

VOLUME VII, NUMBER 3 110TH CONGRESS, 2ND SESSION
JAN-JULY, 2008



Jewish Community Voter Guide 2008

This guide contains the voting records of members of the United States Congress on issues of concern to the Jewish community. Included are key votes on the war in Iraq, climate change, national security, housing, higher education, health care, the economy and more.

HOW LAWS ARE MADE

Laws may be initiated in either chamber of Congress, the House of Representatives or the Senate. As the majority of laws originate in the House of Representatives, this summary will focus principally on the procedure in that body.

1. When a Representative has an idea for a new law, s/he becomes the sponsor of that bill and introduces it by giving it to the clerk of the House or by placing it in a box, called the hopper. The clerk assigns a legislative number to the bill, with H.R. for bills introduced in the House and S. for bills introduced in the Senate. The Government Printing Office (GPO) then prints the bill and distributes copies to each representative.

2. Next, the bill is assigned to a committee (the House has 22 standing committees, each with jurisdiction over bills in certain areas) by the Speaker of the House so that it can be studied.

The standing committee (or often a subcommittee) studies the bill and hears testimony from experts and people interested in the bill. The committee then may release the bill with a recommendation to pass it, or revise the bill and release it, or lay it aside so that the House cannot vote on it. Releasing the bill is called reporting it out, while laying it aside is called tabling.

3. If the bill is released, it then goes on a calendar (a list of bills awaiting action). Here the House Rules Committee may call for the bill to be voted on quickly, limit the debate, or limit or prohibit amendments. Undisputed bills may be passed by unanimous consent, or by a two-thirds vote if members agree to suspend the rules.

4. The bill now goes to the floor of the House for consideration and begins with a complete reading of the bill (sometimes this is the only complete reading). A third reading (title only) occurs after any amendments have been added. If the bill passes by simple majority (218 of 435), the bill moves to the Senate.

5. In order to be introduced in the Senate, a senator must be recognized by the Presiding Officer and announce the introduction of the bill. Sometimes, when a bill has passed in one house, it becomes known as an act; however, this term usually means a bill that has been passed by both houses and becomes law.

6. Just as in the House, the bill then is assigned to a committee. It is assigned to one of the Senate's 16 standing committees by the Presiding Officer. The Senate committee studies and either releases or tables the bill just like the House standing committee.

7. Once released, the bill goes to the Senate floor for consideration. Bills are voted on in the Senate based on the order they come from the committee; however, an urgent bill may be pushed ahead by leaders of the majority party. When the Senate considers the bill, they can vote on it indefinitely. When there is no more debate, the bill is voted on. A simple majority (51 of 100) passes the bill.

8. The bill now moves onto a conference committee, which is made up of members from each chamber. The committee works out any differences between the House and Senate versions of the bill. The revised bill is sent back to both the House and Senate for their final approval. Once approved, the bill is printed by the Government Printing Office (GPO) in a process called enrolling. The clerk from the introducing chamber certifies the final version.

9. The enrolled bill is now signed by the Speaker of the House and then the Vice President. Finally, it is sent for presidential consideration. The President has 10 days to sign or veto the enrolled bill. If the President vetoes the bill, it can still become a law if two-thirds of the Senate and two-thirds of the House then vote in favor of the bill.

DESCRIPTION OF HOUSE VOTES

- 1. HR 2642 Supplemental Appropriations/Motion to Concur.** Obey (D-WI) motion to concur in the Senate amendments to the bill that would appropriate \$161.8 billion for the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. It would provide \$24.7 billion for domestic programs, including \$2.7 billion for Midwest disaster relief and \$5.8 billion for FY 2009 to rebuild levees destroyed by Hurricane Katrina. It would provide \$4.6 billion for military construction and VA hospitals, and \$10.1 billion for the State Department, the U.S. Agency for International Development and international food aid. The bill also would bar permanent bases in Iraq and require the Iraqi government to match reconstruction aid. It would provide for a permanent expansion of education benefits for post-9/11 veterans, extend unemployment insurance benefits and place a moratorium through March 2009 on six Medicaid regulations proposed by the administration. Motion agreed to 416-12. 6/19/08. Became public law 6/30/08.
- 2. HR 6304 Foreign Intelligence Surveillance/Passage.** Bill that would overhaul the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA), which governs electronic surveillance of foreign terrorism suspects. The bill would allow warrantless surveillance of foreign targets who may be communicating with people in the United States after the secret FISA court approves surveillance procedures; the administration can begin that surveillance prior to the FISA court review if the need is deemed urgent. It would allow federal district courts to waive existing lawsuits against companies that assisted President Bush's warrantless surveillance program. Passed 293-129, 6/20/08. Became public law 7/10/08.
- 3. HR 5140 Economic Stimulus/Motion to Concur.** Rangel (D-NY) motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill that would provide a tax credit for most taxpayers equal to \$300 to \$600 for individuals and \$600 to \$1,200 for couples. Families would receive \$300 for each child under 17. The benefit would begin phasing out for individuals with adjusted gross incomes above \$75,000 (\$150,000 for married couples). Motion agreed to 380-34, 2/7/08. Became public law 2/13/08.
- 4. HR 6049 Tax Provisions Extension/Passage.** Bill that would extend dozens of tax provisions for one year, including deductions for tuition and education expenses, and for sales taxes in states without income taxes. It contains several energy tax provisions, such as tax credits for wind and renewable-energy production and for the purchase of fuel cell power plants. Passed 263-160, 5/21/08. Motion in the Senate to invoke cloture (stop debate) and proceed to consider HR 6049 failed.
- 5. S Con Res 70 FY 2009 Budget Resolution/Conference Report.** Conference report on the concurrent resolution that would allow up to \$1 trillion in discretionary spending for FY 2009, plus \$70 billion for the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, and \$5.8 billion for hurricane recovery. It would create a trigger mechanism that would reinforce pay-

as-you-go rules in the House. Pay-as-you-go rules require that new entitlement and revenue legislation be deficit neutral. Adopted 214-210, 6/5/08. Conference report adopted in the Senate 6/4/08.

- 6. HR 3221 Mortgage Relief/Motion to Concur.** Frank (D-MA) motion to concur in the Senate amendment with the House amendment to the bill that would overhaul Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, modernize the Federal Housing Administration and expand the FHA's loan insurance programs aimed at helping borrowers avoid foreclosure. It would increase the federal debt limit to \$10.6 trillion. Motion agreed to 272-152, 7/23/08. Became public law 7/30/08.
- 7. HR 3963 Children's Health Insurance/Veto Override.** Vote to override President Bush's veto of the bill that would reauthorize the State Children's Health Insurance Program at nearly \$60 billion over five years, expanding the program by \$35 billion. Rejected 260-152, 1/23/08. A 2/3 majority of those present and voting (275 in this case) of both chambers is required to override a veto. Referred to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.
- 8. HR 1424 Mental Health Parity/Passage.** Bill that would require health insurers to offer mental health benefits equal in cost and scope to medical health benefits, to cover a wide variety of mental health conditions, and prohibit discrimination in employment and health insurance on the basis of genetic information. Passed 268-148, 3/5/08. Placed on the Senate Legislative Calendar.
- 9. HR 6331 Medicare Physician Payments/Veto Override.** Vote to override President Bush's veto of the bill that would prevent a 10.6% cut in Medicare physician payments, scheduled for 7/1/08; hold payments at current rates for 18 months; provide a 1.1% increase in 2009; and provide \$16.6 billion over 10 years for changes to Medicare beneficiary programs. Passed 383-41, 7/15/08. Public law enacted over veto 7/15/08.
- 10. HR 4137 Higher Education Reauthorization/Conference Report.** Bill that would amend and extend the Higher Education Act through FY 2012. The measure would raise the maximum Pell Grant award from \$5,800 to \$8,000; it bars lenders from giving schools perks in order to get on a preferred lender list; it establishes a new loan forgiveness program for individuals working in high need areas. Adopted 380-49, 7/31/08. Cleared for the White House.
- 11. HR 5715 Student Loan Access/Motion to Concur.** Miller (D-CA) motion to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill that would increase annual loan limits on federal college loans and give the Education Department a bigger role in ensuring loan availability. Motion agreed to 388-21, 5/1/08. Passed the Senate by unanimous consent 4/30/08. Became public law 5/7/08.

I 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

ALABAMA

1 Bonner	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	NV	Y	Y
2 Everett	Y	Y	NV	N	NV	N	NV	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Rogers	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Aderholt	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Cramer	Y	Y	NV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Bachus	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Davis	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

ALASKA

a-l Young	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	NV	Y
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ARIZONA

1 Renzi	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	NV	N	Y	Y
2 Franks	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
3 Shadegg	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
4 Pastor	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Mitchell	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Flake	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
7 Grijalva	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Giffords	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

ARKANSAS

1 Berry	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Snyder	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Boozman	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Ross	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

CALIFORNIA

1 Thompson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
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I 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

2 Herger	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
3 Lungren	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
4 Doolittle	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
5 Matsui	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Woolsey	Y	N	NV	Y	Y	Y	Y	NV	Y	Y	Y
7 Miller, George	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Pelosi	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	NV	NV
9 Lee	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	NV
10 Tauscher	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 McNerney	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Speier	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Stark	NV	NV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Eshoo	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Honda	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	NV
16 Lofgren	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Farr	Y	N	NV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Cardoza	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Radanovich	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
20 Costa	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Nunes	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
22 McCarthy	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
23 Capps	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Gallegly	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
25 McKeon	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
26 Dreier	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
27 Sherman	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	NV	Y	Y	Y	Y

DESCRIPTION OF SENATE VOTES

1. **HR 2642 Supplemental Appropriations/Motion to Concur.**

Reid (D-NV) motion to concur in the House and Senate amendments to the bill that would appropriate \$161.8 billion for the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. It would provide \$24.7 billion for domestic programs, including \$2.7 billion for Midwest disaster relief and \$5.8 billion for FY 2009 to rebuild levees destroyed by Hurricane Katrina. It would provide \$4.6 billion for military construction and VA hospitals, and \$10.1 billion for the State Department, the U.S. Agency for International Development and international food aid. The bill also would bar permanent bases in Iraq and require the Iraqi government to match reconstruction aid. It would provide for a permanent expansion of education benefits for post-9/11 veterans, extend unemployment insurance benefits and place a moratorium through March 2009 on six Medicaid regulations proposed by the administration. Motion agreed to 92-6, 6/26/08. Became public law 6/30/08.

2. **HR 6304 Foreign Intelligence Surveillance/Passage.**

Bill that would overhaul the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA), which governs electronic surveillance of foreign terrorism suspects. The bill would allow warrantless surveillance of foreign targets who may be communicating with people in the United States after the secret FISA court approves surveillance procedures; the administration can begin that surveillance prior to the FISA court review if the need is deemed urgent. It would allow federal district courts to waive existing lawsuits against companies that assisted President Bush's warrantless surveillance program. Passed 69-28, 7/9/08. Became public law 7/10/08.

3. **HR 5140 Economic Stimulus/Passage.**

Bill that would provide a tax credit for most taxpayers equal to \$300 to \$600 for individuals and \$600 to \$1,200 for couples. Families would receive \$300 for each child under 17. The benefit would begin phasing out for individuals with adjusted gross incomes above \$75,000 (\$150,000 for married couples). Passed 81-16, 2/7/08. Became public law 2/13/08.

4. **S Con Res 70 FY 2009 Budget Resolution/Conference**

Report. Conference report on the concurrent resolution that would allow up to \$1 trillion in discretionary spending for FY 2009, plus \$70 billion for the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, and \$5.8 billion for hurricane recovery. It would create a trigger mechanism that would reinforce pay-as-you-go rules in the House. Pay-as-you-go rules require that new entitlement and revenue legislation be deficit neutral. Adopted 48-45, 6/4/08. Message on Senate action sent to the House.

5. **HR 3221 Mortgage Relief/Motion to Concur.**

Reid (D-NV) motion to concur in the House and Senate amendments to the bill that would overhaul Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, modernize the Federal Housing Administration and expand the FHA's loan insurance programs aimed at helping borrowers avoid foreclosure. It would increase the federal debt limit to \$10.6 trillion. Motion agreed to 72-13, 7/26/08. Became public law 7/30/08.

6. **HR 2831 Wage Discrimination (Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act)/Cloture.**

Motion to invoke cloture (limit debate) on the motion to proceed to the bill that would amend the 1964 Civil Rights Act to allow employees to file charges of pay discrimination within 180 days of the last received paycheck affected by the alleged discriminatory decision. Motion rejected 56-42, 4/23/08. Three-fifths of the total Senate (60) is required to invoke cloture. No further action taken.

7. **HR 493 Genetic Information Non-Discrimination/Passage.**

Bill that would prohibit discrimination on the basis of genetic information with respect to health insurance and employment. Passed 95-0, 4/24/08. Became public law 5/21/08.

8. **HR 6331 Medicare Physician Payments/Veto Override.**

Vote to override President Bush's veto of the bill that would prevent a 10.6% cut in Medicare physician payments, scheduled for 7/1/08; hold payments at current rates for 18 months; provide a 1.1% increase in 2009; and provide \$16.6 billion over 10 years for changes to Medicare beneficiary programs. Passed 70-26, 7/15/08. Public law enacted over veto 7/15/08.

9. **S 3036 Climate Change/Cloture.**

Motion to invoke cloture (limit debate) on the Boxer (D-CA) substitute amendment that would cap greenhouse gas emissions nationwide and set up a trading system for companies to buy and sell emission allowances. Motion rejected 48-36 6/6/08. Three-fifths of the total Senate (60) is required to invoke cloture. Returned to the calendar 7/8/08.

10. **HR 4137 Higher Education Reauthorization/Conference**

Report. Bill that would amend and extend the Higher Education Act through FY 2012. The measure would raise the maximum Pell Grant award from \$5,800 to \$8,000; it bars lenders from giving schools perks in order to get on a preferred lender list; it establishes a new loan forgiveness program for individuals working in high need areas. Adopted 83-8, 7/31/08. Cleared for the White House.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

ALABAMA

<i>Sessions</i>	Y	NV	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
<i>Shelby</i>	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y

ALASKA

<i>Murkowski</i>	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	NV	Y
<i>Stevens</i>	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	NV	Y

ARIZONA

<i>Kyl</i>	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
<i>McCain</i>	NV	NV	Y	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV

ARKANSAS

Lincoln	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Pryor	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

CALIFORNIA

Boxer	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Feinstein	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

COLORADO

<i>Allard</i>	N	Y	N	N	NV	N	Y	N	N	Y
<i>Salazar</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

CONNECTICUT

Dodd	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Lieberman	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

DELAWARE

Biden	Y	N	Y	NV	Y	Y	Y	Y	NV	Y
Carper	Y	Y	Y	Y	NV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

FLORIDA

<i>Martínez</i>	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
<i>Nelson</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

GEORGIA

<i>Chambliss</i>	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
<i>Isakson</i>	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N

HAWAII

Akaka	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Inouye	Y	Y	Y	Y	NV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

IDAHO

<i>Craig</i>	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	NV	Y
<i>Crapo</i>	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y

ILLINOIS

Durbin	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Obama	Y	Y	NV	Y	NV	Y	NV	NV	NV	NV

INDIANA

Bayh	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
<i>Lugar</i>	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y

IOWA

<i>Grassley</i>	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
Harkin	Y	N	Y	Y	NV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

KANSAS

<i>Brownback</i>	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
<i>Roberts</i>	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y

United States Senate

KENTUCKY										
<i>Bunning</i>	Y	Y	Y	N	NV	N	Y	N	N	Y
<i>McConnell</i>	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
LOUISIANA										
<i>Landrieu</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
<i>Vitter</i>	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
MAINE										
<i>Collins</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
<i>Snowe</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	NV
MARYLAND										
<i>Cardin</i>	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
<i>Mikulski</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS										
<i>Kennedy</i>	NV	NV	Y	NV	NV	Y	Y	NV	NV	NV
<i>Kerry</i>	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN										
<i>Levin</i>	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
<i>Stabenow</i>	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA										
<i>Coleman</i>	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	NV	NV
<i>Klobuchar</i>	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	NV
MISSISSIPPI										
<i>Cochran</i>	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
<i>Wicker</i>	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
MISSOURI										
<i>Bond</i>	Y	Y	Y	N	NV	N	Y	Y	N	Y
<i>McCaskill</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA										
<i>Baucus</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
<i>Tester</i>	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEBRASKA										
<i>Hagel</i>	Y	Y	N	N	Y	NV	Y	N	N	NV
<i>Nelson</i>	Y	Y	NV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA										
<i>Ensign</i>	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
<i>Reid</i>	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE										
<i>Gregg</i>	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	NV	N	NV	Y
<i>Sununu</i>	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY										
<i>Lautenberg</i>	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
<i>Menendez</i>	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO										
<i>Bingaman</i>	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
<i>Domenici</i>	Y	Y	Y	NV	Y	N	Y	N	N	NV
NEW YORK										
<i>Clinton</i>	Y	N	NV	NV	Y	Y	NV	Y	NV	NV
<i>Schumer</i>	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA										
<i>Burr</i>	Y	Y	Y	N	NV	N	Y	N	N	Y
<i>Dole</i>	Y	Y	Y	N	NV	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA										
<i>Conrad</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	NV	Y
<i>Dorgan</i>	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
OHIO										
<i>Brown</i>	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
<i>Voinovich</i>	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
OKLAHOMA										
<i>Coburn</i>	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
<i>Inhofe</i>	Y	Y	N	N	NV	N	Y	N	N	N
OREGON										
<i>Smith</i>	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
<i>Wyden</i>	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

PENNSYLVANIA										
<i>Casey</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
<i>Specter</i>	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	NV	Y
RHODE ISLAND										
<i>Reed</i>	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
<i>Whitehouse</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA										
<i>DeMint</i>	N	Y	N	N	N	N	NV	N	NV	N
<i>Graham</i>	Y	Y	Y	N	NV	N	Y	N	NV	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA										
<i>Johnson</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
<i>Thune</i>	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
TENNESSEE										
<i>Alexander</i>	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
<i>Corker</i>	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
TEXAS										
<i>Cornyn</i>	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	NV	Y
<i>Hutchison</i>	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
UTAH										
<i>Bennett</i>	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
<i>Hatch</i>	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
VERMONT										
<i>Leahy</i>	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
<i>Sanders</i>	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA										
<i>Warner</i>	Y	Y	Y	NV	NV	N	Y	NV	Y	Y
<i>Webb</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WASHINGTON										
<i>Cantwell</i>	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
<i>Murray</i>	Y	N	Y	Y	NV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA										
<i>Byrd</i>	Y	N	Y	NV	Y	Y	Y	Y	NV	Y
<i>Rockefeller</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN										
<i>Feingold</i>	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
<i>Kohl</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING										
<i>Barrasso</i>	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
<i>Enzi</i>	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y

key

Democrats

Republicans

Independents

Y = "Yes" (vote in favor of the measure described in vote description)

N = "No" (vote against the measure described in vote description)

NV = No vote recorded on the measure described in vote description

Blank space indicates that person was not in office when votes were cast

HOW TO MAKE YOUR VOICE HEARD IN CONGRESS

As you read this guide, take note of how your senators and representative voted on issues that matter to you. Contact them regularly and let them know where you stand. Your message may be as simple as the samples below:

Addresses:

The Honorable
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable
United States House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Sample letter/e-mail:

Dear Senator/Rep.
I am writing to ask you to support/vote against
(issue, bill #, if you know it).
This issue is important and deserves your attention.
Sincerely,
Your name, address

Phone: Capitol Switchboard (202) 224-3121

Sample phone call:

"Hello. My name is and I am a constituent.
I would like to register my opinion on the issue of
..... I am in favor of/opposed to it. Please pass
this information along to Senator...../Rep.....
Thank you."

E-mail: www.Congress.org provides access to all elected officials. To contact your senators and representative, just enter your zip code.

Please take the time to communicate with your elected officials after a vote has taken place. Thanking them for favorable votes is as important as expressing disapproval for unfavorable ones.

**Calls, mail and faxes are tallied.
They do make a difference.**



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ABOUT THIS VOTER GUIDE

This is Volume VII, Number 3 of the Jewish Community Voter Guide, published twice a year by the JAC Education Foundation. The Voter Guide is for informational purposes only and is not intended to influence the outcome of any election.

The JAC Education Foundation does not advocate the election or defeat of any candidate and does not endorse any political party. The information in this Voter Guide is provided as a resource to help you understand the issues before the 110th Congress, to communicate your opinions to elected officials on these issues, and to make you an informed participant in the political process.

ABOUT THE JAC EDUCATION FOUNDATION

The JAC Education Foundation was formed to educate and engage the Jewish community in electoral politics and issues of Jewish concern. The Jewish community is no longer immune to the apathy and ignorance that affect the nation as a whole. We cannot take elections for granted: we must educate ourselves, register and vote, and urge others to do the same.

The JAC Education Foundation seeks to increase political involvement through knowledge of

- how to be an effective advocate
- which legislative issues are important
- what Congressional action has been taken

ABOUT THE CONGRESSIONAL INDEX

This is a record of how each member of the United States Congress voted on issues of concern to American Jewry as identified by the JAC Education Foundation in consultation with recognized authorities who monitor these issues. Read the vote descriptions. Examine the Congressional index to learn how members of Congress voted. These votes indicate where members of Congress stand on key issues.