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CONGRESSIONAL SCORECARD

BASED ON THE THE U.S. CONSTITUTION

The Congressional Scorecard is a nationwide, nonpartisan educational program of The John Birch Society intended to inform voters about legislators' voting records. It does not promote any candidate or political party. Bills are chosen for their constitutional implications and taxpayer costs.

Does Your Legislator Vote for Freedom?

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$290,860

U.S. National Debt Per Household as of June 3, 2026

Heather Wilson

Congress
Representative, New Mexico 1st (R)
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Lifetime Freedom Score

Congressional Scorecard 110-1

Based on the Principles of the U.S. Constitution

★ Constitutional ✗ Unconstitutional ? Did not Vote

	$/Year	Vote
1. HR2237 Iraq Troop Withdrawal (Rejected 171 to 255 on 5/10/2007, Roll Call 330). The bill would require the withdrawal of troops and contractors to begin within 90 days of the bill's enactment, and to be completed within 180 days from the beginning date of the withdrawal.		NO ✗
2. Amendment to HR2643 Global Climate Change (Rejected 153 to 274 on 6/26/2007, Roll Call 555). Strikes from the bill nonbinding language calling for a mandatory program to combat global warming.		YES ★
3. HR3688 Peru Free Trade Agreement (Passed 285 to 132 on 11/8/2007, Roll Call 1060). Transfers the power to regulate trade (and other powers as well) to regional arrangements.		YES ✗
4. HR5140 Economic Stimulus (Passed 385 to 35 on 1/29/2008, Roll Call 25). Would provide about $150 billion in economic stimulus, including $101.1 billion in direct payments of rebate checks (typically $600) to most taxpayers in 2008	-$1,284.00	YES ✗
5. S Con Res 70 Budget Resolution (Passed 214 to 210 on 6/5/2008, Roll Call 382). Drafted by the Democrats, this $3.03 trillion budget sets nonbinding limits for the 12 annual appropriations bills.	-$25,946.00	NO ★
6. HR1424 Bailout Bill (Passed 263 to 171 on 10/03/2008, Roll Call 681). Authorizes the Treasury Department to use $700 billion of taxpayer money to purchase troubled mortgage-related securities from banks and other financial-related institutions.	-$5,994.00	YES ✗

Scorecard Votes: 33%

Why do these votes matter?

1. Iraq Troop Withdrawal

This bill to withdraw U.S. troops and Defense Department contractors from Iraq (H.R. 2237) was purely a symbolic bill with little chance of passage by the House. The bill would require the withdrawal of troops and contractors to begin within 90 days of the bill's enactment, and to be completed within 180 days from the beginning date of the withdrawal.

According to Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution, only Congress can declare war, and consequently our soldiers are not fighting under a constitutional mandate.

2. Global Climate Change

Representative Joe Barton (R-Texas) introduced an amendment to H.R. 2643 to strike from the bill nonbinding language calling for a mandatory program to combat global warming. Specifically, this provision of H.R. 2643 expresses "the sense of the Congress that there should be enacted a comprehensive and effective national program of mandatory, market-based limits and incentives" to reduce global greenhouse-gas emissions. An example of so-called "market-based limits" would be to allow companies that want to exceed their allowable emissions output to buy permits or allowances from companies that choose not to use their full allotment.

Mandatory limits on greenhouse-gas emissions would harm the economy.

3. Peru Free Trade Agreement

The Peru Free Trade Agreement (H.R. 3688) is another in a series of free-trade agreements to transfer the power to regulate trade (and other powers as well) to regional arrangements. Other examples include the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and Central American Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA).

The Peru FTA and other so-called free-trade arrangements threaten our national independence and (as we've seen with NAFTA) harm our economy.

4. Economic Stimulus

H.R. 5140, the Economic Stimulus Act of 2008, passed 385-35 on January 29, 2008 (Roll Call 25). It would provide about $150 billion in economic stimulus, including $101.1 billion in direct payments of rebate checks (typically $600) to most taxpayers in 2008 and temporary tax breaks for businesses.

Creating money out of thin air and then spending the newly created money cannot improve the economy, at least not in the long term. (If it could, why not create even more money for rebates and make every American a millionaire?) A realistic long-term stimulus can only be achieved by lowering taxes through less government and by reducing regulatory burdens.

5. Budget Resolution

The final version of the Fiscal 2009 Budget Resolution (Senate Concurrent Resolution 70) was adopted 214-210 on June 5, 2008 (Roll Call 382). Drafted by the Democrats, this $3.03 trillion budget sets nonbinding limits for the 12 annual appropriations bills. Last year's $2.9 trillion budget allowed $145.2 billion for operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. The new budget included only $70 billion for the two wars in 2009 and nothing thereafter.

The budget assumes that revenue will be stable or increase and that some tax cuts will expire. An increase was called for in the statutory debt ceiling by $800 billion to $10.6 trillion. That promptly occurred in the Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac bailout. Inflation and the national debt are skyrocketing as Congress persists at disregarding constitutional limits on spending.

6. Bailout Bill

The Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (H.R. 1424) passed 263-171 (Roll Call 681) on October 3, 2008. This bill authorizes the Treasury Department to use $700 billion of taxpayer money to purchase troubled mortgage-related securities from banks and other financial-related institutions, on terms set by the Treasury Secretary, who now has authority to manage and sell those assets. The bailout plan also expands FDIC protection from $100,000 to $250,000 per bank account.

The bill establishes an unconstitutional merger of government with banks and businesses -- in other words, corporate fascism -- and greatly increases the national debt and monetary inflation by forcing taxpayers to pay the price for the failures of private financial institutions.