

## CDF Action Council

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## How are Minnesota's children and families doing?

- More than 5,000 Minnesota families are on the waiting list for subsidized child care.
- More than 56,000 of Minnesota's children are uninsured.
- More than 12% of children are living in poverty in Minnesota.
- One in every four children is receiving free or reduced-price school lunch.



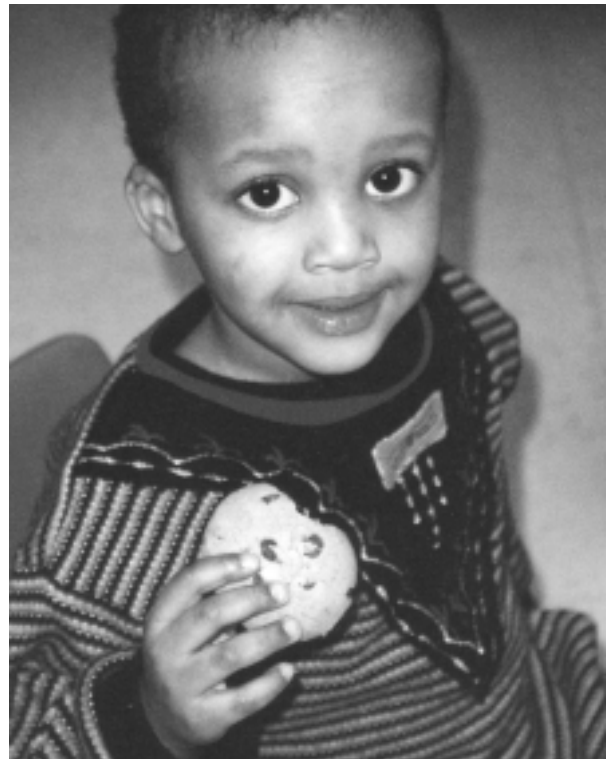
# a child's voice

FALL 2002

## CDF Action Council Minnesota State Legislative Scorecard 2001–2002

With the legislative season behind us, it is time to review how our state legislators voted on key issues affecting children over the last two years. The CDF Action Council scored lawmakers on key votes cast in both the 2001 and 2002 legislative sessions. Their votes over the last two sessions were combined in order to provide a better perspective on how state legislators voted over a broad range of issues affecting children and families. During the 2001 session, the state was still enjoying a substantial budget surplus; whereas the votes cast in the 2002 session were dominated by the state's large budget deficit.

State senators were rated on six votes and state representatives were rated on seven votes. The votes ranged from funding for children's health insurance to family-friendly tax policies. Please keep in mind that it was difficult to select provisions for this scorecard because many of the key provisions affecting children were contained in larger omnibus bills. This created a dilemma for the CDF Action Council because the recorded votes do not provide the entire story about a legislator's record. Many legislators worked hard to advance the interests of Minnesota's children by introducing legislation, offering amendments and speaking on the floor and in committee.



This scorecard is part of the CDF Action Council's ongoing policy analysis and advocacy activities for children. **The scores are not to be taken as an endorsement for or opposition to any candidate.** Because children can't speak for themselves, it is important that all of us — parents, teachers, advocates, and religious leaders — review each legislator's votes. We hope that readers will continue to demonstrate concern for children through regular contact with elected officials. Let lawmakers know about the problems and needs of children and families in your community.

## House Votes

**Vote 1: Family and Early Childhood Funding** — Passage of the Family and Early Childhood Finance Bill (HF 1515) sponsored by Representative Barb Sykora which included cuts to the Head Start Programs by 15% and reduced eligibility for the Basic Sliding Fee child care program. CDF Action Council opposed the bill which passed 69-64, House Journal, p. 3570, May 3, 2001.

**Vote 2: Concealed Handguns** — Passage of HF 1360 authored by Representative Lynda Boudreau that liberalized the permitting of conceal and carry handgun permits. CDF Action Council opposed the bill which passed 85-46, House Journal, p.1888-1889, April 9, 2001.

**Vote 3: Tax Relief for Families** — An amendment offered by Representative Tom Rukavina to increase the value of the personal and dependent exemption to the HF 2498, omnibus Tax Bill. CDF Action Council supported the amendment that failed 65-66, House Journal, p. 3761, May 4, 2001.

**Vote 4: Cuts to Health and Human Services** — Passage of HF 2515 authored by Representative Kevin Goodno which cuts the children's health insurance program and makes critical cuts in social service programs such as General Assistance Medical Care (GAMC) Emergency Assistance, General Assistance and Emergency General Assistance. CDF Action Council opposed the bill which passed 72-60, House Journal, p. 7099, March 14, 2002.

**Vote 5: Cuts to Early Childhood** — Passage of HF 2902 authored by Representative Barb Sykora which makes cuts into family and early childhood programs including child care assistance and services. Total cuts: \$6 million in fiscal year (FY) 2003, \$6.9 million in FY 2004 and \$8.2 million in FY 2005. CDF Action Council opposed the bill which passed 68-64, House Journal, p. 7103, March 14, 2002.

**Vote 6: Minimum Wage** — Passage of Representative Marty Seifert's motion to table a motion by Representative Tom Rukavina to bring up HF 3436 — a bill that increases the minimum wage from



\$5.15 to \$7 per hour — for a vote on the House floor. CDF Action Council opposed the motion to table which passed 65-63, House Journal, p.7162, March 18, 2002.

**Vote 7: DeFacto Third Party Custody** — SF 2673 authored by Representative Mary Liz Holberg clarified rights and process of grandparents and other third party caregivers in pursuing custody of children under their care. CDF Action Council supported the bill which passed 132-0, House Journal, p. 7375, March 22, 2002.

## Senate Votes

**Vote 1: Children's Health Insurance** — An amendment offered by Senator Dan

Stevens to reduce eligibility for children's health insurance from 225% to 185% of federal poverty in SF 2361. CDF Action Council opposed the amendment which failed 27-38, Senate Journal, p. 2078, April 30, 2001.

**Vote 2: Paid Parental Leave** — An amendment offered by Senator Pat Pariseau to eliminate funding for a paid parental leave pilot program in SF 2630. CDF Action Council opposed the amendment which failed 25-37, Senate Journal, p. 2019, April 30, 2001.

**Vote 3: Concealed Handguns** — An amendment offered by Senator Steve Murphy to SF 1481 to maintain current laws on gun permits and require stiffer training requirements. CDF Action Council supported the amendment which passed 34-32, Senate Journal, p. 3615, May 15, 2001.

**Vote 4: Early Childhood and Child Care Cuts** — An amendment offered by Senator Michele Bachmann to reduce funding for early childhood and child care programs to SF 2359. CDF Action Council opposed the amendment which failed 16-44, Senate Journal, p. 2183, May 3, 2001.

**Vote 5: Time Limit Extensions** — SF 3099 offered by Senator Linda Berglin would have extended Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) benefits for certain families who have exhausted their benefits. CDF Action Council supported the bill which passed 34-26, Senate Journal, p. 5676, March 22, 2002.

**Vote 6: DeFacto Third Party Custody** — SF 2673 offered by Senator Richard Cohen clarified rights and processes of grandparents and other third party caregivers in pursuing custody of children under their care. CDF Action Council supported the bill which passed 62-0, Senate Journal, p. 5457, March 19, 2002.

## The Impact of Redistricting

Please Note: As a result of redistricting, which occurs once every ten years after the Census has been completed, the legislative boundaries have changed to reflect the demographic changes in our state. Therefore, the district numbers of several legislators in the scorecard will have changed.

# Minnesota House Scorecard 2001–2002

Representative	District	Hometown	Vote 1	Vote 2	Vote 3	Vote 4	Vote 5	Vote 6	Vote 7	Percent
Jim Abeler - R	49A	Anoka	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	29%
Ron Abrams - R	45A	Minnetonka	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	29%
Bruce Anderson - R	19B	Buffalo Township	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	14%
Irv Anderson - DFL	3A	International Falls	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	86%
Tom Bakk - DFL	6A	Cook	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	86%
Connie Bernardy - DFL	48B	Fridley	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%
Len Biernat - DFL	59A	Minneapolis	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%
Dave Bishop - R	30B	Rochester	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	29%
Greg Blaine - R*	12B	Little Falls	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-	+	
Lynda Boudreau - R	25B	Faribault	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	14%
Fran Bradley - R	30A	Rochester	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	14%
Mark Buesgens - R	35B	Jordan	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	14%
Lyndon Carlson - DFL	46B	Crystal	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%
George Cassell - R	10B	Alexandria	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	14%
James Clark - R	23A	New Ulm	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	14%
Karen Clark - DFL	61A	Minneapolis	+	+	+	+	+	+	MV	100%
Roxann Daggett - R	11A	Frazee	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	14%
Gregory Davids - R	31B	Preston	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	14%
Jim Davnie - DFL	62A	Minneapolis	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%
Andy Dawkins - DFL	65A	St. Paul	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%
Steve Dehler - R	14A	St. Joseph	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	29%
Jerry Dempsey - R	29A	Red Wing	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	29%
Scott Dibble - DFL	60B	Minneapolis	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%
Dan Dorman - R	27A	Albert Lea	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	14%
John Dorn - DFL	24A	Mankato	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%
Rob Eastlund - R	18A	Isanti	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	14%
Matt Entenza - DFL	64A	St. Paul	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%
Ron Erhardt - R	42A	Edina	-	MV	-	+	-	-	+	33%
Sondra Erickson - R	17A	Princeton	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	14%
Geri Evans - DFL	52B	New Brighton	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%
Tim Finseth - R	1B	Angus	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	14%
Betty Folliard - DFL	44A	Hopkins	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%
Doug Fuller - R	4A	Bemidji	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	14%
Chris Gerlach - R	36A	Apple Valley	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	14%
Mark Gleason - DFL	63B	Richfield	+	+	+	+	+	MV	+	100%
Kevin Goodno - R	9A	Moorhead	-	-	-	-	-	MV	+	17%
Barbara Goodwin - DFL	52A	Columbia Hts.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%
Gregory Gray - DFL	58B	Minneapolis	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%
Mindy Greiling - DFL	54B	Roseville	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%
Bob Gunther - R	26A	Fairmont	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	14%
Bill Haas - R	48A	Champlin	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	14%
Tom Hackbarth - R	50A	Cedar	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	14%
Elaine Harder - R	22B	Jackson	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	14%
Alice Hausman - DFL	66B	St. Paul	+	+	+	MV	MV	MV	+	100%
Debra Hilstrom - DFL	47B	Brooklyn Center	+	+	+	MV	MV	+	+	100%
Bill Hilty - DFL	8B	Finalyson	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%
Mary Liz Holberg - R	37B	Lakeville	-	-	-	-	-	MV	+	17%
Mark Holsten - R	56A	Stillwater	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	14%
Larry Howes - R	4B	Walker	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	29%
Tom Huntley - DFL	6B	Duluth	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%

**Key:** + means the member voted with the CDF Action Council position; - means the member voted against the CDF Action Council position  
 MV means the member missed the vote; missed votes are not used in calculating the legislators' percentages. NA means not applicable.

We did not provide totals for representatives who served only one term.

\* Representative Blaine was elected in a special election to finish the term of another legislator.

Representative	District	Hometown	Vote 1	Vote 2	Vote 3	Vote 4	Vote 5	Vote 6	Vote 7	Percent
Carl Jacobson - R	53B	Vadnais Heights	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	14%
Mike Jaros - DFL	7B	Duluth	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%
Loren Jennings - DFL	18B	Harris	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	86%
Jeff Johnson - R	34B	Plymouth	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	14%
Ruth Johnson - DFL	24B	St. Peter	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%
Sheldon Johnson - DFL	67B	St. Paul	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%
John Jordan - R*	47A	Brooklyn Park	NA	NA	NA	-	+	-	+	
Al Juhnke - DFL	15A	Willmar	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	86%
Phyllis Kahn - DFL	59B	Minneapolis	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%
Henry Kalis - DFL	26B	Wells	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	86%
M. Anderson Kelliher - DFL	60A	Minneapolis	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%
Tony Kielkucki - R	20B	Lester Prairie	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	14%
Jim Knoblach - R	16B	St. Cloud	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	14%
Luanne Koskinen - DFL	49B	Coon Rapids	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%
Phil Krinkie - R	53A	Shoreview	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	14%
Gary Kubly - DFL	15B	Granite Falls	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	86%
William Kuisle - R	31A	Rochester	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	14%
Dan Larson - DFL	40A	Bloomington	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%
Rob Leighton - DFL	27B	Austin	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%
Ann Lenczewski - DFL	40B	Bloomington	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86%
Peggy Leppik - R	45B	Golden Valley	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	43%
Bernie Lieder - DFL	2A	Crookston	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	86%
Arlon Lindner - R	33A	Corcoran	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	14%
Eric Lipman - R	56B	Lake Elmo	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	14%
Darlene Luther - DFL**	47A	Brooklyn Park	+	MV	+	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Tim Mahoney - DFL	67A	St. Paul	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%
Harry Mares - R	55A	White Bear Lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	14%
Carlos Mariani - DFL	65B	St. Paul	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%
Sharon Marko - DFL	57B	Cottage Grove	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%
Paul Marquart - DFL	9B	Dilworth	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	71%
Dan McElroy - R	36B	Burnsville	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	14%
Mary Jo McGuire - DFL	54A	Falcon Heights	+	+	+	+	+	MV	MV	100%
Bob Milbert - DFL	39B	South St. Paul	+	-	+	+	+	MV	+	83%
Carol Molnau - R	35A	Chaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	14%
Richard Mulder - R	21B	Ivanhoe	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	14%
Joe Mullery - DFL	58A	Minneapolis	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%
Mary Murphy - DFL	8A	Hermantown	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	86%
Bob Ness - R	20A	Dassel	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	14%
Bud Nornes - R	10A	Fergus Falls	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	14%
Mark Olson - R	19A	Big Lake	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	29%
Joe Opatz - DFL	16A	St. Cloud	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%
Mike Osskopp - R	29B	Lake City	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	14%
Tom Osthoff - DFL	66A	St. Paul	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	86%
Mary Ellen Otremba - DFL	11B	Long Prairie	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	71%
Dennis Ozment - R	37A	Rosemount	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	14%
Erik Paulsen - R	42B	Eden Prairie	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	14%
Tim Pawlenty - R	38B	Eagan	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	14%
Michael Paymar - DFL	64B	St. Paul	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%
Gene Pelowski, Jr. - DFL	32A	Winona	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	71%
Maxine Penas - R	1A	Badger	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	14%
Doug Peterson - DFL	13B	Madison	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	86%
Tom Pugh - DFL	39A	South St. Paul	+	+	MV	+	+	+	+	100%
Jim Rhodes - R	44B	St. Louis Park	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	43%
Michelle Rifenberg - R	32B	La Crescent	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	14%

**Key:** + means the member voted with the CDF Action Council position; - means the member voted against the CDF Action Council position  
MV means the member missed the vote; missed votes are not used in calculating the legislators' percentages. NA means not applicable.

We did not provide totals for representatives who served only one term.

\* Representative Jordan was elected in a special election to finish the term of the late Darlene Luther.

\*\* Representative Luther passed away before the 2002 session after a fight with cancer. Representative John Jordan replaced Representative Luther.

Representative	District	Hometown	Vote 1	Vote 2	Vote 3	Vote 4	Vote 5	Vote 6	Vote 7	Percent
Tom Rukavina - DFL	5A	Virginia	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	86%
Connie Ruth - R	28A	Owatonna	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	14%
Leslie Schumacher - DFL	17B	Princeton	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	86%
Alice Seagren - R	41A	Bloomington	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	14%
Marty Seifert - R	21A	Marshall	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	14%
Tony Sertich - DFL	5B	Chisholm	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	86%
Rod Skoe - DFL	2B	Clearbrook	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	86%
Wes Skoglund - DFL	62B	Minneapolis	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%
Nora Slawik - DFL	57A	Maplewood	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%
Steve Smith - R	34A	Mound	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	29%
Loren Solberg - DFL	3B	Bovey	+	MV	+	+	+	+	+	100%
Rich Stanek - R	33B	Maple Grove	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	14%
Doug Stang - R	14B	Cold Spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	14%
Steve Sviggum - R	28B	Kenyon	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	14%
Dale Swapinski - DFL	7A	Duluth	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%
Howard Swenson - R	23B	Nicollet	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	14%
Barb Sykora - R	43B	Excelsior	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	14%
Mark Thompson - DFL	46A	New Hope	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%
Kathy Tingelstad - R	50B	Andover	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	14%
John Tuma - R	25A	Northfield	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	14%
Ray Vanderveer - R	51B	Forest Lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	14%
Jean Wagenius - DFL	63A	Minneapolis	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%
Neva Walker - DFL	61B	Minneapolis	MV	+	MV	+	+	+	+	100%
Dale Walz - R	12A	Brainerd	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	14%
Scott Wasiluk - DFL	55B	Maplewood	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%
Steve Wenzel - DFL*	12B	Little Falls	+	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Andy Westerberg - R	51A	Blaine	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	57%
Torrey Westrom - R	13A	Elbow Lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	14%
Tim Wilkin - R	38A	Eagan	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	14%
Ted Winter - DFL	22A	Fulda	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	71%
Ken Wolf - R	41B	Burnsville	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	14%
Tom Workman - R	43A	Chanhausen	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	14%

\* Representative Wenzel left office after the 2001 session.

## Minnesota Senate Scorecard 2001-2002

Senator	District	Hometown	Vote 1	Vote 2	Vote 3	Vote 4	Vote 5	Vote 6	Percent
Ellen Anderson - DFL	66	St. Paul	MV	+	+	+	+	MV	100%
Michele Bachmann - R	56	Stillwater	-	-	-	-	-	+	17%
William Belanger, Jr. - R	41	Bloomington	-	MV	+	-	-	+	40%
Charles Berg - R	13	Chokio	-	-	-	MV	-	+	20%
Linda Berglin - DFL	61	Minneapolis	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%
Don Betzold - DFL	48	Fridley	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%
Satveer Chaudhary - DFL	52	Fridley	+	-	+	+	+	+	83%
Richard Cohen - DFL	64	St. Paul	+	+	+	+	MV	+	100%
Dick Day - R	28	Owatonna	-	-	-	-	-	+	17%
Steve Dille - R	20	Dassel	-	-	-	+	-	+	33%
Michelle Fischbach - R	14	Paynesville	-	+	-	-	-	+	33%
Leo Foley - DFL	49	Coon Rapids	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%
Chuck Fowler - DFL	26	Fairmont	+	+	-	+	-	+	67%
Dennis Frederickson - R	23	New Ulm	-	MV	-	MV	-	+	25%
Linda Higgins - DFL	58	Minneapolis	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%
John Hottinger - DFL	24	Mankato	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%



Senator	District	Hometown	Vote 1	Vote 2	Vote 3	Vote 4	Vote 5	Vote 6	Percent
David Johnson - DFL	40	Bloomington	+	+	+	+	MV	+	100%
Dean Johnson - DFL	15	Willmar	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%
Debbie Johnson - R	50	Ham Lake	-	-	-	-	-	+	17%
Doug Johnson - DFL	6	Tower	+	+	-	+	+	MV	80%
Steve Kelley - DFL	44	Hopkins	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%
Randy Kelly - DFL*	67	St. Paul	+	MV	+	+	NA	NA	
Bob Kierlin - R	32	Winona	-	-	-	-	-	+	17%
Tony Kinkel - DFL	4	Park Rapids	+	+	-	+	+	+	83%
Sheila Kiscaden - R	30	Rochester	-	-	+	MV	-	+	40%
Dave Kleis - R	16	St. Cloud	-	-	-	+	-	+	33%
David Knutson - R	36	Burnsville	-	-	-	-	-	+	17%
Jane Krentz - DFL	51	May Township	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%
Keith Langseth - DFL	9	Glyndon	+	+	-	+	+	+	83%
Cal Larson - R	10	Fergus Falls	-	-	-	-	-	+	17%
Arlene Lesewski - R	21	Marshall	-	-	-	+	MV	+	40%
Bob Lessard - I	3	International Falls	+	+	-	+	MV	MV	75%
Warren Limmer - R	33	Maple Grove	-	-	-	-	-	+	17%
Becky Lourey - DFL	8	Kerrick	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%
John Marty - DFL	54	Roseville	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%
James Metzen - DFL	39	South St. Paul	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%
Roger Moe - DFL	2	Erskine	+	+	+	+	+	MV	100%
Mee Moua - DFL**	67	St. Paul	NA	NA	NA	NA	+	+	
Steve Murphy - DFL	29	Red Wing	+	+	+	+	+	MV	100%
Tom Neuville - R	25	Northfield	-	-	-	-	-	+	17%
Edward Oliver - R	43	Deephaven	-	-	+	-	-	+	33%
Gen Olson - R	34	Minnetrista	-	-	-	-	-	+	17%
Myron Orfield - DFL	60	Minneapolis	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%
Mark Ourada - R	19	Buffalo	-	-	-	MV	-	+	20%
Sandy Pappas - DFL	65	St. Paul	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%
Pat Pariseau - R	37	Farmington	-	-	-	-	-	+	17%
Larry Pogemiller - DFL	59	Minneapolis	+	+	+	MV	+	+	100%
Len Price - DFL	57	Woodbury	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%
Jane Ranum - DFL	63	Minneapolis	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%
Mady Reiter - R	53	Shoreview	-	-	-	-	-	+	17%
Ann Rest - DFL	46	New Hope	+	-	+	+	+	+	83%
Twyla Ring - DFL	18	North Branch	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%
Martha Robertson - R	45	Minnetonka	-	-	+	+	-	+	50%
Claire Robling - R	35	Prior Lake	-	MV	-	MV	-	+	25%
Julie Sabo - DFL	62	Minneapolis	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%
Dallas Sams - DFL	11	Staples	+	+	-	+	+	+	83%
Don Samuelson - DFL	12	Brainerd	+	+	-	+	+	+	83%
Kenric Scheevel - R	31	Preston	-	-	-	-	-	+	17%
Linda Scheid - DFL	47	Brooklyn Park	+	+	+	+	MV	+	100%
Grace Schwab - R	27	Albert Lea	-	-	-	MV	-	+	20%
Sam Solon - DFL***	7	Duluth	MV	+	MV	+	NA	NA	
Yvonne Prettner Solon - DFL***	7	Duluth	NA	NA	NA	NA	MV	+	
Dan Stevens - R	17	Mora	-	-	-	-	-	+	17%
LeRoy Stumpf - DFL	1	Thief River Falls	+	+	-	+	+	+	83%
Roy Terwilliger - R	42	Edina	-	-	+	+	MV	+	60%
David Tomassoni - DFL	5	Chisholm	+	+	-	+	+	+	83%
Jim Vickerman - DFL	22	Tracy	+	+	-	+	+	+	83%
Deanna Wiener - DFL	38	Eagan	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%
Chuck Wiger - DFL	55	North St. Paul	+	MV	+	+	+	+	100%

**Key:** + means the member voted with the CDF Action Council position; - means the member voted against the CDF Action Council position  
MV means the member missed the vote; missed votes are not used in calculating the legislators' percentages. NA means not applicable.

We did not provide totals for senators who served only one term.

\* Senator Kelly left the Senate after the 2001 session to run for Mayor of St. Paul.

\*\* Senator Moua was elected in a January 2002 special election to finish Senator Kelly's term.

\*\*\* Senator Sam Solon passed away. Yvonne Prettner Solon was elected in a January 2002 special election to finish his term.

# CDF Action Council Federal Congressional Scorecard 2001

Nearly 12 million children are poor; more than 9 million children lack health insurance; an estimated 7 million children are left home alone after school; and more than 825,000 children are victims of abuse or neglect. Members of Congress are in a powerful position to help these and all of America's children. CDF Action Council's Nonpartisan Congressional Scorecard documents how your U.S. Senators and Representatives used that power as they cast votes for children in 2001. We urge you to review the Nonpartisan Congressional Scorecard and judge for yourself whether your Senators and your Representatives "voted for children."

Senators and Representatives were scored on 10 key votes cast in 2001. Each of these votes had a significant impact on the lives and well-being of America's children. A number of votes determined the availability of important federal resources for children, such as Head Start, the Child Tax Credit, or housing assistance. Others affected children's access to health care services or quality education. Overall, we believe these votes provide a clear portrait of the importance that members of Congress attach to investments in our nation's children.

Members of the House cast a total of 512 recorded votes in 2001, while sena-



tors cast 380 recorded votes. Some of the votes were on the final approval—or defeat—of a particular bill or resolution. A number of other votes were for or against amendments offered to change the bill or resolution under consideration. Still other votes were procedural in nature—such as a vote on a motion to table an amendment—yet procedural votes can have a substantive impact on the outcome of the legislation. Members often cast "voice votes" on a number of bills and resolutions or adopt them by "unanimous consent." In these cases, there is no record to indicate how an individual member voted and therefore these votes are not part of the Congressional Scorecard.

We counted a missed vote as a vote against children because children need every possible vote. While we acknowledge that some missed votes are unavoidable due to member or family illness, it is

not possible for us to determine the reason behind each missed vote.

Members of Congress also indicate their support for children in ways other than votes, such as providing strong leadership on and sponsoring legislation. This year, sponsorship of the Act to Leave No Child Behind® (S. 940/ H.R. 1990) has been included in the CDF Action Council scoring for Senators and Representatives. The Act to Leave No Child Behind® is comprehensive legislation designed to improve the lives of our nation's children. It reflects CDF's mission and builds upon policies and programs of proven success. The bill was introduced in Congress by Senator Christopher Dodd (D-CT) and Representative George Miller (D-CA) in May of 2001. Many members also introduced sections of the Act as separate bills. By the end of 2001, 10 senators and 80 representatives joined with more than 950 groups and organizations, more than 220 state legislators, and over 60 mayors to endorse the Act and its vision for America's children.

This scorecard is part of the CDF Action Council's ongoing policy analysis and advocacy activities for children. **The scores are not to be taken as an endorsement for or opposition of any candidate.**

## Key Children's Votes in the House of Representatives 2001

### 1. Budget Resolution – Final Passage

(H. Con. Res. 83, Roll Call Vote 70)

Adopted by a vote of 222-205 (R 218-2; D 3-202; I 1-1) on March 28, 2001

**Vote description:** Adoption of the concurrent resolution that would set broad spending and revenue targets. The resolution calls for cutting taxes by \$1.6 trillion over 10 years and allowing for a 3.5 percent increase in non-defense discretionary spending.

**CDF Action Council Position: No.** A vote for H. Con. Res. 83 was a vote against children. This was a critical vote about the Members' and the nation's priorities. The vote put the House on record in support of a congressional budget plan that used the bulk of the budget surplus

for massive new tax cuts over the next ten years while at the same time placing severe limits on any new spending for programs for children, including education, child care, Head Start and the many others contained in the Act to Leave No Child Behind (H.R. 1990/S. 940).

### 2. Estate Tax Relief – Final Passage

(H.R. 8, Roll Call Vote 84)

Adopted by a vote of 274-154 (R 215-3; D 58-150; I 1-1) on April 4, 2001

**Vote description:** Passage of the bill would lower revenue by \$185.5 billion over 10 years by reducing the estate, gift and generation-skipping taxes annually, cutting the top rate on assets over \$3 million from 55 percent to 39 percent, with a complete repeal by 2011.

**CDF Action Council Position: No.** A vote for H.R. 8 was a vote against children. This vote set the stage for the final tax bill by putting the House on record in support of shifting \$185 billion out of the

*Key Votes – House, page 8*

federal treasury over the next 10 years to provide estate tax relief to the very wealthiest Americans. With such funds, the nation could provide Head Start for all eligible 3 and 4 year olds in need of services and provide child care for all children eligible for and in need of assistance under the Child Care and Development Block Grant, as proposed in the Act to Leave No Child Behind (H.R. 1990/S. 940).

### 3. Tax Cut Reconciliation – Rangel Amendment (H.R. 1836, Roll Call Vote 117)

Rejected by a vote of 188-239 (R 0-218; D 187-20; I 1-1) on May 16, 2001

**Vote description:** A substitute amendment that would provide a one-time, retroactive rebate and reduce the smallest income tax bracket to 12 percent. The amendment would increase the amount of income that one can earn and still qualify for the Earned Income Tax Credit.

**CDF Action Council Position: Yes.** A vote for the Rangel amendment was a vote for children and families. This amendment targeted tax cuts to low- and moderate-income working families and improved the EITC in ways proposed in the Act to Leave No Child Behind (HR 1990/S. 940).

### 4. Tax Cut Reconciliation – Final Passage (H.R. 1836, Roll Call Vote 118)

Adopted by a vote of 230-197 (R 216-0; D 13-196; I 1-1) on May 16, 2001

**Vote description:** Passage of the bill would cut all income tax rates and make other tax cuts totaling \$958.3 billion over 11 years. The bill would convert the five existing tax rate brackets, which range from 15 percent to 39.6 percent, to a system of four brackets with rates of 10 percent, 15 percent, 25 percent and 33 percent.

**CDF Action Council Position: No.** A vote for H.R. 1836 was a vote against children. This bill provided massive new tax cuts over the next ten years, with the majority of the cuts targeted to the wealthiest Americans. When fully phased in, the annual cost of the House tax bill could pay the annual total cost of the comprehensive array of essential new services and benefits for children included in the Act to Leave No Child Behind (H.R. 1990/S. 940).

## Key Children’s Legislation in the House of Representatives 2001

### The Act to Leave No Child Behind® (H.R. 1990)

Introduced by Representative George Miller (D-CA) on May 23, 2001

**Bill description:** The Act to Leave No Child Behind (H.R. 1990) is comprehensive legislation for America’s children. The Act contains 12 titles drawn from legislation introduced separately by Republicans and Democrats. It would, among other things, provide health coverage to the over 9 million uninsured children in America, increase funding for child care and 3- and 4-year olds eligible in Head Start, so that all eligible children who need these benefits could participate; ensure that working parents have the supports they need to remain employed and help lift themselves and their children out of poverty; ensure that more children are in safe, nurturing, and permanent families; and strengthen youth development efforts and address other critical safety issues.

**CDF Action Council position: Yes. Co-sponsorship** of H. R. 1990 is an action for children. The problems facing children and families in America are closely linked to each section of the Act. Poverty and lack of health care, child care and education place hundreds and thousands of children at risk. Until these problems are addressed, the child welfare system will continue to be overwhelmed by families in crisis.

### 5. Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) Funding Reduction – Cox Amendment (H.R. 1, Roll Call Vote 143)

Rejected by a vote of 101-326 (R 98-120; D 2-205; I 1-1) on May 23, 2001.

**Vote description:** Amendment to the Elementary and Secondary Education Act Reauthorization bill that would reduce the overall funding level in the bill from \$22.8 billion to \$20.5 billion for FY 2002. Maximum funding levels in each subsequent year would not be allowed to exceed a 3.5 percent increase over the previous year’s funding.

**CDF Action Council Position: No.** A vote for the Cox amendment was a vote against children. This amendment would have reduced funding for the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA), the primary source of federal support for education. Currently, only 32 percent of 4th graders read at or above proficient level, more than 2 million new trained and qualified teachers are needed over the next decade, and three-quarters of our nation’s public schools need new construction and modernization. Nevertheless, this amendment sought to limit the growth in federal funding for ESEA programs FY 2002 and future years.

### 6. VA-HUD Appropriations Bill – Nadler Amendment (H.R. 2620, Roll Call Vote 282)

Rejected by a vote of 139-284 (R 2-213; D 136-70; I 1-1) on July 26, 2001

**Vote description:** Amendment that would increase by \$195 million Section 8 assistance to fund 34,000 more incremental housing vouchers and by \$5 million VA state grants for additional extended-care facilities construction. It would reduce by \$200 million the Downpayment Assistance Initiative.

**CDF Action Council Position: Yes.** A vote for the Nadler amendment was a vote for children. This amendment would increase the number of housing vouchers available to low-income families with children, who face serious difficulties finding affordable housing. More than three and a half million children live in households with “worst case” housing needs. The Section 8 program provides vouchers to help low-income families pay their rent. The Act to Leave No Child Behind (H.R. 1990/S. 940) would provide one million new Section 8 vouchers for low-income families over the next ten years and this amendment would have added 34,000 vouchers for FY 2002.

### 7. VA-HUD Appropriations Bill (Youthbuild) – Velazquez Amendment (H.R. 2620, Roll Call Vote 284)

Adopted by a vote of 216-209 (R 17-200; D 198-8; I 1-1) on July 26, 2001.

**Vote description:** Amendment would increase by \$10 million HUD funding for the Youthbuild program and reduce by \$10 million funding for HUD salaries and expenses.

**CDF Action Council Position: Yes.** A vote for the Velazquez amendment was a vote for children. The Youthbuild program helps at-risk youth learn housing construction job skills and complete their high school education, while constructing or rehabilitating affordable housing for low- and moderate-income families. The Act to Leave No Child Behind (H.R. 1990/S. 940) proposes increased funding for Youthbuild over the next ten years, and this amendment increased funding for the program for FY 2002.



## 8. Patients' Rights (HMO Liability) – Norwood Amendment

(H.R. 2563, Roll Call Vote 329)

Adopted by a vote of 218–213 (R 214–6; D 3–206; I 1–1) on August 2, 2001

**Vote description:** Amendment that would limit liability and damage awards when a patient is harmed by a denial of health care. It would allow a patient to sue a health maintenance organization in state court but federal, not state, law would govern. An employer could remove certain cases to federal court. It would limit non-economic damages and punitive damages to \$1.5 million and make other changes to the bill.

**CDF Action Council Position: No.** A vote for the Norwood amendment was a vote against children. This amendment weakened the underlying bill on patients' rights by restricting the legal remedies available to all those enrolled in HMOs, including children. These remedies are important to ensuring access to necessary medical care and holding HMOs responsible for the improper denial of care.

## 9. Economic Stimulus – Passage

(H.R. 3090, Roll Call Vote 404)

Adopted by a vote of 216–214 (R 212–7; D 3–206; I 1–1) on October 24, 2001

**Vote description:** Passage of the bill would grant \$99.5 billion in federal tax cuts in fiscal 2002, and a total \$159.4 billion in reductions over 10 years, for businesses and individuals. The bill would allow more individuals to receive immediate \$300 and \$600 refunds, accelerate a reduction of the 27 percent tax bracket to 25 percent, and lower the capital gains tax rate. It also would eliminate the alternative minimum tax for businesses, allow them to offset income over the last five years with current losses, and allow them to deduct more in depreciation costs. The bill would provide \$3 billion to states for health insurance for the unemployed.

**CDF Action Council Position: No.** This was a vote against children. The deteriorating economic conditions in 2001 were particularly harsh on low-income workers as unemployment increased and families struggled to support their children and meet food, housing, health care and other expenses. Further, many laid off low-wage workers were ineligible for Unemployment Insurance (UI). Rather than helping low-income working families with children by extending UI to additional laid-off workers, as proposed in the Act to Leave No Child Behind (H.R. 1990/S. 940), this bill would provide another round of major tax cuts for wealthy individuals and for large corporations.

## 10. Labor, Health & Human Services and Education Appropriations – Final Passage

(H.R. 3061, Roll Call Vote 504)

Adopted by a vote of 393–30 (R 188–30; D 203–0) on December 19, 2001

**Vote Description:** Adoption of the conference report on the bill that would appropriate \$124.3 billion in discretionary spending for the Labor, Health and Human Services and Education departments and related agencies. The agreement would include \$12.3 billion for the disadvantaged children's Title I program. It also would fund the education overhaul bill (H.R. 1), including money for teacher improvement, annual state testing and the Reading First program.

**CDF Action Council Position: Yes.** A vote for H.R. 3061 was a vote for children. The final conference report to the annual Labor, Health & Human Services and Education appropriations bill increased funding for important children's programs contained in the Act to Leave No Child Behind (H.R. 1990/S. 940). The final bill provided sufficient new funds to enroll 15,000 additional infants, toddlers and preschoolers in Head Start, and added \$70 million for the Promoting Safe and Stable Families program to protect abused and neglected children and promote adoption. Congress rejected cutbacks proposed by the Administration and approved a final bill that also adds modest new funding for other early childhood, child care and child health programs.

# Key Children's Votes in the U.S. Senate 2001

## 1. Budget Resolution (Taxes & Education) – Harkin Amendment

(H. Con. Res. 83, Roll Call Vote 69)

Adopted by a vote of 53–47 (R 4–46; D 49–1) on April 4, 2001

**Vote description:** Amendment to a substitute amendment on education spending. This amendment would reduce the size of the tax cut by \$448 billion and would increase education spending by \$224 billion over 10 years. The substitute (underlying) amendment would cap discretionary spending at \$660.7 billion in fiscal 2002 and includes an \$845.7 billion contingency fund – including the Medicare Trust Fund surplus – that could be used for debt reduction, tax cuts or unforeseen spending. It also calls for \$1.6 trillion in tax cuts over Fiscal Years 2002–2011 and \$60 billion in tax cuts in FY 2001.

**CDF Action Council Position: Yes.** A vote for the Harkin amendment was a vote for children. This vote clearly demonstrated Senators' priorities, as the amendment shifted some of the funds that the substitute amendment had set aside for tax cuts into new investments in Head Start and education programs. Many of these investments are proposed in the Act to Leave No Child Behind (H.R. 1990/S. 940),

including investments to expand Head Start and after-school child care, allow schools to hire additional teachers and reduce class size, and repair and modernize classrooms.

## 2. Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) Reauthorization (Title II Funding) – Kennedy Amendment

(S. 1, Roll Call Vote 94)

Adopted by a vote of 69–31 (R 19–31; D 50–0) on May 8, 2001.

**Vote description:** Amendment to the substitute amendment. The amendment would authorize increased Title II funding for ESEA between Fiscal Years 2003 and 2008, and express the sense of the Senate that Congress should appropriate \$3 billion for FY 2002 to provide for more teachers in classrooms, teacher training, and mentors and year-long internships for 125,000 teachers.

**CDF Action Council Position: Yes.** A vote for the Kennedy amendment was a vote for children. More than 2 million newly trained and qualified teachers are needed over the next decade to reduce class size, replace retiring teachers and accommodate the growing num-

bers of public school students. Similar to proposals in the Act to Leave No Child Behind (H.R. 1990/S. 940), this amendment would improve school quality through teacher recruitment, training and class size reduction.

### 3. Budget Resolution – Final Passage (H Con Res 83, Roll Call Vote 98)

Adopted by a vote of 53–47 (R 48–2; D 5–45) on May 10, 2001.

**Vote description:** Adoption of the conference report on the concurrent resolution to adopt a 10-year budget plan that calls for approximately \$1.35 trillion in tax cuts through FY 2011, including a \$100 billion stimulus package. The agreement would cap discretionary spending at \$661.3 billion. Discretionary spending allocations would total \$325.1 billion for defense and \$336.2 billion for non-defense.

**CDF Action Council Position:** No. A vote for H. Con. Res. 83 was a vote against children. This was a crucial vote to approve the final Congressional budget plan for FY 2002 through FY 2011, which allowed \$1.35 trillion in federal funds for tax cuts over the next ten years, while setting severe limits on new spending for children. The final plan overturned the earlier Senate amendment to target more new funds for education and Head Start programs (see CDF Action Council Vote # 1).

### 4. Elementary and Secondary Education Act Reauthorization (After-School Programs) – Boxer Amendment (S. 1, Roll Call Vote 105)

Adopted by a vote of 60–39 (R 11–39; D 49–0) on May 16, 2001

**Vote description:** Amendment to the substitute amendment. The amendment would express the sense of the Senate that the Congress should appropriate the authorized level of \$1.5 billion in FY 2002 for after school programs. It also would authorize a total of \$19.5 billion between Fiscal Years 2003 through 2008 for after school programs.

**CDF Action Council Position:** Yes. A vote for the Boxer amendment was a vote for children. Nearly 7 million children are left alone after school each week without adult supervision or structured activities. Without supervision, young people are more likely to be at risk of dangerous behavior such as smoking, drinking, sex or crime. The Act to Leave No Child Behind (H.R. 1990/S. 940) would significantly improve and expand after-school programs. This vote put the Senate on record in support of additional funding for after-school care.

### 5. Tax Cut Reconciliation (Education Spending) – Kennedy Motion (H.R. 1836, Roll Call Vote 130)

Rejected by a vote of 48–51 (R 2–47; D 46–4) on May 21, 2001

**Vote description:** Motion to waive the Budget Act with respect to the point of order against the amendment. The amendment would provide that the top marginal rate reductions would not take effect unless funding is provided at levels authorized in amendments adopted by the Senate on legislation to overhaul education policy.

**CDF Action Council Position:** Yes. A vote for the motion was a vote for children. The tax bill under consideration targeted major new tax cuts to the wealthiest Americans, even though substantial new investments are required to improve the nation’s education system. This vote clearly displayed the senators’ choices between tax cuts and education investments.

### 6. Tax Cut Reconciliation (Head Start Program) – Kennedy Motion (H.R. 1836, Roll Call Vote 154)

Rejected by a vote of 45–54 (R 0–50; D 45–4) on May 22, 2001

**Vote description:** Motion to waive the Budget Act with respect to the

## Key Children’s Legislation in the Senate 2001

### The Act to Leave No Child Behind® (S. 940)

Introduced by Senator Christopher Dodd (D-CA) on May 23, 2001

**Bill description:** The Act to Leave No Child Behind (S. 940) is comprehensive legislation for America’s children. The Act contains 12 titles drawn from legislation introduced separately by Republicans and Democrats. It would, among other things, provide health coverage to the over 9 million uninsured children in America; increase funding for child care and 3- and 4-year olds eligible in Head Start so that all eligible children who need these benefits could participate; ensure that working parents have the supports they need to remain employed and help lift themselves and their children out of poverty; ensure that more children are in safe, nurturing, and permanent families; and strengthen youth development efforts and address other critical safety issues.

**CDF Action Council position:** Yes. Co-sponsorship of S. 940 is an action for children. The problems facing children and families in America are closely linked to each section of the Act. Poverty and lack of health care, child care and education place thousands of children at risk. Until these problems are addressed, the child welfare system will continue to be overwhelmed by families in crisis.

point of order against the amendment. The amendment would require the Health and Human Services secretary to certify to the Treasury secretary that adequate funding has been appropriated that would enable all eligible children to have access to Head Start programs before the bill’s reductions in the top marginal income tax rate bracket in Fiscal Years 2005 and 2007 would occur.

**CDF Action Council Position: Yes.** A vote for the motion was a vote for children. The first years of a child’s life are particularly critical to their early development and learning. Yet only three out of every five eligible low-income preschoolers are enrolled in Head Start and only a fraction of eligible infants and toddlers are enrolled in the Early Head Start program. This vote reflects senators’ choices between investments in Head Start and tax cuts for the wealthy.

### 7. Tax Cut Reconciliation (Child Tax Credit) – Snowe Amendment (H.R. 1836, Roll Call Vote 159)

Adopted by a vote of 94–4 (R 44–4; D 50–0) on May 23, 2001

**Vote description:** Amendment that would express the sense of the Senate that the Refundable Child Tax Credit provisions included in the bill should be maintained as a part of the final legislative package.

**CDF Action Council Position: Yes.** A vote for the Snowe amendment was a vote for children. The Act to Leave No Child Behind (H.R. 1990/S. 940) proposed to improve the Child Tax Credit (CTC) and make it fully refundable in order to extend its valuable assistance to all low-income children. The Senate tax bill would have made the CTC partially refundable to extend its assistance to millions of low-income children. While some strongly opposed these provisions, this vote put the Senate firmly on record for including the partial refundability for the CTC in the final tax bill.

### 8. Patients’ Bill of Rights – Final Passage (S. 1052, Roll Call Vote 220)

Adopted by a vote of 59–36 (R 9–35; D 50–0; I 0–1) on June 29, 2001

**Vote description:** Passage of the bill would provide federal protections, such as access to specialty and emergency room care, and allow patients to appeal a health plan organization's decision on coverage and treatment. It also would allow patients to sue health insurers in state courts over quality-of-care claims and at the federal level over administrative or non-medical coverage disputes.

**CDF Action Council Position: Yes.** A vote for S. 1052 was a vote for children. This bill would give patients, including children, enrolled in HMOs new legal remedies to ensure access to necessary medical care and to hold HMOs responsible for improper denials of care. It would provide new protections for children enrolled in HMOs that allows parents to designate a pediatrician as their child's primary care doctor and required HMOs to include pediatric specialists in their networks. The pediatric provisions are similar to those included in the Act to Leave No Child Behind (H.R. 1990/S. 940).

## 9. Economic Stimulus (Democratic Substitute) – Baucus Motion (H.R. 3090, Roll Call Vote 338)

Rejected by a vote of 51-47 (R 0-47; D 50-0; I 1-0) on November 14, 2001

**Vote description:** Motion to waive the Budget Act with respect to point of order against the substitute amendment. The amendment would provide approximately \$73 billion in FY 2002 for economic stimulus measures, including \$14 billion for refund checks to taxpayers who did not receive refunds during the summer of 2001. It would provide \$31 billion for unemployment benefits and health care benefits for displaced workers and agriculture assistance. It also would provide \$8 billion in FY 2002, and \$15 billion over 10 years for homeland security, including bioterrorism, food safety, law enforcement and postal programs.

**CDF Action Council Position: Yes.** A vote for the Baucus motion was a vote for children. The stimulus bill sponsored by Senator Baucus (D-MT) targeted assistance to low-income working families and newly

unemployed workers, through new tax rebates, health care support and Unemployment Insurance improvements, similar to those proposed in the Act to Leave No Child Behind (H.R. 1990/S. 940). The actual vote was on a motion to waive the Budget Act in order to allow the substance of the bill to be considered. Because 60 votes were required to pass the motion, it failed and the vote precluded the Senate from further consideration of the bill.

## 10. Labor, Health & Human Services and Education Appropriations – Final Passage (H.R. 3061, Roll Call Vote 378)

Adopted by a vote of 90-7 (R-41-6; D-48-1; I 1-0) on December 20, 2001

**Vote Description:** Adoption of the conference report on the bill that would appropriate \$123.4 billion in discretionary spending for the Labor, Health and Human Services and Education departments and related agencies. The agreement would include \$12.3 billion for the disadvantaged children's Title I program. It also would fund the education overhaul bill (H.R. 1), including money for teacher improvement, annual state testing and the Reading First program.

**CDF Action Council Position: Yes.** A vote for the Labor, Health & Human Services and Education Conference Report was a vote for children. The final conference report to the annual Labor, Health & Human Services and Education appropriations bill increased funding for important children's programs contained in the Act to Leave No Child Behind. The final bill provided sufficient new funds to enroll 15,000 additional infants, toddlers and preschoolers in Head Start, and added \$70 million for the Promoting Safe and Stable Families program to protect abused and neglected children and promote adoption. Congress rejected cutbacks proposed by the Administration and approved a final bill that also adds modest new funding for other early childhood, child care and child health programs.

# U.S. Senate Scorecard, 2001

Roll Call Vote #:	69	94	98	105	130	154	159	220	338	378	Co-Sponsor of S. 940/H.R. 1990	Score
<b>CDF Action Council position:</b>	Yea	Yea	Nay	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea		
Sen. Dayton (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Yes	100%
Sen. Wellstone (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Yes	100%

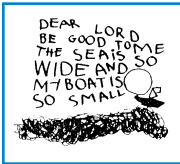
# U.S. House of Representatives Scorecard, 2001

Roll Call Vote #:	70	84	117	118	143	282	284	329	404	504	Co-Sponsor of S. 940/H.R. 1990	Score
<b>CDF Action Council position:</b>	Nay	Nay	Yea	Nay	Nay	Yea	Yea	Nay	Nay	Yea		
Rep. Gutknecht (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	No	9%
Rep. Kennedy, Mark (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	No	9%
Rep. Luther (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	MV	No	82%
Rep. McCollum (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	No	91%
Rep. Oberstar (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	No	91%
Rep. Peterson, Collin (D)	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	No	73%
Rep. Ramstad (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	No	18%
Rep. Sabo (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	No	82%

**Key:** + means the member voted with the CDF Action Council position; - means the member voted against the CDF Action Council position  
MV means the member missed the vote.

State Average: 65%

State Rank: 14



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### **About the Children's Defense Fund Action Council**

The CDF Action Council provides a strong, effective voice for all children of America who cannot vote, lobby, or speak for themselves. We pay particular attention to the needs of the poor children, minority children and those children with disabilities. The CDF Action Council educates the nation about the needs of children and encourages preventive investments before they get sick, into trouble, drop out of school, or suffer family breakdown. The CDF Action Council began as a private, nonprofit organization under Section 501(c)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code. We have never accepted government funds.

**When it's budget-cutting  
time, children can't  
stand up for themselves.**

**Make sure those  
who represent you  
stand up for them.**

