

## **Proposals and Positions**

**September 1, 2006**

**Radnofsky v. Hutchison**

**[www.radnofsky.com](http://www.radnofsky.com)**

We present our proposals and contrast them with the most cynical, anti-Texas positions espoused by the senior U.S. Senator from Texas, as Kay Bailey Hutchison rubberstamped the Bush Administration's vote directions in 2005, voting for Bush positions in 95.6 percent of all votes in 2005<sup>1</sup> and declined to discuss any specific challenges to her anti-Texas voting record.<sup>2</sup> This rubberstamping fails Texas, which ranks 50th in high school graduation rate,<sup>3</sup> 48th in average SAT scores,<sup>4</sup> and 46th in secondary teachers with degrees in the subjects they teach.<sup>5</sup> By 2030, 60% of Texans will have only a high school education or less. Since 1999, Texas has dropped from 25<sup>th</sup> to 40<sup>th</sup> in per-student spending.<sup>6</sup>

Texas leads the nation in uninsured adults and children, with the highest share of uninsured persons of any state. Every major metropolitan area in Texas exceeds the US average.<sup>7</sup> "The sheer number of uninsured Texans ultimately makes health care less affordable for Texas employers and individuals alike. Much of the costs involved in providing health care to the uninsured ultimately are shifted to those who have health insurance--and to Texas taxpayers."<sup>8</sup>

"Within a decade, an aging America will spend one of every five dollars on health care, according to government analysts who see no end to increases in the cost of going to the doctor and taking medicine. The nation's total health care bill by 2015: \$4 trillion. Consumers will foot about half the bill, the government the rest."<sup>9</sup>

Texas will encounter another first: For the first time in our history, the next generation of Texans will suffer declining income and less prosperity. Household income will decline by \$5,000 by 2030, sucking 60 billion dollars out of our economy.<sup>10</sup> Average incomes in the U.S. fell from 2001-2004, the weakest showing since 1989-1992.<sup>11</sup> After two terms of representation by Kay Bailey Hutchison, Texas is worse off than any other state.<sup>12</sup> With no one fighting for our interests in Washington, Texans are forced to sacrifice more of our children and economic wellbeing than any other state. Since Bush took office, 3.7 million more Americans now live in poverty.<sup>13</sup> One in six Texans lives in poverty. Only five states and the District of Columbia suffer worse poverty than Texas. One-fourth of Texas children live in poverty, nearly twice the national average. "It was bad to begin with and has not gotten better," according to state demographer Steve Murdock.<sup>14</sup>

Since Hutchison began rubberstamping the administration in 2000, total federal spending has increased 42 percent, even as Texas becomes less well off and receives fewer federal dollars. Under Hutchison's watch Texas ranked 51<sup>st</sup> (including the District of Columbia) in receipt of federal largesse, receiving \$2.90 per person, while Alaska received an astounding \$984.85, and the average state received \$33.03 per person.<sup>15</sup>

The Bush-Hutchison years have been marked by deepening debt, the abandonment of budget rules and increased spending, paid for by

borrowing.<sup>16</sup> Since 2001, 73% of new government borrowing has been from abroad.<sup>17</sup> As a share of the economy, the Bush-Hutchison era deficits have averaged 2.7%, the second worst of any administration in the past 60 years.<sup>18</sup>

<p><b>Energy and the Environment</b></p>	<p><b>Radnofsky: Promote a national policy of energy independence</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recognize our security requires energy independence and development of renewables</li> <li>• Promote energy conservation</li> <li>• Recognize employment and health improvement associated with pollution control</li> <li>• Comply with the Clean Air Act and its deadlines</li> <li>• Uphold New Source Review provisions of the Clean Air Act</li> <li>• Protect ANWR from drilling</li> <li>• Require fuel efficiency standards</li> <li>• Require emissions standards for greenhouse gases</li> <li>• Protect the Endangered Species Act</li> </ul>	<p><b>Hutchison: Who Loves Ya, Baby--Liberal tax incentives for Big Oil campaign donors, foreign energy dependence, opposition to fuel efficiency and emission controls, and radical solutions for weather modification</b></p> <p>Hutchison “scored a sad 5% pro-environment ranking during 2005.”<sup>19</sup> In 2005, opponent voted against fuel efficiency standards and mandatory emission controls.<sup>20</sup></p> <p><b>Climate change</b></p> <p>Opponent refuses to acknowledge global warming and climate change, claiming it “lacks scientific evidence,”<sup>21</sup> while nonetheless wasting taxpayer dollars on programs for weather modification, with no regard for underlying cause, ethics of scientific research or national security.<sup>22</sup></p> <p><b>Foreign energy dependence and welfare for oil companies</b></p> <p>Opponent liberally gave away billions of tax dollars as incentives to oil companies--which oil company executives later admitted they did not need.<sup>23</sup> Opponent advocated an energy dependence policy: non-renewable foreign oil from Azerbaijan, in 2006 one of the world’s most corrupt and undemocratic governments.<sup>24</sup> Hutchison: “This small, former-Soviet satellite nation of just eight million people is working to strengthen its ties to the global community through participation in the European Union’s Neighborhood Policy, collaboration with NATO and a move towards membership in the World Trade Organization.”<sup>25</sup></p> <p>Azerbaijan was condemned days later by the U.S. State Department, international agencies, and observers world-wide for dishonest balloting, election fraud, and violence against its citizens’ peaceful assembly.<sup>26</sup> Opponent enacted tax giveaways and favoritism, while failing to disclose that she is the single biggest recipient after George W. Bush of Exxon-</p>
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<p><b>Transportation: Double and Triple Taxation</b></p>	<p><b>Free Public Expressways</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support public, toll-free highways for Texas</li> <li>• Oppose Trans-Texas Corridor</li> <li>• Support retaining 100 percent of Texas gas tax dollar revenues for Texas</li> <li>• Oppose donating Texas gasoline tax dollars to other states</li> <li>• Oppose double and triple taxation for corrupt tolling schemes</li> <li>• Oppose predatory use of eminent domain for unnecessary schemes</li> <li>• Promote modern transportation methods for commuters, tourism, goods and freight</li> </ul>	<p><b>Double and Triple Taxation: Highway Giveaways and Taxpayer Rip-offs</b></p> <p>Sen. Hutchison supports the corrupt and wasteful Trans-Texas Corridor. Former Lufkin Mayor Louis Bronaugh, who sits on the I-69 Committee, said "I talked to Senator Hutchison and she is very much in favor of this."<sup>34</sup></p> <p>Opponent supports tolling, supports the use of our tax dollars to promote and build new tolling programs, and supports the giveaway of our current tax-funded public highways to foreign private corporations.</p> <p>Opponent voted for Public Law 109-59, July 2005, which permitted tolls to be charged on a high-occupancy vehicle facility on the Interstate system (section 1121); established an express lane demonstration program to collect tolls (section 1604); and established an Interstate system construction toll pilot program which permits a state to collect tolls on a highway, bridge, or tunnel on the system to construct interstate highways (section 1604).</p> <p>This bill as applied to state projects such as the Trans Texas Corridor will permanently take public expressways away from Texas drivers, and triple-tax drivers: once for the tax funds to build the highways, again with gasoline</p>

		<p>tax dollars to create the toll roads, and a third tax with the tolls themselves. This will create more congestion on frontage roads with stop lights and other parallel roads, fail to provide important viability studies that investors demand with traditional toll roads, cost much more for construction, right of way, utility relocation, maintenance, and service than non-tolled roads, and create unfair taxation as one portion of a region pays a toll to drive an expressway while others drive their expressways free.</p> <p>Republican and Democratic party platforms denounce this corrupt boondoggle,<sup>35</sup> which will dramatically alter our landscape, cleave cities in half, deliver no tourism benefits, and use up precious water and natural resources Texans cannot afford to loose—all for a massive 50-year construction project that will obsolete before it is completed.</p> <p>Opponent’s support for this corrupt and wasteful federal legislation occurred in conjunction with numerous campaign contributions from legislators advocating passage of PL-109-59, and from private entities that stand to benefit directly from ill-conceived and anti-taxpayer transportation legislation.<sup>36</sup> Zachry Construction’s PAC and related individuals and entities have already given Hutchison \$25,600 in this election cycle, according to FEC filings archived at <a href="http://www.opensecrets.org">www.opensecrets.org</a>.</p>
<p><b>Transportation: Wasting Tax Dollars</b></p>	<p><b>Fairness and conservative spending</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work to ensure that Texas receives 100% of its federal gas taxes</li> <li>• Oppose liberal spending transportation pork barrel projects for states like Alaska</li> </ul>	<p><b>Liberal spender: Working hard for Alaska and Mississippi</b></p> <p>Opponent short-changed Texans by championing a transportation bill that was the most expensive public works legislation in U.S. history (\$286.4 billion), setting a new record for pork barrel spending, earmarking for 6,376 pet projects. The 1,752-page bill was not available for the public to read and examine until just prior to voting, prompting newspapers to write “it is safe to bet that none of the lawmakers, not even the main authors, had read the entire package.”<sup>37</sup> The bill gave away more Texas taxpayer dollars and continued opponent’s longstanding practice of donating Texas federal gas taxes to other states. The bill and its unpopular liberal spending provisions contained a million-dollar bus stop<sup>38</sup> and a \$200 million “bridge to nowhere” in Alaska.<sup>39</sup> Opponent’s liberal spending guaranteed that Alaskans would receive about \$1,500 per capita in highway benefits, while Texans would receive a meager \$36. At the time of passage, opponent wrongly claimed that the bill eliminated Texas as a super donor, ignoring</p>

		<p>the fact that, according to her own figures, Texans will receive back only 91.3 cents for every dollar they give to the country.<sup>40</sup> Opponent's claim that this was a new development was also false; she acknowledged in 2001 that Texas was receiving back a mere 91 cents for each dollar it contributed.<sup>41</sup> In August of 2005, after the transportation bill had become law, she finally admitted that it "short-changed Texas."<sup>42</sup></p> <p>Opponent issued a press release in May, 2005, explaining why she was voting against the transportation bill: the gas tax reimbursement was unfair to Texans.<sup>43</sup> After receiving a \$5,000 contribution from Alaska senator Ted Stevens's PAC,<sup>44</sup> she changed her vote for the transportation bill, even though "no state has a worse rate of return from the federal highway trust fund, as Texans continue to pay far more in federal gasoline taxes than they get back."<sup>45</sup></p> <p>Opponent's camp falsely claimed credit for increasing the Texas formula from 76 cents to its current rate.<sup>46</sup> The Gramm-Byrd Amendment of 1998 was responsible for the increase from 77 cents to 90.5 cents, and was the result of hard work by senators Gramm and Byrd,<sup>47</sup> not KBH.</p> <p>Hutchison used the Katrina disaster as an excuse to vote for a \$700 million giveaway to Mississippi to complete a railroad project and build a new highway that had nothing to do with Katrina.<sup>48</sup></p>
<p><b>Ethics, Honesty, and Corruption</b></p>	<p><b>Work for transparency, honesty, and integrity in government</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create independent office of public integrity, with a director with subpoena power</li> <li>• Oppose bribery and corruption</li> <li>• Hold Sen. Hutchison to her promise to step down after two terms</li> <li>• Demand resignation of public officials who consider perjury a technicality</li> <li>• Increase fiscal responsibility</li> <li>• Curb abuses of power</li> <li>• Reform the system of earmarks in legislation</li> </ul>	<p><b>Birds of a feather: Opponent embraces Tom DeLay and opposes ethics reform</b></p> <p>In March 2006 Hutchison voted against the senate amendment which would have barred senators and their staffs from accepting gifts from lobbyists, including meals; prohibit businesses and other applicants from providing privately financed travel for senators and their staffs; make it a felony for lawmakers to use their positions to influence hiring decisions by lobbyists; bar senators and their staffs from negotiating private-sector jobs with those over whom they legislate; and require House-Senate conference committees to meet publicly, vote openly and allow minority-party participation.<sup>49</sup></p> <p>Opponent has maintained and cultivated strong ties to scandal. She is a</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shut down the K Street Project</li> <li>• Post bills on the Library of Congress web site at least 72 hours prior to a vote</li> <li>• Return donations procured by fraud</li> <li>• Prohibit misleading titles for legislation (Example: The Deficit Reduction Act, which actually increased the deficit)</li> <li>• Increase and enforce restrictions against lawmakers and administration officials becoming lobbyists</li> </ul>	<p>recipient of money from ADCS Inc. PAC, the organization tied to bribery charges that forced the resignation of Republican “Duke” Cunningham.<sup>50</sup> In January, 2006, opponent praised Tom DeLay in an editorial, noting, “...all of Texas, and our nation have benefited [from DeLay’s influence in Congress]...he will continue to be an effective leader in the future.”<sup>51</sup> Her PAC, KPAC, donated \$5,000 to his legal defense fund.<sup>52</sup> Opponent made a strong show of support for indicted Tom DeLay by agreeing to serve as chairwoman of his December, 2005 Houston fundraiser headlined by Dick Cheney, whose senior staffer has also been indicted. DeLay now faces an additional investigation by the Justice Department for his connections to indicted lobbyist Jack Abramoff, yet opponent’s support for him is unwavering. Hutchison, formerly indicted as a state official, and her unpopular anti-Texas stances dovetail with DeLay.</p> <p><b>Opponent hosted K Street Project events</b></p> <p>Senator Santorum provided this insight on the K Street Project: "Well, I don't know what you mean by Senate liaison to the, quote, ‘K Street Project.’ I'm not aware of any Senate liaison job that I do for the K Street Project.</p> <p>“What I've done is I do host meetings, you know, once or twice a month with members who represent a variety of different groups in Washington, D.C.</p> <p>“I know Senator Hutchison hosts some, Senator Smith hosts some, all in an attempt to try to make sure that what we're trying to accomplish is communicated to those who represent organizations who could be helpful to us in getting that message out across America.”<sup>53</sup></p> <p><b>Opponent refuses to return tribal money</b></p> <p>The Tigua tribe of El Paso gave opponent \$3,000 in 2002. KBH spokesman Chris Paulitz said Hutchison has not received a contribution from Abramoff and doesn't know him. “Tigua Indians are her constituents. They have done nothing wrong and she will not insult them by returning their contribution,” Paulitz said.<sup>54</sup></p>
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		the crime." <sup>62</sup> Opponent, a lawyer, refused to renounce perjury despite Radnofsky's calls for her to either renounce perjury or resign.
<b>Veterans</b>	<p><b>Honor our promises, stand by those who stood by us</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assure funding mechanism for the Veterans Administration. Veterans' services in Texas are critical and deserving of careful foresight and advocacy in Washington.</li> <li>• Authorize and fully fund a VA hospital south of San Antonio. Radnofsky has traveled South Texas and beyond for two years advocating a VA hospital south of San Antonio.<sup>63</sup></li> <li>• Reform causation requirements blocking veterans' access <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Require government proof against causation for disability</li> <li>2. Give Group 8 veterans medical benefits</li> </ol> </li> <li>• Moratorium on VA facility closures</li> <li>• Adopt new GI Bill of Rights for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century</li> <li>• Guarantee briefing on veterans' rights and services at time of discharge and as veteran outreach</li> <li>• Provide screening for exposure to depleted uranium</li> <li>• End the widow's tax and disability/pension offsets, requiring forfeiture of earned benefits</li> <li>• Restore staffing cutbacks in counselors, nurses, and other primary care providers</li> <li>• Administrative cost-saving measures</li> <li>• Improve staffing, training, and</li> </ul>	<p><b>Hawk Abroad, Chicken at Home: Deserting our veterans</b></p> <p>Hutchison proved unable to bring veterans' services to her home state while other senators effectively got new facilities in Nevada, including a new medical center. "In fiscal year 2005, VA spent nearly \$700 million to serve [Nevada's] 245,000 veterans. In addition to outpatient clinics in Las Vegas, VA operates a medical center and nursing home in Reno," the VA recently reported.<sup>64</sup></p> <p>After 12 years of neglecting Texas veterans, Hutchison responded to Radnofsky's demand for a VA Hospital south of San Antonio, traveling to McAllen, and finally advocated such a hospital in late 2005.<sup>65</sup> Hutchison then reneged on her own call for a veterans' hospital in the Valley, offering instead an existing outpatient clinic in Harlingen, which Valley veterans groups characterized as "breadcrumbs" and inadequate.<sup>66</sup> After Radnofsky's nearly two years of advocacy for a VA hospital south of San Antonio, Hutchison finally asked the Veterans Administration to consider turning a former regional hospital into a VA hospital for South Texas veterans.<sup>67</sup></p> <p>Hutchison five days earlier voted against legislation that would have provided disability compensation for veterans and improvements of health facilities treating veterans, including military medical treatment facilities, medical centers and other facilities administered by the VA.<sup>68</sup></p> <p>Hutchison's desertion of veterans means that Texas ranks number two in the country for wounded, injured, or sick veterans denied VA medical care.<sup>69</sup> The VA made the decision against a South Texas VA hospital without ever visiting South Texas.<sup>70</sup></p> <p>Opponent consistently attacked veterans' interests, and falsely took credit for the hard work of Senator Patty Murray, who championed funding for veterans' affairs over the objections of opponent. Hutchison's rubberstamping of the administration's incorrect position on veterans' affairs</p>



	<p>information technology within the compensation and pension service, the vocational/rehabilitation and employment service, service record administration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reform veterans' death benefit and combat disability-related compensation</li> <li>• Prevent delays and wrongful claim denials</li> <li>• Authorize federal research for proposed pharmacy and medical schools in South Texas and El Paso</li> <li>• Ensure veterans receive medals and citations they have earned, including a Cold War medal</li> <li>• Eliminate unfair and unscrupulous lending practices targeted at veterans and military service personnel, including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Prevent payday lending abuse</li> <li>2. Exemption from bankruptcy means tests</li> <li>3. Establish a homestead exemption</li> <li>4. Establish a federal personal property exemption</li> </ol> </li> </ul>	<p>funding in the spring of 2005 directly defeated Sen. Murray's amendment for emergency supplemental appropriations.<sup>71</sup> Scandal erupted, and opponent was forced to retreat from her position when the administration admitted it was wrong, a fact well known in the spring when opponent was rubberstamping the administration's false claims about funding.<sup>72</sup></p> <p>Opponent falsely claimed through her consultant that she had saved the VA from budget shortfall.<sup>73</sup> A terrible shortfall remains to this day. Indeed, the same week opponent claimed to have saved veterans' funding, she actually voted against proper funding for veterans' affairs. The bill she voted against would have provided an additional \$500,000,000 for each fiscal year from 2006 through 2010, and would have been used for readjustment counseling, related mental health services, treatment and rehabilitative services for veterans with mental illness, post-traumatic stress disorder, and substance use disorder.<sup>74</sup></p> <p>Opponent has voted against veterans' needs, helping torpedo an amendment that would have provided \$2.8 billion in veterans' funding for 2006,<sup>75</sup> and helping defeat another bill that would have helped veterans' benefits keep pace with inflation.<sup>76</sup> Hutchison voted against veterans again on February 2, 2006, helping kill the Dodd amendment, which would have supported the health needs of our veterans and military personnel and provide for the unbudgeted costs of health care for veterans returning from Iraq and Afghanistan, and reduced the deficit.<sup>77</sup></p> <p>On February 8, 2006, opponent falsely stated, "I have been consistent and adamant that we do not increase the financial burden on veterans."<sup>78</sup> In truth, Hutchison has consistently voted down legislation, increasing the financial burden on veterans and excluding more veterans from access to the VA healthcare system.<sup>79</sup> On February 13, she again voted to increase the financial burden on veterans by striking down a motion that would have included veterans' healthcare services funding in the Tax Relief Act.<sup>80</sup></p> <p>On March 14, 2006, Hutchison voted against an amendment to increase veterans' medical services funding by \$1.5 billion in FY 2007.<sup>81</sup> On March 16, 2006, Hutchison voted against the amendment to make veterans' health care funding assured and mandatory.<sup>82</sup></p>
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<p><b>Immigration</b></p>	<p><b>Fairness and effectiveness</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that Texas gets reimbursement proportional to its costs as a border state for immigration and border security</li> <li>• Ensure that federal, trained professionals patrol our borders</li> <li>• Oppose vigilante border security proposals</li> <li>• Tie immigration to security and develop a comprehensive strategy that encourages rather than discourages legal trade between Mexico and Texas, recognizing the harms created by short-sighted trade agreements<sup>84</sup></li> <li>• Develop a workable system of workplace enforcement with federal funding</li> <li>• Develop a workable registration system so residents will indeed register, using strict requirements with the potential of citizenship.</li> <li>• See “Integrated Homeland Security Proposals” under National Security, including having U.S. personnel run our sea ports, strengthening post-graduate requirements at the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy to include port service obligations</li> </ul>	<p><b>Barney Fife at the Border: Wacky, expensive, unworkable proposals</b></p> <p>The Dallas Morning News editorialized: “...Hutchison and numerous others approved 370 miles of fence along the Mexican border. As we said when the House voted for an even longer barrier, no wall or fence cures this problem. It’s a waste of money.”<sup>85</sup></p> <p>Opponent’s first wacky plan was a sloppily worded proposal to take volunteers, describing them nonsensically as “licensed by a state authority to enforce state or local penal offenses,” with no border patrol training, and have them serve as border patrol by virtue of peace officer status, effectively depriving communities of their peace officers. Communities, clergy, and individuals understanding the need for a trained presence at the border all protested the harms of the bill, which opponent defended by emphasizing that, since it was voluntary, no one need comply. In a senate floor speech on October 5, she explained the rationale as, “Enforcing the laws of our country should not be confined to federal authorities when the illegal behavior specifically impacts the state and local communities.”<sup>86</sup> This philosophy turns every federal issue into a local obligation.<sup>87</sup></p> <p>This dangerous and radical approach further straps Texas’ overburdened taxpayers, law enforcement, and communities which would become saddled with limitless enforcement responsibilities.</p> <p>In late November, 2005, opponent advocated a new series of multi-billion dollar, unworkable proposals to send illegals home and have them apply to re-enter. “Certainly we need to assure that we know who is in this country. I think a guest worker program is good,” Hutchison said.<sup>88</sup> The mass deportations proposed by Hutchison would cost more than \$200 billion over five years.<sup>89</sup></p> <p>The proposal was immediately described as physically impossible and cost-</p>

		<p>prohibitive by the director of Homeland Security, Michael Chertoff. "The cost of identifying all those people and sending them back would be stupendous. It would be billions and billions of dollars."<sup>90</sup></p> <p>Opponent's next wacky immigration idea was support for a fence that covered only part of the border.<sup>91</sup> Chertoff labeled fencing, "phenomenally expensive" and noted that "it wouldn't be particularly effective."<sup>92</sup></p> <p>Unable to propose a logical immigration plan, opponent failed to even secure a fair share of enforcement and incarceration dollars for Texas, with its long border and the nation's worst problem with illegal immigration. Opponent could only garner a fraction of the \$405 million in State Criminal Alien assistance payments despite the state's overwhelming need.<sup>93</sup> As with transportation, opponent lacked the clout to get Texas its fair share or to get fair assistance in managing a problem properly viewed as a matter of national security, not a local or state problem for Texas taxpayers to handle.</p> <p>Characterized as "unfamiliar with the finer points of the judiciary committee's bill,"<sup>94</sup> Hutchison thwarted the senate's bipartisan immigration bill, incorrectly objecting to "having all the people who have come here illegally go first in line in front of the people who came here legally."<sup>95</sup> In truth, the committee's bill would have forced those seeking legal status to go to the end of the line, behind those who have applied in their home countries and face an average wait of about six years.<sup>96</sup></p> <p>After shooting down the bill, Hutchison then admitted that "we've missed an opportunity"<sup>97</sup> with respect to the failure of the senate to reach a compromise.</p> <p>Hutchison then voted against S2611, to tighten U.S. borders and create a road to citizenship for a portion of the estimated 12 million illegal U.S. residents, who would have to pay a \$2,000 fine, pass a criminal background check, and clear other legal hurdles to qualify. The bill passed the senate 62-36.<sup>98</sup></p> <p>In May 2006, Hutchison offered a third wacky proposal called SAFE Visa,</p>
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		<p>which would burden U.S. employers with the cost of bringing in farm and service workers, in hopes they would return home after they finish their work.<sup>99</sup> Experts point out that guest worker programs of this type only add immigrants to our massive problem, who will overstay and then become illegal residents, burdening our overtaxed resources, as workers will bring friends and family.<sup>100</sup> According to a 2000 report for the Center for Immigration Studies, guest-worker programs implemented in the middle of the last century were accompanied by illegal immigration — usually from family and friends following the guest workers. “The only way a guest-worker program could function and get a lot of people to sign up is if you had several years of vigorous enforcement in place first, and then say, ‘Here’s the alternative. You’ve got to sign up,’” said Steven A. Camarota, director of research at the center.<sup>101</sup> Hutchison’s temporary worker program was rejected by her senate colleagues on a bipartisan basis in May of 2006.<sup>102</sup></p> <p>In July, 2006, Hutchison offered a fourth wacky, unworkable proposal called, “Self-deportation,” which relies on major waste of our tax dollars and an impossibility of human nature: She hopes people will self deport, return for years of stay in their home country, subjected like cattle to tagging and waiting an eternity for the U.S. President to certify, after spending billions and billions of our tax dollars, that the U.S. borders are “secure” so the immigrants might then return for amnesty. The Hutchison plan, which the author failed to timely file in the senate, has no chance of passage, also seeks to privatize our immigration and security in a vastly expensive and unworkable series of private centers built at U.S. government expense by private corporations in foreign lands. They will require massive U.S. funded security. It’s a hugely expensive process which will waste our taxpayer dollars even more than the waste we’ve seen to date, while creating ill will and easy targets in foreign lands. It involves increasing demands on our emergency rooms (where she intends her invited immigrants to receive medical care). Fellow Texan and Republican, Sen. John Cornyn, was also dismissive of the plan, saying it’s time to implement existing proposals before authorizing new ones.<sup>103</sup></p>
<b>Labor and Trade</b>	<b>Fair Trade and Labor Practices</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support the Employee Free Choice Act</li> <li>• Support the Social Security Fairness Act</li> </ul>	<b>Unfair Trade</b> <p>Opponent’s support of misguided “free trade” proposals has caused massive immigration problems,<sup>104</sup> unemployment, and outsourcing of</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support raising the minimum wage</li> <li>• Oppose the suspension of prevailing wage standards</li> <li>• Oppose the privatization of Social Security</li> <li>• Oppose trade agreements that provide no incentive for U.S. businesses to keep jobs at home and that provide no incentive for fair wage and treatment of overseas workers</li> <li>• Oppose trade agreements that give a competitive advantage to foreign corporations</li> <li>• Oppose efforts to weaken the Occupational Safety and Health Act and other regulatory agencies</li> <li>• Support massive insurance reform, including preventive care, prompt pay, single risk pool and a system similar to Medicare or the VA</li> <li>• Oppose the outrageous Medicare prescription drug bill</li> <li>• Support deficit reduction</li> </ul>	<p>American jobs. Opponent voted for both NAFTA and CAFTA.<sup>105</sup> NAFTA has caused job loss and increased the trade deficit. "While the pro-NAFTA crowd promised the trade deal would create 170,000 jobs annually, the US has lost 3 million jobs in manufacturing alone since its passage—one in 6 jobs in that sector. According to the government's own program to track workers who lose their job as a direct result of NAFTA, more than a half million workers were put out of work specifically due to that trade deal....NAFTA supporters claimed that the deal would create a \$9 billion trade surplus with Mexico within two years. However the US actually built a \$15 billion trade deficit with Mexico in that time period—a figure that has more than doubled in ensuing years."<sup>106</sup></p> <p>Sen. Hutchison wrongly claimed that the failed estate tax bill seeking to give away \$268 billion in tax revenue to couples with estates worth more than \$10 million was a tax break intended for "middle class and poor people." Complaining about the defeat of her efforts to give \$268 billion to only the wealthiest families (couples with estates worth over ten million dollars), Hutchison said, "It is an excuse to make it a do-nothing Congress. And we are turning our back on the middle-class and poor people in this country who depend on the minimum wage and death-tax relief."<sup>107</sup> Sen. Hutchison voted against raising the minimum wage in March 2005 and November 1999.</p>
<b>Children and Education</b>	<b>Effective Learning Environment</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expand and promote programs such as Upward Bound, Head Start, and child care</li> <li>• Promote and expand peer mediation in the schools to reduce violence and conflict</li> <li>• Enable attorney general to collect child support owed to Texas children</li> <li>• Restore teacher's Social Security spousal benefits and repeal the government pension offset and windfall elimination provisions</li> </ul>	<b>Right Hand Giveth, but Left Taketh Away: Cynicism towards America's Children</b> <p>On March 14, 2006, Hutchison voted against an amendment to support college access and job training by restoring program cuts slated for vocational education, TRIO, GEAR UP, Perkins Loans, and other student aid programs; increasing investment in student aid programs, including increasing the maximum Pell Grant to \$4,500; and restoring cuts slated for job training programs; paid for by closing \$6.3 billion in corporate tax loopholes.<sup>108</sup> Both Hutchison and Cornyn are consistently on the wrong side of key votes tallied by the American Federation of Teachers, which reported the 50-50 vote on the key AFT-backed amendment, commenting "this important amendment would have passed if either Hutchison or</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restore funding for student loans, grants</li> <li>• Prevent the federal government from taking over curriculum content</li> <li>• Return control over testing to states and local officials</li> <li>• Fight efforts to tax families' and children's use of the Internet</li> <li>• Maintain social, behavioral, and economic sciences funding as part of the National Science Foundation</li> </ul>	<p>Cornyn would have voted for it.”<sup>109</sup></p> <p>Hutchison’s spokesman lied about her attacks on Head Start, calling Radnofsky’s citation of Hutchison’s voting record against Head Start “false.”<sup>110</sup> Since the 98-1 vote reauthorizing Head Start in 1994, Hutchison has voted against Head Start seven times, most recently in October, 2005.<sup>111</sup></p> <p>“If we fall down in public education, we will see the crumbling of the foundation of democracy in America,”<sup>112</sup> opponent said in support for No Child Left Behind, for which she voted. On three separate occasions<sup>113</sup> opponent cynically voted against the full funding that would help the program succeed.</p> <p>Opponent continued her War on Children by voting against child care,<sup>114</sup> against Head Start,<sup>115</sup> against education for those with disabilities,<sup>116</sup> and against school repairs themselves.<sup>117</sup> So much for concern over the crumbling of education.</p> <p>Hutchison does not support the Social Security Fairness Act of 2005, which would repeal government pension offset and windfall elimination.<sup>118</sup></p> <p>Opponent voted in December, 2005 for the budget bill that will strip children of their legally owed child support, which “could keep officials from collecting \$2 billion over 3 years in child support owed to Texas children.”<sup>119</sup> The same legislation will cut 225,000 children from child care by 2010, and axe \$7 billion in student loans.<sup>120</sup></p> <p>Even as Hutchison claims to support science education in this country, her ineffectiveness and inability to secure adequate funding for NASA means that “...NASA is turning its back on the type of scientific research that could inspire the next generation of American scientists and engineers.”<sup>121</sup> She followed this with an attack on the social sciences as well, when she argued that social, behavioral, and economic sciences should be removed from National Science Foundation funding.<sup>122</sup> The subcommittee on space and science defeated this ill-considered proposal.<sup>123</sup></p>
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		Hutchison proposes to tax families, including children, for using the Internet. <sup>124</sup>
<b>Net Neutrality</b>	<b>Radnofsky: Strongly supports net neutrality</b> <sup>125</sup>	<b>Hutchison: Voted against net neutrality</b> <sup>126</sup>
<b>Women's Issues</b>	<b>Stand up for Women</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target zero abortion by improving the economic and social conditions of women (e.g. health care, prenatal care, pay parity, child care) such that no woman is economically coerced to abort</li> <li>• Support Roe v. Wade</li> </ul>	<b>Hutchison: Won't Stand up for Women</b> <p>Opponent voted against hate crimes classification including victim's gender.<sup>127</sup> She also voted against the sense of the Senate resolution that Roe v. Wade secure an important constitutional right and should not be overturned.<sup>128</sup> She voted against a bill in 2005 that would have reduced unintended teen pregnancies, reduced the number of abortions, and improved women's access to health care.<sup>129</sup></p>
<b>Effective Representation</b>	<b>Radnofsky: Fighting for Texans</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Radnofsky advocacy forced Hutchison to ask VA to consider potential hospital for South Texas veterans.<sup>130</sup></li> <li>• Radnofsky advocacy for seniors forced Hutchison to weaken her support for the corrupt Medicare prescription drug bill she originally voted for.<sup>131</sup></li> <li>• Radnofsky advocacy saved lives and millions of dollars through successful petition of Consumer Product Safety Commission to prohibit defective barbecue lighters.<sup>132</sup></li> </ul>	<b>Hutchison: A Poor Leader, Ineffective, and Asleep at the Wheel</b> <p>While claiming to be too busy to debate Radnofsky, Hutchison was a no-show to key committee work.<sup>133</sup></p> <p>Hutchison rubberstamps failed Bush administration policies 95.6% of the time.<sup>134</sup> Under Hutchison's watch Texas ranked 51<sup>st</sup> (including the District of Columbia) in receipt of federal largesse, receiving \$2.90 per person, while Alaska received an astounding \$984.85, and the average state received \$33.03 per person.<sup>135</sup></p> <b>Hurricane Funding for Texas: Failed Advocacy, Insufficient Funding</b> <p>As of February 2, 2006, Texas was allocated less than 1% of HUD hurricane relief dollars, totaling \$11.5 billion for the five battered states, despite protests from Hutchison and the Texas congressional delegation.<sup>136</sup> Later, on February 16, the presidential request still had no money earmarked for Texas.<sup>137</sup> Hutchison, frustrated by her inability to obtain crucial hurricane relief funding, conceded, "I think what is happening in Texas is not fair."<sup>138</sup> By April of 2006, Hutchison's spokesman was blaming her failure to get needed to southeast Texas on "everybody on the federal level," failing to note that Hutchison is the state's senior representative at the federal level.<sup>139</sup></p> <p>Livid local officials, the governor, and area congressmen continue to push</p>

		<p>hard for hurricane relief more than seven months after the disasters struck, insisting the federal officials tour the region.<sup>140</sup></p> <p>Hutchison’s spokesman lied in the Houston Chronicle, claiming that she had “secured” \$1.5 billion for Texas emergency funding<sup>141</sup>—when in fact those monies had not been secured. As of April 27, 2006, Texas still had about \$2 billion in outstanding Katrina reimbursement costs.<sup>142</sup></p> <p>Texas Monthly reported that out of more than \$11 billion allocated by Congress for hurricane relief, Texas received a mere \$75 million.<sup>143</sup> Hutchison’s ineffectiveness as an advocate for Texas resulted in further reductions in hurricane reconstruction costs, wildfires, and droughts.<sup>144</sup> As of the end of April, 2006, Texas had \$2 billion in reimbursement costs still outstanding.<sup>145</sup></p> <p>What few funds trickled to Texas have completely dried up. “The Harris County Hospital District’s cost of treating the evacuees, for instance, is currently more than \$7 million—only 33 percent of which had been reimbursed by the federal government as of mid-July. In addition, the federal Medicaid waivers were taken away at the end of June—so many evacuees are now without medical insurance altogether, leaving the county to cover the cost. ‘It’s just another one of those straws laid on the stressed camel’s back. And how long that camel is going to stay up, there is no telling,’ says R. King Hillier, the hospital district’s director of government relations. The hospital district is continuing to work with the Texas congressional delegation, pleading its case and reminding them of the added burden, says Mr. Hillier. ‘Everyone was proud of us for what we did. But the federal government said it was going to help get this paid for, and it’s still not paid for.’ The federal government did just that when it dispersed some \$890 million to cover Katrina-related educational costs last year. But this year, there will be no additional funding.”<sup>146</sup></p> <p><b>Anti-terror funding</b></p> <p>On Hutchison’s watch in 2006 anti-terror funds for Texas fell. The Houston area and Texas will get a smaller share of federal counterterrorism funds, and likely targets like Houston were funded less than places spread out</p>
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across the country that appeared to face little risk.<sup>147</sup>

### **Train Wreck in Space: NASA Funding Debacle**

Hutchison has presided over the decline in funding for NASA's scientific programs. Hutchison was unable to deliver the needed \$1.2 billion dollars for NASA that "agency supporters see as vital to getting U.S. space exploration plans off the ground."<sup>148</sup> Hutchison's ineffectiveness will result in NASA receiving about one-tenth of the funding it needs.<sup>149</sup>

On May 4, the National Research Council reported that NASA funding shortfalls will force a 15 percent cutback in programs to analyze and study mission data, eroding our nation's leadership in space research. States William Bottke of the Southwest Research Institute, "Sending spacecraft to other worlds without interpreting the results is tourism, not science."<sup>150</sup>

As of January, 2006, funding projections by the OMB didn't provide adequate resources for the number of shuttle missions necessary to complete and outfit the International Space Station, acknowledged by Hutchison to pose "a direct threat to the billions of taxpayer dollars."<sup>151</sup> Hutchison has failed to obtain adequate funding for NASA. NASA's "...budget request for fiscal 2007 guts important science programs to pay for the shuttle's comeback and the completion of the international space station...Even those two programs as well as Pres. Bush's proposed mission to the moon...are in jeopardy without an increase in funding..."<sup>152</sup>

Unable to deliver science and science education for NASA, the senior senator from Texas has left the heavy lifting to a local congressman. In response to what he called "unacceptable" cuts to science programs in NASA's fiscal year 2007 budget, Congressman John Culberson of Texas has taken up the cause of U.S. scientists and engineers outraged by the proposed reductions.<sup>153</sup> The day before Culberson's "urgent personal letter" about the plight of NASA, Hutchison cynically told a Space Transportation Association Breakfast, "I believe we have an exciting and bright future in space exploration. We are on a course that will bring important new knowledge, and inspire new generations of scientists and explorers in ways

		<p>only space exploration can do."<sup>154</sup> Culberson explained that the true effect of NASA budget priorities would “cannibalize” its scientific research. Another commentator observed that the Hutchison-supported bill would pull the plug on the future of space science, and leave the best and brightest students in the lurch.<sup>155</sup></p> <p>Recognizing her inability to obtain vital funding for NASA, Hutchison proposed to help finance NASA budget shortfalls by encouraging partial program ownership by China.<sup>156</sup> Past efforts by China to join the international space station effort have been rebuffed in the United States, where the communist country is considered a military threat.<sup>157</sup></p> <p>Hutchison then criticized NASA in an open letter, complaining about funding priorities that have resulted from her own inability to fund NASA.<sup>158</sup> Her misplaced priorities have forced belt tightening in the wrong place for NASA, for Texas, and science on earth. Her cuts at home preventing analysis will turn space travel into "space tourism" and a change in the NASA mission statement to eliminate learning about the Earth in which we live.</p> <p><b>Los Alamos</b></p> <p>Hutchison presided over the loss of a \$79 million management contract for the University of Texas, promoting University of California system over Texas by characterizing UC’s record of scandal and mismanagement as a “continuity advantage” over Texas.<sup>159</sup></p> <p><b>Base Closures</b></p> <p>Texas lost thousands of jobs and millions of dollars in the latest round of base closures. Although metropolitan areas like Corpus Christi lost thousands of jobs, smaller communities fared even worse, as their smaller size meant the impact of the losses would be felt even more.</p> <p>Hutchison failed to save Corpus Christi’s naval base Ingleside from closure,<sup>160</sup> costing the city an estimated 7,500 jobs.<sup>161</sup> The 9,364 jobs gained for Fort Sam Houston that Hutchison claimed made San Antonio a</p>
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		<p>“big winner for Texas” did not make up for the 10,000 jobs lost on her watch in 1995 when the city lost Kelly AFB due to Hutchison’s ineffective support for Texas. Worse, 4,000 of the “new” jobs for San Antonio were the result of jobs moving from Wichita Falls, meaning that if San Antonio was a “big winner for Texas” then Wichita Falls was indeed a “big loser.” Fort Worth’s FA/18 Hornet squadron was targeted for elimination in early February,<sup>162</sup> catching an unprepared Hutchison off guard again. Ellington Air Force Base lost its air wing of 17 fighters,<sup>163</sup> Dyess AFB in Abilene failed to get its planned 29 B-1 bombers,<sup>164</sup> and Wichita Falls lost 4,500 jobs as BRAC moved jobs from Sheppard AFB to San Antonio and Florida,<sup>165</sup> dealing a huge blow to the Wichita Falls economy. Even as Hutchison tried to claim success for saving the Red River Army Depot in Texarkana,<sup>166</sup> the closure of the Lone Star Ammunition Plant meant the loss of hundreds of jobs in the area.<sup>167</sup> One of the nation’s largest military posts, Ft. Hood in Central Texas, was recently described as being under a “severe budget crunch” despite serving as the home base to a U.S. Army division serving in Iraq.<sup>168</sup></p> <p><b>The Albatross Effect</b></p> <p>Hutchison’s support, complete with photo and doorhangers, helped drag state representative candidate Ben Bentzin to defeat in a Republican district.<sup>169</sup></p>
<p><b>National Security</b></p>	<p><b>Integrated homeland security</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train and equip first responders to manage the consequences of disasters and attack</li> <li>• Have U.S. personnel run our sea ports, strengthening post-graduate requirements at the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy to include port service obligations</li> <li>• Adopt health care reforms to deter bio-terror attacks, strengthen public health systems and require cooperation and communication between federal/state/local entities and the private sector</li> </ul>	<p><b>Traitor Coddler</b></p> <p>Hutchison voted repeatedly against funding for emergency first responders and transit, rail, truck, and port security programs.<sup>170</sup> She conceded on February 28, 2006, that “Today, we do not have enough resources into port security.”<sup>171</sup></p> <p>On Hutchison’s watch in 2006 anti-terror funds for Texas fell. The Houston area and Texas will get a smaller share of federal counterterrorism funds, and likely targets like Houston were funded less than places spread out across the country that appeared to face little risk.<sup>172</sup></p> <p>News reports on March 4, 2006 revealed that Sen. Hutchison’s camp was given advance warning and was asked to stop the port sales to Dubai.<sup>173</sup> Hutchison did not act and has most recently rubberstamped the</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expose the failures of the current war on terror which have hurt our security: Bin Laden remains at large and global terror incidents have increased</li> <li>• Reward efficiency and expertise and punish corruption, self-dealing, and cronyism</li> <li>• Strengthen domestic prevention and preparedness</li> <li>• Gun Rights and local law enforcement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Fully support a legally armed citizenry</li> <li>○ Support assistance to communities for law enforcement technology, crime analysis, prosecutors, and officers</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>administration's promotion of United Arab Emirates ownership of U.S. ports by saying, "They run a very good port system."<sup>174</sup> USA Today, as of 2004 reported, "Osama bin Laden's operatives still use this freewheeling city [Dubai, UAE] as a logistical hub three years after more than half the Sept. 11 hijackers flew directly from Dubai to the United States in the final preparatory stages for the attack."<sup>175</sup></p> <p>Hutchison voted to permit security clearances to administration officials who "out" CIA agents, and voted to deny security clearances to any administration official or elected official whose words are quoted by a terrorist organization, which would have effectively given those organizations the power to determine who in the US received security clearances.<sup>176</sup> Hutchison voted against providing adequate resources to first responders,<sup>177</sup> choosing instead to support a watered-down bill<sup>178</sup> that provided less than a third of the funding in the Stabenow amendment.</p> <p>Hutchison voted in 1999 to eliminate assistance to communities to put more police on the streets.<sup>179</sup></p>
<p><b>Iraq, Mideast, and military conflict</b></p>	<p><b>Planned, professional exit and protecting our troops</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We should set a timetable and withdraw</li> <li>• As a senator Radnofsky will insist on the right and responsibility of Congress to be informed fully about the military situation in Iraq, Afghanistan, and the war on terror. Radnofsky will demand intelligence and information accountability from defense leaders, civilian and military. Our defense professionals are eager to provide this information, and are eager to serve their intelligence role to Congress.</li> <li>• Provide proper equipment for our troops</li> <li>• The U.S. Must retake our place among nations, leading by graduated levels of</li> </ul>	<p><b>The 100 Years' War: "This war is going to last a long time"-- Senator's plan for perpetual conflict</b></p> <p>Opponent called for increasing troops into Iraq and Afghanistan in a KLTV Tyler news report on August 14, 2006. "I would like to see America put our efforts into Iraq and Afghanistan where we know that we need to have troops there—we need to have more troops there."</p> <p>In an extraordinary statement to the people of Texarkana, opponent explained that with "boots on the ground" a necessity in the war, equipment like Bradley Fighting Vehicles and up-armored vehicles will give Red River more workload in the future. "This war is going to last a long time," Hutchison promised.<sup>180</sup> Incredibly, she later justified the war in Iraq by saying "...we must stand together to finish the job in Iraq for the credibility of America."<sup>181</sup> So much for the global war on terror, homeland security, or democracy in the Middle East.</p>

	<p>diplomacy, by example, and with proper use of force</p>	<p>Opponent voted against the Reed Amendment, which would have provided crucial equipment and repairs for combat troops in the Middle East.<sup>182</sup></p> <p><b>Give up Globally: No plan worldwide other than perpetual war in Iraq without a plan or goals</b></p> <p>KBH on reason for being in Iraq (Waxahachie Daily Light, Aug. 27, 2006): “We have to stabilize Iraq before we think about pulling out,” and “We went in to make sure there were no weapons of mass destruction and there’s still no proof that there wasn’t.”</p> <p><b>Abandons Iran and Sudan Dangers</b></p> <p>“In Sudan we’ve encouraged other African nations to take the lead. In Iran, we’ve asked European nations to take the lead.”</p> <p>When Hutchison was called upon to take leadership and fund the promised \$50 million for the African Union to fight the conceded genocidal atrocities in Sudan,<sup>183</sup> Hutchison did nothing. The week after she turned her back, the Sudanese militias attacked another innocent village and then began to assault refugee camps as there were no longer any villages to attack. Sudan poses great danger as an international haven and breeding ground for terror.</p> <p><b>Iran: Perpetual weakness in resolve</b></p> <p>6/30/2004: KBH did not sponsor Ensign/Nelson Iran G-8 Letter urging the president to highlight Iran’s nuclear program at the G-8 summit (there were 66 co-sponsors).</p> <p>3/1996: KBH did not sign the Murray/Campbell letter to Vice President Gore calling for an end to Russian missile cooperation (there were 47 signatories).</p> <p>6/1996: Iran and Libya Sanctions Act of 1996—did not co-sponsor (there were 45 co-sponsors).</p>
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		Iran, developing nuclear weapons, is openly developing the ability to enrich uranium into material suitable for weapons.
<b>Health Care and Social Security</b>	<p><b>Caring for Texans and our Security</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insurance reform that includes preventive care, “prompt pay,” and single risk pool, saving \$540 billion annually<sup>184</sup></li> <li>• Ensure that our safety net remains safe, and oppose efforts to privatize Social Security</li> <li>• Ensure that community hospitals and health care providers receive fair reimbursement for their services</li> <li>• Protect Texas taxpayers from health care legislative schemes that shift payments unfairly onto our state</li> <li>• Guarantee free market bargaining power for patients to obtain fair prices for the medications they need</li> <li>• Recognize that health care reform deters and strengthens response to bio-terrorism</li> </ul>	<p><b>Patient, Heal Thyself: Heaping up Texas’ Tax Burdens for Health Care</b></p> <p>In the spring Medicaid budget battle, opponent voted against the interests of Texans, including taxpayers and health care providers entitled to reimbursement for providing services, because the administration assured her that “Texas would not be badly hurt.”<sup>185</sup> This was cynical and untrue; the successful bipartisan coalition led by Senator Jeff Bingaman made it clear that Texas and New Mexico would be among the 28 states hardest hit by the proposed cutbacks. Though this would have resulted in higher taxes for Texans, shutdowns of clinics and health care provisions, and worse health care coverage, opponent voted against restoring the cut funds.<sup>186</sup></p> <p>Opponent voted for the Medicare prescription drug bill,<sup>187</sup> costing taxpayers and patients billions by stripping the government’s ability to negotiate prices with drug companies. According to Texas Attorney General Greg Abbott, the drug bill will also cost Texas taxpayers \$100 million by 2009 due to a “clawback” provision that amounts to a direct tax.<sup>188</sup></p> <p>Hutchison, in March 2006, voted against seniors by making the prescription drug enrollment extension voluntary for the government, not mandatory.<sup>189</sup> Hutchison’s last-minute switch to a “no” vote led to a tie and the defeat of the legislation. It also rubberstamped the president’s declaration that he intended to keep the deadline, which will exclude countless seniors, confused and abandoned by the program.</p>
<b>Constitution and Bill of Rights</b>	<p><b>Radnofsky: Supports U.S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Renew the Voting Rights Act<sup>190</sup></li> <li>• Radnofsky opposes lynching and would co-sponsor the anti-lynching resolution without hesitation</li> <li>• Oppose the KKK’s message of domestic hate and terrorism<sup>191</sup></li> </ul>	<p><b>Hutchison: Segregation and a Full Plate: Too busy to sponsor an anti-lynching resolution</b></p> <p>Opponent sought to exclude hurricane survivors from schools and segregate them, suspending the McKinney-Vento Act which prohibits segregation of homeless children.<sup>192</sup></p> <p>When asked why opponent had not yet joined 83 of her colleagues in co-sponsoring the U.S. Senate’s resolution against lynching, Sen. Hutchison’s spokesman strangely replied, “For her, lynching is something that is very present. This is something she knows very personally.” Then he added,</p>

		<p>“But as a member of the Senate leadership, you just can’t co-sponsor everything.”<sup>193</sup></p> <p>Apparently, though, you can, as opponent managed to co-sponsor at least 186 resolutions since 1999, including recognition of the anniversary of the founding of the Harley-Davidson Motor Company,<sup>194</sup> congratulations to Lance Armstrong in 2003,<sup>195</sup> and calling for a 4-H postage stamp.<sup>196</sup> Responding only to public outcry, she later grudgingly co-sponsored the anti-lynching resolution.</p> <p>Opponent refused to denounce the Ku Klux Klan.<sup>197</sup></p>
<p><b>Economic Responsibility</b></p>	<p><b>Budget Responsibility: work to save you money</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Save \$540 billion annually with health care reform</li> <li>• \$86 billion savings over 10 years by allowing mail-order prescriptions<sup>198</sup></li> <li>• Billions by allowing the government to negotiate with drug companies<sup>199</sup></li> <li>• Repeal \$8.5 billion in subsidies over 5 years that energy companies say they don’t need<sup>200</sup></li> <li>• Save \$750 billion from allowing government to negotiate prices over Medicare drugs</li> <li>• Save trillions not privatizing Social Security</li> <li>• Save billions by eliminating earmarks</li> <li>• Save Texas billions by making transportation dollar allocations fair to Texas</li> <li>• Save billions with a timetable for withdrawal from Iraq</li> <li>• Save billions by reducing deficit and reducing interest on the deficit</li> <li>• Save billions by graduating students</li> </ul>	<p><b>Reckless, Bungled Budgeting</b></p> <p>Hutchison voted to add a staggering \$109 billion to the federal deficit in May 2006,<sup>202</sup> with the deficit at record levels.</p> <p>Hutchison voted “no” on the amendment to fully reinstate the pay-as-you-go requirement through 2011,<sup>203</sup> continuing her 2-term legacy of liberal spending, massive deficits, and an inability to control reckless government waste. Her catastrophic rubberstamping of Bush economic policies forced the Treasury Department to raid the civil service pension fund to avoid hitting the national debt limit of \$8.2 trillion.<sup>204</sup></p> <p>Hutchison voted to reduce money for the U.S. Treasury, costing the treasury \$70 billion over five years, and worsening federal budget deficits, wrongly claiming that low taxes for the rich translate to growth.<sup>205</sup> Treasury Secretary John Snow conceded on May 16 that the touted taxes for capital gains and dividend income don’t drive the economy. Asked if the reductions paid for themselves, Snow acknowledged that they do not.<sup>206</sup> Over ten years, permanent tax cuts will cost the government \$3.3 trillion.<sup>207</sup></p> <p>Opponent claims congressional leadership and responsibility for budget which will generate a \$400 billion deficit by administration estimates, and a dependence on foreign investment. China, for example, holds \$500 billion in U.S. reserves. The U.S. trade deficit with China is a dangerous \$200 billion, posing massive economic and national security risks.</p>

	<p>from high school and into the workforce</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Save billions by not building the border wall</li> <li>• Save billions by instituting pay as you go</li> <li>• Crackdown on corruption and special privileges</li> <li>• Public financing of elections</li> <li>• Independent ethics commission with subpoena power</li> <li>• Demand resignation of public officials who consider perjury a technicality</li> <li>• Shut down the K Street Project</li> <li>• Post bills on the Library of Congress web site at least 72 hours prior to a vote</li> <li>• Require the return of donations procured by fraud</li> <li>• Prohibit misleading titles for legislation (Example: The Deficit Reduction Act, which actually increased the deficit)</li> <li>• Increase and enforce restrictions against lawmakers and administration officials becoming lobbyists</li> <li>• Reduce the deficit</li> <li>• Pay as you go</li> <li>• Eliminate waste and the costs of corruption</li> <li>• Reduce the account deficit, including our reliance on China</li> <li>• Fair trade policies</li> <li>• Eliminate privatization of IRS collection of delinquent taxes; save over \$1 billion<sup>201</sup></li> </ul>	<p>Recognizing her inability to obtain vital funding for NASA, Hutchison proposed to help finance NASA budget shortfalls by encouraging partial program ownership by China.<sup>208</sup> Past efforts by China to join the international space station effort have been rebuffed in the United States, where the communist country is considered a military threat.<sup>209</sup></p> <p>Opponent's support of misguided "free trade" proposals has caused massive immigration problems,<sup>210</sup> unemployment, and outsourcing of American jobs.</p> <p>Sen. Hutchison falsely claimed that the failed estate tax bill seeking to give away \$268 billion in tax revenue to couples with estates worth more than \$10 million was a tax break intended for "middle class and poor people." Complaining about the defeat of her efforts to give \$268 billion to only the wealthiest families (couples with estates worth over ten million dollars), Hutchison said, "It is an excuse to make it a do-nothing Congress. And we are turning our back on the middle-class and poor people in this country who depend on the minimum wage and death-tax relief."<sup>211</sup> Sen. Hutchison voted against raising the minimum wage in March 2005 and November 1999.</p> <p><b>Effects of KBH Economic Policy</b></p> <p>"Wages are stagnant, and energy costs and other expenses are going through the roof."<sup>212</sup></p> <p>In the first quarter of 2006, Texas bankruptcy filings amounted to 17% of U.S. filings.<sup>213</sup> Texas retains one of the country's highest home foreclosure rates, and has for several years.<sup>214</sup> Dallas ranks third among U.S. cities with the highest foreclosure rates, three times the national average. Dallas area homes, 0.9%, were in foreclosure at mid-year, and residential foreclosure postings are up 30% from 2005; Rockwall foreclosures are up 68%.<sup>215</sup></p> <p>Congress and our opponent squandered the largest surplus in history. In 2001, Bush and the Congress inherited a projected 10-year surplus of \$5.6 trillion. They immediately began squandering the surplus to pay for five</p>
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		<p>years of record deficits. [GPO, <a href="#">2001</a>; CBO, <a href="#">1/26/06</a>; CNN, <a href="#">9/27/00</a>]. In 2004, Congress created a deficit of \$413 billion, the largest deficit in the history of the U.S. [CBO, <a href="#">1/26/06</a>]</p> <p>Abandoning pay-as-you-go in order to waste taxpayer dollars</p> <p>Hutchison voted “no” on the amendment to fully reinstate the pay-as-you-go requirement through 2011,<sup>216</sup> continuing her 2-term legacy of liberal spending, massive deficits, and an inability to control reckless government waste. Her catastrophic rubberstamping of Bush economic policies forced the Treasury Department to raid the civil service pension fund to avoid hitting the national debt limit of \$8.2 trillion.<sup>217</sup></p> <p><b>Tax cuts for the wealthiest to be compensated for by tax dollars paid by ordinary Americans</b></p> <p>Hutchison voted to reduce money for the U.S. Treasury, costing the treasury \$70 billion over five years, and worsening federal budget deficits, wrongly claiming that low taxes for the rich translate to growth.<sup>218</sup> Treasury Secretary John Snow conceded on May 16 that the touted taxes for capital gains and dividend income don’t drive the economy. Asked if the reductions paid for themselves, Snow acknowledged that they do not.<sup>219</sup> Over ten years, permanent tax cuts will cost the government \$3.3 trillion.<sup>220</sup></p> <p><b>Deep debt to foreign countries who oppose our national interests</b></p> <p>Opponent claims congressional leadership and responsibility for budget which will generate a \$400 billion deficit by administration estimates, and a dependence on foreign investment. China, for example, holds \$500 billion in U.S. reserves. The U.S. trade deficit with China is a dangerous \$200 billion, posing massive economic and national security risks.</p> <p><b>Automatic pay raises and preferred health care and pensions for Congress</b></p> <p>But our wasteful leaders believe that what’s ruinous for families and businesses is good for our country. That’s why they’ve given us an \$8 trillion dollar deficit, that’s why they pay for the deficit by borrowing from</p>
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		<p>countries like China, that's why they give away billions in corrupt healthcare drug bills, and that's why, when all is said and done, Congress still gets an automatic pay raise every single year. When is the last time you had an automatic pay raise every year? We must eliminate the congressional system of favored pensions and health care that is unlike that which must be obtained by real Americans.</p> <p><b>Corrupt Medicare Drug Bill</b></p> <p>The elderly will face another double-digit rise in their Medicare premiums next year, resulting in monthly payments of nearly \$100. The monthly premiums for supplementary medical insurance will rise from \$88.50 to at least \$98.40, the Bush administration projected Tuesday. That's an 11.2 percent increase, and it's possible the amount will be slightly higher. The projections assume that Congress will reduce Medicare payment rates for physicians by about 4.7 percent next year. Many analysts don't believe such a cut will occur, and that means the cost of the insurance would go higher than current projections. The premiums that beneficiaries pay help fund physician services and outpatient care, also known as Medicare Part B. Taxpayers also fund the program. An Associated Press story from, July 11, 2006, reported that about 7 million of the poorest beneficiaries get their premiums paid for through government programs, and some retirees get help from their former employer as well. But the large majority of the nation's 43 million beneficiaries will have to pay the increase, the story noted.</p> <p><b>Massive Health Care Inflation</b></p> <p>In Texas, which leads the nation in uninsured adults and children, costs are poised to skyrocket. "Within a decade, an aging America will spend one of every five dollars on health care, according to government analysts who see no end to increases in the cost of going to the doctor and taking medicine. The nation's total health care bill by 2015: \$4 trillion. Consumers will foot about half the bill, the government the rest."<sup>221</sup></p> <p><b>Wasteful and Dangerous National Security Spending</b></p>
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		<p>contract as a symbol of politically connected corporations profiteering on the war.....Government audits turned up more than \$1 billion in questionable costs." [Washington Post, July 12, 2006]</p> <p><b>Stealing from our Social Security Trust Fund and wasting tax dollars on privatization schemes</b></p> <p>U.S. Senator Max Baucus (D-Mont.), Ranking Democrat on the Senate Finance Committee, blasted the President's renewal of a plan to privatize Social Security and slash benefits for millions of Americans. The Mid-Session Budget Review released by the White House Office of Management and Budget (OMB) included a proposal that would spend \$721 billion – nearly \$10 billion more than originally planned in the President's original Fiscal Year 2007 budget – to turn Social Security into a system of private accounts with lower guaranteed benefits to Americans. The President's proposal to privatize Social Security includes significant cuts in guaranteed benefits for the vast majority of Social Security recipients through the indexing of initial benefits to prices, rather than wages.<sup>222</sup></p> <p><b>Tax Dollar Giveaways to Energy Companies</b></p> <p>Hutchison "scored a sad 5% pro-environment ranking during 2005."<sup>223</sup> In 2005, opponent voted against fuel efficiency standards and mandatory emission controls.<sup>224</sup> Opponent liberally gave away billions of tax dollars as incentives to oil companies--which oil company executives later admitted they did not need.<sup>225</sup> Opponent advocated an energy dependence policy: non-renewable foreign oil from Azerbaijan, in 2006 one of the world's most corrupt and undemocratic governments.<sup>226</sup> Hutchison: "This small, former-Soviet satellite nation of just eight million people is working to strengthen its ties to the global community through participation in the European Union's Neighborhood Policy, collaboration with NATO and a move towards membership in the World Trade Organization."<sup>227</sup></p> <p>Azerbaijan was condemned days later by the U.S. State Department, international agencies, and observers world-wide for dishonest balloting, election fraud, and violence against its citizens' peaceful assembly.<sup>228</sup></p>
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		<p>Opponent enacted tax giveaways and favoritism, while failing to disclose that she is the single biggest recipient after George W. Bush of Exxon-Mobil contributions,<sup>229</sup> a company with significant energy interests in Azerbaijan.<sup>230</sup> Bush appointee, Ambassador to Azerbaijan Reno Harnish, was recalled in April after FBI agents began an investigation of embassy personnel links to organized crime and the sex slave trade.<sup>231</sup></p> <p><b>Wasteful Hurricane Fraud and Giveaways</b></p> <p>Hutchison used the Katrina disaster as an excuse to vote for a \$700 million giveaway to Mississippi to complete a railroad project and build a new highway that had nothing to do with Katrina.<sup>232</sup> As of February 2, 2006, Texas was allocated less than 1% of HUD hurricane relief dollars, totaling \$11.5 billion for the five battered states, despite protests from Hutchison and the Texas congressional delegation.<sup>233</sup> Later, on February 16, the presidential request still had no money earmarked for Texas.<sup>234</sup> Hutchison, frustrated by her inability to obtain crucial hurricane relief funding, conceded, “I think what is happening in Texas is not fair.”<sup>235</sup> By April of 2006, Hutchison’s spokesman was blaming her failure to get needed to southeast Texas on “everybody on the federal level,” failing to note that Hutchison is the state’s senior representative at the federal level.<sup>236</sup> Livid local officials, the governor, and area congressmen continue to push hard for hurricane relief more than seven months after the disasters struck, insisting the federal officials tour the region.<sup>237</sup> Hutchison’s spokesman lied in the Houston Chronicle, claiming that she had “secured” \$1.5 billion for Texas emergency funding<sup>238</sup>—when in fact those monies had not been secured. As of April 27, 2006, Texas still had about \$2 billion in outstanding Katrina reimbursement costs.<sup>239</sup> Texas Monthly reported that out of more than \$11 billion allocated by Congress for hurricane relief, Texas received a mere \$75 million.<sup>240</sup> Hutchison’s ineffectiveness as an advocate for Texas resulted in further reductions in hurricane reconstruction costs, wildfires, and droughts.<sup>241</sup> As of the end of April, 2006, Texas had \$2 billion in reimbursement costs still outstanding.<sup>242</sup></p> <p><b>Waste and Corruption</b></p> <p>In March 2006 Hutchison voted against the senate amendment which</p>
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		<p>would have barred senators and their staffs from accepting gifts from lobbyists, including meals; prohibit businesses and other supplicants from providing privately financed travel for senators and their staffs; make it a felony for lawmakers to use their positions to influence hiring decisions by lobbyists; bar senators and their staffs from negotiating private-sector jobs with those over whom they legislate; and require House-Senate conference committees to meet publicly, vote openly and allow minority-party participation.<sup>243</sup> Opponent has maintained and cultivated strong ties to scandal. She is a recipient of money from ADCS Inc. PAC, the organization tied to bribery charges that forced the resignation of Republican “Duke” Cunningham.<sup>244</sup> In January, 2006, opponent praised Tom DeLay in an editorial, noting, “...all of Texas, and our nation have benefited [from DeLay’s influence in Congress]...he will continue to be an effective leader in the future.”<sup>245</sup> Her PAC, KPAC, donated \$5,000 to his legal defense fund.<sup>246</sup> Opponent made a strong show of support for indicted Tom DeLay by agreeing to serve as chairwoman of his December, 2005 Houston fundraiser headlined by Dick Cheney, whose senior staffer has also been indicted. DeLay now faces an additional investigation by the Justice Department for his connections to indicted lobbyist Jack Abramoff, yet opponent’s support for him is unwavering. Hutchison, formerly indicted as a state official, and her unpopular anti-Texas stances dovetail with DeLay.</p> <p>“I know Senator Hutchison hosts some, Senator Smith hosts some, all in an attempt to try to make sure that what we’re trying to accomplish is communicated to those who represent organizations who could be helpful to us in getting that message out across America.”<sup>247</sup></p> <p><b>Bloating the Deficit</b></p> <p>Hutchison voted to add a staggering \$109 billion to the federal deficit in May 2006, with the deficit at record levels. Opponent claims congressional leadership and responsibility for budget which will generate a \$400 billion deficit by administration estimates, and a dependence on foreign investment. China, for example, holds \$500 billion in U.S. reserves. The U.S. trade deficit with China is a dangerous \$200 billion, posing massive economic and national security risks.</p>
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<sup>1</sup> Houston Chronicle, January 21, 2006

<sup>2</sup> Houston Chronicle, November 16, 2005, Hutchison’s professional consultant Bryan Eppstein declined to discuss any of Radnofsky's specific challenges to Hutchison's record, saying there would be time for that in the general election. While absurdly claiming through her consultants that “Every poll has shown that the senator has the highest approval rating of any elected official in history,” Daily Texan, November 17, 2005. One recent poll put Senator Hutchison at 41% among Hispanics Survey USA 50 States U.S. Senator approval poll, October 2005. Another poll put her in the low 50’s against Radnofsky, Zogby Battleground States Survey, Wall Street Journal, September 2005.

<sup>3</sup> US Census, Educational Attainment in the U.S, 2003

<sup>4</sup> The College Board, 2004

<sup>5</sup> Quality Counts 2005, Education Week

<sup>6</sup> San Antonio Express-News, February 22, 2006, “Teacher pay has dropped to 33<sup>rd</sup> from 26<sup>th</sup>, with Texas teachers earning nearly 17% less than teachers nationally on average. More than 37,000 Texas teachers leave the classroom each year, Strayhorn said. “This state’s government has failed our children and failed our teachers, and in failing our children and failing our teachers, we’re putting a failing grade on our future,” she said.

<sup>7</sup> US Census Bureau, "Health Insurance historical Tables," table HI-4, "Health insurance Coverage Status and Type of Coverage by state - All people: 1987 to 2003," as cited in Texas Comptroller's Special Report, “The Uninsured: A Hidden Burden on Texas Employers and Communities," April 2005

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

<sup>9</sup> San Antonio Express-News, February 22, 2006. “The administration predicts Americans would become more thrifty consumers if they had to pay more of the upfront costs, which occurs with health savings accounts...Overall, the analysts forecast a 7.2% annual increase in health care costs of the coming decade. That’s in line with the 7.4% increase in 2005. The overall economy is projected to grow at a rate of only 5.1% over the coming decade, which means health care will eat up even more of private and government budgets.”

<sup>10</sup> Dr. Steve Murdock, State of Texas Demographer, Texas State Data Center

<sup>11</sup> Houston Chronicle, February 24, 2006.

<sup>12</sup> We are the bottom state for gaps between the richest and middle income families (Houston Chronicle, January 27, 2006), with “the most extreme separation between the well-off and everyday people in the U.S.” (Id.) Uneven income growth violates the fundamental principle that hard work will be rewarded with a rising standard of living. (Ibid.)

<sup>13</sup> American Progress Report, March 21, 2006

<sup>14</sup> Houston Chronicle, August 30, 2006, American Community Survey 2005. Per the Office of Management and Budget, poverty level income for 2005 was \$19,971 for a family of four and \$9,973 for unrelated individuals.

<sup>15</sup> Citizens Against Government Waste, 2006 State Rankings, [www.cagw.org](http://www.cagw.org).

<sup>16</sup> New York Times, July 1, 2006. The Times continued: “And not just any borrowing. The Bush-era deficits are also alarming in the extent to which they are foreign financed. Since 2001, 73 percent of new government borrowing has been from abroad. In total, 43 percent of the United States’ publicly held debt of \$4.8

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trillion is in foreign hands, compared with only 14 percent at the peak of the Reagan deficits in 1983 and 30 percent in 2001. Debt owed to bankers in Beijing, Tokyo and elsewhere could destabilize the dollar and from there, drive up interest rates and prices.

<sup>17</sup> New York Times, July 1, 2006

<sup>18</sup> New York Times, July 1, 2006. "As a share of the economy, the Bush-era deficits have averaged 2.7%. That's the second worst record of any administration in the past 60 years, surpassed only by the deficits from the tenures of President Reagan and the first President Bush, which each averaged 4.3%. (Five years into the Clinton ear, deficits averaged 1.2% of the economy, dropping to a mere 0.1% by the time Mr. Bush took over.

<sup>19</sup> Austin Chronicle, February 23, 2006

<sup>20</sup> Senate vote 156, Raise Corporate Average Fuel Efficiency (CAFÉ) standards (Hutchison voted NO), Senate vote 148, Accelerate the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in the United States (Hutchison voted NO)

<sup>21</sup> Kay Bailey Hutchison letter to constituent, August 3, 2006

<sup>22</sup> National Review Online, August 29, 2006

<sup>23</sup> Washington Post, November 10, 2005, Dana Milbank reported information accidentally revealed by questioning by Sen. Kay Bailey Hutchison, who accepted \$306,820 in oil and gas donations over five years, according to the Center for Responsive Politics, per the following excerpt: "That energy legislation is zero in terms of how it affects Exxon Mobil," said the company's chairman, Lee Raymond. This did not sit well with Sen. Kay Bailey Hutchison (R-Tex., \$306,820). "But," she asked, don't the tax breaks "make a difference" in investment decisions? Raymond would not play along. "They will not significantly alter the programs that we have," he said.

<sup>24</sup> New York Times, April 23, 2006. "But Azerbaijan has remained undemocratic. No election under Mr. Aliyev or his late father, Heydar Aliyev, has been judged free or fair by the main international observers. Instead, fraud and abuse of state resources for chosen candidates have been widespread. Ilham Aliyev's government maintains a distinctly Soviet-era state television network and has elevated Heydar Aliyev to the status of a minor personality cult figure. Moreover, Azerbaijan's government is often described as one of the world's most corrupt."

<sup>25</sup> Press release and op-ed on Senator Hutchison's web site, November 2, 2005

<sup>26</sup> New York Times, November 27, 2005

<sup>27</sup> Center for Responsive Politics, October 2005, [www.opensecrets.org](http://www.opensecrets.org)

<sup>28</sup> Azerbaijan International, 2002

<sup>29</sup> Associated Press, April 21, 2006

<sup>30</sup> Center for Responsive Politics, 2006

<sup>31</sup> MarketWatch, August 15, 2006, by Stephanie Cohen

<sup>32</sup> MarketWatch, August 15, 2006, by Stephanie Cohen

<sup>33</sup> MarketWatch, August 15, 2006, by Stephanie Cohen

<sup>34</sup> KTRE-TV, Lufkin, August 22, 2006

<sup>35</sup> Clifton Record, July 14, 2006. "Because there are issues of confiscation of private land, state and national sovereignty and other similar concerns, we urge the repeal of the Trans-Texas Corridor legislation," reads the GOP platform... The Democrats' platform is even more detailed in its objections to the proposals: "We oppose the proposed Trans-Texas Corridor, a proposal that is little more than an attempt to transfer ownership of a strip down the middle of the state to a foreign corporation with close ties to the Governor, which could have a potentially devastating effect on rural areas, property owners and communities. We also oppose the use of eminent domain to deprive any property owner of the possession, use, or the ability to control the use of their property, for the pure purpose of economic development; without just compensation; in the absence of an obvious and compelling public need."



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- <sup>36</sup> Opponent received a \$5,000 PAC contributions from Sen. Ted Stevens immediately prior to switching her vote for the transportation bill (Political Money Line, [www.tray.com](http://www.tray.com)), and \$2,000 from Congressman Michael Burgess, a supporter of the Trans-Texas Corridor. Bidding teams for the Trans-Texas corridor contributed thousands of dollars to Hutchison's campaign committee. Examples include: \$15,000 from Bracewell & Giuliani's PAC, \$4,500 from Zachry Construction's PAC, \$4,000 from PriceWaterhouseCoopers PAC, \$29,000 from JP Morgan Chase, \$9,000 from Goldman Sachs, \$1,000 from Morgan Stanley.
- <sup>37</sup> The Boston Globe, Jacoby, August 4, 2005 "Roll out the Pork Barrel"
- <sup>38</sup> ABC News, August 11, 2005
- <sup>39</sup> Washington Post, November 17, 2005
- <sup>40</sup> Press release, office of Senator Hutchison, July 29, 2005
- <sup>41</sup> Press release, office of Senator Hutchison, August 11, 2005
- <sup>42</sup> Fort Worth Star-Telegram, August 12, 2005
- <sup>43</sup> Press release, May 17, 2005, Kay Bailey Hutchison
- <sup>44</sup> Political Money Line, [www.tray.com](http://www.tray.com)
- <sup>45</sup> The Dallas Morning News, August 9, 2005. Tom DeLay spokesman Kevin Madden said the following: "Texas has lost \$5 billion over the last 20 years because of formula problems."
- <sup>46</sup> San Antonio Express-News, January 17, 2006
- <sup>47</sup> The Federal Flyer, March 3, 1998
- <sup>48</sup> Houston Chronicle, April 30, 2006. Hutchison voted YES on HR 4939 to back the funding.
- <sup>49</sup> Houston Chronicle, March 12, 2006. Senate bill 2349.
- <sup>50</sup> Federal Election Commission, [www.FEC.gov](http://www.FEC.gov)
- <sup>51</sup> Houston Chronicle, January 14, 2006
- <sup>52</sup> [www.opensecrets.org](http://www.opensecrets.org)
- <sup>53</sup> Talkingpointsmemo.com, January 2006. The K Street Project, the brainchild of Tom DeLay, implemented "punish your enemies and reward your friends," requiring lobbyists to "pay-to-play" and 1) refuse to hire members of the other party 2) hire only specific individuals identified by congressional leadership 3) contribute heavily to one party's coffers. Grover Norquist was led to proclaim in 2002 that he would have 90-10 percentage staffing advantage on K Street and 90-10 percentage advantage in business giving. American Progress Report, Jan. 14, 2006. Sen. Santorum held meetings with interest groups, and "Sen. Kay Bailey Hutchison (R-TX) and Gordon Smith (R-OR) meet with trade association lobbyists and corporate lobbyists, respectively. According to participants, Santorum seeks input from lobbyists on framing policy and mobilizing their clients around an issue...At the end of each meeting, the lobbyists receive a list of job openings and people seeking jobs, which is compiled by the Republican National Committee." Philadelphia Inquirer, January 27, 2006.
- <sup>54</sup> Associated Press, January 4, 2006
- <sup>55</sup> El Paso Times, January 6
- <sup>56</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>57</sup> The Tigua governor further explained as follows: Senclair said the tribe made between \$250,000 and \$300,000 in contributions. "That was done at (lobbyist Jack) Abramoff's request," he said. Abramoff has pleaded guilty to federal corruption charges, including conspiring to defraud the Tiguas and other tribes, which also donated money to politicians at his urging. The Tigua leader said he hoped those who want to give the money back do return it to the original donors and not to other groups. "We could sure use the money now," Senclair said. He said one example of the need is a school bus sitting idle in a parking lot. "We eliminated it because of maintenance costs," he said. El Paso Times, January 19, 2006

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"We eliminated it because of maintenance costs," he said..

<sup>58</sup> Austin American-Statesman, June 27, 2005

<sup>59</sup> The Conservative Voice, October 28, 2005

<sup>60</sup> The Paris New, February 22, 2006

<sup>61</sup> Dallas Morning News, March 28, 2006

<sup>62</sup> Austin American-Statesman, October 25, 2005

<sup>63</sup> Blog, news, and issues section of Radnofsky web site, [www.radnofsky.com](http://www.radnofsky.com)

<sup>64</sup> VA Press Release, VA Plans for Las Vegas Medical Center Moving Forward, February 7, 2006, WASHINGTON: The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) today reiterated its commitment to build a new medical center in Las Vegas and highlighted the positive progress being made on the project, which will enhance veterans access to VAs world-class health care in the area. I'm pleased to report that real progress is being made in establishing a new VA medical center in Las Vegas, and we are on schedule to break ground this year, said the Honorable R. James Nicholson, Secretary of Veterans Affairs. Veterans and their families can rest assured that VA is firmly committed to this project, and our support of this mission continues to be steadfast. In a call today with Sen. John Ensign (R-Nev.), Secretary Nicholson reaffirmed VAs commitment to build the medical center and noted that while additional funding for the project was not included in VAs Fiscal Year 2007 budget proposal, it was not needed in the upcoming fiscal year to complete the initial construction phase and keep the project on schedule. Design and construction of the medical center will occur in two phases, allowing construction to proceed as early portions of the design are completed. VA expects to break ground this fall on the first phase of the project. In fiscal year 2005, VA spent nearly \$700 million to serve the state's 245,000 veterans. In addition to outpatient clinics in Las Vegas, VA operates a medical center and nursing home in Reno.

<sup>65</sup> Valley Morning Star, August 17, 2005

<sup>66</sup> San Antonio Express-News, December 30, 2005

<sup>67</sup> Rio Grande Guardian, February 7, 2006

<sup>68</sup> Senate Amendment 2735 (the Dodd amendment) to amendment 2707, February 2, 2006. Hutchison voted against. Text of amendment: SEC. \_\_. FUNDING FOR VETERANS HEALTH CARE AND DISABILITY COMPENSATION AND HOSPITAL INFRASTRUCTURE FOR VETERANS. (a) Funding for Medical Services. (1) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.--There is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Veterans Affairs for the Veterans Health Administration for Medical Care amounts as follows: (A) \$900,000,000 for fiscal year 2006. (B) \$1,300,000,000 for fiscal year 2007. (C) \$1,500,000,000 for fiscal year 2008. (D) \$1,600,000,000 for fiscal year 2009. (E) \$1,600,000,000 for fiscal year 2010. (2) SUPPLEMENT NOT SUPPLANT.--The amounts authorized to be appropriated by this subsection are in addition to any other amounts authorized to be appropriated for the Veterans Health Administration for Medical Care under any other provisions of law. (b) Funding for Disability Compensation Benefits.--(1) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.--There is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Veterans Affairs for the Veterans Benefits Administration for Compensation and Pensions amounts as follows: (A) \$2,300,000,000 for fiscal year 2006. (B) \$2,700,000,000 for fiscal year 2007. (C) \$3,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2008. (D) \$3,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2009. (E) \$3,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2010. (2) SUPPLEMENT NOT SUPPLANT.--The amounts authorized to be appropriated by this subsection are in addition to any other amounts authorized to be appropriated for the Veterans Benefits Administration for Compensation and Pensions under any other provisions of law.

<sup>69</sup> Associated Press, Suzanne Gamboa, January 24, 2006. For FY 2005, Florida had the highest number of veterans rejected, 27,465, followed by Texas with 19,204, California with 17,378, and Pennsylvania with 13,262.

<sup>70</sup> The Monitor, February 5, 2006

<sup>71</sup> Murray Amendment 344, "Emergency designation" as modified, to provide \$1,975,183,000 for medical care for veterans. Hutchison voted "NO."

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<sup>72</sup> Radnofsky press releases: Don't Turn Your Back; Veterans 1; Veterans 2; Veterans 3; on www.radnofsky.com

<sup>73</sup> Austin American-Statesman, November 21, 2005

<sup>74</sup> Bill Number: S 2020; Issue: Veterans Issues, 11/17/2005, Sponsor: Amendment: Sen. Boxer, Barbara [CA]; Original Bill: Sen. Grassley, Chuck [IA], Roll Call Number: 343, Motion Rejected (senate). How members voted: Senator Kay Bailey Hutchison voted NO. Official Title of Legislation: S Amdmt 2634 to S 2020: To provide an additional \$500,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2006 through 2010, to be used for readjustment counseling, related mental health services, and treatment and rehabilitative services for veterans with mental illness, post-traumatic stress disorder, or substance use disorder. Senator Hutchison supported the interests of the Disabled American Veterans 0 percent in 2004; On the votes that the Retired Enlisted Association considered to be the most important in 2004, Senator Hutchison voted their preferred position 0 percent of the time.

<sup>75</sup> S. Amdt 149, Sen. Akaka, March 16, 2005

<sup>76</sup> S Amdt 1937 to HR 2863, by Sen. Stabenow

<sup>77</sup> S Amdt 2735 to H.R. 4297, February 2, 2006. The nonpartisan American Legion endorsed the Dodd Amendment. "On behalf of the 2.8 million members of The American Legion, I would like to offer our support of the proposed amendment to the Tax Relief Extension Reconciliation Act of 2005 that would provide for the unbudgeted costs of health care for veterans returning from Iraq and Afghanistan. The amounts offered by this amendment would be in addition to any other amounts provided for medical care under other statutory provisions and would help to avoid funding shortfalls, such as what took place last year, or other problems that arise due to the discretionary funding model currently in place for VA health care. This amendment would also establish a "Veterans Hospital Improvement Fund" to provide for improvements in health care facilities treating veterans, including military medical treatment facilities, VA facilities and other facilities (state, local and private) that provide medical care and services to veterans. Again, we appreciate your efforts on behalf of our nation's veterans. Your amendment acknowledges the need for adequate funding to ensure our nation's veterans receive the healthcare and other benefits to which they are entitled." Steven Robertson, Director, National Legislative Commission, The American Legion, Washington, D.C, February 2, 2006.

<sup>78</sup> USA TODAY, by Andrea Stone, Wed Feb 8, 2006

<sup>79</sup> **March, 2004:** Daschle Amendment: Adequate funding for Texas and our nation's veterans was voted down in March of 2004 by Kay Bailey Hutchison when she voted against the senate budget amendment that would have allowed up to \$2.7 billion in additional spending for veterans' medical programs by reducing tax breaks for taxpayers with incomes of more than \$1 million. Daschle Amendment 2710, March 2004, to create a reserve fund to allow for an increase in Veterans' medical care by \$2.7 billion and lower the national debt by reducing the President's tax breaks for taxpayers with incomes in excess of \$1 million a year. Hutchison voted "NO."

**March, 2005:** Durbin Amendment: Kay Bailey Hutchison voted against a bill to protect disabled veterans from means testing in bankruptcy, and against a bill to protect service members and veterans from predatory lending practices. Durbin Amendment 16 to S. 256, March 13, 2005, To protect service members and veterans from means testing in bankruptcy, to disallow certain claims by lenders charging usurious interest rates to service members, and to allow service members to exempt property based on the law of the State of their pre-military residence.

**April, 2005:** Murray Amendment: Hutchison presided over the defeat of an amendment sponsored by Senator Patty Murray to provide this funding. Senator Akaka proposed an amendment calling for increased veterans' funding one week later. Hutchison voted against this as well. The ensuing public outcry forced the administration to acknowledge the need. As the veterans' affairs subcommittee chairwoman on the appropriations committee, Hutchison was in a position to fill the gap in a projected shortfall in the VA budget. Rather than listening to the needs of veterans, she rubberstamped the administration, and falsely denied the shortfall existed. Murray Amendment 344 to H.R. 1268, April 12, 2005, To provide \$1,975,183,000 for medical care for veterans.

**September, 2005:** Akaka Amendment: Continuing her desertion of veterans, Hutchison voted against Senator Akaka's proposal to provide \$10 million in funds providing VA counseling for returning members of the Guard and Reserve and all service personnel, as well as bereavement counseling for families whose loved

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ones are killed in combat. S Amdt 1852 to H.R. 2528, September 22, 2005, To provide an additional \$10,000,000 for the Readjustment Counseling Service, with a corresponding offset from the Health Vet account. Hutchison voted NAY.

**October, 2005:** Stabenow Amendment: Hutchison, in another desertion of veterans, voted against the Stabenow Amendment, which would have ensured that future funding for health care for former members of the Armed Forces accounts for changes in population and inflation. S Amdt 1937 to HR 2863, by Sen. Stabenow.

**November, 2005:** Boxer Amendment: Hutchison helped vote down the Boxer amendment, which would have provided an additional \$500,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2006 through 2010, to be used for readjustment counseling, related mental health services, and treatment and rehabilitative services for veterans with mental illness, post-traumatic stress disorder, or substance use disorder. S Amdt 2634 to H.R. 2020. Hutchison voted NAY.

**February, 2006:** Dodd Amendment and Dodd Motion: Hutchison helped kill the Dodd amendment and Dodd motion, which would have supported the health needs of our veterans and military personnel and reduced the deficit. S Amdt 2735 to H.R. 4297, February 2, 2006, Dodd Amendment 2735, motion to waive CBA, February 13, 2006.

<sup>80</sup> 2/13/2006: Motion by Senator Dodd to instruct Senate conferees to insist on the inclusion in the final conference report of the funding to support the health needs of America's veterans and military personnel contained in section 315 of the Senate amendment instead of any extension of the tax breaks for capital gains and dividends for individuals with annual incomes greater than \$1,000,000. made in Senate. (consideration: CR [S1090-1094](#), [S1121](#)) Hutchison voted NAY.

<sup>81</sup> Akaka Amendment 3007. S. Con. Res. 83 on the amended 3007. To increase Veterans medical services funding by \$1.5 billion in FY 2007 to be paid for by closing corporate tax loopholes.

<sup>82</sup> Stabenow Amendment 3141, March 16, 2006, "To provide an assured stream of funding for veteran's health care that will take into account the annual changes in the veteran's population and inflation to be paid for by restoring the pre-2001 top rate for income over \$1 million, closing corporate tax loopholes and delaying tax cuts for the wealthy." Hutchison voted down assured funding for veterans despite evidence from Sen. Stabenow, who raised the following facts in support of the bill: "In 1993, there were about 2.5 million veterans in the VA health care system. Today there are more than 7 million veterans enrolled in the system, over half of whom receive care on a regular basis. Despite the 160-percent increase in patients over the last decade, the VA has received an average of only a 5-percent increase in appropriations during this administration...Over the last 2 years, we have seen a 500-percent increase in the number of veterans seeking care from the VA who have been serving in Iraq and serving in Afghanistan. But the administration's budget projects that the VA will treat 109,191 veterans next year, and this falls over 35,000 veterans short of the number of Iraq and Afghanistan veterans the VA currently treats. So we see a 500-percent increase in the number of veterans coming home...yet their budget assumes that there are 35,000 fewer--fewer than last year--fewer Iraq and Afghanistan veterans we are going to treat next year. These numbers do not make sense."

<sup>83</sup> Durbin Amendment 16 to S. 256, March 13, 2005, To protect service members and veterans from means testing in bankruptcy, to disallow certain claims by lenders charging usurious interest rates to service members, and to allow service members to exempt property based on the law of the State of their pre-military residence.

<sup>84</sup> Los Angeles Times, July 1, 2006. "The tide of undocumented Mexicans in the U.S. surged after the pact was implemented. Fully two-thirds of undocumented immigrants currently living in the United States have been there 10 years or less, according to the Pew Hispanic Center. Many of those people are Mexicans from hard-hit rural areas, the predictable casualties, NAFTA critics say, of a trade deal that forced Mexico to wrench open its farm sector without a viable transition strategy for millions of subsistence farmers...many [economists] agree that NAFTA accelerated the decades-long exodus of Mexicans from the countryside by opening the nation's markets wider to subsidized U.S. agriculture products. Mexico has shed nearly 30% of its farm jobs since the trade pact went into effect, according to government statistics. That translates into 2.8 million farmers and millions more of their dependents fleeing their fields. Some have taken subsistence jobs in Mexico's cities, but many have relocated to the U.S...Mexico has lost more than four times as many farm jobs over the last 12 years as it

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gained in export manufacturing positions, in part because of relentless competition in China. Economist Jen Faux, author of a new book on globalization, said the current focus of the U.S. Congress on tougher border enforcement ignored the root economic causes pushing migrants north. He said talk of fences, guest worker programs and Mexican government ineptitude diverted attention from U.S.-backed policies such as NAFTA that have helped create the very flood of illegal immigrants that many Americans are now decrying.”

<sup>85</sup> Dallas Morning News, May 18, 2006.

<sup>86</sup> Congressional Record, October 5, 2005, S 1823

<sup>87</sup> Brownsville Herald, December 18, 2005. This story quoted spokesman Chris Paulitz speaking for Hutchison, dismissing work site enforcement, even at the priority locations involving national security, as “not the issue,” and when asked about the estimated 11 million undocumented people already in the country, Paulitz said work site enforcement was a “local issue.”

<sup>88</sup> Fox News, November 28, 2005. Sen. Kay Bailey Hutchison, R-Texas, who has been working with Kyl and others on a guest worker plan, said she would prefer to send illegals home and have them apply to enter through proper channels.

<sup>89</sup> Center for American Progress, March 27, 2006

<sup>90</sup> Fox News, November 28, 2005

<sup>91</sup> Knight-Ridder Wire, November 14, 2005

<sup>92</sup> Associated Press, December 2, 2005

<sup>93</sup> Dallas Morning News, November 27, 2005

<sup>94</sup> Houston Chronicle, March 29, 2006

<sup>95</sup> Houston Chronicle, March 29, 2006

<sup>96</sup> Houston Chronicle, March 29, 2006

<sup>97</sup> United Press International, April 7, 2006

<sup>98</sup> Houston Chronicle, May 28, 2006. S2611, Hutchison voted “NO.”

<sup>99</sup> Fort Worth Star-Telegram, May 10, 2006

<sup>100</sup> The Washington Times, September 2, 2003.

<sup>101</sup> Ibid.

<sup>102</sup> Houston Chronicle, May 25, 2006

<sup>103</sup> Dallas Morning News, August 1, 2006

<sup>104</sup> Los Angeles Times, July 1, 2006: “The tide of undocumented Mexicans in the U.S. surged after the pact was implemented. Fully two-thirds of undocumented immigrants currently living in the United States have been there 10 years or less, according to the Pew Hispanic Center. Many of those people are Mexicans from hard-hit rural areas, the predictable casualties, NAFTA critics say, of a trade deal that forced Mexico to wrench open its farm sector without a viable transition strategy for millions of subsistence farmers...many [economists] agree that NAFTA accelerated the decades-long exodus of Mexicans from the countryside by opening the nation’s markets wider to subsidized U.S. agriculture products. Mexico has shed nearly 30% of its farm jobs since the trade pact went into effect, according to government statistics. That translates into 2.8 million farmers and millions more of their dependents fleeing their fields. Some have taken subsistence jobs in Mexico’s cities, but many have relocated to the U.S...Mexico has lost more than four times as many farm jobs over the last 12 years as it gained in export manufacturing positions, in part because of relentless competition in China. Economist Jen Faux, author of a new book on globalization, said the current focus of the U.S. Congress on tougher border enforcement ignored the root economic causes pushing migrants north. He said talk of fences, guest worker

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programs and Mexican government ineptitude diverted attention from U.S.-backed policies such as NAFTA that have helped create the very flood of illegal immigrants that many Americans are now decrying.”

<sup>105</sup> Sen. Hutchison voted yea on both CAFTA and NAFTA.

[http://www.senate.gov/legislative/LIS/roll\\_call\\_lists/roll\\_call\\_vote\\_cfm.cfm?congress=103&session=1&vote=00395](http://www.senate.gov/legislative/LIS/roll_call_lists/roll_call_vote_cfm.cfm?congress=103&session=1&vote=00395)

[http://www.senate.gov/legislative/LIS/roll\\_call\\_lists/roll\\_call\\_vote\\_cfm.cfm?congress=109&session=1&vote=00170](http://www.senate.gov/legislative/LIS/roll_call_lists/roll_call_vote_cfm.cfm?congress=109&session=1&vote=00170)

<sup>106</sup> The Teamster, August 2006, “False Promises, Lost Jobs”

<sup>107</sup> New York Times, August 3, 2006

<sup>108</sup> Kennedy Amendment No. 3028, March 14, 2006, S.Con.Res. 83. Hutchison voted “No.”

<sup>109</sup> Texas Federation of Teachers Legislative Hotline, March 21, 2006

<sup>110</sup> Austin Chronicle, February 3, 2006

<sup>111</sup> Hutchison votes against Head Start:

1. 2005 272 HR 3010

10/26/2005 FY 2006 Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations - Head Start Funding

Dodd, D-Conn., motion to waive the Budget Act with respect to the Specter, R-Pa., point of order against Dodd amendment which would add \$153 million for Head Start programs. CLIPS: "Christopher Dodd, D-Conn., asked: 'Can we not find \$153 million? We are spending \$6 billion a month in Iraq. That doesn't include Afghanistan.' Arlen Specter, R-Pa., said he might back the amendment if the additional spending were offset elsewhere in the underlying bill." [Aberdeen American News, 10/30/05] D 41 2 Failed 47-52

R 5 50

I 1 0

Hutchison, Kay Bailey (TX/R) N

2. 2003 86 SCR 23

3/25/2003 Fiscal 2004 Budget Resolution - Head Start and After-School Programs

Dodd, D-Conn., amendment that would increase spending on Head Start programs by \$24 billion and increase spending on after-school programs by \$18 billion, both over 10 years. The increases would be offset by a reduction in tax cuts. D 47 0 Failed 48-51

R 0 51

I 1 0

Hutchison, Kay Bailey (TX/R) N

3. 2001 157 HR 1836

5/22/2001 Tax Cut Reconciliation - Teacher and Health Professional Tax Credit

Harkin, D-Iowa, motion to waive the Budget Act with respect to the Kyl, R-Ariz., point of order against the Harkin amendment. The Harkin amendment would provide that K-12 teachers, Head Start teachers, nurses and health professionals working in areas the Health and Human Service Department defines as health

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professional shortage areas would be eligible for a 50 percent tax credit for any education loan paid during their employment in those professions. The credit would be capped at \$2,000, and offset by decreasing the reduction in the 39.6 percentage tax bracket. D 43 6 Failed 43-56

R 0 50

I 0 0

Hutchison, Kay Bailey (TX/R) N

4. 2001 154 HR 1836

5/22/2001 Tax Cut Reconciliation - Head Start Programs

Kennedy, D-Mass., motion to waive the Budget Act with respect to the Kyl, R-Ariz., point of order against the Kennedy amendment. The Kennedy 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 2005 and 2007 would occur. D 45 4 Failed 45-54

R 0 50

I 0 0

Hutchison, Kay Bailey (TX/R) N

5. 1999 232 S 1429

7/30/1999 Budget Reconciliation

Bingaman motion to waive Budget Act to permit consideration of Bingaman amendment: Expresses sense of Senate that \$132 billion should be shifted from tax breaks that disproportionately benefit upper income taxpayers to education, in order to sustain nation's investment in public education and prepare children for 21st century, including investment in programs such as IDEA, special education, Pell grants, and Head Start, and full funding of class size initiative.

D 45 0 Failed 48-52

R 3 51

I 0 1

Hutchison, Kay Bailey (TX/R) N

6. 1998 69 SCR 86

4/2/1998 First Budget Resolution, 1999

Lautenberg motion to waive Budget Act to permit consideration of Daschle substitute amendment: Assumes President's key initiatives for child care, school class size, medical research, and Medicare and tobacco-related initiatives; places approximately \$15 billion of President's initiatives in reserve pending final action on comprehensive tobacco legislation; provides for school modernization effort that leverages approximately \$22 billion in school renovation and construction over ten years; doubles number of children receiving child care assistance and those in early Head Start, increases existing child care tax credit and places up to 500,000 children in after school learning centers; increases biomedical research in 1999 by \$1.1 billion, with emphasis on cancer research; provides new options

for people aged 55-65 to obtain health insurance; provides up to \$3.6 billion in tax cuts for energy efficient purchases and renewable energy and assumes research program to reduce greenhouse gas emissions; adds \$12 billion for transportation spending; reinstates Superfund tax on polluters and uses receipts for hazardous waste cleanup, clean water initiatives, and backlog of needs at national parks; assumes defense spending levels contained in Balanced Budget Agreement for 1999-2002 and projected for 2003; and expresses sense of Congress that any budget surplus should not be used for purpose other than reducing national debt while Congress and Administration work together to ensure that Social Security is sound over long term and available for future generations.

	D	42	2	Failed 42-55
R		0	53	
I		0	0	

Hutchison, Kay Bailey (TX/R) N

7. 1997 229 S 1061  
9/10/1997 Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations, 1998

Wellstone motion to waive Budget Act with respect to Wellstone modified amendment: Increases FY 1998 funding for Head Start by \$525 million; offsets by decreasing DOD funding by \$525 million; and specifies that funding increases for Head Start are not subject to nondefense discretionary caps and do not count toward Committee or Subcommittee allocations.

			D	25	19	Failed 27-72
R	2	53				
I	0	0				

Hutchison, Kay Bailey (TX/R) N

<sup>112</sup> Congressional Record, 107<sup>th</sup> Congress, S436

<sup>113</sup> SCR 95, Vote #35, 3/10/2004; SCR 23, Vote #60, 3/19/2003; HJR 2, Vote #5, 1/16/2003

<sup>114</sup> SCR 23, Vote #90, 3/25/2003

<sup>115</sup> SCR 23, Vote #86, 3/25/2003

<sup>116</sup> SCR 23, Vote #70, 3/21/2003

<sup>117</sup> HR 3061, Vote #316, 11/1/2001

<sup>118</sup> National Education Association brochure, 2006

<sup>119</sup> Austin American-Statesman, December 22, 2005. The article quoted Texas attorney general Greg Abbott as follows: The GOP-backed budget bill that squeaked through the U.S. Senate on Wednesday morning could keep officials from collecting \$2 billion over three years in child support owed to Texas children, Texas Attorney General Greg Abbott said.

"I am deeply concerned about the harm that this legislation will cause children in Texas and across the nation," Abbott, a Republican, said in a news release. The bill "will make it much harder for my office to help a million Texas children who need child support to furnish the basic necessities of life."

<sup>120</sup> Center for Public Policy Priorities, December 19, 2005

<sup>121</sup> Houston Chronicle, March 3, 2006, "Budget Cuts Will Hurt NASA, Scientists Say." The story continues: "If NASA abandons science in favor of spaceflight, they said, it will be difficult to jump-start the science programs later, even if funds are freed up once the space shuttle is retired. In that case, they said, some of the most burning scientific questions are unlikely to be answered in the next couple of decades."



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- <sup>122</sup> Press Release, Radnofsky web site, May 25, 2006: Radnofsky: Don't Let Senator Hutchison Kill the Social Sciences
- <sup>123</sup> ScienceNOW Daily News, May 19, 2006
- <sup>124</sup> Amendment to S 2084 IS, 108<sup>th</sup> Congress, 2004, Sen. Lamar Alexander with co-sponsors Kay Bailey Hutchison and others,
- <sup>125</sup> Press release, Radnofsky Campaign, "Radnofsky Responds to Senate Net Neutrality Vote," June 29, 2006
- <sup>126</sup> Jeremy Polofsky, Reuters, June 28, 2006, "Senate Panel Backs Telco Bill, No Net Neutrality"
- <sup>127</sup> S 2400, Vote #114, June 15, 2004
- <sup>128</sup> S 1692, Vote #337, October 21, 1999
- <sup>129</sup> S Con. Res. 18-S Amendment 244, March 17, 2005
- <sup>130</sup> Press Release, Sen. Hutchison, January 7, 2006. Hutchison asks VA Secretary Jim Nicholson to consider potential future use of Brownsville hospital as South Texas VA facility.
- <sup>131</sup> Austin American-Statesman, February 3, 2006, "The Senate defeated efforts Thursday to extend the deadline for enrolling in a Medicare prescription drug plan from May 15 until the end of the year. But in a rebuke to the Bush administration, senators also rejected 54-42 a resolution praising the administration for quickly addressing problems that have beset the plan since the benefit began operating Jan. 1. Although the measure to extend the Medicare deadline received a majority of votes, the amendment failed on a 52-45 vote because under Senate rules, it needed at least 60 votes to pass. Texas' GOP senators split their vote: Kay Bailey Hutchison was among eight Republicans who backed the Democratic measure; John Cornyn opposed it."
- <sup>132</sup> 64 Fed. Reg. 71854, 71866 (Dec. 22, 1999).
- "The rule is intended to reduce fires resulting from children under the age of 5 playing with multi-purpose lighters. The benefits to society of the rule will be the expected reduction in the societal costs of the deaths, injuries, and property damage associated with these fires..." The Commission is aware of 196 fires from 1995 through 1998 started by children under age 5 playing with multi-purpose lighters. These incidents resulted in 35 deaths, 81 injuries, and substantial property damage... Total Societal Costs: Summarizing all of the above costs (deaths, injuries, and property damage), the total estimated societal costs of the known incidents for [[Page 71866]] the 4-year period 1995 through 1998 is about \$194.2 million, or \$48.6 million annually..It is important to note that these cost estimates are based only on the incidents reported to CPSC, not on national fire loss estimates. There are likely to be other incidents of which CPSC is not aware.
- <sup>133</sup> Hutchison missed the full committee mark-up on Thursday, June 29, 10:00am. Four appropriations bills were discussed and passed: Interior, Energy and Environment, State Department/Foreign Affairs, Homeland Security
- <sup>134</sup> See Introduction and accompanying footnotes
- <sup>135</sup> Citizens Against Government Waste, 2006 State Rankings, [www.cagw.org](http://www.cagw.org).
- <sup>136</sup> Beaumont Enterprise, February 2, 2006. "Efforts to increase Texas' share of a federal hurricane recovery grant have gone nowhere so far." The 34-member Texas congressional delegation, "taken by surprise," urged the HUD secretary to reconsider the grant of less than \$75 million, saying it needed \$1 billion. (Houston Chronicle, January 27, 2006).
- <sup>137</sup> Associated Press, February 17, 2006, Suzanne Gamboa
- <sup>138</sup> Los Angeles Times, March 25, 2006
- <sup>139</sup> New York Times, April 20, 2006. "We were told we would be taken care of by everybody on the federal level," said Chris Paulitz, a spokesman for Kay Bailey Hutchison.
- <sup>140</sup> Beaumont Enterprise, April 12, 2006
- <sup>141</sup> Houston Chronicle, May 6, 2006

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<sup>142</sup> Austin American-Statesman, April 27, 2006

<sup>143</sup> Texas Monthly, June 2006. "When Congress passed a \$29 billion supplemental appropriations bill in December, it allocated more than \$11.5 billion for relief from hurricane damage. Some \$6.2 billion went to Louisiana. Another \$5 billion went to Mississippi. Texas' share was \$74.5 million. And of this promised pittance, the state has yet to see a single penny."

<sup>144</sup> Houston Chronicle, June 8, 2006. "Congress agreed Wednesday to cut billions of dollars from an emergency spending bill for hurricane reconstruction and war costs, giving Texas lawmakers only part of the storm recovery money they sought... A casualty of House-Senate deal making, however, was a \$10 million package in additional funding for police, fire, and emergency costs in Houston stemming from the influx of people displaced by Hurricane Katrina. The money had been included in the Senate bill by U.S. Sen. Kay Bailey Hutchison, R-Texas. The city has already received \$20 million... Lawmakers also cut a \$4 billion Senate proposal to \$400 million for emergency federal assistance to farmers and ranchers who suffered losses from hurricanes, wildfires, and droughts. Texas lawmakers had hoped more of that money would survive the negotiations and reach devastated areas."

<sup>145</sup> Austin American-Statesman, April 27, 2006

<sup>146</sup> Houston Chronicle, August 22, 2006

<sup>147</sup> Houston Chronicle, June 1, 2006

<sup>148</sup> Space News, May 15, 2006

<sup>149</sup> Space News, May 15, 2006

<sup>150</sup> New York Times, May 5, 2006

<sup>151</sup> Status report, Sen. Hutchison, January 24, 2006

<sup>152</sup> Houston Chronicle, March 3, 2006. NASA's \$16.8 billion budget request for fiscal 2007 guts important science programs to pay for the shuttle's comeback and the completion of the international space station, scientists told a congressional oversight committee Thursday. But even those two programs, as well as President Bush's proposed mission to the moon that was announced with much fanfare two years ago, are in jeopardy without an increase in funding, they warned... Huntress and other leading scientists testified during a House Science Committee hearing, is that NASA is turning its back on the type of scientific research that could inspire the next generation of American scientists and engineers. "We're at the tipping point," said Berrien Moore, an expert in earth sciences from the University of New Hampshire. "Decisions are being made by our graduate students and undergraduates: 'No, I'm going to do something else. This country is not interested in science.'"... If NASA abandons science in favor of spaceflight, they said, it will be difficult to jump-start the science programs later, even if funds are freed up once the space shuttle is retired. In that case, they said, some of the most burning scientific questions are unlikely to be answered in the next couple of decades.

<sup>153</sup> Leonard David, senior space writer, Space.com, March 16, 2006.

<sup>154</sup> Spaceref.com, March 10, 2006.

<sup>155</sup> Leonard David, senior space writer, Space.com, March 16, 2006.

<sup>156</sup> Houston Chronicle, December 8, 2005

<sup>157</sup> Ibid.

<sup>158</sup> Press Release, office of Sen. Hutchison, August 11, 2006

<sup>159</sup> Hutchison coordinated the UT/Lockheed failed bid to obtain the management contract for the nation's pre-eminent nuclear weapons laboratory at Los Alamos after the University of California's scandal-plagued, disgraceful record for safety and security became public. The University of California retained control, and will receive up to \$79 million each year in management fees. Houston Chronicle, December 15, 2005. Here is an example of Hutchison's advocacy in the matter: "California has an advantage in continuity, and that was a factor. IN the end, I believe this has made the California partnership stronger for a national security

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standpoint, and that is positive for our nation.” Id. Other Texas congressmen were not convinced that California’s security and safety record created a superior alternative to Texas. According to Republican Joe Barton, “I have minimal hope and no belief that UC can reverse its record of consistent failure.” Id.

<sup>160</sup> San Antonio Express-News, September 24, 2005

<sup>161</sup> Associated Press, July 11, 2005

<sup>162</sup> Fort Worth Star-Telegram, February 6, 2006

<sup>163</sup> Houston Chronicle, August 27, 2005

<sup>164</sup> Abilene Reporter-News, August 26, 2005

<sup>165</sup> Wichita Falls Times Record-News, August 25, 2005

<sup>166</sup> Texarkana Gazette, January 31, 2006 published a letter from Mr. Larry Head detailing the reasons that fighting for military bases is a process, not an event, and that success requires planning and effort “years in advance.” This is the exact opposite of Hutchison’s crisis-management approach, which has resulted in the loss of thousands of Texas jobs.

<sup>167</sup> KWTX.com, August 26, 2005

<sup>168</sup> Houston Chronicle, June 2, 2006

<sup>169</sup> “An important message from U.S. Senator Kay Bailey Hutchison,” Doorhanger “Paid for by the Republican Party of Texas and not authorized by any candidate or candidate’s committee,” February 6, 2006

<sup>170</sup> H.R. 2360, July 13, 2005, Homeland Security Appropriations, First Responder Funding, Hutchison voted “NO.” Dodd motion to waive the Budget Act for the Gregg point of order against the Dodd amendment, which would have increased funding by \$16 billion for first responders and transit, rail, truck, and port security programs. SCR 18, March 15, 2005, Stabenow amendment: Protects the American people from terrorist attacks by providing the necessary resources to firefighters, police, EMS workers and other first responders by restoring \$1,626 billion in cuts to first-responder programs. Hutchison voted “NO.” SCR 95, March 11, 2004, Fiscal 2005 Budget Resolution/Homeland Security, Levin amendment would increase funding by \$1.7 billion for Homeland Security grants and assistance for first responders and firefighters and for port security measures. Hutchison voted “NO.” H.R. 2555, July 24, 2003, P.L. 108-90, Fiscal 2004 Homeland Security Appropriations, First Responder Funding, Hutchison voted “NO.” S. 762, April 3, 2003, Fiscal 2003 War Supplemental, First Responder Funding, Stevens motion to table Schumer amendment that would appropriate \$2.33 billion for first responders and localities. Hutchison voted “NO.” SCR 23, March 25, 2003, Fiscal 2004 Budget Resolution, Local Law Enforcement, increased spending for first responders by \$1 billion in FY 03 and \$2.5 billion in FY 04, Hutchison voted “NO.” SCR 23, March 21, 2003, Fiscal 2004 Budget Resolution, Homeland Security, Clinton amendment would increase spending on homeland security by \$3.5 billion, including funds for first responders, Hutchison voted “NO.” SCR 23, March 21, 2003, Fiscal 2004 Budget Resolution, Homeland Security, Schumer amendment would increase spending on homeland security by \$88 billion over 10 years, Hutchison voted “NO.” HJR 2, January 17, 2003, Fiscal 2003 Omnibus Appropriations, Homeland Security, Byrd amendment would provide \$3 billion for homeland security, Hutchison voted “NO.” H.R. 2360, July 14, 2005, Fiscal 2006 Homeland Security Appropriations, Truck Security, Schumer amendment to grant \$70 million to identify and track shipment of hazardous materials, Hutchison voted “NO.” H.R. 2360, July 13, 2005, Fiscal 2006 Homeland Security Appropriations, First Responder Funding, Akaka amendment to provide \$487 million for state and local first responder grant programs, Hutchison voted “NO.” H.R. 2360, July 12, 2005, Fiscal 2006 Homeland Security Appropriations, first responder funding, Collins amendment to provide first responder grants to states, Hutchison voted “NO.” H.R. 4567, Fiscal 2005 Homeland Security Appropriations/Firefighter Grants, Mikulski amendment would increase funding for firefighter assistance grants by \$150 million, Hutchison voted “NO.” H.R. 4567, September 13, 2004, Fiscal 2005 Homeland Security Appropriations/Coast Guard Funding, Lautenberg amendment would increase funding by \$100 million for Coast Guard activities, Hutchison voted “NO.” H.R. 4567, September 9, 2004, Boxer amendment to increase funding by \$70 million to improve interoperability of state and local communication systems, Hutchison voted “NO.” H.R. 4567, September 9, 2004, Fiscal 2005 Homeland Security

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Appropriations/First Responder Funding, Dodd amendment to increase funding for police, firefighters, state and local emergency personnel by \$15.8 billion, Hutchison voted “NO.” H.R. 4567, September 9, 2004, Fiscal 2005 Homeland Security Appropriations/Spending Increase, Byrd amendment to increase homeland security spending by \$2 billion, Hutchison voted “NO.” SCR 95, March 11, 2004, Fiscal 2005 Budget Resolution/Homeland Security Funding, Lieberman amendment to create a reserve fund allowing up to \$6.8 billion in additional spending for homeland security programs, Hutchison voted “NO.” SCR 23, March 25, 2003, Fiscal 2004 Budget Resolution, First Responders Funding, Leahy amendment to increase spending for first responders, Hutchison voted “NO.” SCR 23, March 21, 2003, Fiscal 2004 Budget Resolution, Homeland Security, Clinton amendment to increase homeland security spending by \$3.5 billion, Hutchison voted “NO.” SCR 23, March 21, 2003, Fiscal 2004 Budget Resolution, Homeland Security and Defense Reserve Fund, Lautenberg amendment to create \$103.5 billion homeland security and national defense reserve fund. Hutchison voted “NO.” SCR 23, March 21, 2003, Fiscal 2004 Budget Resolution, Homeland Security, Schumer amendment to increase spending on homeland security by \$88 billion over 10 years, Hutchison voted “NO.” HJR January 16, 2003, Fiscal 2003 Omnibus Appropriations, Homeland Security, Byrd amendment to provide \$3 billion for homeland security, Hutchison voted “NO.”

<sup>171</sup> Hardball with Chris Matthews, transcript of Tuesday, Feb. 28, 2006

<sup>172</sup> Houston Chronicle, June 1, 2006

<sup>173</sup> Buffalo News, Washington Bureau, March 4, 2006, “Deal gives Dubai firm control of 23 U.S. ports”

<sup>174</sup> Id.

<sup>175</sup> USA Today, September 2, 2004. The article continued, “The recent arrest of an alleged top al-Qaeda combat coach is the latest sign that suspected members of the terrorist organization are among those who take advantage of travel rules that allow easy entry. Citizens of neighboring Gulf states such as Saudi Arabia can come to Dubai without visas, which other nationalities can get at the country's ports of entry. Once here, it's easy to blend in to what has become a cosmopolitan crowd. The Emirates is home to an estimated 4 million people, and nearly 75% of them are foreigners... While the Emirates has taken concrete steps to fight terrorism since Sept. 11, 2001 — including making high-profile arrests, passing an anti-money laundering law, and imposing close monitoring procedures on charity organizations — the characteristics that make it an ideal place for legitimate business also attract militants and others with suspect motives. In August, Pakistani Qari Saifullah Akhtar, suspected of training thousands of al-Qaeda fighters for combat, was arrested in the Emirates and turned over to officials in his homeland, authorities in Pakistan announced. Emirates authorities have refused to comment on Akhtar's arrest. They were similarly tightlipped in 2002, when the United States announced the arrest of Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri, the suspected mastermind of the 2000 bombing of the USS Cole, which killed 17 U.S. sailors. It was a month before Emirates officials confirmed al-Nashiri had been arrested here. Then they said he had been planning to attack “vital economic targets” in the Emirates that were likely to inflict “the highest possible casualties among nationals and foreigners.” The Saudi-born al-Nashiri, one of six Cole defendants in an ongoing trial in Yemen, is in U.S. custody at an undisclosed location. Besides the Cole attack, he is suspected of helping direct the 1998 bombings of U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania, U.S. officials say. With open borders, multiethnic society and freewheeling business rules, the Emirates remains vital to al-Qaeda operations, said Evan F. Kohlmann, a Washington-based terrorism researcher. Dubai still “plays a key role for al-Qaeda as a through-point and a money transfer location,” Kohlmann said, although he also noted the country could be working to combat such activity with “an aggressive but low-profile intelligence strategy.” al-Qaeda isn't the only organization that has found Dubai useful. The father of Pakistan's nuclear program, Abdul Qadeer Khan, has acknowledged heading a clandestine group that, with the help of a Dubai company, supplied Pakistani nuclear technology to Iran, Libya and North Korea. Emirates officials refused to discuss the country's latest steps to combat terror. Dia'a Rashwan, an Egyptian expert on militant groups, said trumpeting developments such as the arrest of al-Qaeda suspects could be misread as serving the United States when the Emirates, led by its President Sheik Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan, cultivates an image as a champion of Arab causes. The Emirates nonetheless has a close relationship with Washington. Rashwan said the reticence also could stem from fear that saying too much could cause “panic among the huge expatriate community, which is proportionally the largest in the

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Gulf." Kohlmann said if more al-Qaeda suspects are arrested in the Emirates, the network might retaliate with a strike here, perhaps on a U.S. mission or military target. While the country has not been singled out as a target by al-Qaeda, the United States issued a warning in June that it had "information that extremists may be planning to carry out attacks against Westerners and oil workers in the Persian Gulf region, beyond Saudi Arabia." Security is tight in the Emirates, but not visible, and violent crimes are uncommon. "The United Arab Emirates is considered a safe haven for everybody," said Emirates analyst Abdulkhaleq Abdulla. "It has not yet got entangled in any of the violence that other countries around it have experienced and it wants to keep that image." Shortly after the Sept. 11, attacks, U.S. authorities said the United Arab Emirates, especially the commercial hub Dubai, was a major transit and money transfer center for al-Qaeda. A new report dated Aug. 21 by the U.S. commission investigating the Sept. 11 attacks provided the most detail yet on the extent to which the hijackers used Dubai as a travel hub. According to the U.S. government, 13 of the 19 hijackers entered the United States between April 23 and June 29, 2001. And 11 of those late-arrivers — who were Saudi citizens and primarily the "muscle" for the hijackings — went through Dubai, according to the report. The hijackers traveled in groups of two or three, taking off from Dubai and arriving at airports in Miami, Orlando, or New York City, the report said. As for the money trail, Bin Laden's alleged financial manager, Mustafa Ahmed al-Hisawi, received at a Dubai bank a transfer of \$15,000 two days before the Sept. 11 attacks and then left the Emirates for Pakistan, where he was arrested last year. Marwan Al-Shehhi, an Emirates citizen and one of the hijackers, received \$100,000 via the United Arab Emirates. Another hijacker, Fayez Banihammad, also was from the Emirates. About half of the \$250,000 spent on the attacks was wired to al-Qaeda terrorists in the United States from Dubai banks, authorities said. al-Qaeda money in Dubai banks also has been linked to the 1998 U.S. Embassy bombings in Kenya and Tanzania.

<sup>176</sup> 2005, Reid Senate Amendment 1222 to HR 2360 to prohibit Federal employees who disclose classified information to persons not authorized to receive such information from holding a security clearance (Senate vote 188), Hutchison voted against. Frist Senate Amendment 1223 to HR 2360: Mr. FRIST proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2360, making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes; as follows: At the appropriate place, insert the following: SEC. Any federal officeholder who makes reference to a classified Federal Bureau of Investigation report on the floor of the United States Senate, or any federal officeholder that makes a statement based on an FBI agent's comments which is used as propaganda by terrorist organizations thereby putting our servicemen and women at risk, shall not be permitted access to such information or to hold a security clearance for access to such information.

<sup>177</sup> March 15, 2005, Stabenow Amendment No. 147: "To protect the American people from terrorist attacks by providing the necessary resources to our firefighters, police, EMS workers and other first-responders by restoring \$1,626 billion in cuts to first-responder programs."

<sup>178</sup> March 17, 2005, Lieberman Amendment No. 220, which provided \$565 million to first-responder programs, port security, and the Border Patrol.

<sup>179</sup> S254, Vote #139, May 20, 1999

<sup>180</sup> Texarkana Gazette, November 22, 2005

<sup>181</sup> NewsHounds.com, reporting on John Gibson's FOX News March 28, 2006 program, The Big Story, with guest Kay Bailey Hutchison

<sup>182</sup> Reed Amendment 2737 to H.R. 4297, February 2, 2006, To strengthen America's military, to repeal the extension of tax rates for capital gains and dividends, to reduce the deficit, and for other purposes. Hutchison voted NAY.

<sup>183</sup> Houston Chronicle, December 13, 2005

<sup>184</sup> "Outdated administrative functions now cost \$600 billion a year - dollars that could be far better spent on patient care. A recent study found that administrative expenses and industry profits comprised 31 percent of total medical costs...For Medicare, the figure .... 3 percent. Medicare is far more efficient today in terms of administrative costs than our private health care system." Edward M. Kennedy, "America: Back on Track," 2006

<sup>185</sup> Houston Chronicle, April 10, 2005

<sup>186</sup> S. Amdt 204, Con. Res. 18, March 17, 2005, to restore Medicaid funding costs and establish a commission to solve longer term funding probe.

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<sup>187</sup> S1, Roll Call #262, 6/27/2003

<sup>188</sup> Houston Chronicle, March 4, 2006. "The federal government has placed what amounts to a direct tax upon Texas and other states in violation of the U.S. Constitution," Abbott said in a statement...Medicare, the federal health insurance program for the elderly and disabled, traditionally did not pay for beneficiaries' prescription drugs. A 2003 law added a prescription benefit to be operated by companies with Medicare contracts...Under the "clawback provision," states are required to pay the federal government part of the money they are expected to save because they won't be paying for prescription drugs for people enrolled in Medicare and Medicaid...The provision could cost Texas \$100 million by 2009 and leave it and other states "wallowing in red ink for several years," Abbott said.

<sup>189</sup> 15-Mar [S.Con.Res. 83](#) On the Amendment [S.Amdt. 3009](#) Rejected Nelson Amdt. No. 3009; To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund to protect medicare beneficiaries who enroll in the prescription drug benefit during 2006.

<sup>190</sup> Press release, Radnofsky Campaign, "Radnofsky Urges Extension of Voting Rights Act," June 23, 2006

<sup>191</sup> Statement of U.S. Senate Democratic Nominee Barbara Ann Radnofsky, July 31, 2006: "The Ku Klux Klan has announced its intention to rally on immigration issues on August 5 in Amarillo at City Hall. I condemn the Klan's message and history of hate and violence and terrorism. I condemn the Klan's application of its hateful activities in the context of immigration reform and its planned rally in Amarillo, a fine city with concerns including water and drought, with inadequate federal relief due to wasteful government spending and misplaced priorities. I call on my opponent to also denounce the Klan."

<sup>192</sup> Wall Street Journal, September 14, 2005: "U.S. Senator Kay Bailey Hutchison, a Texas Republican, introduced legislation Monday that would grant Secretary Spellings authority to waive McKinney-Vento. Such proposals are arousing consternation among advocates for the homeless, who fear that nearly two decades of gains in public-school enrollment for homeless children will be wiped out. They note that the act, which also requires school systems to enroll homeless children even without documentation such as health and residency records and to employ liaisons to the homeless, was vital to the swift, open-armed response of school districts to the student influx in the hurricane's aftermath. Also, they say, thousands of storm-battered children have already enrolled in public schools across the country without ill effects. Gary Orfield, director of a Harvard University project that monitors school integration, said that segregating a predominantly black group of evacuees could raise "constitutional questions of racial discrimination." He also said that because many of them may be traumatized, have learning deficits, or come from failing schools, it would be "terrifically difficult" to teach a separate class of the displaced students, and that placing them in middle-class schools and communities would benefit them educationally. William L. Taylor, chairman of the Citizen's Commission on Civil Rights, said the administration's plans to ease McKinney-Vento and No Child Left Behind could leave the displaced students warehoused and forgotten. "We need some focus on the needs of the children, and not go around waiving a lot of regulations without deciding whether there's a need," Mr. Taylor said.

<sup>193</sup> Houston Chronicle, June 15, 2005

<sup>194</sup> Senate Resolution 167, 108<sup>th</sup> Congress

<sup>195</sup> Senate Resolution 214, 108<sup>th</sup> Congress

<sup>196</sup> Senate Resolution 218, 106<sup>th</sup> Congress

<sup>197</sup> San Angelo Standard-Times, August 5, 2006. "Radnofsky denounced the clan and called on her senate opponent, incumbent Republican Kay Bailey Hutchison to do likewise. No one answered the phones in Hutchison's Washington or Abilene offices to issue such a denunciation."

<sup>198</sup> The Center for American Progress, "Budgeting for Katrina and Beyond," September 23, 2005

<sup>199</sup> Ibid.

<sup>200</sup> Ibid.

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- <sup>201</sup> New York Times, August 20, 2006
- <sup>202</sup> Houston Chronicle, May 7, 2006
- <sup>203</sup> 4-Mar [S.Con.Res. 83](#) On the Amendment [S.Amdt. 3013](#) Rejected Conrad Amdt. No. 3013; To fully reinstate the pay-as-you-go requirement through 2011.
- <sup>204</sup> Washington Post, Wednesday, March 8, 2006
- <sup>205</sup> KWTX Waco, May 11, 2006
- <sup>206</sup> Houston Chronicle, May 18, 2006. “At a ceremony on the White House lawn, Bush said his tax cuts had helped the economy grow, “which means more tax revenue for the federal government.” That’s not true. A host of studies, some of them by economists who served in the Bush administration, have concluded that tax reductions mean less money for the Treasury.”
- <sup>207</sup> Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, March 20, 2006
- <sup>208</sup> Houston Chronicle, December 8, 2005
- <sup>209</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>210</sup> Los Angeles Times, July 1, 2006: “The tide of undocumented Mexicans in the U.S. surged after the pact was implemented. Fully two-thirds of undocumented immigrants currently living in the United States have been there 10 years or less, according to the Pew Hispanic Center. Many of those people are Mexicans from hard-hit rural areas, the predictable casualties, NAFTA critics say, of a trade deal that forced Mexico to wrench open its farm sector without a viable transition strategy for millions of subsistence farmers...many [economists] agree that NAFTA accelerated the decades-long exodus of Mexicans from the countryside by opening the nation’s markets wider to subsidized U.S. agriculture products. Mexico has shed nearly 30% of its farm jobs since the trade pact went into effect, according to government statistics. That translates into 2.8 million farmers and millions more of their dependents fleeing their fields. Some have taken subsistence jobs in Mexico’s cities, but many have relocated to the U.S...Mexico has lost more than four times as many farm jobs over the last 12 years as it gained in export manufacturing positions, in part because of relentless competition in China. Economist Jen Faux, author of a new book on globalization, said the current focus of the U.S. Congress on tougher border enforcement ignored the root economic causes pushing migrants north. He said talk of fences, guest worker programs and Mexican government ineptitude diverted attention from U.S.-backed policies such as NAFTA that have helped create the very flood of illegal immigrants that many Americans are now decrying.”
- <sup>211</sup> New York Times, August 3, 2006
- <sup>212</sup> Gail Cunningham, Consumer Credit Counseling Service of Greater Dallas, Dallas Morning News, August 18, 2006
- <sup>213</sup> Dallas Morning News, August 18, 2006, using RealtyTrac Inc.
- <sup>214</sup> Dallas Morning News, August 18, 2006, using RealtyTrac Inc.
- <sup>215</sup> Dallas Morning News, August 18, 2006, using RealtyTrac Inc.
- <sup>216</sup> 4-Mar [S.Con.Res. 83](#) On the Amendment [S.Amdt. 3013](#) Rejected Conrad Amdt. No. 3013; To fully reinstate the pay-as-you-go requirement through 2011.
- <sup>217</sup> Washington Post, Wednesday, March 8, 2006
- <sup>218</sup> KWTX Waco, May 11, 2006
- <sup>219</sup> Houston Chronicle, May 18, 2006. “At a ceremony on the White House lawn, Bush said his tax cuts had helped the economy grow, “which means more tax revenue for the federal government.” That’s not true. A host of studies, some of them by economists who served in the Bush administration, have concluded that tax reductions mean less money for the Treasury.”
- <sup>220</sup> Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, March 20, 2006

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<sup>221</sup> San Antonio Express-News, February 22, 2006. “The administration predicts Americans would become more thrifty consumers if they had to pay more of the upfront costs, which occurs with health savings accounts...Overall, the analysts forecast a 7.2% annual increase in health care costs of the coming decade. That’s in line with the 7.4% increase in 2005. The overall economy is projected to grow at a rate of only 5.1% over the coming decade, which means health care will eat up even more of private and government budgets.”

<sup>222</sup> Talking Points Memo blog, July 11, 2006

<sup>223</sup> Austin Chronicle, February 23, 2006

<sup>224</sup> Senate vote 156, Raise Corporate Average Fuel Efficiency (CAFÉ) standards (Hutchison voted NO), Senate vote 148, Accelerate the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in the United States (Hutchison voted NO)

<sup>225</sup> Washington Post, November 10, 2005, Dana Milbank reported information accidentally revealed by questioning by Sen. Kay Bailey Hutchison, who accepted \$306,820 in oil and gas donations over five years, according to the Center for Responsive Politics, per the following excerpt: “That energy legislation is zero in terms of how it affects Exxon Mobil,” said the company's chairman, Lee Raymond. This did not sit well with Sen. Kay Bailey Hutchison (R-Tex., \$306,820). “But,” she asked, don't the tax breaks “make a difference” in investment decisions? Raymond would not play along. “They will not significantly alter the programs that we have,” he said.

<sup>226</sup> New York Times, April 23, 2006. “But Azerbaijan has remained undemocratic. No election under Mr. Aliyev or his late father, Heydar Aliyev, has been judged free or fair by the main international observers. Instead, fraud and abuse of state resources for chosen candidates have been widespread. Ilham Aliyev’s government maintains a distinctly Soviet-era state television network and has elevated Heydar Aliyev to the status of a minor personality cult figure. Moreover, Azerbaijan’s government is often described as one of the world’s most corrupt.”

<sup>227</sup> Press release and op-ed on Senator Hutchison’s web site, November 2, 2005

<sup>228</sup> New York Times, November 27, 2005

<sup>229</sup> Center for Responsive Politics, October 2005, [www.opensecrets.org](http://www.opensecrets.org)

<sup>230</sup> Azerbaijan International, 2002

<sup>231</sup> Associated Press, April 21, 2006

<sup>232</sup> Houston Chronicle, April 30, 2006. Hutchison voted YES on HR 4939 to back the funding.

<sup>233</sup> Beaumont Enterprise, February 2, 2006. “Efforts to increase Texas’ share of a federal hurricane recovery grant have gone nowhere so far.” The 34-member Texas congressional delegation, “taken by surprise,” urged the HUD secretary to reconsider the grant of less than \$75 million, saying it needed \$1 billion. (Houston Chronicle, January 27, 2006).

<sup>234</sup> Associated Press, February 17, 2006, Suzanne Gamboa

<sup>235</sup> Los Angeles Times, March 25, 2006

<sup>236</sup> New York Times, April 20, 2006. “We were told we would be taken care of by everybody on the federal level,” said Chris Paulitz, a spokesman for Kay Bailey Hutchison.

<sup>237</sup> Beaumont Enterprise, April 12, 2006

<sup>238</sup> Houston Chronicle, May 6, 2006

<sup>239</sup> Austin American-Statesman, April 27, 2006

<sup>240</sup> Texas Monthly, June 2006. “When Congress passed a \$29 billion supplemental appropriations bill in December, it allocated more than \$11.5 billion for relief from hurricane damage. Some \$6.2 billion went to Louisiana. Another \$5 billion went to Mississippi. Texas’ share was \$74.5 million. And of this promised pittance, the state has yet to see a single penny.”



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<sup>241</sup> Houston Chronicle, June 8, 2006. “Congress agreed Wednesday to cut billions of dollars from an emergency spending bill for hurricane reconstruction and war costs, giving Texas lawmakers only part of the storm recovery money they sought...A casualty of House-Senate deal making, however, was a \$10 million package in additional funding for police, fire, and emergency costs in Houston stemming from the influx of people displaced by Hurricane Katrina. The money had been included in the Senate bill by U.S. Sen. Kay Bailey Hutchison, R-Texas. The city has already received \$20 million...Lawmakers also cut a \$4 billion Senate proposal to \$400 million for emergency federal assistance to farmers and ranchers who suffered losses from hurricanes, wildfires, and droughts. Texas lawmakers had hoped more of that money would survive the negotiations and reach devastated areas.”

<sup>242</sup> Austin American-Statesman, April 27, 2006

<sup>243</sup> Houston Chronicle, March 12, 2006. Senate bill 2349.

<sup>244</sup> Federal Election Commission, [www.FEC.gov](http://www.FEC.gov)

<sup>245</sup> Houston Chronicle, January 14, 2006

<sup>246</sup> [www.opensecrets.org](http://www.opensecrets.org)

<sup>247</sup> Talkingpointsmemo.com, January 2006. The K Street Project, the brainchild of Tom DeLay, implemented “punish your enemies and reward your friends,” requiring lobbyists to “pay-to-play” and 1) refuse to hire members of the other party 2) hire only specific individuals identified by congressional leadership 3) contribute heavily to one party’s coffers. Grover Norquist was led to proclaim in 2002 that he would have 90-10 percentage staffing advantage on K Street and 90-10 percentage advantage in business giving. American Progress Report, Jan. 14, 2006. Sen. Santorum held meetings with interest groups, and “Sen. Kay Bailey Hutchison (R-TX) and Gordon Smith (R-OR) meet with trade association lobbyists and corporate lobbyists, respectively. According to participants, Santorum seeks input from lobbyists on framing policy and mobilizing their clients around an issue...At the end of each meeting, the lobbyists receive a list of job openings and people seeking jobs, which is compiled by the Republican National Committee.” Philadelphia Inquirer, January 27, 2006.