VOLUME XVII, NUMBER 2 118TH CONGRESS



Jewish Community Voter Guide July 2023 through December 2024

This guide contains the voting records of members of the United States Congress on issues of concern to the Jewish community.

Included are key votes on voting rights, reproductive rights, immigration, the environment, and more.

ABOUT

THE VOTER GUIDE

This is Volume XVII, Number 2 of the Jewish Community Voter Guide, published at least once a year by the JAC Education Foundation. The Voter Guide is for informational purposes only and is not intended to influence the outcome of any election.

The JAC Education Foundation does not advocate the election or defeat of any candidate and does not endorse any political party. The information in this Voter Guide is provided as a resource to help you understand the issues before the 118th Congress, to communicate your opinions to elected officials on these issues, and to make you an informed participant in the political process.

THE JAC EDUCATION FOUNDATION

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

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

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

THE CONGRESSIONAL INDEX

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

To download a copy of this voter guide, go to www.jacedfund.com.



The Jewish Community Voter Guide is published by the JAC Education Foundation, P. O. Box 541, Highland Park, Illinois 60035. For more information, email info@jaceducationfoundation.org. Contributions to the JAC Education Foundation are tax deductible for federal income tax purposes as a donation to an organization exempt under IRS code 501(c)(3).

HOW TO MAKE YOUR VOICE HEARD IN CONGRESS

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

Addresses:

The Honorable United States House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515

The Honorable United States Senate Washington, DC 20510

Sample letter/e-mail:

Dear Senator/Rep.

I am writing to ask you to support/vote against (issue, bill #, if you know it).

This issue is important and deserves your attention.

Sincerely,

Your name, address

Sample phone call:

"Hello. My name is and I am a constituent. I would like to register my opinion on

I am in favor of/opposed to it. Please pass this information along to Senator/Rep.

Thank you."

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

Phone: Capitol Switchboard (202) 224-3121

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

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

United States Senate

Description of Senate Votes

1) Motion to Invoke Cloture: S. 4445- A bill 4) PN 1649- Confirmation of Michelle Williams to protect and expand nationwide access to fertility treatment, including in vitro fertilization.

This bill protects and expands access to in vitro fertilization and other fertility treatments. Passed 51-44. September 17, 2024.

2) S.J. Res. 113.- A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval of the proposed foreign military sale of certain defense articles and services to the government of Israel.

A resolution opposing the foreign military sale of defense services to the Government of Israel. Failed 19-78. November 20, 2024.

3) S. 4361- A bill making emergency supplemental appropriations for border security and combating fentanyl for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes.

This bill expands the Department of Homeland Security's authority to address non-U.S. citizens processing. Failed 43-50. May 23, 2024.

Court. of California. to be a United States District Judge for the Central District of California.

Michelle Williams Court is nominated to be the United States District Judge for the Central District of California. Passed 49-44. September 18, 2024.

5) PN 1241- Confirmation of Nicole G. Berner. of Maryland, to be U.S Circuit Judge for the **Fourth Circuit**

Nicole Berner is nominated to be a United States Circuit Judge for the Fourth Circuit. Passed 50-47. March 19, 2024.

Filibuster:

An attempt to block or delay Senate action on a bill or other matter. This parliamentary procedure extends debate over a proposed piece of legislation, allowing one or more members to delay or entirely prevent a vote on the proposal.

Cloture:

A formal Senate procedure for breaking a filibuster. Cloture requires three-fifths of the Senate (60 members) vote for the procedure to pass. If passed, cloture places a time limit for debate on a bill, at the end of which the bill comes up for a vote. Additionally, a passed cloture vote overcomes a filibuster. If a cloture vote fails, the bill will not come up for a full vote in the Senate. A "no" vote can be seen as a vote opposing the bill.

United States Senate

	1	1	3	4	5		1	1	3	4	5
Alabama						Maine					
Britt	N	N	N	N	N	Collins	Y	N	N	Y	N
Tuberville	N	N	N	N	N	King	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Alaska	- 1	11	- 1	- 1	11	Maryland	-	1	-	-	-
Murkowski	Y	N	Y	N	N	Cardin	17	ът	37	17	3.7
Sullivan	N	N	N	N	N		Y Y	N Y	Y Y	Y	Y
Arizona	11	11	11	11	11	Van Hollen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kelly	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Massachusetts	***	***			**
Sinema	Y	N	N	NV	Y	Markey	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Arkansas	1	11	11	14 4	1	Warren	Y	Y	NV	Y	Y
	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	Michigan	* 7	3 . T	* 7	* 7	T 7
Boozman	N	N	N	N	N	Peters	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Cotton	N	N	N	N	N	Stabenow	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
California						Minnesota					
Feinstein	17	1A T	N.T	17	17	Klobuchar	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Butler	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Padilla Coloredo	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Mississippi					
Colorado Bennet	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Hyde-Smith	N	N	N	N	N
						Wicker	N	N	N	N	N
Hickenlooper	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Missauri					
Connecticut						Missouri					
Blumenthal	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Hawley	N	N	N	N	N
Murphy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Schmitt	N	N	N	N	N
Delaware						Montana					
Carper	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Daines	N	N	N	N	N
Coons	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Tester	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Florida						Nebraska					
Rubio	N	N	N	N	N	Fischer	N	N	N	N	N
Scott	N	N	N	N	N	Ricketts	N		NV	N	N
	11	11	11	11	11		11	11	111	11	11
Georgia Ossoff	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Nevada					
Warnock	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Cortez-Masto		N	Y	Y	Y
	1	1	1	1	1	Rosen	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Hawaii	3.7	17	17	17	17	New Hampshire					
Hirono	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Hassan	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Schatz	Y	I	I	1	I	Shaheen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Idaho	NT	NT	Νī	N.T	M	New Jersey					
Crapo Risch	N N	N N	N	N	N	Booker	NV	N	N	Y	Y
	IN	11	N	N	NV	Menendez	111	11	NV	1	Y
Illinois Duckworth	v	N	v	v	v	Helmy	Y	Y	111	Y	1
Duckworm	Y Y	N Y	Y Y	Y	Y	New Mexico	•	•		•	
	I	I	I	1	I	Heinrich	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Indiana	ът	N TX 7	N.T	ът	1A.T	Luján	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Braun	N	NV	N	N	N	New York	1	1	1	1	1
Young	N	N	N	N	N	New TOTK Gillibrand	3 7	1N.T	3 7	V	1 7
lowa						Schumer	Y Y	N N	Y Y	Y Y	Y Y
Ernst	N	N	N	N	N		I	IN	I	1	1
Grassley	N	N	N	N	N	North Carolina	3.7	3 . T	3 .7	3.7	
Kansas						Budd	N	N	N	N	N
Moran	N	N	N	N	N	Tillis	NV	N	N	NV	N
Marshall	N	N	N	N	N	North Dakota					
Kentucky						Cramer	N	N	N	N	N
McConnell	N	N	N	N	N	Hoeven	N	N	N	N	N
Paul	N	N	N	N	N	Ohio					
Louisiana						Brown	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Cassidy	N	N	N	N	N		NV			NV	N
Kennedy	N	N	N	N	N	TOTOC	711	111	1.4	117	11

United States Senate

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Oklahoma <i>Lankford Mullin</i>	N N	N N	N NV	N N	N NV
Oregon	11	11	1111	11	111
Merkley	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Wyden	Y	N	Y	NV	Y
Pennsylvania					
Casey Fetterman	Y	N N	Y Y	Y Y	Y Y
Rhode Island	Y	IN	I	1	I
Reed	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Whitehouse	Ŷ	N	Ÿ	Ŷ	Ŷ
South Carolina					
Graham	N	N	N	NV	NV
Scott	N	N	NV	N	N
South Dakota Rounds	NV	N	N	NV	N
Thune	N	N	N	N	N
Tennessee	-,	-,	-,	-,	-,
Blackburn	N	N	N	N	N
Hagerty	N	N	NV	N	N
Texas					
Cornyn Cruz	N N	N N	N N	N N	N N
Utah	IN	11	11	11	IN
Lee	N	N	N	N	N
Romney	N	N	N	N	N
Vermont					
Sanders Welch	Y	Y	N Y	NV Y	Y Y
Virginia	•	1		•	1
Kaine	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Warner	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Washington					
Cantwell	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Murray	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
West Virginia	N.T	1A T	N.T	ът	N .T
Capito Manchin	N NV	N N	N NV	N Y	N N
	14 4	11	14 V	1	11
Wisconsin Baldwin	Y	P	Y	Y	Y
Johnson	N	N	N	N	N
Wyoming	·		·		
Barrasso	N	N	N	N	N
Lummis	N	N	N	N	N

key

Democrats

Republicans

Independents

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

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

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

P= "present" does not count towards or against the measure, contributes towards the quorum.

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

Description of House Votes

1) H.R. 6918 – Supporting Pregnant and Parenting Women and Families Act

This act sought to prevent the Department of Health and Human Services from restricting funding for pregnancy centers. Passed 214–208. January 18, 2024.

2) H.R. 6914- Pregnant Students' Rights Act

This act mandated that higher education institutions provide information on resources available for pregnant students. Passed 198–194. January 18, 2024.

 H.R. 8034- Israel Security Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2024

This bill allows reasonable funding for the Department of Defense, FEMA, the Department of State, and USAID to address the conflict in Israel. Passed 366–58. April 20, 2024.

4) H.R. 192- To prohibit individuals who are not citizens of the United States from voting in elections in DC

This act prohibited people who are not citizens of the United States from voting in elections in the District of Columbia. Passed 262–143. May 23, 2024.

5) H. Res. 863- On Agreeing to the Resolution, as Amended, Impeaching Alejandro Nicholas Mayorkas, Secretary of Homeland Security, for high crimes and misdemeanors

This resolution impeached Alejandro Mayorkas for his poor handling of border security and for breaching the public trust. Passed 216–214. February 13, 2024.

6) S. 3791 – America's Conservation Enhancement Act

This bill reauthorizes and modifies several conservation programs to preserve wildlife in their habitats. Passed 198–118. December 3, 2024.

U.S. House of Representatives

	1	1	3	4	- 5	6		1	1	3	4	5	6
Alabama							/0 ***						
1 Carl	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	40 <i>Kim</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Moore	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	NV	41 Calvert	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Rogers	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ	Ÿ	Y	42 Garcia, R	N	N	Y	N	N	NV
4 Aderbolt	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	43 Waters	N	N	N	N	N	Y
5 Strong	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	44 Barragán	N	N	Y	N	N	NV
						Y	45 Steel	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Palmer	Y N	Y N	Y Y	Y N	Y N	Y	46 Correa	N	Ñ	Ý	Ñ	Ñ	Ŷ
7 Sewell	IN	IN	I	IN	IN	I	47 Porter	N	N	Ŷ	N	N	NV
Alaska							48 Issa	Y	Y	Ŷ	Y	Y	Y
a-l Peltola	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	49 Levin	Ñ	N	Y	Ŷ	N	Ŷ
Avinono							50 Peters	N	Ň	Ŷ	Ň	N	Ý
Arizona							51 Jacobs	N	N	Ŷ	N	N	ŃV
1 Schweikert	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	52 Vargas	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
2 Crane	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Colorado	14	14	1	11	1.4	1
3 Gallego	N	N	Y	Y	N	NV		ът	N.T	3.7	ът	N.T	3.7
4 Stanton	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	1 DeGette	N	N	Y	N N	N	Y
5 Biggs	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	2 Neguse	N	N	Y		N	Y
6 Ciscomani	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Boebert	Y	Y	N	NV	Y	Y
7 Grijalva	N	N	NV	NV	N	NV	4 Buck	Y	NV			N	Y
8 <i>Lesko</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	NV	Lopez 5 Lamborn	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	NV
9 Gosar	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	6 Crow	Ñ	Ñ	Ŷ	Ň	Ñ	Y
Arkansas							7 Pettersen	N	N	Ŷ	Y	N	Ŷ
	3.7	*7	*7	*7	3.7	*7	8 Caraveo	Ñ	Ñ	Ŷ	Ŷ	Ñ	Ŷ
1 Crawford	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Connecticut	- '	- '	-	-	- 1	-
2 Hill	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		N	N	Y	N	N	Y
3 Womack	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Larson 2 Courtney	N	N	Ϋ́	N	N	Y
4 Westerman	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 DeLauro	N	N	Ŷ	Ñ	N	Ŷ
California							4 Himes	N	N	Ŷ	N	N	Ŷ
	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Hayes	Ň	N	Ŷ	Ñ	Ň	Ŷ
1 LaMalfa							Delaware	- '	- 1			- 1	-
2 Huffman	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	a-l Blunt-Rochester	NV	NV	Y	N	N	NV
3 Kiley	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		144	144	1	14	14	144
4 Thompson	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Florida						
5 McClintock	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	1 Gaetz	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	
6 Bera	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	2 Dunn	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Matsui	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	3 Cammack	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Garamendi	N	N	N	N	N	Y	4 Bean	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Harder	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	5 Rutherford	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 DeSaulnier	N	N	N	N	N	Y	6 Waltz	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	NV
11 Pelosi	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	7 Mills	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
12 Lee	N	N	N	N	N	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Duarte	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 <i>Posey</i> 9 Soto		N	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Swalwell	N	N	Ŷ	N	N	Ŷ	10 Frost	N	N	N	N	N	Y
15 Mullin	N	N	Y	N	N	Y							
		N	Y	Y		Y	11 Webster	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Eshoo	N				N		12 Bilirakis	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Khanna	N	N	N	N	N	Y	13 Luna	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	NV
18 Lofgren	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	14 Castor	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Panetta	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	15 Lee	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 McCarthy							16 Buchanan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Fong						Y	17 Steube	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
21 Costa	N	N	Y	Y	N	NV	18 Franklin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Valadao	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	19 Donalds	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
23 Obernolte	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	20 Cherfilus-McCormic	k N	N	Y	NV	N	Y
24 Carbajal	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	21 <i>Mast</i>	Y	Y	Y	Y	NV	NV
25 Ruiz	N	N	Ŷ	N	N	Ŷ	22 Frankel	N	N	Y	NV	NV	Y
26 Brownley	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	23 Moskowitz	NV	NV	Y	Y	N	Y
27 Garcia. M	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	NV	24 Wilson	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
28 Chu	N	N	N	N	NV	Y	25 Wasserman Schultz	N	N	Ÿ	N	N	Ŷ
		N	Y	N	N	Y	26 Diaz-Balart	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Ŷ
29 Cárdenas	N						27 Salazar	Y	Y	Y	Ŷ	ŇV	ŇV
30 Schiff	N	N	Y	N N	N	Y	28 Gimenez	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
31 Napolitano	N	N	Y	N	N	Y		1	1				1
32 Sherman	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Georgia						
33 Aguilar	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	1 Carter, E.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
34 Gomez	N	N	Y	N N	N	NV V	2 Bishop	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
35 Torres	N	N	_		N	Y	3 Ferguson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
36 Lieu	N	NV	Y	N	N	Y	4 Johnson	N	N	N	N	N	Y
37 Kamlager-Dove	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	5 Williams	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
38 Sanchez, L.	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	6 McCormick	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y N	Y Y
39 Takano	N	N	N	N	N	Y	7 McBath	N	N	I	1	11/	I

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	Georgia (cont'd)							Maine	
	8 <i>Scott</i> , <i>A</i> .	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Pingree N N N N N N	Y
	9 Clyde	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	2 Golden N N Y Y N Y	Y
	10 Collins	Y	Y	Y	NV	Y	Y		
	11 Loudermilk	Ŷ	Ŷ	Ŷ	NV	Ŷ	Ŷ	Maryland	
								1 Harris YYN YN	W
	12 Allen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
	13 Scott, D.	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	2 Ruppersberger N N Y N N Y	Y
	14 0	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	3 Sarbanes N N Y N N Y	Y
S	14 Greene	1	1	IN	1	1	14		Ÿ
	Hawaii								
4	1 Case	N	N	Y	N	N	Y		Y
	2 Tokuda	Ñ	Ñ	Ñ	N	Ñ	Ŷ	6 Trone NNYNN	V
	2 IOKuda	14	IN	IN	11	IN	1	7 Mfume N N Y N N Y	
	Idano								
	1 Fulcher	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Raskin NNNNN	Ĺ
CO	2 Cimbon	Ŷ	Ŷ	Ŷ	Ŷ	Ŷ	ŇV	Massachusetts	
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	Illinnis							1 Neal N N Y N N Y	
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ക	1 Jackson	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	3 Trahan NNYNNY	Y
- 76	2 Kelly	N	N	Y	N	N	Y		
S	3 Ramirez	N	N	N	N	N	Ÿ		Y
	J Kallinez							5 Clark N N Y N N Y	Y
	4 García	N	N	N	N	N	Y		Y
	5 Quigley	N	N	Y	N	N	Y		
	_ 6 Casten	N	N	Y	N	N	NV	and the control of t	Y
	- Castell							8 Lynch NNYNN	W
a	7 Davis, D.	N	N	Y	N	N	Y		ĪV
	Hawaii 1 Case 2 Tokuda Idaho 1 Fulcher 2 Simpson Illinois 1 Jackson 2 Kelly 3 Ramirez 4 García 5 Quigley 6 Casten 7 Davis, D. 8 Krishnamoorthi 9 Schakowsky 10 Schneider 11 Foster 12 Bost 13 Budzinski 14 Underwood 15 Miller 16 LaHood 17 Sorensen Indiana 1 Mrvan 2 Yakym	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	o	1 4
	0 Cohalzowalaz	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Michigan	
	9 Schakowsky								V
-	10 Schneider	N	N	Y	N	N	Y		Y
	11 Foster	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	2 Moolenaar Y Y Y Y Y	Y
	12 Bost	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
	12 DOSI						Ŷ		Ŷ
	13 Budzinski	N	N	Y	Y	N			
	14 Underwood	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	5 Walberg Y Y Y Y Y	Y
ഗ	15 Miller	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Dingell N N NV N N	Y
	1) mulei							2 113011	
	16 LaHood	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	_ 010 11111	W
	17 Sorensen	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	8 Kildee NNNNN	Y
	Indiana	14	1.4		1	1.4	1		Ÿ
_	indiana							1110011111	
	1 Mrvan	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y		Y
_	2 Yakym							11 Stevens N N Y N N	Y
	_	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Ŷ
	3 Banks	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
	4 Baird	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	13 Thanedar N N Y N N	Y
	5 Spartz	Ÿ	Ŷ	Ÿ	Ŷ		ŇV		
		1	1		1	Y	1 N V	Minnesota	
	6 Pence	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Finstad Y Y Y Y Y	Y
	7 Carson	N	N	N	N	N	Y		Ŷ
	_								
	8 Bucsbon	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Phillips NV NV Y Y N	Y
	9 Houchin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
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	lowa							5 Omar N N N N N N	
	1 Miller-Meeks	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
		Ŷ	Ŷ	Ŷ	Ÿ	Ŷ	Ÿ		Y
				1 17				8 Stauber Y Y Y Y Y	Y
	3 Nunn	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y		
	4 Feenstra	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Mississippi	
								*** <u>*</u>	V
	Kansas								Y
	1 Mann	\mathbf{V}	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
	-							3 Guest Y Y Y Y Y	Y
	2 LaTurner	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	NV		Ϋ́
	3 Davids	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	4 Ezell YYYYY	I
	4 Estes	Y	Ÿ	Ŷ	Ŷ	Y	Ŷ	Missouri	
		1	1	1	1	1	1		X 7
	Kentucky							1 2001	Y
	1 Comer	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
									ĪV
	2 Guthrie	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Ettericenteye.	
	3 McGarvey	N	N	Y	N	N	Y		Y
									Y
	4 Massie		Y	N	Y	Y	N		
	5 Rogers	NV	NV	Y	Y	Y	NV		Y
	6 Barr		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		N
			•	•	•	•			Y
	Louisiana								1
		NTV/	MM	\mathbf{v}	\mathbf{v}	\mathbf{v}	\mathbf{v}	Montana	
	1 Scalise			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
	2 Carter, T	N	N	Y	N	N	Y		
	3 Higgins	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Rosendale yyn yy	V
	,						Y	Nebraska	
	4 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
	5 Letlow	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	NV		Y
			Y	Y	Y	Y	NV		Y
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U.S. House of Representatives

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4 Horsford	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	1 Landsman	N	N	Y	NV	N	Y
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9 Clarke	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	1 Fitzpatrick	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Goldman	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	2 Boyle	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
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15 Torres	N	N	Y	NV	N	NV	6 Houlahan 7 Wild	N N	N N	Y	Y N	N N	Y Y
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22 Williams	Y	Y	NV	Y	Y	Y	13 Joyce	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
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U.S. House of Representatives

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a-l	Hageman	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N

Democrats

Republicans

Independents

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

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

NV = No vote recorded on the measure described in vote descrip-

P= "present" does not count towards or against the measure, contributes towards the quorum.

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

How Laws are Made

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

- 1. When a Representative has an idea for a new law, s/he becomes the sponsor of that bill and introduces it by giving it to the clerk of the House or by placing it in a box, called the hopper. The clerk assigns a legislative number to the bill, with "H.R." for bills introduced in the House and "S." for bills introduced in the Senate. The Government Printing Office (GPO) then prints the bill and distributes copies to each representative.
- 2. Next, the bill is assigned to a committee (the House has 20 standing committees, each with jurisdiction over bills in certain areas) by the Speaker of the House so that it can be studied. The standing committee (or often a subcommittee) studies the bill and hears testimony from experts and people interested in the bill. The committee then may release the bill with a recommendation to pass it, or revise the bill and release it, or lay it aside so that the House cannot vote on it. Releasing the bill is called reporting it out, while laying it aside is called tabling.
- 3. If the bill is released, it then goes on a calendar (a list of bills awaiting action). Here the House Rules Committee may call for the bill to be voted on quickly, limit the debate, or limit or prohibit amendments. Undisputed bills may be passed by unanimous consent, or by a two-thirds vote if members agree to suspend the rules.
- 4. The bill now goes to the floor of the House for consideration and begins with a complete reading of the bill (sometimes this is the only complete reading). A third reading (title only) occurs after any amendments have been added. If the bill passes by simple majority (218 of 435), the bill moves to the Senate.
- 5. In order to be introduced in the Senate, a Senator must be recognized by the Presiding Officer and announce the introduction of the bill. Sometimes, when a bill has passed in one house, it becomes known as an act; however, this term usually means a bill that has been passed by both houses and becomes law.
- 6. Just as in the House, the bill then is assigned to a committee. It is assigned to one of the Senate's 20 standing committees by the Presiding Officer. The Senate committee studies and either releases or tables the bill just like the House standing committee.
- 7. Once released, the bill goes to the Senate floor for consideration. Bills are voted on in the Senate based on the order they come from the committee; however, an urgent bill may be pushed ahead by leaders of the majority party. When the Senate considers the bill, they can vote on it indefinitely. When there is no more debate, the bill is voted on. A simple majority (51 of 100) passes the bill.
- 8. The bill now moves onto a conference committee, which is made up of members from each chamber. The committee works out any differences between the House and Senate versions of the bill. The revised bill is sent back to both the House and Senate for their final approval. Once approved, the bill is printed by the Government Printing Office (GPO) in a process called enrolling. The clerk from the introducing chamber certifies the final version.
- 9. The enrolled bill is now signed by the Speaker of the House and then the Vice President. Finally, it is sent for presidential consideration. The President has 10 days to sign or veto the enrolled bill. If the President vetoes the bill, it can still become a law if two-thirds of the Senate and two-thirds of the House then vote in favor of the bill.

Glossary of Terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Majority and Minority Leaders. See Floor Leaders.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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