



# LCCR Voting Record

## 110th United States Congress

## Introduction

**There were high hopes** that the change in leadership in the 110th Congress would alter Congress' partisan work atmosphere, opening avenues for solutions to the continuing and pressing problems of inequality and lack of opportunity for all Americans. With the nation hobbled by a mortgage crisis, an economic downturn, a deficit, and an ongoing war, the expectation was that the 110th Congress would mark a new era of bipartisan cooperation to address these and other problems. The passage of the Americans with Disabilities Amendments Act lived up to the hope of bipartisan, bicameral cooperation. Unfortunately, with narrow majorities in both houses, and presidential candidates often absent in the Senate, the 110th Congress was largely a repeat of the same gridlock and political posturing that characterized the 107th, 108th and 109th Congresses.

Undeterred, the civil rights coalition continued to press an agenda that would help the nation live up to its highest ideals, which included bills to combat discrimination in the workplace, strengthen existing laws to assist law enforcement in prosecuting hate crimes, provide voting representation in Congress for residents of the District of Columbia, and provide a chance for significant progress in achieving comprehensive immigration reform. But the promises and opportunities of a shift in power for progress on civil rights remained largely unfulfilled.

Nonetheless, in the House, some progress was made because of the shift in leadership, which was more supportive of progressive issues. As a result, the House passed the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008, to address the housing crisis. Although the new law creates an affordable housing trust fund, monitors mortgage brokers, and helps cities rehabilitate foreclosed properties, it failed to include LCCR's main objective to give subprime homeowners, who are disproportionately African-American and Latino, a last resort to prevent foreclosures through bankruptcy courts.

The civil rights coalition had high hopes that the House-passed Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act, a "fix" to a 2007 Supreme Court decision that severely limited the ability of victims of pay discrimination to sue and recover damages, would be taken up by the Senate, but the bill was filibustered and prevented from receiving a full vote.

Indeed, almost every progressive step forward in the House was countered by stalemates and intransigence in the Senate. Bills were passed in the House, but died in the Senate, where the minority forced cloture\* votes on nearly every piece of legislation under consideration by the Senate. Even when bills moved through both houses, President Bush vetoed 11 bills and threatened to veto 54 more. The result was that the 110th Congress made little headway on legislation or ensuring the fullest opportunities for all Americans.

The American people are demanding an end to partisanship in Washington, and both major presidential candidates are promising to deliver on that demand. The next Congress and a new administration could offer hope for more progress on key civil rights issues, and new opportunities to set a course to fulfill an unfinished agenda.

\* To pass legislation, a bill needs 51 votes—but to end debate and get to a vote, 60 senators were needed to vote for cloture. The result was a record number of cloture votes in the 110th Congress.

## About the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights

**LCCR is the nation's oldest, largest, and most diverse civil and human rights coalition.** Founded in 1950, LCCR is currently made up of nearly 200 organizations representing persons of color, women, children, labor unions, individuals with disabilities, older Americans, major religious groups, gays and lesbians, and civil liberties and human rights groups. LCCR 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 LCCR VOTING RECORD

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

LCCR has taken a sample of bills considered during the first and second session of the 110th Congress. The *LCCR Voting Record* was created with the bills in this sample. While it is difficult to predict the legislation that will be enacted at the end of the session, this sample of bills that have already been considered reflects how members of Congress have aligned with LCCR priority areas from the beginning of the 110th Congress through **September 2008**.

A vote in accordance with LCCR's position is a "+" vote; a vote contrary to LCCR's position is a "-" vote. An "x" indicates a yea or nay vote was not cast. An "I" indicates the member of Congress was not in office for the full term.

Rep. Juanita Millender-McDonald, D-CA, died in April 2007; Rep. Laura Richardson, D-CA, won a special election in August 2007; Rep. Tom Lantos, D-CA, died in February 2008; Rep. Jackie Speier, D-CA, won a special election in April 2008; Rep. Charlie Norwood, R-GA, died February 2007; Rep. Paul Broun, R-GA, won a special election in July 2007; Rep. J. Dennis Hastert, R-IL, resigned in November 2007; Rep. Bill Foster,

D-IL, won a special election in March 2008; Rep. Julia Carson, D-IN, died December 2007; Rep. Andre Carson, D-IN, won a special election in March 2008; Rep. Bobby Jindal, R-LA, resigned from office in January 2008; Rep. Steve Scalise, R-LA, won a special election in May 2008; Rep. Richard Baker, D-LA, resigned from office in February 2008; Rep. Donald Cazayouz, D-LA, won a special election in May 2008; Rep. Albert Russell Wynn, D-MD, resigned from office in May 2008; Rep. Donna Edwards, D-MD, won a special election in June 2008; Rep. Martin Meehan, D-MA, resigned in July 2007; Rep. Niki Tsongas, D-MA, won a special election in October 2007; Rep. Roger Wicker, R-MS, resigned from office in December 2007; Rep. Travis W. Childers, D-MS, won a special election in May 2008; Rep. Paul Gillmor, R-OH, died in September 2007; Rep. Bob Latta, R-OH, won a special election December 2007; Rep. Stephanie Tubbs Jones, D-OH, died in office in August 2008; Rep. Jo Ann Davis, R-VA, died in October 2007; and Rep. Rob Wittman, R-VA, won a special election December 2007. Sen. Roger Wicker, R-MS, was appointed to office in December 2007; Sen. Craig Thomas, R-WY, died June 2007.

The votes of the District of Columbia (DC) delegate do not appear in the *LCCR Voting Record* because although D.C. residents must pay federal taxes, they are not given voting representation in Congress.

The *LCCR Voting Record* for the 110th Congress reflects positions taken by every senator and representative on the legislative priorities of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights (LCCR) and its coalition members. LCCR can count on 229 House members and only 37 senators to support its priorities on 80 percent or more of the votes in the *LCCR Voting Record*.

The Voting Record reflects only roll call votes that were officially recorded on the floor of the U.S. Senate or House of Representatives.

For more information, please contact LCCR's Public Policy Department at 202.466.3311.

## House Votes

### BUDGET

#### SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS—(H.R. 2642)

LCCR supported a comprehensive stimulus package that included extended unemployment benefits, help with the high cost of food and home energy, funds to states to prevent cuts to Medicaid, child support, and other services, and school repair. Strengthening these programs would provide immediate and necessary support to the Americans who are least capable of absorbing the costs of a downturn because they have been squeezed and excluded from recent economic growth. Moreover, because people of color and ethnic/linguistic minorities are disproportionately low-income, they are disproportionately threatened by this recession. A failure to take steps toward shared recovery would thus also widen the pernicious racial/ethnic gap in income and assets.

*The House passed H.R. 2642 (256-166). A vote for it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 330 (5/15/08).*

#### FISCAL YEAR 2009 BUDGET RESOLUTION (H. CON. RES. 312)

In March 2008, the House considered its budget resolution for Fiscal Year 2009. A budget resolution places certain constraints on Congress' spending in the upcoming fiscal year. It must be approved by both chambers of Congress but does not need to be signed by the President.

LCCR supported H. Con. Res. 312. It included badly needed increases in crucial services while reversing damaging cuts and oversights in the budget that had been proposed by President Bush. Among its key provisions, the budget resolution called for \$7.1 billion more than the President's budget for the No Child Left Behind Act and other education programs. It also provided a badly needed

increase of \$50 billion over five years for the State Children's Health Insurance Program; additional economic stimuli including unemployment relief; an increase in the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP); and expanded Food Stamp assistance.

*The House adopted H. Con. Res. 312 (212–207). A vote for it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call No. 141 (3/13/08).*

#### FISCAL YEAR 2008 BUDGET RESOLUTION (H. CON. RES. 99)

In March 2007, the House adopted a budget resolution that included up to \$451.1 billion in non-defense discretionary spending for fiscal 2008. It would allow for \$82.3 billion in discretionary budget authority for education, training, employment, and social services programs, \$54.2 billion in budget authority for discretionary health programs, and \$44.7 billion in budget authority for federal judicial and law enforcement activities.

LCCR supported the budget resolution because it provided long-overdue increases in crucial domestic programs without including fiscally irresponsible tax breaks. The budget included \$7.9 billion more than the president's budget for education, included a \$50 billion increase over five years for the State Children's Health Insurance Program (enough to cover 5.1 million more uninsured children), would help establish an affordable housing fund, would increase the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) program that helps people with low incomes afford to heat their homes, and would expand nutrition programs, including the Food Stamp program.

*The House adopted H. Con. Res. 99 (216–210). A vote for it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call No. 212 (3/29/07).*



## EDUCATION

### 21ST CENTURY GREEN HIGH-PERFORMING PUBLIC SCHOOL FACILITIES ACT (H.R. 3021)

In June 2008, the House passed major school modernization legislation, known as the 21st Century Green High-Performing Public School Facilities Act. The Act would authorize \$6.4 billion in fiscal 2009 to update and repair public schools nationally and dedicate an additional \$100 million per year from fiscal 2009 through 2013 for repairs to public schools damaged by hurricanes Katrina and Rita. It would allow funds to be used for repairs such as eradicating asbestos and lead-based paint, replacing electric wiring and plumbing, purchasing technology, and requiring all repairs to be carried out according to “green” building standards, such as those set by the government’s Energy Star rating system. The Act prioritizes funding for local educational agencies (LEAs) that serve the greatest numbers or percentages of children in need and also prioritizes individual schools within those LEAs that are in the poorest condition.

LCCR strongly supports federal funding for school modernization and for ongoing Gulf Coast school relief. By prioritizing high-need districts and schools, this bill does an excellent job of ensuring that federal money would have the greatest impact possible.

*The House passed H.R. 3021 (250–164). A vote for it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call no. 379 (6/4/08).*

### HEAD START REAUTHORIZATION (H.R. 1429)

In May 2007, Rep. McKeon, R-CA, filed a motion to recommit the Head Start reauthorization bill with instructions to amend the bill to allow religious organizations that participate in Head Start the right to take religion into account in staffing decisions. Religious organizations already have an exemption under Title VII to discriminate based on religion when using private funds; however, they cannot do so for jobs being paid for with government money.

LCCR strongly supports Head Start but opposed the motion because we believe that federal funds can never be used to discriminate against anyone based on religion, race, ethnicity, or gender. The amendment could open the door to federally-funded discrimination, as well as go so far as to allow religious providers of Head Start programs to bar participation by parent volunteers of different faith than the provider. Head Start is an effective program that has enjoyed widespread bipartisan support, and this type of ideologically driven amendment would have divided Congress and threatened the viability of the program. Even the largest association of Head Start providers opposed reauthorization of the program if the amendment was included.

*The House rejected the motion (195–222). A vote against the motion was counted as a + vote. Roll Call No. 284 (5/2/07).*

## EMPLOYMENT

### PAYCHECK FAIRNESS ACT

This bill was designed to close loopholes in the Equal Pay Act, which despite its lofty ambitions, has failed to completely close the wage gap between men and women in the United States. LCCR considers this bill to be an important step toward achieving gender equality in the workplace and assisting the many working families who depend on women’s earnings to make ends meet.

The Paycheck Fairness Act would ensure that women can obtain the same remedies for sex-based pay discrimination as those awarded to individuals who suffer discrimination based on race and national origin; eliminate unfair defenses to pay discrimination currently available to employers; prohibit employers from retaliating against employees who disclose or discuss their salaries; improve wage data collection; and make clear that individuals may use similarly situated employees as gauges for determining whether wage discrimination exists, even if those employees do not work in the same physical location.

*The House passed H.R. 1338 (247–178). A vote for it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call No. 556 (7/31/08).*

#### ADA AMENDMENTS ACT—H.R. 3195/S.3406

This bill restores the ADA's protections to reflect Congress' original intent that the law be read broadly to cover people with disabilities, including those with epilepsy, diabetes, cancer, and mental retardation. It clarifies the definition of disability and provides that individuals seeking protection under the ADA will not be excluded from coverage because they suffer from episodic conditions or use mitigating measures, such as prosthetics, assistive technologies, or medications, to manage their condition.

LCCR supported the bill because it restores the protections guaranteed by the original Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) passed in 1990, which have since been restrictively interpreted by the courts. The bill had broad bipartisan support and the support of an unusual coalition of business, disabilities, civil rights, and veterans/military groups.

The House passed H.R. 3195 (402–17). The Senate passed S. 3406, the ADA Amendments Act of 2008, by unanimous consent on September 11, 2008. Because there were minor differences between S. 3406 and the House-passed bill (H.R. 3195), the House brought S. 3406 to the floor for a vote. The House passed the legislation unanimously by a voice vote on September 18, 2008. President Bush signed the ADAAA into law on September 25, 2008.

*The House passed H.R. 3195 (402–17). A vote for it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No.460 (6/25/08).*

#### EMPLOYMENT NON-DISCRIMINATION ACT (H.R. 3685)

In November 2007, the House considered H.R. 3685, the Employment Non-Discrimination Act of 2007 (ENDA). ENDA would, in most cases, make it illegal for an employer to fire, refuse to hire, or deny a promotion to a worker on the basis of sexual orientation.

LCCR supported the measure because like the Civil Rights Act of 1964, ENDA simply requires that workers be judged by ability, not identity. At the same time, LCCR was greatly disappointed that Congress did not consider H.R. 2015, a

version of ENDA introduced earlier in the year, which also outlawed discrimination on the basis of gender identity. LCCR preferred H.R. 2015 because transgender people face even more severe discrimination—and have fewer remedies under state laws or corporate employment policies—than gay, lesbian, and bisexual people. But the narrower version of ENDA still represents a significant step forward in advancing civil rights in the workplace and will help pave the way for continued progress.

*The House passed H.R. 3685 (235–184). A vote for it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call No. 1057 (11/7/07).*

#### LILLY LEDBETTER FAIR PAY ACT (H.R. 2831)

In *Ledbetter v. Goodyear Tire & Rubber*, decided on May 29, 2007, the Supreme Court held that the 180-day statute of limitations for Title VII pay discrimination cases should be calculated from the day a pay decision is made, rather than from when the employee is subject to that decision or injured by it. The Court's decision in this case was a sharp departure from precedent and would greatly limit the ability of pay discrimination victims to vindicate their rights. H.R. 2831 is a direct response to the Ledbetter case. It amends Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, and the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 to clarify that each time an employee receives a discriminatory paycheck, it is an act of discrimination actionable under the relevant statutes. Therefore, employees would be permitted to file charges of pay discrimination within 180 days of the last received paycheck affected by the alleged discriminatory decision.

LCCR supported H.R. 2831 because it is necessary to ensure that victims of workplace discrimination receive effective remedies. This bill makes clear that a pay discrimination claim accrues when a pay decision is made, when an employee is subject to that decision, or at any time they are injured by it.

*The Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act passed (225–199). A vote for it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call No. 768 (7/31/07).*

## HATE CRIMES

### LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT HATE CRIMES PREVENTION ACT (H.R. 1592)

Current hate crimes law leaves federal prosecutors powerless to intervene in bias-motivated crimes when they cannot also establish that the crime was committed because of the victim's involvement in a "federally-protected activity" such as serving on a jury, attending a public school, or voting. The Local Law Enforcement Hate Crimes Prevention Act (LLEHCPA) would enhance the federal response to hate crime violence by covering all violent crimes based on race, color, religion, or national origin. In addition, the LLEHCPA would permit federal involvement in the prosecution of bias-motivated crimes based on the victim's gender, sexual orientation, or disability. This expansion is critical in order to protect members of these groups from this most egregious form of discrimination. The bill would also authorize federal grants of \$5 million in Fiscal 2008 and 2009 to assist state and local law enforcement agencies in prosecuting violent hate crimes.

LCCR supported H.R. 1592 because hate crimes are serious, well-documented problems that remain inadequately prosecuted and recognized. LCCR believes that Congress must give law enforcement the tools it needs to combat this kind of violence and to help ensure that every American can live in an environment free of the terror brought on by hate violence.

*The LLEHCPA passed (237–180). A vote for it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call No. 299 (5/3/07).*

## HEALTH

### CHILDREN'S HEALTH AND MEDICARE PROTECTION ACT (H.R. 3162)

In August 2007, the House passed the Children's Health and Medicare Protection Act (CHAMP Act), which would have authorized roughly \$86 billion—an increase of \$50 billion—over five years for the State Children's Health

Insurance Program (SCHIP) and made several changes to Medicare and other related programs. The bill would have expanded the federal subsidy program for low-income Medicare beneficiaries, eliminated the late enrollment penalty in the Medicare prescription drug program, and made permanent the program that helps low-income people pay their Medicare premiums. In addition, the bill would have guaranteed dental coverage for children enrolled in the program and required parity for mental-health coverage. The bill also included the Legal Immigrant Children's Health Improvement Act (LICHIA), which would have ended the five-year ban on covering legal immigrant children under SCHIP and Medicaid.

The CHAMP Act also included provisions that would benefit all people by improving the overall quality and efficiency of the health care system. CHAMP would fund a non-profit organization to develop and promote consensus-based quality measures and advance the use of electronic health records; establish a commission to promote objective research comparing drugs and other treatments for specific conditions to determine which are the most effective; and promote better understanding of racial and ethnic disparities in health care.

LCCR supported the CHAMP Act because the increased funding in the bill would have expanded health insurance coverage to 5.1 million uninsured children and improved the overall quality and efficiency of the health care system, benefiting all Americans. The bill's cost would have been offset by raising the federal tobacco tax by 45 cents a pack, reducing federal payments to insurers participating in the Medicare Advantage program, phasing out over four years subsidies to insurers who charge more than Medicare reimbursement rates, and reducing the allowable growth rate for Medicare physician payments to 2.5 percent, freezing it after 2012.

*The CHAMP Act passed (204–225). A vote for it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call No. 787 (8/1/07).*

## HOUSING/LENDING

### UNFAIR CREDIT CARD BILLING PRACTICES (H.R. 5244)

During consideration of H.R. 5244, the “Credit Cardholder’s Bill of Rights Act of 2008,” Rep. Michael Castle, R-DE, offered a motion to recommit (MTR). Procedurally, these motions are the privilege of the minority to offer in order to change a bill. The MTR is offered in two ways: it is either offered to “improve” the legislation, in which case, if it passes, it is incorporated into the bill; or it is crafted to give the minority an opportunity to kill the bill by sending it back to the committee of jurisdiction. The Castle MTR was written to kill H.R. 5244. The motion would have kept the various consumer protections in the bill from taking effect until the Federal Reserve determines that it will not reduce the availability of credit to small businesses, veterans, or minorities.

LCCR opposed the motion. While the substance of the amendment was not particularly objectionable, the particular wording of this motion was meant to keep the House from voting on final passage of the bill. The bill itself, which LCCR strongly supported, would outlaw a number of unfair and deceptive credit card billing practices. Such practices include “double-cycle billing,” in which customers are subjected to interest charges after they have already paid off the debt; and “universal default,” in which a card’s interest rates are maxed out if a customer is late on a payment to another creditor—even if he or she is paying the credit card on time. These and similar practices often keep consumers mired in debt—and they are of particular concern to minority borrowers, who are disproportionately given high-interest credit cards with predatory terms. The motion to recommit was intended to kill the bill without requiring House members to take a stand on the merits of the issue.

*The House rejected the motion (198–219). A vote against it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call No. 622 (09/23/08).*

### NEIGHBORHOOD STABILIZATION ACT OF 2008 (H.R. 5818)

In May 2008, the House considered H.R. 5818, which would establish a program, run by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, to provide \$15 billion in grants and loans that could be used by state and city governments to purchase and rehabilitate foreclosed properties. The properties would then be rented or sold to low-or moderate-income families.

LCCR supported H.R. 5818. While estimates vary, millions of homeowners are likely to lose their homes in the next several years due to a frenzy of irresponsible and predatory lending practices throughout much of this decade. Widespread foreclosures affect not only individual households, but also entire communities through abnormally depressed property values, neighborhood blight, public safety hazards, and drains on local government resources. At the same time that it provides a measure of stability in the midst of the foreclosure epidemic, H.R. 5818 also helps address the continuing need in many areas for affordable housing.

*The House passed H.R. 5818 (239–188). A vote for it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call No. 299 (5/8/08).*

### CONSUMER PROTECTIONS FOR HIGH-COST MORTGAGE LOANS (H.R. 3915)

During consideration of H.R. 3915, the Mortgage Reform and Anti-Predatory Lending Act of 2007, Rep. Patrick McHenry, R-NC, offered an amendment to strike Title III of the bill. Title III creates new strong consumer protections for mortgages that include especially high levels of points and fees, interest rates, or prepayment penalties. It would prohibit balloon fees, excessive late charges, and some other abusive charges.

LCCR opposed the McHenry amendment. While LCCR had a number of concerns about H.R. 3915, because portions of it contain weak enforcement provisions and it preempts stronger laws in a number of states, Title III of the bill is



clearly a significant step forward in reducing abusive lending practices. It is fashioned after consumer protections under North Carolina law, which have been demonstrated to reduce fee-gouging and equity stripping while still preserving access to responsible subprime loans. Eliminating Title III from the bill would leave borrowers—especially racial and ethnic minorities, who are more likely to be steered into high-cost loans—more vulnerable to predatory lending tactics.

*The House rejected the McHenry amendment (168-245). A vote against it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call No. 1116 (11/15/07).*

## IMMIGRATION

### RESTRICTION ON JURISDICTION OF EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION (H.R. 3093)

During consideration of an appropriations measure to fund the Departments of Commerce and Justice and several other agencies, Rep. Cliff Stearns, R-FL, offered an amendment that would prohibit the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) from taking action against employers with “English-only” policies in the workplace.

LCCR opposed the amendment. The EEOC’s existing policy strikes a fair and sensible balance: it allows employers to adopt English-only rules when they can be justified by business necessity, such as when employees must deal with customers, in communications with management, or during emergencies. Because language ability closely reflects national origin, however, the EEOC rightly views more expansive English-only rules—i.e. ones that are not necessary for business operations—as inherently discriminatory. By preventing the EEOC from taking action against such policies, the Stearns amendment would open the doors to discrimination on the basis of national origin and severely undercut the EEOC’s vital mission.

*The House rejected the Stearns amendment (202–212). A vote against it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call No. 734 (7/26/07).*

### REQUIRING STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS TO SHARE INFORMATION ABOUT IMMIGRANTS (H.R. 2638)

During consideration of a bill to fund the Department of Homeland Security, Rep. Tom Tancredo, R-CO, offered an amendment that would prohibit any money in the bill from being spent on state or local governments if they have restrictions on sharing information with the federal government about an individual’s immigration status.

LCCR opposed the amendment, as it would force state and local police officers to double as federal immigration agents, without providing them with the extensive training necessary for such a role. It would also undermine law enforcement efforts, as undocumented immigrants would be far less likely to report crimes if they fear being turned over by local police to immigration authorities. Rather than enact measures that treat hardworking immigrants like criminals, Congress should focus its efforts on enacting comprehensive immigration reform.

*The House agreed to the Tancredo amendment (234–189). A vote against it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call No. 485 (6/15/07).*

## LABOR/WORKING FAMILIES

### FEDERAL EMPLOYEES PAID PARENTAL LEAVE (H.R. 5781)

Under this bill, four of the 12 weeks of annual parental leave given to federal employees under the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) would be paid leave. The bill also allowed federal employees the right to use up to eight weeks of accrued sick leave to care for a new child.

LCCR supports paid parental leave because it assists working people and women in particular by enabling them to take the time necessary to care for their newborns and newly-adopted children, which is critical to the children’s health and well-being, without having to worry about their paycheck. As more mothers have entered the paid labor force for their family’s economic well-being, increasing their

labor force participation rate from 47 to 72 percent between 1975 and 2006, access to paid parental leave has become a necessity for today's working families.

*The House passed H.R. 5781 (278–146). A vote for it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 428 (6/19/2008).*

#### UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS EXTENSION (H.R. 5749)

This bill would extend federal unemployment benefits for individuals who have exhausted their current 26 weeks of compensation. It would provide an additional 13 weeks of unemployment benefits, plus another 13 weeks of extended benefits in states with high unemployment rates. The extended benefit program would expire March 31, 2009.

LCCR supported the unemployment insurance benefits extension, which would provide badly needed assistance in a sinking economy. Today's families are burdened by soaring gas, food and medicine prices, and rising mortgages or rent. Without even the minimal income that unemployment insurance benefits can provide the risk to family stability, health, and safety are dangerously high.

*The House passed H.R. 5749 (274–137). A vote for it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call No. 412 (6/12/08).*

#### HOPE VI HOUSING REAUTHORIZATION—PREVAILING WAGES (H.R. 3524)

This amendment to a federal housing bill would have excluded workers on housing projects funded by the bill from the protections of the Davis-Bacon Act. Davis-Bacon is a law establishing that wages for federally-funded construction projects be set at the prevailing rate for local construction projects.

LCCR supports the protections of the Davis-Bacon Act, which promote a stable income for workers in the construction industry. The Davis-Bacon Act provides that government contractors cannot undercut local construction wages by paying a lower rate. This concern is significant because

government projects are often of enormous scale and can, in and of themselves, dramatically lower the local wage rate. By keeping rates at the prevailing local levels, Davis-Bacon ensures a decent standard of living for construction workers. This amendment would have exempted major projects from the Davis-Bacon requirement and would have paved the way for further exemptions in other bills.

*The House rejected the amendment (136–268). A vote against it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call No. 15 (1/17/08).*

#### EMPLOYEE FREE CHOICE ACT OF 2007 (H.R. 800)

This bill would require employers to recognize unions whenever a majority of employees signed petitions reflecting their desire to form a union. It further establishes mediation and arbitration in first contract disputes at newly organized employers and provides additional damages for employees who experience retaliation because of their support for a union.

LCCR supported this bill because it would restore the freedom of workers to choose whether to form a union in an atmosphere free from employer coercion. Against a backdrop of intimidation and other improper tactics to undermine union support in the time period leading up to a secret ballot election, affording employees the right to choose a union through signing a petition is the only means to ensure they can express their free choice. Furthermore, this bill addresses employer tactics that also frustrate the desire of employees to be represented by a union. Employers frequently delay and ultimately refuse to come to terms on first contracts. This bill provides mechanisms to ensure a first contract is reached. The bill also increases penalties for unlawful discipline in retaliation for union support—a tactic which in the past employers have readily engaged in because penalties have been too slight.

*The House passed the bill by a final vote of (241–185). A vote for it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote 118 (3/1/07).*

## FAIR MINIMUM WAGE ACT OF 2007 (H.R. 2)

This bill would increase the federal minimum wage by \$2.10 over two years, from the current level of \$5.15 an hour to \$7.25 an hour.

LCCR supported this bill, which provided the first minimum wage increase for working Americans since 1997. The increase was a modest one relative to the rate of inflation since the last increase. Despite this, there was considerable resistance to its passage.

*The House passed H.R. 2 (315–116). A vote in favor of the bill was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 18 (1/10/07).*

## POVERTY/WELFARE

### GULF COAST HURRICANE RECOVERY ACT OF 2007 (H.R. 1227)

This bill provides comprehensive housing relief for the areas of the Gulf Coast affected by recent hurricanes. The measure provides increased flexibility for already allocated funds and new oversight of existing problems, preserves public housing and assists evacuees with rental housing, and provides support for landlords and local communities who assisted evacuees with housing.

LCCR supported this bill, which was designed to mitigate the terrible impact of Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, and Wilma on vulnerable low-income victims. Among other things, the bill would speed up the repair and rebuilding of homes and affordable rental housing to the displaced. The bill would also ensure continued rental assistance for families that have moved back to their homes areas, as well as for families displaced by these hurricanes; and provide reimbursements to communities and landlords that were generous in providing assistance to hurricane evacuees in the aftermath of the storms.

*The House passed H.R. 1227 (302–125). A vote in favor of the bill was counted as a + vote. Roll Call No. 172 (03/21/07).*

## VOTING RIGHTS

### VOTING RIGHTS FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA RESIDENTS (H.R. 1905)

In April 2007, the House considered H.R. 1905, the District of Columbia House Voting Rights Act of 2007 (DC VRA). The DC VRA would provide District of Columbia Residents with a voting member in the U.S. House of Representatives. D.C. residents are currently represented by a nonvoting delegate. At the same time, the DC VRA would provide Utah with an additional House seat, increasing its delegation from three to four members. This increase, in addition to keeping either political party from gaining an advantage in Congress from the bill, would ensure that the Utah congressional delegation more accurately reflects the size of the state's population.

LCCR supported the measure. The right to vote for those who make and enforce laws—the antidote to the evil of “taxation without representation”—is the most important right that citizens have in any democracy. Yet for more than 200 years, and even though they pay taxes and meet all the other responsibilities of citizenship, D.C. residents have been denied this right. In addition, since the last reapportionment of House seats in 2001, because Utah's population was not properly counted in the 2000 census, its citizens have not been represented as fully as they deserve. The DC VRA would address both problems, and would do so in a constitutional manner.

*The House passed H.R. 1905 (241–177). A vote for it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call No. 231 (4/19/07).*

## Senate Votes

### BUDGET

#### FISCAL YEAR 2009 BUDGET RESOLUTION (S. CON. RES. 70)

In March 2008, the Senate considered its budget resolution for Fiscal Year 2009. A budget resolution places certain constraints on Congress' spending in the upcoming fiscal year. It must be approved by both chambers of Congress, but does not need to be signed by the President.

LCCR supported S. Con. Res. 70. It included badly-needed increases in crucial services, while reversing damaging cuts and oversights in the budget that had been proposed by President Bush. Among its key provisions, the budget resolution called for \$8.8 billion more than the President's budget for the No Child Left Behind Act and other education programs. It also provided a badly needed increase of \$50 billion over five years for the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP); additional economic stimuli including unemployment relief; an increase in the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP); and expanded Food Stamp assistance.

*The Senate adopted S. Con. Res. 70 (51–44). A vote for it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call No. 85 (3/14/08).*

#### FISCAL YEAR 2008 BUDGET RESOLUTION (S. CON. RES. 21)

In March 2007, the Senate adopted a budget resolution that included substantial increases for education, health, and housing programs. The resolution provided \$6.1 billion more than the president's budget for education funding, including new resources for the No Child Left Behind Act, the Individuals with Disabilities in Education Act, and Pell grants. The budget resolution also allowed for increasing spending on the State Children's Health Insurance Program

(SCHIP) program by \$50 billion over five years, enough to cover an additional 5.1 million uninsured children. It also helped establish an affordable housing fund, increased the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) program that helps people with low incomes afford to heat their homes, and expanded nutrition programs, including the Food Stamp program.

LCCR supported the budget resolution because it provided long-overdue increases in crucial domestic programs without including fiscally irresponsible tax breaks.

*The Senate adopted S. Con. Res. 21 (52–47). A vote for the bill was counted as a + vote. Roll Call No. 114 (3/23/07).*

### EDUCATION

#### ACCESS TO EDUCATION, DREAM ACT (S. 2205)

In October 2007, the Senate considered the Development, Relief, and Education for Alien Minors Act, known as the DREAM Act. Beneficiaries of the bill would be individuals who were brought into the country as children, too young to have had any control over the decision to enter the U.S. illegally. The bill would provide a six-year path to legal status starting after high school graduation for individuals brought to the United States more than five years prior to enactment of the law. To qualify for a green card an applicant would have to demonstrate good moral character and within the six-year period either graduate from community college, complete two years toward a four-year degree, or serve at least two years in the U.S. military.

LCCR supported the bill because it would allow immigrants who worked hard and stayed in school the opportunity to continue their education or public service in the U.S. military. Immigrants who came to the country as children and were raised here are extremely unlikely to leave the

country that they know as their home. Rather than drive these people into the underground economy, the DREAM Act is a focused and practical way to ensure that they can fully contribute to American society by attaining an education or by serving in the military. While a majority of the Senate supported this common sense approach, opponents forced a cloture vote, which requires 60 votes to pass, successfully preventing the Senate from voting on final passage of the bill.

*The motion to invoke cloture fell short of the necessary 60 votes (52–44). A vote for the cloture motion was counted as a + vote. Roll Call No. 394 (10/24/07).*

## EMPLOYMENT

### LILLY LEDBETTER FAIR PAY ACT (H.R. 2831)

The Senate narrowly voted against cloture on a motion to proceed to this bill, which establishes a fair statute of limitations in paycheck discrimination cases. The bill would have restored the law to what it was prior to the Supreme Court's decision in *Ledbetter v. Goodyear Tire & Rubber*, decided on May 29, 2007. In that case the Supreme Court held that the 180-day statute of limitations for Title VII pay discrimination cases should be calculated from the day a pay decision is made, rather than from when the employee is subject to that decision or injured by it. The Court's decision in this case was a sharp departure from precedent and would greatly limit the ability of pay discrimination victims to vindicate their rights.

LCCR strongly supported the Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act because it restores the ability of victims of paycheck discrimination to have a fair opportunity to pursue their claims. The bill amends Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, and the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 to clarify that each time an employee receives a discriminatory paycheck, it is an act of discrimination actionable under the relevant statutes. This is especially important since often employees do not learn about a discriminatory pay decision until years after it is

made—making the Supreme Court's approach untenable. Under this bill, employees would once more be given a fair and reasonable opportunity to file charges of pay discrimination within 180 days of the last discriminatory paycheck.

*The motion to invoke cloture fell short of the necessary 60 votes (56–42). A vote for the cloture motion was counted as a + vote. Roll Call No. 110 (4/23/08).\**

*\*Although Majority Leader Reid's vote is officially recorded as a "no," he switched his vote from "yes" to "no" due to a Senate rule that would permit him to raise the bill again only if he voted against cloture. Therefore we have scored his vote on this bill as a "yes."*

### BARRING EEOC ENFORCEMENT OF TITLE VII (S. CONG. RES. 70, AMEND. 4222)

During the Senate's consideration of the budget resolution, Sen. Lamar Alexander, R-TN, introduced an amendment that would effectively restrict the federal enforcement of the civil rights of language minorities. Specifically, the amendment would take away the funding used by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) for bringing enforcement actions against English-only rules in the workplace, regardless of whether the EEOC determined that an employer's English-only policy had no business justification at all.

LCCR opposed the amendment. LCCR strongly supports robust EEOC enforcement of civil rights laws and the rights of limited English proficient individuals in the United States, including their right to be free from workplace discrimination.

*The Senate adopted the Alexander amendment (54–44). A vote against the amendment was counted as a + vote. Roll Call No. 58 (3/13/08)*



## HOUSING/LENDING

### ALLOWING COURT-ORDERED MODIFICATION OF TROUBLED MORTGAGE LOANS (S. 2636)

During consideration of S. 2636, the “Foreclosure Prevention Act of 2008,” Senator Richard Durbin, D-IL, offered an amendment that would change bankruptcy laws to assist many homeowners who are caught up in the ongoing mortgage foreclosure crisis. For mortgages that were otherwise destined to end in foreclosure, bankruptcy courts would be able to reduce the loan’s principal and interest payments to affordable, fair-market-value levels.

LCCR supported the Durbin Amendment. It was a limited proposal that could save hundreds of thousands of borrowers from losing their homes, through a “Chapter 13” bankruptcy procedure that can already be used for vacation homes, yachts, farms, and investment properties. Such relief is important because many of the millions of borrowers who are likely to face foreclosure in the next several years were victims of “predatory” lending practices, involving the use of deceptive and unsustainable loan terms. In addition, foreclosures affect not only individual households, but also affect entire neighborhoods through reduced property values, blight, public safety hazards, and drains on local government resources. The Durbin amendment would prevent many foreclosures without imposing any cost on taxpayers, so it could not be labeled as a “bailout.” Ironically, many of the lenders responsible for the foreclosure crisis have received bankruptcy relief themselves, yet the lending industry lobbied very aggressively against letting borrowers do the same.

Opponents sought to block the Senate from moving forward with consideration of the Durbin amendment by using a filibuster—a procedural tactic that prevents further action, and which can only be overcome by a 60-vote margin. Sensing that he did not have enough votes to defeat the filibuster, Sen. Durbin instead made a motion to table, or withdraw his amendment—a motion that he himself opposed.

*The Senate agreed to table the Durbin amendment (58–36). A vote against the motion was counted as a + vote. Roll Call No. 88 (4/3/08).*

## IMMIGRATION

### AMENDMENT REGARDING THE REAL ID ACT (S. 1639)

During consideration of S. 1639, the Comprehensive Immigration Reform Act of 2007 (a successor to S. 1348, a measure that had been blocked several weeks earlier by immigration restrictionists), Sen. Max Baucus, D-MT, offered an amendment that would delete several provisions in the bill that relied on the REAL ID Act of 2005. The leadership moved to table, or kill, this amendment.

LCCR opposed the motion to table the Baucus amendment. LCCR strongly opposed the REAL ID Act, an extremely burdensome and potentially discriminatory federal ID law, and opposed its proposed expansion in S. 1639. Under S. 1639, all employers would be required to verify both the identity and the employment eligibility of all potential employees (citizens and immigrants alike). Beginning in 2013, for most Americans, this requirement could only be satisfied by presenting a REAL ID card or a U.S. passport. A growing number of states, however, have stated that they will not comply with the REAL ID Act, due to its outrageously high costs and administrative burdens. As a result, Americans living in such states would literally no longer be able to obtain new jobs in 2013 unless they (a) obtained U.S. passports (which currently cost \$97) or (b) joined the estimated twelve million “undocumented workers” already present in our country. For these reasons, LCCR supported the Baucus amendment and opposed the motion to table it.

*The motion to table the Baucus amendment failed (45–52). A vote against it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call No. 234 (6/27/07).*

### “OFFICIAL ENGLISH” AMENDMENT (S. 1348)

During consideration of S. 1348, the Comprehensive Immigration Reform Act of 2007, Sen. Jim Inhofe, R-OK, offered an amendment declaring that, unless required by law, no individual would have a right to demand services or materials from federal agencies in any language other than English.

LCCR opposed the Inhofe amendment. While it would not have expressly prohibited federal agencies from voluntarily providing bilingual services or materials, it would likely discourage them from doing so. This could have troubling consequences, when, for instance, the federal government tries to convey important public safety and health information. In addition to practical concerns, the Inhofe amendment would do nothing to advance the worthwhile goal of encouraging the greater use of English. The proper way to advance this goal is to provide more opportunities, through additional ESL classes and resources, for new immigrants to learn the language.

*The Senate agreed to the Inhofe amendment (64–33). A vote against it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call No. 198 (6/7/07).*

#### COMPREHENSIVE IMMIGRATION REFORM (S. 1348)

During consideration of S. 1348, the Comprehensive Immigration Reform Act of 2007, the leadership moved to limit further debate by opponents of the measure and proceed to a vote on final passage. This is known as a motion to invoke cloture, and under Senate rules, it requires 60 votes.

LCCR supported the motion. While LCCR had a number of serious concerns about S. 1348—including a very troubling immigrant guestworker program and its elimination of several family-based visa categories in favor of a radical new “point system”—the overall goals of comprehensive immigration reform were too important for Congress to fail to act on the issue. Without comprehensive reform, our nation’s immigration system will remain unable to keep up with economic realities, provide an orderly way to keep track of who is here, or give people enough incentives to play by the rules.

*The motion to invoke cloture fell short of the necessary 60 votes (45–50). A subsequent attempt to invoke cloture on a similar bill (S. 1639) also failed, several weeks later. A vote in favor of the motion was counted as a + vote. Roll Call No. 206 (6/7/07).*

#### EXPANDED GROUNDS FOR DEPORTATION (S. 1348)

During consideration of S. 1348, the Comprehensive Immigration Reform Act of 2007, Sen. John Cornyn, R-TX, offered an amendment that, among other things, would expand the list of criminal offenses that trigger mandatory deportation. It would apply these changes retroactively. It would also bar undocumented immigrants from taking advantage of the “earned legalization” provisions of S. 1348.

LCCR opposed the Cornyn amendment. It would expand the definition of the term “aggravated felony,” a term of art in immigration law which, since it was drastically expanded in 1996, already includes many offenses that are neither “aggravated” nor even “felonies.” Offenses that fall under the definition (which can include petty shoplifting, for example) now subject legal resident immigrants to automatic, lifetime deportation. While deportation is certainly an appropriate response to most immigrants who commit crimes in our country, the “aggravated felony” label prevents a judge from considering mitigating circumstances—leading to the same kinds of extremely harsh punishments that result from mandatory minimum sentencing laws. The amendment would also apply the changes retroactively, so that immigrants with old offenses, who repaid their debts to society long ago, would face automatic deportation. Finally, by making undocumented immigrants ineligible for earned legalization, the Cornyn amendment would essentially gut one of the most important features of the underlying bill.

*The Senate rejected the Cornyn amendment (46–51). A vote against it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call No. 187 (6/6/07).*

## STATE & LOCAL POLICE ENFORCEMENT OF IMMIGRATION LAWS (S. 1348)

During consideration of S. 1348, the “Comprehensive Immigration Reform Act of 2007,” Sen. Norm Coleman, R-MN, offered an amendment that would eliminate state and local law enforcement policies, used by many police departments, which prohibit officers from asking the people they protect and serve about their immigration status.

LCCR opposed the Coleman amendment. Many police departments have policies of not asking about immigration status because they know, from experience, that doing so interferes with their efforts to maintain public health and safety. Immigrants who live in fear of the police or other government employees are far less likely to report crimes, seek medical assistance, or otherwise cooperate on matters that affect their communities. Eliminating such policies would only drive immigrants further underground. It would also encourage racial and ethnic profiling, as individuals—immigrants and citizens alike—who look or sound “foreign” are invariably far more likely to be interrogated about their immigration status.

*The Coleman amendment was defeated (48–49). A vote against it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call No. 177 (5/24/07).*

## JUDICIARY/LEGAL RIGHTS

### NOMINATION OF MICHAEL B. MUKASEY FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

Judge Mukasey was nominated to replace Alberto Gonzales as the next attorney general, the nation’s chief law enforcement officer, who is charged with heading the Department of Justice and enforcing and interpreting many civil and human rights laws.

LCCR opposed the nomination of Judge Mukasey following his Senate hearing, because he was unable to commit to the established proposition that waterboarding was torture, he advocated an expansive view of executive power, and

he showed little appreciation for the Department of Justice’s civil rights goals. Many hoped Judge Mukasey would be an independent choice who would stand up to the administration on its controversial policies, which had been sanctioned by his predecessor. But his answers to question suggested either that he lacked such independence or that his views aligned perfectly with the administration’s divisive views.

*The Senate confirmed the nominee by a 53–40 vote. A vote against the nomination was counted as a +vote. Roll Call No. 407 (11/8/07).*

### NOMINATION OF LESLIE H. SOUTHWICK TO THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

This was a vote on a motion to invoke cloture on the nomination of Leslie H. Southwick to the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, following his being narrowly voted out of committee.

LCCR strongly opposed Leslie Southwick’s nomination. While a judge on Mississippi state court, Judge Southwick joined or authored opinions that cast doubt on his commitment to fairness and equal justice in cases involving minorities, gays and lesbians, and workers and consumers. His record was all the more troubling given that the Fifth Circuit has the highest percentage of minority residents of the federal circuits. Unfortunately, some senators placed undue hope in his personal qualities and his professed commitment to fairness, while ignoring his judicial record, and voted for cloture, allowing his confirmation to a lifetime seat on the Fifth Circuit.

*The Senate invoked cloture (62–35). A vote against cloture was counted as a +vote. Roll Call No. 392 (10/24/07).*

## LABOR/WORKING FAMILIES

### PUBLIC SAFETY EMPLOYER-EMPLOYEE COOPERATION ACT (H.R. 980)

The Senate voted for cloture on a motion to proceed to consideration of the Public Safety Employer-Employee Cooperation Act, a bill which established limited organizing and collective bargaining rights for public safety officials.

LCCR supported this bill, which helps public safety workers, who are relied on heavily by communities across the country. Unfortunately, many state and local government entities deny these workers the fundamental right to form a union and bargain collectively. Those who choose to follow the brave calling of a career in public safety should not be denied the right to engage their employers in meaningful dialogue about workplace terms and conditions, a right enjoyed by the vast majority of our nation's workers. In fact, collective bargaining allows these workers to suggest job improvements to their employers which make them more effective at keeping communities safe. Collective bargaining for public safety workers—whose ranks include many minorities and women—is of special concern to LCCR because unions can dramatically improve standards of living for women and minority workers.

*The Senate invoked cloture (69–29). A vote for cloture was counted as a +vote. Roll Call No. 126 (5/13/08).*

### EMPLOYEE FREE CHOICE ACT OF 2007 (H.R. 800)

This bill would require employers to recognize unions whenever a majority of employees signed petitions reflecting their desire to form a union. It further establishes mediation and arbitration in first contract disputes at newly organized employers and provides additional damages for employees who experience retaliation because of their support for a union.

LCCR supported this bill because it would restore the freedom of workers to choose whether to form a union in an atmosphere free from employer coercion. Against a

backdrop of intimidation and other improper tactics to undermine union support in the time period leading up to a secret ballot election, affording employees the right to choose a union through signing a petition is the only means to ensure they can express their free choice. Furthermore, this bill addresses employer tactics that also frustrate the desire of employees to be represented by a union. Employers frequently delay and ultimately refuse to come to terms on first contracts. This bill provides mechanisms to ensure a first contract is reached. The bill also increases penalties for unlawful discipline in retaliation for union support—a tactic which in the past employers have readily engaged in because penalties have been too slight.

*The motion to invoke cloture fell short of the necessary 60 votes (51–48). A vote for cloture is counted as a +vote. Roll Call No. 227 (6/26/07).*

### FAIR MINIMUM WAGE ACT OF 2007 (H.R. 2)

This bill would increase the federal minimum wage by \$2.10 over two years, from the current level of \$5.15 an hour to \$7.25 an hour.

LCCR supported an increase in the minimum wage, the first such increase for working Americans since 1997. The increase was a modest one relative to the rate of inflation since the last increase. LCCR supported this bill because it benefited the many working people who struggled to make ends meet and raise families at the previous minimum wage rate. Despite the pressing importance of this bill for working people, many senators insisted that the bill contain business tax cuts. The effort to pass a bill without business tax cuts failed to garner the 60 votes needed to cut off debate (cloture). Ultimately, the bill was enacted into law without the business tax cuts.

*The motion to invoke cloture fell short of the necessary 60 votes (54–43). A vote in favor of the motion was counted as a + vote. Roll Call No. 23 (1/24/07).*

## VOTING RIGHTS

### VOTING RIGHTS FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA RESIDENTS (S. 1257)

In September 2007, the Senate leadership moved to proceed to consideration of S. 1257, the District of Columbia House Voting Rights Act of 2007 (DC VRA). The DC VRA would provide District of Columbia residents with a voting member in the U.S. House of Representatives. D.C. residents are currently represented by a nonvoting delegate. At the same time, the DC VRA would provide Utah with an additional House seat, increasing its delegation from three to four members. This increase, in addition to keeping either political party from gaining an advantage in Congress from the bill, would ensure that the Utah congressional delegation more accurately reflects the size of the state's population.

LCCR supported the bill. The right to vote for those who make and enforce laws—the antidote to the evil of “taxation without representation”—is the most important right that citizens have in any democracy. Yet for more than 200 years, and even though they pay taxes and meet all the other responsibilities of citizenship, D.C. residents have been denied this right. In addition, the last reapportionment of House seats in 2001, because Utah's population was not properly counted in the 2000 census, its citizens have not been represented as fully as they deserve. The DC VRA would address both problems, and would do so in a constitutional manner. The House had already passed a similar bill (H.R. 1905).

Opponents of S. 1257 sought to block the Senate from moving forward with consideration of the bill. Under Senate rules, overcoming such an attempt (by invoking “cloture”) requires a 60-vote margin.

*The motion to invoke cloture fell short of the necessary 60 votes (57–42). A vote for it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call No. 339 (9/18/07).*

### PHOTO ID REQUIREMENT FOR VOTING (S. 1348)

During consideration of S. 1348, the Comprehensive Immigration Reform Act of 2007, Sen. Mitch McConnell, R-KY, offered an amendment that would require voters, beginning with the 2008 election, to present government-issued photo identification before voting.

LCCR opposed the McConnell amendment. As our nation recognized when it eliminated poll taxes, no citizen should have to pay to vote. Many individuals do not have a photo ID or the time and money to obtain it. While the McConnell amendment authorized funds to help states give free ID to voters who cannot afford it, the funds were not guaranteed, and the provision would not have addressed other burdens involved in obtaining an ID. Furthermore, photo ID requirements disproportionately affect racial and ethnic minorities, who are less likely to have a photo ID, and they also give poll workers an unacceptable level of discretion, opening the door to discrimination at the polls.

*The McConnell amendment was defeated (41–52). A vote against it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call No. 184 (6/5/07).*



[illegible]

Key: + signifies a vote in line with LCCR's position  
- signifies a vote against LCCR's position

x indicates that a ye or nay vote was not cast  
i indicates the member was not in office for a full term

[illegible]

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## HOUSE VOTES

[illegible]

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## HOUSE VOTES

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		HOPE IV Housing Reauthorization																									
		Fair Minimum Wage Act																									
		EFCA																									
		House 2009 Budget Resolution																									
		Gulf Coast Recovery Act																									
		House 2008 Budget Resolution																									
		DC VRA																									
		Head Start Reauthorization																									
		LLEHCPA																									
		Neighborhood Stabilization Act 2008																									
		Supplemental Appropriations																									
		21st Century Green Pub. School Facilities Act																									
		Unemployment Benefits Extension																									
		Fed. Employees Paid Parental leave																									
		ADAAA																									
		State/Local Gov. Sharing Immigrants Info.																									
		Paycheck Fairness Act																									
		Unfair Credit Card Billing Practices																									
		EEOC English Only																									
		Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act																									
		CHAMP																									
		ENDA																									
		Consumer Protections for High Cost Mortgage Loans																									
		Civil Rights Score																									
		Report Total																									
Florida (continued)																											
CO Vote Number	LCR's Position	15	18	118	141	172	212	231	284	299	299	330	379	412	428	460	465	556	622	734	768	787	1057	1116			
	Nay	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Nay	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Nay	Yea	Yea	Yea	Nay			
Keller (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13%	13%
Klein, R. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	96%	96%
Mack (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	5%	4%
Mahoney (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	(+)	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	87%	87%
Meek, K. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	100%
Mica (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	5%	4%
Miller, J. (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4%	4%
Putnam (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(+)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4%	4%
Ros-Lehtinen (R)	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	61%	61%
Stearns (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	13%	13%
Wasserman Schultz (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	100%
Weldon (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	0%
Wexler (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	100%
Young, C.W. (R)	-	+	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	18%	17%
Georgia																											
Barrow (D)	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	78%	78%
Bishop, S. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	100%
Brown (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	0%
Deal (R)	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	5%	4%
Gingrey (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5%	4%
Johnson, H. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	(+)	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	+	100%	91%
Kingston (R)	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	0%
Lewis, John (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	96%
Linder (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	0%
Marshall (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	65%	65%
Norwood (R)	-	-	(-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	0%
Price, T. (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	0%

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		Report Total																									
CQ Vote Number		15	18	118	141	172	212	231	284	299	299	330	379	412	428	460	485	556	622	734	768	787	1057	1116			
LCRR's Position		Nay	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Nay	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Nay	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Nay	Civil Rights Score	
Georgia (continued)																											
Scott, D. (D)		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	100%
Westmoreland (R)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	0%	0%	
Hawaii																											
Abercrombie (D)		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	100%
Hirono (D)		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	100%
Idaho																											
Sail (R)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4%	4%
Simpson (R)		-	+	-	-	+	-	-	(-)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17%	17%
Illinois																											
Bean (D)		+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	87%	87%
Biggert (R)		+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	26%	26%
Costello (D)		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	100%
Davis, Danny (D)		X	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	96%
Emanuel (D)		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	100%
Foster (D)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89%	35%
Gutierrez (D)		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	96%
Hare (D)		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	+	100%	100%
Hastert (R)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	0%
Jackson, J. (D)		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	100%
Johnson, Timothy (R)		+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35%	35%
Kirk (R)		+	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	43%	43%
LaHood (R)		+	+	+	X	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	-	X	+	+	+	X	+	50%	39%
Lipinski (D)		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	91%	91%
Manzullo (R)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4%	4%
Roskam (R)		+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9%	9%
Rush (D)		+	+	+	(+)	+	+	+	+	+	(+)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	100%
Schakowsky (D)		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	100%

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CO Vote Number		15	18	118	141	172	212	231	284	299	299	330	379	412	428	460	485	556	622	734	768	787	1057	1116																											
LCCR's Position		Nay	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Nay	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Nay	Yea	Yea	Yea	Nay																											
Kentucky (continued)																																																			
Rogers, H. (R)		-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	17%	17%																									
Whitfield (R)		+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26%	26%																									
Yarmuth (D)		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	96%	96%																									
Louisiana																																																			
Alexander, R. (R)		+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22%	22%																									
Baker (R)		X	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	8%	4%																									
Boustany (R)		-	-	-	X	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9%	9%																									
Cazayoux (D)		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	35%																									
Jefferson (D)		X	+	(+)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	91%																									
Jindal (R)		+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	X	18%	9%																									
McCreary (R)		-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	19%	17%																									
Melancon (D)		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	83%	83%																									
Scalise (R)		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	13%	4%																									
Maine																																																			
Allen (D)		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	100%																									
Michaud (D)		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	95%	91%																									
Maryland																																																			
Bartlett (R)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4%	4%																									
Cummings (D)		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	100%																									
Edwards, D. (D)		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	17%																									
Gilchrest (R)		+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	X	-	+	-	53%	43%																									
Hoyer (D)		X	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	96%																									
Ruppersberger (D)		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	100%																									
Sarbanes (D)		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	100%																									
Van Hollen (D)		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	96%																									
Wynn (D)		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	74%																									

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North Carolina																											
Butterfield (D)		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	100%
Coble (R)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4%	4%
Etheridge (D)		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	95%	91%
Foxx (R)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4%	4%
Hayes (R)		-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	35%	35%
Jones, W. (R)		-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	30%	30%
McHenry (R)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9%	9%
McIntyre (D)		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	70%	70%
Miller, B. (D)		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	100%
Myrick (R)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5%	4%
Price, D. (D)		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	100%
Shuler (D)		+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	59%	57%
Watt (D)		+	+	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	96%
North Dakota																											
Pomeroy (D)		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	96%	96%
Ohio																											
Boehner (R)		X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5%	4%
Chabot (R)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14%	13%
Gillmor (R)		I	+	-	-	I	+	+	-	-	-	I	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18%	9%
Hobson (R)		X	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18%	17%
Jordan (R)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4%	4%
Kaptur (D)		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	100%
Kucinich (D)		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	91%	87%
LaTourette (R)		+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	52%	52%
Latta (R)		-	I	I	-	-	I	I	I	I	I	-	-	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I	10%	4%
Pryce, D. (R)		-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	X	+	+	+	-	-	X	-	-	-	+	-	-	35%	30%
Regula (R)		+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	26%	26%

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Ohio (continued)																										
Ryan, T. (D)		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	100%
Schmidt (R)		x	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14%	13%
Space (D)		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	91%	91%
Sutton (D)		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	100%
Tiberi (R)		+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22%	22%
Tubbs Jones (D)		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	x	100%	91%
Turner (R)		+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	32%	30%
Wilson, Charlie (D)		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	100%
Oklahoma																										
Boren (D)		+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	55%	52%
Cole (R)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4%	4%
Fallin (R)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4%	4%
Lucas (R)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4%	4%
Sullivan (R)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	5%	4%
Oregon																										
Blumenauer (D)		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	100%
DeFazio (D)		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	96%	96%
Hooley (D)		+	+	+	+	x	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	95%	91%
Walden (R)		+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26%	26%
Wu (D)		x	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	96%
Pennsylvania																										
Attnire (D)		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	87%	87%
Brady, R. (D)		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	96%
Carney (D)		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	87%	87%
Dent (R)		-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	52%	52%
Doyle (D)		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	x	100%	96%
English (R)		+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	52%	52%

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Texas (continued)																											
CO Vote Number	LCCR's Position	15	18	118	141	172	212	231	284	299	299	330	379	412	428	460	485	556	622	734	768	787	1057	1116			
	Nay	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Nay	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Nay	Yea	Yea	Yea	Nay			
Jackson Lee (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	96%	
Johnson, S. (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	×	×	×	-	5%	4%	
Johnson, E. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	×	+	+	×	×	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	87%	
Lampson (D)	+	+	+	+	-	+	×	×	×	×	+	-	+	+	+	×	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	67%	52%	
Marchant (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	×	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9%	9%	
McCaull (R)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13%	13%	
Neugebauer (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4%	4%	
Ortiz (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	×	×	+	+	+	×	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	87%	
Paul (R)	×	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	×	×	-	-	-	×	-	-	×	-	-	×	-	-	×	×	0%	0%	
Poe (R)	-	+	+	(-)	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9%	9%	
Reyes (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	×	+	+	+	+	100%	96%	
Rodriguez (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	100%	
Sessions, P. (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	×	×	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5%	4%	
Smith, L. (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13%	13%	
Thornberry (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4%	4%	
Utah																											
Bishop, R. (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	×	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5%	4%	
Cannon (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	×	+	×	-	-	-	-	-	-	10%	9%	
Matheson (D)	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	78%	78%
Vermont																											
Welch (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	100%	
Virginia																											
Boucher (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	×	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	96%	
Cantor (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	×	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5%	4%	
Davis, J. (R)	+	+	×	+	×	×	×	×	×	×	+	+	+	+	+	+	×	+	+	×	×	×	+	+	100%	4%	
Davis, T. (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	27%	26%	
Drake (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9%	9%	

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		LCCR's Position	Nay	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Nay	Yea	Yea	Nay	Nay	Yea	Yea	Yea	Nay		
Virginia (continued)																												
		Forbes (R)	X	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14%	13%
		Goode (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13%	13%
		Goodlatte (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9%	9%
		Moran, James (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	100%
		Scott, R. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	100%
		Wittman (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20%	9%
		Wolf (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	(+)	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	26%	26%
Washington																												
		Baird (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	96%	96%
		Dicks (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	100%
		Hastings, D. (R)	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5%	4%
		Inslee (D)	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	96%
		Larsen, R. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	100%
		McDermott (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	100%
		McMorris Rodgers (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10%	9%
		Reichert (R)	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	52%	52%
		Smith, Adam (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	96%	96%
West Virginia																												
		Capito (R)	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	35%	35%
		Mollohan (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	100%
		Rahall (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	96%	96%

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		Fair Minimum Wage Act	EEOC English Only	Senate Budget Resolution 2009	Mod. of Troubled Mortgage Loans	Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act	Senate Budget Resolution 2008	Pub. Safety Co-op Act	Police Enforcement Imm. Laws	Photo ID	Expanded Grounds for deportation	Official English Amendment	Comprehensive Immigration Reform	EFCA	REAL ID	DC VRA	Nomination of Southwick	DREAM Act	Nomination of Mukasey	Civil Rights Score	Report Total
CO Vote Number:	23	58	85	88	110	114	126	177	184	187	198	206	227	234	339	392	394	407			
LCCR's Position	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Yea	Yea	Yea	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Yea	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay			
Alabama																					
Sessions, J. (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	6%	
Shelby (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	6%	
Alaska																					
Murkowski (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11%	
Stevens (R)	-	-	(-)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6%	
Arizona																					
Kyl (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6%	
McCain (R)	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	X	+	+	-	+	-	X	-	-	X	X	22%	
Arkansas																					
Lincoln (D)	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	78%	
Pryor (D)	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	61%	
California																					
Boxer (D)	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	X	+	87%	
Feinstein (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	83%	
Colorado																					
Allard (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	
Salazar, K. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	89%	
Connecticut																					
Dodd (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	X	X	X	92%	
Lieberman (I)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	78%	
Delaware																					
Biden (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	(+)	100%	
Carper (D)	X	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	71%	
Florida																					
Martinez (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	33%	
Nelson, Bill (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	83%	

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			Senate Budget Resolution 2008									
			Pub. Safety Co-op Act									
			Police Enforcement Imm. Laws									
			Photo ID									
			Expanded Grounds for deportation									
			Official English Amendment									
			Comprehensive Immigration Reform									
			EFCA									
			REAL ID									
			DC VRA									
			Nomination of Southwick									
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			Civil Rights Score									
			Report Total									

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Maine																					
Collins (R)	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	50%	50%	
Snowe (R)	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	56%	56%	
Maryland																					
Cardin (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	94%	94%	
Mikulski (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	94%	94%	
Massachusetts																					
Kennedy, E. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	(+)	(+)	+	94%	94%	
Kerry (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	100%	
Michigan																					
Levin, C. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	100%	
Stabenow (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	100%	
Minnesota																					
Coleman (R)	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	28%	28%	
Klobuchar (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	89%	89%	
Mississippi																					
Cochran (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	
Lott (R)	-	i	i	i	i	-	i	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	8%	6%	
Wicker (R)	i	-	-	-	-	-	-	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	0%	0%	
Missouri																					
Bond (R)	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	
McCaskill (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	72%	72%	
Montana																					
Baucus, M. (D)	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	56%	56%	
Tester (D)	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	61%	61%	
Nebraska																					
Hagel (R)	-	-	-	-	x	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	35%	33%	
Nelson, Ben (D)	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	61%	61%	

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LCCR's Position	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Yea	Yea	Yea	Nay	Nay	Nay	Yea	Yea	Nay	Nay	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay			
Oregon																					
Smith, G. (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	11%	
Wyden (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	94%	
Pennsylvania																					
Casey (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	
Specter (R)	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	44%	
Rhode Island																					
Reed, J. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	
Whitehouse (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	
South Carolina																					
DeMint (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	6%	
Graham (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	17%	
South Dakota																					
Johnson, Tim (D)	X	+	+	-	+	X	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	+	+	+	78%	
Thune (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6%	
Tennessee																					
Alexander, L. (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	(-)	6%	
Corker (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	
Texas																					
Cornyn (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-)	0%	
Hutchison (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	6%	
Utah																					
Bennett (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	11%	
Hatch (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	22%	
Vermont																					
Leahy (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	
Sanders (I)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	94%	

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Key: + signifies a vote in line with LCCR's position      x indicates that a yea or nay vote was not cast  
- signifies a vote against LCCR's position      i indicates the member was not in office for a full term



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