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NC Congressional Races Top the State Ballot

LEROY TOWNS, research fellow, Program on Public Life

The conventional wisdom of Congressional politics holds that voters view the whole of Congress with some disdain yet believe their own representative in Washington is doing a good job.

Rarely do North Carolinians view their representatives in Congress as a group — which is why this issue of *Data-net* focuses on the 13-member North Carolina delegation in the House of Representatives. Because there is no statewide race this November, members of Congress will be at the top of the state's ballot. Not covered here are the state's two U.S. senators, Elizabeth Dole and Richard Burr.

North Carolina's House members are as varied as the districts they represent. There are seven Republicans and six Democrats, the continuing result of a divided state that in recent years has tossed its ballots from one party to the other. All 13 incumbents are standing for re-election.

If the pundits are correct, makeup of the delegation probably won't change much, if any, after November. The *National Journal* rates only two of the races as even slightly competitive:

- ◆ The 11th District in western North Carolina, where Republican incumbent Charles Taylor is challenged by Democrat Heath Shuler, is rated as “toss-up.”
- ◆ The southwest 8th District, where Republican incumbent Robin Hayes faces Democrat Larry Kissell, is rated as “likely Republican.”

The remaining 11 districts, according to the *Journal*, rate solidly for their incumbents.

That's not to say, of course, that in a year when both parties acknowledge voters are restless, other North Carolina Congressional races will not produce fireworks at some point. In the 13th District, Democrat Brad Miller is challenged by Republican Vernon Robinson. Robinson, who lost the primary two years ago to Congresswoman Virginia Foxx, has a hard-edged campaign style that is never dull.

Beyond partisan politics, how does the delegation rate in Washington? While there are few reliable

measures of a delegation's effectiveness, a look at committee assignments and leadership positions is interesting. (See the chart in this issue.)

North Carolina has five seats on the Agriculture Committee, a high number for one state. Four members serve on Financial Services, reflecting the state's interest in banking and finance. Three members serve on Armed Services. Two members serve on the powerful Appropriations Committee. As the accompanying chart illustrates, other committees also are represented. Surprisingly, however, North Carolina has no member of Congress on the powerful tax-writing Ways and Means Committee.

In terms of leadership, North Carolina Democratic members are ranking minority members of three subcommittees in the House of Representatives. Republican members of the delegation chair three subcommittees. There are four Republican vice chairs of subcommittees.

No North Carolinian chairs a full House committee.

An accounting of other leadership roles is more difficult and varies by which positions are included. First District Congressman G.K. Butterfield (D) is a member of the Democratic Steering and Policy Committee. Second District Congressman Bob Etheridge (D) is chairman of the Democratic Caucus' education task force.

On the Republican side, 8th District Congressman Robin Hayes (R) is an assistant whip. Ninth District Congresswoman Sue Myrick (R) is a deputy majority whip and chair of the GOP Study Committee.

Much of the data in this issue came from the storehouse of statistics collected by UNC-Chapel Hill Professor Thad Beyle. For more of his data on everything from county-by-county votes to campaign finance, go to our Web site, www.southnow.org. Profiles of each member of the House delegation were prepared by Wayne Grimsley, who holds a Ph.D. from Mississippi State University and is a history instructor at Tidewater Community College in Norfolk, Va.

Reader comment and advice are always welcome. ■

Will Voters Stay Home on Election Day?

By THAD BEYLE, associate director, Program on Public Life

Remember the old saw that goes, "What if they had an election and no one came?"

Every 12 years a large number of North Carolina voters just decide to stay home on election day. The 12-year phenomenon hits

again in November 2006

North Carolina faces this situation every 12 years because there are no major statewide races for president, U.S. senator or for members of the Council of State. The

phenomenon occurs because of the way four- and six-year terms of statewide officials are staggered.

While there are some statewide races for judges in each of these years, they do not draw the attention that other races would. The net effect is a considerable drop-off in turnout every 12 years.

As you can see from the table on "The 12-Year Political Problem in N.C.," the overall turnout in 1994 was 41.3 percent less than in the 1992 elections. In 1982 it was 28.3 percent less than in 1980. In 1970 it was 41.2 percent less than it was in 1968.

Looking at the impact of this drop-off on the Congressional and state legislative races the shows there were about one-third fewer votes cast in those specific years. Twelve years ago, in 1994, Republicans scored big gains at the polls as they won a 68 to 52 seat majority of the State House (their first win in the 20th century), closed the gap to a slight 26- to 24-seat Democratic majority in the State Senate, and won a 7 to 6 majority of the state's Congressional seats.

What will happen in 2006? A turnout drop-off will happen for sure, but there is no clear indication as to who it might help or hurt most. But be ready for some surprises come November. ■

The 12-Year Political Problem in North Carolina

A) VOTER TURNOUT — OVERALL

Year	Voting Age Population Total	Registered Voters	% Turnout of Registered Voters	% Turnout of Registered Voters
1968	2,921,000	2,077,538	1,587,493	76.4
1970	3,043,000	1,945,187	932,948	48.0
Dif	+ 122,000	-132,351	-654,545	-28.4
%Dif	+ 4.2	-6.4	-41.2	-37.2
1980	4,222,654	2,774,844	1,855,833	66.9
1982	4,416,444	2,674,787	1,330,630	49.7
Dif	+ 193,790	-100,057	-525,203	-17.2
%Dif	-4.6	-3.6	-28.3	-25.7
1992	5,182,321	3,817,380	2,611,850	68.4
1994	5,359,333	3,635,875	1,533,728	42.2
Dif	+ 177,012	181,505	+1,078,122	-26.2
%Dif	+ 3.4	-4.8	-41.3	-38.3
2004	6,483,010	5,519,992	3,552,499	64.3
2006				

B) VOTER TURNOUT — CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS

Year	Number of Votes Dem	Number of Votes Rep	Total
1968	765,000	633,000	1,398,000
1970	514,000	411,000	925,000
Dif	-251,000	-222,000	-473,000
%Dif	-32.8	-54.0	-33.8
1980	964,000	769,000	1,733,000
1982	708,000	580,000	1,288,000
Dif	-256,000	-189,000	-445,000
%Dif	-26.6	-24.6	-25.7
1992	1,282,000	1,204,000	2,486,000
1994	681,000	907,000	1,588,000
Dif	601,000	297,000	-898,000
%Dif	-46.9	-24.7	-36.1
2004	1,770,500	1,642,495	3,413,071
2006			

C) VOTER TURNOUT — N.C. STATE SENATE

Year	Number of Votes Dem	Number of Votes Rep	Total
1968	1,099,000	570,000	1,669,000
1970	665,000	396,000	1,061,000
Dif	434,000	174,000	608,000
%Dif	-39.5	-30.5	-36.4
1980	1,845,000	728,000	2,573,000
1982	1,189,000	563,000	1,752,000
Dif	-656,000	-165,000	-821,000
%Dif	-35.6	-22.7	-31.9
1992	1,555,000	1,260,000	2,815,000
1994	927,000	867,000	1,795,000
Dif	-628,000	-393,000	-1,020,000
%Dif	-40.4	-31.2	-36.2
2004	1,506,000	1,565,000	3,127,000
2006			

D) VOTER TURNOUT — N.C. STATE HOUSE

Year	Number of Votes Dem	Number of Votes Rep	Total
1968	1,202,000	630,000	1,832,000
1970	772,000	412,000	1,184,000
Dif	430,000	218,000	648,000
%Dif	-35.8	-34.6	-35.4
1980	1,697,000	836,000	2,533,000
1982	1,321,000	432,000	1,753,000
Dif	376,000	404,000	780,000
%Dif	-22.2	-48.3	-30.8
1992	1,727,000	1,190,000	2,918,000
1994	977,000	999,000	1,976,000
Dif	750,000	191,000	942,000
%Dif	-43.4	-16.1	-32.3
2004	1,370,000	1,491,000	2,917,000
2006			

NOTE: For a more detailed look at the 12-Year Phenomenon, go to www.southnow.org/research-and-data.

SOURCES: NC State Board of Elections; North Carolina DataNet, various issues

A Look at the 2006 N.C. Congressional Races

WAYNE GRIMSLEY, PH.D.

District 1

Area: 7,664 sq. miles

2000 Population: 619,178

Counties Represented: Vance, Warren, Halifax, Northampton, Hertford, Gates, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan, Bertie, Washington, Martin, Edgecombe, Pitt, Beaufort, Wilson, Wayne, Green, Craven, Jones

Median Income: \$28,410

Race/Ethnic Makeup: 50.5 percent black; 44.4 percent white; 3.1 percent Hispanic

Of the 13 North Carolina congressional races in 2006, G.K. Butterfield has the easiest contest of all. The Democratic congressman has no Republican opponent, the only unchallenged congressional candidate in the state this year.

Butterfield is only the fourth African-American congressman from North Carolina since the 19th century. With heavily African-American populations in Halifax, Warren and other eastern counties in the 1st District, he has a strong base. Republicans in the 1st District, despite bringing white evangelicals to the polls in 2004, could not counter the black turnout that gave Butterfield an 82 percent victory, Gov. Mike Easley 70.6 percent of the votes and Democratic presidential candidate John Kerry a 57.5 percent lead over President Bush's 42.2 percent.

Ordinarily, a Democratic congressional scandal that preceded Butterfield's elevation to congressman could have hurt his chances. His predecessor, Rep. Frank Ballance, pled guilty to criminal conduct involving a foundation and resigned his seat in the summer of 2004. Butterfield, a North Carolina Supreme Court judge, succeeded him that year and easily won 64 percent against Greg Dority, his Republican opponent.

Sources: www.house.gov/butterfield, www.dcpoliticalreport.com, *2006 Almanac for American Politics*.

District 2

Area: 3,979 sq. miles

2000 Population: 619,178

Counties Represented: Vance, Franklin, Nash, Johnston, Sampson, Harnett, Cumberland, Lee, Chatham

Median Income: \$36,510

Race/Ethnic Makeup: 59.1 percent white; 30.1 percent black; 7.9 percent Hispanic

Bob Etheridge, congressman from the 2nd Congressional District, declared that he would not start campaigning for reelection until Labor Day. Perhaps he has reasons to be confident. The congressman won the last race in 2004 with 62.3 percent of the vote.

Etheridge served in Congress from 1979 to 1988, interrupted that time by serving eight years as the N.C. State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and returned to Congress in 1997. The former House Appropriations chairman continues to win favor with farmers, educators and small businessmen. He proclaims himself to be a "New Democrat" who wants to move his party closer to the center, especially on budget issues.

Dan Mansell has a different outlook. The conservative Johnson County painting contractor, who will be Etheridge's Republican challenger in the fall, will portray Etheridge as too closely linked with the U.S. House Democratic liberal leadership. In his announcement to Congress last February, Mansell promised to support President Bush's tax cuts, abolish the Internal Revenue Service, defend traditional marriage and strongly support the war on terrorism.

Mansell can point to President Bush's 55.7 percent victory over John Kerry in the 2nd District as a sign that conservative voters might support him in November — although Democratic Gov. Mike Easley carried the district by 58.8 percent.

Sources: www.etheridgeforcongress.org,

www.mansellforcongress.com, www.dcpoliticalreport.com, *2006 Almanac of American Politics*.

District 3

Area: 10,048 sq. miles

2000 Population: 619,178

Counties Represented: Currituck, Camden, Dare, Tyrrell, Hyde, Beaufort, Pitt, Craven, Pamlico, Carteret, Onslow, Lenoir, Duplin, Wayne, Wilson

Median Income: \$37,510

Race/Ethnic Makeup: 76.3 percent white; 16.6 percent black; 4.4 percent Hispanic

Congressman Walter Jones Jr. will seek his sixth term as the U.S. congressman from North Carolina's 3rd District against Democratic challenger Craig Weber.

Jones, the son of the late Democratic congressman Walter Jones Sr., portrays himself as a conservative who fights for smaller government, reduced taxes, traditional family values and a strong national defense. Earlier this year, he rebuked NBC for showing "The Book of Daniel," a television program that Jones proclaimed had "crude language, ethnic stereotypes, sexual scenes ... and a tacit approval of premarital sex." At the N.C. Republican Convention, he condemned an elementary school textbook about same-sex marriage.

Jones will face Weber, a former TV weatherman. Weber complains that Jones — once a strong supporter of the Iraq War — has flip-

How N.C. Congressional Districts Voted for Governor and President in 2004

Dist.	Easley D%	Ballantine R%	Howe L%	Dist.	Kerry D%	Bush R%	Badnarik L%
1st	70.6	28.4	1.1	12th	59.8	39.8	0.3
12th	68.2	30.2	1.6	1st	57.5	42.2	0.2
13th	62.7	35.6	1.7	13th	51.1	48.5	0.4
4th	61	37.2	1.8	4th	51	48.5	0.5
2nd	58.8	39.8	1.3	2nd	44.1	55.7	0.3
7th	58.7	39.9	1.3	7th	43.7	55.9	0.3
8th	57.4	40.9	1.7	8th	43.6	56.1	0.3
11th	53.1	44.8	2.1	11th	40.8	58.7	0.5
3rd	50.6	47.7	1.7	9th	35.2	64.5	0.3
5th	47.1	51.2	1.7	3rd	32.8	66.9	0.3
6th	46.4	51.8	1.7	10th	32.1	67.5	0.4
10th	46.3	52.1	1.6	5th	31.3	68.3	0.4
9th	46	52.4	1.6	6th	30.7	68.8	0.4

SOURCE: John N. Davis et. al, *Almanac of North Carolina Politics* (Raleigh: NC Free, 2005): 5-66.

flopped in recent months because of the president's low approval rating. He cites the biggest flip-flop as Jones's position on Iraq — the congressman who renamed French fries as "freedom fries" to attack French opposition to the war in 2003 — issued a statement of regret for supporting the war three years later and called for a timetable for withdrawal.

Jones won 70.7 percent of the vote in his 2004 race, the same year that President Bush carried the district by 66.9 percent and Democratic Gov. Mike Easley narrowly won the district by 50.7 percent.

Sources: www.walterjonesforcongress.com; www.weberinthehouse.com; [\[report.com\]\(http://report.com\); "Black is at Center of GOP hopes for November election; Immigration is a close second," *News & Observer* \(Raleigh\), June 4, 2006; *2006 Almanac for American Politics*.](http://www.dcpolitical-</p>
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District 4

Area: 1,298 sq. miles

2000 Population: 619,178

Counties Represented: Wake, Durham, Orange, Chatham

Median Income: \$53,847

Race/Ethnic Makeup: 68.8 percent white; 20.6 percent black; 5.0 percent Hispanic; 3.9 percent Asian

Representative David Price, who is used to

attacks by 4th Congressional District conservatives since his first election to Congress 20 years ago, withstood challengers from the left this spring to take on Republican challenger Steve Acuff this fall.

Price, a former Duke University political science professor, portrays himself as a moderate pragmatist who supports bipartisan efforts to build up democracies around the world. An aggressive antiwar faction in his own Democratic Party challenged him in the primary, blaming him for not being aggressive enough against criticizing the president's handling of the war in Iraq. Traditional Democratic groups like African-American organizations ignored the challenge and endorsed the incumbent. Price, who has co-sponsored a resolution with N.C. congressman Brad Miller calling for the president to develop an exit strategy in Iraq, easily won against two antiwar candidates.

The incumbent congressman still faces a challenge from a Republican in the fall. Steve Acuff, a retired Air Force colonel and Raleigh food executive, is making his first run for political office. He challenged Price to a long series of public debates. Acuff hopes to defeat Price, which only one Republican challenger has done since 1986. Price lost his seat in 1994, but he regained the office two years later.

Price won 64.1 percent of the vote in his 2004 race in a district that Democratic presidential candidate John Kerry carried over President Bush, 51 percent to 48.5 percent, and Democratic Gov. Mike Easley won by 61 percent.

Sources: "Price faces unusual primary challenge," *News & Observer* (Raleigh), April 26, 2006; "Price, Robinson win parties' nods," *Observer*, May 3, 2006; "Price helps coax House to aid new democracies," *Observer*, March 15, 2006; www.dcpoliticalreport.com, *2006 Almanac for American Politics*.

Congressional Campaign Costs in 2004 Dollars, 1992–2004(a)

District	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	Average
1st	749,878	419,654	392,656	778,722	527,852	755,296	485,012	587,010
Winner, % (b)	D 99%	D 96%	D 92%	D 96%	D 99%	D 98%	D 82%	95%
2nd	859,275	1,956,876	2,127,616	1,687,322	1,368,633	692,858	1,127,419	1,402,857
Winner, %	D 72%	R 44%	D 41%	D 76%	D 73%	D 99%	D 88%	70%
3rd	1,056,281	1,679,443	759,384	1,077,796	2,678,662	485,818	604,601	1,191,712
Winner, %	D 70%	R 34%	R 94%	R 67%	R 52%	R 100%	R 97%	73%
4th	614,440	1,118,410	2,585,789	1,949,297	797,681	746,051	1,256,159	1,295,404
Winner, %	D 97%	R 28%	D 54%	D 73%	D 94%	D-99%	D 95%	77%
5th	949,830	1,910,604	1,062,653	677,902	461,689	454,738	7,954,986	1,924,629
Winner, %	D 73%	R 49%	R 79%	R 98%	R 100%	R 97%	R 14%	73%
6th	623,035	244,003	639,053	465,358	330,910	332,522	409,551	434,919
Winner, %	R 94%	R 100%	R 94%	R 100%	R 100%	R 100%	R 98%	98%
7th	366,021	1,040,971	990,143	454,596	473,841	583,396	758,418	666,769
Winner, %	D 94%	D 90%	D 60%	D 100%	D 99%	D 100%	D 100%	92%
8th	946,096	791,409	850,415	1,843,532	3,025,405	3,109,779	1,687,354	1,750,570
Winner, %	D 85%	D 68%	D 79%	R 77%	R 70%	R 77%	R 87%	78%
9th	359,662	857,375	735,008	869,649	1,202,737	962,877	1,027,321	859,233
Winner, %	R 88%	R 89%	R 90%	R 96%	R 90%	R 100%	R 96%	93%
10th	406,547	244,953	315,812	233,475	292,277	982,986	3,587,635	866,241
Winner, %	R 92%	R 100%	R 93%	R 100%	R 100%	R 68%	R 26%	83%
11th	2,213,307	1,623,583	636,031	1,356,130	3,191,527	2,103,964	2,766,792	1,984,476
Winner, %	R 74%	R 62%	R 91%	R 71%	R 65%	R 71%	R 57%	70%
12th	677,623	210,264	186,406	1,185,356	527,852	380,749	624,548	541,828
Winner, %	D 95%	D 95%	D 96%	D 63%	D 75%	D 99%	D 83%	87%
13th	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,476,757	1,527,939	1,502,348
Winner, %	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	D 70%	D 75%	73%
TOTAL	9,821,995	12,097,545	11,280,966	12,579,135	14,879,066	13,067,791	23,817,735	15,007,996
Winner %	86%	71%	80%	85%	85%	91%	77%	82%
Avg.p.seat	818,500	1,008,129	940,081	1,048,261	1,239,922	1,005,215	1,832,133	1,134,235 (c)

NOTES: (a) From the Consumer Price Index (CPI-U) base of 1982–84 = 1.000, the values for each of the years were 1992\$ = 1.403; 1994\$ = 1.482; 1996\$ = 1.569; 1998\$ = 1.630; 2000\$ = 1.740; 2002\$ = 1.799; and 2004\$ = 1.889. To convert these to 2004\$, each year's value was divided by the 2004\$ value. Thus, 1992\$ = .743 of the 2004\$; 1994\$ = .785 of the 2004\$; 1996\$ = .831 of the 2004\$; 1998\$ = .863 of the 2004\$; 2000\$ = .912 of the 2004\$; and 2002\$ = .952 of the 2004\$.

(b) Winner, % = party of the winning candidate and the percentage of the district total spent by the winner.

(c) The \$1,134,235 average spent per seat is the product of dividing the total amount spent in the seven elections by the candidates (\$97,544,233) divided by the 86 races conducted over the 1992 through 2004 election period.

SOURCES: *The Almanac of American Politics*, various issues; Federal Election Commission (www.fec.gov); *The Almanac of North Carolina Politics*, various issues; and the North Carolina State Board of Elections (www.sboe.state.nc.us)

District 5

Area: 4,424 sq. miles

2000 Population: 619,178

Counties Represented: Rockingham, Stokes, Forsyth, Davie, Yadkin, Surry, Alleghany, Ashe, Wilkes, Iredell, Alexander, Watauga

Median Income: \$39,170

Race/Ethnic Makeup: 87.9 percent white; 6.7 percent black; 3.6 percent Hispanic

Virginia Foxx has impressive credentials for a Democratic candidate for Congress — except she is a Republican. A former school board member, community college president and nursery operator, Foxx proclaims herself a strong supporter of education and daycare.

Foxx is a conservative Republican, and she does not want the conservative constituents in the 5th Congressional District to forget that fact.

She was last called a liberal in 2004 in a nasty Republican primary fight for the 5th Congressional District seat against socially conservative candidate Vernon Robinson, who is currently challenging Rep. Brad Miller in the 13th District. Robinson accused Foxx of supporting abortion, gay rights, and other issues unattractive to conservative Republicans. She defeated Robinson, and then beat her Democratic challenger in 2004 with 58.8% of the vote. This year, the freshman congresswoman proclaims that she is a guardian of traditional family values, opposing both abortion and gay marriage. She also revealed her fiscal conservatism when she made an unpopular vote against relief funds for Hurricane Katrina victims last fall.

Democratic candidate Roger Sharpe, a former state senator, will focus on economic issues in his race against Foxx. Sharpe, who received a Harvard Fellow in Education, describes himself as an educator deeply inspired by the social justice movements of the 1960s and who served as a special assistant to the director of the Office of Civil Rights in the Carter administration.

President Bush won the district in 2004 with 68.3 percent of the vote, and popular Democratic Gov. Mike Easley lost the district with 47 percent.

Sources: www.virginiafoxx.com; www.sharpeforcongress.com; "Another Democrat Joins the Fray," John Hood, *John Hood's Daily Journal*, November 16, 2005; "Contest for 13th already strident: Robinson, Miller can both be biting," *News & Observer*, May 30, 2006; "Sharpe leads the race to face U.S. Rep. Foxx: Former state senator is 1st of 4 Democrats with half of votes in," *Charlotte Observer*, May 3, 2006; www.dcpoliticalreport.com; *2006 Almanac for American Politics*.

District 6

Area: 2,989 sq. miles

2000 Population: 619,178

Counties Represented: Alamance, Guilford, Randolph, Moore, Davidson, Rowan

Median Income: \$43,503

Race/Ethnic Makeup: 85.3 percent white; 8.6 percent black; 3.9 percent Hispanic; 1.0 percent Asian

In 1984, Howard Coble defeated Rep. Robin Britt to begin his long service as a Republican congressman for North Carolina's 6th Congressional District. Seeking his 12th term

this year, Coble portrays himself as a patriotic statesman who brought federal dollars to the district while still winning the praise of taxpayer watchdog groups for his fiscally conservative record. In the past few months, Coble celebrated his efforts to create district transportation projects and a U.S. Army contract for a local textile company to make clothes for that military branch. Coble also claims that his seniority will benefit the district when he is selected the next chairman of the U.S. House Judiciary Committee next year.

Rory Blake describes himself as a small businessman and family man who believes that Congressman Coble and President Bush put the nation on the wrong track.

The incumbent carried the district with 73.2 percent of the vote in 2004 in a district that gave President Bush a 68.8 percent lead over rival John Kerry and which popular Democratic Gov. Mike Easley lost with 46.6 percent of the vote.

Sources: www.blake06.com; www.cobleforcongress.com; www.dcpoliticalreport.com; "Stay? Leave? Exit strategy? Dems are split: Carolinas lawmakers disagree on which policy would be best in Iraq," *Charlotte Observer*, December 17, 2005; *2006 Almanac for American Politics*.

District 7

Area: 6,510 sq. miles

2000 Population: 619,178

Counties Represented: Cumberland, Sampson, Robeson, Bladen, Columbus, Brunswick, New Hanover, Pender, Duplin

Median Income: \$33,998

Race/Ethnic Makeup: 63.0 percent white; 23.1 percent black; 8.5 percent Native American; 3.9 percent Hispanic

Rep. Mike McIntyre tries hard to protect himself from conservative attack by associating with the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. He describes himself as a church-going, pro-military, family man. McIntyre says that he is one of the "solution-oriented conservative Democrats" who belong to the "Blue Dog Coalition" in the U.S. House. He proclaims his strongest issues are economic growth, agriculture, education, the environment and health care.

Shirley Davis, McIntyre's Republican challenger, claims that she is the true conservative in the race. A previous director of a senior citizens center, she promises to stand up for seniors, women and children while still fighting for conservative ideas — opposition to taxes, mandatory sentences for sexual offenders, support of the Iraq war and identi-

Demographic Trends in the N.C. Congressional Delegation 1960-2004

of Representatives with Characteristic

Year	Dem.	Rep.	Male	Female	White	Black	New	Incumbent
2004	6	7	11	2	11	2	3	10
2002	6	7	12	1	11	2	2	11
2000	5	7	10	2	10	2	0	12
1998	5	7	10	2	10	2	1	11
1996	6	6	10	2	10	2	3	9
1994	4	8	10	2	10	2	5	7
1992	8	4	11	1	10	2	2	10
1990	7	4	11	0	11	0	1	10
1988	8	3	11	0	11	0	0	11
1986	8	3	11	0	11	0	3	8
1984	6	5	11	0	11	0	5	6
1982	9	2	11	0	11	0	3	8
1980	7	4	11	0	11	0	2	9
1978	9	2	11	0	11	0	0	11
1976	9	2	11	0	11	0	2	9
1974	9	2	11	0	11	0	0	11
1972	9	2	11	0	11	0	5	6
1970	8	3	11	0	11	0	0	11
1968	8	3	11	0	11	0	3	8
1966	8	3	11	0	11	0	3	8
1964	9	2	11	0	11	0	0	11
1962	9	2	11	0	11	0	1	10
1960	10	1	11	0	11	0	3	8

NOTE: *Highlighted years are those without presidential, U.S. Senatorial and N.C. Council of State races.

SOURCES: *The Almanac of American Politics*, various issues; *North Carolina DataNet*, November 2003.

fication cards for illegal immigrants. She does, however, make it clear that she opposes privatization of Social Security and an increase in the national retirement age.

McIntyre won 73.2 percent of his House race vote in 2004, even though President Bush carried the district by 55.9 percent. The 7th District still has a habit of voting for conservative Democrats, backing Gov. Mike Easley over his Republican challenger in 2004, 58.7 percent to 39.9 percent.

Sources: www.mike-mcintyre.com, www.shirleydavisnc.com, www.dcpoliticalreport.com, *2006 Almanac for American Politics*.

District 8

Area: 3,318 sq. miles
2000 Population: 619,178
Counties Represented: Hoke, Scotland, Richmond, Montgomery, Anson, Union, Stanly, Cabarrus
Median Income: \$38,390
Race/Ethnic Makeup: 61.8 percent white; 26.6 percent black; 6.6 percent Hispanic; 1.7 percent Native American; 1.7 percent Asian

An owner of a textile mill in Concord, Republican Rep. Robin Hayes was elected to Congress in 1998 and is running for a fifth term. Hayes describes himself as a strong backer of family farms, local education, the

U.S. military, veterans and traditional values. This year, he persuaded the Veterans Administration to create a veteran clinic in Richmond County within his district, and he went to Iraq and Afghanistan to honor the commitment of U.S. troops.

Hayes defeated Democratic challengers in past years despite efforts by the Democratic legislature to redistrict him out of office. He won two years ago with 55.6 percent of the vote. His opponent, Larry Kissell, is a social studies teacher at East Montgomery High School.

Kissell, a former textile manager in a plant that closed in 2002, wants the key issue to be Hayes' vote for the Central American Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA). After saying that he would not vote for the agreement backed by President Bush, Hayes changed his mind to ensure narrow passage of the bill. The congressman said that he supported CAFTA after U.S. textile manufacturers backed the agreement and the administration promised tougher regulation of imports.

President Bush won 56 percent of the vote in this district two years ago, although Democratic Gov. Mike Easley won it with 57.4 percent. The election is complicated further by the fact that Thomas Hill, an electrician, is running as the Libertarian candidate for the office.

Sources: "Hayes is CAFTA foe no longer," *News & Observer*, July 29, 2005; Jim Morrill, "Pathway to re-election now easier for Hayes?" *Charlotte Observer*, March 23, 2006; www.hayes.house.gov; www.larrykissell.com; www.dcpoliticalreport.com; *2006 Almanac for American Politics*.

2004 N.C. Congressional Election Results

(Ranked from Most Republican to Most Democratic Win)

District	Type ⁱ	Candidate, Party ⁱⁱ	# of Votes	% of Total ⁱⁱⁱ	Point Spread
6th	SR	Howard Coble, R(i)	207,470	73.1	+46.2R
		William W. Jordan, D	76,153	26.9	
3rd	SR	Walter B. Jones, R(i)	171,863	70.7	+41.4R
		Roger A. Eaton, D	71,227	29.3	
9th	SR	Sue Myrick, R(i)	210,783	70.2	+40.4R
		Jack Flynn, D	89,318	29.8	
10th	SR	Patrick McHenry, R	157,884	64.1	+28.2R
		Anne N. Fischer, D	88,233	35.9	
5th	SR	Virginia Foxx, R	167,546	58.8	+17.6R
		Jim A. Harrell Jr., D	117,271	41.2	
8th	LR	Robin Hayes, R(i)	125,070	55.5	+11.0R
		Beth Troutman, D	100,101	44.5	
11th	LR	Charles Taylor, R(i)	159,709	54.9	+ 9.8R
		Patsy Keever, D	131,188	45.1	
13th	LD	Brad Miller, D(i)	160,896	58.8	+17.6D
		Virginia Johnson, R	112,788	41.2	
2nd	SD	Bob Etheridge, D(i)	145,079	62.3	+24.6D
		Billy Creech, R	87,811	37.7	
1st	SD	G.K. Butterfield, D	137,664	64.0	+28.0D
		Greg Dority, R	77,508	36.0	
4th	SD	David Price, D(i)	217,441	64.1	+28.2D
		Todd A. Batchelor, R	121,717	35.9	
12th	SD	Mel Watt, D(i)	154,908	66.8	+33.6D
		Ada M. Fisher, R	76,898	33.2	
7th	SD	Mike McIntyre, D(i)	180,382	73.2	+46.4D
		Ken Plonk, R	66,084	26.8	

NOTES:

ⁱ District type based on 2002 returns. "SR" means strong Republican (Republican won 58.5 percent or more of the vote); "LR" means leaning Republican (Republican won 52.6 percent to 58.5 percent of the vote); "LD" means leaning Democrat (Democrat won 52.5 percent to 58.5 percent of the vote); "SD" means strong Democrat (Democrat won 58.5 percent or more of the vote.)

ⁱⁱ D = Democrat; L = Libertarian; R = Republican, i = incumbent.

ⁱⁱⁱ "u" means unopposed by a major-party candidate

SOURCES: North Carolina State Board of Elections (www.sboe.state.nc.us); John N. Davis et. al, *Almanac of North Carolina Politics, 2005* (Raleigh: NC Free, 2005); 6-66.

District 9

Area: 1,018 sq. miles
2000 Population: 619,178
Counties Represented: Union, Mecklenburg, Gaston
Median Income: \$55,059
Race/Ethnic Makeup: 82.9 percent white; 10.3 percent black; 3.5 percent Hispanic; 2.0 percent Asian

A deputy majority whip for the Republicans in the U.S. House, Sue Myrick previously served as mayor of Charlotte before winning the first of six terms as congresswoman in the GOP "revolution" of 1994. Myrick usually supports President Bush, backing his conservative measures on terrorism, taxes and the Iraq War. She voted for the president's Central American Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA).

This spring, Myrick aggressively took stands on

immigration and port security that went beyond the president's recommendations. She supports legislation that creates a new federal immigration court for North Carolina and removal of federal contracts for employers of illegal aliens. Myrick backed the trimming of federal welfare programs to pay for Katrina relief and strongly opposed the administration's efforts to let an Arab country take charge of the nation's ports.

Bill Glass, Myrick's Democratic opponent and a salesman from Charlotte, announced that he stands for affordable health care, open government, "real" national security, a robust economy and world-class education.

Myrick won 70.2 percent of her general election vote in 2004, as Bush carried 64.5 percent of the district and Democratic Gov. Mike Easley lost the district with 46 percent of the vote.

Sources: www.billglass2006.com; www.sue-myrick.com; www.dcpoliticalreport.com; Rob Christensen, "Marines Drafted to Invade GOP Territory," *News & Observer*, February 14, 2006; Tim Funk, "Myrick eyes immigration court in N.C.; Congresswoman vows to push for meeting to explain the state's need," *Charlotte Observer*, March 31, 2006; Funk, "Myrick Blasts Deal; Dole 'Concerned,'" *Charlotte Observer*, February 23, 2006; *2006 Almanac for American Politics*.

District 10

Area: 3,362 sq. miles

2000 Population: 619,178

Counties Represented: Iredell, Catawba, Lincoln, Gaston, Cleveland, Burke, Caldwell, Avery, Mitchell, Rutherford

Median Income: \$37,649

Race/Ethnic Makeup: 84.9 percent white; 9.2 percent black; 3.5 percent Hispanic; 1.5 percent Asian

Representative Patrick McHenry, 30, will campaign hard this year to make sure that people will not say that he was a young man with a great future behind him. A College Republican who helped the Robin Hayes for Governor campaign in 1996 and the George W. Bush for President campaign in 2000, McHenry served as a special assistant for the U.S. Department of Labor before winning a N.C. House race in 2002. After becoming the youngest member of the N.C. General Assembly, he ran for the 9th District House seat in 2004. Using his extensive contacts in the National College Republicans and proclaiming himself to be the most conservative candidate, he defeated a county sheriff by a mere 85 votes in the Republican primary and then beat his Democratic opponent by 64.2

percent to become the youngest member of the U.S. Congress.

McHenry emphasizes his conservatism. He opposes abortion, same-sex marriage, tax increases, excessive regulation and the federal financing of stem cell research. As a member of a subcommittee on drug policy, the congressman introduced a provision that makes it easier to curb the methamphetamine trade.

Like 9th District Congresswoman Sue Myrick, he is a member of the Republican majority whip team. McHenry stood loyally for House Majority Leader Tom DeLay even after he was indicted for campaign improprieties and refused to support House ethics rules that hurt his colleague.

Richard Carsner, McHenry's Democratic opponent, is an employee of the Catawba County School System. The candidate proclaims that he is the "Common Sense Voice for a Better America." Carsner, at age 35 only five years older than McHenry, says that he will do more to bring back jobs to the 10th District, balance the budget, make affordable health care available to all Americans, stop Social Security privatization and support alternative fuels.

President Bush won the district in 2004 by 67.5 percent, and Democratic Gov. Mike Easley lost the district, carrying only 46.3 percent of the votes.

Sources: www.carsnerforcongress.com; www.mchenryforcongress.com; www.dcpoliticalreport.com; "Getting Ahead in the GOP," Benjamin Wallace-Wade, *Washington Monthly*, October/November 2005; *2006 Almanac for American Politics*.

District 11

Area: 6,088 sq. miles

2000 Population: 619,177

Counties Represented: McDowell, Yancey, Madison, Buncombe, Henderson, Rutherford, Polk, Transylvania, Haywood, Jackson, Swain, Macon, Graham, Clay, Cherokee

Median Income: \$34,720

Race/Ethnic Makeup: 89.8 percent white; 4.6 percent black; 2.6 percent Hispanic; 1.5 percent Native American

Since 1990, Rep. Charles Taylor defeated every Democratic opponent who desired his seat in Congress. He gained seniority in the U.S. House of Representatives, using his seat on the Appropriations Committee to bring jobs and federal funds to the 11th District of North Carolina. The former tree farmer praises his ability to bring relief to the district's apple farmers, seniors, small businesspersons, vocational educators and veterans. An avowed con-

servative, Taylor cites his support of the war on terror, efforts to make English the national language and opposition to foreign control of American ports.

Taylor now faces a strong challenge. Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee Chairman Rahm Emanuel, also a congressman from Chicago, persuaded former Washington Redskins quarterback Heath Shuler to run against Taylor. Shuler, who returned to his hometown in North Carolina after stints as quarterback for the University of Tennessee, the Redskins and the New Orleans Saints, became a successful realtor. Shuler says that he is running for Congress to bring jobs back to one of the nation's poorest districts, which lost several furniture and textile jobs in the past two decades. He also opposes plans to sell U.S.-owned forests in the district. Yet, he balances liberal economic and environmental stands in his conservative district by proclaiming himself to be a loyal member of the National Rifle Association, an opponent of abortion and a supporter of the troops in Iraq.

As head of a subcommittee on the appropriations committee dealing with federal land sales, Taylor held up the purchase of the land where Flight 93 crashed in Pennsylvania as part of the terrorist attacks on Sept. 11, 2001. He declared that the private-federal arrangement would mean that the expensive memorial would be paid mostly by the taxpayers. Editorialists and Flight 93 relatives urged him to change his mind. Taylor was absent from the final vote on CAFTA.

Congressional Campaign Costs: 2004 Primary and General Elections

Dist.	Total \$ Spent	# of General Election Votes	\$ Spent per vote
5th	7,954,986	284,817	27.93
10th	3,587,635	246,117	14.58
11th	2,766,792	290,897	9.51
8th	1,687,354	225,171	7.49
13th	1,527,939	273,684	5.58
4th	1,256,159	339,234	3.70
2nd	1,127,419	232,890	4.84
9th	1,027,321	300,101	3.42
7th	758,418	246,466	3.08
12th	624,548	231,806	2.69
3rd	604,601	243,090	2.49
1st	485,012	215,175	2.25
6th	409,551	283,623	1.44
Total	23,817,735	3,413,071	6.98

SOURCES: John N. Davis, et al., *Almanac of North Carolina Politics* (Raleigh: NCFREE, 2005): 5-66.

National Journal Ratings of the N.C. Congressional Delegation, 2004

A) Economic Issues

	District	Liberal	Conservative
Myrick, R	9th	7%	93%
Taylor, R	11th	31%	68%
Coble, R	6th	33%	65%
Hayes, R	8th	37%	62%
Dole, R	Sen1	39%	58%
Burr, R	Sen2	42%	58%
Jones, R	3rd	52%	48%
McIntyre, D	7th	63%	37%
Etheridge, D	2nd	63%	36%
Miller, D	13th	66%	34%
Price, D	4th	66%	34%
Watt, D	12th	84%	16%
Butterfield, D	1st	no ranking	no ranking
Foxx, R	5th	1st term	1st term
McHenry, R	10th	1st term	1st term

B) Social Issues

	District	Liberal	Conservative
Coble, R	6th	0%	91%
Hayes, R	8th	0%	91%
Jones, R	3rd	0%	91%
Myrick, R	9th	0%	91%
Taylor, R	11th	9%	85%
Dole, R	Sen1	16%	81%
Burr, R	Sen2	40%	60%
McIntyre, D	7th	44%	55%
Etheridge, D	2nd	62%	37%
Miller, D	13th	68%	31%
Price, D	4th	78%	19%
Watt, D	12th	88%	0%
Butterfield, D	1st	no ranking	no ranking
Foxx, R	5th	1st term	1st term
McHenry, R	10th	1st term	1st term

C) Foreign Issues

	District	Liberal	Conservative
Myrick, R	9th	10%	86%
Dole, R	Sen1	0%	67%
Hayes, R	8th	34%	66%
Jones, R	3rd	34%	66%
Burr, R	Sen2	37%	62%
Coble, R	6th	41%	58%
Taylor, R	11th	42%	57%
McIntyre, D	7th	47%	51%
Etheridge, D	2nd	53%	46%
Miller, D	13th	59%	40%
Price, D	4th	65%	34%
Watt, D	12th	91%	7%
Butterfield, D	1st	no ranking	no ranking
Foxx, R	5th	1st term	1st term
McHenry, R	10th	1st term	1st term

National Journal Ratings – “editors and staff initially compiled a list of congressional roll call votes and classified them as either economic, social or foreign policy-related.” Then using a statistical procedure, they reveal “which ‘yea’ votes and which ‘nay’ votes fit a liberal or conservative pattern.... Members of Congress were then ranked according to relative liberalism and conservatism. Finally, they were assigned percentiles (0 to 99) showing their rank relative to others in their chamber.

SOURCE: Michael Barone & Richard E. Cohen, *The Almanac of American States, 2006* (Washington, D.C.: National Journal Group, 2005): 15-16, 18-19, 1244, 1248, 1251, 1253, 1255, 1258, 1260, 1262, 1265, 1268, 1270, 1273, 1275, 1278, 1281

Taylor defeated his Democratic opponent in 2004 by 54.9 percent of the vote in a district that President Bush won by 58.7 percent and that Democratic Gov. Mike Easley won by 53.1 percent.

Sources: “Pressure for Flight 93 memorial focuses on Taylor,” *Charlotte Observer*, April 26, 2006; “Taylor backs 9-11 funds,” *Observer*, May 5, 2006; “Hero of Bryson City studies new playbook: Shuler considered best hope for Dems in N.C.,” *Observer*, April 26, 2006; “Whose Party is it Anyway?” *Time*, June 12, 2006, 44-46; www.heathshuler.com; www.charlestaylor.house.gov; “Chainsaw Charlie’s Ugly Handiwork,” *The Planet*, November 1995; www.dcpoliticalreport.com; *2006 Almanac for American Politics*.

District 12

Area: 827 sq. miles

2000 Population: 619,178

Counties Represented: Mecklenburg, Rowan, Davidson, Forsyth, Guilford

Median Income: \$35,775

Race/Ethnic Makeup: 44.6 percent black; 44.6 percent white; 7.1 percent Hispanic; 2.1 percent Asian

Since 1992, Mel Watt managed to run in a safe district no matter what its shape. The 12th Congressional District, created as a African-American minority district, won notoriety by appearing like a snake-like object that attached several black populations throughout North Carolina. After several court showdowns and redistricting changes, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the district could adopt its modern outline of an area that con-

tains the African-American communities of Charlotte, Salisbury, Winston-Salem and High Point. Watt has served as the district’s congressman since its inception in 1992, when he became one of two North Carolina blacks elected to the U.S. House in the 20th century.

Despite legal reservations over minority districts, the 12th Congressional District continues to have a large African-American population that re-elects its incumbent Democratic congressman. Watt, a former lawyer from Charlotte who was campaign manager to former Charlotte mayor and U.S. Senate candidate Harvey Gantt, strongly supports measures that aid minorities. Since 2005, he worked with the House Judiciary Committee to create a bipartisan bill to renew the Voting Rights Act and announced a partnership between NASCAR and historically black colleges to finance automobile education for minorities. He became the chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus (CBC).

Dr. Ada M. Fisher, who is also African-American and whom Watt defeated with 66.7 percent of the vote in 2004, will again run against the incumbent. On her Web site, she hails her extensive medical background. She graduated from the University of Wisconsin School of Medicine in 1975 and later served as a detoxification director, industrial physician and medical director for a health center. Describing herself as a “committed, compassionate, conservative Republican,” she promises to find everyone access to health care. She also says that her training in bio-terrorism will serve her constituents well in the war against terror.

The district only gave President Bush 39.8 per-

Success of Incumbents, 1992–2004

District	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004
1st	open	*	*	*	*	open	open
2nd	*	open	LOST	*	*	*	*
3rd	*	LOST	*	*	*	*	*
4th	*	LOST	LOST	*	*	*	*
5th	*	open	*	*	*	*	open
6th	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
7th	*	*	open	*	*	*	*
8th	*	*	*	open	*	*	*
9th	*	open	*	*	*	*	*
10th	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
11th	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
12th	open	*	*	*	*	*	*
13th	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	open	*

NOTES:

LOST = Incumbent lost 4 (5%)

Open = no incumbent running 12 (14%)

* = incumbent ran and won 70 (81%)

Total races 86

n/a = not a district in that election year – created after the 2000 Census

cent of the vote in 2004, while Democratic Gov. Mike Easley received a 68.2 percent victory.

Sources: www.wattforcongress.com, www.dradafisher.org, www.dcpoliticalreport.com, Center for the Study of the American South.

District 13

Area: 2,294 sq. miles

2000 Population: 619,178

Counties Represented: Rockingham, Guilford, Caswell, Alamance, Person, Granville, Wake

Median Income: \$41,060

Race/Ethnic Makeup: 63.3 percent white; 26.9 percent black; 6.0 percent Hispanic; 2.0 percent Asian

Congressman Brad Miller wants this race to be about jobs and education. He will face a Republican candidate who has a conservative social agenda.

Vernon Robinson, the son of a former Tuskegee Airman and a graduate of the U.S. Air Force Academy who served as a missile crew commander and an intelligence officer, has launched an aggressive campaign against the incumbent. The candidate, a former Winston-Salem councilman and a veteran of three losing political campaigns, is already known for his aggressive tactics. Two years ago, Robinson lost to Virginia Foxx in the 5th Congressional District's Republican primary. The current head of the Carolina Educational Opportunity Fund, which raises funds for private school scholarships, Robinson opposes

illegal aliens, gas taxes, gay marriage, restrictions on state-sponsored religion, gun control and flag burning.

Democratic Presidential Candidate John Kerry narrowly won the district in 2004 by 51.1 percent, and Democratic Gov. Mike Easley carried it by 62.7 percent.

Sources: www.bradmiller.org; www.robinsonforcongress.com; www.dcpoliticalreport.com; "Price and Robinson Win Parties' Nods," *News & Observer*, May 3, 2006; Barry Saunders, "The Race is Rancid Already," *Observer*, June 2, 2006; Rob Christensen, "Contest for 13th District Already Strident," *Observer*, May 30, 2006; *2006 Almanac for American Politics*. ■

Political Scorecard for the N.C. Congressional Delegation

District	Member	From Liberal -----to-----Conservative									
		Americans for Democratic Action ('05)	ACLU ('05)	American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees ('04)	League of Conservation Voters ('05)	Information Technology Industry Council ('04)	National Taxpayers Union ('05)	Chamber of Commerce ('05)	American Conservative Union ('04)	National Tax Limitation Committee ('04)	Christian Coalition
1st	G.K. Butterfield (D)	85	92	100	89	100	14/F	57	0	na	na
2nd	Bob Etheridge (D)	95	54	88	89	90	13/F	52	20	3	30
3rd	Walter Jones (R)	45	31	38	50	44	62/B	58	79	94	100
4th	David Price (D)	100	100	88	94	90	12/F	48	12	6	15
5th	Virginia Foxx (R)	5	0	na	11	na	70/A	na	na	na	na
6th	Howard Coble (R)	10	0	13	6	70	59/B-	78	88	92	91
7th	Mike McIntyre (D)	70	31	63	67	50	27/D	62	60	17	75
8th	Robin Hayes (R)	0	0	25	0	60	55/C+	95	88	84	100
9th	Sue Myrick (R)	0	0	0	6	100	71/A	87	100	97	92
10th	Patrick McHenry (R)	5	8	na	11	na	70/A	na	na	na	na
11th	Charles Taylor (R)	0	15	25	6	60	56/C+	85	88	81	92
12th	Mel Watt (D)	100	100	88	94	60	15/F	35	0	3	7
13th	Brad Miller (D)	100	69	88	94	70	9/F	41	8	3	15
Sen. 1	Elizabeth Dole (R)	5	17	33	0	92	68/B	94	92	88	100
Sen. 2	Richard Burr (R)	5	17	13	5	100	76/A	94	87	81	84

NOTES:

Americans for Democratic Action is a liberal group interested in curtailing rising defense spending, preventing encroachments on civil liberties and promoting international human rights.

ACLU is interested in protecting individuals from legal, executive and congressional infringement on the basic rights guaranteed by the Bill of Rights.

The American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees is the nation's largest public service employee union. Burr's score was from his votes as a member of the House of Representatives in 2004.

League of Conservation Voters is an environmental group that "is the national, non-partisan arm of the environmental movement ... [and] works to elect pro-environmental candidates to Congress."

Information Technology Industry Council is a high-tech industry group representing "the leading U.S. providers of information technology products and services ... [with a] mission to help shape policies that advance electronic commerce, open new markets, rely on market-based solutions, and foster innovation." Burr's score was from his votes as a member of the House of Representatives in 2004.

National Taxpayers' Union is a pro-taxpayer rights group that "analyzes every roll call vote taken during both sessions of Congress that significantly affects federal taxes, spending, debt, or regulatory impact."

Chamber of Commerce of the United States is a "pro business group founded ... as a voice for organized business, (and) represents local, regional and state chambers of commerce in addition to trade and professional organizations." Butterfield and Hayes scores were from 2004.

American Conservative Union is a conservative group whose "ratings ... have provided a means of gauging the conservatism of members of Congress. Foreign policy, social and budget issues are their primary concerns."

National Tax Limitation Committee is a pro-tax limitation group and is "interested in (seeking) constitutional and other limits on taxes, spending and deficits. These ratings are based on budget issue votes and bills that would have a major impact on long-term government taxing and spending programs."

Christian Coalition is a conservative, "pro-family citizen organization... working for family-friendly public policy on a local, state and national level."

SOURCE: Michael Barone & Richard E. Cohen, *The Almanac of American Politics*, 2006 (Washington, DC: *National Journal*, 2005): 15.

Committee Assignments of the N.C. Congressional Delegation, 109th Congress

District	Member	Committee	Committee Rank by Seniority	Education
1st	G.K. Butterfield (D)	Agriculture	(11 of 21)	N.C. Central (B.A., J.D.)
		–Livestock & Horticulture –Department Operations, Oversight, Nutrition & Forestry		
2nd	Bob Etheridge (D)	Armed Services	(26 of 28)	Campbell University
		–Readiness –Tactical Air & Land Forces		
3rd	Walter Jones (R)	Agriculture	(4 of 21)	
		–Conservation, Credit, Rural Development & Research –General Farm Commodities & Risk Management	(RMM)	
4th	David Price (D)	Homeland Security	(13 of 15)	UNC-Chapel Hill (B.A.); Yale (B.D., Ph.D.)
		–Emergency Preparedness, Science & Technology –Investigations		
5th	Virginia Foxx (R)	Armed Services	(11 of 34)	Atlantic Chrisitan College
		–Military Personnel –Readiness –Tactical Air & Land Forces		
6th	Howard Coble (R)	Financial Services	(17 of 37)	UNC-CH (A.B., M.A.C.T.); UNC-G (Ed.D.)
		–Financial Institutions & Consumer Credit –Housing & Community Opportunity	(V.Chair)	
7th	Mike McIntyre (D)	Resources	(10 of 27)	UNC-CH (A.B., M.A.C.T.); UNC-G (Ed.D.)
		–Fisheries & Oceans –Forests and Forest Health –National Parks		
8th	Robin Hayes (R)	Appropriations	(15 of 29)	Duke University
		–Homeland Security –Military Quality of Life & Veterans Affairs & Related Agencies		
9th	Sue Myrick (R)	Judiciary	(V. Chair)	Heidleberg College
		–Crime, Terrorism & Homeland Security (Chair)		
10th	Mike McIntyre (D)	Transportation & Infrastructure (4 of 41)	(3 of 23)	UNC-Chapel Hill (B.A., J.D.)
		–Aviation		
11th	Mike McIntyre (D)	Agriculture	(3 of 21)	UNC-Chapel Hill (B.A., J.D.)
		–Conservation, Credit, Rural Development & Research –Specialty Crops & Foreign Agriculture (RMM)		
12th	Mike McIntyre (D)	Armed Services	(12 of 28)	UNC-Chapel Hill (B.A., J.D.)
		–Tactical Air & Land Forces –Terrorism, Unconventional Threats & Capabilities	(V. Chair)	
13th	Robin Hayes (R)	Agriculture	(9 of 25)	Duke University
		–Livestock & Horticulture –Specialty Crops & Foreign Agriculture	(Chair)	
14th	Robin Hayes (R)	Armed Services	(14 of 34)	Duke University
		–Military Personnel –Readiness –Terrorism, Unconventional Threats & Capabilities		
15th	Robin Hayes (R)	Transportation & Infrastructure	(18 of 41)	Duke University
		–Aviation –Highways, Transit & Pipelines		
16th	Sue Myrick (R)	Energy & Commerce	(27 of 31)	Heidleberg College
		–Commerce, Trade & Consumer Protection –Environment & Hazardous Materials –Health		

Committee Assignments of the N.C. Congressional Delegation, 109th Congress (continued)

District	Member	Committee	Committee Rank by Seniority	Education
10th	Patrick McHenry (R)			NCSU, Belmont Abbey College (B.A.)
		Budget	(19 of 22)	
		Financial Services	(37 of 37)	
		–Domestic and International Policy, Trade & Technology		
		–Financial Institutions & Consumer Credit		
		–Oversight & Investigations		
11th	Charles Taylor (R)	Government Reform	(20 of 23)	Wake Forest University (B.A., J.D.)
		–Criminal Justice, Drug Policy & Human Resources	(V. Chair)	
		–Energy & Resources		
		–Federal Workforce & Agency Organization		
		Appropriations	(8 of 37)	
		–Interior, Environment & Related Agencies	(Chair)	
12th	Mel Watt (D)	–Science, State, Justice, Commerce & Related Agencies		UNC-CH (B.S.); Yale (J.D.)
		Financial Services	(7 of 32)	
		–Housing and Community Opportunity		
		–Domestic and International Policy, Trade & Technology		
		–Financial Institutions & Consumer Credit		
		Judiciary	(6 of 17)	
13th	Brad Miller (D)	–Commercial & Administrative Law	(RMM)	UNC-CH (B.A.); London School of Economics (M.S.C.); Columbia University (J.D.)
		–The Constitution		
		Financial Services	(25 of 32)	
		–Capital Markets, Insurance & Government Sponsored Enterprises		
		–Housing & Community Opportunity		
		Science	(9 of 20)	
House Committees w/ No Representation		–Environment, Technology & Standards		
		–Space & Aeronautics		
		–Research		
		House Administration		
		International Relations		
		Rules		
		Small Business		
		Standards of Official Conduct		
		Ways and Means		
		Sen. 1	Elizabeth Dole (R)	
Aging				
Armed Services				
–Air-land				
–Emerging Threats & Capabilities				
–Personnel				
Sen. 2	Richard Burr (R)	Banking, Housing & Urban Affairs		Wake Forest University (B.A.)
		–Housing & Transportation		
		–International Trade & Finance		
		–Securities & Investment		
		Energy & Natural Resources		
		–Energy		
–National Parks				
–Water & Power				
Senate Committees w/ No Representation		Health, Education, Labor & Pensions	(Chair)	
		–Bioterrorism & Public Health Preparedness		
		–Education & Early Childhood Development		
		–Employment & Workplace Safety		
		Indian Affairs		
		Veteran Affairs		
Senate Committees w/ No Representation		Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry		
		Appropriations		
		Budget		
		Commerce, Science, and Transportation		
		Environment and Public Works		
		Finance		
		Foreign Relations		
		Homeland Security & Governmental Affairs		
		Judiciary		
		Rules & Administration		
		Small Business and Entrepreneurship		

NOTE: RMM = ranking minority member.



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