

The Freedom Index

A Congressional Scorecard Based on the U.S. Constitution

Our fourth (and final) look at the 113th Congress shows how every member of the House and Senate voted on key issues, such as Obama's executive action on immigration, the Keystone pipeline, and omnibus appropriations.

House Vote Descriptions

31 Surveillance. During consideration of the Defense Appropriations bill, Representative Thomas Massie (R-Ky.) introduced an amendment to prevent defense funds from being used to allow U.S. intelligence agencies to sift through electronic metadata that contains the personal information of U.S. citizens or legal residents. Massie's amendment would also prohibit funds from being used by the NSA for "backdoor" surveillance — requiring or requesting the redesign of a product to facilitate the electronic surveillance of a person who uses it.

As Massie said during debate on his amendment, "The American people are sick of being spied on. Our Founding Fathers wrote an important provision into the Bill of Rights — the Fourth Amendment — and that requires probable cause and a warrant before the government and government agents can snoop on any American."

The House adopted Massie's amendment



AP Images

The good guys? The United States has been giving military equipment to Islamic rebels who are trying to overthrow Syrian President Bashar Assad, but can't tell the good guys from al-Qaeda, so they often give weapons to the same people we have been attacking since 9/11.

on June 19, 2014 by a vote of 293-123 (Roll Call 327). We have assigned pluses to the yeas because Massie's amendment seeks to uphold the Constitution and its protection of privacy rights. Any attempt to curtail the surveillance state and restore constitutional protections to Americans is good.

32 Weapons to Syrian Rebels. During consideration of the Defense Appropriations bill, Representative Jeff Fortenberry (R-Neb.) introduced an amendment that would have prohibited any funding in the bill from being used to

provide weapons to Syrian rebels. Fortenberry noted on the House floor that "the rebel movement is a battleground of shifting alliances and bloody conflicts between groups that now include multinational terrorist organizations," that "sending our weapons into this chaotic war zone could inadvertently help these extremists," and that "it has already happened." He added: "The naive notion that we can deliver weapons to vetted, moderate opposition groups at war with other rebel militias gives no guarantee that our weaponry won't be seized or diverted."

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 31-40) is 52 percent. Ten representatives earned 100 percent. The average Senate score is

37 percent, with one senator earning a perfect score. 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.

This is our final index for the 113th Congress. Our first index (votes 1-10) for the 113th Congress appeared in our July 22, 2013 issue, our second index (votes 11-20) appeared in our January 6, 2014 issue, and our third index (votes 21-30) appeared in our July 28, 2014 issue. An online version of the "Freedom Index" is also available (click on "Voting Index" at TheNewAmerican.com). ■



The House rejected Fortenberry's amendment on June 19, 2014 by a vote of 167 to 244 (Roll Call 328). We have assigned pluses to the yeas because arming "moderate" rebels in a foreign country is tantamount to going to war, which would require a declaration of war by Congress. Also, the United States should follow the Founders' advice not to become involved in foreign quarrels.

33 Militarizing Local Police. During consideration of the Defense Appropriations bill, Representative Alan Grayson (D-Fla.) introduced an amendment that would have prohibited any funding in the bill from being used to transfer excess military equipment, such as aircraft (including drones), armored vehicles, grenade launchers, and bombs, to local police departments. "Those weapons have no place in our streets, regardless of who may be deploying them," Grayson said in remarks supporting his amendment.

The House rejected Grayson's amendment on June 19, 2014 by a vote of 62 to 355 (Roll Call 329). We have assigned pluses to the yeas because the proper role of local police is undermined by converting them into militarized units more suitable for occupying hostile territory than for protecting their local communities from the criminal element. Providing local police with "free" U.S. military equipment also greases the skids for more federal control, leading ultimately to nationalized police beholden to Washington as opposed to independent police departments beholden to local citizens acting through their elected officials.

34 Military Operations in Afghanistan. During consideration of the Defense Appropriations bill, Representative Barbara Lee (D-Calif.) introduced an amendment that would have barred any funding in the bill from being used "pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force [AUMF] ... after December 31, 2014," the date that was set as the official end of U.S. combat operations in Afghanistan. Enacted in 2001 in the wake of 9/11, the AUMF has been invoked numerous times by the executive branch for U.S. military intervention not only in Afghanistan but elsewhere.

The House rejected Lee's amendment

on June 19, 2014 by a vote of 157 to 260 (Roll Call 330). We have assigned pluses to the yeas because presidents have been able to claim broad authority to go to war whenever or wherever they choose under the AUMF, despite the fact that the Founding Fathers never intended for one man to make this decision and under the Constitution only Congress may "declare war."

35 Oil and Gas Exploration. H.R. 4899, the Lowering Gasoline Prices to Fuel an America That Works Act of 2014, would establish a five-year program for oil and gas leasing. Title I, Subtitle A of the bill would require at least 25 percent of eligible federal land be made available each year to lease for oil and gas exploration. Furthermore, the Interior Department would be required to make available for oil and gas exploration and development at least 50 percent of the unleased coastal areas that have the most potential for energy production.

The House passed H.R. 4899 on June 26, 2014 by a vote of 229 to 185 (Roll Call 368). We have assigned pluses to the yeas because the federal government should not hinder the development and utilization of the nation's natural resources, including oil and gas. Encouraging and allowing such development is in line with the Constitution and should therefore be supported. Additionally, such a move would place America further along the road to energy self-sufficiency, which is

important for national security and insulation from various global political crises.

36 Water Regulation. H.R. 5078 would block the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Army Corps of Engineers from finalizing a proposed rule, supported by the Obama administration to expand the scope of the federal government's authority over "waters of the United States." During debate on the bill, Representative Steve Southerland (R-Fla.), sponsor of the bill, explained: "Under its proposed rules, Federal agencies like the EPA and the Army Corps of Engineers would see their regulatory authority under the Clean Water Act drastically expanded, to the point of covering almost any body of water throughout America, from ditches to culverts to pipes to watersheds to farmland ponds."

The House passed H.R. 5078 on September 9, 2014 by a vote of 262 to 152 (Roll Call 489). We have assigned pluses to the yeas because both federal water regulations and the EPA are unconstitutional, and if the rule were to pass, activities such as farming would become nearly unfeasible, since farmers would have to get federal permits to do many farm activities, such as cleaning out ditches.

37 Federal Reserve Audit. Representative Paul Broun (R-Ga.) introduced a bill (H.R. 24) to require the Government Accountability Office



Blue Army: As police increasingly adopt military gear, they also become more entwined with the federal government. Police are beginning to take direction from federal-local fusion centers. If police become nationalized, responsiveness to citizens' concerns will become a vague memory.

House Vote Scores ✓

	Votes: 31-40	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	1-40
ALABAMA												
1 Byrne (R)	60%	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	58%
2 Roby (R)	50%	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	50%
3 Rogers, Mike D. (R)	60%	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	52%
4 Aderholt (R)	56%	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	?	-	53%
5 Brooks, M. (R)	80%	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	63%
6 Bachus, S. (R)	50%	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	45%
7 Sewell (D)	11%	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	+	-	-	13%
ALASKA												
AL Young, D. (R)	70%	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	56%
ARIZONA												
1 Kirkpatrick (D)	40%	?	?	?	?	?	+	-	-	-	+	21%
2 Barber (D)	20%	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	13%
3 Grijalva (D)	60%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	48%
4 Gosar (R)	78%	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	?	+	78%
5 Salmon (R)	80%	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	80%
6 Schweikert (R)	80%	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	80%
7 Pastor (D)	40%	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	32%
8 Franks (R)	60%	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	65%
9 Sinema (D)	30%	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	18%
ARKANSAS												
1 Crawford (R)	56%	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	?	+	58%
2 Griffin (R)	60%	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	58%
3 Womack (R)	50%	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	48%
4 Cotton (R)	60%	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	63%
CALIFORNIA												
1 LaMalfa (R)	80%	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	65%
2 Huffman (D)	40%	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	33%
3 Garamendi (D)	50%	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	31%
4 McClintock (R)	90%	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	93%
5 Thompson, M. (D)	20%	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	23%
6 Matsui (D)	40%	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	36%
7 Bera (D)	20%	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	13%
8 Cook (R)	60%	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	55%
9 McNerney (D)	60%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	28%
10 Denham (R)	44%	-	?	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	46%
11 Miller, George (D)	33%	+	-	+	+	?	-	-	-	-	-	37%
12 Pelosi (D)	30%	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	28%
13 Lee, B. (D)	56%	+	+	+	+	-	?	-	-	-	+	44%
14 Speier (D)	60%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	45%
15 Swalwell (D)	40%	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	35%
16 Costa (D)	33%	-	-	-	-	+	+	?	-	-	-	19%
17 Honda (D)	60%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	41%
18 Eshoo (D)	40%	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	35%
19 Lofgren (D)	50%	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	40%
20 Farr (D)	40%	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	33%
21 Valadao (R)	40%	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	38%
22 Nunes (R)	50%	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	42%
23 McCarthy, K. (R)	50%	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	45%
24 Capps (D)	40%	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	30%
25 McKeon (R)	44%	-	-	-	-	+	+	?	+	-	-	41%
26 Brownley (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	13%
27 Chu (D)	60%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	44%
28 Schiff (D)	30%	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	33%
29 Cárdenas (D)	50%	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	37%
30 Sherman (D)	20%	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	23%
31 Miller, Gary (R)	43%	-	-	-	-	+	+	?	?	?	-	58%

	Votes: 31-40	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	1-40
32 Napolitano (D)	44%	+	-	-	+	?	-	+	-	-	+	39%
33 Waxman (D)	30%	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	31%
34 Becerra (D)	30%	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	37%
35 Negrete McLeod (D)	63%	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	?	?	40%
36 Ruiz (D)	40%	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	25%
37 Bass (D)	40%	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	38%
38 Sánchez, Linda (D)	50%	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	43%
39 Royce (R)	50%	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	56%
40 Roybal-Allard (D)	30%	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	35%
41 Takano (D)	50%	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	35%
42 Calvert (R)	50%	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	45%
43 Waters (D)	40%	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	40%
44 Hahn (D)	50%	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	38%
45 Campbell (R)	63%	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	?	+	?	54%
46 Sanchez, Loretta (D)	50%	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	32%
47 Lowenthal (D)	30%	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	30%
48 Rohrabacher (R)	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	92%
49 Issa (R)	60%	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	52%
50 Hunter (R)	60%	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	60%
51 Vargas (D)	20%	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	28%
52 Peters, S. (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13%
53 Davis, S. (D)	10%	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18%
COLORADO												
1 DeGette (D)	40%	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	39%
2 Polis (D)	40%	?	?	?	?	?	-	+	-	-	+	36%
3 Tipton (R)	60%	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	68%
4 Gardner (R)	60%	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	62%
5 Lamborn (R)	70%	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	65%
6 Coffman (R)	50%	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	68%
7 Perlmutter (D)	44%	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	?	-	-	34%
CONNECTICUT												
1 Larson, J. (D)	33%	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	?	+	36%
2 Courtney (D)	40%	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	33%
3 DeLauro (D)	30%	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	38%
4 Himes (D)	10%	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	21%
5 Esty (D)	40%	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	30%
DELAWARE												
AL Carney (D)	20%	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	20%
FLORIDA												
1 Miller, J. (R)	70%	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	57%
2 Southerland (R)	67%	+	?	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	62%
3 Yoho (R)	80%	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	75%
4 Crenshaw (R)	50%	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	46%
5 Brown, C. (D)	30%	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	23%
6 DeSantis (R)	80%	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	80%
7 Mica (R)	60%	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	63%
8 Posey (R)	90%	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	95%
9 Grayson (D)	50%	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	43%
10 Webster (R)	70%	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	60%
11 Nugent (R)	70%	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	69%
12 Bilirakis (R)	60%	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	55%
13 Jolly (R)	50%	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	38%
14 Castor (D)	63%	+	+	+	+	-	?	?	-	-	+	32%
15 Ross (R)	70%	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	63%
16 Buchanan (R)	70%	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	63%
17 Rooney (R)	70%	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	67%
18 Murphy, P. (D)	30%	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	23%

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 yea or nay. 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.

(GAO) to conduct a full audit of both the Federal Reserve System and the Federal Reserve banks' activities within one year of enactment and report its findings to Congress within 90 days of having the audit completed.

The House passed H.R. 24 on September 17, 2014 by a vote of 333 to 92 (Roll Call 504). We have assigned pluses to the yeas because the Federal Reserve System, essentially a cartel of private banks functioning as a central bank, is unconstitutional and is responsible for much of the nation's current financial problems via its control of money and credit. An audit of the Fed would shed light on its otherwise secretive practices and perhaps lead to its eventual abolishment.

38 Keystone XL Pipeline. H.R. 5682 would immediately allow Trans-Canada to construct, connect, operate, and maintain the Keystone XL pipeline, including any revision to the pipeline route within Nebraska as required or authorized by the state. It also would consider the January 2014 environmental impact statement issued by the State Department sufficient to satisfy all requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act and the Endangered Species Act. The bill would grant the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia exclusive jurisdiction regarding legal disputes over the pipeline or the constitutionality of the bill.

The House passed H.R. 5682 on November 14, 2014 by a vote of 252 to 161 (Roll Call 519). We have assigned pluses to the yeas because this bill essentially gets the federal government out of the way of economic development. While one could correctly argue that the federal government should not have been involved in this issue in the first place, and that from a constitutional standpoint it should be left up to the states, private property owners, and Trans-Canada to work out an arrangement, this bill is definitely a step in the right direction since it would remove unconstitutional federal regulatory roadblocks against the pipeline project.

39 Executive Action on Immigration. H.R. 5759 would prohibit the executive branch of the federal government from: (1) exempting or deferring, by executive order, regulation, or any other



AP Images

Does crossing a border matter? Though pipelines have been proven through many years of usage to be the safest method to transport needed oil throughout the country, the Obama administration has blocked the Keystone XL pipeline, despite the thousands of jobs it would create.

means, categories of aliens considered under the existing immigration laws to be unlawfully present in the United States from removal under such laws; (2) treating such aliens as if they were lawfully present or had a lawful immigration status; or (3) treating such aliens other than as unauthorized aliens as defined in current immigration laws.

The House passed H.R. 5759 on December 4, 2014 by a vote of 219 to 197 (Roll Call 550). We have assigned pluses to the yeas because "President Obama's grant of deferred action to more than four million unlawfully present aliens, as directed in a November 20, 2014, memorandum issued by Secretary of Homeland Security Jeh Charles Johnson, is without any constitutional or statutory basis," as correctly stated in the bill.

40 Omnibus Appropriations. According to *Congressional Quarterly*, H.R. 83, dubbed the "CROmnibus bill" (combination of Continuing Resolution and Omnibus), "would provide \$1.013 trillion in discretionary appropriations in fiscal 2015 for federal departments and agencies covered by the 12 unfinished fiscal 2015 spending bills. Included in that total is: \$20.6 billion for Agriculture;

\$61.1 billion for Commerce-Justice-Science; \$554.2 billion for Defense, including \$64 billion for overseas contingency operations associated with the war in Afghanistan, the fight against ISIS and other counterterrorism operations; \$34.2 billion for Energy-Water; \$43.2 billion for Financial Services; \$30 billion for Interior-Environment; \$158.2 billion for Labor-HHS-Education; \$4.3 billion for the Legislative Branch; \$71.8 billion for Military Construction-VA; \$52 billion for State-Foreign Operations; and \$53.5 billion for Transportation-HUD. The measure contains full fiscal year funding for all departments except for Homeland Security, which would be funded at current levels until Feb. 27, 2015."

The House concurred with the Senate version of the bill on December 11, 2014 by a vote of 219 to 206 (Roll Call 563). We have assigned pluses to the yeas because with this fiscal 2015 omnibus appropriations bill Congress is failing to address its fiscally and constitutionally irresponsible budgeting and appropriating process that is currently yielding annual federal deficits measured in the hundreds of billions of dollars that contribute directly to the dramatic growth of our already \$18 trillion national debt. ■

	Votes: 31-40	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	1-40
19 Clawson (R)	100%					+	+	+	+	+	+	100%
20 Hastings, A. (D)	44%	+	-	-	+	-	+	?	-	-	+	33%
21 Deutch (D)	30%	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	30%
22 Frankel (D)	20%	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	26%
23 Wasserman Schultz (D)	10%	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	21%
24 Wilson, F. (D)	40%	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	36%
25 Diaz-Balart (R)	40%	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	42%
26 Garcia (D)	40%	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	20%
27 Ros-Lehtinen (R)	44%	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	?	-	-	42%

GEORGIA

1 Kingston (R)	70%	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	74%
2 Bishop, S. (D)	50%	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	31%
3 Westmoreland, L. (R)	60%	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	62%
4 Johnson, H. (D)	50%	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	31%
5 Lewis (D)	50%	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	38%
6 Price, T. (R)	70%	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	69%
7 Woodall (R)	70%	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	65%
8 Scott, A. (R)	80%	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	63%
9 Collins, D. (R)	70%	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	64%
10 Broun (R)	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%
11 Gingrey (R)	50%	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	72%
12 Barrow (D)	70%	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	48%
13 Scott, D. (D)	50%	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	26%
14 Graves, T. (R)	67%	+	?	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	72%

HAWAII

1 Hanabusa (D)	40%	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	33%
2 Gabbard (D)	40%	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	36%

IDAHO

1 Labrador (R)	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	-	92%
2 Simpson (R)	50%	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	52%

ILLINOIS

1 Rush (D)	40%	?	?	?	?	-	?	+	-	-	+	38%
2 Kelly, R. (D)	40%	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	29%
3 Lipinski (D)	22%	?	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	15%
4 Gutiérrez (D)	30%	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	29%
5 Quigley (D)	30%	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	26%
6 Roskam (R)	50%	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	45%
7 Davis, D. (D)	50%	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	44%
8 Duckworth (D)	14%	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	?	?	?	14%
9 Schakowsky (D)	40%	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	39%
10 Schneider (D)	20%	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	15%
11 Foster (D)	10%	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18%
12 Enyart (D)	44%	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	?	-	+	28%
13 Davis, R. (R)	44%	-	-	-	-	+	?	+	+	+	-	54%
14 Hultgren (R)	60%	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	63%
15 Shimkus (R)	70%	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	56%
16 Kinzinger (R)	50%	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	48%
17 Bustos (D)	33%	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	?	-	-	19%
18 Schock (R)	60%	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	53%

INDIANA

1 Visclosky (D)	20%	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	26%
2 Walorski (R)	60%	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	52%
3 Stutzman (R)	60%	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	65%
4 Rokita (R)	67%	+	?	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	63%
5 Brooks, S. (R)	50%	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	50%
6 Messer (R)	60%	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	58%
7 Carson (D)	20%	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	28%
8 Bucshon (R)	60%	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	58%
9 Young, T. (R)	50%	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	48%

IOWA

1 Braley (D)	60%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	35%
2 Loebsack (D)	60%	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	33%

	Votes: 31-40	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	1-40
3 Latham (R)	50%	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	49%
4 King, S. (R)	63%	+	-	-	-	+	?	+	+	?	+	66%

KANSAS

1 Huelskamp (R)	90%	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	98%
2 Jenkins, L. (R)	70%	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	60%
3 Yoder (R)	70%	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	65%
4 Pompeo (R)	60%	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	63%

KENTUCKY

1 Whitfield (R)	50%	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	46%
2 Guthrie (R)	70%	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	58%
3 Yarmuth (D)	40%	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	40%
4 Massie (R)	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	98%
5 Rogers, H. (R)	50%	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	40%
6 Barr (R)	50%	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	55%

LOUISIANA

1 Scalise (R)	60%	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	70%
2 Richmond (D)	33%	?	?	?	?	-	+	-	+	-	-	30%
3 Boustany (R)	50%	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	45%
4 Fleming (R)	80%	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	75%
5 McAllister (R)	80%	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	65%
6 Cassidy (R)	70%	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	60%

MAINE

1 Pingree (D)	50%	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	44%
2 Michaud (D)	50%	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	33%

MARYLAND

1 Harris (R)	67%	+	+	-	-	+	+	?	+	+	-	67%
2 Ruppersberger (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	5%
3 Sarbanes (D)	40%	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	38%
4 Edwards (D)	40%	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	34%
5 Hoyer (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18%
6 Delaney (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	15%
7 Cummings (D)	30%	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	33%
8 Van Hollen (D)	30%	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	30%

MASSACHUSETTS

1 Neal (D)	30%	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	27%
2 McGovern (D)	67%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	?	-	+	45%
3 Tsongas (D)	40%	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	33%
4 Kennedy (D)	20%	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	28%
5 Clark, K. (D)	44%	+	+	-	+	-	?	-	-	-	+	37%
6 Tierney (D)	67%	+	+	+	+	-	?	+	-	-	+	39%
7 Capuano (D)	38%	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	?	?	37%
8 Lynch (D)	50%	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	34%
9 Keating (D)	50%	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	33%

MICHIGAN

1 Benishek (R)	70%	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	60%
2 Huizenga (R)	60%	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	60%
3 Amash (R)	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	97%
4 Camp (R)	50%	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	48%
5 Kildeer (D)	30%	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	33%
6 Upton (R)	50%	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	50%
7 Walberg (R)	50%	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	52%
8 Rogers, Mike (R)	50%	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	48%
9 Levin, S. (D)	20%	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	25%
10 Miller, C. (R)	70%	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	58%
11 Bentivolio (R)	80%	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	80%
12 Dingell (D)	22%	+	-	-	+	-	?	-	-	-	-	22%
13 Conyers (D)	50%	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	43%
14 Peters, G. (D)	20%	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	25%

MINNESOTA

1 Walz (D)	67%	?	?	?	?	-	+	+	+	-	+	29%
2 Kline, J. (R)	50%	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	48%

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 yea or nay. 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.

	Votes:	31-40	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	1-40
3 Paulsen (R)	70%	+	+	-	-	+		+	+	+	+	-	55%
4 McCollum (D)	44%	+	+	-	+	?		-	-	-	-	+	36%
5 Ellison (D)	44%	+	-	+	+	?		-	-	-	-	+	41%
6 Bachmann (R)	67%	-	+	-	-	+		+	+	+	?	+	81%
7 Peterson (D)	60%	-	-	-	-	+		+	+	+	+	+	45%
8 Nolan (D)	60%	+	+	-	+	-		-	+	+	-	+	38%
MISSISSIPPI													
1 Nunnelee (R)		?	?	?	?	?		?	?	+	+	-	55%
2 Thompson, B. (D)	50%	?	?	?	?	-		+	-	+	-	+	37%
3 Harper (R)	60%	+	-	-	-	+		+	+	+	+	-	50%
4 Palazzo (R)	70%	+	+	-	-	+		+	+	+	+	-	58%
MISSOURI													
1 Clay (D)	40%	+	+	-	+	-		-	+	-	-	-	32%
2 Wagner (R)	70%	+	+	-	-	+		+	+	+	+	-	59%
3 Luetkemeyer (R)	60%	+	-	-	-	+		+	+	+	+	-	55%
4 Hartzler (R)	44%	-	-	-	-	?		+	+	+	+	-	49%
5 Cleaver (D)	44%	+	+	-	+	-		+	-	-	-	?	34%
6 Graves, S. (R)	50%	-	-	-	-	+		+	+	+	+	-	56%
7 Long (R)	50%	-	-	-	-	+		+	+	+	+	-	55%
8 Smith, J. (R)	70%	+	+	-	-	+		+	+	+	+	-	69%
MONTANA													
AL Daines (R)	70%	+	+	-	-	+		+	+	+	+	-	63%
NEBRASKA													
1 Fortenberry (R)	70%	+	+	-	-	+		+	+	+	+	-	58%
2 Terry (R)	60%	+	-	-	-	+		+	+	+	+	-	55%
3 Smith, Adrian (R)	60%	+	-	-	-	+		+	+	+	+	-	58%
NEVADA													
1 Titus (D)	30%	+	-	-	-	-		-	+	-	-	+	25%
2 Amodei (R)	60%	+	-	-	-	+		+	+	+	+	-	57%
3 Heck, J. (R)	60%	-	+	-	-	+		+	+	+	+	-	58%
4 Horsford (D)	30%	+	-	-	+	-		+	-	-	-	-	20%
NEW HAMPSHIRE													
1 Shea-Porter (D)	40%	+	-	-	+	-		-	+	-	-	+	26%
2 Kuster (D)	40%	+	+	-	+	-		-	+	-	-	-	25%
NEW JERSEY													
1 Norcross (D)										+	-	-	
2 LoBiondo (R)	40%	-	-	-	-	-		+	+	+	+	-	45%
3 Runyan (R)	56%	+	?	-	-	-		+	+	+	+	-	37%
4 Smith, C. (R)	60%	+	+	-	-	-		-	+	+	+	+	52%
5 Garrett (R)	80%	+	+	-	-	+		+	+	+	+	+	78%
6 Pallone (D)	50%	+	+	+	+	-		-	-	-	-	+	42%
7 Lance (R)	60%	+	-	-	-	+		+	+	+	+	-	52%
8 Sires (D)	50%	+	-	-	+	-		-	+	+	-	+	30%
9 Pascrell (D)	44%	+	?	-	+	-		-	+	-	-	+	38%
10 Payne (D)	33%	+	-	-	+	-		-	-	?	-	+	29%
11 Frelinghuysen (R)	40%	-	-	-	-	-		+	+	+	+	-	40%
12 Holt (D)	50%	+	+	+	+	-		-	-	-	-	+	45%
NEW MEXICO													
1 Lujan Grisham, M. (D)	33%	?	?	?	?	-		-	+	-	-	+	25%
2 Pearce (R)	60%	-	+	-	-	+		+	+	+	+	-	64%
3 Luján, B. (D)	40%	+	-	-	+	-		-	+	-	-	+	33%
NEW YORK													
1 Bishop, T. (D)	20%	+	-	-	-	-		-	+	-	-	-	23%
2 King, P. (R)	50%	-	-	-	-	+		+	+	+	+	-	43%
3 Israel (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	+	20%
4 McCarthy, C. (D)	40%	?	?	?	?	-		-	+	+	?	-	17%
5 Meeks, G. (D)	25%	+	+	-	-	-		?	-	-	?	-	30%
6 Meng (D)	40%	+	-	-	+	-		-	+	-	-	+	27%
7 Velázquez (D)	67%	+	+	+	+	-		?	+	-	-	+	47%
8 Jeffries (D)	40%	+	+	-	+	-		-	-	-	-	+	35%
9 Clarke, Y. (D)	50%	+	+	-	+	?		?	-	-	-	+	39%

	Votes:	31-40	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	1-40
10 Nadler (D)	60%	+	+	+	+	-		-	+	-	-	+	43%
11 Grimm (R)	44%	-	-	-	-	?		+	+	+	+	-	39%
12 Maloney, C. (D)	44%	+	+	-	+	-		?	-	-	-	+	36%
13 Rangel (D)	40%	?	?	?	?	?		-	+	-	-	+	38%
14 Crowley (D)	20%	+	-	-	+	-		-	-	-	-	-	33%
15 Serrano (D)	60%	+	+	+	+	-		-	+	-	-	+	43%
16 Engel (D)	22%	+	-	-	-	-		?	-	-	-	+	26%
17 Lowey (D)	10%	+	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	25%
18 Maloney, S. (D)	40%	+	-	-	+	-		-	+	+	-	-	23%
19 Gibson, C. (R)	90%	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	-	75%
20 Tonko (D)	60%	+	+	+	+	-		-	+	-	-	+	38%
21 Owens (D)	50%	+	-	-	-	+		+	+	+	-	-	30%
22 Hanna (R)	56%	+	-	-	-	?		+	+	+	+	-	42%
23 Reed, T. (R)	60%	+	-	-	-	+		+	+	+	+	-	55%
24 Maffei (D)	50%	+	+	+	+	-		-	+	-	-	-	35%
25 Slaughter (D)	40%	+	-	+	+	-		-	-	-	-	+	32%
26 Higgins (D)	50%	+	+	-	+	-		-	+	-	-	+	35%
27 Collins, C. (R)	60%	-	+	-	-	+		+	+	+	+	-	51%
NORTH CAROLINA													
1 Butterfield (D)	20%	+	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	+	15%
2 Ellmers (R)	50%	-	-	-	-	+		+	+	+	+	-	50%
3 Jones (R)	89%	+	+	+	+	-		+	+	?	+	+	97%
4 Price, D. (D)	20%	+	-	-	+	-		-	-	-	-	-	25%
5 Foxx (R)	60%	+	-	-	-	+		+	+	+	+	-	58%
6 Coble (R)	43%	-	+	-	-	?		+	+	?	?	-	48%
7 McIntyre (D)	90%	+	+	-	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	62%
8 Hudson (R)	70%	+	+	-	-	+		+	+	+	+	-	63%
9 Pittenger (R)	50%	-	-	-	-	+		+	+	+	+	-	53%
10 McHenry (R)	70%	+	+	-	-	+		+	+	+	+	-	58%
11 Meadows (R)	80%	+	+	-	-	+		+	+	+	+	+	73%
12 Adams (D)										-	-	+	
13 Holding (R)	50%	-	-	-	-	+		+	+	+	+	-	67%
NORTH DAKOTA													
AL Cramer (R)	60%	+	-	-	-	+		+	+	+	+	-	52%
OHIO													
1 Chabot (R)	60%	+	-	-	-	+		+	+	+	+	-	70%
2 Wenstrup (R)	60%	+	-	-	-	+		+	+	+	+	-	63%
3 Beatty (D)	20%	-	-	-	+	-		-	-	-	-	+	23%
4 Jordan (R)	90%	+	+	+	-	+		+	+	+	+	+	78%
5 Latta (R)	70%	+	+	-	-	+		+	+	+	+	-	60%
6 Johnson, B. (R)	60%	-	+	-	-	+		+	+	+	+	-	60%
7 Gibbs, B. (R)	60%	+	-	-	-	+		+	+	+	+	-	58%
8 Boehner (R)		?	?	?	?	?		?	?	?	?	-	
9 Kaptur (D)	30%	+	-	-	+	-		-	+	-	-	-	26%
10 Turner (R)	60%	-	+	-	-	+		+	+	+	+	-	52%
11 Fudge (D)	33%	?	?	?	?	-		+	-	-	-	+	31%
12 Tiberi (R)	60%	-	+	-	-	+		+	+	+	+	-	52%
13 Ryan, T. (D)	17%	?	?	?	?	-		-	-	-	-	+	31%
14 Joyce (R)	50%	-	-	-	-	+		+	+	+	+	-	49%
15 Stivers (R)	60%	-	+	-	-	+		+	+	+	+	-	50%
16 Renacci (R)	50%	-	-	-	-	+		+	+	+	+	-	55%
OKLAHOMA													
1 Bridenstine (R)	90%	+	+	+	-	+		+	+	+	+	+	85%
2 Mullin (R)	60%	+	-	-	-	+		+	+	+	+	-	68%
3 Lucas (R)	50%	-	-	-	-	+		+	+	+	+	-	50%
4 Cole (R)	56%	-	+	-	-	?		+	+	+	+	-	47%
5 Lankford (R)	100%	?	?	?	?	?		+	+	+	+	+	67%
OREGON													
1 Bonamici (D)	30%	+	-	-	+	-		-	-	-	-	+	30%
2 Walden (R)	50%	-	-	-	-	+		+	+	+	+	-	52%
3 Blumenauer (D)	44%	+	-	+	+	-		-	-	?	-	+	37%
4 DeFazio (D)	40%	+	-	-	+	-		-	+	-	-	+	40%
5 Schrader (D)	50%	+	+	-	-	-		+	+	-	-	+	35%

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	Votes: 31-40	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	1-40
PENNSYLVANIA												
1 Brady, R. (D)	30%	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	33%
2 Fattah (D)	30%	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	32%
3 Kelly (R)	50%	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	50%
4 Perry (R)	80%	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	70%
5 Thompson, G. (R)	44%	-	-	-	-	?	+	+	+	+	-	54%
6 Gerlach (R)	44%	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	?	+	-	46%
7 Meehan (R)	50%	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	48%
8 Fitzpatrick (R)	70%	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	54%
9 Shuster (R)	70%	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	60%
10 Marino (R)	50%	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	50%
11 Barletta (R)	56%	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	?	+	-	53%
12 Rothfus (R)	70%	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	68%
13 Schwartz (D)	10%	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14%
14 Doyle (D)	56%	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	?	+	41%
15 Dent (R)	60%	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	48%
16 Pitts (R)	60%	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	63%
17 Cartwright (D)	40%	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	35%
18 Murphy, T. (R)	60%	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	51%
RHODE ISLAND												
1 Cicilline (D)	44%	+	-	-	+	-	?	+	-	-	+	39%
2 Langevin (D)	20%	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	18%
SOUTH CAROLINA												
1 Sanford (R)	90%	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	91%
2 Wilson, J. (R)	60%	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	55%
3 Duncan, Jeff (R)	80%	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	80%
4 Gowdy (R)	70%	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	73%
5 Mulvaney (R)	100%	?	?	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	81%
6 Clyburn (D)	30%	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	30%
7 Rice, T. (R)	80%	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	68%
SOUTH DAKOTA												
AL Noem (R)	56%	+	-	-	-	?	+	+	+	+	-	54%
TENNESSEE												
1 Roe (R)	70%	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	63%
2 Duncan, John (R)	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	98%
3 Fleischmann (R)	60%	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	60%
4 DesJarlais (R)	75%	+	+	-	-	+	?	?	+	+	+	82%
5 Cooper (D)	20%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	30%
6 Black, D. (R)	70%	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	60%
7 Blackburn, M. (R)	70%	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	62%
8 Fincher (R)	70%	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	63%
9 Cohen (D)	40%	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	38%
TEXAS												
1 Gohmert (R)	80%	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	88%
2 Poe (R)	80%	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	75%
3 Johnson, S. (R)	80%	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	61%
4 Hall (R)	71%	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	?	?	?	73%
5 Hensarling (R)	67%	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	?	62%
6 Barton (R)	75%	+	+	-	-	+	+	?	?	+	+	66%
7 Culberson (R)	60%	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	58%
8 Brady, K. (R)	50%	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	52%
9 Green, A. (D)	40%	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	33%
10 McCaul (R)	50%	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	55%
11 Conaway (R)	60%	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	52%
12 Granger (R)	50%	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	50%
13 Thornberry (R)	50%	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	50%
14 Weber (R)	80%	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	75%
15 Hinojosa (D)	40%	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	32%
16 O'Rourke (D)	50%	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	38%
17 Flores (R)	70%	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	60%
18 Jackson Lee (D)	50%	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	38%
19 Neugebauer (R)	80%	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	70%

	Votes: 31-40	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	1-40
20 Castro (D)	40%	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	31%
21 Smith, Lamar (R)	60%	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	55%
22 Olson (R)	80%	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	63%
23 Gallego (D)	20%	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	18%
24 Marchant (R)	70%	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	70%
25 Williams (R)	80%	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	73%
26 Burgess (R)	90%	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	80%
27 Farenthold (R)	70%	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	63%
28 Cuellar (D)	50%	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	33%
29 Green, G. (D)	50%	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	37%
30 Johnson, E. (D)	22%	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	+	23%
31 Carter, J. (R)	50%	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	48%
32 Sessions, P. (R)	60%	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	56%
33 Veasey (D)	50%	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	33%
34 Vela (D)	50%	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	28%
35 Doggett (D)	40%	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	35%
36 Stockman (R)	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	?	97%
UTAH												
1 Bishop, R. (R)	67%	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	?	-	61%
2 Stewart (R)	70%	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	60%
3 Chaffetz (R)	60%	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	53%
4 Matheson (D)	60%	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	52%
VERMONT												
AL Welch (D)	50%	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	38%
VIRGINIA												
1 Wittman (R)	60%	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	50%
2 Rigell (R)	60%	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	55%
3 Scott, R. (D)	40%	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	33%
4 Forbes (R)	50%	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	50%
5 Hurt (R)	70%	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	63%
6 Goodlatte (R)	50%	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	55%
7 Brat (R)										+	+	+
8 Moran, James (D)	30%	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	26%
9 Griffith (R)	90%	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	78%
10 Wolf (R)	60%	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	52%
11 Connolly (D)	20%	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	28%
WASHINGTON												
1 DelBene (D)	40%	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	30%
2 Larsen, R. (D)	33%	+	-	-	-	?	-	+	-	-	+	24%
3 Herrera Beutler (R)	70%	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	58%
4 Hastings, D. (R)	50%	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	48%
5 McMorris Rodgers (R)	70%	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	59%
6 Kilmer (D)	44%	+	-	-	+	?	-	+	-	-	+	28%
7 McDermott (D)	50%	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	40%
8 Reichert (R)	50%	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	43%
9 Smith, Adam (D)	38%	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	?	-	?	22%
10 Heck, D. (D)	30%	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	23%
WEST VIRGINIA												
1 McKinley (R)	70%	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	58%
2 Capito (R)	60%	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	52%
3 Rahall (D)	70%	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	48%
WISCONSIN												
1 Ryan, P. (R)	60%	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	60%
2 Pocan (D)	60%	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	45%
3 Kind (D)	10%	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20%
4 Moore (D)	40%	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	35%
5 Sensenbrenner (R)	90%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	85%
6 Petri (R)	80%	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	77%
7 Duffy (R)	70%	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	62%
8 Ribble (R)	70%	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	65%
WYOMING												
AL Lummis (R)	80%	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	73%

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 yea or nay. 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

31 Fischer Nomination. On January 10, 2014, President Obama nominated Stanley Fischer to be vice chairman of the Federal Reserve System Board of Governors. Before being tapped for the number two position at the Federal Reserve, Fischer had a notable career within globalist elitist ranks, previously serving as governor of the Bank of Israel from 2005 to 2013, first deputy managing director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) from 1994 to 2001, a distinguished fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations, and a participant of the 2011 Bilderberg meeting. Fischer is also a frequent speaker at the Peterson Institute for International Economics, which is one of the premier global think tanks and which has played an especially important role in promoting the WTO, IMF, United Nations, and supposed “free trade” agreements.

The Senate confirmed the nomination on June 12, 2014 by a vote of 63 to 24 (Roll Call 191). We have assigned pluses to the nays because Fischer’s record indicates that he is supportive of central bank inflationary policies that create economic havoc. Moreover, the Federal Reserve, America’s central bank that creates money out of thin air, is unconstitutional.

32 Workforce Training. H.R. 803 would consolidate workforce training programs under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998, reauthorize adult-education programs, and reauthorize other workforce-related programs under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

The Senate passed H.R. 803 on June 25, 2014 by a vote of 95 to 3 (Roll Call 214). We have assigned pluses to the nays because there is no constitutional authorization for federal workforce-training programs. This is not to say that workforce training is a bad thing, but such programs are best handled by the private sector, which would surely provide more and better jobs if the federal government were to siphon less money out of the economy for programs to improve the economy.

33 Contraception. S. 2578 would force employers to pay for contraceptives (including abortifacients) even



AP Images

Happy to continue on: Stanley Fischer, the new vice chairman of the Federal Reserve System Board of Governors, believes in too-big-to-fail banks and printing new money to boost the economy, though that causes price inflation, hurting many, especially poorer, Americans.

when they object on religious grounds. This legislation was introduced in response to the Supreme Court’s June 2014 decision that Hobby Lobby could not be forced to cover employees’ contraception because the owners had religious objections.

The Senate did not vote on the underlying bill itself but on a procedural motion to invoke cloture, and thus limit debate so that the bill could be advanced. The motion to invoke cloture was rejected on July 16, 2014 by a vote of 56 to 43 (60 votes, three-fifths of the full Senate, are needed to invoke cloture; Roll Call 228). We have assigned pluses to the nays not only because the federal government has no constitutional authority to determine what healthcare coverage employers provide but also because requiring anyone to pay for practices violating their religious convictions is immoral and un-American.

34 Gas Tax. During consideration of the Highway Trust Fund reauthorization bill (H.R. 5021), Senator Mike Lee (R-Utah) introduced an amendment to transfer local transportation infrastructure projects to the states, rather than having the federal government fund and oversee the spending on such projects. Part of this

would be accomplished by lowering the federal gasoline tax from the current 18.4 cents per gallon to 3.7 cents per gallon by 2019, and allowing the states to use that money for their own projects as they see fit.

Lee noted that his amendment “would empower States and communities to customize their own infrastructure according to their own needs, their own values, and their own imagination,” and the amendment “would, over 5 years, gradually transfer funding and spending authority over local transportation infrastructure projects to the States.”

The Senate rejected Lee’s amendment on July 29, 2014 by a vote of 28 to 69 (Roll Call 246). We have assigned pluses to the yeas because the federal government has no constitutional authority to interject itself into local and state highway infrastructure projects in the first place. Constitutionally, the states should fund their own transportation projects, without the money for such projects being routed through Washington.

35 Illegal Immigrant Children Supplemental Appropriations. S. 2648 would authorize \$3.6 billion in supplemental appropriations, including

Senate Vote Scores ✓

	Votes:	31-40	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	1-40
ALABAMA													
Shelby (R)	80%	+	-	+	-	+		+	+	+	+	+	75%
Sessions, J. (R)	90%	+	-	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	85%
ALASKA													
Murkowski (R)	33%	-	-	-	-	+		?	+	+	-	-	45%
Begich (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	+	-	-	16%
ARIZONA													
McCain (R)	78%	?	-	+	+	+		+	+	+	-	+	58%
Flake (R)	70%	-	-	+	+	+		+	+	+	-	+	68%
ARKANSAS													
Pryor (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	+	-	-	13%
Boozman (R)	80%	+	-	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	-	68%
CALIFORNIA													
Feinstein (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	?	?	3%
Boxer (D)	11%	?	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	+	5%
COLORADO													
Udall, Mark (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	3%
Bennet (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	+	-	-	10%
CONNECTICUT													
Blumenthal (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	+	8%
Murphy, C. (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	5%
DELAWARE													
Carper (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	+	-	-	5%
Coons (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	3%
FLORIDA													
Nelson (D)	0%	?	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	3%
Rubio (R)	90%	+	-	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	80%
GEORGIA													
Chambliss (R)	83%	?	-	+	+	+		+	?	+	?	?	62%
Isakson (R)	70%	-	-	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	-	63%
HAWAII													
Schatz (D)	0%	-	-	?	?	?		-	-	-	-	-	3%
Hirono (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	+	5%
IDAHO													
Crapo (R)	90%	+	-	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	85%
Risch (R)	90%	+	-	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	87%
ILLINOIS													
Durbin (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	0%
Kirk (R)	40%	-	-	-	-	+		+	+	+	-	-	50%
INDIANA													
Coats (R)	60%	-	-	+	+	+		+	+	+	-	-	60%
Donnelly (D)	11%	-	-	-	-	-		-	?	+	-	-	13%
IOWA													
Grassley (R)	90%	+	-	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	83%
Harkin (D)	13%	-	-	-	-	?		-	?	-	-	+	3%
KANSAS													
Roberts (R)	71%	+	-	+	?	?		+	?	+	+	-	81%
Moran (R)	88%	?	-	+	+	+		+	?	+	+	+	80%
KENTUCKY													
McConnell (R)	60%	+	-	+	-	+		+	+	+	-	-	77%
Paul (R)	90%	+	-	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	92%
LOUISIANA													
Landrieu (D)	20%	-	-	-	-	+		-	-	+	-	-	13%
Vitter (R)	90%	+	-	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	78%

	Votes:	31-40	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	1-40
MAINE													
Collins (R)	40%	-	-	-	-	+		+	+	+	-	-	38%
King, A. (I)	10%	-	-	-	-	-		-	+	-	-	-	11%
MARYLAND													
Mikulski (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	3%
Cardin (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	3%
MASSACHUSETTS													
Warren (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	+	5%
Markey (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	+	8%
MICHIGAN													
Levin, C. (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	+	3%
Stabenow (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	0%
MINNESOTA													
Klobuchar (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	+	3%
Franken (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	+	3%
MISSISSIPPI													
Cochran (R)	57%	?	?	+	-	?		+	+	+	-	-	57%
Wicker (R)	50%	-	-	+	-	+		+	+	+	-	-	54%
MISSOURI													
McCaskill (D)	22%	?	-	-	-	-		-	-	+	-	+	8%
Blunt (R)	67%	+	-	+	-	+		+	?	+	+	-	64%
MONTANA													
Tester (D)	20%	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	+	-	+	20%
Walsh (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	+	-	-	6%
NEBRASKA													
Johanns (R)	67%	-	?	+	-	+		+	+	+	+	-	67%
Fischer (R)	80%	+	-	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	-	70%
NEVADA													
Reid, H. (D)	10%	-	-	+	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	10%
Heller (R)	70%	+	-	+	-	+		+	+	+	-	+	73%
NEW HAMPSHIRE													
Shaheen (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	3%
Ayotte (R)	70%	+	-	+	+	+		+	+	+	-	-	63%
NEW JERSEY													
Menendez (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	+	3%
Booker (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	+	10%
NEW MEXICO													
Udall, Tom (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	5%
Heinrich (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	8%
NEW YORK													
Schumer (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	3%
Gillibrand (D)	11%	-	-	-	-	-		?	-	-	-	+	5%
NORTH CAROLINA													
Burr (R)	78%	?	-	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	-	69%
Hagan (D)	11%	-	-	-	-	?		-	-	+	-	-	13%
NORTH DAKOTA													
Hoeven (R)	70%	+	-	+	-	+		+	+	+	+	-	55%
Heitkamp (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	+	-	-	13%
OHIO													
Brown, S. (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	+	3%
Portman (R)	80%	-	-	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	64%
OKLAHOMA													
Inhofe (R)	88%	+	-	+	+	+		+	+	+	?	?	88%
Coburn (R)	86%	-	+	+	+	+		?	+	+	?	?	85%

	Votes: 31-40	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	1-40
OREGON												
Wyden (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	8%
Merkley (D)	11%	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	8%
PENNSYLVANIA												
Casey (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	8%
Toomey (R)	67%	?	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	74%
RHODE ISLAND												
Reed, J. (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	10%
Whitehouse (D)	11%	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	10%
SOUTH CAROLINA												
Graham, L. (R)	67%	?	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	55%
Scott, T. (R)	90%	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	87%
SOUTH DAKOTA												
Johnson, Tim (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5%
Thune (R)	70%	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	72%
TENNESSEE												
Alexander (R)	50%	-	-	+	?	?	+	+	+	-	-	53%
Corker (R)	70%	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	63%
TEXAS												
Cornyn (R)	60%	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	79%
Cruz (R)	89%	+	-	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	90%

	Votes: 31-40	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	1-40
UTAH												
Hatch (R)	44%	-	-	+	-	+	+	?	+	-	-	53%
Lee, M. (R)	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	95%
VERMONT												
Leahy (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%
Sanders (I)	20%	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	8%
VIRGINIA												
Warner (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	10%
Kaine (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
WASHINGTON												
Murray (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%
Cantwell (D)	10%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	5%
WEST VIRGINIA												
Rockefeller (D)	0%	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%
Manchin (D)	30%	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	26%
WISCONSIN												
Johnson, R. (R)	80%	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	80%
Baldwin (D)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
WYOMING												
Enzi (R)	60%	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	75%
Barrasso (R)	56%	+	-	+	-	+	+	?	+	-	-	76%

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 yes or nay. 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, 11, and 12.

\$2.73 billion “to cover necessary expenses to respond to the significant rise in unaccompanied children and adults with children at the southwest border,” \$615 million for wildfire suppression activities of the Forest Service, and \$225 million that would be provided “to the Government of Israel for the procurement of the Iron Dome defense system to counter short-range rocket threats.”

During the floor debate, Senator Charles Grassley (R-Iowa) commented that this bill is “a blank check that does not solve the crisis along our southern border.... Well, today we are exercising our constitutional right in cutting off funding for the President to expand his administrative amnesties.”

The Senate did not vote on the underlying bill itself but on a motion to waive all applicable budget laws with respect to a point of order against the bill so that the bill could move forward. The Senate rejected this motion on July 31, 2014 by a vote of 50 to 44 (60 votes, three-fifths of the full Senate, are needed to waive the applicable budget laws; Roll Call 252). We have assigned pluses to the nays because most of the \$3.6 billion requested by President Obama would be used to expand his amnesty program of deferred action for child-

hood arrivals, an unconstitutional usurpation of Congress’ power to “to establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization.”

36 Campaign Finance Constitutional Amendment. Senate Joint Resolution 19 would propose an amendment to the Constitution granting Congress and state lawmakers the “power to regulate the raising and spending of money and in-kind equivalents with respect to federal and state elections.” The resolution’s proposed amendment would also prohibit “corporations or other artificial entities” created by law “from spending money to influence elections.”

The Senate did not vote on S. J. Res. 19 itself but on a motion to invoke cloture, and thus limit debate, on the joint resolution so that it could come up for a vote. The Senate rejected this motion on September 11, 2014 by a vote of 54 to 42 (60 votes, three-fifths of the full Senate, are needed to invoke cloture; Roll Call 261). We have assigned pluses to the nays because this proposed constitutional amendment would effectively repeal the free-speech provision of the First Amendment, since restricting the amount of money that may be spent on political speech would restrict political speech.

37 Equal Pay. The “Paycheck Fairness Act” (S. 2199) was intended to ensure that men and women receive equal pay for equal work by, for example, requiring businesses to demonstrate that pay gaps between men and women with similar jobs and qualifications are “job-related with respect to the position in question; and ... consistent with business necessity.” The bill also authorizes enhanced penalties for sex discrimination.

The Senate did not vote on the underlying bill itself but on a procedural motion to invoke cloture, and thus limit debate, so that the bill could come up for a vote. The motion to invoke cloture was rejected on September 15, 2014 by a vote of 52 to 40 (60 votes, three-fifths of the full Senate, are needed to invoke cloture; Roll Call 262). We have assigned pluses to the nays because the federal government has no constitutional authorization to determine the value of employees’ labor in the private sector, whether in the absolute sense or relative to other wages. Wages instead should be determined by the market.

38 Keystone XL Pipeline. S. 2280 would immediately allow TransCanada to construct, connect, operate, and maintain the Keystone XL pipeline,

including any revision to the pipeline route within Nebraska as required or authorized by the state. It also would consider the January 2014 environmental impact statement issued by the State Department sufficient to satisfy all requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act and the Endangered Species Act. The bill would grant the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia exclusive jurisdiction regarding legal disputes over the pipeline or the constitutionality of the bill.

The Senate rejected S. 2280 on November 18, 2014 by a vote of 59 to 41, after having agreed by unanimous consent to raise the majority requirement for passage to 60 (Roll Call 280). We have assigned pluses to the yeas because this bill essentially gets the federal government out of the way of economic development. While one could correctly argue that the federal government should not have been involved in this issue in the first place, and that from a constitutional standpoint it should be left up to the states, private property owners, and

TransCanada to work out an arrangement, this bill is definitely a step in the right direction since it would remove unconstitutional federal regulatory roadblocks against the pipeline project.

39 Executive Action on Immigration. During consideration of the omnibus appropriations bill (H.R. 83), Senator Ted Cruz (R-Texas) raised a constitutional point of order that the bill violates the Constitution's separation of powers, its enumerated powers, and its requirement that the president faithfully execute the laws because the bill would fund activities related to President Obama's executive action on amnesty. During debate on his point of order, Cruz said, "If you believe President Obama's amnesty is unconstitutional, vote yes. If you believe President Obama's amnesty is consistent with the Constitution, then vote no."

The Senate rejected Cruz's point of order on December 13, 2014 by a vote of 22 to 74 (Roll Call 353). We have assigned pluses to the yeas because Presi-

dent Obama's executive amnesty was unconstitutional for the reasons listed above.

40 Omnibus Appropriations. According to *Congressional Quarterly*, appropriations bill H.R. 83, dubbed the "CROmnibus bill" (combination of Continuing Resolution and Omnibus), "would provide \$1.013 trillion in discretionary appropriations in fiscal 2015 for federal departments and agencies covered by the 12 unfinished fiscal 2015 spending bills." See House Vote 40 for further details.

The Senate agreed with the House version of this appropriations bill on December 13, 2014 by a vote of 56 to 40 (Roll Call 354). We have assigned pluses to the nays because with this fiscal 2015 omnibus appropriations bill, Congress is failing to address its fiscally and constitutionally irresponsible budgeting and appropriating process that is currently yielding annual federal deficits measured in the hundreds of billions of dollars that contribute directly to the dramatic growth of our already \$18 trillion national debt. ■

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