
The Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights Voting Record

114th Congress First Session
January 2016

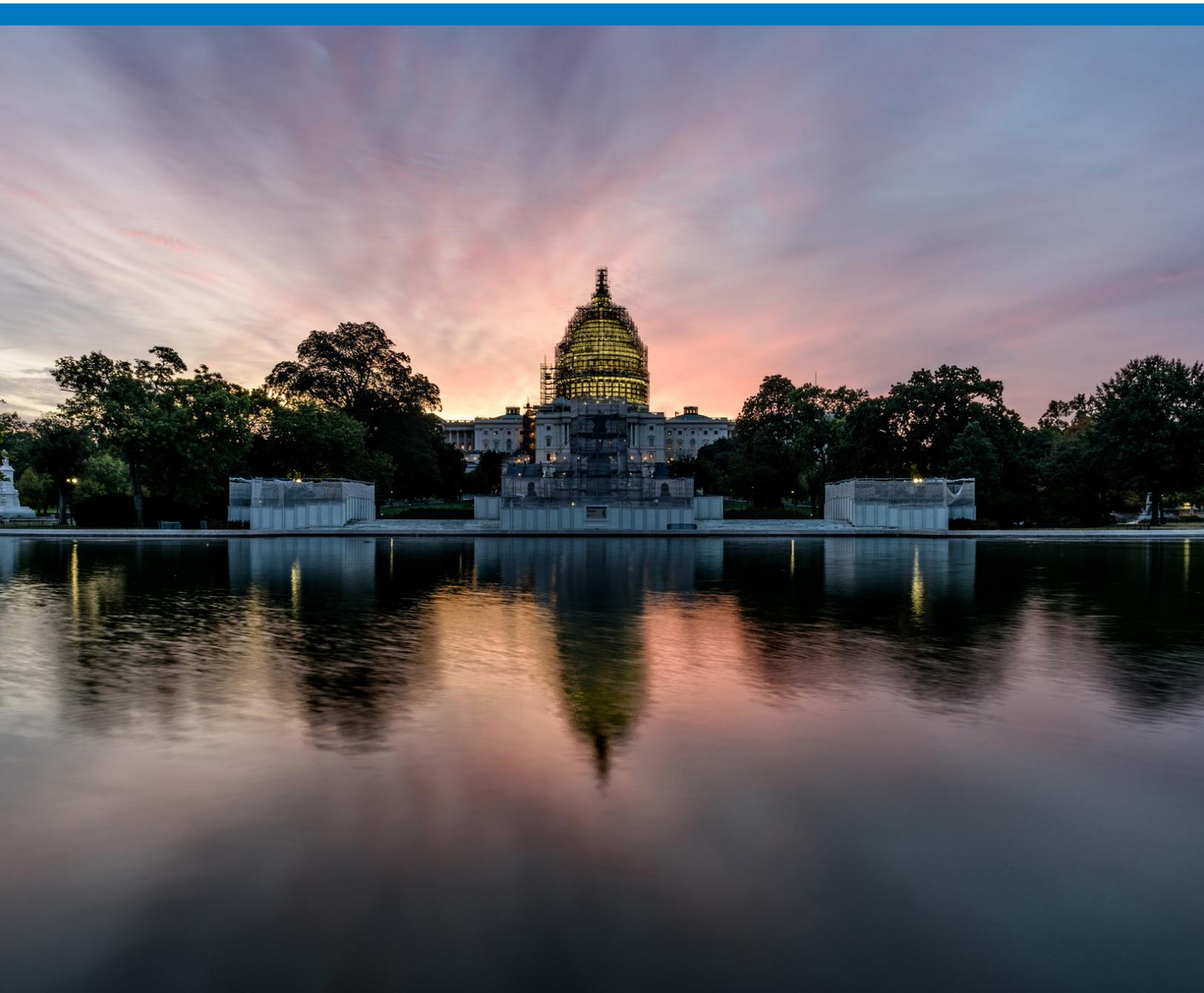


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Introduction

The first session of the 114th Congress brought with it significant challenges for the advancement of civil and human rights. The 2014 elections resulted in the Republicans taking control of the Senate and expanding their majority in the House, heightening the divide with President Obama on a broad range of important policy issues and making it even more difficult than the previous several years to get much accomplished. To further complicate matters, ideological divisions within the Republican majority continued to grow, culminating in the resignation of House Speaker John Boehner, R. Ohio. As in previous years, basic government functions such as funding federal agencies and confirming judicial nominees remained ensnared in political posturing, brinkmanship, and partisan obstruction, although some issues were resolved as the Republican leadership became dependent on compromise with the Democratic minority. On issues like jobs, immigration, and voting rights, however, the divisions remained too significant for Congress to accomplish anything. As a result, the 114th Congress has not been a very productive one, and Congress' approval rating has remained extremely low, with a recent average of 12 percent.

The 114th Congress began with unfinished business from the previous session. Opposition to President Obama's announcement in November 2014 that he would spare millions of undocumented immigrants from deportation led to a delay in passing year-long appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security. Congress deferred consideration of the issue until February 2015, when opponents felt they would have a better chance to override President Obama's policy. While Congress ultimately passed a "clean" appropriations bill that did not overturn President Obama's policy, it became clear that the pros-

pects for bipartisanship on immigration reform or other key issues were dim at best.

In some areas, there were signs of cooperation. The Republican leadership made it clear that it was not willing to be held responsible for a default on the federal debt or for allowing the shutdown of the federal government. In some instances, the leadership was forced to rely on Democratic support on these issues, which required them to compromise by avoiding the inclusion of highly controversial legislation. The Leadership Conference worked closely with Sen. Lamar Alexander, R. Tenn., Patty Murray, D. Wash., Rep. John Kline, R. Minn., and Bobby Scott, D. Va., to hammer out a compromise on the reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. In addition, we worked with Republicans and Democrats on reauthorization of the surface transportation bill. The Leadership Conference advocated for a shorter term bill with higher funding levels for public transit. Ultimately, President Obama signed the five-year, \$305 billion Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act (FAST Act) into law with bipartisan support.

But on other issues, little had changed. Congress still held numerous votes on legislation to roll back major priorities of the Obama administration, including the Affordable Care Act, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, and environmental regulations. It also became ensnared in a debate over funding for Planned Parenthood, following the high-profile release of misleading "undercover" videos of operations within the organization. Immigrants were also targeted by legislative efforts, having been scapegoated first by a senseless murder of an American in San Francisco by an undocumented immigrant, and then by the terror-

ist attacks in Paris and San Bernardino. Despite some bipartisan support, Congress failed to move on legislation to reform the criminal justice system or to restore key provisions of the Voting Rights Act. And despite a number of mass shootings throughout the country in 2015, including one at a Planned Parenthood facility in Colorado, Congress still refused to budge on the issue of firearms safety.

As we move into the second session of the 114th Congress, The Leadership Conference is hopeful that bipartisan criminal justice bills, especially sentencing reform, will be enacted. However, in most other issue areas, we can most likely expect more of the same gridlock and partisanship that we saw in the first session. The new House Speaker, Paul Ryan, R. Wisc., is currently enjoying a “honeymoon period” in which he has been allowed to work across party lines on must-pass bills such as appropriations, but he could quickly find his authority challenged if he tries to compromise on substantive legislation. The 2016 presidential campaign is also likely to complicate matters, as the leadership is likely to hold votes on partisan bills but unlikely to move anything that could be perceived as a victory for Democrats or President Obama. Progress on issues of importance to The Leadership Conference, and the communities it represents, appears especially unlikely in the coming months.

About The Leadership Conference

The Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights is a coalition charged by its diverse membership of more than 200 national organizations to promote and protect the civil and human rights of all persons in the United States. Through advocacy and outreach to targeted constituencies, The Leadership Conference works toward the goal of a more open and just society—an America as good as its ideals. Founded in 1950, The Leadership Conference works to effect meaningful legislation, policies, and executive branch appointments, and to ensure the proper enforcement of civil rights laws to unite us as a nation true to its promise of equal justice, equal opportunity, and mutual respect.

Reading The Leadership Conference Voting Record

The Leadership Conference Voting Record reflects positions taken by every senator and representative on the legislative priorities of The Leadership Conference and its coalition members. The Leadership Conference has taken a sample of bills considered during the first session of the 114th Congress to create the “Voting Record.” These votes reflect how members of Congress have aligned with The Leadership Conference priority

areas from the beginning of the 114th Congress through December 2015.

Based on these votes, each member of Congress earns a percentage rating for support of The Leadership Conference priorities. **This rating cannot indicate the full extent of a legislator’s support for or opposition to The Leadership Conference positions and represents neither endorsement nor condemnation of any member of Congress.**

A vote in accordance with The Leadership Conference’s position is a “+” vote; a vote contrary to The Leadership Conference’s position is a “-” vote. An “x” indicates a ye or nay vote was not cast. A missed vote can result in a slightly lower overall score for a member of Congress. An “i” indicates the member of Congress did not take a vote because he/she was not in office for the full term. The “Voting Record” reflects only roll call votes that were officially recorded on the floor of the U.S. Senate or U.S. House of Representatives.

In the House during the 114th Congress:

- Speaker of the House John Boehner, R. Ohio, resigned in October 2015. Rep. Paul Ryan was elected Speaker of the House on October 29, 2015.
- Rep. Michael Grimm, R. N.Y., resigned in January 2015 and was replaced by Rep. Daniel Donovan, Jr., R. N.Y., who won a special election for the seat in May 2015.
- Rep. Aaron Schock, R. Ill., resigned in March 2015 and was replaced by Rep. Darin LaHood, R. Ill., who won a special election for the seat in September 2015.
- Rep. Alan Nunnelee, R. Miss., passed away in February 2015 and was replaced by Rep. Trent Kelly, R. Miss., who won a special election for the seat in June 2015.

There are no votes of the District of Columbia (D.C.) delegate in “The Leadership Conference Voting Record.” Though District of Columbia (D.C.) residents pay federal income tax and serve in the military, D.C.’s only voice in Congress is a non-voting delegate, who serves in the House of Representatives but is not permitted to vote on the floor of Congress.

The Leadership Conference can count on 129 House members and 42 Senators to support its priorities on 90 percent or more of the votes in “The Leadership Conference Voting Record.”

For more information, please contact The Leadership Conference Policy Department at 202.466.3311.

Senate Vote Summaries

BUDGET AND APPROPRIATIONS

FY 2016 Budget Resolution—Equal Pay (S. Con. Res. 11)

During consideration of the FY 2016 Budget Resolution, Sen. Barbara Mikulski, D. Md., introduced an amendment that would create a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for legislation related to equal pay policies, including allowing for punitive damages, limiting the exception for unequal pay, and preventing retaliation against employees who share salary information.

The Leadership Conference supported the Mikulski amendment, which was based on the Paycheck Fairness Act, because it would help narrow the wage gap between men and women in the workforce. Women who work full-time still earn, on average, only 79 cents for every dollar men earn. African-American women and Latinas are paid even less, earning only 60 cents and 55 cents respectively, for every dollar paid to White, non-Hispanic men.

The Senate rejected the Mikulski amendment (45-54). A vote for it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 82 (3/24/2015).

FY 2016 Budget Resolution—Revision to Sequester Caps (S. Con. Res. 11)

During consideration of the FY 2016 Budget Resolution, Sen. Patty Murray, D. Wash., offered an amendment that would adjust the proposed budget resolution offered by Senate Republicans, which would have maintained devastating federal spending cuts (the “sequester”) for the coming year. The Murray amendment would have reversed the draconian sequester cuts and instead increased funding above sequester levels by \$148 billion in fiscal years 2016 and 2017. It also would have

established a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for legislation that would revise or repeal sequestration.

The Leadership Conference supported the Murray amendment. Raising the sequester caps for non-defense discretionary spending, including programs like Head Start, Pell grants, the Children’s Health Insurance Program, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, and workforce training programs, would stimulate economic growth for all Americans and help vulnerable communities that have been greatly harmed by the effects of sequestration.

The Senate rejected the Murray amendment (46-53). A vote for it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 91 (3/25/2015).

FY 2016 Budget Resolution—Conference Report

The FY 2016 budget resolution (known as a “conference report”) would have reduced spending for Medicare, Medicaid, and other mandatory programs, maintained sequester caps for non-defense discretionary spending but increased funding for defense discretionary funding through the Overseas Contingency Operations fund (OCO), and included reconciliation instructions to House and Senate committees to repeal the Affordable Care Act (ACA).

The Leadership Conference opposed adoption of the FY 2016 Budget Resolution—Conference Report. The budget resolution was nothing less than “Robin Hood in reverse,” with the majority of budget cuts coming from programs for low- and middle-income Americans, balancing the budget on the backs of the most vulnerable Americans and hiding the true costs of proposed cuts. The budget proposal would have more than doubled sequestration cuts to non-defense discretionary pro-

grams over the next 10 years, slashing or eliminating services that are critical to vulnerable groups such as young children, seniors, low-income families, individuals with disabilities, students, the unemployed, and the uninsured. It proposed \$5 trillion in cuts to Medicaid, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, child care, Head Start, transportation infrastructure spending, housing, and other programs that help the most vulnerable Americans, while continuing or even increasing tax cuts for corporations and repealing the estate tax, which benefits only the wealthiest Americans.

The Senate adopted the FY 2016 Budget Resolution—Conference Report (51-48). A vote against it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 171 (5/5/2015).

Bill to Lift Sequester Caps and Raise the Debt Limit

As the fight over raising the sequestration caps and the debt ceiling came to a conclusion in 2015, the Senate took up a motion to invoke cloture on a two-year budget deal that would: 1) suspend the debt limit until March 15, 2017; 2) increase the discretionary spending cap for FY 2016 by \$50 billion and for FY 2017 by \$30 billion; and 3) split the increases equally between defense and non-defense spending. The bill would also make changes to keep the Social Security disability insurance trust solvent until 2022.

The Leadership Conference supported a vote for cloture on the bill. The budget deal was a bipartisan, two-year bill that would raise the caps on spending for both defense and non-defense discretionary spending and provide needed relief for underfunded programs that serve our communities. The bill also eliminated the threat of a government default and shutdown and maintained the solvency of the Social Security disability insurance trust.

The motion to invoke cloture passed (63-35). A vote in favor of it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 292 (10/30/2015).

EDUCATION

Amendment to Improve Disaggregation of Asian American Pacific Islander Student Data

During consideration of S. 1177, the Every Student Achieves Act, Sen. Hirono, D. Hawaii, offered an amendment to improve the disaggregation of Asian American Pacific Islander data by requiring the inclusion of national origin categories by the same race response categories as the decennial census of the population. The provision would be limited to school districts with at least 1,000 Asian and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander students.

The Leadership Conference supported the Hirono amendment because the existing aggregate category of Asian American students obscures significant and important differences among students of different national origin categories.

The Senate rejected the Hirono amendment (47-50). A vote for it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 223 (7/8/2015).

Amendment to Change ESEA Participation Rate Requirement

During consideration of S. 1177, the Every Student Achieves Act, Sen. Mike Lee, R. Utah, offered an amendment that would have excluded students who were “opted out” from the Elementary and Secondary Education Act’s requirement that 95 percent of students be assessed. That change would have created the opportunity to routinely exclude students from the assessment without consequence or even transparency.

The Leadership Conference opposed the Lee amendment because the integrity of the 95 percent requirement, a previous victory of earlier civil rights advocacy efforts, is critically important to ensuring that the performance of all students is known and taken into consideration in decision making. Without the requirement that all students, and all groups of students, be included in the assessment, we expected that the performance of underserved students (including students with disabilities, English learners, low-income students, and students of color) would be swept under the rug.

The Senate rejected the Lee amendment (32-64). A vote against it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 235 (7/14/2015).

Amendment to Prohibit Discrimination against LGBT Students

During consideration of S. 1177, the Every Student Achieves Act, Sen. Al Franken, D. Minn., offered an amendment to prohibit discrimination in schools based on a student’s actual or perceived gender identity or sexual orientation. The amendment provided for enforcement, including denial of funding by federal programs, a private right of action for individuals who faced discrimination, and authority for the attorney general to bring civil actions for violations.

The Leadership Conference supported the Franken amendment because all students deserve to be safe and free from discrimination in schools. These anti-discrimination protections are critical to ensuring that all students have a fair and equal education.

The Senate rejected the Franken amendment (52-45). A vote for it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No.

236 (7/14/2015). *Note: a 60-vote threshold was required for adoption of the amendment, pursuant to a unanimous consent agreement.*

Amendment to Ensure Access to Critical Educational Resources

During consideration of S. 1177, the Every Student Achieves Act, Sen. Mark Kirk, R. Ill., offered an amendment to require states to identify disparities in access to critical educational resources. The amendment required both reporting on a range of indicators and a state-designed timeline for action to address disparities.

The Leadership Conference supported the Kirk amendment because all students deserve fair and equal access to the educational resources to help them be successful. While the underlying measure did include critical reporting requirements, this amendment would have taken steps to ensure that disparities were addressed.

The Senate rejected the Kirk amendment (46-50). A vote for it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 240 (7/15/2015). Note: a 60 vote threshold was required for adoption of the amendment, pursuant to a unanimous consent agreement.

Amendment to Require Accountability for Student Performance

During consideration of S. 1177, the Every Student Achieves Act, Sen. Chris Murphy, D. Conn., offered an amendment to require states to identify and intervene in the lowest performing 5 percent of schools, high schools where fewer than two-thirds of students graduate, and any school that misses performance goals for any group of students for two years in a row. Once identified, school districts would need to develop and implement intervention and support strategies. If interventions failed to raise student achievement after three years, the state would be required to intervene.

The Leadership Conference supported the Murphy amendment because without accountability for student performance, federal funds are unlikely to drive the types of interventions that will support increased achievement for all students and all groups of students.

The Senate rejected the Murphy amendment (43-54). A vote for it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 241 (7/15/2015). Note: a 60-vote threshold was required for adoption of the amendment, pursuant to a unanimous consent agreement.

EMPLOYMENT

Resolution of Disapproval of the National Labor Relations Board's New Election Rules (S.J. Res. 8)

On December 15, 2014, the National Labor Relations

Board published election rules, following a comprehensive and lengthy review and public comment process. On February 9, 2015, Sen. Lamar Alexander, R. Tenn., introduced Senate Joint Resolution (S.J. Res.) 8 to disapprove and nullify the rules.

The Leadership Conference opposed the resolution because the NLRB rules are a fair, reasonable and appropriate approach to modernize the board's election procedures. The rules would reduce unnecessary litigation and delay that were prevalent in the existing NLRB election process, as well as add efficiency and effectiveness to the NLRB election process that would benefit workers, employers, and unions.

The Senate adopted the resolution (53-46). A vote against it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 67 (3/4/2015). President Obama vetoed the resolution on March 31, 2015.

HEALTH CARE

Federal Funding for Planned Parenthood (S. 1881)

Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell, R. Ky., moved to invoke cloture to proceed to the consideration of a bill, introduced by Sen. Joni Ernst, R. Iowa, that would prohibit federal funding for the Planned Parenthood Federation of America (PPFA) or any of the organization's affiliates, subsidiaries, successors or clinics. The bill claimed that it would not reduce overall federal funding available for women's health because funds would be allocated to other federally funded health services.

The Leadership Conference opposed the bill, which was based on a distorted and fraudulent campaign against PPFA. Defunding PPFA would block access to vital health services, including routine examinations, cancer screenings, contraceptive services and HIV testing, for low-income women, women of color, women with disabilities, and young women. It would cut off access to basic health services for the two million women, men, and young people PPFA serves annually. Approximately one in five women in America will rely on PPFA for health care in her lifetime. Further, contrary to claims by Sen. McConnell and others, if PPFA is defunded, community health centers will not be able to accommodate the millions of women served by PPFA.

A 60 vote threshold is required to invoke cloture. Subsequently, McConnell offered a motion to reconsider the vote.

The motion to invoke cloture failed (53-46). A vote against it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 262 (8/3/2015).

HUMAN RIGHTS

FY 2016 Defense Authorization—Sexual Assault (H.R. 1735)

During consideration of the FY 2016 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA), Sen. Kirsten Gillibrand, D. N.Y., introduced an amendment to the McCain substitute amendment, which would incorporate provisions of the Military Justice Improvement Act (MJIA). The MJIA would remove the military chain of command from decisions to prosecute major crimes, except offenses unique to the military. The Gillibrand amendment would give the authority to convene courts martial for major crimes, including sexual assault, to military prosecutors with the rank of colonel or higher.

The Leadership Conference supported the Gillibrand amendment to shift decision-making authority away from commanders to professional military justice prosecutors to ensure that appropriate legal action is taken to prosecute and prevent future incidences of sexual assault. Despite repeated promises from the Department of Defense and modest reforms made in the 2014 NDAA, a recent Rand Corporation study found that the sexual assault rate in the military remains the same as in 2010. Moreover, one in seven victims were assaulted by someone in their chain of command. The survey also found that in 2014, 86 percent of victims did not report the crime. The nation's military service members risk their lives for the country and should not have to fear coming forward to report unwanted sexual contact. The Gillibrand amendment would make meaningful structural changes in the military justice system to ensure their safety.

The Senate rejected the Gillibrand amendment (50-49). A vote for it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 211 (6/16/2015). Note: a 60-vote threshold was required for adoption of the amendment, pursuant to a unanimous consent agreement.

IMMIGRATION

Immigration Riders in DHS Appropriations

In late 2014, Congress took up an omnibus appropriations bill to fund most government operations in FY 2015. Because of the controversy over President Obama's "deferred action" policies to spare many unauthorized immigrants from the threat of deportation, however, many in Congress refused to support a complete appropriations package unless it also blocked the deferred action initiatives. Congress ultimately punted on appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security until early the following year, believing that the incoming Congress would be more likely to attach

such measures. The House did just that in early 2015. But when it became clear that the standoff would not be resolved, the Senate leadership relented and offered an amendment, sponsored by Sen. Thad Cochran, R. Miss., to strip the immigration provisions from the House-passed bill while it was pending in the Senate.

The Leadership Conference supported the Cochran amendment, which resulted in a "clean" appropriations bill. The House-passed bill would have drastically limited the president's authority to exercise common-sense prosecutorial discretion, a well-accepted aspect of law enforcement, to spare classes of deserving immigrants from the threat of deportation and to direct limited resources toward higher-priority cases. While prosecutorial discretion is hardly a solution to the longstanding problems in our nation's immigration policies, it has been the only remaining option at the president's disposal given the House's refusal to take up comprehensive legislation on the underlying issues. With its version of the bill, the House had effectively said "until we act, no one else can act – and we're not going to act." The Cochran amendment represented a far more responsible approach.

The Senate agreed to the Cochran amendment (66-33). A vote for it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 61 (2/27/2015).

The "Stop Sanctuary Cities Act" (S. 1814)

S. 1814, the "Stop Sanctuary Cities Act," introduced by Sen. David Vitter, R. La., would revoke federal funding under the Justice Department's State Criminal Alien Assistance Program ("SCAAP") and Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program ("Byrne/JAG") unless these jurisdictions comply with all DHS "detainer" requests, which keep immigrants accused of crimes in state or local custody until they can be removed by federal officials. Like H.R. 3009, which passed the House in July, S. 1814 was greatly motivated by the senseless murder of Kathryn Steinle by an undocumented immigrant in San Francisco. Proponents of S. 1814 argued that the refusal of city governments to comply with detainer requests allowed people like Kathryn Steinle's killer to remain at large. Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell, R. Ky., moved to invoke cloture to proceed to the consideration of the bill, a motion that required 60 votes to succeed.

The Leadership Conference opposed S. 1814. The bill would unnecessarily and unwisely penalize states and cities that are attempting to strike the delicate balance between cooperating with federal immigration authorities, on one hand, and respecting the constraints imposed

on them by the U.S. Constitution, on the other. More than 300 jurisdictions nationwide have determined that they cannot hold individuals indefinitely on the sole basis of a DHS detainer request. Referring to these jurisdictions as “sanctuary cities” suggests, incorrectly, that they are refusing to work with federal immigration enforcement authorities. The truth is that cities already aid in the identification of individuals who are subject to immigration enforcement, but under the Fourth Amendment and pursuant to numerous court rulings, they cannot extend the detention of such individuals solely for immigration purposes unless DHS obtains a judicial warrant. S. 1814 would not address the Fourth Amendment issue, leaving many state and municipal governments in an untenable position: either they would have to disregard constitutional requirements and erode the trust they have built between the police and immigrant communities, or they would forfeit vital funding that helps them fight crime. As the DHS was already refining its procedures, it was unwise for Congress to inject such an arbitrary and unwise choice into the discussion.

The motion to invoke cloture failed (54-45). A vote against it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 280 (10/20/2015).

JOBS AND POVERTY

FY 2016 Budget Resolution—Minimum Wage (S. Con. Res. 11)

During consideration of the FY 2016 Budget Resolution, Sen. Bernie Sanders, I. Vt., offered an amendment that would have created a deficit neutral reserve fund to allow for legislation that would increase the federal minimum wage.

The Leadership Conference supported the Sanders amendment. The federal minimum wage has been frozen at \$7.25 since 2009, harming millions of people in low-wage jobs and failing to pay working people sufficiently for the work they do. Raising it would boost wages for a substantial share of working people and have a disproportionate impact on women and people of color.

The Senate rejected the Sanders amendment (48-52). A vote for it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 93 (3/26/2015).

FY 2016 Budget Resolution—Paid Sick Leave (S. Con. Res. 11)

During consideration of the FY 2016 Budget Resolution, Sen. Patty Murray, D. Wash., introduced an amendment that would create a deficit-neutral reserve fund to allow for legislation that would allow workers to earn paid sick leave.

The Leadership Conference supported the Murray amendment, which is based on the Healthy Families Act. It would require employers to allow workers to earn a minimum of five paid sick days a year. Too many women, particularly women of color, working in low-wage jobs have no paid sick days and therefore have to choose between staying home with a sick child or losing a day of pay needed to support basic needs of her family.

The Senate adopted the Murray amendment (61-39). A vote for it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 98 (3/26/2015).

NOMINATIONS

Nomination of Loretta Lynch as U.S. Attorney General

On November 8, 2014, President Obama nominated former U.S. Attorney Loretta E. Lynch to serve as U.S. Attorney General.

The Leadership Conference supported the confirmation of Lynch because she is a strong, independent prosecutor, who twice headed one of the most important U.S. attorney offices in the country, and who has decades of experience as a lawyer and leader. This belief was shared broadly and widely; many members of the committee, as well as all of those who testified, expressed unyielding support for Lynch’s nomination. In addition, the Senate Judiciary Committee received numerous letters of support for Lynch’s nomination from a wide range of supporters. Further, Lynch’s nomination was historic, as she would be the first African-American woman to serve as U.S. Attorney General. Despite Lynch’s stellar resume and reputation, several members of the Senate Judiciary Committee stated that they would oppose Lynch’s nomination as a way to protest the president’s executive actions on immigration.

The Senate confirmed Lynch (56-43). A vote for her confirmation was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 165 (4/23/2015).

VOTING RIGHTS

FY 2016 Budget Resolution—Voter Rights (S. Con. Res. 11)

During the consideration of the FY 2016 Budget Resolution, Sen. Ben Cardin, D. Md., offered an amendment to provide a funding stream for a voter re-enfranchise initiative, which would include Bureau of Prisons notifications to released inmates of voting rights, notifications by U.S. attorneys of voting rights restrictions during plea agreements, and a Justice Department report on the disproportionate impact of criminal disenfranchisement laws on minority populations.

The Leadership Conference supported the Cardin amendment. The widespread disenfranchisement of formerly incarcerated persons is contrary to the nation's democratic principles, disproportionately impacts communities of color, and is a barrier to a person's successful reintegration back in to society. Research has shown that formerly incarcerated individuals who vote are less likely to be rearrested. Given the patchwork of state voting laws on re-enfranchisement, it is important for the federal government to provide individuals with notice of their rights and broadly study the impact that disenfranchisement has on communities of color.

The Senate rejected the Cardin amendment (47-51). A vote for it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 133 (3/27/2015).

House Vote Summaries

BUDGET AND APPROPRIATIONS

FY 2016 Budget Resolution—Conference Report

The FY 2016 budget resolution (known as a “conference report”) would have reduced spending for Medicare, Medicaid, and other mandatory programs, maintained sequester caps for non-defense discretionary spending but increased funding for defense discretionary funding through the Overseas Contingency Operations fund (OCO), and included reconciliation instructions to House and Senate committees to repeal the Affordable Care Act (ACA).

The Leadership Conference opposed adoption of the FY 2016 Budget Resolution—Conference Report. The budget resolution was nothing less than “Robin Hood in reverse,” with the majority of budget cuts coming from programs for low- and middle-income Americans, balancing the budget on the backs of the most vulnerable Americans and hiding the true costs of proposed cuts. The budget proposal would have more than doubled sequestration cuts to non-defense discretionary programs over the next 10 years, slashing or eliminating services that are critical to vulnerable groups such as young children, seniors, low-income families, individuals with disabilities, students, the unemployed, and the uninsured. It proposed \$5 trillion in cuts to Medicaid, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, child care, Head Start, transportation infrastructure spending, housing, and other programs that help the most vulnerable Americans, while continuing or even increasing tax cuts for corporations and repealing the estate tax, which benefits only the wealthiest Americans.

The House adopted the FY 2016 Budget Resolution—Conference Report (226-197). A vote against

it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote. No. 183 (4/30/2015).

CIVIL PROCEDURE AND REGULATIONS

The “Regulations from the Executive in Need of Scrutiny” Act (H.R. 427)

The “Regulations from the Executive in Need of Scrutiny” (REINS) Act, introduced by Rep. Todd Young, R. Ind., would require both houses of Congress to approve all major rules—any regulation with an annual economic impact greater than \$100 million—within 70 days with no alterations. If both chambers were unable to approve a major rule, it would not take effect and would be tabled until the next congressional session.

The Leadership Conference opposed the REINS Act. The bill creates additional procedural steps and adds additional costs to an already extensive process governed by statutory and constitutional requirements, including the Congressional Review Act, which gives Congress the authority to review and nullify a rule. The REINS Act would impose uncertainty in the regulatory process, and would result in the delay or shutdown of the implementation of critical public health and safety safeguards, financial reforms and worker protections.

The House passed H.R. 427 (243-165). A vote against it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 482 (7/28/2015).

The “Lawsuit Abuse Reduction Act” (H.R. 758)

H.R. 758, the “Lawsuit Abuse Reduction Act” (LARA), introduced by Rep. Lamar Smith, R. Texas, would change the current standard under Rule 11 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure from allowing judges discretion regarding when to impose sanctions for frivolous claims to forcing judges to impose sanctions in all cases

in which a claim appears to lack evidentiary support or involves novel legal theories, regardless of the underlying facts. From 1983 to 1993, Rule 11 sanctions were mandatory and courts saw an explosion of satellite litigation causing delays and wasted judicial resources.

The Leadership Conference opposed the bill because the rule change would negatively impact cases where the bulk of the evidence rests with one party, disproportionately affecting civil right cases. LARA would deter meritorious cases by imposing a one-size-fits-all mandate for federal judges. Mandatory sanctions inevitably chill meritorious claims particularly in cases of first impression or involving new legal theories, including cases to protect civil rights, the right to privacy, the environment, collective bargaining and the First Amendment.

The House passed H.R. 758 (241-185). A vote against it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 501 (9/17/2015).

EDUCATION

Amendment to Change ESEA Participation Rate Requirement

During consideration of H.R. 5, the Student Success Act, on the House floor, Rep. Matt Salmon, R. Ariz., offered an amendment that would have excluded students who were “opted out” from the Elementary and Secondary Education Act’s requirement that 95 percent of students be assessed. That change would have created the opportunity to routinely exclude students from the assessment without consequence or even transparency.

The Leadership Conference opposed the Salmon amendment because the integrity of the 95 percent requirement, a previous victory of earlier civil rights advocacy efforts, is critically important to ensuring that the performance of all students is known and taken into consideration in decision making. Without the requirement that all students, and all groups of students, be included in the assessment, we expected that the performance of underserved students (including students with disabilities, English learners, low-income students, and students of color) would be swept under the rug.

The House adopted the Salmon amendment (251-178). A vote against it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 420 (7/8/2015).

Passage of the Student Success Act (H.R. 5)

H.R. 5, the “Student Success Act,” was a partisan reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 sponsored by Rep. John Kline, R. Minn.

The Leadership Conference opposed the Student Success Act because it was inconsistent with the

longstanding intent of ESEA to raise achievement for disadvantaged children. The bill would have changed the existing targeting of Title I funds, excessively restricted the U.S. Secretary of Education’s ability to implement and enforce the law, and eliminated accountability for student performance, while also failing to make progress on resource equity, data disaggregation, and other critical civil rights priorities.

The House passed H.R. 5 (218-213). A vote against it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 423 (7/8/2015).

EMPLOYMENT

Resolution of Disapproval of the National Labor Relations Board’s New Election Rules

On December 15, 2014, the National Labor Relations Board published election rules, following a comprehensive and lengthy review and public comment process. After the Senate adopted a joint resolution (S.J. Res. 8) to disapprove and nullify the rules, the House of Representatives followed suit.

The Leadership Conference opposed the resolution because the NLRB rules are a fair, reasonable and appropriate approach to modernizing the board’s election procedures. The rules would reduce unnecessary litigation and delay that were prevalent in the existing NLRB election process, as well as add efficiency and effectiveness to the NLRB election process that would benefit workers, employers, and unions.

The House adopted the resolution (232-186). A vote against it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 128 (3/19/2015). President Obama vetoed the resolution on March 31, 2015.

Amendment to Bar Funds to Enforce Davis-Bacon Act’s Prevailing Wage Requirements

During consideration of the Surface Transportation Reauthorization and Reform Act of 2015 (STRR Act, H.R. 3763), Rep. Steve King, R. Iowa, offered an amendment that would bar funds made available by the transportation bill from being used in the implementation, administration, or enforcement of the Davis-Bacon Act’s prevailing wage requirements. The Davis-Bacon Act requires the payment of no less than local prevailing wage rates (as determined by the Department of Labor) to contractors and subcontractors performing on federally funded or assisted contracts in excess of \$2,000 for the construction, alteration, or repair (including painting and decorating) of public buildings or public works.

The Leadership Conference opposed the King amendment. The Davis-Bacon prevailing wage requirements have long ensured that individuals working on federally funded construction projects are paid fairly. Repeal of the Davis-Bacon prevailing wage requirements would erode labor standards within the transportation sector and could be serve as troubling precedent for other construction areas.

The House rejected the King amendment (188-238). A vote against it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 602 (11/24/2015).

FAIR HOUSING

Amendment to Block “Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing” Rule

During consideration of the FY 2016 Transportation-HUD appropriations bill, Rep. Paul Gosar, R. Ariz., offered an amendment to block the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) from using any funds to finalize or implement its “Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing” (“AFFH”) regulation. Under the Fair Housing Act of 1968, HUD is required to administer its programs in a way that affirmatively furthers fair housing, and this duty extends to local governments that benefit under various grant programs. HUD’s rule would make vital improvements in how the AFFH requirements are implemented.

The Leadership Conference opposed the Gosar amendment, as it flies in the face of our nation’s efforts to expand opportunity and fairness in housing for all. The proposed AFFH regulation, which was finalized in July, provides helpful guidance to cities and counties on how to comply with existing obligations, ultimately making the process easier and less expensive. It does not impose any new obligations; rather, it provides more detail on the options that localities have for living up to the commitment that they’ve already made if they have obtained federal assistance. Ultimately, the AFFH rules help ensure that everybody has an equal chance to live in strong, diverse neighborhoods – which also translate into better schools, transportation, and the other resources people need to thrive.

The House adopted the Gosar amendment (229-193). A vote against it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 311 (6/9/2015).

Amendment to Block “Disparate Impact” Rule

During consideration of the FY 2016 Transportation-HUD appropriations bill, Rep. Scott Garrett, R. N.J., offered an amendment to block the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) from using any funds

to finalize or implement its “Implementation of the Fair Housing Act’s Discriminatory Effects Standard.” Under the Fair Housing Act, it is illegal to refuse to rent, sell, or otherwise make unavailable a property to anyone because of race, religion, national origin, gender, or disability status. HUD’s rule affirms that discriminatory housing policies and practices that harm minorities are illegal, regardless of whether or not the policy has a discriminatory intent, as long as they have a “disparate impact.”

The Leadership Conference opposed the Garrett amendment. The Fair Housing Act is one of the nation’s bedrock civil rights laws, and any rollback to its protections would be disastrous for communities of color. With residential segregation on the rise, a strong Fair Housing Act is as important now as it has been in the past, and disparate impact enforcement is a vital tool for ensuring equal opportunity. Only several weeks after the vote on the Garrett amendment, the Supreme Court upheld, in the case of *Texas Dept. of Housing and Community Affairs v. Inclusive Communities Project, Inc.*, the use of disparate impact enforcement and agreed that Congress had intended to allow it in passing the Fair Housing Act.

The House adopted the Garrett amendment (231-195). A vote against it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 323 (6/9/2015).

FINANCIAL REFORM

The “Mortgage Choice Act” (H.R. 685)

H.R. 685, the “Mortgage Choice Act of 2015,” introduced by Rep. Bill Huizenga, R. Mich., would roll back important consumer protections, enacted in 2010, to protect consumers from the kinds of deceptive and costly mortgage lending practices that helped lead to the 2008 financial crisis. Specifically, the bill would expand the “qualified mortgage” rule – which lays out standards for responsible loans and gives lenders legal protections for making them – by creating new exceptions to an overall cap on up-front charges (“points and fees”) that lenders can impose on a borrower. Under H.R. 685, these exceptions would include fees charged by title companies who were affiliated with the lender.

The Leadership Conference opposed H.R. 685. Because mortgage borrowers have little influence over the price of title insurance, but usually must purchase it, the fees are grossly inflated. Excluding the fees for this insurance, in the case of lender-affiliated title companies, from the “points and fees” cap would eliminate an important pressure to control costs, and would make homeownership less affordable while failing to solve the

problems in the title insurance market. The existing rules in this area protect borrowers while preserving access to credit, and should be left alone.

The House passed H.R. 685 (286-140). A vote against it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 152 (4/14/2015).

Regulation of Retirement Savings Advisors (H.R. 1090)

H.R. 1090, the “Retail Investor Protection Act,” introduced by Rep. Ann Wagner, R. Mont., would delay a pending regulation by the Department of Labor that requires all retirement plan advisers to provide advice in their clients’ best interest. Because of a loophole in regulations, banks, brokers, mutual funds, and insurance agents are currently allowed to investment advice that puts their own interests ahead of their clients, and sell savings products to unsuspecting customers that include higher fees, riskier features, and lower returns, reducing their potential retirement savings.

The Leadership Conference opposed H.R. 1090. For most people, retirement savings are a lifeline. For this reason, Congress set a high standard for protecting retirement assets when it enacted the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA). Today, however, the regulations under ERISA do not provide that protection, leaving savers exposed to recommendations from conflicted advisers who are free to recommend products that maximize fees rather than maximize returns for their customers. By imposing a “fiduciary duty” on advisers, the DOL rule provides badly needed protections for retirement savers, ones that are especially important to low-income savers who can least afford excessive fees. H.R. 1090 would delay this rule for years, protecting unscrupulous financial professionals who take advantage of loopholes in the law to profit at the expense of their clients.

The House passed H.R. 1090 (245-186). A vote against it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 575 (10/27/2015).

Discriminatory “Markups” in Auto Loans (H.R. 1737)

H.R. 1737, the “Reforming CFPB Indirect Auto Financing Guidance Act,” introduced by Rep. Frank C. Guinta, R. N.H., would nullify a guidance issued by the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) that protects automobile buyers from discriminatory lending practices that occur in many dealerships. Currently, when a buyer obtains a loan through a dealership, the dealer is able to charge an extra percentage or two, called a “markup,” on top of the interest rate the bank would charge on the basis of the borrower’s credit. Extensive research

has shown that borrowers of color are charged a higher markup, a problem that the CFPB guidance aims to resolve.

The Leadership Conference opposed H.R. 1737. It would nullify the rule, and require the CFPB to jump through numerous unnecessary procedural hoops in order to issue a new guidance. This is despite the fact that discrimination in the auto finance marketplace has been well-documented for decades and despite the fact that discrimination has no place in our lending markets. H.R. 1737 also represents the latest in a long series of efforts in Congress to undermine the CFPB itself. The whole point of establishing the CFPB was to allow the details of consumer protection and civil rights laws to be worked out in a process that is less vulnerable to the political manipulation and inaction that we witnessed in the years before the 2008 financial crisis, and to give consumers a stronger voice than they have in Congress or other financial regulatory agencies. Micromanaging complicated policy details, as H.R. 1737 does, only serves to undermine the very core of the consumer reforms enacted in 2010, and strengthens the hand of those who opposed the creation of the CFPB all along.

The House passed H.R. 1737 (332-96). A vote against it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 637 (11/18/2015).

HEALTH CARE

D.C. Reproductive Health Law (H.J. Res. 43)

After the District of Columbia City Council passed and the mayor signed The Reproductive Health Non-Discrimination Amendment Act of 2014, which prohibits employers from discriminating based on an individual’s reproductive health decisions, the House adopted a joint resolution, H. J. Res. 43, introduced by Rep. Diane Black, R. Tenn., that would provide for disapproval and repeal of the District’s legislation.

The Leadership Conference opposed the joint resolution as an infringement on home rule of the District of Columbia. It would also have the effect of limiting women’s access to health services in the District of Columbia, particularly for low-income women and women of color.

The House adopted the resolution (228-192). A vote against it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 194 (4/30/2015).

Planned Parenthood Funding Moratorium (H.R. 3134)

After false claims were made based on selectively edited videos by the so-called “Center for Medical Progress” infiltration of the Planned Parenthood Federation of

America (PPFA), the House passed legislation that would bar, for one year, federal funding for PPFA. As amended, H.R. 3134, introduced by Rep. Diane Black, R. Tenn., would effectively redirect funds from PPFA to the community health center program; specifically, it would appropriate \$235 million for community health centers, in addition to any other funds available to the program.

The Leadership Conference opposed the bill, which was based on a distorted and fraudulent campaign against PPFA. Defunding PPFA would block access to vital health services, including routine examinations, cancer screenings, contraceptive services and HIV testing, for low-income women, women of color, women with disabilities, and young women. It would cut off access to basic health services for the two million women, men, and young people PPFA serves annually. Approximately one in five women in America will rely on PPFA for health care in her lifetime.

The House passed H.R. 3134 (241-187). A vote against it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 505 (9/18/2015).

IMMIGRATION

The “Enforce the Law for Sanctuary Cities Act” (H.R. 3009)

H.R. 3009, the “Enforce the Law for Sanctuary Cities Act,” introduced by Rep. Duncan Hunter, R. Calif., would withhold certain federal law enforcement grants from state and local governments that place any limits on the ability of officials to inquire into the immigration status of community members. Many governments impose such policies, not because they condone unauthorized immigration, but because they have concluded it is more important to encourage all residents to participate in community policing, public health, and other efforts aimed at the greater good.

The Leadership Conference opposed H.R. 3009. While the bill was greatly motivated by the senseless murder of Kathryn Steinle by an undocumented immigrant earlier that month in San Francisco, H.R. 3009 would not have prevented her tragic death. Instead, it would simply punish San Francisco and other cities that prioritize public safety and community trust over cooperation with federal immigration officials. Among other things, these state and local policies encourage victims and witnesses of crime to come forward to assist local law enforcement, without fear of being questioned about their immigration status. Ultimately, H.R. 3009 was a misguided, knee-jerk reaction that aimed to scapegoat immigrants based on the actions of a horrible but isolated incident.

The House passed H.R. 3009 (241-179). A vote against it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 466 (7/23/2015).

Restrictions on Refugee Admissions (H.R. 4038)

H.R. 4038, the “American Security Against Foreign Enemies Act of 2015,” introduced by Rep. Michael T. McCaul, R. Texas, was brought to the House floor less than a week after the November 13 terrorist attacks in Paris. H.R. 4038 would prohibit the admission of any refugee from Iraq or Syria to the United States unless the secretary of Homeland Security, with the unanimous concurrence of the director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the director of National Intelligence, conducted a thorough background check on any refugee from Iraq or Syria and certified that they were not a security threat to the United States.

The Leadership Conference opposed H.R. 4038. The poorly considered and inhumane bill would effectively end the admission of refugees from Syria and Iraq for the foreseeable future. Doing so is simply unnecessary. Refugees resettled in the United States undergo more security vetting than immigrants or visitors who come here through any other channel, and more screening than refugees who are resettled in any other country—and the nation has admitted three million refugees from around the world since 1975, including 100,000 from Iraq. Doing so would also cause us to lose our decades-long moral high ground in protecting refugees who are fleeing for their lives, and would do little if anything to make America safer from those who are determined to harm us. It is worth noting that possibly none of the terrorists involved in the attacks in Paris, and none involved in any attacks here including those on September 11, 2001, would have been prevented from entering the U.S. under H.R. 4038. It is also worth noting that only five days after the attacks in Paris, French President Francois Hollande reaffirmed that France would honor its commitment to admit Syrian 30,000 refugees—three times more than President Obama had proposed to admit. In short, H.R. 4038 was a kneejerk reaction at its very worst.

The House passed H.R. 4038 (289-137). A vote against it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 643 (11/19/2015).

KEY (c) = Civil Rights Score

ALABAMA



<i>Senate</i>	<i>House of Representatives</i>	
Sessions (R) (c) 0%	Aderholt (R)..... (c) 0%	Palmer (R) (c) 0%
Shelby (R) (c) 0%	Brooks (R) (c) 6%	Roby (R) (c) 0%
	Byrne (R)..... (c) 0%	Rogers (R) (c) 0%
		Sewell (D) (c) 87%

ALASKA



<i>Senate</i>	<i>House of Representatives</i>
Murkowski (R) (c) 50%	Young (R) (c) 13%
Sullivan (R) (c) 0%	

ARIZONA



<i>Senate</i>	<i>House of Representatives</i>	
Flake (R) (c) 17%	Franks (R)..... (c) 0%	Kirkpatrick (D)..... (c) 81%
McCain (R) (c) 17%	Gallego (D) (c) 94%	McSally (R)..... (c) 13%
	Gosar (R)..... (c) 0%	Salmon (R) (c) 0%
	Grijalva (D) (c) 100%	Schweikert (R) (c) 6%
		Sinema (D) (c) 75%

KEY (c) = Civil Rights Score

ARKANSAS



<i>Senate</i>	<i>House of Representatives</i>	
Boozman (R) (c) 0%	Crawford (R) (c) 6%	Westerman (R) (c) 0%
Cotton (R)..... (c) 0%	Hill (R) (c) 0%	Womack (R) (c) 0%

CALIFORNIA



<i>Senate</i>		
Boxer (D)..... (c) 100%	Cook (R) (c) 6%	LaMalfa (R) (c) 0%
Feinstein (D) (c) 100%	Costa (D)..... (c) 75%	Lee (D) (c) 100%
	Davis (D) (c) 100%	Lieu (D) (c) 93%
	Denham (R)..... (c) 6%	Lofgren (D)..... (c) 100%
<i>House of Representatives</i>	DeSaulnier (D)..... (c) 100%	Lowenthal (D) (c) 100%
Aguilar (D) (c) 81%	Eshoo (D) (c) 100%	Matsui (D) (c) 100%
Bass (D) (c) 100%	Farr (D) (c) 100%	McCarthy (R)..... (c) 0%
Becerra (D)..... (c) 100%	Garamendi (D)..... (c) 87%	McClintock (R) (c) 0%
Bera (D)..... (c) 81%	Hahn (D)..... (c) 88%	McNerney (D) (c) 100%
Brownley (D) (c) 88%	Honda (D)..... (c) 100%	Napolitano (D) (c) 100%
Calvert (R) (c) 0%	Huffman (D) (c) 94%	Nunes (R)..... (c) 0%
Capps (D) (c) 100%	Hunter (R) (c) 0%	Pelosi (D)..... (c) 100%
Cárdenas (D) (c) 100%	Issa (R)..... (c) 0%	Peters (D)..... (c) 81%
Chu (D)..... (c) 100%	Knight (R) (c) 0%	Rohrabacher (R) (c) 6%

KEY (c) = Civil Rights Score



CALIFORNIA, con't.

<i>House of Representatives, con't.</i>		
Schiff (D) (c) 94%	Torres (D) (c) 94%	
Roybal-Allard (D) (c) 100%	Sherman (D)..... (c) 87%	Valadao (R) (c) 6%
Royce (R) (c) 0%	Speier (D)..... (c) 93%	Vargas (D) (c) 94%
Ruiz (D) (c) 87%	Swalwell (D)..... (c) 94%	Walters (R) (c) 0%
Sánchez, Linda (D) (c) 100%	Takano (D) (c) 100%	Waters (D) (c) 94%
Sanchez, Loretta (D)..... (c) 93%	Thompson (D) (c) 93%	



COLORADO

<i>Senate</i>	<i>House of Representatives</i>	
Bennet (D) (c) 100%	Buck (R) (c) 8%	Lamborn (R) (c) 0%
Gardner (R) (c) 22%	Coffman (R)..... (c) 6%	Perlmutter (D) (c) 94%
	DeGette (D)..... (c) 100%	Polis (D)..... (c) 94%
		Tipton (R) (c) 0%



CONNECTICUT

<i>Senate</i>	<i>House of Representatives</i>	
Blumenthal (D)..... (c) 100%	Courtney (D) (c) 88%	Esty (D) (c) 94%
Murphy (D)..... (c) 100%	DeLauro (D) (c) 94%	Himes (D)..... (c) 94%
		Larson (D) (c) 100%

KEY (c) = Civil Rights Score



DELAWARE

<i>Senate</i>	<i>House of Representatives</i>
Carper (D) (c) 94%	Carney (D) (c) 94%
Coons (D) (c) 100%	



FLORIDA

<i>Senate</i>		
Nelson (D) (c) 93%	Curbelo (R) (c) 38%	Murphy (D) (c) 75%
Rubio (R) (c) 0%	DeSantis (R) (c) 6%	Nugent (R) (c) 6%
	Deutch (D) (c) 100%	Posey (R) (c) 0%
	Diaz-Balart (R) (c) 13%	Rooney (R) (c) 0%
<i>House of Representatives</i>		
Bilirakis (R) (c) 0%	Frankel (D) (c) 100%	Ros-Lehtinen (R) (c) 25%
Brown (D) (c) 100%	Graham (D) (c) 75%	Ross (R) (c) 0%
Buchanan (R) (c) 0%	Grayson (D) (c) 87%	Wasserman Schultz (D) (c) 93%
Castor (D) (c) 100%	Hastings (D) (c) 94%	Webster (R) (c) 0%
Clawson (R) (c) 7%	Jolly (R) (c) 19%	Wilson (D) (c) 94%
Crenshaw (R) (c) 0%	Mica (R) (c) 0%	Yoho (R) (c) 6%
	Miller (R) (c) 6%	

KEY (c) = Civil Rights Score

GEORGIA



<i>Senate</i>			
Carter (R)	(c) 0%	Price (R)	(c) 0%
Isakson (R)	(c) 11%	Collins (R)	(c) 0%
Perdue (R)	(c) 0%	Graves (R)	(c) 0%
		Hice (R)	(c) 6%
<i>House of Representatives</i>			
Johnson (D)	(c) 100%	Woodall (R)	(c) 0%
Allen (R)	(c) 0%	Lewis (D)	(c) 100%
Bishop (D)	(c) 81%	Loudermilk (R)	(c) 0%

HAWAII



<i>Senate</i>	<i>House of Representatives</i>		
Hirono (D)	(c) 100%	Gabbard (D)	(c) 88%
Schatz (D)	(c) 100%	Takai (D)	(c) 100%

IDAHO



<i>Senate</i>	<i>House of Representatives</i>		
Crapo (R)	(c) 0%	Labrador (R)	(c) 7%
Risch (R)	(c) 0%	Simpson (R)	(c) 0%

KEY (c) = Civil Rights Score



ILLINOIS

Senate		
Durbin (D) (c) 100%	Davis, R. (R) (c) 13%	LaHood* (R) (c) 17%
Kirk (R) (c) 61%	Dold (R) (c) 38%	Lipinski (D) (c) 69%
	Duckworth (D) (c) 88%	Quigley (D) (c) 88%
	Foster (D) (c) 88%	Roskam (R) (c) 7%
House of Representatives		
Bost (R) (c) 6%	Gutierrez (D) (c) 100%	Rush (D) (c) 100%
Bustos (D) (c) 81%	Hultgren (R) (c) 6%	Schakowsky (D) (c) 100%
Davis, D. (D) (c) 100%	Kelly (D) (c) 100%	Schock* (R) (c) 0%
	Kinzinger (R) (c) 6%	Shimkus (R) (c) 6%

*Representative Aaron Schock, R. Ill., resigned in March 2015 and was replaced by Representative Darin LaHood, R. Ill., who won a special election for the seat in September 2015.



INDIANA

Senate	House of Representatives	
Coats (R) (c) 6%	Brooks (R) (c) 0%	Rokita (R) (c) 0%
Donnelly (D) (c) 88%	Bucshon (R) (c) 6%	Stutzman (R) (c) 6%
	Carson (D) (c) 100%	Visclosky (D) (c) 94%
	Messer (R) (c) 0%	Walorski (R) (c) 0%
		Young (R) (c) 0%

KEY (c) = Civil Rights Score

IOWA



<i>Senate</i>		<i>House of Representatives</i>	
Ernst (R)..... (c) 0%	Grassley (R) (c) 6%	Blum (R)..... (c) 0%	King (R) (c) 7%
		Loebsack (D)..... (c) 81%	Young (R) (c) 0%

KANSAS



<i>Senate</i>		<i>House of Representatives</i>	
Moran (R)..... (c) 6%	Roberts (R)..... (c) 11%	Huelskamp (R) (c) 6%	Jenkins (R) (c) 0%
		Pompeo (R)..... (c) 0%	Yoder (R) (c) 0%

KENTUCKY



<i>Senate</i>		<i>House of Representatives</i>	
McConnell* (R)..... (c) 33%	Paul (R) (c) 17%	Barr (R)..... (c) 0%	Guthrie (R) (c) 0%
		Massie (R)..... (c) 13%	Rogers (R)..... (c) 0%
		Whitfield (R)..... (c) 7%	Yarmuth (D)..... (c) 100%

*For procedural reasons, the Senate Majority Leader often opts to switch his vote, which reserves his right to bring up the issue again. Senator McConnell did so on Votes 292, 262, and 211. Thus, Senator McConnell’s score in support of The Leadership Conference’s issues is 17%, not 33%.

KEY (c) = Civil Rights Score

LOUISIANA



<i>Senate</i>		<i>House of Representatives</i>	
Cassidy (R)..... (c) 6%	Abraham (R)..... (c) 0%	Graves (R) (c) 6%	Richmond (D)..... (c) 100%
Vitter (R)..... (c) 6%	Boustany (R) (c) 6%	Scalise (R) (c) 0%	
	Fleming (R) (c) 6%		

MAINE



<i>Senate</i>		<i>House of Representatives</i>	
Collins (R)..... (c) 44%	Pingree (D)..... (c) 100%		
King (I)..... (c) 76%	Poliquin (R)..... (c) 0%		

MARYLAND



<i>Senate</i>		<i>House of Representatives</i>	
Cardin (D)..... (c) 100%	Cummings (D)..... (c) 100%	Hoyer (D) (c) 100%	Ruppersberger (D) (c) 93%
Mikulski (D)..... (c) 100%	Delaney (D) (c) 81%	Sarbanes (D) (c) 100%	Van Hollen (D) (c) 100%
	Edwards (D) (c) 100%		
	Harris (R)..... (c) 0%		

KEY (c) = Civil Rights Score

MASSACHUSETTS



<i>Senate</i>	<i>House of Representatives</i>	
		Lynch (D)..... (c) 93%
Markey (D) (c) 100%	Capuano (D) (c) 94%	McGovern (D) (c) 100%
Warren (D) (c) 100%	Clark (D) (c) 100%	Moulton (D)..... (c) 94%
	Keating (D) (c) 81%	Neal (D)..... (c) 100%
	Kennedy (D) (c) 100%	Tsongas (D)..... (c) 94%

MICHIGAN



<i>Senate</i>		
	Bishop (R) (c) 0%	Miller (R) (c) 0%
Peters (D) (c) 100%	Conyers (D) (c) 100%	Moolenaar (R) (c) 0%
Stabenow (D) (c) 100%	Dingell (D) (c) 87%	Trott (R) (c) 0%
	Huizenga (R) (c) 0%	Upton (R) (c) 19%
<i>House of Representatives</i>	Kildee (D) (c) 88%	Walberg (R) (c) 0%
Amash (R) (c) 13%	Lawrence (D) (c) 88%	
Benishek (R) (c) 0%	Levin (D) (c) 100%	

KEY (c) = Civil Rights Score

MINNESOTA



<i>Senate</i>	<i>House of Representatives</i>	
	Nolan (D).....	(c) 81 %
Franken (D)	Ellison (D).....	(c) 93%
(c) 100%		Paulsen (R).....
Klobuchar (D)	Emmer (R)	(c) 0%
(c) 100%		Peterson (D).....
	Kline (R)	(c) 44%
		Walz (D)
	McCollum (D).....	(c) 88%

MISSISSIPPI



<i>Senate</i>	<i>House of Representatives</i>	
Cochran (R)	Harper (R)	(c) 0%
(c) 22%		Palazzo (R).....
Wicker (R)	Kelly* (R).....	(c) 0%
(c) 6%		Thompson (D)
	Nunnelee* (R).....	(c) 100%
		(c) 0%

*Representative Alan Nunnelee, R. Miss., passed away in February 2015 and was replaced by Representative Trent Kelly, R. Miss., who won a special election for the seat in June 2015.

MISSOURI



<i>Senate</i>	<i>House of Representatives</i>	
	Long (R)	(c) 0%
Blunt (R).....	Clay (D)	(c) 0%
(c) 0%		Luetkemeyer (R)
McCaskill (D).....	Cleaver (D)	(c) 0%
(c) 94%		Smith (R).....
	Graves (R)	(c) 0%
		Wagner (R).....
	Hartzler (R).....	(c) 0%

KEY (c) = Civil Rights Score

MONTANA



<i>Senate</i>	<i>House of Representatives</i>
Daines (R) (c) 6%	Zinke (R)..... (c) 13%
Tester (D) (c) 83%	

NEBRASKA



<i>Senate</i>	<i>House of Representatives</i>
Fischer (R)..... (c) 0%	Ashford (D) (c) 75%
Sasse (R)..... (c) 0%	Fortenberry (R)..... (c) 0%
	Smith (R)..... (c) 0%

NEVADA



<i>Senate</i>	<i>House of Representatives</i>
Heller (R)..... (c) 28%	Heck (R) (c) 6%
Reid (D)..... (c) 100%	Amodei (R)..... (c) 6%
	Hardy (R)..... (c) 6%
	Titus (D) (c) 88%

KEY (c) = Civil Rights Score

NEW HAMPSHIRE



<i>Senate</i>		<i>House of Representatives</i>	
Ayotte (R)	(c) 28%	Guinta (R)	(c) 0%
Shaheen (D)	(c) 94%	Kuster (D)	(c) 88%

NEW JERSEY



<i>Senate</i>			
Lance (R)	(c) 6%	Sires (D)	(c) 81%
Booker (D)	(c) 100%	LoBiondo (R)	(c) 31%
Menendez (D)	(c) 100%	MacArthur (R)	(c) 13%
		Norcross (D)	(c) 81%
<i>House of Representatives</i>			
Pallone (D)	(c) 100%		
Frelinghuysen (R)	(c) 6%	Pascrell (D)	(c) 88%
Garrett (R)	(c) 0%	Payne (D)	(c) 100%

NEW MEXICO



<i>Senate</i>		<i>House of Representatives</i>	
Heinrich (D)	(c) 100%	Luján (D)	(c) 88%
Udall (D)	(c) 100%	Lujan Grisham (D)	(c) 86%
		Pearce (R)	(c) 0%

KEY (c) = Civil Rights Score

NEW YORK



Senate		
Grimm* (R) (c) 0%	Meng (D)..... (c) 94%	
Gillibrand (D) (c) 100%	Hanna (R) (c) 25%	Nadler (D)..... (c) 100%
Schumer (D)..... (c) 100%	Higgins (D) (c) 94%	Rangel (D) (c) 100%
	Israel (D) (c) 86%	Reed (R)..... (c) 13%
House of Representatives		
Jeffries (D) (c) 100%	Rice (D) (c) 75%	
Clarke (D) (c) 100%	Katko (R) (c) 25%	Serrano (D)..... (c) 100%
Collins (R)..... (c) 0%	King (R) (c) 19%	Slaughter (D)..... (c) 88%
Crowley (D) (c) 94%	Lowey (D) (c) 94%	Stefanik (R) (c) 19%
Donovan* (R) (c) 17%	Maloney, C. (D) (c) 100%	Tonko (D)..... (c) 94%
Engel (D) (c) 100%	Maloney, S. (D) (c) 81%	Velázquez (D) (c) 100%
Gibson (R) (c) 31%	Meeks (D) (c) 93%	Zeldin (R)..... (c) 6%

*Representative Michael Grimm, R. N.Y., resigned in January 2015 and was replaced by Representative Daniel Donovan, Jr., R. N.Y., who won a special election for the seat in May 2015.

NORTH CAROLINA



Senate		
Butterfield (D) (c) 100%	McHenry (R) (c) 0%	
Burr (R) (c) 11%	Ellmers (R) (c) 7%	Meadows (R) (c) 13%
Tillis (R) (c) 11%	Foxx (R) (c) 0%	Pittenger (R)..... (c) 0%
	Holding (R) (c) 0%	Price (D) (c) 100%
House of Representatives		
Hudson (R)..... (c) 0%	Rouzer (R) (c) 0%	
Adams (D)..... (c) 100%	Jones (R)..... (c) 38%	Walker (R) (c) 0%

KEY (c) = Civil Rights Score

NORTH DAKOTA



<i>Senate</i>	<i>House of Representatives</i>
Heitkamp (D)..... (c) 100%	Cramer (R) (c) 0%
Hoeven (R)..... (c) 6%	

OHIO



<i>Senate</i>	<i>House of Representatives</i>	
Brown (D) (c) 100%	Chabot (R)..... (c) 0%	Latta (R) (c) 0%
Portman (R)..... (c) 39%	Fudge (D) (c) 100%	Renacci (R)..... (c) 6%
	Gibbs (R)..... (c) 0%	Ryan (D)..... (c) 81%
	Johnson (R)..... (c) 6%	Stivers (R) (c) 6%
<i>House of Representatives</i>	Jordan (R) (c) 7%	Tiberi (R) (c) 6%
Beatty (D)..... (c) 88%	Joyce (R)..... (c) 13%	Turner (R) (c) 19%
Boehner* (R)..... (c) 0%	Kaptur (D)..... (c) 87%	Wenstrup (R)..... (c) 13%

*Speaker of the House John Boehner, R. Oh., resigned in October 2015. The seat has been vacant since.

OKLAHOMA



<i>Senate</i>	<i>House of Representatives</i>	
Inhofe (R) (c) 0%	Bridenstine (R)..... (c) 0%	Mullin (R) (c) 0%
Lankford (R) (c) 0%	Cole (R) (c) 0%	Russell (R)..... (c) 6%
	Lucas (R)..... (c) 0%	

KEY (c) = Civil Rights Score

OREGON



<i>Senate</i>		<i>House of Representatives</i>			
Merkley (D)	(c) 100%	Blumenauer (D).....	(c) 100%	Schrader (D).....	(c) 81%
Wyden (D).....	(c) 100%	Bonamici (D)	(c) 100%	Walden (R)	(c) 6%
		DeFazio (D)	(c) 92%		

PENNSYLVANIA



<i>Senate</i>					
Casey (D)	(c) 100%	Cartwright (D)	(c) 94%	Meehan (R)	(c) 13%
Toomey (R).....	(c) 6%	Costello (R)	(c) 13%	Murphy (R).....	(c) 6%
		Dent (R)	(c) 13%	Perry (R).....	(c) 0%
		Doyle (D).....	(c) 88%	Pitts (R)	(c) 0%
<i>House of Representatives</i>		Fattah (D)	(c) 100%	Rothfus (R).....	(c) 6%
Barletta (R)	(c) 13%	Fitzpatrick (R)	(c) 6%	Shuster (R).....	(c) 6%
Boyle (D)	(c) 87%	Kelly (R).....	(c) 13%	Thompson (R)	(c) 6%
Brady (D).....	(c) 93%	Marino (R)	(c) 0%		

RHODE ISLAND



<i>Senate</i>		<i>House of Representatives</i>	
Reed (D).....	(c) 94%	Cicilline (D).....	(c) 100%
Whitehouse (D).....	(c) 94%	Langevin (D).....	(c) 94%

KEY (c) = Civil Rights Score

SOUTH CAROLINA



<i>Senate</i>		<i>House of Representatives</i>	
Graham (R)..... (c) 25%	Scott (R)..... (c) 0%	Clyburn (D)..... (c) 94%	Duncan (R)..... (c) 0%
		Gowdy (R)..... (c) 0%	Mulvaney (R)..... (c) 6%
			Rice (R)..... (c) 0%
			Sanford (R)..... (c) 6%
			Wilson (R)..... (c) 0%

SOUTH DAKOTA



<i>Senate</i>		<i>House of Representatives</i>	
Rounds (R)..... (c) 17%	Thune (R)..... (c) 28%	Noem (R)..... (c) 0%	

TENNESSEE



<i>Senate</i>		<i>House of Representatives</i>	
Alexander (R)..... (c) 28%	Corker (R)..... (c) 22%	Black (R)..... (c) 0%	Blackburn (R)..... (c) 0%
		Cohen (D)..... (c) 94%	Cooper (D)..... (c) 75%
			DesJarlais (R)..... (c) 6%
			Duncan (R)..... (c) 7%
			Fincher (R)..... (c) 0%
			Fleischmann (R)..... (c) 0%
			Roe (R)..... (c) 0%

KEY (c) = Civil Rights Score



TEXAS

Senate		
Doggett (D) (c) 93%	McCaul (R) (c) 0%	
Cornyn (R) (c) 17%	Farenthold (R) (c) 0%	Neugebauer (R) (c) 0%
Cruz (R) (c) 15%	Flores (R) (c) 0%	O'Rourke (D) (c) 94%
	Gohmert (R) (c) 7%	Olson (R) (c) 0%
House of Representatives		
Granger (R) (c) 7%	Poe (R) (c) 6%	
Babin (R) (c) 0%	Green, A. (D) (c) 93%	Ratcliffe (R) (c) 0%
Barton (R) (c) 0%	Green, G. (D) (c) 88%	Sessions (R) (c) 0%
Brady (R) (c) 0%	Hensarling (R) (c) 0%	Smith (R) (c) 0%
Burgess (R) (c) 0%	Hinojosa (D) (c) 91%	Thornberry (R) (c) 0%
Carter (R) (c) 0%	Hurd (R) (c) 0%	Veasey (D) (c) 88%
Castro (D) (c) 100%	Jackson Lee (D) (c) 100%	Vela (D) (c) 88%
Conaway (R) (c) 0%	Johnson, S. (R) (c) 0%	Weber (R) (c) 0%
Cuellar (D) (c) 50%	Johnson, E. (D) (c) 100%	Williams (R) (c) 0%
Culberson (R) (c) 0%	Marchant (R) (c) 6%	

UTAH



Senate	House of Representatives	
Love (R) (c) 0%		
Hatch (R) (c) 28%	Bishop (R) (c) 0%	Stewart (R) (c) 0%
Lee (R) (c) 0%	Chaffetz (R) (c) 0%	

KEY (c) = Civil Rights Score



VERMONT

<i>Senate</i>	<i>House of Representatives</i>
Leahy (D) (c) 100%	Welch (D) (c) 94%
Sanders (I)..... (c) 100%	



VIRGINIA

<i>Senate</i>	<i>House of Representatives</i>	
Kaine (D) (c) 94%	Beyer (D)..... (c) 94%	Goodlatte (R)..... (c) 0%
Warner (D) (c) 94%	Brat (R)..... (c) 0%	Griffith (R) (c) 13%
	Comstock (R) (c) 0%	Hurt (R) (c) 0%
	Connolly (D) (c) 81%	Rigell (R) (c) 6%
	Forbes (R) (c) 0%	Scott (D)..... (c) 100%
		Wittman (R) (c) 0%



WASHINGTON

<i>Senate</i>	<i>House of Representatives</i>	
Cantwell (D) (c) 100%	DelBene (D) (c) 94%	McDermott (D)..... (c) 94%
Murray (D)..... (c) 100%	Heck (D)..... (c) 94%	McMorris Rodgers (R) (c) 0%
	Herrera Beutler (R)..... (c) 0%	Newhouse (R) (c) 0%
	Kilmer (D)..... (c) 94%	Reichert (R) (c) 13%
	Larsen (D) (c) 94%	Smith (D)..... (c) 90%

KEY (c) = Civil Rights Score

WEST VIRGINIA



<i>Senate</i>		<i>House of Representatives</i>	
Capito (R)	(c) 11%	Jenkins (R)	(c) 6%
Manchin (D)	(c) 72%	McKinley (R)	(c) 13%
		Mooney (R)	(c) 0%

WISCONSIN



<i>Senate</i>		<i>House of Representatives</i>	
Baldwin (D)	(c) 100%	Duffy (R)	(c) 6%
Johnson (R)	(c) 22%	Grothman (R)	(c) 0%
		Kind (D)	(c) 81%
		Moore (D)	(c) 100%
		Pocan (D)	(c) 100%
		Ribble (R)	(c) 0%
		Ryan (R)	(c) 0%
		Sensenbrenner (R)	(c) 13%

WYOMING



<i>Senate</i>		<i>House of Representatives</i>	
Barrasso (R)	(c) 11%	Lummis (R)	(c) 0%
Enzi (R)	(c) 11%		



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