

IVI-IPO 2006 CONGRESSIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE – Section 1

DATE 1/4/06 DISTRICT: 5 PARTY: Democratic

NAME: Rahm Emanuel

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NUMBER OF PETITION SIGNATURES FILED: 9,000 NUMBER REQUIRED: 951

A) Elective or appointive public or party offices previously held including dates.

U.S. Congressman, 2003-Present; Vice Chair of the Chicago Housing Authority, 1999-2001; Senior Advisor for Policy and Strategy, The White House, 1996-1998; Director of Special Initiatives, The White House, 1993-1996.

B) Other elective offices for which you have been a candidate.

None.

C) What is your primary occupation?

Member of Congress.

D) Briefly list your civic activities of the past ten years.

After working in the White House, I returned to Chicago where I served as Vice Chair of the board of the Chicago Housing Authority. I also served on the boards of Gallery 37, an after-school arts program for children, and taught at Northwestern University. My wife Amy and I are very involved in the local community and raise funds for groups such as Misericordia Heart of Mercy, Citizens United for Research in Epilepsy, the Jewish United Fund, the American Jewish Congress, and Marwen.

E) What subjects have you studied and what experience have you had which will be most helpful to you in the office you seek?

I have spent over twenty years championing progressive politics and candidates, starting with my work as a field organizer for the Illinois Public Action Council. I had the privilege of working in the White House for six years, during which time I put together the coalitions that passed landmark progressive legislation—from the Children’s Health Insurance Program that extended health coverage to millions of children of working parents to fighting off Republican attacks on Social Security and Medicare. I worked closely with Jim and Sarah Brady

to pass the Brady Law, requiring background checks to purchase handguns. And the 1994 Crime Law I helped pass included a ban on assault weapons and funded the Violence Against Women Act—a major national effort to combat domestic violence. Since being elected to Congress, I have continued to fight for issues that are important to my constituents – working to lower prescription drug prices, crafting legislation to protect individuals’ medical privacy, creating a bipartisan coalition in support of my bill to clean up the Great Lakes, and helping to make college financial aid more accessible to middle class and working class families.

F) What candidates have you supported? Please be specific in describing your role in each campaign.

I helped elect Paul Simon to the U.S. Senate and Bill Clinton to the White House—both of whom led the fight for a host of progressive causes. As Midwest regional director for the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, and again as national campaign director, I helped lead the fight to elect Democrats to Congress and maintain a Democratic majority. In my current capacity as Chairman of the DCCC, I continue to work to elect Democratic candidates to Congress.

G) Please list all endorsements you have received so far.

None for the 2006 election as of 12/31/05.

H) As concisely as possible, please state why you feel you should be endorsed over the other candidate(s). What goals for the office you seek are most important to you personally?

I am seeking re-election by the people of the 5th Congressional District to continue to work on the issues that affect their daily lives, including health care, jobs, education, and retirement. As I regularly conduct office hours at grocery stores in my district, people tell me about their difficulties in understanding the new Medicare drug program, or how unemployment insurance is running out, or the challenge in sending their children to college. Since my first year in Congress, I have worked to help Americans afford their prescription drugs by allowing importation of FDA-approved drugs from other countries. I have offered legislation to make education more affordable, whether it’s through increasing the number of Pell Grants available to students, or extending the higher education tuition deduction to more families. I have been focused on pulling together a coalition of Republicans and Democrats from every state bordering the Great Lakes to pass my bill, the “Great Lakes Restoration Financing Act,” which would help states clean up the lakes, preserving them for future generations, and have sponsored several pieces of legislation that would protect our environment by promoting hybrid and alternative fuel technology for cars.

This office is about the families I represent and the challenges they face. My top priority is to pursue policies that can provide real help to people who need it, whether it affects their economic security, retirement security or their family’s security. I want to continue to work hard everyday to justify the trust the people of my district have placed in me.

I) What is your campaign budget? How much have you raised to date?

The budget has not yet been determined.

J) How many people are on your campaign staff? How many volunteers are on your list?

I have two people working on my campaign. I am proud to have had over 500 volunteers.

IVI-IPO 2006 CONGRESSIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE – Section 2

Foreign and Military

1. What should be the US role in multi-national alliances such as the UN, NATO and the International Criminal Court?

The challenge posed by the tragedy of September 11th and the ongoing global war against terror has demonstrated the importance of strong, multilateral alliances in achieving our important foreign policy goals. The U.S. should be actively engaged in alliances such as the UN, NATO, and the International Criminal Court, as it was during the Clinton Presidency. I was very disappointed in President George W. Bush's decisions early in his term and again leading up to the war in Iraq to pursue a wholly unilateral and preemptive foreign policy.

2. What should be the policy of the IMF and World Bank toward countries that are essentially bankrupt?

The U.S. should maintain global leadership in averting international financial crises that could expand into security threats in regions vital to American interests. Stable international financial markets are also a domestic imperative. A more open IMF and World Bank policy-making process will reassure the U.S. and other contributing nations on the efficacy of these programs. U.S. contributions must be conditioned on further structural reforms.

3. What should be Congress' role in formulating foreign policy?

While the President has primary responsibility for foreign policy, Congress must aggressively fulfill its oversight responsibilities in this area. Congress should have a strong role in formulating foreign policy, exercised through its Constitutional duty to approve appointees and treaties, and through the power of the purse.

Should the US adopt a timetable for withdrawal of our troops from Iraq? If so, within what timeframe?

We must develop a performance based Iraq strategy. After the loss of nearly 2,000 American men and women and more than \$400 billion, the war in Iraq appears endless. The current strategy is clearly not working, but the choices are not between "staying the course" and withdrawal. I believe we must build on the performance based strategy outlined by Senator Levin that sets specific goals and objectives for completion of the mission within 2 years.

4. Should the US wage war without a declaration from Congress?

No.

5. Would you support legislation giving Governors veto power over deployment of their National Guard units overseas?

No.

6. Do you agree with the current proposed level of funding for the military? If you agree, explain. If you disagree, how would you distribute the funds?

We must ensure that the military has the funds to maintain technological superiority and supply the resources needed for them to successfully accomplish their missions. Further, it is important that our troops have what they need as they put their lives on the line in Afghanistan, Iraq and other areas of the world. That said, it is probably time for a complete review of our defense budget as it relates to the responsibilities of today's military.

7. Do you support funding to assist conversion of the defense industry to civilian applications?

Yes.

8. Do you support continued funding for WHISC (the re-named Army School of the Americas)?

No.

9. Do you support the way the drug war is being carried on, both abroad and at home? What would you change?

We need a more effective effort to reduce the demand for drugs in the U.S. by providing full funding for education and treatment. I also support enhanced efforts to help foreign growers of the crops used to produce narcotics transition to other crops. This is particularly important in light of Bolivia's recent announcement that they intend to continue cultivating the cocoa plant used in making cocaine. The U.S. should also work to stem the growing poppy trade in Afghanistan.

10. Do you support normalization of relations with Cuba?

I voted to repeal the travel ban and the current economic embargo. I also support allowing Cuban-Americans to send money to their families still living in Cuba. I support more open trade, tourism and cultural relations as a means toward a more democratic Cuba once Fidel Castro is no longer in power.

11. Do you support the Helms-Burton Act?

No.

Energy & Environment

12. Do you support oil drilling in Alaska and other protected wilderness?

No.

13. Do you support pollution credit schemes?

Some cap and trade systems may prove beneficial to the environment. However, I do not think that cap and trade will work for all pollutants. Mercury, for example, is not a good candidate for such a system because it has the potential to create "hot spots" and devastate the areas around power plants and other sources.

14. Do you support legislation establishing a national Energy Efficiency Resource Standard to set energy-saving targets for utilities?

Yes.

15. Do you support the Clean Water Authority Restoration Act of 2005?

Yes.

16. Do you support legislation to increase revenue sources by removing federal land use regulations from federal land claims?

No.

Transportation

Should the federal government have primary funding responsibility for:

17. infrastructure improvements?

18. highways?

19. mass transit?

20. high-speed rail?

21. Amtrak?

22. Air transportation?

Please explain your answers.

I believe that as a nation we must make a significant investment in rebuilding our crumbling public infrastructure – both as a way to ensure our long-term economic competitiveness and to create immediate jobs. Federal, state and local governments all have a responsibility in ensuring effective and efficient transportation infrastructure. In particular, the Federal government should increase its commitment to rail infrastructure. This includes both commuter rail and high-speed rail between communities.

Taxes and Economic Policy

23. Do you favor a more progressive income tax?

24. Do you favor a flat tax?

25. Do you favor a national sales tax?

26. Do you favor reduction of the capital gains tax?

27. Do you favor reduction or elimination of the estate tax?

28. Do you favor elimination of the corporate alternative tax?

29. Do you favor tax cuts on stock dividends?

30. Do you favor any other changes in our tax structure?

Please explain.

Senator Ron Wyden (D-Ore.) and I recently proposed a comprehensive tax reform plan, *the Fair Flat Tax Act*, which would simplify the code, reward work rather than wealth, and provide real tax relief for the middle-class. At the heart of our proposal is the belief that tax reform should adhere to four basic principles. First, tax reform must not increase the burden on the middle class. Second, reform must simplify a code that has grown by more than 10,000 pages since President Bush took office. Third, reform must make the code fairer. Fourth, reform must not increase the deficit.

The Fair Flat Tax Act contains several key components. First, it halves the number of tax brackets from six to three, while providing a tax cut for more than 80% of taxpayers – those earning up to about

\$150,000. Second, the plan vastly simplifies the tax code. Most taxpayers will be able to file a simple, one-page Form 1040. Third, it would eliminate the Alternative Minimum Tax, which was originally designed to ensure that the wealthiest Americans paid a fair share. Instead, it is affecting more and more of the middle-class. Without a fix, the AMT will hit 19 million taxpayers next year and 33 million by 2010, up from just 1 million in 1999. Fourth, it triples the standard deduction from \$5,000 to \$15,000 for individuals and from \$10,000 to \$30,000 for married couples. Fifth, it treats capital and wages the same for tax purposes. There's no logical reason that a teacher's pay should be taxed at a higher rate than a CEO's stock dividends. Finally, our plan puts us back on the path of fiscal responsibility, reducing the deficit by \$100 billion over the next five years.

The Fair Flat Tax also consolidates certain incentives and replaces several tax loopholes with four simple, progressive provisions for middle class families. These provisions will help to shore up the pillars of middle-class life: raising children, paying for college, purchasing a home, and saving for retirement. Specifically, our plan will create an "Expanded College Access Credit," a refundable tax credit replacing the five existing education tax incentives (the Hope Scholarship, the Lifetime Learning Credit, the deduction for higher education expenses, the exclusion of employee-provided education benefits, and the exclusion for qualified tuition reductions) by providing a \$3,000-a-year credit to students for four years of college and two years of graduate school;

The Wyden-Emanuel plan also creates the "Simplified Family Credit," which replaces three existing tax incentives while rewarding work and discouraging dependency. The Simplified Family Credit collapses the Earned Income Tax Credit, the Child Credit, and the Dependent Care Credit into one easy-to-use credit for working families with children, while providing more benefits to more families than all of them combined. We also create a "Universal Mortgage Deduction" -- a home mortgage deduction available to all homeowners, not just those who itemize deductions on their tax returns. And, finally, the Wyden-Emanuel tax plan creates a Universal Pension (UP), which replaces the "alphabet soup" of 16 existing IRA-type accounts with a single, portable retirement account for all workers.

31. Do you favor a roll-back of the Bush tax cuts?

Yes, for those earning more than \$200,000 annually. The Bush tax cuts, geared disproportionately to the wealthiest Americans, have created spiraling deficits going forward. These deficits threaten the Social Security and Medicare trust funds and severely restrict the federal government's ability to address other critical needs.

32. Do you support cutbacks in discretionary spending to fund Katrina rebuilding efforts?

No. The Federal Government has a responsibility to assist in rebuilding communities after a disaster. Traditionally these costs have been considered one-time expenses and not offset with cuts in other essential government programs.

33. Do you support any privatization of the Social Security fund? Please explain.

I was part of an administration dedicated to protecting the solvency of Social Security. Working with Congress, President Clinton extended the life of the Social Security Trust Fund. He also left office with a multi-billion dollar federal surplus, which could have been used to shore up the Trust Fund for years to come. Instead, that surplus was squandered through reckless tax cuts and unchecked increases in federal spending. Today, the federal government is borrowing billions from Social Security to finance record deficits and the record \$8.18 trillion national debt.

Nevertheless, the non-partisan Congressional Budget Office (CBO) projects that -- even with no immediate changes -- Social Security can pay full benefits for the next 47 years. Thus, some small adjustments over the next few years can ensure the solvency of the program for the long-term. It is essential that we protect and strengthen Social Security. The fact is that American families face more risk—not less. With many companies abandoning their pension plans and millions of middle-class families struggling to pay their bills, there is a growing need to help Americans save for retirement. Those efforts should *supplement* Social Security rather than *supplant* it.

Social Security is designed to ensure a basic level of retirement security for millions of Americans regardless of the ups and downs of the capital markets. It is the reason that the number of seniors living in poverty in our country has gone from 70 percent before the program started to a mere 13 percent today. As we return for the Second Session of the 109th Congress, Republicans and Democrats should work together to strengthen the existing Social Security system while encouraging a revolution in family savings.

I have introduced several bipartisan measures to help Americans save for their retirement, such as encouraging companies to automatically enroll new employees in their 401(k) plans; helping taxpayers deposit their tax refunds directly and automatically into IRAs; expanding the “Saver’s Credit” and making it refundable for middle-class taxpayers; and creating a "Universal Pension" that is portable from job to job. These measures could help increase the woeful private savings rates in our country, and ensure that more Americans are financially secure in their Golden Years.

34. What is your position on federal deficit spending vs. balanced budget?

Since 2001, a projected budget surplus of \$5.6 trillion has been replaced by deficits as far as the eye can see. The bipartisan Concord Coalition and investment firm Goldman Sachs & Co. project cumulative deficits of at least an additional \$5 trillion over the next ten years.

As deficits have ballooned, the Administration has added \$2.4 trillion to the national debt, which now stands at a record \$8.1 trillion. In the last two years, the debt has increased at the most rapid pace in U.S. history. Last month, Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan warned of “severe” consequences for the economy if we do not reduce the budget deficit. Our record debt, budget and trade deficits threaten our economic independence and future creditworthiness in a global economy.

We should immediately convene a budget summit – as we did during the first Bush Administration – in order to get our fiscal house back in order.

35. Would you support legislation that prevents federal contractors and federally funded state agencies from using offshore facilities in the execution of a contract?

Yes.

Consumer Rights

36. Do you support banning the use of Social Security numbers as identification in consumer transactions?

Yes.

37. Do you support federal legislation to cap interest rates on consumer loans?

No.

38. Do you support federal legislation to regulate ATM fees and service charges on credit cards and other consumer loans?

Yes.

39. Do you support allowing states to enact consumer laws which go beyond the protection of federal legislation?

Yes.

Government and Ethics

40. Do you support term limits?

No. I believe voters should not be arbitrarily denied the opportunity to re-elect a public official whom they support. Much of the impetus behind term-limits stems from the difficulty in conducting effective campaigns against entrenched incumbents able to utilize the benefits of their incumbency. I believe that strong campaign finance reform can limit those advantages and create a more even playing-field.

41. Do you support public financing of Congressional campaigns?

No.

42. Do you support spending limits?

No.

43. Do you support abolition of PACs?

While abolishing PACs sounds appealing, we should first strengthen our campaign finance laws and create a system that makes media more accessible to all candidates. This could lessen the influence of PACs without inviting the legal challenge that would result from their abolition.

44. Would you support increased Congressional oversight of federal contracting? Why or why not?

Congress has been lax in its oversight responsibility when it comes to federal contracting. This is particularly true for rebuilding contracts for Iraq and the Gulf Coast. Constitutionally entrusted with the nation's "purse strings," Congress must do a better job of ensuring that taxpayers' dollars are spent wisely. No-bid and soul-source contracts should be given much greater scrutiny.

45. Do you support patronage?

No.

Health & Human Services

46. Do you support comprehensive, universal, single-payer health care? If not, how would you address the need for healthcare for the uninsured and underinsured?

I support finding workable solutions for the 45 million uninsured and millions more underinsured Americans who often receive insufficient care. However, I do not believe a single-payer system is politically attainable in the near future. Rather, I support working toward more realistic solutions by incrementally expanding coverage to the uninsured one vulnerable population at a time. In the White House, I helped craft and pass through Congress the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), which has resulted in reduced numbers of children without insurance even while the general ranks of the uninsured have increased. I recently proposed the "All Kids Health Insurance Coverage Act," which would provide states with incentives, resources and flexibility to expand SCHIP to cover all uninsured children, regardless of their family's income level.

I am also developing a plan which would provide vouchers to working uninsured low and middle-income workers to purchase insurance from group health plans through a subsidiary of the Federal Employees Health Benefit Program.

47. Should the FDA approve importation of drugs from countries whose manufacturing and safety standards are equal or superior to those in the US?

Yes.

48. Do you support increased funding for HIV/AIDS research, education, prevention, and services? Please discuss compulsory licensing of essential drugs where needed, in the US, Africa, Asia and elsewhere.

I strongly support increased funding for research into HIV/AIDS prevention, educational programs and services. I believe the Ryan White CARE Act is vital to our efforts to fight HIV and AIDS, and I will continue to work to reauthorize and strengthen this important legislation. Additionally, I do believe compulsory licensing should be permitted for essential HIV/AIDS drugs in Africa and Asia.

49. Do you support federal funding for stem cell research?

Yes.

50. Do you support legislation prohibiting stem cell research?

No.

51. Do you support the Human Life Amendment?

No.

52. Do you support The Freedom of Choice Act?

No.

53. Do you support parental or spousal notification or consent to obtain an abortion?

No.

54. Do you support restoration of Medicaid coverage of abortion?

Yes.

55. Do you support a ban on so-called partial birth abortions?

I would oppose any ban that doesn't include an exception for the mother's health.

56. Do you support insurance coverage for abortions for federal and military employees and their dependents?

Yes.

57. Do you favor increased funding for supplemental food programs for Women, Infants and Children?

Yes.

58. Do you favor increased funding for food stamp allowances?

Yes.

59. Do you favor increased funding for Head Start?

Yes.

60. Do you favor increased funding for school lunch programs?

Yes.

61. What services, if any, should be offered to those whose time on Welfare has run out and do not have adequate income to support themselves and their families?

I was proud to be a part of the strong, bipartisan welfare reform that the White House and the Congress enacted in 1996. However, I do not believe the scaled back reauthorization that passed the House in December 2005 as part of the budget reconciliation stays true to the values of the original reform. Central to welfare reform was providing resources – such as health care, job training, and child care – to help welfare recipients become self-sufficient. The budget reconciliation toughens work requirements without providing appropriate resources to ensure that working remains possible. The bill makes it more difficult for recipients to receive job training and other educational services, trapping them in unskilled, low-wage jobs. Without providing sufficient access to child care, it makes working untenable for many parents. We need to build on the welfare system in ways that emphasize the value of work. By expanding access to child care and health care, we make working a more viable option for former welfare recipients. I also would favor expanding the exemption for those in school or training programs beyond the current, one year.

62. Do you support increased funding to develop affordable housing?

Yes.

63. Do you support restrictions to ensure development of low-income rather than market rate housing?

Yes.

64. Do you support a National Affordable Housing Trust Fund to build, rehabilitate and preserve at least 1.5 million units of primarily rental, primarily deeply targeted housing?

Yes.

65. Do you support protection against housing discrimination for holders of Section 8 housing vouchers?
Yes.

66. Do you favor increased federal aid to public education?
Yes.

67. Do you favor vouchers, tuition tax-credits or any other direct public support for parochial or private schools?
No.

68. Are the provisions of the No Child Left Behind Act the most effective way to advance student achievement? If not, what plan would you propose?

Setting high standards for our teachers and our students is essential to ensuring a high quality education for all American children. However, many Illinois teachers and administrators have told me that some of the stringent standards of No Child Left Behind overemphasize testing, and unfairly penalize schools for the performance of small groups of students. Unfortunately, the No Child Left Behind Act has been severely under-funded since its inception. This legislation is due to be reauthorized this year - it is my hope that when Congress takes it up, we can work in a bipartisan fashion to not only fix the shortfalls and ensure that it emphasizes learning, not just testing, but also appropriate a sufficient amount of funding.

Law, Justice, and Correctional System

69. Do you support admissibility of illegally obtained evidence?
No.

70. Do you support electronic eavesdropping?
Only as allowed under current law by judicial order.

71. Do you support roving wiretaps?
Only with appropriate safeguards.

72. Do you support capital punishment?
Yes. However, I supported the decision to suspend the death penalty in Illinois, and other efforts to ensure the integrity of our justice system.

73. Do you support criminal prosecution of juveniles as adults?
Yes, for older juveniles accused of violent crimes.

74. Do you support mandatory sentencing?
Yes, to ensure that violent criminals serve at least 50% of their sentences.

75. Do you support criminalization of hate crimes?
Yes.

76. Do you support legislation prohibiting racial profiling in law enforcement?

Yes.

77. Do you favor detention of suspects and material witnesses without charges and/or probable cause?

No.

78. Do you favor giving such detainees access to counsel?

Yes.

79. Would you support legislation authorizing or prohibiting secret military tribunals? Please explain your position.

I am opposed to secret military tribunals because I believe our current legal system is capable of handling these types of cases, as proven through the successful prosecution of foreign and domestic terrorists over the past decade.

80. Do you support legislation banning torture and inhuman treatment of detainees under US control?

Yes.

81. Do you support legislation to ban the manufacture, sale and possession of handguns?

Yes.

82. Do you support legislation to ban the manufacture, sale and possession of assault weapons?

Yes. I helped lead the Clinton Administration's successful effort to pass the 1994 Crime Law, which outlawed these weapons.

83. Do you support legislation mandating background checks of purchasers of weapons at gun shows, through the internet and through print advertisements?

Yes.

84. Do you support legislation increasing penalties for illegal resale of weapons?

Yes.

85. What restrictions, if any, should Congress enact or repeal regarding the scope of federally funded legal services for the poor?

All Americans deserve full access to our legal system, regardless of their economic standing. Congress must ensure that right exists in fact, not just theory.

Civil Liberties and Civil Rights

86. Do you favor repeal of the Patriot Act or any of its provisions?

In the wake of September 11th, protecting Americans from terrorist attack is a critical concern. The House of Representatives recently passed the conference report for the "USA Patriot Act and Terrorism Prevention Reauthorization Act of 2005." This was a compromise measure between the House and Senate versions, addressing 16 provisions from the Patriot Act that were set to expire at the end of 2005.

I chose to support this bill because it provides law enforcement with important tools to fight terrorism and ward off potential attacks. Several of the most controversial provisions have been amended to preserve civil liberties and ensure a significant level of review and oversight. These changes include new restrictions on the use of roving wire taps, and on the authority of Federal authorities to access business records using national security letters.

Although I voted in favor of this bill, there is still room for improvement. I am pleased that the Senate has reached an agreement with House leadership to extend the current version of the Patriot Act for an additional five weeks, giving legislators more time to improve the extension bill.

87. Do you support repeal or revision of the Posse Comitatus Act?

No. The principle of posse comitatus remains vital to American history and our political culture. The military should not be used for domestic law enforcement, and Congress has already provided for exemptions under the Stafford Acts and the Insurrection Acts in order to protect citizens during times of disaster or extraordinary circumstances. These existing revisions to posse comitatus are valuable exceptions, but the principle should continue to be protected.

88. Do you support federal legislation to prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation in housing, employment and education?

Yes.

89. Do you support repeal of the Defense of Marriage Act?

Yes.

90. Do you support a Constitutional amendment prohibiting states from recognizing gay marriage or civil unions?

No.

91. Would you support legislation allowing gays and lesbians to serve openly in the military?

Yes.

92. Do you support prior government restraint of the press?

No.

93. Do you support NEA funding for controversial artists whose work is considered by a peer-review committee to have artistic merit?

Yes.

94. Do you support prayer in public schools?

No.

95. Do you support moment of silence?

No.

96. Do you support mandatory drug testing in private employment?

Yes.

97. Do you support mandatory drug testing in public employment?
Yes. Only in the small number of cases where the public safety is directly at risk.

98. Do you support mandatory AIDS testing for insurance or employment?
No.

99. Do you support legislation to redress inequities in pension benefits for women?
Yes.

100. Do you support the Equal Rights Amendment to the US Constitution?
Yes.

Labor

101. Do you support repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act?
No.

102. Do you support a prohibition on permanent replacement of strikers?
Yes.

103. Do you favor giving federal employees the right to strike?
Yes. Except where public safety or national security would be put at risk.

104. Do you support Affirmative Action with specific goals, targets and timetables for federal employment, grants and contracts?
Yes.

105. Do you support legislation to restructure the wage scale of federal employees to correct disparities based on gender by instituting equal pay for jobs of comparable worth?
Yes.

106. Do you support a federal living wage law to guarantee that a person working forty hours a week would be able to afford housing, food, utilities, transportation and health care?
While I support the principle, a living wage law is politically impractical. Instead, I support raising the minimum wage and expanding eligibility for the Earned Income Tax Credit to millions more low- and moderate-wage workers.

107. Do you support legislation that would require companies to post job openings before filing a request to fill the position with a nonimmigrant H1-B and would recalculate prevailing wages to equal those competed for under EEOC guidelines?
Yes.

108. Would you support legislation to prevent labor agencies from outsourcing, leasing or subcontracting H1-Bs as long term temps?
No.