



THE FREEDOM INDEX

A Congressional Scorecard Based on the U.S. Constitution

Our third look at the 112th Congress shows how every Representative and Senator voted on key issues such as raising the debt limit, the Export-Import Bank, and oil and gas development.

House Vote Descriptions

21 Farm Dust Regulation Prevention Act. This legislation (H.R. 1633) would prohibit the Environmental Protection Agency from “revising any national ambient air quality standard applicable to coarse particulate matter” for one year. The intent behind the legislation is to temporarily block the EPA from imposing tougher coarse-particulates regulations that could restrict farm dust from agricultural and livestock operations.

The House passed H.R. 1633 on December 8, 2011 by a vote of 268 to 150 (Roll Call 912). We have assigned pluses to the yeas not only because of the harm regulation of farm dust would do to the agricultural sector, but also because the federal government has no constitutional authority to impose such regulations.

22 Omnibus Appropriations. This catch-all legislative package (H.R. 2055), which would provide \$915 billion

in discretionary appropriations for fiscal 2012, is comprised of nine appropriations bills for fiscal 2012 that Congress failed to complete separately — Defense (\$518.8 billion), Energy-Water (\$32.1 billion), Financial Services (\$21.5 billion), Homeland Security (\$41.3 billion), Interior-Environment (\$29.2 billion), Labor-

HHS-Education (\$156.3 billion), Legislative Branch (\$4.3 billion), State-Foreign Operations (\$33.5 billion), and Military Construction-VA (\$73.7 billion).

The House adopted the final version of this legislation (known as a conference report) on December 16, 2011 by a vote of 296 to 121 (Roll Call 941). We have



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Friends in high places: President Barack Obama signs the reauthorization of the Export-Import Bank, which provides loan guarantees and direct loans for risky foreign business deals. But back in 2008, then-Sen. Obama cited the Ex-Im bank as an example of a program that should be “cut back,” noting that it had become “little more than a fund for corporate welfare.”

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) is 47 percent, and the average Senate score is 43 percent. Three Sena-

tors — Mike Crapo and Jim Risch of Idaho, and John Cornyn of Texas — earned 100 percent, but no one in the House did.

This is our third index for the 112th Congress. Our first index (votes 1-10) appeared in our August 8, 2011 issue, and our second index (votes 11-20) appeared in our January 9, 2012 issue. We encourage readers to examine how their own Congressmen voted on each of the 10 key measures, as well as overall. We also encourage readers to commend legislators for their constitutional votes and to urge improvement where needed. To contact your own Representative and Senators about key issues, go to JBS.org, click on “Act Now,” then click on “Fed. Legis. Action Alerts.” ■



assigned pluses to the nays because many of the bill's spending programs — e.g., education, housing, foreign aid, etc. — are unconstitutional. Moreover, passing this mammoth appropriations bill in light of the ongoing trillion-dollar annual deficits is grossly fiscally irresponsible. Furthermore, packaging the appropriations bills for so many large federal agencies into one mega-bill greatly reduces the accountability of the Congressmen to their constituents.

23 Debt Limit Disapproval. The debt deal passed by Congress in August 2011 immediately raised the national debt limit by \$400 billion, while also allowing the President to raise the ceiling by an additional \$500 billion unless a resolution of disapproval is enacted. Should these increases in borrowing authority prove insufficient, the debt deal even allowed the President to raise the debt ceiling by another \$1.2 to \$1.5 trillion subject to a resolution of disapproval.

Last year, President Obama requested the additional \$500 billion debt-limit increase, and Congress failed to block the request. Though the resolution of disapproval was passed by the House, it was rejected by the Senate.

This year, Obama requested raising the debt ceiling an additional \$1.2 trillion, and the House tried to block the increase via a resolution of disapproval (House Joint Resolution 98). The House passed H. J. Res. 98 on January 18, 2012 by a vote of 239 to 176 (Roll Call 4). We have assigned pluses to the yeas because the federal government should live within its means and because most of the spending responsible for the ballooning national debt is unconstitutional.

H. J. Res. 98 died in the Senate (see Senate vote #22), and the debt limit was raised another \$1.2 trillion, to \$16.4 trillion.

24 Line-item Veto. This bill (H.R. 3521) would allow the President to rescind all or part of any dollar amount of funding for discretionary spending items in enacted appropriations bills. Although both houses of Congress would have to approve any such rescissions, they would be forced to do so very quickly by the bill's



Paying attention to Americans: The National Defense Authorization Act allows Americans who are accused of being terrorists to be held indefinitely without trial. Is this a view you appreciate?

expedited procedures, including a prohibition on amendments in both Houses and filibusters in the Senate.

This bill dramatically and unilaterally enhances the power of the executive branch. Note that Article I, Section 1 and Article I, Section 7, Clauses 2 and 3, of the U.S. Constitution vest Congress with all legislative powers. Any bill that shifts legislative power away from Congress and to the President is violating the constitutionally defined separation of powers for the legislative and executive branches. A similar line-item veto law was passed when Clinton was President. That one was found to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

The House passed H.R. 3521 on February 8, 2012 by a vote of 254 to 173 (Roll Call 46). We have assigned pluses to the nays because providing any form of line-item veto power to the President violates the Constitution's separation of powers.

25 Oil and Gas Development; Keystone XL Pipeline. This bill (H.R. 3408) would open up part of Alaska's resource-rich Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to oil and gas development. It would also expand lease sales for drilling to include areas off the Southern California and mid-Atlantic coasts and in the Gulf of Mexico. And it would provide for ap-

proval of the Keystone XL oil pipeline, assigning the permitting authority to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and deeming the project approved if the FERC fails to act.

The House passed H.R. 3408 on February 16, 2012 by a vote of 237 to 187 (Roll Call 71). We have assigned pluses to the yeas because the federal government should allow entrepreneurs to develop energy resources, rather than deny access to the resources.

26 IPAB (Death Panel) Repeal. This legislation (H.R. 5) would repeal the provisions of the 2010 Obama-Care healthcare overhaul laws that established the Independent Payment Advisory Board (IPAB) responsible for curbing Medicare costs. It would restore previous law provisions to maintain the current Medicare spending review process. This bill is important because it would repeal the high-profile IPAB "death panel" provision of the unconstitutional Obama-Care law.

The IPAB Board would be made up of 15 unelected members chosen by the President. According to Tony Perkins of the Family Research Council, the IPAB "could deny payment for certain care or medications, change the service options doctors have, and drive expensive, life-

House Vote Scores

	Votes: 21-30	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1-30
ALABAMA												
1 Bonner (R)	60%	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	67%
2 Roby (R)	60%	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	67%
3 Rogers, Mike D. (R)	67%	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	?	69%
4 Aderholt (R)	60%	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	70%
5 Brooks (R)	70%	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	83%
6 Bachus, S. (R)	50%	+	-	+	+	+	?	-	-	?	-	64%
7 Sewell (D)	30%	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	20%
ALASKA												
AL Young, D. (R)	60%	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	70%
ARIZONA												
1 Gosar (R)	78%	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	?	76%
2 Franks, T. (R)	70%	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	76%
3 Quayle (R)	70%	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	76%
4 Pastor (D)	30%	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	30%
5 Schweikert (R)	80%	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	87%
6 Flake (R)	70%	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	83%
7 Grijalva (D)	40%	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	33%
8 Vacant												
ARKANSAS												
1 Crawford (R)	50%	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	63%
2 Griffin (R)	60%	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	67%
3 Womack (R)	60%	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	63%
4 Ross, M. (D)	30%	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	40%
CALIFORNIA												
1 Thompson, M. (D)	30%	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	13%
2 Heger (R)	67%	+	?	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	72%
3 Lungren (R)	50%	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	60%
4 McClintock (R)	90%	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	93%
5 Matsui (D)	30%	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	17%
6 Woolsey (D)	40%	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	33%
7 Miller, George (D)	22%	?	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	15%
8 Pelosi (D)	20%	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	10%
9 Lee (D)	44%	-	+	-	+	-	?	+	-	-	+	34%
10 Garamendi (D)	20%	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	14%
11 McNerney (D)	30%	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	23%
12 Speier (D)	29%	-	?	?	+	-	-	+	-	-	?	20%
13 Stark (D)	40%	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	33%
14 Eshoo (D)	20%	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	10%
15 Honda (D)	30%	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	23%
16 Lofgren (D)	40%	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	24%
17 Farr (D)	33%	-	-	?	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	24%
18 Cardoza (D)	29%	+	?	?	-	-	+	-	-	-	?	27%
19 Denham (R)	50%	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	67%
20 Costa (D)	20%	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	17%
21 Nunes (R)	50%	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	67%
22 McCarthy, K. (R)	50%	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	63%
23 Capps (D)	20%	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	13%
24 Gallegly (R)	50%	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	63%
25 McKeon (R)	50%	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	62%
26 Dreier (R)	40%	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	53%
27 Sherman (D)	20%	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	17%
28 Berman (D)	30%	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	10%
29 Schiff (D)	30%	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	13%
30 Waxman (D)	40%	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	24%
31 Becerra (D)	30%	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	17%
32 Chu (D)	30%	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	20%

	Votes: 21-30	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1-30
33 Bass, K. (D)	20%	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	13%
34 Roybal-Allard (D)	30%	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	23%
35 Waters (D)	40%	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	34%
36 Hahn (D)	40%	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	33%
37 Richardson (D)	40%	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	33%
38 Napolitano (D)	38%	-	?	-	+	-	-	+	-	?	+	30%
39 Sanchez, Linda (D)	30%	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	21%
40 Royce (R)	70%	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	77%
41 Lewis, Jerry (R)	60%	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	66%
42 Miller, Gary (R)	60%	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	67%
43 Baca (D)	40%	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	25%
44 Calvert (R)	60%	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	67%
45 Bono Mack (R)	38%	+	-	+	-	?	?	-	-	+	-	56%
46 Rohrabacher (R)	70%	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	77%
47 Sanchez, Loretta (D)	38%	+	-	-	+	?	-	+	-	-	?	19%
48 Campbell (R)	43%	?	+	?	-	?	+	-	-	+	-	73%
49 Issa (R)	50%	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	63%
50 Bilbray (R)	40%	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	47%
51 Filner (D)	25%	-	?	?	+	-	-	?	?	?	?	14%
52 Hunter (R)	70%	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	77%
53 Davis, S. (D)	30%	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	13%
COLORADO												
1 DeGette (D)	30%	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	17%
2 Polis (D)	30%	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	17%
3 Tipton (R)	80%	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	83%
4 Gardner (R)	70%	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	76%
5 Lamborn (R)	70%	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	77%
6 Coffman (R)	70%	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	73%
7 Perlmutter (D)	20%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	23%
CONNECTICUT												
1 Larson, J. (D)	30%	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	23%
2 Courtney (D)	30%	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	21%
3 DeLauro (D)	30%	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	20%
4 Himes (D)	20%	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	17%
5 Murphy, C. (D)	30%	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	20%
DELAWARE												
AL Carney (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	7%
FLORIDA												
1 Miller, J. (R)	50%	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	72%
2 Southerland (R)	60%	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	80%
3 Brown, C. (D)	38%	-	-	?	+	-	?	+	-	-	+	19%
4 Crenshaw (R)	60%	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	63%
5 Nugent (R)	40%	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	70%
6 Stearns (R)	60%	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	80%
7 Mica (R)	50%	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	67%
8 Webster (R)	50%	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	69%
9 Bilirakis (R)	40%	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	61%
10 Young, C.W. (R)	50%	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	64%
11 Castor (D)	13%	?	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	+	12%
12 Ross, D. (R)	70%	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	83%
13 Buchanan (R)	40%	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	66%
14 Mack (R)	67%	+	+	+	-	?	+	+	-	+	-	86%
15 Posey (R)	70%	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	87%
16 Rooney (R)	70%	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	73%
17 Wilson, F. (D)	22%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	?	11%
18 Ros-Lehtinen (R)	40%	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	57%
19 Deutch (D)	30%	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	14%

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 1, 2, and 4.



AP Images

Right to privacy? The Cyber Intelligence Sharing and Protection Act would allow the U.S. government to collect data about citizens from private companies without a warrant. Businesses that would participate in this sharing would be protected from lawsuits regarding this sharing of their customers' private information with the government.

saving treatments out. Instead of discussing the options with your doctor, IPAB will be sitting at the controls in Washington making health decisions for you."

The House passed H.R. 5 on March 22, 2012 by a vote of 223 to 181 (Roll Call 126). We have assigned pluses to the yeas because the IPAB provision of the ObamaCare law is clearly unconstitutional.

27 Cyber Intelligence Sharing and Protection Act (CISPA). This bill (H.R. 3523) would foster information sharing about cyber threats between the federal government and private businesses. Businesses that would participate in this sharing would be protected from lawsuits regarding this sharing of their customers' private information with the government. According to Violet Blue in an article posted on ZDNet.com on June 8, "Most people familiar with CISPA believe it will wipe out decades of consumer privacy protections and is primarily to give the US government unprecedented access to individuals' online data and communications."

The House passed H.R. 3523 on April 26, 2012 by a vote of 248 to 168 (Roll

Call 192). We have assigned pluses to the nays because the CISPA bill would permit government access to the private information of citizens, in violation of the Fourth Amendment "right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures."

28 Export-Import Bank. This legislation (H.R. 2072) reauthorized the U.S. Export-Import Bank for two years and increased the agency's lending cap from \$100 billion to \$140 billion. The bank issues loans and loan guarantees to foreign governments or companies for the purchase of U.S. products.

The House passed H.R. 2072 on May 9, 2012 by a vote of 330 to 93 (Roll Call 224). We have assigned pluses to the nays because the federal government has no constitutional authority risking taxpayers' money to provide loans and terms that the private sector considers too risky to provide. Indeed, U.S. government-backed export financing is a form of corporate welfare, and if the Ex-Im Bank goes bust (as happened to Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae), the taxpayers will get stuck holding the bag.

29 National Ocean Policy. During consideration of the Commerce-Justice-Science appropriations bill (H.R. 5326), Rep. Bill Flores (R-Texas) offered an amendment that would bar the use of funds in the bill to implement an executive order signed by President Obama in July 2010 calling for a national ocean policy. According to a press release on May 9 by the House Natural Resources Committee, Rep. Flores stated: "The National Ocean Policy was formed without congressional authority and would be run by unaccountable and unelected Washington bureaucrats. These proposed policy guidelines and processes have the potential to change the permitting criteria and requirements for a large number of economic sectors." Moreover, Obama's National Ocean Policy explicitly calls for "pursuing the United States' accession to the Law of the Sea Convention," also known as the Law of the Sea Treaty (LOST).

The House adopted Flores' amendment on May 9, 2012 by a vote of 246 to 174 (Roll Call 234). We have assigned pluses to the yeas because the Constitution does not empower the federal government to regulate the permitting criteria and other requirements of our nation's various economic sectors. Furthermore, ratifying the Law of the Sea Treaty would legitimize the UN's power grab over 70 percent of the Earth's surface and constitute a huge loss of our national sovereignty.

30 Indefinite Detention. Detainee-related language in the National Defense Authorization Act (H.R. 4310) is so sweeping that American citizens accused of being terrorists can be detained by the U.S. military and held indefinitely without habeas corpus and without even being tried and found guilty in a court of law.

Rep. Adam Smith (D-Wash.) offered an amendment to strike this language from the bill, but the House rejected Smith's amendment on May 18, 2012 by a vote of 182 to 238 (Roll Call 270). We have assigned pluses to the yeas because the War on Terror must not be allowed to destroy constitutional legal protections, including the issuance of a warrant based on probable cause (Fourth Amendment) and the right to a trial (Sixth Amendment). ■

	Votes: 21-30	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1-30
20 Wasserman Schultz (D)	30%	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	10%
21 Diaz-Balart (R)	33%	?	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	57%
22 West, A. (R)	50%	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	73%
23 Hastings, A. (D)	30%	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	27%
24 Adams (R)	60%	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	77%
25 Rivera (R)	50%	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	63%

GEORGIA

1 Kingston (R)	60%	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	77%
2 Bishop, S. (D)	30%	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	32%
3 Westmoreland, L. (R)	70%	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	83%
4 Johnson, H. (D)	30%	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	17%
5 Lewis, John (D)	40%	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	32%
6 Price, T. (R)	60%	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	77%
7 Woodall (R)	56%	+	-	+	-	+	?	-	+	+	-	72%
8 Scott, A. (R)	70%	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	83%
9 Graves, T. (R)	70%	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	87%
10 Broun (R)	89%	+	+	+	+	+	?	-	+	+	+	93%
11 Gingrey (R)	70%	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	73%
12 Barrow (D)	40%	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	37%
13 Scott, D. (D)	33%	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	?	-	+	17%

HAWAII

1 Hanabusa (D)	20%	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	17%
2 Hirono (D)	22%	-	-	-	+	-	-	?	-	-	+	18%

IDAHO

1 Labrador (R)	90%	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	93%
2 Simpson (R)	67%	+	-	?	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	69%

ILLINOIS

1 Rush (D)	30%	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	24%
2 Jackson, J. (D)	38%	?	-	-	+	-	?	+	-	-	+	26%
3 Lipinski (D)	10%	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	17%
4 Gutierrez (D)	38%	-	?	-	+	-	?	+	-	-	+	25%
5 Quigley (D)	30%	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	20%
6 Roskam (R)	50%	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	66%
7 Davis, D. (D)	38%	?	-	-	+	-	?	+	-	-	+	21%
8 Walsh (R)	78%	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	86%
9 Schakowsky (D)	40%	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	27%
10 Dold (R)	30%	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	47%
11 Kinzinger (R)	56%	+	+	+	-	+	?	-	-	+	-	66%
12 Costello (D)	33%	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	?	45%
13 Biggert (R)	40%	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	48%
14 Hultgren (R)	60%	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	77%
15 Johnson, Timothy (R)	60%	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	83%
16 Manzullo (R)	56%	+	+	+	-	+	?	-	+	-	+	79%
17 Schilling (R)	60%	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	70%
18 Schock (R)	50%	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	62%
19 Shimkus (R)	60%	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	66%

INDIANA

1 Visclosky (D)	30%	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	27%
2 Donnelly (D)	25%	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	?	?	-	29%
3 Stutzman (R)	70%	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	83%
4 Rokita (R)	60%	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	77%
5 Burton (R)	70%	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	80%
6 Pence (R)	67%	+	+	+	-	+	+	?	-	+	-	68%
7 Carson (D)	33%	-	?	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	21%
8 Bucshon (R)	67%	+	+	+	-	+	+	?	-	+	-	72%
9 Young, T. (R)	60%	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	67%

IOWA

1 Braley (D)	40%	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	33%
2 Loebsack (D)	30%	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	23%
3 Boswell (D)	30%	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	27%
4 Latham (R)	50%	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	67%
5 King, S. (R)	78%	+	+	+	+	+	?	-	+	+	-	79%

	Votes: 21-30	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1-30
KANSAS												
1 Huelskamp (R)	80%	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	86%
2 Jenkins (R)	60%	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	73%
3 Yoder (R)	50%	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	70%
4 Pompeo (R)	60%	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	72%

KENTUCKY

1 Whitfield (R)	60%	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	69%
2 Guthrie (R)	56%	+	?	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	68%
3 Yarmuth (D)	30%	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	25%
4 Davis, G. (R)	63%	+	?	+	-	+	+	?	-	+	-	75%
5 Rogers, H. (R)	60%	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	66%
6 Chandler (D)	10%	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17%

LOUISIANA

1 Scalise (R)	60%	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	69%
2 Richmond (D)	40%	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	17%
3 Landry, J. (R)	89%	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	90%
4 Fleming (R)	80%	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	83%
5 Alexander, R. (R)	60%	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	63%
6 Cassidy (R)	63%	+	?	+	?	+	+	-	-	+	-	71%
7 Boustany (R)	70%	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	76%

MAINE

1 Pingree (D)	40%	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	33%
2 Michaud (D)	20%	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	20%

MARYLAND

1 Harris (R)	70%	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	87%
2 Ruppersberger (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7%
3 Sarbanes (D)	30%	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	20%
4 Edwards (D)	30%	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	20%
5 Hoyer (D)	30%	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	10%
6 Bartlett (R)	67%	+	+	?	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	79%
7 Cummings (D)	30%	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	20%
8 Van Hollen (D)	20%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	10%

MASSACHUSETTS

1 Olver (D)	30%	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	19%
2 Neal (D)	30%	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	17%
3 McGovern (D)	30%	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	27%
4 Frank, B. (D)	40%	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	27%
5 Tsongas (D)	20%	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	10%
6 Tierney (D)	30%	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	27%
7 Markey (D)	40%	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	27%
8 Capuano (D)	40%	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	32%
9 Lynch (D)	30%	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	21%
10 Keating (D)	30%	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	23%

MICHIGAN

1 Benishek (R)	50%	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	70%
2 Huizenga (R)	70%	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	80%
3 Amash (R)	90%	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	93%
4 Camp (R)	50%	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	69%
5 Kildee (D)	30%	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	17%
6 Upton (R)	60%	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	73%
7 Walberg (R)	70%	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	80%
8 Rogers, Mike (R)	50%	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	63%
9 Peters (D)	20%	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	17%
10 Miller, C. (R)	50%	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	73%
11 McCotter (R)	70%	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	76%
12 Levin, S. (D)	20%	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	7%
13 Clarke (D)	40%	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	30%
14 Conyers (D)	30%	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	28%
15 Dingell (D)	30%	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	14%

MINNESOTA

1 Walz (D)	40%	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	23%
2 Kline, J. (R)	50%	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	63%

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 1, 2, and 4.



112TH CONGRESS, VOTES 21-30

	Votes: 21-30	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1-30
3 Paulsen (R)	50%	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	70%
4 McCollum (D)	30%	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	21%
5 Ellison (D)	30%	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	23%
6 Bachmann (R)	50%	?	?	+	-	+	+	-	?	?	-	75%
7 Peterson (D)	50%	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	50%
8 Cravaack (R)	60%	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	70%
MISSISSIPPI												
1 Nunnelee (R)	78%	+	?	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	69%
2 Thompson, B. (D)	44%	+	-	-	+	-	?	+	-	-	+	31%
3 Harper (R)	50%	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	63%
4 Palazzo (R)	70%	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	70%
MISSOURI												
1 Clay (D)	22%	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	?	21%
2 Akin (R)	80%	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	90%
3 Carnahan (D)	20%	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	17%
4 Hartzler (R)	50%	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	67%
5 Cleaver (D)	44%	-	+	-	+	?	-	+	-	-	+	31%
6 Graves, S. (R)	50%	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	66%
7 Long (R)	56%	+	-	+	?	+	+	-	-	+	-	68%
8 Emerson (R)	70%	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	73%
9 Luetkemeyer (R)	50%	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	63%
MONTANA												
AL Rehberg (R)	70%	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	77%
NEBRASKA												
1 Fortenberry (R)	60%	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	62%
2 Terry (R)	50%	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	73%
3 Smith, Adrian (R)	50%	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	63%
NEVADA												
1 Berkley (D)	33%	-	-	?	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	21%
2 Amodei (R)	67%	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	?	73%
3 Heck (R)	60%	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	67%
NEW HAMPSHIRE												
1 Guinta (R)	60%	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	77%
2 Bass, C. (R)	40%	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	52%
NEW JERSEY												
1 Andrews (D)	20%	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	14%
2 LoBiondo (R)	40%	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	63%
3 Runyan (R)	50%	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	60%
4 Smith, C. (R)	40%	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	60%
5 Garrett (R)	60%	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	77%
6 Pallone (D)	30%	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	20%
7 Lance (R)	60%	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	60%
8 Pascarella (D)	22%	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	?	10%
9 Rothman (D)	30%	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	10%
10 Vacant												
11 Frelinghuysen (R)	40%	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	50%
12 Holt (D)	30%	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	23%
13 Sires (D)	22%	-	-	-	+	-	-	?	-	-	+	14%
NEW MEXICO												
1 Heinrich (D)	22%	-	-	?	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	17%
2 Pearce (R)	60%	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	80%
3 Lujan (D)	30%	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	27%
NEW YORK												
1 Bishop, T. (D)	20%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	17%
2 Israel (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	10%
3 King, P. (R)	50%	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	60%
4 McCarthy, C. (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%
5 Ackerman (D)	33%	-	-	-	+	-	?	+	-	-	+	17%
6 Meeks, G. (D)	30%	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	18%
7 Crowley (D)	30%	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	17%
8 Nadler (D)	33%	?	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	32%

	Votes: 21-30	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1-30
9 Turner, B. (R)	50%	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	56%
10 Towns (D)	30%	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	28%
11 Clarke (D)	40%	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	33%
12 Velázquez (D)	40%	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	37%
13 Grimm (R)	50%	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	55%
14 Maloney (D)	22%	-	-	-	+	-	-	?	-	-	+	21%
15 Rangel (D)	43%	-	+	-	+	?	?	?	-	-	+	22%
16 Serrano (D)	30%	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	27%
17 Engel (D)	30%	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	23%
18 Lowey (D)	33%	-	-	-	+	-	?	+	-	-	+	10%
19 Hayworth (R)	30%	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	50%
20 Gibson, C. (R)	70%	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	67%
21 Tonko (D)	30%	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	23%
22 Hinchey (D)	38%	?	-	?	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	25%
23 Owens (D)	30%	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	17%
24 Hanna (R)	60%	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	55%
25 Buerkle (R)	60%	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	73%
26 Hochul (D)	50%	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	29%
27 Higgins (D)	20%	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	13%
28 Slaughter (D)	17%	-	-	-	+	-	-	?	?	?	?	21%
29 Reed, T. (R)	60%	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	70%

NORTH CAROLINA

1 Butterfield (D)	20%	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	17%
2 Ellmers (R)	50%	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	70%
3 Jones (R)	90%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	97%
4 Price, D. (D)	30%	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	20%
5 Foxx (R)	60%	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	77%
6 Coble (R)	50%	?	?	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	75%
7 McIntyre (D)	38%	+	-	+	?	+	?	-	-	-	-	57%
8 Kissell (D)	50%	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	30%
9 Myrick (R)	44%	?	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	73%
10 McHenry (R)	78%	+	+	+	-	+	+	?	+	+	-	86%
11 Shuler (D)	33%	+	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	+	+	30%
12 Watt (D)	30%	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	20%
13 Miller, B. (D)	30%	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	17%

NORTH DAKOTA

AL Berg (R)	60%	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	70%
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OHIO

1 Chabot (R)	70%	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	77%
2 Schmidt (R)	67%	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	?	-	79%
3 Turner (R)	60%	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	67%
4 Jordan (R)	70%	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	79%
5 Latta (R)	60%	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	67%
6 Johnson, B. (R)	60%	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	67%
7 Austria (R)	63%	+	+	+	+	?	?	-	-	+	-	68%
8 Boehner (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	
9 Kaptur (D)	30%	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	24%
10 Kucinich (D)	50%	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	?	?	+	36%
11 Fudge (D)	44%	?	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	29%
12 Tiberi (R)	50%	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	60%
13 Sutton (D)	33%	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	?	-	+	21%
14 LaTourette (R)	50%	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	57%
15 Stivers (R)	50%	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	60%
16 Renacci (R)	50%	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	60%
17 Ryan, T. (D)	50%	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	30%
18 Gibbs, B. (R)	50%	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	67%

OKLAHOMA

1 Sullivan (R)	60%	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	76%
2 Boren (D)	50%	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	57%
3 Lucas (R)	50%	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	63%
4 Cole (R)	60%	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	67%
5 Lankford (R)	60%	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	73%

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	Votes: 21-30	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1-30
OREGON												
1 Bonamici (D)	29%				-	-		-	+	-	-	+
2 Walden (R)	50%	+	-	+	-	+		+	-	-	+	60%
3 Blumenauer (D)	13%	-	-	-	?			-	?	-	-	11%
4 DeFazio (D)	30%	-	+	-	-	-		-	+	-	-	30%
5 Schrader (D)	20%	+	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	23%
PENNSYLVANIA												
1 Brady, R. (D)	30%	-	-	-	+	-		-	+	-	-	17%
2 Fattah (D)	30%	-	-	-	+	-		-	+	-	-	17%
3 Kelly (R)	50%	+	-	+	-	+		+	-	-	+	63%
4 Altmire (D)	50%	+	-	+	-	+		-	-	-	+	40%
5 Thompson, G. (R)	60%	+	-	+	+	+		+	-	-	+	67%
6 Gerlach (R)	50%	+	-	+	-	+		+	-	-	+	63%
7 Meehan (R)	50%	+	-	+	-	+		+	-	-	+	57%
8 Fitzpatrick (R)	40%	+	-	+	-	+		+	-	-	-	60%
9 Shuster (R)	60%	+	-	+	+	+		+	-	-	-	67%
10 Marino (R)	43%	+	-	?	-	+		?	?	-	+	60%
11 Barletta (R)	50%	+	-	+	-	+		+	-	-	+	61%
12 Critz (D)	50%	+	-	-	+	+		-	-	-	+	43%
13 Schwartz (D)	20%	-	-	-	-	-		-	+	-	-	7%
14 Doyle (D)	40%	-	+	-	+	-		-	+	-	-	27%
15 Dent (R)	50%	+	-	+	-	+		+	-	-	+	57%
16 Pitts (R)	50%	+	-	+	-	+		+	-	-	+	70%
17 Holden (D)	56%	+	+	-	+	-		-	?	-	+	41%
18 Murphy, T. (R)	60%	+	+	+	-	+		+	-	-	+	70%
19 Platts (R)	50%	+	-	+	-	+		+	-	-	+	63%
RHODE ISLAND												
1 Cicilline (D)	20%	-	-	-	-	-		-	+	-	-	23%
2 Langevin (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	10%
SOUTH CAROLINA												
1 Scott, T. (R)	60%	+	+	+	-	+		+	-	-	+	77%
2 Wilson, J. (R)	60%	+	+	+	-	+		+	-	-	+	80%
3 Duncan (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	+		+	-	+	+	93%
4 Gowdy (R)	60%	+	+	+	-	+		+	-	-	+	83%
5 Mulvaney (R)	70%	+	+	+	-	+		+	-	+	+	87%
6 Clyburn (D)	20%	-	-	-	+	-		-	-	-	+	10%
SOUTH DAKOTA												
AL Noem (R)	67%	+	+	?	-	+		+	-	+	+	76%
TENNESSEE												
1 Roe (R)	50%	+	-	+	-	+		+	-	-	+	73%
2 Duncan (R)	70%	+	+	+	-	+		-	-	+	+	87%
3 Fleischmann (R)	60%	+	-	+	-	+		+	-	+	+	73%
4 DesJarlais (R)	60%	+	+	+	-	+		+	-	-	+	77%
5 Cooper (D)	30%	-	+	-	-	+		-	-	-	+	17%
6 Black, D. (R)	60%	+	-	+	-	+		+	-	+	+	67%
7 Blackburn, M. (R)	60%	+	-	+	-	+		+	-	+	+	70%
8 Fincher (R)	60%	+	-	+	-	+		+	-	+	+	77%
9 Cohen (D)	30%	-	-	-	+	-		-	+	-	-	24%
TEXAS												
1 Gohmert (R)	70%	+	+	+	-	+		-	+	+	+	83%
2 Poe (R)	60%	+	+	+	-	+		-	-	+	+	80%
3 Johnson, S. (R)	60%	+	-	+	-	+		+	-	+	+	72%
4 Hall, R. (R)	70%	+	-	+	-	+		+	+	+	+	80%
5 Hensarling (R)	60%	+	-	+	-	+		+	-	+	+	67%
6 Barton (R)	60%	+	-	+	-	+		+	+	-	+	73%
7 Culberson (R)	60%	+	-	+	-	+		+	-	+	+	69%
8 Brady, K. (R)	50%	+	-	+	-	+		+	-	-	+	63%
9 Green, A. (D)	50%	-	-	-	+	+		-	+	-	+	33%
10 McCaul (R)	50%	+	-	+	-	+		+	-	-	+	60%
11 Conaway (R)	60%	+	-	+	-	+		+	-	+	+	67%
12 Granger (R)	60%	+	-	+	+	+		+	-	-	+	66%
13 Thornberry (R)	50%	+	-	+	-	+		+	-	-	+	63%

	Votes: 21-30	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1-30
14 Paul, Ron (R)		?	?	+	?	?		?	?	+	+	100%
15 Hinojosa (D)	40%	-	-	-	+	+		-	+	-	-	27%
16 Reyes (D)	33%	-	-	?	+	-		-	+	-	-	29%
17 Flores (R)	50%	+	-	+	-	+		+	-	-	+	67%
18 Jackson Lee (D)	30%	-	-	-	+	-		-	+	-	-	24%
19 Neugebauer (R)	70%	+	+	+	-	+		+	-	+	+	80%
20 Gonzalez (D)	22%	-	-	-	+	-		?	-	-	-	21%
21 Smith, Lamar (R)	50%	+	-	+	-	+		+	-	-	+	63%
22 Olson (R)	50%	+	-	+	-	+		+	-	-	+	63%
23 Canseco (R)	67%	+	-	+	-	+		+	?	+	+	72%
24 Marchant (R)	78%	+	+	+	-	+		?	+	+	+	76%
25 Doggett (D)	20%	-	-	-	-	-		-	+	-	-	13%
26 Burgess (R)	60%	+	-	+	-	+		+	-	+	+	76%
27 Farenthold (R)	70%	+	-	+	-	+		+	+	+	+	77%
28 Cuellar (D)	30%	+	-	-	-	+		-	-	-	+	27%
29 Green, G. (D)	67%	+	-	-	+	+		-	+	?	+	32%
30 Johnson, E. (D)	33%	-	?	-	+	-		-	+	-	-	14%
31 Carter (R)	60%	+	-	+	+	+		+	-	-	+	67%
32 Sessions, P. (R)	50%	+	-	+	-	+		+	-	-	+	67%
UTAH												
1 Bishop, R. (R)	75%	+	+	+	-	+		?	+	-	?	85%
2 Matheson (D)	60%	+	+	+	-	+		+	-	-	+	47%
3 Chaffetz (R)	67%	+	+	+	-	+		?	-	+	+	86%
VERMONT												
AL Welch (D)	22%	-	-	-	-	-		-	+	-	?	24%
VIRGINIA												
1 Wittman (R)	60%	+	+	+	-	+		+	-	-	+	63%
2 Rigell (R)	60%	+	-	+	-	+		+	+	-	+	73%
3 Scott, R. (D)	30%	-	-	-	+	-		-	+	-	+	20%
4 Forbes (R)	60%	+	-	+	-	+		+	-	+	+	70%
5 Hurt (R)	60%	+	+	+	-	+		+	-	-	+	73%
6 Goodlatte (R)	60%	+	+	+	-	+		+	-	-	+	66%
7 Cantor (R)	50%	+	-	+	-	+		+	-	-	+	60%
8 Moran, James (D)	20%	-	-	-	+	-		-	-	-	+	13%
9 Griffith (R)	70%	+	+	+	+	+		-	-	-	+	80%
10 Wolf (R)	60%	+	-	+	+	+		+	-	-	+	67%
11 Connolly (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	13%
WASHINGTON												
1 Vacant												
2 Larsen, R. (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	10%
3 Herrera Beutler (R)	60%	+	-	+	+	+		+	-	-	+	73%
4 Hastings, D. (R)	50%	+	-	+	-	+		+	-	-	+	64%
5 McMorris Rodgers (R)	50%	+	-	+	-	+		+	-	-	+	63%
6 Dicks (D)	20%	-	-	-	+	-		-	-	-	+	7%
7 McDermott (D)	30%	-	-	-	+	-		-	+	-	-	17%
8 Reichert (R)	40%	+	-	+	-	-		+	-	-	+	44%
9 Smith, Adam (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	10%
WEST VIRGINIA												
1 McKinley (R)	50%	+	-	+	-	+		+	-	-	+	70%
2 Capito (R)	50%	+	-	+	-	+		+	-	-	+	67%
3 Rahall (D)	44%	?	-	-	+	-		-	+	-	+	38%
WISCONSIN												
1 Ryan, P. (R)	60%	+	-	+	-	+		+	-	+	+	67%
2 Baldwin (D)	30%	-	-	-	+	-		-	+	-	-	27%
3 Kind (D)	40%	+	+	-	-	-		-	+	-	-	13%
4 Moore (D)	30%	-	-	-	+	-		-	+	-	-	18%
5 Sensenbrenner (R)	89%	+	+	+	-	+		?	+	+	+	86%
6 Petri (R)	80%	+	+	+	-	+		+	-	+	+	80%
7 Duffy (R)	44%	+	-	+	-	+		?	-	-	+	66%
8 Ribble (R)	70%	+	+	+	-	+		+	-	-	+	79%
WYOMING												
AL Lummis (R)	60%	+	+	+	-	+		+	-	-	+	77%

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 1, 2, and 4.

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Senate Vote Descriptions

21 Omnibus Appropriations.

This catch-all legislative package (H.R. 2055), which would provide \$915 billion in discretionary appropriations for fiscal 2012, is comprised of nine appropriations bills. See House vote #22 for more information.

The Senate adopted the final version of this legislation (known as a conference report) on December 17, 2011 by a vote of 67 to 32 (Roll Call 235). We have assigned pluses to the nays because many of the bill's spending programs — e.g., education, housing, foreign aid, etc. — are unconstitutional, and the country is running trillion-dollar annual deficits.

22 Debt Limit Disapproval.

House Joint Resolution 98 would have disapproved of President Obama's request to raise the national debt limit by an additional \$1.2 trillion, to \$16.4 trillion. Under the debt deal of August 2011, enactment of a resolution of disapproval was needed to prevent this increase from going into effect. The House passed the resolution (see House vote #23), but the Senate failed to do so.

Sen. Mitch McConnell (R-Ky.) moved to proceed to H. J. Res. 98, but his motion was rejected on January 26, 2012 by a vote of 44 to 52 (Roll Call 2). We have assigned pluses to the yeas because the federal government should live within its means and because most of the spending responsible for the ballooning national debt is unconstitutional.

23 Congressional Term Limits.

During consideration of a bill to ban congressional insider trading (S. 2038), Sen. Jim DeMint (R-S.C.) offered an amendment "To express the sense of the Senate that the Senate should pass a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution that limits the number of terms a Member of Congress may serve." However, Roger Sherman stated at the 1787 Constitutional Convention: "Frequent elections are necessary to preserve the good behavior of rulers.



Make money or spend it: Though the United States imports 11.4 million barrels of oil per day — 45 percent of the petroleum consumed — the Obama administration has been actively hindering oil companies' access to oil deposits.

They also tend to give permanency to the Government, by preserving that good behavior, because it ensures their re-election." Sherman's statement contains the essence of the argument against term limits, which is that the best incentive for an elected official to represent the interests of his constituents is the possibility of reelection.

The Senate rejected DeMint's amendment on February 2, 2012 by a vote of 24 to 75 (Roll Call 11). We have assigned pluses to the nays because congressional term limits would decrease the accountability of Congressmen to their constituents by increasing the number of lame-duck Congressmen serving in each congressional session.

24 Religious Exemptions for Healthcare.

During consideration of the surface transportation authorization bill (S. 1813), Sen. Roy Blunt (R-Mo.) offered an amendment to "protect rights of

conscience with regard to requirements for coverage of specific items and services." The Obama administration insists that under Obama-Care all employers must provide contraceptive coverage, even if they oppose such coverage for religious reasons. Blunt's amendment would have enabled health insurance plans to exclude coverage that the plan's sponsors or employers oppose as a matter of conscience.

The Senate tabled (killed) Blunt's amendment on March 1, 2012 by a vote of 51 to 48 (Roll Call 24). We have assigned pluses to the nays because, to quote Thomas Jefferson, "No provision in our Constitution ought to be dearer to man than that which protects the rights of conscience against the enterprises of the civil authority."

25 Offshore Oil and Gas Development.

During consideration of S. 1813, Sen. David Vitter (R-La.) proposed an amendment that would have allowed for more leases for offshore drilling than does the current plan. As explained by Vitter on the House floor, his amendment "would allow us to go back to the previous lease plan for the Outer Continental Shelf, replacing the current Obama administration lease plan which cuts that previous plan in half and moves us in the wrong direction in terms of producing our abundance of domestic energy, including oil and natural gas."

The Senate rejected Vitter's amendment on March 8, 2012 by a vote of 43 to 55 (Roll Call 28). We have assigned pluses to the yeas because the federal government should allow entrepreneurs to develop energy resources, rather than deny access to the resources.

26 EPA Boiler Emission Regulations.

During consideration of S. 1813, Sen. Susan Collins (R-Maine) offered an amendment intended to provide regulatory relief from the EPA's new emission standards for industrial boilers. Collins



Senate Vote Scores

	Votes:	21-30	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1-30
ALABAMA													
Shelby (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	-	-	77%
Sessions, J. (R)	70%	+	+	-	+	+		+	+	+	-	-	72%
ALASKA													
Murkowski (R)	60%	-	+	+	+	-		+	+	+	-	-	57%
Begich (D)	20%	-	-	+	-	-		-	+	-	-	-	20%
ARIZONA													
McCain (R)	89%	+	?	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	-	70%
Kyl (R)	90%	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	-	70%
ARKANSAS													
Pryor (D)	20%	-	-	+	-	-		+	-	-	-	-	17%
Boozman (R)	70%	-	+	-	+	+		+	+	+	-	+	60%
CALIFORNIA													
Feinstein (D)	10%	-	-	+	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	17%
Boxer (D)	11%	-	-	+	-	-		-	-	-	-	?	17%
COLORADO													
Udall, Mark (D)	10%	-	-	+	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	20%
Bennet (D)	10%	-	-	+	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	17%
CONNECTICUT													
Lieberman (I)	10%	-	-	+	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	10%
Blumenthal (D)	11%	-	-	+	-	-		-	-	-	-	?	19%
DELAWARE													
Carper (D)	10%	-	-	+	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	17%
Coons (D)	10%	-	-	+	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	20%
FLORIDA													
Nelson, Bill (D)	10%	-	-	+	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	20%
Rubio (R)	70%	+	+	-	+	+		+	-	+	+	-	74%
GEORGIA													
Chambliss (R)	67%	-	?	+	+	+		+	+	+	-	-	66%
Isakson (R)	70%	-	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	-	-	67%
HAWAII													
Inouye (D)	10%	-	-	+	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	11%
Akaka (D)	11%	-	-	+	-	-		-	-	-	-	?	17%
IDAHO													
Crapo (R)	100%	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	77%
Risch (R)	100%	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	76%
ILLINOIS													
Durbin (D)	10%	-	-	+	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	13%
Kirk (R)		+	?	?	?	?		?	?	?	?	?	52%
INDIANA													
Lugar (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	-	-	63%
Coats (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	-	-	70%
IOWA													
Grassley (R)	80%	+	+	-	+	+		+	+	+	+	-	70%
Harkin (D)	10%	-	-	+	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	20%
KANSAS													
Roberts (R)	70%	-	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	-	-	61%
Moran, Jerry (R)	70%	+	+	-	+	+		+	+	+	-	-	70%
KENTUCKY													
McConnell (R)	90%	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	-	67%
Paul, Rand (R)	89%	?	+	-	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	93%
LOUISIANA													
Landrieu, M. (D)	30%	-	-	+	-	+		+	-	-	-	-	23%
Vitter (R)	90%	+	+	-	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	77%

	Votes:	21-30	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1-30
MAINE													
Snowe (R)	50%	+	+	+	-	-		+	-	+	-	-	57%
Collins (R)	50%	-	+	+	+	-		+	-	+	-	-	53%
MARYLAND													
Mikulski (D)	10%	-	-	+	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	13%
Cardin (D)	10%	-	-	+	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	20%
MASSACHUSETTS													
Kerry (D)	10%	-	-	+	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	17%
Brown, Scott (R)	20%	-	-	-	+	-		-	-	+	-	-	30%
MICHIGAN													
Levin, C. (D)	10%	-	-	+	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	7%
Stabenow (D)	22%	-	-	+	-	-		+	-	-	-	?	14%
MINNESOTA													
Klobuchar (D)	10%	-	-	+	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	10%
Franken (D)	10%	-	-	+	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	17%
MISSISSIPPI													
Cochran (R)	70%	-	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	-	-	53%
Wicker (R)	80%	-	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	-	+	60%
MISSOURI													
McCaskill (D)	50%	+	-	+	-	-		+	+	+	-	-	27%
Blunt (R)	60%	-	+	-	+	+		+	+	+	-	-	53%
MONTANA													
Baucus, M. (D)	10%	-	-	+	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	23%
Tester (D)	10%	-	-	+	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	33%
NEBRASKA													
Nelson, Ben (D)	40%	-	+	+	+	-		+	-	-	-	-	37%
Johanns (R)	70%	-	+	-	+	+		+	+	+	-	+	57%
NEVADA													
Reid, H. (D)	10%	-	-	+	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	20%
Heller (R)	67%	-	+	-	+	+		+	+	+	-	?	73%
NEW HAMPSHIRE													
Shaheen (D)	10%	-	-	+	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	20%
Ayotte (R)	70%	+	+	-	+	-		+	+	+	-	+	67%
NEW JERSEY													
Lautenberg (D)	10%	-	-	+	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	23%
Menendez (D)	10%	-	-	+	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	25%
NEW MEXICO													
Bingaman (D)	10%	-	-	+	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	20%
Udall, T. (D)	10%	-	-	+	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	21%
NEW YORK													
Schumer (D)	10%	-	-	+	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	14%
Gillibrand (D)	10%	-	-	+	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	20%
NORTH CAROLINA													
Burr (R)	80%	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	-	-	70%
Hagan (D)	10%	-	-	+	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	23%
NORTH DAKOTA													
Conrad (D)	10%	-	-	+	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	13%
Hoeven (R)	70%	-	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	-	-	57%
OHIO													
Brown, Sherrod (D)	10%	-	-	+	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	20%
Portman (R)	70%	+	+	-	+	+		+	+	+	-	-	63%
OKLAHOMA													
Inhofe (R)	90%	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	-	77%
Coburn (R)	80%	+	+	-	+	+		+	+	+	-	+	75%

	Votes: 21-30	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1-30
OREGON												
Wyden (D)	10%	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20%
Merkley (D)	10%	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27%
PENNSYLVANIA												
Casey (D)	30%	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	23%
Toomey (R)	90%	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	80%
RHODE ISLAND												
Reed, J. (D)	10%	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17%
Whitehouse (D)	10%	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17%
SOUTH CAROLINA												
Graham (R)	60%	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	67%
DeMint (R)	80%	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	80%
SOUTH DAKOTA												
Johnson, Tim (D)	10%	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13%
Thune (R)	75%	+	+	-	+	?	?	+	+	-	+	64%
TENNESSEE												
Alexander, L. (R)	70%	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	57%
Corker (R)	67%	+	?	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	62%
TEXAS												
Hutchison (R)	67%	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	?	59%
Cornyn (R)	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	77%
UTAH												
Hatch (R)	75%	+	+	-	+	+	+	?	?	+	-	71%
Lee, M. (R)	80%	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	87%
VERMONT												
Leahy (D)	10%	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20%
Sanders (I)	30%	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	28%
VIRGINIA												
Webb (D)	30%	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	24%
Warner (D)	20%	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	21%
WASHINGTON												
Murray (D)	10%	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17%
Cantwell (D)	10%	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20%
WEST VIRGINIA												
Rockefeller (D)	11%	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	21%
Manchin (D)	60%	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	40%
WISCONSIN												
Kohl (D)	20%	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	20%
Johnson, R. (R)	90%	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	80%
WYOMING												
Enzi (R)	90%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	77%
Barrasso (R)	90%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	77%

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 9 and 11.

warned that the “rules have an estimated cost of \$14 billion, and 200,000 jobs would be lost.” Her amendment would require the EPA to propose revised, supposedly less-burdensome, rules 15 months after enactment of her measure. It would also allow manufacturers at least five years after the effective date of the finalized rules to bring their facilities into compliance.

The Senate rejected Collins’ amendment on March 8, 2012 by a vote of 52 to 46, under an agreement requiring 60 votes for passage (Roll Call 30). We have assigned pluses to the yeas because the EPA is unconstitutional and EPA regulations harm the economy. Though Collins’ amendment would not have killed the boiler regulations, it would at least have delayed them.

27 Oil and Gas Development; Keystone XL Pipeline. During consideration of S. 1813, Sen. Pat Roberts (R-Kan.) offered an amendment to open up part of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to oil and natural-gas development, expand lease sales for offshore drilling, and approve the Keystone oil pipeline.

The Senate rejected Roberts’ amendment on March 13, 2012 by a vote of 41 to 57 (Roll Call 38). We have assigned pluses to the yeas because the federal government should allow entrepreneurs

to develop energy resource, rather than deny access to the resources.

28 Energy Tax Extensions. During consideration of S. 1813, Sen. Debbie Stabenow (D-Mich.) offered an amendment to extend already-lapsed and soon-to-expire programs intended to promote renewable energy — including a lapsed stimulus program that allowed businesses to receive grants (as opposed to tax credits) for renewable-energy projects, and a production tax credit for wind energy producers set to sunset at the end of the year.

The Senate rejected Stabenow’s amendment on March 13, 2012 by a vote of 49 to 49, under an agreement requiring 60 votes for passage (Roll Call 39). We have assigned pluses to the yeas because the government has no constitutional business rewarding government-favored business interests. Instead, the market should decide “winners” and “losers” in the energy sector, as in other sectors of the economy, to ensure that wasteful, harmful, or inefficient entities are kept to a minimum.

29 Export-Import Bank. This legislation (H.R. 2072) reauthorized the U.S. Export-Import Bank for two years and increased the agency’s lending cap from \$100 billion to \$140 billion. The

bank issues loans and loan guarantees to foreign governments or companies for the purchase of U.S. products.

The Senate passed H.R. 2072 on May 15, 2012 by a vote of 78 to 20 (Roll Call 96). We have assigned pluses to the nays because the federal government has no constitutional authority risking taxpayers’ money to provide loans the private sector considers too risky to provide. (See also House vote #28.)

30 FDA Regulation of Food & Dietary Supplements. During consideration of the FDA user-fee authorization bill (S. 3187), Sen. Rand Paul (R-Ky.) offered an amendment to prohibit FDA from regulating food or dietary supplements as drugs and censoring product health claims. Paul’s amendment would also “prohibit employees of the Food and Drug Administration from carrying firearms and making arrests without warrants.”

The Senate tabled (killed) Paul’s amendment on May 24, 2012 by a vote of 78 to 15 (Roll Call 107). We have assigned pluses to the nays because the FDA censorship of health claims is a violation of the right to free speech protected by the First Amendment, and because the federal government is using armed agents to enforce unconstitutional regulations — e.g., against the selling of raw milk. ■



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