

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES, AFL-CIO

80 F STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20001+ (202) 639-6413 + www.afge.org

# INTRODUCTION

The American Federation of Government Employees, AFL-CIO, is the nation's largest federal employee union, representing more than 650,000 federal and D.C. government workers nationwide and overseas. Workers in virtually every function of government depend upon AFGE for legislative advocacy, legal representation, technical expertise, and informational services.

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

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

Federal labor unions, including AFGE, are not currently afforded the same full-scope collective bargaining rights as unions representing private sector workers. For this reason, AFGE relies on a comprehensive legislative and political action program to deal with issues that affect the federal and D.C. workforces. When Congress tackles government employee pay and benefit issues or debates funding of vital government programs, AFGE is on the scene representing its members.

The 2011 Voting Record shows where House and Senate lawmakers stood on the issues that were most important to federal and D.C. workers, as well as other working Americans, during the first session of the 112<sup>th</sup> Congress. While the 2011 Voting Record is an important tool in monitoring the actions of Congress, it is important to recognize that it is not the sole reflection of a lawmaker's record. The 2011 Voting Record is neither an endorsement nor a condemnation of any Member of Congress.

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

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

#### 1. Repealing Health Care Reform – Vote #14

AFGE opposed H.R. 2, a bill that would repeal the landmark Affordable Care Act of 2010 (ACA) which President Obama signed into law in March 2010. The ACA, which is being gradually phased in over several years, makes changes in three critical areas:

- (1) <u>Instituting essential reforms in the health insurance markets</u>. The ACA includes long overdue reforms that are intended to rein in harmful insurance industry practices, such as denying coverage to people with pre-existing health conditions, rescinding health insurance coverage when beneficiaries become ill, or imposing annual or lifetime limits on health insurance coverage, thereby refusing to pay the full cost of beneficiaries' medical care.
- (2) Expanding the availability of affordable health insurance coverage. The ACA extends health insurance coverage to 32 million more Americans, thereby increasing the share of insured Americans from 83% now to 95% in 2019. This robust coverage gain reflects provisions that (1) significantly extend Medicaid to all low-income individuals under age 65, (2) provide premium subsidies to help low- and moderate-income individuals purchase health insurance in the new state-run health insurance exchanges, and (3) allow young people to remain covered by their parents' health insurance plans until they turn 26 years of age.
- (3) Slowing the growth of health care costs. The ACA contains a wide range of measures that will slow the growth of health care costs, particularly Medicare costs. For example, it substantially scales back the overpayments that private insurance companies receive through Medicare Advantage, saving \$132 billion over ten years.

The House passed H.R. 2, a bill to repeal the Affordable Care Act of 2010, on January 19, 2011, by a vote of 245-189 (R: 242-0; D: 3-189). *A "No" vote in opposition to H.R. 2 is counted as a "Right" vote.* 

#### 2. Prohibiting Project Labor Agreements – Vote #126

AFGE opposed an amendment offered by Rep. Frank Guinta (R-NH) to the Full Year Continuing Appropriations Act of FY 2011 (H.R. 1) that would prohibit the federal government from entering into any large-scale construction contract that requires a project labor agreement (PLA).

PLAs are pre-hire collective bargaining agreements with one or more labor organizations that establish the terms and conditions of employment for large-scale construction projects. They provide structure and stability to those construction projects, thereby promoting efficiency and productivity. PLAs also help ensure contractor

compliance with laws and regulations governing workplace safety and health, equal employment opportunity, and other labor and employment standards.

The Guinta amendment would have effectively nullified Executive Order 13502, signed by President Obama on February 6, 2009. The Obama executive order encourages federal agencies to consider requiring the use of PLAs when they engage in large-scale construction projects. It overturned the Bush administration's ban on PLAs on federally funded construction projects.

The House rejected the Guinta amendment to H.R. 1 on February 19, 2011, by a vote of 210-210 (R: 210-26; D: 0-184). *A "No" vote in opposition to the Guinta amendment is counted as a "Right" vote.* 

#### 3. Prohibiting Federal Employee Step Increases – Vote #133

AFGE opposed an amendment offered by Rep. Darrell Issa (R-CA) to the Full Year Continuing Appropriations Act of 2011 (H.R. 1) that would prohibit periodic step increases for federal employees covered by the General Schedule (GS) pay scale.

The Issa step increase amendment was irresponsible. It did not represent fiscal austerity as much as it represented punitive action against federal employees, the services they provide, and the programs they administer. The amendment would have deprived federal employees – particularly those who have taken on more responsibility or who have provided exceptional service – of financial recognition for their efforts. It also would have deprived federal agency managers of the ability both to reward excellent employee performance and to encourage the retention of employees whose skills are necessary to the agency's mission.

The House rejected the Issa amendment to H.R. 1 on February 19, 2011, by a vote of 191-230 (R: 190-46; D: 1-184). *A "No" vote in opposition to the Issa amendment is counted as a "Right" vote.* 

#### 4. Eliminating Davis-Bacon Act Prevailing Wage Requirements – Vote #144

AFGE opposed an amendment offered by Rep. Steve King (R-IA) to the Full Year Continuing Appropriations Act of 2011 (H.R. 1) that would eliminate Davis-Bacon Act prevailing wage requirements for any construction project funded by the bill.

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

The House rejected the King amendment to H.R. 1 on February 19, 2011, by a vote of 189-233 (R: 189-48; D: 0-185). *A "No" vote in opposition to the King amendment is counted as a "Right" vote.* 

# 5. Full Year Continuing Appropriations Act of 2011 – Vote #147

AFGE opposed the passage of the House version of the Full Year Continuing Appropriations Act of 2011 (H.R. 1), a bill that would provide continuing appropriations for all federal government agencies, except the Defense Department, through the remainder of FY 2011.

This continuing resolution should have been an opportunity to put forth a responsible budget that promotes economic recovery, job growth, and investment in our nation's infrastructure. Instead, H.R. 1 was an all-out assault on middle class Americans and the federal government services upon which they rely. It brutally cut non-security discretionary funding for FY 2011 by \$64 billion below the funding level that the Obama administration proposed in its FY 2011 budget (which itself was only slightly above the level that the Congressional Budget Office estimated would be required to maintain funding at the FY 2010 level, adjusted for inflation.)

Such deep spending cuts would adversely impact many federal agencies, including the following:

- The Department of Labor employment and job training programs would suffer a \$2 billion – or 52% - cut. This cut would mean a reduction of 1.2 million people who are served through the Adult Training Services Program, a reduction of 314,000 people served by the Dislocated Worker Program, and a reduction of 254,000 people served through the Youth Services Program.
- The Environmental Protection Agency's Clean Water State Revolving Fund and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund would receive a combined funding cut of \$2 billion a 56% cut. The Clean Water Fund provide resources, through state and tribal governments, to help communities pay for sewage and wastewater treatment, watershed management, and other water clean-up projects. The Drinking Water Fund helps communities upgrade drinking water treatment facilities and other infrastructure to ensure safe drinking water.
- The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS) would be cut \$88 million a 8.7% cut. Such a cut would require reducing the number of meat and poultry inspectors, thereby decreasing the safety and wholesomeness of meat and poultry products that enter interstate commerce.
- The Social Security Administration operations funding would be slashed by \$1.7 billion, or 12.6%, below what the Obama administration requested for FY 2011, a cut that would almost certainly require staff furloughs, reduced office hours, slower claims processing and longer waits for assistance.

The House passed H.R. 1 on February 19, 2011, by a vote of 235-189 (R: 235-3; D: 0-186). *A "No" vote in opposition to H.R. 1 is counted as a "Right" vote.* 

# 6. Prohibiting Federal Employee Official Time – Vote #212

AFGE opposed an amendment offered by Rep. Phil Gingrey (R-GA) to the Federal Aviation Administration Reauthorization and Reform Act of 2011 (H.R. 658) that would eliminate the use of official time for federal employee union representatives at the FAA to engage in representation responsibilities on behalf of employees in their collective bargaining units.

By law, federal employee unions are required to provide representation for all employees in units that have elected union representation, even those who choose not to pay union dues. Federal employee unions also are forbidden from collecting any fair-share payments or fees from nonmembers for the services which the union must provide.

In exchange for the legal obligation to provide the same services to those who pay as well as those who choose not to pay, the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 allowed federal employee unions to bargain with agencies over official time. Under this law, federal employees who serve as union representatives are permitted to use official time to engage in negotiations and perform representational activities while on duty status.

Legally permitted representational activities are limited to:

- Creating fair promotion procedures that require that selections be based on merit, so as to allow employees to advance their careers;
- Establishing flexible work hours that enhance agencies' service to the public while allowing employees some control over their schedules;
- Setting procedures that protect employees from on-the-job hazards, such as those arising from working with dangerous chemicals and munitions;
- Enforcing protections from unlawful discrimination in employment;
- Developing systems to allow workers to perform their duties from alternative sites, thus increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of government;
- Participating in improvement of work processes; and
- Providing workers with a voice in determining their working conditions.

Activities which may not be conducted on official time include:

- Solicitation of membership;
- Internal union meetings;
- Election of officers; and
- Any partisan political activities.

The House rejected the Gingrey amendment to H.R. 658 on March 31, 2011, by a vote of 195-227 (R: 192-41; D: 3-186). *A "No" vote in opposition to the Gingrey amendment is counted as a "Right" vote.* 

# 7. NMB: Union Election Procedures in Airline and Railroad Industries – Vote #217

AFGE supported an amendment offered by Rep. Steven LaTourette (R-OH) to the Federal Aviation Administration Reauthorization and Reform Act of 2011 (H.R. 658) that would strike the bill's section overturning a National Mediation Board (NMB) final rule regarding union representation election procedures in the airline and railroad industries.

On May 11, 2010, the NMB issued a final rule amending its Railroad Labor Act rules to provide that, in representation disputes, a labor union will win an election if it wins a majority of the ballots cast. The previous rule required a labor union to win a majority of all eligible voters. That meant workers who did not vote were effectively treated as "no" votes.

AFGE and other proponents of the 2010 rule change argued that the old rule ran contrary to democratic standards where the outcome of an election is determined by the majority of those who vote. The change put the airline and railroad industries under the same procedures as most other companies, which are overseen by the National Labor Relations Board.

The House rejected the LaTourette amendment on April 1, 2011, by a vote of 206-220 (R: 16-220; D: 190-0). *A "Yes" vote in favor of the LaTourette amendment is counted as a "Right" vote.* 

# 8. House FY 2012 Budget Resolution – Vote #277

AFGE opposed the House FY 2012 Budget Resolution (H.Con.Res. 34), a sweeping budget plan devised by House Budget Committee Chairman Paul Ryan (R-WI).

The Ryan budget plan proposed a dramatic "reverse-Robin-Hood" approach with a large share of its spending cuts coming from programs for modest-income Americans while providing extremely large tax cuts to the wealthiest Americans. And yet, with all these spending and tax cuts, the Ryan budget plan would barely reduce the federal budget deficit over 10 years.

#### Spending Cuts

The Ryan budget plan would generate \$2.9 trillion – or two-thirds – of its \$4.3 trillion in spending cuts over 10 years from federal programs that serve people of low- and moderate means. According to the nonpartisan Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP), the \$2.9 trillion includes: \$2.17 trillion in reductions from Medicaid and related health care, \$350 billion in cuts in mandatory programs that service low-income Americans (other than Medicaid); and \$400 billion in cuts in low-income discretionary programs.

With regard to federal employees, the Ryan budget plan proposed to: (1) freeze federal pay for an additional three years (FY 2012-2015), (2) increase federal employee

contributions to the Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS) from 0.8% to 6.2% of salary, and (3) cut the federal workforce by 10% over three years (FY 2012-2015).

#### Tax Cuts

The Ryan budget proposed \$4.2 trillion in tax cuts over ten years, the majority of which would benefit high-income people. For example, it would: (1) lock in permanently all of the Bush 2001 and 2003 tax cuts, which flow disproportionately to high-income people; (2) repeal the Medicare payroll surtax on high-income people enacted in the 2010 Affordable Care Act, and (3) reduce the top individual and corporate tax rates to 25%.

#### **Deficit Reduction**

Even some critics of the Ryan budget plan praised his "courage" and his willingness to make "hard choices" to address the federal budget deficit. But Chairman Ryan's widely reported claim that his plan would produce \$1.6 trillion in deficit reduction over 10 years proved totally illusionary. In fact, various analyses of his plan found that it would produce just \$155 billion in real deficit reduction over ten years. For example, the CBPP reports that despite proposing \$4.3 trillion in what would be "the most severe and wrenching budget cuts in U.S. history....the [Ryan] plan barely reduces deficits at all over the next decade. That's because his budget cuts are offset by \$4.2 trillion in tax cuts that would go disproportionately to those at the top."

The House adopted the FY 2012 Ryan budget plan on April 15, 2011, by a vote of 235-193 (R: 235-4; D: 0-189). *A "No" vote in opposition to the Ryan budget plan is counted as a "Right" vote.* 

#### 9. Defense Department Service Contract Inventory Requirement – Vote #345

AFGE supported an amendment offered by Rep. John Sarbanes (D-MD) to strike Section 937 from the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2012 (H.R. 1540).

Section 937 would repeal Section 325 of the National Defense Authorization Act for 2010 (P.L. 111-84), a section that prohibits the Department of Defense (DoD) from using the OMB Circular A-76 process until it can certify that it had finished complying with the requirements established in the National Defense Authorization Act for 2008 (P.L. 110-181) to compile inventories of its service contracts, review those contracts, and then integrate the results into the budget process.

DoD was required by P.L. 110-181 to compile such service contract inventories so the department could identify contracts that cost too much, are being poorly performed, or include inherently governmental functions. It would make contractor costs as visible and controllable as civilian personnel costs historically have been.

The House rejected the Sarbanes amendment on May 25, 2011, by a vote of 198-225 (R: 13-222; D: 185-3). *A "Yes" vote in support of the Sarbanes amendment is counted as a "Right" vote.* 

#### 10. Defense Department Efficiency Initiative – Vote #352

AFGE supported an amendment offered by Rep. Robert Andrews (D-NJ) to the National Defense Authorization Act for 2012 (H.R. 1540) to temporarily suspend the workforce management portion of the Department of Defense's (DoD's) controversial "Efficiency Initiative" until the department has finished its contractor inventory and at least considered an alternative approach that is consistent with longstanding workforce management laws.

In addition to military personnel, the DoD workforce consists of federal civilian personnel and private sector contractors. However, the DoD "Efficiency Initiative" is extremely one-sided in its approach of looking for savings disproportionately from civilian personnel. Historically, DoD's increased costs have come largely from its contractor workforce. DoD service contracting costs have grown from \$73 billion in FY 2001 to \$181 billion in FY 2010, while civilian personnel costs have grown from \$41 billion in FY 2001 to \$69 billion in FY 2010. However, although they cost less, civilian personnel are bearing more than twice as much of the sacrifice as contractors under the "Efficiency Initiative". From FY2012 to FY2016, civilian personnel costs will be cut by \$13.3 billion, while contractors will be cut by only \$5.7 billion.

The "Efficiency Initiative" would cap federal employees at FY 2010 levels without imposing comparable constraints on contractors. Although there was talk of cutting service contracts overall by 10% over three years pursuant to the "Efficiency Initiative," ultimately, those cuts were imposed on only a tiny subcategory of service contracts called "support service contracts". In fact, under the Obama Administration's FY 2012 budget request, DoD's service contracts would grow by 21% for advisory and assistance contracts, 25% for "other services," 50% for operation of facilities via contract, and 50% for operation of equipment via contract.

The House rejected the Andrews amendment on May 25, 2011, by a vote of 178-246 (R: 3-233; D: 175-13). *A "Yes" vote in support of the Andrews amendment is counted as a "Right" vote.* 

#### 11. Reducing Defense Department Civilian Workforce – Vote #363

AFGE opposed an amendment offered by Rep. John Campbell (R-CA) to the National Defense Authorization Act for 2012 (H.R. 1540) that would direct the Secretary of Defense to reduce the baseline number of federal civilian employees at the Department of Defense (DoD) by one percent every year for the next five years.

It would be a mistake to arbitrarily downsize the DoD civilian workforce through annual percentage cuts without regard to the department's mission. Arbitrary downsizing has historically led to wasteful privatization and the use of contractors to perform functions that are too important or sensitive to be outsourced at a much higher price. The DoD should continue to rebalance its overall federal workforce, taking advantage of

opportunities to use federal employees instead of contractors for reasons of cost and performance.

The House rejected the Campbell amendment on May 26, 2011, by a vote of 98-321 (R: 87-146; D: 11-175). *A "No" vote in opposition to the Campbell amendment is counted as a "Right" vote.* 

#### 12. Contracting Out CIS Positions – Vote #390

AFGE opposed an amendment offered by Rep. Pete Sessions (R-TX) to the FY 2012 Department of Homeland Security Appropriations bill (H.R. 2017) that would strike the bill's section (Section 514) preventing the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS) from contracting out the work performed by Immigration Information Officers, Contact Representatives, and Investigation Assistants.

Most people would consider the work performed by Immigration Information Officers, Contact Representatives, and Investigative Assistants - the investigation and adjudication of applications for immigration rights and benefits - to be "inherently governmental," that is, work that should be performed by federal employees, not private contractors, because of its intimate relation to the public interest. According to DHS' own job descriptions, these CIS employees:

- are "exposed on a daily basis to highly confidential information relating to matters under investigation, and may at times, be exposed to national security information."
- "provide highly technical counsel to the public about immigration nationality law and regulations" for "the general public, aliens, citizens, their representatives, attorney's, foreign and domestic government officials, corporations, welfare, and employment agencies and others..."
- "participate in the administration of immigration and nationality laws through adjudication of selected basic applications for benefits and privileges...[and]
   [d]etermine eligibility and jurisdiction to accept applications for rights and privileges under the law..."
- exercise their discretion by "[o]bserv[ing] and question[ing] customers for the
  purpose of determining if individuals are attempting to submit applications under
  fraudulent situations and reasons...This often results in the arrest and/or
  detention and subsequent deportation of those aliens and may lead to the
  prosecution of cases..."
- "personally handle extremely complex and/or sensitive inquiries. Inquiries typically involve highly technical and complex phases of immigration, nationality and related laws, rules and regulations."

The House adopted the Sessions amendment on June 2, 2011, by a vote of 218-204 (R: 217-17; D: 1-187). *A "No" vote in opposition to the Sessions amendment is counted as a "Right" vote.* 

#### 13. TSA Collective Bargaining Rights – Vote #403

AFGE opposed an amendment offered by Rep. Todd Rokita (R-IN) to the FY 2012 Department of Homeland Security Appropriations bill (H.R. 2017) that would bar the use of the bill's funds to implement the Determination issued February 4, 2011, by John Pistole, the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration (TSA), granting collective bargaining rights to the 40,000 Transportation Security Officers (TSOs) who work the front lines of security at our nation's airports.

The House adopted the Rokita amendment on June 2, 2011, by a vote of 218-205 (R: 217-18; D: 1-187). A "No" vote in opposition to the Rokita amendment is counted as a "Right" vote.

# 14. Cutting TSA Personnel Appropriations – Vote #406

AFGE opposed an amendment offered by Rep. John Mica (R-FL) to the FY 2012 Department of Homeland Security Appropriations bill (H.R. 2017) which required that "of the amount made available for the screening operations of the Transportation Security Administration [TSA], not more than \$2.76 billion may be used for screener personnel, compensation, and benefits."

The Mica amendment would require TSA to cut "screener personnel, compensation, and benefits" by \$270 million, as H.R. 2017 provides \$3.03 billion "for the screening operations of the Transportation Security Administration." This cut would result in the loss of 5,000 Transportation Security Officers (TSOs) – more than 10% of the TSO workforce.

This significant reduction in the TSO workforce would adversely impact the TSA screening operations. According to the House floor comments of Rep. David Price (D-NC):

"Mr. Chairman, there's no way around it: this would decrease security. It would lead to longer wait lines just at a time when passenger growth is rebounding at our country's airports. We continue to hear from the intelligence community about aviation threats. These threats are becoming more and more ominous, more diversified. Why on earth would we want to cut back our screener workforce at this point?"

The House adopted the Mica amendment on June 2, 2011, by a vote of 219-204 (R: 218-17; D: 1-187). A "No" vote in opposition to the Mica amendment is counted as a "Right" vote.

# 15. Repealing Requirement Of Actual Savings Before Defense Department Work Can Be Contracted Out - Vote #500

AFGE opposed an amendment offered by Rep. Justin Amash (R-MI) to the FY 2012 Defense Appropriations bill (H.R. 2219) that would strike Section 8015 from the bill. This section requires that before a work activity performed by Department of Defense (DoD) civilian employees is contracted out, DoD must conduct a formal cost comparison to determine whether the performance cost of the work activity by a contractor would save DoD the lesser of (a) 10 percent of the personnel-related costs for performance of that work activity by federal employees, or (b) \$10 million.

Section 8015 "savings requirement" language, which was first included in the FY 2004 Defense Appropriations bill, is actually taken from longstanding language in the OMB Circular A-76, which was reaffirmed by the Bush administration when it rewrote the A-76 circular in 2003:

"The conversion differential [i.e., the savings requirement] is added to a non-incumbent's cost of performance and is the lesser of 10 percent of the Most Efficient Organization's personnel-related costs or \$10 million over all performance periods stated in the solicitation."

The Bush administration's rationale for the conversion differential or savings requirement was that:

"The conversion differential [i.e., savings requirement] precludes conversions based on marginal estimated savings, and captures non-quantifiable costs related to a conversion, such as disruption and decreased productivity."

The House adopted the Amash amendment on July 6, 2011, by a vote of 212-208 (R: 212-22; D: 0-186). *A "No" vote in opposition to the Amash amendment is counted as a "Right" vote.* 

# 16. Repealing Requirement that Defense Department Compile Contract Inventory – Vote #501

AFGE opposed an amendment offered by Rep. Pete Sessions (R-TX) to the FY 2012 Defense Appropriations bill (H.R. 2219) that would strike Section 8101 from the bill. This section requires the Department of Defense (DoD) to provide an inventory of its service contracts, review those contracts, and then integrate those results into the budget process before again using the OMB Circular A-76 privatization process.

According to the House floor comments of Rep. Norm Dicks (D-WA), the Ranking Member of the House Appropriations Committee:

"The provision [Section 8101] requires that DoD exercise responsible stewardship over its contractors by providing an inventory of such

contractors, a review of associated contracts, and an explanation of of how these contracts are integrated into the budget. The provision requires DoD to maintain better accountability of the thousands of contractors performing services for DoD every day, and therefore maintain better accountability of funds. Striking this section releases DoD from this responsibility."

The House adopted the Sessions amendment on July 6, 2011, by a vote of 217-204 (R: 215-19; D: 2-185). A "No" vote in opposition to the Sessions amendment is counted as a "Right" vote.

# 17. Prohibiting OMB Circular A-76 Use at the Army Corps of Engineers – Vote #539

AFGE opposed an amendment offered by Rep. Pete Sessions (R-TX) to the FY 2012 Energy and Water Appropriations bill (H.R. 2354) that would strike Section 102 from the bill. This section prohibits the use of the bill's funds to implement any pending or future competitive sourcing actions under OMB Circular A-76 for the Army Corps of Engineers (ACoE).

This safeguard was originally included in the FY 2008 Energy and Water Appropriations bill because of an attempt to privatize the operation, maintenance, and repair of locks and dams, as part of a larger effort to force the ACoE to contract out almost 8,000 federal employee jobs.

The importance of locks and dams to the nation's economy cannot be underestimated. More than half of the states are tied to the navigable waterways system, and a single barge can carry the same amount of freight as 58 trucks or 15 railroad cars. Essential goods transported on inland waterways include coal, grain, petroleum, steel, and chemicals. Any failure to ensure that the nation's waterways remain safe and navigable could cripple the economy. Also, the potential loss of life and property is substantial if laws are not enforced and facilities are not well-maintained. Clearly, the operation and maintenance of locks and dams should never be reviewed for privatization. According to ACoE's own job descriptions and vacancy announcements, operators and mechanics make locking decisions that affect the life, liberty, and property of private persons, thus rendering their workload inappropriate for contractor performance under law.

The House adopted the Sessions amendment on July 12, 2011, by a vote of 224-196 (R: 222-16; D: 2-180). *A "No" vote in opposition to the Sessions amendment is counted as the "Right" vote.* 

#### 18. Weakening the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau – Vote #621

AFGE opposed the passage of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau Overhaul Act (H.R. 1315), a bill that would significantly impair the ability of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) to act independently and vigorously to stop abusive financial practices.

The CFPB is a very important part of last year's Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act. Until passage of that Act, consumer protection in financial matters was treated as a second class concern. Creating a relatively independent consumer bureau was intended to ensure that consumer interests are fully considered on the merits and not relegated to an afterthought.

Unfortunately, H.R. 1315 would reverse this by restoring the authority and power of other financial regulators to block CFPB consumer protection measures, including banking agencies that failed to stop many abusive financial practices prior to the recession. It would allow a simple majority – instead of a two-thirds majority - of regulators on the Financial Stability Oversight Council to veto CFPB rules under the exceedingly vague and easily-manipulated standard that they are "inconsistent" with the "safe and sound operations" of financial institutions.

H.R. 1315 would also alter the leadership structure of the CFPB from that of a single director to a five-member commission. This structural change would drive the CFPB decision-making process toward gridlock and inaction. Putting a commission in charge would likely impair the agency's ability to act in a timely manner to protect consumers.

The House passed H.R. 1315 on July 21, 2011, by a vote of 241-173 (R: 231-1; D: 10-172). *A "No" vote in opposition to H.R. 1315 is counted as a "Right" vote.* 

# 19. House Republican Debt Ceiling Increase Plan – Vote #677

AFGE opposed the House Republican budget proposal, an amendment in the nature of a substitute to the Budget Control Act of 2011 (S. 627), to raise the \$14.3 trillion debt ceiling in two stages - in exchange for deep cuts in discretionary spending and mandatory spending.

<u>Stage 1</u>: The House proposal would initially raise the debt ceiling by about \$1 trillion in exchange for \$1.2 trillion in discretionary spending cuts over ten years. These deep spending cuts would require our nation to renege on our obligations to low-and moderate-income people, particularly children from poorer households, the unemployed struggling to find a job during the current economic downturn, and people with disabilities. It also would require our nation to renege on promises made to those who care about the air we breathe, the food we eat, and the safety of our workplaces, borders, correctional institutions, transportation systems and waterways.

<u>Stage 2:</u> As the initial \$1 trillion debt ceiling increase would be sufficient to avoid another default crisis for only about 6 months, the House proposal then would allow an additional \$1.6 trillion debt ceiling increase but only if Congress:

- made \$1.6 trillion in mandatory spending cuts over the next ten years, and
- approved a balanced budget amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

Robert Greenstein, President of the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, stated on July 27, 2010, that:

"To secure \$1.6 trillion in [mandatory] entitlement savings over the next ten years would require draconian policy changes. Policymakers would essentially have three choices: (1) cut Social Security and Medicare benefits heavily for current retirees; (2) repeal the Affordable Care Act's coverage expansions while retaining its measures that cut Medicare payments and raise taxes; or (3) eviscerate the safety net for low-income children, parents, senior citizens, and people with disabilities. There is no other plausible way to get \$1.6 trillion in [mandatory] entitlement cuts in the next ten years."

The House passed the Republican substitute to S. 627 on July 29, 2011, by a vote of 218-210 (R: 218-22; 0-188). *A "No" vote in opposition to the Republican substitute is counted as a "Right" vote.* 

#### 20. NLRB and the Boeing Company – Vote #711

AFGE opposed the passage of the "Protecting Jobs from Government Interference Act" (H.R. 2587), a bill that would prevent the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) from ordering any employer to close, relocate, or transfer employment under any circumstances.

H.R. 2587 was aimed directly at the remedy requested by the NLRB's Acting General Counsel Lafe Solomon, in his April 2011 complaint on behalf of the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers (IAM) District 751 against the Boeing Company. Boeing workers believed that the Boeing Company had violated the National Labor Relations Act (NLRA) by transferring its second production line of the 787 Dreamliner from Washington state to South Carolina in retaliation against Boeing employees for exercising their right to engage in lawful union activity protected by the NLRA. Consistent with the NLRA law and NLRB precedent, Acting General Counsel Solomon sought an order requiring Boeing to return the unlawfully transferred work back to Washington state from South Carolina.

However, H.R. 2587's impact would be felt far beyond the Boeing case. It also would take away the NLRB's authority to provide a meaningful remedy when companies subcontract out work in order to punish employees who are pro-union, or when they outsource work simply to avoid their legal obligation to bargain. H.R. 2587 would encourage employers to break the law and intimidate workers, and would create an open season for CEOs to punish workers for exercising their legal rights.

The House passed H.R. 2587 on September 15, 2011, by a vote of 238-186 (R: 230-7; D: 8-179). *A "No" vote in opposition to H.R. 2587 is counted as a "Right" vote.* 

# 21. U.S. – Colombia Free Trade Agreement – Vote #781

AFGE opposed the passage of H.R. 3078, a bill that would implement the U.S. – Colombia Free Trade Agreement.

Colombia remains the most deadly nation in the world in which to be a trade unionist. In the past 25 years, more than 2,850 trade unionists have been murdered in Colombia. Last year alone, 51 trade unionists were murdered, an increase over 2009. This year, 22 trade unionists have been murdered so far this year. The conviction rate for union murders and other violence is in the single digits, and even where prosecutions have occurred, many perpetrators have been charged in absentia and are still on the loose. There can be little doubt that if 22 CEOs had been murdered in Colombia this year, this deal would be on a very slow track indeed.

AFGE appreciates the Obama administration's efforts to negotiate a separate Action Plan with the Colombian government to address some of the concerns raised over many years with respect to human and labor rights for workers, murders of trade unionists, and impunity for the perpetrators of violence. The Action Plan lays out some important benchmarks in terms of increasing the level of protection for workers, addressing some flaws in the labor code, and improving enforcement of labor laws.

However, the Action Plan does not go nearly far enough in laying out concrete benchmarks for progress in the areas of violence and impunity, nor does it address many of the ways in which Colombian labor law falls short of international standards. There is no guarantee that the terms of it will in fact lead to a reduction in violence, and no backup plan to delay implementation if the violence and impunity continue. Furthermore, the Action Plan is a stand-alone agreement, not connected to the benefits conferred in the trade agreement. Once the trade agreement is ratified by Congress and implemented, the U.S. government will have no leverage whatsoever to enforce its terms in the event that the terms are not implemented as agreed.

The House passed H.R. 3078 on October 12, 2011, by a vote of 262-167 (R: 231-9; D: 31-158). *A "No" vote in opposition to H.R. 3078 is counted as a "Right" vote.* 

# 22. Balanced Budget Constitutional Amendment – Vote #858

AFGE opposed H.J.Res. 2, a joint resolution proposing a balanced budget amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

H.J. Res. 2 would damage the economy, not strengthen it. A balanced budget constitutional amendment that requires lawmakers to cut spending and/or raise taxes – even when the economy slows because of insufficient demand – is the opposite of what is needed to stabilize a weak economy and avert recessions. Such steps would risk tipping a faltering economy into recession or worsening an ongoing recession – costing large numbers of jobs while blocking worthy investments to stimulate growth and jobs.

According to an October 2011 analysis by Macroeconomic Advisers, an economic forecasting firm that provides nonpartisan analysis to major corporations and federal government entities such as the President's Council of Economic Advisors and the Congressional Budget Office, if a constitutional balanced budget amendment had already been ratified and was now being enforced for FY 2012, "[t]he effect on the economy would be catastrophic." The analysis reports that if the FY 2012 budget was balanced through spending cuts, those cuts would have to total about \$1.5 trillion in FY 2012 alone – which would throw about 15 million more people out of work, double the unemployment rate from 9% to about 18%, and cause the economy to shrink by about 17% instead of growing by an expected 2%. These results, the analysis explains, would occur in part because "[t]he Fed would be near powerless to offset this huge fiscal drag."

It also is important to note that H.J.Res. 2 has two very dangerous provisions in addition to its unwise balanced budget requirement:

- Section 2 requires a roll call vote of three-fifths of the whole membership of both the House and Senate to raise the debt limit. This would make the risk of default more likely and empower willful minorities to hold the full faith and credit of the United States hostage to whatever political demands they may have.
- Section 4 provides that no bill to increase revenue shall become law unless approved by the majority of the whole membership of the House (435 Members) and Senate (100 Senators) by a roll call vote. This would mean that revenue increases would require a majority of the entire House and Senate while spending programs could be cut by a majority of those present and voting. Thus, more votes would be required to raise revenue by eliminating even the most egregious tax loophole than to cut Social Security, the most successful government program in our nation's history.

The House rejected H.J.Res. 2 on November 18, 2011, by a vote of 261-165 (R: 236-4; D: 25-161). (Note: A two-thirds majority of those present and voting – 284 in this case – is required for passage under suspension of the rules and to pass a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the U.S. Constitution.) *A "No" vote in opposition to H.J.Res. 2 is counted as a "Right" vote.* 

#### 23. Regulatory Accountability Act – Vote #888

AFGE opposed H.R. 3010, the Regulatory Accountability Act (RAA), which would upend more than 40 years of labor, health, safety, and environmental laws and regulations.

The RAA amends the Administrative Procedure Act (APA), but it goes far beyond simply changing procedures for rulemaking. It acts as a "supermandate" overriding the requirements of landmark legislation such as the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSH Act) and Mine Safety and Health Act (MSH Act). The bill would require agencies to adopt the least costly rule, instead of the most protective rule as is now required by

the OSH Act and MSH Act. It would make protecting workers and the public secondary to limiting costs and impacts on businesses and corporations.

The RAA would cripple the regulatory process, not improve it. The bill adds dozens of new analytical, procedural, and judicial review requirements to the rulemaking process, which would add years to the process. The development of major workplace safety rules already takes 6-10 years. The RAA would further delay these rules and cost workers their lives.

The RAA substitutes formal rulemaking for the current procedures for public participation for high impact rules and other major rules. These formal rulemaking procedures would make it more difficult for workers and the public to participate. At the same time, it would give greater access and influence to business groups that have the resources to hire lawyers and lobbyists to participate in this formal process. For agencies that already provide for public hearings, such as OSHA and MSHA, the bill would substitute formal rulemaking for the development of all new rules, overriding the effective public participation processes conducted by these agencies.

RAA would subject all agencies – including independent agencies like the Securities and Exchange Commission, the National Labor Relations Board, the Consumer Product Safety Commission, and the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau – to these new analytical and procedural requirements. It would be much more difficult for agencies to develop and issue new financial reform rules and consumer protection rules required under recently enacted legislation.

The House passed H.R. 3010 on December 2, 2011, by a vote of 253-167 (R: 234-0; 19-167). *A "No" vote in opposition to H.R. 3010 is counted as a "Right" vote.* 

# 24. Congressional Approval of Major Rules – Vote #901

AFGE opposed H.R. 10, the Regulations from the Executive In Need of Scrutiny (REINS) Act of 2011, a bill that would radically alter the regulatory process by requiring Congress to approve all major rules before they can go into effect. Rules not affirmatively approved by both the House and Senate within 70 legislative days would die.

#### The REINS Act is:

- Impractical: Politics, not scientific expertise or judgment would dictate all major regulatory actions. Corporate influence and opposition would swamp the public's interest and block needed protections.
- <u>Unworkable</u>: Congress has neither the time nor expertise to consider major rules' detailed technical and scientific issues.
- <u>Unnecessary</u>: Congress already has the authority to disapprove rules through the Congressional Review Act or block their implementation by withholding funding.

The House passed the REINS Act on December 7, 2011, by a vote of 241-184 (R: 237-0; D: 4-184). *A "No" vote in opposition to the REINS Act is counted as a "Right" vote.* 

# 25. Payroll Tax Cut/Federal Employee Offsets – Vote #923

AFGE opposed the Payroll Tax Cut Continuation Act of 2011 (H.R. 3630), a bill that would pay for a one-year extension of the Social Security payroll tax cut by freezing federal employees' wages for a third year in a row, requiring massive increases in pension contributions by current and future federal employees, and making significant reductions in retirement benefits for current and future federal employees.

In particular, H.R. 3630 would help pay for a one-year extension of the two percent reduction in the Social Security payroll tax (6.2 percent to 4.2 percent) by:

- Prolonging the current two-year federal employee pay freeze through 2013.
- Increasing the amount that current federal employees contribute to their retirement pensions beginning in 2013. Most employees in the Federal Employee Retirement System (FERS) would see their pension contribution increase from 0.8 percent to 2.3 percent over three years, while those covered by the Civil Service Retirement System would see an increase from 7 percent to 8.5 percent over three years.
- Increasing the amount that new federal employees hired after 2012 would contribute to their FERS retirement pensions. That group would contribute 4 percent to their pensions, a rise of 3.2 percent from the current 0.8 percent level.
- Subjecting new hires to a high-five average salary calculation for annuities rather than the current high-three average pay calculation.
- Eliminating the FERS minimum supplement for individuals not subject to mandatory retirement beginning in 2013. Individuals subject to mandatory retirement include certain categories of employees such as law enforcement, correctional officers, firefighters, air traffic controllers, and nuclear materials couriers.

Federal employees have already contributed \$60 billion over ten years to federal deficit reduction through the current two-year pay freeze. The attacks on federal employees in H.R. 3630 would total an additional \$55 billion. It is inconceivable that federal employees, most of whom earn \$30,000 to \$70,000 a year, should shoulder almost half the cost of the Social Security payroll tax cut (which would total \$126 billion), rather than asking millionaires and billionaires to pay a little more.

The House passed H.R. 3630 on December 13, 2011, by a vote of 234-193 (R: 224-14; D: 10-179). *A "No" vote in opposition to H.R. 3630 is counted as a "Right" vote.* 

# 26. Temporary Extension of Social Security Payroll Tax Cut – Vote #946

AFGE opposed a motion offered by Rep. Dave Camp (R-MI), Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, to reject a bipartisan Senate-passed amendment to H.R. 3630 that would temporarily extend until February 2012 the:

- 2 percent cut in the Social Security payroll tax,
- federal unemployment insurance benefits for long-term unemployed workers, and
- existing federal reimbursement rates for physicians who see Medicare beneficiaries.

Absent House approval of the bipartisan Senate-passed amendments:

- the Social Security payroll tax of some 160 million workers would increase to 6.2 percent from 4.2 percent,
- many long-term unemployed workers would lose their eligibility for federal unemployment insurance benefits, and
- reimbursement payments to physicians who see Medicare beneficiaries would be cut 27%, potentially jeopardizing older Americans' health care access.

The House agreed to the Camp motion to reject the bipartisan Senate-passed amendment to H.R. 3630 on December 20, 2011, by a vote of 229-193 (R: 229-7; D: 0-186). *A "No" vote in opposition to the Camp motion is counted as a "Right" vote.* 

Endnotes	ı													⊣																	
AFGE Score	4	12%	4%	%8	12%	4%	23%	%96		32%		12%	4%	%0	4%	100%	100%	%0	4%		%8	4%	73%	4%		88%	%96	100%	%96	12%	%0
Payroll Tax Cut/Brief Extension		≥	≥	≥	≥	≥	≥	~		≷		~	≥	×	≥	~	~	≥	≥		≥	≥	~	≥		~	~	~	~	≥	≥
Payroll Tax Cut/Federal Worker Cuts		≥	≥	≥	~	≥	≥	~		≥		~	≥	×	≥	~	~	≥	≥		≥	≥	≥	≥		~	~	~	~	≥	≷
Approval of Major Rules	,	≥	≥	≥	≥	≥	≥	~		≥		≥	≥	×	≥	~	~	≥	≥		≥	≥	~	≥		~	~	~	~	≥	≷
Kegulatory Accountability		≥	≥	≥	≥	≥	≷	≷		≥		≥	≥	×	≥	~	~	≥	≥		≥	≥	≥	≥		×	~	~	~	≥	≥
tnəmbnəmA təgbuð bəɔnslsð		≷	≷	≥	≷	≷	≥	ď		≷		≥	≥	×	≷	~	~	≥	≷		≥	≥	≥	≥		~	×	œ	ď	≷	≷
J.S Colombia Free Trade		≥	≷	≥	≷	≷	≷	~		~		≷	≥	×	≷	~	~	≥	≷		≷	≥	≥	≥		~	~	~	≷	≷	≽
Bani Boeing	ı	≥	≥	≥	≥	≥	≥	~		~		≥	≥	×	≥	~	~	≥	≥		≥	≥	≥	≥		~	~	~	~	≥	≥
nald gnilieD tded esuoH		≷	≥	≥	≥	≷	≷	~		≷		≥	≥	×	≥	~	~	≷	≷		≥	≥	œ	≥		×	~	~	~	≷	≷
Consumer Financial Protection		≥	≥	≥	≥	≷	≷	~		×		≥	≥	×	≥	~	~	≥	≷		≥	≥	≥	≷		~	~	~	~	≷	≷
67-A aMO\sreenign3 fo sqro		≥	≥	≥	≥	≷	≷	~		~		≥	≥	×	≥	~	~	≥	≷		≥	≥	~	≷		×	~	~	~	≷	≷
DoD Contract Inventory		≥	≥	≥	≥	≥	~	~		×		≥	≥	×	≥	~	~	≥	≥		≥	≥	<u>~</u>	≥		~	~	~	~	≥	×
ood Contracting Out Savings		≷	≷	≥	≷	≷	~	~		×		≥	≥	×	≷	~	~	≷	≷		≥	≥	~	≷		~	~	~	~	~	×
stuO lennos199 ACT	-	~	≷	≷	≷	≷	~	~		≷		≥	≥	×	≷	~	~	≷	≷		≥	≥	~	≷		~	~	~	~	~	≷
gninisgas Bartaollo A A Z T	-	≷	≷	≷	≷	≷	≷	~		≷		≷	≥	×	≷	~	~	≥	≷		≷	≥	~	≷		~	~	~	~	≷	≷
Contracting Out CIS Positions		≥	≷	≷	≷	≷	≷	~		≷		≥	≥	×	≷	~	~	≥	≷		≥	≥	~	≥		~	~	~	~	≷	≽
DoD Workforce Cuts		~	~	~	~	~	~	~		~		×	~	×	<u>~</u>	<u>~</u>	~	≥	~		~	~	~	~		~	~	~	~	~	≽
DoD Efficiency Initiative		≥	≥	≥	≥	≷	≷	~		≯		≥	≥	×	≥	<u>~</u>	~	≥	≷		≥	≥	~	≥		~	~	~	~	≥	≥
DoD Contract Inventory		≥	≷	≷	≷	≷	~	~		≷		≥	≥	×	≷	<u>~</u>	~	≥	≷		≥	≥	<u>~</u>	≥		~	~	<u>~</u>	~	≥	≽
House FY 2012 Budget		≥	≥	≥	≥	≷	≷	~		≯		≥	≥	×	≥	~	~	≥	≷		≥	≥	~	≥		~	~	~	~	≥	≥
NMB Union Election Procedures		≷	≥	≥	≥	≷	≷	~		~		≥	≥	×	≷	~	~	≷	≷		≥	≥	~	≥		~	~	~	~	≷	≥
Federal Worker Official Time		≥	≷	≥	≷	≷	≷	~		~		≥	≥	×	≷	~	~	≷	≷		~	≥	~	≥		~	~	~	~	≷	≷
Aouse FY 2011 Appropriations		≥	≷	≷	≷	≷	≷	~		≷		~	≥	×	≷	~	~	×	≷		≥	≥	<u>~</u>	≥		~	~	~	~	≥	≷
JoA noosa-sivsO		≥	≥	≥	≥	≷	≷	~		~		≥	≥	×	≥	~	~	×	≷		≥	≥	~	≥		~	~	~	~	≷	≥
Federal Worker Step Increases		~	≷	~	~	≷	~	~		~		≥	≥	×	≷	~	~	×	≷		≥	≥	~	≷		~	~	~	~	≷	≥
Project Labor Agreements		≥	≥	≥	≥	≥	≥	~		~		≥	≥	×	≥		~		≥		≥	≥	~			~	~	~	~	≥	
Health Care Reform		≥	≥	≥	≥	≥	≷	~		≯		≥	≥	×	≥	~	~	≥	≥		≥	≥	≥	≥		~	~	~	~	≥	≥
Dist. Party Representative		Aderholt	Bachus, S.	Bonner	Brooks	Roby	Rogers, Mike D.	Sewell		Young, D.		Flake	Franks, T.	Giffords	Gosar	Grijalva	Pastor	Quayle	Schweikert		Crawford	Griffin	Ross, M.	Womack		Baca	Bass, K.	Becerra	Berman	Bilbray	Bono Mack
Part		~	~	~	~	~	<u>~</u>	Ω		~		~	~	Ω	~	Δ	Ω	~	~		~	~	Δ	~		Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	~	~
State Dist.	Alabama	4	9	Н	5	2	3	7	Alaska	AL	Arizona	9	2	∞	Н	7	4	3	2	Arkansas	$\vdash$	2	4	3	California	43	33	31	28	50	45

sətonbri															3	7															
AFGE Score	4%	%8	%00:	85%	%00	81%	%96	4%	%8	%00:	95%	73%	4%	%96	%00:	70%	4%	%00:	4%	4%	%00:	%	85%	4%	%00:	4%	%8	4%	%00:	%00:	4%
Payroll Tax Cut/Brief Extension																															
Payroll Tax Cut/Federal Worker Cuts	≥	~	~	≥	~	~	~	≥	≥	~	~	×	≥	~	~	_	≥	~	≥	≥	<u>~</u>	≥	~	≥	~	≥	~	≥	~	~	≥
Approval of Major Rules	, ≥	≥	~	~	~	~	~	≥	≥	~	~	~	≥	~	~	-	≥	~	≷	≥	~	≥	~	≥	~	≥	≥	≷	~	~	≥
yfilidefnuocoA yrofeluge?	≥	≷	~	≥	~	≥	~	≷	≥	~	~	×	≥	~	~	-	≷	~	≷	≥	~	≥	~	≥	~	≥	≷	≥	~	~	≷
tnambnamA tagbuð baonslað	>	≷	~	≥	~	≥	~	≷	~	~	œ	×	≥	~	~	-	≥	~	≷	≥	~	≥	~	≥	~	≥	≥	≷	~	~	≥
J.S Colombia Free Trade	≥	≥	~	≥	~	≥	≥	≥	≥	~	≥	~	≥	~	~	-	≷	~	≥	≥	~	≥	~	≥	~	≥	≥	≥	~	~	≷
VLRB and Boeing	>	≷	~	~	~	~	~	≷	≥	~	~	~	≥	~	~	_	≷	~	≷	≥	<u>ح</u>	≥	~	≥	~	≥	≷	≷	~	<u>~</u>	≷
nsl4 Geiling Plan	≥	≷	~	~	~	~	~	≷	≷	~	~	~	≷	~	~	_	≷	~	≷	≥	~	≥	~	≥	~	≥	~	≷	~	~	≷
Consumer Financial Protection	≥	≷	~	~	~	×	~	≷	≷	~	~	~	≷	~	~	-	≷	~	≷	≥	~	≥	~	≥	~	≥	≷	≷	~	~	≷
Orps of Engineers/OMB A-76	≥	≷	~	~	~	~	~	≷	≷	~	~	~	≷	~	_	-	≷	~	≷	≥	~	≥	~	≷	~	≷	≷	≷	~	~	≷
OoD Contract Inventory	>	≷	~	~	~	<u>~</u>	~	≷	≥	~	~	~	≥	~	_	-	≷	~	≷	≥	~	≥	~	≥	~	≥	≥	≷	~	~	≷
Son Contracting Out Savings	≥	≷	~	~	~	~	~	≷	≥	~	~	~	≥	~	-	-	≷	~	≥	≥	~	≥	~	≷	~	≷	≥	≷	~	~	≥
SA Personnel Cuts	. ≥	≷	~	~	~	~	~	≷	≥	~	~	~	≥	~	-	-	≷	~	≷	≥	~	~	×	~	~	≥	≥	≷	~	~	≥
gniniggs Bargaining ACT	. ≥	≥	~	<u>~</u>	~	~	~	≥	≥	~	~	~	≥	~	_	-	≷	~	≥	≥	~	≥	×	≥	~	≥	≥	≥	~	~	≷
Contracting Out CIS Positions																															
OOD Workforce Cuts																															
OOD Efficiency Initiative	>	≥	~	~	~	≥	~	≯	≥	~	~	×	≥	~	-	-	≥	~	≥	≥	~	≥	~	≥	~	≥	≥	≥	~	~	≷
OoD Contract Inventory	≯	≥	~	<u>~</u>	~	~	~	≥	≥	~	~	×	≥	~	_	-	≷	~	≥	≥	~	≥	~	≥	~	≥	≥	≥	~	~	≷
19gbu8 LY 2012 Budget	>	≥	~	~	~	~	~	≯	≥	~	~	~	≥	~	-	-	≥	~	≥	≥	~	≥	~	≥	~	≥	≥	≥	~	~	≷
VIMB Union Election Procedures	≥	×	~	~	~	~	~	≷	≥	~	~	~	≥	~	-	-	≥	~	≷	≥	~	≥	~	≥	~	≥	≷	≷	~	~	≥
ederal Worker Official Time	≥	×	~	~	~	~	~	≷	≥	~	~	~	≥	~	_	-	≷	~	≷	≥	~	≥	~	≥	~	≥	≷	≷	~	~	≥
enoitairqorqqA LLOS Y7 əsuol	>	~	~	~	~	~	~	≷								×		~			~	≥	~	≥	~	≥	≷	≷	∝	~	≥
JoA noosa-siveC	>	≥	~	~	~	~	~	≥		~								~		_	~	≥		≥	~	≥	≥	≷		~	
ederal Worker Step Increases		≷	~	~	~	~	~			~								~		_	~	_		≷	~	≷	≥	≷		~	
Project Labor Agreements		>		~	~	~		≥		~								~		_	~	_		>	~	≥	>	>		~	
Health Care Reform	>	≥	~	~	~	~	~	≥	>	~	~	~	>	~	_	~	>	~	≥	>	~	>	~	≥	~	>	≥	≥	~	~	>
Dist. Party Representative	Calvert	Campbell	Capps	Cardoza	Chu	Costa	Davis, S.	Denham	Dreier	Eshoo	Farr	Filner	Gallegly	Garamendi	Hahn	Harman	Herger	Honda	Hunter	Issa	Fee	Lewis, Jerry	Lofgren	Lungren	Matsui	McCarthy, K.	McClintock	McKeon	McNerney	Miller, George	Miller, Gary
Pa	~	~		Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω		~	Ω	Ω	Ω	~	Ω	Ω		∝	Ω		~	Ω		Ω	~	Ω	~	~	~	Ω	Ω	<u>~</u>
State Dist.	44	48	23	18	32	20	53	19	26	14	17	51	24	10	36	36	2	15	52	49	6	41	16	3	2	22	4	25	11	7	42

Key: R = Voted with AFGE; W = Voted against AFGE; X = Did not Vote; I = Not in Office

Hawaii

Idaho

Illinois

Key: R = Voted with AFGE; W = Voted against AFGE; X = Did not Vote; I = Not in Office

Key: R = Voted with AFGE; W = Voted against AFGE; X = Did not Vote; I = Not in Office

Key: R = Voted with AFGE; W = Voted against AFGE; X = Did not Vote; I = Not in Office

Key: R = Voted with AFGE; W = Voted against AFGE; X = Did not Vote; I = Not in Office

sətonbn3																									2			4			
AFGE Score	100%	100%	%96	100%	15%	%96	54%		%96	%96	4%		%96	100%	4%	100%	%96	%96	27%	38%	%	4%	100%	85%	93%	100%	31%	%0	%96	100%	81%
Payroll Tax Cut/Brief Extension						~	≥		~	<u>~</u>	≥		~				~														
Payroll Tax Cut/Federal Worker Cuts	~	~	~	~	≥	~	≥		~	~	≥		~	~	≥	~	~	~	≥	≥	≥	≥	~	~	~	~	≥	_	~	~	~
Paproval of Major Rules	~	~	~	~	≥	~	≥		~	~	≥		~	~	≥	~	~	~	≥	≥	≥	≥	~	×	~	~	≥	_	~	~	~
YilidefnuocoA yrofelugeR	~	~	~	~	≥	~	≥		~	~	≥		~	~	≥	~	~	~	≥	≥	≷	≥	~	~	~	~	≥	_	~	~	<u>~</u>
tnəmbnəmA təgbuð bəɔnslsð	~	~	~	~	≥	~	≥		~	~	≥		<u>~</u>	~	≥	~	~	~	≥	≥	≷	≥	~	~	≥	~	≥	-	~	~	~
J.S Colombia Free Trade	~	~	~	~	≥	≥	~		~	~	≥		≥	~	≥	~	≥	≥	≥	≥	≥	≥	~	~	~	~	≥	-	~	~	~
Bani Boeing	~	~	~	~	≥	~	≷		~	<u>~</u>	≥		<u>~</u>	~	≥	~	~	~	~	<u>~</u>	≥	≥	~	~	~	~	≥	_	~	~	~
House Debt Ceiling Plan	~	~	~	~	≥	~	≷		~	<u>~</u>	≥		<u>~</u>	~	≥	~	~	~	≥	≷	≷	≥	~	×	~	~	≥	-	~	~	<u>~</u>
Consumer Financial Protection	~	~	~	~	≷	~	≷		~	~	≥		<u>~</u>	~	≥	~	~	~	≥	≷	≷	≥	~	×	~	~	≥	_	~	~	~
Orps of Engineers/OMB A-76	~	~	~	~	≷	~	~		×	×	×		~	~	≥	~	~	~	≷	~	≷	≷	~	×	~	~	~	-	~	~	~
DoD Contract Inventory	~	~	~	~	≥	~	~		~	<u>~</u>	≥		~	~	≥	~	~	~	≥	∝	≷	≥	~	~	~	~	≥	-	~	~	~
OoD Contracting Out Savings	~	~	~	~	≥	~	~		~	<u>~</u>	≷		~	~	≥	~	~	~	≷	~	≷	≷	~	~	~	~	≷	-	~	~	~
STA Personnel Cuts	<u>~</u>	~	~	~	≥	~	≷		~	∝	≥		~	~	≥	~	~	~	≥	≷	≷	≥	~	~	~	~	~	-	~	~	~
gniniagnad evitoelloD ACT	~	~	~	~	≥	~	~		~	~	≥		∝	~	≥	~	~	~	~	∝	≷	≥	~	~	~	~	≥	_	~	~	~
Contracting Out CIS Positions	~	~	~	~	≥	~	~		~	~	≥		∝	~	≥	~	~	~	≥	≥	≷	≥	~	~	~	~	≥	-	~	~	~
DoD Workforce Cuts	~	~	×	~	~	~	~			~							~														
DoD Efficiency Initiative						~				~							~														
DoD Contract Inventory	~	~	~	~	>	~	~		~	~							~											_	~	~	×
House FY 2012 Budget		~	~	~	>	~	>		~		>						~									~		_	~		~
MMB Union Election Procedures			~			~				~							~									~		_		~	
 Federal Worker Official Time			~			~				~				~			~					>		~		~		_	~		
enoitsirqorqqA LLOS Y7 əsuoH			R R		≥ ~	~ R	≥ ~			~			~		>		R					<b>&gt;</b>		~			≥ ~	_	~		
John Service Control of the Control			<del>م</del>		W	R R				R			R		» »		~						~	~		ж Ж		_	ж Ж		
Federal Worker Step Increases			~		<i>&gt;</i>	~				~					<i>&gt;</i>		~					<i>&gt;</i> ≽		~				_	~		
Health Care Reform Project Labor Agreements			~		<b>^</b>		>			~							~						~				_ ≽	≥		~	
سيمؤمو ويدي طباده																															
State Dist. Party Representative	Pallone	Pascrell	Payne	Rothman	Runyan	Sires	Smith, C.		Heinrich	Lujan	Pearce		Ackerman	Bishop, T.	Buerkle	Clarke	Crowley	Engel	Gibson, C.	Grimm	Hanna	Hayworth	Higgins	Hinchey	Hochul	Israel	King, P.	Lee, C.	Lowey	Maloney	McCarthy, C.
Part	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	~	Ω	~	9	Ω	Ω	~		Ω	Ω	~	Ω	Ω	Ω	~	∝	~	~	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	~	~	Ω	Ω	Ω
Dist.	9	∞	10	6	3	13	4	New Mexico	⊣	33	7	York	2	Н	25	11	7	17	20	13	24	19	27	22	26	7	3	26	18	14	4
State								New				<b>New York</b>																			

6

Key: R = Voted with AFGE; W = Voted against AFGE; X = Did not Vote; I = Not in Office

Key: R = Voted with AFGE; W = Voted against AFGE; X = Did not Vote; I = Not in Office

Endnotes																					
AFGE Score	%8	88%	<b>%96</b>	100%	4%	27%	88%		27%	42%	92%		100%	%0	92%	100%	15%	4%	15%	%0	4%
Payroll Tax Cut/Brief Extension	٣	~	~	~	≥	≷	~		≷	≷	~		~	≷	<u>~</u>	~	≥	≷	≷	≥	≥
Payroll Tax Cut/Federal Worker Cuts	≯	~	~	~	≥	≷	~		≥	~	~		~	≷	~	~	≥	≷	≷	≥	~
Approval of Major Rules	≯	~	ď	~	≥	≷	~		≷	≷	~		ď	≷	~	~	≥	≷	≷	≥	≥
YalildestruocoA yroselugeA	>	~	~	~	≥	≷	~		≥	≥	≥		~	≥	~	~	≥	≥	≷	≥	≥
InambnamA Jagbud baansled	>	≥	~	~	≥	≷	~		≥	≥	~		~	≥	≷	~	≥	≥	~	≥	≥
J.S Colombia Free Trade									≥	~	~		~	≥	≥	~	≥	≥	≥	≥	≥
MLRB and Boeing	>	~	œ	~	≥	≷	~		≷	œ	~		œ	≷	~	~	≥	≷	≷	≥	≥
House Debt Ceiling Plan	≯	~	~	~	≥	≷	~		≷	≷	~		~	≷	~	~	≷	≷	≷	≷	≥
Consumer Financial Protection	>	~	ď	~	≥	≷	~		≷	≷	≷		~	≷	~	~	≥	≷	≷	≥	≥
<b>δΓ-A BMO\</b> ersenign∃ fo eqroO	>	~	ď	~	≥	≷	~		≷	~	~		~	≷	~	~	≥	≷	≷	≥	≥
DoD Contract Inventory	>	~	ď	~	≥	≷	~		~	≷	~		~	≷	~	~	≥	≷	≷	≥	≥
DoD Contracting Out Savings	>	~	ď	~	≥	≷	~		≷	≷	~		~	≷	~	~	≥	≷	≷	≥	≥
AST Personnel Cuts	>	~	~	~	≥	~	~		≷	≷	~		~	≷	~	~	≥	≷	≷	≥	≥
Brinisgued BartaolloO ACT	≯	~	~	~	≥	~	~		~	~	~		~	≷	~	~	~	≷	≷	≥	≥
Contracting Out CIS Positions	≯	~	~	~	≥	≷	~		≷	≷	~		~	≷	~	~	≷	≷	≷	≥	≥
DoD Workforce Cuts	٣	~	~	~	~	<u>~</u>	~		~	~	~		~	≥	~	~	~	~	~	≥	≷
DoD Efficiency Initiative	>	≥	~	~	≥	≥	≥		≥	≷	~		~	≷	~	~	≥	≥	≷	≥	≥
DoD Contract Inventory	>	~	~	~	≥	≥	~		~	≷	~		~	≷	ď	~	≥	≷	≷	≥	≥
House FY 2012 Budget	>	~	~	~	≥	×	~		≷	~	~		~	≷	~	~	≥	≷	≷	≥	≥
MMB Union Election Procedures	≯	~	~	~	≥	~	~		≷	≷	~		~	≷	~	~	≥	≷	≷	≥	≥
Federal Worker Official Time	≯	~	~	~	≥	~	~		~	~	~		~	≷	~	~	≥	≷	≷	≥	≥
Pouse FY 2011 Appropriations	≯	~	~	~	≥	≷	~		≥	≷	~		~	≷	~	~	≥	≷	≷	≥	≥
to Accomplete the transfer of	≯	~	~	~	≥	~	~		~	~	~		~	≷	~	~	~	≥	~	≥	≥
Federal Worker Step Increases	>	~	~	~	≥	≷	≥		~	~	~		~	≷	~	~	≥	≷	≷	≥	≷
Project Labor Agreements	×	~	~	~	≥	~	~		≷	~	~		~	≷	~	~	~	≷	~	≷	≥
Health Care Reform	≯	~	~	~	≥	≷	~		≷	≷	~		~	≷	~	~	≥	≷	≷	≥	≥
Dist. Party Representative	Herrera Beutler	Inslee	Larsen, R.	McDermott	McMorris Rodgers	Reichert	Smith, Adam		Capito	McKinley	Rahall		Baldwin	Duffy	Kind	Moore	Petri	Ribble	Ryan, P.	Sensenbrenner	Lummis
Party	~	Ω	Ω	Ω	~	~	Ω	<u>.</u>	~	~	Ω		Ω	~	Ω	Ω	~	~	~	~	~
Dist.	3	Н	7	7	2	∞	6	Virgin	7	⊣	ĸ	nsin	7	7	m	4	9	∞	⊣	2	ing AL
State								West Virginia				Wisconsin									<b>Wyoming</b> AL

**House EndNotes** 

the House bade a tearful farewell as she submitted her formal resignation and was praised by members of both parties as an inspiring symbol of courage. 1 Rep. Gabrielle Giffords (D-AZ) was critically injured on January 8, 2011, by a gunshot wound to the head. Rep. Giffords announced on January 22, 2012, that she would step down from office, deciding she could not continue her recovery and still serve as a Member of Congress. On January 25, 2012,

2 Rep. Jane Harman (D-CA) resigned from office on February 28, 2011, to become the head of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.

_
Party
Dist.
tate

Representative

3 Rep. Janice Hahn (D-CA) began service on July 19, 2011. She won a special election for Congress on July 12, 2011, to fill the seat vacated by Jane Harman.

4 Rep. Christopher Lee (R-NY) resigned from office on February 9, 2011

5 Rep. Kathy Hochul (D-NY) began service on June 1, 2011. She won a special election for Congress on May 24, 2011, to fill the seat vacated by Christopher Lee

6 Rep. Anthony Weiner (D-NY) resigned from office on June 21, 2011

7 Rep. Bob Turner (R-NY) began service on September 15, 2011. He won a special election for Congress on September 13, 2011, to fill the seat vacated by Anthony Weiner

8 By tradition, the House Speaker does not vote on most legislation that comes before the House.

9 Rep. David Wu (D-OR) resigned from office on August 3, 2011. Suzanne Bonamici (D-OR) won a special election for Congress on January 31, 2012, to fill the seat vacated by Rep. Wu.

Payroll Tax Cut/Brief Extension Payroll Tax Cut/Federal Worker Cuts Approval of Major Rules Regulatory Accountability Balanced Budget Amendment U.S. - Colombia Free Trade MLRB and Boeing House Debt Ceiling Plan

Consumer Financial Protection

Oorps of Engineers/OMB A-76

DoD Contract Inventory

DoD Contracting Out Savings

**TSA Personnel Cuts** 

**TSA Collective Bargaining** 

Contracting Out CIS Positions

DoD Workforce Cuts

DoD Efficiency Initiative

DoD Contract Inventory

House FY 2012 Budget

MMB Union Election Procedures

Federal Worker Official Time

House FY 2011 Appropriations

Davis-Bacon Act

Federal Worker Step Increases

Project Labor Agreements

Health Care Reform

**AFGE Score** 

**Endnotes** 

#### **SENATE**

# 1. Repealing Health Care Reform – Vote #9

AFGE opposed an amendment offered by Senator Mitch McConnell (R-KY) to the FAA Reauthorization Act (S. 223) that would repeal the landmark Affordable Care Act of 2010 (ACA) which President Obama signed into law in March 2010. The ACA, which is being gradually phased in over several years, makes changes in three critical areas:

- 1) <u>Instituting essential reforms in the health insurance markets</u>. The ACA includes long overdue reforms that are intended to rein in harmful insurance industry practices, such as denying coverage to people with pre-existing health conditions, rescinding health insurance coverage when beneficiaries become ill, or imposing annual or lifetime limits on health insurance coverage, thereby refusing to pay the full cost of beneficiaries' medical care.
- (2) Expanding the availability of affordable health insurance coverage. The ACA extends health insurance coverage to 32 million more Americans, thereby increasing the share of insured Americans from 83% now to 95% in 2019. This robust coverage gain reflects provisions that (1) significantly extend Medicaid to all low-income individuals under age 65, (2) provide premium subsidies to help low- and moderate-income individuals purchase health insurance in the new state-run health insurance exchanges, and (3) allow young people to remain covered by their parents' health insurance plans until they turn 26 years of age.
- (3) Slowing the growth of health care costs. The ACA contains a wide range of measures that will slow the growth of health care costs, particularly Medicare costs. For example, it substantially scales back the overpayments that private insurance companies receive through Medicare Advantage, saving \$132 billion over ten years.

The Senate rejected the McConnell amendment on February 2, 2011, by a vote of 47-51 (D: 0-50; R: 47-0; I: 0-1). *A "No" vote in opposition to the McConnell amendment is counted as a "Right" vote.* 

#### 2. Eliminating Davis-Bacon Act Prevailing Wage Requirements – Vote #11

AFGE supported a motion offered by Senator Jay Rockefeller (D-WV) to table (kill) an amendment offered by Senator Rand Paul (R-KY) to the FAA Reauthorization Act (S.223) that would eliminate Davis-Bacon Act prevailing wage requirements for any construction project funded by the bill.

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

The Senate agreed to the Rockefeller motion on February 3, 2011, by a vote of 55-42 (D: 50-0; R: 3-42; I: 2-0). *A "Yes" vote in support of the Rockefeller motion is counted as a "Right" vote.* 

#### 3. TSA Collective Bargaining Rights – Vote #17

AFGE opposed an amendment offered by Senator Roger Wicker (R-MS) to the FAA Reauthorization Act (S. 223) to exclude Transportation Security Officers (TSOs) who are employees of the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) from forming a union with collective bargaining rights.

The Wicker amendment would have blocked the Determination issued February 4, 2011, by John Pistole, the TSA Administrator, granting collective bargaining rights to the 40,000 Transportation Security Officers (TSOs) who work the front lines of security at our nation's airports.

The Senate rejected the Wicker amendment on February 15, 2011, by a vote of 47-51 (D: 0-49; R: 47-0; I: 0-2). (Note: By unanimous consent, the Senate agreed to raise the majority requirement for the adoption of the Wicker amendment to 60 votes). *A "No" vote in opposition to the Wicker amendment is counted as a "Right" vote.* 

# 4. Balanced Budget Constitutional Amendment – Vote #30

AFGE opposed an amendment offered by Senator Mike Lee (R-UT) to the Patent Reform Act of 2011 (S. 23) providing that it is the sense of the Senate that Congress should pass and the states should agree to an amendment to the U.S. Constitution requiring a federal balanced budget.

A constitutional balanced budget amendment would be a simplistic answer to a complicated question. It would serve only to further weaken our economy and move us away from fiscal responsibility. A balanced budget amendment would:

- Make a bad economy worse: It would require large spending cuts or tax increases during economic downturns, precisely the opposite of what is needed to stabilize the economy and avert recessions.
- Result in major cuts in domestic discretionary and mandatory programs: Any
  spending cuts made to accommodate a mandated balanced budget would fall
  most heavily on domestic discretionary programs, such as, education, health
  care and research, homeland security, public safety, etc. But ultimately, there
  would be no way to achieve a balanced budget without cuts in Social Security
  and other entitlement programs.
- <u>Hurt unemployed people the most:</u> National economic considerations aside, much of the increased federal budget spending that automatically takes place

- during a recession benefits the unemployed, the people most adversely affected by an economic downturn. A balanced budget amendment would likely force cuts in spending on this population precisely when they need help the most.
- Inaugurate an era of judicial budget making: A balanced budget amendment would bring the courts into day-to-day budget decisions, stripping away much of the budget-making power intentionally given to Congress by our Founding Fathers in the Constitution. Budgets should be made by officials elected by the people, not unelected court officials with no economic or budget expertise.
- Not be needed: A constitutional balanced budget would not be needed to achieve deficit reduction – only the political will to do so. In the 1990s, Congress and the President reached agreement on a deficit reduction package which when combined with a strong economy, produced record budget surpluses.

The Senate rejected the Lee amendment on March 2, 2011, by a vote of 58-40 (D: 10-39; R: 47-0; I: 1-1). (Note: By unanimous consent, the Senate agreed to raise the majority requirement for the adoption of the Lee amendment to 60 votes.) *A "No" vote in opposition to the Lee amendment is counted as a "Right" vote.* 

## 5. Full Year Continuing Appropriations Act of 2011 – Vote #36

AFGE opposed the Senate passage of the House-passed Full Year Continuing Appropriations Act of 2011 (H.R. 1), a bill that would provide continuing appropriations for all federal government agencies, except the Defense Department, through the remainder of FY 2011.

This continuing resolution should have been an opportunity to put forth a responsible budget that promotes economic recovery, job growth, and investment in our nation's infrastructure. Instead, H.R. 1 was an all-out assault on middle class Americans and the federal government services upon which they rely. It brutally cut non-security discretionary funding for FY 2011 by \$64 billion below the funding level that the Obama administration proposed in its FY 2011 budget (which itself was only slightly above the level that the Congressional Budget Office estimated would be required to maintain funding at the FY 2010 level, adjusted for inflation.)

Such deep spending cuts would adversely impact many federal agencies, including the following:

- The Department of Labor employment and job training programs would suffer a combined \$2 billion – or 52% - cut. This cut would mean a reduction of 1.2 million people who are served through the Adult Training Services Program, a reduction of 314,000 people served by the Dislocated Worker Program, and a reduction of 254,000 people served through the Youth Services Program.
- The Environmental Protection Agency's Clean Water State Revolving Fund and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund would receive a combined funding cut of \$2 billion or 56%. The Clean Water Fund provide resources, through state and tribal

governments, to help communities pay for sewage and wastewater treatment, watershed management, and other water clean-up projects. The Drinking Water Fund helps communities upgrade drinking water treatment facilities and other infrastructure to ensure safe drinking water.

- The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS)
  would be cut \$88 million or 8.7%. Such a cut would require reducing the number
  of meat and poultry inspectors, thereby decreasing the safety and
  wholesomeness of meat and poultry products that enter interstate commerce.
- The Social Security Administration operations funding would be slashed by \$1.7 billion, or 12.6%, below what the Obama administration requested for FY 2011, a cut that would almost certainly require staff furloughs, reduced office hours, slower claims processing and longer waits for assistance.

The Senate rejected the House-passed Full Year Continuing Appropriations Act of 2011 (H.R. 1) on March 9, 2011, by a vote of 44-56 (D: 0-51; R: 44-3; I: 0-2). (Note: By unanimous consent, the Senate agreed to raise the majority requirement for passage of H.R. 1 to 60 votes.) *A "No" vote in opposition to H.R. 1 is counted as a "Right" vote.* 

### 6. Ending Tax Loopholes for Five Largest Oil Companies – Vote #72

AFGE supported a motion offered by Senator Harry Reid (D-NV) to proceed to the consideration of the Close Big Oil Tax Loopholes Act (S. 940), a bill that would eliminate \$21 billion of tax loopholes over the next ten years for the five largest multi-billion-dollar oil companies – Chevron Corporation, ConocoPhilips, ExxonMobil Corporation, and the U.S. subsidiaries of BP Plc, and Royal Dutch Shell Plc. In addition, it would require that the \$21 billion in recovered funds go toward reducing the federal budget deficit.

Given the current drive to reduce the federal deficit by slashing federal spending, this \$21 billion could potentially replace cuts in the non-defense discretionary programs such as education, veterans' health care, job training, law enforcement, environmental protection, housing assistance, the administrative costs of Social Security, and food, drug and workplace safety.

Between high profits (more than \$900 billion between 2001 and 2011), stock price manipulation, and low taxes (for example, ExxonMobil had an average effective federal income tax of 17.6% in 2009-2010), these five oil companies have done very well over the past decade. Yet these five companies alone receive over \$2 billion annually via federal tax loopholes – some of which are nearly 100 years old. These tax loopholes were put in place at a time when oil companies were "emerging industries" that needed government assistance to create the infrastructure vital to domestic production. That is no longer the case.

Eliminating the annual \$2 billion in tax loopholes would have only a very small impact on these five oil companies' bottom lines. The Congressional Research Service recently determined that "the total expected tax revenues [from the tax loophole provisions] are only 5 percent of the earnings of the five largest firms in the industry." In other words, eliminating these loopholes would reduce the five largest companies' earnings by one nickel for every dollar of profit.

The Senate rejected the Reid motion to proceed on May 17, 2011, by a vote of 52-48 (D: 48-3; R: 2-45; I: 2-0). (Note: By unanimous consent, the Senate agreed to raise the majority requirement for adoption of the motion to proceed to 60 votes.) *A "Yes" vote in support of the Reid motion to proceed is counted as a "Right" vote.* 

#### 7. House FY 2012 Budget Resolution – Vote #77

AFGE opposed a motion to proceed to consideration of the House FY 2012 Budget Resolution (H.Con.Res. 34), a sweeping budget plan devised by House Budget Committee Chairman Paul Ryan (R-WI).

The Ryan budget plan proposed a dramatic "reverse-Robin-Hood" approach with a large share of its spending cuts coming from programs for modest-income Americans while providing extremely large tax cuts to the wealthiest Americans. And yet, with all these spending and tax cuts, the Ryan budget plan would barely reduce the federal budget deficit over 10 years.

#### Spending Cuts

The Ryan budget plan would generate \$2.9 trillion – or two-thirds – of its \$4.3 trillion in spending cuts over 10 years from federal programs that serve people of low- and moderate means. According to the nonpartisan Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP), the \$2.9 trillion includes: \$2.17 trillion in reductions from Medicaid and related health care, \$350 billion in cuts in mandatory programs that service low-income Americans (other than Medicaid); and \$400 billion in cuts in low-income discretionary programs.

With regard to federal employees, the Ryan budget plan proposed to: (1) freeze federal pay for an additional three years (FY 2012-2015), (2) increase federal employee contributions to the Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS) from 0.8% to 6.2% of salary, and (3) cut the federal workforce by 10% over three years (FY 2012-2015).

#### Tax Cuts

The Ryan budget proposed \$4.2 trillion in tax cuts over ten years, the majority of which would benefit high-income people. For example, it would (1) lock in permanently all of the Bush 2001 and 2003 tax cuts, which flow disproportionately to high-income people; (2) repeal the Medicare payroll surtax on high-income people enacted in the 2010 Affordable Care Act; and (3) reduce the top individual and corporate tax rates to 25%.

#### **Deficit Reduction**

Even some critics of Chairman Ryan's budget plan praised his "courage" and his willingness to make "hard choices" to address the federal budget deficit. But Chairman Ryan's widely reported claim that his plan would produce \$1.6 trillion in deficit reduction over 10 years proved totally illusionary. In fact, various analyses of his plan found that it would produce just \$155 billion in real deficit reduction over ten years. For example, the CBPP reports that despite proposing \$4.3 trillion in what would be "the most severe and wrenching budget cuts in U.S. history....the [Ryan] plan barely reduces deficits at all over the next decade. That's because his budget cuts are offset by \$4.2 trillion in tax cuts that would go disproportionately to those at the top."

The Senate rejected the Reid motion to proceed on May 25, 2011, by a vote of 40-57 (D: 0-50; R: 40-5; I: 0-2). *A "No" vote in opposition to the Reid motion to proceed is counted as a "Right" vote.* 

#### 8. House Republican Debt Ceiling Increase Plan – Vote #120

AFGE supported a motion offered by Senator Harry Reid (D-NV) to table (kill) the House-passed amendment in the nature of a substitute to the Budget Control Act (S. 627). This House Republican debt ceiling proposal would raise the \$14.3 trillion debt ceiling in two stages - in exchange for deep cuts in discretionary spending and mandatory spending.

<u>Stage 1</u>: The House proposal would initially raise the debt ceiling by about \$1 trillion in exchange for \$1.2 trillion in discretionary spending cuts over ten years. These deep spending cuts would require our nation to renege on our obligations to low-and moderate-income people, particularly children from poorer households, the unemployed struggling to find a job during the current economic downturn, and people with disabilities. It also would require our nation to renege on promises made to those who care about the air we breathe, the food we eat, and the safety of our workplaces, borders, correctional institutions, transportation systems and waterways.

<u>Stage 2:</u> As the initial \$1 trillion debt ceiling increase would be sufficient to avoid another default crisis for only about 6 months, the House proposal then would allow an additional \$1.6 trillion debt ceiling increase but only if Congress:

- made \$1.6 trillion in mandatory spending cuts over the next ten years, and
- approved a balanced budget amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

Robert Greenstein, President of the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, stated on July 27, 2010, that:

"To secure \$1.6 trillion in [mandatory] entitlement savings *over the next ten years* would require draconian policy changes. Policymakers would essentially have three choices: (1) cut Social Security and Medicare benefits heavily for *current* retirees; (2) repeal the Affordable Care Act's coverage

expansions while retaining its measures that cut Medicare payments and raise taxes; or (3) eviscerate the safety net for low-income children, parents, senior citizens, and people with disabilities. There is no other plausible way to get \$1.6 trillion in [mandatory] entitlement cuts in the next ten years."

The Senate agreed to the Reid motion to table (kill) the House Republican debt ceiling proposal on July 29, 2011, by a vote of 59-41(D: 51-0; R: 6-41; I: 2-0). **A "Yes" vote in support of the Reid motion is counted as a "Right" vote.** 

#### 9. Obama/Democratic Jobs Creation Plan – Vote #160

AFGE supported a motion offered by Senator Harry Reid (D-NV) to invoke cloture (thus closing debate) on the American Jobs Act of 2011 (S. 1660), which includes all of the job creation measures that the Obama administration submitted to Congress in September 2011.

The American Jobs Act of 2011 would put more people back to work and put more money in the pockets of working Americans, and it would do so without adding to the federal budget deficit. The bill contained five components:

#### Tax Cuts to Help America's Small Businesses Hire and Grow. -

- Cut in half the payroll taxes paid by businesses on their first \$5 million in payroll, effectively targeting the benefit to the 98 percent of firms that have payroll below this threshold.
- Completely eliminate payroll taxes for firms that increase their payroll by adding new workers or increasing the wages of their current workers.

#### Putting Workers Back on the Job While Rebuilding and Modernizing America. -

- \$50 billion in immediate investments for highways, transit, rail, and aviation, helping to modernize an infrastructure that now receives a grade of "D" from the American Society of Civil Engineers, thereby putting hundreds of thousands of construction workers back on the job.
- \$35 billion to prevent layoffs of up to 280,000 teachers, while keeping police and firefighters on the job.
- \$25 billion to modernize at least 35,000 public schools, investments that will create jobs while upgrading schools to meet 21<sup>st</sup> Century needs.
- \$15 billion in a national effort to have construction workers rehabilitating and refurbishing hundreds of thousands of vacant and foreclosed houses and businesses.

#### Pathways Back to Work for Americans Looking for Jobs. -

- Extension of unemployment insurance to prevent five million Americans looking for work from losing their benefits.
- \$4,000 tax credit to employers for hiring long-term unemployed workers.
- Prohibiting employers from discriminating against unemployed workers when hiring.

 Expanding job opportunities for low-income youth and adults through a new Pathways Back to Work Fund for subsidized employment, innovative training programs, and summer/year-round jobs for youth.

#### <u>Tax Relief for Every American Worker</u>. –

 Expand last year's payroll tax cut from 2.0 percent to 3.1 percent – providing a \$1,500 tax cut to the typical American worker.

#### Fully Paid for as Part of the President's Long-Term Deficit Reduction Plan. -

• S. 1660 contains \$447 billion in additional spending and tax cuts. The bill is fully paid for through a surtax of 5.6 percent on those making over \$1 million per year.

The Senate rejected the Reid cloture motion on October 11, 2011, by a vote of 50-49 (D: 48-3; R: 0-46; I: 2-0). (Note: Three-fifths of the total Senate – 60 – are required to invoke cloture.) *A "Yes" vote on the Reid cloture motion is counted as a "Right" vote.* 

#### 10. U.S. – Colombia Free Trade Agreement – Vote #163

AFGE opposed the passage of H.R. 3078, a bill that would implement the U.S. – Colombia Free Trade Agreement.

Colombia remains the most deadly nation in the world in which to be a trade unionist. In the past 25 years, more than 2,850 trade unionists have been murdered in Colombia. Last year alone, 51 trade unionists were murdered, an increase over 2009. This year, 22 trade unionists have been murdered so far this year. The conviction rate for union murders and other violence is in the single digits, and even where prosecutions have occurred, many perpetrators have been charged in absentia and are still on the loose. There can be little doubt that if 22 CEOs had been murdered in Colombia this year, this deal would be on a very slow track indeed.

AFGE appreciates the Obama Administration's efforts to negotiate a separate Action Plan with the Colombian government to address some of the concerns raised over many years with respect to human and labor rights for workers, murders of trade unionists, and impunity for the perpetrators of violence. The Action Plan lays out some important benchmarks in terms of increasing the level of protection for workers, addressing some flaws in the labor code, and improving enforcement of labor laws.

However, the Action Plan does not go nearly far enough in laying out concrete benchmarks for progress in the areas of violence and impunity, nor does it address many of the ways in which Colombian labor law falls short of international standards. There is no guarantee that the terms of it will in fact lead to a reduction in violence, and no backup plan to delay implementation if the violence and impunity continue. Furthermore, the Action Plan is a stand-alone agreement, not connected to the benefits conferred in the trade agreement. Once the trade agreement is ratified by Congress and

implemented, the U.S. government will have no leverage whatsoever to enforce its terms in the event that the terms are not implemented as agreed.

The Senate passed H.R. 3078 on October 12, 2011, by a vote of 66-33 (D: 21-30; R: 44-2; I:1-1). *A "No" vote in opposition to the U.S. – Colombia Free Trade Agreement is counted as a "Right" vote.* 

#### 11. National Criminal Justice Commission – Vote #173

AFGE supported an amendment offered by Senator Jim Webb (D-VA) to the FY 2012 Agriculture, Commerce-Justice-Science, Transportation-HUD Appropriations Act (H.R. 2112) to establish a 14-member National Criminal Justice Commission charged with undertaking an 18-month comprehensive review of the American criminal justice system.

The commission's tasks would include: (1) making specific findings related to current federal and state criminal justice policies and practices, and (2) making concrete reform recommendations to federal and state governments for reducing the prison inmate incarceration rate while preserving public safety, for improving prison administration and reducing prison inmate violence, and for establishing rehabilitation programs so prison inmates may successfully reenter our communities as productive, law-abiding citizens.

The Senate rejected the Webb amendment on October 20, 2011, by a vote of 57-43 (D: 51-0; R: 4-43; I: 2-0). (Note: By unanimous consent, the Senate agreed to raise the majority requirement for adoption of the Webb amendment to 60 votes.) *A "Yes" vote in support of the Webb amendment is counted as a "Right" vote.* 

# 12. Public Employee Jobs Funding – Vote #177

AFGE supported a motion offered by Senator Harry Reid (D-NV) to invoke cloture (thus closing debate) on the Teachers and First Responders Back to Work Act (S. 723).

Since the start of the recession, state budgets have suffered the largest budget shortfalls on record. State and local governments have shed nearly 600,000 jobs, including nearly 300,000 education jobs and 15,000 firefighter jobs. Larger class sizes, and longer emergency response times have been the inevitable result of these cutbacks. Month after month, the continuing loss of state and local employee jobs have nearly wiped out the small employment gains made in the private sector.

The Teachers and First Responders Back to Work Act would provide \$30 billion to help state and local governments keep nearly 400,000 teachers on the job and \$5 billion to retain and rehire police, firefighters, and other first responders. The bill would be fully paid for through a 0.5 percent surtax on those making over \$1 million.

The Senate rejected the Reid cloture motion on October 20, 2011, by a vote of 50-50 (D: 49-2; R: 0-47; I: 1-1). (Note: Three-fifths of the total Senate – 60 – is required to

invoke cloture.) A "Yes" vote in support of the Reid cloture motion is counted as a "Right" vote.

#### 13. Republican Jobs Creation Plan – Vote #202

AFGE opposed an amendment offered by Senator John McCain (R-AZ) to H.R. 674, the Jobs Creation Act.

The McCain amendment was a repackaging of virtually all conservative ideas to foster economic growth and job creation by enhancing corporate interests and power, crippling the federal government, and overturning protections for workers and consumers. While the list of objectionable provisions in the McCain amendment was long, the following are some of the most destructive:

- A balanced budget constitutional amendment, which would undermine the discretionary and mandatory spending programs that benefit low- and middleincome Americans.
- Repeal of the Affordable Care Act, which would deny millions of Americans access to basic health care.
- A host of anti-regulatory measures, including the Regulations from the Executive in Need of Scrutiny (REINS) Act (S. 299) and the Regulatory Moratorium and Jobs Preservation Act (S. 1438), which would make it nearly impossible for the federal government to issue needed safeguards to protect workers and consumers from harm.
- Repeal of the Dodd-Frank Financial Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, which would allow Wall Street to return to the abusive practices that precipitated the most devastating financial and economic crisis since the Great Depression.
- Amendments to the National Labor Relations Act that would take away the National Labor Relation Board's authority to effectively enforce the law when employers retaliate against workers for exercising their rights to engage in collective bargaining.

The Senate rejected the McCain amendment on November 10, 2011, by a vote of 40-56 (D: 0-50; R: 40-4; I: 0-2). (Note: By unanimous consent, the Senate agreed to raise the majority requirement for adoption of the McCain amendment to 60 votes.) *A "No" vote in opposition to the McCain amendment is counted as a "Right" vote.* 

# 14. Payroll Tax Cut Extension/Federal Employee Offsets – Vote #220

AFGE opposed the motion offered by Senator Mitch McConnell (R-KY) to proceed to consideration of the Temporary Tax Holiday and Government Reduction Act (S.1931).

S. 1931 would extend for one more year the existing two percent cut in the Social Security payroll tax for employees. However, the bill would offset that payroll tax cut by: (1) extending the current two-year pay freeze for federal employees for three more

years, and (2) arbitrarily reducing the federal workforce by requiring each agency to hire no more than one employee for every three employees who leave employment in that agency.

AFGE strongly opposed extending the current two-year pay freeze for federal employees for three more years. Federal employees – most of whom earn \$30,000 to \$70,000 - have not been immune to our nation's economic woes. Similar to their private sector counterparts, federal employees are confronting financial hardships due to unemployed spouses, major declines in the values of their homes, rising health care costs and general living expenses. Moreover, it would be unfair to extend the pay freeze because federal employees have already contributed \$60 billion over the next decade in deficit reduction through the current two-year pay freeze.

AFGE also opposed arbitrarily downsizing the federal workforce by implementing formulaic (one for three employees), across-the-board workforce cuts without regard to each agency's mission or workload. Indeed, arbitrarily downsizing the federal workforce has historically led to wasteful privatization and the use of contractors to perform functions that are too important or sensitive to be outsourced.

The Senate rejected the McConnell motion to proceed on December 1, 2011, by a vote of 20-78 (D: 0-50; R: 20-26; I: 0-2). (Note: By unanimous consent, the Senate agreed to raise the majority requirement for adoption of the McConnell motion to proceed to 60 votes.) A "No" vote in opposition to the McConnell motion to proceed is counted as a "Right" vote.

#### 15. Payroll Tax Cut Expansion – Vote #224

AFGE supported the motion offered by Senator Harry Reid (D-NV) to proceed to consideration of the Middle Class Tax Cut Act of 2011 (S. 1944).

S. 1944 would extend for one more year the Social Security payroll tax cut for employees and expand that payroll tax cut from 2 percent to 3.1 percent. At the same time, the expanded payroll tax cut would be paid for by a 1.9 percent surtax on income over \$1 million, effective for taxable years 2012 – 2022.

The U.S. economy is still suffering from the adverse effects of Wall Street's financial collapse. At this critical time, it is important to put money into the hands of the middle class so they can spend that money on domestic market products, thereby giving American businesses the confidence to invest.

At the same time, our economic recovery is hobbled by income inequality that is greater today than it has been since the Great Depression, and reducing inequality will be critical to rebuilding our economy for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century. We learned from the post-World War II – period that building a healthy middle class and reducing income inequality fuels robust economic growth and broadly-shared prosperity.

S. 1944 meets both fundamental tests. The bill's one-year expansion of the payroll tax cut would benefit 160 million workers, with the average family seeing nearly \$1,500 in additional take-home pay. The 1.9 percent surtax on income over \$1 million, effective for ten years, would begin addressing our nation's income inequality.

The Senate rejected the Reid motion to proceed on December 8, 2011, by a vote of 50-48 (D: 48-1; R: 1-46; I: 1-1). (Note: By unanimous consent, the Senate agreed to raise the majority requirement for adoption of the Reid motion to proceed to 60 votes.) *A* "Yes" vote in support of the Reid motion to proceed is counted as a "Right" vote.

# 16. Temporary Extension of Payroll Tax Cut and Unemployment Benefits – Vote #232

AFGE supported a substitute amendment offered by Senators Harry Reid (D-NV) and Mitch McConnell (R-KY) to the Social Security Payroll Tax Cut Continuation Act of 2011 (H.R. 3630).

The Reid-McConnell substitute amendment would temporarily extend until February 2012 the:

- 2 percent cut in the Social Security payroll tax,
- federal unemployment insurance benefits for long-term unemployed workers, and
- existing federal reimbursement rates for physicians who see Medicare beneficiaries.

Absent Senate approval of the Reid-McConnell substitute amendment:

- the Social Security payroll tax of some 160 million workers would increase to 6.2 percent from 4.2 percent,
- many long-term unemployed workers would lose their eligibility for federal unemployment insurance benefits, and
- reimbursement payments to physicians who see Medicare beneficiaries would be cut 27%, potentially jeopardizing older Americans' health care access.

The Senate adopted the Reid-McConnell substitute amendment on December 17, 2011, by a vote of 89-10 (D: 49-2; R: 39-7; I: 1-1). *A "Yes" vote in support of the Reid-McConnell substitute amendment is counted as a "Right" vote.* 

State	Party	Senator	Health Care Reform	Davis-Bacon Act	TSA Collective Bargaining	Balanced Budget Amendment	House FY 2011 Appropriations	Oil Company Tax Loopholes	House FY 2012 Budget	House Debt Ceiling Plan	Democratic Jobs Plan	U.S Colombia Free Trade	Criminal Justice Commission	Public Employee Jobs Funding	Republican Jobs Plan	Payroll Tax Cut/Federal Worker Cuts	Payroll Tax Cut Expansion	Payroll Tax Cut/Brief Extension	AFGE Score	EndNotes
Alabama	R	Sessions, J.	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	Х	R	W	W	6%	
	R	Shelby	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	w	R	W	W	6%	
Alaska		J. 1.51.5 y		••	•••		••	•	••		••	••	•••	••		••	••		0,0	
	D	Begich	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	88%	
	R	Murkowski	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	25%	
Arizona																				
	R	Kyl	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	13%	
A	R	McCain	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	Х	Χ	W	R	6%	
Arkansas	R	Boozman	W	W	W	w	W	w	W	W	w	W	W	w	w	R	W	R	13%	
	D	Pryor	R	R	X	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	81%	
California	J	11,01		••	^							••	••	••		••	••	••	01/0	
	D	Boxer	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%	
	D	Feinstein	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	94%	
Colorado																				
	D	Bennet	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	88%	
	D	Udall, Mark	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	88%	
Connectic	<b>ut</b> D	Blumenthal	R	R	D	R	R	D	D	R	R	D	D	D	R	R	R	D	100%	
	I	Lieberman	X	R	R R	W	R	R R	R R	R	R	R W	R R	R W	R	R	R	R R	75%	
Delaware	•	Lieberman	^	11	11	**	11		11	11	11	VV	11	**	11	11	11	11	7370	
	D	Carper	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	88%	
	D	Coons	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%	
Florida																				
	D	Nelson, Bill	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	88%	
	R	Rubio	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	6%	
Georgia	R	Chambliss	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	w	W	R	W	R	13%	
	R	Isakson	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	13%	
Hawaii		13413011	**	**	•••	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	•••		••		1370	
	D	Akaka	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%	
	D	Inouye	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	Χ	R	R	R	88%	
Idaho																				
	R	Crapo	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	6%	
	R	Risch	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	6%	
Illinois	<b>D</b>	Durhin		D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	1000/	
	D R	Durbin Kirk	R W	R R	R W	R W	R W	R W	R W	R W	R W	R W	R W	R W	R W	R R	R W	R W	100% 13%	
Indiana	IX	MIIN	٧V	11	٧V	vv	٧V	٧V	٧V	٧V	٧V	٧V	vV	vV	VV	11	٧V	vV	13/0	
	R	Coats	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	13%	
	R	Lugar	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	6%	

State	Party	Senator	Health Care Reform	Davis-Bacon Act	TSA Collective Bargaining	Balanced Budget Amendment	House FY 2011 Appropriations	Oil Company Tax Loopholes	House FY 2012 Budget	House Debt Ceiling Plan	Democratic Jobs Plan	U.S Colombia Free Trade	Criminal Justice Commission	Public Employee Jobs Funding	Republican Jobs Plan	Payroll Tax Cut/Federal Worker Cuts	Payroll Tax Cut Expansion	Payroll Tax Cut/Brief Extension	AFGE Score	EndNotes
Iowa																		_	50/	
	R	Grassley	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	6%	
Vancas	D	Harkin	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%	
Kansas	R	Moran, Jerry	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	6%	
	R	Roberts	W	W	W	W	W	W	X	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	13%	
Kentucky		Noberts	• • •	• • •	••	**	• • •	• • •	^	vv	**	**	vv	**	• •	11	**	11	13/0	
Remucky	R	McConnell	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	6%	
	R	Paul, Rand	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	Χ	19%	
Louisiana		, , ,																		
	D	Landrieu, M.	R	R	R	Χ	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	81%	
	R	Vitter	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	13%	
Maine																				
	R	Collins	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	38%	
	R	Snowe	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	38%	
Maryland																				
	D	Cardin	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%	
	D	Mikulski	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%	
Massachu									_				_		_			_	2=0/	
	R	Brown, Scott	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	25%	
Michigan	D	Kerry	R	R	Х	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	Х	Х	R	75%	
iviiciiigaii	D	Levin, C.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%	
	D	Stabenow	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%	
Minnesot		0.000011		•••	••		••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	20070	
	D	Franken	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%	
	D	Klobuchar	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%	
Mississipp	pi																			
	R	Cochran	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	13%	
	R	Wicker	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	6%	
Missouri																				
	R	Blunt	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	13%	
	D	McCaskill	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	94%	
Montana	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_		_	_	_	_	_	_		
	D	Baucus, M.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	94%	
Nobrosko	D	Tester	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	94%	
Nebraska	R	Johanns	W	R	W	w	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	w	W	R	W	R	19%	
	D	Nelson, Ben	vv R	R	vv R	W	R R	W	vv R	vv R	W	W	vv R	W	vv R	R	vv R	R	69%	
Nevada	_	Helson, Bell		**	••	••	.,	••	.,		••	••		••	.,	.,	.,	• •	5570	
	R	Ensign	W	W	W	W	W	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	0%	1
	R	Heller	1	1	1	1	1	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	9%	2
	D	Reid, H.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	94%	3

State	Party	Senator	Health Care Reform	Davis-Bacon Act	TSA Collective Bargaining	Balanced Budget Amendment	House FY 2011 Appropriations	Oil Company Tax Loopholes	House FY 2012 Budget	House Debt Ceiling Plan	Democratic Jobs Plan	U.S Colombia Free Trade	Criminal Justice Commission	Public Employee Jobs Funding	Republican Jobs Plan	Payroll Tax Cut/Federal Worker Cuts	Payroll Tax Cut Expansion	Payroll Tax Cut/Brief Extension	AFGE Score	EndNotes
New Ham	-																	_		
	R	Ayotte	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	6%	
N 1	D	Shaheen	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	94%	
New Jerse	-	Lautenberg	D	D	R	D	R	D	D	R	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	100%	
	D D	Menendez	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	R R	100%	
New Mex		Menendez	K	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	n	N	100%	
New Mex	D	Bingaman	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	94%	
	D	Udall, T.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%	
New York					••					••			••			••	••	•••	20070	
	D	Gillibrand	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%	
	D	Schumer	R	R	R	R	R	R	Χ	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	94%	
North Car	rolina																			
	R	Burr	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	13%	
	D	Hagan	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%	
North Dal	kota																			
	D	Conrad	R	R	R	Χ	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	88%	
	R	Hoeven	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	6%	
Ohio	_		_	_			_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_		
	D	Brown, Sherrod	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	94%	
Oklahami	R	Portman	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	6%	
Oklahoma	a R	Coburn	W	Х	W	W	W	W	W	W	Х	W	W	W	w	R	W	D	13%	
	R	Inhofe	W	^ W	W	W	W	W	W	W	^ W	W	W	W	W	r R	W	R R	13%	
Oregon	11	iiiioic	**	••	**	**	**	vv	**	**	**	**	vv	**	vv	11	• •	11	1370	
Orcgon	D	Merkley	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%	
	D	Wyden	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	94%	
Pennsylva	ania	,																		
•	D	Casey	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%	
	R	Toomey	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	13%	
Rhode Isla	and																			
	D	Reed, J.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%	
	D	Whitehouse	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%	
South Car																				
	R	DeMint	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	19%	
	R	Graham	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	25%	
South Dal		Johnson Tim	ь	n	<b>D</b>	n	n	D	<b>D</b>	n	D	۱۸/	n	<b>D</b>	n	n	n	<b>D</b>	0.40/	
	D R	Johnson, Tim Thune	R W	R W	R W	R W	R W	R W	R W	R W	R W	W W	R W	R W	R W	R R	R W	R P	94% 13%	
Tennesse		mune	VV	٧V	VV	VV	VV	VV	VV	VV	VV	VV	٧٧	VV	٧V	ιζ	٧V	R	13%	
1 = 1111 = 25 =	<b>e</b> R	Alexander, L.	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	13%	
	R	Corker	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	6%	
			**		••	••	••	• •	• •	••	••	••	••			••	••	- •	3,3	

State	Party	Senator	Health Care Reform	Davis-Bacon Act	TSA Collective Bargaining	Balanced Budget Amendment	House FY 2011 Appropriations	Oil Company Tax Loopholes	House FY 2012 Budget	House Debt Ceiling Plan	Democratic Jobs Plan	U.S Colombia Free Trade	Criminal Justice Commission	Public Employee Jobs Funding	Republican Jobs Plan	Payroll Tax Cut/Federal Worker Cuts	Payroll Tax Cut Expansion	Payroll Tax Cut/Brief Extension	AFGE Score	EndNotes
Texas																				
	R	Cornyn	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	13%	
	R	Hutchison	W	W	W	W	W	W	Χ	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	6%	
Utah				.,												_			250/	
	R	Hatch	W	X	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	25%	
Vermont	R	Lee, M.	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	Х	R	W	R	25%	
vermont	D	Leahy	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	88%	
	ı	Sanders	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	88%	
Virginia		Sanders						"									•••	••	0070	
<b>g</b>	D	Warner	Х	Χ	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	81%	
	D	Webb	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	94%	
Washingt	ton																			
	D	Cantwell	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	94%	
	D	Murray	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	94%	
West Virg	ginia																			
	D	Manchin	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	81%	
	D	Rockefeller	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%	
Wisconsi																_				
	R	Johnson, R.	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	6%	
Muomina	D .	Kohl	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Χ	R	88%	
Wyoming	R R	Barrasso	W	w	W	W	w	W	W	w	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	6%	
	R R	Enzi	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	r R	6%	
		LIILI	vv	• •	• •		• •	v v	vv	• •	• •	v v	vv	vv	v v	vv	v	.,	0/0	

#### **End Notes**

- 1 Senator John Ensign (R-NV) resigned from office effective May 3, 2011.
- 2 Senator Dean Heller (R-NV) was appointed by Governor Brian Sandoval (R-NV) to succeed John Ensign, who resigned. Senator Heller began service May 9, 2011.
- 3 Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid (D-NV) voted "No" on his own cloture motion so that he could be eligible procedurally to enter a motion to reconsider the vote.



