



THE FREEDOM INDEX

A Congressional Scorecard Based on the U.S. Constitution

Our third look at the 111th Congress shows how every Representative and Senator voted on key issues, such as financial regulatory reform, healthcare reform, and increasing the national debt ceiling.

House Vote Descriptions

21 Omnibus Appropriations. This catch-all legislative package (H.R. 3288) is comprised of six appropriations bills for fiscal 2010 that Congress failed to complete separately — Commerce-Justice-Science; Financial Services; Labor-HHS-Education; Military Construction-VA; State-Foreign Operations; and Transportation-HUD. The total price tag in the final version (conference report) of H.R. 3288 is about \$1.1 trillion, including \$447 billion in discretionary spending.

The House adopted the conference report on H.R. 3288 on December 10, 2009 by a vote of 221-202 (Roll Call 949). We have assigned pluses to the nays because many of the bill's spending programs — e.g., education, housing, foreign aid, etc. — are unconstitutional. Moreover, lawmakers should have been able to vote on component parts of the total package.

22 Financial Regulatory Reform. This legislation (H.R. 4173), de-

scribed by the *Washington Times* as “the most sweeping regulatory overhaul of the nation’s financial sector since the new Deal,” would create a Consumer Financial Protection Agency, and in general tighten federal control of the financial sector on the false premise that the financial crisis was driven by free-market forces, as opposed to government and Fed policies (e.g., artificially low interest rates) that encouraged excessive borrowing and risk-taking.

The House passed H.R. 4173 on December 11, 2009 by a vote of 223-202 (Roll Call 968). We have assigned pluses to the nays because more government control of the economy will do more harm than good.

23 Jobs Funding. This legislation (H.R. 2847) would appropriate \$154.4 billion for infrastructure and jobs programs to aid state and local governments. Nearly half of the money would be



AP Images

Inappropriate appropriations: Peter Orszag, Timothy Geithner, and Christina Romer advise on the 2011 budget. Since government keeps on spending more money, though even balancing the budget will not stave off the collapse of the dollar, we can assume they are not doing their jobs well.

ABOUT THIS INDEX

“The Freedom Index: A Congressional Scorecard Based on the U.S. Constitution” rates Congressmen based on their adherence to constitutional principles of limited government, fiscal responsibility, national sovereignty, and a traditional foreign policy of avoiding foreign entanglements. To learn how any Representative or Senator voted on the key measures described herein, look him or her up in the vote charts.

The scores are derived by dividing a Congressman’s constitutional votes (pluses) by the total number he cast (pluses and minuses) and multiplying by 100.

The average House score for this index (votes 21-30), our third for the current Congress, is 40 percent. Three Representatives earned 100 percent. The average Senate score is 38 percent, with 12 Senators earning perfect scores.

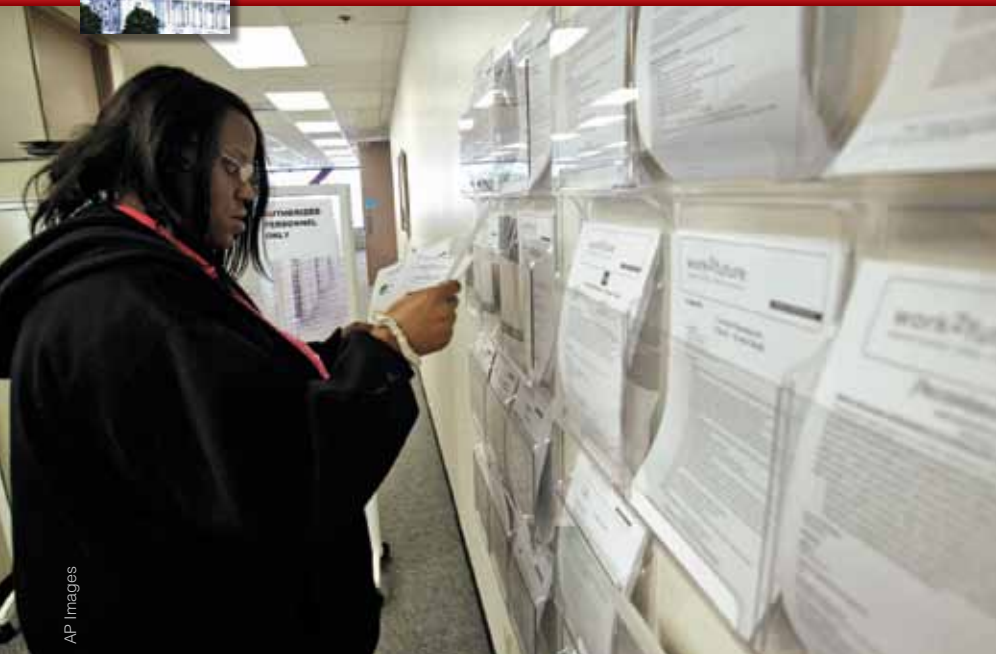
We encourage readers to commend legislators for their constitutional votes and to urge improvement where needed. For congressional contact information, go to www.votervoice.net/groups/jbs/address. For a series of pre-written letters to Congress on key issues, go to JBS.org and click on “Legislative Action” under “Action.” ■

House Vote Scores

	Votes: 21-30	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1-30
ALABAMA												
1 Bonner (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	77%
2 Bright (D)	60%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	47%
3 Rogers, Mike D. (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	60%
4 Aderholt (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	72%
5 Griffith (R)	70%	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	50%
6 Bachus, S. (R)	78%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	?	76%
7 Davis, A. (D)	17%	-	-	-	-	-	?	+	?	?	?	23%
ALASKA												
AL Young, D. (R)	89%	+	?	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	64%
ARIZONA												
1 Kirkpatrick (D)	30%	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	27%
2 Franks, T. (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	87%
3 Shadegg (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	83%
4 Pastor (D)	20%	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	10%
5 Mitchell (D)	40%	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	37%
6 Flake (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	93%
7 Grijalva (D)	20%	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	17%
8 Giffords (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10%
ARKANSAS												
1 Berry (D)	30%	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	21%
2 Snyder (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
3 Boozman (R)	78%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	?	86%
4 Ross (D)	30%	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	27%
CALIFORNIA												
1 Thompson, M. (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	7%
2 Heger (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	83%
3 Lungren (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	83%
4 McClintock (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	90%
5 Matsui (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	7%
6 Woolsey (D)	20%	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	17%
7 Miller, George (D)	20%	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	14%
8 Pelosi (D)	0%	?	?	-	-	?	?	-	?	-	-	0%
9 Lee (D)	20%	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	17%
10 Garamendi (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	0%
11 McNerney (D)	10%	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	10%
12 Speier (D)	25%	?	-	?	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	21%
13 Stark (D)	13%	-	-	-	?	?	+	-	-	-	-	26%
14 Eshoo (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
15 Honda (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	10%
16 Lofgren (D)	0%	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10%
17 Farr (D)	22%	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	?	17%
18 Cardoza (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7%
19 Radanovich (R)	86%	+	+	?	?	?	-	+	+	+	+	92%
20 Costa (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	10%
21 Nunes (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	90%
22 McCarthy, K. (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	86%
23 Capps (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	3%
24 Gallegly (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	83%
25 McKeon (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	80%
26 Dreier (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	77%
27 Sherman (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	10%
28 Berman (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	7%
29 Schiff (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%
30 Waxman (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	7%
31 Becerra (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	7%
32 Chu (D)	20%	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	12%

	Votes: 21-30	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1-30
33 Watson (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	14%
34 Roybal-Allard (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%
35 Waters (D)	30%	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	17%
36 Harman (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	7%
37 Richardson (D)	20%	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	13%
38 Napolitano (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	13%
39 Sanchez, Linda (D)	20%	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	11%
40 Royce (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	90%
41 Lewis, Jerry (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	83%
42 Miller, Gary (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	83%
43 Baca (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%
44 Calvert (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	77%
45 Bono Mack (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	62%
46 Rohrabacher (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	83%
47 Sanchez, Loretta (D)	20%	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	14%
48 Campbell (R)	90%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	86%
49 Issa (R)	78%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	?	+	+	83%
50 Bilbray (R)	78%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	?	66%
51 Filner (D)	30%	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	23%
52 Hunter (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	83%
53 Davis, S. (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%
COLORADO												
1 DeGette (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
2 Polis (D)	33%	?	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	28%
3 Salazar, J. (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10%
4 Markey, B. (D)	10%	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17%
5 Lamborn (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	87%
6 Coffman (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	77%
7 Perlmutter (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%
CONNECTICUT												
1 Larson, J. (D)	20%	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	10%
2 Courtney (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%
3 DeLauro (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
4 Himes (D)	10%	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%
5 Murphy, C. (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	7%
DELAWARE												
AL Castle (R)	70%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	50%
FLORIDA												
1 Miller, J. (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	87%
2 Boyd, A. (D)	10%	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20%
3 Brown, C. (D)	0%	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%
4 Greshaw (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	80%
5 Brown-Waite, G. (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	70%
6 Stearns (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	73%
7 Mica (R)	78%	?	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	83%
8 Grayson (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	17%
9 Bilirakis (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	77%
10 Young, C.W. (R)	86%	+	+	?	?	-	?	+	+	+	+	69%
11 Castor (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%
12 Putnam (R)	78%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	?	71%
13 Buchanan (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	68%
14 Mack (R)	88%	+	+	+	+	?	-	+	+	+	?	89%
15 Posey (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	87%
16 Rooney (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	73%
17 Meek, K. (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7%
18 Ros-Lehtinen (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	50%
19 Deutch (D)												-

The scores are derived by dividing the constitutionally correct votes (pluses) by the total number of pluses and minuses and multiplying by 100. (A "?" means a Rep. did not vote; a "P" means he voted "present." If a Rep. cast fewer than five votes in this index, a score is not assigned.) Match numbers at the top of the chart to House vote descriptions on pages 22, 24, and 26.



AP Images

Government giveth, and taketh away: A woman looks for work at a federally funded job training center. Companies that hire unemployed persons get a temporary tax break. Of course, stimulus bills and taxes take money out of the private sector and cause unemployment in the first place.

redirected from the Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP). The money for the jobs programs would have to be siphoned out of the economy in the first place and so would result in a loss of jobs in the economy as a whole in order to create other jobs in government-favored sectors, based on the premise that government can allocate resources better than the private sector. As Rep. Jeb Hensarling (R-Texas) noted during floor debate on this bill, “You cannot spend your way into more jobs, you cannot borrow your way into more jobs.”

The House agreed to the jobs funding on December 16, 2009 by a vote of 217-212 (Roll Call 991). We have assigned pluses to the nays because spending federal dollars to create jobs is unsustainable and unconstitutional.

24 Debt Limit Increase. This bill (House Joint Resolution 45) would raise the national debt limit from \$12.4 trillion to \$14.29 trillion — a \$1.9 trillion increase. This increase, reported *Congressional Quarterly*, “should be large enough to cover borrowing into early next year.” *Really?* To put this astronomical \$1.9 trillion increase in perspective, consider that the total national debt did not top \$1 trillion until 1981.

The House approved the debt limit in-

crease on February 4, 2010 by a vote of 233-187 (Roll Call 48). We have assigned pluses to the nays because raising the national debt allows the federal government to borrow more money and continue its gross fiscal irresponsibility.

25 Patriot Act. This bill (H.R. 3961) would extend by one year three Patriot Act provisions that were set to expire on February 28, 2010. The provisions allow the federal government to exercise wide-ranging surveillance and seizure

powers with few limitations. For instance, the records provision allows the government to obtain “any tangible thing” that, it says, has “relevance” to a terrorism investigation. “Relevance” is a much lower standard — if it can even be called a standard at all — than the “probable cause” and a court warrant standard explicitly required by the Fourth Amendment.

The House agreed to extend the provisions on February 25, 2010 by a vote of 315-97 (Roll Call 67). We have assigned pluses to the nays because the provisions violate the right of the people to (in the words of the Fourth Amendment) “be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures.”

26 Withdrawing U.S. Soldiers From Afghanistan. This legislation (House Concurrent Resolution 248) would direct the President to remove the U.S. Armed Forces from Afghanistan within 30 days of enactment, or by the end of the year if the President determines they cannot be safely removed sooner.

The House rejected H. Con. Res. 248 on March 10, 2010 by a vote of 65 to 356 (Roll Call 98). We have assigned pluses to the yeas because the U.S. military presence in Afghanistan cannot be justified on the basis of defending the United States, there has been no declaration of war, and Congress needs to assert constitutional authority to decide when we do go to war.



AP Images

Interminable duty: The war in Afghanistan is now the longest war in U.S. history, yet we are not winding down operations, but ramping them up for an indefinite period of time.

	Votes: 21-30	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1-30
20 Wasserman Schultz (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	?	-	-	4%
21 Diaz-Balart, L. (R)	89%	+	+	+	+	-	?	+	+	+	+	59%
22 Klein, R. (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
23 Hastings, A. (D)	20%	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	10%
24 Kosmas (D)	20%	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	17%
25 Diaz-Balart, M. (R)	78%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	?	55%
GEORGIA												
1 Kingston (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	83%
2 Bishop, S. (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7%
3 Westmoreland (R)	89%	+	+	+	+	?	-	+	+	+	+	90%
4 Johnson, H. (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	10%
5 Lewis, John (D)	20%	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	19%
6 Price, T. (R)	89%	+	+	+	+	?	-	+	+	+	+	90%
7 Linder (R)	75%	+	+	?	?	-	-	+	+	+	+	88%
8 Marshall (D)	30%	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	40%
9 Vacant												
10 Broun (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	90%
11 Gingrey (R)	89%	+	+	+	+	?	-	+	+	+	+	82%
12 Barrow (D)	20%	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	27%
13 Scott, D. (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7%
HAWAII												
1 Djou (R)												
2 Hirono (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	7%
IDAHO												
1 Minnick (D)	60%	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	43%
2 Simpson (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	70%
ILLINOIS												
1 Rush (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	3%
2 Jackson, J. (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	7%
3 Lipinski (D)	20%	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	14%
4 Gutierrez (D)	13%	-	-	-	?	-	+	-	?	-	-	11%
5 Quigley (D)	20%	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	12%
6 Roskam (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	83%
7 Davis, D. (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	7%
8 Bean (D)	10%	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7%
9 Schakowsky (D)	20%	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	10%
10 Kirk, M. (R)	78%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	?	48%
11 Halvorson (D)	10%	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7%
12 Costello (D)	20%	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	20%
13 Biggert (R)	70%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	63%
14 Foster (D)	10%	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10%
15 Johnson, Timothy (R)	90%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	87%
16 Manzullo (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	83%
17 Hare (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	10%
18 Schock (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	73%
19 Shimkus (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	79%
INDIANA												
1 Visclosky (D)	20%	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	13%
2 Donnelly (D)	20%	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20%
3 Vacant												
4 Buyer (R)	75%	?	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	?	+	81%
5 Burton (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	77%
6 Pence (R)	78%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	?	86%
7 Carson (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%
8 Ellsworth (D)	20%	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20%
9 Hill (D)	20%	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27%
IOWA												
1 Braley (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	7%
2 Loebsack (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	7%
3 Boswell (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
4 Latham (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	70%
5 King, S. (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	87%

	Votes: 21-30	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1-30
KANSAS												
1 Moran, Jerry (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	83%
2 Jenkins (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	87%
3 Moore, D. (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7%
4 Tiahrt (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	80%
KENTUCKY												
1 Whitfield (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	82%
2 Guthrie (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	70%
3 Yarmuth (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%
4 Davis, G. (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	83%
5 Rogers, H. (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	77%
6 Chandler (D)	30%	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	20%
LOUISIANA												
1 Scalise (R)	70%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	80%
2 Cao (R)	60%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	37%
3 Melancon (D)	40%	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	30%
4 Fleming (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	77%
5 Alexander, R. (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	76%
6 Cassidy (R)	75%	+	+	+	?	-	-	+	?	+	+	64%
7 Boustany (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	76%
MAINE												
1 Pingree (D)	20%	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	20%
2 Michaud (D)	20%	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	20%
MARYLAND												
1 Kratovil (D)	40%	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	33%
2 Ruppelberger (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4%
3 Sarbanes (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	7%
4 Edwards, D. (D)	20%	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	17%
5 Hoyer (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%
6 Bartlett (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	90%
7 Cummings (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	7%
8 Van Hollen (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%
MASSACHUSETTS												
1 Olver (D)	20%	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	7%
2 Neal (D)	20%	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	13%
3 McGovern (D)	20%	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	17%
4 Frank, B. (D)	22%	?	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	10%
5 Tsongas (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	14%
6 Tierney (D)	20%	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	20%
7 Markey, E. (D)	20%	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	13%
8 Capuano (D)	20%	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	17%
9 Lynch (D)	13%	-	?	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	?	11%
10 Delahunt (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7%
MICHIGAN												
1 Stupak (D)	38%	+	+	-	?	?	+	-	-	-	-	21%
2 Hoekstra (R)	88%	+	+	+	+	-	?	+	?	+	+	79%
3 Ehlers (R)	67%	+	+	+	?	+	-	+	-	+	-	62%
4 Camp (R)	89%	+	+	+	+	-	?	+	+	+	+	79%
5 Kildee (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%
6 Upton (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	67%
7 Schauer (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%
8 Rogers, Mike (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	70%
9 Peters (D)	30%	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	17%
10 Miller, C. (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	53%
11 McCotter (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	67%
12 Levin, S. (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%
13 Kilpatrick (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	3%
14 Conyers (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	14%
15 Dingell (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	7%
MINNESOTA												
1 Walz (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7%
2 Kline, J. (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	83%

The scores are derived by dividing the constitutionally correct votes (pluses) by the total number of pluses and minuses and multiplying by 100. (A "?" means a Rep. did not vote; a "P" means he voted "present." If a Rep. cast fewer than five votes in this index, a score is not assigned.) Match numbers at the top of the chart to House vote descriptions on pages 22, 24, and 26.



AP Images

Look sharp; there's competition: Last summer more than \$1.2 billion of stimulus money was spent to help teens find summer jobs, but it did virtually nothing. This year the government plans to spend another \$600 million for the same purpose.

27 ObamaCare. This historic bill (H.R. 3590), officially titled the "Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act," went on to be signed into law (Public Law 111-148) by President Obama on March 23, 2010. Popularly known as "ObamaCare," this bill essentially completed the government takeover of the American healthcare system that was begun with Medicare and Medicaid in 1965. The ObamaCare law creates 159 new government agencies, which will inevitably drive private healthcare insurers out of the market, just as its pilot program, RomneyCare, is already beginning to do in Massachusetts. Although its official cost estimate was \$1 trillion for the first 10 years, ObamaCare will soon join Medicare and Medicaid in the list of unfunded healthcare liabilities of the federal government, which together add up to tens of trillions of dollars. See Senate vote #25 for more information.

The House agreed to a motion to concur with the Senate version of H.R. 3590 on March 21, 2010 by a vote of 219-212 (Roll Call 165). We have assigned pluses to the nays because the federal government has no constitutional authority to require individuals to purchase health insurance or to manage the healthcare industry.

28 Supplemental Funding for FEMA and Youth Summer Jobs. This bill (H.R. 4899) would provide an

additional \$5.7 billion in emergency supplemental funding over and above regular appropriations. Most of the money (\$5.1 billion) would be for the Federal Emergency Management Agency Disaster Relief Fund and another \$600 million would be used to fund youth summer jobs programs.

The House passed H.R. 4899 on March 24, 2010 by a vote of 239-175 (Roll Call 186). We have assigned pluses to the nays because the federal government cannot afford to add to existing spending and because the federal government has no constitutional authority to provide disaster relief or jobs funding.

29 ObamaCare Reconciliation. This bill (H.R. 4872), officially titled the "Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010," was passed to amend the ObamaCare bill at the insistence of disaffected House Democrats. Among other things, it increases subsidies to help uninsured individuals buy health insurance and increases some taxes and fees to help pay for the expanded coverage provided by ObamaCare. This bill also makes the federal government the sole provider of student loans after July 1, which is just one more example of a complete government takeover of a significant sector of our economy.

The House agreed to the motion on March 25, 2010 by a vote of 220-207 (Roll Call 194). We have assigned pluses

to the nays because the federal government has no constitutional authority to manage the healthcare industry or the student-loan industry.

30 Science and Technology Programs. This legislation would authorize \$48 billion over three years for science and technology research and education programs. The funding includes \$24.4 billion for the National Science Foundation and \$16.9 billion for the Energy Department's Office of Science. The bill would also create new programs such as loan guarantees to help small- and medium-sized businesses invest in innovative technologies.

The House failed to pass the bill on May 19, 2010 under a suspension of the rules that requires a two-thirds majority vote for passage (Roll Call 277). The vote tally was 261-148, but 273 were needed to obtain the two-thirds majority. We have assigned pluses to the nays because entrepreneurs and not government should decide which technologies to invest in and to what extent. ■



A coin flip, or something better? The Office of Science and the National Science Foundation dispense money to programs they feel are worthy, causing some to wonder whether the money is being put to the best uses.

	Votes: 21-30	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1-30
3 Paulsen (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	73%
4 McCollum (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	10%
5 Ellison (D)	20%	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	17%
6 Bachmann (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	87%
7 Peterson (D)	40%	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	33%
8 Oberstar (D)	11%	-	?	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	7%
MISSISSIPPI												
1 Childers (D)	40%	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	37%
2 Thompson, B. (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
3 Harper (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	79%
4 Taylor (D)	60%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	63%
MISSOURI												
1 Clay (D)	11%	-	-	-	?	-	+	-	-	-	-	7%
2 Akin (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	83%
3 Carnahan (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
4 Skelton (D)	40%	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	18%
5 Cleaver (D)	20%	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	10%
6 Graves (R)	78%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	?	82%
7 Blunt (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	83%
8 Emerson (R)	70%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	67%
9 Luetkemeyer (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	80%
MONTANA												
AL Rehberg (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	73%
NEBRASKA												
1 Fortenberry (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	77%
2 Terry (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	70%
3 Smith, Adrian (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	90%
NEVADA												
1 Berkley (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7%
2 Heller (R)	90%	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	86%
3 Titus (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7%
NEW HAMPSHIRE												
1 Shea-Porter (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	17%
2 Hodes (D)	10%	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10%
NEW JERSEY												
1 Andrews (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%
2 LoBiondo (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	43%
3 Adler (D)	40%	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	28%
4 Smith, C. (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	53%
5 Garrett (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	87%
6 Pallone (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	7%
7 Lance (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	57%
8 Pascarella (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4%
9 Rothman (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%
10 Payne (D)	20%	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	17%
11 Frelinghuysen (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	63%
12 Holt (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	7%
13 Sires (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%
NEW MEXICO												
1 Heinrich (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7%
2 Teague (D)	40%	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	31%
3 Lujan (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	10%
NEW YORK												
1 Bishop, T. (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	0%
2 Israel (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%
3 King, P. (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	60%
4 McCarthy, C. (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
5 Ackerman (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
6 Meeks, G. (D)	11%	-	-	-	?	+	-	-	-	-	-	7%
7 Crowley (D)	20%	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	10%
8 Nadler (D)	20%	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	10%

	Votes: 21-30	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1-30
9 Weiner (D)	10%	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	10%
10 Towns (D)	20%	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	10%
11 Clarke (D)	20%	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	13%
12 Velazquez (D)	20%	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	13%
13 McMahon (D)	20%	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	14%
14 Maloney (D)	22%	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	?	-	-	11%
15 Rangel (D)	11%	-	?	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	10%
16 Serrano (D)	20%	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	20%
17 Engel (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	7%
18 Lowey (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
19 Hall, J. (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	3%
20 Murphy, S. (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13%
21 Tonko (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%
22 Hinchey (D)	11%	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	?	7%
23 Owens (D)	10%	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9%
24 Arcuri (D)	30%	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	20%
25 Maffei (D)	30%	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	17%
26 Lee, C. (R)	70%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	55%
27 Higgins (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%
28 Slaughter (D)	0%	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4%
29 Vacant												

NORTH CAROLINA

1 Butterfield (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
2 Etheridge (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%
3 Jones (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	76%
4 Price, D. (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	3%
5 Foxx (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	87%
6 Coble (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	80%
7 McIntyre (D)	40%	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	37%
8 Kissell (D)	20%	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	21%
9 Myrick (R)	89%	+	+	+	+	?	-	+	+	+	+	90%
10 McHenry (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	90%
11 Shuler (D)	30%	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	27%
12 Watt (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	7%
13 Miller, B. (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%

NORTH DAKOTA

AL Pomeroy (D)	10%	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10%
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OHIO

1 Driehaus (D)	20%	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17%
2 Schmidt (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	83%
3 Turner (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	63%
4 Jordan (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	90%
5 Latta (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	87%
6 Wilson, Charlie (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%
7 Austria (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	67%
8 Boehner (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	89%
9 Kaptur (D)	10%	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17%
10 Kucinich (D)	50%	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	50%
11 Fudge (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	7%
12 Tiberi (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	66%
13 Sutton (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%
14 LaTourette (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	57%
15 Kilroy (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7%
16 Boccieri (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	13%
17 Ryan, T. (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	3%
18 Space (D)	40%	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	20%

OKLAHOMA

1 Sullivan (R)	89%	+	+	+	+	?	-	+	+	+	+	84%
2 Boren (D)	50%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	33%
3 Lucas (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	83%
4 Cole (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	77%
5 Fallin (R)	89%	+	+	+	+	?	-	+	+	+	+	90%

The scores are derived by dividing the constitutionally correct votes (pluses) by the total number of pluses and minuses and multiplying by 100. (A "?" means a Rep. did not vote; a "P" means he voted "present." If a Rep. cast fewer than five votes in this index, a score is not assigned.) Match numbers at the top of the chart to House vote descriptions on pages 22, 24, and 26.



111TH CONGRESS, VOTES 21-30

	Votes: 21-30	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1-30
OREGON												
1 Wu (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	3%
2 Walden (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	70%
3 Blumenauer (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	7%
4 DeFazio (D)	20%	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	17%
5 Schrader (D)	22%	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	14%
PENNSYLVANIA												
1 Brady, R. (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%
2 Fattah (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%
3 Dahlkemper (D)	10%	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14%
4 Altmire (D)	20%	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	23%
5 Thompson, G. (R)	78%	+	+	+	?	-	-	+	+	+	+	69%
6 Gerlach (R)	70%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	53%
7 Sestak (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
8 Murphy, P. (D)	10%	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%
9 Shuster (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	77%
10 Carney (D)	10%	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14%
11 Kanjorski (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7%
12 Critz (D)												
13 Schwartz (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
14 Doyle (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	7%
15 Dent (R)	78%	+	+	+	+	?	-	+	+	+	+	62%
16 Pitts (R)	89%	+	+	+	+	?	-	+	+	+	+	86%
17 Holden (D)	22%	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	?	17%
18 Murphy, T. (R)	70%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	52%
19 Platts (R)	70%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	57%
RHODE ISLAND												
1 Kennedy (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
2 Langevin (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%
SOUTH CAROLINA												
1 Brown, H. (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	90%
2 Wilson, J. (R)	89%	+	+	+	+	?	-	+	+	+	+	90%
3 Barrett (R)	100%	?	+	+	+	?	?	+	?	+	?	90%
4 Inglis (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	83%
5 Spratt (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
6 Clyburn (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
SOUTH DAKOTA												
AL Herseth Sandlin (D)	40%	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	37%
TENNESSEE												
1 Roe (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	73%
2 Duncan (R)	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	97%
3 Wamp (R)	78%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	?	79%
4 Davis, L. (D)	33%	-	+	-	?	-	-	+	-	+	-	24%
5 Cooper (D)	13%	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	+	-	11%
6 Gordon (D)	10%	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10%
7 Blackburn (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	87%
8 Tanner (D)	30%	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	25%
9 Cohen (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	10%
TEXAS												
1 Gohmert (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	89%
2 Poe (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	79%
3 Johnson, S. (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	90%
4 Hall, R. (R)	89%	+	+	+	+	?	-	+	+	+	+	76%
5 Hensarling (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	90%
6 Barton (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	80%
7 Culberson (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	90%
8 Brady, K. (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	90%
9 Green, A. (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	7%
10 McCaul (R)	70%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	83%
11 Conaway (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	90%
12 Granger (R)	78%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	?	81%
13 Thornberry (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	87%

	Votes: 21-30	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1-30
14 Paul (R)	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	100%
15 Hinojosa (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%
16 Reyes (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%
17 Edwards, C. (D)	40%	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	20%
18 Jackson-Lee (D)	11%	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	?	-	-	4%
19 Neugebauer (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	89%
20 Gonzalez (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%
21 Smith, Lamar (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	90%
22 Olson (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	90%
23 Rodriguez (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10%
24 Marchant (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	86%
25 Doggett (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	23%
26 Burgess (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	86%
27 Ortiz (D)	10%	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10%
28 Cuellar (D)	10%	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10%
29 Green, G. (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7%
30 Johnson, E. (D)	11%	-	-	?	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	7%
31 Carter (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	87%
32 Sessions, P. (R)	78%	+	?	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	86%

UTAH

1 Bishop, R. (R)	90%	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	92%
2 Matheson (D)	50%	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	50%
3 Chaffetz (R)	90%	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	90%

VERMONT

AL Welch (D)	20%	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	20%
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VIRGINIA

1 Wittman (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	77%
2 Nye (D)	40%	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	43%
3 Scott, R. (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	10%
4 Forbes (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	83%
5 Perriello (D)	20%	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	18%
6 Goodlatte (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	90%
7 Cantor (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	83%
8 Moran, James (D)	0%	?	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4%
9 Boucher (D)	38%	-	+	-	-	?	-	+	?	+	-	19%
10 Wolf (R)	70%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	67%
11 Connolly (D)	10%	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10%

WASHINGTON

1 Inslee (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10%
2 Larsen, R. (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%
3 Baird (D)	20%	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	27%
4 Hastings, D. (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	83%
5 McMorris Rodgers (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	83%
6 Dicks (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
7 McDermott (D)	20%	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	17%
8 Reichert (R)	71%	+	+	+	+	?	-	+	?	?	-	44%
9 Smith, Adam (D)	20%	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	10%

WEST VIRGINIA

1 Mollohan (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%
2 Capito (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	62%
3 Rahall (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%

WISCONSIN

1 Ryan, P. (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	90%
2 Baldwin (D)	25%	?	?	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	18%
3 Kind (D)	20%	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27%
4 Moore, G. (D)	11%	-	-	-	?	+	-	-	-	-	-	7%
5 Sensenbrenner (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	90%
6 Petri (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	73%
7 Obey (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	3%
8 Kagen (D)	20%	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	17%

WYOMING

AL Lummis (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	90%
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The scores are derived by dividing the constitutionally correct votes (pluses) by the total number of pluses and minuses and multiplying by 100. (A "?" means a Rep. did not vote; a "P" means he voted "present." If a Rep. cast fewer than five votes in this index, a score is not assigned.) Match numbers at the top of the chart to House vote descriptions on pages 22, 24, and 26.

Senate Vote Descriptions

21 Commerce, Justice, and Science Appropriations.

This legislation (H.R. 2847) would appropriate \$65.1 billion in fiscal 2010 for the Commerce and Justice Departments, and agencies including NASA, the National Science Foundation, and the Census Bureau. *Congressional Quarterly* reported that the bill's \$64.9 billion in discretionary funding is "nearly 13 percent more than was appropriated for such programs in fiscal 2009."

The Senate passed H.R. 2847 on November 5, 2009 by a vote of 71-28 (Roll Call 340). We have assigned pluses to the nays because spending needs to be cut, not increased.



Keep adding: Though President Obama spoke often about ObamaCare cutting \$143 billion from future deficits caused by healthcare, savings are unlikely. The Congressional Budget Office has already said that ObamaCare could add \$115 billion in government healthcare spending over 10 years.

don't purchase health insurance, subsidize the purchase of health insurance for individuals earning up to 400 percent of the poverty level, require employers with 50 or more employees to provide healthcare coverage or pay a fine if any employee gets a subsidized healthcare plan from the exchange, and prohibit insurance companies from denying coverage based on pre-existing conditions. See House vote #27 for more information.

The Senate passed H.R. 3590 on December 24, 2009 by a vote of 60-39 (Roll Call 396). We have assigned pluses to the nays because the federal government has

22 Abortion. During consideration of healthcare "reform" legislation (H.R. 3590), Sen. Ben Nelson (D-Neb.) offered an amendment to prohibit the use of any funding authorized by the bill to pay for abortions or for health plans that cover abortions, except in cases of rape or incest or when the life of the mother is endangered.

The Senate voted to table (kill) the pro-life Nelson amendment on December 8, 2009 by a vote of 54-45 (Roll Call 369). We have assigned pluses to the nays because government should not subsidize the killing of innocent human life.

23 Omnibus Appropriations. The final version (Conference Report) of this catch-all \$1.1 trillion bill (H.R. 3288) — consisting of six appropriations bills for fiscal 2010 — is described in House vote #21.

The Senate passed the conference report on December 13, 2009 by a vote of 57-35 (Roll Call 374). We have assigned pluses to the nays because many of the bill's spending programs — e.g., education, housing, foreign aid, etc. — are unconstitutional. Moreover, lawmakers should have been able to vote on component parts of the total package.

24 Constitutional Point of Order Against the Healthcare Bill.

During consideration of the healthcare bill (H.R. 3590), Sen. John Ensign (R-Nev.) raised a point of order that the mandate that individuals purchase health insurance is unconstitutional because it falls outside the scope of the enumerated powers in Article I, Section 8, of the Constitution, and because it violates the Fifth Amendment's ban on taking private property for public use "without just compensation."

The Senate rejected Ensign's constitutional point of order against the healthcare legislation on December 23, 2009 by a vote of 39-60 (Roll Call 389). We have assigned pluses to the yeas because requiring Americans to buy a particular product — health insurance in this instance — is both unconstitutional and an abridgment of economic freedom. The same day, the Senate also rejected by 39-60 a point of order raised by Sen. Kay Bailey Hutchison that the legislation violates the 10th Amendment.

25 ObamaCare. This healthcare reform bill (H.R. 3590) would create an exchange in each state for the purchase of government-approved health insurance, mandate that most individuals purchase health insurance, fine individuals who

no constitutional authority to require individuals to purchase health insurance or to manage the healthcare industry.

26 Debt Limit Increase. This legislation (House Joint Resolution 45) would raise the national debt ceiling by \$1.9 trillion to \$14.29 trillion (see House vote #24 for more information).

The Senate passed H. J. Res. 45 on January 28, 2010 by a vote of 60 to 39 (Roll Call 14). We have assigned pluses to the nays because raising the national debt limit allows the federal government to borrow more money and continue its gross fiscal irresponsibility.

27 Bernanke Confirmation. On January 28, 2010, the Senate voted 70 to 30 to confirm Ben Bernanke to a second four-year term as Federal Reserve Chairman (Roll Call 16). With Bernanke at the helm, the Fed, which can create money out of thin air, has pumped trillions of newly created fiat (unbacked) dollars into the economy, even though this reckless expansion of the money supply (inflation) will diminish the value of the dollar and further hurt the economy in the long run. Bernanke's Fed has also kept interest rates artificially low, en-



Senate Vote Scores

	Votes:	21-30	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1-30
ALABAMA													
Shelby (R)	80%	-	+	-	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	73%
Sessions, J. (R)	100%	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	93%
ALASKA													
Murkowski (R)	80%	-	+	+	+	+		+	-	+	+	+	57%
Begich (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	-		-	+	-	-	-	10%
ARIZONA													
McCain (R)	100%	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	90%
Kyl (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	+		+	-	+	-	+	80%
ARKANSAS													
Lincoln (D)	20%	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	+	+	-	13%
Pryor (D)	20%	-	+	-	-	-		-	-	+	-	-	10%
CALIFORNIA													
Feinstein (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	3%
Boxer (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	-		-	+	-	-	-	7%
COLORADO													
Udall, Mark (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	7%
Bennet (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	3%
CONNECTICUT													
Dodd (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	3%
Lieberman (I)	0%	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	3%
DELAWARE													
Carper (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	3%
Kaufman (D)	20%	-	+	-	-	-		-	+	-	-	-	10%
FLORIDA													
Nelson, Bill (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	3%
LeMieux (R)	90%	-	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	87%
GEORGIA													
Chambliss (R)	90%	+	+	+	+	+		+	-	+	+	+	86%
Isakson (R)	89%	+	+	+	+	+		+	-	?	+	+	83%
HAWAII													
Inouye (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	3%
Akaka (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	3%
IDAHO													
Crapo (R)	100%	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	83%
Risch (R)	100%	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	83%
ILLINOIS													
Durbin (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	0%
Burris (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	0%
INDIANA													
Lugar (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	+		+	-	+	-	+	50%
Bayh (D)	30%	+	+	+	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	40%
IOWA													
Grassley (R)	90%	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	-	87%
Harkin (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	-		-	+	-	-	-	7%
KANSAS													
Brownback (R)	90%	-	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	73%
Roberts (R)	100%	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	80%
KENTUCKY													
McConnell (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	+		+	-	+	-	+	83%
Bunning (R)	100%	+	+	?	?	?		+	+	+	+	+	92%
LOUISIANA													
Landrieu (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	4%
Vitter (R)	90%	-	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	83%

	Votes:	21-30	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1-30
MAINE													
Snowe (R)	60%	-	-	+	+	+		+	-	+	+	-	30%
Collins (R)	50%	-	-	-	+	+		+	-	+	+	-	30%
MARYLAND													
Mikulski (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	0%
Cardin (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	3%
MASSACHUSETTS													
Kerry (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	4%
Brown, Scott (R)											+	-	-
MICHIGAN													
Levin, C. (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	3%
Stabenow (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	3%
MINNESOTA													
Klobuchar (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	7%
Franken (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	-		-	+	-	-	-	11%
MISSISSIPPI													
Cochran (R)	70%	-	+	-	+	+		+	-	+	+	+	66%
Wicker (R)	100%	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	77%
MISSOURI													
Bond (R)	67%	-	+	?	+	+		+	-	+	-	+	54%
McCaskill (D)	20%	+	-	+	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	23%
MONTANA													
Baucus, M. (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	7%
Tester (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	3%
NEBRASKA													
Nelson, Ben (D)	20%	-	+	-	-	-		-	-	+	-	-	27%
Johanns (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	+		+	-	+	-	+	76%
NEVADA													
Reid, H. (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	3%
Ensign (R)	100%	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	97%
NEW HAMPSHIRE													
Gregg (R)	70%	-	+	+	+	+		+	-	+	-	+	57%
Shaheen (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	7%
NEW JERSEY													
Lautenberg (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	3%
Menendez (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	3%
NEW MEXICO													
Bingaman (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	3%
Udall, T. (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	3%
NEW YORK													
Schumer (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	3%
Gillibrand (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	0%
NORTH CAROLINA													
Burr (R)	90%	+	+	+	+	+		+	-	+	+	+	86%
Hagan (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	3%
NORTH DAKOTA													
Conrad (D)	10%	-	+	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	7%
Dorgan (D)	33%	-	+	?	-	-		-	+	-	+	-	18%
OHIO													
Voinovich (R)	67%	-	+	?	+	+		+	-	+	-	+	41%
Brown, Sherrod (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	3%
OKLAHOMA													
Inhofe (R)	100%	+	+	?	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	93%
Coburn (R)	89%	+	+	?	+	+		+	-	+	+	+	96%

	Votes:	21-30	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1-30
OREGON													
Wyden (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	10%
Merkley (D)	11%	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	7%
PENNSYLVANIA													
Specter (D)	11%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	?	17%
Casey (D)	10%	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%
RHODE ISLAND													
Reed, J. (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%
Whitehouse (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	3%
SOUTH CAROLINA													
Graham (R)	90%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86%
DeMint (R)	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	97%
SOUTH DAKOTA													
Johnson, Tim (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%
Thune (R)	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90%
TENNESSEE													
Alexander, L. (R)	70%	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	48%
Corker (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	72%
TEXAS													
Hutchison (R)	90%	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	76%
Cornyn (R)	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90%

	Votes:	21-30	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1-30
UTAH													
Hatch (R)	90%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	78%
Bennett (R)	70%	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	67%
VERMONT													
Leahy (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%
Sanders (I)	20%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	20%
VIRGINIA													
Webb (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	10%
Warner (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7%
WASHINGTON													
Murray (D)	0%	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4%
Cantwell (D)	30%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	17%
WEST VIRGINIA													
Byrd (D)	0%	?	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	?	11%
Rockefeller (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4%
WISCONSIN													
Kohl (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%
Feingold (D)	40%	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	37%
WYOMING													
Enzi (R)	89%	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	-	+	+	+	86%
Barrasso (R)	90%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	87%

The scores are derived by dividing the constitutionally correct votes (pluses) by the total number of pluses and minuses and multiplying by 100. (A “?” means a Senator did not vote; a “P” means he voted “present.” If he cast fewer than five votes in this index, a score is not assigned.) Match numbers at the top of the chart to Senate vote descriptions on pages 29 and 31.

couraging excessive borrowing and mal-investments. And Bernanke has called for the Fed — which already possesses the power to create booms and busts through its control of the money supply and interest rates — to be given new powers to manage the financial sector. We have assigned pluses to the nays because of the economic havoc Bernanke is accountable for at the Fed, a central bank that should not even exist.

28 ObamaCare Reconciliation.

This bill (H.R. 4872), officially titled the “Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010,” was passed to amend the ObamaCare bill at the insistence of disaffected House Democrats (see House vote #29 for more information).

The Senate passed H.R. 4872 on March 25, 2010 by a vote of 56-43 (Roll Call 105). We have assigned pluses to the nays because the federal government has no constitutional authority to manage the health-care industry

29 Audit the Fed. During consideration of the financial regulatory reform bill (S. 3217), Sen. David Vitter (R-La.) offered an amendment to audit the Federal Reserve. The Senate rejected the Vitter amendment on May 11, 2010

by a vote of 37-62 (Roll Call 138), after unanimously adopting a watered-down audit-the-Fed amendment offered by Sen. Bernie Sanders (I-Vt.)

Sanders had much earlier introduced legislation in the Senate that mirrored the audit-the-Fed legislation in the House championed by Rep. Ron Paul (R-Texas). When Sanders caved and offered his watered-down amendment, Vitter stepped in and offered an amendment for a full Fed audit along the lines of Paul’s (and Sand-



Turncoat: Though Bernie Sanders took a loud and public stand that the Federal Reserve needed to be fully audited, he introduced a watered-down audit bill.

ers’ earlier) proposal. The Sanders amendment allows for a one-time audit of the Fed’s emergency actions taken in response to the 2008 financial crisis. However, unlike the Vitter amendment, the Sanders amendment (in Paul’s words) “exempts monetary policy decisions, discount window operations, and agreements with foreign central banks from [GAO] audit.”

The vote on the Vitter amendment is used here to rate Senators on their position on auditing the Fed. We have assigned pluses to the yeas because the American people need to know what the Fed is doing and because this may represent a first step in eliminating the unconstitutional Federal Reserve.

30 Financial Regulatory Reform.

The Senate version of this legislation (which has the same bill number as the House version, H.R. 4173) would create a new consumer financial watchdog (a “Consumer Financial Protection Agency”) run by the Federal Reserve and in general give the Fed more power to intervene in and regulate the financial sector.

The Senate passed H.R. 4173 on May 20, 2010 by a vote of 59-39 (Roll Call 162). We have assigned pluses to the nays because more government control of the economy will do more harm than good. ■