

VOLUME X, NUMBER 1 113TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION
JANUARY-JUNE, 2013

Jewish Community Voter Guide 2013

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 Iran sanctions, the debt limit, gun policy, budget resolution, health care, reproductive rights and more.

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.

ABOUT THIS VOTER GUIDE

This is Volume X, Number 1 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 113th 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.

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



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DESCRIPTION OF SENATE VOTES

- 1) **S RES 15. Cloture Rules/Adoption.** Adoption of a resolution that would temporarily change Senate rules for the 113th Congress to eliminate the right to filibuster a motion to proceed if the Senate majority leader permits up to four amendment votes, two from the majority and two from the minority. Debate on the motion to proceed would be limited to four hours. It would allow for a non-germane amendment post-cloture, but would subject them to a 60-vote threshold. The resolution would also limit post-cloture debate on nominations to eight hours, excluding the nominations of certain senior officials, such as Cabinet members and Supreme Court justices. Debate on district court judge nominations would be limited to two hours. Adopted 78-16; 1/24/13.
- 2) **HR 152 Disaster Supplemental/Passage.** Passage of the bill that would provide \$50.5 billion for communities hit by Superstorm Sandy. Nearly all of the funding would be designated as emergency spending exempt from discretionary caps, except for \$5.4 billion for FEMA's Disaster Relief Fund. As amended, the bill would include \$11.5 billion for FEMA's Disaster Relief Fund; \$10.9 billion for transit systems; \$16 billion for Department of Housing and Urban Development community-development programs; \$5.4 billion for the Army Corps of Engineers; \$708 million for repairs to national parks, wildlife refuges and facilities; \$234 million for Veterans Affairs medical activities and construction projects; \$274 million for Coast Guard projects; and \$520 million for Small Business Administration disaster loans. Passed 62-36; 1/28/13. Became public law 1/29/13.
- 3) **HR 325 Short-Term Debt Limit Increase/Passage.** Passage of the bill that would suspend the limit on government borrowing through May 18, 2013, and then automatically increase the current \$16.4 trillion ceiling to accommodate additional debt accumulated through that date. It also would suspend the salary payments to members in either chamber who do not adopt a fiscal 2014 budget resolution by April 15, 2013. Salaries of members of a chamber that do not adopt a budget by that time would be placed into an escrow account and would not be released until the chamber adopted a budget, or until the last day of the 113th Congress. On January 23, 2013, the House passed HR 325, suspending the debt limit until May 19, 2013. As of May 19, the debt limit was set at \$16.7 trillion or \$305 billion above the previous statutory limit. The U.S. Treasury, according to independent projections, will be able to pay federal obligations until late October or November 2013. On August 26, Treasury Secretary Lew notified congressional leaders that the government would exhaust its ability to borrow in mid-October according to U.S. Treasury projections, and would only have about \$50 billion in cash to meet federal obligations. Passed 64-34; 1/31/13. Became public law 2/4/2013.
- 4) **S 47. Violence Against Women Act Reauthorization/Passage.** Passage of the bill that would reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act for five years. The law, which expired in 2011, provides protections and assistance programs to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. The bill would authorize funds for law enforcement training programs, prosecution and victim services. It would give American Indian Tribal Courts additional authority over non-tribal domestic violence offenders. It would make it illegal for victim services organizations that receive grant funding through the law to discriminate on the basis of gender identity or sexual orientation. As amended, the bill also would extend through 2017 a law that provides protections and assistance programs to trafficking victims. It would allow underage sex trafficking victims to receive assistance under grants provided to help children exposed to violence. Passed 78-22; 2/12/13. Became public law 3/7/13.
- 5) **HR 933. Fiscal 2013 Continuing Appropriations/Health Care Funding.** Cruz (R-TX) amendment to the Mikulski (D-MD) substitute amendment. The Cruz amendment would bar the use of funds in the bill to carry out the 2010 health care law or make rules under it. The substitute would provide continuing appropriations through fiscal 2013 for government operations, including \$1.043 trillion in discretionary funds before sequestration. The bill would provide \$517.7 billion for base discretionary funding and \$71.9 billion for veterans programs and military construction to the Defense Department, as well as \$20.5 billion for agricultural programs, \$39.6 billion for the Department of Homeland Security, and \$50.2 billion for commerce, law enforcement and science programs. It would fund all other departments and agencies at their 2012 enacted levels. Rejected 45-52; 3/13/13.
- 6) **S Con Res 8 Fiscal 2014 Budget Resolution/Keystone XL Pipeline S Amdt 622.** Boxer (D-CA) amendment that would create a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for legislation to provide for analysis of the impact of approving the Keystone XL Pipeline, including whether it would raise oil prices, harm domestic energy security, use material not manufactured in the United States or adversely affect individual property rights, job creation or national security. Rejected 33-66; 3/22/13.
- 7) **S Con Res 8 Fiscal 2014 Budget Resolution/School Choice.** Alexander (R-TN) amendment that would create a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for legislation related to redirecting Title I education funds for children of low-income families to any school the child attends. Rejected 39-60; 3/22/13.
- 8) **S 649 Gun Policy Revisions/Cloture.** Motion to invoke cloture (thus limiting debate) on the Reid (D-NV) motion to proceed to the bill that would require background checks on sales of private and commercial firearms, with certain exceptions. It also would make it a federal crime to buy guns on behalf of those who are legally barred from owning them, and would extend a school safety grant program through 2023. Motion agreed to 68-31; 4/11/13.
- 9) **S 954 Farm Programs/SNAP Eligibility.** Roberts (R-KS) amendment that would limit the type of assistance a household can receive to be eligible for the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, commonly known as food stamps. It would not allow states to use heating subsidies when determining SNAP benefits. It also would eliminate grants for training and nutrition education, as well as bonus payments to states that show high or improved performance in program administration. The authority to increase SNAP benefits would sunset at the end of fiscal 2013. Rejected 40-58; 5/21/13.
- 10) **S Res 65. Support for Iran Sanctions/Adoption.** Adoption of a resolution that would express the sense of the Senate and recognize the threat posed by Iran's nuclear-weapons program; reaffirm strong support for sanctions against Iran; and urge the U.S. government to provide diplomatic, military and economic support to Israel if the nation is compelled to take military action in self-defense. Adopted 99-0; 5/22/2013.

United States Senate

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALABAMA										
<i>Sessions</i>	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
<i>Shelby</i>	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
ALASKA										
<i>Begich</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
<i>Murkowski</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
ARIZONA										
<i>Flake</i>	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
<i>McCain</i>	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS										
<i>Boozman</i>	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
<i>Pryor</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
CALIFORNIA										
<i>Boxer</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
<i>Feinstein</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
COLORADO										
<i>Bennet</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
<i>Udall</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
CONNECTICUT										
<i>Blumenthal</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
<i>Murphy</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
DELAWARE										
<i>Carper</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
<i>Coons</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
FLORIDA										
<i>Nelson</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
<i>Rubio</i>	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
GEORGIA										
<i>Chambliss</i>	NV	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
<i>Isakson</i>	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
HAWAII										
<i>Hirono</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
<i>Schatz</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
IDAHO										
<i>Crapo</i>	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
<i>Risch</i>	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
ILLINOIS										
<i>Durbin</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
<i>Kirk</i>	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA										
<i>Coats</i>	NV	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
<i>Donnelly</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
IOWA										
<i>Grassley</i>	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
<i>Harkin</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
KANSAS										
<i>Moran</i>	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
<i>Roberts</i>	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
KENTUCKY										
<i>McConnell</i>	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
<i>Paul</i>	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
LOUISIANA										
<i>Landrieu</i>	NV	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
<i>Vitter</i>	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
MAINE										
<i>Collins</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
<i>King</i>	Y	NV	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
MARYLAND										
<i>Cardin</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
<i>Mikulski</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS										
<i>Kerry</i> (thru 1/21)	Y	Y	NV							
<i>Cowan*</i>				Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
<i>Warren</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MICHIGAN										
<i>Levin</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
<i>Stabenow</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
MINNESOTA										
<i>Franken</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
<i>Klobuchar</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI										
<i>Cochran</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
<i>Wicker</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSOURI										
<i>Blunt</i>	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
<i>McCaskill</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
MONTANA										
<i>Baucus</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
<i>Tester</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
NEBRASKA										
<i>Fisher</i>	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
<i>Johanns</i>	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
NEVADA										
<i>Heller</i>	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
<i>Reid</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE										
<i>Ayotte</i>	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
<i>Shaheen</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
NEW JERSEY										
<i>Lautenberg</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	NV	NV	NV	NV	N	NV
<i>Menendez</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
NEW MEXICO										
<i>Heinrich</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
<i>Udall</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
NEW YORK										
<i>Gillibrand</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
<i>Schumer</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA										
<i>Burr</i>	NV	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
<i>Hagan</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA										
<i>Heitkamp</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
<i>Hoeben</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
OHIO										
<i>Brown</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
<i>Portman</i>	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA										
<i>Coburn</i>	NV	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	NV	Y
<i>Inhofe</i>	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	NV	Y
OREGON										
<i>Merkley</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
<i>Wyden</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA										
<i>Casey</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
<i>Toomey</i>	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND										
<i>Reed</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
<i>Whitehouse</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	NV	Y	N	Y	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA										
<i>Graham</i>	NV	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
<i>Scott</i>	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA										
<i>Johnson</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
<i>Thune</i>	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
TENNESSEE										
<i>Alexander</i>	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
<i>Corker</i>	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
TEXAS										
<i>Cornyn</i>	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
<i>Cruz</i>	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
UTAH										
<i>Hatch</i>	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
<i>Lee</i>	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
VERMONT										
<i>Leahy</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Sanders	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
VIRGINIA										
<i>Kaine</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
<i>Warner</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
WASHINGTON										
<i>Cantwell</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
<i>Murray</i>	Y	NV	NV	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA										
<i>Manchin</i>	Y	Y	N	Y	NV	N	N	Y	N	Y
<i>Rockefeller</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
WISCONSIN										
<i>Baldwin</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
<i>Johnson</i>	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
WYOMING										
<i>Barrasso</i>	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
<i>Enzi</i>	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	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

DESCRIPTION OF HOUSE VOTES

- 1) **HR 152 Disaster Supplemental/Passage.** Passage of the bill that would provide \$50.5 billion for communities hit by Superstorm Sandy. Nearly all of the funding would be designated as emergency spending exempt from discretionary caps, except for \$5.4 billion for FEMA's Disaster Relief Fund. As amended, the bill would include \$11.5 billion for FEMA's Disaster Relief Fund; \$10.9 billion for transit systems; \$16 billion for Department of Housing and Urban Development community-development programs; \$5.4 billion for the Army Corps of Engineers; \$708 million for repairs to national parks, wildlife refuges and facilities; \$234 million for Veterans Affairs medical activities and construction projects; \$274 million for Coast Guard projects; and \$520 million for Small Business Administration disaster loans. Passed 241-180; 1/15/2013. Became public law 1/29/13.
- 2) **HR 592 Nonprofit Federal Disaster Assistance/Passage.** Barletta (R-PA) motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would revise the definition of "private nonprofit facilities" to include churches, synagogues and other houses of worship to make them eligible to receive federal disaster aid for the repair and replacement of damaged facilities. The bill would allow FEMA to provide assistance in response to a major disaster or emergency declared on or after Oct. 28, 2012. Motion agreed to 354-72; 2/13/13. Referred to Senate Committee on Homeland Security.
- 3) **HR 933. Fiscal 2013 Continuing Appropriations/Passage.** Passage of the bill that would provide continuing appropriations through fiscal 2013 for government operations, including \$1.043 trillion in discretionary funds. The bill also would provide that the across-the-board cuts required by the March 1 sequester order be made, reducing discretionary spending to \$984 billion. The bill would provide \$517.6 billion in base funding for the Defense Department and \$146.4 billion for veterans programs and military construction. It also would fund all other departments and agencies at their fiscal 2012 enacted levels. Passed 267-151; 3/6/13. Became public law 3/26/13.
- 4) **S 47. Violence Against Women Act Reauthorization/Passage.** Passage of the bill that would reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act for five years. The law, which expired in 2011, provides protections and assistance programs to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. It would give American Indian Tribal Courts additional authority over non-tribal domestic violence offenders. It would make it illegal for victim services organizations that receive grant funding through the law to discriminate on the basis of gender identity or sexual orientation. As amended, the bill also would extend through 2017 a law that provides protections and assistance programs to trafficking victims. Passed 286-138; 2/28/13. Became public law 3/7/13.
- 5) **HR 45. Health Care Overhaul Law Repeal/Passage.** Passage of the bill that would repeal the 2010 health care overhaul law, which requires most individuals to buy health insurance by 2014, makes changes to government health care programs and sets requirements for health insurers. It also would repeal provisions pertaining to the Independent Payment Advisory Board. The bill would restore the provisions of law amended or repealed by the health care overhaul and would repeal certain provisions of the health care reconciliation law. Passed 229-195: A "nay" was a vote in support of the president's position. 5/16/13.
- 6) **HR 1960 Fiscal 2014 Defense Authorization/Passage.** Passage of the bill that would authorize \$638.4 billion for defense programs in fiscal 2014, including \$85.8 billion for overseas contingency operations. Excluding the war funding, it would authorize \$241.7 billion for operations and maintenance; \$99.6 billion for procurement; \$136.1 billion for military personnel; \$10.1 billion for military construction, family housing and base closure; \$68 billion for research, development, testing and evaluation; nearly \$10 billion for missile defense; and \$33.7 billion for the Defense Health Program. The bill would authorize a 1.8 percent pay increase for military personnel and would prohibit transfer of detainees from Guantanamo Bay military facilities to the United States. The bill would establish mandatory minimum sentences for sexual-assault offenses and would bar commanders from dismissing a finding in such cases by a court-martial or reducing a guilty finding to a lesser offense. As amended it would state that it is U.S. policy that the president shall transfer combat operations from U.S. forces to Afghanistan by the end of 2013 and complete an accelerated transition of military and security operations by the end of 2014. Passed 315-108; 6/14/2013.
- 7) **HR 1797 Limited Abortion Ban/Passage.** Passage of the bill that would create a nationwide ban on abortions performed at 20 weeks or later, except in cases where the life of the woman is in danger. It would provide exceptions to the ban in cases of pregnancy resulting from rape or incest against a minor, if the incident has been reported to law enforcement or a government agency authorized to act on reports of child abuse. It would also impose criminal penalties on physicians who violate the ban and subject violators to a maximum five-year jail sentence, fines, or both. Passed 228-196; 6/18/13. Referred to Senate Judiciary committee.
- 8) **HR 1947 Farm Programs/Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.** McGovern (D-MA) amendment that would eliminate the bill's restrictions on eligibility and benefit levels for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, commonly known as food stamps, which under the bill would reduce spending by \$20.5 billion over 10 years. To offset costs of the amendment, it would strike the supplemental coverage option for crop insurance and cap the overall rate of return for crop insurance providers at 12 percent, and delay for one year the start of the peanut revenue crop insurance program and the Stacked Income Protection Plan for cotton and limit the cotton premium payment to 65 percent. Rejected in Committee of the Whole 188-234, 6/19/13.

U.S. House of Representatives

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
ALABAMA																		
1 Bonner	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	NV	N		47 Lowenthal	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
2 Roby	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	48 Rohrabacher	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
3 Rogers	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	49 Issa	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Aderholt	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	50 Hunter	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	NV	N
5 Brooks	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	51 Vargas	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Bachus	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	52 Peters	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
7 Sewell	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	53 Davis	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
ALASKA										COLORADO								
a-1 Young	Y	Y	NV	NV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 DeGette	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
ARIZONA																		
1 Kirkpatrick	NV	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	2 Polis	Y	N	NV	Y	N	N	N	Y
2 Barber	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	3 Tipton	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Grijalva	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	4 Gardner	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Gosar	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	5 Lamborn	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Salmon	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	6 Coffman	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Schweikert	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	7 Perlmutter	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
7 Pastor	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	CONNECTICUT								
8 Franks	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	1 Larson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
9 Sinema	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	2 Courtney	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
ARKANSAS																		
1 Crawford	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	3 DeLauro	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Griffin	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	4 Himes	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Womack	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	5 Esty	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Cotton	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	DELAWARE								
CALIFORNIA																		
1 LaMalfa	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	a-1 Carney	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Huffman	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	FLORIDA								
3 Garamendi	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	1 Miller	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
4 McClintock	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	2 Southerland	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Thompson	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	3 Yoho	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
6 Matsui	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	4 Crenshaw	NV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Bera	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	5 Brown	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
8 Cook	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	6 DeSantis	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
9 McNerney	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	7 Mica	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Denham	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	8 Posey	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Miller, George	Y	N	NV	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	9 Grayson	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
12 Ploisi	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	10 Webster	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
13 Lee	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	11 Nugent	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
14 Speier	NV	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	12 Bilirakis	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
15 Swalwell	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	13 Young	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
16 Costa	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	14 Castor	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
17 Honda	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	NV	Y	15 Ross	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
18 Eshoo	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	16 Buchanan	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
19 Lofgren	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	17 Rooney	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
20 Farr	Y	NV	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	18 Murphy	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
21 Valadao	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	19 Radel	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
22 Nunes	NV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	20 Hastings	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	NV
23 McCarthy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	21 Deutch	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
24 Capps	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	22 Frankel	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
25 McKeon	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	23 Wasserman Shultz	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
26 Brownley	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	24 Wilson	Y	Y	NV	Y	N	N	N	Y
27 Chu	Y	N	N	Y	N	NV	N	Y	Y	25 Diaz-Balart	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
28 Schiff	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	26 Garcia	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
29 Cardenas	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	27 Ros-Lehtinen	Y	Y	NV	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
30 Sherman	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	GEORGIA								
31 Miller, Gary	N	Y	Y	NV	Y	Y	Y	NV	Y	1 Kingston	NV	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
32 Napolitano	NV	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	2 Bishop	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
33 Waxman	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	3 Westmoreland	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
34 Becerra	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	4 Johnson	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
35 Negrete Mcleod	NV	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	5 Lewis	Y	Y	N	Y	NV	N	N	Y
36 Ruiz	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	6 Price	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
37 Bass	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	7 Woodall	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
38 Sanchez, Linda	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	8 Scott, A.	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
39 Royce	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	9 Collins	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
40 Roybal-Allard	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	10 Broun	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
41 Takano	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	11 Gingrey	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
42 Calvert	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	12 Barrow	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
43 Waters	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	13 Scott, D.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
44 Hahn	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	14 Graves	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
45 Campbell	N	Y	Y	N	NV	NV	NV	N	Y	HAWAII								
46 Sanchez, Loretta	Y	Y	NV	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	1 Hanabusa	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
										2 Gabbard								
										IDAHO								
										1 Labrador								
										2 Simpson								

U.S. House of Representatives

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
ILLINOIS									MICHIGAN										
1	Rush	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	1	Benishek	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2	Kelly					N	Y	N	Y	2	Huizenga	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
3	Lipinski	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	3	Amash	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
4	Gutierrez	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	NV	4	Camp	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5	Quigley	Y	Y	N	Y	NV	N	N	Y	5	Kildee	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
6	Roskam	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	6	Upton	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7	Davis, D.	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	7	Walberg	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
8	Duckworth	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	NV	8	Rogers	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9	Schakowsky	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	9	Levin	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
10	Schneider	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	10	Miller	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
11	Foster	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	11	Bentivolio	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
12	Enyart	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	12	Dingell	Y	NV	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
13	Davis, R.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	13	Conyers	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
14	Hulgren	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	14	Peters	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
15	Shimkus	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	MINNESOTA									
16	Kinzinger	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	1	Walz	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
17	Bustos	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	2	Kline	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
18	Schock	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	NV	N	3	Paulsen	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
INDIANA									4	McCollum	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	
1	Visclosky	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	5	Ellison	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
2	Walorski	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	6	Bachmann	N	Y	Y	N	Y	NV	Y	N
3	Stutzman	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	7	Peterson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
4	Rokita	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	8	Nolan	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
5	Brooks	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	MISSISSIPPI									
6	Messer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	1	Nunnelee	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
7	Carson	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	2	Thompson	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
8	Bucshon	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3	Harper	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9	Young	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4	Palazzo	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
IOWA									MISSOURI										
1	Bralley	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	1	Clay	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2	Loeb sack	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	2	Wagner	N	Y	Y	N	NV	Y	Y	N
3	Latham	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3	Luetkemeyer	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
4	King	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	4	Hartzler	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
KANSAS									5	Cleaver	NV	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	NV
1	Huelskamp	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	6	Graves	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2	Jenkins	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	7	Long	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
3	Yoder	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	8	Smith						Y	Y	N
4	Pompeo	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	MONTANA									
KENTUCKY									a-1	Daines	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1	Whitfield	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	NEBRASKA									
2	Guthrie	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	1	Fortenberry	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
3	Yarmuth	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	NV	Y	2	Terry	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4	Massie	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	3	Smith	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
5	Rogers	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	NV	NV	NEVADA									
6	Barr	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	1	Titus	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
LOUISIANA									2	Amodei	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1	Scalise	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	3	Heck	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2	Richmond	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	4	Horsford	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3	Boustany	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	NEW HAMPSHIRE									
4	Fleming	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	1	Shea-Porter	Y	NV	N	Y	N	NV	N	Y
5	Alexander	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2	Kuster	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6	Cassidy	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	NEW JERSEY									
MAINE									1	Andrews	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1	Pingree	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	2	LoBiondo	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2	Michaud	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	3	Rumyan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
MARYLAND									4	Smith	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1	Harris	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	5	Garrett	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2	Ruppersberger	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	6	Pallone	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	NV
3	Sarbanes	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	7	Lance	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4	Edwards	Y	N	N	Y	N	NV	N	Y	8	Sires	Y	Y	NV	Y	N	N	N	Y
5	Hoyer	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	9	Pascrell	Y	Y	NV	Y	N	Y	NV	Y
6	Delaney	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	10	Payne, Jr.	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
7	Cummings	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	11	Frelinghuysen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
8	Van Hollen	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	12	Holt	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	NV
MASSACHUSETTS									NEW MEXICO										
1	Neal	Y	N	N	Y	N	NV	N	Y	1	Lujan Grisham	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2	McGovern	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	2	Pearce	N	NV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3	Tsongas	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	3	Lujan	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4	Kennedy	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	NEW YORK									
5	Markey	Y	N	N	Y	NV	NV	NV	NV	1	Bishop	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6	Tierney	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	2	King	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7	Capuano	Y	N	NV	Y	N	N	N	Y	3	Israel	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
8	Lynch	Y	N	NV	Y	N	N	N	Y	4	McCarthy	Y	Y	N	Y	N	NV	NV	NV
9	Keating	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	5	Meeks	Y	Y	NV	Y	N	N	N	Y

U.S. House of Representatives

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
6 Meng	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	6 Gerlach	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
7 Velazquez	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	7 Meehan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
8 Jeffries	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	8 Fitzpatrick	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
9 Clarke	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	9 Shuster	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
10 Nadler	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	10 Marino	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	
11 Grimm	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	11 Barletta	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
12 Maloney, C.	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	12 Rothfus	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	
13 Rangel	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	13 Schwartz	NV	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	
14 Crowley	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	14 Doyle	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	
15 Serrano	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	15 Dent	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	
16 Engel	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	16 Pitts	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	
17 Lowey	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	17 Cartwright	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	
18 Maloney, S.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	18 Murphy	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	
19 Gibson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	RHODE ISLAND									
20 Tonko	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	1 Cicilline	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	
21 Owens	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	2 Langevin	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	
22 Hanna	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	SOUTH CAROLINA									
23 Reed	Y	Y	Y	NV	Y	Y	Y	N	1 Sanford					Y	Y	Y	N	
24 Maffei	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	2 Wilson	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	
25 Slaughter	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	3 Duncan	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	
26 Higgins	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	4 Gowdy	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	
27 Collins	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Mulvaney	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	
NORTH CAROLINA									6 Clyburn	Y	Y	N	Y	NV	N	N	Y	
1 Butterfield	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	7 Rice	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	
2 Elmers	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	SOUTH DAKOTA									
3 Jones, Jr.	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	a-1 Noen	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	
4 Price	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	TENNESSEE									
5 Foxx	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	1 Roe	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	
6 Coble	N	Y	NV	NV	Y	Y	Y	N	2 Duncan, Jr.	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	
7 McIntyre	Y	Y	NV	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3 Fleischmann	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	
8 Hudson	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	4 DesJarlais	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	
9 Pittenger	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	5 Cooper	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	
10 McHenry	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	6 Black	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	
11 Meadows	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	7 Blackburn	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	
12 Watt	Y	NV	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	8 Fincher	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	
13 Holding	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	9 Cohen	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	
NORTH DAKOTA									TEXAS									
a-1 Cramer	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	1 Gohmert	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	
OHIO									2 Poe	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	NV	Y	Y	N
1 Chabot	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	3 Johnson, S.	N	Y	Y	NV	NV	Y	Y	N	
2 Wenstrup	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	4 Hall	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	
3 Beatty	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	5 Hensarling	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	
4 Jordan	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	6 Barton	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	
5 Latta	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	7 Culberson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	
6 Johnson	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	8 Brady	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	
7 Gibbs	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	9 Green, A.	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	
8 Boehner	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	10 McCaul	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	
9 Kaptur	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	11 Conaway	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	
10 Turner	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	12 Granger	N	Y	Y	NV	Y	Y	Y	N	
11 Fudge	Y	Y	N	Y	N	NV	N	Y	13 Thornberry	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	
12 Tiberi	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	14 Weber	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	
13 Ryan	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	15 Hinojosa	Y	Y	N	NV	N	N	N	Y	
14 Joyce	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16 O'Rourke	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	
15 Stivers	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	17 Flores	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	
16 Renacci	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	18 Jackson Lee	NV	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	
OKLAHOMA									19 Neugebauer	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	
1 Bridenstine	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	20 Castro	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	
2 Mullin	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	21 Smith	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	
3 Lucas	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	22 Olson	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	
4 Cole	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	23 Gallego	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	
5 Lankford	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	24 Marchant	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	
OREGON									25 Williams	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	
1 Bonamici	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	26 Burgess	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	
2 Walden	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	27 Farenthold	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
3 Blumenauer	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	28 Cuellar	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
4 DeFazio	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	29 Green, G.	Y	Y	N	Y	N	NV	N	Y	
5 Schrader	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	30 Johnson, E.B.	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	
PENNSYLVANIA									31 Carter	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Brady	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	32 Sessions	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	
2 Fattah	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	33 Veasy	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	
3 Kelly	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	34 Vela	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	
4 Perry	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	35 Doggett	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	
5 Thompson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	36 Stockman	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	

U.S. House of Representatives

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
UTAH								
1 <i>Bishop</i>	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 <i>Stewart</i>	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
3 <i>Chaffetz</i>	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
4 <i>Matheson</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT								
a-1 <i>Welch</i>	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
VIRGINIA								
1 <i>Wittman</i>	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 <i>Rigell</i>	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 <i>Scott</i>	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 <i>Forbes</i>	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
5 <i>Hurt</i>	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
6 <i>Goodlatte</i>	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
7 <i>Cantor</i>	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 <i>Moran</i>	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
9 <i>Griffith</i>	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
10 <i>Wolf</i>	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
11 <i>Connolly</i>	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
WASHINGTON								
1 <i>DelBene</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 <i>Larsen</i>	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	NV	NV
3 <i>Herrera Beutler</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 <i>Hastings</i>	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
5 <i>McMorris-Rodgers</i>	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 <i>Kilmer</i>	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
7 <i>McDermott</i>	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
8 <i>Reichert</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 <i>Smith</i>	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
10 <i>Heck</i>	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA								
1 <i>McKinley</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 <i>Capito</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 <i>Rahall</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN								
1 <i>Ryan</i>	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 <i>Pocan</i>	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
3 <i>Kind</i>	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 <i>Moore</i>	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
5 <i>Sensenbrenner</i>	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
6 <i>Petri</i>	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
7 <i>Duffy</i>	N	Y	Y	Y	NV	Y	Y	N
8 <i>Ribble</i>	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
WYOMING								
a-1 <i>Lummis</i>	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N

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 20 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 20 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. If a filibuster is started, 61 votes are needed to pass 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.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Act. A bill or joint resolution which has passed both chambers of Congress in identical form, been signed into law by the president, or passed over his veto, thus becoming law. Technically, this term also refers to a bill that has been passed by one house and engrossed (prepared as an official copy).

Amendment. A proposal to alter the text of a pending bill or other measure by striking out some of it, by inserting new language, or both.

Appropriation. The provision of funds, through an annual appropriations act or a permanent law, for federal agencies to make payments out of the Treasury for specified purposes.

Bill. The principal vehicle employed by lawmakers for introducing their proposals (enacting or repealing laws, for example) in the Senate and House. Bills are designated S. 1, S. 2, H. 1, H. 2, and so on depending on the order in which they are introduced. They address either matters of general interest (“public bills”) or narrow interest (“private bills”), such as immigration cases and individual claims against the Federal government.

Caucus. An informal organization of members of the House or the Senate, or both, that exists to discuss issues of mutual concern and possibly to perform legislative research and policy planning for its members. There are regional, political or ideological, ethnic, and economic-based caucuses.

Cloture. The only procedure by which the Senate can place a time limit on consideration of a bill or other matter, and thereby overcome filibuster. Under the cloture rule, the Senate may limit consideration of a pending matter to 30 additional hours, but only by vote of three-fifths of the full Senate, normally 60 votes.

Committee. Subsidiary organizations established for the purpose of considering legislation, conducting hearings and investigations, or carrying out other assignments as instructed by the parent chamber.

Ex Officio. Literally, by virtue of one’s office. The term refers to the practice under rules that allows the chairman and ranking minority member of a committee to participate in any of the subcommittees of that committee, but generally not to vote.

Filibuster. Informal term for any attempt to block or delay action on a bill or other matter by debating it at length, by offering numerous procedural motions, or by any other delaying or obstructive actions.

Floor Leaders. The majority leader and minority leader are elected by their respective party conferences to serve as the chief spokesmen for their parties and to manage and schedule the legislative and executive business. By custom, the presiding officer gives the floor leaders priority in obtaining recognition to speak on the floor.

Hearing. A meeting of a committee or subcommittee — generally open to the public — to take testimony in order to gather information and opinions on proposed legislation, to conduct an investigation, or review the operation or other aspects of a Federal agency or program.

Hold. An informal practice by which a lawmaker informs his or her floor leader that he or she does not wish a particular bill or other measure to reach the floor for consideration. The majority leader need not follow the lawmaker’s wishes, but is on notice that the opposing lawmaker may filibuster any motion to proceed to consider the measure.

“Lame-Duck” Session. When Congress (or either chamber) reconvenes in an even-numbered year following the November general elections to consider various items of business. Some lawmakers who return for this session will not be in the next Congress. Hence, they are informally called “lame duck” members participating in a “lame duck” session.

Layover. Informal term for a period of delay required by rule. For example, when a bill or other measure is reported from committee, it may be considered on the floor only after it “lies over” for one legislative day and after the written report has been available for two calendar days. Layover periods may be waived by unanimous consent.

Majority and Minority Leaders. See Floor Leaders.

Motion to Table. Used in both the Senate and House, if adopted a motion to table permanently kills a pending matter and ends any further debate on the matter.

“Must-Pass” Bill. A vitally important measure that Congress must enact, such as annual money bills to fund operations of the government. Because of their must-pass quality, these measures often attract “riders” (unrelated policy provisos).

Quorum. The number of lawmakers that must be present for the Senate to do business. The Constitution requires a majority of senators (51) for a quorum. Often, fewer senators are actually present on the floor, but the Senate presumes that a quorum is present unless the contrary is shown by a roll call vote or quorum call.

Ranking Minority Member. The highest ranking (and usually longest serving) minority member of a committee or subcommittee.

Reconciliation Bill. A bill containing changes in law recommended pursuant to reconciliation instructions in a budget resolution. If the instructions pertain to only one committee in a chamber, that committee reports the reconciliation bill. If the instructions pertain to more than one committee, the Budget Committee reports an omnibus reconciliation bill, but it may not make substantive changes in the recommendations of the other committees.

Rider. Informal term for a non-germane amendment to a bill or an amendment to an appropriation bill that changes the permanent law governing a program funded by the bill.

Roll Call Vote. A vote in which each senator votes “yea” or “nay” as his or her name is called by the clerk, so that the names of senators voting on each side are recorded. Under the Constitution, a roll call vote must be held if demanded by one-fifth of a quorum of senators present, a minimum of 11.

Whips. Assistants to the floor leaders who are also elected by their party conferences. The majority and minority whips (and their assistants) are responsible for mobilizing votes within their parties on major issues. In the absence of a party floor leader, the whip often serves as acting floor leader.