

Steve Weir's Voting Record

Connecticut House of Representatives, 55th District · 2023 through 2026 · A pattern analysis of 1,351 roll-call votes

A personal report by Scott Sauyet · scott@sauyet.com · Not an official document

Compiled May 9, 2026, and revised August 23, 2026 on the re-derived record (which adds the special sessions and corrects every caucus split by one member), from the Connecticut General Assembly's official roll-call records covering the 2023, 2024, 2025, and 2026 regular sessions. The dataset includes every recorded House vote in which Rep. Weir participated — 1,351 roll calls covering 1,152 unique bills, resolutions, and confirmations. For each vote, the dataset captures Weir's position, the chamber-wide totals, and the breakdown by party. The analysis distinguishes near-unanimous votes (which carry no ideological signal) from partisan votes (where the two parties' positions diverge), and within partisan votes asks where Weir positioned himself: with the Democratic majority, with the Republican caucus's majority, or to the right of his own caucus.

INTRODUCTION

Overview

Steve Weir has represented the 55th Assembly District — Andover, Bolton, Glastonbury, Hebron, and Marlborough — since January 2023. He is the Ranking Member of the Labor and Public Employees Committee and serves on the Housing and Higher Education committees. He sits on the board of the Connecticut Apartment Association, a landlord trade group, and is the immediate past chair of the CT River Valley Chamber of Commerce.

A casual reading of his record might describe him as “a typical Republican in a heavily Democratic legislature.” This report documents that the casual reading understates the case. Across four legislative sessions:

1. On the 351 partisan roll calls where the two parties were on opposite sides, Weir voted with the Republican position **95–98% of the time, every year** — a level of partisan loyalty that is consistent rather than situational.

2. On 95 separate roll calls, Weir voted “no” while a majority of House Republicans voted “yes.” These are votes where he positioned himself to the right of his own caucus’s center of gravity. They include child-safety measures, judicial confirmations, state-land conveyances, and bills designating state symbols.
3. Genuine bipartisan votes — bills where Weir broke from a strong Republican consensus to side with Democrats — number **three** in 1,351 roll calls.

The report walks through the topical pattern (Part 1), the year-over-year stability (Part 2), the “right of his own caucus” record (Part 3), the rare crossover votes (Part 4), and the bills that most clearly expose where Weir’s positions diverge from his stated platform (Part 5).

FINDINGS

Part 1 — Issue-by-issue record on contested partisan votes

A “partisan vote” here means a roll call where the two parties’ majorities took opposite positions and at least five members of each party were voting. Among 351 such votes, Weir’s record is overwhelmingly aligned with the Republican position. The table below shows his record by topic. Each topic includes only contested partisan votes — near-unanimous bills and procedural votes that don’t reveal an ideological position are excluded.

By topic

Topic	Partisan votes	With R position	With D position	% R-aligned
Reproductive rights	3	3	0	100%
Guns / firearms	10	10	0	100%
Civil rights / antidiscrimination	2	2	0	100%
Voting / elections	36	36	0	100%
Housing	22	22	0	100%
Healthcare / public health	32	31	1	97%
Immigration	3	3	0	100%
Consumer protection	15	15	0	100%
Taxes / revenue	2	2	0	100%
Transit / transportation	11	11	0	100%
Budget / appropriations	17	17	0	100%
Environment / climate	29	29	0	100%
Criminal justice	31	30	1	97%
Education	40	38	2	95%
State employees / nominations	41	38	3	93%
Labor / workers	47	43	4	91%

Notes: Topics are assigned by keyword classification of bill titles; bills can match multiple topics. Counts are roll calls, not unique bills, since major bills typically generate several roll calls (initial passage, amendments, motion to recommit, final passage). The “% R-aligned” column reflects how often Weir voted with whichever side a majority of the Republican caucus took. Source: Connecticut General Assembly roll-call PDFs, 2023–2026 sessions.

*Because a bill can match several topics, the Partisan-votes column intentionally exceeds the partisan-vote total and should be read as indicative, not exact. The original keyword-classification step is not independently reproducible, so — unlike the per-bill counts and the by-year totals in this report — these topic groupings are **not independently confirmed**; treat the per-bill and by-year figures as authoritative. This table still reflects the May 2026 classification of the earlier 1,293-vote dataset; it was not rebuilt in the August 23 revision, so its rows do not sum to the revised 351.*

The most striking feature of this table is that Weir’s R-alignment exceeds 92% in every category. There is no issue area where his record reflects meaningful independence from his party. The 9% of labor votes in which he sided with Democrats are concentrated in a handful of bills involving state employee bargaining agreements, where some Republicans cross over routinely.

Reproductive rights

Weir voted “no” on every contested reproductive-rights bill that came before the chamber:

- **SB-1108 (2023)** — Access to reproductive health care for students at public colleges and universities. Final passage 114–34. Republican caucus split 24–29; Weir was among the no votes despite nearly half of his caucus voting yes.
- **HB-7213 (2025)** — Access to reproductive health care more broadly. Final passage 117–27. Republican caucus voted 24–23 in favor — narrowly supporting the bill — and Weir was among the 23 voting no.
- **SB-7 (2025)** — Protections for access to health care and equitable delivery of health care services, including reproductive provisions. Final passage 92–55. Voted no with the entire Republican caucus.

Guns and firearms

Voted no on every major gun-related bill:

- **HB-6667 (2023)** — Omnibus bill addressing gun violence. Final passage 96–51. Voted no.
- **HB-7042 (2025)** — Implementation of the Firearm Industry Responsibility Act, firearm permit and eligibility standards, and self-defense provisions. Final passage 100–46. Voted no.
- **HB-5043 (2026)** — Convertible pistols, unfinished frames or unfinished lower receivers (i.e., “ghost gun” components), voluntary firearm relinquishment, and refundability of permits. Final passage 86–64. Voted no.

- **HB-5317 (2024)** — A *study* on the effectiveness of the community gun violence intervention and prevention program. Voted no.

Voting and elections

Voted no on every major voting-access expansion:

- **HB-5004 (2023)** — Implementing early voting (the enabling legislation after Connecticut voters approved early voting via constitutional amendment). Final passage 107–35. Voted no.
- **HJ-1 (2023)** — Resolution to put a no-excuse absentee voting constitutional amendment on the ballot. Final passage 113–38; the entire Democratic caucus (98–0) voted yes. Voted no.
- **HB-5001 (2026)** — Absentee voting for all and various reforms related to the administration of elections. Final passage 101–49. Voted no.
- **HB-7242 (2025)** — Studying methods to increase voter participation and authorizing municipal pilot programs. Voted no.

Housing

This pattern was identified in earlier analysis as the most consistent in Weir’s record — an alignment with landlords against tenants. The 2023–2026 data confirms this and extends it to nearly every contested housing measure:

- **HB-7035 (2025)** — Prohibiting municipalities from implementing a ban on multifamily housing development. Final passage 94–54. Voted no.
- **HB-5474 (2024)** — Municipal approvals for housing development, fines for violations of local ordinances, regulation of short-term rentals, rental assistance program administration, notices of rent increases. Final passage 99–51. Voted no.
- **HB-5002 (2025)** — Housing and the needs of homeless persons. Voted no on every one of 10 separate roll calls.
- **HB-5288 (2026)** — Utility connections for accessory dwelling units (ADUs). Voted no — Republican caucus voted 35–13 in favor; Weir was among the 13.
- **SB-1444 (2025)** — Conversion of commercial real property for residential use. Voted no.
- **SB-988 (2023)** — Resident purchase of mobile manufactured home parks. Voted no.
- **SB-1336 (2025)** — Mortgage foreclosures and undischarged mortgages. Voted no — R caucus 41–6 in favor.
- **HB-5572 (2025)** — Real estate wholesalers regulation. Voted no — R caucus 41–6 in favor.
- **HB-5390 (2024)** — Transit-oriented communities. Voted no.

His position on the board of the Connecticut Apartment Association is relevant context for this pattern: the Apartment Association is a landlord trade group, and Weir's voting record on housing-related questions is consistent with that affiliation.

Environment and climate

Voted no on essentially every climate or clean-energy bill of consequence:

- **HB-6397 (2023)** — Zero-carbon emissions. Final passage 95–53; D 94–1, R 1–52. Voted no.
- **HB-5004 (2024)** — Implementation of certain climate change measures. Final passage 94–56. Voted no.
- **HB-5004 (2025)** — Protection of the environment and development of renewable energy sources and associated job sectors. Voted no.
- **HB-5340 (2026)** — Renewable power generation. Voted no.
- **HB-5232 (2024)** — Solar projects throughout the state. Voted no.
- **HB-7087 (2025)** — Community solar energy generating systems. Voted no.
- **HB-6486 (2023)** and **HB-5157 (2026)** — Tire stewardship / extended producer responsibility for tires. Voted no on both. The 2026 vote put him to the right of most Republicans, who split 28–21 in favor.
- **SB-1147 (2023)** — DEEP Environmental Justice Program. Voted no.
- **HB-6813 (2023)** — Seabird and shorebird protection program. Voted no.
- **HB-7248 (2025)** — Well water quality. Voted no.

Labor and workers' rights

This is the area where Weir's voting record most directly contradicts his stated portfolio. As Ranking Member of the Labor and Public Employees Committee, he is his caucus's lead voice on labor questions. His record on contested labor bills is overwhelmingly anti-labor:

- **SB-8 (2025)** — Protections for workers and enhancements to workers' rights. Final passage 87–59. Voted no.
- **HB-5005 (2024)** — Expanding paid sick days in the state. Final passage 88–61. Voted no.
- **SB-222 (2024)** — Changes to the Paid Family and Medical Leave statutes. Final passage 108–41. Voted no even though nine Republicans crossed over to support it.
- **HB-6907 (2025)** — Limits on the use of productivity quotas by warehouse distribution centers (an Amazon-style productivity-monitoring restriction). Voted no.
- **SB-1123 (2023)** — Codification of prevailing-wage contract rates. Voted no.
- **SB-268 (2026)** — Authorizing the Comptroller to withhold payment for prevailing-wage violations. Voted no.

- **SB-1396 (2025)** — Earned but unpaid wage or salary income advances (consumer protection on wage advance products). Voted no.

State employee bargaining agreements and arbitration awards are a related category. Weir voted against state union contracts and arbitration awards approximately half the time — including agreements that most Senate Republicans supported. His no vote on HR-31 (2023), a stipulated agreement with the State Police Union, came on a vote where the Republican caucus voted 48–5 in favor.

Civil rights and antidiscrimination

- **HB-6638 (2023)** — Revising the state’s antidiscrimination statutes. The Republican caucus voted **35–17 in favor**. Weir voted no — putting him with the harder-right minority of his own party on a vote where his caucus’s majority voted with Democrats.
- **HB-6866 (2023)** — Studying the addition of a nonbinary gender option on state forms. Republican caucus voted 26–26 in favor — narrowly supporting the bill; Weir was among the 26 voting no.
- **HB-6569 (2023)** — Raising the minimum age to marry to 18 with no exceptions. This bill ended child marriage in Connecticut, making it the 9th state to do so. The Senate passed it unanimously. Weir voted no.
- **HB-6872 (2025)** — Revising and consolidating the state’s hate crimes statutes. Voted no.
- **HJ-34 (2023)** — Resolution exonerating individuals convicted of witchcraft in colonial Connecticut. Voted no.

TREND

Part 2 — Year-over-year stability

Some legislators evolve over time — they vote with their party more often as a freshman and more independently as they gain experience, or vice versa. Weir’s record shows no such evolution. His R-alignment on partisan votes has been remarkably stable across all four sessions:

Partisan-vote alignment by year ✓ *Confirmed*

Session	Partisan votes	With R majority	With D majority	% R-aligned
2023	98	94	4	95.9%
2024	63	62	1	98.4%
2025	123	118	4	96.7%
2026	67	64	3	95.5%
Total	351	338	12	96.6%

The variation between years is small enough to be statistical noise. There is no trend line that would suggest Weir is becoming more independent, more bipartisan, or more (or less) ideological as he gains seniority.

ANALYSIS

Part 3 — Bills where Weir voted to the right of his own caucus

The 96.6% R-alignment number captures Weir’s loyalty to his party. It does not capture the more striking pattern: that on 95 separate roll calls, Weir voted “no” while a majority of House Republicans voted “yes.” On these votes, he was not just disagreeing with Democrats — he was disagreeing with his own caucus.

Most striking cases ✓ *Confirmed from roll-call records*

The list below shows the bills where Weir was the most isolated within his own party. The “R vote” column shows how Connecticut House Republicans voted; the higher the yes count, the more Weir was alone among Republicans on that vote.

Year	Bill	R vote	Title
2024	HB-5350	51–1	Boating-law enforcement near RI/MA/NY borders (Weir was the lone R “no”)
2025	HJ-31	44–2	Confirming Hon. Elizabeth A. Bozzuto to be a Superior Court judge
2025	HB-6970	45–3	Adoption of amendments to the Uniform Commercial Code
2023	SB-905	48–4	Alcoholic liquor permits and tobacco bars
2026	HB-5467	44–4	DECD employee for concierge services to small businesses
2025	HJ-38	42–4	Confirming Hon. Margaret M. Murphy to be a Superior Court judge
2023	HR-31	48–5	State Police Union (NP-1) stipulated agreement
2024	HB-5196	47–5	Expanding the podiatric scope of practice
2025	HB-6438	42–5	Recognizing and honoring military service of CT veterans
2025	HJ-30	40–5	Confirming Hon. Barry F. Armata to be a Superior Court judge
2025	SJ-28	39–5	Confirming Hon. Gerard I. Adelman to be a State Referee
2025	SB-1336	41–6	Mortgage foreclosures and undischarged mortgages
2025	HB-5572	41–6	Real estate wholesaler regulation
2025	HB-7281	41–6	Conveyance of state land to the Town of Southbury (amendment of prior conveyance)
2025	SB-1179	40–6	Connecticut Community Makerspace Initiative Program
2025	SJ-27	38–6	Confirming Hon. Holly Abery-Wetstone to be a State Referee
2023	SB-1069	46–7	Domestic-animal-related statute revisions
2026	HB-5333	40–7	Regulation of striped bass fishing
2025	HB-6957	39–7	Municipal omnibus (city designation, inland-wetlands training, zoning)
2025	HB-7233	39–7	Establishing a Parkinson’s Disease Research Account

Notes: This is a partial list. The full list of 95 right-of-caucus roll calls is available as a downloadable spreadsheet (see Other Formats below). Several of these involve judicial confirmations that the Republican caucus supports as a matter of routine professional courtesy; Weir's no votes on them are unusual within his own party. Source: CGA roll-call PDFs.

A few of these warrant individual mention:

Judicial confirmations. Weir voted no on 15 of 75 judicial nominations during this period. Many of those no votes came on confirmations the Republican caucus broadly supported — confirmations like Judge Bozzuto's (R 45–2) or Judge Murphy's (R 43–4) where he was one of only a handful of Republican no votes. The pattern is consistent enough across four years to read as reflexive opposition rather than principled review of individual nominees.

Routine bipartisan housekeeping. HB-5350 (boating laws on the RI/MA/NY borders) was a technical enforcement bill where Weir was the lone Republican no vote on a 52–1 caucus vote. HB-6970 (adoption of UCC amendments) is the kind of statutory housekeeping that virtually never draws partisan opposition; the Republican caucus voted 45–3 in favor and Weir was among the three.

Public-health and child-safety measures. HB-6678 (nursing home transparency, R 42–10), SB-181 (emergency department crowding, R 44–9), HB-6587 (a task force study on Medicaid coverage of diapers, R 35–16), and HB-5169 (swimming pool barriers, where most Republicans actually opposed but the bill is worth noting because it's a child drowning prevention measure) all show a willingness to vote no on health- and safety-related bills that even his own caucus broadly supports.

State-land conveyances. Routine conveyances of state-owned land to specific municipalities — bills that ordinarily pass with broad bipartisan support — drew Weir no votes throughout 2025. On three of them the Republican caucus voted in favor and Weir did not: HB-7280 (Danbury, R 35–11), HB-7281 (Southbury, R 41–6), and HB-7284 (Preston, R 33–14). He also voted no on HB-7283 (CRDA) and HB-7285 (Hamden), but a majority of Republicans opposed those too, so they are not right-of-caucus votes.

ANALYSIS

Part 4 — The crossover votes

In four years and 1,351 roll calls, Weir voted "yes" while a strong Republican majority voted "no" — and the Democratic caucus voted yes — on **three** votes. These are his only genuine crossover moments:

The complete list ✓ *Confirmed*

Year	Bill	Title	D vote	R vote
2023	HB-6738	Compassionate or medical parole and credits awarded for release during an emergency	88–7	14–38
2023	SB-913	Expanding workers' compensation coverage for post-traumatic stress injuries for all employees	95–0	9–44
2025	HR-15	Collective bargaining agreement between Charter Oak State College and a UAW local	96–0	13–34

Notes: “Crossover” here means a vote where the Democratic caucus voted yes by at least 85%, the Republican caucus voted no by at least 70%, and Weir voted yes. These are the most demanding criteria for identifying a genuine break from caucus position. Other Weir “yes” votes that diverged from a Republican majority no exist (144 in total) but most of those were on procedural votes, amendments, or bills where the Republican opposition was narrow rather than overwhelming. Source: CGA roll-call PDFs.

The pattern of these three crossover votes is worth noting. Two of them — SB-913 and HR-15 — are labor-adjacent measures that benefit specific defined constituencies (first responders, university employees) rather than general workforce protections. The third — HB-6738 — is a narrowly tailored emergency-related parole adjustment, not a broader criminal-justice reform. There is no crossover vote in the dataset on a high-profile partisan issue (reproductive rights, climate, voting rights, housing, gun safety, antidiscrimination, paid leave). On the visible signature issues that distinguish the two parties, Weir’s record shows zero examples of crossing the aisle.

ANALYSIS

Part 5 — Voting record vs. stated platform

Weir’s campaign materials and official site describe him as a “staunch supporter of equal protection under law, public safety, free markets, limiting government intrusion and protecting individual & property rights.” The voting record contains tensions with several of these claims.

“Equal protection under law”

Weir voted no on HB-6638 (2023), the bill revising Connecticut’s antidiscrimination statutes. The Republican caucus voted 35–17 in favor. Weir voted no on HB-6866 (2023), which would have studied adding a nonbinary gender option to state forms. He voted no on HB-6872 (2025), revising and consolidating the state’s hate-crimes statutes. He voted no on the resolution to exonerate colonial witchcraft convictions.

“Public safety”

Weir voted no on HB-6667 (2023), the omnibus gun-violence bill. He voted no on HB-7042 (2025), the firearm-industry responsibility legislation. He voted no on HB-5043 (2026), which addressed convertible pistols and ghost-gun frames. He voted no on HB-5317 (2024), which would have studied the effectiveness of community gun-violence intervention programs — a study, not a regulation. On HB-5169 (2024), requiring swimming-pool barriers as a child drowning-prevention measure, he voted no.

“Free markets / limiting government intrusion”

This is the framing most consistent with Weir’s record on regulation, taxes, and spending. But his record on housing — where his stated platform’s logic would call for *reducing* municipal restrictions on building — runs in the opposite direction. He voted no on HB-7035 (2025), which prohibited municipalities from banning multifamily housing development. He voted no on HB-5288 (2026), which authorized utility connections for accessory dwelling units. He voted no on SB-1444 (2025), which would have facilitated converting underused commercial buildings to housing. These are exactly the deregulatory housing reforms that “free market” advocates typically support; Weir voted with municipalities and existing landowners rather than with the bills’ market-liberalization logic.

“Protecting individual rights”

Weir voted no on HB-6569 (2023), which raised the minimum marriage age to 18 with no exceptions. The bill ended child marriage in Connecticut. He voted no on bills protecting access to reproductive health care for college students (SB-1108, 2023) and for residents broadly (HB-7213, 2025). On SB-1071 (2023), prohibiting deceptive or coercive police interrogation tactics — a measure that protects individuals against state coercion — he voted no, though he later supported a similar measure on a different roll call.

The pattern that emerges from these tensions is not random ideological inconsistency. It tracks closely with the orthodoxies of the contemporary national Republican coalition: opposition to expanded reproductive rights, opposition to gun regulation, opposition to housing-market liberalization that would change suburban neighborhoods, opposition to expanded voting access, and skepticism of climate and clean-energy policy. Where Weir’s stated platform language (“free markets,” “individual rights,” “equal protection”) would predict a different vote, the partisan position consistently wins.

Summary table

Question	Answer
Total roll calls 2023–2026	1,351 (covering 1,152 unique bills/resolutions)
Weir’s overall vote distribution	1,062 yes, 287 no, 2 not voting
Partisan votes (parties on opposite sides)	351
Weir’s R-alignment on partisan votes	96.6% (338 with R, 12 with D)
Year-over-year R-alignment range	95.5% to 98.4%
Roll calls right of his own caucus (R majority Y, Weir N)	95
Genuine crossover votes ($D \geq 85\%$ Y, $R \leq 30\%$ Y, Weir Y)	3
Reproductive-rights position on contested votes	0% with the D side
Gun-safety position on contested votes	0% with the D side
Voting-access position on contested votes	0% with the D side
Housing position on contested votes	0% with the D side
Labor position on contested votes	~8% with the D side (his most independent topic)

ANALYSIS

Key observations

Weir is not an “in-name-only” Republican on any major issue. The evenness of his R-alignment across topic areas (92% on the *low* end, in labor) is the strongest single finding. There is no issue area where his voting behavior diverges from his caucus position in a way that would suggest independent ideological commitment.

He is meaningfully to the right of his own caucus. The 95 votes where he opposed bills that his caucus’s majority supported is a substantial pattern. It is not noise. Many of these votes are on routine matters — judicial confirmations, state-land conveyances, statutory housekeeping — where reflexive opposition has no obvious policy justification.

His committee assignments do not predict his votes. Weir is the Ranking Member of the Labor and Public Employees Committee. On 50 partisan labor votes, he sided with the Democratic position 4 times. He sits on the Housing Committee. On 30 partisan housing votes, he sided with the Democratic position 0 times.

He has voted against several bills that distinguish him from mainstream Connecticut public opinion.

The child-marriage ban (HB-6569, 2023) became law and made Connecticut the 9th state to fully end the practice. Weir voted no. The bipartisan early-voting implementation legislation (HB-5004, 2023) followed a constitutional amendment that voters had already approved. Weir voted no. The reproductive-health-care access bill (HB-7213, 2025) passed with 22 Republicans (half the caucus) voting yes. Weir voted no.

The “free markets” framing in his stated platform conflicts with his housing record. Bills like HB-7035 (prohibiting municipal multifamily-housing bans), HB-5288 (utility connections for ADUs), and SB-1444 (commercial-to-residential conversion) are deregulatory housing-supply reforms. Weir voted no on each. The pattern is more readily explained by his board membership at the Connecticut Apartment Association than by free-market commitments.

The stability is the story. Across four sessions, two re-election cycles, and a wide variety of bill types, Weir has voted with his party position 95–98% of the time on contested questions. This is a consistent ideological profile, not a situational pattern that reflects the salience of particular issues.

CAVEATS

What this report does not show

This report analyzes Weir’s recorded floor votes. It does not analyze:

- **Committee work** — proposals he sponsored, amendments he offered, testimony he gave in his role as Ranking Member of Labor and Public Employees, or whether he successfully shaped legislation that other members carried.
- **Procedural strategy** — votes are presented as binary yes/no positions on bills, but a “no” on an amendment can mean “I support the underlying bill but oppose this change” or “I oppose the bill regardless of amendments.” The dataset does not distinguish.
- **Floor speeches** — what Weir said about specific bills, only how he voted.
- **Constituent service** — much of a state legislator’s value comes from helping individual constituents navigate state agencies. That work is not in this dataset.
- **Bills that didn’t make it to a roll call** — bills that died in committee or were never brought up for a vote produced no recorded vote either way.
- **Comparison to other legislators** — the report describes Weir’s record in absolute terms (“96% R-aligned”) rather than relative to his peers. A comparable analysis of, say, Rep. Devin Carney or Rep. Holly

Cheeseman would show different numbers; the question of where Weir sits relative to his colleagues is a useful next step but is outside this report's scope.

The report's claim is bounded: it documents how Weir voted on 1,351 specific roll calls, what topical patterns those votes show, and where the patterns sit relative to his stated platform.

DOCUMENTATION

Sources

The underlying dataset is derived from the Connecticut General Assembly's official roll-call vote records.

Vote records:

- Connecticut General Assembly roll-call records, 2023, 2024, 2025, and 2026 regular sessions
- [Connecticut General Assembly bill-tracking system](https://www.cga.ct.gov/asp/menu/CGAFindIt.asp) (<https://www.cga.ct.gov/asp/menu/CGAFindIt.asp>)
- Individual roll-call PDFs are linked from each row of the accompanying spreadsheet

Biographical and platform information:

- [State Rep. Steve Weir's official page at the CT House Republicans site](https://www.cthousegop.com/weir/about) (<https://www.cthousegop.com/weir/about>)
- [Weir's campaign site, steveweirforct.com](https://steveweirforct.com/) (<https://steveweirforct.com/>)
- [Connecticut General Assembly member page](https://www.cga.ct.gov/asp/CGABillStatus/CGAMemberBills.asp?dist_code=055) (https://www.cga.ct.gov/asp/CGABillStatus/CGAMemberBills.asp?dist_code=055)
- [Steve Weir at Ballotpedia](https://ballotpedia.org/Steve_Weir) (https://ballotpedia.org/Steve_Weir)
- [Steve Weir at CT Mirror](https://ctmirror.org/representative/steve-weir/) (<https://ctmirror.org/representative/steve-weir/>)

Specific bill background:

- HB-6569 (2023) Connecticut child marriage ban: [CT Mirror coverage, June 2, 2023](https://ctmirror.org/2023/06/02/ct-child-marriage-age-legal-ban-bill/) (<https://ctmirror.org/2023/06/02/ct-child-marriage-age-legal-ban-bill/>)
- Public Act 23-44 (HB-6569 enacted): [CGA Public Act summary](https://www.cga.ct.gov/2023/sum/pdf/2023SUM00044-R01HB-06569-SUM.pdf) (<https://www.cga.ct.gov/2023/sum/pdf/2023SUM00044-R01HB-06569-SUM.pdf>)

Other Formats

This report is available in four formats, all located alongside this page:



HTML

Interactive version with formatted tables; best for on-screen reading and sharing.



Markdown

Plain-text version; readable in any editor, ideal for copying into other documents.



PDF

Print-ready version with all tables, footnotes, and source citations.



Excel

The 95 right-of-caucus votes with bill numbers, dates, vote counts, and links to each roll-call PDF.

Compiled May 9, 2026; revised August 23, 2026 on the re-derived roll-call record (regular and special sessions) · Data from the Connecticut General Assembly's official roll-call records. Not an official document.

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