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CONGRESSIONAL SCORECARD

BASED ON THE PRINCIPLES OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION



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\$295,579

U.S. National Debt Per Household as of July 30, 2026



David McCormick

U.S. Congress

U.S. Senator, Pennsylvania (R)

Phone: 202-224-6324

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65

Lifetime
Freedom
Score

Congressional Scorecard 119-2

✓ Pro-Freedom ✗ Anti-Freedom — Did not Vote **Vote**

1. Imposes new federal regulations on cryptocurrency stablecoins.

Estimated cost per household: **-\$0.02/year.**



Pro-Freedom: **No** · Cast: **Yes** · S. 1582 · Passed 68–30 · 06/17/2025

2. Ends federal tax credits for projects utilizing battery and energy-storage technologies.



Pro-Freedom: **Yes** · Cast: **No** · H.R. 1 · Rejected 21–79 · 07/01/2025

3. Rescinds \$9 billion in funding previously appropriated by Congress for fiscal 2025.

Estimated benefit per household: **+\$71.00/year.**



Pro-Freedom: **Yes** · Cast: **Yes** · H.R. 4 · Passed 51–48 · 07/17/2025

4. Cuts six percent of all federal spending.

Pro-Freedom: **Yes** · Cast: **Yes** · S. Con. Res. 22 · Rejected 36–62 · 09/16/2025



5. Prohibits any Federal Reserve bank from paying interest on reserve balances that are maintained at a Federal Reserve bank by or on behalf of a big bank or another depository institution.



Pro-Freedom: **Yes** · Cast: **No** · S. 2296 · Rejected 14–83 · 10/09/2025

6. Extends enhanced ObamaCare subsidies by an additional three years.

Estimated cost per household: **-\$124.00/year.**



Pro-Freedom: **No** · Cast: **No** · S. 3385 · Passed 51–48 · 12/11/2025

Scorecard Votes: 50%

Why do these votes matter?

1. GENIUS Act

S. 1582, the "Guiding and Establishing National Innovation for U.S. Stablecoins (GENIUS) Act," would regulate cryptocurrency stablecoins, digital assets used as a means of payment redeemable for a fixed amount of currency. It requires stablecoin issuers to apply to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) to be a "permitted payment stablecoin issuer" and maintain 1:1 reserves in approved assets. Additionally, it empowers the Federal Reserve Board, FDIC, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and Department of the Treasury to oversee permitted stablecoin issuers.

The GENIUS Act expands government surveillance and control over private financial activities, creating a backdoor to a central bank digital currency. Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution does not permit Congress to regulate the financial sector, and the Fourth Amendment protects individuals from unreasonable searches and unwarranted government surveillance.

2. Ending "Green" Subsidies

During consideration of the One Big Beautiful Bill Act (H.R. 1), Senator Mike Lee (R-Utah) offered an amendment to end federal tax credits for projects utilizing battery and energy-storage technologies that begin construction more than 60 days after the bill's enactment. By contrast, the enacted law preserves longer-term subsidies for energy storage while ending tax credits for wind and solar projects placed in service after December 31, 2027.

The amendment would have ended these subsidies almost immediately rather than allowing them to continue for years. By preserving "green" energy credits, Congress advances policies aligned with the UN's Agenda 2030, using federal tax law to manipulate the economy and impose globalist energy priorities that fall outside the Constitution's enumerated powers.

3. Fiscal 2025 Rescissions

H.R. 4, the "Rescissions Act of 2025," would rescind \$9 billion in funding previously appropriated by Congress for fiscal 2025, including \$7.9 billion in foreign aid and \$1.1 billion for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. The foreign-aid rescissions include \$800 million for migration and refugee assistance, \$361 million for international peacekeeping operations, and \$169 million for international organizations such as the United Nations and World Health Organization.

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution does not authorize Congress to establish or fund public media, or to send financial aid to foreign countries. Although \$9 billion is a small number compared to the total amount of federal expenditures, it is a good first step toward reining in unconstitutional, reckless spending.

4. Budget Resolution

Senator Rand Paul (R-Ky.) made a motion to proceed to Senate Concurrent Resolution 22, a budget resolution he introduced. On the Senate floor, Paul pleaded, "This year, the United States will spend \$6.7 trillion while bringing in about \$4.7 trillion. That is \$2 trillion more being spent than what is coming in.... Next year, it is going to be even worse. The budget that was passed in the spring said we would spend \$6.3 trillion next year, but it turns out it is going to be \$7.2 trillion next year." Of his resolution, Paul said, "My budget, ... the Six Penny Plan budget, cuts 6 percent of all spending to rebalance in just 5 years."

Most government spending falls outside the scope of constitutionally authorized federal powers, but also because the federal government needs to start reining in ballooning federal spending and debt in order to avert future fiscal disaster. Although six percent may not seem like much, modest cuts are still better than none at all.

5. Federal Reserve Interest Payments

During consideration of the fiscal 2026 National Defense Authorization Act (S. 2296), Senator Rand Paul (R-Ky.) offered an amendment to prohibit any Federal Reserve bank from paying interest on reserve balances that are maintained at a Federal Reserve bank by or on behalf of a big bank or another depository institution. Of the need for his amendment, Paul explained, "The Federal Reserve pays both foreign and domestic banks to simply park their money in Fed accounts — in other words, to not loan money at all. Over the past 5 years, the Fed's big bank bailout amounts to over half a trillion dollars.... My amendment ends these subsidies."

The unconstitutional Federal Reserve should not bail out or subsidize banks at the expense of taxpayers.

6. ObamaCare Subsidy Extension

S. 3385 would extend enhanced ObamaCare subsidies, originally enacted under the 2021 American Rescue Plan Act and the 2022 Inflation Reduction Act, by an additional three years.

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution does not authorize Congress to subsidize health insurance. ObamaCare reduced individual choice in the health-insurance market, increased costs for many Americans, and has been poorly run from the beginning, exactly what is to be expected when the federal government attempts to regulate and subsidize healthcare.