolution that would have put all federal employees back to work, paid all federal employees their whole paychecks on time, and allowed all federal employees to once again provide the American people with world-class service. House G.O.P. leaders, however, wouldn't even permit their chamber to vote on the measure. On the next day, **Minority Leader Richard Gephardt (D-MO)** offered an AFGE-backed resolution that would have deemed the House to have passed the continuing resolution (C.R.). But the chamber's presiding officer ruled that Gephardt's motion was not in order. **Representative Jim Moran (D-VA)** appealed the presiding officer's ruling. In retaliation, **Majority Leader Richard Armey (R-TX)** moved to kill Moran's motion, winning by a vote of 206-167.

VOTE 2: TOO LITTLE, TOO LATE C.R.

H. J. Res. 165, a continuing resolution that funded agencies at the lowest possible levels, was in effect from March 22 through March 29. For several reasons, many lawmakers courageously opposed its enactment: 1) Funding appropriated agencies through a seemingly endless series of continuing resolutions--H. J. Res. 165 being the eleventh--was obviously no way to run the government; 2) Halfway through the fiscal year, the Congress should have attempted to wrap up its budget negotiations with the President, once and for all, instead of risking a third lockout yet again; and 3) Important programs should not have gone underfunded for another two weeks. However, H. J. Res. 165 was approved by a margin of 244-180 on March 21, 1996.

VOTE 3: STINGY SPENDING BILL

Even though Senate Republicans and Democrats were reaching out to the President to craft a suitable compromise that would end the battle over the budget, the House nevertheless went ahead and passed an omnibus spending bill that had already provoked a veto threat because of its failure to maintain adequate levels of investment in important domestic programs. But the vote, held on March 7, 1996, was a close one: 209-206.

VOTE 4: SPENDING BILL FIX

Representative David Obey (D-WI) offered a motion to instruct those Representatives participating in the House-Senate conference to resolve differences between the two versions of the omnibus spending bill to agree to the increased Senate funding levels for important programs in the Departments of Education and Labor and the Environmental Protection Agency. Although the Senate's positions on funding enjoyed the support of Republican and Democratic Senators alike, the

House still rejected Obey's AFGE-supported motion by a vote of 194-207, on March 21, 1996.

II. PLAYING POLITICS WITH AMERICA'S CREDIT-WORTHINESS

VOTE 5: DEBT CRISIS

On February 1, **Minority Leader Richard Gephardt (D-MO)** offered a measure to provide for immediate consideration of a clean debt limit extension that would have allowed the federal government to meet all of its obligations and avoid a debt crisis. When **Representative Harold Volkmer (D-MO)** appealed the presiding officer's ruling that Gephardt's motion was not in order, **Representative Gerald Solomon (R-NY)** moved to kill Volkmer's appeal. Although AFGE was in opposition, Solomon's motion passed the House by a vote of 229-187.

III. MEAT-AXE APPROACH TO CUTTING AGENCIES' FUNDING

VOTE 6: THOUGHTLESS CUTS

On June 26, 1996, **Representative Gil Gutknecht (R-MN)** offered an amendment to the VA-HUD-Independent Agencies appropriation bill that would have cut spending across-the-board by 1.9%. His amendment, which would have cut funding for every program covered by the bill and always by the same amount, lost by a vote of 45-372.

IV. A LIVING WAGE FOR AMERICA'S FAMILIES

VOTE 7: EARLY MINIMUM WAGE

On March 28, 1996, **Minority Whip David Bonior (D-MI)** moved to recommit legislation extending the debt ceiling with instructions to add a provision increasing the minimum wage. However, Bonior's AFGE-supported motion was defeated by a vote of 192-228.

VOTE 8: LATER MINIMUM WAGE

On May 23, 1996, House G.O.P. leaders grudgingly allowed an amendment to be offered to the Employee Commuting Act to increase the minimum wage by 90 cents per hour over two years, thereby raising the minimum wage from its current level of \$4.25 per hour to \$4.75 per hour on July 1, 1996, and to \$5.15 per hour on July 1, 1997. The AFGE-supported amendment passed by a vote of 266-162.

VOTE 9: GUTTING MINIMUM WAGE

Shortly after VOTE 8, **Representative William Goodling (R-PA)** offered an amendment to exempt all businesses with gross sales under \$500,000, thus effectively preventing millions of employees from actually benefitting from a minimum wage increase. Fortunately, this amendment was defeated by a vote of 196-229.

V. FEDERAL EMPLOYEE UNION-BUSTING

VOTE 10: OFFICIAL TIME

On July 11, **Representative Jim Bunning (R-KY)** offered an amendment to the Labor-HHS-Education appropriations bill that would have done away with official time at the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA). **Representative Steny Hoyer (D-MD)** immediately offered a substitute amendment that, although flawed, would have protected both the right of employees at SSA and HCFA to receive effective union representation and participate in labor-management cooperation at those agencies. However, Hoyer's amendment lost by a vote of 201-220.

VI. BUDGET SLASHING RESOLUTION

VOTE 11: BUDGET RESOLUTION #1

AFGE strongly opposed adoption of the controversial budget resolution, and the subsequent conference report, to balance the budget over seven years by cutting federal spending by \$714 billion, including \$230 billion from Medicare and Medicaid and \$310 billion from discretionary spending. Further, the measure would have raised retirement taxes on federal employees by 0.5%, delayed cost-of-living-adjustments for federal retirees, and unnecessarily required agencies to make contributions to the retirement trust fund so large that layoffs and furloughs of federal employees would have been inevitable. But on May 16, 1996, the House adopted the budget resolution by a margin of 226-195.

VOTE 12: BUDGET RESOLUTION #2

AFGE also opposed the conference report, which was only slightly better after House-Senate negotiations than the original budget resolution. However, it was subsequently approved by 216-211, on June 12, 1996.

VII. CIVIL SERVICE "DEFORM"

VOTE 13: RIF PERFORMANCE RATINGS

Although the Civil Service Reform Act contained many commendable provisions, the bill would have given increased weight to performance evaluations for RIFs, allowing as

many as 30 years to be added to an employee's time in service. The overwhelming majority of federal employees have no faith in the accuracy or fairness of the current performance management system. That performance ratings are unevenly distributed by grade, gender, ethnic group, and agency has been meticulously documented. The bill was defeated by a vote of 224-201, on September 26, 1996.

VIII. STANDING UP FOR EDUCATION

VOTE 14: TEACHING, TRAINING

Representative David Obey (D-WI) offered an AFGE-supported amendment to add funding to the Labor-HHS-Education appropriation bill for education and worker training programs. However, the amendment was defeated by a vote of 198-227, on July 11, 1996.

IX. ENSHRINING AN ANTI-SPENDING BIAS IN THE CONSTITUTION

VOTE 15: FISCAL STRAITJACKET

AFGE opposed the Tax Limitation Constitutional Amendment, which would have required a two-thirds majority vote in both the House and the Senate in order to raise taxes. Since it would become nearly impossible to increase revenues, the Congress would instead be forced to eliminate important government programs and lay off valuable federal employees in order to reduce deficits. The measure passed the House on April 15, 1996, by a vote of 243-177.

X. QUALITY HEALTH CARE FOR ALL AMERICANS

VOTE 16: MEDICAL SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

Representative John Dingell (D-MI) offered a substitute amendment to the Health Insurance Revisions Act that would have prevented the establishment of Medical Savings Accounts. Enactment of such legislation would have set a damaging precedent for the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program. AFGE supported Dingell's measure, but it was defeated on March 28, 1996, by a vote of 192-226.

XI. FEDERAL EMPLOYEES HEALTH BENEFITS CUT

VOTE 17: FEHBP CUT

On July 17, 1996, the House rejected, by a vote of 184-238, an amendment to the Treasury-Postal appropriations bill, offered by **Representative Steny Hoyer (D-MD)**, a staunch AFGE ally, to restore full coverage under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program. The 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.

XII. WORKPLACE SAFETY

VOTE 18: ERGONOMIC STANDARDS

On July 11, 1996, the House approved, by a vote of 216-205, an amendment offered by **Representative Nancy Pelosi (D-CA)** to the Labor-HHS-Education appropriations bill to strip an anti-workplace safety provision that would have prevented the Occupational Safety and Health Administration from researching repetitive stress injuries and issuing regulations aimed at reducing their occurrence in the workplace.

XIII. ANTI-OVERTIME BILL

VOTE 19: COMP TIME

AFGE opposed H.R. 2391 because it would have allowed managers to deprive employees of overtime pay by coercing them into taking comp time when they really preferred overtime pay. The enforcement provisions in the bill to prevent such abuses from occurring were patently inadequate. Many American workers have come to depend on paid overtime to maintain their standard of living and make up for declining real wages. However, H.R. 2391 passed the House on July 30, 1996, by a vote of 225-195.

XIV. FEDERAL EXPRESS UNION-BUSTING PROVISION

VOTE 20: FED EX

A provision was added to the Federal Aviation Administration Reauthorization Act in conference that seemed specifically designed to stop union organizing drives at Federal Express. The House passed the AFGE-opposed conference report in its entirety, including the Federal Express union-busting provision, on September 27, 1996, by a vote of 218-198.

DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS OF KEY VOTES IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

I. LOCKOUTS (VOTES 1, 2, 3, and 4)

If the 104th Congress is remembered for anything, it will be for lawmakers intentionally shutting down the government not once but twice, the second time over the Winter religious holidays, causing in the process the two worst shutdowns in terms of lost services in the nation's history. As strange as it may seem to those future social scientists who look back through the mists of time to review this period in our nation's history, a majority of Congressional lawmakers really and truly entered into budget negotiations stubbornly determined to shut down the government if the President did not completely capitulate to their drastic and unprecedented cuts in spending for the programs on which ordinary Americans rely.

Obviously, these lockouts had particularly profound impacts on federal employees and their families. Hundreds of thousands of federal employees were required to work without pay. Hundreds of thousands of other federal employees were locked out of their offices and deprived of their paychecks. Worse, even though their absence was keenly felt by the working people and small businesspersons who rely upon them for important services, this latter group of federal employees treated so cruelly by the 104th Congress had to endure being called "non-essential" by the lawmakers who caused the lockouts, including then **Senate Majority Leader Robert Dole (R-KS)**. Adding insult to injury, Congressional lawmakers were not just paid during the lockouts they had imposed on the rank-and-file federal employees who actually do the work of government, but sometimes even went on vacation, too--paid, of course.

The lockouts were obviously a defining moment for AFGE and an inspiration for tireless grassroots political activism for countless members of this union. But since some of the lawmakers who brought on the lockouts are now trying to rewrite history and place the blame for these blunders on innocent parties, including AFGE, it's important that this union's activists review the records of their Representatives on five key votes.

VOTE 1: EARLY C.R.

On January 2, 1996, the Senate passed a continuing resolution (H.R. 1643) that would have put all federal employees back to work, paid all federal employees their whole paychecks on time, and allowed all federal employees to once again provide the American people with world-class service. House G.O.P. leaders, however, wouldn't even permit their chamber to vote on the measure. On the next day, **Minority Leader Richard Gephardt (D-MO)** offered a resolution that would have deemed the House to have passed H.R. 1643. But the chamber's presiding officer, taking instructions from the House Republican leadership, ruled that Gephardt's motion was not in order. **Representative Jim Moran (D-VA)**, a key AFGE ally, appealed the presiding officer's ruling. In retaliation, **Majority Leader Richard Armey (R-TX)** moved to kill Moran's motion, winning by

a vote of 206-167. **(VOTE 1)**

VOTE 2: TOO LITTLE, TOO LATE C.R.

Rather than negotiate responsibly with the President, the 104th Congress passed several continuing resolutions with the lowest possible levels of funding, preventing federal employees from providing the American people with the best possible service. H. J. Res. 165 is typical of such efforts. This sort of continuing resolution funded those agencies in the appropriation bills that the Congress had still not passed satisfactorily--but at the lowest possible level of spending. H. J. Res. 165 was in effect from March 22 through March 29.

For several reasons, many lawmakers courageously opposed H. J. Res. 165:

- 1) Funding appropriated agencies through a seemingly endless series of continuing resolutions--H. J. Res. 165 being the eleventh--was obviously no way to run the government;
- 2) Half-way through the fiscal year, the Congress should have attempted to wrap up its budget negotiations with the President, once and for all, instead of risking a third lockout yet again; and
- 3) Important programs should not have gone underfunded for another two weeks.

However, H. J. Res. 165 was approved by a margin of 244-180 on March 21, 1996. **(VOTE 2)**

VOTE 3: STINGY SPENDING BILL

In response to mounting pressure to leave last year's budget haggling behind and finally set the federal government on secure financial footing, the House began crafting in early March an omnibus spending bill to provide agencies covered under the four outstanding appropriation bills--Labor-Education-HHS, Commerce-State-Justice, VA-HUD-Independent Agencies, and Interior--with funding through the end of the fiscal year.

Unfortunately, the resulting legislation (H.R. 3019) would have provided many agencies with significantly less funding than requested by the President. He had asked for \$5 billion more overall in order to protect the nation's investments in critical programs that promote education, training, the environment, criminal justice, veterans, and research and technology. Many lawmakers were also concerned that the legislation set funding levels far too low for many worthwhile programs, which both deprived ordinary Americans of important services and encouraged agencies to lay off and furlough valuable federal employees.

The President even suggested several ways to pay for those critical investments without increasing the deficit. House G.O.P. leaders, however, didn't want to provide any additional funding until the President agreed to their agenda of cutting Medicare, Medicaid, Welfare, and federal retirement.

Worse, H.R. 3019 also contained several controversial riders--applying to issues ranging from national forests to abortions to OSHA ergonomic standards.

The Senate's version of the omnibus spending bill, while still not providing all of the increased

investments requested by the President, was more generous than the House legislation and less burdened by controversial riders.

The Washington Post, a newspaper that had earlier been harshly critical of the President's conduct in the battle over the budget, summed up the strategy of House leaders at that time as nothing but more of the same:

"Twice before, White House-Republican impasses over the budget, spending and debt ceiling issues produced wrenching partial government shutdowns that hurt the Republicans' standing in the polls...GOP leaders have conceded that their past attempts to use spending bills as leverage to extract budget concessions had failed. Yet House and Senate Republicans appear to be trying the same strategy again to achieve part of their agenda before the fall elections."

Even though at that time Senate Republicans and Democrats were reaching out to the President to craft a suitable compromise that would end the battle over the budget, the House nevertheless went ahead and passed H.R. 3019--despite the fact that the legislation had already provoked a veto threat because of its stinginess. But the vote, held on March 7, 1996, was a close one: 209-206. **(VOTE 3)**

VOTE 4: SPENDING BILL FIX

Representative David Obey (D-WI) offered a motion to instruct those Representatives participating in the House-Senate conference to resolve differences between the two versions of the omnibus spending bill to agree to the increased Senate funding levels for important programs in the Departments of Education and Labor and the Environmental Protection Agency. Although the Senate's positions on funding enjoyed the support of Republican and Democratic Senators alike, the House still rejected Obey's AFGE-supported motion by a vote of 194-207, on March 21, 1996. **(VOTE 4)**

Only after long and unnecessary wrangling were many of the Senate's positions on funding for important programs finally accepted by the House and put into the omnibus spending bill's conference report.

AFGE Activists should not be surprised if the same lawmakers who locked them out of their offices twice last year do so again in the future--assuming they win re-election, of course. While some of those lawmakers expressed sorrow for their actions when the government re-opened after the lengthy second lockout, more than a few regretted only that the tactic had backfired and boomeranged against them, not that they had inflicted needless torment and misery on innocent parties--both those Americans who deliver federal services and those Americans who receive them.

Take, for example, **Representative Tom DeLay (R-TX)**, who's sorry that the lockouts were unpopular and didn't force the President to agree to the G.O.P.'s controversial budget agenda, not that they were wrong. In the September 1996 issue of Texas Monthly, DeLay says:

"Our biggest mistake was backing off from the government shutdown...We should have stuck it out; our calls were four hundred to five in favor of the shutdown. The worst moment was

November 19. I was cooking steaks for five or six Members of Congress at my condo. The TV was on, and all of a sudden there's Newt and Dole and the President, and everybody is shaking hands and saying they've reached an agreement to re-open the government. I'll never forget it as long as I live."

DeLay is House Majority Whip, the third most powerful Member of the House of Representatives.

II. PLAYING POLITICS WITH AMERICA'S CREDIT-WORTHINESS

VOTE 5: DEBT CRISIS

AFGE strongly opposed the strategy of some lawmakers to force the federal government into default if the President did not agree to their controversial budget slashing package, which included significant cuts in federal retirement. The United States has never defaulted on its obligations, even during the Civil War and the Great Depression.

Although such a catastrophe is unprecedented, a debt crisis would likely have had a particularly severe impact on federal employees. Agencies could have been shut down and their workforces furloughed; or employees might have been required to work without pay--regardless of whether their agencies had received appropriations. Further, health care and retirement benefits for federal employees might have been suspended.

On February 1, **Minority Leader Richard Gephardt (D-MO)** offered a measure (H. Res. 356) to provide for immediate consideration of a clean debt limit extension that would have allowed the federal government to meet all of its obligations and avoid a debt crisis. At the direction of the House's G.O.P. leadership, the chamber's presiding officer ruled that Gephardt's motion was not in order. When **Representative Harold Volkmer (D-MO)** appealed the presiding officer's ruling, **Representative Gerald Solomon (R-NY)** moved to kill Volkmer's appeal. Although AFGE was in opposition, Solomon's motion passed the House by a vote of 229-187. **(VOTE 5)**

Consequently, the threat of a default by the federal government needlessly loomed over the nation for several more weeks. Those lawmakers who had intentionally brought on a debt crisis in order to get their way in the battle over the budget--over 170 Representatives had signed a letter in 1995 outlining such a scheme--later repudiated their strategy, finally admitting that playing politics with the full faith and credit of the United States was dangerous and mistaken; and eventually, a long-term extension of the debt ceiling was passed.

III. MEAT-AXE APPROACH TO CUTTING AGENCIES' FUNDING

VOTE 6: THOUGHTLESS CUTS

Representative Gil Gutknecht (R-MN) and like-minded colleagues offered amendments requiring across-the-board 1.9% cuts in discretionary spending, the category of funding that runs agencies and pays for salaries, to many of the thirteen different appropriation bills.

On June 26, 1996, Gutknecht tried unsuccessfully to amend the VA-HUD-Independent Agencies appropriation bill (H.R. 3666), losing by a vote of 45-372. **(VOTE 6)**

AFGE opposed this amendment because of the thoughtless, meat-axe approach it took towards reducing spending: cutting funding for every program covered by the bill and always by the same amount. Lawmakers should understand that every program has its own history, its own circumstances, and its own record. Some programs may need increases in funding, some programs may need funding to remain the same, and some programs may even need decreases in funding. But Gutknecht and his colleagues weren't interested in taking the time to learn about the programs. They were just interested in cutting funding for the programs, whether those programs were good, average, or bad.

IV. A LIVING WAGE FOR AMERICA'S FAMILIES (VOTES 7, 8, and 9)

Ensuring the right of America's working families to earn living wages was one of the AFL-CIO's premier legislative objectives this year. Between 1978 and 1996, the purchasing power of the minimum wage declined by 31%. Going into this year, full-time, year-round employees who earned the minimum wage were paid only \$8,840 per year, more than \$3,000 below the poverty level for a family of three.

VOTE 7: EARLY MINIMUM WAGE

After much effort--and even more resistance from the Congress--the AFL-CIO's campaign paid off and the minimum wage was finally increased. In the House, the seeds of this effort were planted by **Minority Whip David Bonior (D-MI)**, who, on March 28, 1996, moved to recommit legislation extending the debt ceiling (H.R. 3136) with instructions to add a provision increasing the minimum wage. However, Bonior's motion was defeated by a vote of 192-228. **(VOTE 7)**

VOTE 8: LATER MINIMUM WAGE

It wasn't until May 23, 1996, that House G.O.P. leaders finally permitted their chamber to vote on increasing the minimum wage. They grudgingly allowed an amendment to be offered to the Employee Commuting Act (H.R. 1227) to increase the minimum wage by 90 cents per hour over two years, thereby raising the minimum wage from its then level of \$4.25 per hour to \$4.75 per hour on July 1, 1996, and to \$5.15 per hour on July 1, 1997. The AFGE-supported amendment passed by a vote of 266-162. **(VOTE 8)**

VOTE 9: GUTTING MINIMUM WAGE

However, this victory did not come without a fight from those who opposed raising the minimum wage. Just two votes later, **Representative William Goodling (R-PA)** offered an amendment to H.R. 1227 to exempt all businesses with gross sales under \$500,000, thus effectively preventing millions of employees from actually benefitting from a minimum wage increase. Fortunately, this amendment was defeated by a vote of 196-229. **(VOTE 9)**

AFGE Activists might compare the vote on passing the minimum wage amendment to H.R. 1227 with the vote on Goodling's minimum wage-gutting amendment. They'll see that almost 40 Representatives who voted in favor of the minimum wage increase tried moments later to prevent millions of Americans from actually benefitting from that increase in the minimum wage.

AFGE Activists should also remember that this is not just a private sector labor issue. Although no federal employees now earn the minimum wage, many federal salaries are only slightly above it. These employees' wages--in over 30 states, Guam, and Puerto Rico--are rising because of the minimum wage hike. Employees of nonappropriated fund (NAF) entities are paid according to prevailing wage rates in the local private economy, and many of these employees, primarily in the Department of Defense, earn less than \$5.00 per hour.

A minimum wage hike raises pay levels for federal employees in such occupations as janitors, laborers, food services workers, cashiers, file clerks, switchboard operators, and many others. AFGE estimates that more than 17,000 federal employees, many of whom are heads of households, single parents, and spouses of active-duty military personnel who are struggling to make ends meet, are directly benefitting from the increase in the minimum wage.

V. FEDERAL EMPLOYEE UNION-BUSTING

VOTE 10: OFFICIAL TIME

On July 11, **Representative Jim Bunning (R-KY)** offered an amendment to the Labor-HHS-Education appropriations bill (H.R. 3755) that would have done away with official time at the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA).

Representative Steny Hoyer (D-MD) immediately offered a substitute amendment that, although flawed, would have protected both the right of employees at SSA and HCFA to receive effective union representation and participate in labor-management cooperation at those agencies. However, Hoyer's amendment lost by a vote of 201-220. **(VOTE 10)**

The House then turned to Bunning's amendment. Almost all Democrats, having supported AFGE on the previous vote and fearful of being portrayed by G.O.P. anti-labor extremists as supporting "union raids" on the Social Security and Medicare trust funds, voted in favor of the measure. Because it was offered at the last moment, there was little time to expose this amendment for the union-busting legislation it really was. As a result, the Bunning amendment was approved by a vote

of 421-3.

Since that vote, many Representatives who normally take into account the interests of working people when casting their votes have had to deal with some very tough questions from federal employee unionists back in their districts, such as: Why did you vote in favor of depriving the working and middle class Americans who make up the federal workforce of effective representation in the workplace? Why did you vote against encouraging the federal government's rank-and-file employees and managers to work together to reduce costs to taxpayers and improve services to customers? Why did you march in lockstep with anti-labor extremists and support such a patently union-busting measure?

And it has become apparent that many Representatives did not become aware of the serious consequences that would result from enactment of the Bunning amendment until too late and now regret voting in favor of busting federal employee unions.

Fortunately, the Senate did not include a similar provision in its version of the Labor-HHS-Education appropriation bill and the Bunning amendment was later dropped in conference, in large part thanks to the leadership of **Appropriations Committee Chair Mark Hatfield (R-OR)** and **Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations Subcommittee Chair Arlen Specter (R-PA)**. The AFL-CIO, the Public Employee Department, and various AFL-CIO affiliates worked long and hard in defense of official time. Valuable assistance was also rendered by seniors organizations, in particular the National Council of Senior Citizens and the Leadership Council of Aging Organizations.

But even before the Congress had finally adjourned, **Senator Strom Thurmond (R-SC)** introduced legislation (S. 2104) that would eliminate official time in all agencies. Also, **Senator Lauch Faircloth (R-NC)** offered free-standing legislation (S. 1987) similar to the Bunning amendment. Neither bill was taken up this year. However, this issue clearly isn't going away. AFGE Activists must continually educate their lawmakers on official time to ensure that the right of the working and middle class Americans who make up the federal workforce to receive effective representation will not be lost and that the very existence of AFGE and other federal employee unions will not be jeopardized.

VI. BUDGET SLASHING RESOLUTION (VOTES 11 and 12)

AFGE strongly opposed adoption of the controversial budget resolution (H. Con. Res. 178), and the subsequent conference report, to balance the budget over seven years by cutting federal spending by \$714 billion. Medicare and Medicaid, two crucial programs would have been cut by \$230 billion. Discretionary spending, the funding category used to run agencies and pay salaries, would have been cut by more than \$310 billion.

A slash of that magnitude would surely have necessitated the elimination or curtailment of many important federal programs--and significant layoffs and furloughs of federal employees. Many of these spending cuts would have been used to pay for tax cuts, some of them skewed towards corporations and the rich.

Further, the measure would have

- raised retirement taxes on federal employees by 0.5%,
- delayed cost-of-living-adjustments for federal retirees, and
- unnecessarily required agencies to make contributions to the retirement trust fund so large that further layoffs and furloughs of federal employees would have been inevitable.

VOTE 11: BUDGET RESOLUTION #1

But on May 16, 1996, the House adopted the budget resolution by a margin of 226-195. (VOTE 11)

VOTE 12: BUDGET RESOLUTION #2

AFGE also opposed the conference report, which was only slightly better after House-Senate negotiations than the original budget resolution. However, it was subsequently approved by 216-211, on June 12, 1996. (VOTE 12)

VII. CIVIL SERVICE "DEFORM"

VOTE 13: RIF PERFORMANCE RATINGS

After exhaustive negotiations with **House Civil Service Subcommittee Chair John Mica (R-FL)** failed to induce him to drop just one provision in his Omnibus Civil Service Reform Act (H.R. 3841), AFGE had no choice but to oppose the legislation.

Although H.R. 3841 contained many commendable provisions, the bill would have severely disadvantaged all federal employees who become subject to reductions-in-force (RIFs). The legislation would have given increased weight to performance evaluations for RIFs, allowing as many as 30 years to be added to an employee's time in service. The overwhelming majority of federal employees have no faith in the accuracy or fairness of the current performance management system. That performance ratings are unevenly distributed by grade, gender, ethnicity, and agency has been meticulously documented.

It is hardly surprising that other federal employee unions adopted AFGE's position on H.R. 3841. However, associations representing managers also opposed the legislation because it would have allowed skilled supervisors with improper motivations to "target" employees and encouraged lazy or incompetent supervisors to inflate their employees' ratings so that they could avoid having to lay off members of their staffs. The Office of Personnel Management opposed the bill as well, insisting that its enactment would create "inequities" that could have "very serious consequences."

Because H.R. 3841 contained several meritorious provisions to help employees who lose their jobs through downsizing, AFGE urged Mica to drop the provision giving increased weight to performance evaluations during RIFs and simply advance the rest of the bill. Mica refused this offer and insisted on taking H.R. 3841 to the floor in its entirety, notwithstanding almost universal

opposition to the performance evaluations provision. **(VOTE 13)** It was defeated by a vote of 224-201, on September 26, 1996. (Because H.R. 3841 was considered under suspension of the normal rules, it needed the approval of two-thirds of the Representatives voting--284 in this case.) On the next day, with AFGE's blessing, Mica brought H.R. 3841 back up again, but this time without the controversial provision, and it was passed by voice vote. However, the Senate did not take up the legislation prior to adjournment.

VIII. STANDING UP FOR EDUCATION

VOTE 14: TEACHING, TRAINING

Fearful that the Congress was short-changing education programs in Fiscal Year 1997 just as surely as it did in Fiscal Year 1996, **Representative David Obey (D-WI)** offered an AFGE-supported amendment to add funding to the Labor-HHS-Education appropriation bill (H.R. 3755) for education and worker training programs, including an increase of \$100 million to the \$1.1 billion provided for Dislocated Worker Training, \$25 million to the \$625 million provided for Summer Youth Training, \$70 million to the \$3.6 billion provided for Head Start, \$450 million to the \$7.2 billion for Title I programs, and \$25 million to the \$441 million provided for Safe and Drug Free Schools. The amendment would have also provided money to several programs not funded under H.R. 3755, including \$233 million for Eisenhower Teacher Training, \$93 million for Perkins Loans, and \$250 million for Goals 2000. However, Obey's amendment was defeated by a vote of 198-227, on July 11, 1996. **(VOTE 14)**

IX. ENSHRINING AN ANTI-SPENDING BIAS IN THE CONSTITUTION

VOTE 15: FISCAL STRAITJACKET

AFGE opposed the Tax Limitation Constitutional Amendment (H. J. Res. 159) that would have enshrined an anti-spending bias in the Constitution. The amendment would have required a two-thirds majority vote in both the House and the Senate in order to raise taxes. This fiscal straitjacket could only be removed if the nation went to war.

Since it would become nearly impossible to increase revenues, the Congress would instead be forced to eliminate important government programs and lay off valuable federal employees in order to reduce deficits. While the measure passed the House on April 15, 1996, by a vote of 243-177, it failed to attract the two-thirds majority of those present and voting--280 in this case--necessary to pass a constitutional amendment. **(VOTE 15)**

While cutting spending can be an appropriate mechanism to ensure that revenues and expenditures approximate one another, the Tax Limitation Constitutional Amendment would make cutting spending the only method to achieve deficit reduction. While AFGE will continue to support steady and measured deficit reduction through an ambitious agenda of health care reform, abolition of corporate welfare and tax breaks for the rich, and service contractor reform, this union strongly opposes balancing the budget entirely by cutting the vital programs on which Americans depend.

X. QUALITY HEALTH CARE FOR ALL AMERICANS

VOTE 16: MEDICAL SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

Concerned that pending health legislation did not really address the needs of working and middle class Americans, **Representative John Dingell (D-MI)** offered a substitute amendment to the Health Insurance Revisions Act (H.R. 3103) that would have made it easier for employees to remain insured when they change jobs and guarantee that they could not be refused coverage because of pre-existing medical conditions.

Unlike the underlying legislation, Dingell's substitute amendment would not permit the establishment of Medical Savings Accounts (MSAs), which would have allowed individuals to make tax deductible contributions to special accounts set up to pay medical expenses. There was some consideration last year as to whether the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program (FEHBP) should include the option to set up MSAs. Although pushed relentlessly by those lawmakers who oppose national health care but want to appear to be addressing the needs of the 40,000,000 Americans who are uninsured, MSAs would leave the working and middle class Americans who make up the federal workforce worse off than if the traditional FEHBP plan were left alone. MSAs encourage low-risk persons, often those who are single and reasonably well-off, to leave the insurance pool, raising premiums for those who remain.

Since the FEHBP insurance pool would be smaller, its power to negotiate favorable deals with health

care providers would fall, which itself would lead to premium increases. And since the cost per enrollee would actually be increasing, the Congress would likely try to reduce the amount it pays for enrollees' premiums, leaving federal employees to pick up the balance.

Consequently, AFGE takes considerable interest in legislation involving MSAs--even in cases like H.R. 3103 where it doesn't directly affect federal employees. Unfortunately, Dingell's substitute amendment was defeated on March 28, 1996, by a vote of 192-226. **(VOTE 16)**

XI. FEDERAL EMPLOYEES HEALTH CARE BENEFITS

VOTE 17: FEHBP CUT

On July 17, 1996, during floor consideration of the Treasury appropriations bill (H.R. 3756), the House rejected, by a vote of 184-238, an amendment offered by **Representative Steny Hoyer (D-MD)**, a staunch AFGE ally, to restore full coverage under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program. **(VOTE 17)** The 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 on federal employees' health insurance coverage.

XII. WORKPLACE SAFETY

VOTE 18: ERGONOMIC STANDARDS

In a stunning rebuke to anti-worker lawmakers, the House approved an amendment offered by **Representative Nancy Pelosi (D-CA)** to the Labor-HHS-Education appropriations bill (H.R. 3755) to strip an anti-workplace safety provision that would have prevented the Occupational Safety and Health Administration from researching repetitive stress injuries (RSIs) and issuing regulations aimed at reducing their occurrence in the workplace.

In 1994, the last year for which complete data are available, there were 332,000 illnesses associated with repetitive motion, at an estimated cost to industry of anywhere from \$20-100 billion. However, some lawmakers not only don't want the government to help prevent workers from suffering RSIs, but are also determined to keep the extent of this unnecessary tragedy a secret. On July 11, 1996, the AFGE-supported Pelosi amendment won by a vote of 216-205. **(VOTE 18)**

XIII. ANTI-OVERTIME BILL

VOTE 19: COMP TIME

AFGE opposed H.R. 2391 because it would have allowed managers to deprive employees of overtime. Currently, the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA), by requiring premium pay for time worked beyond a 40-hour week, protects employees from having to work extremely long hours and assures them fair compensation. The overtime premium pay requirement also provides an incentive for businesses to hire additional employees--thereby spreading the work around and reducing unemployment.

Proponents of H.R. 2391 claim that by gutting the FLSA in order to allow employers to offer time-off (comp time) in lieu of paid overtime that employees could better balance their work and family responsibilities. But comp time is not flex time. An employee's use of comp time would still be completely at the discretion of his or her employer.

Further, it would be easy under the legislation for an employer to coerce an employee into taking comp time when he or she really prefers overtime pay. The enforcement provisions in the bill to prevent such abuses from occurring are patently inadequate. Employees who insist on paid overtime may simply be passed over--with choice overtime assignments and promotions going to those willing to accept the employer's terms. Finally, paid overtime is important to many American workers who have come to depend on it to maintain their standard of living and make up for declining real wages. A substitution of comp time for paid overtime could cut an employee's take-home pay by more than 25%. This bill would encourage employers to slash their labor costs by discouraging their employees from taking overtime. However, H.R. 2391 passed the House on July 30, 1996, by a vote of 225-195. **(VOTE 19)**

XIV. FEDERAL EXPRESS UNION-BUSTING PROVISION

VOTE 20: FED EX

H.R. 3539 authorized spending for the Federal Aviation Administration and other important aviation infrastructure and safety programs. Although part of neither the House nor the Senate versions of the bill, conferees managed to invent out of whole cloth a provision that seemed specifically designed to stop union organizing drives at Federal Express. This provision permits Federal Express to claim coverage for its ground employees under the Railway Labor Act (RLA), which requires workers to organize on a system-wide basis, rather than the National Labor Relations Act, which permits location-by-location organizing. Coverage under the RLA allows Federal Express to insulate itself from organizing efforts by its drivers and other employees and thus achieve its stated objective of remaining union-free.

On September 27, 1996, the House passed the AFGE-opposed conference report to H.R. 3539 in its entirety, including the Federal Express union-busting provision, by a vote of 218-198. **(VOTE 20)**

HOUSE VOTES

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|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Early C.R. | 8. Later Minimum Wage | 15. Fiscal Straitjacket |
| 2. Too Little, Too Late C.R. | 9. Gutting Minimum Wage | 16. Medical Savings Accounts |
| 3. Stingy Spending Bill | 10. Official Time | 17. FEHBP Cut |
| 4. Spending Bill Fix | 11. Budget Resolution #1 | 18. Ergonomic Standards |
| 5. Debt Crisis | 12. Budget Resolution #2 | 19. Comp Time |
| 6. Thoughtless Cuts | 13. RIF Performance Ratings | 20. Fed Ex |
| 7. Early Minimum Wage | 14. Teaching, Training | |

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	AFGE SCORE
Alabama																					
Bachus S (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	10
Bevill T (D)	R	R	?	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	89
@Browder G (D)	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	79
Callahan S (R)	?	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
Cramer R (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	90
Everett T (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
Hilliard E (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Alaska																					
Young D (R)	?	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	26
Arizona																					
Hayworth J (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
Kolbe J (R)	W	W	W	?	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	11
Pastor E (D)	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Salmon M (R)	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	15
Shadegg J (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
Stump B (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
Arkansas																					
Dickey J (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
*Hutchinson T (R)	?	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
Lincoln B (D)	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	?	R	?	W	?	W	R	?	?	?	W	77
Thornton R (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	100
California																					
Baker B (R)	W	W	W	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	100
Beilenson A (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	95
Berman H (D)	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Bilbray B (R)	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	15
Bono S (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	10
Brown G (D)	R	R	R	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	R	W	W	W	W	W	?	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
Campbell T (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	20
Condit G (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	75
Cox C (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	AFGE SCORE
California (cont.)																					
Cunningham R (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
Dellums R (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?
Dixon J (D)	?	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	95
Dooley C (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	?	R	W	W	W	79
Doolittle J (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
Dornan R (R)	?	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
Dreier D (R)	W	W	W	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	R	R	100
Farr S (D)	R	R	R	R	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	R	R	R	100
Filner B (D)	R	R	R	R	?	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Gallegly E (R)	?	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
Harman J (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	85
Herger W (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Horn S (R)	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	?	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	32
Hunter D (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	?	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
Kim J (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
Lantos T (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Lewis J (R)	W	W	W	?	R	W	R	W	W	?	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	11
Lofgren Z (D)	R	R	R	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	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	R	R	R	100
McKeon H (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
Millender-McDonald J (D)	I	I	I	I	I	R	I	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	I	I	R	R	R	R	100
Miller G (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	100
Moorhead C (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
Packard R (R)	W	W	W	W	?	R	W	W	W	W	?	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	6
Pelosi N (D)	?	R	R	R	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	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	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	20
Rohrabacher D (R)	W	W	W	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	R	R	100
Royce E (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
Seastrand A (R)	W	W	W	?	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
Stark P (D)	?	?	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Thomas B (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	10
Torres E (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Waters M (D)	R	?	R	?	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	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Woolsey L (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	AFGE SCORE
Colorado																					
*Allard W (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
Hefley J (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
McInnis S (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	10
Schaefer D (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
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	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	R	100
Franks G (R)	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	25
Gejdenson S (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Johnson N (R)	?	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	37
Kennelly B (D)	R	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	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	25
Delaware																					
Castle M (R)	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	15
Florida																					
Bilirakis M (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	15
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	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	15
Deutsch P (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	100
Diaz-Balart L (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	?	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	42
Foley M (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	15
Fowler T (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	?	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	?	W	W	W	W	6
Gibbons S (D)	?	R	R	?	R	?	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	?	R	R	?	?	R	R	100
Goss P (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
Hastings A (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Johnston H (D)	?	?	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
McCollum B (R)	?	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
Meek C (D)	?	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	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
Miller D (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	?	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	11
Peterson P (D)	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	?	?	100
Ros-Lehtinen I (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	?	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	?	W	R	W	R	39
Scarborough J (R)	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	15
Shaw E (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	10
Stearns C (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
Thurman K (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Weldon D (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
Young C (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	?	W	W	R	?	W	W	?	?	?	W	20

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	AFGE SCORE
Georgia																					
Barr B (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	10
Bishop S (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	95
Chambliss S (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
Collins M (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
Deal N (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	15
Gingrich N (R)	S	S	W	S	S	S	S	S	S	W	S	W	S	S	W	W	S	S	W	S	0
Kingston J (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	?	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
Lewis J (D)	R	R	R	R	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	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
McKinney C (D)	R	R	R	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	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
Hawaii																					
Abercrombie N (D)	?	R	R	R	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	R	R	100
Idaho																					
Chenoweth H (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	15
Crapo M (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
Illinois																					
Collins C (D)	?	?	R	?	R	R	?	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	100
Costello J (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	95
Crane P (R)	W	W	W	W	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	R	100
Evans L (D)	R	R	R	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	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
Fawell H (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	10
Flanagan M (R)	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	35
Gutierrez L (D)	R	R	R	R	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	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
Hyde H (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
Jackson J (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
LaHood R (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	20
Lipinski W (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	95
Manzullo D (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	?	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
Porter J (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	15
Poshard G (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	95
Rush B (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Weller J (R)	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	25
Yates S (D)	R	R	R	?	R	?	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	100

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| 7. Early Minimum Wage | 14. Teaching, Training | |

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	AFGE SCORE
Indiana																					
Burton D (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
Buyer S (R)	?	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	11
Hamilton L (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	85
Hostettler J (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	10
Jacobs A (D)	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	79
McIntosh D (R)	?	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
Myers J (R)	W	W	?	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	11
Roemer T (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	80
Souder M (R)	?	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	11
Visclosky P (D)	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Iowa																					
Ganske G (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	10
Latham T (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
Leach J (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	30
*Lightfoot J (R)	?	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	11
Nussle J (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
Kansas																					
*Brownback S (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Meyers J (R)	W	W	R	W	?	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	11
*Roberts P (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	15
Tiahrt T (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
Kentucky																					
Baesler S (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	95
Bunning J (R)	W	W	W	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	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
Rogers H (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	10
Ward M (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	?	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	94
Whitfield E (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	10
Louisiana																					
Baker R (R)	W	W	?	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
Fields C (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	?	R	R	R	R	R	100
@Hayes J (R)	?	W	?	?	?	?	W	R	W	?	?	?	?	?	W	W	W	W	W	?	11
Jefferson W (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Livingston R (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	10
McCrery J (R)	W	W	?	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
Tauzin W (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	10

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Maine																					
Baldacci J (D)	R	R	R	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	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	?	W	W	W	?	W	W	22
Maryland																					
Bartlett R (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
Cardin B (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Cummings E (D)	I	I	I	I	I	R	I	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	I	I	R	R	R	R	100
Ehrlich R (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	10
Gilchrest W (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	10
Hoyer S (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Mfume K (D)	?	I	I	I	R	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	100
Morella C (R)	R	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	50
Wynn A (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	95
Massachusetts																					
Blute P (R)	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	R	?	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	37
Frank B (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Kennedy J (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Markey E (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Meehan M (D)	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Moakley J (D)	R	?	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	94
Neal R (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	100
Olver J (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Studds G (D)	?	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Torkildsen P (R)	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	?	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	53
Michigan																					
Barcia J (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	95
Bonior D (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	95
Camp D (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
Chrysler D (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
#Collins B (D)	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	100
Conyers J (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Dingell J (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Ehlers V (R)	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	?	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	16
Hoekstra P (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Kildee D (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	95
Knollenberg J (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5

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Michigan (cont.)																					
Levin S (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Rivers L (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Smith N (R)	?	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Stupak B (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	95
Upton F (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
Minnesota																					
Gutknecht G (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
Luther W (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	95
Minge D (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	90
Oberstar J (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	?	R	R	95
Peterson C (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	90
Ramstad J (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	10
Sabo M (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	95
Vento B (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	100
Mississippi																					
Montgomery G (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	30
Parker M (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
Taylor G (D)	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	45
Thompson B (D)	R	R	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	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
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)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	85
Emerson B (R)	W	W	W	W	W	I	W	W	W	I	W	W	I	I	W	W	I	I	I	I	0
Gephardt R (D)	R	R	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	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
McCarthy K (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	95
Skelton I (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	85
Talent J (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	?	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
Volkmer H (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	95
Montana																					
Williams P (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	95

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Nebraska																						
Barrett B (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5	
Bereuter D (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	15	
Christensen J (R)	W	W	W	W	W	?	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5	
Nevada																						
Ensign J (R)	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	15	
Vucanovich B (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5	
New Hampshire																						
Bass C (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	10	
@Zeliff B (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	10	
New Jersey																						
Andrews R (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	95	
Franks B (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	30	
Frelinghuysen R (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	?	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	16	
LoBiondo F (R)	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	35	
Martini B (R)	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	60	
Menendez R (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
Pallone F (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	95	
Payne D (D)	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
Roukema M (R)	?	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	37	
Saxton H (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5	
Smith C (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	40	
*Torricelli R (D)	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
*Zimmer D (R)	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	?	W	W	W	R	W	?	W	28	
New Mexico																						
Richardson B (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	100
Schiff S (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	15	
Skeen J (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5	
New York																						
Ackerman G (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
Boehlert S (R)	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	60	
Engel E (D)	R	R	R	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	R	100	
Forbes M (R)	W	W	W	?	W	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	37	
Frisa D (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	?	37	
Gilman B (R)	?	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	58	

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New York (cont.)																					
Hinchey M (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Houghton A (R)	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	W	40
Kelly S (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	20
King P (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	40
LaFalce J (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	95
Lazio R (R)	W	W	W	?	W	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	32
Lowey N (D)	R	R	R	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	R	R	100
Manton T (D)	R	R	R	?	?	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	94
McHugh J (R)	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	50
McNulty M (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	?	W	R	R	R	R	94
Molinari S (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	?	?	W	?	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	18
Nadler J (D)	R	R	R	R	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	R	R	100
Paxon B (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	?	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
Quinn J (R)	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	55
Rangel C (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Schumer C (D)	R	R	R	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	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	?	R	R	100
Solomon G (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	?	21
Towns E (D)	?	R	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	R	R	R	R	100
Walsh J (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	25
North Carolina																					
Ballenger C (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
Burr R (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
Clayton E (D)	R	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	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
Funderburk D (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
Hefner W (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Heineman F (R)	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	?	W	W	W	W	W	?	?	17
Jones W (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
Myrick S (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
Rose C (D)	R	R	R	?	?	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	?	R	R	R	R	?	88
Taylor C (R)	W	W	?	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
Watt M (D)	R	R	R	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	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	W	0
Brown S (D)	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100

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Ohio (cont.)																					
Chabot S (R)	? W	? W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	R W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	6
Cremeans F (R)	W W	W W	W W	W R	W R	W R	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	10
Gillmor P (R)	? W	W W	W W	W R	W R	W W	W W	? W	W W	R W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	17
Hall T (D)	R R	R R	R ?	R R	R ?	R R	R ?	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R ?	? R	R R					100
Hobson D (R)	W W	W W	W W	W R	W R	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	10
Hoke M (R)	? W	W W	W W	W R	W R	R W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W R	21
Kaptur M (D)	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R W	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	95
Kasich J (R)	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W 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 R	R W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	16
Ney B (R)	W W	W W	W W	W R	W R	R W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W R	20
Oxley M (R)	W W	W W	W W	W R	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	5
Portman R (R)	? W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W 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 W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W R	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	11
Regula R (R)	W W	W W	W W	W R	W R	R W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W R	20
Sawyer T (D)	? R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R 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 R	R R	R R	R R	? R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	100
Traficant J (D)	R W	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R W	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	90
Oklahoma																					
Brewster B (D)	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	W W	W W	W R	R R	R W	R R	R W	R R	R R	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	60
Coburn T (R)	W W	R W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W R	R W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	15
Istook E (R)	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	R W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	5
Largent S (R)	W W	R W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	R W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	10
Lucas F (R)	W W	W W	W W	W R	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	5
Watts J (R)	W W	W W	W W	W R	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	5
Oregon																					
Blumenauer E (D)	I I	I I	I I	I R	I I	I I	I R	I R	I W	R I	R W	R I	I I	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	89
Bunn J (R)	W W	W W	W W	W R	W R	R W	W W	R W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	20
Cooley W (R)	W W	W W	W W	W R	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W R	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W R	15
DeFazio P (D)	? R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R W	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	95
Furse E (D)	R R	W R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	95
Wyden R (D)	? I	I I	I R	I I	I I	I I	I I	I I	I I	I I	I I	I I	I I	I I	I I	I I	I I	I I	I I	I I	100
Pennsylvania																					
Borski R (D)	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R W	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	95
Clinger W (R)	W W	W W	W W	W R	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W ?	W R	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	W W	11
Coyne W (D)	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	100
Doyle M (D)	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R W	R W	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	90

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Pennsylvania (cont.)																					
English P (R)	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	40
Fattah C (D)	R	R	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	?	R	100
Fox J (R)	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	35
Gekas G (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
Goodling B (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
Greenwood J (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	?	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	21
Holden T (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	90
Kanjorski P (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	95
Klink R (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	95
Mascara F (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	95
McDade J (R)	W	W	W	?	W	?	W	R	R	?	W	?	R	?	?	W	?	?	?	R	36
McHale P (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	95
Murtha J (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	95
Shuster B (R)	?	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
Walker R (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
Weldon C (R)	W	W	W	R	W	R	?	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	?	W	R	W	W	33
Rhode Island																					
Kennedy P (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
*Reed J (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
South Carolina																					
Clyburn J (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Graham L (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Inglis B (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	?	W		0
Sanford M (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	10
Spence F (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
Spratt J (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	95
South Dakota																					
*Johnson T (D)	R	R	?	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Tennessee																					
Bryant E (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	10
Clement B (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	95
Duncan J (R)	W	W	?	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	16
Ford H (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	?	R	?	W	94
Gordon B (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	W		85

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Tennessee (cont.)																						
Hilleary V (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	10	
Quillen J (R)	?	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	?	W	?	W	W	W	W	W	?	6		
Tanner J (D)	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	89	
Wamp Z (R)	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	10	
Texas																						
Archer B (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5	
Armey D (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5	
Barton J (R)	W	R	W	?	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	11	
Bentsen K (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
Bonilla H (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	10	
@Bryant J (D)	?	R	?	R	?	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	100		
@Chapman J (D)	?	R	?	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	?	100	
Coleman R (D)	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	100		
Combest L (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5	
de la Garza E (D)	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	?	R	R	R	94	
DeLay T (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	?	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5	
Doggett L (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	95
Edwards C (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	95
Fields J (R)	?	W	W	W	W	?	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	
Frost M (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	100
Geran P (D)	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	25	
Gonzalez H (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Green G (D)	R	R	?	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	?	94	
Hall R (D)	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	25	
Jackson-Lee S (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	100
Johnson E (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Johnson S (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	
#Laughlin G (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5	
Ortiz S (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	?	R	89	
Smith L (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	?	W	W	W	W	W	5	
Stenholm C (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	55	
Stockman S (R)	?	W	?	?	?	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	31	
Tejeda F (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	85	
Thornberry W (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5	
Wilson C (D)	?	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	100	

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	<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>	<u>16</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>20</u>	AFGE SCORE
Utah																					
Greene E (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5
Hansen J (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	10
Orton B (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	85
Vermont																					
Sanders B (I)	?	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Virginia																					
Bateman H (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	?	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	11	
Bliley T (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5	
Boucher R (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
Davis T (R)	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	25	
Goodlatte R (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5	
Moran J (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	95	
Payne L (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	85	
Pickett O (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	75	
Scott R (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
Sisisky N (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	?	84	
Wolf F (R)	P	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	?	R	W	17	
Washington																					
Dicks N (D)	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
Dunn J (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	?	W	W	W	?	W	W	W	?	W	6	
Hastings R (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	?	W	5	
McDermott J (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
Metcalfe J (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	25	
Nethercutt G (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5	
Smith L (R)	W	W	W	W	?	R	?	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	?	W	W	W	R	18	
Tate R (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5	
White R (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	10	
West Virginia																					
Mollohan A (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	95	
Rahall N (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	90	
Wise B (D)	R	R	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	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
Gunderson S (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	20	

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Wisconsin (cont.)																					
Kleczka G (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	95
Klug S (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	20
Neumann M (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R			20
Obey D (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	100
Petri T (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	15	
Roth T (R)	W	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	W	W	W	W	W	W	R		5
Wyoming																					
Cubin B (R)	?	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5	

- KEY --
- R VOTED RIGHT
 - W VOTED WRONG
 - P VOTED PRESENT
 - C VOTED PRESENT TO AVOID POSSIBLE CONFLICT OF INTEREST
 - S SPEAKER EXERCISED DISCRETION NOT TO VOTE
 - ? DID NOT VOTE
 - I NOT ELIGIBLE MEMBER

Representatives whose names are shaded either can't or aren't running for re-election.

- # Defeated in primary for current office
- * Running for another office
- @ Lost primary for another office

CONTRACTING OUT

Thanks to strong grassroots lobbying by AFGE Activists, the two biggest contracting out legislative issues facing the union this year--depot maintenance and wholesale privatization--never made it far enough to become floor votes suitable for inclusion in this voting record. However, we can use other objective criteria to demonstrate who were our friends and who were our enemies during 1996 on contracting out.

On May 1, 1996, depot-friendly forces routed the privatizers at the House National Security Committee's mark-up of this year's defense authorization bill (H.R. 3220). Representative Frank Tejeda (D-TX) offered an amendment to repeal the 60/40 safeguard which ensures that 60% of depot maintenance work is performed by reliable and experienced federal employees in secure and stable federal government installations. Thanks to intense lobbying by AFGE's Depot Caucus, Tejeda's amendment was defeated 34-13-1. Here's a run-down on how the Representatives on the committee voted:

Spence F (R-SC): R
Dellums R (D-CA): R
Stump B (R-AZ): R
Montgomery S (D-MS): R
Hunter D (R-CA): R
Schroeder P (D-CO): ?
Kasich J (R-OH): ?
Skelton I (D-MO): R
Bateman H (R-VA): P
Sisisky N (D-VA): R
Hansen J (R-UT): R
Spratt J (D-SC): R
Weldon C (R-PA): R
Ortiz S (D-TX): R
Dornan R (R-CA): ?
Pickett O (D-VA): R
Hefley J (R-CO): W
Evans L (D-IL): R
Saxton J (R-NJ): R
Tanner J (D-TN): W
Cunningham R (R-CA): R
Browder G (D-AL): R
Buyer S (R-IN): R
Taylor G (D-MS): R
Torkildsen P (R-MA): R
Abercrombie N (D-HI): R
Fowler T (R-FL): R
McHugh J (R-NY): R
Edwards C (D-TX): W
Talent J (R-MO): R
Tejeda F (D-TX): W
Everett T (R-AL): W
Meehan M (D-MA): ?

Bartlett R (R-MD): W
Underwood R (D-GU): ?
McKeon H (R-CA): W
Harman J (D-CA): ?
Lewis R (R-KY): R
McHale P (D-PA): W
Watts J (R-OK): R
Geren P (D-TX): W
Thornberry M (R-TX): W
Peterson P (D-FL): R
Hostettler J (R-IN): R
Jefferson W (D-LA): ?
Chambliss S (R-GA): R
DeLauro R (D-CT): W
Hilleary V (R-TN): R
Ward M (D-KY): W
Scarborough J (R-FL): R
Kennedy P (D-RI): R
Jones W (R-NC): R
Longley J (R-ME): R
Tiahrt T (R-KS): W
Hastings R (R-WA): R

R = Voted right
W = Voted wrong
? = Did not vote
P = Present

A letter, dated March 28, 1996, was circulated by anti-depot forces in the House. Addressed to House National Security Committee Chair Floyd Spence (R-SC), the signatories urged that he and his colleagues on the panel discard the 60/40 safeguard and contract out the nation's security-critical depot maintenance work. The following Representatives signed the anti-depot letter:

Bonilla H (R-TX)
DeLay T (R-TX)
Armey R (R-TX)
Skeen J (R-NM)
Burton D (R-IN)
Dornan R (R-CA)
Campbell T (R-CA)
Calvert K (R-CA)
Foley M (R-FL)
Gilchrest W (R-MD)
Packard R (R-CA)
Tiahrt T (R-KS)
Talent J (R-MO)
LaTourette S (R-OH)
Archer B (R-TX)
Everett T (R-AL)
Hutchinson T (R-AR)
Johnson S (R-TX)
Hoke M (R-OH)
Barton J (R-TX)
Inglis B (R-SC)
Kim J (R-CA)
Lewis R (R-KY)
Funderburk D (R-NC)
Smith L (R-TX)
Laughlin G (R-TX)
Shaddeg J (R-AZ)
Combest L (R-TX)
Nethercutt G (R-WA)
Riggs F (R-CA)
Miller D (R-FL)
Walsh J (R-NY)
Bryant E (R-TN)
Bachus S (R-AL)
Pombo R (R-CA)
Doolittle J (R-CA)
Stockman S (R-TX)
Dreier D (R-CA)

Callahan S (R-AL)
Herger W (R-CA)
Hayworth J (R-AZ)
Kingston J (R-GA)
McInnis S (R-CO)
McKeon H (R-CA)
Chrysler D (R-MI)
Meehan M (D-MA)
Forbes M (R-NY)
Hobson D (R-OH)
Neumann M (R-WI)

There was no equivalent vote in the Senate Armed Services Committee, nor was a mass anti-depot letter circulated in the Senate. But if you're curious, just ask the activists in the AFGE Depot Caucus who the heroes and villains in that chamber really are.

While wholesale privatization legislation was never taken seriously in the House, the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee almost reported a terrible government-wide contracting out bill (S. 1724) in the last few days before the adjournment of the 104th Congress. In his testimony before the panel on September 24, 1996, AFGE National President John N. Sturdivant described the legislation:

"S. 1724 would mandate that all federal agencies procure their commercial goods and services from the private sector. If no such private sector provider exists, agencies would then have to examine procuring those goods and services from either state or local governments. Further, the legislation would require the Office of Management and Budget to identify all procurement activities currently purchasing goods and services in-house. Once identified, federal agencies would then be required to transition those functions to the private sector within five years. Finally, it would prohibit the government from conducting cost comparisons or other financial analyses to determine which provider can best perform a function at least cost to the taxpayers."

Clearly, this was terrible legislation for the taxpayers, for the ordinary Americans who depend on the government for important services, and for the working and middle class men and women who make up the federal workforce.

Thanks to intense lobbying by grassroots activists in AFGE and other AFL-CIO affiliates, the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee never marked-up this bill. However, wholesale privatization legislation is sure to be introduced next year. Here are the Senators who sponsored S. 1724:

Cochran T (R-MS)
Gorton S (R-WA)
Shelby R (R-AL)
Craig L (R-ID)
Kyl J (R-AZ)
Simpson A (R-WY)

Legislation similar to S. 1724 was introduced in the House. Here are the Representatives who sponsored that bill (H.R. 28):

Baker B (R-CA)
Hayworth J (R-AZ)
Saxton J (R-NJ)
Baker R (R-LA)
Herger W (R-CA)
Schaefer D (R-CO)
Ballenger C (R-NC)
Hoke M (R-OH)
Seastrand A (R-CA)
Blute P (R-MA)

Inglis B (R-SC)
Sensenbrenner J (R-WI)
Bryant E (R-TN)
Klug S (R-WI)
Shays C (R-CT)
Calvert K (R-CA)

LaHood R (R-IL)
Skeen J (R-NM)
Canady C (R-FL)
Lightfoot J (R-IA)

Solomon G (R-NY)
Coble H (R-NC)
McCollum B (R-FL)
Stearns C (R-FL)
Cunningham R (R-CA)
McKeon H (R-CA)
Stockman S (R-TX)
Dornan R (R-CA)
Packard R (R-CA)
Talent J (R-MO)
Forbes M (R-NY)
Porter J (R-IL)
Taylor C (R-NC)
Geren P (D-TX)
Quillen J (R-TN)
Trafigant J (D-OH)
Goodlatte R (R-VA)
Riggs F (R-CA)
Weldon D (R-FL)
Greene E (R-UT)
Rohrabacher D (R-CA)
Zimmer D (R-NJ)
Hastert D (R-IL)
Salmon M (R-AZ)