

October 2006

A Congressional Tax Report Card

Over the past six years, Congress and President Bush have made major changes to the federal tax system, dramatically affecting tax fairness, revenues and budget deficits. This Congressional Tax Report Card looks at the five key tax votes in the House and Senate that have produced these changes, plus one additional vote on an important recent tax bill that Congress narrowly rejected.

The Tax Report Card details how members of Congress voted on these six bills, and grades each member on the combination of his or her votes. The grading system is based on the combination of two criteria: tax fairness and fiscal responsibility — principles that all sides of the political debate at least pretend to honor.

The good news is that 138 members of the House and 19 members of the Senate earned perfect scores — 100 percent — on the votes they cast over the past six years. These 157 legislators earn our “Taxpayers’ Friend” award for their perseverance in defending tax fairness and fiscal responsibility. A total of 185 Representatives voted for fair and responsible tax policies at least two-thirds of the time, as did 38 Senators.

The bad news is that 209 members of the House and 49 Senators earned grades of 0 percent. That means they invariably voted against tax fairness and sound fiscal policy. Instead, they consistently voted to make our tax system less fair and set our nation on a course toward fiscal ruin. These 258 legislators each richly deserve our “Enemy of the Taxpayers” designation.

The Congressional Tax Report Card

Friends of the Taxpayers, Enemies of the Taxpayers & Others

	House	Senate	Total
Friends of the Taxpayers (100%)	138	19	157
80% to 83% score	30	15	45
67% to 75% score	17	4	21
40% to 60% score	7	10	17
17% to 33% score	29	3	32
Enemies of the Taxpayers (0%)	209	49	258

Oddly, these Enemies of the Taxpayers often try to pose as taxpayer “heroes.” It’s as if someone took your credit card, ran up \$10,000 in debt in your name, sent you a check for \$2,000, and then absurdly claimed to be doing you a favor.

Among the Congressional leadership in the House, Speaker Dennis Hastert, Majority Leader John Boehner and Ways and Means Chairman Bill Thomas all earned grades of 0 percent. House Minority Leader Nancy Pelosi and Ways and Means Committee Ranking Minority Member Charles Rangel each earned grades of 100 percent.

In the Senate, Majority Leader Bill Frist and Senate Finance Committee Chairman Charles Grassley each scored 0 percent. Minority Leader Harry Reid scored 80 percent, while Finance Committee Ranking Minority Member Max Baucus scored 40 percent.

Computing the Grades

Each of the bills that we evaluated has failed the tests of tax fairness and sound fiscal policy. The Report Card grades votes that rejected these harmful policies as A's, and votes that supported these bad policies as F's. There have been six key tax votes in the House. The Senate did not have a roll call vote on one of these bills, and thus Senators are rated only on five votes. Members were graded only on votes they actually cast, and only current office holders were graded.

Descriptions of the Tax Votes Evaluated

Overview:

In his 2000 campaign for President, George W. Bush offered an optimistic vision for America's fiscal future. According to Bush, prior fiscal policies had been so successful that our country could afford a major tax cut, while at the same time maintaining or expanding public services and still balancing the budget without borrowing from the Social Security Trust Fund. Many were pleased to hear Bush's message, although prescient critics challenged Bush's arithmetic as inconsistent with reality.

When Bush took office in January of 2001, he immediately put forward his tax-cut program. It was adopted by Congress in May of 2001 on a largely party-line vote. When fully phased in by 2010, half of the enacted tax cuts were targeted to the best-off one percent of the population.

It's at least slightly understandable that in early 2001 Bush's supporters in Congress might have believed Bush's rhetoric about the plausibility of slashing taxes and still balancing the budget. By August of 2001, however, it was clear that Bush's predictions were incorrect. The Congressional Budget Office reported that after several years of balanced budgets, the federal budget was slipping back into deficits, with larger and larger shortfalls on the way.

Worried about the return of deficits, a chastened Congress began to seriously consider stopping the phase-ins of Bush's tax cuts, which had only begun to take effect. But the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks shifted political and public attention away from fiscal issues.

Feeling free from fiscal restraints, a majority in Congress rejected any thought of rolling back or freezing Bush's tax cuts. Instead, over the next five years, Congress continually added to the tax cuts, building their 10-year cost to a staggering \$2.4 trillion, including added interest on the national debt. Over the entire 2001-10 period, those in the best-off one percent, whose incomes average \$1.3 million this year, will see their taxes reduced by an average of \$483,000 each. In contrast, the average annual tax cut for middle-income taxpayers is only \$659.¹

Coupled with enormous new spending on security and the Iraq occupation, the effects of the tax cuts on the federal budget deficit have been stunning. In fiscal 2002 through 2006, personal income tax revenues have averaged only 7.3 percent of the economy. That's 28 percent below the 10.1 percent share that Bush inherited. The federal budget went from a small surplus before Bush took office, to huge sustained deficits, averaging almost \$500 billion a year counting the amounts borrowed from Social Security. Over the past five years, a shocking quarter of non-Social Security federal spending has been financed on the national credit card.

¹For more details, see Citizens for Tax Justice, "The Bush Tax Cuts Enacted Through 2006: The Latest CTJ Data," June 22, 2006, www.ctj.org/pdf/gwbdata.pdf.

The consequences for the vast majority of American taxpayers of this tax-cutting-and-borrowing spree have been extremely negative. Borrowing huge sums in the name of all Americans and giving the bulk of the money to the richest people in the country is not a good deal for the vast majority who end up with higher taxes or reduced public services down the road. Indeed, President Bush's own Treasury Department recently described the borrow-and-spend policies of the past six year as "unsustainable."²

Through 2006, 99 percent of Americans are much worse off from the Bush fiscal policies. Netting the relatively small tax cuts received by most families and individuals against their share of the added national debt built up over the past six years shows that only the wealthiest one percent of taxpayers are on balance better off. For the typical family of four, the additional net burden averages a staggering \$28,322 so far, with more on the way.³

The Report Card shows which members were wise enough to reject the siren's song of cost-free tax cuts throughout the past six years, which members were initially deceived but later learned their lesson, which members have lurched from one position to another, and which members have consistently supported more and more tax cutting and deficit spending, whatever the consequences for our nation's future.

Details on the Specific Bills:

1. The 2001 Bush Tax Cuts (the "big enchilada").⁴ This was President Bush's first tax cut bill. While having a few progressive features, such as an expansion in the child tax credit and a small increase in the earned-income tax credit, the overwhelming majority of the benefits of this bill went to the very rich, largely from cuts in the top tax rates and the phase-out of the estate tax on very large fortunes.

Officially, the 2001 tax legislation was estimated to reduce federal revenues by \$1.35 trillion over ten years, plus associated added interest on the national debt. The true, much higher cost was masked by phasing in many of the tax cuts over several years.

Receiving scant consideration in the House and Senate, the 2001 tax cut bill was rushed through Congress and became law less than five months after President Bush took office. In the House, it was approved by a margin of 230–197, and in the Senate, by 58–33. Members of Congress who opposed this bill received an "A," while those who voted for it received an "F."

2. The 2002 Corporate Tax Cut.⁵ This bill was originally put forward in the fall of 2001, but was stalled because of public revulsion to enacting new corporate tax loopholes in the immediate wake of the September 11 terrorist attacks. (One of the provisions of the 2001 version of the bill would have refunded all the corporate alternative minimum taxes that companies had ever paid, to the benefit of low-tax companies such as Enron, General Electric and ChevronTexaco.) Congress returned to the bill in early 2002, and passed it after dropping some of its most controversial provisions.

²Office of Tax Analysis, U.S. Department of the Treasury, "A Dynamic Analysis of Permanent Extension of the President's Tax Relief," July 25, 2006, p. 5. See also Robert S. McIntyre, "Report Retort," *The American Prospect*, June 28, 2006, www.prospect.org/web/page.wv?section=root&name=ViewWeb&articleId=11782.

³For more details, see Citizens for Tax Justice, "99% of Americans Are Net Losers Under Bush Tax and Spending Policies," June 29, 2006, www.ctj.org/pdf/debtus.pdf.

⁴The optimistic official title of this bill was "The Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001," H.R. 1836.

⁵The official name of this bill was "The Job Creation and Worker Assistance Act of 2002," H.R. 3090.

As passed, the bill concentrated on temporarily speeding up corporate tax write-offs for purchases of equipment. The stated rationale for this measure was to spur business investment, but a subsequent analysis of the big corporations that received the biggest tax reductions from the bill found that most of them actually reduced their investment outlays substantially.⁶ In total, the bill was estimated to reduce corporate taxes by \$114 billion over its first three years. After that, part of the cost was to be recovered, lowering the net cost over 10 years to \$42 billion, assuming that the bill's provisions were not extended in subsequent legislation. (In 2003, the write-offs were extended for an additional year.)

In the House, the bill was approved by the exceedingly narrow margin of 216–214. Representatives who opposed this bill received an “A” grade, while those who voted for it received an “F.” The Senate did not take a roll call vote in passing this legislation.

3. The 2003 Bush Tax Cut (capital gains, dividends, etc.).⁷ This bill temporarily extended the 2002 corporate tax cuts, sharply reduced personal income taxes on capital gains and dividends, and sped up the phase-ins of a number of the provisions of the 2001 Bush tax cut bill.

The corporate provisions were expected to cost \$61 billion over two years. Like the 2002 corporate tax breaks, however, this cost was expected to be largely recovered in later years, reducing the 10-year cost to only \$14 billion unless the tax breaks were extended further in later legislation, which has not occurred.

The big winners from the bill were wealthy individuals, whose tax rate on capital gains and dividends was slashed to only 15 percent. For capital gains, that meant a tax reduction of a quarter from the prior top rate of 20 percent. For dividends, it amounted to a cut of more than half from the previous top rate of 35 percent.

High-income people were also the major beneficiaries of the speed-up in the phase-ins of several provisions of the 2001 tax cut bill. Most notably, the 2003 bill made the full reductions in the top income tax rates take effect in 2003 rather than in 2006, as originally scheduled.

The official revenue loss estimate for this legislation was \$350 billion over ten years. The true cost was masked by the fact that the capital gains and dividends tax cut was slated to expire after 2008. (Not surprisingly, it was later extended through 2010.) The House approved the bill 222–203. The Senate deadlocked on the bill, with a 50–50 tie vote. Vice President Cheney then cast the deciding vote, making the final tally 51–50. Members of Congress who opposed this bill received an “A” grade, while those who voted for it received an “F.”

4. The 2004 Corporate Tax Giveaway Bill.⁸ This bill began as an attempt to resolve a trade dispute between the United States and Europe over a \$5 billion a year U.S. tax subsidy for American exporters that had been (repeatedly) ruled illegal by the World Trade Organization. It expanded into a huge array of corporate tax giveaways, totaling \$214 billion over 10 years.

The true cost of the bill was masked by gimmicks and false assumptions, including: \$49 billion in revenue “saved” from complying with our trade treaties; \$82 billion in added revenues from what Sen. Max Baucus (D-Mt.), co-sponsor of the Senate bill, accurately called “measures which in themselves should be good public policy and we should pass anyway”; and \$79 billion in

⁶For more details, see Citizens for Tax Justice and the Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy, *Corporate Income Taxes in the Bush Years*, Sept. 2004, pp.11-13, www.ctj.org/corpfed04an.pdf.

⁷The official name for this bill was “The Jobs and Growth Reconciliation Tax Act of 2003,” H.R. 2.

⁸The official title of this bill was “The American Jobs Creation Act of 2004,” H.R. 4520.

probably phony “sunsets” on many of the new tax breaks in the bill. So, despite the fact that these supposed offsets fall into the categories of things that Congress had to do, ought to do anyway or probably won’t do, the bill was officially “scored” as cost-free.

The vote on the bill was taken just prior to the 2004 elections. There is little doubt that many members of Congress voted for the bill in an attempt to show a friendly face to business, and thereby gain campaign contributions. As a result, the vote is the most lopsided of any of the votes we surveyed. In the House, the vote was 251–178, and in the Senate, 69–17. Members of Congress who opposed this bill received an “A” grade, while those who voted for it received an “F.”

5. The 2005 Bush Tax Cut (enacted in 2006).⁹ This bill was proposed in 2005, but was not enacted until the spring of 2006. It centered on extending through 2010 the preferential 15 percent top tax rate on capital gains and dividends, which had been scheduled to expire after 2008. It also extended a few otherwise-expiring corporate tax breaks.

The total revenue loss from the bill was estimated to be \$69 billion over 10 years, with \$51 billion of that coming in 2009 and 2010 from the two-year extension of the capital gains and dividends tax cut. As usual, the true cost was partially hidden through gimmicks.

Although not the most costly of the Bush tax cuts, this bill was probably the most regressive. Almost two-thirds of the tax reductions from its centerpiece, the extension of the low rates on capital gains and dividends, will go to the best-off one percent of all taxpayers.

The House approved the bill 244–185, and the Senate 54–44. Members of Congress who opposed this bill received an “A” grade, while those who voted for it received an “F.”

6. The 2006 Proposal to Repeal the Estate Tax Permanently.¹⁰ In an effort to mask the true cost of the various Bush tax cuts, all of them are officially scheduled to expire after 2010. But congressional leaders, backed by President Bush, proposed to make the repeal of the estate tax permanent. The House voted on the bill in 2005; the Senate voted in 2006.

The estate tax is the most progressive of all federal taxes, affecting only one percent of all estates. Spurred on by an intensive lobbying campaign by some of America’s wealthiest families who feared that voters might elect more progressive, fiscally responsible legislators in the future, Congressional leaders scheduled a vote to make repeal of the estate tax permanent. Officially, this bill was estimated to cost \$280 billion over its first five years (2011-15), with a ten-year cost, counting interest, approaching a trillion dollars.

The House approved the estate-tax-repeal bill by a 272–162 margin. In the Senate, consideration of the legislation required 60 votes, because of Senate budget rules. The vote in the Senate was 57–41 in favor of repeal, meaning the bill was defeated.¹¹ Members of Congress who opposed this bill received an “A” grade, while those who voted for it received an “F.”

⁹This bill was officially titled “The Tax Relief Extension Reconciliation Act of 2006,” H.R. 4297.

¹⁰This bill was officially called “The Death Tax Repeal Permanency Act of 2006,” H.R. 8.

¹¹Later in 2006, a “compromise” attempt was made to repeal about three-quarters of the estate tax permanently. To try to gain support from congressional moderates, this bill also proposed an increase in the minimum wage, extension of some expiring (or expired) corporate tax loopholes, which are popular with many members of Congress because they encourage corporate campaign donations, and a few other special-interest tax measures designed to appeal to particular legislators. The official revenue cost of what became known as the “trifecta” bill was \$310 billion, mostly from the first five years of proposed permanent estate tax reduction. The bill passed the House by a 230–180 margin. In the Senate, where once again 60 votes were required for passage, the bill was defeated 56–42.

The Congressional Tax Report Card

How Your Senators & Representatives Voted on Major Tax Bills, 2001–2006

State & Name	House or Senate	Party–District	Vote						Overall Grade
			2001	2002	2003	2004	2005(06)	2006	
Alabama									
Jeff Sessions	Senate	R	F	na	F	F	F	F	0%
Richard Shelby	Senate	R	F	na	F	F	F	F	0%
Jo Bonner	House	R–1	na	na	F	F	F	F	0%
Terry Everett	House	R–2	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Mike Rogers	House	R–3	na	na	F	F	F	F	0%
Robert Aderholt	House	R–4	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Robert E. “Bud” Cramer	House	D–5	F	A	F	F	F	F	17%
Spencer Bachus	House	R–6	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Artur Davis	House	D–7	na	na	A	F	A	A	75%
Alaska									
Lisa Murkowski	Senate	R	na	na	na	F	F	F	0%
Ted Stevens	Senate	R	F	na	F	F	F	F	0%
Don Young	House	R–at large	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Arizona									
Jon Kyl	Senate	R	F	na	F	F	F	F	0%
John McCain	Senate	R	A	na	A	na	F	F	50%
Rick Renzi	House	R–1	na	na	F	F	F	F	0%
Trent Franks	House	R–2	na	na	F	F	F	F	0%
John Shadegg	House	R–3	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Ed Pastor	House	D–4	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
J.D. Hayworth	House	R–5	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Jeff Flake	House	R–6	F	F	F	A	F	F	17%
Raul Grijalva	House	D–7	na	na	A	A	A	A	100%
Jim Kolbe	House	R–8	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Arkansas									
Blanche Lincoln	Senate	D	F	na	A	F	A	F	40%
Mark Pryor	Senate	D	na	na	A	F	F	A	50%
Marion Berry	House	D–1	A	A	A	A	A	F	83%
Vic Snyder	House	D–2	A	A	A	F	A	A	83%
John Boozman	House	R–3	na	na	F	F	F	F	0%
Mike Ross	House	D–4	A	A	A	F	A	F	67%
California									
Barbara Boxer	Senate	D	na	na	A	A	A	A	100%
Dianne Feinstein	Senate	D	F	na	A	A	A	A	80%
Mike Thompson	House	D–1	A	A	A	F	A	A	83%
Wally Herger	House	R–2	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Daniel E. Lungren	House	R–3	na	na	na	na	F	F	0%
John Doolittle	House	R–4	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Doris O. Matsui	House	D–5	na	na	na	na	A	A	100%
Lynn Woolsey	House	D–6	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
George Miller	House	D–7	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Nancy Pelosi	House	D–8	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Barbara Lee	House	D–9	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Ellen Tauscher	House	D–10	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Richard Pombo	House	R–11	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Tom Lantos	House	D–12	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Fortney Pete Stark	House	D–13	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%

State & Name	House or Senate	Party– District	Vote						Overall Grade
			2001	2002	2003	2004	2005(06)	2006	
California, continued									
Anna G. Eshoo	House	D–14	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Mike Honda	House	D–15	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Zoe Lofgren	House	D–16	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Sam Farr	House	D–17	A	A	A	A	A	F	83%
Dennis Cardoza	House	D–18	na	na	A	A	na	F	67%
George P. Radanovich	House	R–19	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Jim Costa	House	D–20	na	na	na	na	A	F	50%
Devin Nunes	House	R–21	na	na	F	F	F	F	0%
Bill Thomas	House	R–22	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Lois Capps	House	D–23	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Elton Gallegly	House	R–24	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Buck McKeon	House	R–25	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
David Dreier	House	R–26	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Brad Sherman	House	D–27	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Howard Berman	House	D–28	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Adam Schiff	House	D–29	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Henry Waxman	House	D–30	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Xavier Becerra	House	D–31	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Hilda Solis	House	D–32	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Diane E. Watson	House	D–33	na	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Lucille Roybal-Allard	House	D–34	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Maxine Waters	House	D–35	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Jane Harman	House	D–36	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Juanita Millender-McDonald	House	D–37	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Grace Napolitano	House	D–38	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Linda Sanchez	House	D–39	na	na	A	A	A	A	100%
Ed Royce	House	R–40	F	F	F	A	F	F	17%
Jerry Lewis	House	R–41	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Gary Miller	House	R–42	F	F	na	F	F	F	0%
Joe Baca	House	D–43	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Ken Calvert	House	R–44	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Mary Bono	House	R–45	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Dana Rohrabacher	House	R–46	F	F	F	A	F	F	17%
Loretta Sanchez	House	D–47	A	A	A	A	A	F	83%
John Campbell	House	R–48	na	na	na	na	F	na	0%
Darrell Issa	House	R–49	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Brian P. Bilbray	House	R–50	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Bob Filner	House	D–51	A	A	A	A	A	F	83%
Duncan Hunter	House	R–52	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Susan Davis	House	D–53	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Colorado									
Wayne Allard	Senate	R	F	na	F	F	F	F	0%
Ken Salazar	Senate	D	na	na	na	na	A	A	100%
Diana DeGette	House	D–1	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Mark Udall	House	D–2	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
John T. Salazar	House	D–3	na	na	na	na	F	F	0%
Marilyn Musgrave	House	R–4	na	na	F	F	F	F	0%
Joel Hefley	House	R–5	F	F	F	A	F	F	17%
Tom Tancredo	House	R–6	F	F	F	A	F	F	17%
Bob Beauprez	House	R–7	na	na	F	F	F	F	0%

State & Name	House or Senate	Party-District	Vote						Overall Grade
			2001	2002	2003	2004	2005(06)	2006	
Connecticut									
Christopher Dodd	Senate	D	A	na	A	A	A	A	100%
Joseph Lieberman	Senate	D	A	na	A	F	A	A	80%
John B. Larson	House	D-1	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Rob Simmons	House	R-2	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Rosa L. DeLauro	House	D-3	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Christopher Shays	House	R-4	F	F	F	A	F	F	17%
Nancy L. Johnson	House	R-5	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Delaware									
Joseph Biden	Senate	D	A	na	A	A	A	A	100%
Thomas Carper	Senate	D	A	na	A	A	A	A	100%
Michael N. Castle	House	R-at large	F	F	A	A	F	F	33%
Florida									
Mel Martinez	Senate	R	na	na	na	na	F	F	0%
Bill Nelson	Senate	D	A	na	A	F	F	F	40%
Jeff Miller	House	R-1	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Allen Boyd	House	D-2	A	A	na	F	A	A	80%
Corrine Brown	House	D-3	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Ander Crenshaw	House	R-4	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Virginia Brown-Waite	House	R-5	na	na	F	F	F	F	0%
Cliff Stearns	House	R-6	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
John Mica	House	R-7	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Ric Keller	House	R-8	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Michael Bilirakis	House	R-9	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
C.W. Bill Young	House	R-10	F	F	F	A	F	F	17%
Jim Davis	House	D-11	A	A	A	F	A	A	83%
Adam Putnam	House	R-12	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Katherine Harris	House	R-13	na	na	F	F	F	F	0%
Connie Mack	House	R-14	na	na	na	na	F	F	0%
Dave Weldon	House	R-15	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Kendrick Meek	House	D-17	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Ileana Ros-Lehtinen	House	R-18	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Robert Wexler	House	D-19	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Debbie Wasserman Schultz	House	D-20	na	na	na	na	A	A	100%
Lincoln Diaz-Balart	House	R-21	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
E. Clay Shaw Jr.	House	R-22	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Alcee L. Hastings	House	D-23	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Tom Feeney	House	R-24	na	na	na	F	F	F	0%
Mario Diaz-Balart	House	R-25	na	na	F	F	F	F	0%
Georgia									
Saxby Chambliss	Senate	R	na	na	F	na	F	F	0%
Johnny Isakson	Senate	R	na	na	na	na	F	F	0%
Jack Kingston	House	R-1	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Sanford D. Bishop Jr.	House	D-2	F	A	A	F	A	F	50%
Lynn A. Westmoreland	House	R-3	na	na	na	na	F	F	0%
Cynthia McKinney	House	D-4	A	A	na	na	A	A	100%
John Lewis	House	D-5	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Tom Price	House	R-6	na	na	na	na	F	F	0%
John Linder	House	R-7	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Jim Marshall	House	D-8	na	na	A	F	F	A	50%
Nathan Deal	House	R-9	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%

State & Name	House or Senate	Party– District	Vote						Overall Grade
			2001	2002	2003	2004	2005(06)	2006	
Georgia. continued									
Charlie Norwood	House	R–10	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Phil Gingrey	House	R–11	na	na	F	F	F	F	0%
John Barrow	House	D–12	na	na	na	na	F	F	0%
David Scott	House	D–13	A	A	A	F	A	F	67%
Hawaii									
Daniel Akaka	Senate	D	A	na	A	A	A	A	100%
Daniel Inouye	Senate	D	A	na	A	F	A	A	80%
Neil Abercrombie	House	D–1	F	A	A	F	A	A	67%
Ed Case	House	D–2	na	na	A	A	F	A	75%
Idaho									
Larry Craig	Senate	R	F	na	F	F	F	F	0%
Mike Crapo	Senate	R	F	na	F	F	F	F	0%
Butch Otter	House	R–1	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Mike Simpson	House	R–2	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Illinois									
Richard Durbin	Senate	D	A	na	A	A	A	A	100%
Barack Obama	Senate	D	na	na	na	na	A	A	100%
Bobby L. Rush	House	D–1	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Jesse L. Jackson Jr.	House	D–2	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Daniel Lipinski	House	D–3	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Luis Gutierrez	House	D–4	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Rahm Emanuel	House	D–5	na	na	A	A	A	A	100%
Henry Hyde	House	R–6	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Danny K. Davis	House	D–7	A	A	A	F	A	A	83%
Melissa L. Bean	House	D–8	na	na	na	na	F	F	0%
Jan Schakowsky	House	D–9	na	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Mark Kirk	House	R–10	F	F	F	A	F	F	17%
Jerry Weller	House	R–11	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Jerry Costello	House	D–12	A	A	A	A	A	F	83%
Judy Biggert	House	R–13	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Denny Hastert	House	R–14	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Timothy V. Johnson	House	R–15	F	F	F	A	F	F	17%
Donald Manzullo	House	R–16	F	F	F	A	F	F	17%
Lane Evans	House	D–17	A	A	A	A	na	A	100%
Ray Lahood	House	R–18	F	A	na	F	F	F	20%
John Shimkus	House	R–19	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Indiana									
Evan Bayh	Senate	D	A	na	A	F	A	A	80%
Richard Lugar	Senate	R	F	na	F	F	F	F	0%
Peter Visclosky	House	D–1	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Chris Chocola	House	R–2	na	na	F	F	F	F	0%
Mark E. Souder	House	R–3	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Steve Buyer	House	R–4	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Dan Burton	House	R–5	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Mike Pence	House	R–6	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Julia Carson	House	D–7	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
John N. Hostettler	House	R–8	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Michael E. Sodrel	House	R–9	na	na	na	na	F	F	0%

State & Name	House or Senate	Party– District	Vote						Overall Grade
			2001	2002	2003	2004	2005(06)	2006	
Iowa									
Chuck Grassley	Senate	R	F	na	F	F	F	F	0%
Tom Harkin	Senate	D	na	na	A	F	A	A	75%
Jim Nussle	House	R–1	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Jim Leach	House	R–2	F	A	A	F	A	A	67%
Leonard Boswell	House	D–3	A	A	A	F	A	F	67%
Tom Latham	House	R–4	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Steve King	House	R–5	na	na	na	F	F	F	0%
Kansas									
Sam Brownback	Senate	R	F	na	F	F	F	F	0%
Pat Roberts	Senate	R	F	na	F	F	F	F	0%
Jerry Moran	House	R–1	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Jim Ryun	House	R–2	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Dennis Moore	House	D–3	A	A	A	F	A	A	83%
Todd Tiahrt	House	R–4	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Kentucky									
Jim Bunning	Senate	R	F	na	F	F	F	F	0%
Mitch McConnell	Senate	R	F	na	F	F	F	F	0%
Ed Whitfield	House	R–1	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Ron Lewis	House	R–2	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Anne Northup	House	R–3	F	F	na	na	F	F	0%
Geoff Davis	House	R–4	na	na	na	na	F	F	0%
Harold Rogers	House	R–5	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Ben Chandler	House	D–6	na	na	na	F	A	F	33%
Louisiana									
Mary Landrieu	Senate	D	F	na	A	F	A	A	60%
David Vitter	Senate	R	na	na	na	na	F	F	0%
Bobby Jindal	House	R–1	na	na	na	na	F	F	0%
William J. Jefferson	House	D–2	A	A	A	F	A	F	67%
Charlie Melancon	House	D–3	na	na	na	na	F	F	0%
Jim McCrery	House	R–4	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Rodney Alexander	House	R–5	na	na	F	F	F	F	0%
Richard Baker	House	R–6	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Charles W. Boustany Jr.	House	R–7	na	na	na	na	F	F	0%
Maine									
Susan Collins	Senate	R	F	na	F	A	F	F	20%
Olympia Snowe	Senate	R	F	na	A	F	A	F	40%
Tom Allen	House	D–1	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Michael Michaud	House	D–2	na	na	A	A	A	A	100%
Maryland									
Barbara Mikulski	Senate	D	A	na	A	F	A	A	80%
Paul Sarbanes	Senate	D	A	na	A	A	A	A	100%
Wayne Gilchrest	House	R–1	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Dutch Ruppersberger	House	D–2	na	na	A	F	A	F	50%
Benjamin L. Cardin	House	D–3	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Albert Wynn	House	D–4	A	A	A	A	A	F	83%
Steny H. Hoyer	House	D–5	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Roscoe Bartlett	House	R–6	F	F	F	A	F	F	17%
Elijah Cummings	House	D–7	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Chris Van Hollen	House	D–8	na	na	A	A	A	A	100%

State & Name	House or Senate	Party– District	Vote						Overall Grade
			2001	2002	2003	2004	2005(06)	2006	
Massachusetts									
Edward Kennedy	Senate	D	A	na	A	A	A	A	100%
John Kerry	Senate	D	na	na	A	na	A	A	100%
John Olver	House	D–1	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Richard E. Neal	House	D–2	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
James McGovern	House	D–3	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Barney Frank	House	D–4	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Marty Meehan	House	D–5	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
John Tierney	House	D–6	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Ed Markey	House	D–7	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Michael E. Capuano	House	D–8	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Stephen F. Lynch	House	D–9	na	A	A	A	A	A	100%
William Delahunt	House	D–10	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Michigan									
Carl Levin	Senate	D	A	na	A	A	A	A	100%
Debbie Stabenow	Senate	D	A	na	A	F	A	A	80%
Bart Stupak	House	D–1	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Pete Hoekstra	House	R–2	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Vernon J. Ehlers	House	R–3	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Dave Camp	House	R–4	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Dale Kildee	House	D–5	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Fred Upton	House	R–6	F	F	F	A	F	F	17%
John J.H. “Joe” Schwarz	House	R–7	na	na	na	na	F	F	0%
Mike Rogers	House	R–8	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Joseph Knollenberg	House	R–9	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Candice Miller	House	R–10	na	na	F	F	F	F	0%
Thaddeus McCotter	House	R–11	na	na	F	F	F	F	0%
Sander Levin	House	D–12	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Carolyn Kilpatrick	House	D–13	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
John Conyers Jr.	House	D–14	A	A	A	na	A	A	100%
John D. Dingell	House	D–15	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Minnesota									
Norm Coleman	Senate	R	na	na	F	F	F	F	0%
Mark Dayton	Senate	D	A	na	A	F	A	A	80%
Gil Gutknecht	House	R–1	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
John Kline	House	R–2	na	na	F	F	F	F	0%
Jim Ramstad	House	R–3	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Betty McCollum	House	D–4	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Martin Olav Sabo	House	D–5	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Mark Kennedy	House	R–6	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Collin C. Peterson	House	D–7	A	A	A	F	F	F	50%
James L. Oberstar	House	D–8	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Mississippi									
Thad Cochran	Senate	R	F	na	F	F	F	F	0%
Trent Lott	Senate	R	F	na	F	F	F	F	0%
Roger Wicker	House	R–1	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Bennie G. Thompson	House	D–2	A	A	A	F	A	A	83%
Charles W. “Chip” Pickering	House	R–3	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Gene Taylor	House	D–4	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%

State & Name	House or Senate	Party– District	Vote						Overall Grade
			2001	2002	2003	2004	2005(06)	2006	
Missouri									
Christopher “Kit” Bond	Senate	R	F	na	F	F	F	F	0%
James Talent	Senate	R	na	na	F	F	F	F	0%
William “Lacy” Clay Jr.	House	D–1	A	A	A	A	A	F	83%
Todd Akin	House	R–2	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Russ Carnahan	House	D–3	na	na	na	na	A	A	100%
Ike Skelton	House	D–4	A	A	A	A	A	F	83%
Emanuel Cleaver	House	D–5	na	na	na	na	A	A	100%
Sam Graves	House	R–6	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Roy Blunt	House	R–7	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Jo Ann Emerson	House	R–8	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Kenny Hulshof	House	R–9	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Montana									
Max Baucus	Senate	D	F	na	A	F	A	F	40%
Conrad Burns	Senate	R	F	na	F	F	F	F	0%
Dennis Rehberg	House	R–at large	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Nebraska									
Chuck Hagel	Senate	R	F	na	F	F	F	F	0%
Benjamin Nelson	Senate	D	F	na	F	F	F	F	0%
Jeff Fortenberry	House	R–1	na	na	na	na	F	F	0%
Lee Terry	House	R–2	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Tom Osborne	House	R–3	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Nevada									
John Ensign	Senate	R	F	na	F	F	F	F	0%
Harry Reid	Senate	D	A	na	A	F	A	A	80%
Shelley Berkley	House	D–1	A	A	A	A	A	F	83%
Jim Gibbons	House	R–2	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Jon Porter	House	R–3	na	na	F	F	F	F	0%
New Hampshire									
Judd Gregg	Senate	R	F	na	F	A	F	F	20%
John Sununu	Senate	R	na	na	F	na	F	F	0%
Jeb Bradley	House	R–1	na	na	F	A	F	F	25%
Charles Bass	House	R–2	F	F	F	A	F	F	17%
New Jersey									
Frank Lautenberg	Senate	D	na	na	A	na	A	A	100%
Robert Menendez*	Senate	D	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Robert E. Andrews	House	D–1	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Frank LoBiondo	House	R–2	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Jim Saxton	House	R–3	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Chris Smith	House	R–4	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Scott Garrett	House	R–5	na	na	F	F	F	F	0%
Frank Pallone Jr.	House	D–6	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Michael Ferguson	House	R–7	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Bill Pascrell Jr.	House	D–8	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Steven Rothman	House	D–9	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Donald M. Payne	House	D–10	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Rodney Frelinghuysen	House	R–11	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Rush Holt	House	D–12	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%

*Includes House votes in 2001-04.

State & Name	House or Senate	Party– District	Vote						Overall Grade
			2001	2002	2003	2004	2005(06)	2006	
New Mexico									
Jeff Bingaman	Senate	D	A	na	A	F	A	A	80%
Pete Domenici	Senate	R	F	na	F	F	F	F	0%
Heather Wilson	House	R–1	F	F	F	A	F	F	17%
Steve Pearce	House	R–2	na	na	F	F	F	F	0%
Tom Udall	House	D–3	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
New York									
Hillary Clinton	Senate	D	A	na	A	F	A	A	80%
Charles Schumer	Senate	D	A	na	A	F	A	na	75%
Timothy Bishop	House	D–1	na	na	A	A	A	A	100%
Steve Israel	House	D–2	A	A	A	A	A	F	83%
Pete King	House	R–3	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Carolyn McCarthy	House	D–4	A	A	A	A	A	F	83%
Gary Ackerman	House	D–5	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Gregory W. Meeks	House	D–6	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Joseph Crowley	House	D–7	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Jerrold Nadler	House	D–8	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Anthony D. Weiner	House	D–9	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Edolphus Towns	House	D–10	A	A	A	A	A	F	83%
Major Owens	House	D–11	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Nydia M. Velázquez	House	D–12	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Vito Fossella	House	R–13	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Carolyn Maloney	House	D–14	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Charles B. Rangel	House	D–15	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
José E. Serrano	House	D–16	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Eliot Engel	House	D–17	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Nita Lowey	House	D–18	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Sue Kelly	House	R–19	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
John E. Sweeney	House	R–20	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Michael R. McNulty	House	D–21	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Maurice Hinchey	House	D–22	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
John M. McHugh	House	R–23	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Sherwood L. Boehlert	House	R–24	F	F	F	F	A	F	17%
Jim Walsh	House	R–25	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Thomas M. Reynolds	House	R–26	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Brian Higgins	House	D–27	na	na	na	na	A	A	100%
Louise Slaughter	House	D–28	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
John R. “Randy” Kuhl Jr.	House	R–29	na	na	na	na	F	F	0%
North Carolina									
Richard Burr	Senate	R	na	na	na	na	F	F	0%
Elizabeth Dole	Senate	R	na	na	F	F	F	F	0%
G.K. Butterfield	House	D–1	na	na	na	na	A	F	50%
Bob Etheridge	House	D–2	A	A	A	F	A	A	83%
Walter B. Jones	House	R–3	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
David Price	House	D–4	A	A	A	F	A	A	83%
Virginia Foxx	House	R–5	na	na	na	na	F	F	0%
Howard Coble	House	R–6	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Mike McIntyre	House	D–7	F	A	A	F	F	F	33%
Robin Hayes	House	R–8	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Sue Myrick	House	R–9	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Patrick T. McHenry	House	R–10	na	na	na	na	F	F	0%

State & Name	House or Senate	Party-District	Vote						Overall Grade
			2001	2002	2003	2004	2005(06)	2006	
North Carolina, continued									
Charles H. Taylor	House	R-11	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Mel Watt	House	D-12	A	A	A	F	A	A	83%
Brad Miller	House	D-13	na	na	A	F	A	A	75%
North Dakota									
Kent Conrad	Senate	D	A	na	A	F	A	A	80%
Byron Dorgan	Senate	D	A	na	A	na	A	A	100%
Earl Pomeroy	House	D-at large	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Ohio									
Mike Dewine	Senate	R	F	na	F	A	F	F	20%
George Voinovich	Senate	R	F	na	F	F	A	A	40%
Steve Chabot	House	R-1	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Jean Schmidt	House	R-2	na	na	na	na	F	na	0%
Michael Turner	House	R-3	na	na	F	F	F	F	0%
Michael G. Oxley	House	R-4	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Paul Gillmor	House	R-5	F	F	F	F	F	na	0%
Ted Strickland	House	D-6	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
David Hobson	House	R-7	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
John A. Boehner	House	R-8	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Marcy Kaptur	House	D-9	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Dennis J. Kucinich	House	D-10	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Stephanie Tubbs Jones	House	D-11	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Pat Tiberi	House	R-12	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Sherrrod Brown	House	D-13	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Steven C. LaTourette	House	R-14	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Deborah Pryce	House	R-15	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Ralph Regula	House	R-16	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Tim Ryan	House	D-17	na	na	A	A	A	F	75%
Oklahoma									
Tom Coburn	Senate	R	na	na	na	na	F	F	0%
James Inhofe	Senate	R	F	na	F	F	F	F	0%
John Sullivan	House	R-1	na	na	F	F	F	F	0%
Dan Boren	House	D-2	na	na	na	na	F	F	0%
Frank Lucas	House	R-3	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Tom Cole	House	R-4	na	na	na	F	F	F	0%
Ernest J. Istook Jr.	House	R-5	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Oregon									
Gordon Smith	Senate	R	F	na	F	F	F	F	0%
Ron Wyden	Senate	D	A	na	A	F	A	A	80%
David Wu	House	D-1	A	A	A	F	A	A	83%
Greg Walden	House	R-2	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Earl Blumenauer	House	D-3	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Peter DeFazio	House	D-4	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Darlene Hooley	House	D-5	A	A	A	F	A	F	67%
Pennsylvania									
Rick Santorum	Senate	R	F	na	F	F	F	F	0%
Arlen Specter	Senate	R	F	na	F	na	na	F	0%
Robert Brady	House	D-1	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Chaka Fattah	House	D-2	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Phil English	House	R-3	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Melissa Hart	House	R-4	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%

State & Name	House or Senate	Party– District	Vote						Overall Grade
			2001	2002	2003	2004	2005(06)	2006	
Pennsylvania, continued									
John E. Peterson	House	R–5	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Jim Gerlach	House	R–6	na	na	F	F	F	F	0%
Curt Weldon	House	R–7	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Michael G. Fitzpatrick	House	R–8	na	na	na	na	F	F	0%
Bill Shuster	House	R–9	na	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Don Sherwood	House	R–10	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Paul E. Kanjorski	House	D–11	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
John Murtha	House	D–12	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Allyson Y. Schwartz	House	D–13	na	na	na	na	A	A	100%
Mike Doyle	House	D–14	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Charles W. Dent	House	R–15	na	na	na	na	F	F	0%
Joseph R. Pitts	House	R–16	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Tim Holden	House	D–17	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Tim Murphy	House	R–18	na	na	F	F	F	F	0%
Todd Platts	House	R–19	F	F	F	A	F	F	17%
Rhode Island									
Lincoln Chafee	Senate	R	A	na	A	F	A	A	80%
Jack Reed	Senate	D	A	na	A	A	A	A	100%
Patrick Kennedy	House	D–1	A	A	A	A	na	A	100%
Jim Langevin	House	D–2	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
South Carolina									
Jim Demint	Senate	R	na	na	na	na	F	F	0%
Lindsey Graham	Senate	R	na	na	F	F	F	F	0%
Henry Brown	House	R–1	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Joe Wilson	House	R–2	na	na	F	F	F	F	0%
J.Gresham Barrett	House	R–3	na	na	F	F	F	F	0%
Bob Inglis	House	R–4	na	na	na	na	F	F	0%
John Spratt	House	D–5	A	A	A	F	A	A	83%
James E. Clyburn	House	D–6	A	A	na	F	A	A	80%
South Dakota									
Tim Johnson	Senate	D	F	na	A	F	A	A	60%
John Thune	Senate	R	na	na	na	na	F	F	0%
Stephanie Herseth	House	D–at large	na	na	na	F	A	A	67%
Tennessee									
Lamar Alexander	Senate	R	na	na	F	F	F	F	0%
William Frist	Senate	R	F	na	F	F	F	F	0%
William L. Jenkins	House	R–1	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
John J. Duncan Jr.	House	R–2	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Zach Wamp	House	R–3	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Lincoln Davis	House	D–4	na	na	A	F	F	F	25%
Jim Cooper	House	D–5	na	na	A	F	A	A	75%
Bart Gordon	House	D–6	F	A	A	F	F	F	33%
Marsha Blackburn	House	R–7	na	na	F	F	F	F	0%
John Tanner	House	D–8	A	A	A	F	A	A	83%
Harold Ford	House	D–9	A	A	A	F	F	A	67%
Texas									
John Cornyn	Senate	R	na	na	F	F	F	F	0%
Kay Bailey Hutchison	Senate	R	F	na	F	F	F	F	0%
Louie Gohmert	House	R–1	na	na	na	na	F	F	0%
Ted Poe	House	R–2	na	na	na	na	F	F	0%
Sam Johnson	House	R–3	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%

State & Name	House or Senate	Party– District	Vote						Overall Grade
			2001	2002	2003	2004	2005(06)	2006	
Texas, continued									
Ralph M. Hall	House	R–4	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Jeb Hensarling	House	R–5	na	na	F	F	F	F	0%
Joe Barton	House	R–6	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
John Culberson	House	R–7	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Kevin Brady	House	R–8	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Al Green	House	D–9	na	na	na	na	A	A	100%
Michael T. McCaul	House	R–10	na	na	na	na	F	F	0%
K. Michael Conaway	House	R–11	na	na	na	na	F	F	0%
Kay Granger	House	R–12	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Mac Thornberry	House	R–13	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Ron Paul	House	R–14	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Rubén Hinojosa	House	D–15	A	A	A	A	A	F	83%
Silvestre Reyes	House	D–16	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Chet Edwards	House	D–17	A	A	A	F	A	F	67%
Sheila Jackson Lee	House	D–18	A	A	A	A	A	F	83%
Randy Neugebauer	House	R–19	na	na	na	F	F	F	0%
Charlie A. Gonzalez	House	D–20	A	na	A	A	A	A	100%
Lamar Smith	House	R–21	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Henry Bonilla	House	R–23	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Kenny Marchant	House	R–24	na	na	na	na	F	F	0%
Lloyd Doggett	House	D–25	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Michael Burgess	House	R–26	na	na	F	F	F	F	0%
Solomon P. Ortiz	House	D–27	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Henry Cuellar	House	D–28	na	na	na	na	F	F	0%
Gene Green	House	D–29	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Eddie Bernice Johnson	House	D–30	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
John Carter	House	R–31	na	na	F	F	F	F	0%
Pete Sessions	House	R–32	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Utah									
Robert Bennett	Senate	R	F	na	F	F	F	F	0%
Orrin Hatch	Senate	R	F	na	F	F	F	F	0%
Rob Bishop	House	R–1	na	na	F	F	F	F	0%
Jim Matheson	House	D–2	A	A	A	F	F	F	50%
Chris Cannon	House	R–3	na	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Vermont									
James Jeffords	Senate	I	F	na	A	F	A	A	60%
Patrick Leahy	Senate	D	na	na	A	na	A	A	100%
Bernie Sanders	House	I–at large	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Virginia									
George Allen	Senate	R	F	na	F	F	F	F	0%
John Warner	Senate	R	F	na	F	F	F	F	0%
Jo Ann S. Davis	House	R–1	F	F	F	A	F	F	17%
Thelma D. Drake	House	R–2	na	na	na	na	F	F	0%
Robert C. “Bobby” Scott	House	D–3	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
J. Randy Forbes	House	R–4	na	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Virgil H. Goode Jr.	House	R–5	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Bob Goodlatte	House	R–6	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Eric Cantor	House	R–7	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Jim Moran	House	D–8	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Rick Boucher	House	D–9	A	A	A	F	A	F	67%
Frank Wolf	House	R–10	F	F	F	A	F	F	17%
Tom Davis	House	R–11	F	F	F	A	F	F	17%

State & Name	House or Senate	Party-District	Vote						Overall Grade
			2001	2002	2003	2004	2005(06)	2006	
Washington									
Maria Cantwell	Senate	D	A	na	A	F	A	A	80%
Patty Murray	Senate	D	na	na	A	F	A	A	75%
Jay Inslee	House	D-1	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Rick Larsen	House	D-2	A	A	A	A	A	F	83%
Brian Baird	House	D-3	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Doc Hastings	House	R-4	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Cathy McMorris	House	R-5	na	na	na	na	F	F	0%
Norman D. Dicks	House	D-6	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Jim McDermott	House	D-7	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
David G. Reichert	House	R-8	na	na	na	na	F	F	0%
Adam Smith	House	D-9	A	A	A	A	na	A	100%
West Virginia									
Robert Byrd	Senate	D	A	na	A	A	A	A	100%
John D. Rockefeller IV	Senate	D	A	na	A	A	na	na	100%
Alan B. Mollohan	House	D-1	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Shelley Moore Capito	House	R-2	F	F	F	A	F	F	17%
Nick Rahall	House	D-3	A	A	A	A	A	F	83%
Wisconsin									
Russell Feingold	Senate	D	A	na	A	F	A	A	80%
Herb Kohl	Senate	D	F	na	A	na	A	A	75%
Paul Ryan	House	R-1	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Tammy Baldwin	House	D-2	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Ron Kind	House	D-3	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Gwen Moore	House	D-4	na	na	na	na	A	A	100%
F. James Sensenbrenner	House	R-5	F	F	F	A	F	F	17%
Thomas Petri	House	R-6	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
David R. Obey	House	D-7	A	A	A	A	A	A	100%
Mark Green	House	R-8	F	F	F	F	F	F	0%
Wyoming									
Michael Enzi	Senate	R	F	na	F	F	F	F	0%
Craig Thomas	Senate	R	F	na	F	F	F	F	0%
Barbara Cubin	House	R-at large	na	na	F	F	F	F	0%