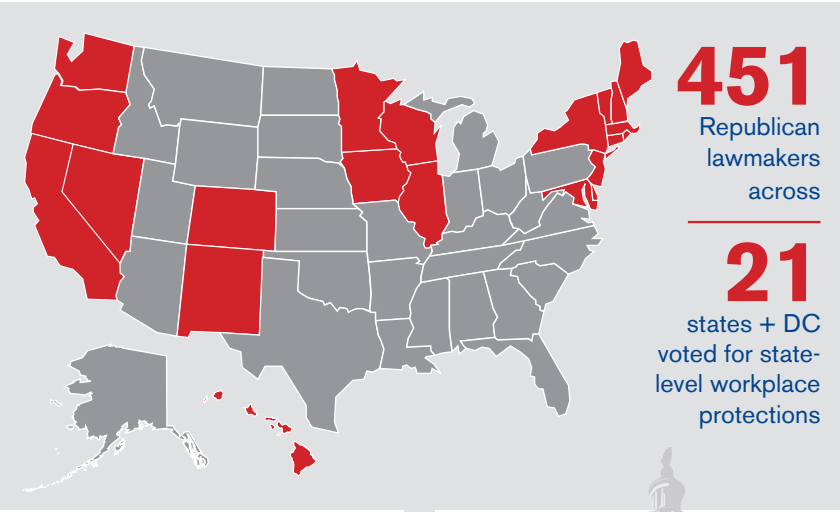
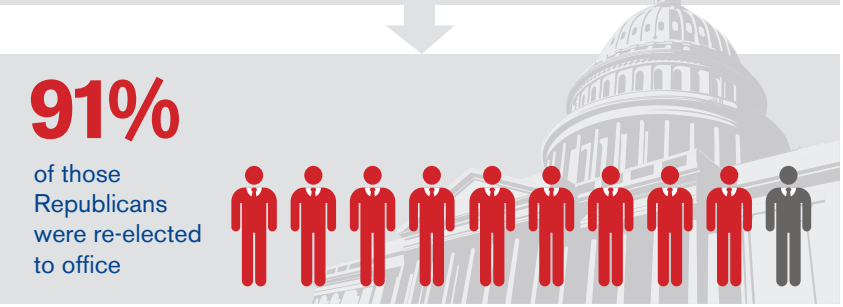
REPUBLICANS SUPPORTING WORKPLACE PROTECTIONS ENJOY ENORMOUS RE-ELECTION RATES

HUMAN RIGHTS CAMPAIGN®

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

No Republican state legislator that has ever voted for workplace non-discrimination protections has ever lost because of that vote. Over the course of 31 different votes in 21 states over the past thirty years, 451 Republican state legislators have voted in favor of workplace non-discrimination protections for lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) Americans. A new analysis by the Human Rights Campaign has found that 91 percent of those Republican state legislators who stood for re-election won. The analysis further shows that of those who lost, their support for workplace non-discrimination protections was not an issue.





In fact, in a number of key elections, Republican legislators didn't just vote for the bill – they provided the critical numbers needed to secure passage. Those states included Vermont (1991, sexual orientation), Rhode Island (1995, sexual orientation), New Hampshire (1997, sexual orientation), New York (2002, sexual orientation) and Delaware (2013, gender identity.)

In New Hampshire, 94 Republicans supported the 1997 bill banning discrimination in employment based on sexual orientation – the highest number of Republican supporters for any of these bills. That year, Republicans controlled both chambers of the New Hampshire legislature. In the following election, 94 percent of those Republicans were re-elected.

Of the 451 supportive Republicans, 375 ran for re-election and 342 won. The vast majority of those who lost faced a Democratic challenger in a general election. The few who lost to another Republican were under fire primarily for fiscal issues and the economy, according to news reports. This report explores in more detail individual races and why certain lawmakers did not succeed in their re-election bid.

Of the 31 different votes, 13 were for laws on the basis of sexual orientation only; 10 were for gender identity alone; and eight were for both. Currently, 21 states and the District of Columbia have passed laws that prohibit employment discrimination based on sexual orientation, and 17 states and D.C. also prohibit discrimination based on gender identity.

Recent polling conducted by Alex Lundry shows that nearly 70 percent of Americans – including 56 percent of Republicans – back a federal Employment Non-Discrimination Act (ENDA), legislation that would protect LGBT people from workplace discrimination. Republican Mark Kirk is the lead Republican sponsor of the legislation, while Senator Susan Collins is a co-sponsor. And three Republicans – Kirk, Lisa Murkowsi and Orrin Hatch – voted for ENDA to advance out of committee this summer.

The data is clear: Republican lawmakers can and do support LGBT employment protections, and they can do so knowing that their constituents stand behind them.

METHODOLOGY

For each state non-discrimination bill, we reviewed a list of legislators serving during the term the bill passed, the final roll call, legislators' party affiliation, and election results from the next election cycle following the bill's passage. These documents were obtained from either the official state legislature website or through public information requests from the state's legislative archive.

Using the final roll call and the list of legislators, we tracked how many Democrats and Republicans voted in favor of each bill. We then cross-referenced Republican yes votes with re-election results (e.g. If a Republican voted for a non-discrimination bill in 1993, we used election results from 1994 to determine their re-election status).

If a legislator did not appear in the election results, we checked election results for other races to see if they sought another office (e.g. an Assemblymember running for State Senate instead of re-election; a State Senator running for Congress instead of re-election).

If the legislator did not appear in those election results either, we conducted various news searches to confirm that he or she retired from office, faced term limits, was appointed to some other position, fell ill, or otherwise did not run for office. Legislators who did not participate in the subsequent election were excluded from final re-election statistics. We only included "eligible" legislators – those who ran for some office in the subsequent election.

If a legislator ran for re-election but did not win, we conducted various news searches via LexisNexis and other web sources to determine what contributed to his or her loss. We also conducted targeted searches to see if his or her support of a non-discrimination bill contributed to the loss. (Note: For those legislators who lost in the 1980s and early 1990s, news coverage of their races was limited or impossible to access remotely.)

In addition to tracking Republican votes, we also noted in the summary for each bill whether or not it included additional non-discrimination provisions, such as housing and public accommodations.

The sexual orientation non-discrimination law in the District of Columbia was not included in this report. The DC Human Rights Act, which included the provision, was passed in November 1973 by the District Council, a body appointed by President Richard Nixon and not subject to popular elections. There was not an elected District Council.

REPUBLICAN STATE LEGISLATORS OVERWHELMINGLY WON THEIR RACES

Since the 1970s, 21 states and the District of Columbia have passed legislation protecting lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender employees from discrimination in the workplace. Policymakers in these states believed discrimination based on sexual orientation and/or gender identity was wrong. All employees, including LGBT workers, should be judged on their performance and talents – nothing more, nothing less.

451 Republican lawmakers from these states voted in favor of statewide non-discrimination policies. The state with the most supportive Republican legislators was New Hampshire, where 94 voted for a non-discrimination bill in 1997. No Republicans voted for California's 2003 bill or Connecticut's 2011 bill. In five states, Republican support was critical to the bill's passage: Vermont (1991), Rhode Island (1995), New Hampshire (1997), New York (2002), and Delaware (2013). Notably, in 1997, both chambers of the New Hampshire legislature had Republican majorities.

The table below tracks the rate of re-election by the Republican lawmakers by state who voted for non-discrimination bills. These figures include only legislators who actually ran in the next election – not those who retired beforehand or did not participate for some other reason unrelated to the non-discrimination bill vote.

An extensive news review for Republican legislators who retired found no indication that their votes for non-discrimination bills impacted their decisions to forgo re-election. Many sought new positions in the private sectors, others cited age, and one faced a drunk driving charge.

STATE	YEAR PASSED	BILL NUMBER	SO / GI	Re-elected
D.C.	1973	(Title 34)	Sexual orientation	N/A
Wisconsin	1982	AB 70	Sexual orientation	73%
Massachusetts	1989	HB 5427	Sexual orientation	92%
Hawaii	1991	SB 1811	Sexual orientation	86%
Connecticut	1991	HB 7133	Sexual orientation	100%
Vermont	1991	SB 131	Sexual orientation	84%
California	1992	AB 2601	Sexual orientation	100%
New Jersey	1992	SB 3758	Sexual orientation	100%
Minnesota	1993	HF 585	Both	100%
Rhode Island	1995	HB 6678	Sexual orientation	90%
New Hampshire	1997	HB 421	Sexual orientation	94%
Nevada	1999	AB 311	Sexual orientation	100%
Rhode Island	2001	HB 5920	Gender identity	100%
Maryland	2001	SB 205	Sexual orientation	80%
New York	2002	AB 1971	Sexual orientation	97%
California	2003	AB 196	Gender identity	N/A
New Mexico	2003	SB 28	Both	100%
Maine	2005	LD 1196	Both	88%
D.C.	2006	CB 389	Gender identity	50%
Illinois	2006	SB 3186	Both	100%
Washington	2006	HB 2661	Both	80%
Vermont	2007	SB 51	Gender identity	91%
New Jersey	2007	SB 362	Gender identity	96%
Iowa	2007	SF 427	Both	88%
Colorado	2007	SB 25	Both	100%
Oregon	2008	SB 2	Both	80%
Delaware	2009	SB 121	Sexual orientation	88%
Connecticut	2011	HB 6599	Gender identity	N/A
Nevada	2011	AB 211	Gender identity	50%
Hawaii	2011	HB 546	Gender identity	50%
Massachusetts	2012	HB 3810	Gender identity	100%
Delaware	2013	SB 97	Gender identity	N/A
			ALL	**91.2%**

(Delaware's 2013 bill addressing gender identity is not included in this table because its legislature has not held an election since the bill was passed.)

These findings suggest that there is no correlation between supporting gender identity and sexual orientation non-discrimination legislation and the ability of Republican state legislators to win their next election. Of the 375 Republican legislators who supported these bills and ran for public office in the subsequent election, 91 percent were successful.

It is also worth noting that many of the elections in this sample were held in 2008, a year in which Republicans lost over 100 seats in state legislatures, and in 2006, when Republicans lost nearly 300 seats. The fact that Republicans who voted in favor of non-discrimination legislation were successful even during these difficult electoral cycles further burnishes the point that voting for non-discrimination bills is politically benign.

Of the 32 Republicans who lost their re-election bids, the vast majority lost to Democrats in the general election (23 legislators, or 72%). These legislators were running in either toss-up districts or districts that had a majority of registered Democratic voters – who typically support non-discrimination policies.

Of the nine legislators who lost their election bids to Republicans in primary races, five were seeking an alternate elected office, such as Representative Whitney Anderson of Hawaii, who lost the Republican primary for Honolulu Mayor in 1992 against an incumbent who had held the position for 20 years. New races are generally more competitive than running for re-election.

Out of all 451 Republicans who voted for non-discrimination bills, only four lost to primary challengers in their re-election bids for the same office (Nevada Assemblymember Kelly Kite, D.C. City Councilmember Carol Schwartz, Vermont Representative Megan Price, and New Hampshire Representative Richard Hill). According to independent post-election analysis in the state, these legislators were primarily attacked on fiscal issues, such as their votes to raise taxes or increase spending – not their vote for non-discrimination legislation. (In fact, when Councilmember Schwartz was criticized on a LGBT-related issue, her challenger attacked her for not coming out in support of marriage equality soon enough.)

STATE-BY-STATE BREAKDOWN

TOTAL

Total legislators re-elected after voting for non-discrimination:	342/375 Eligible
Percentage legislators re-elected after voting for non-discrimination:	91.2%
Total legislators who voted for non-discrimination:	2,641 Legislators
Percentage Democrat:	83% (2,190)
Percentage Republican:	17% (451)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA – SEXUAL ORIENTATION (1973)

The DC Human Rights Act – which added sexual orientation as a protected class against discrimination in employment, housing, public accommodations, and education – was passed in November 1973 by the District Council, a body appointed by President Richard Nixon and not subject to popular elections. There was not an elected District Council.

WISCONSIN – SEXUAL ORIENTATION (1982)

Assembly Bill 70
36 Republican Supporters

In 1982, Wisconsin became the first state to prohibit discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation in employment, housing, and public accommodations. Although eight Republicans who supported the bill lost their re-election bids in the 1982 election, they lost to Democratic challengers by narrow margins – an indication that their votes for the bill had no impact on their losses. Twenty-two Republican supporters went on to win re-election. (Six supporters retired.)

Final Roll Call:

	YES	NO
ASSEMBLY	**86**	**11**
Democrats	54	4
Republicans	32	7
SENATE	**19**	**13**
Democrats	15	5
Republicans	4	8

Republican Supporters:

CHAMBER	LEGISLATOR	Re-elected
Assembly	Alberts	Retired
Assembly	Berndt	No
Assembly	Byers	Yes
Assembly	Conradt	Retired
Assembly	DeLong	Retired
Assembly	Dilweg	Retired
Assembly	Donoghue	Yes
Assembly	Ellis	Yes
Assembly	Goodrich	Yes
Assembly	Harer	No
Assembly	Hopkins	No
Assembly	Knox	Retired
Assembly	Laatsch	No
Assembly	Ladwig	No
Assembly	Larson	Yes
Assembly	Lewison	Retired
Assembly	Matty	Yes
Assembly	Merkt	Yes
Assembly	Nelsen	Yes
Assembly	Panzer	Yes
Assembly	Paulson	No
Assembly	Porter	Yes
Assembly	Prosser	Yes
Assembly	Quackenbush	Yes
Assembly	Radtke	Yes
Assembly	Robertson	No
Assembly	Schmidt	No
Assembly	Schneiders	Yes
Assembly	Stitt	Yes
Assembly	Thompson	Yes
Assembly	Travis, R.	Yes
Assembly	Young	Yes
Senate	Engeleiter	Yes

Senate	Johnston	Yes
Senate	Lorman	Yes
Senate	McCallum	Yes
	TOTAL	**22/30 Eligible**
	PERCENT	**73%**

All Eight Republican Supporters Who Lost In The 1982 Election Following The Bill's Passage Lost To Democratic Challengers. According to official election results, some of these Republicans lost by very narrow margins. (State of Wisconsin Blue Book, 1983-1984)

MASSACHUSETTS – SEXUAL ORIENTATION (1989)
House Bill 5427
13 Republican Supporters

In 1989, Massachusetts passed the "Lesbian and Gay Civil Rights Act" to include sexual orientation as a protected class to the state's anti-discrimination law. It effectively banned discrimination in employment, housing, public accommodations and social services. (Also see Gender Identity, 2012.) The only Republican supporter who lost his subsequent re-election bid was narrowly defeated by a Democrat. The 12 other GOP supporters all won re-election.

Final Roll Call:

	YES	NO
HOUSE	**79**	**74**
Democrats	71	51
Republicans	8	23
SENATE	**22**	**13**
Democrats	17	11
Republicans	5	2

Republican Supporters:

CHAMBER	LEGISLATOR	Re-elected
House	Bradford	Yes
House	Cahoon	No
House	Cleven	Yes
House	Forman	Yes
House	Gray	Yes
House	Healy	Yes
House	Hicks	Yes
House	Holland	Yes
Senate	Cellucci	Yes
Senate	Lees	Yes
Senate	Padula	Yes
Senate	Rauschenbach	Yes
Senate	Webber	Yes
	TOTAL	**12/13 Eligible**
	PERCENT	**92%**

Representative Howard Cahoon Narrowly Lost To A Democrat In The General Election. In the 1990 election, Cahoon drew 47.1 percent of the vote, versus Democrat Robert Lawless' 52.9 percent. (Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, accessed 10/23/13)

HAWAII – SEXUAL ORIENTATION (1991)
Senate Bill 1811
7 Republican Supporters

In 1991, Hawaii banned discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation in employment, housing, and public accommodations. Of the seven Republicans who supported the bill, six were re-elected in 1992. Representative Whitney Anderson, the one unsuccessful supporter, lost in the Republican primary for Mayor of Honolulu, challenging an incumbent of 20 years. (In 1995, he was appointed to the State Senate to fill a vacant seat.)

Final Roll Call:

	YES	NO
HOUSE	**34**	**16**
Democrats	28	15
Republicans	6	1
SENATE	**22**	**2**
Democrats	21	2
Republicans	1	0

Republican Supporters:

CHAMBER	LEGISLATOR	Re-elected
House	Anderson	No
House	Isbell	Yes
House	Marumoto	Yes
House	O'Kieffe	Yes
House	Thielen	Yes
House	Yonamine	Yes
Senate	George	Yes
	TOTAL	**6/7 Eligible**
	PERCENT	**86%**

Representative Anderson Lost To The Incumbent Honolulu Mayor In The Primary; The Mayor Had Been In Office For 20 Years. The Associated Press reported, "The race for Honolulu mayor and prosecutor and the U.S. Senate highlight the election, but with little doubt in outcomes in most contests. Voter interest has waned with only 432,723 registered voters, an 8 percent drop since 1990. In the Republican primary, Mayor Frank F. Fasi, who has been mayor for 20 of the past 24 years, faced artist Diana Hansen-Young, a former state representative, and state Rep. Whitney Anderson." (Associated Press, 9/19/92)

- *Note: Nexis and online news searches did not reveal any additional information on this race or stories tying Anderson's loss to his non-discrimination vote.*

In 1995, Anderson Replaced Republican Senator Mary George. George served the first half of the four-year term from 1993 to 1994. Whitney served from 1995 to 1996, and was re-elected to a four-year term in 1996. (Hawaii List of Legislators, accessed 10/24/13)

CONNECTICUT – SEXUAL ORIENTATION (1991)

House Bill 7133
19 Republican Supporters

Connecticut's 1991 bill banned discrimination based on sexual orientation in private and public employment. (Also see Gender Identity, 2011). The 13 Republicans who supported the bill and sought re-election in 1992 all won their bids. Six other supporters retired at the end of their terms.

Final Roll Call:

	YES	NO
HOUSE	**81**	**66**
Democrats	65	22
Republicans	16	44
SENATE	**21**	**14**
Democrats	18	2
Republicans	3	12

Republican Supporters:

CHAMBER	LEGISLATOR	Re-elected
House	Avitabile	Retired
House	Bowden	Yes
House	Caron	Yes
House	Chase	Yes
House	Farr	Yes
House	Flaherty	Yes
House	Fuchs	Yes
House	Gill	Retired
House	Lerner	Retired
House	Norton	Yes
House	Rell	Yes
House	Stevens	Retired
House	Taylor	Yes
House	Thorp	Yes
House	Wilber	Retired
House	Winkler	Yes
Senate	Bettencourt	Retired
Senate	Genuario	Yes
Senate	Nickerson	Yes
	TOTAL	**13/13 Eligible**
	PERCENT	**100%**

VERMONT – SEXUAL ORIENTATION (1991)

Senate Bill 131
25 Republican Supporters

Vermont's 1991 law banned discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation in employment, housing, and public

accommodations. (Also see Gender Identity, 2007).

Of the 25 Republicans who supported the bill, 19 sought re-election. Of those, 16 won their re-election bids. Two of the three who were defeated in the 1992 election cycle were seeking higher statewide office (State Senate and Secretary of State). The third lost her re-election in the Republican primary. News on this election was not available.

(Republican support was particularly critical in the Senate, as the Republicans held more seats than Democrats.)

Final Roll Call:

	YES	NO
HOUSE	**72**	**67**
Democrats	54	17
Republicans	18	50
SENATE	**10**	**9**
Democrats	13	1
Republicans	7	8

Republican Supporters:

CHAMBER	LEGISLATOR	Re-elected
House	Campbell, Orland	Yes
House	Coleman, Wendell	Yes
House	Gear	Yes
House	Harrington	Retired
House	Kayhart	Yes
House	Kinsey	Yes
House	Knapp	Yes
House	Little, Tom	Yes
House	Luginbuhl	Retired
House	O'Neil, Lisa	Yes
House	Price, Megan	No
House	Riehle	Yes
House	Schaefer	Yes
House	Stokes, Ruth	No
House	Stowe	Retired
House	Thomas, James	No
House	Weldman	Yes
House	Wood, Barbara	Yes
Senate	Carroll	Yes
Senate	Delaney	Retired
Senate	Doyle	Yes
Senate	Gannett	Retired
Senate	Little	Retired
Senate	Macaulay	Yes
Senate	Metcalf	Yes
	TOTAL	**16/19 Eligible**
	PERCENT	**84%**

Two Of The Three Republican Supporters Who Lost In The 1992 Election Were Seeking Statewide Higher Office. Nexis news archives for Vermont do not go back to the 1992 state elections, so it is not entirely clear why Representatives Price, Stokes, and Thomas lost their races. Price lost her re-election bid during the Republican primary, filed as an Independent, and placed in third in a race for two House seats. Stokes and Thomas sought higher office, Secretary of State and Senate respectively, but lost in the Republican primary. (Vermont Elections Division, accessed 10/21/13)

CALIFORNIA – SEXUAL ORIENTATION (1992)
Assembly Bill 2601
3 Republican Supporters

California's 1992 bill banned discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation in private and public employment. (Also see Gender Identity, 2003). The three Republicans who supported the bill and sought re-election in 1992 all won their bids.

Final Roll Call:

	YES	NO
ASSEMBLY	**44**	**32**
Democrats	44	2
Republicans	0	30
SENATE	**24**	**11**
Democrats	21	2
Republicans	3	9

Republican Supporters:

CHAMBER	LEGISLATOR	Re-elected
Senate	Beverly	Yes
Senate	Maddy	Yes
Senate	Morgan	Yes
	TOTAL	**3/3 Eligible**
	PERCENT	**100%**

NEW JERSEY – SEXUAL ORIENTATION (1992)
Senate Bill 3758
19 Republican Supporters

New Jersey's 1992 law banned discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation in employment, housing, and public accommodations (Also see Gender Identity, 2007). Of the 19 Republicans who supported the bill, 16 competed in the 1993 elections – all of whom won.

Final Roll Call:

	YES	NO	NOT VOTING
ASSEMBLY	**47**	**7**	**26**
Democrats	34	0	9
Republicans	13	7	17
SENATE	**21**	**0**	**19**
Democrats	15	0	8
Republicans	6	0	11

Republican Supporters:

CHAMBER	LEGISLATOR	Re-elected
Assembly	Collins	Yes
Assembly	Cooper	Retired
Assembly	Frelinghuysen	Yes
Assembly	Kelly	Yes
Assembly	Kyrillos	Yes
Assembly	Lance	Yes
Assembly	Ogden	Yes
Assembly	Penn	Retired
Assembly	Russo	Yes
Assembly	Solomon	Yes
Assembly	Stuhltrager	Yes
Assembly	Vandervalk	Yes
Assembly	Zecker	Yes
Senate	Bassano	Yes
Senate	Brown	Appointed to State Commission
Senate	Cafiero	Yes
Senate	Ewing	Yes
Senate	Gormley	Yes
Senate	Schluter	Yes
	TOTAL	**16/16 Eligible**
	PERCENT	**100%**

MINNESOTA – SEXUAL ORIENTATION & GENDER IDENTITY (1993)

House File 585
17 Republican Supporters

In 1993, Minnesota banned discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity in employment, housing, public accommodations, public service, education, and credit. Of the 17 Republicans who supported the bill, 15 competed in the 1994 elections – all of whom won.

Final Roll Call:

	YES	NO
HOUSE	**76**	**54**
Democrats	65	18
Republicans	11	36
SENATE	**38**	**29**
Democrats	32	13
Republicans	6	16

Republican Supporters:

CHAMBER	LEGISLATOR	Re-elected
House	Abrams	Yes
House	Bishop	Yes
House	Blatz	Appointed to judgeship
House	Delmont	Yes
House	Erhardt	Yes
House	Leppik	Yes
House	Morrison	Retired
House	Pawlenty	Yes
House	Rhodes	Yes
House	Van Dellen	Yes
House	Weaver	Yes
Senate	Belanger	Yes
Senate	Johnson, D.E.	Yes
Senate	Kiscaden	Yes
Senate	Lesewski	Yes
Senate	Robertson	Yes
Senate	Terwilliger	Yes
	TOTAL	**15/15 Eligible**
	PERCENT	**100%**

RHODE ISLAND – SEXUAL ORIENTATION (1995)
House Bill 6678
10 Republican Supporters

Rhode Island's 1995 bill banned discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation in employment, housing, education, and public accommodations (Also see Gender Identity, 2001). Of the bill's 10 Republican supporters, nine won their election bids in 1996. One Senator vacated her seat to run in a Republican primary for Congress, coming in second. News accounts of the race were not available.

(Republican support was particularly critical in the Senate, as many Democrats voted against the bill, while Republicans split 50-50.)

Final Roll Call:

	YES	NO
HOUSE	**56**	**41**
Democrats	51	30
Republicans	5	11
SENATE	**26**	**21**
Democrats	21	16
Republicans	5	5

Republican Supporters:

CHAMBER	LEGISLATOR	Re-elected
House	Callahan	Yes
House	Little	Yes
House	Long	Yes
House	Rabideau	Yes
House	Watson	Yes
Senate	Algiere	Yes
Senate	Bates	Yes
Senate	Gibbs	Yes
Senate	Parella	Yes
Senate	Porter	No
	TOTAL	**9/10 Eligible**
	PERCENT	**90%**

Senator Robin Porter Came In Second During The Republican Primary For A Congressional Seat. Nexis news archives for Rhode Island do not provide adequate coverage of the 1996 congressional race in Rhode Island, so it is not entirely clear why Porter lost the Republican primary. No available news articles discuss Porter's vote for the bill. (Rhode Island Board of Elections, accessed 10/21/13)

NEW HAMPSHIRE – SEXUAL ORIENTATION (1997)
House Bill 421
94 Republican Supporters

New Hampshire's 1997 law banned discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation in employment, housing, and public accommodations. Of the bill's 94 Republican supporters, 78 competed in the 1998 elections. Of those, 73 were successful. Of the five who did not win, two lost to Democrats in the general election. Two others who lost in the Republican primaries sought higher office (Governor and State Senate).

Only one of the 78 supporters lost his bid in the Republican primary for re-election to the House. (Note: New Hampshire has over 300 members in its House, with some House races drawing as few as 90 voters.)

(Republican support was critical in both chambers, as Republicans held more seats than Democrats in both houses.)

Final Roll Call:

	YES	NO
HOUSE	**201**	**118**
Democrats	112	6
Republicans	89	112
SENATE	**13**	**9**
Democrats	8	0
Republicans	5	9

Republican Supporters:

CHAMBER	LEGISLATOR	Re-elected
House	Schotanus, Merle	No
House	Alger, John	Yes
House	Alukonis, David	Yes
House	Amidon, Eleanor	Retired
House	Avery, Stephen	Yes
House	Babson, David	Yes
House	Batula, Peter	Yes
House	Belanger, Ronald	Yes
House	Belvin, William	Yes
House	Bergin, Peter	Yes
House	Boutin, David	Yes
House	Bradley, Jeb	Yes
House	Brown, Julie	Yes
House	Cegelis, Mark	Retired
House	Chabot, Robert	Yes
House	Davis, Perley	Yes
House	Dickinson, Howard	Yes
House	Dokmo, Cynthia	Yes
House	Dube, LeRoy	Retired
House	Dunlap, Patricia	Yes
House	Durham, Susan	Yes
House	Dyer, Merton	Yes
House	Eaton, Stephanie	Yes
House	Emerton, Lawrence	Yes
House	Ferguson, Charles	Retired
House	Feuerstein, Martin	Yes
House	Fields, Dennis	Yes
House	Flint, Gordon	Yes
House	Francouer, Sheila	Yes
House	Frechette, Joseph	Retired
House	Gagnon, Eugene	Yes
House	Hager, Elizabeth	Yes
House	Ham, Bonnie	Yes
House	Hansen, Herbert	Yes
House	Hart, Nick	Retired
House	Henderson, Warren	Yes
House	Hess, David	Yes
House	Hill, Richard	No
House	Holden, Carol	Retired
House	Horton, Lynn	Yes
House	Hunt, John	Yes
House	Jacobson, Alf	Yes
House	Johnson, Robert	Yes

House	Kelley, Jane	Yes
House	Kurk, Neal	Yes
House	Lamach, Bernard	Retired
House	Langley, Jane	Yes
House	Langone, John	Yes
House	LaRose, Richard	Yes
House	Lawton, Robert	Yes
House	Leishman, Peter	Yes
House	Leone, Richard	Yes
House	Lindblade, Eric	No
House	Lozeau, Donnalee	Yes
House	Major, Norman	Yes
House	Marshall, Kenneth	Yes
House	Maxfield, Roy	Yes
House	McCarthy, John	Retired
House	McCarty, Winston	Yes
House	McKinney, Betsy	Yes
House	Mercer, Robert	Yes
House	Messier, Irene	Yes
House	Metzger, Katherine	Retired
House	Mirski, Paul	Yes
House	Mittleman, David	Retired
House	Mock, Henry	Yes
House	Moore, Carol	Yes
House	Noyes, Richard	Yes
House	O'Hearn, Jane	Yes
House	Patten, Betsey	Yes
House	Perkins, Paul	Yes
House	Peterson, Andrew	Yes
House	Sabella, Norma	Yes
House	Sargent, Maxwell	Yes
House	Smith, Edwin	Yes
House	Spear, Barbara	Yes
House	Stone, Joseph	Yes
House	Teschner, Douglas	Retired
House	Tholl, John	Yes
House	Torr, Ann	Retired
House	Tsiros, William	Yes
House	Tufts, Arthur	Yes
House	Welch, David	Yes
House	Wheeler, Robert	No
House	Williams, Carol	Yes
House	Woods, Deborah	Retired
House	Ziegra, Alice	Retired
Hpuse	Anderson, Eric	Yes

Hpuse	Dawe, Eileen	Yes
Senate	Danais	Retired
Senate	Fraser	Yes
Senate	Gordon	Yes
Senate	Rubens	No
Senate	Squires	Yes
	TOTAL	**73/78 Eligible**
	PERCENT	**94%**

Representatives Lindblade And Wheeler Won Republican Primary Races, But Lost To Democrats In The General Election. Representative Wheeler won a Republican primary for State Senate, but lost to his Democratic opponent. Representative Lindblade lost his House re-election to a Democratic challenger. (New Hampshire Secretary of State, accessed 10/23/13)

Representatives Schotanus And Hill, And Senator Rubens Lost In Republican Primary Races. Senator Rubens ran for Governor and Representative Schotanus ran for State Senate. Representative Hill lost his re-election primary. A Nexis and online news search did not yield any additional information about the dynamics of these races. (New Hampshire Secretary of State, accessed 10/23/13)

NEVADA – SEXUAL ORIENTATION (1999)
Assembly Bill 311
9 Republican Supporters

Nevada banned discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation in public and private employment in 1999. (Also see Gender Identity, 2011). All nine Republican supporters of the bill sought re-election in 2000 and all nine were successful.

Final Roll Call:

	YES	NO
ASSEMBLY	**29**	**11**
Democrats	24	2
Republicans	5	9
SENATE	**13**	**8**
Democrats	9	0
Republicans	4	8

Republican Supporters:

CHAMBER	LEGISLATOR	Re-elected
Assembly	Brower	Yes
Assembly	Carpenter	Yes
Assembly	Gibbons	Yes
Assembly	Marvel	Yes
Assembly	Nolan	Yes
Senate	James	Yes
Senate	Raggio	Yes

Senate	Rhoads	Yes
Senate	Townsend	Yes
	TOTAL	**9/9 Eligible**
	PERCENT	**100%**

RHODE ISLAND – GENDER IDENTITY (2001)
House Bill 5920
6 Republican Supporters

Rhode Island's 2001 act added gender identity to its employment, housing, and public accommodations non-discrimination law. (Sexual orientation became a protected class in 1995.) All six Republican supporters of the bill sought re-election in 2002 and all six won.

Final Roll Call:

	YES	NO
HOUSE	**45**	**42**
Democrats	42	30
Republicans	3	12
SENATE	**26**	**17**
Democrats	23	14
Republicans	3	3

Republican Supporters:

CHAMBER	LEGISLATOR	Re-elected
House	Callahan	Yes
House	Long	Yes
House	Story	Yes
Senate	Algiere	Yes
Senate	Gibbs	Yes
Senate	Parella	Yes
	TOTAL	**6/6 Eligible**
	PERCENT	**100%**

MARYLAND – SEXUAL ORIENTATION (2001)
Senate Bill 205
7 Republican Supporters

Maryland's 2001 law banned discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation in employment, housing, credit, and public accommodations. Of the seven Republicans who supported the bill, five sought election in 2002 – four of whom won. The one unsuccessful incumbent lost to a Democrat in the general election.

Final Roll Call:

	YES	NO
HOUSE	**45**	**42**
Democrats	42	30
Republicans	3	12

SENATE	26	17
Democrats	23	14
Republicans	3	3

Republican Supporters:

CHAMBER	LEGISLATOR	Re-elected
Assembly	Cryor	Yes
Assembly	Flanagan	Yes
Assembly	Kittleman	Yes
Assembly	La Vay	Retired
Assembly	Rzepkowski	Yes
Senate	Madden	Retired
Senate	Roesser	No
	TOTAL	**4/5 Eligible**
	PERCENT	**83%**

Senator Jean Roesser Only Narrowly Lost To A Democratic Challenger In The General Election. Roesser took 49.02 percent of the vote, versus Rob Garagiola's 50.93 percent. (Maryland State Board of Elections, accessed 10/21/13)

NEW YORK – SEXUAL ORIENTATION (2002)
Assembly Bill 1971
36 Republican Supporters

New York's 2002 law banned discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation in employment, housing, public accommodations, and education. Of the 36 Republicans who supported the bill, 33 sought re-election in 2002. The one unsuccessful GOP supporter lost to a Democrat in the race for State Comptroller (in a heavily Democratic state).

(Republican support was particularly critical in the Senate, as the Republicans held more seats than Democrats.)

Final Roll Call:

	YES	NO
ASSEMBLY	**113**	**27**
Democrats	88	2
Republicans	25	25
SENATE	**34**	**26**
Democrats	23	3
Republicans	11	23

Republican Supporters:

CHAMBER	LEGISLATOR	Re-elected
Assembly	Patricia Acampora	Yes
Assembly	Thomas Alfano	Yes
Assembly	James Bacalles	Yes

Assembly	Robert Barra	Yes
Assembly	Phil Boyle	Yes
Assembly	James Conte	Yes
Assembly	John Faso	No*
Assembly	Donna Ferrara	Yes
Assembly	John Flanagan	Yes
Assembly	Steve Levy	Yes
Assembly	Betty Little	Yes
Assembly	Pat Manning	Yes
Assembly	Joel Miller	Yes
Assembly	Howard Mills	Yes
Assembly	Robert Nortz	Retired
Assembly	Maureen O'Connell	Yes
Assembly	George Ortloff	Yes
Assembly	John Ravitz	Retired
Assembly	Dede Scozzafava	Yes
Assembly	Mike Spano	Yes
Assembly	Willis Stephens	Yes
Assembly	Robert Straniere	Yes
Assembly	Fred Thiele	Yes
Assembly	George Winner	Yes
Assembly	Catharine Young	Yes
Senate	Michael Balboni	Yes
Senate	Joseph Bruno	Yes
Senate	John DeFrancisco	Yes
Senate	Nancy Hoffman	Yes
Senate	Owen Johnson	Yes
Senate	James Lack	Appointed to judgeship
Senate	Kenneth LaValle	Yes
Senate	Stephen Saland	Yes
Senate	Nicholas Spano	Yes
Senate	Ronald Stafford	Yes
Senate	Caesar Trunzo	Yes
	TOTAL	**32/33 Eligible**
	PERCENT	**97%**

Assemblymember John Faso Decided Not To Run For Re-election To The Assembly, Ran For State Comptroller; Only Narrowly Lost In A Heavily Democratic State. In an editorial, the New York Post wrote, "In the race for state comptroller, the conventional wisdom had it that a little-known, conservative assemblyman from way up the Hudson Valley would lose handily to the better known, liberal former New York City comptroller. On Election Day, however, John Faso came darn close to winning. With polls having shown him as much as 15 points behind, the final results had him losing 50 to 47 percent - a margin of about 100,000 votes out of nearly 4 million cast. The fact that an unabashed conservative - and former minority leader of Republicans in the state Assembly - could be so competitive statewide calls seriously into question the view prevalent in George Pataki's camp that the governor had to move sharply left to win re-election… But no blame attaches to Faso. He lost, but he finished with his honor intact. A singular event, we'd say." (New York Post, 11/11/02)

NEW MEXICO – SEXUAL ORIENTATION & GENDER IDENTITY (2003)

Senate Bill 28
2 Republican Supporters

New Mexico's 2003 law banned discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity in employment, housing, and public accommodations. Of the two Republicans who supported the bill, one sought election in 2004 and won.

Final Roll Call:

	YES	NO
HOUSE	**32**	**26**
Democrats	30	5
Republicans	2	21
SENATE	**22**	**18**
Democrats	22	3
Republicans	0	15

Republican Supporters:

CHAMBER	LEGISLATOR	Re-elected
House	Joe Thompson	Retired
House	W.C. "Dub" Williams	Yes
	TOTAL	**1/1 Eligible**
	PERCENT	**100%**

CALIFORNIA – GENDER IDENTITY (2003)

Assembly Bill 196
0 Republican Supporters

California's 2003 act added gender identity to the state's employment and housing non-discrimination laws. (Sexual orientation became a protected class in 1992.) The bill had no Republican supporters.

Final Roll Call:

	YES	NO
ASSEMBLY	**42**	**34**
Democrats	42	3
Republicans	0	31
SENATE	**23**	**11**
Democrats	23	0
Republicans	0	11

MAINE – SEXUAL ORIENTATION & GENDER IDENTITY (2005)

Legislative Document 1196
23 Republican Supporters

Maine's 2005 law banned discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity in employment, housing, and public accommodations. Of the 23 Republicans who supported the bill, 17 sought election in 2006

– 15 of whom won. The two unsuccessful supporters, Representatives Stephen Bowen and Kimberly Davis, lost to Democrats in the general election.

Final Roll Call:

	YES	NO
HOUSE	**91**	**58**
Democrats	71	3
Republicans	17	54
Undeclared	3	1
SENATE	**25**	**10**
Democrats	19	0
Republicans	6	10

Republican Supporters:

CHAMBER	LEGISLATOR	Re-elected
House	George Bishop	Retired
House	Stephen Bowen	No
House	Richard Brown	Retired
House	William Browne	Yes
House	Darlene Curley	Retired
House	Robert Daigle	Faced term limits
House	Gerald Davis	Faced term limits
House	Kimberly Davis	No
House	Patrick Flood	Yes
House	Jeff Kaelin	Retired
House	Earle McCormick	Yes
House	Gary Moore	Yes
House	Roberta Muse	Yes
House	Christopher Rector	Yes
House	David Richardson	Yes
House	John Robinson	Yes
House	Kimberley Rosen	Yes
Senate	Dana Dow	Yes
Senate	Davis Hastings	Yes
Senate	Peter Mills	Yes
Senate	Kevin Raye	Yes
Senate	Richard Rosen	Yes
Senate	Karl Turner	Yes
	TOTAL	**15/17 Eligible**
	PERCENT	**88%**

Representative Stephen Bowen's District Had A Democratic Majority. The Bangor Daily News reported, "The race for House District 46 - Camden and Rockport - pits a Democratic challenger against a two-term Republican incumbent who is a rising star in his party. The Democrat is David Miramant, 51, of Camden, a retired Delta Air Lines pilot who has served on the town Select Board. The Republican is Stephen Bowen, 37, a social studies teacher at Camden-Rockport Middle School. While Miramant's Democratic views are probably closer to a majority of the district's

voters - both towns supported Al Gore and John Kerry in the last two presidential elections - Bowen has earned a reputation as a social moderate and as a bright, articulate and pointed barb in the side of the Democratic-controlled Legislature and Blaine House." (Bangor Daily News, 11/4/06)

- **Representative Bowen Only Lost To His Democratic Challenger By About 100 Votes, Attributed The Loss To A National Anti-Republican Sentiment.** The Bangor Daily News reported, "Democrat David Miramant defeated incumbent Republican Stephen Bowen on Tuesday in the race for the House District 46 seat. Miramant received 2,295 votes to Bowen's 2,186… Bowen agreed that Miramant ran a strong campaign. 'Dave ran a good campaign, and he had a lot of people working for him,' he said. Bowen believes a 'blue tide' also helped the Democrat. 'What motivated those people to work so hard was national Republican [politicians],' he said, whose policies angered many people. At the polls on Tuesday, people told Bowen: 'I like you, you do a good job, you're smart, but I'm not voting for a Republican.'" (Bangor Daily News, 11/9/06)

Representative Kimberly Davis Lost To A Democratic Challenger. The Kennebec Journal reported, "Legislative newcomer Kimberly Silsby, an Augusta Democrat, defeated incumbent Republican Rep. Kimberly Davis, according to unofficial results. Silsby, a service learning coordinator for Winthrop public schools, defeated Davis by 783 votes in the district that covers part of Augusta. Silsby is a member of the Augusta School Board and served on the Augusta Comprehensive Planning Committee. Davis, an interior designer, served as a member of the House for two years." (Kennebec Journal, 11/8/06)

ILLINOIS – SEXUAL ORIENTATION & GENDER IDENTITY (2005)
Senate Bill 3186
15 Republican Supporters

Illinois' 2005 law banned discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity in employment, housing, and public accommodations. Of the bill's 15 Republican supporters, 14 sought election in 2006 – all of whom won.

Final Roll Call:

	YES	NO
HOUSE	**65**	**51**
Democrats	53	13
Republicans	12	38
SENATE	**30**	**27**
Democrats	27	6
Republicans	3	21

Republican Supporters:

CHAMBER	LEGISLATOR	Re-elected
House	Suzanne Bassi	Yes
House	Mark Beaubien	Yes
House	Elizabeth Coulson	Yes
House	Joe Dunn	Yes
House	Carolyn Krause	Yes
House	Rosemary Kurtz	Retired
House	Patricia Lindner	Yes
House	Sidney Mathias	Yes
House	Michael McAuliffe	Yes
House	Rosemary Mulligan	Yes

House	Sandra Pihos	Yes
House	Skip Saviano	Yes
Senate	Pamela Althoff	Yes
Senate	Christine Radogno	Yes
Senate	Dan Rutherford	Yes
	TOTAL	**14/14 Eligible**
	PERCENT	**100%**

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA – GENDER IDENTITY (2005)
Council Bill 389
2 Republican Supporters

In 2005, the District of Columbia extended its non-discrimination laws on the basis of gender identity to employment, housing, education, and public accommodations. (Sexual orientation became a protected class in 1973.) Of the two Republicans who supported the bill, one was re-elected in 2006. Councilmember Carol Schwartz lost to a challenger in the Republican primary. However, her challenger largely attacked her on fiscal issues; the only time he attacked her on an LGBT-related issue was for not coming out in support of marriage equality soon enough.

Final Roll Call:

	YES	ABSENT
DISTRICT COUNCIL	**12**	**1**
Democrats	10	1
Republicans	2	0

Republican Supporters:

CHAMBER	LEGISLATOR	Re-elected
District Council	Mem. Carol Schwartz	No
District Council	Mem. David Catania*	Yes
	TOTAL	**1/2 Eligible**
	PERCENT	**50%**

**Catania was registered as a Republican until 2004 when he switched his registration to Independent.*

Schwartz Lost To A Republican Primary Challenger Who Attacked Her On Fiscal Issues And Involvement In City Bureaucracy. The Washington Post reported, "After three decades on the D.C. Council and school board, after the death of her husband, after losing four campaigns for mayor, Carol Schwartz says she is 'sort of used to having things work out not so well. I've led kind of a chaotic life.'… It's fashionable in this year when the political mantra insists on urgent but undefined 'change' to conclude that elected officials who have been around for a long time must be cleared out to make way for a new generation. In Tuesday's Republican primary, a political novice named Patrick Mara, who at 32 is half Schwartz's age, argues that the 7 percent of city voters who belong to the minority party should dump the woman he calls a reckless spender and closet Democrat… 'Certainly she calls herself a fiscal conservative, but she did nothing to halt a 51 percent increase in the D.C. budget in four years,' Mara says. 'I'll have no problem being the one dissenting vote.' He paints Schwartz as someone who set out to battle the bureaucracy but 'became part of that system.'" (Washington Post, 9/3/08)

Schwartz's Challenger Said He Would Support Same-Sex Marriage. The Washington City Paper reported, "Even Mara is running to the right of Schwartz solely on pocketbook and business issues. He makes a point of saying he would support gay marriage-a position that Schwartz, due to pragmatic concerns, has only recently taken." (Washington City Paper, 9/5/08)

WASHINGTON – SEXUAL ORIENTATION & GENDER IDENTITY (2006)
House Bill 2661
6 Republican Supporters

Washington's 2006 law banned discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity in employment, housing, and public accommodations. Of the six Republicans who supported the bill, five sought election in 2006, with four winning. The one unsuccessful supporter, Representative Jan Shabro, lost to a Democrat in the general election during an election cycle that was challenging for Republicans throughout the country.

Final Roll Call:

	YES	NO
HOUSE	**61**	**37**
Democrats	56	0
Republicans	5	37
SENATE	**25**	**23**
Democrats	24	2
Republicans	1	21

Republican Supporters:

CHAMBER	LEGISLATOR	Re-elected
House	Shirley Hankins	Yes
House	Fred Jarrett	Yes
House	Skip Priest	Yes
House	Jan Shabro	No
House	Maureen Walsh	Yes
Senate	Bill Finkbeiner	Retired
	TOTAL	**4/5 Eligible**
	PERCENT	**80%**

Representative Jan Shabro Lost To A Democrat Who Previously Retired From The Seat. The Seattle Post-Intelligencer reported, "In Pierce County, the seat held by retiring GOP Rep. Gigi Talcott went to Democrat Troy Kelley. Democrat Christopher Hurst, who left the House several years ago, came back this year to defeat incumbent Rep. Jan Shabro." (Seattle Post-Intelligencer, 11/12/06)

- **Representative Shabro "Likely Would Have Won" Without A Statewide Anti-Republican Sentiment During The Election.** The Associated Press reported, "Democrats are trying to figure out how to shoehorn so many members into the snug House and Senate caucus rooms. A few races are still on the bubble, but it looks like Democrats gained six Senate seats and seven House seats. The House margin, 63-35, reflects the biggest Democratic majority since the 'Republican Revolution' of 1994 wiped out nearly every donkey in sight. Senate control has flipped back and forth over the years, and at 32-17, it's the biggest D caucus since 1965. The drubbing was so complete that seats flipped in Spokane and traditionally Republican Puget Sound suburbs. The 6th District in Spokane will send Democrats to Olympia for the first time in 68 years. Republican Sens. Luke Esser and Dave Schmidt, Senate nominee Toby Nixon and Republican House moderates like Bev Woods and Jan Shabro likely would have won without the undertow. Democrats are talking about a permanent realignment in the 'burbs." (Associated Press, 11/11/06)

VERMONT – GENDER IDENTITY (2007)
Senate Bill 51
24 Republican Supporters

In 2007, Vermont extended its non-discrimination laws to include gender identity in employment, housing, and public accommodations. (Sexual orientation became a protected class in 1991.) Of the bill's 24 Republican supporters, 23 sought election in 2008. The only two Republicans who lost did so to Democrats in the 2008 general election. Representative Judith Livingston Lost To Her Democratic Challenger By Only Six Votes. The Bennington Banner reported, "Democrat Jeff Wilson maintained his narrow lead over Republican Rep. Judy Livingston in a recount held Monday at the Bennington Free Library. Wilson defeated Livingston -- 1,229-1,223 -- for the Manchester seat in the state House of Representatives, according to Bennington County Clerk Betty Loftus." (Bennington Banner, 11/25/08)

Final Roll Call:

	YES	NO
HOUSE	**118**	**28**
Democrats	98	2
Republicans	20	26
SENATE	**27**	**1**
Democrats	22	0
Republicans	4	1

Republican Supporters:

CHAMBER	LEGISLATOR	Re-elected
House	Joe Acinapura	Yes
House	Steven Adams	Yes
House	David Ainsworth	Yes
House	Donald Bostic	Retired
House	Carolyn Whitney Branagan	Yes
House	John Clerkin	Yes
House	Dennis Devereux	Yes
House	Anne Donahue	Yes
House	Richard Hube	Yes
House	Patti Komline	Yes
House	Richard Lawrence	Yes
House	Judith Livingston	No
House	Pat McDonald	Yes
House	Francis McFaun	Yes
House	Linda Myers	Yes
House	Patty O'Donnell	Yes
House	Kitty Oxholm	No
House	Heidi Scheuermann	Yes
House	Richard Westman	Yes
House	Scott Wheeler	Yes
House	Kurt Wright	Yes
Senate	William Doyle	Yes

Senate	Vincent Illuzzi	Yes
Senate	Phil Scott	Yes
Senate	Diane Snelling	Yes
	TOTAL	**21/23 Eligible**
	PERCENT	**91%**

Representative Judith Livingston Lost To Her Democratic Challenger By Only Six Votes. The Bennington Banner reported, "Democrat Jeff Wilson maintained his narrow lead over Republican Rep. Judy Livingston in a recount held Monday at the Bennington Free Library. Wilson defeated Livingston -- 1,229-1,223 -- for the Manchester seat in the state House of Representatives, according to Bennington County Clerk Betty Loftus." (Bennington Banner, 11/25/08

- **Representative Livingston And Her Democratic Challenger Focused Largely On Non-Social Issues And Ran A Positive Campaign.** The Bennington Banner reported, "The candidates vying for the Manchester seat in the state's House of Representatives attempted to debate the issues Monday but tended to agree on most of them. Republican incumbent Rep. Judith Livingston, seeking her eighth term in office, and her Democratic challenger, Jeffrey Wilson, both stressed the need for entrepreneurial incentives and alternative energy opportunities in Vermont. Both said Act 60, the state's education funding law, is hurting Manchester residents but is going to be hard to change (Livingston said she even has a note from Wilson thanking her for fighting against Act 60). And both want to create opportunities for young Vermonters to live in the state after graduation and develop an educational system that gives them the skills to do so… Wilson also thanked Livingston for running a positive campaign and said he has tried to do the same." (Bennington Banner, 10/29/08)

Representative Kitty Oxholm Narrowly Lost To A Democratic Challenger In An "Upset," Was Only Attacked By An Outside Group Over An Energy Bill. The Addison County Independent reported, "The second time proved to be the charm for Vergennes Democrat Diane Lanpher, who pulled off an upset of sorts by winning one of two House seats in the traditional GOP stronghold of Addison-3, toppling one-term incumbent and former Vergennes mayor Kitty Oxholm in the process. Lanpher, a Vergennes City Council member, received 1,928 tallies in heavy voting in the House district that includes Addison, Ferrisburgh, Panton, Vergennes and Waltham. She finished second in the balloting to three-term incumbent Greg Clark, R-Vergennes, who topped the field with a total of 2,220 votes. Oxholm, finishing her first term, was third with 1,858 votes — 70 behind Lanpher. Rounding out the field was first-time candidate Jean Richardson, a Ferrisburgh Democrat, who garnered 1,558 votes… Oxholm, meanwhile, was gracious in defeat. 'I enjoyed serving,' said Oxholm, a member of the House Education Committee. 'I felt I served my constituents well. I felt I ran a good campaign.' She credited her opponents with working hard on their respective campaigns, though she took issue with two flyers sent out by the Vermont League of Conservation Voters just prior to the election. The flyers, she said, stated that Oxholm voted against a statewide energy bill during the last session. What the flyers did not acknowledge, Oxholm said, is that she voted for a second version of the energy bill that passed both chambers." (Addison County Independent, 11/6/08)

NEW JERSEY – GENDER IDENTITY (2007)
Senate Bill 362
30 Republican Supporters

In 2007, New Jersey extended its non-discrimination laws to include gender identity in employment, housing, and public accommodations. (Sexual orientation became a protected class in 1992) Of the bill's 30 Republican supporters, 25 sought election in 2007. The only Republican who lost, Senator Nicholas Asselta, did so to a Democrat in the general election. His district had become increasingly Democratic and his challenger attacked him on fiscal issues.

Final Roll Call:

	YES	NO
ASSEMBLY	**68**	**5**
Democrats	49	0
Republicans	19	5
SENATE	**33**	**3**
Democrats	22	0
Republicans	11	3

Republican Supporters:

CHAMBER	LEGISLATOR	Re-elected
Assembly	Bill Baroni	Yes
Assembly	Christopher Bateman	Yes
Assembly	Jennifer Beck	Yes
Assembly	Peter Biondi	Yes
Assembly	Francis Blee	Yes
Assembly	Jon Bramnick	Yes
Assembly	Larry Chatzidakis	Retired
Assembly	Christopher Connors	Yes
Assembly	Steve Corodemus	Retired
Assembly	Amy Handlin	Yes
Assembly	Sean Kean	Yes
Assembly	Eric Munoz	Yes
Assembly	Kevin O'Toole	Yes
Assembly	John Rooney	Yes
Assembly	Brian Rumpf	Yes
Assembly	David Russo	Yes
Assembly	Samuel Thompson	Yes
Assembly	Charlotte Vandervalk	Yes
Assembly	David Wolfe	Yes
Senate	Diane Allen	Yes
Senate	Nicholas Asselta	No
Senate	Gerald Cardinale	Yes
Senate	Andrew Ciesla	Yes
Senate	Bill Gormley	Retired
Senate	Peter Inverso	Retired
Senate	Tom Kean	Yes
Senate	Joe Kyrillos	Yes
Senate	Leonard Lance	Yes
Senate	Robert Martin	Retired
Senate	Robert Singer	Yes
	TOTAL	**24/25 Eligible**
	PERCENT	**96%**

Senator Nicholas Asselta Served An Increasingly Democratic Tossup District, Lost To His Democratic Challenger. The Daily Journal reported, "In one of the most acrimonious and closely watched races, Democratic Assemblyman Jeff Van Drew bested the incumbent for his senate seat… But the once-solid 1st District GOP started to unglue when Van Drew was elected in 2001, becoming the first Democrat to represent the district in 10 years. Asselta moved up to the Senate in 2003, but Assemblyman Jack Gibson, a Cape May County Republican, lost to Vineland Democrat Nelson Albano two years later. By early 2007, it was clear Asselta would face a challenge for his state Senate seat from Van Drew, leaving the prospect of an all-Democrat slate in the 1st District… Asselta was constantly behind in fundraising and yet outspent him by more than three-to-one." (Daily Journal, 11/8/07)

- **Senator Asselta And His Democratic Challenger Waged Attacks Largely On Fiscal And Personal Issues.** The Daily Journal reported, "A random sampling of 60 different fliers sent out by the campaigns for Van Drew and Asselta and/or their Assembly running mates found only 16 -- a roughly equal mix from both camps -- focused on the candidates, their backgrounds or their stance on issues. Many of the fliers clogging mailboxes throughout the 1st District have been more about attacks than separating one candidate's platform from another. In campaign fliers, Asselta has accused Van Drew of supporting Gov. Jon S. Corzine's proposal to sell or lease the state's toll roads; attacked him for the hundreds of thousands of dollars in campaign funds Van Drew and his running mates have accepted from the powerful Camden County Democratic Party; and implied Van Drew is a tax-and-spend Democrat. The Van Drew campaigns' fliers also accuse Asselta of supporting the governor's toll road proposal, but go even further. A recent flier sent out by the Democrats reminded voters of an embarrassing 2005 incident in which a female friend of Asselta's is accused of phoning in a fraudulent prescription for the senator so he could obtain medicine at a Vineland drugstore to treat a bad case of poison ivy. The friend was charged criminally, but the senator was not; the charge was resolved in June as part of a plea agreement when she pleaded guilty to an unrelated bad-check charge." (Daily Journal, 11/3/07)

IOWA – SEXUAL ORIENTATION & GENDER IDENTITY (2007)
Senate File 427
14 Republican Supporters

In 2007, Iowa banned discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity in employment, housing, public accommodations, and education. Of the bill's 14 Republican supporters, eight sought election in 2008 – seven of whom won. The only Republican who lost, Representative Tami Wiencek, did so to a Democratic challenger.

Final Roll Call:

	YES	NO
HOUSE	**58**	**37**
Democrats	49	2
Republicans	9	35
SENATE	**34**	**16**
Democrats	29	1
Republicans	4	15

Republican Supporters:

CHAMBER	LEGISLATOR	Re-elected
House	Dan Clute	Retired
House	Greg Forristall	Yes
House	Clarence Hoffman	Retired
House	Libby Jacobs	Retired
House	Linda Miller	Yes
House	Scott Raecker	Yes

House	Bill Schickel	Retired
House	Doug Struyk	Yes
House	Tami Wiencek	No
Senate	Jeff Angelo	Retired
Senate	E. Gaskill	Yes
Senate	Mary Lundby	Withdrew due to illness
Senate	James Seymour	Yes
Senate	Pat Ward	Yes
	TOTAL	**7/8 Eligible**
	PERCENT	**88%**

Representative Tami Wiencek's Narrow Loss To Her Democratic Challenger Was Considered An "Upset." The Gazette reported, "House Republicans also suffered some upsets, with GOP incumbent Rep. Tami Wiencek of Waterloo falling to Democratic challenger Kerry Burt, also of Waterloo, by 147 votes in District 21, and Rep. Dan Rasmussen, R-Independence, losing to Democratic challenger Gene Ficken of Independence in District 23." (Gazette, 11/6/08)

COLORADO – SEXUAL ORIENTATION & GENDER IDENTITY (2007)
Senate Bill 25
8 Republican Supporters

Colorado's 2007 bill banned discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity in employment. Of the eight Republicans supporters of the bill, five ran for election in 2008 – all of whom won.

Final Roll Call:

	YES	NO
HOUSE	**44**	**18**
Democrats	38	0
Republicans	6	18
SENATE	**22**	**12**
Democrats	20	0
Republicans	2	12

Republican Supporters:

CHAMBER	LEGISLATOR	Re-elected
House	Dan Marostica	Yes
House	Tom Massey	Yes
House	Ellen Roberts	Yes
House	Debbie Stafford	Retired
House	Al White	Yes
House	Rob Witwer	Retired
Senate	Kester	Yes
Senate	Taylor	Retired
	TOTAL	**5/5 Eligible**
	PERCENT	**100%**

OREGON – SEXUAL ORIENTATION & GENDER IDENTITY (2008)

Senate Bill 2
6 Republican Supporters

Oregon's 2008 bill banned discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity in employment, housing, and public accommodations. Of the six Republicans who supported the bill, five sought election in 2008. The only one who lost, Representative Chuck Burley, did so to a Democratic challenger. 2008 was the first year his district saw a majority of Democratic registered voters.

Final Roll Call:

	YES	NO
HOUSE	**35**	**25**
Democrats	31	0
Republicans	4	25
SENATE	**19**	**7**
Democrats	17	1
Republicans	2	6

Republican Supporters:

CHAMBER	LEGISLATOR	Re-elected
House	Vicki Berger	Yes
House	Chuck Burley	No
House	John Dallum	Resigned
House	Bob Jenson	Yes
Senate	Frank Morse	Yes
Senate	David Nelson	Yes
	TOTAL	**4/5 Eligible**
	PERCENT	**80%**

The 2008 Election Was The First Year In Which Representative Chuck Burley's District Had More Registered Democrats Than Republicans; Burley Lost To His Democratic Challenger. The Oregonian reported, "In Bend, both parties are pouring record amounts into the race for House District 54. The contest is a rematch between incumbent Rep. Chuck Burley, R-Bend, and Democrat Judy Stiegler, a Bend attorney. Burley has raised more than $438,000, while Stiegler has amassed more than $342,000. In 2004, Burley defeated Stiegler by fewer than 600 votes, but this year the number of registered Democrats surpassed registered Republicans for the first time, 17,648 to 15,920." (Oregonian, 10/29/08)

DELAWARE – SEXUAL ORIENTATION (2009)

Senate Bill 121
10 Republican Supporters

Delaware's 2009 bill banned discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation in employment, housing, and public accommodations. Of the 10 Republicans who supported the bill, eight sought election in 2010. The only Republican who lost did so to a Democratic challenger in a Democratic district.

Final Roll Call:

	YES	NO
HOUSE	**26**	**14**
Democrats	19	4
Republicans	7	10
SENATE	**14**	**5**
Democrats	11	3
Republicans	3	2

Republican Supporters:

CHAMBER	LEGISLATOR	Re-elected
House	Dick Cathcart	Retired
House	Deborah Hudson	Yes
House	Tom Kovach	No
House	Nick Manolakos	Yes
House	Joseph Miró	Yes
House	Bill Oberle	Retired
House	Michael Ramone	Yes
Senate	Catherine Cloutier	Yes
Senate	Dori Connor	Yes
Senate	Liane Sorenson	Yes
	TOTAL	**7/8 Eligible**
	PERCENT	**88%**

Representative Tom Kovach Faced A Large Voter Registration Disadvantage When He Lost To His Democratic Challenger. The News Journal reported, "Rep. Tom Kovach, R-Brandywine Hundred South, lost his seat to Democrat Debra Heffernan, president of the Brandywine School Board, who beat Kovach 4,130-3,755. Kovach won his seat in a 2008 special election after Democrat Diana McWilliams resigned to take a job in New Mexico. He was unable to overcome the Democrats' registration edge in the 6th District: 7,951 Democrats to 4,841 Republicans and 4,179 independents. Libertarian Matthew Flebbe took 97 votes." (News Journal, 11/3/10)

NEVADA – GENDER IDENTITY (2011)

Assembly Bill 211

4 Republican Supporters

- Separate bills added gender identity to state non-discrimination laws on housing and public accomodations the same year

Nevada's 2011 act added gender identity to its employment non-discrimination laws. (Sexual orientation became a protected class in 1999.) Of the four Republicans who supported the bill, two sought election in 2012. Although one Republican lost in the primary – Assemblymember Kelly Kite – she was attacked on fiscal issues, not her vote on the bill.

Final Roll Call:

	YES	NO
ASSEMBLY	**29**	**13**
Democrats	26	0
Republicans	3	13

SENATE	11	10
Democrats	10	1
Republicans	1	9

Republican Supporters:

CHAMBER	LEGISLATOR	Re-elected
Assembly	Edwin Goedhart	Retired
Assembly	John Hambrick	Yes
Assembly	Kelly Kite	No
Senate	Ben Kieckhefer	Has not come up for re-election
	TOTAL	**1/2 Eligible**
	PERCENT	**50%**

Assemblymember Kelly Kite Lost Against Two Primary Challengers Who Attacked Him On Fiscal Issues. The Associated Press reported, "On the other extreme, Republican Assemblyman Kelly Kite of Minden was cast as not conservative enough by two opponents in a three-way GOP primary. Kite, a former Douglas County commissioner, lost to tea party supporter Jim Wheeler, a no-tax pledge signer who hammered Kite in the campaign for voting to extend temporary taxes in the 2011 session. Wheeler's victory contrasts with recent maneuverings by Republican Gov. Brian Sandoval and GOP legislative leaders to nudge the party back toward middle ground after the tea party surge in 2010 took it to the hard right." (Associated Press, 6/13/12)

HAWAII – GENDER IDENTITY (2011)
House Bill 546
3 Republican Supporters

Hawaii's 2011 law added gender identity to its employment non-discrimination laws. Of the three Republicans who supported the bill, two sought election in 2012. One Republican lost to a Democratic challenger in the general election.

Final Roll Call:

	YES	NO
HOUSE	**44**	**4**
Democrats	41	0
Republicans	3	4
SENATE	**22**	**2**
Democrats	22	1
Republicans	0	1

Republican Supporters:

CHAMBER	LEGISLATOR	Re-elected
Senate	Corinne Ching	No
Senate	Barbara Marumoto	Retired
Senate	Kymberly Pine	Yes
	TOTAL	**1/2 Eligible**
	PERCENT	**50%**

Senator Corinne Ching Was Defeated By A Democratic Challenger. The Honolulu Star-Advertiser reported, "Nov. 07--Riding the strength of President Obama's re-election, the Democrats strengthened their dominance at the state Legislature, picking up one seat in the House while maintaining their 24-1 stronghold in the Senate. Three incumbents -- Democrat Rep. Marilyn Lee and Republican Reps. George Fontaine and Corinne Ching -- lost their bids for re-election Tuesday, ousted by relative newcomers… Fontaine, 52, lost to Democrat Kaniela Ing, 23, a former legislative aide, in South Maui's District 11, while Ching, 51, was beat by Takashi Ohno, 28, an elementary school teacher, in District 27, which includes Nuuanu, Liliha and Alewa Heights." (Honolulu Star-Advertiser, 11/7/12)

CONNECTICUT – GENDER IDENTITY (2011)

House Bill 6599
0 Republican Supporters

Connecticut's 2011 law added gender identity to its employment non-discrimination laws. The bill had no Republican supporters.

Final Roll Call:

	YES	NO
HOUSE	**77**	**62**
Democrats	77	14
Republicans	0	48
SENATE	**20**	**16**
Democrats	20	2
Republicans	0	14

MASSACHUSETTS – GENDER IDENTITY (2012)

House Bill 3810
1 Republican Supporter

Massachusetts' 2012 bill added gender identity to its employment, housing, and public accommodations non-discrimination laws. The bill's one Republican supporter won his re-election.

Final Roll Call:

	YES	NO
HOUSE	**77**	**62**
Democrats	77	14
Republicans	0	48

Republican Supporters:

CHAMBER	LEGISLATOR	Re-elected
House	Daniel Winslow	Yes
	TOTAL	**1/1 Eligible**
	PERCENT	**100%**

DELAWARE – GENDER IDENTITY (2013)
Senate Bill 97
2 Republican Supporters

Delaware's 2013 bill added gender identity to its employment, housing, and public accommodations non-discrimination laws. (Sexual orientation became a protected class in 2009.) Representative Michael Ramone and Senator Catherine Cloutier voted in favor of the bill. They have not yet come up for re-election.

Final Roll Call:

	YES	NO
HOUSE	**24**	**17**
Democrats	23	4
Republicans	1	13
SENATE	**11**	**9**
Democrats	10	2
Republicans	1	7