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# JUSTICE TAKES ACTION: STANDING UP FOR OUR RIGHTS

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# 2024 VOTING RECORD

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES, AFL-CIO



## Introduction

The American Federation of Government Employees, AFL-CIO (AFGE) is the nation's largest federal employee union, representing more than 800,000 federal and District of Columbia (D.C.) government workers nationwide and overseas. Workers in virtually every agency in the executive branch depend upon AFGE for legislative advocacy, legal representation, technical expertise, and informational services.

Federal and D.C. government workers are vital threads of the fabric of American life. AFGE members continue to provide essential services to the American public during economic crises, short staffing and threats to their workplace rights. Government workers inspect the food we eat and the places we work. They protect citizens from the illicit flow of drugs, maintain the safety of our nation's borders, protect our airports, and keep the national defense systems prepared for any danger. They care for our nation's veterans and serve as a vital link to Social Security recipients.

AFGE takes seriously its responsibility to protect the rights of the working Americans who make up the federal and D.C. workforces. The union believes that one of the best ways to improve our government's effectiveness and efficiency is to value its workforce and empower them to do their jobs.

AFGE relies on a comprehensive legislative and political action program to advocate for issues that affect the federal and D.C. workforces. When Congress tackles government employee benefits issues or debates funding of vital government programs, AFGE makes our members' priorities known.

The 2024 Voting Record shows where House and Senate lawmakers stood on bills on which they voted that were most important to federal and D.C. workers, as well as other working Americans, during the second session of the 118th Congress. While the 2024 Voting Record is an important tool to monitor the actions of Congress, it is very important to recognize that it is not the sole reflection of a lawmaker's record. This is particularly true in the U.S. Senate, where legislation is often passed by "unanimous consent" or "voice vote," leaving no recorded vote to score. The 2024 Voting Record represents neither an endorsement nor a condemnation of any member of Congress.

Additionally, while most members of Congress have a recorded vote for every vote scored, there are exceptions that are annotated for particular members in the scorecard and must be considered when defining both the vote totals and individual legislators' score. These exceptions can be found in the footnotes/endnotes on the scorecard. For more information, please contact Keith Abouchar at [Keith.Abouchar@afge.org](mailto:Keith.Abouchar@afge.org) or Fiona Kohrman at [Fiona.Kohrman@afge.org](mailto:Fiona.Kohrman@afge.org) in the AFGE Legislative Department.

### **Building House and Senate Support for Bills of Importance to AFGE Members: Cosponsorship Advocacy**

During the 118<sup>th</sup> Congress that ended on January 3, 2025, AFGE asked members of Congress to cosponsor several bills of particular importance to the federal workforce because of their significance to fundamental collective bargaining rights and essential pay and benefits. Although most of these bills were only introduced – not voted on – in the 118<sup>th</sup> Congress, AFGE expended considerable effort building Congressional support for them to demonstrate that the bills have merit and deserve sustained legislative attention in the 119<sup>th</sup> Congress. In the weeks since the new 119<sup>th</sup> Congress convened, AFGE has been pushing Members to reintroduce these bills as soon as possible and urging Members on both sides of the aisle to cosponsor them.

Senators and Representatives who cosponsored all or all but one of these are noted in the 2024 voting record spreadsheet with bold and an asterisk.

### **House Cosponsorship:**

AFGE urged Members of the House to publicly go on record in support of ten bills that directly affect Federal employees.

1. H.R. 7127, the “Federal Adjustment of Income Rates or (FAIR) Act,” a bill to provide federal employees an average 7.4% pay adjustment in 2025.
2. H.R. 866, the “Equal Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) Act,” a bill to revise the formula used to calculate the cost-of-living adjustment for annuities paid under the Federal Employees Retirement System.
3. H.R. 82, the “Social Security Fairness Act of 2023,” a bill to repeal the government pension offset (GPO) which generally reduces Social Security benefits for spouses, widows, and widowers who also receive government pensions of their own and the windfall elimination provision (WEP), which generally reduces Social Security benefits for individuals who also receive a pension or disability benefit from an employer that did not withhold Social Security taxes. This bill passed the House on November 12, 2024 by a vote of 327-75 and subsequently passed in the Senate on December 20, 2024 by a vote of 76-20.
4. H.R. 4963, the “Tax Fairness Act,” a bill to authorize workers to deduct union dues and unreimbursed expenses from their taxable income.
5. H.R. 4583, the “Social Security 2100 Act,” a bill to modify the Social Security system with respect to benefit calculations, fund administration, and beneficiary resources.
6. H.R. 8370, the “Rights for the TSA Workforce Act of 2024,” a bill to extend Title 5 rights to Transportation Security Officers (TSOs).
7. H.R. 9855, the “VA Employee Fairness Act,” a bill to amend Title 38, United States Code with respect to the collective bargaining of employees in the Veterans Health Administration.
8. H.R. 1322, the “Law Enforcement Officers Equity Act,” a bill to extend special 6C benefits to law enforcement officers.
9. H.R. 1235, the “Federal Firefighter Pay Equity Act,” a bill to apply mandatory overtime hours worked to the retirement calculation of federal firefighters.
10. H.R. 1002, the “Saving the Civil Service Act,” a bill to block Schedule F from being revived and to prohibit changes to the classification of positions in the competitive service and excepted service unless certain conditions are met.

### **Senate Cosponsorship:**

AFGE urged Members of the Senate to publicly go on record in support of eight bills that directly affect Federal employees.

1. S. 3688, the “Federal Adjustment of Income Rates or (FAIR) Act,” a bill to provide federal employees an average 7.4% pay adjustment in 2025.

2. S. 3194, the “Equal Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) Act,” a bill to revise the formula used to calculate the cost-of-living adjustment for annuities paid under the Federal Employees Retirement System.
3. S. 597, the “Social Security Fairness Act of 2023,” a bill to repeal the government pension offset (GPO) which generally reduces Social Security benefits for spouses, widows, and widowers who also receive government pensions of their own and the windfall elimination provision (WEP), which generally reduces Social Security benefits for individuals who also receive a pension or disability benefit from an employer that did not withhold Social Security taxes.
4. S. 738, the “Tax Fairness Act,” a bill to authorize workers to deduct union dues and unreimbursed expenses from their taxable income.
5. S. 4334, the “Rights for the TSA Workforce Act of 2024,” a bill to extend Title 5 rights to Transportation Security Officers (TSOs).
6. S. 4046, the “VA Employee Fairness Act,” a bill to amend Title 38, United States Code with respect to the collective bargaining of employees in the Veterans Health Administration.
7. S. 1658, the “Law Enforcement Officers Equity Act,” a bill to extend special 6C benefits to law enforcement officers.
8. S. 399, the “Saving the Civil Service Act,” a bill to block Schedule F from being revived and to prohibit changes to the classification of positions in the competitive service and excepted service unless certain conditions are met.

### **Key Votes in the 118<sup>th</sup> Congress**

Central to the work of the Legislative and Political Department is providing guidance to Senators and Representatives when bills that directly or indirectly affect AFGE members are voted on. By “key voting” bills of importance to our members, AFGE makes transparent to lawmakers its top priorities and provides accountability. Defining key votes enables AFGE to distinguish between the supporters of the federal workforce and its foes. The party affiliation of a Senator or Representative has no impact on the score, only how they voted.

In any given year, AFGE urges legislators – through constant face-to-face advocacy and written communications – to support or oppose hundreds of bills and amendments that are voted on in either the Senate or the House. Of these votes, AFGE determines which ones would have the most significant impact on the federal workforce and includes them in our score. What follows is just the list of “key” or “scored” votes, not the hundreds of other measures on which AFGE has taken a formal position.

### **Key Votes in the House of Representatives**

AFGE scored 12 votes in the House during the second session of the 118<sup>th</sup> Congress:

1. **Defending the Right of Agencies to Set Telework and Remote Work Policies in Collaboration with their Employees.**

**The “Utilizing Space Efficiently and Improving Technologies Act of 2023” (H.R. 6276) – Roll Call Vote #84.**

AFGE urged House members to vote against H.R. 6276, the “Utilizing Space Efficiently and Improving Technologies Act of 2023,” which the House considered on May 12, 2024. H.R. 6276 would have directed the General Services Administration (GSA) and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to measure occupancy in federal buildings and federally leased space and reduce or consolidate space if utilization rates fall below 60 percent. H.R. 6276’s stated goal was to reduce federal real estate holdings and “right-size” the federal portfolio, but its real objective was to force agencies to eliminate telework and specifically telework policies in collective bargaining agreements. In every sense, H.R. 6276 was an assault on the right of federal employees to negotiate conditions of employment, such as telework, as part of a collective bargaining agreement and, as such, was an attack on Title 5 bargaining rights.

Because the sponsor of H.R. 6276 sought to end federal telework policies in a subtle and indirect way, AFGE opposed the bill not only by explaining to House members the merits of telework but also by highlighting for them glaring flaws in the bill’s blunt and arbitrary metric to determine when a federal agency fails to meet a 60 percent or higher building occupancy rate. Citing our own members’ experiences, AFGE showed that the metric ignores the tens of thousands of federal workers whose work is split, often unpredictably from week-to-week, between an agency building and the field, such as food safety inspectors, law enforcement officers, Border Patrol agents, TSA supervisors, park rangers, and firefighters, to name only a few.

AFGE made two basic arguments to House members in opposing H.R. 6276. The first was that telework and remote work arrangements, tailored to the specific needs of agencies and departments, deliver positive results in terms of agency performance, efficiency, and morale. The second was that Congress should not impose its own flawed judgments and petty political prejudices for how work should be conducted in the 21<sup>st</sup> century on agency managers and employees, who under Title 5 are charged with collaboratively determining optimal workplace arrangements.

**The House approved H.R. 6276 on March 12, 2024, by a vote of 217-203 (D: 6-201; R: 211-2). A “No” vote in opposition to the “USE IT Act” is counted as a “Right” vote.**

## **2. Protecting Health Care for All Patients**

**The “Protecting Health Care for All Patients Act” (H.R. 485) – Roll Call Vote #40**

AFGE opposed H.R. 485, the “Protecting Health Care for All Patients Act,” a bill that would have increased already high healthcare costs for the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program (FEHBP), the program that covers the vast majority of AFGE members and their families. The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) estimated that, if enacted, H.R. 485 would have increased health care premiums paid by FEHB participants by \$1.1 billion over the 2023-2033 period.

**The House approved H.R. 485 on February 7, 2024, by a vote of 211-208 (D: 0-208; R: 211-0). A “No” vote in opposition to H.R. 485 is counted as a “Right” vote.**

## **3. Federal Government Funding: Urging the Senate to Keep the Federal Government Open – and Federal Employees Paid – through Short-term Government Funding**

**The Extension of Continuing Appropriations and Other Matters Act, 2024 (H.R. 7463) Roll Call Vote #58**

**The Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024 (H. Res. 1102) Roll Call Vote #102**

## **The Continuing Appropriations and Other Matters Act (H.R. 9494) Roll Call Vote 431**

## **The Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act of 2025 (H.R. 9747) Roll Call Vote #450**

AFGE took positions on several votes on bills related to government funding. Congress passed several Continuing Resolutions to fund the federal government at FY23 levels amid its months-long failure to pass the 12 appropriations bills necessary to fund the government for Fiscal Year 2024 and subsequently passed several Continuing Resolutions to fund the federal government at FY24 levels while working to pass appropriations for FY25. While AFGE considers continuing resolutions far from ideal to fund the federal government, AFGE argued to members of Congress that they are the only responsible alternative when Congress cannot agree on regular full-year appropriations bills.

Had Congress failed to pass short term spending measures, funding for virtually every federal agency and department would have ceased. Federal employees would have either been furloughed without pay or forced to work without pay until Congress agreed to an appropriations package or another short-term spending bill, a process that could have taken days or even several weeks.

**H.R. 7463, “Extension of Continuing Appropriations and Other Matters Act, 2024”:** AFGE urged members of Congress to support H.R. 7463, a Continuing Resolution stopgap measure which prevented a government shutdown, as members of Congress could not enact full funding bills that were due in October.

**H. Res. 1102, “Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024”:** AFGE strongly urged Members of Congress to support H. Res. 1102, the spending bill that finally funded the federal government through September 2024, the rest of Fiscal Year 2024, after several short-term continuing resolutions were enacted between September 2023 and February 2024 to keep the government operating at FY23 levels while Congress argued over funding. While H. Res. 1102 did not fund most federal agencies at levels adequate to keep pace with inflation, it was vastly superior to funding agencies at FY23 levels and certainly better than a government shutdown. Significantly, the measure did not include anti-civil service policy riders.

**H.R. 9494: “Continuing Appropriations and Other Matters Act, 2025”:** AFGE urged House members to vote against H.R. 9494, the “Continuing Appropriations and Other Matters Act, 2025.” While AFGE supports continuing resolutions to temporarily fund the government when Congress cannot pass the 12 regular appropriations bills needed to fund government agencies at the start of a fiscal year, H.R. 9494 was not a “clean” continuing resolution intended to keep the government operating at FY24 levels but instead included controversial, unnecessary, and non-germane policy riders that had nothing to do with maintaining government funding.

**H.R. 9747, “Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025”:** AFGE urged representatives to vote for H.R. 9747, the short-term continuing resolution to fund the federal government at FY24 levels through December 20, 2024, amid Congress’s failure to pass any of the 12 annual appropriations bills needed to fund government agencies at the start of the new fiscal year (October 1). As previously mentioned, while continuing resolutions are far from ideal for providing the federal government the resources it needs to meet the nation’s current and evolving demands, AFGE believes that they are the only responsible alternative when Congress cannot get its work done to prevent a government shutdown that disrupts vital services the American people depend on, compromises national security, deprives millions of military personnel and federal civilian employees of their incomes, and hurts the American economy.

Had Congress failed to pass H.R. 9747 in late September, funding for virtually every federal agency and department would have ceased. Federal employees would have either been furloughed without pay or

forced to work without pay until Congress finally agreed to an appropriations package, a process that could have taken days or even several weeks.

**The House approved H.R. 7463 on February 29, 2024, by a vote of 320-99. A “Yes” vote in support of H.R. 7463 is counted as a “Right” vote.**

**The House approved H. Res. 1102 on March 22, 2024, by a vote of 286-134 (D: 185-22; R: 101-112). A “Yes” vote in support of H. Res. 1102 is counted as a “Right” vote.**

**The House rejected H.R. 9494 on September 18, 2024 by a vote of 202-220. A “No” vote in opposition to H.R. 9494 is counted as a “Right” vote.**

**The House approved H.R. 9747 on September 25, 2024, by a vote of 132-82. A “Yes” vote in support of H.R. 9747 is counted as a “Right” vote.**

#### **4. Protecting Bureau of Prisons Employee Rights**

##### **The “Federal Prison Oversight Act” (H.R. 3019) – Roll Call Vote 220**

AFGE and the Council of Prison Locals 33 urged Representatives to vote for H.R. 3019, the “Federal Prison Oversight Act” introduced by Representative Lucy McBath (D-GA). This bill, which was signed into law on July 25, 2024, creates new independent oversight of the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) to conduct risk-based evaluations of BOP’s 122 correctional facilities, provide recommendations to fix problems, and assign each facility a risk score, with higher-risk facilities required to be inspected more frequently.

AFGE argued to legislators that given woefully inadequate BOP staffing levels, the safety of corrections officers is at serious risk. Critical services such as Education, Recreation, Psychology, and Re-Entry are often suspended so that BOP program staff can be used to backfill shortages of correctional officers, a practice known as “augmentation.” Augmentation greatly compromises the safety of BOP facilities and limits inmate access to educational and other programs known to reduce recidivism. The evaluations mandated by H.R. 3019 will help expose the misuse of augmentation and identify other risks in federal prisons related to severely inadequate staffing. Legislators on both sides of the aisle often oppose any bill that they see as “prison reform.” By stressing to legislators that the bill first-and-foremost would improve the safety of BOP employees, AFGE moved wavering Senators and Representatives to vote for H.R. 3019.

**The House approved H.R. 3019 on May 21, 2024, by a vote of 392-2 (D: 196-0; 196-2). A “Yea” vote in support of H.R. 3019 is counted as a “Right” vote.**

#### **5. Impeachment of Homeland Secretary Alejandro Mayorkas**

##### **H. Res. 863 on Impeaching Alejandro Nicholas Mayorkas, Secretary of Homeland Security, for high crimes and misdemeanors – Roll Call Vote #43**

AFGE urged House members to oppose the impeachment proceeding against Homeland Security Secretary Alejandro Mayorkas. While AFGE took no stand on the Secretary’s substantive record, we viewed him as a federal employee and concluded that House impeachment was unsupported by any evidence that Secretary Mayorkas had engaged in “treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors” that the U.S. Constitution prescribes for removal from office. His removal from office

through impeachment would have set the dangerous precedent that when Congress disagrees with or objects to the work of federal employees or the work of the agency, it can simply vote to fire them.

**The House approved H. Res. 863 on February 13, 2024, by a vote of 214-213 (D: 0-210; R: 214-3). A “No” vote in opposition to H. Res. 863 is counted as a “Right” vote.**

## **6. Protecting Official Time**

**Perry Amendment 56 to the “Servicemember Quality of Life Improvement and National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025” (H.R. 8070) – Roll Call Vote #276**

AFGE urged House members to vote against an amendment offered by Representative Scott Perry (R-PA) to the FY25 National Defense Authorization Act that would have required the Department of Defense to produce a skewed report on the cost associated with the use of official time, all for the purpose of creating the false impression that official time is a burden on taxpayers and should be eliminated. AFGE successfully argued to House members that official time allows federal managers and employee representatives to work together to resolve workplace conflict and make government more efficient and productive.

Had the amendment been adopted, AFGE anticipated that it would have resulted in significant restrictions on how and when official time can be used by federal employees serving as union representatives across the entire federal government.

**The House rejected Perry Amendment No. 56 on June 14, 2024, by a vote of 188-228 (D: 0-205; R: 188-23). A “No” vote in opposition to Perry Amendment 56 is counted as a “Right” vote.**

## **7. Opposing Arbitrary Cuts to Funding for Government Agencies**

**Greene (R-GA) amendment 20 to the “Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2025” (H.R. 8771) – Roll Call Vote #308**

AFGE urged House members to vote against several amendments offered to various appropriations bills to either sharply cut agency funding or eliminate agency funding altogether, including amendments to defund the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), the National Endowment of the Arts (NEA), and the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH).

Typifying amendments of this nature, AFGE urged House members to vote against an amendment offered by Rep. Marjorie Taylor Greene (R-GA) to an appropriations bill that, if enacted, would have prohibited funding for USAID.

**The House rejected Greene Amendment 20 on June 27, 2024, by a vote of 81-331 (D: 0-204; R: 81-127). A “No” vote in opposition to Greene Amendment 20 is counted as a “Right” vote.**

## **8. VA Privatization**

**Bost Amendment 8 to “Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2025” (H.R. 8580) – Roll Call Vote #237**

AFGE urged House members to vote against an amendment offered by Rep. Mike Bost (R-IL) that would have defunded services covered under Section 1.8 of the VHA office of Community Care Field Guidebook: Specialty programs. The intent of the amendment was to require VA to apply the same access



standards for Mental Health Residential Rehabilitation Treatment Program (MH RRTP) as for primary care, specialty care, and non-institutional extended care services. The existing access standards place unreasonable and inequitable demands on VA and favor private care. AFGE argued to House members that codification of access standards would be prohibitively expensive and lock in one-sided requirements on the VA that are not required of community providers. This, in turn, would drive privatization of the VA without ensuring that veterans have more timely or proximate care.

**The House approved Bost Amendment 8 on June 4, 2024, by a vote of 207-195 (D: 5-194; R: 202-1). A “No” vote in opposition to Bost Amendment 8 is counted as a “Right” vote.**

**9. Championing the Right of Agencies to Build Workforces that Reflect America (DEIA) Brecheen Amendment 25 to the “Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2025” (H.R. 8998) – Roll Call Vote #388**

AFGE urged House members to vote against several amendments to House appropriations bills that proposed to eliminate or reduce funding for diversity, equity and inclusion programs administered by various federal agencies. AFGE argued to House members that these programs have played a significant role in making sure employees of federal agencies reflect and respect the diversity of the American workforce.

Typifying amendments of this nature, AFGE urged House members to vote against an amendment offered by Rep. Josh Brecheen (R-OK) to an appropriations bill that, if enacted, would have prohibited funding for any diversity, equity, and inclusion program or office covered by the appropriations bill.

**The House approved Brecheen Amendment 25 on July 24, 2024, by a vote of 211-202 (D: 0-199; R: 211-3). A “No” vote in opposition to Brecheen Amendment 25 is counted as a “Right” vote.**

**10. Defending the Salaries of Individual Federal Employees**

**Greene Amendment 56 to H.R. 8774, the “Defense Appropriations Act of 2024” (H.R. 8774) -- Roll Call Vote #323**

AFGE urged House members to vote against several amendments offered to House appropriations bills that proposed to reduce to \$1.00 – or eliminate – the salaries of named executive branch officials. As was the case in opposing the Mayorkas impeachment (see above), AFGE opposed these amendments on the principle that Congress should not target federal employees simply because Congress disagrees with or is opposed to the work they do or the policies they carry out.

Typifying amendments of this nature, AFGE urged House members to vote against an amendment offered by Rep. Marjorie Taylor Greene (R-GA) to the FY25 Defense appropriations bill to reduce Defense Secretary Lloyd Austin’s salary to \$1. Cynical amendments like the Greene amendment, if enacted, would inflict great damage to the operations of departments and agencies for the sole purpose of punishing federal employees for pursuing policies with which certain members of Congress disagree.

While most of these amendments would have punished senior political appointees or senior executive service employees who do not belong to a federal union like AFGE, they were made possible by a rule adopted by the Republican-controlled House in 2024 that enables members of Congress to target the salary of or even fire a specific federal employee, no matter the employee’s rank. Under this rule, Congress can target the wages of a highly skilled welder employed at a Defense Department arsenal simply because a member of the House does not like that welder. Entire offices can be effectively

eliminated under this rule, making it easier for the work they perform to be transferred to private contractors.

AFGE felt compelled to oppose these amendments on the principle that if Congress can go after the salaries of senior executive branch officials, it can go after the salaries and wages of civil service employees, especially those employees who might serve as union representatives.

**The House rejected Greene Amendment 56 on June 27, 2024, by a vote of 103-308 (D: 0-202; R: 103-106). A “No” vote in opposition to the Greene amendment is counted as a “Right” vote.**

#### **11. Opposing Interference in the Promotion of Voting at the Federal Workplace**

**Ogles Amendment 43 to Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2025 (H.R. 8752) – Roll Call Vote #289**

AFGE urged House members to vote against several amendments offered to appropriations bills to prohibit implementation of a common-sense executive order issued by President Biden directing federal agencies and departments to encourage and facilitate federal employees to register to vote and exercise the franchise, consistent with the Hatch Act and all other applicable laws, regulations, and legal authorities.

Typifying amendments of this kind was an amendment offered by Rep. Andy Ogles (R-TN) to the FY25 Homeland Security appropriations bill.

**The House approved the Ogles Amendment on June 26, 2024, by a vote of 207-206 (D: 0-205; R: 207-1). A “No” vote in opposition to the Ogles Amendment 43 is counted as a “Right” vote.**

#### **12. Social Security Fairness**

**The “Social Security Fairness Act” (H.R. 82) – Roll Call Vote #456**

AFGE urged members of Congress to support H.R. 82, the Social Security Fairness Act, which passed in the House of Representatives on Tuesday, November 12, 2024. This bill aims to repeal the Windfall Elimination Provision (WEP) and Government Pension Offset (GPO), which can reduce Social Security benefits for LASERS members and other public employees. The Windfall Elimination Provision (WEP) and Government Pension Offset (GPO) are penalties that unfairly deny workers, their spouses, and their children benefits they earned through their FICA payroll tax contributions.

Social Security is a social insurance program that protects individuals who cannot work because of age or disability and their families when they become disabled or deceased. Its benefits are extremely modest, but it keeps millions of seniors, children, disabled individuals and their families out of poverty. The WEP/GPO unfairly targets the Social Security benefits earned by public service workers, including teachers, police officers, firefighters and hundreds of thousands of federal retirees under the Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS). In total, more than two million Americans have their earned benefits reduced or eliminated by the WEP and around 800,000 Americans have benefits reduced or eliminated by the GPO. These penalties disproportionately affect lower-income workers. Eighty-three percent of Americans subject to the GPO are women, who are already more likely to fall into poverty as they age. About 68% of those impacted by the GPO have their benefit fully offset, which means they lose every penny of their promised Social Security benefit.

**The House approved H.R. 82 on November 12, 2024, by a vote of 327-75. A “Yes” vote in support of H.R. 82 is counted as a “Right” vote.**

## House of Representatives

State/CD	Member of Congress	Government Funding (431)	DEIA Funding (388)	Holman Rule (323)	USAID Funding (308)	Voting Rights (289)	Official Time (276)	VA Access Standards (237)	Bureau of Prisons Oversight (220)	Government Funding (102)	USE IT Act (84)	Mayorkas Impeachment (43)	Protecting Healthcare (40)	AFGE Score (%)
Alabama														
	1 Carl (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	17%
	2 Moore Barry (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	8%
	3 Rogers Mike (R)	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	33%
	4 Aderholt (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	25%
	5 Strong (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	17%
	6 Palmer (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	?	R	W	W	W	W	9%
	7 Sewell (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
Alaska														
AL	Peltola (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	92%
American Samoa														
AL	Radewagen (R)	?	?	R	R	W	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	67%
Arizona														
	1 Schweikert (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	17%
	2 Crane (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	17%
	3 Gallego (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	100%
	4 Stanton (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	5 Biggs (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	17%

Key: R = Voted With AFGE; W = Voted Against AFGE; ? = Did Not Vote; I = Not In Office or Not Eligible to Vote  
 Bold/Asterisk denote that a Member of Congress co-sponsored all or nearly all of AFGE's priority legislation.

## House of Representatives

State/CD	Member of Congress	Government Funding (431)	DEIA Funding (388)	Holman Rule (323)	USAID Funding (308)	Voting Rights (289)	Official Time (276)	VA Access Standards (237)	Bureau of Prisons Oversight (220)	Government Funding (102)	USE IT Act (84)	Mayorkas Impeachment (43)	Protecting Healthcare (40)	AFGE Score (%)
	6 Ciscomani (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	33%
	7 Grijalva (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	R	R	100%
	8 Lesko (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	17%
	9 Gosar (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	?	?	W	W	0%
Arkansas														
	1 Crawford (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	33%
	2 Hill (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	33%
	3 Womack (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	33%
	4 Westerman (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	17%
California														
	1 LaMalfa (R)	W	W	?	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	18%
	2 Huffman (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	3 Kiley (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	33%
	4 Thompson Mike (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	5 McClintock (R)	W	W	R	W	?	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	27%
	6 Bera (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	7 Matsui (D)	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%

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8	<b>Garamendi (D)*</b>	R	?	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
9	<b>Harder (D)*</b>	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	100%
10	<b>DeSaulnier (D)*</b>	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
11	Pelosi (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	?	R	R	R	R	100%
12	<b>Lee Barbara (D)*</b>	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	92%
13	Duarte (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	33%
14	Swalwell (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
15	Mullin Kevin (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
16	Eshoo (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
17	Khanna (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	92%
18	Lofgren (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	?	R	R	100%
19	Panetta (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
20	Fong (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	?	?	?	?	?	29%
21	Costa (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
22	Valadao (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	33%
23	Obernolte (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	33%
24	Carbajal (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	92%
25	Ruiz (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%

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26	<b>Brownley Julia (D)*</b>	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
27	Garcia Mike (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	33%
28	Chu (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	100%
29	Cardenas (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	100%
30	<b>Schiff (D)*</b>	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
31	Napolitano (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
32	Sherman (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
33	Aguilar (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
34	Gomez (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	92%
35	Torres Norma (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
36	<b>Lieu (D)*</b>	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
37	Kamlager-Dove (D)	R	?	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
38	Sanchez (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
39	<b>Takano (D)*</b>	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
40	Kim Young (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	?	36%
41	Calvert (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	33%
42	Garcia Robert (D)	R	R	?	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
43	<b>Waters (D)*</b>	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%

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	44 Barragan Nanette (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	45 Steel Michelle (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	33%
	46 Correa (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	92%
	47 <b>Porter (D)*</b>	R	?	?	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	48 Issa (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	?	R	R	W	W	W	36%
	49 <b>Levin Mike (D)*</b>	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	50 Peters Scott (D)	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	51 Jacobs Sara (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	52 <b>Vargas (D)*</b>	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
CO														
	1 DeGette (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	2 Neguse (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	3 Boebert (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	17%
	4 Buck (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	W	W	R	W	25%
	4 Lopez (R)	W	W	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	0%
	5 Lamborn Doug (R)	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	33%
	6 Crow (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	7 Pettersen (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%

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	8 Caraveo (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	92%
CT														
	1 Larson John (D)	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	100%
	2 Courtney (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	100%
	3 DeLauro (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	4 Himes (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	5 Hayes (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
DE														
AL	Blunt Rochester Lisa (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
DC														
AL	<b>Norton (D)*</b>	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	?	?	?	?	100%
FL														
	1 Gaetz (R)	R	W	?	?	?	W	W	R	W	?	W	W	25%
	2 Dunn (R)	(W)	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	36%
	3 Cammack (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	?	R	W	W	W	W	18%
	4 Bean (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	8%
	5 Rutherford (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	25%
	6 Waltz (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	8%

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7	Mills (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	?	W	W	18%
8	Posey (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	8%
9	<b>Soto (D)*</b>	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
10	<b>Frost (D)*</b>	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	92%
11	Webster (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	25%
12	Bilirakis (R)	W	W	W	?	?	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	10%
13	Luna (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	?	9%
14	Castor Kathy (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
15	Lee Laurel (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	17%
16	Buchanan (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	?	W	W	W	W	18%
17	Steube (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	17%
18	Franklin Scott (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	25%
19	Donalds (R)	W	W	?	?	?	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	11%
20	<b>Cherfilus-McCormick (D)*</b>	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
21	Mast (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	?	W	9%
22	Frankel Lois (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	?	?	R	100%
23	Moskowitz (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
24	Wilson Frederica (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	?	?	R	R	R	100%

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	<b>25 Wasserman Schultz (D)*</b>	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	26 Diaz-Balart (R)	W	W	R	R	W	R	?	R	R	W	W	W	45%
	27 Salazar (R)	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	?	R	W	?	W	40%
	28 Gimenez (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	33%
GA	1 Carter Buddy (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	33%
	2 Bishop S. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	3 Ferguson (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	33%
	4 Johnson Hank (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	5 Williams Nikema (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	6 McCormick Rich (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	?	R	W	W	W	W	27%
	7 McBath (D)	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	8 Scott Austin (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	25%
	9 Clyde (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	8%
	10 Collins Mike (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	8%
	11 Loudermilk (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	?	W	W	W	W	0%
	12 Allen (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	8%
	13 Scott David (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%

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HI	14 Greene Marjorie (R)	?	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	9%
	1 Case Ed (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	2 Tokuda (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
ID	1 Fulcher (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	8%
	2 Simpson (R)	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	?	?	W	W	40%
IL	1 Jackson Jonathan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	92%
	2 Kelly Robin (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	3 Ramirez (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	92%
	4 Garcia Chuy (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	92%
	5 Quigley (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	100%
	<b>6 Casten Sean (D)*</b>	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	<b>7 Davis Danny (D)*</b>	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	100%
	8 Krishnamoorthi (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	<b>9 Schakowsky (D)*</b>	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	10 Schneider (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%

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	11 Foster (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	12 Bost (R)	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	25%
	13 <b>Budzinski (D)*</b>	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	14 Underwood (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	15 Miller Mary (R)	W	W	W	W	W	?	W	R	W	W	W	W	9%
	16 LaHood (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	25%
	17 Sorensen (D)	R	R	?	?	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
IN														
	1 <b>Mrvan (D)*</b>	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	2 Yakym (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	25%
	3 Banks (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	17%
	4 Baird (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	33%
	5 Spartz (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	17%
	6 Pence (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	33%
	7 <b>Carson (D)*</b>	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	92%
	8 Bucshon (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	33%
	9 Houchin (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	17%

IA

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	1 Miller-Meeks Mariannette (R)	W	W	R	R	W	?	W	R	R	W	W	W	36%
	2 Hinson (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	33%
	3 Nunn (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	33%
	4 Feenstra (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	17%
KS	1 Mann Tracey (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	17%
	2 LaTurner (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	33%
	3 Davids Sharice (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	4 Estes (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	17%
KY	1 Comer (R)	W	?	W	W	W	?	W	R	W	W	W	W	10%
	2 Guthrie (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	33%
	3 <b>McGarvey (D)*</b>	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	4 Massie (R)	?	W	?	?	W	W	W	?	W	W	W	W	0%
	5 Rogers Harold (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	33%
	6 Barr Andy (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	33%
LA														

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	1 Scalise (R)	W	W	W	R	?	W	W	R	R	W	W	?	30%
	2 <b>Carter Troy (D)*</b>	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	3 Higgins Clay (R)	W	?	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	18%
	4 Johnson Mike (R)	W	W	?	?	W	W	?	?	R	W	W	?	14%
	5 Letlow (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	33%
	6 Graves Garret (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	?	R	W	W	W	W	27%
ME														
	1 <b>Pingree (D)*</b>	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	2 Golden (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	83%
MD														
	1 Harris (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	?	9%
	2 Ruppensberger (D)	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	3 <b>Sarbanes (D)*</b>	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	4 <b>Ivey (D)*</b>	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	5 Hoyer (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	6 <b>Trone (D)*</b>	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	7 <b>Mfume (D)*</b>	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	8 <b>Raskin (D)*</b>	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%

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MA	1 Neal (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	2 McGovern (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	92%
	3 Trahan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	4 Auchincloss (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	92%
	5 Clark Katherine (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	6 Moulton (D)	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	7 Pressley (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	100%
	8 <b>Lynch (D)*</b>	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	9 Keating (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
MI	1 Bergman (R)	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	33%
	2 Moolenaar (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	33%
	3 Scholten (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	4 Huizenga (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	?	R	W	W	W	18%
	5 Walberg (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	25%
	6 Dingell (D)	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	7 Slotkin (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%

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	8 Kildee (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	100%
	9 McClain (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	17%
	10 James (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	33%
	11 Stevens (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	12 <b>Tlaib (D)*</b>	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	W	R	R	R	91%
	13 <b>Thanedar (D)*</b>	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
MN														
	1 Finstad (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	25%
	2 Craig (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	3 Phillips (D)	R	R	?	?	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	100%
	4 McCollum (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	5 <b>Omar (D)*</b>	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	92%
	6 Emmer (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	17%
	7 Fischbach (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	17%
	8 Stauber (R)	W	W	?	?	?	R	?	R	W	W	W	W	25%
MS														
	1 Kelly Trent (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	25%
	2 Thompson Bennie (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%

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	3 Guest (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	25%
	4 Ezell (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	17%
	Wicker (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	33%
MO	1 Bush (D)	R	?	?	?	?	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	88%
	2 Wagner (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	?	W	W	18%
	3 Luetkemeyer (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	33%
	4 Alford (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	8%
	5 Cleaver (D)	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	6 Graves Sam (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	17%
	7 Burlison (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	?	R	W	W	W	W	9%
	8 Smith Jason (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	17%
MT	1 Zinke (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	?	R	R	W	W	W	18%
	2 Rosendale Matt (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	8%
NE	1 Flood (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	33%
	2 Bacon (R)	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	42%

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NV	3 Smith Adrian (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	25%
	1 <b>Titus (D)*</b>	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	2 Amodei (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	33%
	3 Lee Susie (D)	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	?	R	W	R	R	90%
	4 Horsford (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
NH	1 Pappas (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	2 Kuster Ann (D)	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	100%
NJ	1 <b>Norcross (D)*</b>	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	2 Van Drew J. (R)	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	25%
	3 Kim Andy (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	?	R	?	100%
	4 Smith Christopher (R)	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	?	W	W	W	W	27%
	5 Gottheimer (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	6 <b>Pallone (D)*</b>	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	7 Kean (R)	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	50%
	8 Menendez Rob (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	100%

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	9 Pascrell (D)	?	?	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	10 Payne (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	R	R	R	R	100%
	11 Sherrill (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	12 Watson Coleman (D)	R	?	?	?	?	?	?	R	R	R	R	R	100%
NM														
	1 Stansbury (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	100%
	2 <b>Vasquez (D)*</b>	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	92%
	3 Leger Fernandez (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
NY														
	1 LaLota (R)	(W)	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	45%
	2 Garbarino (R)	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	42%
	3 Suozzi (D)	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	?	100%
	4 D'Esposito (R)	?	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	45%
	5 Meeks (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	6 <b>Meng (D)*</b>	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	100%
	7 Velazquez (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	W	R	R	R	91%
	8 Jeffries (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	9 Clarke Yvette (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%

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10	<b>Goldman (D)*</b>	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
11	Malliotakis (R)	?	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	18%
12	<b>Nadler (D)*</b>	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
13	Espaillet (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
14	<b>Ocasio-Cortez (D)*</b>	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	92%
15	Torres Ritchie (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
16	Bowman (D)	R	R	?	?	?	?	?	R	W	R	R	R	86%
17	Lawler (R)	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	42%
18	Ryan Pat (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
19	Molinaro (R)	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	42%
20	Tonko (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
21	Stefanik (R)	W	W	?	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	27%
22	Williams Brandon (R)	W	?	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	45%
23	Langworthy (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	?	18%
24	Tenney (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	8%
25	Morelle (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
26	Kennedy Tim (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	?	?	?	100%

NC

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	1 <b>Davis Don (D)*</b>	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	92%
	2 Ross (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	3 Murphy Greg (R)	W	W	?	?	?	?	?	?	W	W	W	W	0%
	4 Foushee (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	5 Foxx (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	25%
	6 Manning Kathy (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	7 Rouzer (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	25%
	8 Bishop Dan (R)	W	W	W	W	W	?	W	R	W	W	W	W	9%
	9 Hudson (R)	W	?	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	36%
	10 McHenry (R)	W	W	?	?	?	W	W	?	R	W	W	W	13%
	11 Edwards (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	33%
	12 Adams (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	13 Nickel (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	14 Jackson Jeff (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
ND														
AL	Armstrong (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	?	W	W	W	W	18%
MP														
AL	Sablan (D)	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	?	?	?	?	100%

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OH	1 Landsman (D)*	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	2 Wenstrup (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	33%
	3 Beatty (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	4 Jordan (R)	W	W	W	W	?	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	9%
	5 Latta (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	33%
	6 Rulli (R)	W	W	R	W	W	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	20%
	7 Miller Max (R)	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	33%
	8 Davidson Warren (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	8%
	9 Kaptur (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	10 Turner (R)	W	?	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	45%
	11 Brown Shontel (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	12 Balderson (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	17%
	13 Sykes (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	14 Joyce David (R)	W	W	R	R	W	R	?	R	R	W	W	W	45%
	15 Carey (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	33%
OK	1 Hern (R)	W	W	W	?	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	9%

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	2 Brecheen (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	8%
	3 Lucas (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	33%
	4 Cole (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	33%
	5 Bice (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	33%
OR														
	1 <b>Bonamici (D)*</b>	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	2 Bentz (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	33%
	3 Blumenauer Earl (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	100%
	4 <b>Hoyle (D)*</b>	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	5 Chavez-DeRemer (R)	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	58%
	6 <b>Salinas (D)*</b>	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	92%
PA														
	1 Fitzpatrick Brian (R)	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	67%
	2 <b>Boyle (D)*</b>	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	3 Evans (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	R	R	R	R	100%
	4 Dean (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	5 <b>Scanlon (D)*</b>	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	6 Houlahan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	92%

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	7 <b>Wild (D)*</b>	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	8 Cartwright (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	9 Meuser (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	25%
	10 Perry (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	8%
	11 Smucker (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	?	R	W	W	W	18%
	12 Lee Summer (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	92%
	13 Joyce John (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	8%
	14 Reschenthaler (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	17%
	15 Thompson Glenn (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	33%
	16 Kelly Mike (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	33%
	17 <b>Deluzio (D)*</b>	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
PR														
AL	Gonzalez-Colon J. (R)	?	?	R	?	W	W	?	?	?	?	?	?	33%
RI														
	1 Amo (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	2 <b>Magaziner (D)*</b>	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	100%
	3 Duncan (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	17%
SC														

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	1 Mace (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	33%
	2 Wilson Joe (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	8%
	4 Timmons (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	8%
	5 Norman (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	8%
	6 Clyburn (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	7 Fry (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	8%
SD														
AL	Johnson Dusty (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	25%
TN														
	1 Harshbarger (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	8%
	2 Burchett (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	17%
	3 Fleischmann (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	33%
	4 DesJarlais (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	8%
	5 Ogles (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	8%
	6 Rose John (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	?	W	W	W	18%
	7 Green Mark (R)	W	W	?	?	?	W	?	R	W	W	W	W	13%
	8 Kustoff David (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	25%
	9 <b>Cohen (D)*</b>	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%

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## House of Representatives

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TX	1 Moran Nathaniel (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	25%
	2 Crenshaw (R)	W	W	R	R	W	?	W	?	R	W	W	W	30%
	3 Self (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	8%
	4 Fallon (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	17%
	5 Gooden Lance (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	8%
	6 Ellzey (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	33%
	7 Fletcher (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	8 Luttrell (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	25%
	9 Green Al (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	100%
	10 McCaul (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	33%
	11 Pfluger (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	17%
	12 Granger (R)	?	W	R	?	?	?	W	?	R	W	W	W	29%
	13 Jackson Ronny (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	8%
	14 Weber (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	8%
	15 De La Cruz (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	25%
	16 Escobar (D)	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	17 Sessions (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	33%

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18	Jackson Lee Sheila (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	R	R	R	R	100%
19	Arrington (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	17%
20	Castro Joaquin (D)	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	91%
21	Roy (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	8%
22	Nehls (R)	W	?	W	W	W	W	?	R	?	W	W	W	11%
23	Gonzales Tony (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	25%
24	Van Duyne (R)	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	25%
25	Williams Roger (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	?	?	W	W	10%
26	Burgess (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	?	W	W	W	9%
27	Cloud (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	8%
28	Cuellar (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
29	Garcia Sylvia (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
30	Crockett (D)	R	R	?	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
31	Carter John (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	?	36%
32	Allred (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
33	Veasey (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
34	Gonzalez Vicente (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
35	<b>Casar (D)*</b>	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	92%

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	36 Babin (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	17%
	37 Doggett (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	38 Hunt (R)	R	W	?	?	?	?	W	?	W	W	W	W	14%
UT														
	1 Moore Blake (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	33%
	2 Maloy (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	33%
	3 Curtis (R)	W	W	R	R	?	W	W	?	W	W	W	W	20%
	4 Owens (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	17%
VT														
AL	Balint (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	92%
VI														
AL	Plaskett (D)	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	?	?	?	?	100%
VA														
	1 Wittman (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	?	R	W	W	W	27%
	2 Kiggans (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	?	R	W	W	W	27%
	3 Scott Robert (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	4 McClellan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	5 Good Bob (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	8%

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	6 Cline (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	8%
	7 Spanberger (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	8 Beyer (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	9 Griffith (R)	W	W	?	R	W	W	W	?	W	W	W	W	10%
	10 Wexton (D)	R	R	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	11 <b>Connolly (D)*</b>	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
WA														
	1 DelBene (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	2 Larsen Rick (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	3 Gluesenkamp Perez (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	75%
	4 Newhouse (R)	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	42%
	5 Rodgers Cathy (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	8%
	6 Kilmer (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	7 <b>Jayapal (D)*</b>	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	W	R	R	R	91%
	8 Schrier (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	9 Smith Adam (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	10 Strickland (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
WV														

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	1 Miller Carol (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	17%
	2 Mooney (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	?	W	W	W	?	0%
WI														
	1 Steil Bryan (R)	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	25%
	2 <b>Pocan (D)*</b>	R	R	?	?	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	3 Van Orden (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	?	R	R	W	W	W	18%
	4 Moore Gwen (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	?	W	R	R	R	91%
	5 Fitzgerald Scott (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	8%
	6 Grothman (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	17%
	7 Tiffany (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	8%
	8 Gallagher (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	R	W	R	W	50%
WY														
AL	Hageman (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	8%

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## SENATE

AFGE scored several confirmation votes in the Senate during the second session of the 118<sup>th</sup> Congress. Note that because the Senate took far fewer votes on bills than the House did, AFGE had fewer votes to score.

### 1. Confirmation Votes

**Confirmation of Anne Wagner, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Federal Labor Relations Authority, PN1357 – Roll Call Vote #210**

**Confirmation of Cathy Harris to be Chair of the Merit Systems Protection Board, PN 1234 -- Roll Call Vote #73**

**Confirmation of Nicole G. Berner, of Maryland, to be U.S. Circuit Judge of the Fourth Circuit, PN 1241 – Roll Call Vote #94**

AFGE took positions on several confirmation votes in the Senate in the 118<sup>th</sup> Congress. AFGE urged Senators to vote to confirm Anne Wagner, a former AFGE employee, to be a member of the Federal Labor Relations Authority (FLRA). For too long, the FLRA limped along without three confirmed members or a general counsel. AFGE urged the Senate to confirm Cathy Harris to be Chair of the Merit Systems Protection Board to ensure the Merit Systems Protection Board could operate at full strength and serve as the guardian of federal merit systems. Finally, AFGE urged Senators to vote to confirm Nicole G. Berner, of Maryland, to be U.S. Circuit Judge of the Fourth Circuit on March 19, 2024. Significant to AFGE and the wider labor community, Berner previously served as the Service Employees International Union's General Counsel. In that role, she supported workers and unions across the country. She is the first openly LGBTQ+ judge to serve on the Fourth Circuit.

**The Senate confirmed Ms. Wagner on February 29, 2024, by a vote of 55-37. A “Yes” vote in support of Ms. Wagner’s confirmation is counted as a “Right” vote.**

**The Senate confirmed Cathy Harris on March 6, 2024, by a vote of 51-48. A “Yes” vote in support of the confirmation of Cathy Harris is counted as a “Right” vote.**

**The Senate confirmed Nicole Berner on March 19, 2024, by a vote of 50-47. A “Yes” vote to confirm Nicole Berner is counted as a “Right” vote.**

### 2. Federal Government Funding

**A bill making further appropriations for fiscal year 2024 (H.R. 7463) -- Roll Call Vote #67**

**A bill making continuing appropriations and extensions for fiscal year 2025 (H.R. 9747) -- Roll Call Vote #255**

The U.S. Senate took several votes on bills related to government funding, especially on bills to temporarily fund the government through continuing resolutions. While AFGE considers continuing resolutions far from ideal for funding the federal government, the union argued to Senators that they are the only responsible alternative when Congress cannot agree on full-year appropriations bills. Without them, the government cannot pay salaries and wages to most of the federal workforce.



Had Congress failed to pass short term spending measures such as H.R. 7463, funding for virtually every federal agency and department would have ceased. Federal employees would have either been furloughed without pay or forced to work without pay until Congress finally agreed to an appropriations package, a process that could have taken days or even several weeks.

**H.R. 7463:** AFGE urged Senators to vote for H.R. 7463, one of several short-term continuing resolutions” Congress passed between September 2023 and February 2024 to fund the federal government at FY23 levels amid Congress’s months-long failure to pass the 12 appropriations bills necessary to fund the government in Fiscal Year 2024.

**H.R. 9747:** AFGE urged Senators to vote for H.R. 9747, the short-term continuing resolution to fund the federal government at FY24 levels through December 20, 2024 amid Congress’s failure to pass any of the 12 annual appropriations bills needed to fund government agencies at the start of the new fiscal year (October 1). As previously mentioned, while continuing resolutions are far from ideal for providing the federal government the resources it needs to meet the nation’s current and evolving demands, AFGE believes that they are the only responsible alternative when Congress cannot get its work done to prevent a government shutdown that disrupts vital services the American people depend on, compromises national security, deprives millions of military personnel and federal civilian employees of their incomes, and hurts the American economy.

Had Congress failed to pass H.R. 9747 in late September, funding for virtually every federal agency and department would have ceased. Federal employees would have either been furloughed without pay or forced to work without pay until Congress finally agreed to an appropriations package, a process that could have taken days or even several weeks.

**The Senate approved H.R. 9747 on September 25, 2024, by a vote of 78-18. A “Yes” vote in support of H.R. 6363 is counted as a “Right” vote.**

**The Senate approved H.R. 7463 on February 29, 2024, by a vote of 77-13. A “Yes” vote in support of H.R. 7463 is counted as a “Right” vote.**

### **3. Border Patrol Safety**

**A bill making emergency supplemental appropriations for border security and combatting fentanyl for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024 (S. 4361)**

AFGE urged Senators to support S. 4361, a bipartisan emergency supplemental appropriations package for border security, which failed on May 23, 2024. The measure, negotiated by Sen. James Lankford (R-OK) and Sen. Chris Murphy (D-CT), likely would have passed with strong bipartisan support had the 2024 presidential campaign not politicized the issue of border security. AFGE represents employees at Citizenship and Immigration Services and Border Patrol. The Senate failed to advance to debate on the bill on a 43-50 procedural vote. The bill proposed the most significant border restrictions Congress has considered in decades, including measures to raise the bar for asylum claims, strengthen the Border Patrol, expand detention capacity, strengthen control of the border, and curb unauthorized crossings into the U.S.

**The Senate rejected S. 4361 by a vote of 43-50. A “Yes” vote in support of S. 4361 is counted as a “Right” vote.**

### **4. Social Security Fairness**

## **The “Social Security Fairness Act” (H.R. 82) – Roll Call Vote #338**

AFGE urged members of Congress to support H.R. 82, the Social Security Fairness Act, which failed in the Senate on December 20, 2024. This bill aims to repeal the Windfall Elimination Provision (WEP) and Government Pension Offset (GPO), which can reduce Social Security benefits for LASERS members and other public employees. The Windfall Elimination Provision (WEP) and Government Pension Offset (GPO) are penalties that unfairly deny workers, their spouses, and their children benefits they earned through their FICA payroll tax contributions.

Social Security is a social insurance program that protects individuals who cannot work because of age or disability and their families when they become disabled or deceased. Its benefits are extremely modest, but it keeps millions of seniors, children, disabled individuals and their families out of poverty. The WEP/GPO unfairly targets the Social Security benefits earned by public service workers, including teachers, police officers, firefighters and hundreds of thousands of federal retirees under the Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS). In total, more than two million Americans have their earned benefits reduced or eliminated by the WEP and around 800,000 Americans have benefits reduced or eliminated by the GPO. These penalties disproportionately affect lower-income workers. Eighty-three percent of Americans subject to the GPO are women, who are already more likely to fall into poverty as they age. About 68% of those impacted by the GPO have their benefit fully offset, which means they lose every penny of their promised Social Security benefit.

**The Senate approved H.R. 82 on December 20, 2024, by a vote of 76-20. A “Yes” vote in support of H.R. 82 is counted as a “Right” vote.**

State	Member of Congress	Senate							AFGE Score (%)
		Social Security Fairness Act (338)	Government Funding (255)	FLRA Confirmation (210)	Supplemental Appropriations (182)	Circuit Court Confirmation (94)	MSPB Confirmation (73)	Government Funding (67)	
AL	Katie Britt (R)	W	W	W	W	W	?	?	0%
	Tommy Tuberville (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0%
AK	Lisa Murkowski (R)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	71%
	Dan Sullivan (R)	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	57%
AZ	Mark Kelly (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	Krysten Sinema (I)	R	R	?	W	R	R	R	83%
AR	John Boozman (R)	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	43%
	Tom Cotton (R)	R	?	W	W	W	W	R	33%
CA	Laphonza Butler (D)	?	R	R	W	R	R	R	83%
	<b>Alex Padilla (D)*</b>	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	86%
CO	Michael Bennet (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	John Hickenlooper (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
CT									

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DE	<b>Richard Blumenthal (D)*</b>	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	Christopher Murphy (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	Tom Carper (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
FL	Chris Coons (D)	R	?	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	Marco Rubio (R)	?	R	W	W	W	W	R	33%
GA	Rick Scott (R)	R	?	?	W	W	W	W	20%
	Jon Ossoff (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
HI	Raphael Warnock (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	Mazie Hirono (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
ID	<b>Brian Schatz (D)*</b>	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	Mike Crapo (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0%
IL	James Risch (R)	R	W	W	W	?	W	?	20%
	Tammy Duckworth (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%

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IN	Dick Durbin (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	Mike Braun (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	14%
IA	Todd Young (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	29%
	Joni Ernst (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	29%
KS	Chuck Grassley (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	29%
	Roger Marshall (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	14%
KY	Jerry Moran (R)	R	R	W	W	W	W	?	33%
	McConnell (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	29%
LA	Paul (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	?	0%
	Cassidy (R)	R	R	W	W	W	W	?	33%
ME	Kennedy (R)	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	57%
	Collins (R)	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	57%
	King A. (I)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%

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		Social Security Fairness Act (338)	Government Funding (255)	FLRA Confirmation (210)	Supplemental Appropriations (182)	Circuit Court Confirmation (94)	MSPB Confirmation (73)	Government Funding (67)	
MD	<b>Cardin (D)*</b>	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	<b>Van Hollen (D)*</b>	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
MA	Markey (D)	R	R	?	W	R	R	R	83%
	Warren (D)	R	R	R	?	R	R	R	100%
MI	Peters Gary (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	Stabenow (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
MN	Klobuchar (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	Smith Tina (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
MS	Hyde-Smith (R)	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	43%
	Wicker (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	29%
MO	Hawley (R)	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	29%
	Schmitt (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	14%
MT									

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**Senate**

<b>State</b>	<b>Member of Congress</b>	<b>Social Security Fairness Act (338)</b>	<b>Government Funding (255)</b>	<b>FLRA Confirmation (210)</b>	<b>Supplemental Appropriations (182)</b>	<b>Circuit Court Confirmation (94)</b>	<b>MSPB Confirmation (73)</b>	<b>Government Funding (67)</b>	<b>AFGE Score (%)</b>
	Daines (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	?	17%
	Tester (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
NE	Fischer (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	29%
	Ricketts (R)	R	W	W	?	W	W	R	33%
NV	Cortez Masto (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	Rosen Jacky (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
NH	Hassan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	Shaheen (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
NJ	Booker (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	86%
	Menendez Bob (D)	?	?	?	?	R	R	R	100%
NM	Heinrich (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	Lujan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
NY	Gillibrand (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%

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	Schumer (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
NC	Budd (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0%
	Tillis (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	29%
ND	Cramer (R)	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	57%
	Hoeven (R)	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	43%
OH	Brown Sherrod (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	Vance (R)	?	?	W	W	W	W	W	0%
OK	Lankford (R)	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	57%
	Mullin Markwayne (R)	R	W	?	?	?	W	R	50%
OR	Merkley (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	Wyden (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
PA	Casey Bob (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	<b>Fetterman (D)*</b>	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%

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		Social Security Fairness Act (338)	Government Funding (255)	FLRA Confirmation (210)	Supplemental Appropriations (182)	Circuit Court Confirmation (94)	MSPB Confirmation (73)	Government Funding (67)	
RI	Reed J. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	Whitehouse (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
SC	Graham (R)	R	R	W	W	?	W	R	50%
	Scott Tim (R)	R	W	W	?	W	W	?	20%
SD	Rounds (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	29%
	Thune (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	29%
TN	Blackburn (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	14%
	Hagerty Bill (R)	R	W	W	?	W	W	R	33%
TX	Cornyn (R)	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	43%
	Cruz (R)	W	R	?	W	W	W	W	17%
UT	Lee Mike (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0%
	Romney (R)	W	R	?	W	W	W	?	20%
VT									

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	Sanders (I)	R	R	?	W	R	R	R	83%
	Welch (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
VA									
	Kaine (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	Warner (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
WA									
	Cantwell (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	Murray (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
WV									
	Capito (R)	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	57%
	Manchin (I)	?	R	R	?	W	R	?	75%
WI									
	Baldwin (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%
	Johnson Ron (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0%
WY									
	Barrasso John (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	?	17%
	Lummis (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	29%

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