

**THE 1997**

**AFGE**

**VOTING RECORD**

# INTRODUCTION

The American Federation of Government Employees, AFL-CIO, is the nation's largest federal employee union, representing 600,000 federal workers across the nation and overseas, and approximately 5,000 workers in the District of Columbia government. 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, employees must be viewed as valuable resources rather than easy targets. AFGE is committed to protecting and enhancing the rights of the working and middle class Americans who make up the federal and D.C. workforces and safeguarding the interests of 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, workplace safety 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. D.C. workers perform similar functions for the city's residents as well as those who work in and visit the nation's capital. Like other working Americans, federal and D.C. 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, AFGE relies on a comprehensive legislative and political action program to deal with issues that affect federal and D.C. workers, in addition to negotiating working conditions at the bargaining table. Issues concerning federal and D.C. employee pay and benefits are ultimately resolved by Congress. Moreover, Congress decides whether ordinary Americans will continue to receive important services. The Congressional votes compiled herein show where lawmakers stood on the issues which were most important to federal and D.C. employees as well as other working Americans during the 1st session of the 105th Congress.

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 and D.C. 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 are often hidden, and quite difficult to quantify. But in many cases they may be even more important than votes. So, as you read through this voting record, remember that it is only one tool that AFGE Activists can use in evaluating Members of Congress.

In fact, three of the issues that most concerned federal employees this year--official time, federal retirement, and government-wide contracting out--never came to votes, and thus cannot be represented in this record. But while those three issues can't be scored, it is imperative that we understand why AFGE managed to prevail on each of those issues in the 1st Session of the 105th Congress in order to ensure that we do so again during the 2nd Session of the 105th Congress.

## **OFFICIAL TIME**

Anti-official time legislation is receiving extensive consideration in both the House and the Senate.

Federal employee unions are required to represent all employees in their collective bargaining units, even those who don't pay dues. Federal employee unions have also been forbidden to charge fees for the services they are legally obligated to provide to non-members. In exchange for being saddled with these additional responsibilities, the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 allowed federal employee unions to bargain with agencies over official time, by which federal employees who are also union representatives could engage in negotiations and representation while on duty status, that is, on the clock. Of course, official time is not restricted to the federal sector. Many private sector companies provide their employees with official time for official union representational activities conducted during the work day. Official time is also used at state and local levels of government. Legally permitted representational activities include negotiating collective bargaining agreements, handling employee grievances, conducting and receiving training, and working with management to improve the delivery of services. Official time cannot be used for organizing campaigns, internal elections, or partisan political activity. The elimination of official time is nothing less than union-busting. Quite simply, AFGE and other federal employee unions would cease to exist as we know them today if anti-official time attacks are successful.

Representative Dan Miller (R-FL) has introduced a bill (H.R. 986) which essentially prohibits the use of official time by union representatives in all federal agencies.<sup>1</sup> If H.R. 986 is enacted, official time could only be used to handle grievances and attend meetings sanctioned by management.

---

<sup>1</sup> For a list of the legislation's co-sponsors, please see APPENDIX.

Representative Jim Bunning (R-KY) has sought to cap the investment in official time at the Social Security Administration (SSA) at last year's level and require that the investment be paid for out of general appropriations by amending the Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations bill.

Senator Lauch Faircloth (R-NC) has introduced legislation (S. 139) which would prohibit the use of the Social Security and Medicare trust funds to pay for official time at SSA and the Health Care Financing Administration.<sup>2</sup>

Thanks to strong grassroots pressure by AFGE Activists, attacks on official time have been unsuccessful--for the time being. Representative Miller did not offer his legislation as an amendment to the Treasury-Postal Appropriations bill. Although this year's version of the Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations bill did require that official time at SSA be paid for exclusively out of appropriations, unlike all other administrative expenses, no arbitrary cap was placed on the agency's investment in official time. While S. 139 has not yet been actively considered, Senator Faircloth has already achieved his objective of preventing SSA from using the Social Security trust fund to pay for the agency's investment in official time.

While our successful defense of official time cannot be represented in this record, there is no denying the exemplary work of AFGE Activists on this issue. Similarly, all federal employees are indebted to a diverse coalition of lawmakers--ranging from Representatives Steny Hoyer (D-MD) and David Obey (D-WI) to Arlen Specter (R-PA) and Ted Stevens (R-AK)--for working so closely with AFGE on the issue of official time. But that was last year. It is likely that some anti-official lawmakers will continue their efforts in 1998. In fact, Representative Miller was still attracting co-sponsors to his legislation during the last days of the 1st Session. Therefore, it's absolutely necessary for AFGE Activists to continue lobbying in defense of the right of federal employees to receive effective representation in the workplace.

## **FEDERAL RETIREMENT**

Federal retirement has been subjected to withering attacks since early 1995. Because this union's activists have taken the lead in blunting these attacks, AFGE members can derive quiet satisfaction from the budget agreement which became law earlier this year. Federal employees were at one time threatened by a 2.5% hike in retirement taxes, an arbitrary change in the calculation of retirement annuities from the highest three years of salary to the highest five, and diminished and delayed retirement Cost-Of-Living Adjustments (COLAs).

---

<sup>2</sup> For a list of the legislation's co-sponsors, please see APPENDIX.

Thanks to the non-stop lobbying of AFGE Activists during 1995, 1996, and 1997, those cuts were themselves cut back so severely that they are now barely recognizable. The "high five" proposal was killed. COLAs remain intact and are once again provided to federal retirees at the same time they are given to Social Security recipients. And although unfair and unnecessary, employees' contributions to the retirement trust fund are to be gradually increased by a comparatively small 0.5%.

While the federal retirement victory is not included in the record, that is no reason why AFGE Activists can't congratulate themselves on another job well done. AFGE Activists also have reason to thank a bipartisan group of lawmakers--including Representatives Tom Davis (R-VA), Jim Moran (D-VA), Eleanor Holmes Norton (D-DC), and Connie Morella (R-MD) as well as Senators Pete Domenici (R-NM) and Thad Cochran (R-MS)--for their efforts in support of federal retirement.

## **GOVERNMENT-WIDE CONTRACTING OUT**

"The Freedom From Government Competition Act" (S. 314, H.R. 716) was reintroduced by Senator Craig Thomas (R-WY) and Representative John Duncan (R-TN).<sup>3</sup> The legislation has been somewhat revised in response to criticism from AFGE National President Bobby L. Harnage and others. The previous version would have, more or less, required that all commercial activities performed by the federal government be contracted out in five years even when the work could have been performed more efficiently, more effectively, and more reliably by federal employees. The new "Freedom From Government Competition Act," ostensibly designed to aid small businesses, would allow for some form of public-private competition: scrapping OMB Circular A-76 in favor of a more pro-contractor regimen.

That the legislation's sponsors are willing to accept the legitimacy of public-private competitions is a significant victory for the many AFGE Activists who lobby tirelessly against pro-privatization legislation--especially since the lawmakers involved generally believe that any and all of the federal government's commercial functions should be performed by contractors.

Although preferable to its predecessor, AFGE still has serious objections to the new "Freedom From Government Competition Act" which have compelled this union and its activists to continue to lobby against the legislation this year, including its narrow definition of "inherently governmental", investment of determinations of which functions are "inherently governmental" in the Office of Management and Budget instead of in the agency officials closest to the customers, and blind mandate for public-private competitions for all broadly-defined commercial work even when agency officials have decided that such competitions would serve no useful purpose. Moreover, the legislation fails to address

---

<sup>3</sup> For a list of the bills' co-sponsors, please see APPENDIX.

such important issues as waste, fraud, and abuse in the contract administration process; the explosive growth in the "Shadow Government" of contractor employees; and improvement in the wages and benefits of the federal government's contractor employees.

To his credit, Senator Thomas has revised his legislation to take into account some of AFGE's objections. It is reported that Senator Thomas will introduce another version of the "Freedom From Government Competition Act" during 1998.

Although the concessions made by the legislation's sponsors and the failure of the "Freedom From Government Competition Act" to progress farther can't be included in the record, AFGE Activists can be justifiably proud of their lobbying efforts. But neither AFGE nor its members can rest on their laurels because Senator Thomas, one of his party's most seasoned lawmakers, will be back again in 1998.

---

If you feel a particular lawmaker's voting record does not accurately reflect the level of his or her commitment to federal and D.C. employees and retirees, please call AFGE's Legislative Department at (202) 639-6413.

American Federation of Government Employees, AFL-CIO  
80 F Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20001 (202) 639-6413  
FAX (202) 639-6492 • <http://www.afge.org>

# SENATE

## BUDGET

### 1. RIGIDLY, INFLEXIBLY, AND UNNECESSARILY REQUIRING THAT THE BUDGET ALWAYS BE BALANCED--REGARDLESS OF THE CONSEQUENCES

AFGE strongly opposed the Balanced Budget Amendment (S. J. Res. 1), which was narrowly rejected by the Senate by a 66-34 vote, on March 4. As a Constitutional amendment, the measure required the approval of two-thirds of the Senators voting. Since all 100 Senators voted, the measure needed 67 votes to pass.

The Balanced Budget Amendment would have required that the federal budget be balanced by 2002 or two years after ratification by three-fourths of the states, whichever would have been later. Under the terms of the agreement, three-fifths of the entire membership of the House and Senate would have been required to approve deficit spending or increases in the public debt limit. The amendment would have allowed a simple Congressional majority to waive the requirement in times of war or when the nation was engaged in a military conflict that caused an imminent national security threat.

Pressure for the Balanced Budget Amendment became unusually intense in early 1997, despite the fact that less than two years earlier the deficit had dropped to the lowest level since 1974--just 1.3% of the nation's gross domestic product, making our deficit the smallest of any major industrial nation.

Supporters of the measure claimed that its enactment would make the economy more productive by lowering interest rates. However, there is no precise relationship between deficits, interest rates, and productivity. After WWII, America's indebtedness was much greater than it is today, and the nation proceeded to experience 20 years of unprecedented growth. But when indebtedness shrank to a post-WWII low in the late 1970's, the U.S. economy ground to a halt.

Although supportive of responsible deficit reduction efforts, AFGE opposed the Balanced Budget Amendment because it would have required extraordinary reductions in government spending and/or massive tax increases--even during severe economic recessions. If spending were so drastically reduced, federal jobs and compensation would likely have been 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.

Because of its failure in the Senate, the Balanced Budget Amendment was never even considered by the House of Representatives. The pressure to enact a Balanced Budget Amendment largely dissipated with the passage of legislation earlier this year which will actually achieve a balanced budget. As opponents of the Balanced Budget Amendment have long pointed out, enactment of such a measure is not necessary to balance the budget. It has always been within the powers of the President and the Congress to balance the budget--but only after taking into account economic conditions and the needs of the nation. The rigid and inflexible Balanced Budget Amendment, on the other hand, would have required that the budget always be balanced--even when the nation or the economy would have been endangered. It is unlikely that the Balanced Budget Amendment will receive serious consideration during the Second Session of the 105th Congress. AFGE Activists can deservedly take some of the credit for the defeat of this anti-federal employee measure.

## 2. IMPOSING UNNECESSARY BUDGET CUTS

AFGE opposed an amendment sponsored by Senator Phil Gramm (R-TX) to the Fiscal 1998 budget resolution (S. Con. Res. 27) that would have imposed unnecessary spending cuts in non-defense programs. Fortunately, a motion to kill the Gramm amendment was offered by Senator Frank Lautenberg (D-NJ), a strong supporter of federal employees, and it was approved by a vote of 68-31, on May 21. The Gramm amendment would have limited funding for agencies to the levels recommended by the Administration for the previous year. Such cuts would have likely required furloughs or even layoffs at some agencies. The Gramm amendment would have also allowed for a net tax cut of \$161 billion over five years. At a time when federal employees are making extraordinary sacrifices with respect to their pay, benefits, and even jobs to balance the budget, now is no time to drastically slash revenues.

## 3. GUTTING MEDICARE

AFGE opposed a motion sponsored by Senator William Roth (R-DE) to kill an amendment to the Balanced Budget Act (S. 947) offered by Senator Edward Kennedy (D-MA), a loyal AFGE ally. The Kennedy amendment would have struck a provision that imposes a means-based formula to determine insurance premiums under Medicare Part B, which covers doctors' bills and outpatient expenses. AFGE opposes means-testing Medicare and Social Security because it undermines universal support for such worker-friendly programs and encourages wealthier beneficiaries to pressure Congress to let them opt out. Moreover, although set to apply to high income-earners when first introduced, means tests can always be lowered to the point where they'll hurt the working and middle class Americans who make up the federal workforce. Unfortunately, the Roth motion to strike passed by a vote of 70-30, on June 24. Later, however, the provision was dropped in a House-Senate conference to resolve differences between the two chambers' versions of the budget-balancing legislation.

#### 4. USING THE THREAT OF SHUTDOWNS TO SLASH SPENDING AND CAUSE FURLOUGHS AND LAYOFFS

Some lawmakers used the fear that the Congress would shut down the government again, as happened twice during the 104th Congress, to propose "automatic continuing resolution" legislation that would have prevented any government shutdowns--but only by imposing 25% cuts in spending for all agencies for which the necessary appropriations bills hadn't been passed and signed into law before the end of the fiscal year. Thanks to strong pressure from AFGE Activists, subsequent versions of the "automatic continuing resolution" legislation gradually raised the funding formula from 75% for agencies without appropriations bills all the way up to 100%. Still, even at 100%, agencies would have likely been forced to furlough or even lay off employees had the "automatic continuing resolution" been in effect for an extended period. That's why AFGE urged sponsors of the "automatic continuing resolution" to add a provision that would have allowed agencies to increase spending above 100% in order to avoid furloughs and layoffs. When this union's request was refused, AFGE had no choice but to oppose the "automatic continuing resolution." Although it passed the Senate by a vote of 55-45, on May 8, as an amendment to the supplemental appropriations bill (S. 672), strong resistance from the Administration eventually forced the Congress to drop its "automatic continuing resolution."

AFGE has always insisted that it's up to lawmakers and the President to work together to pass appropriations bills in time to avoid shutdowns. If such appropriations bills are not in place before the end of the fiscal year, then lawmakers must pass interim funding measures (continuing resolutions) that postpone spending reductions and personnel adjustments until after the regular appropriations bills have been enacted.

Until the Winter of 1995, the nation had never experienced a significant government shutdown. That's not because we had any "automatic continuing resolutions" in place. Rather, it's because we had lawmakers and Presidents who didn't want to make federal employees and their families suffer for their failure to negotiate spending compromises. It's important to remember that after this year's budget agreement, interest in the "automatic continuing resolution" all but disappeared, validating AFGE's contention that responsible lawmaking is all we need to avoid more shutdowns. AFGE Activists were key in forcing the funding level of the "automatic continuing resolution" to be raised to 100% and then in pressuring the Congress to drop the proposal entirely when the measure would not include an anti-furlough/layoff safeguard.

It must be noted that not all lawmakers who sponsored the "automatic continuing resolution" were using the possibility of shutdowns as a pretext for slashing spending. Some genuinely feared the consequences of more shutdowns on federal employees and their families.

# DEFENSE

## 5. PREVENTING PROFITIZATION-IN-PLACE

The elimination of privatization-in-place was the second most important legislative objective for AFGE during the first session of the 105th Congress. During the 1996 election campaign, the President committed to privatize-in-place Kelly and McClellan Air Force Bases in San Antonio, Texas, and Sacramento, California, respectively--even though more than three-quarters of the work performed at those two installations was consistently so national security-critical that it had always been statutorily required to be performed by federal employees, not contractor employees. The President's commitment was also in complete contradiction of the recommendation of the 1995 Base Realignment and Closure Commission which said that the work at Kelly and McClellan should be consolidated at the three surviving Air Force Bases in Utah, Oklahoma, and Georgia. AFGE believed that if the Administration could get away with the privatization of highly-demanding, national security-critical depot maintenance jobs when the law was on our side, when the cost comparisons were on our side, and when military strategy was on our side, then no jobs--in the Department of Defense or in any federal agency--were safe from contractors and privateers.

After conferees to the defense authorization bill (H.R. 1119) had, over several months, painstakingly negotiated an AFGE-endorsed depot maintenance compromise which would ensure that all work at Kelly and McClellan which is considered to be national security-critical be consolidated at the three surviving Air Force depots, pro-privatization-in-place Senators from Texas and California used various parliamentary maneuvers to delay consideration of the legislation in hopes of rewriting the depot maintenance compromise to favor the contractors. Fortunately, Majority Leader Trent Lott (R-MS) and the rest of the G.O.P. leadership had had enough of such shenanigans and moved to kill an amendment offered by Senators Phil Gramm (R-TX) and Kay Bailey Hutchison (R-TX) which would have postponed consideration of the defense authorization conference report until next year. Such a delay might have killed off any chance of passing a defense authorization bill this fiscal year and allowed the Pentagon to go forward with its privatization-in-place initiative. Thanks to strong grassroots pressure by AFGE Activists, Senator Lott's motion prevailed by a vote of 78-20, on October 29, and the Senate subsequently passed the defense authorization conference report. Despite much anti-depot maneuvering by some Administration officials, the President eventually signed the measure on November 18. This victory would not have been possible without the work of a bipartisan band of lawmakers, including Senators Jim Inhofe (R-OK), Max Cleland (D-GA), Don Nickles (R-OK), Orrin Hatch (R-UT), and Robert Bennett (R-UT).

## 6. IMPOSING MORE REDUCTIONS IN DEFENSE JOBS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The Pentagon's request for authorization for two additional rounds of infrastructure reductions, in 1999 and 2001, was narrowly defeated during the Senate Armed Services Committee's markup. Dissatisfied with that outcome, two members of that panel, Senators John McCain (R-AZ) and Carl Levin (D-MI), offered an amendment when the Senate took up the defense authorization bill (S. 936) that would have required two additional rounds of Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC). AFGE opposed more BRAC because it was unclear if such infrastructure reductions were necessary or cost-effective. Moreover, no more rounds of BRAC should be authorized until the Administration had been forced to repudiate the privatization-in-place initiative which unduly politicized the last BRAC round by unfairly exempting bases from politically important states at the expense of bases in smaller states.

Senator Byron Dorgan (D-ND), a strong labor supporter, offered a second degree amendment which re-wrote the McCain-Levin amendment. Instead of authorizing two more BRAC rounds, the Dorgan version of the McCain-Levin amendment would require the Pentagon to study the issue more thoroughly. Fortunately, Senator Dorgan's amendment passed, in large part thanks to strong grassroots support from AFGE Activists, by a vote of 66-33, on July 9. However, with privatization-in-place having been defeated and contractors clamoring to plow savings from base closings back into weapons procurement, we can expect that the Pentagon's latest BRAC request, for rounds in 2001 and 2005, to receive extensive consideration in 1998.

## 7. ALLOWING CONTRACTOR EXECUTIVES TO RAID THE TREASURY

AFGE has consistently opposed the efforts of contractor kingpins to extract even more money from the nation's taxpayers for their own personal benefit. Up until this year, contractor executives had been prevented from directly billing the taxpayers for more than \$250,000 annually for their salaries. Those firms which wanted to pay their executives in excess of that amount were free to do so but had to take the money from corporate profits.

Earlier this year, the Administration proposed that the pay cap be set as high as \$4,000,000 for contractor executives in large firms. Because the contractors were angrily demanding that the pay cap be lifted entirely, the Administration's proposal was considered by some to actually be a reasonable in-between position.

The Senate Armed Services Committee included in its version of the defense authorization bill (S. 936) a provision that allowed the pay cap to be raised to \$340,000, and reduced the number of contractor executives who would be subjected to the cap. An AFGE-endorsed amendment to the Senate defense authorization bill was offered by Senators Charles Grassley (R-IA), Tom Harkin (D-IA), and Barbara Boxer (D-CA) to lower the compensation

cap to \$200,000. Unfortunately, a motion offered by Senator Strom Thurmond (R-SC) to kill the amendment succeeded by a vote of 83-16, on July 10. Contractor kingpins will likely attempt again next year to have the executive pay cap lifted entirely.

## **LABOR**

### **8. FORCING THE CONGRESS TO AGREE TO ANTI-LABOR TRADE AGREEMENTS**

The preeminent legislative objective for the AFL-CIO this year was the defeat of the Administration's "fast track" trade proposal. Thanks to strong grassroots work by labor activists, including many from AFGE, the labor movement managed to beat "fast track," triumphing over not only the Administration, but also the Congressional leadership and Big Business.

As if the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) weren't bad enough, the Administration attempted to force the Congress to give it the "fast track" authority to negotiate trade agreements that fail to take into account worker rights and environmental protections. With just as much conviction as private-sector AFL-CIO affiliates, AFGE believes that lawmakers must stop rewarding and encouraging companies to abandon their U.S. production facilities in order to take advantage of low wages and lax enforcement of labor and environmental standards outside of the country. Moreover, any trade agreements negotiated by the United States must provide real incentives for American companies to pay decent wages, respect basic worker protections, and safeguard the environment of their host nations.

The Administration's "fast track" proposal would keep the U.S. from negotiating even the weak and unenforceable labor and environmental side agreements that were part of the NAFTA agreement. In fact, the legislation would discriminate against working Americans and in favor of corporations and the wealthy by providing genuine protection to intellectual property owned by investors and patent-holders but virtually none to the work typically performed by AFL-CIO members.

The NAFTA precedent taught all but those who don't want to learn of the folly of making bad trade agreements. Today, we're buying more and more from Mexico and Canada and selling those nations less and less. Our annual trade deficit with Canada and Mexico has quadrupled: from \$9 billion in 1993 to \$39 billion at the end of last year. NAFTA has increased America's exposure to unsafe food, illegal drugs, and unsafe trucks crossing the border from Mexico. NAFTA has been a job-loser. By the Administration's own estimate, it may have already cost the nation more than 400,000 jobs. Moreover, only a handful of workers who have lost their jobs as a result of NAFTA have received any help--despite so-called worker-protection side agreements that were included in the overall agreement. Of course, NAFTA has allowed employers to use the threat of moving to Mexico to drive down wages in the U.S. To sum up, only lawmakers who loved NAFTA would love "fast track"

because it would allow the Administration, with little or no input from Congress on worker and environmental protection issues, to negotiate hundreds of NAFTAs, big and small.

However, "fast track" prevailed in the Senate. An AFGE-supported attempt by Senator Byron Dorgan (D-ND) to delay consideration of the legislation (S. 1269) was thwarted when a motion to limit debate passed by a vote of 69-31, on November 4. Thanks to a heroic last stand by dozens of Republican and Democratic Representatives, "fast track" legislation was pulled from the House floor when its sponsors calculated that the measure didn't have enough votes to prevail. However, the Administration is actively considering reintroducing similar legislation in the 2nd Session of the 105th Congress.

## 9. ALLOWING EMPLOYERS TO FORCE EMPLOYEES TO TAKE "COMP TIME" INSTEAD OF OVERTIME

AFGE opposed the effort mounted earlier this year to gut the Fair Labor Standards Act to make it easier for private sector firms to force their employees to take compensatory time off instead of overtime. Proponents claim the legislation (S. 4) would allow employees to 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.

Moreover, 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. The enforcement provisions in the bill to prevent such abuses from occurring are patently inadequate. Employees who insist on 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 legislation could also encourage employers to slash their labor costs by discouraging employees from taking overtime.

Fortunately, as a result of strong grassroots pressure by labor activists, including AFGE members, the Senate's leadership has been unsuccessful in defeating Democratic efforts to delay consideration of the legislation. For example, a motion opposed by AFGE to invoke cloture on S. 4, on May 15, failed by a vote of 53-47. 60 votes were needed to invoke cloture (and thus limit debate) on the legislation. S. 4 is still stuck in the Senate, although there could be renewed efforts to move the legislation forward next year.

## 10. ELIMINATING LABOR FROM THE POLITICAL PROCESS

AFGE strongly opposed efforts by some lawmakers to punish labor unions for their aggressive involvement in the legislative and political process. Key to this anti-union

campaign was an amendment offered by Majority Leader Trent Lott (R-MS) to campaign finance reform legislation (S. 25) which would have singled out for unfair burdens the organizations that represent working Americans.

The Lott amendment would require a union to obtain written permission from every represented worker before the union could spend any dues money on "political activities." The collection of signed authorizations from every represented worker would be an unnecessary and burdensome task--costing union members approximately \$90 million in the first year and almost \$30 million annually thereafter.

Moreover, "political activities" is defined so broadly that it would cover everything from the publication of union newsletter articles on legislative issues to conducting membership meetings to discuss politics to the issuance of statements to members of the public on legislative and political matters.

Worse, the Lott amendment would not impose such mandates and prohibitions on corporations and voluntary membership groups other than unions, like the business-oriented Chamber of Commerce and the conservative Christian Coalition. If anything, campaign finance law should treat unions more favorably than corporations since the latter do not have democratic processes that allow shareholders, employees, and customers to vote on corporate political activities. In contrast, AFGE's political program and funding are approved in an open convention by delegates representing Locals from one end of the nation to the other.

Four crucial facts demonstrate why the Lott amendment is not needed and in no way constitutes campaign finance reform:

- \*No union dues money is given to candidates or used in campaigns for federal office.

- \*Political Action Committee (PAC) money is donated voluntarily by union members.

- \*Even where unions have negotiated union security clauses which require that represented workers who are not union members help to defray the costs of collective bargaining and grievance administration, those non-dues-paying workers have the right to opt out of paying the portion of their fees that supports political activities.

- \*Unions are required to provide notice of these rights to all workers.

When it is understood that PAC contributions are completely distinct from dues and in no way compulsory, the supposed rationale for both measures--"protection" of unionized workers from a threat which turns out not to exist--quickly disappears, allowing us to deal with the real reasons why the Lott amendment has been proposed:

1. preventing working Americans from participating in the legislative and political process,
2. punishing unions for being such effective advocates for working Americans during the last electoral cycle, and
3. making even worse the 17:1 spending advantage corporations had over labor unions in 1996.

The right of working Americans to participate in the political process through their unions would be jeopardized by the Lott amendment. The fact is that unions must be active in representing their members' interests in the political process because actions taken by the Congress can have as much impact on union members as decisions made in the collective bargaining process. Of course, that is particularly true for federal employees. The jobs, pay, health care benefits, and retirement benefits of federal employees would immediately be placed in jeopardy by passage of this legislation.

The Lott amendment is supported by many Senators who are both anti-union and opposed to reforming the current campaign finance system. They know that a sufficient number of Senators as well as the President will prevent the passage or enactment of any campaign finance legislation that interferes with the right of working Americans to participate in the legislative and political process. That's why they push the Lott amendment with such ardor. As long as it's part of any campaign finance reform legislation, there is no way the current system can be overhauled.

Thanks to strong opposition, supporters of the Lott amendment have not been able to force the Senate to consider the measure. On October 7, a motion opposed by AFGE to invoke cloture on the Lott amendment failed by a vote of 52-48. As AFGE Activists will recall, 60 votes are necessary to invoke cloture and force consideration of the amendment.

## **OTHER IMPORTANT VOTES**

### **11. CUTTING HEALTH CARE BENEFITS FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES**

On July 22, during consideration of the Treasury-Postal appropriations bill (S. 1023), the Senate adopted, by a vote of 54-45, an amendment by Senator Mike DeWine (R-OH) that would prohibit federal health insurance plans from covering abortions except in case of rape, incest, or to protect the life of the woman. Although AFGE is neutral on the issue of abortion, the union believes that such a prohibition constitutes an arbitrary reduction by Congress in the health care coverage of federal employees.

## 12. UNDERMINING SUPPORT FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND PUBLIC EDUCATORS

Thanks to strong AFL-CIO opposition, Senator Dan Coats (R-IN) was unsuccessful in his attempt to amend the District of Columbia Appropriations (D.C.) bill (S. 1156) to allocate \$7 million in vouchers which low-income D.C. students could have used to attend private and religious schools in D.C., Maryland, and Virginia. Senator Coats' amendment failed by a vote of 58-41 on September 30.

AFGE opposes vouchers because it has not been shown that they raise student achievement. In fact, there is no credible evidence to suggest that private schools outperform public schools. A comprehensive study of a voucher experiment in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, has documented that voucher students do no better than their counterparts in public schools. What transforms children into good students is not vouchers. Rather, it's high academic standards and good discipline policies. Moreover, voucher programs undermine support for public education and divert attention and scarce federal resources away from efforts to raise standards and improve achievement in D.C. public schools. Nine out of ten children in the U.S. attend classes in public schools. Federal funds should be focused on efforts to help all schools to improve and all students to increase their achievement. If additional federal resources can be found to support education in D.C., these funds would be better spent by helping the public school system to reform so that all D.C. children can achieve high standards.

## 1997 Senate Votes

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Balanced Budget Amendment</b></li> <li>2. <b>Budget Cuts</b></li> <li>3. <b>Gutting Medicare</b></li> <li>4. <b>Exploiting the Possibility of Shutdowns</b></li> <li>5. <b>Preventing Profitization-in-Place</b></li> <li>6. <b>Defense Cuts</b></li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7. <b>Contractor Executive Pay Raise</b></li> <li>8. <b>Fast Track Trade Agreements</b></li> <li>9. <b>Comp Time</b></li> <li>10. <b>Eliminating Labor From Politics</b></li> <li>11. <b>Health Care for Federal Employees</b></li> <li>12. <b>Public School Vouchers</b></li> </ol> |
|--|---|

	<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>	AFGE SCORE
Alabama													
Sessions J (R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	17
Shelby R (R)*	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	25
Alaska													
Murkowski F (R)*	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	25
Stevens T (R)	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	42
Arizona													
Kyl J (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	8
McCain J (R)*	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	17
Arkansas													
Bumpers D (D)#	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	75
Hutchinson T (R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	17
California													
Boxer B (D)*	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	92
Feinstein D (D)	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	75
Colorado													
Allard W (R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	17
Campbell B (R)*	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	25
Connecticut													
Dodd C (D)*	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	75
Lieberman J (D)	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	58
Delaware													
Biden J (D)	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	R	58
Roth W (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	8
Florida													
Graham B (D)*	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	67
Mack C (R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	17

1. **Balanced Budget Amendment**
2. **Budget Cuts**
3. **Gutting Medicare**
4. **Exploiting the Possibility of Shutdowns**
5. **Preventing Profitization-in-Place**
6. **Defense Cuts**

7. **Contractor Executive Pay Raise**
8. **Fast Track Trade Agreements**
9. **Comp Time**
10. **Eliminating Labor From Politics**
11. **Health Care for Federal Employees**
12. **Public School Vouchers**

	<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>	AFGE SCORE
Georgia													
Cleland M (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	75
Coverdell P (R)*	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	25
Hawaii													
Akaka D (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	92
Inouye D (D)*	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	75
Idaho													
Craig L (R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	17
Kempthorne D (R)+	W	?	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	18
Illinois													
Durbin R (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Moseley-Braun C (D)*	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	92
Indiana													
Coats D (R)#	W	W	W	W	?	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Lugar R (R)	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	17
Iowa													
Grassley C (R)*	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	25
Harkin T (D)	W	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	75
Kansas													
Brownback S (R)*	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	17
Roberts P (R)	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	25
Kentucky													
Ford W (D)#	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	83
McConnell M (R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	17
Louisiana													
Breaux J (D)*	W	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	42
Landrieu M (D)	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	58
Maine													
Collins S (R)	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	33
Snowe O (R)	W	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	58

1. **Balanced Budget Amendment**
2. **Budget Cuts**
3. **Gutting Medicare**
4. **Exploiting the Possibility of Shutdowns**
5. **Preventing Profitization-in-Place**
6. **Defense Cuts**

7. **Contractor Executive Pay Raise**
8. **Fast Track Trade Agreements**
9. **Comp Time**
10. **Eliminating Labor From Politics**
11. **Health Care for Federal Employees**
12. **Public School Vouchers**

	<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>	AFGE SCORE
Maryland													
Mikulski B (D)*	R	R	R	R	?	?	?	R	R	R	R	R	100
Sarbanes P (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	92
Massachusetts													
Kennedy E (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	92
Kerry J (D)	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	67
Michigan													
Abraham S (R)	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	25
Levin C (D)	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	75
Minnesota													
Grams R (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	8
Wellstone P (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	83
Mississippi													
Cochran T (R)	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	25
Lott T (R)	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	25
Missouri													
Ashcroft J (R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	17
Bond C (R)*	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	17
Montana													
Baucus M (D)	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	67
Burns C (R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	25
Nebraska													
Hagel C (R)	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	25
Kerrey B (D)	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	58
Nevada													
Bryan R (D)	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	50
Reid H (D)*	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	67
New Hampshire													
Gregg J (R)*	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	17
Smith R (R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	25

1. **Balanced Budget Amendment**
2. **Budget Cuts**
3. **Gutting Medicare**
4. **Exploiting the Possibility of Shutdowns**
5. **Preventing Profitization-in-Place**
6. **Defense Cuts**

7. **Contractor Executive Pay Raise**
8. **Fast Track Trade Agreements**
9. **Comp Time**
10. **Eliminating Labor From Politics**
11. **Health Care for Federal Employees**
12. **Public School Vouchers**

	<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>	AFGE SCORE
New Jersey													
Lautenberg F (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	83
Torricelli R (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	83
New Mexico													
Bingaman J (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	75
Domenici P (R)	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	25
New York													
D'Amato A (R)*	W	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	42
Moynihan D (D)	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	58
North Carolina													
Faircloth L (R)*	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	25
Helms J (R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	17
North Dakota													
Conrad K (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	75
Dorgan B (D)*	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	83
Ohio													
DeWine M (R)	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	25
Glenn J (D)#	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	67
Oklahoma													
Inhofe J (R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	25
Nickles D (R)*	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	17
Oregon													
Smith G (R)	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	17
Wyden R (D)*	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	83
Pennsylvania													
Santorum R (R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	25
Specter A (R)*	W	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	67
Rhode Island													
Chafee J (R)	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	33
Reed J (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	92

1. **Balanced Budget Amendment**
2. **Budget Cuts**
3. **Gutting Medicare**
4. **Exploiting the Possibility of Shutdowns**
5. **Preventing Profitization-in-Place**
6. **Defense Cuts**

7. **Contractor Executive Pay Raise**
8. **Fast Track Trade Agreements**
9. **Comp Time**
10. **Eliminating Labor From Politics**
11. **Health Care for Federal Employees**
12. **Public School Vouchers**

	<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>	AFGE SCORE
South Carolina													
Hollings E (D)*	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	83
Thurmond S (R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	25
South Dakota													
Daschle T (D)*	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	83
Johnson T (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	92
Tennessee													
Frist B (R)	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	25
Thompson F (R)	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	25
Texas													
Gramm P (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
Hutchison K (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	17
Utah													
Bennett R (R)*	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	25
Hatch O (R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	17
Vermont													
Jeffords J (R)	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	42
Leahy P (D)*	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	?	73
Virginia													
Robb C (D)	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	58
Warner J (R)	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	17
Washington													
Gorton S (R)	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	17
Murray P (D)*	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	83
West Virginia													
Byrd R (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	75
Rockefeller J (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	?	R	64
Wisconsin													
Feingold R (D)*	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	83
Kohl H (D)	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	50

1. **Balanced Budget Amendment**
2. **Budget Cuts**
3. **Gutting Medicare**
4. **Exploiting the Possibility of Shutdowns**
5. **Preventing Profitization-in-Place**
6. **Defense Cuts**

7. **Contractor Executive Pay Raise**
8. **Fast Track Trade Agreements**
9. **Comp Time**
10. **Eliminating Labor From Politics**
11. **Health Care for Federal Employees**
12. **Public School Vouchers**

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	AFGE SCORE
Wyoming													
Enzi M (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	17
Thomas C (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	8

KEY --  
R VOTED RIGHT  
W VOTED WRONG  
? DID NOT VOTE  
\* UP FOR RE-ELECTION  
# RETIRING  
+ RUNNING FOR ANOTHER OFFICE

# HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## BUDGET

### 1. ENSHRINING AN ANTI-SPENDING BIAS IN THE CONSTITUTION

AFGE opposed the Tax Limitation Constitutional Amendment (H. J. Res. 62) which would have enshrined an anti-spending bias in the Constitution by requiring 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 or became engaged in a military conflict that threatens national security.

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. When the measure was considered by the House on April 15, the vote in favor was 233-190, a margin insufficient for passage. (A two-thirds majority of those present and voting--282 in this case--is necessary to pass a Constitutional amendment.)

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.

### 2. TAX CUTS FOR THE RICH

AFGE opposed passage of the Budget Revenue Reconciliation Act (H.R. 2014) because it would impose excessive cuts in taxation, particularly for upper-income earners who would benefit from a reduction in the capital gains tax rate from 28% to 20%. At a time when federal employees are making extraordinary sacrifices with respect to their pay, benefits, and even jobs to balance the budget, now is no time to slash revenues by \$85 billion over five years. Unfortunately, the legislation passed the House by a vote of 253-179, on June 26. However, a subsequent joint House-Senate conference produced a somewhat more progressive version of the legislation, and President Clinton signed the bill into law on August 5.

### 3. USING THE THREAT OF SHUTDOWNS TO SLASH SPENDING AND CAUSE FURLOUGHS AND LAYOFFS

Some lawmakers used the fear that the Congress would shut down the government again, as happened twice during the 104th Congress, to propose "automatic continuing resolution" legislation that would have prevented any government shutdowns--but only by imposing 25% cuts in spending for all agencies for which the necessary appropriations bills hadn't been passed and signed into law before the end of the fiscal year.

Thanks to strong pressure from AFGE Activists, subsequent versions of the "automatic continuing resolution" legislation gradually raised the funding formula from 75% for agencies without appropriations bills all the way up to 100%. Still, even at 100%, agencies would have likely been forced to furlough or even lay off employees had the "automatic continuing resolution" been in effect for an extended period. That's why AFGE urged sponsors of the "automatic continuing resolution" to add a provision that would have allowed agencies to increase spending above 100% in order to avoid furloughs and layoffs. When this union's request was refused, AFGE had no choice but to oppose the "automatic continuing resolution." Although it passed the House by a vote of 227-197, on May 15, as an amendment to the supplemental appropriations bill (H.R. 1469), strong resistance from the Administration eventually forced the Congress to drop its "automatic continuing resolution."

AFGE has always insisted that it's up to lawmakers and the President to work together to pass appropriations bills in time to avoid shutdowns. If such appropriations bills are not in place before the end of the fiscal year, then lawmakers must pass interim funding measures (continuing resolutions) that postpone spending reductions and personnel adjustments until after the regular appropriations bills have been enacted.

Until the Winter of 1995, the nation had never experienced a significant government shutdown. That's not because we had any "automatic continuing resolutions" in place. Rather, it's because we had lawmakers and Presidents who didn't want to make federal employees and their families suffer for their failure to negotiate spending compromises. It's important to remember that after this year's budget agreement, interest in the "automatic continuing resolution" all but disappeared, validating AFGE's contention that responsible lawmaking is all we need to avoid more shutdowns.

AFGE Activists were key in forcing the funding level of the "automatic continuing resolution" to be raised to 100% and then in pressuring the Congress to drop the proposal entirely when it failed to include an anti-furlough/layoff safeguard.

It must be noted that not all lawmakers who sponsored the "automatic continuing resolution" were using the possibility of shutdowns as a pretext for slashing spending. Some genuinely feared the consequences of more shutdowns on federal employees and their families.

## DEFENSE

### 4. PREVENTING "PROFITIZATION-IN-PLACE": ANTI-DEPOT AMENDMENT TO THE DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL

The elimination of privatization-in-place was the second most important legislative objective for AFGE during the first session of the 105th Congress. During the 1996 election campaign, the President committed to privatize-in-place Kelly and McClellan Air Force Bases in San Antonio, Texas, and Sacramento, California, respectively--even though more than three-quarters of the work performed at those two installations was consistently so national security-critical that it had always been statutorily required to be performed by federal employees, not contractor employees. The President's commitment was in complete contradiction of the recommendation of the 1995 Base Realignment and Closure Commission which said that the work at Kelly and McClellan should be consolidated at the three surviving Air Force Bases in Utah, Oklahoma, and Georgia. AFGE believed that if the Administration could get away with the privatization of highly-demanding, national security-critical depot maintenance jobs when the law was on our side, when the cost comparisons were on our side, and when military strategy was on our side, then no jobs--in the Department of Defense or in any federal agency--were safe from contractors and privateers.

Thanks to Representatives Jim Hansen (R-UT) and Solomon Ortiz (D-TX) and other members of the House Depot Caucus, the House version of the defense authorization bill (H.R. 1119) included strong anti-privatization-in-place provisions as well as several safeguards and protections which further ensured the integrity of the depot maintenance workload.

When the legislation was considered by the House, an attempt was made by some lawmakers to strip the defense authorization bill of these pro-depot provisions. Lobbying in support of the anti-depot amendment sponsored by Representatives Terry Everett (R-AL) and Vic Fazio (D-CA), in addition to the Administration and the usual Pentagon privateers, were the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the Aerospace Industries Association, the American Defense Preparedness Association of National Security, the Industrial Association, the American Electronics Association, the American Shipbuilding Association, the Business Executives for National Security, the Contract Services Association, the Professional Services Council, and the Shipbuilders Council of America. Many individual contractors, like Raytheon, also lobbied in support of the measure.

However, the work of AFGE Activists was so strong that Representative Fazio, a strong supporter of federal employees on just about every other issue, singled them out during the closing minutes of the tumultuous debate as the primary opponent of his amendment. Thanks to the work of those AFGE Activists, the Everett-Fazio amendment was defeated by a vote of 145-278, on June 23.

## 5. PREVENTING "PROFITIZATION-IN-PLACE": SAVING THE DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL

But anti-depot lawmakers hadn't given up. If they couldn't amend the defense authorization bill, they would derail the entire bill. AFGE's Activists swung into action and beat back this anti-depot effort by an even greater margin, 304-120, on June 25, just two days after the defeat of the Everett-Fazio amendment.

## 6. PREVENTING "PROFITIZATION-IN-PLACE": SAVING THE DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL

Representatives and Senators at the defense authorization conference eventually settled the privatization-in-place issue with a compromise which this union had floated several months earlier: While work which is not national security-critical at Kelly and McClellan would have to be the subject of full and fair public-private competitions under rules which are not biased towards privatization-in-place, work which is national security-critical at those two installations would have to be consolidated at the other depots.

Pentagon privateers objected strenuously to the compromise, but later relented when it became apparent that they could do no better. Contractors, who had been working under the assumption that they would get all of the work at Kelly and McClellan, were bitterly disappointed since they understood that AFGE was on the brink of killing privatization-in-place.

On another important depot maintenance issue, the House went into conference in support of the 60/40 safeguard, which ensures that at least 60% of all depot maintenance work is performed by reliable and experienced federal employees in safe and secure government installations. The Senate, however, adjusted the ratio to 50/50. Worse, the Senate supported a provision that counted work performed by contractors on the depots against the share performed by federal employees--something which could lead to the gradual privatization-in-place of all depots.

The House eventually conceded to a change in the 60/40 ratio, but not before tossing out the Senate's gradual privatization-in-place provision and restoring integrity to the depot maintenance workload by expanding the definition of core; strengthening the definition of depot maintenance; counting interim contractor support, contractor logistics support, and software maintenance against contractors; requiring that all depots be facilitated to handle new weapons systems in four years; forbidding the use of arbitrary personnel ceilings to manage depot workers; and imposing extensive oversight of Pentagon practices by the General Accounting Office and the Department of Defense Inspector General. Contractors may have been even more unhappy than the Pentagon about all of these new safeguards and protections for depot employees. As a disappointed contractor pointed out in the Defense News, "the definition of what constitutes depot work has been modified, significantly diminishing the benefits of the percentage increase." Another contractor was quoted as saying that raising the limit on the private industry "means nothing...It is a facade."

Anti-depot lawmakers had one last chance in the House. Making the most of veiled threats by senior Administration officials that the President would veto the defense authorization conference report (H.R. 1119), they tried desperately to defeat the measure when it came to the floor. However, AFGE Activists were not to be denied in their crusade to bring privatization-in-place to an end. On October 28, H.R. 1119 passed by a vote of 286-123. Despite much anti-depot maneuvering by some Administration officials, the President finally signed the measure on November 18. Besides Representatives Hansen and Ortiz, other lawmakers who made this victory possible include Representatives Tillie Fowler (R-FL), Saxby Chambliss (R-GA), J.C. Watts (R-OK), Bob Riley (R-AL), and Norm Sisisky (D-VA).

## **LABOR**

### **7. PRESERVING THE DUE PROCESS RIGHTS OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES AT THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

AFGE opposed an amendment offered by Representative Porter Goss (R-FL) to the State Department Reauthorization Act (H.R. 1757) which would have stripped from the bill a requirement added by Representative Lee Hamilton (D-IN) that the department's inspector general inform employees who are the likely subject or target of a criminal investigation of their due process rights. Unfortunately, the amendment passed by a vote of 226-201, on June 11. Much of the due process provision was put back into the legislation in a House-Senate conference. Due to an unrelated dispute, the conference has not concluded. It is likely that federal employee-friendly lawmakers will attempt to add the due process notification provision to separate legislation next year if the conference continues to be held up.

### **8. UNDERMINING IMPORTANT WORKER PROTECTIONS BY GUTTING THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR'S WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION**

The Wage and Hour Enforcement Bureau (WHEB) of the Department of Labor is responsible for, among other things, administering three of the most important labor laws for private sector workers: the Davis-Bacon Act (which ensures that workers on federal construction projects can earn prevailing wage rates), the Service Contract Act (which prevents contractors from slashing wages to large parts of the federal contractor workforce), and the Fair Labor Standards Act (which establishes minimum wages and prevents employers from requiring workers to toil for excessively long hours without adequate compensation).

Anti-worker lawmakers who have no interest in seeing that those three labor laws are rigorously enforced offered an amendment to the Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations bill (H.R. 2264) which would have reduced funding to WHEB by \$4.3 million. In order to provide this effort some political cover, the amendment, sponsored by Representative David McIntosh (R-IN), would have redirected the slashed WHEB funds to the popular Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) program. Fortunately, enough lawmakers

saw through that ploy, understanding that WHEB and IDEA are both worthy programs and shouldn't be pitted against one another, and the amendment was defeated, by a vote of 167-260, on September 5. AFGE Activists should not be surprised if important protections for federal employees and their unions are subjected to similar types of attacks during the remainder of the 105th Congress.

## 9. UNDERMINING IMPORTANT WORKER PROTECTIONS BY GUTTING WORKPLACE SAFETY ENFORCEMENT

As part of the effort to transfer the enforcement of workplace safety laws from the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) to individual employers, Representative Mark David Souder (R-IN) offered an amendment to the Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations bill (H.R. 2264) which would have transferred \$21 million from OSHA's executive direction and administration account, which regulates compliance with OSHA rules, to the OSHA compliance assistance account, which aids companies in complying with OSHA rules.

More than 55,000 American workers die on the job annually and in excess of 7,000,000 American workers are injured every year. Considering that with the current resources it would take almost 90 years to give every workplace the inspection it deserves, the Congress should be devoting more funding to OSHA's compliance activities.

Fortunately, the House rejected this amendment, by a vote of 164-255, on September 9.

## 10. UNDERMINING IMPORTANT WORKER PROTECTIONS BY BASHING THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

No government agency is more important to private sector workers than the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) because it is the NLRB which is vested with the power to prevent and remedy unfair labor practices committed by private sector employers and to safeguard employees' right to organize and determine, through secret ballot elections, whether to have unions as their bargaining representatives.

Knowing of its importance to working and middle class Americans, Representative J.D. Hayworth (R-AZ) offered an amendment to the Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations bill (H.R. 2264) which would have cut \$18 million from the NLRB for salaries and expenses. In order to provide the anti-worker effort some political cover, the amendment directed that the slashed NLRB funds be used to pay construction costs for schools that receive Impact Aid payments. Fortunately, lawmakers understood that these worthy efforts need not be pitted against one another and rejected the amendment, by a vote of 170-253, on September 10.

## 11. ALLOWING EMPLOYERS TO FORCE EMPLOYEES TO TAKE "COMP TIME" INSTEAD OF OVERTIME

AFGE opposed the effort mounted earlier this year to gut the Fair Labor Standards Act to make it easier for private sector firms to force their employees to take compensatory time off instead of overtime. Proponents claim the legislation (H.R. 1) would allow employees to 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.

Moreover, 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. The enforcement provisions in the bill to prevent such abuses from occurring are patently inadequate. Employees who insist on 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 legislation could also encourage employers to slash their labor costs by discouraging their employees from taking overtime.

While H.R. 1 narrowly passed the House, by a vote of 222-210, on March 19, it has been held up in the Senate because of strong grassroots pressure by labor activists, including AFGE members.

## 12. GUTTING WAGE PROTECTIONS FOR CONSTRUCTION WORKERS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Despite intense labor opposition, the District of Columbia (D.C.) Appropriations bill (H.R. 2607) included a provision which allows for the waiver of the Davis-Bacon Act--the law which requires the payment of locally prevailing wages on federally-funded construction projects, for contractors who build and repair D.C. schools. As AFGE's D.C. government workers know all too well, some lawmakers use the Nation's Capital as a laboratory for their anti-labor experiments. That is, what they manage to do to public sector and private sector workers in D.C. is what they want to do to public sector and private sector workers in the rest of the nation.

Representative Martin Olav Sabo (D-MN), a strong labor supporter, offered an amendment to the bill to strike the Davis-Bacon waiver, which passed by a vote of 234-188, on October 9.

### 13. UNDERMINING SUPPORT FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND PUBLIC EDUCATORS

Due to strong opposition from the AFL-CIO and its affiliates, both private sector and public sector, legislation (H.R. 2746) that would have allowed states to convert federal elementary and secondary education funds into vouchers that could be used to send low-income children to private and religious schools was soundly defeated, by a vote of 191-228, on November 4.

AFGE opposes vouchers because it has not been shown that they raise student achievement. In fact, there is no credible evidence to suggest that private schools outperform public schools. A comprehensive study of a voucher experiment in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, has documented that voucher students do no better than their counterparts in public schools. What transforms children into good students is not vouchers. Rather, it's high academic standards and good discipline policies. Moreover, voucher programs undermine support for public education and divert attention and scarce federal resources away from efforts to raise standards and improve achievement in D.C. public schools. Nine out of ten children in the U.S. attend classes in public schools. Federal funds should be focused on efforts to help all schools to improve and all students to increase their achievement.

### 14. SCRAPPING IMPORTANT LABOR PROTECTIONS FOR RAILROAD EMPLOYEES

Representative Steven LaTourette (R-OH) had offered an amendment to Amtrak legislation (H.R. 2247) which would allow Amtrak and its employees to negotiate severance and contracting out provisions different from those currently in law. Thanks to strong AFL-CIO opposition, an attempt to defeat the LaTourette amendment failed by a vote of 195-223, on October 24. The bill's sponsors promptly pulled H.R. 2247 and it was never voted on in the House. Amtrak workers were, however, eventually able to achieve many of the LaTourette amendment's objectives because of hard work by their friends in the Senate.

# 1997 House Of Representatives Votes

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Anti-Spending Constitutional Amendment</li> <li>2. Tax Cuts for the Rich</li> <li>3. Exploiting the Possibility of Shutdowns</li> <li>4. Preventing Profitization-in-Place I</li> <li>5. Preventing Profitization-in-Place II</li> <li>6. Preventing Profitization-in-Place III</li> <li>7. Due Process Rights</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8. Wage and Hour Protection</li> <li>9. Workplace Safety</li> <li>10. National Labor Relations Board</li> <li>11. Comp Time</li> <li>12. Davis-Bacon</li> <li>13. Public School Vouchers</li> <li>14. Railroad Labor</li> </ol> |
|---|--|

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	AFGE SCORE
Alabama															
Aderholt R (R)	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	29
Bachus S (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	29
Callahan S (R)	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	?	46
Cramer R (D)	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	71
Everett T (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	7
Hilliard E (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	?	R	R	?	R	R	83
Riley B (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	?	W	23
Alaska															
Young D (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	R	50
Arizona															
Hayworth J (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21
Kolbe J (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	?	W	W	W	W	31
Pastor E (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	93
Salmon M (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21
Shadegg J (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21
Stump B (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21
Arkansas															
Berry M (D)	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	86
Dickey J (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	?	31
Hutchinson A (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	36
Snyder V (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	93
California															
Becerra X (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	79
Berman H (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	77
Bilbray B (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	36
Bono S (R)#	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21
Brown G (D)	R	R	R	W	W	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	85
Calvert K (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21

1. Anti-Spending Constitutional Amendment
2. Tax Cuts for the Rich
3. Exploiting the Possibility of Shutdowns
4. Preventing Profitization-in-Place I
5. Preventing Profitization-in-Place II
6. Preventing Profitization-in-Place III
7. Due Process Rights

8. Wage and Hour Protection
9. Workplace Safety
10. National Labor Relations Board
11. Comp Time
12. Davis-Bacon
13. Public School Vouchers
14. Railroad Labor

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	AFGE SCORE
California (cont.)															
Campbell T (R)	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W		29
Capps W (D)#	R	R	R	W	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	I	R		92
Condit G (D)	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		71
Cox C (R)	W	W	W	?	?	R	W	W	?	W	W	W	W		9
Cunningham R (R)	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W		21
Dellums R (D)*	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	?	?	R	R	R		75
Dixon J (D)	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		86
Dooley C (D)	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	64
Doolittle J (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		7
Dreier D (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		21
Eshoo A (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		79
Farr S (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	?	R	R	R	R	R	R		77
Fazio V (D)*	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		79
Filner B (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		86
Gallegly E (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		21
Harman J (D)	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R		71
Herger W (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W		14
Horn S (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	57
Hunter D (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	?	W	W	?	W	W	W		25
Kim J (R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	W		36
Lantos T (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		79
Lewis J (R)	?	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	62
Lofgren Z (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		79
Martinez M (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		86
Matsui R (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		79
McKeon H (R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		14
Millender-McD. J (D)	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		86
Miller G (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		79
Packard R (R)	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		29
Pelosi N (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		79
Pombo R (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		7
Radanovich G (R)	W	W	W	W	?	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		8
Riggs F (R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	?	W	W	W	W	W	W		15
Rogan J (R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		14
Rohrabacher D (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		21
Roybal-Allard L (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		79
Royce E (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		7
Sanchez L (D)	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		79
Sherman B (D)	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		64
Stark P (D)	R	R	R	W	W	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		85
Tauscher E (D)	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		86

1. Anti-Spending Constitutional Amendment
2. Tax Cuts for the Rich
3. Exploiting the Possibility of Shutdowns
4. Preventing Profitization-in-Place I
5. Preventing Profitization-in-Place II
6. Preventing Profitization-in-Place III
7. Due Process Rights

8. Wage and Hour Protection
9. Workplace Safety
10. National Labor Relations Board
11. Comp Time
12. Davis-Bacon
13. Public School Vouchers
14. Railroad Labor

	<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>	AFGE SCORE
California (cont.)															
Thomas B (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	36
Torres E (D)	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	86
Waters M (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	93
Waxman H (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	77
Woolsey L (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	79
Colorado															
DeGette D (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	86
Hefley J (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21
McInnis S (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21
Schaefer D (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21
Schaffer B (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21
Skaggs D (D)*	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	79
Connecticut															
DeLauro R (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	93
Gejdenson S (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	93
Johnson N (R)	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	64
Kennelly B (D)+	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	93
Maloney J (D)	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	79
Shays C (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	36
Delaware															
Castle M (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	50
Florida															
Bilirakis M (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	?	31
Boyd A (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	86
Brown C (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	100
Canady C (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	29
Davis J (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	93
Deutsch P (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	86
Diaz-Balart L (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	64
Foley M (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	36
Fowler T (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21
Goss P (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21
Hastings A (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	86
McCollum B (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21
Meek C (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Mica J (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21
Miller D (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	43

1. Anti-Spending Constitutional Amendment
2. Tax Cuts for the Rich
3. Exploiting the Possibility of Shutdowns
4. Preventing Profitization-in-Place I
5. Preventing Profitization-in-Place II
6. Preventing Profitization-in-Place III
7. Due Process Rights

8. Wage and Hour Protection
9. Workplace Safety
10. National Labor Relations Board
11. Comp Time
12. Davis-Bacon
13. Public School Vouchers
14. Railroad Labor

	<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>	AFGE SCORE
Florida (cont.)															
Ros-Lehtinen I (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	50
Scarborough J (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21
Shaw E (R)	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	50
Stearns C (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21
Thurman K (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	93
Weldon D (R)	W	W	W	R	R	?	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	15
Wexler R (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	79
Young C (R)	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	57
Georgia															
Barr B (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21
Bishop S (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	93
Chambliss S (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	?	W	W	W	23
Collins M (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	29
Deal N (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21
Gingrich N (R)	S	W	W	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	W	S	W	W	0
Kingston J (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21
Lewis J (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	93
Linder J (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21
McKinney C (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	86
Norwood C (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21
Hawaii															
Abercrombie N (D)	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	100
Idaho															
Chenoweth H (R)	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	?	W	15
Crapo M (R)+	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	21
Illinois															
Blagojevich R (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	93
Costello J (D)	?	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	85
Crane P (R)	W	W	W	R	?	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	15
Davis D (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	86
Evans L (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	93
Ewing T (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	36
Fawell H (R)*	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	50
Gutierrez L (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	85
Hastert D (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21
Hyde H (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	43

1. Anti-Spending Constitutional Amendment
2. Tax Cuts for the Rich
3. Exploiting the Possibility of Shutdowns
4. Preventing Profitization-in-Place I
5. Preventing Profitization-in-Place II
6. Preventing Profitization-in-Place III
7. Due Process Rights

8. Wage and Hour Protection
9. Workplace Safety
10. National Labor Relations Board
11. Comp Time
12. Davis-Bacon
13. Public School Vouchers
14. Railroad Labor

	<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>	AFGE SCORE
Illinois (cont.)															
Jackson J (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	79
LaHood R (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	50
Lipinski W (D)	R	W	W	?	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R		69
Manzullo D (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		21
Porter J (R)	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	?	W	54
Poshard G (D)+	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	93
Rush B (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	86
Shimkus J (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	43
Weller J (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	50
Yates S (D)*	R	?	R	?	?	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Indiana															
Burton D (R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	21
Buyer S (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21
Carson J (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	?	?	R	R	R	R	92
Hamilton L (D)*	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	93
Hostettler J (R)	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	29
McIntosh D (R)	W	W	W	?	R	?	W	W	W	W	W	W	?		9
Pease E (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	29
Roemer T (D)	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	71
Souder M (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21
Visclosky P (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	93
Iowa															
Boswell L (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	93
Ganske G (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	14
Latham T (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21
Leach J (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	57
Nussle J (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21
Kansas															
Moran J (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	29
Ryun J (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	?		23
Snowbarger V (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21
Tiahrt T (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	29
Kentucky															
Baesler S (D)+	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	93
Bunning J (R)+	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21
Lewis R (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	?	W	W		23
Northup A (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	29

1. Anti-Spending Constitutional Amendment
2. Tax Cuts for the Rich
3. Exploiting the Possibility of Shutdowns
4. Preventing Profitization-in-Place I
5. Preventing Profitization-in-Place II
6. Preventing Profitization-in-Place III
7. Due Process Rights

8. Wage and Hour Protection
9. Workplace Safety
10. National Labor Relations Board
11. Comp Time
12. Davis-Bacon
13. Public School Vouchers
14. Railroad Labor

	<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>	AFGE SCORE
Kentucky (cont.)															
Rogers H (R)	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	36
Whitfield E (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	36
Louisiana															
Baker R (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	?	W	W	W	W	W	23
Cooksey J (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21
Jefferson W (D)	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
John C (D)	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	57
Livingston R (R)	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	50
McCrery J (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21
Tauzin W (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21
Maine															
Allen T (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Baldacci J (D)	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	86
Maryland															
Bartlett R (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21
Cardin B (D)	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	64
Cummings E (D)	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	79
Ehrlich R (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21
Gilchrest W (R)	?	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	?	W	W	W	W	33
Hoyer S (D)	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	86
Morella C (R)	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	43
Wynn A (D)	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	86
Massachusetts															
Delahunt B (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	86
Frank B (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	79
Kennedy J (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	86
Markey E (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	86
McGovern J (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	86
Meehan M (D)	R	?	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	92
Moakley J (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	79
Neal R (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	86
Olver J (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	86
Tierney J (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	93

1. Anti-Spending Constitutional Amendment
2. Tax Cuts for the Rich
3. Exploiting the Possibility of Shutdowns
4. Preventing Profitization-in-Place I
5. Preventing Profitization-in-Place II
6. Preventing Profitization-in-Place III
7. Due Process Rights

8. Wage and Hour Protection
9. Workplace Safety
10. National Labor Relations Board
11. Comp Time
12. Davis-Bacon
13. Public School Vouchers
14. Railroad Labor

	<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>	AFGE SCORE
Michigan															
Barcia J (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	86
Bonior D (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	93
Camp D (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	36
Conyers J (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	85
Dingell J (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	79
Ehlers V (R)	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	29
Hoekstra P (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21
Kildee D (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Kilpatrick C (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	79
Knollenberg J (R)	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	43
Levin S (D)	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	86
Rivers L (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	86
Smith N (R)	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	14
Stabenow D (D)	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	86
Stupak B (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	79
Upton F (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	29
Minnesota															
Gutknecht G (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21
Luther W (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	79
Minge D (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	71
Oberstar J (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	77
Peterson C (D)	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	79
Ramstad J (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	21
Sabo M (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	79
Vento B (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	79
Mississippi															
Parker M (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	29
Pickering C (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21
Taylor G (D)	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	36
Thompson B (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	93
Wicker R (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21
Missouri															
Blunt R (R)	W	W	W	?	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	31
Clay W (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	79
Danner P (D)	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	71
Emerson J (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21
Gephardt R (D)	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	86
Hulshof K (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	29

1. Anti-Spending Constitutional Amendment
2. Tax Cuts for the Rich
3. Exploiting the Possibility of Shutdowns
4. Preventing Profitization-in-Place I
5. Preventing Profitization-in-Place II
6. Preventing Profitization-in-Place III
7. Due Process Rights

8. Wage and Hour Protection
9. Workplace Safety
10. National Labor Relations Board
11. Comp Time
12. Davis-Bacon
13. Public School Vouchers
14. Railroad Labor

	<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>	AFGE SCORE
Missouri (cont.)															
McCarthy K (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	79
Skelton I (D)	W	W	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	85
Talent J (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21
Montana															
Hill R (R)	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	36
Nebraska															
Barrett B (R)	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	43
Bereuter D (R)	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	?	46
Christensen J (R)+	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21
Nevada															
Ensign J (R)+	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21
Gibbons J (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	?	W	W	W	W	W	23
New Hampshire															
Bass C (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21
Sununu J (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21
New Jersey															
Andrews R (D)	W	R	?	W	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	83
Franks B (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	36
Frelinghuysen R (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	36
LoBiondo F (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	50
Menendez R (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	92
Pallone F (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	93
Pappas M (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	36
Pascrell B (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	93
Payne D (D)	?	R	R	R	W	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	?	90
Rothman S (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	93
Roukema M (R)	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	57
Saxton J (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	43
Smith C (R)	W	W	W	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	77
New Mexico															
Redmond B (R)	I	W	I	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	I	W	W	W	27
Schiff S (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	R	?	?	?	100
Skeen J (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	29

1. Anti-Spending Constitutional Amendment
2. Tax Cuts for the Rich
3. Exploiting the Possibility of Shutdowns
4. Preventing Profitization-in-Place I
5. Preventing Profitization-in-Place II
6. Preventing Profitization-in-Place III
7. Due Process Rights

8. Wage and Hour Protection
9. Workplace Safety
10. National Labor Relations Board
11. Comp Time
12. Davis-Bacon
13. Public School Vouchers
14. Railroad Labor

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	AFGE SCORE
New York															
Ackerman G (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	85
Boehlert S (R)	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	64
Engel E (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	86
Flake F (D)@	?	R	R	R	R	?	?	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	91
Forbes M (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	62
Gilman B (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	71
Hinchey M (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	79
Houghton A (R)	R	W	R	?	R	?	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	67
Kelly S (R)	W	W	W	R	R	?	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	38
King P (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	64
LaFalce J (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	79
Lazio R (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	57
Lowey N (D)	?	R	R	W	?	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	83
Maloney C (D)	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Manton T (D)	?	R	?	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	83
McCarthy C (D)	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	69
McHugh J (R)	W	W	W	R	?	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	54
McNulty M (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	92
Molinari S (R)@	W	W	?	R	R	I	?	I	I	I	W	I	I	I	40
Nadler J (D)	R	R	R	W	?	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	85
Owens M (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	77
Paxon B (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21
Quinn J (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	?	R	R	R	R	W	62
Rangel C (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	77
Schumer C (D)+	R	R	R	?	W	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	92
Serrano J (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	77
Slaughter L (D)	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	85
Solomon G (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	?	W	W	W	23
Towns E (D)	?	R	R	?	W	W	R	R	?	R	R	R	?	R	80
Velazquez N (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	79
Walsh J (R)	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	57
North Carolina															
Ballenger C (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	?	W	W	W	W	W	W	23
Burr R (R)	W	W	W	R	R	?	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	23
Clayton E (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	93
Coble H (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21
Etheridge B (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	93
Hefner W (D)*	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	100
Jones W (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21
McIntyre M (D)	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	71
Myrick S (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21
Price D (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Taylor C (R)	W	W	W	R	R	?	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	23
Watt M (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	86

1. Anti-Spending Constitutional Amendment
2. Tax Cuts for the Rich
3. Exploiting the Possibility of Shutdowns
4. Preventing Profitization-in-Place I
5. Preventing Profitization-in-Place II
6. Preventing Profitization-in-Place III
7. Due Process Rights

8. Wage and Hour Protection
9. Workplace Safety
10. National Labor Relations Board
11. Comp Time
12. Davis-Bacon
13. Public School Vouchers
14. Railroad Labor

	<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>	AFGE SCORE
North Dakota															
Pomeroy E (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	93
Ohio															
Boehner J (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21
Brown S (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	79
Chabot S (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21
Gillmor P (R)	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	43
Hall T (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Hobson D (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	36
Kaptur M (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	100
Kasich J (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21
Kucinich D (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	86
LaTourette S (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	57
Ney B (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	50
Oxley M (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	36
Portman R (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21
Pryce D (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	?	W	W	W	W	W	W	23
Regula R (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	W	50
Sawyer T (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	79
Stokes L (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	86
Strickland T (D)	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	86
Traficant J (D)	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	57
Oklahoma															
Coburn T (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	?	W	23
Istook E (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21
Largent S (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21
Lucas F (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21
Watkins W (R)	W	W	?	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	23
Watts J (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21
Oregon															
Blumenauer E (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	79
DeFazio P (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	79
Furse E (D)*	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	79
Hooley D (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	79
Smith B (R)*	W	W	W	R	R	?	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	?	17
Pennsylvania															
Borski R (D)	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Coyne W (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	86
Doyle M (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	86
English P (R)	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	64
Fattah C (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	79
Foglietta T (D)@	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	?	R	R	?	R	75

1. Anti-Spending Constitutional Amendment
2. Tax Cuts for the Rich
3. Exploiting the Possibility of Shutdowns
4. Preventing Profitization-in-Place I
5. Preventing Profitization-in-Place II
6. Preventing Profitization-in-Place III
7. Due Process Rights

8. Wage and Hour Protection
9. Workplace Safety
10. National Labor Relations Board
11. Comp Time
12. Davis-Bacon
13. Public School Vouchers
14. Railroad Labor

	<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>	AFGE SCORE
Pennsylvania (cont.)															
Fox J (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	57
Gekas G (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	43
Goodling B (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	29
Greenwood J (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	29
Holden T (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	100
Kanjorski P (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	93
Klink R (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	93
Mascara F (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	93
McDade J (R)*	W	W	W	R	R	?	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	69
McHale P (D)*	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	93
Murtha J (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Peterson J (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21
Pitts J (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21
Shuster B (R)	W	W	W	R	R	?	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	23
Weldon C (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	57
Rhode Island															
Kennedy P (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	93
Weygand B (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	93
South Carolina															
Clyburn J (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	93
Graham L (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21
Inglis B (R)+	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21
Sanford M (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21
Spence F (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21
Spratt J (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	93
South Dakota															
Thune J (R)	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	36
Tennessee															
Bryant E (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21
Clement B (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	93
Duncan J (R)	W	W	W	W	R	?	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	8
Ford H (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	93
Gordon B (D)	W	W	W	?	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	69
Hilleary V (R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	14
Jenkins B (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	29
Tanner J (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	71
Wamp Z (R)	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	29

1. Anti-Spending Constitutional Amendment
2. Tax Cuts for the Rich
3. Exploiting the Possibility of Shutdowns
4. Preventing Profitization-in-Place I
5. Preventing Profitization-in-Place II
6. Preventing Profitization-in-Place III
7. Due Process Rights

8. Wage and Hour Protection
9. Workplace Safety
10. National Labor Relations Board
11. Comp Time
12. Davis-Bacon
13. Public School Vouchers
14. Railroad Labor

	<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>	AFGE SCORE
Texas															
Archer B (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21
Armey D (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21
Barton J (R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	14
Bentsen K (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	93
Bonilla H (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	14
Brady K (R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	14
Combest L (R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	14
DeLay T (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21
Doggett L (D)	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	71
Edwards C (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	93
Frost M (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	93
Gonzalez H (D) *	R	R	R	W	R	?	R	?	?	?	R	?	?	?	86
Granger K (R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	14
Green G (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	93
Hall R (D)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	29
Hinojosa R (D)	R	R	?	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	92
Jackson-Lee S (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	79
Johnson E (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Johnson S (R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	14
Lampson N (D)	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	86
Ortiz S (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Paul R (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	14
Reyes S (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	93
Rodriguez C (D)	I	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	I	R	R	R	75
Sandlin M (D)	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	79
Sessions P (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	7
Smith L (R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	14
Stenholm C (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	?	W	W	W	W	R	W	54
Thornberry W (R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	14
Turner J (D)	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	86
Utah															
Cannon C (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	?	W	W	W	R	W	31
Cook M (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21
Hansen J (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21
Vermont															
Sanders B (I)	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	79
Virginia															
Bateman H (R)	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	50
Bliley T (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21
Boucher R (D)	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	100
Davis T (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	50
Goode V (D)	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	36

1. Anti-Spending Constitutional Amendment
2. Tax Cuts for the Rich
3. Exploiting the Possibility of Shutdowns
4. Preventing Profitization-in-Place I
5. Preventing Profitization-in-Place II
6. Preventing Profitization-in-Place III
7. Due Process Rights

8. Wage and Hour Protection
9. Workplace Safety
10. National Labor Relations Board
11. Comp Time
12. Davis-Bacon
13. Public School Vouchers
14. Railroad Labor

	<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>	AFGE SCORE
Virginia (cont.)															
Goodlatte R (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W		29
Moran J (D)	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R		71
Pickett O (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R		86
Scott R (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		100
Sisisky N (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		93
Wolf F (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	W		43
Washington															
Dicks N (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R		86
Dunn J (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		21
Hastings R (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	?	W	W		23
McDermott J (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		79
Metcalf J (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	W		57
Nethercutt G (R)	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W		36
Smith A (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		93
Smith L (R)+	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	W		50
White R (R)	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		21
West Virginia															
Mollohan A (D)	R	R	?	W	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	?		91
Rahall N (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		86
Wise B (D)	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		86
Wisconsin															
Barrett T (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		79
Johnson J (D)	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		86
Kind R (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		79
Kleczka J (D)	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		71
Klug S (R)*	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	?	8
Neumann M (R)+	W	W	W	R	?	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R		23
Obey D (D)	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		79
Petri T (R)	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	W		43
Sensenbrenner F (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W		14

1. Anti-Spending Constitutional Amendment
2. Tax Cuts for the Rich
3. Exploiting the Possibility of Shutdowns
4. Preventing Profitization-in-Place I
5. Preventing Profitization-in-Place II
6. Preventing Profitization-in-Place III
7. Due Process Rights

8. Wage and Hour Protection
9. Workplace Safety
10. National Labor Relations Board
11. Comp Time
12. Davis-Bacon
13. Public School Vouchers
14. Railroad Labor

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14
AFGE  
SCORE

Wyoming  
Cubin B (R)

W W W R R ? W W W W W W ? ? 18

**KEY --**

- R VOTED RIGHT
- W VOTED WRONG
- S SPEAKER EXERCISED DISCRETION
- NOT TO VOTE
- ? DID NOT VOTE
- I NOT ELIGIBLE MEMBER
- \* RETIRING
- # DIED IN OFFICE
- @ RESIGNED
- + RUNNING FOR ANOTHER OFFICE

**NOTE: All lawmakers in the House of Representatives are up for re-election.**

# APPENDIX

## Co-sponsors of anti-official time legislation:

### H.R. 986 - Introduced by Representative Dan Miller (R-FL)

Baker, R. (R-LA)	Cunningham (R-CA)	Kingston, J. (R-GA)
Ballenger (R-NC)	Deal (R-GA)	Norwood (R-GA)
Bartlett, R. (R-MD)	Dickey, J. (R-AR)	Paul (R-TX)
Bliley (R-VA)	Fawell (R-IL)	Ramstad (R-MN)
Bonilla (R-TX)	Ganske (R-IA)	Schaffer, Bob (R-CO)
Calvert (R-CA)	Goss (R-FL)	Sessions, P. (R-TX)
Canady (R-FL)	Graham, L. (R-SC)	Snowbarger (R-KS)
Chabot (R-OH)	Hastert (R-IL)	Souder (R-IN)
Christensen (R-NE)	Hayworth (R-AZ)	Stump (R-AZ)
Coburn (R-OK)	Hilleary (R-TN)	Tiahrt (R-KS)
Collins, M. (R-GA)	Istook (R-OK)	Wicker (R-MS)
Cubin (R-WY)	Johnson, Sam (R-TX)	

### S. 139 - Introduced by Senator Lauch Faircloth (R-NC)

Bennett (R-UT)	Coverdell (R-GA)	Lott (R-MS)
Bond (R-MO)	Hagel (R-NE)	Shelby (R-AL)
Coats (R-IN)	Helms (R-NC)	Smith, R.C. (R-NH)
Cochran (R-MS)	Kyl (R-AZ)	Thurmond, S. (R-SC)

## Co-sponsors of government-wide contracting out legislation:

### H.R. 716 - Representative John Duncan (R-TN)

Bachus, S. (R-AL)	Hastings, D. (R-WA)	Packard (R-CA)
Baker, R. (R-LA)	Hayworth (R-AZ)	Paul (R-TX)
Ballenger (R-NC)	Hefley, J. (R-CO)	Porter (R-IL)
Bliley (R-VA)	Hergert (R-CA)	Riggs (R-CA)
Bryant, E. (R-TN)	Hilleary (R-TN)	Rohrabacher (R-CA)
Bunning, J. (R-KY)	John, C. (D-LA)	Royce (R-CA)
Burton, D. (R-IN)	Jones, W. (R-NC)	Salmon (R-AZ)
Campbell, T. (R-CA)	Klug (R-WI)	Schaffer, Bob (R-CO)
Canady (R-FL)	Kolbe (R-AZ)	Schiff (R-NM)
Christensen (R-NE)	LaHood (R-IL)	Sensenbrenner (R-WI)
Coble (R-NC)	Largent (R-OK)	Shays (R-CT)
Cooksey, J. (R-LA)	Latham (R-IA)	Skeen (R-NM)
Crapo (R-ID)	Livingston (R-LA)	Snowbarger (R-KS)
Cunningham (R-CA)	McIntosh (R-IN)	Stearns (R-FL)
Deal (R-GA)	Miller, D. (R-FL)	Talent (R-MO)
Forbes (R-NY)	Myrick (R-NC)	Traficant (D-OH)
Goodlatte, R. (R-VA)	Nethercutt (R-WA)	Upton (R-MI)
Goss (R-FL)	Neumann (R-WI)	Walsh (R-NY)
Hall, R. (D-TX)	Ney (R-OH)	Weldon, D. (R-FL)
Hastert (R-IL)	Oxley (R-OH)	

## S. 314 - Introduced by Senator Craig Thomas (R-WY)

Allard (R-CO)  
Brownback (R-KS)  
Burns (R-MT)  
Craig (R-ID)  
Enzi (R-WY)

Faircloth (R-NC)  
Grams, R. (R-MN)  
Hagel (R-NE)  
Helms (R-NC)  
Hutchinson, T. (R-AR)

Kyl (R-AZ)  
Mack (R-FL)  
Shelby (R-AL)