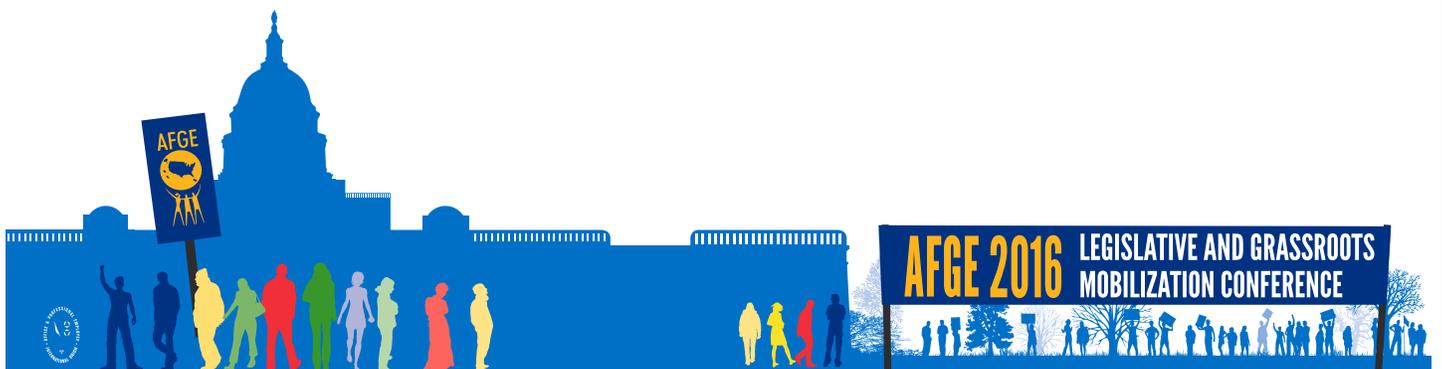


2015 VOTING RECORD

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES, AFL-CIO



INTRODUCTION

The American Federation of Government Employees, AFL-CIO, is the nation's largest federal employee union, representing more than 670,000 federal and D.C. government workers nationwide and overseas. Workers in virtually every function of government depend upon AFGE for legislative advocacy, legal representation, technical expertise, and informational services.

AFGE is proud to represent federal and D.C. government workers because they are the vital threads of the fabric of American life. Government workers inspect the food we eat and the places we work. They protect citizens from the illicit flow of drugs, maintain the safety of our nation's borders, and keep the national defense systems prepared for any danger. They care for our nation's veterans and serve as a vital link to Social Security recipients.

AFGE takes seriously its responsibility to protect the rights of the working and middle class Americans who make up the federal and D.C. workforces. The union believes the best way to improve government's effectiveness and efficiency is to treat federal and D.C. workers as valuable resources rather than easy targets.

Federal labor unions, including AFGE, are not currently 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 the federal and D.C. workforces. When Congress tackles government employee pay and benefit issues or debates funding of vital government programs, AFGE is on the scene representing its members.

The *2015 Voting Record* shows where House and Senate lawmakers stood on the issues that were most important to federal and D.C. workers, as well as other working Americans, during the first session of the 114th Congress. While the *2015 Voting Record* is an important tool in monitoring the actions of Congress, it is important to recognize that it is not the sole reflection of a lawmaker's record. The *2015 Voting Record* is neither an endorsement nor a condemnation of any Member of Congress.

For more information, please contact AFGE's Legislative and Political Action Department at (202) 639-6413.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

1. **Weakening Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform Act (H.R. 37) – Roll Call Vote #37.**

AFGE opposed H.R. 37, a bill that would weaken and undermine the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform Act, a law that is helping prevent the kinds of excessive financial risk-taking that caused the worst recession in more than 70 years, left millions of Americans unemployed, and resulted in trillions of dollars in lost wealth.

For example, H.R. 37 includes provisions that would undermine the Volcker Rule by further delaying a part of its implementation to 2019. The Volcker Rule is a key component of Dodd-Frank that prevents financial institutions from taking excessive risks through proprietary trading and fund investing. Hard-working Americans and their families should not have to wait that long to have limits in place that protect them from risky practices.

The House passed H.R. 37 on January 14, 2015, by a 271-154 vote (R: 242-1; D: 29-153). ***A “No” vote in opposition to H.R. 37 is counted as a “Right” vote.***

2. **Repealing the Affordable Care Act (H.R. 596) – Roll Call Vote #58.**

AFGE opposed H.R. 596, a bill that would repeal the Affordable Care Act (ACA), sometimes referred to as Obamacare.

The ACA makes important changes in three critical areas:

(a) Institutes essential reforms in the health insurance markets. – The ACA includes long overdue reforms that are intended to rein in harmful insurance industry practices, such as denying coverage to people with pre-existing health conditions, rescinding health insurance coverage when beneficiaries become ill, or imposing annual or lifetime limits on health insurance coverage, thereby refusing to pay the full cost of beneficiaries’ medical care.

(b) Expands the availability of affordable health insurance coverage. – The ACA has extended health insurance coverage to nearly 20 million Americans. This coverage gain reflects provisions that (1) significantly extend Medicaid to all low-income individuals under age 65, (2) provide premium subsidies to help low- and moderate-income individuals purchase health insurance in the new health insurance exchanges, and (3) allow young people to remain covered by their parents’ health insurance plans until they turn 26 years of age.

(c) Slowing the growth of health care costs. – The ACA contains a wide range of measures that are designed to slow the growth of health care costs, particularly Medicare costs. For example, it substantially scales back the overpayments that private insurance companies receive through Medicare Advantage, saving \$132 billion over ten years.

The House passed H.R. 596 on February 3, 2015, by a 239-186 vote (R: 239-3; D: 0-183). ***A “No” vote in opposition to H.R. 596 is counted as a “Right” vote.***

3. Congressional Disapproval of New NLRB Election Rules (S.J. Res. 8) – Roll Call Vote #128.

AFGE opposed S.J. Res. 8, a resolution of congressional disapproval of the National Labor Relations Board’s (NLRB’s) new election rules. Disapproval of the NLRB election rules under the Congressional Review Act (CRA) would undermine the rights of workers to a fair and timely election to decide whether they want to form a union and bargain collectively.

The NLRB’s election rules, issued on December 15, 2014, attempt to modernize the NLRB’s election procedures and reduce unnecessary litigation and delay in the election process. The rules are aimed at making the election process run more smoothly and predictably - to the benefit of employers, workers, and unions. The NLRB engaged in a lengthy and comprehensive public comment process in developing the rules, which would went into effect on April 14, 2015.

Not only would approval of S.J. Res 8 wipe out the NLRB’s election rules, but it also would prohibit the agency from adopting another rule in “substantially the same form” unless specifically authorized by Congress. This means that absent a new law authorizing a new rule, the NLRB would be forever barred from adopting similar election rules. Its rules would be frozen in time, and the NLRB would be prohibited from adopting rules to utilize new technology, modernize its procedures, or standardize best practices across regions in areas covered by the December 2014 rules. For example, the Board could not issue rules requiring electronic filing of election petitions, consistent with practices in all federal courts.

Opponents of the NLRB’s election rules contend that the rules are designed to rush union elections in as little as 10 days and deprive employers of the ability to communicate their views about unionization with their employees. These contentions are baseless. Nothing in the rules establishes a set time period for elections and it is impossible, given how the rules are structured, that an election could take place in 10 days unless both the employer and the union agreed on that timeframe. And nothing in the rules deprives employers of the ability to talk with their employees about unionization – something many employers do with regularity from the day employees are hired.

The House passed S.J. Res. 8 on March 19, 2015 by a 232-186 vote (R: 232-3; D: 0-183). ***A “No” vote in opposition to S.J. Res. 8 is counted as a “Right” vote.***

4. House Republican Budget Resolution for FY 2016 (H.Con.Res. 27) – Roll Call Vote #142.

AFGE opposed the House Republican Budget Resolution for FY 2016 (H.Con.Res. 27) because it would cut federal employee compensation and jobs by \$318 billion over ten years. When combined with the previous financial sacrifice of \$159 billion over ten years, this would result in federal employees contributing almost half a trillion dollars to deficit reduction since 2011.

Here are this budget's specifics:

- All federal workers would be required to pay an additional 6% of salary toward retirement with no increase in benefits. This is the same as a permanent 6% pay cut, or working without pay for three weeks every year. (\$127 billion cut)
- The Federal Employees Health Benefits Program (FEHBP) would be turned into a voucher-based system. Instead of the current split of approximately 70% of premiums paid by the agency and 30% by the enrollee, the new system would cap any premium increase paid by the agency to the rate of inflation (Consumer Price Index or CPI). Any amount over that would be solely borne by the enrollee. Since health care costs routinely grow faster than CPI, the result would be a substantial shift of premium increases to the enrollees. (\$60 billion cut)
- All federal non-Defense agencies would be expected to follow attrition measures resulting in a 10 percent reduction in the overall size of the federal workforce. Under the plan, agencies would only fill one out of every three vacancies created by employees leaving federal service. (\$59 billion cut)
- The Federal Retirement Thrift Savings Plan (TSP) would be altered by lowering the rate of return on the G-Fund to reflect short term interest paid on new debt rather than long-term aggregate debt. This change would severely decrease the interest rate payable on the G-Fund, discouraging future contributions from the 4.3 million TSP investors who currently have savings in this fund. (\$32 billion cut)
- Postal service employee compensation would be cut, including the employer's share of health care and life insurance premiums. (\$40 billion cut)

The House passed the Republican Budget Resolution for FY 2016 on March 25, 2015 by a 228-199 vote (R: 228-17; D: 0-182). ***A "No" vote in opposition to this FY 2016 Budget Resolution is counted as a "Right" vote.***

5. Estate Tax Repeal Act (H.R. 1105) – Roll Call Vote #161.

AFGE opposed the Estate Tax Repeal Act (H.R. 1105), a bill that would repeal the federal estate tax, thereby giving a huge tax cut to the wealthiest Americans and slashing the federal revenue needed to protect critical federal government programs and federal employee pay and benefits.

The arguments made for repealing the estate tax cloak the real aim of H.R. 1105 – which is to provide a tax cut of \$269 billion over 10 years to the estates of millionaires and billionaires, the wealthiest 0.2 percent among us. Today, the vast majority of deaths – 99.8 percent – do not

trigger federal estate taxes because no tax is paid on an estate worth less than \$5.4 million for an individual and \$10.9 million for a married couple. Indeed, despite wild claims to the contrary, only about 20 small business and small family farm estates nationwide owed any federal estate tax in 2013, according to the Tax Policy Center.

This \$269 billion revenue loss would have a big impact on critical federal government programs. For example, this large revenue loss is significantly more than the federal government will spend over 10 years on the Food and Drug Administration, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the Environmental Protection Agency *combined*, according to the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities.

In addition, this \$269 billion revenue loss would increase pressure to further cut federal pay and benefits, despite the fact that federal employees have made extraordinarily harsh financial sacrifices - \$159 billion since 2011 - during the various budget crises.

The House passed the Estate Tax Repeal Act on April 16, 2015, by a 240-179 vote (R: 233-3; D: 7-176). **A “No” vote in opposition to H.R. 1105 is counted as a “Right” vote.**

6. Hice Official Time Amendment to FY 2016 Military Construction-VA Appropriations Act (H.R. 2029) – Roll Call Vote #190.

AFGE opposed an amendment offered by Rep. Jody Hice (R-GA) to the FY 2016 Military Construction-VA Appropriations Act (H.R. 2029) that would eliminate official time for all federal employee union representatives in the Department of Veterans Affairs.

Official time allows federal employees who are volunteer union representatives to represent *all* their coworkers (those who pay dues and those who don't) while in an official duty status. Official time gives workers a voice to resolve disputes efficiently so they can get back to work, protect whistleblowers from retaliation, and implement new technology and other innovations to solve workplace problems.

Employees are allowed to use official time only to perform representational activities. These include setting procedures that protect employees and veterans from injuries and hospital infections; creating fair employment hiring and promotion procedures for veterans in the VA workforce; establishing flexible work hours and developing telework practices to make VA a competitive employer; improving IT systems for paperless benefit claims and medical records; and representing employees in grievances and disciplinary actions in the most efficient manner possible.

However, union representatives are not allowed to use official time to conduct union-specific business, solicit members, hold internal union meetings, elect union officers, or engage in partisan political activities.

Official time benefits taxpayers, veterans, and federal employees because it reduces costly employee turnover, improves service to our nation's heroes, creates a safer workplace, and leads to quicker implementation of agency initiatives.

The House rejected the Hice official time amendment to the FY 2016 Military Construction-VA Appropriations Act on April 30, 2015 by a 190-232 vote (R: 190-49; D: 0-183). ***A "No" vote in opposition to the Hice official time amendment is counted as a "Right" vote.***

7. King Davis-Bacon Act Amendment to FY 2016 Military Construction-VA Appropriations Act (H.R. 2029) – Roll Call Vote #191.

AFGE opposed an amendment offered by Rep. Steve King (R-IA) to the FY 2016 Military Construction-VA Appropriations Act (H.R. 2029) that would eliminate Davis-Bacon Act prevailing wage requirements for any construction project funded by the bill.

The Davis-Bacon Act requires federal construction project contractors to pay workers the wage rates prevailing in the community where the federally funded project is being constructed. This prevents contractors from winning federal projects by undercutting local community contractors, importing lower-waged workers into local communities, or driving down the wages of local community workers.

The opponents of the Davis-Bacon Act claim that the federal government would save money if the law were repealed. In fact, such a move would be penny-wise and pound-foolish. Davis-Bacon Act repeal would not necessarily lower the cost of federally funded construction. It would, however, increase the budget deficit, since lower wages for construction workers would result in an estimated decline of \$1 billion in federal tax revenues.

The House rejected the King Davis-Bacon Act amendment April 30, 2015, by a 186-235 vote (R: 186-52; D: 0-183). ***A "No" vote in opposition to the King amendment is counted as a "Right" vote.***

8. Defending Public Safety Employees' Retirement Act (H.R. 2146) – Roll Call Vote #220.

AFGE supported the Defending Public Safety Employees' Retirement Act (H.R. 2146), a bill that would amend the Internal Revenue Code to exempt qualified federal law enforcement officers (including Bureau of Prisons correctional officers), federal customs and border protection officers, federal firefighters, and air traffic controllers who separate from federal government service after age 50 from the additional 10 percent penalty tax on early distributions from the Thrift Savings Plan (TSP). The new legislation would apply to TSP early distributions made after December 31, 2015.

To help federal agencies recruit and retain a young, physically fit workforce, federal law enforcement officers (including BOP correctional officers), firefighters, customs and border protection officers, and air traffic controllers are eligible to retire at age 50 with 20 years of

service. Unfortunately, under current law they have had to pay a 10 percent penalty tax if they withdrew their TSP retirement savings before turning age 55. H.R. 2146 would rectify this unintentional glitch by allowing federal law enforcement officers and the others to retire at age 50 and withdraw their TSP retirement savings before age 55 without incurring the 10 percent penalty tax.

The House passed H.R. 2146 on May 12, 2015 by a 407-5 vote (R: 230-5; D: 177-0). **A “Yes” vote in support of H.R. 4126 is counted as a “Right” vote.**

9. Trade Promotion Authority/Fast Track Authority (H.R. 2146) - Roll Call Vote #374

AFGE opposed H.R. 2146, the Trade Promotion Authority/Fast Track Authority legislation, because it was a reincarnation of prior, failed fast-track policies. The bill provided the executive branch the opportunity to negotiate – behind closed doors – as many trade agreements as it can through June 30, 2018, and then send the signed agreements to Congress. When a trade agreement and implementing legislation are received by the Congress, fast-track procedures limit floor debate to 20 hours in each chamber and restrict floor consideration in each chamber to an “up-or-down” vote without any amendments.

AFGE believed that H.R. 2146 failed every criteria for new trade negotiating authority set forth in the AFL-CIO document “Time for a New Track.”

- H.R. 2146 did not “ensure that Congress approves trade agreement partners before negotiations begin.”
- H.R. 2146 did not “create negotiating objectives that are specific to the trade agreement partners involved and advance a trade model that provides balanced, inclusive benefits rather than a corporate-rights agenda.”
- H.R. 2146 did not “ensure that Congress, not the executive branch, determines whether congressional trade objectives have been met and whether agreements qualify for expedited fast track consideration.”
- H.R. 2146 did not “ensure Congress has effective opportunities to strip expedited fast track consideration provisions from trade deals that fail to meet congressional objectives or to incorporate congressional and public participation.”
- H.R. 2146 did not “increase access to U.S. trade policy making, trade proposals and negotiating text for Congress, congressional staff and members of Congress.”
- H.R. 2146 is not “part of a larger trade and competitiveness package that addresses shortcomings in existing trade enforcement and remedies and provides complementary domestic economic policies (like infrastructure investment, worker education, and skills training) that will help ensure that all can benefit from trade, not just the few.”

The House passed H.R. 2146 on June 18, 2015 by a vote of 218-208 (R: 190-50; D: 28-158). **A “No” vote in opposition to the Trade Promotion Authority/Fast Track Authority legislation is counted as a “Right” vote.**

10. Extension of Trade Adjustment Assistance (H.R. 1295) – Roll Call Vote #388.

AFGE supported H.R. 1295, the Extension of Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) legislation, because TAA plays an essential role in helping hard-working Americans get back on their feet after losing their jobs as a result of foreign competition.

The TAA program provides these trade-impacted workers with job training programs, career counseling, wage supplements for older workers, job search and reallocation allowances, and income support for workers in training programs.

The House passed H.R. 1295 on June 25, 2015, by a 286-138 vote (R: 111-132; D: 175-6). **A “Yes” vote in support of extending Trade Adjustment Assistance is counted as a “Right” vote.**

11. Regulations from the Executive in Need of Scrutiny Act of 2015 (H.R. 427) – Roll Call Vote #482.

AFGE opposed H.R. 427, the Regulations from the Executive in Need of Scrutiny Act (REINS Act), an extreme measure that would make it virtually impossible for federal agencies to issue any meaningful rules, threatening the health and safety of workers and the public.

The REINS Act would radically alter the regulatory process by requiring Congress to vote to approve all major rules before they can go into effect. Rules not affirmatively acted on by the House and the Senate within 70 legislative days would die. Under the REINS Act, politics—not scientific judgment or expertise—would dictate all regulatory actions. Corporate opposition and influence would swamp the public’s interest and block needed protections.

The REINS Act would cripple a regulatory process that already causes excessive delays in the issuance of crucial worker and public protections. For example, despite having unanimous support from industry and labor, the 2010 Occupational Safety and Health Administration’s construction safety standard on cranes and derricks took ten years to finalize. Under REINS, congressional inaction could simply kill such commonsense rules.

The legislation is impractical, unworkable, and unnecessary. Congress has neither the time nor expertise to consider and act on detailed, technical, and scientific issues. Moreover, Congress already has the authority to disapprove rules through the Congressional Review Act or to block the implementation by withholding funding.

The House passed the REINS Act on July 28, 2015 by a 243-165 vote (R: 241-0; D: 2-165). **A “No” vote in opposition to this bill is counted as a “Right” vote.**

12. Takano Substitute Amendment to VA Accountability Act (H.R. 1994) – Roll Call Vote #487.

AFGE supported a substitute amendment offered by Rep. Mark Takano (D-CA) to the egregious VA Accountability Act (H.R. 1994). H.R. 1994 would take away Department of Veterans Affairs employees' due process protections.

The Takano substitute amendment would establish highly effective mechanisms for increasing VA accountability while preserving the due process rights of whistleblowers and other frontline employees so that they can still make lifesaving disclosures about patient harm and other mismanagement without the fear of immediate job loss as at-will employees. The Takano amendment carves out an exception to current civil service protections when an employee presents a clear and direct threat to public health. It also reduces mismanagement by curtailing a widespread revolving door problem in the VA, and halts the abuses of extended paid administrative leave that have wasted taxpayer dollars and prevented VA employees from being put back to work to serve veterans.

The House rejected the Takano substitute amendment to the VA Accountability Act on July 29, 2015 by a 191-233 vote (R: 8-231; D: 183-2). ***A “Yes” vote in support of the Takano substitute amendment is counted as a “Right” vote.***

13. Undermining the Affordable Care Act and Restricting Women’s Access to Medical Services (H.R. 3762) – Roll Call Vote #568.

AFGE opposed H.R. 3742 because it would undermine the coverage expansions of the Affordable Care Act (ACA), resulting in a loss of health insurance coverage for millions of people.

The ACA has enabled 17.6 million uninsured people to gain health insurance coverage. Many of these individuals—2.3 million—are young adults who are trying to establish financial independence. Many others are people who could not obtain coverage from their employer or who found coverage in the individual market to be unaffordable. It would be unacceptable to take a giant step backward in exposing these individuals to the risk that their medical care will be unaffordable or that a catastrophic illness will bankrupt their families.

H.R. 3742 also would restrict women’s access to safety-net medical services. The bill directly targets Medicaid funding for nonprofit providers of women’s health care services, eliminating payments for these services for one year for certain providers. The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) report on the bill notes: “The women most likely to experience reduced access to care would probably reside in areas without access to other health care clinics or medical practitioners who serve low-income populations.” It would be unacceptable to cut women off from these medical services.

The House passed H.R. 3762 on October 23, 2015, by a 240-189 vote (R: 239-7; D: 1-182). ***A “No” vote in opposition to H.R. 3762 is counted as a “Right” vote.***

14. Retail Investor Protection Act (H.R. 1090) – Roll Call Vote #575.

AFGE opposed the misnamed Retail Investor Protection Act (H.R. 1090) because it would obstruct important consumer protections for retirement investors and weaken American workers' retirement security.

H.R. 1090 would unnecessarily prevent the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) from moving forward with its conflict of interest rulemaking to protect retirement savers until the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) has finalized new rules covering the duties of brokers to their customers. In addition, the SEC would not be able to act until it complied with several new reporting and analysis requirements that would provide no meaningful benefit to investors and further delay any regulatory action.

The consumer protections that the DOL seeks to implement through its current rulemaking are long overdue, given the changes in the retirement income landscape over the past thirty years. While professionals managed retirement assets in previous decades, individual employees are now largely responsible for managing their own accounts. But almost none of us has the expertise to manage our money or to effectively oversee professional money managers—and too many investment advisors have profound financial conflicts of interest that affect the advice they provide and the fees we pay.

The costs of this conflicted advice are real and significant. According to the White House Council of Economic Advisors, the American public loses an astounding \$17 billion per year as a result of retirement investment advice that is not in their best interests.

Congress has no valid justification to insert itself into the DOL rulemaking which has been inclusive, thorough, and marked by consultation with all stakeholders, including the SEC. Indeed, SEC Chair Mary Jo White has expressed no discomfort or reservation whatsoever about the DOL rulemaking. Instead, she has acknowledged that the two agencies operate under different laws, and while expressing support for the SEC to issue a uniform best interest standard for broker-dealers and registered investment advisors, she has made clear that one is not coming soon.

The House passed H.R. 1090 on October 27, 2015, by a 245-186 vote (R: 242-2; D: 3-184). ***A “No” vote in opposition to H.R. 1090 is counted as a “Right” vote.***

15. Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 (H.R. 1314) – Roll Call Voted #579.

AFGE supported the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 (H.R. 1314) because, though imperfect, it represents a significant accomplishment by an otherwise polarized Washington, DC – and it was achieved without targeting the pay and benefits of the federal workforce. Along with raising the debt limit through mid-March 2017 and thereby avoiding a potentially catastrophic default, the new budget deal would:

- Effectively eliminate about 90 percent of the sequestration budget cuts for non-defense discretionary programs in fiscal year 2016, and about 60 percent of them in 2017, while

also easing sequestration for defense by equal dollar amounts in both years — and thereby providing more substantial relief from sequestration than the Murray-Ryan deal provided for 2014 and 2015;

- Greatly reduce the potential for government shutdowns this year and next (essentially eliminating the risk of a shutdown over funding levels, though retaining the possibility of one over riders and other policy differences);
- Extend the solvency of Social Security Disability Insurance through 2022, thereby avoiding across-the-board cuts of nearly 20 percent in disability benefits starting in late 2016, which will otherwise occur; and
- Avoid, for Medicare, an estimated 52 percent increase in deductibles for physician and other outpatient services in 2016, and a 52 percent increase in Part B premiums that roughly 30 percent of Medicare beneficiaries otherwise would face in 2016.

The House passed the new bipartisan budget deal on October 28, 2015 by a 266-167 vote (R: 79-167; D: 187-0). ***A “Yes” vote in support of the new budget deal is counted as a “Right” vote.***

16. Tribal Labor Sovereignty Act of 2015 (H.R. 511) – Roll Call Vote #633.

AFGE opposed the Tribal Labor Sovereignty Act of 2015 (H.R. 511) because it would deny the right to organize and collectively bargain under the National Labor Relations Act (NLRA) to over 600,000 workers (the vast majority of whom are not Native Americans) who are employed at commercial enterprises owned and operated by Native American tribes that are located on Native American tribal lands. It does this by adding such tribal enterprises to the list of entities that are excluded from the definition of “employer” for NLRA purposes.

H.R. 511 would overturn a 2004 decision by the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) in San Manuel Indian Bingo and Casino, 341 NLRB No. 138, a decision which established a new standard for determining the circumstances under which the NLRB will assert jurisdiction over Native American owned and operated commercial enterprises. In San Manuel, a 4-1 majority that was led by Republican Chair Robert Battista, asserted general NLRA jurisdiction over tribal enterprises, except where doing so would:

- (1) touch on exclusive tribal rights of self-government in purely intramural matters;
- (2) abrogate tribal rights guaranteed by treaty; or
- (3) be contrary to congressional intent as indicated in statutory language or legislative history.

The House passed the Tribal Labor Sovereignty Act of 2015 on November 17, 2015 by a 249-177 vote (R: 225-18; D: 24-159). ***A “No” in opposition to H.R. 511 is counted as a “Right” vote.***

17. Omnibus Appropriations Act of FY 2016 (H.R. 2029) – Roll Call Vote #705.

AFGE supported the Omnibus Appropriations Act (H.R. 2029), the \$1.1 trillion spending bill for FY 2016, because it would treat federal employee pay and benefits fairly, provide significant funding increases for many important federal agencies, and reject most of the ideological attacks on worker protections and safeguards for middle-income Americans.

Federal Employee Pay and Benefits. – The omnibus appropriations bill treats federal employee pay and benefits fairly, and not as funding offsets to pay for unfair corporate tax extenders. Federal employees and their families have made extraordinarily harsh financial sacrifices during various budget crises – a total sacrifice of \$159 billion since 2011.

Prior to the passage of the omnibus bill, political analysts were speculating that there was a strong chance of a federal government shutdown. But not only were the furloughs and delayed paychecks avoided, the omnibus bill did not stand in the way of President Obama’s 1.3 percent pay raise and the first increase to locality pay since 2010.

Federal Agency Funding Increases. - The omnibus appropriations bill provides significant funding increases for many important federal agencies. For example, the bill provides \$71.414 billion in discretionary funding for the Department of Veterans Affairs, which is \$6.4 billion more than the 2015 enacted level. This funding provides important VA medical services for seven million veterans, including Hepatitis C treatment, mental health care services, family caregivers for seriously injured veterans, traumatic brain injury treatment, and homeless veterans treatment, services, housing and job training. In addition, the omnibus bill provides \$7.478 billion for the Federal Bureau of Prisons, which is \$557 million more than the 2015 enacted level. This funding maintains correctional worker staffing levels to help foster safe and secure correctional institutions, and supports the construction and activation of new federal prisons to help ease inmate overcrowding at high-security institutions.

Attacks on Worker Protections. - The omnibus appropriations bill rejects most of the ideological attacks on worker protections and safeguards for middle-income Americans. Draconian cuts to the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB), the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, and the Wage and Hour Division were rejected. Policy riders to block worker protections, such as the Department of Labor’s silica standard and retirement investment advice regulations, were removed. In addition, the NLRB’s joint employer standard was protected, and efforts to override the rights of workers employed by tribal organizations to organize and collectively bargain were blocked.

The House passed the FY 2016 omnibus appropriations bill on December 18, 2015 by a 316-113 vote (R: 150-95; D: 166-18). ***A “Yes” vote in favor of the omnibus bill is counted as a “Right” vote.***

House of Representatives

State	Dist.	Party	Legislator Name	End Notes	AFGE Score (%)
Alaska	AL	R	Don Young	W	29
Alabama	01	R	Bradley Byrne	W	6
	02	R	Martha Roby	W	6
	03	R	Mike Rogers	W	24
	04	R	Robert Aderholt	W	24
	05	R	Mo Brooks	W	12
	06	R	Gary Palmer	W	12
	07	D	Terri Sewell	W	65
Arkansas	01	R	Rick Crawford	W	6
	02	R	French Hill	W	12
	03	R	Stephen Womack	W	18
	04	R	Bruce Westerman	W	6
Arizona	01	D	Ann Kirkpatrick	R	100
	02	R	Martha McSally	R	29
	03	D	Raul Grijalva	R	82
	04	R	Paul Gosar	W	6
	05	R	Matt Salmon	W	12
	06	R	David Schweikert	W	12
			Weakening Dodd-Frank Act	W	
			Repealing Affordable Care Act	?	
			Disapproval of NLRB Election Rule	W	
			House Republican Budget, FY 2016	W	
			Estate Tax Repeal Act	W	
			Hice Official Time Amdt.	R	
			King Davis-Bacon Amdt.	R	
			Public Safety Employees' Retirement	R	
			Trade Promotion Authority	?	
			Trade Adjustment Assistance	W	
			Regulations in Need of Scrutiny Act	W	
			Takano VA Substitute Amdt.	R	
			Undermining ACA/Women's Medical	W	
			Retail Investor Protection Act	W	
			Bipartisan Budget Act	W	
			Tribal Land Sovereignty Act	W	
			Omnibus Approps. FY 2016	R	

Key: R = Voted With AFGE; W = Voted Against AFGE; ? = Did Not Vote; I = Not In Office

House of Representatives

State	Dist.	Party	Legislator Name	Weakening Dodd-Frank Act	Repealing Affordable Care Act	Disapproval of NLRB Election Rule	House Republican Budget, FY 2016	Estate Tax Repeal Act	Hice Official Time Amdt.	King Davis-Bacon Amdt.	Public Safety Employees' Retirement	Trade Promotion Authority	Trade Adjustment Assistance	Regulations in Need of Scrutiny Act	Takano VA Substitute Amdt.	Undermining ACA/Women's Medical	Retail Investor Protection Act	Bipartisan Budget Act	Tribal Land Sovereignty Act	Omnibus Approps. FY 2016	AFGE Score (%)	End Notes
	07	D	Ruben Gallego	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	94	
	08	R	Trent Franks	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	?	W	W	W	W	W	6	
	09	D	Kyrsten Sinema	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	88	
California	01	R	Doug LaMalfa	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	6	
	02	D	Jared Huffman	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	94	
	03	D	John Garamendi	?	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	88	
	04	R	Tom McClintock	W	W	W	W	?	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	
	05	D	Mike Thompson	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
	06	D	Doris Matsui	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
	07	D	Ami Bera	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	88	
	08	R	Paul Cook	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	35	
	09	D	Jerry McNerney	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	94	
	10	R	Jeff Denham	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	35	
	11	D	Mark DeSaulnier	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
	12	D	Nancy Pelosi	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
	13	D	Barbara Lee	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	88	
	14	D	Jackie Speier	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
	15	D	Eric Swalwell	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
	16	D	Jim Costa	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	88	
	17	D	Mike Honda	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	

Key: R = Voted With AFGE; W = Voted Against AFGE; ? = Did Not Vote; I = Not In Office

House of Representatives

State	Dist.	Party	Legislator Name	Weakening Dodd-Frank Act	Repealing Affordable Care Act	Disapproval of NLRB Election Rule	House Republican Budget, FY 2016	Estate Tax Repeal Act	Hice Official Time Amdt.	King Davis-Bacon Amdt.	Public Safety Employees' Retirement	Trade Promotion Authority	Trade Adjustment Assistance	Regulations in Need of Scrutiny Act	Takano VA Substitute Amdt.	Undermining ACA/Women's Medical	Retail Investor Protection Act	Bipartisan Budget Act	Tribal Land Sovereignty Act	Omnibus Approps. FY 2016	AFGE Score (%)	End Notes
	40	D	Lucille Roybal-Allard	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
	41	D	Mark Takano	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	94	
	42	R	Ken Calvert	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	24	
	43	D	Maxine Waters	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	94	
	44	D	Janice Hahn	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	94	
	45	R	Mimi Walters	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	24	
	46	D	Loretta Sanchez	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	88	
	47	D	Alan Lowenthal	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
	48	R	Dana Rohrabacher	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	12	
	49	R	Darrell Issa	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	18	
	50	R	Duncan Hunter	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	12	
	51	D	Juan Vargas	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
	52	D	Scott Peters	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	88	
	53	D	Susan Davis	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	94	
Colorado	01	D	Diana DeGette	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
	02	D	Jared Polis	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	82	
	03	R	Scott Tipton	W	W	W	W	?	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	6	
	04	R	Ken Buck	W	W	W	W	W	?	?	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	24	
	05	R	Doug Lamborn	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	6	
	06	R	Mike Coffman	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	18	
	07	D	Edwin Perlmutter	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	

Key: R = Voted With AFGE; W = Voted Against AFGE; ? = Did Not Vote; I = Not In Office

House of Representatives

State	Dist.	Party	Legislator Name	End Notes	AFGE Score (%)
Connecticut					
	01	D	John Larson	W	100
	02	D	Joseph Courtney	W	100
	03	D	Rosa DeLauro	W	100
	04	D	Jim Himes	W	88
	05	D	Elizabeth Esty	W	100
Delaware					
	AL	D	John Carney	W	82
Florida					
	01	R	Jeff Miller	W	6
	02	D	Gwen Graham	W	94
	03	R	Ted Yoho	W	0
	04	R	Ander Crenshaw	W	24
	05	D	Corrine Brown	W	100
	06	R	Ron DeSantis	W	6
	07	R	John Mica	W	24
	08	R	Bill Posey	W	12
	09	D	Alan Grayson	W	94
	10	R	Daniel Webster	W	12
	11	R	Richard Nugent	W	18
	12	R	Gus Bilirakis	W	12
	13	R	David Jolly	W	53
				Weakening Dodd-Frank Act	
				Repealing Affordable Care Act	
				Disapproval of NLRB Election Rule	
				House Republican Budget, FY 2016	
				Estate Tax Repeal Act	
				Hice Official Time Amdt.	
				King Davis-Bacon Amdt.	
				Public Safety Employees' Retirement	
				Trade Promotion Authority	
				Trade Adjustment Assistance	
				Regulations in Need of Scrutiny Act	
				Takano VA Substitute Amdt.	
				Undermining ACA/Women's Medical	
				Retail Investor Protection Act	
				Bipartisan Budget Act	
				Tribal Land Sovereignty Act	
				Omnibus Approps. FY 2016	

Key: R = Voted With AFGE; W = Voted Against AFGE; ? = Did Not Vote; I = Not In Office

House of Representatives

State	Dist.	Party	Legislator Name	Weakening Dodd-Frank Act	Repealing Affordable Care Act	Disapproval of NLRB Election Rule	House Republican Budget, FY 2016	Estate Tax Repeal Act	Hice Official Time Amdt.	King Davis-Bacon Amdt.	Public Safety Employees' Retirement	Trade Promotion Authority	Trade Adjustment Assistance	Regulations in Need of Scrutiny Act	Takano VA Substitute Amdt.	Undermining ACA/Women's Medical	Retail Investor Protection Act	Bipartisan Budget Act	Tribal Land Sovereignty Act	Omnibus Approps. FY 2016	AFGE Score (%)	End Notes
	14	D	Kathy Castor	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	94	
	15	R	Dennis Ross	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	12	
	16	R	Vern Buchanan	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	18	
	17	R	Thomas Rooney	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	12	
	18	D	Patrick Murphy	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	94	
	19	R	Curt Clawson	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	?	?	W	W	W	W	W	12	
	20	D	Alice Hastings	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
	21	D	Ted Deutch	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	88	
	22	D	Lois Frankel	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	94	
	23	D	Debbie Wasserman-Schultz	R	R	R	R	R	?	?	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	82	
	24	D	Frederica Wilson	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
	25	R	Mario Diaz-Balart	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	29	
	26	R	Carlos Curbelo	?	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	35	
	27	R	Ileana Ros-Lehtinen	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	?	R	29	
Georgia	01	R	Buddy Carter	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	12	
	02	D	Sanford Bishop	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	88	
	03	R	Lynn Westmoreland	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	18	
	04	D	Hank Johnson	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	94	
	05	D	John Lewis	R	R	R	R	R	?	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	88	
	06	R	Thomas Price	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	12	
	07	R	Rob Woodall	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	12	

Key: R = Voted With AFGE; W = Voted Against AFGE; ? = Did Not Vote; I = Not In Office

House of Representatives

State	Dist.	Party	Legislator Name	End Notes	AFGE Score (%)	
Hawaii	08	R	Austin Scott	W	18	
	09	R	Doug Collins	W	18	
	10	R	Jody Hice	W	6	
	11	R	Barry Loudermilk	W	12	
	12	R	Rick Allen	W	12	
	13	D	David Scott	W	82	
	14	R	Tom Graves	W	12	
	01	D	Mark Takai	R	88	
	02	D	Tulsi Gabbard	R	100	
	Iowa	01	R	Rod Blum	W	12
		02	D	David Loebsack	?	94
		03	R	David Young	W	12
		04	R	Steve King	W	6
	Idaho	01	R	Raul Labrador	W	18
02		R	Mike Simpson	W	24	
Illinois	01	D	Bobby Rush	R	88	
	02	D	Robin Kelly	R	88	
	03	D	Daniel Lipinski	W	94	
			Weakening Dodd-Frank Act	W		
			Repealing Affordable Care Act	W		
			Disapproval of NLRB Election Rule	?		
			House Republican Budget, FY 2016	W		
			Estate Tax Repeal Act	W		
			Hice Official Time Amdt.	R		
			King Davis-Bacon Amdt.	W		
			Public Safety Employees' Retirement	R		
			Trade Promotion Authority	W		
			Trade Adjustment Assistance	W		
			Regulations in Need of Scrutiny Act	W		
			Takano VA Substitute Amdt.	W		
			Undermining ACA/Women's Medical	W		
			Retail Investor Protection Act	W		
			Bipartisan Budget Act	W		
			Tribal Land Sovereignty Act	W		
			Omnibus Approps. FY 2016	R		

Key: R = Voted With AFGE; W = Voted Against AFGE; ? = Did Not Vote; I = Not In Office

House of Representatives

State	Dist.	Party	Legislator Name	Weakening Dodd-Frank Act	Repealing Affordable Care Act	Disapproval of NLRB Election Rule	House Republican Budget, FY 2016	Estate Tax Repeal Act	Hice Official Time Amdt.	King Davis-Bacon Amdt.	Public Safety Employees' Retirement	Trade Promotion Authority	Trade Adjustment Assistance	Regulations in Need of Scrutiny Act	Takano VA Substitute Amdt.	Undermining ACA/Women's Medical	Retail Investor Protection Act	Bipartisan Budget Act	Tribal Land Sovereignty Act	Omnibus Approps. FY 2016	AFGE Score (%)	End Notes
Kansas	07	D	Andre Carson	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
	08	R	Larry Bucshon	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	18	
	09	R	Todd Young	W	W	?	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	18	
Kansas	01	R	Tim Huelskamp	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	12	
	02	R	Lynn Jenkins	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	6	
	03	R	Kevin Yoder	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	18	
	04	R	Mike Pompeo	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	6	
Kentucky	01	R	Edward Whitfield	W	W	W	W	?	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	?	W	W	W	12	
	02	R	Brett Guthrie	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	29	
	03	D	John Yarmuth	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
	04	R	Thomas Massie	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	12	
	05	R	Hal Rogers	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	24	
	06	R	Andy Barr	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	24	
Louisiana	01	R	Steve Scalise	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	24	
	02	D	Cedric Richmond	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	94	
	03	R	Charles Boustany	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	18	
	04	R	John Fleming	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	12	
	05	R	Ralph Abraham	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	6	
	06	R	Garret Graves	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	12	

Key: R = Voted With AFGE; W = Voted Against AFGE; ? = Did Not Vote; I = Not In Office

House of Representatives

State	Dist.	Legislator Name	Party	Weakening Dodd-Frank Act	Repealing Affordable Care Act	Disapproval of NLRB Election Rule	House Republican Budget, FY 2016	Estate Tax Repeal Act	Hice Official Time Amdt.	King Davis-Bacon Amdt.	Public Safety Employees' Retirement	Trade Promotion Authority	Trade Adjustment Assistance	Regulations in Need of Scrutiny Act	Takano VA Substitute Amdt.	Undermining ACA/Women's Medical	Retail Investor Protection Act	Bipartisan Budget Act	Tribal Land Sovereignty Act	Omnibus Approps. FY 2016	AFGE Score (%)	End Notes
Massachusetts																						
	01	Richard Neal	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
	02	James McGovern	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
	03	Niki Tsongas	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
	04	Joseph Kennedy	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	94	
	05	Katherine Clark	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
	06	Seth Moulton	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
	07	Michael Capuano	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
	08	Stephen Lynch	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	W	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	82	
	09	William Keating	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
Maryland																						
	01	Andy Harris	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	12	
	02	C.A. Ruppberger	D	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	88	
	03	John Sarbanes	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
	04	Donna Edwards	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
	05	Steny Hoyer	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
	06	John Delaney	D	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	88	
	07	Elijah Cummings	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
	08	Chris Van Hollen	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
Maine																						
	01	Chellie Pingree	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
	02	Bruce Poliquin	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	35	

Key: R = Voted With AFGE; W = Voted Against AFGE; ? = Did Not Vote; I = Not In Office

House of Representatives

State	Dist.	Party	Legislator Name	Weakening Dodd-Frank Act	Repealing Affordable Care Act	Disapproval of NLRB Election Rule	House Republican Budget, FY 2016	Estate Tax Repeal Act	Hice Official Time Amdt.	King Davis-Bacon Amdt.	Public Safety Employees' Retirement	Trade Promotion Authority	Trade Adjustment Assistance	Regulations in Need of Scrutiny Act	Takano VA Substitute Amdt.	Undermining ACA/Women's Medical	Retail Investor Protection Act	Bipartisan Budget Act	Tribal Land Sovereignty Act	Omnibus Approps. FY 2016	AFGE Score (%)	End Notes
Missouri	07	D	Collin Peterson	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	71	
	08	D	Richard Nolan	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
	01	D	William Clay	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
	02	R	Ann Wagner	W	W	W	W	W	?	?	?	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	18	
	03	R	Blaine Luetkemeyer	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	24	
	04	R	Vicky Hartzler	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	18	
	05	D	Emanuel Cleaver	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	94	
	06	R	Samuel Graves	W	W	?	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	29	
07	R	Billy Long	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	6		
08	R	Jason Smith	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	?	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	6		
Mississippi	01	R	Trent Kelly	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	?	?	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	11	2
	02	D	Bennie Thompson	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	?	W	R	R	R	R	W	76	
	03	R	Gregg Harper	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	24	
	04	R	Steven Palazzo	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	12	
Montana	AL	R	Ryan Zinke	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	24		
North Carolina	01	D	G. K. Butterfield	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	94	
	02	R	Renee Ellmers	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	18	
	03	R	Walter Jones	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	41	

Key: R = Voted With AFGE; W = Voted Against AFGE; ? = Did Not Vote; I = Not In Office

House of Representatives

State	Dist.	Party	Legislator Name	End Notes	AFGE Score (%)	
New Mexico	03	R	Tom MacArthur	W	41	
	04	R	Christopher Smith	W	53	
	05	R	Scott Garrett	W	12	
	06	D	Frank Pallone	R	100	
	07	R	Leonard Lance	W	18	
	08	D	Albio Sires	W	94	
	09	D	William Pascrell	R	100	
	10	D	Donald Payne	R	59	
	11	R	Rodney Frelinghuysen	W	24	
	12	D	Bonnie Watson Coleman	R	100	
	New Mexico	01	D	Michelle Lujan Grisham	R	82
		02	R	Steve Pearce	W	18
03		D	Ben Lujan	R	94	
Nevada	01	D	Dina Titus	R	94	
	02	R	Mark Amodei	W	6	
	03	R	Joseph Heck	W	18	
	04	R	Cresent Hardy	W	12	
New York	01	R	Lee Zeldin	W	35	
	02	R	Pete King	W	53	
			Weakening Dodd-Frank Act	W		
			Repealing Affordable Care Act	W		
			Disapproval of NLRB Election Rule	W		
			House Republican Budget, FY 2016	W		
			Estate Tax Repeal Act	W		
			Hice Official Time Amdt.	W		
			King Davis-Bacon Amdt.	R		
			Public Safety Employees' Retirement	R		
			Trade Promotion Authority	R		
			Trade Adjustment Assistance	R		
			Regulations in Need of Scrutiny Act	W		
			Takano VA Substitute Amdt.	W		
			Undermining ACA/Women's Medical	W		
			Retail Investor Protection Act	W		
			Bipartisan Budget Act	R		
			Tribal Land Sovereignty Act	R		
			Omnibus Approps. FY 2016	R		

Key: R = Voted With AFGE; W = Voted Against AFGE; ? = Did Not Vote; I = Not In Office

House of Representatives

State	Dist.	Party	Legislator Name	Weakening Dodd-Frank Act	Repealing Affordable Care Act	Disapproval of NLRB Election Rule	House Republican Budget, FY 2016	Estate Tax Repeal Act	Hice Official Time Amdt.	King Davis-Bacon Amdt.	Public Safety Employees' Retirement	Trade Promotion Authority	Trade Adjustment Assistance	Regulations in Need of Scrutiny Act	Takano VA Substitute Amdt.	Undermining ACA/Women's Medical	Retail Investor Protection Act	Bipartisan Budget Act	Tribal Land Sovereignty Act	Omnibus Approps. FY 2016	AFGE Score (%)	End Notes
	03	D	Steve Israel	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
	04	D	Kathleen Rice	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	94	
	05	D	Gregory Meeks	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	82	
	06	D	Grace Meng	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	94	
	07	D	Nydia Velazquez	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
	08	D	Hakeem Jeffries	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
	09	D	Yvette Clarke	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
	10	D	Jerrold Nadler	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
	11	R	Daniel Donovan	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	70	3
	12	D	Carolyn Maloney	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
	13	D	Charles Rangel	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	W	R	88	
	14	D	Joseph Crowley	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
	15	D	Jose Serrano	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
	16	D	Elliot Engel	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
	17	D	Nita Lowey	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
	18	D	Sean Maloney	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	94	
	19	R	Chris Gibson	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	47	
	20	D	Paul Tonko	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
	21	R	Elise Stefanik	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	35	
	22	R	Richard Hanna	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	41	
	23	R	Tom Reed	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	35	
	24	R	John Katko	W	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	59	

Key: R = Voted With AFGE; W = Voted Against AFGE; ? = Did Not Vote; I = Not In Office

House of Representatives

State	Dist.	Party	Legislator Name	Weakening Dodd-Frank Act	Repealing Affordable Care Act	Disapproval of NLRB Election Rule	House Republican Budget, FY 2016	Estate Tax Repeal Act	Hice Official Time Amdt.	King Davis-Bacon Amdt.	Public Safety Employees' Retirement	Trade Promotion Authority	Trade Adjustment Assistance	Regulations in Need of Scrutiny Act	Takano VA Substitute Amdt.	Undermining ACA/Women's Medical	Retail Investor Protection Act	Bipartisan Budget Act	Tribal Land Sovereignty Act	Omnibus Approps. FY 2016	AFGE Score (%)	End Notes	
	25	D	Louise Slaughter	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100		
	26	D	Brian Higgins	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	94		
	27	R	Christopher Collins	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	29		
Ohio	01	R	Steve Chabot	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	12		
	02	R	Brad Wenstrup	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	?	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	6		
	03	D	Joyce Beatty	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
	04	R	Jim Jordan	W	W	?	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	12	
	05	R	Bob Latta	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	6	
	06	R	Bill Johnson	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	35	
	07	R	Robert Gibbs	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	12	
	08	R	John Boehner	?	?	?	W	?	?	?	?	?	W	?	?	?	?	?	W	I	I	0	4
	09	D	Marcy Kaptur	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
	10	R	Michael Turner	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	35	
	11	D	Marcia Fudge	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	94	
	12	R	Pat Tiberi	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	35	
	13	D	Timothy Ryan	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	94	
	14	R	Dave Joyce	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	47	
	15	R	Steve Stivers	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	35	
	16	R	James Renacci	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	29	

Key: R = Voted With AFGE; W = Voted Against AFGE; ? = Did Not Vote; I = Not In Office

House of Representatives

State	Dist.	Party	Legislator Name	Weakening Dodd-Frank Act	Repealing Affordable Care Act	Disapproval of NLRB Election Rule	House Republican Budget, FY 2016	Estate Tax Repeal Act	Hice Official Time Amdt.	King Davis-Bacon Amdt.	Public Safety Employees' Retirement	Trade Promotion Authority	Trade Adjustment Assistance	Regulations in Need of Scrutiny Act	Takano VA Substitute Amdt.	Undermining ACA/Women's Medical	Retail Investor Protection Act	Bipartisan Budget Act	Tribal Land Sovereignty Act	Omnibus Approps. FY 2016	AFGE Score (%)	End Notes
Oklahoma																						
	01	R	Jim Bridenstine	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	12	
	02	R	Markwayne Mullin	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	12	
	03	R	Frank Lucas	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	?	W	W	W	R	W	R	18	
	04	R	Thomas Cole	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	35	
	05	R	Steve Russell	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	18	
Oregon																						
	01	D	Suzanne Bonamici	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	94	
	02	R	Greg Walden	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	29	
	03	D	Earl Blumenauer	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	94	
	04	D	Peter DeFazio	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	94	
	05	D	Kurt Schrader	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	76	
Pennsylvania																						
	01	D	Robert Brady	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
	02	D	Chaka Fattah	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
	03	R	Mike Kelly	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	24	
	04	R	Scott Perry	W	W	W	W	?	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	12	
	05	R	Glenn Thompson	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	24	
	06	R	Ryan Costello	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	41	
	07	R	Patrick Meehan	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	35	
	08	R	Michael Fitzpatrick	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	41	
	09	R	William Shuster	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	29	

Key: R = Voted With AFGE; W = Voted Against AFGE; ? = Did Not Vote; I = Not In Office

House of Representatives

State	Dist.	Party	Legislator Name	End Notes	AFGE Score (%)
	10	R	Tom Marino	W	18
	11	R	Lou Barletta	W	18
	12	R	Keith Rothfus	W	18
	13	D	Brendan Boyle	R	94
	14	D	Michael Doyle	R	100
	15	R	Charlie Dent	W	29
	16	R	Joe Pitts	W	18
	17	D	Matt Cartwright	R	94
	18	R	Tim Murphy	W	35
Rhode Island					
	01	D	David Cicilline	R	100
	02	D	Jim Langevin	R	100
South Carolina					
	01	R	Mark Sanford	W	6
	02	R	Joe Wilson	W	24
	03	R	Jeff Duncan	W	12
	04	R	Trey Gowdy	W	6
	05	R	Mick Mulvaney	W	18
	06	D	James Clyburn	R	88
	07	R	Tom Rice	W	12
South Dakota					
	AL	R	Kristi Noem	W	18
				Weakening Dodd-Frank Act	
				Repealing Affordable Care Act	
				Disapproval of NLRB Election Rule	
				House Republican Budget, FY 2016	
				Estate Tax Repeal Act	
				Hice Official Time Amdt.	
				King Davis-Bacon Amdt.	
				Public Safety Employees' Retirement	
				Trade Promotion Authority	
				Trade Adjustment Assistance	
				Regulations in Need of Scrutiny Act	
				Takano VA Substitute Amdt.	
				Undermining ACA/Women's Medical	
				Retail Investor Protection Act	
				Bipartisan Budget Act	
				Tribal Land Sovereignty Act	
				Omnibus Approps. FY 2016	

Key: R = Voted With AFGE; W = Voted Against AFGE; ? = Did Not Vote; I = Not In Office

House of Representatives

State	Dist.	Party	Legislator Name	End Notes	AFGE Score (%)
Tennessee	01	R	Phil Roe	W	6
	02	R	John Duncan	W	12
	03	R	Chuck Fleischmann	W	6
	04	R	Scott DesJarlais	W	0
	05	D	Jim Cooper	R	94
	06	R	Diane Black	W	6
	07	R	Marsha Blackburn	W	6
	08	R	Stephen Fincher	W	0
	09	D	Stephen Cohen	R	100
Texas	01	R	Louie Gohmert	W	12
	02	R	Ted Poe	W	12
	03	R	Sam Johnson	W	6
	04	R	John Ratcliffe	W	6
	05	R	Jeb Hensarling	W	12
	06	R	Joe Barton	W	18
	07	R	John Culberson	W	18
	08	R	Kevin Brady	W	24
	09	D	Al Green	R	94
	10	R	Michael McCaul	W	12
	11	R	Michael Conaway	W	18
			Weakening Dodd-Frank Act	W	
			Repealing Affordable Care Act	?	
			Disapproval of NLRB Election Rule	W	
			House Republican Budget, FY 2016	W	
			Estate Tax Repeal Act	W	
			Hice Official Time Amdt.	W	
			King Davis-Bacon Amdt.	W	
			Public Safety Employees' Retirement	R	
			Trade Promotion Authority	W	
			Trade Adjustment Assistance	W	
			Regulations in Need of Scrutiny Act	W	
			Takano VA Substitute Amdt.	W	
			Undermining ACA/Women's Medical	W	
			Retail Investor Protection Act	W	
			Bipartisan Budget Act	W	
			Tribal Land Sovereignty Act	W	
			Omnibus Approps. FY 2016	W	

Key: R = Voted With AFGE; W = Voted Against AFGE; ? = Did Not Vote; I = Not In Office

House of Representatives

State	Dist.	Party	Legislator Name	Weakening Dodd-Frank Act	Repealing Affordable Care Act	Disapproval of NLRB Election Rule	House Republican Budget, FY 2016	Estate Tax Repeal Act	Hice Official Time Amdt.	King Davis-Bacon Amdt.	Public Safety Employees' Retirement	Trade Promotion Authority	Trade Adjustment Assistance	Regulations in Need of Scrutiny Act	Takano VA Substitute Amdt.	Undermining ACA/Women's Medical	Retail Investor Protection Act	Bipartisan Budget Act	Tribal Land Sovereignty Act	Omnibus Approps. FY 2016	AFGE Score (%)	End Notes
	12	R	Kay Granger	W	W	?	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	?	W	W	R	R	24		
	13	R	Mac Thornberry	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	24		
	14	R	Randy Weber	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	12		
	15	D	Ruben Hinojosa	R	R	?	?	R	?	?	?	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	59		
	16	D	Beto O'Rourke	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	88		
	17	R	Bill Flores	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	12		
	18	D	Sheila Jackson Lee	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	94		
	19	R	Randy Neugebauer	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	12		
	20	D	Joaquin Castro	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100		
	21	R	Lamar Smith	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	6		
	22	R	Pete Olson	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	12		
	23	R	Will Hurd	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	12		
	24	R	Kenny Marchant	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	?	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	18		
	25	R	Roger Williams	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	6		
	26	R	Michael Burgess	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	18		
	27	R	Blake Farenthold	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	12		
	28	D	Henry Cuellar	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	?	59		
	29	D	Gene Green	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100		
	30	D	Eddie Johnson	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	?	W	R	R	R	?	76		
	31	R	John Carter	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	?	?	W	W	W	R	24		
	32	R	Pete Sessions	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	12		
	33	D	Marc Veasey	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100		

Key: R = Voted With AFGE; W = Voted Against AFGE; ? = Did Not Vote; I = Not In Office

House of Representatives

State	Dist.	Party	Legislator Name	Weakening Dodd-Frank Act	Repealing Affordable Care Act	Disapproval of NLRB Election Rule	House Republican Budget, FY 2016	Estate Tax Repeal Act	Hice Official Time Amdt.	King Davis-Bacon Amdt.	Public Safety Employees' Retirement	Trade Promotion Authority	Trade Adjustment Assistance	Regulations in Need of Scrutiny Act	Takano VA Substitute Amdt.	Undermining ACA/Women's Medical	Retail Investor Protection Act	Bipartisan Budget Act	Tribal Land Sovereignty Act	Omnibus Approps. FY 2016	AFGE Score (%)	End Notes
	34	D	Filemon Vela	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
	35	D	Lloyd Doggett	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	94	
	36	R	Brian Babin	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	6	
Utah	01	R	Rob Bishop	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	18	
	02	R	Chris Stewart	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	12	
	03	R	Jason Chaffetz	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	12	
	04	R	Mia Love	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	12	
Virginia	01	R	Robert Wittman	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	12	
	02	R	Scott Rigell	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	29	
	03	D	Robert Scott	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	94	
	04	R	J. Randy Forbes	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	6	
	05	R	Robert Hurt	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	12	
	06	R	Bob Goodlatte	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	?	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	
	07	R	Dave Brat	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	12	
	08	D	Don Beyer	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	82	
	09	R	Morgan Griffith	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	18	
	10	R	Barbara Comstock	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	29	
	11	D	Gerald Connolly	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	88	
Vermont	AL	D	Peter Welch	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	88	

Key: R = Voted With AFGE; W = Voted Against AFGE; ? = Did Not Vote; I = Not In Office

House of Representatives

State	Dist.	Party	Legislator Name	End Notes	AFGE Score (%)
Wyoming	02	R	Alex Mooney	Rep. Darin LaHood assumed office on September 17, 2015. He won a special election on September 10, 2015, to replace Aaron Schock, who had resigned on March 31, 2015.	12
	03	R	Evan Jenkins	Rep. Trent Kelly assumed office on June 9, 2015. He won a special election on June 2, 2015, to replace the late-Alan Nunnelee, who had passed away on February 6, 2015.	35
	AL	R	Cynthia Lummis	Rep. Daniel Donovan assumed office on May 12, 2015. He won a special election on May 5, 2015, to replace Michael Grimm, who had resigned on January 5, 2015.	12

End Notes

- Rep. Darin LaHood assumed office on September 17, 2015. He won a special election on September 10, 2015, to replace Aaron Schock, who had resigned on March 31, 2015.
- Rep. Trent Kelly assumed office on June 9, 2015. He won a special election on June 2, 2015, to replace the late-Alan Nunnelee, who had passed away on February 6, 2015.
- Rep. Daniel Donovan assumed office on May 12, 2015. He won a special election on May 5, 2015, to replace Michael Grimm, who had resigned on January 5, 2015.
- The House Speaker, by tradition, does not vote on most legislation that comes before the U.S. House of Representatives. Rep. John Boehner resigned on October 29, 2015, as House Speaker and as a member of the U.S. House of Representatives.
- Rep. Paul Ryan assumed the office of House Speaker on October 29, 2015, replacing John Boehner, who had resigned that same day. House Speaker Ryan did not vote on the Tribal Labor Sovereignty Act (Roll Call Vote #633) because the House Speaker, by tradition, does not vote on most legislation that comes before the U.S. House of Representatives.

SENATE

1. Congressional Disapproval of New NLRB Election Rules (S.J. Res. 8) – Roll Call Vote #67.

AFGE opposed S.J. Res. 8, a resolution of congressional disapproval of the National Labor Relations Board's (NLRB's) new election rules. Disapproval of the NLRB election rules under the Congressional Review Act (CRA) would undermine the rights of workers to a fair and timely election to decide whether they want to form a union and bargain collectively.

The NLRB's election rules, issued on December 15, 2014, attempt to modernize the NLRB's election procedures and reduce unnecessary litigation and delay in the election process. The rules are aimed at making the election process run more smoothly and predictably - to the benefit of employers, workers, and unions. The NLRB engaged in a lengthy and comprehensive public comment process in developing the rules, which went into effect on April 14, 2015.

Not only would approval of S.J. Res. 8 wipe out the NLRB's election rules, but it also would prohibit the agency from adopting another rule in "substantially the same form" unless specifically authorized by Congress. This means that absent a new law authorizing a new rule, the NLRB would be forever barred from adopting similar election rules. Its rules would be frozen in time, and the NLRB would be prohibited from adopting rules to utilize new technology, modernize its procedures, or standardize best practices across regions in areas covered by the December 2014 rules. For example, the Board could not issue rules requiring electronic filing of election petitions, consistent with practices in all federal courts.

Opponents of the NLRB's election rules contend that the rules are designed to rush union elections in as little as 10 days and deprive employers of the ability to communicate their views about unionization with their employees. These contentions are baseless. Nothing in the rules establishes a set time period for elections and it is impossible, given how the rules are structured, that an election could take place in 10 days unless both the employer and the union agreed on that timeframe. And nothing in the rules deprives employers of the ability to talk with their employees about unionization – something many employers do with regularity from the day employees are hired.

The Senate passed S.J.Res. 8 on March 4, 2015 by a 53-46 vote (R: 53-1; D: 0-43; I: 0-2). ***A "No" vote in opposition to S.J.Res. 8 is counted as a "Right" vote.***

2. Flake Project Labor Agreement Amendment to FY 2016 Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 665) – Roll Call Vote #120.

AFGE opposed an amendment offered by Senator Jeff Flake (R-AZ) to the FY 2016 Senate Budget Resolution (S.Con.Res. 11) that would prohibit federal agencies from requiring contractors and/or subcontractors to enter into project labor agreements (PLAs) with labor organizations when awarding large-scale construction contracts.

However, Executive Order 13502, which was issued February 6, 2009 by President Obama on the “Use of Project Labor Agreements for Federal Construction Projects,” does *not* require the use of PLAs with labor organizations when awarding federal construction contracts. Instead, Section 3 provides that:

“In awarding any contract in connection with a large-scale construction project, or obligating funds pursuant to such a contract, executive agencies *may* on a project-by-project basis, require the use of a project labor agreement [with a labor organization] by a contractor where use of such an agreement will advance the Federal Government’s interest in achieving economy and efficiency in Federal procurement, producing labor-management stability, and ensuring compliance with laws and regulations governing safety and health, equal employment opportunity, labor and employment standards, and other matters.” (Emphasis added.)

The Senate passed the Flake amendment on March 26, 2015, by a 51-49 vote (R: 51-3; D: 0-44; I: 0-2). **A “No” vote in opposition to the Flake amendment is counted as a “Right” vote.**

3. Senate Republican Budget Resolution for FY 2016 (S.Con.Res. 11) – Roll Call Vote #135.

AFGE opposed the Senate Republican Budget Resolution for FY 2016 (S. Con.Res. 11) because, among other things, it would have the following adverse impacts on federal employees:

- All federal workers would be required to pay an additional 6% of salary toward retirement with no increase in benefits. This is the same as a permanent 6% pay cut, or working without pay for three weeks every year.
- Federal agencies could only replace one employee for every three employees who leave.
- Non-defense federal agencies would continue to be underfunded and understaffed as the budget slashes non-defense spending by \$236 billion below the sequestration level. Funding for important public services such as education, research, border security, food and drug safety, law enforcement, and environmental protection would face severe cuts.
- The resolution fails to overturn sequestration and increase DoD’s base budget in order to ensure that defense spending is predictable and sufficient to meet our national military strategy.

The Senate passed S.Con.Res. 11 on March 27, 2015, by a 52-46 vote (R: 52-2; D; 0-42; I: 0-2). **A “No” vote in opposition to the Senate Republican budget is counted as a “Right” vote.**

4. Warren Amendment on Investor-State Dispute Settlement to H.R. 1314, Trade Promotion Authority/Fast Track Authority – Roll Call Vote #188.

AFGE supported an amendment offered by Senator Elizabeth Warren (D-MA) to H.R. 1314, the Trade Promotion Authority (aka fast track authority) to prohibit the application of fast track authority for international trade agreements – like the new Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) - that include “Investor-State Dispute Settlement” (ISDS) provisions.

The ISDS provisions would grant foreign corporations and investors the right to initiate dispute settlement proceedings against the U.S. government for actions – such as public health, environmental, labor and consumer protection laws and regulations – that allegedly have reduced the value of the investments of foreign corporations or investors. These challenges would not be heard in a normal U.S. court but instead before a tribunal of private corporate attorneys.

In a March 13, 2015 letter to the U.S. Congress and the U.S. Trade Representative, over 100 law professors strongly opposed the inclusion of ISDS provisions in the TPP, arguing that:

“ISDS threatens domestic sovereignty by empowering foreign corporations to bypass domestic court systems and privately enforce terms of a trade agreement. It weakens the rule of law by removing the procedural protections of the justice system and using an unaccountable, unreviewable system of adjudication.”

The Senate rejected the Warren amendment on May 22, 2015, by a 39-60 vote (R: 1-52; D: 36-8; I: 2-0). **A “Yes” vote in support of the Warren amendment is counted as a “Right” vote.**

5. Vitter Amendment to Cut Federal Employees Pay By 1 Percent to the Military Construction Authorization Act for FY 2016 (H.R. 1735) – Roll Call Vote #213.

AFGE opposed an amendment offered by Senator David Vitter (R-LA) to the Military Construction Authorization Act of 2015 (H.R. 1735) that would cut federal employee pay by 1 percent in FY 2016 and FY 2017 and use the savings to pay for additional Army brigade combat teams – despite the fact the Army did not want these additional combat teams.

Senator Jack Reed (D-RI), Ranking Member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, stated that:

“Effectively and deliberately, this [Vitter] amendment would prevent the Army from managing its own force structure, determining how many brigades it needs, how they are disposed in terms of Active, Reserve, and Regular forces. In addition, the way the amendment is paid for, to maintain these additional brigades would be to mandate a 1 percent pay cut for all federal civilian employees for 2017 and 2017 - not a pay freeze, a pay cut.”

The Senate rejected the Vitter amendment on June 16, 2015, by a 26-73 vote (R: 26-27; D: 0-44; I: 0-2). **A “No” vote in opposition to the Vitter amendment is counted as a “Right” vote.**

6. Trade Promotion Authority/Fast Track Authority (H.R. 2146) - Roll Call Vote #219.

AFGE opposed H.R. 2146, the Trade Promotion Authority/Fast Track Authority legislation, because it would be a reincarnation of prior, failed fast-track policies. The bill provided the executive branch the opportunity to negotiate – behind closed doors – as many trade agreements as it can through June 30, 2018, and then send the signed agreements to Congress. When a trade agreement and implementing legislation are received by the Congress, fast-track procedures limit floor debate to 20 hours in each chamber and restrict floor consideration in each chamber to an “up-or-down” vote without any amendments.

AFGE believed that H.R. 2146 failed every criteria for new trade negotiating authority set forth in the AFL-CIO document “Time for a New Track.”

- H.R. 2146 did not “ensure that Congress approves trade agreement partners before negotiations begin.”
- H.R. 2146 did not “create negotiating objectives that are specific to the trade agreement partners involved and advance a trade model that provides balanced, inclusive benefits rather than a corporate-rights agenda.”
- H.R. 2146 did not “ensure that Congress, not the executive branch, determines whether congressional trade objectives have been met and whether agreements qualify for expedited fast track consideration.”
- H.R. 2146 did not “ensure Congress has effective opportunities to strip expedited fast track consideration provisions from trade deals that fail to meet congressional objectives or to incorporate congressional and public participation.”
- H.R. 2146 did not “increase access to U.S. trade policy making, trade proposals and negotiating text for Congress, congressional staff and members of Congress.”
- H.R. 2146 is not “part of a larger trade and competitiveness package that addresses shortcomings in existing trade enforcement and remedies and provides complementary domestic economic policies (like infrastructure investment, worker education, and skills training) that will help ensure that all can benefit from trade, not just the few.”

The Senate passed H.R. 2146, the Trade Promotion Authority/Fast Track Authority legislation on June 24, 2015, by a 60-38 vote (R: 47-5; D: 13-31; I: 0-2). **A “No” vote in opposition to Trade Promotion Authority/Fast Track Authority legislation is counted as a “Right” vote.**

7. Extension of Trade Adjustment Assistance (H.R. 1295) – Roll Call Vote #220.

AFGE supported a cloture motion offered by Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell (R-KY) that would end debate and move to consideration of H.R. 1295, the Extension of Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) legislation.

The TAA program plays an essential role in helping hard-working Americans get back on their feet after losing their jobs as a result of foreign competition. It provides these trade-impacted workers with job training programs, career counseling, wage supplements for older workers, job search and reallocation allowances, and income support for workers in training programs.

The Senate agreed to the cloture motion to proceed to consideration of H.R. 1295, the Trade Adjustment Assistance Extension Act of 2015, on June 24, 2015, by a 76-22 vote (R: 30-22; D: 44-0; I: 2-0). (The Senate thereafter approved H.R. 1295 by voice vote.) **A “Yes” vote in support of the TAA cloture motion is counted as a “Right” vote.**

8. Repealing the Affordable Care Act – Roll Call #253.

AFGE opposed a cloture motion offered by Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell (R-KY) to end debate and proceed to the consideration of his amendment to the Surface Transportation Reauthorization Act of 2015 (H.R. 22) that would repeal the Affordable Care Act. (ACA)

AFGE opposed the McConnell cloture motion to repeal the ACA because it makes important changes in three critical areas:

(a) Institutes essential reforms in the health insurance markets. – The ACA includes long overdue reforms that are intended to rein in harmful insurance industry practices, such as denying coverage to people with pre-existing health conditions, rescinding health insurance coverage when beneficiaries become ill, or imposing annual or lifetime limits on health insurance coverage, thereby refusing to pay the full cost of beneficiaries’ medical care.

(b) Expands the availability of affordable health insurance coverage. – The ACA has extended health insurance coverage to nearly 20 million Americans. This coverage gain reflects provisions that (1) significantly extend Medicaid to all low-income individuals under age 65, (2) provide premium subsidies to help low- and moderate-income individuals purchase health insurance in the new health insurance exchanges, and (3) allow young people to remain covered by their parents’ health insurance plans until they turn 26 years of age.

(c) Slowing the growth of health care costs. – The ACA contains a wide range of measures that are designed to slow the growth of health care costs, particularly Medicare costs. For example, it substantially scales back the overpayments that private insurance companies receive through Medicare Advantage, saving \$132 billion over ten years.

The Senate rejected the McConnell cloture motion to repeal the ACA on July 26, 2015, by a 49-43 vote (R: 49-0; D: 0-42; I: 01). (A cloture motion must be approved by 60 Senators.) **A “No” vote in opposition to the McConnell cloture motion is counted as a “Right” vote.**

9. **Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 (H.R. 1314) – Roll Call Vote #294.**

AFGE supported the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 (H.R. 1314) because, though imperfect, it would represent a significant accomplishment by an otherwise polarized Washington, DC – and it was achieved without targeting the pay and benefits of the federal workforce. Along with raising the debt limit through mid-March 2017 and thereby avoiding a potentially catastrophic default, the new budget deal would:

- Effectively eliminate about 90 percent of the sequestration budget cuts for non-defense discretionary programs in fiscal year 2016, and about 60 percent of them in 2017, while also easing sequestration for defense by equal dollar amounts in both years — and thereby providing more substantial relief from sequestration than the Murray-Ryan deal provided for 2014 and 2015;
- Greatly reduce the potential for government shutdowns this year and next (essentially eliminating the risk of a shutdown over funding levels, though retaining the possibility of one over riders and other policy differences);
- Extend the solvency of Social Security Disability Insurance through 2022, thereby avoiding across-the-board cuts of nearly 20 percent in disability benefits starting in late 2016, which will otherwise occur; and
- Avoid an estimated 52 percent increase in Medicare deductibles for physician and other outpatient services in 2016, and a 52 percent increase in Part B premiums that roughly 30 percent of Medicare beneficiaries otherwise would face in 2016.

The Senate passed the new bipartisan budget deal on October 30, 2015, by a 64-35 vote (R: 18-35; D: 44-0; I: 2-0). ***A “Yes” vote in support of the budget deal is counted as a “Right” vote.***

10. **Heller Amendment Repealing Health Benefits “Cadillac Tax” – Roll Call Vote #316.**

AFGE supported an amendment offered by Senator Dean Heller (R-NV) to the Restoring Americans’ Healthcare Freedom Reconciliation Act of 2015 (H.R. 3762) that would fully repeal the so-called “Cadillac tax” of the Affordable Care Act (ACA).

The ACA’s Cadillac tax provision will impose a 40 percent tax on the more expensive health insurance plans and thereby generate \$87 billion over a ten-year time period. The intent of the tax is two-fold: (1) to help finance ACA, and (2) to discourage more generous employer-provided health insurance plans which some analysts argue drive up health care use and costs.

Beginning in 2018, employer-sponsored health insurance plans with premiums that exceed \$10,200 for individual coverage and \$27,500 for family coverage will be assessed a tax rate of 40 percent over the threshold amount. For example, if the premium for an individual policy was \$15,000, the tax would be \$1,920 ($\$15,000 - \$10,200 = \$4,800 \times 40\%$). The tax is actually levied

on the entity providing the health insurance benefit – insurers, employers, or third party administrators – although the expectation is that the costs will be passed on to the employee in the form of higher deductibles and copays.

In addition, the Cadillac tax will be indexed to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rather than health care inflation. Because health care costs generally grow faster than CPI inflation, the amount of the premium subject to the tax will also continue to grow over time - resulting in more employer-sponsored health plans being subject to the tax. Worries have increased that most employers will be hit by the tax and will likely reduce coverage and/or pass off costs to employees. A new Kaiser Family Foundation paper on the Cadillac tax estimates that in 2018, 26 percent of employers offering health benefits will exceed the threshold and be liable for the tax. By 2028 the number is estimated to grow to 42 percent.

The Senate agreed to the Heller amendment that would fully repeal ACA's Cadillac tax on December 3, 2015, by a 90-10 vote (R: 51-3; D: 37-7; I: 2-0). ***A "Yes" vote in support of the Heller amendment is counted as a "Right" vote.***

11. FY 2016 Omnibus Appropriations Act (H.R. 2029) – Roll Call Vote #339.

AFGE supported the Omnibus Appropriations Act (H.R. 2029), the \$1.1 trillion spending bill for FY 2016, because it would treat federal employee pay and benefits fairly, provide significant funding increases for many important federal agencies, and reject most of the ideological attacks on worker protections and safeguards for middle-income Americans.

Federal Employee Pay and Benefits. – The omnibus appropriations bill treats federal employee pay and benefits fairly, and not as funding offsets to pay for unfair corporate tax extenders. Federal employees and their families have made extraordinarily harsh financial sacrifices during various budget crises – a total sacrifice of \$159 billion since 2011.

Prior to the passage of the omnibus bill, political analysts were speculating that there was a strong chance of a federal government shutdown. But not only were the furloughs and delayed paychecks avoided, the omnibus bill did not stand in the way of President Obama's 1.3 percent pay raise and the first increase to locality pay since 2010.

Federal Agency Funding Increases. - The omnibus appropriations bill provides significant funding increases for many important federal agencies. For example, the bill provides \$71.414 billion in discretionary funding for the Department of Veterans Affairs, which is \$6.4 billion more than the 2015 enacted level. This funding provides important VA medical services for seven million veterans, including Hepatitis C treatment, mental health care services, family caregivers for seriously injured veterans, traumatic brain injury treatment, and homeless veterans treatment, services, housing and job training. In addition, the omnibus bill provides \$7.478 billion for the Federal Bureau of Prisons, which is \$557 million more than the 2015 enacted level. This funding maintains correctional worker staffing levels to help foster safe and

secure correctional institutions, and will support the construction and activation of new federal prisons to help ease inmate overcrowding at high-security institutions.

Attacks on Worker Protections. - The omnibus appropriations bill rejects most of the ideological attacks on worker protections and safeguards for middle-income Americans. Draconian cuts to the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB), the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, and the Wage and Hour Division were rejected. Policy riders to block worker protections, such as the Department of Labor's silica standard and retirement investment advice regulations, were removed. In addition, the NLRB's joint employer standard was protected, and efforts to override the rights of workers employed by tribal organizations to organize and collectively bargain were blocked.

Unfortunately, the Senate combined the \$629 billion tax extender bill with the omnibus appropriations bill. AFGE had serious concerns that H.R. 2029 would make permanent unnecessary and costly corporate tax breaks. Several of these so-called tax extenders actually encourage the continuation of harmful policies that send profits and jobs offshore.

The Senate passed H.R. 2029, the omnibus appropriations and tax extenders package, on December 18, 2015 by a 65-33 vote (R: 27-26; D: 37-6; I: 1-1). ***A "Yes" vote in support of H.R. 2029 is counted as the "Right" vote.***

Senate

State	Legislator Name	Party	Disapproval of NLRB Election Rules	Fake Project Labor Agreement Amdt.	Senate Republican Budget, FY 2016	Warren Amdt. On Investor-State Dispute	Vitter Amdt. To Cut Fed. Employee Pay	Trade Promotion Authority	Trade Adjustment Assistance	Repealing Affordable Care Act	Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015	Heller Amdt. Repeal ACA Cadillac Tax	Omnibus Approps, FY 2016	AFGE Score (%)	End Notes
Alaska	Lisa Murkowski	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	?	R	R	R	64	
	Daniel Sullivan	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	19	
Alabama	Richard Shelby	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	27	
	Jeff Sessions	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	?	W	R	W	27	
Arkansas	John Boozman	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	27	
	Tom Cotton	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	18	
Arizona	John McCain	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	36	
	Jeff Flake	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	?	W	R	W	27	
California	Dianne Feinstein	D	R	R	?	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	73	
	Barbara Boxer	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	?	82	
Colorado	Michael Bennet	D	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	91	
	Cory Gardner	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	18	
Connecticut	Richard Blumenthal	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
	Chris Murphy	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
Delaware	Thomas Carper	D	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	73	
	Chris Coons	D	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	?	R	R	R	73	
Florida	Bill Nelson	D	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	82	
	Marco Rubio	R	W	W	W	W	?	?	?	W	W	R	?	9	

Key: R = Voted With AFGE; W = Voted Against AFGE; ? = Did Not Vote; I = Not In Office

Senate

State	Legislator Name	Party	Disapproval of NLRB Election Rules	Fake Project Labor Agreement Amdt.	Senate Republican Budget, FY 2016	Warren Amdt. On Investor-State Dispute	Vitter Amdt. To Cut Fed. Employee Pay	Trade Promotion Authority	Trade Adjustment Assistance	Repealing Affordable Care Act	Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015	Heller Amdt. Repeal ACA Cadillac Tax	Omnibus Approps, FY 2016	AFGE Score (%)	End Notes
Georgia	Johnny Isakson	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	27	
	David Perdue	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	18	
Hawaii	Brian Schatz	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
	Mazie Hirono	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
Iowa	Chuck Grassley	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	18	
	Joni Ernst	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	18	
Idaho	Mike Crapo	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	9	
	James Risch	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	9	
Illinois	Richard Durbin	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	91	
	Mark Kirk	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	55	
Indiana	Dan Coats	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	27	
	Joe Donnelly	D	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	91	
Kansas	Pat Roberts	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	36	
	Jerry Moran	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	9	
Kentucky	Mitch McConnell	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	45	
	Rand Paul	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	36	
Louisiana	David Vitter	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	?	R	W	9	
	Bill Cassidy	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	9	

Key: R = Voted With AFGE; W = Voted Against AFGE; ? = Did Not Vote; I = Not In Office

Senate

State	Legislator Name	Party	Disapproval of NLRB Election Rules	Fake Project Labor Agreement Amdt.	Senate Republican Budget, FY 2016	Warren Amdt. On Investor-State Dispute	Vitter Amdt. To Cut Fed. Employee Pay	Trade Promotion Authority	Trade Adjustment Assistance	Repealing Affordable Care Act	Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015	Heller Amdt. Repeal ACA Cadillac Tax	Omnibus Approps, FY 2016	AFGE Score (%)	End Notes
Massachusetts	Elizabeth Warren	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
	Edward Markey	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	W	82	
Maryland	Barbara Mikulski	D	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	91	
	Benjamin Cardin	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
Maine	Susan Collins	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	55	
	Angus King	I	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
Michigan	Debbie Stabenow	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
	Gary Peters	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
Minnesota	Amy Klobuchar	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
	Al Franken	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
Missouri	Claire McCaskill	D	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	64	
	Roy Blunt	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	27	
Mississippi	Thad Cochran	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	45	
	Roger Wicker	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	45	
Montana	Jon Tester	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	91	
	Steve Daines	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	18	
North Carolina	Richard Burr	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	27	
	Thom Tillis	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	36	

Key: R = Voted With AFGE; W = Voted Against AFGE; ? = Did Not Vote; I = Not In Office

Senate

State	Legislator Name	Party	Disapproval of NLRB Election Rules	Fake Project Labor Agreement Amdt.	Senate Republican Budget, FY 2016	Warren Amdt. On Investor-State Dispute	Vitter Amdt. To Cut Fed. Employee Pay	Trade Promotion Authority	Trade Adjustment Assistance	Repealing Affordable Care Act	Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015	Heller Amdt. Repeal ACA Cadillac Tax	Omnibus Approps, FY 2016	AFGE Score (%)	End Notes
North Dakota	John Hoeven	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	18	
	Heidi Heitkamp	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	91	
Nebraska	Deb Fischer	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	18	
	Ben Sasse	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	9	
New Hampshire	Jeanne Shaheen	D	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	91	
	Kelly Ayotte	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	45	
New Jersey	Robert Menendez	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
	Cory Booker	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
New Mexico	Tom Udall	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
	Martin Heinrich	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
Nevada	Harry Reid	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
	Dean Heller	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	27	
New York	Charles Schumer	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
	Kirsten Gillibrand	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
Ohio	Sherrrod Brown	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
	Rob Portman	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	27	
Oklahoma	James Inhofe	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	27	
	James Lankford	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	18	

Key: R = Voted With AFGE; W = Voted Against AFGE; ? = Did Not Vote; I = Not In Office

Senate

State	Legislator Name	Party	Disapproval of NLRB Election Rules	Fake Project Labor Agreement Amdt.	Senate Republican Budget, FY 2016	Warren Amdt. On Investor-State Dispute	Vitter Amdt. To Cut Fed. Employee Pay	Trade Promotion Authority	Trade Adjustment Assistance	Repealing Affordable Care Act	Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015	Heller Amdt. Repeal ACA Cadillac Tax	Omnibus Approps, FY 2016	AFGE Score (%)	End Notes
Oregon	Ron Wyden	D	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	73	
	Jeff Merkley	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	91	
Pennsylvania	Bob Casey	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
	Pat Toomey	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	?	W	R	W	18	
Rhode Island	Jack Reed	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
	Sheldon Whitehouse	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
South Carolina	Lindsey Graham	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	45	
	Tim Scott	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	9	
South Dakota	John Thune	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	36	
	Mike Rounds	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	45	
Tennessee	Lamar Alexander	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	36	
	Bob Corker	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	?	W	W	R	18	
Texas	John Cornyn	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	36	
	Ted Cruz	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	27	
Utah	Orrin Hatch	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	45	
	Mike Lee	R	W	W	W	W	W	?	?	W	W	R	W	9	
Virginia	Mark Warner	D	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	73	
	Tim Kaine	D	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	73	

Key: R = Voted With AFGE; W = Voted Against AFGE; ? = Did Not Vote; I = Not In Office

Senate

State	Legislator Name	Party	Disapproval of NLRB Election Rules	Flake Project Labor Agreement Amdt.	Senate Republican Budget, FY 2016	Warren Amdt. On Investor-State Dispute	Vitter Amdt. To Cut Fed. Employee Pay	Trade Promotion Authority	Trade Adjustment Assistance	Repealing Affordable Care Act	Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015	Heller Amdt. Repeal ACA Cadillac Tax	Omnibus Approps, FY 2016	AFGE Score (%)	End Notes
Vermont	Patrick Leahy	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
	Bernie Sanders	I	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	W	82	
Washington	Patty Murray	D	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	91	
	Maria Cantwell	D	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	91	
Wisconsin	Ron Johnson	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	36	
	Tammy Baldwin	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100	
West Virginia	Joe Manchin	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	82	
	Shelley Moore Capito	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	36	
Wyoming	Mike Enzi	R	W	W	W	?	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	18	
	John Barrasso	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	36	

End Notes

Key: R = Voted With AFGE; W = Voted Against AFGE; ? = Did Not Vote; I = Not In Office

