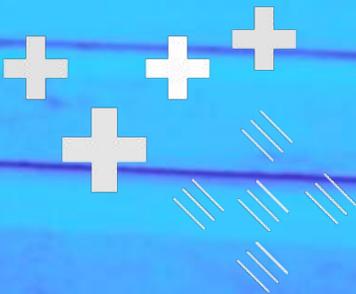




The Leadership Conference  
on Civil and Human Rights

# The Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights Voting Record

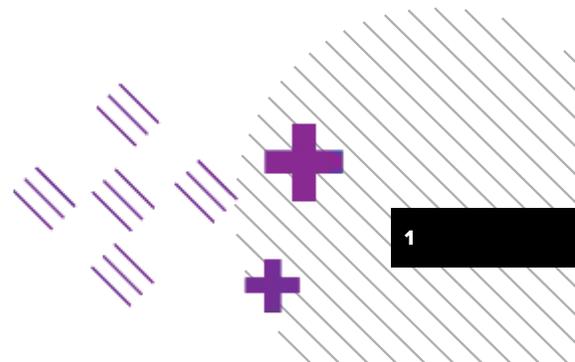
117th Congress

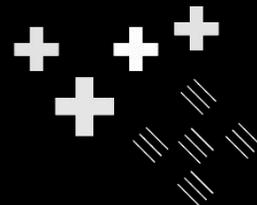


# Table of Contents

---

<b>2</b>	<b>About The Voting Record</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Introduction</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>House Vote Summaries</b>
<b>24</b>	<b>Senate Vote Summaries</b>
<b>50</b>	<b>House Scorecard</b>
<b>65</b>	<b>Senate Scorecard</b>





## About The Leadership Conference

The Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights is a coalition charged by its diverse membership of more than 230 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 and nominations considered during the 117th Congress to create the Voting Record. These votes reflect how members of Congress have aligned with The Leadership Conference’s priority areas in 2021 and 2022.

Based on these votes, each member of Congress earns a percentage rating for support of The Leadership Conference’s priorities. This rating does not indicate the full extent of a legislator’s support for or opposition to The Leadership Conference’s positions and represents neither endorsement nor condemnation of any member of Congress. The Voting Record is intended to be a tool for public education and is designed to help readers understand the records of their elected officials on key civil and human rights issues. For additional specifics, please see the [supplementary charts](#) detailing each vote and how each member voted.

**During the 117th Congress, 222 House members and 48 senators supported our positions on more than 95 percent of the votes in The Leadership Conference Voting Record.**

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

# Introduction

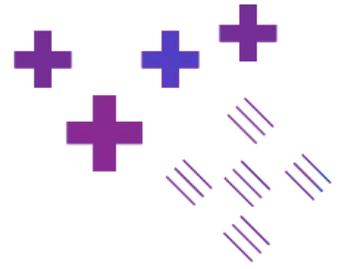
The 117th Congress began its work at a moment of national crisis. After four years, the contentious and polarizing presidency of Donald Trump was coming to an end. Thousands of Americans were dying each day from a deadly pandemic, which had already claimed the lives of millions worldwide. The pandemic exacerbated existing social and economic inequalities, and many families and communities continued to struggle. And the murder of George Floyd and state-sanctioned violence against Black people had exposed just how deeply systemic racism and inequality permeate the institutions that shape American life.

On January 6, 2021, the nation watched in horror as a shocking attack on our democracy unfolded at the Capitol. A mob of President Trump's supporters overwhelmed the Capitol Police; forced lawmakers, congressional staff, and Capitol workers into hiding; and attempted to violently overturn the election. In the aftermath, the House of Representatives voted to impeach Trump for his role in fomenting the insurrectionists, but despite bipartisan support, the Senate was unable to muster the two-thirds majority needed to convict. These events demonstrated just how much was broken in the United States at that moment — in our governance, our laws and policies, and our politics. A great deal of that fracture was due to the destructive actions of the Trump administration, with roots that go back much further in our nation's history.

## The work begins

And yet, the seeds were planted for positive change, giving the civil and human rights coalition hope that our priorities would also rise to the top of policymakers' agendas. A new president was taking office, one who had vowed to make racial justice and equity a central focus of his work. For the first time, a woman of Black and South Asian descent was elected to the vice presidency. A new majority took shape in the Senate, due to the historic election of Georgia's first Black and Jewish senators. And the House, for its part, had already passed an ambitious civil and human rights agenda in the 116th Congress. But, while we urged the new administration and Congress to repair the devastation wrought and chart a new course, putting these pieces together to make concrete progress would prove to be challenging.

The majorities in both chambers were held together by razor thin margins. The Senate was split 50-50, with Vice President Harris providing key tie-breaking votes when needed. On top of that, the Senate filibuster practice would once again allow a minority of senators to prevent meaningful action on legislation even if it had majority support. In the face of partisan polarization and routine, lockstep obstruction by most Republicans, House Speaker Nancy Pelosi, D. Calif., and Senate Majority Leader Chuck Schumer, D. N.Y., needed unity from their caucuses in order to move legislation and confirmations.



This political reality was reflected in what Congress was — and was not — able to accomplish, or even consider on the floor. Of the 98 civil and human rights votes included in this edition of the Voting Record, only 12 — relating to seven bills — were final passage votes for legislation that ultimately became law. Of those, three could pass with a 50-vote majority in the Senate, three contained enough compromises to garner bipartisan support, and one ultimately rode along with a must-pass package. The vast majority of the remaining votes were executive and judicial confirmations in the Senate, which were approved with simple majority support, and essential civil and human rights bills that passed the House but have been victims of the routine, obstructionary use of the Senate filibuster.

This report is a record of the dozens of significant votes that took place during the 117th Congress and the senators and representatives who supported the civil and human rights community's priorities. It should be read, however, with two important caveats. First, just as significant as the votes here are the votes that have not yet taken place — due to obstruction, intransigence, or allegiance to a Senate procedure — and the members of Congress who blocked the way. Second, it cannot fully account for the motives of every member on every vote; indeed, a few members who have long championed civil rights voted against our positions solely because they wanted Congress to do more.

This hollowing out of the legislative process meant that Democrats were forced to combine much of their agenda, including many civil and human rights priorities, into so-called “reconciliation” bills that could pass without the cooperation of Republicans. The majorities

**Monthly payments through the expanded child tax credit lifted millions of children out of poverty.**

in both chambers initially found some measure of success with this method with the passage of the \$1.9 trillion American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) in March 2021. The urgent pandemic relief and anti-poverty measures in the package made a significant impact for families and communities that had been struggling through a dark pandemic winter. In particular, monthly payments through the expanded child tax credit lifted millions of children out of poverty and gave families some breathing room in their budgets to pay for groceries, school supplies, and housing.

The reconciliation process presented significant downsides. It is procedurally dense and time-intensive and comes with arcane rules administered by the Senate parliamentarian. Lawmakers are forced to endure a grueling vote-a-rama session where dozens of amendments are considered on the floor, and the parliamentarian



can rule individual provisions out of order. Even after the passage of ARPA, much of the Senate’s attention continued to be consumed by the drama of what would and would not make it into a subsequent reconciliation package.

### **A historic confirmation**

On April 7, 2022, the Senate made history by confirming Ketanji Brown Jackson to be an associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court — the first Black woman and first former public defender ever to serve on our nation’s highest court. Justice Jackson’s experience and perspective matters tremendously on the bench, even in the face of a Court stacked with anti-civil rights ideologues. And her confirmation was a watershed moment in our nation’s history. “Judge Jackson’s nomination breaks an artificially confining mold of our past and opens up a more promising, potential-filled future for us all as Americans,” Senator Cory Booker, D. N.J., said during the first day of her confirmation hearing. “It signals that this nation will draw more deeply from all of our talent and genius that will benefit all Americans.”

Justice Jackson overcame meritless attacks and unfair treatment by some Senate Judiciary Committee members during that hearing and demonstrated her exceptional qualifications and stellar judicial temperament in doing so. Our coalition celebrated, and continues to celebrate, what Justice Jackson contributes to our judiciary and what she represents to our communities.

Beyond the Supreme Court, the administration and the Senate worked extremely effectively to nominate and confirm dozens of judicial nominations to the district and circuit courts. President Trump and his allies in the Senate spent four years stacking the federal judiciary with mostly White, mostly male, conservative nominees, many of whom held extreme anti-civil and human rights views. During the transition, we urged the new administration and the Senate to prioritize the confirmation of qualified and fair-minded nominees from diverse backgrounds to bring some balance to the bench. And they followed through: As of October 2022, in addition to Justice Jackson, 83 judges were confirmed to the federal bench during the 117th Congress. Sixty-three were women and 36 were women of color, including Native American women, and the group included 22 public defenders and 17 civil rights lawyers. We applaud the efforts of the president and his staff, Leader Schumer, and Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman Dick Durbin, D. Ill., for their work to keep up the fastest pace of confirmations in more than three decades. We have a long way to go until our judiciary lives up to its promise of equal justice, but the administration and the Senate have made progress that we must build upon to make our courts more fair and inclusive.

The Senate was also tasked with confirming President Biden’s nominees to positions in the executive branch, including positions critical to civil and human rights policy and enforcement. Especially with the legislative gridlock on Capitol Hill, executive branch personnel choices are as important a statement of policy as any bill or budget proposal. The Leadership Conference was proud that our own former President and CEO Vanita Gupta was confirmed to serve as associate attorney general at the Department of Justice (DOJ), and Seema Nanda, former Leadership Conference chief operating officer, was confirmed to serve as solicitor of labor. Further, Kristen Clarke, who had been a key coalition partner in her role as president of the Lawyers’ Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, was confirmed to one of the most important roles at the DOJ as assistant attorney general for civil rights.

We thank the administration and the Senate for selecting and confirming nominees who are extraordinary civil rights advocates, even in the face of bad-faith and often racist and sexist attacks from some lawmakers. We urge the Senate to continue these efforts in the final weeks of the session, as nominations for critical positions at civil rights agencies like the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission remain pending.

### **A tale of two chambers**

Beyond those successes, the story of the 117th Congress has often been one of frustration. The House, under the guidance of Speaker Pelosi, passed a slew of civil and human rights priorities that, if enacted, would improve the lives of millions. Legislation that would defend the civil rights of LGBTQ people, protect the right to organize and address myriad forms of discrimination in the workplace, safeguard the

right to abortion access, provide pathways to citizenship and legal status for immigrants, provide police reform and eliminate racist sentencing disparities, advance voting rights, and more passed the House.

But those historic bills have not passed the Senate — and some never even saw a vote. In some cases, these measures had majority support and all that blocked their way was the Senate minority and their routine use of the filibuster to obstruct progress on the issues that matter most to communities across the United States. For example, efforts to reform policing, drug laws, and sentencing statutes stalled in the 117th Congress. We were heartened by House passage of the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act, the EQUAL Act, and the MORE Act, all of which would have worked to make our criminal-legal system fairer and more just. None of these initiatives made it to the president’s desk. Despite these setbacks, we will continue to advocate for the transformation of our criminal-legal system and a change in the ways we approach public safety in this country.

### **Attacks on our rights**

In the decades since the founding of The Leadership Conference in 1950, the Supreme Court has been the site of incredibly meaningful victories for civil and human rights, including *Brown v. Board of Education*, *Roe v. Wade*, and *Obergefell v. Hodges*. But after a decades-long campaign by wealthy and powerful interests to rig the judiciary and stack our courts with extremists, we have arrived at a perilous moment. Congressional intervention is critical to address the actions of the Court, which is upending years of precedent guaranteeing civil rights and civil liberties.

In 2013 and again in 2020, the Court gutted key sections of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (VRA). State legislatures around the country took the opportunity to pass new legislation designed to make it harder to vote, especially for Black, Brown, and Native people; people with disabilities; young and older people; and new Americans. In response, Congress considered legislation to restore the VRA and set national standards to protect the freedom to vote, which represented the best thinking of lawmakers and civil rights advocates. Multiple iterations of these voting rights bills passed the House, but the Senate minority used the filibuster to prevent final, up-or-down votes. The choice was clear: the Senate could either preserve the ability of a minority of senators to block a floor vote on a popular pro-democracy bill or protect the freedom to vote for millions of Americans. The civil rights community supported Leader Schumer's effort to reform Senate rules and allow the chamber to fully consider these particular critical pieces of legislation — but Senator Joe Manchin, D. W.Va., and Senator Kyrsten Sinema, D. Ariz., joined every Senate Republican in voting to keep this obstructionist practice in place.

And in June of this year, the three Supreme Court justices appointed by President Trump — who promised to select nominees for this exact purpose — provided the decisive votes to disregard decades of legal precedent and overturn the constitutional right to abortion established in *Roe v. Wade*. The decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* has opened the floodgates for the enactment and implementation of abortion restrictions at the state level. These laws are a threat to the health, dignity, and economic security of all people who can become pregnant, and especially low-income people, women of color, immigrants, LGBTQ individuals, people with disabilities, and others who — because of a

**We know that  
the freedom to  
vote undergirds  
each of our  
hard-won rights.**

history of structural inequality and discrimination — already have difficulty accessing reproductive health care services.

The Women's Health Protection Act (WHPA) would address and prevent these harms, and had the Senate passed the bill during this Congress, as the House did, pregnant people in states across the country would not be suffering as they are now.

### **A missed opportunity**

President Biden came into office promising a strong and equitable recovery from the intersecting public health, economic, climate, and racial injustice crises that beset the country. After the passage of the rescue package, the administration and Congress turned their attention to investments that would fuel economic growth and racial equity in the long term. This Build Back Better agenda represented game-changing potential for families and communities.



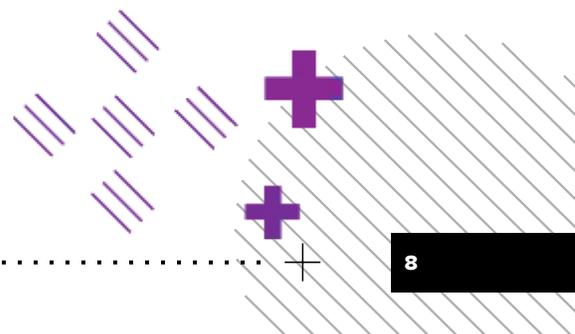


After nearly a year of negotiations, the House passed the Build Back Better Act, on the basis of Senator Manchin’s assurance to the president that he would support something similar in the Senate. Among many investments, the package would have extended ARPA’s child tax credit expansion and provided access to health care for millions of people living in poverty in states that have refused to take up the Affordable Care Act’s Medicaid expansion. It would have invested in education, paid family and medical leave, affordable housing, home health care, and data equity. And it would have given millions of immigrants long-term stability, even though it did not include any new paths to citizenship as we have long supported. The bill was the vessel for many of the hopes of the civil and human rights coalition for the 117th Congress, and we worked tirelessly with our partners to urge every senator to pass it into law.

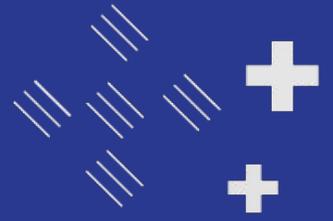
While Congress ultimately did pass the Inflation Reduction Act in August 2022, which contained important tax, health care, and climate provisions, the transformative economic justice agenda contained in the Build Back Better Act was largely left on the cutting room floor. Along with the lockstep opposition of every Senate Republican, Senator Sinema’s resistance to higher taxes on corporations and the wealthy and Senator Manchin’s refusal to honor his earlier agreement with the president around the funding level of the package were major factors in this outcome. Our coalition will continue to fight for a future where every person and every community has the resources to live their lives with dignity and in good health.

### **Bend toward justice**

So much was broken when the 117th Congress began — and much work remains to bind up our nation’s wounds. Our coalition will continue to advocate for the civil and human rights protections that we all deserve. We look forward to collaborating with each and every member to continue that work in the final weeks of the 117th Congress and beyond.







# HOUSE VOTE SUMMARIES



## Census

### Ensure LGBTQI+ Communities Are Counted

Representative Raúl M. Grijalva, D. Ariz., introduced H.R. 4176, the LGBTQI+ Data Inclusion Act, which would require federal agencies to incorporate questions about sexual orientation, gender identity, and variations in sex characteristics into surveys that collect demographic data. Collection of this data is essential to ensuring that LGBTQI+ communities are counted and represented in federal data collection efforts and then reflected in government policies, programs, and funding investments. It is important that policymaking is equitable for all communities, especially for LGBTQI+ communities who have been historically overlooked in policymaking efforts. Currently, only a limited number of federal surveys collect data on sexual orientation and gender identity and none ask questions that can identify intersex populations, which creates a gap in data that significantly restricts our ability to understand and address the challenges that LGBTQI+ individuals face. In order to truly understand the landscape of the needs and experiences of these communities and their families, we must have data to show where to direct greater attention and resources. On June 23, 2022, the House passed H.R. 4176 by a vote of 220-201 (House roll call vote no. 296). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

## Economic Justice

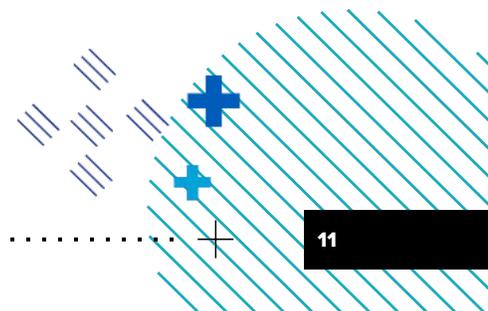
### Pandemic Relief and Anti-Poverty Programs

Representative John Yarmuth, D. Ky., introduced H.R. 1319, the American Rescue Plan Act. This \$1.9 trillion reconciliation package contained critical measures that provided pandemic relief and investments in the economic security of families across the country. The bill expanded the child tax credit to provide monthly payments that kept millions of children out of poverty, increased Medicaid

funding and subsidies for individuals to purchase health insurance, extended pandemic unemployment and housing relief programs, allowed eligible employers to claim tax credits for providing paid leave to employees, and provided \$1,400 direct payments to individuals. On March 10, 2021, the House passed the Senate-passed version of H.R. 1319 by a vote of 220-211 (House roll call vote no. 72). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

### A Big Deal for America's Families

Representative John Yarmuth, D. Ky., introduced H.R. 5376, the Build Back Better Act. Among its far-reaching investments in America's families, this bill would: provide access to health care for several million low-income people living in states that refused to expand Medicaid; extend the expanded child tax credit, make it permanently refundable, and ensure that all types of families can benefit from it; expand access to preschool and high-quality child care; provide for up to four weeks of paid family and medical leave; boost college affordability and support historically Black colleges and universities and minority-serving institutions; support programs that increase access to affordable housing; invest in home and community-based services; strengthen the Federal Trade Commission's ability and capacity to address discriminatory and abusive data practices; and give millions of immigrants long-term stability. On November 19, 2021, the House passed H.R. 5376 by a vote of 220-213 (House roll call vote no. 385). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.



## Education

### Support Safe, Healthy, and Inclusive School Climates for All Students

Representative Cathy McMorris Rodgers, R. Wash., sponsored H.Amdt. 235, which included the Behavioral Intervention Guidelines Act (BIG Act) in H.R. 7666, the Restoring Hope for Mental Health and Well-Being Act. The BIG Act contains many troubling provisions, including a heightened focus on school hardening, discretionary language around “behavioral intervention teams,” and the potential role of law enforcement involvement in those intervention teams. The bill’s largely discretionary language suggests that “behavioral intervention teams” could report “concerning” student behavior to criminal authorities rather than pivoting to evidence-based strategies that make students safer in schools.

Training behavioral assessment teams to default to the criminal process rather than school-based behavioral assessment and intervention would do little to address violence in schools and would likely foster rather than prevent harmful school environments. Furthermore, this bill includes unnecessary and dangerous involvement of law enforcement as a first line of response for ill-defined “concerning” behavior. On June 22, 2022, the House included H.Amdt. 235 in H.R. 7666 by a vote of 320-103 (House roll call vote no. 284). NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

## Employment

### Protecting the Right to Organize

Representative Bobby Scott, D. Va., introduced H.R. 842, the Protecting the Right to Organize (PRO) Act. The PRO Act would reform existing labor laws and protect the right to join a union. The legislation would impose stronger remedies when employers interfere with workers’ rights,



strengthen workers’ right to join a union and collectively bargain, and unrig rules that are tilted against workers. Enabling working people to exercise the right to form unions and engage in meaningful collective bargaining is one of the most effective, efficient, and comprehensive ways to promote economic security for individuals and their families and to advance civil rights and workplace protections on the job. Working people in America need — and have a right to enjoy — the benefits that result from collective bargaining and union membership. The PRO Act helps to ensure that working people are paid fairly, treated with dignity, and have a voice on the job. On March 9, 2021, the House passed H.R. 842 by a vote of 225-206 (House roll call vote no. 70). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

### Protection Against Pay Discrimination

Representative Rosa DeLauro, D. Conn., introduced H.R. 7, the Paycheck Fairness Act, which would update and strengthen the Equal Pay Act of 1963 to provide more effective protection against sex-based pay discrimination. Equal pay for equal work is an issue of economic security and fundamental fairness, but for too many women, and

especially women of color, it remains far from reality, and persistent pay gaps remain. Employer practices, such as using prior salary history in setting pay levels and prohibiting employees from discussing their wages, helps to perpetuate and widen the pay gap, putting less money in women's pockets and negatively impacting women's social security and retirement. On April 15, 2021, the House passed H.R. 7 by a vote of 217-210 (House roll call vote no. 108). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

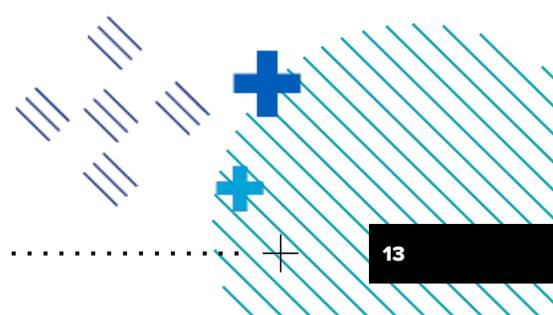
### **Protecting Pregnant Workers from Workplace Discrimination**

Representative Jerrold Nadler, D. N.Y., introduced H.R. 1065, the Pregnant Workers Fairness Act (PWFA). Three-quarters of women entering the workforce will be pregnant while employed at some point in their lives. Many will never require accommodation to perform their jobs, but some pregnant workers will need temporary, job-related accommodations to maintain a healthy pregnancy. In particular, women of color are more likely to work in jobs that lack flexibility or are physically demanding. Too often, however, pregnant workers have been denied simple accommodations — such as a stool to sit on, a schedule change, or a break from heavy lifting — sometimes with tragic consequences. Pregnant workers who request accommodations have also been fired or pushed onto unpaid leave, cutting off a paycheck and health insurance just when they are needed the most. PWFA would clarify employers' obligation to provide reasonable accommodations so pregnant workers can continue to work without jeopardizing either their health or the economic security of their families. On May 14, 2021, the House passed H.R. 1065 by a vote of 315-101 (House roll call vote no. 143). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

### **Access to Justice for Victims of Age Discrimination**

Representative Bobby Scott, D. Va., introduced H.R. 2602, the Protecting Older Workers Against Discrimination Act (POWADA), which would amend the Age Discrimination in Employment Act to level the playing field for older workers. Despite longstanding federal prohibitions against workplace discrimination based on age, pervasive age discrimination in the United States continues to harm older workers — denying working people dignity on the job and threatening their economic security.

The 2009 *Gross v. FBL Financial Services Inc.* Supreme Court decision made it more difficult for people who face age discrimination in the workplace to successfully challenge such bias in court. The ruling set a higher standard for proving age discrimination than courts generally require for other forms of discrimination such as those based on race, color, sex, national origin, or religion. POWADA would restore fairness by reinstating well-established legal protections against workplace discrimination that were undermined in *Gross* and make it clear that victims of age discrimination do not have to demonstrate that age was the decisive reason for the employer's action in order to prove their case. On June 23, 2021, the House passed H.R. 2602 by a vote of 247-178 (House roll call vote no. 180). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.



### **Ability to Seek Relief from Discrimination**

Representative Bobby Scott, D. Va., introduced H.J. Res 33, which would prevent the implementation of an Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) rule that threatened to harm working people seeking relief from discrimination and impede the work of the EEOC. The January 14, 2021 EEOC final rule made several changes to conciliation, the process by which the EEOC tries to settle a charge of workplace discrimination. Instead of ensuring that discrimination charges are resolved fairly, the EEOC's final rule imposed several new obligations and disclosures that would have significantly weighted the conciliation process in favor of employers, delayed justice and increased the likelihood of harm to working people, diverted scarce EEOC staff time and resources away from investigating discrimination, and contravened controlling U.S. Supreme Court precedent. On June 24, 2021, the House passed the Senate-passed version of the resolution, S.J. Res 13, by a vote of 219-210 (House roll call vote no. 183). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

### **Provide Access to Justice for Survivors of Sexual Assault and Harassment**

Representative Cheri Bustos, D. Ill., introduced H.R. 4445, the Ending Forced Arbitration of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Act. This legislation empowers survivors of sexual assault and sexual harassment by allowing them to file a case in court rather than be forced into arbitration. Due to the passage of this law, survivors of sexual assault and sexual harassment have an increased ability to hold their perpetrators accountable for bad actions and shine light on systemic issues of wrongdoing. While our coalition continues to advocate for an end to forced arbitration

**This legislation empowers survivors of sexual assault and harassment by allowing them to file a case in court rather than be forced into arbitration.**

across the board, this bill represented an important step forward. On February 7, 2022, the House passed H.R. 4445 by a vote of 335-97 (House roll call vote no. 33). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

### **Prohibit Corporations from Forcing Working People and Consumers into Forced Arbitration Agreements**

Representative Hank Johnson, D. Ga., introduced H.R. 963, the Forced Arbitration Injustice Repeal (FAIR) Act. The bill would prohibit corporations from forcing working people and consumers into pre-dispute forced arbitration agreements and class action waivers, which are hidden in many employment and consumer contracts. More than half of nonunion, private sector employers require their employees to enter into forced arbitration agreements, translating to more than 60 million people who do not have access to the courts to

enforce their rights under all types of employment and civil rights statutes. The FAIR Act would restore the rights of working people and consumers to choose how to enforce their rights. On March 17, 2022, the House passed H.R. 963 by a vote of 222-209 (House roll call vote no. 81). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

## **Fair Housing and Lending**

### **Restoring State Safeguards Against High-Cost Loans**

S.J. Res. 15 was a “resolution of disapproval,” pursuant to the Congressional Review Act, which allows Congress to overturn regulations recently adopted by federal agencies. In this instance, the resolution was aimed at a new regulation by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) that allowed consumer lending companies to do an end-run around interest rate limits enacted by many states by laundering their loans through federally regulated banks (which are not subject to state usury laws). The new rule would have enabled predatory lenders, which have long targeted Black and Brown communities that have been shut out of more mainstream banking services, to make loans with interest rates of 200 percent or more. Loans at those prices do not help people in a financial pinch — instead, they trap people in debt and drain them of what little

wealth they have. On June 24, 2021, the House passed the Senate-passed version of the resolution, S.J. Res. 15, by a vote of 218-208 (House roll call vote no. 181). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

## **Hate Crimes**

### **Improving Hate Crime Data Collection and Reporting**

Representative Grace Meng, D. N.Y., introduced H.R. 1843, the COVID-19 Hate Crimes Act, in response to the rising number of hate crimes and incidents targeting the Asian American and Pacific Islander community. This legislation included the Khalid Jabara and Heather Heyer National Opposition to Hate, Assault, and Threats to Equality (Jabara-Heyer NO HATE) Act, which The Leadership Conference has long supported. The COVID-19 Hate Crimes Act will improve hate crime data collection and reporting, ensuring that policymakers, law enforcement, and impacted communities have the most accurate information possible, and promote a better, community-based response to hate crimes. On May 18, 2021, the House passed S. 937, the Senate-passed version of the bill, by a vote of 364-62 (House roll call vote no. 145). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

### **Secure Transparent Reporting Around Domestic Terrorism**

Representative Bradley Schneider, D. Ill., introduced H.R. 350, the Domestic Terrorism Prevention Act (DTPA), which would expand the availability and transparency of information related to domestic terrorism.



The DTPA mandates that agencies such as the Department of Justice, Department of Homeland Security, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation issue joint annual reports to the House and Senate that evaluate the domestic terrorism threats posed by white supremacists and offer transparency through a public quantitative analysis of all scenarios related to domestic terrorism.

The bill's inclusion of the Community Relations Service recognizes that communities targeted for hate must be at the center of policies intended to address such violence. Importantly, this bill does not add a new domestic terrorism charge that would likely target the communities most vulnerable to white supremacist violence in the first place. On May 18, 2022, the House passed H.R. 350 by a vote of 222-203 (House roll call vote no. 221). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

## Health Care

### Protect Abortion Access and Reproductive Rights

Representative Judy Chu, D. Calif., introduced H.R. 3755, the Women's Health Protection Act of 2021, and H.R. 8296, the Women's Health Protection Act of 2022 (WHPA). WHPA seeks to protect abortion access from medically unnecessary restrictions that obstruct the right of all persons to obtain safe, legal abortion services. The bill would remedy and prevent the onslaught of state-level abortion bans and restrictions that cause significant and sometimes insurmountable challenges to receiving abortion care.

This legislation is urgently needed after the Supreme Court's decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization*, which took away the constitutional right to abortion

# The Women's Health Protection Act is urgently needed after the Supreme Court's decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization*.

established in *Roe v. Wade* and reaffirmed in *Planned Parenthood v. Casey*. The *Dobbs* decision paved the way for states to ban abortion outright, which disproportionately impacts the ability of low-income people and people of color to access health care and obtain economic security. On September 24, 2021, the House passed H.R. 3755 by a vote of 218-211 (House roll call vote no. 295). On July 15, 2022, the House passed H.R. 8296 by a vote of 219-210 (House roll call vote no. 360). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

## Immigration

### Pathway to Citizenship for Dreamers and TPS Recipients

Representative Lucille Roybal-Allard, D. Calif., introduced H.R. 6, the American Dream and Promise Act. H.R. 6 would put both "Dreamers" (immigrants who came to the United States as children and who have

thrived here despite their lack of legal status) and long-term holders of Temporary Protected Status (who have also thrived here while being unable to return to their home countries) on a well-deserved path to citizenship and provide lasting stability for them and their families.

The Leadership Conference supported H.R. 6 as a key component of broader, badly needed reform of our broken and inhumane immigration system. On March 18, 2021, the House passed H.R. 6 by a vote of 228-197 (House roll call vote no. 91). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

### **Legal Status for Agricultural Workers**

Representatives Zoe Lofgren, D. Calif., and Dan Newhouse, R. Wash., introduced H.R. 1603, the Farm Workforce Modernization Act, which would establish a program for agricultural workers to earn legal status through continued agricultural employment, reform the H-2A program to protect workers and provide more flexibility to employers, and provide access to the H-2A program for industries with year-round labor needs.

The Leadership Conference supported H.R. 1603 because it would improve the lives of hundreds of thousands of noncitizen agricultural workers by establishing a new pathway to citizenship for these essential workers, thus stabilizing the agricultural workforce and bolstering food security. Additionally, the bill would address systemic issues in the H-2A program for workers and employers, a critically needed effort given documented abuses of H-2A workers in some states. On March 18, 2021, the House passed H.R. 1603 by a vote of 247-174 (House roll call vote no. 93). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.



### **Preventing Another Muslim Ban**

Representative Judy Chu, D. Calif., introduced H.R. 1333, the National Origin-Based Antidiscrimination for Nonimmigrants (NO BAN) Act. The NO BAN Act was first introduced in 2019 to overturn then-President Trump's discriminatory Muslim ban (he instituted a similar ban on several African and Asian countries in early 2020), a policy that separated families and devastated communities. Upon taking office, President Biden rescinded these bans.

The Leadership Conference supported the most recent version of the NO BAN Act to prohibit any future president from discriminating against visa applicants on the basis of religion and to establish important guardrails for when a president restricts travel from specific countries for other reasons. On April 21, 2021, the House passed the NO BAN Act by a vote of 218-208 (House roll call vote no. 127). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.



## **Insurrection and Impeachment**

### **Impeachment of President Donald Trump**

Representative David Cicilline, D. R.I., introduced H. Res. 24, which contained articles of impeachment against President Donald Trump for high crimes and misdemeanors. On January 6, 2021, the world witnessed a frontal attack on democracy by a sitting president of the United States. In response to President Trump's racist and misleading rhetoric, a violent mob attempted to overturn the results of a free and secure election and suppress the votes of millions of people. He urged the mob to gather and to "fight like hell," and in doing so unleashed white supremacist violence onto members of Congress, congressional staff and Capitol workers, police officers, residents of Washington, D.C. — and even his own vice president.

This unprecedented moment demanded accountability for participants at all levels, beginning with President Trump's impeachment and removal by Congress. The House took this critical first step one week after the insurrection, with support from members of both parties. On January 13, 2021, the House passed H. Res. 24 by a vote of 232-197 (House roll call vote no. 17). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

### **Investigation of the January 6 Insurrection**

Representative Bennie Thompson, D. Miss., introduced H.R. 3233, the National Commission to Investigate the January 6 Attack on the United States Capitol Complex Act, which would have created a commission to investigate the January 6 insurrection. The commission would have been largely identical to the September 11 commission: an evenly bipartisan body with subpoena and

**January 6, 2021,  
will forever be  
remembered as one  
of the ugliest single  
days in our nation's  
history and merits a  
thoughtful and  
solemn investigation.**

investigatory powers and the duty to issue a report by the end of 2021. The domestic terrorist attack on January 6, 2021 will forever be remembered as one of the ugliest single days in our nation's history and merits a thoughtful and solemn investigation. On May 21, 2021, the House passed the bill by a vote of 252-175 (House roll call vote no. 154). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

## **Justice Reform**

### **Eliminating the Sentencing Disparity Between Crack and Powder Cocaine**

Representative Hakeem Jeffries, D. N.Y., introduced H.R. 1693, the Eliminating a Quantifiably Unjust Application of the Law (EQUAL) Act, which would erase the federal sentencing disparity between drug offenses involving crack and powder cocaine and make the change retroactive. This disparate ratio has created a harmful and racially

discriminatory sentencing scheme that has disproportionately targeted Black people and devastated Black communities. The EQUAL Act is a welcome step towards addressing the damage wrought by the so-called ‘war on drugs.’ On September 28, 2021, the House passed H.R. 1693 by a vote of 361-66 (House roll call vote no. 297). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

### **Decriminalize Marijuana and Address Prohibition Harms**

Representative Jerrold Nadler, D. N.Y., introduced H.R. 3617, the Marijuana Opportunity Reinvestment and Expungement (MORE) Act, which would decriminalize marijuana and offer reparative solutions for communities affected by marijuana criminalization. The MORE Act represents a historic opportunity to address the decades of harm perpetrated by federal marijuana criminalization on communities of color and low-income communities. The bill, by addressing the collateral consequences of marijuana prohibition, represents a necessary first step towards transforming our criminal-legal system and repairing the harm wrought by the war on drugs. On April 1, 2022, the House passed H.R. 3617 by a vote of 220-204 (House roll call vote no. 107). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

### **LGBTQ Equality**

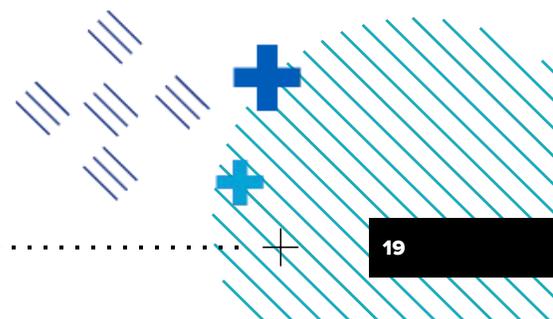
#### **Protect LGBTQ Individuals from Discrimination**

Representative David Cicilline, D. R.I., introduced H.R. 5, the Equality Act. H.R. 5 would ensure that LGBTQ people are protected against discrimination in housing, credit, education, and employment, and would clarify and strengthen public accommodation anti-discrimination laws for all people. Despite the great strides in LGBTQ rights in recent decades, millions of LGBTQ individuals are still

subject to discrimination and continue to face uncertainty over whether their rights will be protected given a patchwork of different state laws with varying levels of protections. The Equality Act would provide consistent and clear federal non-discrimination standards and provide strong protections for everyone. On February 25, 2021, the House passed H.R. 5 by a vote of 224-206 (House roll call vote no. 39). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

#### **Codify and Protect Marriage Equality**

Representative Jerrold Nadler, D. N.Y., introduced H.R. 8404, the Respect for Marriage Act. The bill would repeal the discriminatory Defense of Marriage Act of 1996 (DOMA), and codify the Supreme Court’s rulings in *United States v. Windsor* (2013) and *Obergefell v. Hodges* (2015), which found that DOMA’s provisions were unenforceable. In doing so, H.R. 8404 would ensure lasting stability and certainty to married couples at the federal and state levels. The Supreme Court’s decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women’s Health Organization* (2022) rolled back hard-won abortion rights despite half a century of precedent, and a concurring opinion in that case explicitly called for the Court to reconsider *Obergefell* — making it critical for Congress to act quickly to protect marriage equality. On July 19, 2022, the House passed H.R. 8404 by a vote of 267-157 (House roll call vote no. 373). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.





## **Media and Telecommunications** **Broadband Affordability, Adoption, and Inclusion**

Representative Peter DeFazio, D. Ore., introduced H.R. 3684, the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act of 2021, which includes important provisions to address broadband affordability, adoption, and inclusion and thereby close the digital divide. Broadband has become an essential service in modern life. It is as important now as electricity was during the last century and provides telemedicine opportunities, plugs the homework gap by enabling children to learn at home, and creates immediate and long-lasting economic benefits. But broadband is still unavailable to millions of people. The new Emergency Broadband Benefit program created through COVID-19 relief funding was an important watershed moment in connecting millions of people to affordable broadband.

The Affordable Connectivity Program, created by this infrastructure legislation, takes this one step further, providing a more permanent benefit for low-income individuals to get up to \$30 per month toward internet service, with \$75 per month for eligible households on tribal lands. Other provisions of the bill address digital redlining and improving digital inclusion and literacy, which will be critical to increasing adoption rates, especially among marginalized communities.

The House initially passed H.R. 3684 on July 1, 2021, but ultimately passed a Senate version in the fall. While we are disappointed that the initial House-passed version — which was stronger and contained larger-scale investments — was not enacted, The Leadership Conference considers the vote on the bill that ultimately became law to be critical since it delivered essential benefits to families and communities.



On November 5, 2021, the House passed H.R. 3684 by a vote of 228-206 (House roll call vote no. 369). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

## **Voting Rights**

### **A Transformative Vision for Democracy**

Representative John Sarbanes, D. Md., introduced H.R. 1, the For the People Act, which would create a democracy that welcomes every eligible voter's chance to participate in civic life, and a democracy that demands integrity, fairness, and transparency in our nation's elections. The For the People Act would establish uniform national standards for elections, including automatic and same-day voter registration, a minimum of two weeks of early voting, expanded vote-by-mail, and the elimination of felony disenfranchisement laws. It is a bold, comprehensive reform package that offers solutions to a broken democracy. On March 3, 2021, the House passed H.R. 1 by a vote of 220-210 (House roll call vote no. 62). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

### **Statehood for the District of Columbia**

Representative Eleanor Holmes Norton, D. D.C., introduced H.R. 51, the Washington, D.C. Admission Act, which would admit D.C. as our 51st state. The Leadership Conference supported H.R. 51 because for more than 200 years, D.C. residents have been disenfranchised and forced to bear the burdens of democracy without the benefits. They pay federal taxes, fight in wars, and fulfill all other obligations of citizenship, yet they have no voting representative when Congress makes decisions for the entire nation — or even when Congress makes decisions that affect D.C. residents and D.C. residents alone, such as which judges will hear purely local

**Until D.C. residents have a vote in Congress and an independent say in their own affairs,**

**the efforts of the civil**

**rights movement will**

**remain incomplete.**

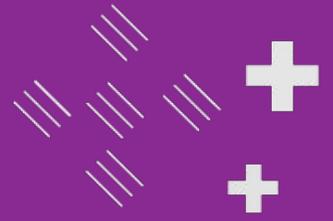
disputes, how local tax revenues can be spent, and what laws it may and may not enact. Until D.C. residents have a vote in Congress and an independent say in their own affairs, the efforts of the civil rights movement will remain incomplete. On April 22, 2021, the House passed H.R. 51 by a vote of 216-208 (House roll call vote no. 132). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

### **Restoring the Voting Rights Act**

Representative Terri A. Sewell, D. Ala., introduced H.R. 4, the John Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act, which would restore the essential provision of the Voting Rights Act that prevents the adoption of discriminatory voting practices before they go into effect, establishing a transparent process for protecting the right to vote. It would also restore and strengthen other provisions to help bring down the barriers erected to silence Black, Brown, Native, and







# SENATE VOTE SUMMARIES



## Census

### Robert Luis Santos Confirmation as Director of the U.S. Census Bureau

The Leadership Conference supported the confirmation of Robert Santos to direct the U.S. Census Bureau due to his commitment to ensuring the accuracy and usefulness of census, demographic, and economic data and the integrity and scientific independence of the bureau and because of his 40 years of experience in data science. He is also the first person of color to be a permanent director of the Census Bureau. On November 17, 2021, the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 58-35 (Senate roll call vote no. 465). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

## Department of Justice Nominations

### Judge Merrick Garland Confirmation to be Attorney General

The Leadership Conference supported Merrick Garland's confirmation because he embodied the principles and values of embracing our nation's tremendous diversity while protecting the rights of individuals and communities that have borne the burdens of systemic discrimination and inequity. As a judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit, Judge Garland consistently wrote and joined opinions that upheld civil and human rights. On March 10, 2021, the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 70-30 (Senate roll call vote no. 114). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

### Vanita Gupta Confirmation to be Associate Attorney General

The Leadership Conference supported Vanita Gupta's confirmation because she is a fierce champion of civil rights and has devoted her career to advancing racial and social justice and

equality for all. She has worked in pursuit of justice, most recently leading The Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights, and previously at the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., the American Civil Liberties Union, and the U.S. Department of Justice Civil Rights Division. She has worked tirelessly to promote racial justice and equity, protect LGBTQ and disability rights, prosecute hate crimes, and fight discrimination in education, housing, lending, and employment. Gupta is the first civil rights lawyer and first woman of color to serve in one of the top three positions at the DOJ. On April 21, 2021, the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 51-49 (Senate roll call vote no. 160). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

### Kristen Clarke Confirmation to be Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights

The Leadership Conference supported Kristen Clarke's confirmation because she spent her entire 20-year career fighting for civil rights and racial justice. Clarke led one of our nation's premier civil rights organizations — the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law — and she has been a strong champion of civil rights throughout her distinguished career.



She is the first woman and first Black woman to be confirmed by the U.S. Senate to serve as the assistant attorney general for civil rights at the U.S. Department of Justice. On May 25, 2021, the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 51-48 (Senate roll call vote no. 203). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

## **Economic Justice**

### **Pandemic Relief and Anti-Poverty Programs**

The Senate considered the House-passed reconciliation package, H.R. 1319. This \$1.9 trillion package contained critical measures that provided pandemic relief and investments in the economic security of families across the country. The bill expanded the child tax credit to provide monthly payments that kept millions of children out of poverty, increased Medicaid funding and subsidies for individuals to purchase health insurance, extended pandemic unemployment programs, and provided \$1,400 direct payments to individuals. On March 6, 2021, the Senate passed its version of H.R. 1319 by a vote of 50-49 (Senate roll call vote no. 110). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

## **Education**

### **Miguel Cardona Confirmation to be Secretary of Education**

The Leadership Conference supported the confirmation of Miguel Cardona to serve as Secretary of Education because he has a demonstrated record of support for civil rights law and marginalized communities. Secretary Cardona's experience as a classroom teacher, principal, assistant superintendent, and commissioner in Connecticut have provided him important experience for this role and illustrate his familiarity with the contours of



the education system. On March 1, 2021, the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 64-33 (Senate roll call vote no. 68). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

### **Catherine Lhamon Confirmation to be Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, Department of Education**

The Leadership Conference supported the confirmation of Catherine Lhamon to serve as assistant secretary for civil rights at the U.S. Department of Education because she has a demonstrated record of support for civil rights law and marginalized communities. When she previously led the department's Office for Civil Rights, Lhamon directed the development and release of essential comprehensive policy guidance documents to support schools and families in understanding their legal obligations and rights and advanced the enforcement and data collection responsibilities of the office. On October 20, 2021, the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 51-50 (Senate roll call vote no. 419). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.



## Employment

### Increasing the Federal Minimum Wage

Senator Bernie Sanders, I. Vt., introduced S. 53, the Raise the Wage Act, which would gradually raise the federal minimum wage to \$15 an hour by 2025, index it to median federal wages, and ensure that all tipped workers, working people with disabilities, and young people get paid at least the full minimum wage. Fair wages are essential for working people to cover basic expenses like housing, food, transportation, child care, health care, and other necessities, and the civil rights community has long supported a universal floor for wages that would provide a baseline for all people in our country. Congress has not raised the federal minimum wage of \$7.25 an hour since 2007, and the tipped minimum wage has been stuck at \$2.13 an hour since 1991.

The Raise the Wage Act had been included in the original House-passed version of the American Rescue Plan Act, but the Senate parliamentarian advised that it was not compatible with the Senate's rules. Senator Sanders moved to overrule this advice, and The Leadership Conference urged all senators to support the motion. On March 5, 2021, the Senate voted on the motion, which failed by a vote of 42-58 (Senate roll call vote no. 74). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

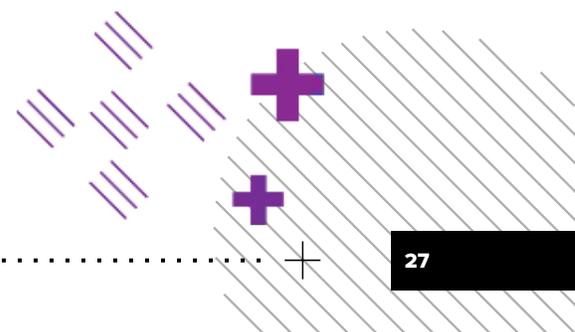
### Ability to Seek Relief from Discrimination

Senator Patty Murray, D. Wash, introduced S.J. Res. 13, which would prevent the implementation of an Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) rule that threatened to harm working people seeking relief from discrimination and to impede the work of the EEOC. The January 14, 2021 EEOC final rule made several changes to conciliation,

the process by which the EEOC tries to settle a charge of workplace discrimination. Instead of ensuring that discrimination charges are resolved fairly, the EEOC's final rule imposed several new obligations and disclosures that would have significantly weighted the conciliation process in favor of employers, delayed justice and increased the likelihood of harm to working people, diverted scarce EEOC staff time and resources away from investigating discrimination, and contravened controlling U.S. Supreme Court precedent. On May 19, 2021, the Senate passed S.J. Res 13 by a vote of 50-48 (Senate roll call vote no. 195). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

### Protection Against Pay Discrimination

Senator Patty Murray, D. Wash., introduced S. 205, the Paycheck Fairness Act, which would update and strengthen the Equal Pay Act of 1963 to provide more effective protection against sex-based pay discrimination. Equal pay for equal work is an issue of economic security and fundamental fairness, but for too many women, and especially women of color, it remains far from reality, and persistent pay gaps remain. Employer practices, such as using prior salary history in setting pay levels and prohibiting employees from discussing their wages, helps to perpetuate and widen the pay gap, putting less money in women's pockets and negatively impacting women's social security and retirement. On June 8, 2021, the Senate moved to invoke cloture on the motion to proceed on the House-passed version of the bill. The motion failed by a vote of 49-50 (Senate roll call vote no. 227). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.



### **Julie Su Confirmation to be Deputy Secretary of Labor**

The work of the Department of Labor is critical to the economic security of people across the United States, especially in the context of a national economic crisis that has exacerbated existing inequalities in the labor market that have long disadvantaged communities of color, women, immigrants, people with disabilities, and other groups that have borne the historic and ongoing burden of systemic discrimination. The Leadership Conference supported the nomination of Julie Su because her deep expertise in civil rights and workplace rights made her exceedingly qualified to be deputy secretary of labor. In her long career in state government and as a civil rights attorney, Su demonstrated an unwavering commitment to ensuring that all working people are treated with dignity and are able to enjoy basic protections in the workplace. On July 13, 2021, the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 50-47 (Senate roll call vote no. 256). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

### **Jocelyn Samuels Confirmation to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission**

The U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) plays a critical part in preventing, investigating, and remedying employment discrimination and requires strong and dedicated leadership, which is particularly important during this period of severe economic turmoil. The Leadership Conference supported Jocelyn Samuels' renomination to the EEOC based on her record of service as EEOC commissioner, her legal expertise, breadth and depth of civil rights experience, and commitment to equality and the rule of law. On July 14, 2021, the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 52-47 (Senate roll call vote no. 260). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.



### **Seema Nanda Confirmation to be Solicitor of Labor**

The Leadership Conference supported the nomination of Seema Nanda to be solicitor of labor. Nanda dedicated the bulk of her career to public service, advancing opportunities for working people, and ensuring the promotion and protection of federal anti-discrimination laws, including service as chief of staff to Secretary of Labor Tom Perez and as deputy solicitor and deputy chief of staff at the Department of Labor, roles in which she developed a deep familiarity with the department and utilized her significant expertise in civil rights, labor, and employment law.

The Leadership Conference was fortunate to have Nanda serve as its executive vice president and chief operating officer as well. The solicitor of labor is the top lawyer for millions of working people in the United States, and Nanda is well-suited for the role. On July 14, 2021, the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 53-46 (Senate roll call vote no. 261). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.





### **Gwynne Wilcox Confirmation to the National Labor Relations Board**

The National Labor Relations Board (NLRB), created by the National Labor Relations Act of 1935, works to ensure fair labor practices and workplace democracy and plays a critical role in the ability of workers to access their right to organize. The Leadership Conference supported the nomination of Gwynne Wilcox because of her career advocating on behalf of workers. Her extensive experience includes working at the NLRB at the regional level as a staff attorney, at a major union local as associate general counsel, and in private practice. On July 28, 2021, the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 52-47 (Senate roll call vote no. 282). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

### **David Prouty Confirmation to the National Labor Relations Board**

The National Labor Relations Board (NLRB), created by the National Labor Relations Act of 1935, works to ensure fair labor practices and workplace democracy and plays a critical role in the ability of workers to access their right to organize. The Leadership Conference supported the nomination of David Prouty because of his expertise in labor law and lifelong commitment to safeguarding the rights of working people, including most recently as general counsel for the Service Employees International Union (SEIU) Local 32BJ. On July 28, 2021, the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 53-46 (Senate roll call vote no. 284). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.



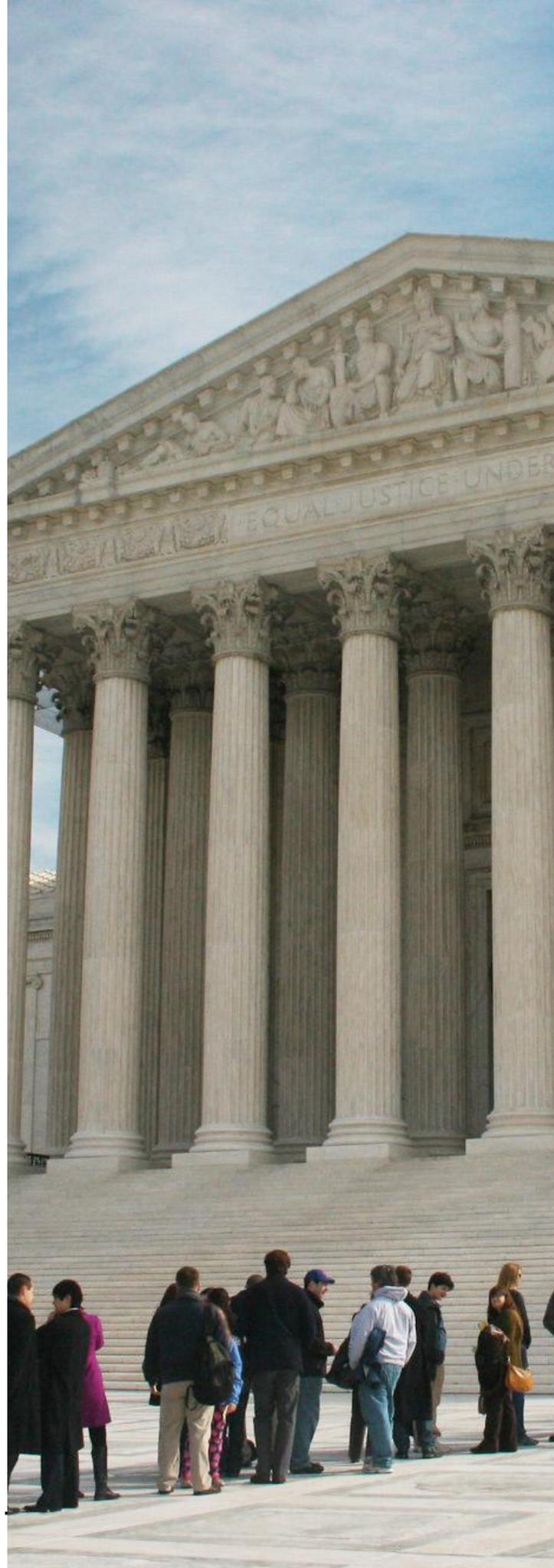
## **David Weil Confirmation to be Administrator of the Department of Labor Wage and Hour Division**

The Leadership Conference supported the confirmation of David Weil because of his extraordinary wealth of knowledge and experience relevant to the position. Weil had previously served as administrator of the Wage and Hour Division from 2014-2017 under President Barack Obama. In addition, he advised government agencies at the state level, as well as international organizations on employment, labor, and workplace policies. The division plays a critical role for workers, especially in its efforts to protect low-wage workers — who are more likely to be Black workers, other workers of color, and/or immigrant workers — from wage theft and other unfair workplace practices, and to help those workers enforce their rights like those offered by the Family and Medical Leave Act. On March 30, 2022, the Senate vote to invoke cloture on the nomination failed by a vote of 47-53 (Senate roll call vote no. 120). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

## **Fair Courts**

### **Ketanji Brown Jackson Confirmation to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit**

The Leadership Conference supported Ketanji Brown Jackson's confirmation because of her exceptional qualifications and her commitment to pursuing equal justice under the law. For eight years, she was a fair-minded jurist on the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, upholding the rights of immigrants, people with disabilities, and working people. Prior to becoming a judge, she served as vice chair of the U.S. Sentencing Commission and served as a federal public defender. On June 14, 2021, the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 53-44 (Senate roll call vote no. 231). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.





### **Candace Jackson-Akiwumi Confirmation to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit (Illinois)**

The Leadership Conference supported Candace Jackson-Akiwumi's confirmation due to her exemplary record of defending and protecting the rights of all people. She spent most of her legal career as a public defender, representing more than 400 clients who could not afford counsel. Jackson-Akiwumi is the first Seventh Circuit judge who spent most of their career as a public defender. At the time of her confirmation, she was the only judge of color actively serving on the Seventh Circuit and is only the second judge of color to ever serve on this court. On June 24, 2021, the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 53-40 (Senate roll call vote no. 252). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

### **Eunice Lee Confirmation to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit (New York)**

The Leadership Conference supported Eunice Lee's confirmation because she has devoted her entire career to pursuing equal justice. For more than 20 years, Lee was an attorney at the Office of the Appellate Defender in New York City, where she represented clients involved in the criminal-legal system who could not afford an attorney. She then served as an assistant federal defender in the Appeals Bureau at the Federal Defenders of New York. Lee is the second Black woman ever to serve on the Second Circuit. On August 7, 2021, the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 50-47 (Senate roll call vote no. 310). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

### **David Estudillo Confirmation to the U.S. District Court, Western District of Washington**

The Leadership Conference supported the confirmation of David Estudillo because of his extensive experience as a fair-minded adjudicator and his commitment to equal justice for all. For nearly six years, he served as a state court judge on the Grant County Superior Court in Washington, where he presided over more than 1,000 cases. Previously, Estudillo operated his own immigration law firm, representing individuals seeking asylum, Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals protections, work authorizations, temporary protected status, and citizenship. Estudillo is the second Latino judge to ever serve on this court. On September 14, 2021, the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 54-41 (Senate roll call vote no. 362). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

### **Veronica Rossman Confirmation to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit (Colorado)**

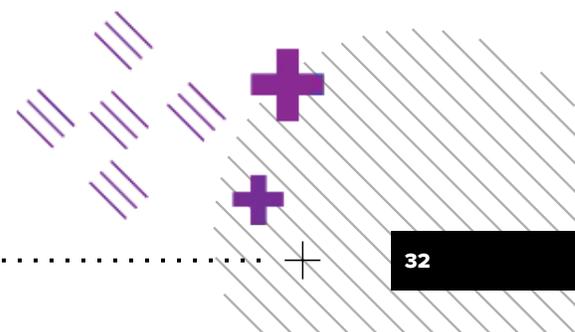
The Leadership Conference supported Veronica Rossman's confirmation because of her significant experience protecting and defending the rights of people who have been accused of crimes. She possesses more than 10 years of experience as a public defender, where she represented clients who could not afford an attorney. On September 20, 2021, the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 50-42 (Senate roll call vote no. 366). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

### **Margaret Strickland Confirmation to the U.S. District Court, District of New Mexico**

The Leadership Conference supported Margaret Strickland's confirmation because of her proven record of defending civil rights. In private practice, she divided her caseload between civil rights litigation and criminal defense; half of her criminal defense work was pro bono. As a pro bono criminal defense lawyer and a trial lawyer at the Law Offices of the Public Defender, New Mexico, Strickland played a critical role in our criminal-legal system — ensuring that people had access to counsel. On September 21, 2021, the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 52-45 (Senate roll call vote no. 368). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

### **Lauren King Confirmation to the U.S. District Court, Western District of Washington**

The Leadership Conference supported Lauren King's confirmation because of her commitment to civil rights and her significant experience in tribal law. For nearly 10 years, King was an attorney at Foster Garvey PC, where she chaired the firm's Native American Law Practice Group. Since 2013, she served as a pro tem appellate judge with the Northwest Intertribal Court System. King is only the sixth Native American to ever serve as an Article III judge and the first Native American to serve in the state of Washington. On October 5, 2021, the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 55-44 (Senate roll call vote no. 407). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.



### **Gustavo Gelpí Confirmation to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit (Puerto Rico)**

The Leadership Conference supported Gustavo Gelpí's confirmation because of his dedication to equal justice and experience as a fair-minded judge. He previously served as chief judge for the U.S. District Court for the District of Puerto Rico, having been confirmed by the U.S. Senate by unanimous consent in 2006. Prior to this, Gelpí served as a magistrate judge for the same court. Before becoming a jurist, Gelpí served in a number of roles, including solicitor general, at the Puerto Rico Department of Justice. He began his legal career as an assistant federal public defender at the office of the Federal Public Defender for the District of Puerto Rico, helping to ensure access to justice for people who could not afford an attorney. Gelpí is the second Latino judge ever to serve on the First Circuit. On October 18, 2021, the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 52-41 (Senate roll call vote no. 414). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

### **Tana Lin Confirmation to the U.S. District Court, Western District of Washington**

The Leadership Conference supported Tana Lin's confirmation due to her exceptional career and demonstrated commitment to upholding civil and human rights. For more than 15 years, she practiced law at Keller Rohrback L.L.P. in Seattle, helping to advance the rights of consumers and employees through class action litigation. Previously, she worked at the Michigan Poverty Law Program, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, and the Civil Rights Division of the U.S. Department of Justice. She also has experience as a public defender in the District of Columbia.

Lin is the first Asian American judge to serve on this court. On October 21, 2021, the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 52-45 (Senate roll call vote no. 424). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

### **Myrna Pérez Confirmation to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit (New York)**

The Leadership Conference supported Myrna Pérez's confirmation because of her pursuit of equal justice for all and her exceptional experience protecting voting rights. For 15 years, Pérez led the Brennan Center for Justice at New York University School of Law's Voting Rights and Election Program, where she worked to defend the freedom to vote and safeguard our democracy. She is the second Latina to ever serve on the Second Circuit. On October 25, 2021, the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 48-43 (Senate roll call vote no. 426). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.



**Judge Robinson is the first openly lesbian judge to serve on any federal appellate court.**

**Jia Cobb Confirmation to the U.S. District Court, District of Columbia**

The Leadership Conference supported Jia Cobb's confirmation because of her impressive experience as a civil rights attorney and public defender. For nearly 10 years, she worked at Relman Colfax PLLC, a national plaintiff-side civil rights firm. Previously, Cobb spent six years at the Public Defender Service for the District of Columbia, helping to ensure that the rights of people accused of crimes are protected. On October 26, 2021, the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 52-45 (Senate roll call vote no. 432). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

**Michael Nachmanoff Confirmation to the U.S. District Court, Eastern District of Virginia**

The Leadership Conference supported Judge Michael Nachmanoff's confirmation because of his significant experience as a public defender and fair-minded judge. He served for six years as a U.S. Magistrate Judge in the Eastern District of Virginia and for 13 years in the Eastern District of Virginia's Office of the Federal Public Defender, representing and defending the rights of clients who could not afford an attorney. He helped develop the district's first drug court and oversaw a re-entry program for people with a history of substance abuse who had been convicted. On October 27, 2021, the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 52-46 (Senate roll call vote no. 435). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

**Beth Robinson Confirmation to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit (Vermont)**

The Leadership Conference supported Beth Robinson's confirmation because of her distinguished career as a judge and her steadfast commitment to civil rights. She spent 10 years serving as an associate justice on the Vermont Supreme Court. Previously, she specialized in employment law with a focus on workers' compensation claims, supporting the rights of working people during her nearly two decades as a civil litigator. Her tireless work on litigation and policy advocacy were instrumental in advancing the rights of the LGBTQ community and laid the groundwork to make Vermont one of the first states to recognize marriage equality for same-sex couples. Robinson is the first openly lesbian judge to serve on any federal appellate court. On November 1, 2021, the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 51-45 (Senate roll call vote no. 449). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.



### **Lucy Koh Confirmation to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit (California)**

The Leadership Conference supported Lucy Koh's confirmation because of her dedication to equal justice and public service throughout her illustrative career. Koh served as a judge on the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California for 11 years, where she demonstrated her even-handed approach to the law, including protection of the integrity of the census. She previously served as a California Superior Court judge and has an impressive background in commercial civil litigation. Koh is the first Korean American woman to serve on a federal appellate court. On December 13, 2021, the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 50-45 (Senate roll call vote no. 494). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

### **Jennifer Sung Confirmation to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit (Oregon)**

The Leadership Conference supported Jennifer Sung's confirmation because of her steadfast commitment to protecting civil rights and her experience as an even-handed adjudicator. Sung served as a member of the Oregon Employment Relations Board, resolving labor disputes on issues impacting 250,000 workers. Previously, she served as a civil litigator on employment and labor issues, fighting for the rights of working people and against violations of union contracts and retaliatory terminations. Sung also worked for the Economic Justice Project at the Brennan Center for Justice at New York University School of Law. She is the first Asian American from Oregon to serve on the Ninth Circuit. On December 15, 2021, the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 50-49 (Senate roll call vote no. 500). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

### **David Urias Confirmation to the U.S. District Court, District of New Mexico**

The Leadership Conference supported David Urias' confirmation because of his impressive legal career and extensive civil and human rights experience. For 13 years, he worked in private practice at Freedman Boyd Hollander Goldberg Urias & Ward, P.A., where he protected the rights of immigrants against discriminatory policies, including the inhumane separation of families. Previously, Urias worked at the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (MALDEF) as a civil rights fellow and staff attorney. On December 17, 2021, the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 45-26 (Senate roll call vote no. 513). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

### **Holly Thomas Confirmation to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit (California)**

The Leadership Conference supported Holly Thomas' confirmation because of her deep commitment to civil and human rights, including her notable work to further educational equity. She served as a judge on the Los Angeles Superior Court. Prior to her judicial service, Thomas worked to uphold civil rights at the New York State Attorney General's Office of the Solicitor General, the California Department of Fair Employment and Housing, and the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund.

At the Civil Rights Division of the U.S. Department of Justice, she strove to protect the freedom to vote, ensure educational equity, and hold police accountable for misconduct. Thomas is the first Black woman from California, and only the second Black woman ever, to serve on the Ninth Circuit.



On January 20, 2022, the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 48-40 (Senate roll call vote no. 11). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

### **Alison Nathan Confirmation to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit (New York)**

The Leadership Conference supported Alison Nathan's confirmation because of her fair-minded approach to the law as a district court jurist and her strong commitment to civil and human rights. For nearly 10 years prior to her elevation to the Second Circuit, Nathan served as a judge on the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, where she upheld the freedom to vote, protected the rights of immigrants, and recognized the rights of students to access equitable education. Prior to this, Nathan served as special counsel to the solicitor general in the Office of the Attorney General of New York, and as special assistant to the president and associate counsel in the White House Counsel's Office.

Nathan is the second openly LGBTQ woman to serve on any federal appellate court. On March 23, 2022, the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 49-47 (Senate roll call vote no. 106). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.



### **Sarah Geraghty Confirmation to the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Georgia**

The Leadership Conference supported Sarah Geraghty's confirmation because of her impressive experience defending civil rights and rooting out discrimination and disparities within the criminal-legal system. From 2003 until her confirmation, Geraghty worked at the Southern Center for Human Rights, serving as staff attorney, managing attorney for impact litigation, and eventually senior counsel. Throughout her career, Geraghty challenged discriminatory practices in the criminal-legal system, including excessive and inappropriate bail and the unconstitutional confinement of women with mental health illnesses. Previously, she served as a staff attorney for the Office of the Appellate Defender, which gave her invaluable and underrepresented experience.

Geraghty is the first former public defender to serve on this court. On March 31, 2022, the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 52-48 (Senate roll call vote no. 124). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.



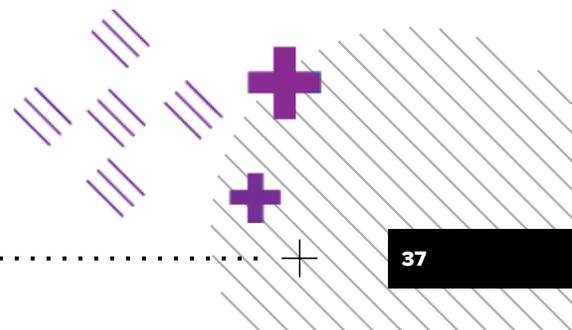


### **Ketanji Brown Jackson Confirmation to the U.S. Supreme Court**

The Leadership Conference supported Ketanji Brown Jackson's confirmation because of her outstanding commitment to civil and human rights and her superb record as a fair-minded jurist. Prior to her confirmation to the U.S. Supreme Court, she served on the federal judiciary, first as a district court judge on the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, and then as a circuit court judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit.

As a judge, she worked to uphold the rights of immigrants, people with disabilities, and working people. Prior to becoming a judge, she served as vice chair of the U.S. Sentencing Commission from 2010 to 2014, where she helped implement bipartisan

reforms to federal sentencing guidelines that addressed their disproportionate impact on Black and Brown people. Justice Jackson also served in the Office of the Federal Public Defender in the District of Columbia, making her the first ever former public defender to serve on the U.S. Supreme Court. She is also the first Black woman to serve on the Court. On April 7, 2022, the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 53-47 (Senate roll call vote no. 134). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.



### **Stephanie Davis Confirmation to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit (Michigan)**

The Leadership Conference supported Stephanie Davis' confirmation because of her even-handed approach to the law and experience as an outstanding jurist committed to the rights of all people. From 2019 until her elevation to the Sixth Circuit, Davis served on the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, where she previously served as a magistrate judge. As a jurist, she demonstrated a fair-minded approach to the law, protecting the rights of people to freely exercise their religion, the rights of people with disabilities, and our freedom to vote. Before joining the bench, Davis held a number of positions in the U.S. attorney's office for the Eastern District of Michigan. She is the first Black woman from Michigan, and only the second Black woman ever, to serve on the Sixth Circuit. On May 24, 2022, the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 49-43 (Senate roll call vote no. 194). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

### **Charlotte Sweeney Confirmation to the U.S. District Court for the District of Colorado**

The Leadership Conference supported Charlotte Sweeney's confirmation because of her impressive civil rights background protecting the rights of working people. Throughout her career, she defended the rights of working people through litigation, fighting wage and employment discrimination on the basis of sex, national origin, and disability. Sweeney also helped to pass Colorado's Equal Pay for Equal Work Act in 2019, which strengthens protections against wage discrimination on the basis of sex. Sweeney is the first openly LGBTQ federal judge in Colorado and the first openly LGBTQ woman to serve on any federal district court

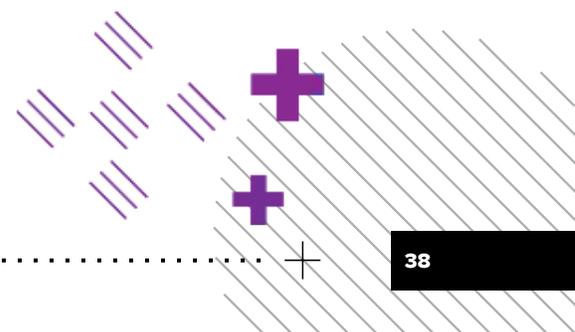
west of the Mississippi River. On May 25, 2022, the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 48-46 (Senate roll call vote no. 201). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

### **Nina Morrison Confirmation to the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of New York**

The Leadership Conference supported Nina Morrison's confirmation because of her demonstrated experience pursuing equal justice for all and, in particular, her extensive work defending the rights of those wrongfully convicted. Morrison spent 20 years at the Innocence Project working as a senior staff attorney, executive director, and senior litigation counsel. At the Innocence Project, Morrison helped to exonerate those serving time for crimes they did not commit, and as a result of her tireless efforts, 30 people in more than 10 states were freed from prison or death row. Morrison is the second openly LGBTQ judge on this court. On June 8, 2022, the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 53-46 (Senate roll call vote no. 220). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

### **Nancy Maldonado Confirmation to the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois**

The Leadership Conference supported Nancy Maldonado's confirmation because of her dedication to the rights of working people and impressive career in employment



law. Prior to her confirmation, Maldonado was a partner at Miner, Barnhill & Galland, P.C., specializing in representation for workers facing employment discrimination and other civil rights litigation.

Throughout her career, Maldonado defended the rights of migrant farmworkers, including litigating in support of proper overtime compensation and paid rest breaks for workers and challenging unfair labor practices that violated the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act. She also challenged a racially discriminatory tax assessment plan in Cook County that intentionally over-assessed houses in low-income neighborhoods. She is the first Latina to serve as a lifetime federal judge in Illinois. On July 19, 2022, the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 53-45 (Senate roll call vote no. 259). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

### **J. Michelle Childs Confirmation to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit**

The Leadership Conference supported Michelle Childs' confirmation because of her experience as a fair-minded judge and her demonstrated commitment to the rights of all people. From 2010 until her elevation to the D.C. Circuit, she served as a judge on the U.S. District Court for the District of South Carolina, where she protected equitable access to the ballot box and the rights of LGBTQ couples. Prior to her appointment to the federal bench, she served as a circuit court judge for the South Carolina Judicial Department.

Before becoming a judge, she served as a commissioner with the South Carolina Workers' Compensation Commission and as deputy director of the South Carolina

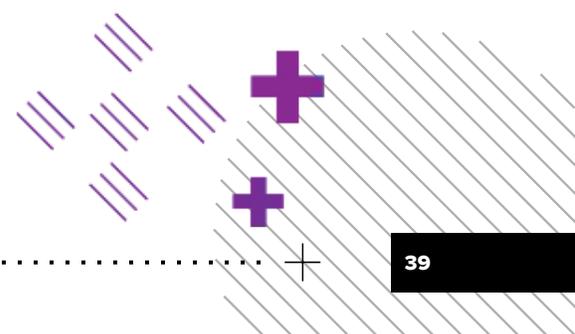
Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation. On July 19, 2022, the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 64-34 (Senate roll call vote no. 260). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

### **Elizabeth Hanes Confirmation to the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia**

The Leadership Conference supported Elizabeth Hanes' confirmation because of her impressive judicial and legal experience protecting the rights of all people, including her service as a public defender and work on consumer protection litigation.

Prior to her elevation as a lifetime federal judge, Hanes served as a magistrate judge for the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia. She led the drug court program for the Richmond Division of the Eastern District of Virginia, which seeks to help people on probation or supervised release with a history of substance abuse by providing them with treatment and mental health resources. Hanes spent seven years as an assistant federal public defender for the Office of the Federal Public Defender for the Eastern District of Virginia, representing clients who could not afford an attorney.

On August 2, 2022, the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 59-37 (Senate roll call vote no. 276). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.



### **Roopali Desai Confirmation to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit (Arizona)**

The Leadership Conference supported Roopali Desai's confirmation because of her impressive civil rights experience, particularly in the field of voting rights. Prior to her confirmation, Desai worked at Coppersmith Brockelman PLC. Leading the firm's elections, political, and public law group, she served as an integral part of the litigation team that challenged the onslaught of baseless election fraud allegations that were brought after the 2020 presidential election. Throughout her career, Desai defended the rights of unions, pushed for accountability for the abuse and neglect of foster children, and protected public safety by successfully defending the legality of public health efforts. Desai is the first South Asian judge to serve on the Ninth Circuit. On August 4, 2022, the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 67-29 (Senate roll call vote no. 284). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

### **John Lee Confirmation to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit (Illinois)**

The Leadership Conference supported John Lee's confirmation because of his experience as a fair-minded judge and his demonstrated commitment to the rights of all people. Prior to his elevation to the Seventh Circuit, Judge Lee served as a judge on the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, where he upheld health and safety protections for young people. Judge Lee had already administered equal justice in our appellate courts, sitting by designation on the Seventh Circuit several times

and defending the right to privacy for people who had been incarcerated. Prior to his judicial service, he worked in private practice and as a trial attorney for the Environment and Natural Resources Division of the U.S. Department of Justice. He is the first Asian American judge to serve on the Seventh Circuit. On September 7, 2022, the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 50-44 (Senate roll call vote no. 327). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

### **Salvador Mendoza Confirmation to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit (Washington)**

The Leadership Conference supported Salvador Mendoza's confirmation because of his demonstrated commitment to equal justice, including making sure that people have access to qualified counsel in criminal defense proceedings. From 2014 until his elevation to the Ninth Circuit, Mendoza served as a judge on the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Washington, where he upheld the rights of migrant farmworkers.

Before serving on the federal bench, he had a long judicial career in Benton County and Franklin County, including his time as a superior court judge, district court judge pro tempore, and juvenile court judge pro tempore. In private practice, he specialized in criminal defense litigation with more than half of his caseload pro bono on behalf of clients who could otherwise not afford counsel. Mendoza is the first Latino from Washington to serve on the Ninth Circuit. On September 12, 2022, the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 46 -40 (Senate roll call vote no. 331). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.



## Judge Freeman is the **first Black** **woman** to serve on the Third Circuit.

### **Lara Montecalvo Confirmation to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit (Rhode Island)**

The Leadership Conference supported Lara Montecalvo's confirmation because of her impressive experience as a public defender and her commitment to pursuing equal justice for all people. Montecalvo served as the Rhode Island Public Defender, overseeing the entire Rhode Island Public Defender's Office, and she is the second former public defender ever to serve on the First Circuit. She held numerous other positions in the Rhode Island Public Defender's Office, including chief of the appellate division and trial attorney in both the appellate and trial divisions. Montecalvo helped eliminate the practice of keeping imprisoned those unable to pay fines or fees imposed by courts and helped form a medical-legal partnership with a local Rhode Island health clinic. On September 14, 2022, the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 52-47 (Senate roll call vote no. 335). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

### **Sarah Merriam Confirmation to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit (Connecticut)**

The Leadership Conference supported Sarah Merriam's confirmation because of her experience as a fair-minded judge and her dedication to protecting civil rights, especially as a public defender. From 2021 until her elevation to the Second Circuit, Merriam served on the U.S. District Court for the District of Connecticut, where she also served for more than six years as a magistrate judge. Merriam demonstrated her commitment to the rights of working people even before her legal career as the political director of Connecticut Employees Union Independent/SEIU Local 511. She also spent eight years as an assistant federal defender in the Office of the Federal Defender, defending clients who could not afford an attorney. On September 15, 2022, the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 53-44 (Senate roll call vote no. 337). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

### **Arianna Freeman Confirmation to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit (Pennsylvania)**

The Leadership Conference supported Arianna Freeman's confirmation because of her notable experience in pursuit of equal justice as a public defender specializing in post-conviction relief. Freeman served at the Federal Community Defender Office of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. As a public defender, Freeman assisted clients who could not afford counsel in post-conviction relief, overseeing litigation for those harmed by unconstitutional mandatory minimum sentencing policies. Freeman is the first woman of color, first Black woman, and second former public defender to serve on the Third Circuit. On September 29, 2022, the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 50-47 (Senate roll call vote no. 350). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

## **Fair Housing and Lending** **Restoring State Safeguards Against** **High-Cost Loans**

Senator Chris Van Hollen, D. Md., introduced S. J. Res. 15, which would prevent the implementation of a new regulation by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) that allowed consumer lending companies to do an end-run around interest rate limits enacted by many states, by laundering their loans through federally regulated banks — which are not subject to state usury laws.

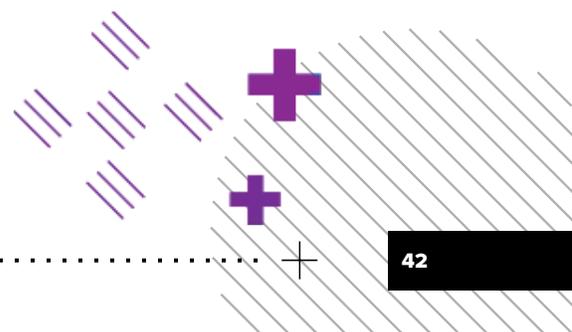
The new rule would have enabled predatory lenders, which have long targeted Black and Brown communities that have been shut out of more mainstream banking services, to make loans with interest rates of 200 percent or more. Loans at those interest rates do not help people in a financial pinch — instead, they trap people in debt and drain them of what little wealth they have. On May 11, 2021, the Senate passed S.J. Res. 15 by a vote of 52-47 (Senate roll call vote no. 183). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

## **Marcia Fudge Confirmation to be Secretary** **of Housing and Urban Development**

At a time when the COVID-19 crisis has made longstanding racial and gender disparities in housing and homeownership even worse, The Leadership Conference supported the confirmation of Rep. Marcia Fudge, D. Ohio, as Secretary of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Among its responsibilities, HUD is charged with enforcing the Fair Housing Act, promoting sustainable homeownership, increasing the supply of affordable rental homes, reducing the impact of lead and other environmental hazards in housing, addressing the particular housing needs of Native American populations, and reducing homelessness. Secretary Fudge has a wealth of experience in working at both the local and federal levels, a history of working across party lines and with a wide range of stakeholders, and a demonstrated lifelong commitment to advancing the civil rights of all people — all of which make her ideally suited to lead HUD in the years to come. On March 10, 2021, the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 66-34 (Senate roll call vote no. 113). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

## **Rohit Chopra Confirmation to be Director** **of the Consumer Financial Protection** **Bureau**

The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) is the only federal agency that has a singular focus of protecting people from



fraud, discrimination, harassment, and other illegal practices in the financial services industry. The Leadership Conference supported the creation of the CFPB a decade ago, and we supported the nomination of Rohit Chopra to be its next director.

He was heavily involved in the formation of the agency, and as an official there, he sounded alarms about mounting student debt and took action against some of the most unscrupulous student lenders and servicers. In 2017, he was confirmed by the Senate as a commissioner with the Federal Trade Commission (FTC), and led the agency to take action against discriminatory auto lending, fight debt collection abuses, and end slap-on-the-wrist settlements with companies that broke consumer laws. All along, he has been an outspoken advocate for upholding civil rights and consumer laws. On September 30, 2021, the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 50-48 (Senate roll call vote no. 399). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

### **Lisa D. Cook Confirmation to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve**

The Leadership Conference supported the confirmation of Lisa D. Cook to a seat on the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve (“board”). Her strong credentials and her experience, including extensive research on the impact of racial inequality in the U.S. economy, are a tremendous asset to the board and to the U.S. economy at large as it continues to recover.

In a banking agency that is often criticized for focusing mostly on the needs of large banks and on macroeconomic policy, Cook’s background will bring a much-needed focus on marginalized communities and on financial

institutions working to better serve them. Following her confirmation, Cook became the first Black woman to serve on the board in its 108-year history. On May 10, 2022, the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 50-50 (Senate roll call vote no. 166). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

### **Sandra Thompson Confirmation to be Director of the Federal Housing Finance Agency**

The Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA) is one of the most important regulators of the national mortgage industry. The Leadership Conference supported the confirmation of Sandra Thompson because of her stellar record of public service, in both the FHFA and throughout the broader financial regulatory system.

Since June 2021, she had served as acting director of the agency, and she initiated a number of important actions to advance racial equity in the housing finance system and to address longstanding fair lending issues. On May 25, 2022, the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 49-46 (Senate roll call vote no. 203). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.



## Hate Crimes

### Improving Hate Crime Data Collection and Reporting

Senator Mazie Hirono, D. Hawaii, introduced S. 937, the COVID-19 Hate Crimes Act, in response to the rising number of hate crimes and incidents targeting the Asian American and Pacific Islander community. This legislation included the Khalid Jabara and Heather Heyer National Opposition to Hate, Assault, and Threats to Equality (Jabara-Heyer NO HATE) Act, which The Leadership Conference has long supported. The COVID-19 Hate Crimes Act will improve hate crime data collection and reporting, ensuring that policymakers, law enforcement, and impacted communities have the most accurate information possible, and promote a better, community-based response to hate crimes. On April 22, 2021, the Senate agreed to S. 937 by a vote of 94-1 (Senate roll call vote no. 165). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

## Secure Transparent Reporting Around Domestic Terrorism

The Senate considered the House-passed H.R. 350, the Domestic Terrorism Prevention Act (DTPA), which would expand the availability and transparency of information related to domestic terrorism. The DTPA mandates that agencies such as the Department of Justice, Department of Homeland Security, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation issue joint annual reports to the House and Senate that evaluate the domestic terrorism threats posed by white supremacists and offer transparency through a public quantitative analysis of all scenarios related to domestic terrorism. The bill's inclusion of the Community Relations Service recognizes that communities targeted for hate must be at the center of policies intended to address such violence. Importantly, this bill does not add a new domestic terrorism charge that would likely target the communities most vulnerable to white supremacist violence in the first place. On May 26, 2022, the cloture vote on the motion to proceed to debate the bill in the Senate failed by a vote of 47-47 (Senate roll call vote no. 210). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

## Health Care

### Xavier Becerra Confirmation to be Secretary of Health and Human Services

During a pandemic that compounded our preexisting public health crisis of structural racism and its resulting deep health inequities, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) needed a leader with a full understanding of how equity, justice, and health care are inextricably linked. The Leadership Conference supported Xavier



Becerra's nomination because his work in Congress and as attorney general of California demonstrated that he was that person.

In Congress, he developed deep expertise on the Affordable Care Act (ACA) as a member of the House Ways and Means Committee, and as an attorney general was a champion in defending the ACA against numerous legal challenges. He worked to ensure nondiscrimination protections in access to care, consistently supported reproductive rights, and advocated for the availability of affordable prescription drugs. He has a record of fighting for immigrant rights, disability justice, and fair housing, and a deep personal understanding of the ways in which access to social and economic opportunities and resources contribute to health and health outcomes. On March 18, 2021, the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 50-49 (Senate roll call vote no. 125). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

### **Protect Abortion Access and Reproductive Rights**

Senator Richard Blumenthal, D. Conn., introduced S. 4132, the Women's Health Protection Act (WHPA), which seeks to protect abortion access from medically unnecessary restrictions that obstruct the right of all persons to obtain safe, legal abortion services.

**Abortion restrictions disproportionately impact people of color, and Black women in particular.**

The bill would remedy and prevent the onslaught of state-level abortion bans and restrictions that cause significant and sometimes insurmountable challenges to receiving abortion care. These restrictions disproportionately impact people of color, and Black women in particular, exacerbating existing disparities in the health and economic well-being of these communities. Amidst increasing attacks on abortion and reproductive health care from the states, congressional action is needed more than ever to safeguard the ability of all people to make their own health decisions and achieve economic security. On May 11, 2022, the cloture vote on the motion to proceed to debate the bill in the Senate failed 49-51 (Senate roll call vote no. 170). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.



## **Insurrection and Impeachment**

### **Impeachment Trial of President Donald Trump**

The Senate considered H. Res. 24, which contained articles of impeachment against President Donald Trump for high crimes and misdemeanors. On January 6, 2021, the world witnessed a frontal attack on democracy by a sitting president of the United States. In response to President Trump's racist and misleading rhetoric, a violent mob attempted to overturn the results of a free and secure election and suppress the votes of millions of people. He urged the mob to gather and to "fight like hell," and in doing so unleashed white supremacist violence onto members of Congress, congressional staff and Capitol workers, police officers, residents of Washington, D.C. — and even his own vice president.

This unprecedented moment demanded accountability for participants at all levels, beginning with President Trump's impeachment and conviction by Congress. Despite bipartisan support from a majority of senators, the Senate failed to muster the two-thirds majority necessary to convict the former president. On February 13, 2021, the Senate vote to convict failed by a vote of 57-43 (Senate roll call vote no. 59). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

### **Investigation of the January 6 Insurrection**

The Senate considered H.R. 3233, the National Commission to Investigate the January 6 Attack on the United States Capitol Complex Act, introduced by Representative Bennie Thompson, D. Miss., and passed in the House on May 21, 2021.

The bill would have created a commission to investigate the January 6 insurrection.



The commission would have been largely identical to the September 11 commission: an evenly bipartisan body with subpoena and investigatory powers and the duty to issue a report by the end of 2021. The domestic terrorist attack on January 6, 2021 should be thoroughly and thoughtfully investigated. On May 28, 2021, the cloture motion to proceed to debating the bill in the Senate failed by a vote of 54-35 (Senate roll call vote no. 218). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

## **Media and Telecommunications**

### **Broadband Affordability, Adoption, and Inclusion**

The Senate considered the House-passed H.R. 3684, the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act. While the bill was significantly altered from the stronger House version, it included important provisions to address broadband affordability, adoption, and inclusion and thereby close the digital divide. Broadband has become an essential service in modern life. It is as important now

as electricity was during the last century and provides telemedicine opportunities, plugs the homework gap by enabling children to learn at home, and creates immediate and long-lasting economic benefits. But broadband is still unavailable to millions of people.

The new Emergency Broadband Benefit program created through COVID-19 relief funding was an important watershed moment in connecting millions of people to affordable broadband. The Affordable Connectivity Program, created by this infrastructure legislation, takes this one step further, providing a more permanent benefit for low-income individuals to get up to \$30 per month toward internet service, with \$75 per month for eligible households on tribal lands. Other provisions of the bill address digital redlining and improving digital inclusion and literacy, which will be critical to increasing adoption rates, especially among marginalized communities. On August 10, 2021, the Senate passed H.R. 3684 by a vote of 69-30 (Senate roll call vote no. 314). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

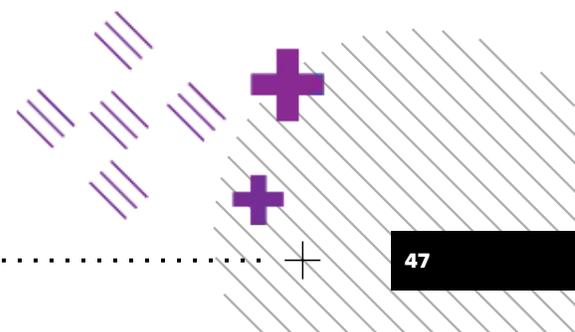
### **Jessica Rosenworcel Confirmation to be Chair of the Federal Communications Commission**

The Leadership Conference supported Jessica Rosenworcel's confirmation because of her commitment to broadband access, media diversity, and digital inclusion. Rosenworcel's direct experience with the commission, which includes nine years at the agency, and most recently as acting chair, demonstrated she was particularly well-positioned to lead the FCC at this pivotal time. Under her leadership, the Federal Communications Commission successfully implemented several

time-sensitive and nationally important programs to address the COVID-19 pandemic, including the Emergency Broadband Benefit, which offers monthly financial support to low-income households. On December 7, 2021, the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 68-31 (Senate roll call vote no. 479). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

### **Alvaro M. Bedoya Confirmation to the Federal Trade Commission**

The Leadership Conference supported the confirmation of Alvaro M. Bedoya because of his deep expertise in the many issues relating to technology that marginalized communities face and his demonstrated commitment to collaborate with civil rights stakeholders. The Federal Trade Commission's (FTC) responsibility to protect and enhance competition and consumer protection is particularly important as much of our economy moves online. With a full complement of commissioners, the FTC can better enforce existing law against online discrimination based on protected characteristics with respect to housing, access to credit, education, employment, and public accommodations; enforce unfair and deceptive practices in the data economy; and provide for algorithmic transparency and fairness in automated decisions. On May 11, 2022, the Senate confirmed the nomination by a vote of 50-50 (Senate roll call vote no. 169). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.



## Voting Rights

### A Transformative Vision for Democracy

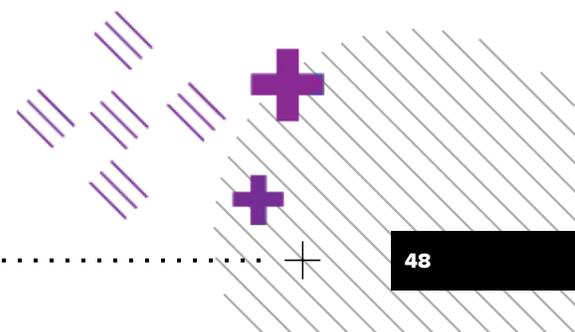
Senator Jeff Merkley, D. Ore., introduced S. 2093, the For the People Act, which would create a democracy that welcomes every eligible voter's chance to participate in civic life, and a democracy that demands integrity, fairness, and transparency in our nation's elections. The For the People Act would establish uniform national standards for elections, including automatic and same-day voter registration, a minimum of two weeks of early voting, expanded vote-by-mail, and the elimination of felony disenfranchisement laws. It is a bold, comprehensive reform package that offers solutions to a broken democracy. On June 22, 2021, the cloture vote on the motion to proceed to debate the bill in the Senate failed by a vote of 50-50 (Senate roll call vote no. 246). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

### Protecting the Freedom to Vote

Senator Amy Klobuchar, D. Minn., introduced S. 2747, the Freedom to Vote Act, which would set a basic federal foundation for voting access for all Americans. The right to vote is the very foundation of our democracy, and the FTVA would move us closer to a democracy that welcomes every voter to participate in civic life and demands integrity, fairness, and transparency in our nation's elections. The FTVA would stop most of the worst anti-voter measures that some lawmakers are proposing and passing in states across the country. The FTVA would eliminate efforts to roll back early voting by ensuring states offer at least two weeks of early voting, including on nights and weekends. On October 20, 2021, the cloture vote on the motion to proceed to debate the bill in the Senate failed by a vote of 49-51 (Senate roll call vote no. 420). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

## Restoring the Heart of the Voting Rights Act

Senator Patrick Leahy, D. Vt., introduced S.4, the John Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act, which would establish new criteria for determining which states must obtain preclearance before changes to voting practices may take effect. The JLVRAA would restore the essential provision of the Voting Rights Act that prevents the adoption of discriminatory voting practices before they even go into effect. It strengthens other provisions to help bring down barriers used to silence Black, Brown, Native, and young voters, individuals with disabilities, and new Americans. The bill includes the Native American Voting Rights Act (NAVRA), which addresses the unique challenges that Indigenous communities face in fully participating in our democracy. The JLVRAA establishes a transparent process for protecting the right to vote by updating the preclearance formula to meet the needs of our modern democracy and to ensure the protection of the freedom to vote for all by ensuring elections are safe and accessible. The bill also includes provisions that would restore the legislative intent of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act in response to the Supreme Court's *Brnovich v. Democratic National Committee* decision. On November 3, 2021, the cloture vote on the motion to proceed to debate the bill in the Senate failed by a vote of 50-49 (Senate roll call vote no. 459). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.





### Ensuring the Freedom to Vote

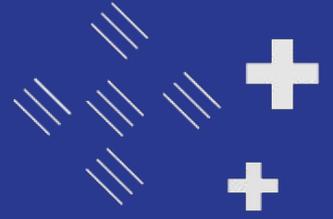
The Senate considered the House-passed H.Res. 868, the legislative vehicle for H.R. 5746, the Freedom to Vote: John R. Lewis Act. The new bill combined substantial portions of the Freedom to Vote Act and the John Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act, which had each passed the House in 2021. This legislation would restore essential provisions of the Voting Rights Act that have been eviscerated or substantially undermined by Supreme Court decisions, including *Shelby County v. Holder* and *Brnovich v. Democratic National Committee*. It would strengthen other provisions to fully address discrimination in voting. Additionally, the bill would set a basic federal foundation for voting access for all Americans by adopting national standards for voter registration, voting by mail, and

early voting. The bill would also strengthen voting protections for Native Americans, restore voting rights to formerly incarcerated people upon their release, prevent election sabotage, and ban partisan gerrymandering.

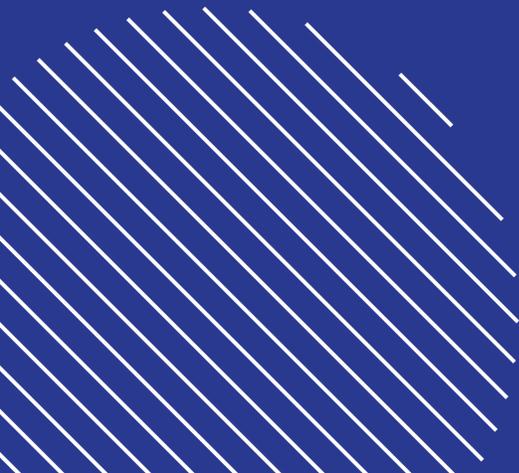
On January 18, 2022, the Senate failed to invoke cloture to end debate on the bill by a vote of 49-51 (Senate roll call vote no. 9). YES IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.

On January 19, 2022, the Senate considered whether to overrule the decision of the chair and amend Senate rules for this legislation such that cloture could be invoked with a simple majority of 50 votes. The decision of the chair was sustained by a vote of 52-48 (Senate roll call vote no. 10). NO IS THE PRO-CIVIL RIGHTS VOTE.





# HOUSE SCORECARD



		PARTY	DISTRICT	SCORE
ALABAMA				
Aderholt	Robert	R	4	0%
Brooks	Morris	R	5	9%
Carl	Jerry	R	1	3%
Moore	Felix	R	2	3%
Palmer	Gary	R	6	0%
Rogers	Mike	R	3	6%
Sewell	Terri	D	7	100%
ALASKA				
Young	Don	R	1	28%
ARIZONA				
Biggs	Andy	R	5	6%
Gallego	Ruben	D	7	96%
Gosar	Paul	R	4	3%
Grijalva	Raul	D	3	100%
Kirkpatrick	Ann	D	2	96%
Lesko	Debbie	R	8	6%
O'Halleran	Tom	D	1	96%
Schweikert	David	R	6	12%
Stanton	Greg	D	9	96%
ARKANSAS				
Crawford	Rick	R	1	6%
Hill	French	R	2	16%
Westerman	Bruce	R	4	6%
Womack	Steve	R	3	16%
CALIFORNIA				
Aguilar	Peter	D	31	96%
Barragan	Nanette	D	44	100%
Bass	Karen	D	37	100%
Bera	Ami	D	7	96%
Brownley	Julia	D	26	96%
Calvert	Ken	R	42	16%
Carbajal	Salud	D	24	96%
Cardenas	Antonio	D	29	100%
Chu	Judy	D	27	100%
Conway	Connie	R	22	0%
Correa	Jose	D	46	96%

		PARTY	DISTRICT	SCORE
Costa	James	D	16	96%
DeSaulnier	Mark	D	11	100%
Eshoo	Anna	D	18	96%
Garamendi	John	D	3	96%
Garcia	Mike	R	25	12%
Gomez	Jimmy	D	34	100%
Harder	Josh	D	10	96%
Huffman	Jared	D	2	100%
Issa	Darrell	R	50	16%
Jacobs	Sara	D	53	96%
Khanna	Ro	D	17	96%
Kim	Young	R	39	19%
LaMalfa	Doug	R	1	6%
Lee	Barbara	D	13	100%
Levin	Mike	D	49	96%
Lieu	Ted	D	33	96%
Lofgren	Zoe	D	19	96%
Lowenthal	Alan	D	47	100%
Matsui	Doris	D	6	96%
McCarthy	Kevin	R	23	12%
McClintock	Tom	R	4	6%
McNerney	Jerry	D	9	96%
Napolitano	Grace	D	32	96%
Nunes	Devin	R	22	13%
Oberholte	Jay	R	8	9%
Panetta	Jimmy	D	20	96%
Pelosi	Nancy	D	12	100%
Peters	Scott	D	52	96%
Porter	Katherine	D	45	96%
Roybal-Allard	Lucille	D	40	96%
Ruiz	Raul	D	36	96%
Sanchez	Linda	D	38	96%
Schiff	Adam	D	28	100%
Sherman	Brad	D	30	96%
Speier	Karen	D	14	100%
Steel	Michelle	R	48	12%
Swalwell	Eric	D	15	96%

		PARTY	DISTRICT	SCORE
Takano	Mark	D	41	96%
Thompson	Mike	D	5	96%
Torres	Norma	D	35	96%
Valadao	David	R	21	32%
Vargas	Juan	D	51	100%
Waters	Maxine	D	43	100%
COLORADO				
Boebert	Lauren	R	3	3%
Buck	Ken	R	4	6%
Crow	Jason	D	6	96%
Degette	Diana	D	1	96%
Lamborn	Doug	R	5	6%
Neguse	Joe	D	2	96%
Perlmutter	Ed	D	7	96%
CONNECTICUT				
Courtney	Joe	D	2	100%
DeLauro	Rosa	D	3	96%
Hayes	Jahana	D	5	100%
Himes	Jim	D	4	96%
Larson	John	D	1	96%
DELAWARE				
Blunt Rochester	Lisa	D	1	100%
FLORIDA				
Bilirakis	Gus	R	12	16%
Buchanan	Vern	R	16	6%
Cammack	Kat	R	3	3%
Castor	Kathy	D	14	100%
Cherfilus-McCormick	Sheila	D	20	100%
Crist	Charlie	D	13	96%
Demings	Val	D	10	96%
Deutch	Ted	D	22	96%
Diaz-Balart	Mario	R	25	29%
Donalds	Byron	R	19	3%
Dunn	Neal	R	2	6%
Frankel	Lois	D	21	100%
Franklin	Scott	R	15	3%
Gaetz	Matt	R	1	20%

		PARTY	DISTRICT	SCORE
Gimenez	Carlos	R	26	32%
Hastings	Alcee	D	20	100%
Lawson	Al	D	5	100%
Mast	Brian	R	18	12%
Murphy	Stephanie	D	7	96%
Posey	Bill	R	8	6%
Rutherford	John	R	4	3%
Salazar	Maria Elvira	R	27	30%
Soto	Darren	D	9	96%
Steube	Greg	R	17	0%
Waltz	Mike	R	6	16%
Wasserman Schultz	Debbie	D	23	96%
Webster	Daniel	R	11	3%
Wilson	Frederica	D	24	100%
GEORGIA				
Allen	Richard	R	12	3%
Bishop	Sanford	D	2	96%
Bourdeaux	Carolyn	D	7	96%
Carter	Earl	R	1	3%
Clyde	Andrew	R	9	3%
Ferguson	Drew	R	3	12%
Greene	Marjorie Taylor	R	14	3%
Hice	Jody	R	10	3%
Johnson	Hank	D	4	96%
Loudermilk	Barry	R	11	6%
McBath	Lucy	D	6	96%
Scott	David	D	13	3%
Scott	Austin	R	8	96%
Williams	Nikema	D	5	100%
HAWAII				
Case	Ed	D	1	96%
Kahele	Kaiali'i	D	2	96%
IDAHO				
Fulcher	Russell	R	1	7%
Simpson	Mike	R	2	23%
ILLINOIS				
Bost	Mike	R	12	19%

		PARTY	DISTRICT	SCORE
Bustos	Cheri	D	17	96%
Casten	Sean	D	6	96%
Davis	Danny	D	7	100%
Davis	Rodney	R	13	22%
Foster	Bill	D	11	96%
Garcia	Chuy	D	4	100%
Kelly	Robin	D	2	100%
Kinzinger	Adam	R	16	39%
Krishnamoorthi	Raja	D	8	96%
LaHood	Darin	R	18	3%
Miller	Mary	R	15	3%
Newman	Marie	D	3	100%
Quigley	Michael	D	5	96%
Rush	Bobby	D	1	96%
Schakowsky	Jan	D	9	100%
Schneider	Brad	D	10	96%
Underwood	Lauren	D	14	96%
INDIANA				
Baird	James	R	4	6%
Banks	Jim	R	3	3%
Bucshon	Larry	R	8	12%
Carson	Andre	D	7	96%
Hollingsworth	Trey	R	9	16%
Mrvan	Frank	D	1	96%
Pence	Greg	R	6	3%
Spartz	Victoria	R	5	12%
Walorski	Jackie	R	2	9%
IOWA				
Axne	Cindy	D	3	96%
Feenstra	Randall	R	4	12%
Hinson	Ashley	R	1	19%
Miller-Meeks	Mariannette	R	2	22%
KANSAS				
Davids	Sharice	D	3	96%
Estes	Ron	R	4	6%
Laturner	Jake	R	2	6%
Mann	Tracey	R	1	3%

		PARTY	DISTRICT	SCORE
KENTUCKY				
Barr	Andy	R	6	9%
Comer	James	R	1	12%
Guthrie	Brett	R	2	12%
Massie	Thomas	R	4	6%
Rogers	Harold	R	5	12%
Yarmuth	John	D	3	96%
LOUISIANA				
Carter	Troy	D	2	100%
Graves	Garret	R	6	12%
Higgins	Clay	R	3	3%
Johnson	Mike	R	4	6%
Letlow	Julia	R	5	13%
Richmond	Cedric	D	2	100%
Scalise	Steve	R	1	9%
MAINE				
Golden	Jared	D	2	85%
Pingree	Chellie	D	1	96%
MARYLAND				
Brown	Anthony	D	4	100%
Harris	Andy	R	1	6%
Hoyer	Steny	D	5	96%
Mfume	Kweisi	D	7	100%
Raskin	Jamie	D	8	100%
Ruppersberger	Charles	D	2	96%
Sarbanes	John	D	3	96%
Trone	David	D	6	96%
MASSACHUSETTS				
Auchincloss	Jake	D	4	96%
Clark	Katherine	D	5	100%
Keating	Bill	D	9	96%
Lynch	Stephen	D	8	96%
McGovern	Jim	D	2	100%
Moulton	Seth	D	6	96%
Neal	Richard	D	1	96%
Pressley	Ayanna	D	7	96%
Trahan	Lori	D	3	96%

		PARTY	DISTRICT	SCORE
<b>MICHIGAN</b>				
Bergman	Jack	R	1	6%
Dingell	Debbie	D	12	96%
Huizenga	Bill	R	2	12%
Kildee	Dan	D	5	96%
Lawrence	Brenda	D	14	100%
Levin	Andy	D	9	100%
McClain	Lisa	R	10	3%
Meijer	Peter	R	3	29%
Moolenaar	John	R	4	6%
Slotkin	Elissa	D	8	96%
Stevens	Haley	D	11	96%
Tlaib	Rashida	D	13	96%
Upton	Fred	R	6	38%
Walberg	Tim	R	7	6%
<b>MINNESOTA</b>				
Craig	Angie	D	2	96%
Emmer	Tom	R	6	16%
Fischbach	Michelle	R	7	6%
Hagedorn	Jim	R	1	8%
McCollum	Betty	D	4	100%
Omar	Ilhan	D	5	96%
Phillips	Dean	D	3	96%
Stauber	Pete	R	8	12%
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>				
Guest	Michael	R	3	6%
Kelly	Trent	R	1	3%
Palazzo	Steven	R	4	0%
Thompson	Bennie	D	2	96%
<b>MISSOURI</b>				
Bush	Cori	D	1	96%
Cleaver	Emanuel	D	5	100%
Graves	Samuel	R	6	6%
Hartzler	Vicky	R	4	7%
Long	Billy	R	7	3%
Luetkemeyer	Blaine	R	3	3%
Smith	Jason	R	8	12%

		PARTY	DISTRICT	SCORE
Wagner	Ann	R	2	19%
MONTANA				
Rosendale	Matthew	R	1	3%
NEBRASKA				
Bacon	Don	R	2	25%
Flood	Michael	R	1	0%
Fortenberry	Jeff	R	1	25%
Smith	Adrian	R	3	3%
NEVADA				
Amodei	Mark	R	2	16%
Horsford	Steven	D	4	100%
Lee	Susie	D	3	96%
Titus	Alice	D	1	100%
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Kuster	Ann	D	2	96%
Pappas	Chris	D	1	93%
NEW JERSEY				
Gottheimer	Josh	D	5	96%
Kim	Andy	D	3	100%
Malinowski	Tom	D	7	96%
Norcross	Donald	D	1	100%
Pallone	Frank	D	6	96%
Pascrell	Bill	D	9	96%
Payne	Donald	D	10	100%
Sherrill	Mikie	D	11	96%
Sires	Albio	D	8	96%
Smith	Chris	R	4	32%
Van Drew	Jeff	R	2	29%
Watson Coleman	Bonnie	D	12	100%
NEW MEXICO				
Fernandez	Teresa Leger	D	3	96%
Haaland	Deb	D	1	100%
Herrell	Stella	R	2	0%
Stansbury	Melanie	D	1	94%
NEW YORK				
Bowman	Jamaal	D	16	96%
Clarke	Yvette	D	9	100%

		PARTY	DISTRICT	SCORE
Delgado	Antonio	D	19	100%
Espaillat	Adriano	D	13	100%
Garbarino	Andrew	R	2	29%
Higgins	Brian	D	26	96%
Jacobs	Chris	R	27	25%
Jeffries	Hakeem	D	8	96%
Jones	Mondaire	D	17	100%
Katko	John	R	24	45%
Malliotakis	Nicole	R	11	22%
Maloney	Carolyn	D	12	100%
Maloney	Sean Patrick	D	18	96%
Meeks	Gregory	D	5	96%
Meng	Grace	D	6	100%
Morelle	Joseph	D	25	96%
Nadler	Jerrold	D	10	100%
Ocasio-Cortez	Alexandria	D	14	96%
Reed	Tom	R	23	38%
Rice	Kathleen	D	4	96%
Stefanik	Elise	R	21	19%
Suoizzi	Tom	D	3	96%
Tenney	Claudia	R	22	13%
Tonko	Paul	D	20	96%
Torres	Ritchie	D	15	100%
Velazquez	Nydia	D	7	96%
Zeldin	Lee	R	1	14%
NORTH CAROLINA				
Adams	Alma	D	12	100%
Bishop	Dan	R	9	9%
Budd	Ted	R	13	6%
Butterfield	G K	D	1	96%
Cawthorn	Madison	R	11	3%
Foxx	Virginia	R	5	6%
Hudson	Richard	R	8	12%
Manning	Kathy	D	6	96%
McHenry	Patrick	R	10	10%
Murphy	Gregory	R	3	13%
Price	David	D	4	96%

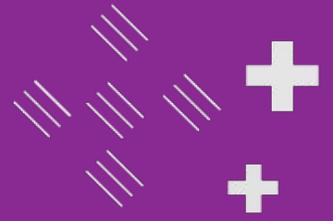
		PARTY	DISTRICT	SCORE
Ross	Deborah	D	2	96%
Rouzer	David	R	7	0%
NORTH DAKOTA				
Armstrong	Kelly	R	1	12%
OHIO				
Balderson	Troy	R	12	19%
Beatty	Joyce	D	3	100%
Brown	Shontel	D	11	100%
Carey	Mike	R	15	18%
Chabot	Steve	R	1	12%
Davidson	Warren	R	8	6%
Fudge	Marcia	D	11	100%
Gibbs	Bob	R	7	6%
Gonzalez	Anthony	R	16	34%
Johnson	Bill	R	6	12%
Jordan	Jim	R	4	6%
Joyce	David	R	14	29%
Kaptur	Marcy	D	9	96%
Latta	Bob	R	5	12%
Ryan	Tim	D	13	96%
Stivers	Steve	R	15	10%
Turner	Michael	R	10	16%
Wenstrup	Brad	R	2	10%
OKLAHOMA				
Bice	Stephanie	R	5	19%
Cole	Thomas	R	4	12%
Hern	Kevin	R	1	0%
Lucas	Frank	R	3	13%
Mullin	Markwayne	R	2	12%
OREGON				
Bentz	Cliff	R	2	19%
Blumenauer	Earl	D	3	96%
Bonamici	Suzanne	D	1	96%
DeFazio	Peter	D	4	96%
Schrader	Kurt	D	5	96%
PENNSYLVANIA				
Boyle	Brendan	D	2	96%

		PARTY	DISTRICT	SCORE
Cartwright	Matthew	D	8	96%
Dean	Madeleine	D	4	96%
Doyle	Mike	D	18	96%
Evans	Dwight	D	3	100%
Fitzpatrick	Brian	R	1	48%
Houlahan	Chrissy	D	6	96%
Joyce	John	R	13	3%
Keller	Fred	R	12	9%
Kelly	George	R	16	9%
Lamb	Conor	D	17	96%
Meuser	Daniel	R	9	13%
Perry	Scott	R	10	6%
Reschenthaler	Guy	R	14	9%
Scanlon	Mary	D	5	96%
Smucker	Lloyd	R	11	9%
Thompson	Glenn	R	15	10%
Wild	Susan	D	7	96%
RHODE ISLAND				
Cicilline	David	D	1	96%
Langevin	James	D	2	96%
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Clyburn	James	D	6	100%
Duncan	Jeffrey	R	3	0%
Mace	Nancy	R	1	9%
Norman	Ralph	R	5	9%
Rice	Tom	R	7	16%
Timmons	William	R	4	9%
Wilson	Joe	R	2	14%
SOUTH DAKOTA				
Johnson	Dustin	R	1	16%
TENNESSEE				
Burchett	Tim	R	2	10%
Cohen	Stephen	D	9	96%
Cooper	Jim	D	5	96%
DesJarlais	Scott	R	4	6%
Fleischmann	Chuck	R	3	12%
Green	Mark	R	7	6%

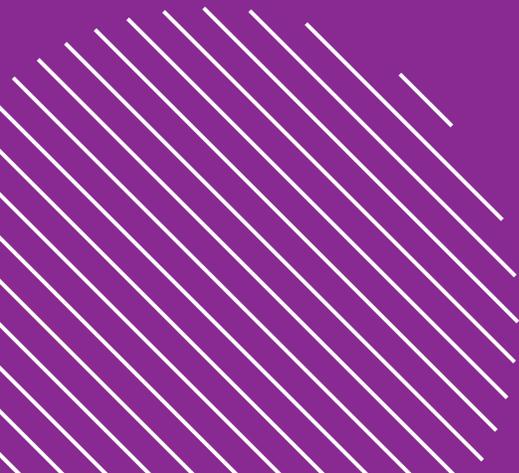
		PARTY	DISTRICT	SCORE
Harshbarger	Diana	R	1	3%
Kustoff	David	R	8	10%
Rose	John	R	6	3%
TEXAS				
Allred	Colin	D	32	96%
Arrington	Jodey	R	19	0%
Babin	Brian	R	36	0%
Brady	Kevin	R	8	7%
Burgess	Michael	R	26	12%
Carter	John	R	31	6%
Castro	Joaquin	D	20	96%
Cloud	Michael	R	27	6%
Crenshaw	Dan	R	2	13%
Cuellar	Henry	D	28	83%
Doggett	Lloyd	D	35	96%
Ellzey	Jake	R	6	7%
Escobar	Veronica	D	16	96%
Fallon	Patrick	R	4	6%
Fletcher	Lizzie	D	7	96%
Flores	Mayra	R	34	0%
Garcia	Sylvia	D	29	100%
Gohmert	Louie	R	1	10%
Gonzales	Tony	R	23	22%
Gonzalez	Vicente	D	15	96%
Gooden	Lance	R	5	6%
Granger	Kay	R	12	13%
Green	Al	D	9	100%
Jackson	Ronny	R	13	0%
Jackson Lee	Sheila	D	18	96%
Johnson	Eddie Bernice	D	30	96%
McCaul	Michael	R	10	19%
Nehls	Troy	R	22	9%
Pfluger	August	R	11	0%
Roy	Chip	R	21	3%
Sessions	Pete	R	17	3%
Taylor	Van	R	3	9%
Van Duyne	Beth	R	24	9%

		PARTY	DISTRICT	SCORE
Veasey	Marc	D	33	96%
Vela	Filemon	D	34	100%
Weber	Randy	R	14	0%
Williams	Roger	R	25	10%
Wright	Ron	R	6	0%
UTAH				
Curtis	John	R	3	19%
Moore	Blake	R	1	19%
Owens	Burgess	R	4	16%
Stewart	Chris	R	2	16%
VERMONT				
Welch	Peter	D	1	96%
VIRGINIA				
Beyer	Don	D	8	100%
Cline	Ben	R	6	6%
Connolly	Gerry	D	11	96%
Good	Bob	R	5	6%
Griffith	Morgan	R	9	10%
Luria	Elaine	D	2	96%
McEachin	Donald	D	4	100%
Scott	Bobby	D	3	100%
Spanberger	Abigail	D	7	100%
Wexton	Jennifer	D	10	100%
Wittman	Rob	R	1	14%
WASHINGTON				
Delbene	Suzan	D	1	96%
Herrera Beutler	Jaime	R	3	25%
Jayapal	Pramila	D	7	100%
Kilmer	Derek	D	6	96%
Larsen	Rick	D	2	96%
McMorris Rodgers	Cathy	R	5	12%
Newhouse	Daniel	R	4	29%
Schrier	Kim	D	8	96%
Smith	Adam	D	9	100%
Strickland	Marilyn	D	10	100%
WEST VIRGINIA				
McKinley	David	R	1	20%

		PARTY	DISTRICT	SCORE
Miller	Carol	R	3	6%
Mooney	Alex	R	2	6%
WISCONSIN				
Fitzgerald	Scott	R	5	6%
Gallagher	Mike	R	8	9%
Grothman	Glenn	R	6	12%
Kind	Ron	D	3	96%
Moore	Gwendolynne	D	4	100%
Pocan	Mark	D	2	100%
Steil	Bryan	R	1	16%
Tiffany	Tom	R	7	6%
WYOMING				
Cheney	Liz	R	1	17%



# SENATE SCORECARD



		PARTY	SCORE
ALABAMA			
Shelby	Richard	R	1%
Tuberville	Tommy	R	1%
ALASKA			
Murkowski	Lisa	R	57%
Sullivan	Dan	R	7%
ARIZONA			
Kelly	Mark	D	98%
Sinema	Kyrsten	D	95%
ARKANSAS			
Boozman	John	R	1%
Cotton	Tom	R	1%
CALIFORNIA			
Feinstein	Dianne	D	100%
Padilla	Alex	D	100%
COLORADO			
Bennet	Michael	D	100%
Hickenlooper	John	D	100%
CONNECTICUT			
Blumenthal	Richard	D	100%
Murphy	Chris	D	100%
DELAWARE			
Carper	Tom	D	98%
Coons	Chris	D	98%
FLORIDA			
Rubio	Marco	R	5%
Scott	Rick	R	2%
GEORGIA			
Ossoff	Jon	D	100%
Warnock	Raphael	D	100%
HAWAII			
Hirono	Mazie	D	100%
Schatz	Brian	D	100%
IDAHO			
Crapo	Mike	R	4%
Risch	James	R	4%

		PARTY	SCORE
ILLINOIS			
Duckworth	Tammy	D	100%
Durbin	Dick	D	100%
INDIANA			
Braun	Mike	R	1%
Young	Todd	R	7%
IOWA			
Ernst	Joni	R	7%
Grassley	Chuck	R	17%
KANSAS			
Marshall	Roger	R	3%
Moran	Jerry	R	6%
KENTUCKY			
McConnell	Mitch	R	10%
Paul	Rand	R	0%
LOUISIANA			
Cassidy	Bill	R	10%
Kennedy	John	R	9%
MAINE			
Collins	Susan	R	61%
King	Angus	I	98%
MARYLAND			
Cardin	Ben	D	100%
Van Hollen	Chris	D	100%
MASSACHUSETTS			
Markey	Ed	D	100%
Warren	Elizabeth	D	100%
MICHIGAN			
Peters	Gary	D	100%
Stabenow	Debbie	D	100%
MINNESOTA			
Klobuchar	Amy	D	100%
Smith	Tina	D	100%
MISSOURI			
Blunt	Roy	R	11%
Hawley	Josh	R	4%

		PARTY	SCORE
MISSISSIPPI			
Hyde-Smith	Cindy	R	11%
Wicker	Roger	R	0%
MONTANA			
Daines	Steve	R	1%
Tester	Jon	D	98%
NEBRASKA			
Fischer	Deb	R	6%
Sasse	Ben	R	4%
NEVADA			
Cortez Masto	Catherine	D	100%
Rosen	Jacky	D	100%
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Hassan	Maggie	D	98%
Shaheen	Jeanne	D	98%
NEW JERSEY			
Booker	Cory	D	100%
Menendez	Bob	D	100%
NEW MEXICO			
Heinrich	Martin	D	100%
Lujan	Ben Ray	D	100%
NEW YORK			
Gillibrand	Kirsten	D	100%
Schumer	Chuck	D	100%
NORTH CAROLINA			
Burr	Richard	R	12%
Tillis	Tom	R	12%
NORTH DAKOTA			
Cramer	Kevin	R	6%
Hoeven	John	R	4%
OHIO			
Brown	Sherrod	D	100%
Portman	Robert	R	16%
OKLAHOMA			
Inhofe	James	R	5%
Lankford	James	R	2%

		PARTY	SCORE
OREGON			
Merkley	Jeff	D	100%
Wyden	Ron	D	100%
PENNSYLVANIA			
Casey	Bob	D	100%
Toomey	Pat	R	6%
RHODE ISLAND			
Reed	Jack	D	100%
Whitehouse	Sheldon	D	100%
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Graham	Lindsey	R	43%
Scott	Tim	R	4%
SOUTH DAKOTA			
Rounds	Mike	R	13%
Thune	John	R	2%
TENNESSEE			
Blackburn	Marsha	R	3%
Hagerty	Bill	R	1%
TEXAS			
Cornyn	John	R	11%
Cruz	Ted	R	1%
UTAH			
Lee	Mike	R	0%
Romney	Mitt	R	21%
VERMONT			
Leahy	Patrick	D	100%
Sanders	Bernie	I	100%
VIRGINIA			
Kaine	Tim	D	100%
Warner	Mark	D	100%
WASHINGTON			
Cantwell	Maria	D	100%
Murray	Patty	D	100%
WEST VIRGINIA			
Capito	Shelley	R	15%
Manchin	Joe	D	93%

		<b>PARTY</b>	<b>SCORE</b>
<b>WISCONSIN</b>			
Baldwin	Tammy	D	100%
Johnson	Ron	R	4%
<b>WYOMING</b>			
Barrasso	John	R	1%
Lummis	Cynthia	R	4%



**The Leadership  
Conference**

The nation's premier  
civil & human rights coalition



**1620 L Street NW, Suite 1100  
Washington, DC 20036**



**(202) 466-3434**



**[civilrights.org/voting-record](https://civilrights.org/voting-record)**



**[@civilrightsorg](https://twitter.com/civilrightsorg)**



**[@civilandhumanrights](https://www.facebook.com/civilandhumanrights)**



**[@civilrightsorg](https://www.instagram.com/civilrightsorg)**



**Pod for the Cause**

Copyright © 2022  
The Leadership Conference  
on Civil and Human Rights  
All Rights Reserved

