

Did your representative
make the middle-class grade?



TheMiddleClass.org

2007 Congressional Scorecard

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2007 began as a year of great promise. Congress was flooded with dozens of new Members, many elected with a pledge to address the middle-class squeeze and help more working people attain a middle-class standard of living. Important legislation—from expanding children’s health coverage to bringing down the cost of college loans—was introduced and brought to a vote. But, faced with Senate filibusters and a recalcitrant President, many bills died or were passed in watered-down form. Still, the bills that did become law represent concrete gains for current and aspiring middle-class Americans, including a higher minimum wage, expanded Pell Grants, a freeze on middle-class tax hikes and lower costs to fuel cars.

WHO MADE THE GRADE?	RECEIVED AN "A" or "A+"	RECEIVED A "B"	RECEIVED A "C"	RECEIVED A "D"	FAILED
House	46%	6%	10%	3%	33%
House Democrats	85%	11%	3%	0%	0%
House Republicans	1%	<1%	17%	6%	72%
Senate	34%	13%	9%	4%	39%
Senate Democrats	65%	27%	8%	0%	0%
Senate Republicans	0%	0%	10%	8%	80%

TheMiddleClass.org 2007 Congressional Scorecard takes a closer look at the decisions made by Congress, from the one-year freeze to prevent the Alternative Minimum Tax from hitting middle-class families to the filibuster that originally torpedoed a minimum wage increase (later passed) and the trade bill that put the interests of multinational corporations and large investors before the concerns of middle-class Americans. After examining 13 bills in detail, the *2007 Congressional Scorecard* assigns a grade to each Member of Congress based on his or her support for the middle class.

On the whole, Congress squeaked by with a passing grade in 2007, but there is considerable room for improvement. Just 62% of Representatives and 56% of Senators received a C or better. While this middle-class record is far better than the first term of the 109th Congress, the millions of Americans striving to attain—or hold onto—a middle-class standard of living deserve more from their elected representatives.

MAIN FINDINGS:

- Senate Lags Behind House:** Of the ten House votes considered in this scorecard, the middle-class position won nine times: the negative Peru trade bill was the only exception. In the Senate, however, the power of a minority of Senators to filibuster pro-middle-class legislation took its toll. The middle-class position prevailed just four out of ten times: in two cases measures that would harm the middle class were halted in the Senate and in two other cases bills supported by the middle class passed the Senate in their original form. Yet, the real-world results are slightly better than this account of the bills included in our scorecard suggests: a minimum wage increase was ultimately attached to a different bill and signed into law, while the energy bill and middle-class tax legislation were each enacted in a weaker form.
- Grades at Extremes:** Grades were clustered at the high and low end of the scale. Nearly half of the House and a third of the Senate received a grade of either A (90%) or A+ (a perfect score). Yet beyond that point grades dropped off quickly: few legislators earned Bs, Cs, or Ds, while a third of the House and 39% of the Senate failed completely.
- Grades Improved Since 2005:** Both parties in both chambers of Congress improved their grades since the last middle-class scorecard, which covered the 2005 legislative session. More than three times more Senate Democrats received As this year compared to 2005. And whereas in 2005 nearly every House Republican earned a failing grade, approximately one in five House Republicans received a C or better in 2007.
- Strong Democratic Support for the Middle Class Falls Short on Trade:** With the power to set the legislative agenda in 2007, the Democrats supported the middle class with most of their votes. The conspicuous exception was the trade bill with Peru, on which Senate Democrats earned a failing grade and House Democrats narrowly pulled a C. The bill itself was the product of negotiation between Congressional leadership and the White House, which resulted in some reforms meant to reduce the legislation’s negative impact on the middle class. While this tinkering was apparently enough to win the votes for passage, it was not sufficient to redeem a deal which, like NAFTA and CAFTA before it, creates incentives to move U.S. jobs overseas and puts downward pressure on the wages of American workers. In this case, the legislators who bucked the party leadership to oppose the bill deserve credit for championing the interests of the current and aspiring middle class.
- Republicans Support College Affordability, Accountable Contracting:** Republicans demonstrated some support for the middle class on the College Cost Reduction Act (H.R. 2669), which increased Pell Grants for low-income students to attend college and lowered the rates of federally subsidized loans for all students. President Bush signed the bill into law. In the House, legislation to ensure that middle-class taxpayers aren’t taken for a ride by unaccountable government contractors also received support from a majority of Republicans. In the Senate, a narrow majority of Republicans recognized that an effort to deport 12 million undocumented immigrants that the U.S. economy relies on would harm the country.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY continued

SENATE	Amendment to Remove Legalization Provisions from the Immigration Bill [S.AMDT. 1157 TO S. 1348]	Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act [H.R. 976]	College Cost Reduction Act [H.R. 2669]	Development, Relief, and Education for Alien Minors (DREAM) Act [S. 2205]	Employee Free Choice Act [H.R. 800]	Energy Independence and Security Act [H.R. 6]	Estate Tax Repeal Amendment [S.AMDT. 578 TO S.CON.RES. 21]	Fair Minimum Wage Act [H.R. 2]	Temporary Tax Relief Act [H.R. 3996]	U.S.-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act [H.R. 3688]
Senate voting with the middle class	69% C	70% C	87% B	54% C	52% C	56% C	56% C	56% C	49% D	19% F
Senate Democrats voting with the middle class	81% B	100% A+	100% A+	83% B	100% A+	94% A	100% A+	100% A+	98% A	36% F
Senate Republicans voting with the middle class	57% C	38% F	74% C	25% F	2% F	11% F	10% F	11% F	0% F	2% F

HOUSE	Accountability in Contracting Act [H.R. 1362]	Affordable Housing Trust Fund Act [H.R. 2895]	Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act [H.R. 976]	College Cost Reduction Act [H.R. 2669]	Employee Free Choice Act [H.R. 800]	Energy Independence and Security Act [H.R. 6]	Fair Minimum Wage Act [H.R. 2]	Medicare Prescription Drug Price Negotiation Act [H.R. 4]	Temporary Tax Relief Act [H.R. 3996]	U.S.-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act [H.R. 3688]
House voting with the middle class	83% B	64% C	63% C	75% C	56% C	56% C	73% C	60% C	53% C	32% F
House Democrats voting with the middle class	100% A+	100% A+	96% A	100% A+	99% A	97% A	100% A+	100% A+	96% A	52% C
House Republicans voting with the middle class	62% C	22% F	23% F	44% D	7% F	7% F	41% D	12% F	0% F	8% F

LOOKING TO 2008:

At the close of 2007, Congress left a great deal of important work unfinished. Two excellent bills examined in this scorecard, the Accountability in Contracting Act and the Affordable Housing Trust Fund Act, passed the House but are still awaiting action by the Senate. In addition, middle-class Americans are still awaiting bills to address a wide variety of pressing issues, from the health care crisis to global warming, immigration and stronger oversight of pharmaceuticals, consumer goods, and financial products like home mortgages. To see how Congress addresses these challenges in 2008 and beyond visit the DMI's dynamic website www.TheMiddleClass.org for frequent updates as new votes take place.

IN CONCLUSION:

In 2007, Congress took important steps to strengthen and expand the American middle class, but progress was disappointingly slow and uneven. Despite important advances on the minimum wage and college affordability and partial victories on taxes and the energy bill, progress on issues as vital as children's health coverage and workplace rights was stymied even as a harmful trade bill sailed through Congress. Congress must do better if we truly aim to enable more Americans to attain a middle-class standard of living and make the existing middle class more secure. But Congress will only improve when citizens have the information they need to hold their elected representatives accountable.

We hope *TheMiddleClass.org 2007 Congressional Scorecard* will be useful as a tool to hold Congress accountable and to inform those concerned about the American middle class about key pieces of legislation. While many organizations issue scorecards based on a single issue, the Drum Major Institute is distinctive in its focus on an overall agenda of expanding opportunity for middle-class and aspiring middle-class Americans. We believe better policy can be created when ordinary citizens—not just political insiders—know how their legislators voted on the issues that matter most to them and when legislators know their constituents are watching.

INTRODUCTION

2007 began as a year of great promise. Congress was flooded with dozens of new Members, many elected with a pledge to address the middle-class squeeze and help more working people attain a middle-class standard of living. Important legislation—from expanding children’s health coverage to bringing down the cost of college loans—was introduced and came to a vote. But, faced with Senate filibusters and a recalcitrant President, many bills died or were passed in watered-down form. Still, the bills that did become law represent concrete gains for current and aspiring middle-class Americans, including a higher minimum wage, expanded Pell Grants, a freeze on a middle-class tax hike and more efficient cars that will result in lower costs at the pump.

Unfortunately, the growing consequences of years of anti-middle-class policies—from lax regulation of mortgage lending to weak oversight of dangerous consumer goods and tax cuts that starved the public purse—threatened to overwhelm these gains. In 2007, middle-class families discovered that the shelves of their local shopping centers held pet foods that could kill their dogs and cats and lead-painted toys that could leave their children with permanent brain damage. The mortgage crisis threatened millions with the loss of their homes. At year’s end, the housing market began to collapse and drag the U.S. economy down with it. Congress responded slowly and half-heartedly to these new crises with weak bills that ultimately failed to address the scope of the problems.

Throughout the year, Members of Congress struggled to navigate the tug-of-war between special interests and their middle-class constituents. Many of the year’s disappointments involved the passage of ineffectual legislation or good bills that fell short of being enacted. But in one case—a trade deal with Peru—legislation that benefits multinational corporations and large investors at the expense of middle-class Americans sailed through Congress to become law.

The Best News: Increased Pell Grants, Lower Student Loan Rates, a Higher Minimum Wage. A college education is one of the best routes to a middle-class standard of living—as well as one of the highest costs middle-class families face. This year, Congress acted to make college more affordable by expanding eligibility for and increasing the value of Pell Grants for low-income students and reducing interest rates for all students receiving federally subsidized student loans. In addition, low-income workers aspiring to a middle-class standard of living got a much-needed boost as Congress increased the minimum wage for the first time in a decade.

More Good News: A Freeze on Middle-Class Taxes and an Energy Bill that Helps the Planet. This scorecard analyzes two bills that would have made a significant positive impact on the American middle-class had they passed in their original form. Even the weakened versions that were ultimately signed into law still represent an advance for the middle class. The energy bill will still save middle-class consumers money at the fuel pump and help prevent global warming, though measures to establish a national standard for renewable electricity and to repeal tax breaks for oil companies were stripped out. Similarly, a one-year freeze to prevent the Alternative Minimum Tax from hitting middle-class families will help these households in the short term although it also increases the deficit; a provision to offset the revenue loss by closing tax loopholes exploited by hedge fund managers was cut from the version that passed.

The Bad News: Failures on Expanding Children’s Health Coverage, Enabling Employees to Join Unions, Medicare Prescription Drugs, and Educating Immigrant Youth. Vetoes and filibusters choked off some of Congress’s most promising initiatives for the middle class. President Bush vetoed legislation to expand health coverage for low- and middle-income children twice in 2007 and Congress was unable to override the vetoes. A bill to make it easier for employees to bargain for middle-class wages and benefits by joining unions had majority support but was killed by a Senate filibuster. Legislation to reduce the taxpayer cost of the Medicare prescription drug benefit was also killed by a Senate filibuster. So was the bill to provide a path to citizenship for college-bound students who were brought into the U.S. illegally as children.

The Worst News of All: Another Trade Deal that Hurts the Middle Class. The trade agreement with Peru included some reforms meant to reduce the legislation’s negative impact on the middle class: for example, Peru agreed to follow labor rights principles and abide by

VOTED ON IN THE SENATE:

THE MIDDLE CLASS SUPPORTS A VOTE OF:

The Amendment to Remove Legalization Provisions from the Immigration Bill [S.AMDT. 1157 TO S. 1348]	N
The Children’s Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act [H.R. 976]	Y
The College Cost Reduction Act [H.R. 2669]	Y
The Development, Relief and Education for Alien Minors (DREAM) Act [S. 2205]	Y
The Employee Free Choice Act [H.R. 800]	Y
The Energy Independence and Security Act [H.R. 6]	Y
The Estate Tax Repeal Amendment [S.AMDT. 578 TO S.CON.RES. 21]	N
The Fair Minimum Wage Act [H.R. 2]	Y
The Temporary Tax Relief Act [H.R. 3996]	Y
The United States-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act [H.R. 3688]	N

VOTED ON IN THE HOUSE:

THE MIDDLE CLASS SUPPORTS A VOTE OF:

The Accountability in Contracting Act [H.R. 1362]	Y
The Affordable Housing Trust Fund Act [H.R. 2895]	Y
The Children’s Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act [H.R. 976]	Y
The College Cost Reduction Act [H.R. 2669]	Y
The Employee Free Choice Act [H.R. 800]	Y
The Energy Independence and Security Act [H.R. 6]	Y
The Fair Minimum Wage Act [H.R. 2]	Y
The Medicare Prescription Drug Price Negotiation Act [H.R. 4]	Y
The Temporary Tax Relief Act [H.R. 3996]	Y
The United States-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act [H.R. 3688]	N

environmental agreements. But this tinkering was not enough to redeem a deal which, like NAFTA and CAFTA before it, creates incentives to move U.S. jobs overseas and puts downward pressure on the wages of American workers who are placed in more direct competition with poorly paid Peruvians. No filibusters or vetoes excuse this legislation: Congress simply passed a bill that hurts the middle class.

In Other News: Immigration Reform Remains Stalled, Estate Taxes Not Repealed. 12 million undocumented immigrants support the U.S. economy, yet face so much exploitation in the workplace that they threaten to drive down American wages. While some Members of Congress recognized that a path to legal status would help not only immigrant workers, but also the American middle class, they failed to reach agreement on immigration reform. For some legislation, however, it's just as well that nothing moved ahead: the perennial effort to bestow a tax windfall on the wealthiest one percent of Americans by abolishing the estate tax also failed this year.

TheMiddleClass.org 2007 Congressional Scorecard issues each Member of Congress, as well as the House and Senate as a whole, and each party a letter grade based on his or her votes on selected pieces of legislation in 2007. We selected bills that, if passed, would have an impact on the squeezed middle class as well as on the aspirations of low-income Americans striving towards a middle-class standard of living. The following legislation was considered:

SUPPORTIVE OF THE MIDDLE CLASS:

- **The Accountability in Contracting Act (H.R. 1362)** requires that large federal agencies minimize the use of non-competitive contracts and institutes other reforms to ensure that federal contracts make efficient use of taxpayer funds. It passed the House and is awaiting a Senate vote.
- **The Affordable Housing Trust Fund Act (H.R. 2895)** establishes a trust fund for the construction, rehabilitation, and preservation of affordable housing, an acute need for low-income workers striving to work their way up to a middle-class standard of living. It passed the House and is awaiting a Senate vote.
- **The Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act (H.R. 976)** expands the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), which provides health coverage for children from low- and middle-income families that cannot afford private health insurance, and reauthorizes the program for five years. It passed both chambers but was vetoed by the President.
- **The College Cost Reduction Act (H.R. 2669)** makes college more affordable by increasing the maximum Pell Grant, cutting interest rates for federally-subsidized student loans, and establishing loan forgiveness for graduates who pursue certain public service careers. It passed both chambers and was signed into law.
- **The Development, Relief and Education for Alien Minors (DREAM) Act (S. 2205)** allows undocumented immigrants who entered the U.S. as children to become eligible for legal permanent residency if they attend college or serve in the U.S. military. The bill enables people already integrated into American society to contribute more to the economic prosperity necessary to sustain a strong middle class. It was killed by a Senate filibuster.
- **The Employee Free Choice Act (H.R. 800)** streamlines procedures for employees to decide on union representation and bargain a first contract. Unions empower millions of Americans to bargain for wages and benefits that can sustain a middle-class standard of living. It passed the House and was killed by a Senate filibuster.
- **The Energy Independence and Security Act (H.R. 6)** raises auto fuel economy standards, establishes a national renewable electricity standard, requires increased use of biofuels, and provides tax incentives to promote energy efficiency and renewable fuels that are paid for by repealing previous tax breaks for oil companies. It passed the House and was killed by a Senate filibuster. A weakened version (not graded here) was signed into law.
- **The Fair Minimum Wage Act (H.R. 2)** raises the federal minimum wage from its current level of \$5.15 an hour to \$7.25 an hour over two years. It passed the House and was killed by a Senate filibuster. A minimum wage increase was passed separately as part of a larger bill.
- **The Medicare Prescription Drug Price Negotiation Act (H.R. 4)** mandates that the government negotiate with pharmaceutical manufacturers for the best bulk prices of drugs purchased under the Medicare Part D prescription drug plan. The lower prices benefit seniors and middle-class taxpayers. The bill passed the House. A similar Senate bill (not graded here) was killed by a filibuster.
- **The Temporary Tax Relief Act (H.R. 3996)** prevents the extension of the Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT) to more than 20 million middle-class taxpayers for one year. The revenue loss is offset by closing a tax loophole for hedge fund and private equity managers. It passed the House and was killed by a Senate filibuster. A weakened version (not graded here) was signed into law.

HARMFUL TO THE MIDDLE CLASS:

- **The Amendment to Remove Legalization Provisions from the Immigration Bill (S.AMDT. 1157 TO S. 1348)** eliminates the 2007 immigration bill's only means for otherwise law-abiding undocumented immigrants to remain in the country legally. In effect, the amendment endorses deporting millions of undocumented immigrants currently helping to support the economy and the middle class. The amendment failed in the Senate.
- **The Estate Tax Repeal Amendment (S.AMDT. 578 TO S.CON. RES. 21)** permanently repeals the estate tax, which currently affects the heirs of estates worth more than \$2 million, shifting even more responsibility for paying for public services away from the children of the very wealthiest and onto the middle class. The amendment failed in the Senate.
- **The United States-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act (H.R. 3688)** ratifies a trade deal between the U.S. and Peru. Trade can contribute to economic growth, but the way trade rules are formulated in agreements like this means that the benefits of trade are distributed unevenly, ultimately undermining the middle class and aspiring middle class. It passed both chambers and was signed into law.

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We believe better policy can be created when ordinary citizens—not just political insiders—know how their legislators voted on the issues that matter most to them and when legislators know their constituents are watching.

WHAT IS THE MIDDLE CLASS?

The middle class is more than an income bracket. Over the past fifty years, a middle-class standard of living in the United States has come to mean having a secure job, the opportunity to own a home, access to health care, retirement security, time off for vacation, illness and the birth or adoption of a child, opportunities to save for the future and the ability to provide a good education, including a college education, for one's children. When these middle-class fundamentals are within the reach of most Americans, the nation is stronger economically, culturally and democratically.

Most Americans identify themselves as middle class. Yet DMI is concerned not only with those who currently enjoy a middle-class standard of living, but also with expanding the middle class by increasing the ability and opportunities of poor people to enter the middle class. The middle class is strengthened when more poor people are able to work their way into its ranks. In a nation that is increasingly polarized between the very wealthy and everyone else, DMI sees the poor and middle class as sharing many of the same interests. Simply put: what strengthens and expands the middle class is good for America.

ACCOUNTABILITY IN CONTRACTING ACT

INTRODUCED: 03.06.2007 [House]; SPONSOR: Rep. Henry Waxman [D-CA]

PASSED BY THE HOUSE: 03.15.07 [Yea-347, Nay-73]; awaiting a Senate vote.

THE LEGISLATION:

The Accountability in Contracting Act requires that large federal agencies minimize the use of no-bid contracts, which are not subject to competition. Under this legislation, when such non-competitive contracts are granted to meet urgent needs, they are not permitted to last for longer than one year and agencies must provide public justification for their decision to award the contract without open bidding. The bill also encourages federal agencies to award contracts with fixed costs, rather than giving out “cost-plus contracts” which are considered less efficient because they pay contractors for all expenses plus a fixed percentage of profits, providing little incentive for contractors to control costs. The bill requires that Congress be informed of any contract overcharges that exceed \$10 million. Finally, the bill institutes new regulations for federal procurement officials, mandating that they disclose any occasions when federal contractors make job offers to their relatives and preventing officials from awarding contracts to a former employer for one year.

THE MIDDLE-CLASS POSITION:

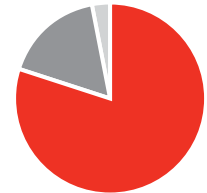


The Middle Class Supports. Whether it's military contractors accepting kickbacks in Iraq, no-bid contracts with a guaranteed profit margin for companies cleaning up after Hurricane Katrina, or politically-connected businesses landing lucrative contracts to provide materials to the Department of Education, it is middle-class taxpayers who ultimately foot the bill. With spending on federal contracts reaching more than \$400 billion in 2006—more than double the level in 2000—middle-class taxpayers have more incentive than ever to demand efficient spending. Yet lax oversight is provoking increased concern about waste, fraud, and profiteering. Combined with legislation that protects whistleblowers who reveal cases of fraud, this bill represents an important step toward making sure that taxpayer money is spent effectively and efficiently.

BEYOND THIS BILL:

This legislation takes vital steps to rein in corrupt or simply careless contracting practices when it comes to monitoring costs, but it does not address the other side of the contracting problem: the quality of work contractors actually perform. Preventing mismanagement of government contracts and taking steps to ensure that contractors that fail to act responsibly and comply with federal regulations are penalized are as important to middle-class Americans who want to see government operating effectively as limiting no-bid contracts and cost overruns. Moreover, this raises the larger question of whether outsourcing work to government contractors is necessarily the most effective way to perform public functions—in some cases, public employees may fulfill these responsibilities more capably and efficiently than contractors.

HOW THEY VOTED:



- 80% with middle class
- 17% against middle class
- 3% did not vote

B HOUSE

The House receives a grade of B for its support of the middle class on this piece of legislation.

347 Representatives voted for the middle-class position;
73 voted against.

injustice index

Value of federal government contracts in 2006: **\$412.1 billion**

Percentage of that money that was awarded through a “full and open” bidding process: **less than half**

Approximate value of federal contracts that went to just one company—the Halliburton Corporation—in 2005: **\$5.9 billion**

Amount the federal government collected in 2006 from settlements and judgments in cases involving allegations that contractors defrauded the government: **\$3.1 billion**

Amount the top 50 federal contractors spent on lobbying in 2006: **\$146 million**

Amount these contractors donated to federal campaigns in 2006: **\$15 million**

AFFORDABLE HOUSING TRUST FUND ACT

INTRODUCED: 06.28.2007 [House]; SPONSOR: Rep. Barney Frank [D-MA]

PASSED BY THE HOUSE: 10.10.07 [Yea-264, Nay-148]; awaiting a Senate vote.

THE LEGISLATION:

The National Affordable Housing Trust Fund Act amends the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act to establish a trust fund earmarked for the construction, rehabilitation, and preservation of 1.5 million units of affordable housing over the next ten years. The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) would distribute funds to states and localities; the funds are then routed to eligible recipients including state and local government agencies and qualified for-profit, non-profit, and faith-based organizations. Seventy-five percent of the trust fund is to be used to sponsor affordable housing for “very low-income” households (defined as those making less than 30% of state or local median income) The Act establishes criteria to ensure that funds for new housing construction are used for projects that promote economic integration, community revitalization, and links to economic opportunities, public transportation and services. The annual value of the trust fund will be between \$800 million and \$1 billion, according to the Congressional Budget Office. This money comes from a variety of sources, including a system of resource matching, diversion of already appropriated funds and new legislation. Organizations would be required to match a certain percentage of granted funds depending on whether the resources are from the federal or state and local level. Prior legislation would require government sponsored mortgage companies Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae to contribute a portion of their mortgage portfolios to the fund, with further funds coming from the excess profits of the Federal Housing Administration’s Mutual Mortgage Insurance Fund.

THE MIDDLE-CLASS POSITION:

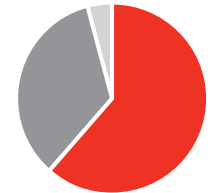


The Middle Class Supports. For low-income workers striving to work their way up to a middle-class standard of living, the soaring cost of housing—for renters as well as owners—is a daunting obstacle. More than one out of every seven American households spends more than half their income just to keep a roof over their heads. What’s more, the lack of affordable housing extends not only to traditionally high-cost areas on the East and West coasts, but into the metro areas of cities like Indianapolis and Denver as well. In this case, the market has simply failed to meet a critical human need. This legislation provides a streamlined means for the public to fund low-income housing that will not be created by any other means. Channeling funds through states and localities provides the flexibility to meet local needs, while the strong federal criteria for the types of projects that are eligible ensures that the trust will benefit those who need it most. The establishment of a National Affordable Housing Trust fund to build, repair, and maintain housing will help more than a million American families find safe, stable homes—a prerequisite for working towards the middle class.

BEYOND THIS BILL:

This legislation represents a common-sense step to provide sorely needed affordable housing for the nation’s lowest-paid workers. Yet the Senate has threatened a filibuster and President Bush has vowed to veto it, concerned about the increase in spending. Hardworking families struggling to move toward the middle class deserve better.

HOW THEY VOTED:



C HOUSE

The House receives a grade of C for its support of the middle class on this piece of legislation.

264 Representatives voted for the middle-class position;
148 voted against.

injustice index

Average number of affordable and available homes for rent for every 100 extremely low-income households, nationally: **38**

Proportion of households spending more than 50% of their income on housing, according to a Harvard study: **1 in 7**

Increase in the number of such “cost-burdened” households from 2001—2005: **3.2 million**

Number of states where more than a quarter of all low-income households are paying more than half of their income on housing: **50**

Number of states that have established affordable housing trust funds but have not dedicated funds to them: **6**

AMENDMENT TO REMOVE LEGALIZATION PROVISIONS FROM THE IMMIGRATION BILL

INTRODUCED: 05.24.2007 [Senate]; SPONSOR: Sen. David Vitter [R-LA]

FAILED, NOT AMENDED TO S 1348: 05.24.07 [Yea-29, Nay-66]

THE LEGISLATION:

The Amendment to Remove Legalization Provisions from the Immigration Bill strikes language from the proposed Senate immigration bill that would have created a new category of “Z visas” available to immigrants living in the United States illegally. In the immigration bill, undocumented immigrants present in the U.S. before 2007 could qualify for temporary legal residency (the Z visa), and ultimately get in line for citizenship after passing a background check, demonstrating efforts to learn English and U.S. civics, and paying substantial fines. This amendment would have eliminated the entire Z visa section of the bill, removing the only means for millions of undocumented immigrants currently living and working in the U.S. to legalize their immigration status. The result would be an immigration bill that maintains the status quo for undocumented immigrants while de facto endorsing their mass deportation.

THE MIDDLE-CLASS POSITION:



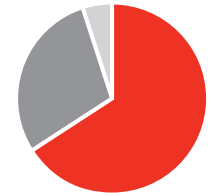
The Middle Class Opposes. The American middle class relies on the economic contributions of immigrants. While the overall immigration bill this amendment is attached to recognizes these contributions and would allow them to continue under the Z visa program, this amendment eliminates that pathway to legalization. Instead, by taking out the bill’s only means for otherwise law-abiding undocumented immigrants to remain in the country legally, the amendment effectively endorses a policy of imprisoning and deporting the estimated 12 million undocumented immigrants currently helping to support the economy as workers, entrepreneurs, taxpayers and consumers. This mass deportation is the explicit aim of many of the bill’s supporters. But imprisonment and deportation is not only a bad policy for the middle class but also a tremendously expensive and ultimately unworkable one. Many undocumented immigrants would still evade deportation, while others would continue to enter the country illegally. Attempting to enforce such an unworkable policy would further drain scarce enforcement resources.

Equally important is the way this legislation would exacerbate the threat that undocumented workers pose to the wages and workplace conditions of aspiring middle-class Americans. Because unscrupulous employers can threaten to have their undocumented employees deported at any time, these immigrants are particularly vulnerable to exploitation in the workplace. This underground workforce competing in the labor market with American citizens perpetuates a “race to the bottom” in which employers, especially those in industries requiring unskilled labor, are driven to reduce wages and degrade working conditions to compete with companies that employ undocumented workers under substandard conditions. While this legislation seeks to drive undocumented immigrants out of the workplace completely, the more likely effect would be that they remain in the country but are driven further underground, increasing their vulnerability and further undermining middle-class wages and working conditions.

BEYOND THIS BILL:

While this amendment would have been unequivocally bad for the American middle class, the larger immigration bill debated by Congress was more of a mixed bag. By offering legal status to currently undocumented workers, allowing them to work openly and exercise full rights in the workplace, the bill represented an advance over the status quo. However, the temporary worker program in the bill would have had a negative effect, threatening to undermine middle-class wages and working conditions by institutionalizing the two-tiered labor market. Legislation that truly aims to strengthen and expand the American middle class must both bolster the critical contribution that immigrants make to our economy as workers, entrepreneurs, taxpayers and consumers and strengthen the rights of immigrants in the workplace.

HOW THEY VOTED:



- 66% with middle class
- 29% against middle class
- 5% did not vote

C SENATE

The Senate receives a grade of C for its support of the middle class on this piece of legislation.

66 Senators voted for the middle-class position; 29 voted against.

injustice index

Percentage of Americans who support the earned legalization provisions of the immigration bill, which this amendment would eliminate: **67**

Amount undocumented immigrants are estimated to have contributed in federal taxes between 1996 and 2003: **nearly \$50 billion**

Percentage of workers in one study whose employers found out their immigration papers were falsified yet who were not fired until they complained about workplace conditions: **25**

Percentage who were not fired until they tried to organize a union: **21**

CHILDREN'S HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM REAUTHORIZATION ACT

INTRODUCED: 02.09.2007 [House]; SPONSOR: Rep. Charles Rangel [D-NY]

VETOED BY THE PRESIDENT: 10.03.07 [Senate: Yea-67, Nay-29; House: Yea-265, Nay-159]

THE LEGISLATION:

The Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act expands the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) and reauthorizes it for five years. SCHIP, founded in 1997, currently provides health insurance coverage to 6 million children from low- and middle-income families that cannot afford private health insurance. The program is jointly financed by the federal and state governments and is administered by the states. This bill expands SCHIP eligibility, enabling states to enroll an additional 3.8 million children. Coverage for dental and mental health care is guaranteed for the first time. While the bill makes it easier to enroll pregnant women in SCHIP, it phases out coverage for low-income parents who are currently covered in some states. The bill also provides federal incentives for states to make intensive efforts to enroll more of the lowest-income uninsured children in Medicaid. The legislation costs \$60 billion over five years, \$35 billion above the current level of funding. The increased funding is paid for by a 61-cent increase in cigarette taxes. The program is not open to undocumented immigrants.

THE MIDDLE-CLASS POSITION:



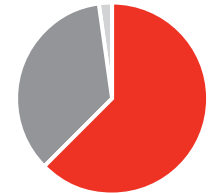
The Middle Class Supports: SCHIP has been highly successful at reducing the number of uninsured children, but a lack of funding has limited its reach, leaving 9 million American children uninsured in 2006. The shortfall has consequences, not only for children's individual health and well-being, but for society as a whole, which bears the cost of preventable emergency room visits from children who never got preventive care. By renewing SCHIP and expanding it to more low- and middle-income children, this bill offers children a healthy start in life.

Steeply rising costs over the past several years have made health coverage unaffordable, not only for the poor, but also for a growing number of middle-class families. Since 2000, the premium that the average American employee pays for health coverage has risen more than 83 percent, increasing more than four times faster than wages. At the same time, more employers are dropping insurance plans entirely, and coverage is even more expensive for Americans who must purchase it themselves on the open market. Being able to take a child to the doctor for regular check-ups and immunizations is fundamental to a middle-class standard of living.

BEYOND THIS BILL:

This legislation will put a significant dent in the number of uninsured children in the United States, but it still leaves millions without access to medically necessary care. The original House bill would have extended health insurance to 1.2 million more children, closing the gap still further. At the same time, the American health care crisis extends far beyond children: 38 million people over age 18 went uninsured in 2006. A true solution must provide coverage for all Americans.

HOW THEY VOTED:



- 62% with middle class
- 35% against middle class
- 2% did not vote

C SENATE

The Senate receives a grade of C for its support of the middle class on this piece of legislation.

67 Senators voted for the middle-class position; 29 voted against.

C HOUSE

The House receives a grade of C for its support of the middle class on this piece of legislation.

265 Representatives voted for the middle-class position; 159 voted against.

injustice index

Number of children who would have health care coverage by 2012 if this legislation passes who would otherwise be uninsured:
3.8 million

Increase in the number of uninsured children between 2005 and 2006:
611,000

Percentage of uninsured children who saw a doctor for a medical check up, emergency care, or any other reason during the previous year: **51**

Percentage of insured children who saw a doctor in that time: **76**

COLLEGE COST REDUCTION ACT

INTRODUCED: 06.12.2007 [House]; SPONSOR: Rep. George Miller [D-CA]
SIGNED INTO LAW: 09.27.2007 [Senate vote on conference report: Yea-79, Nay-12; House vote on conference report: Yea-292, Nay-97]

THE LEGISLATION:

The College Cost Reduction Act includes a variety of provisions to make college education more affordable. The bill would increase the maximum Pell Grant available to students from low-income families by \$500 over the next four years, to \$5,200. At the same time, eligibility for Pell Grants would expand. The legislation would reduce interest rates for federally-subsidized student loans, guarantee that borrowers earning a low income will not have to pay more than 15 percent of their income to repay student loans, and enable borrowers to have their loans forgiven after 20 years. Graduates that pursue careers in public service, including work as a nurse or firefighter, would be eligible for more extensive loan forgiveness, while those who commit to teach in a high-poverty school could also receive immediate tuition assistance. The legislation would provide incentives for colleges to keep tuition costs low and federal financial penalties for states that fail to invest in higher education. Finally, the bill increases grants to colleges that serve predominantly African-American, Hispanic, and Native American students. The legislation would cost an estimated \$18.7 billion, to be paid for by reducing federal subsidies to companies that provide student loans.

THE MIDDLE-CLASS POSITION:

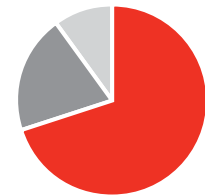


The Middle Class Supports. In today's world, a college education is increasingly necessary to attain a middle-class standard of living. A college-educated workforce is also critical to the nation's economic strength. Yet the cost of college, and the amount of debt students must take on to afford it, is rising rapidly. The value of federal student aid programs, such as Pell Grants, has failed to keep pace with rising college costs, while many states have reduced their support for public universities. As a result, nearly two thirds of students at four-year colleges must now borrow to finance their college education, and the typical student borrower now graduates with nearly \$20,000 in debt—and some with much more. The prospect of taking on tens of thousands of dollars in debt deters some students, especially those from lower-income families, from pursuing college entirely. Meanwhile, the need to pay off costly student loans makes it impractical for many graduates to pursue public service careers in essential fields such as teaching or social work. For many young people, the burden of student loan debt makes it difficult to make ends meet on a daily basis, much less support a family or begin to save for retirement. Through its wide array of measures to make a college education more affordable—including the groundbreaking effort to encourage colleges not to raise tuition, while prodding states to strengthen their investment in higher education—this bill will help millions of American young people attend college and begin their working lives without such an overwhelming burden of debt.

BEYOND THIS BILL:

Given the importance of college access to both individual students aspiring to the middle class and the global competitiveness of the nation, even more funding for student aid—especially aid to students from low-income families—is needed. The \$500 increase in the maximum Pell Grant, while welcome, is particularly inadequate to meet the rising costs of college tuition for the poorest students.

HOW THEY VOTED:



● 70% with middle class
 ● 20% against middle class
 ● 10% did not vote

B SENATE

The Senate receives a grade of B for its support of the middle class on this piece of legislation.

79 Senators voted for the middle-class position; 12 voted against.

C HOUSE

The House receives a grade of C for its support of the middle class on this piece of legislation.

292 Representatives voted for the middle-class position; 97 voted against.

injustice index

Total amount the average four-year college student with a subsidized Stafford loan would save under this bill if they start school in 2011, when the cut is fully phased in: **\$4,420**

Percentage of college graduates under age 35 that are paying off college debt who say their loans will take them more than ten years to pay off: **39**

Percentage of them who say they have delayed a medical or dental procedure because of their debts: **27**

Proportion who say their college loan debts have caused them to delay getting married: **1 in 6**

Price that private investors paid in 2007 to purchase Sallie Mae, the student loan company which began as an enterprise run by the government for the benefit of college students: **\$25 billion**

DEVELOPMENT, RELIEF, AND EDUCATION FOR ALIEN MINORS (DREAM) ACT

INTRODUCED: 10.18.2007 [Senate]; SPONSOR: Sen. Richard Durbin [D-IL]

FAILED A PROCEDURAL VOTE WHICH REQUIRED A 60-VOTE SUPERMAJORITY:
10.24.07 [Yea-52, Nay-44]

THE LEGISLATION:

The DREAM Act allows undocumented immigrants who entered the United States as children under the age of 16, who have been living in the U.S. continuously for five years and who have been law-abiding and generally of “good moral character,” to apply to the Department of Homeland Security for conditional legal status. If they attend college or serve honorably in the U.S. military for at least two years, these young people would become eligible for legal permanent residency and ultimately citizenship. An estimated 65,000 undocumented students graduate from high school each year and would be potentially eligible for an adjustment of status under the Act.

THE MIDDLE-CLASS POSITION:

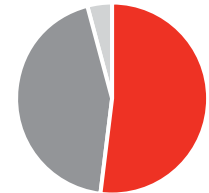


The Middle Class Supports: The DREAM Act would enable students who immigrated to the U.S. as children to further their education, get better jobs, and, as a result, pay more in taxes, contributing more to the economic prosperity necessary to sustain a strong middle class. Fulfilling their potential, they may be the nation’s future innovators and entrepreneurs and will make up part of the educated workforce needed to help the U.S. compete in the global economy. The students who would be impacted by the legislation grew up in this country, attended U.S. schools, speak English, and consider themselves Americans—many cannot remember living anywhere else. An unsatisfactory alternative to the DREAM Act is that these talented young people might never achieve their potential, but will instead be marginalized by their lack of legal status in the country they grew up in, and will continue to live in the shadows, working low-paid jobs off the books and contributing far less to the U.S. and its national prosperity than they might have. America does not benefit when young people eager to offer their skills and talents are punished for the decisions made by their parents.

BEYOND THIS BILL:

While providing a path to citizenship to immigrants who entered the country illegally as children is both fair and beneficial to the middle class, it does not fully address the interest that middle-class Americans have in seeing all undocumented workers brought out of the underground economy that threatens to undermine American wages and working conditions and into the mainstream. Ultimately, immigration reform that addresses the status of all undocumented immigrants would benefit the American middle class most.

HOW THEY VOTED:



- 52% with middle class
- 44% against middle class
- 4% did not vote

C SENATE

The Senate receives a grade of C for its support of the middle class on this piece of legislation.

52 Senators voted for the middle-class position; 44 voted against.

injustice index

Estimated percentage of undocumented high school graduates who currently attend college: **10**

Difference between the amount of taxes paid annually by the typical 30-year-old Mexican immigrant woman with a college degree and amount paid by a similar high school drop-out: **\$5,300**

Difference in the amount of expense this college-educated woman will cost the government compared to her high school drop-out counterpart: **-\$3,900**

Number of young people between the ages of 5 and 17 who would have an incentive to complete high school and pursue college or military service as a result of this legislation: **715,000**

EMPLOYEE FREE CHOICE ACT

INTRODUCED: 02.05.2007 [House]; SPONSOR: Rep. George Miller [D-CA]

FAILED A PROCEDURAL VOTE IN THE SENATE WHICH REQUIRED A 60-VOTE

SUPERMAJORITY: 06.26.07 [Senate: Yea-51, Nay-48; House: Yea-241, Nay-185]

THE LEGISLATION:

The Employee Free Choice Act streamlines procedures for employees to decide on union representation and bargain a first contract. Under this bill, a union would be automatically recognized in a workplace when a majority of employees sign cards stating that they want to be represented by that union. To facilitate agreement on a first contract for employees after the union is recognized, the bill enables either the union or management to refer any disputes about the contract to mediation if an accord has not been reached within 90 days after bargaining begins. If the mediator is unable to reach a deal within an additional 30 days, the dispute will go to binding arbitration. Finally, the bill increases penalties for violations of labor law: raising fines, tripling the amount of back wages employees can receive if they are illegally fired or discriminated against for exercising their labor rights, and requiring the courts to seek injunctions against employers, as well as unions, that violate labor laws.

THE MIDDLE-CLASS POSITION:



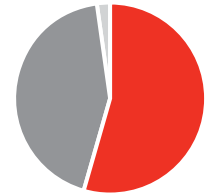
The Middle Class Supports. Unions were instrumental in creating the American middle class as we know it, and today they continue to empower millions of Americans to bargain for wages and benefits that are capable of sustaining a middle-class standard of living. Union jobs are significantly more likely to offer dignified wages; sick, family, and vacation leave policies; health care; and retirement plans. In areas where unions represent a high proportion of workers in a particular industry, they can even help to raise industry standards across-the-board, improving wages and job quality even for workers who don't belong.

Yet the system meant to protect the rights of employees to join unions no longer functions. Sluggish and weak enforcement of labor rights permits employers to routinely break the law, harassing and intimidating employees who try to organize. Illegal bribes, threats, and even the firing of union organizers are commonplace. Employees who dare to stand up for their right to join a union can face years of unemployment when they are illegally fired, while employers face virtually no penalty for denying their employees' basic legal rights. By strengthening penalties and replacing the easily abused mechanism of National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) elections with a streamlined employee sign-up procedure, the Employee Free Choice Act would restore Americans' ability to choose union representation. In every workplace where a majority of employees want union representation, they could join easily, and begin to bargain for the pay and benefits that would enable them to enter the middle class.

BEYOND THIS BILL:

As one of the most potent measures to strengthen and expand the American middle class proposed by Congress in years, the labor rights enforced by the Employee Free Choice Act would give American workers the power to band together and improve their own lives, catalyzing changes in living standards and job quality that go far beyond what any piece of legislation could provide directly.

HOW THEY VOTED:



● 55%	with middle class
● 44%	against middle class
● 2%	did not vote

C SENATE

The Senate receives a grade of C for its support of the middle class on this piece of legislation.

51 Senators voted for the middle-class position; 48 voted against.

C HOUSE

The House receives a grade of C for its support of the middle class on this piece of legislation.

241 Representatives voted for the middle-class position; 185 voted against.

injustice index

Percentage of petitions filed with the NLRB in which the majority of workers indicated they wanted a union before the process began: **91**

Percentage of these campaigns where the employees actually gained union representation: **31**

Chance that an active union supporter will be illegally fired for union activity during an organizing campaign: **1 in 5**

Percentage of employers that force employees to attend mandatory anti-union meetings during a union organizing drive: **92**

Percentage of companies that threaten to close the worksite if the union wins the election: **51**

Percentage of companies that actually do close after a successful union election: **1**

[H.R. 6] ENERGY INDEPENDENCE AND SECURITY ACT

INTRODUCED: 01.12.2007 [House]; SPONSOR: Rep. Nick Rahall [D-WV]

FAILED A PROCEDURAL VOTE IN THE SENATE WHICH REQUIRED A 60-VOTE

SUPERMAJORITY: 12.07.07 [Senate: Yea-53, Nay-42; House: Yea-235, Nay-181]

A different version of this bill passed and was signed into law.

THE LEGISLATION:

The Energy Independence and Security Act raises auto fuel economy standards; establishes a national standard for generating electricity from renewable energy sources; sets new standards for energy-efficient appliances and federal buildings; requires increased use of biofuels, including ethanol made from sources other than corn; and provides tax incentives to promote energy efficiency and the use of renewable fuels, paid for by repealing previous tax breaks for oil companies. The bill also includes provisions to train workers for “green” jobs such as retrofitting buildings to make them more energy efficient and provides assistance to small businesses to conserve energy. Under the new fuel economy standards, the overall industry average fuel use for cars, trucks, and SUVs would rise to 35 miles a gallon by 2020, a 40 percent increase over the current average fuel economy. In addition, the bill requires that 36 billion gallons of biofuel be generated by 2022 for use as motor fuel: to qualify, the fuel would have to create significantly less global warming pollution than gasoline. The new renewable electricity standard would require electric utilities across the country to generate at least 15 percent of their power from renewable sources such as wind and solar by 2020. Finally, the tax provisions expand and extend subsidies to renewable energy industries, while also expanding tax credits for Americans who buy hybrid cars or make energy efficient improvements to their homes. Tax credits are also provided to the coal and auto industries and to electric utilities. The tax credits are fully offset by repealing more than \$13 billion in tax breaks for U.S. oil companies over ten years, including subsidies provided by the 2005 energy bill.

THE MIDDLE-CLASS POSITION:



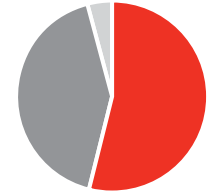
The Middle Class Supports. This legislation represents a major step toward redirecting U.S. energy usage in a cleaner, more sustainable direction. The bill will save American consumers money at the fuel pump and on their heating bills, reduce air and water pollution, and mitigate the threat of global warming. Like its earlier incarnation, the CLEAN Energy Act of 2007 this bill recognizes that fossil fuels are not a sustainable option for the nation’s growing energy needs, and that a substantial public investment is needed to jump start the development and promotion of renewable energy sources and energy-efficient technologies. In the short term, this investment would create jobs producing renewable energy and technology. In the long term, new energy sources and more efficient technology promise environmental and public health benefits, as well as lower costs, for the American middle class. The bill also funds the investments in an appropriate way: by repealing taxpayer subsidies to the oil industry, which is already making booming profits at the expense of middle-class consumers.

This legislation also goes beyond what the original CLEAN Energy Act attempted by establishing a Renewable Electricity Standard and stricter fuel economy standards for cars. These improvements marshal even more of the nation’s resources in support of conservation and a shift toward renewable energy, building on advances already adopted in many states to create a more sustainable energy future for the nation.

BEYOND THIS BILL:

Even as The Energy Independence and Security Act moves the nation into the energy future, vestiges of the inefficient, polluting energy past remain embedded in the bill. For example, the new auto efficiency standards, while significant for representing the first efficiency increase in 32 years, remain far below what automakers are capable of. The bill also includes unnecessary subsidies to the coal industry and to utility companies. Another giant step beyond this bill would involve taxing carbon emissions, a highly effective way to reduce pollution and greenhouse gases.

HOW THEY VOTED:



- 54% with middle class
- 42% against middle class
- 4% did not vote

C SENATE

The Senate receives a grade of C for its support of the middle class on this piece of legislation.

53 Senators voted for the middle-class position; 42 voted against.

C HOUSE

The House receives a grade of C for its support of the middle class on this piece of legislation.

235 Representatives voted for the middle-class position; 181 voted against.

injustice index

Amount this legislation would save U.S. consumers in 2020, according to the Union of Concerned Scientists: **\$22 billion**

Barrels of oil per day that would be saved in 2020 due to this bill: **1.1 million**

Metric tons of global warming pollution that would be prevented by 2020 due to this bill: **190 million**

Number of states, including the District of Columbia, that have already adopted renewable electricity standards: **26**

Corporate profits made by oil company Exxon Mobile in the first three quarters of 2007: **\$28.95 billion**

Average cost of a gallon of gasoline the week this legislation passed the House: **\$3.11**

ESTATE TAX REPEAL AMENDMENT

INTRODUCED: 03.23.2007 [Senate]; SPONSOR: Sen. Jim DeMint [R-SC]

FAILED, NOT AMENDED TO S.CON.RES 21: 03.23.07 [Senate: Yea-44, Nay-55]

THE LEGISLATION:

The Estate Tax Repeal Amendment permanently repeals the federal tax on “estates, gifts, and generation-skipping transfer tax provisions” valued at over \$2 million (or \$4 million for married couples). Currently, the estate tax imposes an incremental tax on the inherited assets of the wealthiest one percent of Americans, those with assets valued at over \$2 million. Under current law, the estate tax is being gradually phased out and will disappear entirely by 2010, but will go back into effect in 2011 unless permanently repealed.

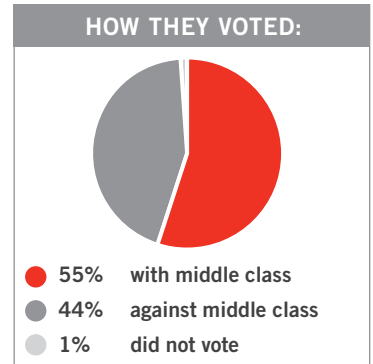
THE MIDDLE-CLASS POSITION:



The Middle Class Opposes: The estate tax falls only on the small number of individuals lucky enough to inherit a windfall—less than one percent of Americans ever pay it at all. Nearly half of all estate taxes collected by the government are paid by the most affluent 0.1% of Americans. In this way, the estate tax continues America’s long tradition of honoring hard work and opportunity, rather than inherited privilege and wealth. But by abolishing the estate tax, this amendment would deprive the public of hundreds of billions of dollars in tax revenue. In effect, estate tax repeal shifts more of the cost of public services onto middle-class and aspiring middle-class families, allowing accumulated wealth to be passed on for generations while obliging those who work for their money to either pick up a bigger share of the tax bill, or suffer cuts in services essential to middle-class families and communities.

BEYOND THIS BILL:

While Congress decisively rejected this amendment, well-funded opposition to the estate tax ensures that efforts to abolish it will continue to crop up year after year. For this reason, legislators should not only oppose this legislation but reclaim the debate about the so-called “death tax” from wealthy interests bent on its elimination. While in reality 99 percent of Americans will never pay any estate tax, polls suggest about half of Americans nevertheless believes that “most families have to pay the federal estate tax when someone dies.” The public needs to be more educated about the reality of the estate tax and its role in our economy



C SENATE

The Senate receives a grade of C for its support of the middle class on this piece of legislation.

55 Senators voted for the middle-class position; 44 voted against.

injustice index

Year the federal estate tax was introduced: **1916**

Ratio of Americans who died in 2006 that paid any estate taxes: **5 in 1000**

Percentage of the estate tax paid by the wealthiest 1 percent of Americans: **90.3**

Estimated amount raised by the estate tax in 2006: **\$18.3 billion**

Estimated cost of completely repealing the estate tax from 2012 to 2021: **\$1 trillion**

FAIR MINIMUM WAGE ACT

INTRODUCED: 01.05.2007 [House]; SPONSOR: Rep. George Miller [D-CA]
FAILED A PROCEDURAL VOTE IN THE SENATE WHICH REQUIRED A 60-VOTE SUPERMAJORITY: 01.24.07 [Senate: Yea-54, Nay-43; House: Yea-315, Nay-116]
Another measure to raise the minimum wage was attached to a larger bill and signed into law.

THE LEGISLATION:

The Fair Minimum Wage Act of 2007 raises the federal minimum wage from its current level of \$5.15 an hour to \$5.85 an hour sixty days after the bill is enacted. A year later, the federal minimum increases to \$6.55 an hour, and two years later it increases to \$7.25 an hour. The version of the bill evaluated here does not include any business tax breaks, although the legislation ultimately enacted into law incorporates \$4.8 billion in tax cuts for small businesses. Because the final minimum wage act was attached to unrelated legislation which may have influenced the votes of many legislators, we believe this vote is the best indicator of legislators' positions on the minimum wage increase itself.

THE MIDDLE-CLASS POSITION:



The Middle Class Supports: At less than \$11,000 a year for a full-time worker, the federal minimum wage is a poverty wage. It is a rate at which it is impossible for working Americans to independently pay their rent, feed their families or get needed medical care—much less save for the types of investments that make it possible to work one's way into the middle class, like an education, a first home or the chance to start a business.

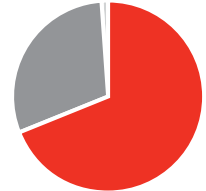
Contrary to the stereotype of the minimum wage worker as a teenager with nothing to purchase but junk food and movie tickets, the typical minimum wage worker is an adult providing more than half of his or her family's total earnings. According to the Economic Policy Institute, nearly half of families with a worker who would benefit from a minimum wage increase rely on that worker's pay as the family's only source of earnings. As thirty-four states have raised their minimum wages above the federal rate, economists have also had more opportunities to study the effects of minimum wage increases, concluding that raising the minimum wage does not lead to the loss of jobs as critics had threatened.

This version of the bill, without tax cuts for business, is significant because in the past ten years Congress showered businesses with hundreds of billions of dollars in tax breaks even as hardworking families earning the federal minimum wage received no raise at all, and in fact saw their paychecks eaten away by inflation.

BEYOND THIS BILL:

The federal minimum wage will rise to \$7.25 an hour by July 2009, but after that, inflation will eat away at its value unless Congress acts to raise it again. In the past, relying on sporadic legislation has done a poor job of maintaining the value of the minimum wage over time. One simple fix would be to index the minimum wage to inflation. This would provide for automatic increases, so that the minimum will always support a consistent standard of living that enables Americans to work their way into the middle class.

HOW THEY VOTED:



- 69% with middle class
- 30% against middle class
- 1% did not vote

C SENATE

The Senate receives a grade of C for its support of the middle class on this piece of legislation.

54 Senators voted for the middle-class position; 43 voted against.

C HOUSE

The House receives a grade of C for its support of the middle class on this piece of legislation.

315 Representatives voted for the middle-class position; 116 voted against.

injustice index

Proportion of small business owners who say a ten percent minimum wage increase would have a positive effect, or no effect at all, on their company:
4 out of 5

Full-time minimum wage pay before the increase went into effect: **\$10,712**

Average pay of CEOs at the 500 largest U.S.-based companies in 2006:
\$15,200,000

Rate the minimum wage would be, if it had risen as fast as CEO pay since 1990:
\$22.61

Percentage of Americans who support raising the minimum wage: **80**

Estimated number of American workers who would see their wages increase as a result of this legislation:
13,000,000

MEDICARE PRESCRIPTION DRUG PRICE NEGOTIATION ACT

INTRODUCED: 01.05.2007 [House]; SPONSOR: Rep. John Dingell [D-MI]

PASSED BY THE HOUSE: 01.12.07: [Yea-255, Nay-170]; awaiting a Senate vote.

THE LEGISLATION:

The Medicare Prescription Drug Price Negotiation Act mandates the Secretary of Health and Human Services to negotiate with pharmaceutical manufacturers to get the best possible bulk prices for drugs purchased under the Medicare Part D prescription drug plan. In the process, it lifts the provision in Medicare Part D which currently bans negotiating.

THE MIDDLE-CLASS POSITION:

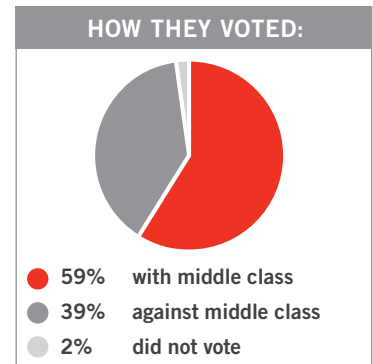


The Middle Class Supports: Often living on fixed incomes, America's seniors struggle to cope with prescription drug prices that increase every year. The new Medicare prescription drug plan was ostensibly designed to save these seniors money on needed medications. But the plan provides far less savings than it could—both for the seniors it covers and for the taxpayers who bear the costs of the new plan—because it fails to take advantage of the federal government's ability to negotiate for better prices by buying drugs in bulk. For example, if the federal government were to buy a million pills of cholesterol-lowering medication, enough for every Medicare recipient in the country who has a prescription, they could receive a very low price because of the huge quantity. Instead of realizing these savings, the program relies on individual insurance plans to make drug purchases. Because none of these individual insurers has the purchasing power of the federal government, the result is a less efficient system with higher prices.

Most industrialized countries, including Canada, use the government's bulk purchasing power to bargain for better drug prices. Domestically, the United States Department of Veterans' Affairs (VA) also uses this common-sense practice to reduce its costs. Studies suggest that the prices negotiated by the VA for many drugs are substantially lower than those offered under the new Medicare plan. Middle-class Americans, whether they are senior citizens, taxpayers or both, cannot afford to see the federal government squander this opportunity to rein in the ever-escalating costs of prescription drugs.

BEYOND THIS BILL:

If the price negotiation measure had passed the Senate and become law, it would have been an important step towards reducing Medicare drug prices. However, a recent report by the Congressional Budget Office suggests that in order for Medicare to achieve significant savings, the Secretary of Health and Human Services will need not only authorization to negotiate but also an effective means of leverage to win price concessions from the drug industry. This leverage could be achieved by means of a Medicare preferred drug list, which many of the private insurance companies providing the Medicare drug benefit, as well as many state Medicaid programs, already use to lower their drug costs. Preferred drug lists delineate which drugs are "preferred" by the program because of their proven effectiveness and reasonable price. These drugs would then be pre-approved for use and reimbursement by the state or private insurer. Doctors are still free to prescribe drugs that aren't on the list, but they must get approval from the state or insurer in order to be reimbursed. Since the process of prescribing preferred drugs is more streamlined, doctors tend to prescribe them more often, and pharmaceutical companies are willing to make significant price concessions in order to get their products on the preferred list. Since the entire Medicare program is larger than any individual insurance company that offers Medicare prescription drug benefits under it, a preferred drug list for the entire Medicare Part D program combined with a mandate to negotiate prices on behalf of the whole program would be the most powerful tool the nation has for lowering drug prices.



C HOUSE

The House receives a grade of C for its support of the middle class on this piece of legislation.

255 Representatives voted for the middle-class position;
170 voted against.

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- Percentage increase between 2000 and 2006 in the cost of brand-name drugs commonly prescribed to seniors: **53.6**
- Percentage rate of general inflation during this period: **20.1**
- Percentage of Americans who support the idea of Congress allowing the federal government to negotiate with drug companies for lower prices on Medicare prescription drugs: **80**
- Estimated amount taxpayers and Medicare beneficiaries would save in 2008 alone if the federal government negotiated drug prices directly with pharmaceutical companies: **\$30 billion**

TEMPORARY TAX RELIEF ACT

INTRODUCED: 10.30.2007 [House]; **SPONSOR:** Rep. Charles Rangel [D-NY]
FAILED A PROCEDURAL VOTE IN THE SENATE WHICH REQUIRED A 60-VOTE SUPERMAJORITY: 12.06.07 [Senate: Yea-46, Nay-48; House: Yea-216, Nay-193]
A different version of this bill passed and was signed into law.

THE LEGISLATION:

The Temporary Tax Relief Act of 2007 is a one-year extension of tax exemptions and credits with offsetting tax increases targeted at wealthy equity fund managers. The act prevents the extension of the Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT) to more than 20 million middle-class taxpayers. The AMT was enacted in 1969 to ensure that the richest Americans were not able to avoid paying taxes. However, because the AMT is not indexed for inflation, households making as little as \$45,000 a year and individuals making as little as \$33,750 a year would be subject to tax increases on their 2007 returns. The bill increases the AMT exemption to \$66,250 for joint filers and \$44,350 for individuals. The legislation also extends and increases tax credits that offset both the AMT and the regular income tax such as the child tax credit and the credit for payment of state and local taxes.

The Tax Relief Act offsets the costs of the AMT “patch” (so-called because it is only a one-year extension instead of an overhaul) and the tax credit extensions by increasing the tax on carried interest, the fee paid to hedge fund and private equity managers for supervising investments. Under this legislation, carried interest would be taxed as earned income rather than capital gains, which are taxed at a significantly lower rate. The bill also closes a loophole that allows executives to accumulate large sums of tax-free investment returns by deferring their compensation to a later date. Further revenue-raising measures include delaying implementation of an expanded foreign tax credit and strengthening current laws to ensure that wealthy individuals are unable to avoid tax payment by renouncing U.S. citizenship. Finally, the Tax Relief Act prohibits the IRS from contracting out debt collection to private companies. The total cost of the tax bill is \$80.7 billion; completely offset by revenue gains of \$80.7 billion. The votes included here concern the House version of the bill, which passed the House and failed to overcome a filibuster in the Senate. A version amended by the Senate, which did not include the closure of tax loopholes, is not considered in this analysis.

THE MIDDLE-CLASS POSITION:

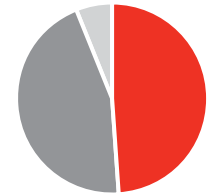


The Middle Class Supports. The Temporary Tax Relief Act of 2007 ensures that middle-class Americans are not overwhelmed by a tax that they were never intended to pay. An increase of approximately \$3,000 in tax payments for more than 20 million American homes would be disastrous for families already reeling from home foreclosures, high gas prices, and nearly stagnant wages. The bill's tax credit increases and extensions, including credits for college tuition and for improving public schools in economically distressed areas, benefit current and aspiring middle-class families. The legislation also spares families who have lost their homes to foreclosure from large income tax bills that would result from their mortgage debts being voided. This provision provides relief for households engulfed by the housing crisis that would otherwise be subject to large tax bills even after losing their homes. The bill's revenue-raising tax hikes target the appropriate group: extraordinarily wealthy hedge fund and private equity managers who have exploited loopholes in the tax code to avoid paying their fair share of taxes. Finally, the Tax Relief Act's prohibition of debt-collection contracts between the IRS and private companies will put a stop to the harassment of lower- and middle-income taxpayers that resulted from the unaccountable, inefficient, and expensive outsourcing of a public function to the private sector.

BEYOND THIS BILL:

The Temporary Tax Relief Act suffers from an important flaw: it is temporary. Although complete abolition of the AMT has been proposed as a means to prevent the tax from swallowing the middle class, this proposal is a red herring that would permit the wealthiest Americans once again to avoid paying taxes. If repealed, 96% of the tax cut would be enjoyed by only the top fifth of the income distribution, while at least \$850 billion in tax revenue would be lost over the next decade. The appropriate solution is a permanent AMT fix that shields the middle-class and is indexed to inflation.

HOW THEY VOTED:



- 49% with middle class
- 45% against middle class
- 6% did not vote

D SENATE

The Senate receives a grade of D for its support of the middle class on this piece of legislation.

46 Senators voted for the middle-class position; 48 voted against.

C HOUSE

The House receives a grade of C for its support of the middle class on this piece of legislation.

216 Representatives voted for the middle-class position; 193 voted against.

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Number of taxpayers affected by the AMT in 2006, with the exemption that is extended in this legislation:
3.5 million

Number of taxpayers who will be affected by the AMT in 2007 if this legislation is not enacted into law:
23.4 million

Average compensation paid to the 25 individual hedge-fund managers with the highest earnings in 2006:
\$570,000,000

Approximate loss of revenue to the U.S. Treasury in 2006 alone from taxing the carried interest of these 25 fund managers as capital gains:
\$1,995,000,000

U.S.-PERU TRADE PROMOTION AGREEMENT IMPLEMENTATION ACT

INTRODUCED: 09.27.2007 [House]; SPONSOR: Rep. Steny Hoyer [D-MD]

SIGNED INTO LAW: 12.14.07 [Senate: Yea-77, Nay-18; House: Yea-285, Nay-132]

THE LEGISLATION:

The U.S.-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act ratifies a trade deal negotiated by the United States and Peru. The agreement is modeled on the 1994 North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and the 2005 Central American Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA) and, like those agreements, removes most export tariffs between the signatory nations while also increasing protection for pharmaceutical patents and other intellectual property. The agreement includes requirements that public services be open to private investment and that the government allow international companies to bid for its purchases. The Peru trade agreement differs from previous trade pacts in that it requires the U.S. and Peru to abide by their commitments to certain environmental agreements and to conform to core labor principles. The agreement also requires Peru to take action against illegal logging and reforms provisions in previous trade deals that would have made it difficult for Peru to access affordable generic drugs. Trade deals with Panama, Colombia, and South Korea are also pending.

THE MIDDLE-CLASS POSITION:



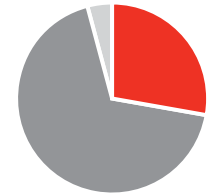
The Middle Class Opposes. Increased international trade can contribute to economic growth, but the way trade rules are formulated in agreements like this means that the benefits of trade are distributed unevenly, ultimately undermining the middle class and aspiring middle class in both the U.S. and the nations it trades with. A central problem is that the Peru trade agreement empowers businesses and investment capital to cross international borders more easily, providing a decisive advantage over working people who are not so internationally mobile and whose rights are not equally well protected in all of the nations covered by the agreement. This imbalance of power creates incentives to move U.S. jobs overseas and puts downward pressure on the wages of American workers as they are placed in more direct competition with poorly-paid, disempowered Peruvian workers.

The new provisions on labor rights in this agreement represent a step in the right direction, but are unlikely to make a significant impact on Peru's poor labor rights practices: while Peru must agree to follow a set of labor rights principles, such as eliminating employment discrimination and forced labor, it is not bound to any specific agreed-upon standards. At the same time, Mexico's twelve years of experience with NAFTA suggest that the average person in Peru will also see their standard of living decline under this agreement. In the U.S., the experience of NAFTA suggests that more jobs will be lost due to displaced domestic production than will be gained due to export growth. The deal also raises concerns about food safety for middle-class consumers especially because the imports of largely untested Peruvian seafood are expected to increase dramatically.

BEYOND THIS BILL:

Trade deals may be at the top of Corporate America's agenda, but they aren't a priority for the American middle class. Instead, measures that will enable Americans to retain a middle-class standard of living in the face of the intense global competition that already exists—such as universal access to health care, more affordable college education and greater protection for labor rights at home—must take precedence. To truly benefit the middle class, any new trade deals must decisively break with the failed NAFTA-CAFTA model and be written from scratch, taking into account from the beginning the interests of not only multinational corporations but also consumers, the environment, and working people in the U.S. and abroad.

HOW THEY VOTED:



- 28% with middle class
- 68% against middle class
- 4% did not vote

F SENATE

The Senate receives a grade of F for its support of the middle class on this piece of legislation.

18 Senators voted for the middle-class position; 77 voted against.

F HOUSE

The House receives a grade of F for its support of the middle class on this piece of legislation.

132 Representatives voted for the middle-class position; 285 voted against.

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United States trade deficit as of August 2007: **\$57.6 billion**

Minimum monthly wage in Peru, in U.S. dollars: **\$155**

Estimated percentage of increased inequality of earnings in the U.S. in 2006 attributable to trade policy: **7**

Minimum annual loss this represents to the typical married couple household in the U.S.: **\$2,000**

Approximate proportion of U.S. workers whose jobs are potential targets for off-shoring if present trade policies continue over the next two decades: **1 in 4**

OVERVIEW OF RESULTS

SENATE	Amendment to Remove Legalization Provisions from the Immigration Bill [S.AMDT. 1157 TO S. 1348]	Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act [H.R. 976]	College Cost Reduction Act [H.R. 2669]	Development, Relief, and Education for Alien Minors (DREAM) Act [S. 2205]	Employee Free Choice Act [H.R. 800]	Energy Independence and Security Act [H.R. 6]	Estate Tax Repeal Amendment [S.AMDT. 578 TO S.CON.RES. 21]	Fair Minimum Wage Act [H.R. 2]	Temporary Tax Relief Act [H.R. 3996]	U.S.-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act [H.R. 3688]
Senate voting with the middle class	69% C	70% C	87% B	54% C	52% C	56% C	56% C	56% C	49% D	19% F
Senate Democrats voting with the middle class	81% B	100% A+	100% A+	83% B	100% A+	94% A	100% A+	100% A+	98% A	36% F
Senate Republicans voting with the middle class	57% C	38% F	74% C	25% F	2% F	11% F	10% F	11% F	0% F	2% F

HOUSE	Accountability in Contracting Act [H.R. 1362]	Affordable Housing Trust Fund Act [H.R. 2895]	Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act [H.R. 976]	College Cost Reduction Act [H.R. 2669]	Employee Free Choice Act [H.R. 800]	Energy Independence and Security Act [H.R. 6]	Fair Minimum Wage Act [H.R. 2]	Medicare Prescription Drug Price Negotiation Act [H.R. 4]	Temporary Tax Relief Act [H.R. 3996]	U.S.-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act [H.R. 3688]
House voting with the middle class	83% B	64% C	63% C	75% C	56% C	56% C	73% C	60% C	53% C	32% F
House Democrats voting with the middle class	100% A+	100% A+	96% A	100% A+	99% A	97% A	100% A+	100% A+	96% A	52% C
House Republicans voting with the middle class	62% C	22% F	23% F	44% D	7% F	7% F	41% D	12% F	0% F	8% F

WHO MADE THE GRADE?	RECEIVED AN "A" or "A+"	RECEIVED A "B"	RECEIVED A "C"	RECEIVED A "D"	FAILED
House	46%	6%	10%	3%	33%
House Democrats	85%	11%	3%	0%	0%
House Republicans	1%	<1%	17%	6%	72%
Senate	34%	13%	9%	4%	39%
Senate Democrats	65%	27%	8%	0%	0%
Senate Republicans	0%	0%	10%	8%	80%

HOW THIS WORKS

GRADE	SCORE
A+	100
A	90+
B	80+
C	50+
D	40+
F	0+

A letter grade of 'A+' is awarded for a perfect score. A letter grade of 'A' is awarded to legislators who voted the middle-class position on 90% or more of the votes they cast; a letter grade of 'B' is awarded for an 80% voting record or better; 'C' for a 50% record or better; 'D' for a 40% record or better; and 'F' for legislators who voted for the middle class less than 40% of the time.

Missed votes—whether due to absence or abstention—do not count in the percentage of votes used to calculate the grade. But a Member of Congress who has missed five or more votes in a year receives a grade of incomplete (INC.)

Scores for the general body of both the House and the Senate on a particular piece of legislation were determined by an average of the number of votes cast with or against the middle class.

Scores for the general body of the House and Senate themselves were determined as an average of the scores each received on legislation held to a vote. Scores for individual representatives were determined by whether they voted with or against the middle class. A 👍 indicates that a representative voted WITH the middle-class position (not necessarily for the legislation); a 👎 indicates that the representative voted AGAINST the middle-class position. A — indicates that no vote was cast.

HOW DID THE SENATE VOTE?

👍 voted FOR the middle-class position. 👎 voted AGAINST the middle-class position. — Did not vote.

SENATOR	S.AMDT. 578 TO S.CON.RES. 21	H.R. 2	S.AMDT. 1157 TO S. 1348	H.R. 800	H.R. 2669	H.R. 976	S. 2205	H.R. 3688	H.R. 6	H.R. 3996	SCORE	GRADE	
													Estate Tax Repeat Amendment of 2007
ISSUE AREA	Tax Fairness	Workplace & Job Creation	Immigration	Workplace & Job Creation	Education	Health Care	Immigration	Consumers, Workplace & Job Creation	Consumers, Energy & Environment	Tax Fairness			
MIDDLE CLASS POSITION	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES			
Murkowski, Lisa (R)	AK	👎	👎	👍	👎	👍	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	30%	F
Stevens, Ted (R)	AK	👍	👎	👍	👎	👍	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	40%	D
Sessions, Jefferson (R)	AL	👎	👎	👎	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	10%	F
Shelby, Richard (R)	AL	👎	👎	👎	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	10%	F
Lincoln, Blanche (D)	AR	👍	👍	👍	👍	—	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	89%	B
Pryor, Mark (D)	AR	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	👎	👎	👍	👍	70%	C
Kyl, Jon (R)	AZ	👎	👎	👍	👎	👍	👎	👎	👍	—	👎	33%	F
McCain, John (R)	AZ	👎	👎	👍	👎	—	—	—	—	—	—	INC	INC
Boxer, Barbara (D)	CA	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	—	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Feinstein, Dianne (D)	CA	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👎	👍	👍	90%	A
Allard, Wayne (R)	CO	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	0%	F
Salazar, Ken (D)	CO	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	90%	A
Dodd, Christopher (D)	CT	👍	👍	👍	👍	—	👍	—	—	👍	—	100%	A+
Lieberman, Joseph (I)	CT	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	90%	A
Biden, Joseph (D)	DE	👍	👍	👍	👍	—	—	👍	—	👍	—	100%	A+
Carper, Thomas (D)	DE	👍	—	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	89%	B
Martinez, Mel (R)	FL	👎	👎	👍	👎	👍	👎	👍	👎	—	👎	33%	F
Nelson, Bill (D)	FL	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	90%	A
Chambliss, C. Saxby (R)	GA	👎	👎	👍	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	20%	F
Isakson, John (R)	GA	👎	👎	👍	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	20%	F
Akaka, Daniel (D)	HI	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Inouye, Daniel (D)	HI	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	90%	A
Grassley, Charles (R)	IA	👎	👎	👎	👎	👍	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	20%	F
Harkin, Thomas (D)	IA	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Craig, Larry (R)	ID	👎	👎	👍	👎	—	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	22%	F
Crapo, Michael (R)	ID	👎	👎	👎	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	10%	F
Durbin, Richard (D)	IL	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	90%	A
Obama, Barack (D)	IL	👍	👍	👍	👍	—	—	👍	—	👍	—	100%	A+
Bayh, B. Evan (D)	IN	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👎	👍	80%	B
Lugar, Richard (R)	IN	👎	👎	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	👎	👎	👎	40%	D
Brownback, Samuel (R)	KS	👎	—	—	👎	👍	—	👍	👎	👎	👎	29%	F
Roberts, Pat (R)	KS	👎	👎	👎	👎	—	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	11%	F
Bunning, Jim (R)	KY	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	0%	F
McConnell, Mitch (R)	KY	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	0%	F











































































































































































































































































































































👍 voted FOR the middle-class position. 👎 voted AGAINST the middle-class position. — Did not vote.

SENATOR	S.AMDT. 578 TO S.CON.RES. 21	H.R. 2	S.AMDT. 1157 TO S. 1348	H.R. 800	H.R. 2669	H.R. 976	S. 2205	H.R. 3688	H.R. 6	H.R. 3996	SCORE	GRADE	
	Estate Tax Repeat Amendment of 2007	Fair Minimum Wage Act of 2007	Amendment to Remove Legalization Provisions from the Immigration Bill of 2007	Employee Free Choice Act of 2007	College Cost Reduction Act of 2007	Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2007	Development, Relief, and Education for Alien Minors (DREAM) Act of 2007	United States-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act of 2007	Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007	Temporary Tax Relief Act of 2007			
	ISSUE AREA	Tax Fairness	Workplace & Job Creation	Immigration	Workplace & Job Creation	Education	Health Care	Immigration	Consumers, Workplace & Job Creation	Consumers, Energy & Environment			Tax Fairness
MIDDLE CLASS POSITION	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES			
Landrieu, Mary (D)	LA	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	👎	👎	👎	👍	60%	C
Vitter, David (R)	LA	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	0%	F
Kennedy, Edward (D)	MA	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	—	👎	👍	👍	89%	B
Kerry, John (D)	MA	👍	👍	👍	👍	—	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	89%	B
Cardin, Benjamin (D)	MD	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	90%	A
Mikulski, Barbara (D)	MD	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	90%	A
Collins, Susan (R)	ME	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👎	70%	C
Snowe, Olympia (R)	ME	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👎	70%	C
Levin, Carl (D)	MI	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	90%	A
Stabenow, Debbie Ann (D)	MI	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Coleman, Norm (R)	MN	👎	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👎	60%	C
Klobuchar, Amy (D)	MN	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Bond, Christopher (R)	MO	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	10%	F
McCaskill, Claire (D)	MO	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	80%	B
Cochran, Thad (R)	MS	👎	👎	👎	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	10%	F
Lott, Trent (R)	MS	👎	👎	👍	👎	👍	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	30%	F
Baucus, Max (D)	MT	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	👎	👎	👍	👍	70%	C
Tester, Jon (D)	MT	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	80%	B
Burr, Richard (R)	NC	👎	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	10%	F
Dole, Elizabeth (R)	NC	👎	👎	👎	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	10%	F
Conrad, Kent (D)	ND	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👎	👍	👍	80%	B
Dorgan, Byron (D)	ND	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	80%	B
Hagel, Charles (R)	NE	👎	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	20%	F
Nelson, Ben (D)	NE	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	80%	B
Gregg, Judd (R)	NH	👎	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	10%	F
Sununu, John (R)	NH	👎	👎	👎	👎	👍	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	20%	F
Lautenberg, Frank (D)	NJ	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	90%	A
Menendez, Robert (D)	NJ	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	90%	A
Bingaman, Jeff (D)	NM	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	90%	A
Domenici, Pete (R)	NM	👎	👎	👍	👎	👍	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	30%	F
Ensign, John (R)	NV	👎	👎	👍	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	—	👎	22%	F
Reid, Harry (D)	NV	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	90%	A
Clinton, Hillary (D)	NY	👍	👍	👍	👍	—	👍	👍	—	👍	—	100%	A+
Schumer, Charles (D)	NY	👍	👍	—	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	89%	B

👍 voted FOR the middle-class position. 👎 voted AGAINST the middle-class position. — Did not vote.

SENATOR	S.AMDT. 578 TO S.CON.RES. 21	H.R. 2	S.AMDT. 1157 TO S. 1348	H.R. 800	H.R. 2669	H.R. 976	S. 2205	H.R. 3688	H.R. 6	H.R. 3996	SCORE	GRADE	
	Estate Tax Repeal Amendment of 2007	Fair Minimum Wage Act of 2007	Amendment to Remove Legalization Provisions from the Immigration Bill of 2007	Employee Free Choice Act of 2007	College Cost Reduction Act of 2007	Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2007	Development, Relief, and Education for Alien Minors (DREAM) Act of 2007	United States-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act of 2007	Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007	Temporary Tax Relief Act of 2007			
ISSUE AREA	Tax Fairness	Workplace & Job Creation	Immigration	Workplace & Job Creation	Education	Health Care	Immigration	Consumers, Workplace & Job Creation	Consumers, Energy & Environment	Tax Fairness			
MIDDLE CLASS POSITION	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES			
Brown, Sherrod (D)	OH	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Voinovich, George (R)	OH	👍	👎	👍	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	—	33%	F
Coburn, Thomas (R)	OK	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	0%	F
Inhofe, James (R)	OK	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	0%	F
Smith, Gordon (R)	OR	👎	👎	👍	👎	👍	👍	👎	👎	👍	👎	40%	D
Wyden, Ron (D)	OR	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	90%	A
Casey, Robert (D)	PA	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Specter, Arlen (R)	PA	👎	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	50%	C
Reed, John (D)	RI	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Whitehouse, Sheldon (D)	RI	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
DeMint, Jim (R)	SC	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	0%	F
Graham, Lindsey (R)	SC	👎	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	10%	F
Johnson, Tim (D)	SD	—	—	—	—	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	83%	B
Thune, John (R)	SD	👎	👎	👎	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👍	👎	20%	F
Alexander, Lamar (R)	TN	👎	👎	👎	👎	👍	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	20%	F
Corker, Bob (R)	TN	👎	👎	👎	👎	👍	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	20%	F
Cornyn, John (R)	TX	👎	👎	👍	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	20%	F
Hutchison, Kay (R)	TX	👎	👎	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	👎	—	👎	44%	D
Bennett, Robert (R)	UT	👎	👎	👍	👎	👍	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	30%	F
Hatch, Orrin (R)	UT	👎	👎	—	👎	👍	👍	👍	👎	👎	👎	33%	F
Warner, John (R)	VA	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	50%	C
Webb, Jim (D)	VA	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👎	👍	👍	90%	A
Leahy, Patrick (D)	VT	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Sanders, Bernard (I)	VT	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Cantwell, Maria (D)	WA	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	90%	A
Murray, Patty (D)	WA	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	90%	A
Feingold, Russell (D)	WI	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Kohl, Herbert (D)	WI	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	90%	A
Byrd, Robert (D)	WV	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👎	👍	70%	C
Rockefeller, John (D)	WV	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	80%	B
Barrasso, John (R)	WY	—	—	—	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	14%	F
Enzi, Michael (R)	WY	👎	👎	👎	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	10%	F

HOW DID THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES VOTE?  voted FOR the middle-class position.  voted AGAINST the middle-class position. — Did not vote.

REPRESENTATIVE		H.R. 2	H.R. 1362	H.R. 800	H.R. 4	H.R. 2669	H.R. 976	H.R. 3688	H.R. 6	H.R. 3996	H.R. 2895	SCORE	GRADE
		Fair Minimum Wage Act of 2007	Accountability in Contracting Act of 2007	Employee Free Choice Act of 2007	Medicare Prescription Drug Price Negotiation Act of 2007	College Cost Reduction Act of 2007	Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2007	United States-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act of 2007	Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007	Temporary Tax Relief Act of 2007	Affordable Housing Trust Fund Act of 2007		
		Workplace & Job Creation	Government Accountability	Workplace & Job Creation	Health Care	Education	Health Care	Consumers, Workplace & Job Creation	Consumers, Energy & Environment	Tax Fairness	Housing		
MIDDLE CLASS POSITION		YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES		
Young, Donald (R)	AK					—			—			50%	C
Aderholt, Robert (R)	AL											40%	D
Bachus, Spencer (R)	AL											20%	F
Bonner, Jo (R)	AL											10%	F
Cramer, Robert (D)	AL											90%	A
Davis, Artur (D)	AL											90%	A
Everett, Terry (R)	AL					—				—		13%	F
Rogers, Michael (R)	AL											20%	F
Berry, Robert (D)	AR											90%	A
Boozman, John (R)	AR											30%	F
Ross, Mike (D)	AR											90%	A
Snyder, Victor (D)	AR											90%	A
Flake, Jeff (R)	AZ											10%	F
Franks, Trent (R)	AZ											0%	F
Giffords, Gabrielle (D)	AZ							—		—		100%	A+
Grijalva, Raul (D)	AZ											100%	A+
Mitchell, Harry (D)	AZ											80%	B
Pastor, Edward (D)	AZ											100%	A+
Renzi, Rick (R)	AZ											60%	C
Shadegg, John (R)	AZ											0%	F
Baca, Joe (D)	CA											100%	A+
Becerra, Xavier (D)	CA											90%	A
Berman, Howard (D)	CA											90%	A
Bilbray, Brian (R)	CA											0%	F
Bono Mack, Mary (R)	CA											50%	C
Calvert, Ken (R)	CA											0%	F
Campbell, John (R)	CA											0%	F
Capps, Lois (D)	CA											90%	A
Cardoza, Dennis (D)	CA											90%	A
Costa, Jim (D)	CA											90%	A
Davis, Susan (D)	CA											90%	A
Doolittle, John (R)	CA											0%	F
Dreier, David (R)	CA											0%	F
Eshoo, Anna (D)	CA												

👍 voted FOR the middle-class position. 👎 voted AGAINST the middle-class position. — Did not vote.

REPRESENTATIVE		H.R. 2	H.R. 1362	H.R. 800	H.R. 4	H.R. 2669	H.R. 976	H.R. 3688	H.R. 6	H.R. 3996	H.R. 2895	SCORE	GRADE
		Fair Minimum Wage Act of 2007	Accountability in Contracting Act of 2007	Employee Free Choice Act of 2007	Medicare Prescription Drug Price Negotiation Act of 2007	College Cost Reduction Act of 2007	Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2007	United States-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act of 2007	Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007	Temporary Tax Relief Act of 2007	Affordable Housing Trust Fund Act of 2007		
ISSUE AREA		Workplace & Job Creation	Government Accountability	Workplace & Job Creation	Health Care	Education	Health Care	Consumers, Workplace & Job Creation	Consumers, Energy & Environment	Tax Fairness	Housing		
MIDDLE CLASS POSITION		YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES		
Farr, Sam (D)	CA	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	90%	A
Filner, Bob (D)	CA	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Gallegly, Elton (R)	CA	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	0%	F
Harman, Jane (D)	CA	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	90%	A
Herger, Walter (R)	CA	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	—	👎	👎	👎	👎	0%	F
Honda, Michael (D)	CA	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	90%	A
Hunter, Duncan (R)	CA	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	—	👎	👎	👎	0%	F
Issa, Darrell (R)	CA	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	0%	F
Lantos, Tom (D)	CA	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	—	👍	—	👍	100%	A+
Lee, Barbara (D)	CA	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Lewis, Jerry (R)	CA	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	0%	F
Lofgren, Zoe (D)	CA	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	90%	A
Lungren, Daniel (R)	CA	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	—	👎	—	👎	0%	F
Matsui, Doris (D)	CA	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	90%	A
McCarthy, Kevin (R)	CA	👎	👍	👎	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	20%	F
McKeon, Howard (R)	CA	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	0%	F
McNerney, Jerry (D)	CA	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Miller, Gary (R)	CA	—	👎	👎	—	👎	👎	👎	—	👎	—	0%	F
Miller, George (D)	CA	👍	—	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Napolitano, Grace (D)	CA	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Nunes, Devin (R)	CA	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	—	—	👎	13%	F
Pelosi, Nancy (D)	CA	👍	—	👍	👍	—	👍	👎	👍	👍	—	86%	B
Radanovich, George (R)	CA	👎	—	👎	—	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	0%	F
Richardson, Laura (D)	CA	—	—	—	—	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Rohrabacher, Dana (R)	CA	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	0%	F
Roybal-Allard, Lucille (D)	CA	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Royce, Edward (R)	CA	👎	👍	👎	👎	—	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	11%	F
Sanchez, Linda (D)	CA	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Sanchez, Loretta (D)	CA	👍	👍	👍	👍	—	👍	👍	👍	👍	—	100%	A+
Schiff, Adam (D)	CA	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	90%	A
Sherman, Brad (D)	CA	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Solis, Hilda (D)	CA	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Stark, Fortney (D)	CA	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Tauscher, Ellen (D)	CA	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	90%	A

👍 voted FOR the middle-class position. 👎 voted AGAINST the middle-class position. — Did not vote.

REPRESENTATIVE		H.R. 2	H.R. 1362	H.R. 800	H.R. 4	H.R. 2669	H.R. 976	H.R. 3688	H.R. 6	H.R. 3996	H.R. 2895	SCORE	GRADE
		Fair Minimum Wage Act of 2007	Accountability in Contracting Act of 2007	Employee Free Choice Act of 2007	Medicare Prescription Drug Price Negotiation Act of 2007	College Cost Reduction Act of 2007	Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2007	United States-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act of 2007	Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007	Temporary Tax Relief Act of 2007	Affordable Housing Trust Fund Act of 2007		
ISSUE AREA		Workplace & Job Creation	Government Accountability	Workplace & Job Creation	Health Care	Education	Health Care	Consumers, Workplace & Job Creation	Consumers, Energy & Environment	Tax Fairness	Housing		
MIDDLE CLASS POSITION		YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES		
Thompson, C. Michael (D)	CA	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	90%	A
Waters, Maxine (D)	CA	👍	👍	👍	👍	—	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Watson, Diane (D)	CA	👍	👍	👍	👍	—	—	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Waxman, Henry (D)	CA	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	90%	A
Woolsey, Lynn (D)	CA	👍	👍	👍	👍	—	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
DeGette, Diana (D)	CO	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	90%	A
Lamborn, Doug (R)	CO	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	0%	F
Musgrave, Marilyn (R)	CO	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	0%	F
Perlmutter, Ed (D)	CO	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	90%	A
Salazar, John (D)	CO	👍	👍	👍	👍	—	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	89%	B
Tancredo, Thomas (R)	CO	👎	👎	👎	👎	—	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	0%	F
Udall, Mark (D)	CO	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	90%	A
Courtney, Joe (D)	CT	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
DeLauro, Rosa (D)	CT	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Larson, John (D)	CT	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	90%	A
Murphy, Christopher (D)	CT	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Shays, Christopher (R)	CT	👍	👍	👍	👎	—	👍	👎	👍	👎	👍	67%	C
Castle, Michael (R)	DE	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👎	👍	70%	C
Bilirakis, Gus (R)	FL	👍	👍	👎	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	30%	F
Boyd, F. Allen (D)	FL	👍	👍	👍	👍	—	👍	👎	👎	👍	👍	78%	C
Brown, Corrine (D)	FL	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	90%	A
Brown-Waite, Virginia (R)	FL	👍	👍	👎	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	30%	F
Buchanan, Vern (R)	FL	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	50%	C
Castor, Kathy (D)	FL	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👎	👍	👍	👍	80%	B
Crenshaw, Ander (R)	FL	👍	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	—	👍	22%	F
Diaz-Balart, Lincoln (R)	FL	👍	👍	👎	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👍	40%	D
Diaz-Balart, Mario (R)	FL	👍	👍	👎	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👍	40%	D
Feeney, Tom (R)	FL	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	—	👎	👎	0%	F
Hastings, Alcee (D)	FL	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Keller, Ric (R)	FL	👍	👍	👎	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👍	30%	F
Klein, Ron (D)	FL	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	90%	A
Mack, Connie (R)	FL	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	0%	F
Mahoney, Tim (D)	FL	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👎	👍	80%	B
Meek, Kendrick (D)	FL	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	90%	A

👍 voted FOR the middle-class position. 👎 voted AGAINST the middle-class position. — Did not vote.

REPRESENTATIVE		H.R. 2	H.R. 1362	H.R. 800	H.R. 4	H.R. 2669	H.R. 976	H.R. 3688	H.R. 6	H.R. 3996	H.R. 2895	SCORE	GRADE
		Fair Minimum Wage Act of 2007	Accountability in Contracting Act of 2007	Employee Free Choice Act of 2007	Medicare Prescription Drug Price Negotiation Act of 2007	College Cost Reduction Act of 2007	Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2007	United States-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act of 2007	Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007	Temporary Tax Relief Act of 2007	Affordable Housing Trust Fund Act of 2007		
ISSUE AREA		Workplace & Job Creation	Government Accountability	Workplace & Job Creation	Health Care	Education	Health Care	Consumers, Workplace & Job Creation	Consumers, Energy & Environment	Tax Fairness	Housing		
MIDDLE CLASS POSITION		YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES		
Mica, John (R)	FL	👍	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	10%	F
Miller, Jeff (R)	FL	👎	👎	👎	👍	👎	👎	—	👎	👎	👎	11%	F
Putnam, Adam (R)	FL	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	10%	F
Ros-Lehtinen, Ileana (R)	FL	👍	👍	👎	👎	👍	👎	👎	👍	👎	👍	50%	C
Stearns, Clifford (R)	FL	👍	👍	👎	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	30%	F
Wasserman Schultz, Debbie (D)	FL	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	90%	A
Weldon, David (R)	FL	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	10%	F
Wexler, Robert (D)	FL	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Young, C. W. Bill (R)	FL	👍	👍	👎	👎	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	30%	F
Barrow, John (D)	GA	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👎	👎	👍	70%	C
Bishop, Sanford (D)	GA	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	90%	A
Broun, Paul (R)	GA	—	—	—	—	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	0%	F
Deal, Nathan (R)	GA	👎	—	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	0%	F
Gingrey, John (R)	GA	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	10%	F
Johnson, Henry (D)	GA	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Kingston, Jack (R)	GA	👎	👍	👎	👎	—	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	11%	F
Lewis, John (D)	GA	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	90%	A
Linder, John (R)	GA	👎	—	👎	👎	—	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	0%	F
Marshall, James (D)	GA	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👎	👍	👍	80%	B
Price, Tom (R)	GA	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	0%	F
Scott, David (D)	GA	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Westmoreland, Lynn (R)	GA	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	—	👎	0%	F
Abercrombie, Neil (D)	HI	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Hirono, Mazie (D)	HI	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Boswell, Leonard (D)	IA	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	90%	A
Braley, Bruce (D)	IA	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	—	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
King, Steve (R)	IA	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	—	0%	F
Latham, Thomas (R)	IA	👍	👍	👎	👎	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	30%	F
Loebsack, David (D)	IA	👍	👍	👍	—	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Sali, Bill (R)	ID	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	0%	F
Simpson, Michael (R)	ID	👍	👎	👎	👎	👍	👍	👎	👎	👎	👍	40%	D
Bean, Melissa (D)	IL	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👎	—	78%	C
Biggert, Judy (R)	IL	👍	👍	👎	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	30%	F
Costello, Jerry (D)	IL	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+

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REPRESENTATIVE		H.R. 2	H.R. 1362	H.R. 800	H.R. 4	H.R. 2669	H.R. 976	H.R. 3688	H.R. 6	H.R. 3996	H.R. 2895	SCORE	GRADE
		Fair Minimum Wage Act of 2007	Accountability in Contracting Act of 2007	Employee Free Choice Act of 2007	Medicare Prescription Drug Price Negotiation Act of 2007	College Cost Reduction Act of 2007	Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2007	United States-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act of 2007	Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007	Temporary Tax Relief Act of 2007	Affordable Housing Trust Fund Act of 2007		
ISSUE AREA		Workplace & Job Creation	Government Accountability	Workplace & Job Creation	Health Care	Education	Health Care	Consumers, Workplace & Job Creation	Consumers, Energy & Environment	Tax Fairness	Housing		
MIDDLE CLASS POSITION		YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES		
Davis, Danny (D)	IL	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Emanuel, Rahm (D)	IL	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	90%	A
Gutierrez, Luis (D)	IL	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	—	👍	👍	100%	A+
Hare, Phil (D)	IL	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Hastert, J. Dennis (R)	IL	👎	—	👎	—	—	👎	👎	—	—	👎	INC	INC
Jackson, Jesse (D)	IL	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Johnson, Timothy (R)	IL	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👎	👎	👍	👎	—	56%	C
Kirk, Mark (R)	IL	👍	👍	👎	—	👍	👍	👎	👍	👎	👎	56%	C
LaHood, Ray (R)	IL	👍	👍	👎	👎	👍	👍	—	👍	—	👍	75%	C
Lipinski, Daniel (D)	IL	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Manzullo, Donald (R)	IL	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	0%	F
Roskam, Peter (R)	IL	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	10%	F
Rush, Bobby (D)	IL	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Schakowsky, Janice (D)	IL	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Shimkus, John (R)	IL	👍	👍	👎	👎	—	👎	👎	👎	👎	👍	33%	F
Weller, Gerald (R)	IL	👍	👍	👎	👎	—	👎	👎	👎	👎	👍	33%	F
Burton, Dan (R)	IN	👎	👎	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	10%	F
Buyer, Stephen (R)	IN	—	👎	👎	—	👍	👎	—	👎	—	—	INC	INC
Carson, Julia (D)	IN	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	—	—	—	—	—	INC	INC
Donnelly, Joe (D)	IN	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Ellsworth, Brad (D)	IN	👍	👍	👍	👍	—	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	89%	B
Hill, Baron (D)	IN	👍	👍	👍	👍	—	👎	👎	👍	👍	👍	78%	C
Pence, Mike (R)	IN	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	0%	F
Souder, Mark (R)	IN	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	0%	F
Visclosky, Peter (D)	IN	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Boyda, Nancy (D)	KS	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Moore, Dennis (D)	KS	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	90%	A
Moran, Jerry (R)	KS	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	50%	C
Tiahrt, Todd (R)	KS	👎	👎	👎	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	10%	F
Chandler, Ben (D)	KY	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Davis, Geoff (R)	KY	👍	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	20%	F
Lewis, Ron (R)	KY	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	10%	F
Rogers, Harold (R)	KY	👍	👍	👎	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	—	33%	F
Whitfield, Edward (R)	KY	👍	👍	👎	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👍	40%	D

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		Fair Minimum Wage Act of 2007	Accountability in Contracting Act of 2007	Employee Free Choice Act of 2007	Medicare Prescription Drug Price Negotiation Act of 2007	College Cost Reduction Act of 2007	Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2007	United States-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act of 2007	Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007	Temporary Tax Relief Act of 2007	Affordable Housing Trust Fund Act of 2007		
ISSUE AREA		Workplace & Job Creation	Government Accountability	Workplace & Job Creation	Health Care	Education	Health Care	Consumers, Workplace & Job Creation	Consumers, Energy & Environment	Tax Fairness	Housing		
MIDDLE CLASS POSITION		YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES		
Yarmuth, John (D)	KY	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Alexander, Rodney (R)	LA	👍	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	20%	F
Baker, Richard (R)	LA	👎	👍	👎	👎	—	👎	👎	👎	👎	—	13%	F
Boustany, Charles (R)	LA	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	10%	F
Jefferson, William (D)	LA	👍	👍	—	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Jindal, Bobby (R)	LA	👍	👍	👎	👎	—	—	—	—	—	—	INC	INC
McCrery, James (R)	LA	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	0%	F
Melancon, Charles (D)	LA	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👎	👍	👍	80%	B
Capuano, Michael (D)	MA	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Delahunt, William (D)	MA	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	—	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Frank, Barney (D)	MA	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	90%	A
Lynch, Stephen (D)	MA	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	90%	A
Markey, Edward (D)	MA	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
McGovern, James (D)	MA	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Neal, Richard (D)	MA	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	90%	A
Olver, John (D)	MA	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Tierney, John (D)	MA	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Tsongas, Niki (D)	MA	—	—	—	—	—	—	👍	👍	👍	—	INC	INC
Bartlett, Roscoe (R)	MD	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	10%	F
Cummings, Elijah (D)	MD	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Gilchrest, Wayne (R)	MD	👍	👍	👎	👎	👍	👍	👎	—	👎	👍	56%	C
Hoyer, Steny (D)	MD	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	90%	A
Ruppersberger, C.A. Dutch (D)	MD	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	90%	A
Sarbanes, John (D)	MD	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Van Hollen, Christopher (D)	MD	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	90%	A
Wynn, Albert (D)	MD	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Allen, Thomas (D)	ME	👍	—	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Michaud, Michael (D)	ME	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Camp, David (R)	MI	👎	👍	👎	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	20%	F
Conyers, John (D)	MI	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Dingell, John (D)	MI	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	90%	A
Ehlers, Vernon (R)	MI	👍	👍	👎	👎	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	30%	F
Hoekstra, Peter (R)	MI	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	10%	F
Kildee, Dale (D)	MI	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+

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		Fair Minimum Wage Act of 2007	Accountability in Contracting Act of 2007	Employee Free Choice Act of 2007	Medicare Prescription Drug Price Negotiation Act of 2007	College Cost Reduction Act of 2007	Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2007	United States-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act of 2007	Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007	Temporary Tax Relief Act of 2007	Affordable Housing Trust Fund Act of 2007		
ISSUE AREA		Workplace & Job Creation	Government Accountability	Workplace & Job Creation	Health Care	Education	Health Care	Consumers, Workplace & Job Creation	Consumers, Energy & Environment	Tax Fairness	Housing		
MIDDLE CLASS POSITION		YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES		
Kilpatrick, Carolyn (D)	MI	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Knollenberg, Joseph (R)	MI	—	👍	👎	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	22%	F
Levin, Sander (D)	MI	👍	👍	👍	—	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	89%	B
McCotter, Thaddeus (R)	MI	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	40%	D
Miller, Candice (R)	MI	👍	👍	👎	👎	👍	👍	👎	👎	👎	👍	50%	C
Rogers, Michael (R)	MI	👎	👍	👎	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	20%	F
Stupak, Bart (D)	MI	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Upton, Frederick (R)	MI	👍	👍	👎	👎	👍	👍	👎	👎	👎	👍	50%	C
Walberg, Timothy (R)	MI	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	0%	F
Bachmann, Michele (R)	MN	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	10%	F
Ellison, Keith (D)	MN	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Kline, John (R)	MN	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👍	10%	F
McCollum, Betty (D)	MN	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	—	👍	89%	B
Oberstar, James (D)	MN	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	—	👍	—	👍	100%	A+
Peterson, Collin (D)	MN	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Ramstad, James (R)	MN	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👎	👍	70%	C
Walz, Timothy (D)	MN	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Akin, W. Todd (R)	MO	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	0%	F
Blunt, Roy (R)	MO	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	0%	F
Carnahan, Russ (D)	MO	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Clay, William (D)	MO	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	90%	A
Cleaver, Emanuel (D)	MO	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	90%	A
Emerson, Jo Ann (R)	MO	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	👎	👎	👎	👍	60%	C
Graves, Samuel (R)	MO	👎	👍	👎	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👍	20%	F
Hulshof, Kenny (R)	MO	👍	👍	👎	👎	—	👎	👎	👎	👎	👍	22%	F
Skelton, Ike (D)	MO	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	90%	A
Pickering, Charles (R)	MS	👎	👍	—	👎	—	👎	👎	👎	👎	👍	25%	F
Taylor, Gene (D)	MS	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👎	👍	70%	C
Thompson, Bennie (D)	MS	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Wicker, Roger (R)	MS	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	0%	F
Rehberg, Dennis (R)	MT	👎	👍	👎	👎	👍	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	30%	F
Butterfield, George (D)	NC	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	90%	A
Coble, Howard (R)	NC	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	10%	F
Etheridge, Bob (D)	NC	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👎	👍	👍	👍	80%	B

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REPRESENTATIVE		H.R. 2	H.R. 1362	H.R. 800	H.R. 4	H.R. 2669	H.R. 976	H.R. 3688	H.R. 6	H.R. 3996	H.R. 2895	SCORE	GRADE
		Fair Minimum Wage Act of 2007	Accountability in Contracting Act of 2007	Employee Free Choice Act of 2007	Medicare Prescription Drug Price Negotiation Act of 2007	College Cost Reduction Act of 2007	Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2007	United States-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act of 2007	Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007	Temporary Tax Relief Act of 2007	Affordable Housing Trust Fund Act of 2007		
ISSUE AREA		Workplace & Job Creation	Government Accountability	Workplace & Job Creation	Health Care	Education	Health Care	Consumers, Workplace & Job Creation	Consumers, Energy & Environment	Tax Fairness	Housing		
MIDDLE CLASS POSITION		YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES		
Foxx, Virginia (R)	NC	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	0%	F
Hayes, Robin (R)	NC	👍	👍	👎	👎	👍	👎	👍	👍	👎	👍	60%	C
Jones, Walter (R)	NC	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👎	👍	👎	—	👎	56%	C
Mchenry, Patrick (R)	NC	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	0%	F
McIntyre, Mike (D)	NC	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	👍	90%	A
Miller, R. Bradley (D)	NC	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Myrick, Sue (R)	NC	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	0%	F
Price, David (D)	NC	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	90%	A
Shuler, Heath (D)	NC	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Watt, Melvin (D)	NC	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	90%	A
Pomeroy, Earl (D)	ND	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	90%	A
Fortenberry, Jeffrey (R)	NE	👎	👍	👎	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	20%	F
Smith, Adrian (R)	NE	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	10%	F
Terry, Lee (R)	NE	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👍	20%	F
Hodes, Paul (D)	NH	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Shea-Porter, Carol (D)	NH	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Andrews, Robert (D)	NJ	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Ferguson, Michael (R)	NJ	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👎	👎	👎	👍	60%	C
Frelinghuysen, Rodney (R)	NJ	👍	👍	👎	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👍	40%	D
Garrett, E. Scott (R)	NJ	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	10%	F
Holt, Rush (D)	NJ	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
LoBiondo, Frank (R)	NJ	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	90%	A
Pallone, Frank (D)	NJ	👍	👍	👍	👍	—	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Pascrell, William (D)	NJ	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	90%	A
Payne, Donald (D)	NJ	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Rothman, Steven (D)	NJ	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	—	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Saxton, H. James (R)	NJ	👍	—	👍	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👍	44%	D
Sires, Albio (D)	NJ	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	90%	A
Smith, Christopher (R)	NJ	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	90%	A
Pearce, Steven (R)	NM	👎	👎	👎	👎	—	👎	👎	👎	👎	👍	0%	F
Udall, Tom (D)	NM	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Wilson, Heather (R)	NM	👍	👍	👎	👎	👍	👍	👎	👎	👎	👍	50%	C
Berkley, Shelley (D)	NV	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Heller, Dean (R)	NV	👎	👍	👎	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	20%	F

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		Fair Minimum Wage Act of 2007	Accountability in Contracting Act of 2007	Employee Free Choice Act of 2007	Medicare Prescription Drug Price Negotiation Act of 2007	College Cost Reduction Act of 2007	Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2007	United States-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act of 2007	Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007	Temporary Tax Relief Act of 2007	Affordable Housing Trust Fund Act of 2007		
ISSUE AREA	Workplace & Job Creation	Government Accountability	Workplace & Job Creation	Health Care	Education	Health Care	Consumers, Workplace & Job Creation	Consumers, Energy & Environment	Tax Fairness	Housing			
MIDDLE CLASS POSITION	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES			
Porter, Jon (R)	NV	👎	👍	👎	👎	👍	👍	👎	👎	👎	👍	40%	D
Ackerman, Gary (D)	NY	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	90%	A
Arcuri, Michael (D)	NY	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Bishop, Timothy (D)	NY	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	90%	A
Clarke, Yvette (D)	NY	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	90%	A
Crowley, Joseph (D)	NY	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	90%	A
Engel, Eliot (D)	NY	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	90%	A
Fossella, Vito (R)	NY	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	50%	C
Gillibrand, Kirsten (D)	NY	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	90%	A
Hall, John (D)	NY	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Higgins, Brian (D)	NY	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Hinchee, Maurice (D)	NY	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Israel, Steve (D)	NY	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	—	👍	89%	B
King, Peter (R)	NY	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👎	👎	👎	👍	60%	C
Kuhl, John (R)	NY	👍	👍	👎	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👍	40%	D
Lowey, Nita (D)	NY	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	90%	A
Maloney, Carolyn (D)	NY	👍	👍	—	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	—	88%	B
McCarthy, Carolyn (D)	NY	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	—	👍	89%	B
McHugh, John (R)	NY	👍	👍	👍	—	👍	👍	👍	👎	👎	👍	78%	C
McNulty, Michael (D)	NY	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Meeks, Gregory (D)	NY	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	90%	A
Nadler, Jerrold (D)	NY	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Rangel, Charles (D)	NY	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	90%	A
Reynolds, Thomas (R)	NY	👎	👍	👎	👎	—	👎	👎	👎	👎	👍	11%	F
Serrano, José (D)	NY	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Slaughter, Louise (D)	NY	👍	—	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Towns, Edolphus (D)	NY	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	90%	A
Velazquez, Nydia (D)	NY	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Walsh, James (R)	NY	👍	👍	👍	👍	—	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	56%	C
Weiner, Anthony (D)	NY	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	90%	A
Boehner, John (R)	OH	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	0%	F
Chabot, Steven (R)	OH	👎	👍	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	20%	F
Gillmor, Paul (R)	OH	👍	👍	👎	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	INC	INC
Hobson, David (R)	OH	👎	👍	👎	👎	👍	👍	👎	👎	—	👎	33%	F

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		Fair Minimum Wage Act of 2007	Accountability in Contracting Act of 2007	Employee Free Choice Act of 2007	Medicare Prescription Drug Price Negotiation Act of 2007	College Cost Reduction Act of 2007	Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2007	United States-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act of 2007	Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007	Temporary Tax Relief Act of 2007	Affordable Housing Trust Fund Act of 2007		
ISSUE AREA		Workplace & Job Creation	Government Accountability	Workplace & Job Creation	Health Care	Education	Health Care	Consumers, Workplace & Job Creation	Consumers, Energy & Environment	Tax Fairness	Housing		
MIDDLE CLASS POSITION		YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES		
Jones, Stephanie (D)	OH	👍	👍	👍	👍	—	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	89%	B
Jordan, Jim (R)	OH	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	10%	F
Kaptur, Marcy (D)	OH	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Kucinich, Dennis (D)	OH	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	👍	90%	A
LaTourette, Steven (R)	OH	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👎	👍	80%	B
Pryce, Deborah (R)	OH	👍	👍	👎	👎	👍	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	40%	D
Regula, Ralph (R)	OH	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	👎	👎	👎	👍	60%	C
Ryan, Timothy (D)	OH	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Schmidt, Jean (R)	OH	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	10%	F
Space, Zackary (D)	OH	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Sutton, Betty (D)	OH	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Tiberi, Patrick (R)	OH	👎	👍	👎	👎	👍	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	30%	F
Turner, Michael (R)	OH	👍	👎	👎	👎	👍	👍	👎	👎	👎	👍	40%	D
Wilson, Charles (D)	OH	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	—	100%	A+
Boren, Dan (D)	OK	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👎	—	👎	—	—	57%	C
Cole, Tom (R)	OK	👎	👍	👎	👎	👍	👎	👎	—	👎	👎	22%	F
Fallin, Mary (R)	OK	👎	👍	👎	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	20%	F
Lucas, Frank (R)	OK	👎	👍	👎	👎	👍	👎	👎	—	👎	👎	22%	F
Sullivan, John (R)	OK	👎	—	👎	👎	—	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	0%	F
Blumenauer, Earl (D)	OR	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	90%	A
DeFazio, Peter (D)	OR	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Hooley, Darlene (D)	OR	👍	👍	👍	👍	—	👍	👎	—	👍	👍	88%	B
Walden, Greg (R)	OR	👍	👍	👎	👎	👍	👎	👎	👍	👎	👍	50%	C
Wu, David (D)	OR	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Altmire, Jason (D)	PA	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Brady, Robert (D)	PA	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Carney, Christopher (D)	PA	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Dent, Charles (R)	PA	👍	👍	👎	👎	👍	👍	👎	👎	👎	👍	50%	C
Doyle, Michael (D)	PA	👍	👍	👍	👍	—	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
English, Philip (R)	PA	👍	👍	👎	👎	👍	👍	👎	👎	👎	👍	50%	C
Fattah, Chaka (D)	PA	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	90%	A
Gerlach, Jim (R)	PA	👍	👍	👎	👎	👍	👍	👎	👍	👎	👍	60%	C
Holden, Tim (D)	PA	👍	👍	👍	👍	—	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Kanjorski, Paul (D)	PA	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+

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MIDDLE CLASS POSITION		YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES		
Murphy, Patrick (D)	PA	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Murphy, Tim (R)	PA	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	👎	👎	👍	70%	C
Murtha, John (D)	PA	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	90%	A
Peterson, John (R)	PA	👍	—	👎	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	—	25%	F
Pitts, Joseph (R)	PA	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	0%	F
Platts, Todd (R)	PA	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	👎	👎	👎	👍	60%	C
Schwartz, Allyson (D)	PA	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	90%	A
Sestak, Joe (D)	PA	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	90%	A
Shuster, William (R)	PA	👎	👍	👎	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	—	22%	F
Kennedy, Patrick (D)	RI	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Langevin, James (D)	RI	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Barrett, James (R)	SC	👎	👍	👎	👎	—	👎	👎	👎	👎	👍	11%	F
Brown, Henry (R)	SC	👎	—	👎	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👍	11%	F
Clyburn, James (D)	SC	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	90%	A
Inglis, Bob (R)	SC	👎	👍	👎	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	20%	F
Spratt, John (D)	SC	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Wilson, Addison (R)	SC	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	0%	F
Herseth Sandlin, Stephanie (D)	SD	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	90%	A
Blackburn, Marsha (R)	TN	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👍	10%	F
Cohen, Steve (D)	TN	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Cooper, Jim (D)	TN	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👎	—	78%	C
Davis, David (R)	TN	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	10%	F
Davis, Lincoln (D)	TN	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	—	👍	89%	B
Duncan, John (R)	TN	👍	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👍	👎	👎	👍	30%	F
Gordon, Barton (D)	TN	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	90%	A
Tanner, John (D)	TN	👍	—	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	89%	B
Wamp, Zach (R)	TN	👍	👍	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	30%	F
Barton, Joe (R)	TX	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	0%	F
Brady, Kevin (R)	TX	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	0%	F
Burgess, Michael (R)	TX	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👍	👎	👎	👍	10%	F
Carter, John (R)	TX	👍	👍	👍	👎	—	👎	👎	👎	👎	👍	11%	F
Conaway, K. Michael (R)	TX	👍	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👍	0%	F
Cuellar, Henry (D)	TX	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	90%	A
Culberson, John (R)	TX	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	0%	F

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REPRESENTATIVE		H.R. 2	H.R. 1362	H.R. 800	H.R. 4	H.R. 2669	H.R. 976	H.R. 3688	H.R. 6	H.R. 3996	H.R. 2895	SCORE	GRADE
		Fair Minimum Wage Act of 2007	Accountability in Contracting Act of 2007	Employee Free Choice Act of 2007	Medicare Prescription Drug Price Negotiation Act of 2007	College Cost Reduction Act of 2007	Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2007	United States-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act of 2007	Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007	Temporary Tax Relief Act of 2007	Affordable Housing Trust Fund Act of 2007		
ISSUE AREA		Workplace & Job Creation	Government Accountability	Workplace & Job Creation	Health Care	Education	Health Care	Consumers, Workplace & Job Creation	Consumers, Energy & Environment	Tax Fairness	Housing		
MIDDLE CLASS POSITION		YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES		
Doggett, Lloyd (D)	TX	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	90%	A
Edwards, Thomas (D)	TX	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	90%	A
Gohmert, Louis (R)	TX	👎	👍	👎	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	20%	F
Gonzalez, Charles (D)	TX	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	90%	A
Granger, Kay (R)	TX	👎	👍	👎	👎	—	👎	👎	—	👎	👎	13%	F
Green, Al (D)	TX	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Green, Raymond (D)	TX	👍	👍	👍	👍	—	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	89%	B
Hall, Ralph (R)	TX	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	0%	F
Hensarling, Jeb (R)	TX	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	10%	F
Hinojosa, Rubén (D)	TX	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	90%	A
Jackson-Lee, Sheila (D)	TX	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Johnson, Eddie (D)	TX	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	—	👎	👍	👍	—	88%	B
Johnson, Samuel (R)	TX	👎	👎	👎	👎	—	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	0%	F
Lampson, Nicholas (D)	TX	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👎	👎	👍	70%	C
Marchant, Kenny (R)	TX	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	—	👎	11%	F
McCaul, Michael (R)	TX	👎	👎	👎	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	10%	F
Neugebauer, Randy (R)	TX	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	0%	F
Ortiz, Solomon (D)	TX	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	—	👍	👍	89%	B
Paul, Ronald (R)	TX	👎	👍	👎	👍	—	👎	👍	—	—	👍	43%	D
Poe, Ted (R)	TX	👍	👎	—	👎	👎	—	—	👎	👎	👎	14%	F
Reyes, Silvestre (D)	TX	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	90%	A
Rodriguez, Ciro (D)	TX	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Sessions, Peter (R)	TX	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	0%	F
Smith, Lamar (R)	TX	👍	👎	👎	👎	—	👎	👎	👎	👎	👍	11%	F
Thornberry, William (R)	TX	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	0%	F
Bishop, Rob (R)	UT	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👍	👎	—	👎	11%	F
Cannon, Christopher (R)	UT	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	0%	F
Matheson, Jim (D)	UT	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👎	👍	80%	B
Boucher, Frederick (D)	VA	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Cantor, Eric (R)	VA	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	0%	F
Davis, Jo Ann (R)	VA	👍	—	—	👍	—	—	—	—	—	—	INC	INC
Davis, Thomas (R)	VA	👎	👎	👎	👎	👍	👍	👎	👎	👎	👍	30%	F
Drake, Thelma (R)	VA	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	10%	F
Forbes, James (R)	VA	👍	👍	👎	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	30%	F

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MIDDLE CLASS POSITION		YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES		
Goode, Virgil (R)	VA	👍	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	30%	F
Goodlatte, Robert (R)	VA	👍	👍	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	30%	F
Moran, James (D)	VA	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	90%	A
Scott, Robert (D)	VA	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Wolf, Frank (R)	VA	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	50%	C
Welch, Peter (D)	VT	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Baird, Brian (D)	WA	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	—	👍	👍	89%	B
Dicks, Norman (D)	WA	👍	👍	👍	👍	—	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	89%	B
Hastings, Doc (R)	WA	👎	👍	—	👎	👎	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	22%	F
Inslee, Jay (D)	WA	👍	👍	—	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	89%	B
Larsen, Rick (D)	WA	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	90%	A
McDermott, James (D)	WA	👍	👍	👍	👍	—	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	89%	B
McMorris Rodgers, Cathy (R)	WA	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👍	👍	👎	👎	👎	30%	F
Reichert, Dave (R)	WA	👍	👍	👎	👎	—	👍	👎	👍	👎	—	50%	C
Smith, Adam (D)	WA	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	90%	A
Baldwin, Tammy (D)	WI	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Kagen, Steve (D)	WI	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Kind, Ronald (D)	WI	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	90%	A
Moore, Gwen (D)	WI	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	—	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Obey, David (D)	WI	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Petri, Thomas (R)	WI	👍	👍	👎	👍	👍	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	50%	C
Ryan, Paul (R)	WI	👎	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	10%	F
Sensenbrenner, F. James (R)	WI	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎	0%	F
Capito, Shelley (R)	WV	👍	👍	👎	👎	👍	👍	👎	👎	👎	👍	50%	C
Mollohan, Alan (D)	WV	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Rahall, Nick (D)	WV	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	100%	A+
Cubin, Barbara (R)	WY	👎	👎	—	👎	—	—	—	—	—	—	INC	INC

WHO IS THE DRUM MAJOR INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC POLICY?



The Drum Major Institute for Public Policy is a non-partisan, non-profit think tank generating the ideas that fuel the progressive movement. From releasing nationally recognized studies of our increasingly fragile middle class to showcasing progressive policies that have worked to advance social and economic justice, DMI has been on the leading edge of the public policy debate. Founded during the civil rights movement, DMI equips those on the frontlines with the tools to more effectively advance an agenda of social and economic justice, including research, model policies, policy-driven Web sites, and even young talent.

For more information, please visit www.drummajorinstitute.org

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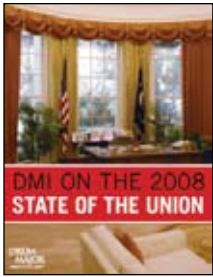
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ALSO FROM DMI



DMI ON THE 2008 STATE OF THE UNION

January 2008 / The more Americans demand change, the more President Bush's State of the Union address stays the same. DMI examines the President's domestic policy agenda in-depth and finds the same worn out ideology that has repeatedly failed America's middle class, from inadequate proposals to address the home mortgage crisis to a stimulus package that favors pet projects over proven methods of generating economic growth. Future leaders will determine whether the President's distorted worldview lives on, and continues to afflict the nation.



ELECTION '08: A PRO-CIVIL JUSTICE PRESIDENTIAL PLATFORM

January 2008 / Our civil justice system empowers citizens to advocate for their rights and protect themselves against undue harm, ensuring that everyone, even powerful corporations and our government, abides by the rule of law. The report outlines common-sense steps the next president can take to improve access to the civil court system, from establishing a right to civil counsel in certain critical cases to creating a presumption that federal laws will not preempt state regulations that protect public health and safety, economic fairness, and social justice.



THE 2007 DMI YEAR IN REVIEW

December 2007 / It's hard to turn a big ship. Many of the worst shocks of 2007 were the continued fallout of years of wrong-headed right-wing policy to deregulate, starve the public sector, and privatize at every opportunity. But the minimum wage hike, increased aid to students, and green initiatives at the state and local level provided new hope. DMI 2007 Year In Review explores the year's best and worst public policy, looks at six snapshots of the nation and provides a recommended reading list for progressives. Also included: a hawk's eye view of what the think tanks on the conservative right are up to, and, as always, the 2007 Injustice Index.



LESSONS FROM THE MARKETPLACE: FOUR PROVEN PROGRESSIVE POLICIES FROM DMI'S MARKETPLACE OF IDEAS

May 2007 / In Maine, moderate-income residents buy prescription drugs for as little as half the retail price. In San Francisco, some violent criminals are 82 percent less likely to commit new crimes after their release from prison. In Minnesota, the public can reclaim subsidies when economic development incentives don't produce the promised results. In Oklahoma, 92 percent of four-year-olds attend a high-quality public preschool. This report recounts how these successful policies got started, and how they can be replicated across the nation.



SAVING OUR MIDDLE CLASS: A SURVEY OF NEW YORK'S LEADERS

April 2007 / It's harder for New Yorkers to enter the middle class today than ten years ago, according to DMI's groundbreaking survey of 101 top leaders from New York City's academic, business, political, policy advocacy and civic-institutional sectors. The survey analyzed top challenges for the city's current and aspiring middle class and evaluated city, state and federal policies to address New York's middle-class squeeze.



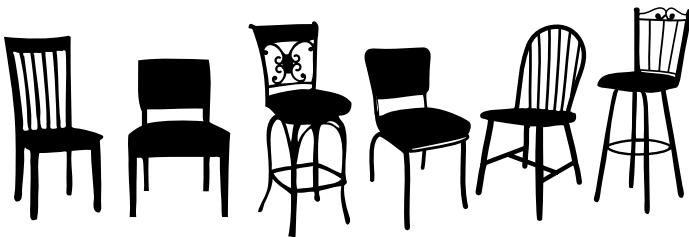
PRINCIPLES FOR AN IMMIGRATION POLICY TO STRENGTHEN AND EXPAND THE AMERICAN MIDDLE CLASS: 2007 EDITION

March 2007/ This report finds that immigrants contribute to middleclass prosperity as workers, taxpayers, and consumers, while also concluding that undocumented immigrants' lack of workplace rights undercuts the middle class. DMI's complete immigration toolkit includes an update of our 2005 report, talking points, a discussion guide, legislative analyses, and Spanish translation.

WHAT'S CONGRESS DOING NOW?



**VISIT THEMIDDLECLASS.ORG
TO FIND OUT HOW CONGRESS
IS VOTING ON THE LEGISLATION
THAT MATTERS MOST TO YOU**



On the site, you can:

- ★ **Learn about the latest legislation of significance to the current and aspiring middle class.**
- ★ **Find out how your member of Congress voted on that legislation. You can search by name, state or zip code.**
- ★ **Track the scores of your representatives.**

Since 2003, the non-partisan Drum Major Institute for Public Policy (DMI) has issued annual scorecards analyzing the impact of domestic legislation on America's current and aspiring middle class and evaluating Members of Congress based on their votes on this legislation.

But once a year just isn't enough. We need to understand what Congress is voting on as they are voting on it if we truly want to hold them accountable.

On the dynamic TheMiddleClass.org, you will find DMI's analyses of bills that would have a significant impact (positive or negative) on the squeezed middle class, as well as on the aspirations of low-income Americans who want to work their way into the middle class. For each bill, we begin with a brief description of the legislation, information about its status in the legislative process, and an analysis of its impact on the middle class. But TheMiddleClass.org also provides more extensive context: you'll find informative online video about each piece of legislation, quotations from experts speaking out on the issue, and hard-hitting numbers from DMI's Injustice Index. We look beyond the bill to what more could be done to address the issues at stake. And we provide links to further resources. You can even add widgets or rss feeds about particular legislators or issues of interest to your own website or blog.

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Your toolkit for holding Congress accountable