

The Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights Voting Record

115th Congress
October 2018



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Introduction

The inauguration of Donald Trump, and the swearing-in of a Congress controlled by the same political party — one that tacitly endorsed his hateful rhetoric, and enthusiastically supported him on key matters of policy — left the civil and human rights community fearing tremendous setbacks during the 115th Congress.

Our fears proved warranted. Trump, through words and deeds, has threatened the fundamental right to vote, the independence of the judiciary, and the foundational right of people and the press to express their opinions. He has also threatened the rights of LGBTQ individuals, Muslim people, and immigrants to participate in society and to work. After a pro-Confederacy rally in Charlottesville, Virginia, turned deadly in August last year, Trump comforted white supremacists by blaming “many sides” for the violence, stirring more fears about his vision for the country.

Through all of this, Trump remained consumed with an ongoing special counsel investigation into the circumstances surrounding the 2016 election, and increasingly lashed out at his perceived political enemies — even his own attorney general. His extreme policies have escalated so far as to compel members of his own administration to speak out against him. Yet the congressional leadership of his political party has refused to hold him accountable by shirking its oversight responsibilities and failing to scrutinize his nominations.

The 115th Congress’s term also marked a period of unprecedented citizen action and engagement. This inspiring grassroots and grassroots activism caused cracks to appear in the narrow Republican congressional majority, especially in the Senate, and prevented many radical policy changes from reaching the president’s desk. Widespread

public protests felled Republican efforts to gut the Affordable Care Act of 2010, following years of campaigning on a promise to repeal and replace. Partisan efforts to dismantle civil rights and consumer protection policies enacted in the wake of the 2008 financial crisis also fell short, for the most part. And Trump’s campaign promise to build a wall stretching across the U.S.-Mexico border, and to “make Mexico pay for it,” has yet to be enacted.

The 115th Congress began with intense fights over the confirmation of many of Trump’s nominees, to the federal courts and to his own administration. After a year of blocking Merrick Garland, President Obama’s highly qualified and well-respected moderate nominee to the Supreme Court, Senate Republicans quickly confirmed Neil Gorsuch, an ideological appellate judge. To do so, they unilaterally changed Senate rules because Gorsuch could not garner the 60 votes needed to overcome a filibuster. And just recently, the Senate confirmed Brett Kavanaugh to the Supreme Court, despite his dangerous civil rights record, his failure to tell the whole truth under oath, and his demonstrably inappropriate temperament. Republicans on the Senate Judiciary Committee again dismissed clear committee rules and long-standing norms and procedures to jam his nomination through — even after multiple allegations of sexual assault surfaced. The broad civil rights community waged a righteous effort against Kavanaugh’s confirmation. In the process, we built a stronger infrastructure to protect the courts and our democracy. We lifted up survivors in the fight to end sexual violence



and demanded they be heard and believed. And we ensured that an inclusive civil rights message was at the center of the debate. Because of that coordinated and sustained work, there was bipartisan opposition to his confirmation and a cloud now hangs over his appointment.

These troubling Supreme Court confirmations are part of Trump's planned takeover of the federal courts. Trump has chosen nominees with records hostile to civil and human rights, especially on issues related to LGBTQ equality, health care access, reproductive rights, voting rights, immigrant justice, rights of working families, and disability rights. Though the Trump administration has withdrawn a few unfit nominations after considerable effort from the civil and human rights community, Trump has already transformed nearly 10 percent of the judiciary, with a particular focus on shifting the balance of Circuit Courts of Appeals to nominees who are predominantly young, white, and male. For example, now the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals has no judges of color and the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals has one woman on the bench. The impact of this dangerous takeover will last decades.

And while some administrative nominees became quickly mired in controversy and were never confirmed — most notably businessman Andrew Puzder as labor secretary — most of Trump's cabinet-level appointments proceeded to confirmation in

the face of serious opposition. To the civil and human rights community, the confirmations of Senator Jeff Sessions as attorney general, Betsy DeVos as secretary of education, and Mike Pompeo as secretary of state (replacing Secretary Rex Tillerson, who in his first year had been critical of Trump) were among the most offensive executive appointments, given their deeply troubling records on civil and human rights.

Meanwhile, the Republican Congress quickly went to work to roll back the progress made in recent years in a number of areas such as health care, the environment, education, labor, consumer protection, and immigrant rights. Congress was able to utilize fast-track procedures under the Congressional Review Act in an unprecedented manner to overturn regulations issued under the Obama administration. Some of these rules — discussed in the voting records that follow — protected consumers from forced arbitration clauses, required federal contractors to disclose fair pay and workplace safety violations, ensured fair funding of family planning services, improved state accountability under the Every Student Succeeds Act, and improved home mortgage data collection. Congress even voted this spring to repeal a guidance that merely educated auto lenders about

how to avoid violating the Equal Credit Opportunity Act. But when congressional Republicans tried to move punitive anti-immigrant measures, for example, they could not garner majorities in either the House or the Senate.

Where Congress could not act on immigration, however, Trump in many cases did. In early 2017, he announced new administrative policies that targeted immigrants, including sweeping enforcement powers, as well as a ban on travelers from Muslim-majority countries. He initially signaled that he would not undo President Obama's policy to protect Dreamers, young undocumented immigrants who were brought to the United States as children. In early September of last year, however, Trump reversed course. Attorney General Sessions announced an end to the policy, igniting a flurry of efforts to enact legislation to provide Dreamers with the legal status that would allow them to safely remain in the United States and move forward with their lives. Despite strong bipartisan support for legislation aimed at helping Dreamers, Trump and the Republican leadership refused to protect Dreamers unless they could, in Trump's words, "get something for it," including border wall funding. When Congress failed to reach a deal, Trump turned his ire towards refugees and other legal immigrants. He even resorted to tearing thousands of immigrant children away from their parents in a cruel effort to punish families seeking protection in our country. Children have been held in cages in violation of court order and babies and toddlers have gone unrepresented in immigration courts. And the Republican-controlled Congress has failed to respond.

Faced with the upcoming midterm elections, pressure grew on the Republican-led Congress to enact at least one piece of major legislation that it could point to as an accomplishment. In December 2017, the partisan leadership jammed through a sweeping bill that lowered tax rates for corporations and wealthier Americans. It also blew up the deficit, repealed the "individual mandate" under the Affordable Care Act, and raised significant questions about fairness. Since then, the Senate Republican leadership, faced with the possibility of losing control of the chamber next year, has devoted much of its attention to confirming as many federal judges as possible to cement Trump's legacy by shifting our nation's judiciary in a more conservative direction for decades to come.



As the 115th Congress winds down, there are many important civil and human rights issues still demanding congressional action. A key priority for The Leadership Conference involves crucial preparations for the 2020 Census. The U.S. Constitution vests Congress with overseeing the census. With so much riding on a fair and accurate count, the nation's leaders must come together, despite the heated political climate, and ensure this constitutional requirement is done well. Another top priority is legislation to put Dreamers and Temporary Protected Status recipients on

the path towards citizenship. The Leadership Conference credits the grassroots #MeToo movement for prompting Congress to work to reform its own procedures for addressing workplace harassment, yet that legislation remains stalled — and more needs to be done to protect workers outside of the legislative branch from harassment and discrimination. And despite bipartisan support, Congress has yet to take up long-overdue criminal justice reform, which must include retroactive sentencing reform.

Regardless of the outcome in the November elections, The Leadership Conference remains committed to working with Congress — and the administration, where possible — to protect and defend civil rights, including the independence of the federal judiciary, affordable housing policies, the treatment of immigrants, and safety nets that are vital to low-income working people, the elderly, children, and people with disabilities. It is in everyone's interest for Congress to put country over party and work together on civil rights issues facing all of our communities.

The struggle for justice continues today. It is still urgent. And the stakes could not be higher. But while we face new and emerging challenges, our commitment to civil and human rights endures. And in that spirit, we call on all of our elected leaders to work with us toward an America as good as our ideals.



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 the recorded votes 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 both sessions of the 115th 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 115th Congress through the end of October 2018.

Based on these votes, each member of Congress earns a percentage rating for support of The Leadership Conference priorities. This rating does not 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.

In the 115th Congress, 155 House members and 44 Senators supported our positions 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.



House Vote Summaries



House Vote Summaries

Access to Justice

Restricting the Ability of People in America to Stand Up for Their Rights in Court

Rep. Bob Goodlatte, R. Va., sponsored H.R. 985, which would prohibit federal courts from certifying proposed classes of individuals for a class-action lawsuit unless each member of the class has suffered the same type and degree of injury. The legislation would make it more difficult for civil rights plaintiffs, and other litigants, to bring class-action lawsuits. Class action lawsuits are critical for the enforcement of laws prohibiting discrimination in employment, housing, education, and access to public areas and services. The bill would undermine the enforcement of this nation's civil rights laws and upend decades of settled class-action law. On March 9, 2017, the House passed H.R. 985 by a vote of 220-201 (House roll call vote no. 148). NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

Justice System Reform

Expanding Death Penalty Criteria that Would Exacerbate Police-Community Tensions

Rep. Vern Buchanan, R. Fla., introduced H.R. 115, the Thin Blue Line Act, which would require courts and juries to consider if a defendant killed or attempted to kill a state law enforcement officer, local law enforcement officer, or first responder as an aggravating factor when determining whether to impose the death sentence on a defendant. The bill would do nothing to actually ensure officer safety or prevent officer deaths in the line of duty. Instead of serving a public safety benefit, this legislation would ultimately exacerbate existing tension between law enforcement

and the communities they serve and would amount to significant congressional overreach. On May 18, 2017, the House passed H.R. 115 by a vote of 271-143 (House roll call vote no. 265). NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

Undermining Due Process with Unfettered Probation Officer Arrest Authority

Rep. David Reichert, R. Wash., introduced H.R. 1039, the Probation Office Protection Act of 2017 (POPA). This bill would broadly authorize federal probation officers to arrest—without a warrant—any third party on the scene who the officer claims is “interfering” with their work. It would require the Administrative Office of the United States Courts to issue rules and regulations governing probation officers' use of expanded arrest authority. Furthermore, extending law enforcement-like powers to anyone not trained as a law enforcement officer would be dangerous, as federal probation officers receive far less training than law enforcement personnel. Moreover, given the racial disparities that exist in the U.S. criminal justice system, POPA would likely have a disproportionate impact on people of color and exacerbate mass incarceration. On May 19, 2017, the House passed H.R. 1039 by a vote of 222-177 (House roll call vote no. 268). NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

Serious Privacy Concerns in Pretrial Service Grant Reporting

Rep. Ted Poe, R. Texas, sponsored H.R. 2152, the Citizens' Right to Know Act, which requires jurisdictions receiving funds from the

Department of Justice (DOJ) to report the names, arrest records, and appearance failures for anyone participating in a DOJ-funded pretrial services program. The bill allows the Attorney General to make this personal information public while failing to protect the privacy of individuals participating in pretrial services programs – individuals who have not been convicted of a crime given their pretrial status. In addition to raising serious privacy concerns, the bill also undermines existing efforts to eliminate or reduce jurisdictions' reliance on money bail systems. On May 9, 2018, the House passed H.R. 2152 by a vote of 221 - 197 (House roll call vote 175). NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

Inappropriately Expanding Hate Crime Protections to Law Enforcement

Rep. John Rutherford, R. Fla., sponsored H.R. 5698, the Protect and Serve Act, which effectively extends hate crime protections to law enforcement officers by creating a new – yet duplicative – crime for offenses that “target” law enforcement. Extending hate crimes protections to police officers is profoundly inappropriate given that such laws were intended to protect historically marginalized groups that have experienced a history of systemic discrimination based on an immutable characteristic. At a time when the relationship between police and communities is especially strained, the bill will further division and ultimately exacerbate existing tension between law enforcement and the communities they serve. Moreover, ample protections already exist for law enforcement officers under state and federal law, and the bill does nothing to meaningfully improve officer safety and wellness.

On May 16, 2018, the House passed H.R. 5698 by a vote of 382 – 35 (House roll call vote 188). NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.



Flawed Approach to Reforming our Federal Justice System

Rep. Doug Collins, R. Ga., sponsored H.R. 5682, the FIRST STEP Act, which attempts to increase prison programming and make several other reforms to the federal prison system. While well-intentioned, the bill would use risk assessment tools that are often unreliable and exacerbate racial and socioeconomic disparities to determine eligibility for early release to pre-release custody. Further, the bill misplaces the time credit incentives by not providing real time off a sentence and excluding too many people from receiving time credits (namely certain categories of immigrants), gives too much discretionary authority to the Attorney General to develop and implement the system, and omits the sentencing reform necessary to address the problems of overcrowding, racial disparities, and exorbitant costs in the federal system. On May 9, 2018, the House Judiciary Committee approved the legislation by a vote of 25 - 5 (H. Rept. 115-699). On May 22, 2018, the House passed H.R. 5682 by a vote of 360 - 59 (House roll call vote no. 215). NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

Expanding Discriminatory Drug Sentencing Laws

Rep. John Katko, R. N.Y., sponsored H.R. 2851, the Stop the Importation and Trafficking of Synthetic Analogues Act, which imposes harsh mandatory minimum sentences for drug users and sellers and grants the Attorney General with unchecked discretion to schedule drugs and set criminal penalties. The bill threatens to exacerbate discriminatory drug sentencing decisions and further overcrowd our prison system at an unreasonable financial cost to taxpayers and human cost to those incarcerated and their families. The bill also fails to address the international nature of synthetic drugs and fails to provide any support to public health approaches proven effective in reducing drug use and crime. On June 8, 2018 the House Judiciary Committee approved the legislation by voice vote (H. Rept. 115-713). On June 15, 2018, the House passed H.R. 2851 by a vote of 239 - 142 (House roll call vote 268). NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

Education

Undermining State Accountability in Education

This joint resolution, sponsored by Rep. Todd Rokita, R. Ind., nullified the Department of Education's regulation finalized on November 28, 2016 clarifying states' obligations under the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA), specifically with regard to state accountability systems. This action was taken under the authority of the Congressional Review Act. The regulation provided additional definition and clarity to requirements in the law that states identify, and provide support for improvement to, schools that are not serving their children well. The Leadership Conference believes robust state accountability systems are critical to ensure that schools are appropriately identified and provided supports so that low-income children, children of color, children with disabilities and English learners receive a high-quality education that prepares them for college, careers and life. On February 7, 2017, the House passed H.J.Res.57 by a vote of 234-190 (House roll call vote no. 84). NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

Economic Security

Proposed Budget Cuts that Would Harm Low-Income Working Families

Representative Diane Black, R. Tenn., sponsored H.Con.Res. 71, which proposed cuts in mandatory programs, including Medicare and Medicaid, and proposed reducing non-defense spending by \$1.3 trillion over 10 years accompanied by an almost \$1 trillion increase in defense spending. It also included reconciliation instructions intended to reimagine the tax code. Reconciliation is a special legislative process that is not subject to a filibuster in the Senate. The budget would have gutted Medicare, Medicaid, and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) with dramatic, unspecified cuts in education, veterans' pensions, and other necessities. The Leadership Conference has opposed any funding proposal that does not maintain parity between defense and non-defense discretionary (NDD) spending. NDD programs provide vital funding for public programs that include education, housing supports, infrastructure investments, environmental protection, workforce training, and children's programs, all of which are integral to Americans' quality of life and well-being. On October 5, 2017, the House agreed to H.Con.Res.71 by a vote of 219-206 (House roll call vote no. 557). NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

Farm Bill that Would Take Away Nutrition Assistance from Millions of People

Rep. Michael Conaway, R. Texas, sponsored H.R. 2, the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (commonly referred to as the farm bill), which would expand stringent work requirements to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), threatening the economic security of

low-income individuals around the country. Though lawmakers have historically worked on a bipartisan basis on the farm bill, that unfortunately has not been the case this year in the House of Representatives. Instead, on partisan lines, the House Committee on Agriculture put forward a bill that would take away SNAP from more than 1 million low-income households with more than 2 million people –particularly low-income working families with children, and would cut more than \$20 billion from SNAP over 10 years. On June 21, 2018, the House approved the farm bill by a vote of 213-211. (House roll call vote 284). NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

Balanced Budget Amendment that Would Wreck the Economy and Harm Vulnerable Communities

Rep. Bob Goodlatte, R. Va., sponsored HJ.Res. 2, the Balanced Budget Amendment, which proposed an amendment to the U.S. Constitution that would require the federal government to have a balanced budget every year, regardless of the state of the economy. This approach would require extreme spending cuts precisely when the economy is at its weakest and government revenues are at their lowest, preventing the government from using countercyclical policies when they are needed the most. It would also require a supermajority to raise the debt limit. A balanced budget amendment would most likely harm communities that are already vulnerable. On April 12, 2018, the House voted on the balanced budget amendment 233-184, but it was not approved because a two-thirds majority

of the members of the House who were voting was needed for successful passage. (House roll call vote no. 138). NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.



Employment Rights

Rolling Back Federal Fair Pay and Safe Workplace Regulations

Rep. Virginia Foxx, R. N.C., sponsored H.J.Res.37, which nullified a Defense Department, General Services Administration, and NASA rule that required companies bidding for federal contracts of more than \$500,000 to disclose whether they have been found to have violated federal fair pay and safe workplace regulations and equivalent state laws in the previous three years. This action was taken under the authority of the Congressional Review Act. The Leadership Conference believes that the fair pay regulations that H.J.Res.37 sought to repeal represented a much-needed step forward in ensuring that federal contractors provide safe and fair workplaces for employees by encouraging compliance with federal labor and civil rights laws, including those laws prohibiting sexual harassment and prohibiting the use of mandatory arbitration of certain disputes, including in cases of sexual harassment. On February 2, 2017, the House passed H.J.Res.37 by a vote of 236-187 (House roll call vote no. 76). NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

Undermining Overtime Pay

Rep. Martha Roby, R. Ala., sponsored H.R. 1180, which amended the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) to allow private sector employers to provide non-exempt employees compensatory time instead of overtime pay. The Leadership Conference believes employees deserve fair wages, paid time off, and more flexible schedules to support their families and meet both workplace and family needs. While H.R. 1180 purports to offer private sector employees a choice between extra time and extra pay, instead it relieves employers of the longstanding requirement of the FLSA of paying time and a half wages for hours worked more than the 40-hour week in exchange for a promise of future paid leave. H.R. 1180 would have a particularly pernicious effect on people of color and women, who make up a disproportionate share of the low-wage workforce eligible for overtime. On May 2, 2017, the House passed H.R. 1180 by a vote of 229-197 (House roll call vote no. 244). NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

Rolling Back Workplace Protections for Working Families

Rep. Bradley Byrne, R. Ala., sponsored H.R. 3441, which would amend the Fair Labor Standards Act and the National Labor Relations Act to redefine a joint employer as an entity with actual, direct and immediate control over employees, including substantial control over terms of employment, supervision of employees and individual work schedules. Redefining and narrowing the definition of joint employer would prevent workers from holding more than one employer jointly accountable for wage theft, equal pay violations, or other unfair labor practices even when employers jointly exercise and share control over terms of employment and working conditions. Despite claims that the bill is intended to assist small businesses, it would result in insulating corporations who might use unscrupulous contractors that engage in wage theft or unfair pay practices from any liability leaving workers

vulnerable to unfair and illegal labor practices. On November 7, 2017, the House passed H.R. 3441 by a vote of 242-181 (House roll call vote no. 614). NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

Financial Reform

Undermining the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau

Rep. Jeb Hensarling, R. Texas, sponsored H.R. 10, the Financial CHOICE Act of 2017, which is a comprehensive bill that repeals or weakens many of the financial services industry reforms that were enacted in the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010. H.R. 10 would undermine the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) and its policies, which have helped to put a stop to the deceptive lending that ran rampant in the years leading up to the 2008 housing crisis, including the widespread promotion of predatory subprime mortgage lending in communities of color. The Leadership Conference supports fine tuning CFPB policies to better promote safe, affordable, sustainable financial products for underserved communities. However, H.R. 10 would gut consumer protections en masse and repudiate the hard-learned lessons of the 2008 foreclosure crisis. On June 6, 2017, the House passed H.R. 10 by a vote of 233-186 (House roll call vote no. 299). NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

Rolling Back Consumer Protections Against Forced Arbitration

H.J.Res. 111, introduced by Rep. Keith Rothfus, R. Penn., overturned a new regulation by the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) that placed limits on the ability of financial services companies to force consumers



into arbitration. This action was taken under the authority of the Congressional Review Act. Under the new rule, companies could still require consumers to arbitrate individual cases, but could not prevent them from joining together in class actions. H.J.Res. 111 enables big banks, payday lenders, and other financial companies to force victims of fraud, discrimination, or other unlawful conduct into a “kangaroo court” process, where their claims are decided by hired arbitration firms rather than by judges and juries; where the firms side with corporations in the overwhelming majority of cases; and where civil rights and consumer protection laws may not be applied in the right way. On July 25, 2017, the House passed H.J.Res.111 by a vote of 231-190 (House roll call vote no. 412.) NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

Undermining the Ability of DOJ to Remedy Corporate Wrongdoing

H.R. 732, the Stop Settlement Slush Funds Act of 2017, sponsored by Rep. Bob Goodlatte, R., Va., would prohibit federal agencies from entering into or enforcing any settlement agreements that involve payments other than

to the federal government, direct restitution to victims, or to remedy harms directly and proximately caused by the defendant. The sponsors of H.R. 732 took issue with the process by which the settlements were reached, and with several of the specific groups that received funds for housing counseling work under the Bank of America and Citibank settlements. Ultimately, the sponsors of H.R. 732 appeared more troubled with who the banks chose to support than with any broader legal or policy principle – an extraordinarily poor reason for limiting the ability of the Department of Justice to remedy corporate wrongdoing. On October 24, 2017, the House passed H.R. 732 by a vote of 238-183 (House roll call vote no. 580). NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

Discrimination in Auto Lending

S.J.Res. 57 was a resolution overturning a 2013 guidance issued by the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB), which advised automotive finance companies of their responsibilities under the Equal Credit Opportunity Act (ECOA), and recommended steps lenders can take to reduce the risk of discriminatory lending practices. For decades, widespread racial and ethnic discrimination has existed in the auto finance marketplace, with much of it stemming from the use of discretionary “markups” that auto dealers can make to interest rates when haggling with consumers. Multiple lawsuits – and a January 2018 report by the National Fair Housing

Alliance – have shown that borrowers of color are more likely to pay more than White borrowers with similar credit ratings as a result of these markups. The CFPB guidance helps lenders proactively avoid discrimination, which is far better than facing civil rights lawsuits after the damage has been done. Its repeal helps nobody, and sets a bad precedent for future civil rights and consumer protection efforts. On May 8, 2018, the House passed S.J.Res. 57 by a 234-175 vote (House Roll Call Vote 171). NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

Health Care

A Path Toward Taking Away Health Care from Millions of People

S.Con.Res. 3 was the budget resolution that included reconciliation instructions intended to be used to repeal the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010 (ACA). Reconciliation is a special legislative process that is not subject to a filibuster in the Senate. The ACA has reduced the number of people without insurance to historic lows. Repealing the ACA would leave all people in the United States, particularly people of color and underserved populations, significantly worse off than under current law. The ACA is a critical source of health coverage for America's traditionally underserved communities, which our coalition represents. This includes individuals and families living in poverty, people of color, women, immigrants, LGBTQ individuals, individuals with disabilities, seniors, and individuals with limited English proficiency. On January 12, 2017, the House agreed to this resolution by a vote of 227-198 (House roll call vote no. 58). NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

Rolling Back Health Care Protections for Low-Income Women

Rep. Diane Black, R. Tenn., sponsored H.J.Res. 43, which nullified a Health and Human Services Department rule that prevented states from restricting Title X federal family planning

funding to any qualified provider for any basis other than its ability to provide health services. This action was taken under the authority of the Congressional Review Act. H.J.Res.43 would allow states to bar Planned Parenthood as a Title X provider. The Title X family planning program is a vital source of family planning and related preventive care for low-income, uninsured, and young people across the country. As women of color are among the major users of Title X health services, it is critical that access to these services, including those provided by Planned Parenthood, is unimpeded. On February 16, 2017, the House passed H.J.Res.43 by a vote of 230-188 (House roll call vote no. 99). NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

Violating the Rights of DC Residents

Representative Gary Palmer, R. Ala., sponsored H.R. 3354, which would prohibit any appropriated funds from being used to implement the District of Columbia's Reproductive Health Non-Discrimination Act, which protects District residents from discrimination with regard to their reproductive choices. The bill would infringe on the home rule and autonomy of the District of Columbia by overruling its elected representatives, who are charged with adopting their own laws and policies to meet the needs of District residents without the interference of the federal government. On September 14, 2017, the House passed H.R. 3354 by a vote of 214-194 (House roll call vote no. 518). NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

Taking Away Health Care Access for Millions of People

H.R. 1628 sought to repeal the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010 (ACA), transform Medicaid into a block grant or per capita cap, and defund Planned

Parenthood health centers. Repealing the ACA and restructuring the financing and coverage of Medicaid would leave all people in the United States, particularly people of color and underserved populations, significantly worse off than under current law. Medicaid is also critically important as it insures one of every five individuals in the United States and one of every three children. Further, the proposal to block all Medicaid patients from receiving care at Planned Parenthood health centers would have a disproportionate effect on poor families and people of color and could further jeopardize women's access to preventive health care. On May 5, 2017, the House passed H.R. 1628 by a vote of 217-213 (House roll call vote no. 256). NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

Anti-Immigrant Health Care Bill Based on Faulty Premise

Rep. Lou Barletta, R. Pa., sponsored H.R. 2581, which would amend the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA) to prohibit the advance payment of health insurance premium tax credits to any individual until any questions about their immigration or citizenship status have been fully resolved. It would also provide an exemption from the ACA's continuous coverage requirements for individuals who experience delays in coverage as a result of the verification process. This bill is based on a faulty premise about immigrants unlawfully obtaining subsidies under the ACA, and its enactment endangers public health. Furthermore, undocumented immigrants have always been highly unlikely to sign

up for ACA coverage or the associated tax premium benefits, because doing so would draw unwanted attention to their lack of legal status. On June 13, 2017, the House passed H.R. 2581 by a vote on 238-184 (House roll call vote no. 306). NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.



Anti-Transgender Medical Funding

During the floor debate over the National Defense Authorization Act, Rep. Vicky Hartzler, R. Mo., offered an amendment that would prohibit the Department of Defense from expending any funds to provide medical treatments related to gender transition. An estimated 15,000 transgender people are currently serving in our military, yet this discriminatory and unconstitutional amendment would deny them from getting health care services that the nation's leading medical institutions (including the American Medical Association) agree are medically appropriate and necessary. After thorough study of the impact on costs and military readiness, in 2016 the Department of Defense ended policies that discriminated against transgender servicemembers. But this amendment was driven by blatant hostility towards transgender people rather than by any objective assessment of our nation's military needs. On July 13, 2017, the House passed this amendment by a vote of 209-214 (House roll call vote no. 369). NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

Immigration

Diverting Money to Build a Wall Through Border Communities

On the last day of a multi-day debate over FY 2018 government spending, the House moved to adopt a new rule for floor consideration of the bill. The rule would dictate which amendments to the bill could be brought up that day – which is common – but it also, upon approval, would automatically amend the bill to add \$1.6 billion to be used on border wall construction. At a time when border apprehensions have hit historic lows over the past two decades, new wall construction would put immigrant lives at greater risk, increase the risk of human trafficking, and disrupt the lives of border communities. At the same time, it would divert finite resources away from disaster relief, Coast Guard funding, and other programs that do promote national security. Moreover, by depriving members of a separate up-or-down vote on this troubling provision, the self-executing language in this rule amounted to an undemocratic end run around the lawmaking process. On July 27, 2017, the House passed H.R. 3219 by a vote of 230-196 (House roll call vote no. 427). NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

Unwise Anti-Immigrant Policy That Puts Local Governments in an Untenable Position

Rep. Bob Goodlatte, R. Va., sponsored H.R. 3003, the No Sanctuary for Criminals Act, which would authorize the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to issue “detainers” that ask state and local law enforcement agencies to continue holding any individual who is accused of a criminal or motor vehicle law violation if there is probable cause to believe any such individual is an “inadmissible or deportable alien.” In order to pressure state and local law enforcement authorities to comply with these detainer requests issued by DHS, the bill would make states and cities ineligible for certain federal law enforcement

grants if they do not satisfy the requests. H.R. 3003 would leave state and municipal governments in an untenable position: either they must disregard their constitutional responsibilities and erode the trust they have built between the police and the communities they serve, or face the loss of vital federal law enforcement funding that helps them fight crime in their jurisdictions. Congress should not force such an arbitrary and unwise choice on cities. On June 29, 2017, the House passed H.R. 3003 by a vote of 228-195 (House roll call vote no. 342). NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

Criminalizing Law-abiding Behavior

Rep. Barbara Comstock, R.Va., sponsored H.R. 3697, the Criminal Gang Member Removal Act, which created new, sweeping grounds for barring entry to or deporting immigrants based on the mere suspicion of gang affiliation. It would subject people who have never committed a crime to deportation and shift the burden to individuals to prove they did not know they were affiliated with a gang that committed qualifying offenses. The bill would expand the use of mandatory, no-bond detention to people facing removal under the bill, even if they have not been convicted of any criminal offenses. Deportations based on suspected gang membership or affiliation would likely rely on flawed gang databases, which are rife with inconsistent definitions, improper documentation procedures, and inadequate safeguards. H.R. 3697 would disproportionately harm younger immigrants, indiscriminately barring these immigrants from asylum, withholding of removal, or other forms of humanitarian relief. On September 14, 2017, the House passed H.R. 3697 by a vote of 233-175 (House roll call vote no. 517). NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

Prolonging Family Separation and Further Harming the Immigration System

In response to the massive bipartisan outcry against family separation put in place by President Trump – and also in order to secure the votes of immigration hardliners on other unrelated legislation – the House held a vote on H.R. 4760, the Securing America's Future Act. It effectively used thousands of children, traumatized by their separation from their parents, as hostages to extract a long list of unrelated immigration law changes. The bill would allow children to be placed in prolonged detention, leave Dreamers with no path to citizenship, impose a mandatory "E-Verify" system that would shut many citizens out of work, make drastic cuts to legal immigration, and significantly increase spending on interior immigration enforcement and a wasteful border wall, and erode due process in deportation proceedings. On June 21, 2018, the bill failed on a vote of 193-231 (House Roll Call Vote 282). NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

An Immigration Proposal that Continues Harm to Immigrant Families

A week after the defeat of the "Securing America's Future Act" (H.R. 4760), Speaker Ryan brought another sweeping immigration enforcement bill (H.R. 6136) to the House floor. Like the bill the week before, H.R. 6136 would have responded to the administration's self-imposed family separation debacle by simply allowing children to be detained indefinitely with their parents. While it did call for putting Dreamers on the path to citizenship, it would have included many of the same unrelated cutbacks in legal immigration, increased

spending on border wall and interior enforcement, and eliminated due process protections in deportation proceedings. On June 27, 2018, the bill failed on a vote of 121-301 (House Roll Call Vote 297). NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.



Regulatory Reform

Proposal to Rollback and Impede Safeguards that Protect People in America

Rep. Doug Collins, R. Ga., sponsored H.R. 26, the Regulations from the Executive in Need of Scrutiny (REINS) Act, which would require Congress to approve any "major rule" issued by a federal agency before it could take effect. Congress has always had the authority to override, clarify, or rewrite the details of administrative actions, but has neither time nor the expertise to micromanage every nuance of regulatory details before they can be allowed to take effect. It would be bad enough if the REINS Act applied equally to all 'major' regulatory actions, but the House adopted an amendment that made its true motives clear: it would exempt deregulatory actions from congressional approval, no matter how costly or harmful they are to the health, safety, or finances of Americans. On January 5, 2017, the House passed H.R. 26 by a vote of 237-187 (House roll call vote no. 23). NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

Tax

Tax Cuts for the Wealthy Paid for by Cuts to Programs that Support Low-Income People

H.R. 1, sponsored by Rep. Kevin Brady, R., Texas, was the House tax proposal. The bill would provide large tax cuts for millionaires, billionaires, and wealthy corporations at the expense of working families, including many people of color. In addition, the House plan sought to require a Social Security number (SSN) to file for the Child Tax Credit (CTC), so that children whose parents filed their taxes with an Individual Tax Identification Number (ITIN) would no longer be eligible for this anti-poverty tax credit. Finally, the proposal sought repeal of the Johnson amendment, which prohibits 501(c)(3) organizations from making statements related to political campaigns or endorsing political candidates. This bill would add more than a trillion dollars to the deficit and lead to cuts to critical programs that sustain working families, including Medicaid, Social Security, Medicare, and education programs like Head Start. On November 11, 2017, the House passed H.R. 1 by a vote of 227-205 (House roll call vote no. 637). NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

Final Vote on Tax Cuts for the Wealthy and Corporations

H.R. 1, sponsored by Rep. Kevin Brady, R., Texas, was the Republican tax proposal. The bill provided large tax cuts for millionaires, billionaires, and wealthy corporations at the expense of working families, including many million low- and middle-income people uninsured, including five million individuals now receiving Medicaid, and raise premiums for millions of others. In addition, the plan included a provision that would have taken the Child Tax Credit (CTC) away from millions of immigrant families, and it would also repeal the individual mandate of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010 (ACA). The Leadership Conference also opposed the anti-immigrant provision of this bill that would take the CTC away from three million children. On December 20, 2017, the House agreed to the motion by a vote of 224-201 (House roll call vote no. 699). NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.





Senate Vote Summaries

Education

Overturning ESSA Accountability Regulation

This joint resolution, sponsored by Rep. Todd Rokita, R. Ind., nullified the Department of Education's regulation finalized on November 28, 2016 clarifying states' obligations under the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA), specifically with regard to state accountability systems. This action was taken under the authority of the Congressional Review Act. The regulation provided additional definition and clarity to requirements in the law that states identify, and provide support for improvement to, schools that are not serving their children well. The Leadership Conference believes robust state accountability systems are critical to ensure that schools are appropriately identified and provided supports so that low-income children, children of color, children with disabilities and English learners receive a high-quality education that prepares them for college, careers and life. On March 9, 2017, the Senate passed H.J.Res. 57 by a vote of 50-49 (Senate roll call vote no. 84). NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

Employment Rights

Rolling Back Federal Fair Pay and Safe Workplace Regulations

Rep. Virginia Foxx, R. N.C., sponsored H.J.Res. 37, which nullified a Defense Department, General Services Administration and NASA rule that required

companies bidding for federal contracts of more than \$500,000 to disclose whether they have been found to have violated federal fair pay and safe workplace regulations and equivalent state laws in the previous three years. This action was taken under the authority of the Congressional Review Act. The Leadership Conference believes that the fair pay regulations represent a much-needed step forward in ensuring that federal contractors provide safe and fair workplaces for employees by encouraging compliance with federal labor and civil rights laws, including those laws prohibiting sexual harassment and prohibiting the use of mandatory arbitration of certain disputes, including in cases of sexual harassment. On March 6, 2017, the Senate passed H.J.Res. 37 by a vote of 49-48 (Senate roll call vote no. 81). NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

Financial Reform

Discrimination in Auto Lending

S.J.Res. 57 was a resolution overturning a 2013 guidance issued by the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB), which advised automotive finance companies of their responsibilities under the Equal Credit Opportunity Act (ECOA), and recommended steps lenders can take to reduce the risk of discriminatory lending practices. For decades, widespread racial and ethnic discrimination has existed in the auto finance marketplace, with much of it stemming from the use of discretionary "markups" that auto dealers can make to interest rates when haggling with consumers. Multiple lawsuits – and a January 2018 report by the National Fair Housing Alliance – have shown that borrowers of color are more likely to pay more than White borrowers with similar credit ratings as a result of these markups. The CFPB guidance helps lenders proactively avoid discrimination, which is far better than facing civil rights lawsuits after

the damage has been done. Its repeal helps nobody, and sets a bad precedent for future civil rights and consumer protection efforts. On April 18, 2018, the Senate passed S.J.Res. 57 by a vote of 51-47 (Senate Roll Call Vote 76.) NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.



Rolling Back Consumer Protections Against Forced Arbitration

H.J.Res. 111 was a resolution overturning a new regulation by the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) that placed limits on the ability of financial services companies to force consumers into arbitration. This action was taken under the authority of the Congressional Review Act. Under the new rule, companies could still require consumers to arbitrate individual cases, but could not prevent them from joining together in class actions. H.J.Res. 111 enables big banks, payday lenders, and other financial companies to force victims of fraud, discrimination, or other unlawful conduct into a “kangaroo court” process, where their claims are decided by hired arbitration firms rather than by judges and juries; where the firms side with corporations in the overwhelming majority of cases; and where civil rights and consumer protection laws may not be applied in the right way. On October 24, 2017, the Senate passed H.J.Res. 111 by a vote of 50-50 with Vice President Pence breaking the tie (Senate roll call vote no. 249). NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

Health Care

A Path Toward Taking Away Health Care from Millions of People

S.Con.Res. 3 was the budget resolution that included reconciliation instructions intended to be used to repeal the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010 (ACA). Reconciliation is a special legislative process that is not subject to a filibuster in the Senate. The ACA has reduced the number of people without insurance to historic lows. Repealing the ACA would leave all people in the United States, particularly people of color and underserved populations, significantly worse off than under current law. The ACA is a critical source of health coverage for America’s traditionally underserved communities, which our coalition represents. This includes individuals and families living in poverty, people of color, women, immigrants, LGBTQ individuals, individuals with disabilities, seniors, and individuals with limited English proficiency. On January 12, 2017, the Senate agreed to this resolution by a vote of 51-48 (Senate roll call vote no. 26). NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

Rolling Back Health Care Protections for Low-Income Women

Rep. Diane Black, R. Tenn., sponsored H.J.Res. 43, which nullified a Health and Human Services Department rule that prevented states from restricting Title X federal family planning funding to any qualified provider for any basis other than its ability to provide health services. This action was taken under the authority of the Congressional Review Act. H.J.Res.43 would allow states to bar Planned Parenthood as a Title X provider. The Title X family planning program is a vital source of family planning and related preventive care for low-income, uninsured, and young



people across the country. As women of color are among the major users of Title X health services, it is critical that access to these services, including those provided by Planned Parenthood, is unimpeded. On March 30, 2017, the Senate passed H.J.Res. 43 by a vote of 50-50 with Vice President Pence breaking the tie (Senate roll call vote no. 101). NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

A Path Taking Away Access to Health Care for Millions of People

The motion to proceed on H.R. 1628 by Senator Mitch McConnell, R. Ky., would make extensive changes to the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010 (ACA) by effectively repealing the individual and employer mandates and by repealing most of the taxes that finance the system. H.R. 1628 would also make drastic cuts to Medicaid by transforming the structure from an entitlement program to a block grant or per capita cap with reduced funding. The Leadership Conference opposed gutting the ACA, slashing federal funding and transforming Medicaid into a block grant or per capita cap; and eliminating the Medicaid expansion. Medicaid coverage, including the

Medicaid expansion, is particularly critical for underserved individuals and especially women and people of color, as they make up the majority of those working in jobs that lack health insurance and earn wages too low to purchase health insurance in the marketplace. The proposed defunding of Planned Parenthood would also negatively affect women of color and low-income women who rely on their services for preventive care as well as reproductive health care. On July 25, 2017, the Senate adopted the motion to proceed on H.R. 1628 by a vote of 50-50 with Vice President Pence breaking the tie (Senate roll call vote no. 167). NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

Taking Away Health Care Access for Millions of People

H.R. 1628 sought to repeal the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010 (ACA), transform Medicaid into a block grant or per capita cap, and defund Planned Parenthood health centers. Repealing the ACA and restructuring the financing and coverage of Medicaid would leave all people in the United States, particularly people of color and underserved populations, significantly worse off than under current law. Medicaid is also critically important as it insures one of every five individuals in the United States and one of every three children. Further, the proposal to block all Medicaid patients from receiving care at Planned Parenthood health centers would have a disproportionate effect on poor families and people of color and could

further jeopardize women's access to preventive health care. On July 28, 2017, the Senate rejected H.R. 1628 by a vote of 49-51 (Senate roll call vote no. 179). NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

Immigration

A Bipartisan Proposal on Immigration

In response to President Trump's elimination of the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program in the fall of 2017, the Senate eventually reached an agreement to allow votes on several immigration bills. The first of these votes was on the "Uniting and Strengthening America Act," sponsored by Sens. John McCain, R. Ariz., and Chris Coons, D.Del. Of the bills brought up in Congress this year, it was the most straightforward response to ending the legal limbo that Dreamers have faced since President Trump pulled the rug out from under them. It would have put Dreamers on a clear, workable path to citizenship. Because the status of Dreamers has often been tied to the debate over border enforcement, the McCain-Coons bill also included immigration enforcement provisions that had attracted strong bipartisan consensus: increased resources for technology, the hiring of more immigration judges and staff, efforts to address the root causes of migration from Central America, and no wasteful spending on a border wall. On February 15, 2018, the bill failed on a vote of 52-47, short of the 60 it needed to invoke cloture (Senate Roll Call Vote 33). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

Unwise Anti-Immigrant Policy That Puts Local Governments in an Untenable Position

As the Senate proceeded through a series of votes meant to respond to President Trump's elimination of the DACA program, the leadership held a vote on the unrelated "Stop Dangerous Sanctuary Cities Act," which would pressure enforcement agencies to continue holding any suspected "inadmissible or

deportable alien," at the request of the Department of Homeland Security who is accused of a criminal or motor vehicle law violation. The bill would make states and cities ineligible for certain economic development grants if they do not comply with these "detainer" requests.

The tragic 2015 killing of Kathryn Steinle in San Francisco sparked extensive debate over so-called "sanctuary cities," yet the term incorrectly suggests that certain cities are refusing to work with federal immigration authorities. The truth is that law enforcement agencies throughout the country already aid in identifying individuals who are subject to immigration enforcement. But they cannot detain an individual solely for immigration purposes, under the Fourth Amendment and pursuant to numerous court rulings, unless DHS presents a judicial warrant. The Toomey bill would leave state and municipal governments in an untenable position: either they disregard their constitutional responsibilities, or face the loss of vital federal law enforcement funding. Congress should not force such an arbitrary and unwise choice on cities. On February 15, 2018, the bill failed on a vote of 54-45, short of the 60 needed to invoke cloture (Senate Roll Call Vote 34). NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

Taking Dreamers Hostage to Push Through Anti-Immigrant Provisions

The last of the Senate's series of votes in response to President Trump's elimination of the DACA program was a bill fashioned after an outline that his administration had drafted and sent to Congress. It would have provided legal status and a path to citizenship for Dreamers, but it also would have added numerous unrelated changes to immigration laws and enforcement practices. In other words, it essentially used Dreamers, who had complied with the DACA program for more than

five years, as hostages to demand a package of immigration law changes that would never have otherwise been enacted by Congress. It would drastically increase spending on a border wall and other wasteful enforcement measures, eliminate or drastically reduce categories of family-based visas and other avenues for legal immigration, and undermine due process for immigrants facing deportation. The legal relief that Dreamers might obtain from the Trump Immigration Framework would have been drastically outweighed by the harm the bill would do to virtually all other immigrants. On February 15, 2018, the bill failed on a vote of 39-60, short of the 60 needed to invoke cloture (Senate Roll Call Vote 36). NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

Nominations

Betsy DeVos Confirmation

The Senate considered President Trump's nomination of Betsy DeVos to serve as U.S. Secretary of Education. The Leadership Conference opposed DeVos' confirmation because of her inability and unwillingness to advance public education and protect students from discrimination, as is the responsibility of the Secretary of Education. DeVos' previous record of support for anti-civil rights causes, her unwillingness to demonstrate support during her confirmation process, and her overall unfamiliarity with education and civil rights issues reinforced her unfitness for the position. A billionaire philanthropist, DeVos had never been a public school student, parent, educator or administrator. She had long been associated with anti-civil rights causes, in particular those hostile to the rights of LGBTQ people. Because of bipartisan opposition to DeVos' confirmation, the vice president's vote was

required to break a tie. This is the first time a vice president has broken a tie on a cabinet nominee. On February 7, 2017, the Senate confirmed Betsy DeVos with Vice President Pence breaking the tie (50-50) (Senate roll call vote no. 54). NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.



Jeff Sessions Confirmation

The Senate considered President Trump's nomination of Sen. Jeff Sessions, R. Ala., to serve as Attorney General of the United States. The Attorney General is charged with enforcing our nation's laws without prejudice and with an eye toward justice. And, just as important, the Attorney General has to be seen by the public as a fair arbiter of justice. There was little in Sessions' record that demonstrated that he would meet such a standard. The Leadership Conference opposed Sessions' confirmation because of his 30-year record of racial hostility, bias against immigrants, and disregard for the rule of law and civil rights. This included his support for voter suppression and association with white nationalist groups, as well as his opposition to hate crimes legislation, women's rights, criminal justice reform, and the rights of people with disabilities. On February 8, 2018, the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 52-47 (Senate roll call vote no. 59). NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

Mike Pompeo Confirmation

In March 2018, President Trump appointed Rep. Mike Pompeo as Secretary of State, to replace Rex Tillerson who had recently resigned from the position. Pompeo brought with him a troubling history of statements and policy positions that have alienated groups that are not like him, a record that raises serious doubts about his ability to represent all Americans and promote human rights for all individuals abroad. He first ran for Congress on a disturbing exclusionary message, and as a Congressman, he repeatedly stirred up fears of Muslim Americans. He voiced troubling opinions about the use of torture and mass surveillance. He marginalized the rights of LGBTQ people. And he repeatedly voted to restrict women's access to vital reproductive health care both here in the United States and abroad. As an appointee to one of the most important positions for promoting and protecting human rights, Pompeo's overall record was highly problematic. On April 26, 2018, the Senate confirmed Mike Pompeo by a vote of 57-42 (Senate Roll Call Vote 84). NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

Unilaterally Lowering the Vote Threshold for the Supreme Court of the United States

To facilitate the confirmation of Neil Gorsuch to the U.S. Supreme Court, the Republican-led Senate voted in April 2017 to change Senate procedure and allow Supreme Court nominees to obtain cloture with a simple majority vote rather than with a 60-vote supermajority. This procedural change allowed Gorsuch to proceed to a vote on the merits. An affirmative vote was a vote to sustain the chair's ruling that the November 21, 2013 rules change did not apply to Supreme Court nominations. The Leadership Conference opposed the rule change not only because it allowed Gorsuch to be confirmed, but because it allows other ideologically extreme Supreme Court nominees to be confirmed. On April 6, 2017, the Senate rejected the ruling of the chair by a vote of 48-52 (Senate roll call vote no. 109). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

Neil Gorsuch - Cloture Neil Gorsuch - Confirmation

The Senate considered President Trump's nomination of Judge Neil Gorsuch to be an associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. The Leadership Conference opposed Gorsuch's confirmation because his decade-long record on the federal bench, as well as his writings, speeches, and activities throughout his career, demonstrated that he was a conservative ideologue. As a judge and as a lawyer, Gorsuch had a record that was hostile to civil rights, discrimination claims, workers' rights, immigration, women's health, LGBTQ rights, police misconduct, students with disabilities, corporate bias, money in politics, environmental protection, the right to a fair trial, and voting rights. His frequent dissents and concurrences as a 10th Circuit judge showed he was out of the mainstream of legal thought and unwilling to accept the constructs of binding precedent and stare decisis when they dictated results he disfavored. On April 6, 2017, the Senate invoked cloture and then confirmed the nomination the next day. The cloture vote passed by a vote of 55-45 (Senate roll call vote no. 110) and the confirmation vote passed by a vote of 54-45 (Senate roll call vote no. 111). NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

Alex Acosta Confirmation

The Senate considered President Trump's nomination of Alexander Acosta to serve as U.S. Secretary of Labor. Fundamental to the Department of Labor's (DOL) mission is protecting the welfare, health, and safety of working people and ensuring compliance with labor standards. While DOL is expected to serve as a voice and advocate for all working people, its role is particularly critical in ensuring that those most vulnerable, including migrant workers and other working people of

color, are treated fairly. However, Acosta was evasive in his testimony, refusing to answer specific questions posed at the hearing about the fiduciary rule, silica standards, and pay equity for women. He also failed to address the need to increase the minimum wage, which is so critical for working people of color, women and other low-wage working people. The Leadership Conference urged a no vote on Acosta's confirmation. On April 27, 2017, the Senate confirmed Acosta's nomination by a vote of 60-38 (Senate roll call vote no. 116). NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

John Bush Confirmation

The Senate considered President Trump's nomination of John Bush to be a judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit. The Leadership Conference opposed Bush's confirmation because he had a record of extreme partisanship and did not appear to possess the temperament needed to serve as an impartial federal judge. In various pseudonymous blog posts, Bush compared abortion to slavery, derided LGBTQ parents, argued for increased money in politics, and generally exhibited extreme partisanship. Beyond his blog, Bush demonstrated hostility to the rights of women, when he argued against their admission to VMI, and LGBTQ people, when he used a derogatory slur to describe them in a public speech. He also defended notorious Los Angeles Police Department officer Stacey Koon, who was convicted in 1993 of police brutality for the vicious beating of Rodney King. On July 20, 2017, the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 51-47 (Senate roll call vote no. 164). NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

Amy Barrett Confirmation

The Senate considered President Trump's nomination of Amy Barrett to be a judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit. The Leadership Conference opposed Barrett's confirmation because her statements and writings revealed a strong bias against reproductive freedom and LGBTQ rights, expressing the view that abortion is "always immoral" and that marriage should only be between a man and a woman. In addition, her record demonstrated a dangerous lack of deference to longstanding precedent and judicial restraint. On October 31, 2017, the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 55-43 (Senate roll call vote no. 255). NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.



Joan Larsen Confirmation

The Senate considered President Trump's nomination of Joan Larsen to be a judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit. The Leadership Conference opposed Larsen's confirmation because as a justice on the Michigan Supreme Court and as an academic before that, she established a record that was antagonistic to civil and human rights. She demonstrated a restrictive view of LGBTQ rights, writing an article that criticized *Lawrence v. Texas*, and voting against hearing an appeal by a lesbian mother who sought parental visitation. Larsen also demonstrated extreme views on executive power, raising concerns that she would be a rubber stamp for President Trump's executive actions.

Larsen's extreme ideology helps explain why she was one of the 21 individuals recommended by the far-right Federalist Society and Heritage Foundation and put forward by Trump during the presidential campaign as the pool of people he would consider in making Supreme Court nominations. On November 1, 2017, the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 60-38 (Senate roll call vote no. 257). NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

Allison Eid Confirmation

The Senate considered President Trump's nomination of Allison Eid to be a judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 10th Circuit. The Leadership Conference opposed Eid's confirmation because as a member of the Colorado Supreme Court, Eid had a demonstrated record of conservative extremism. She consistently rejected civil rights and public interest claims, often in dissent. Eid's record of extreme legal views earned her a place on then-candidate Trump's list of 21 potential Supreme Court nominees assembled in 2016 by the far-right Federalist Society and Heritage Foundation. Particular areas of concern included Eid's rulings or dissents on voting rights, police misconduct, access to courts, religious discrimination, public school funding, property rights, and judicial independence. On November 2, 2017, the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 56-41 (Senate roll call vote no. 259). NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

Steven Bradbury Confirmation

The Senate considered President Trump's nomination of Steven Bradbury to serve as General Counsel of the Department of Transportation. As acting head of the Department of Justice's Office of Legal Counsel from 2005 to 2009, Bradbury wrote several legal memoranda that authorized waterboarding and other forms of torture and cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment. His memos broke with well-established domestic and international law regarding the

treatment of prisoners, and they helped establish an official policy of torture and detainee abuse that caused incalculable damage to both the United States and the prisoners it has held. Confirming a nominee who had a central role in the violation of human rights was troubling enough in its own right, but his work also raised serious doubt moving forward about his ability to provide the kind of rigorous, independent legal analysis that is required of any top government lawyer. On November 14, 2017, the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 50-47 (Senate roll call vote no. 272). NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

Gregory Katsas Confirmation

The Senate considered President Trump's nomination of Gregory Katsas to be a judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals, District of Columbia Circuit. The Leadership Conference opposed Katsas' confirmation because throughout his career, he advanced an agenda to restrict voting rights, LGBTQ rights, and women's access to health care. A longtime member of the Federalist Society and former law clerk to Supreme Court Justice Clarence Thomas, Katsas promoted his ultraconservative agenda in high level positions in both the Trump administration and Bush administration. As Deputy White House Counsel to President Trump, he was involved in or refused to clarify his involvement in attacks on civil rights like the Pence-Kobach commission, the ban on transgender people from serving in the military, and the nomination of extreme judges. He did not demonstrate the necessary independence and fair-mindedness necessary to serve in a lifetime appointment on the powerful D.C. Circuit. On November 28, 2017, the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 50-48 (Senate roll call vote no. 283). NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

Leonard Grasz Confirmation

The Senate considered President Trump's nomination of Leonard Grasz to be a judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit. The Leadership Conference opposed Grasz's confirmation because of his Not Qualified rating from the nonpartisan American Bar Association (ABA) and his record as a right-wing extremist who had worked throughout his career to restrict LGBTQ rights and reproductive freedom. The ABA specifically cited bias and lack of open-mindedness in the explanation of its rating. The ABA also noted Grasz's reputation for having a rude and offensive demeanor. On December 12, 2017, the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 50-48 (Senate roll call vote no. 313). NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

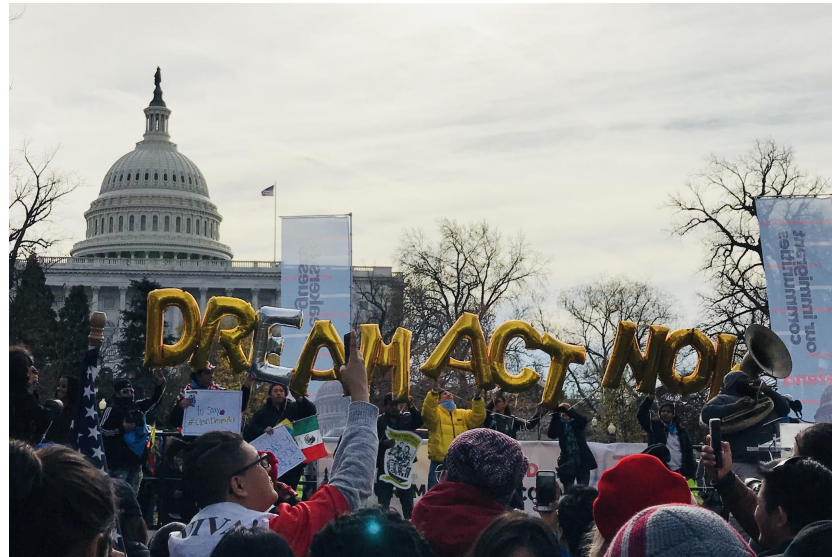
Don Willett Confirmation

The Senate considered President Trump's nomination of Don Willett to be a judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. The Leadership Conference opposed Willett's confirmation because he advanced a right-wing agenda throughout his career, both on and off the bench. Willett lacked the impartiality and temperament necessary to serve as a federal judge. The Leadership Conference highlighted Willett's stated conservative bias, explicit antipathy to women's rights in the workplace, and public opposition to LGBTQ rights – even going so far as to ridicule LGBTQ people on Twitter. Willett also had a troubling record on voting rights and affirmative action. Willett's record of extreme legal views earned him a place on then-candidate Trump's list of 21 potential Supreme Court nominees assembled in 2016 by the far-right Federalist Society and

Heritage Foundation. On December 13, 2017, the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 50-47 (Senate roll call vote no. 315). NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

David Stras Confirmation

The Senate considered President Trump's nomination of David Stras to be a judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit. The Leadership Conference opposed Stras's confirmation because his extreme right-wing ideology as a state court judge earned him a place on Trump's Supreme Court short list, and because Chairman Grassley used the nomination to overturn the Senate's century-old "blue slip" tradition, which protected the role of home-state senators in the judicial nomination process. On January 30, 2018, the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 56-42 (Senate roll call vote no. 27). NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.



Stuart Kyle Duncan Confirmation

The Senate considered President Trump's nomination of Stuart Kyle Duncan to be a judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. The Leadership Conference opposed Duncan's confirmation because of his career as a right-wing ideologue devoted to undermining civil rights. He aggressively advanced a radical personal agenda to set back LGBTQ rights, voting rights, immigrant rights, women's reproductive freedom, and criminal justice progress. On April 24, 2018, the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 50-47 (Senate roll call vote no. 82). NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

Kurt D. Engelhardt Confirmation

The Senate considered President Trump's nomination of Kurt Engelhardt to be a judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. The Leadership Conference opposed Engelhardt's confirmation because of his record of dismissing compelling claims by sexual harassment victims, despite severe or pervasive evidence of a hostile work environment. He also dismissed the convictions of five police officers who were prosecuted for killing unarmed African-American civilians in the wake of Hurricane Katrina and then staging a cover-up. On May 9, 2018, the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 62-34 (Senate roll call vote no. 87). NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

Michael Brennan Confirmation

The Senate considered President Trump's nomination of Michael Brennan to be a judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit. The Leadership Conference opposed Brennan's confirmation on both process and substance grounds. Chairman Grassley moved forward with Brennan's nomination despite opposition from Sen. Baldwin, one of Brennan's home-state senators. Brennan had a far-right judicial philosophy and lacked respect for the bedrock principle of stare decisis. He served for six years as the chair of Wisconsin Governor Scott Walker's judicial selection committee, and he helped appoint several judicial extremists to the state supreme court. On May 10, 2018, the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 49-46 (Senate roll call vote no. 89). NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

John Nalbandian Confirmation

The Senate considered President Trump's nomination of John Nalbandian to be a judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit. The Leadership Conference opposed Nalbandian's confirmation because his highly partisan and ideological background, as well as his career representing far-right clients who

sought to restrict voting rights, meant that he would not serve as a fair-minded jurist. Nalbandian publicly supported the highly controversial George W. Bush judicial nominee Charles Pickering, and he had an extensive record of partisan activities and affiliations. On May 15, 2018, the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 53-45 (Senate roll call vote no. 95). NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

Ken Marcus Confirmation

The Senate considered President Trump's nomination of Kenneth Marcus to serve as Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights at the U.S. Department of Education. The Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights is responsible for protecting the civil rights of all students and enforcing civil rights laws. Given the record of the Department of Education under President Trump and Secretary DeVos, and their attempts to rollback civil rights protections for students, this role has even greater significance. Marcus did not demonstrate in his previous work or his confirmation process a commitment to protecting marginalized communities and enforcing civil rights law. On June 7, 2018, the Senate approved of Marcus' confirmation by a vote of 50-46 (Senate roll call vote 118). NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

Andrew Oldham Confirmation

The Senate considered President Trump's nomination of Andrew Oldham to be a judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. The Leadership Conference opposed Oldham's confirmation because he had worked to undermine voting rights, immigrant rights, women's health, environmental protection, and gun safety. He sought out right-wing ideological jobs and affiliations throughout his career.

Further, his nomination represented a significant step back for diversity on the Fifth Circuit, since Oldham replaced the only Hispanic judge on the circuit. On July 18, 2018, the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 50-49 (Senate roll call vote no. 160). NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.



Britt Grant Confirmation

The Senate considered President Trump's nomination of Britt Grant to be a judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit. The Leadership Conference opposed Grant's confirmation because of her work to diminish civil and human rights, her extreme ideology, and her inexperience. In her short legal career, Grant attacked voting rights, LGBT equality, access to women's health care, Dreamers and immigrant rights, unions, environmental protections, and gun safety. Her extreme conservative ideology earned her a place on President Trump's Supreme Court shortlist. On July 31, 2018, the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 52-46 (Senate roll call vote no. 174). NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

Brett Kavanaugh – Cloture Brett Kavanaugh – Confirmation

The Senate considered President Trump's nomination of Brett Kavanaugh to be an Associate Justice on the United States Supreme Court. The Leadership Conference opposed Kavanaugh's confirmation on both substantive and procedural grounds. On the merits, Kavanaugh's record demonstrated a hostility to access to health care, reproductive freedom, voting rights, equal opportunity and affirmative action, discrimination claims, workers' rights, disability rights, immigrant rights, environmental protections, gun safety, and the separation of church and state. We were also alarmed by his expansive views on presidential power – especially in light of the president who nominated him. Kavanaugh's career as a partisan lawyer on the Starr investigation and at the George W. Bush White House, along with his longtime membership in the Federalist Society, further reflected his ideological extremism.

Kavanaugh's confirmation was also the product of a deeply disturbing process. Kavanaugh was picked from a list of biased judges approved by the Federalist Society, and the Republican-controlled Senate jammed his nomination through without adequate time to consider his Bush White House records, history of sexual assault, and misrepresentations to the Senate Judiciary Committee. Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman Chuck Grassley refused to request the vast majority of the documents associated with Kavanaugh's time in the Bush White House, leaving Senators to make their decision with only a small fraction of Kavanaugh's records made available by a partisan lawyer rather than by the National Archives. Senate Republicans also brushed aside the strong evidence that Kavanaugh lied repeatedly to the committee about his activities in the Bush White House, which access to his full record would have clarified. Finally, when multiple women came forward with credible accusations of sexual assault, Grassley and the White House initiated a cover-up that only masqueraded as an investigation.

At the hearing in which Dr. Christine Blasey Ford courageously told her story, Kavanaugh further proved himself to be temperamentally unfit by once again lying to the committee and erupting in angry, partisan outbursts.

On October 5, 2018, the Senate invoked cloture and then confirmed the nomination the next day. The cloture vote passed by a vote of 51-49 (Senate roll call vote no. 222) and the confirmation vote passed by a vote of 50-48 (Senate roll call vote no. 223). NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

Eric Dreiband Confirmation

The Senate considered President Trump's nomination of Eric Dreiband to be the Assistant Attorney General of the Civil Rights Division at the U.S. Department of Justice. The Leadership Conference opposed Dreiband because he spent the vast majority of his career defending corporations accused of employment discrimination, and he testified against critical civil rights legislation that would have overturned troubling Supreme Court decisions that limited remedies for sex and age discrimination victims. In addition, Dreiband was a vocal opponent of fair chance hiring for individuals with arrest or conviction histories, and he had no known experience in most of the Civil Rights Division's core issue areas. On October 11, 2018, the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 50-47 (Senate roll call vote no. 230). NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

David Porter Confirmation

The Senate considered President Trump's nomination of David Porter to be a judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit. The Leadership Conference opposed Porter's confirmation on both substance and process grounds. Porter was a conservative ideologue who lacked the support of Sen. Casey, one of his home-state senators, which should have prevented him from receiving a hearing in the Senate Judiciary Committee. Further, we

objected to Porter's extreme judicial philosophy, anti-LGBT views, and anti-environmental record. He also had a long record of affiliations with extreme, right-wing organizations and individuals and a history of work as a Republican political operative. On October 11, 2018, the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 50-45 (Senate roll call vote no. 231). NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

Ryan Nelson Confirmation

The Senate considered President Trump's nomination of Ryan Nelson to be a judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. The Leadership Conference opposed Nelson's confirmation because Nelson was a conservative ideologue who advanced a right-wing policy and litigation agenda throughout his career. He worked to undermine environmental protection, weaken disability rights, and diminish civil liberties, and he was a member of ideologically extreme and partisan organizations. On October 11, 2018, the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 51-44 (Senate roll call vote no. 232). NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

Mark Norris Confirmation

The Senate considered President Trump's nomination of Mark Norris to be a judge on the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Tennessee. The Leadership Conference opposed Norris's confirmation because of his hostility to civil rights demonstrated by the policies he promoted during his 17 years in the Tennessee State Senate. For example, he supported voter suppression legislation to make it more difficult for people in Tennessee to vote, numerous legislative and legal efforts to diminish the civil rights of LGBT individuals, and legislation that would greatly restrict

women's reproductive freedom. On October 11, 2018, the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 51-44 (Senate roll call vote no. 237). NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

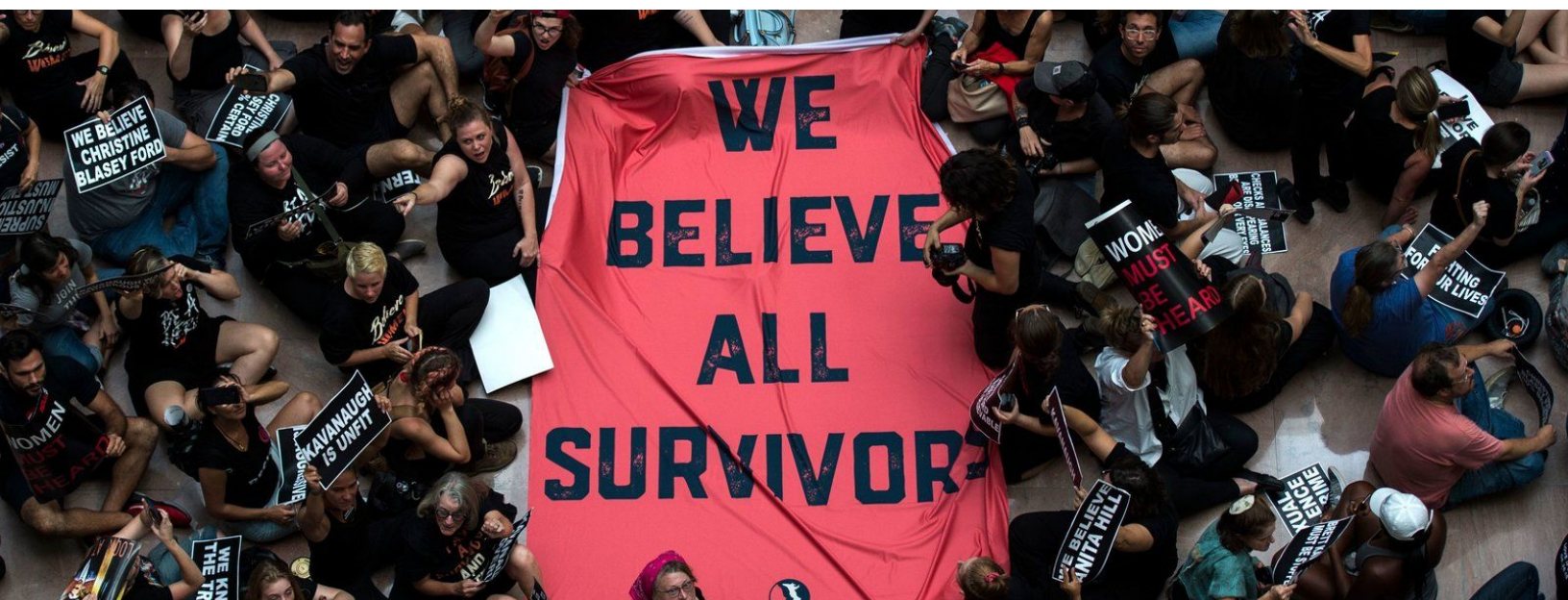
Tax

A Path Towards Tax Cuts for the Wealthy Paid for by Cuts to Programs that Support Low-Income People

H.Con.Res. 71 was the budget resolution that included reconciliation instructions intended to restructure the tax code. Reconciliation is a special legislative process that is not subject to a filibuster in the Senate. The budget resolution would increase the deficit by \$1.5 trillion over the period of fiscal 2018 through fiscal 2027, likely leading to eventual cuts to programs that are critical to working families, including Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid. On October 19, 2017, the Senate agreed to H.Con.Res. 71 by a vote of 51-49 (Senate roll call vote no. 245). NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

Tax Cuts for the Wealthy Paid for by Cuts to Programs that Support Low-Income People

H.R. 1, sponsored by Rep. Kevin Brady, R., Texas, was the House tax proposal. The bill would provide large tax cuts for millionaires, billionaires, and wealthy corporations at the expense of working families, including many people of color. In addition, the House plan sought to require a Social Security number (SSN) to file for the Child Tax Credit (CTC), so that children whose parents filed their taxes with an Individual Tax Identification Number (ITIN) would no longer be eligible for this anti-poverty tax credit. Finally, the proposal sought repeal of the Johnson amendment, which prohibits 501(c)(3) organizations from making statements related to political campaigns or endorsing political candidates. This bill would add more than a trillion dollars to the deficit and lead to cuts to critical programs that sustain working families, including Medicaid, Social Security, Medicare, and education programs like Head Start. On December 19, 2017, the Senate agreed to the motion by a vote of 51-48 (Senate roll call vote no. 323). NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.





House Vote Charts

KEY

- + Member's yea/nay vote agrees with base position
- Member's yea/nay vote disagrees with base position
- (+) Member's announced/paired position agrees with base position
- (-) Member's announced/paired position disagrees with base position
- X Member did not cast a yea/nay vote or officially declare a position
- I Member was ineligible to vote

House Roll Call Votes No. 699 - 256

Alabama - California

Roll Call Votes		699	637	614	580	557	518	517	427	412	369	342	306	299	297	284	282	268	268	265	256
ISSUE AREA		TAX	TAX	EMPLOYMENT	FINANCIAL REFORM	ECONOMIC SECURITY	HEALTH CARE	IMMIGRATION	IMMIGRATION	FINANCIAL REFORM	HEALTH CARE	IMMIGRATION	HEALTH CARE	FINANCIAL REFORM	IMMIGRATION	ECONOMIC SECURITY	IMMIGRATION	JUSTICE REFORM	JUSTICE REFORM	JUSTICE REFORM	HEALTH CARE
CIVIL RIGHTS POSITION	TOTAL	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay
Date		2017	2017	2017	2017	2017	2017	2017	2017	2017	2017	2017	2017	2017	2018	2018	2018	2018	2017	2017	2017
ALABAMA																					
Aderholt (R-4)	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	X	-	-	-	-	-
Brooks M. (R-5)	6%	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-
Byrne (R-1)	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palmer (R-6)	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roby (R-2)	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rogers M. (R-3)	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sewell (D-7)	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
ALASKA																					
Young Don (R-AL)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AMERICAN SAMOA																					
Radewagen (R-AL)	N/A																				
ARIZONA																					
Biggs (R-5)	25%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+
Franks (R-8)	0%		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					-	-	-
Gallego (D-7)	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Gosar (R-4)	18%	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	+	-	+	X	+	-	-
Grijalva (D-3)	97%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Lesko (R-8)	13%														+	-	-	-			
McSally (R-2)	3%	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
O'Halleran (D-1)	78%	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+
Schweikert (R-6)	9%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-
Sinema (D-9)	69%	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+
ARKANSAS																					
Crawford (R-1)	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	X	X	-
Hill (R-2)	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
Westerman (R-4)	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Womack (R-3)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CALIFORNIA																					
Aguilar (D-31)	91%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	(+)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
Barragan (D-44)	97%	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Bass (D-37)	97%	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	+
Becerra (D-34)	100%																				
Bera (D-7)	84%	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+
Brownley (D-26)	91%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
Calvert (R-42)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carbajal (D-24)	84%	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+
Cardenas (D-29)	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	+	+
Chu (D-27)	97%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Cook (R-8)	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Correa (D-46)	75%	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+
Costa (D-16)	72%	+	+	-	+	+	X	X	+	+	+	+	+	(+)	+	+	+	-	X	-	+
Davis S. (D-53)	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Denham (R-10)	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-

Alabama - California

[illegible]

House Roll Call Votes No. 699 - 256

California (continued) - Colorado

Roll Call Votes		699	637	614	580	557	518	517	427	412	369	342	306	299	297	284	282	268	268	265	256
ISSUE AREA		TAX	TAX	EMPLOYMENT	FINANCIAL REFORM	ECONOMIC SECURITY	HEALTH CARE	IMMIGRATION	IMMIGRATION	FINANCIAL REFORM	HEALTH CARE	IMMIGRATION	HEALTH CARE	FINANCIAL REFORM	IMMIGRATION	ECONOMIC SECURITY	IMMIGRATION	JUSTICE REFORM	JUSTICE REFORM	JUSTICE REFORM	HEALTH CARE
CIVIL RIGHTS POSITION	TOTAL	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay
DeSaulnier (D-11)	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Eshoo (D-18)	91%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
Garamendi (D-3)	84%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+
Gomez (D-34)	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+	+	+	+			
Huffman (D-2)	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	+
Hunter (R-50)	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issa (R-49)	10%	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Khanna (D-17)	97%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Knight (R-25)	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
LaMalfa (R-1)	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lee B. (D-13)	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	+
Lieu (D-33)	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	(+)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Lofgren (D-19)	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	+
Lowenthal (D-47)	97%	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Matsui (D-6)	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
McCarthy (R-23)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
McClintock (R-4)	16%	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-
McNerney (D-9)	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Napolitano (D-32)	94%	(+)	+	+	+	(+)	+	+	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	+	+	+	-	X	(+)	+
Nunes (R-22)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panetta (D-20)	88%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+
Pelosi (D-12)	93%	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Peters S. (D-52)	81%	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+
Rohrabacher (R-48)	22%	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-
Roybal-Allard (D-40)	97%	+	+	(+)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Royce (R-39)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ruiz (D-36)	88%	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
Sanchez (D-38)	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	+
Schiff (D-28)	91%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
Sherman (D-30)	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	(+)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Speier (D-14)	93%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	-	+	+
Swalwell (D-15)	91%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	(+)	(-)	+
Takano (D-41)	97%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Thompson M. (D-5)	88%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+
Torres (D-35)	91%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+
Valadao (R-21)	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Vargas (D-51)	97%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Walters Mimi (R-45)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waters Maxine (D-43)	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
COLORADO																					
Buck (R-4)	6%	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coffman (R-6)	13%	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+
DeGette (D-1)	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	+	+
Lamborn (R-5)	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-
Perlmutter (D-7)	88%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+
Polis (D-2)	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Tipton (R-3)	7%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	X	+	-	-

House Roll Call Votes No. 244 - 23
California (continued) - Colorado

Roll Call Votes		244	215	188	175	171	148	138	99	84	76	58	23
ISSUE AREA		EMPLOYMENT RIGHTS	JUSTICE REFORM	JUSTICE REFORM	FINANCIAL REFORM	FINANCIAL REFORM	ACCESS TO JUSTICE	ECONOMIC SECURITY	JUSTICE REFORM	EDUCATION	EMPLOYMENT RIGHTS	FINANCIAL REFORM	JUSTICE REFORM
CIVIL RIGHTS POSITION	TOTAL	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay
DeSaulnier (D-11)	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Eshoo (D-18)	91%	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Garamendi (D-3)	84%	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Gomez (D-34)	100%		+	X	+	+		+					
Huffman (D-2)	94%	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Hunter (R-50)	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issa (R-49)	10%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Khanna (D-17)	97%	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Knight (R-25)	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LaMalfa (R-1)	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lee B. (D-13)	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Lieu (D-33)	94%	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Lofgren (D-19)	94%	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Lowenthal (D-47)	97%	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Matsui (D-6)	94%	+	-	-	+	+	(+)	+	+	+	+	+	+
McCarthy (R-23)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
McClintock (R-4)	16%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
McNerney (D-9)	94%	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Napolitano (D-32)	94%	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Nunes (R-22)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panetta (D-20)	88%	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Pelosi (D-12)	93%	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Peters S. (D-52)	81%	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Rohrabacher (R-48)	22%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roybal-Allard (D-40)	97%	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Royce (R-39)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ruiz (D-36)	88%	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Sanchez (D-38)	94%	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Schiff (D-28)	91%	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Sherman (D-30)	94%	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Speier (D-14)	93%	+	X	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Swalwell (D-15)	91%	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Takano (D-41)	97%	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Thompson M. (D-5)	88%	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Torres (D-35)	91%	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Valadao (R-21)	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vargas (D-51)	97%	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Walters Mimi (R-45)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waters Maxine (D-43)	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
COLORADO													
Buck (R-4)	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
Coffman (R-6)	13%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DeGette (D-1)	100%	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Lamborn (R-5)	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perlmutter (D-7)	88%	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Polis (D-2)	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Tipton (R-3)	7%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-

House Roll Call Votes No. 699 - 256

Connecticut - Georgia

Roll Call Votes		699	637	614	580	557	518	517	427	412	369	342	306	299	297	284	282	268	268	265	256
ISSUE AREA		TAX	TAX	EMPLOYMENT	FINANCIAL REFORM	ECONOMIC SECURITY	HEALTH CARE	IMMIGRATION	IMMIGRATION	FINANCIAL REFORM	HEALTH CARE	IMMIGRATION	HEALTH CARE	FINANCIAL REFORM	IMMIGRATION	ECONOMIC SECURITY	IMMIGRATION	JUSTICE REFORM	JUSTICE REFORM	JUSTICE REFORM	HEALTH CARE
CIVIL RIGHTS POSITION	TOTAL	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay
CONNECTICUT																					
Courtney (D-2)	91%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
DeLauro (D-3)	94%	+	+	+	+	+	(+)	(+)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
Esty (D-5)	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Himes (D-4)	91%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
Larson J. (D-1)	94%	+	+	+	+	+	(+)	(+)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	(+)	X	+	+
DELAWARE																					
Blunt Rochester (D-AL)	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	(+)	+	+	+
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA																					
Norton (D-AL)	N/A																				
FLORIDA																					
Bilirakis (R-12)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buchanan (R-16)	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Castor (D-14)	91%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
Crist (D-13)	83%	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+
Curbelo (R-26)	20%	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	X	X	(-)	-
Demings (D-10)	90%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	-	+
DeSantis (R-6)	3%	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deutch (D-22)	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
Diaz-Balart (R-25)	13%	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Dunn (R-2)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Frankel (D-21)	96%	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Gaetz (R-1)	9%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-
Hastings (D-20)	97%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Lawson (D-5)	87%	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	+	(+)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+
Mast (R-18)	6%	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Murphy (D-7)	75%	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+
Posey (R-8)	7%	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-
Rooney T. (R-17)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	(-)	-
Rooney F. (R-19)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ros-Lehtinen (R-27)	33%	-	-	-	-	+	X	X	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+
Ross (R-15)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rutherford (R-4)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	(-)	(-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soto (D-9)	88%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+
Wasserman Schultz (D-23)	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Webster (R-11)	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	X	-	-	-
Wilson F. (D-24)	93%	+	(+)	+	X	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	(-)	+
Yoho (R-3)	3%	-	-	-	-	-	(-)	(-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	X	-	-	-
GEORGIA																					
Allen (R-12)	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bishop S. (D-2)	90%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
Carter E.L. (R-1)	3%	-	-	-	-	-	(-)	(-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collins D. (R-9)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ferguson (R-3)	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-
Graves T. (R-14)	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-
Handel (R-6)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-			

House Roll Call Votes No. 244 - 23

Connecticut - Georgia

Roll Call Votes		244	215	188	175	171	148	138	99	84	76	58	23
ISSUE AREA		EMPLOYMENT RIGHTS	JUSTICE REFORM	JUSTICE REFORM	FINANCIAL REFORM	FINANCIAL REFORM	ACCESS TO JUSTICE	ECONOMIC SECURITY	JUSTICE REFORM	EDUCATION	EMPLOYMENT RIGHTS	FINANCIAL REFORM	JUSTICE REFORM
CIVIL RIGHTS POSITION	TOTAL	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay
CONNECTICUT													
Courtney (D-2)	91%	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
DeLauro (D-3)	94%	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Esty (D-5)	94%	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Himes (D-4)	91%	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Larson J. (D-1)	94%	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
DELAWARE													
Blunt Rochester (D-AL)	94%	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA													
Norton (D-AL)	N/A												
FLORIDA													
Bilirakis (R-12)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buchanan (R-16)	3%	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Castor (D-14)	91%	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Crist (D-13)	83%	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Curbelo (R-26)	20%	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	(-)	-	-	-	-
Demings (D-10)	90%	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
DeSantis (R-6)	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deutch (D-22)	94%	+	+	-	X	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Diaz-Balart (R-25)	13%	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dunn (R-2)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Frankel (D-21)	96%	+	-	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	X	+
Gaetz (R-1)	9%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hastings (D-20)	97%	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	+	+
Lawson (D-5)	87%	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Mast (R-18)	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Murphy (D-7)	75%	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Posey (R-8)	7%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rooney T. (R-17)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rooney F. (R-19)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ros-Lehtinen (R-27)	33%	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-
Ross (R-15)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rutherford (R-4)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-)	-
Soto (D-9)	88%	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Wasserman Schultz (D-23)	94%	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Webster (R-11)	3%	-	-	(-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wilson F. (D-24)	93%	+	-	(+)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X
Yoho (R-3)	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GEORGIA													
Allen (R-12)	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bishop S. (D-2)	90%	+	-	-	+	+	+	X	X	+	+	+	+
Carter E.L. (R-1)	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collins D. (R-9)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ferguson (R-3)	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Graves T. (R-14)	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handel (R-6)	0%		-	-	-	-		-					

Georgia (continued) - Indiana

[illegible]

House Roll Call Votes No. 699 - 256

Iowa - Massachusetts

Roll Call Votes		699	637	614	580	557	518	517	427	412	369	342	306	299	297	284	282	268	268	265	256
ISSUE AREA		TAX	TAX	EMPLOYMENT	FINANCIAL REFORM	ECONOMIC SECURITY	HEALTH CARE	IMMIGRATION	IMMIGRATION	FINANCIAL REFORM	HEALTH CARE	IMMIGRATION	HEALTH CARE	FINANCIAL REFORM	IMMIGRATION	ECONOMIC SECURITY	IMMIGRATION	JUSTICE REFORM	JUSTICE REFORM	JUSTICE REFORM	HEALTH CARE
CIVIL RIGHTS POSITION	TOTAL	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay
IOWA																					
Blum (R-1)	6%	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
King S. (R-4)	9%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-
Loebsack (D-2)	91%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
Young David (R-3)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KANSAS																					
Estes (R-4)	4%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	(-)	-	-	-
Jenkins L. (R-2)	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
Marshall (R-1)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pompeo (R-4)	0%																				
Yoder (R-3)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KENTUCKY																					
Barr (R-6)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comer (R-1)	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-
Guthrie (R-2)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massie (R-4)	44%	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Rogers H. (R-5)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yarmuth (D-3)	97%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	+
LOUISIANA																					
Abraham (R-5)	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Graves G. (R-6)	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higgins C. (R-3)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Johnson M. (R-4)	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	X	-	-	-
Richmond (D-2)	96%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	+	+
Scalise (R-1)	0%	-	-	-	(-)	-	X	X	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-
MAINE																					
Pingree (D-1)	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Poliquin (R-2)	3%	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MARYLAND																					
Brown A. (D-4)	97%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Cummings (D-7)	96%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Delaney (D-6)	88%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+
Harris A. (R-1)	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hoyer (D-5)	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Raskin (D-8)	97%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Ruppersberger (D-2)	88%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+
Sarbanes (D-3)	97%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
MASSACHUSETTS																					
Capuano (D-7)	97%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Clark K. (D-5)	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Keating (D-9)	88%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+
Kennedy Joseph P. (D-4)	97%	X	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Lynch (D-8)	81%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+
McGovern (D-2)	97%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Moulton (D-6)	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Neal (D-1)	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	-	+	+

House Roll Call Votes No. 699 - 256

Massachusetts (continued) - Nebraska

Roll Call Votes			699	637	614	580	557	518	517	427	412	369	342	306	299	297	284	282	268	268	265	256
Issue Area		Tax	Tax	Employment	Financial Reform	Economic Security	Health Care	Immigration	Immigration	Financial Reform	Health Care	Immigration	Health Care	Financial Reform	Immigration	Economic Security	Immigration	Justice Reform	Justice Reform	Justice Reform	Health Care	
Civil Rights Position	TOTAL	Yay	Nay	Yay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	
Neal (D-1)	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	-	+	+	
Tsongas (D-3)	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	
MICHIGAN																						
Amash (R-3)	50%	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	
Bergman (R-1)	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bishop M. (R-8)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Conyers (D-13)	100%		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+					+	+	+	
Dingell (D-12)	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Huizenga (R-2)	3%	-	-	-	(-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kildee (D-5)	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Lawrence (D-14)	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Levin (D-9)	97%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Mitchell (R-10)	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	
Moolenaar (R-4)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Trott (R-11)	0%	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	
Upton (R-6)	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	
Walberg (R-7)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MINNESOTA																						
Ellison (D-5)	94%	+	+	(+)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	
Emmer (R-6)	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lewis Jason (R-2)	9%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-)	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	
McCollum (D-4)	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Nolan (D-8)	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Paulsen (R-3)	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	
Peterson (D-7)	52%	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	
Walz (D-1)	96%	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	
MISSISSIPPI																						
Harper (R-3)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kelly T. (R-1)	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	X	+	-	-	
Palazzo (R-4)	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Thompson B. (D-2)	90%	X	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	X	-	+
MISSOURI																						
Clay (D-1)	97%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	
Cleaver (D-5)	94%	+	+	+	+	+	(+)	(+)	+	+	(+)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Graves S. (R-6)	3%	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	(-)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hartzler (R-4)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Long (R-7)	3%	-	-	-	(-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Luetkemeyer (R-3)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Smith J. (R-8)	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	
Wagner (R-2)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	
MONTANA																						
Gianforte (R-AL)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-				
Zinke (R-AL)	0%																					
NEBRASKA																						
Bacon (R-2)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fortenberry (R-1)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

House Roll Call Votes No. 244 - 23

Massachusetts (continued) - Nebraska

[illegible]

House Roll Call Votes No. 699 - 256

Nebraska (continued) - New York

Roll Call Votes		2023-2024 Session																			
		699	637	614	580	557	518	517	427	412	369	342	306	299	297	284	282	268	268	265	256
Issue Area		Tax	Tax	Employment	Financial Reform	Economic Security	Health Care	Immigration	Immigration	Financial Reform	Health Care	Immigration	Health Care	Financial Reform	Immigration	Economic Security	Immigration	Justice Reform	Justice Reform	Justice Reform	Health Care
Civil Rights Position	Total	Yay	Nay	Yay	Nay	Yay	Nay	Yay	Nay	Yay	Nay	Yay	Nay	Yay	Nay	Yay	Nay	Yay	Nay	Yay	Nay
Smith Adrian (R-3)	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEVADA																					
Amodei (R-2)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kihuen (D-4)	94%	+	+	+	+	X	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Rosen (D-3)	81%	+	+	+	+	(+)	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+
Titus (D-1)	97%	+	+	+	+	(+)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
NEW HAMPSHIRE																					
Kuster (D-2)	91%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
Shea-Porter (D-1)	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
NEW JERSEY																					
Frelinghuysen (R-11)	13%	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-
Gottheimer (D-5)	75%	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+
Lance (R-7)	22%	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+
LoBiondo (R-2)	28%	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+
MacArthur (R-3)	13%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Norcross (D-1)	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
Pallone (D-6)	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Pascrell (D-9)	88%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+
Payne (D-10)	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	(+)	(+)	+	+	+	+
Sires (D-8)	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
Smith C. (R-4)	25%	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	(-)	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+
Watson Coleman (D-12)	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
NEW MEXICO																					
Lujan B.R. (D-3)	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Lujan Grisham M. (D-1)	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Pearce (R-2)	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-
NEW YORK																					
Clarke Y. (D-9)	97%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Collins C. (R-27)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crowley (D-14)	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	(+)	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	+	+
Donovan (R-11)	13%	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
Engel (D-16)	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	(+)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Espaillet (D-13)	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Faso (R-19)	19%	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Higgins B. (D-26)	88%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+
Jeffries (D-8)	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	(+)	(+)	+	+	+	+
Katko (R-24)	23%	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	X	-	+
King P. (R-2)	19%	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-
Lowey (D-17)	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Maloney C. (D-12)	97%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Maloney S.P. (D-18)	84%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+
Meeks (D-5)	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Meng (D-6)	90%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
Nadler (D-10)	97%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Reed T. (R-23)	9%	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Rice K. (D-4)	91%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
Serrano (D-15)	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Nebraska (continued) - New York

Roll Call Votes		244	215	188	175	171	148	138	99	84	76	58	23
Issue Area		Employment Rights	Justice Reform	Justice Reform	Financial Reform	Financial Reform	Access to Justice	Economic Security	Justice Reform	Education	Employment Rights	Financial Reform	Justice Reform
Civil Rights Position	TOTAL	Yay	Yay	Yay	Yay	Yay	Yay	Yay	Yay	Yay	Yay	Yay	Yay
Smith Adrian (R-3)	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEVADA													
Amodei (R-2)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
Kihuen (D-4)	94%	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Rosen (D-3)	81%	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Titus (D-1)	97%	+	+	-	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	+	+
NEW HAMPSHIRE													
Kuster (D-2)	91%	+	-	-	(+)	(+)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Shea-Porter (D-1)	94%	+	-	-	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	+
NEW JERSEY													
Frelinghuysen (R-11)	13%	-	(-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gottheimer (D-5)	75%	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
Lance (R-7)	22%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LoBiondo (R-2)	28%	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
MacArthur (R-3)	13%	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
Norcross (D-1)	94%	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Pallone (D-6)	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Pascrell (D-9)	88%	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Payne (D-10)	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Sires (D-8)	94%	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	+
Smith C. (R-4)	25%	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Watson Coleman (D-12)	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
NEW MEXICO													
Lujan B.R. (D-3)	94%	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Lujan Grisham M. (D-1)	94%	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Pearce (R-2)	3%	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW YORK													
Clarke Y. (D-9)	97%	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Collins C. (R-27)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-)
Crowley (D-14)	94%	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Donovan (R-11)	13%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engel (D-16)	94%	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Espallat (D-13)	94%	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Faso (R-19)	19%	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-
Higgins B. (D-26)	88%	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Jeffries (D-8)	94%	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Katko (R-24)	23%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
King P. (R-2)	19%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lowey (D-17)	94%	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Maloney C. (D-12)	97%	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Maloney S.P. (D-18)	84%	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Meeks (D-5)	94%	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	+
Meng (D-6)	90%	X	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Nadler (D-10)	97%	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Reed T. (R-23)	9%	(-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice K. (D-4)	91%	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Serrano (D-15)	94%	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

House Roll Call Votes No. 699 - 256
New York (continued) - Oklahoma

[illegible]

New York (continued) - Oklahoma

[illegible]

House Roll Call Votes No. 699 - 256

Oklahoma (continued) - Tennessee

Roll Call Votes			699	637	614	580	557	518	517	427	412	369	342	306	299	297	284	282	268	268	265	256
Issue Area		Tax	Tax	Employment	Financial Reform	Economic Security	Health Care	Immigration	Immigration	Financial Reform	Health Care	Immigration	Health Care	Financial Reform	Immigration	Economic Security	Immigration	Justice Reform	Justice Reform	Justice Reform	Health Care	
Civil Rights Position	TOTAL	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	
Lucas (R-3)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mullin (R-2)	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	X	-	-	-	
Russell (R-5)	10%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	X	X	-	
OREGON																						
Blumenauer (D-3)	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Bonamici (D-1)	97%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
DeFazio (D-4)	88%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	(+)	+	+	+	(+)	-	+	
Schrader (D-5)	77%	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	
Walden (R-2)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PENNSYLVANIA																						
Barletta (R-11)	3%	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Boyle (D-13)	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	
Brady R. (D-1)	97%	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Cartwright (D-17)	84%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	
Costello (R-6)	16%	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	X	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	
Dent (R-15)	23%	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-					-	-	+	
Doyle (D-14)	94%	+	+	+	+	(+)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Evans (D-2)	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Fitzpatrick (R-8)	25%	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	
Kelly M. (R-3)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lamb (D-18)	63%														+	+	+	-				
Marino (R-10)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Meehan (R-7)	25%	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					-	-	+	
Murphy T. (R-18)	0%					(-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					-	-	-	
Perry (R-4)	13%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	(+)	-	-	+	-	-	
Rothfus (R-12)	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	
Shuster (R-9)	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	
Smucker (R-16)	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Thompson G. (R-5)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PUERTO RICO																						
Gonzalez-Colon J. (R-AL)	N/A																					
RHODE ISLAND																						
Cicilline (D-1)	91%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	
Langevin (D-2)	88%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	
SOUTH CAROLINA																						
Clyburn (D-6)	81%	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	+	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Duncan Jeff (R-3)	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	X	-	-	
Gowdy (R-4)	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mulvaney (R-5)	0%																					
Norman (R-5)	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			+	-	-	-				
Rice T. (R-7)	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sanford (R-1)	16%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	
Wilson J. (R-2)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SOUTH DAKOTA																						
Noem (R-AL)	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	X	-	-	
TENNESSEE																						

House Roll Call Votes No. 244 - 23 Oklahoma (continued) - Tennessee

[illegible]

House Roll Call Votes No. 699 - 256

Tennessee (continued) - Texas

Roll Call Votes		699	637	614	580	557	518	517	427	412	369	342	306	299	297	284	282	268	268	265	256
ISSUE AREA		TAX	TAX	EMPLOYMENT	FINANCIAL REFORM	ECONOMIC SECURITY	HEALTH CARE	IMMIGRATION	IMMIGRATION	FINANCIAL REFORM	HEALTH CARE	IMMIGRATION	HEALTH CARE	FINANCIAL REFORM	IMMIGRATION	ECONOMIC SECURITY	IMMIGRATION	JUSTICE REFORM	JUSTICE REFORM	JUSTICE REFORM	HEALTH CARE
CIVIL RIGHTS POSITION	TOTAL	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay
Black D. (R-6)	0%	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	(-)	-	-	-
Blackburn M. (R-7)	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	X	-	-
Cohen (D-9)	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Cooper (D-5)	78%	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+
DesJarlais (R-4)	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Duncan John (R-2)	13%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-
Fleischmann (R-3)	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kustoff (R-8)	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roe (R-1)	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
TEXAS																					
Arrington (R-19)	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Babin (R-36)	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-
Barton (R-6)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brady K. (R-8)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burgess (R-26)	3%	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carter J. (R-31)	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	X	-	-	-
Castro (D-20)	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Cloud (R-27)	0%																				
Conaway (R-11)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuellar (D-28)	53%	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+
Culberson (R-7)	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	(-)	-	-	-
Doggett (D-35)	97%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Farenthold (R-27)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					-	-	-
Flores (R-17)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gohmert (R-1)	10%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	X	-	X	-
Gonzalez (D-15)	84%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+
Granger (R-12)	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Green A. (D-9)	97%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Green G. (D-29)	90%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	+	-	+
Hensarling (R-5)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hurd (R-23)	13%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+
Jackson Lee (D-18)	97%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Johnson S. (R-3)	4%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	+	-	-	-	X	X	-
Johnson E.B. (D-30)	97%	+	+	(+)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Marchant (R-24)	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	(-)	-	-	-
McCaul (R-10)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
O'Rourke (D-16)	91%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	(+)	+	-	+
Olson (R-22)	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poe (R-2)	7%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ratcliffe (R-4)	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sessions (R-32)	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	(-)	-	X	-
Smith L. (R-21)	3%	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thornberry (R-13)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Veasey (D-33)	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Vela (D-34)	84%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+
Weber (R-14)	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-

Tennessee (continued) - Texas

[illegible]

House Roll Call Votes No. 699 - 256

Texas (continued) - Wisconsin

Roll Call Votes		699	637	614	580	557	518	517	427	412	369	342	306	299	297	284	282	268	268	265	256
ISSUE AREA		TAX	TAX	EMPLOYMENT	FINANCIAL REFORM	ECONOMIC SECURITY	HEALTH CARE	IMMIGRATION	IMMIGRATION	FINANCIAL REFORM	HEALTH CARE	IMMIGRATION	HEALTH CARE	FINANCIAL REFORM	IMMIGRATION	ECONOMIC SECURITY	IMMIGRATION	JUSTICE REFORM	JUSTICE REFORM	JUSTICE REFORM	HEALTH CARE
CIVIL RIGHTS POSITION	TOTAL	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay
Williams (R-24)	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-
UTAH																					
Bishop R. (R-1)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-
Chaffetz (R-3)	0%											X	-	-					X	X	-
Curtis (R-3)	9%	-	-												-	-	-	-			
Love (R-4)	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Stewart (R-2)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VERMONT																					
Welch (D-AL)	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
VIRGIN ISLANDS																					
Plaskett (D-AL)	N/A																				
VIRGINIA																					
Beyer (D-8)	97%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Brat (R-7)	9%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-
Comstock (R-10)	13%	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+
Connolly (D-11)	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Garrett (R-5)	17%	-	-	(-)	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-
Goodlatte (R-6)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Griffith (R-9)	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
McEachin (D-4)	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	+
Scott R. (D-3)	97%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Taylor (R-2)	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wittman (R-1)	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	(-)	+	-	-
WASHINGTON																					
DeIBene (D-1)	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Heck (D-10)	91%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
Herrera Beutler (R-3)	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
Jayapal (D-7)	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Kilmer (D-6)	88%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+
Larsen R. (D-2)	97%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
McMorris Rodgers (R-5)	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Newhouse (R-4)	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	X	X	X
Reichert (R-8)	13%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	(-)	-	-	+	(-)	-	-	+
Smith Adam (D-9)	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	(+)	+	+	+
WEST VIRGINIA																					
Jenkins E. (R-3)	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
McKinley (R-1)	6%	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mooney (R-2)	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-
WISCONSIN																					
Duffy (R-7)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gallagher (R-8)	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grothman (R-6)	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kind (D-3)	81%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+
Moore (D-4)	97%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Pocan (D-2)	94%	(+)	(-)	(+)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Ryan P. (R-1)	0%	-	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	-

Texas (continued) - Wisconsin

[illegible]

House Roll Call Votes No. 699 - 256
Wisconsin (continued) - Wyoming

Roll Call Votes		699	637	614	580	557	518	517	427	412	369	342	306	299	297	284	282	268	268	265	256
ISSUE AREA		TAX	TAX	EMPLOYMENT	FINANCIAL REFORM	ECONOMIC SECURITY	HEALTH CARE	IMMIGRATION	IMMIGRATION	FINANCIAL REFORM	HEALTH CARE	IMMIGRATION	HEALTH CARE	FINANCIAL REFORM	IMMIGRATION	ECONOMIC SECURITY	IMMIGRATION	JUSTICE REFORM	JUSTICE REFORM	JUSTICE REFORM	HEALTH CARE
CIVIL RIGHTS POSITION	TOTAL	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay
Sensenbrenner (R-5)	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
WYOMING																					
Cheney (R-AL)	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-

House Roll Call Votes No. 244 - 23 Wisconsin (continued) - Wyoming

[illegible]

★ We're
watching
—
we'll ★
oppose
★ every
injustice ★

SBAN

Senate Vote Charts

KEY

- + Member's yea/nay vote agrees with base position
- Member's yea/nay vote disagrees with base position
- (+) Member's announced/paired position agrees with base position
- (-) Member's announced/paired position disagrees with base position
- X Member did not cast a yea/nay vote or officially declare a position
- I Member was ineligible to vote

Alabama - Indiana

[illegible]

Alabama - Indiana

Iowa - New Hampshire

Roll Call Votes		323	315	313	283	272	259	257	255	249	245	237	232	231	230	223	222	179	174	167	164	160	118	116
ISSUE AREA		TAX	NOMINATIONS	NOMINATIONS	NOMINATIONS	NOMINATIONS	NOMINATIONS	NOMINATIONS	NOMINATIONS	FINANCIAL REFORM	TAX	NOMINATIONS	NOMINATIONS	NOMINATIONS	NOMINATIONS	NOMINATIONS	NOMINATIONS	HEALTH CARE	NOMINATIONS	HEALTH CARE	NOMINATIONS	NOMINATIONS	NOMINATIONS	NOMINATIONS
CIVIL RIGHTS POSITION		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
IOWA																								
Ernst (R)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grassley (R)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KANSAS																								
Moran (R)	2%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roberts (R)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KENTUCKY																								
McConnell (R)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paul (R)	10%	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LOUISIANA																								
Cassidy (R)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kennedy John (R)	7%	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAINE																								
Collins (R)	12%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-
King A. (I)	93%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
MARYLAND																								
Cardin (D)	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Van Hollen (D)	100%	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
MASSACHUSETTS																								
Markey (D)	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Warren (D)	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
MICHIGAN																								
Peters G. (D)	98%	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	(+)
Stabenow (D)	95%	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	(+)	+	+	+
MINNESOTA																								
Franken (D)	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+							+		+	+			+
Klobuchar (D)	95%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Smith (D)	100%											+	+	+	+	+	+		+			+	+	

Iowa - New Hampshire

[illegible]

New Hampshire (continued) - Utah

[illegible]

Senate Roll Call Votes No. 111 - 26

New Hampshire (continued) - Utah

Roll Call Votes		111	110	109	101	95	89	87	84	84	82	81	76	59	54	36	34	33	27	26
ISSUE AREA		NOMINATIONS	NOMINATIONS	NOMINATIONS	HEALTH CARE	NOMINATIONS	NOMINATIONS	NOMINATIONS	NOMINATIONS	EDUCATION	NOMINATIONS	EMPLOYMENT RIGHTS	FINANCIAL REFORM	NOMINATIONS	NOMINATIONS	IMMIGRATION	IMMIGRATION	IMMIGRATION	NOMINATIONS	HEALTH CARE
CIVIL RIGHTS POSITION		Nay	Nay	Yea	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Yea	Nay	Nay
Shaheen (D)	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
NEW JERSEY																				
Booker (D)	100%	+	+	+	+	+	(+)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Menendez (D)	97%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
NEW MEXICO																				
Heinrich (D)	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Udall (D)	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
NEW YORK																				
Gillibrand (D)	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Schumer (D)	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
NORTH CAROLINA																				
Burr (R)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tillis (R)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORTH DAKOTA																				
Heitkamp (D)	71%	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+
Hoeven (R)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OHIO																				
Brown S. (D)	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Portman (R)	2%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKLAHOMA																				
Inhofe (R)	2%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Lankford (R)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OREGON																				
Merkley (D)	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Wyden (D)	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
PENNSYLVANIA																				
Casey (D)	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Toomey (R)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RHODE ISLAND																				
Reed J. (D)	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Whitehouse (D)	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
SOUTH CAROLINA																				
Graham L. (R)	5%	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
Scott T. (R)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH DAKOTA																				
Rounds (R)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thune (R)	2%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
TENNESSEE																				
Alexander (R)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corker (R)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TEXAS																				
Cornyn (R)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cruz (R)	2%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
UTAH																				
Hatch (R)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lee M. (R)	2%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-

Vermont - Wyoming

[illegible]

Senate Roll Call Votes No. 111 - 26

Vermont - Wyoming

Roll Call Votes		111	110	109	101	95	89	87	84	84	82	81	76	59	54	36	34	33	27	26
ISSUE AREA		NOMINATIONS	NOMINATIONS	NOMINATIONS	HEALTH CARE	NOMINATIONS	NOMINATIONS	NOMINATIONS	NOMINATIONS	EDUCATION	NOMINATIONS	EMPLOYMENT RIGHTS	FINANCIAL REFORM	NOMINATIONS	NOMINATIONS	IMMIGRATION	IMMIGRATION	IMMIGRATION	NOMINATIONS	HEALTH CARE
CIVIL RIGHTS POSITION		Nay	Nay	Yea	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Yea	Nay	Nay
VERMONT																				
Leahy (D)	98%	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Sanders (I)	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
VIRGINIA																				
Kaine (D)	98%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Warner (D)	90%	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
WASHINGTON																				
Cantwell (D)	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Murray (D)	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
WEST VIRGINIA																				
Capito (R)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
Manchin (D)	52%	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+
WISCONSIN																				
Baldwin (D)	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Johnson R. (R)	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WYOMING																				
Barrasso (R)	2%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Enzi (R)	2%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-

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Building an America as good as its ideals.

**The Leadership Conference
On Civil and Human Rights
Voting Record**

115th Congress
October 2018