
The Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights Voting Record

111th U.S. Congress
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Introduction

By almost any measure, the 111th Congress will be remembered as one of the most productive and historic in decades – and also as one that could have accomplished so much more were it not for an unprecedented increase in partisan-driven filibusters and “secret holds” that kept important legislation and highly qualified presidential nominees from being considered by policymakers. Guided by an ambitious new administration, and bolstered by a widespread public desire to restore competence and increase bipartisanship in Washington, Congress returned to the Capitol in January 2009 anxious to deal with the worst economic crisis since the Great Depression and address issues of longstanding concern to the American people.

Indeed, lawmakers got off to a fast start, passing the Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act, which “fixed” a 2007 Supreme Court decision that severely limited the ability of pay discrimination victims to sue and recover damages; an overdue expansion of the Children’s Health Insurance Program, which ended longstanding discrimination against the children of immigrants; a comprehensive economic recovery package that included assistance for low-income families and has been credited with saving or creating three million jobs; and the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act, the first federal law to provide protection specifically to members of the LGBT community.

In the wake of the financial meltdown, Congress also made significant strides to protect Main Street from the reckless practices of Wall Street and the casino mentality that helped drive the economy to the brink of the abyss. The Credit CARD Act provides consumers with greater transparency and increased protections against deceptive and predatory credit card billing practice. And after protracted debate, Congress passed the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, which will

establish a Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to protect consumers from the shady lending tactics that have long gone ignored by federal regulators. The Act will also impose common-sense mortgage lending standards, including an end to so-called “no-doc” loans, which were frequently used to entice low-income families to accept home mortgages they couldn’t afford.

After decades of half-measures and false starts, Congress also did something that Congresses since the Truman era have been unable to do: pass a major health insurance reform law. Although The Leadership Conference was greatly disappointed by the law’s senseless exclusion of undocumented immigrants, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act includes significant anti-discrimination provisions and promises to provide greater coverage for more people while curbing the rapid escalation in health care spending. Finally, in a rare show of bipartisanship, Congress passed a law to reduce the difference in sentences for crack and powder cocaine offenses, which for decades had led to significant racial disparities. President Obama signed all of these measures into law, providing his young administration with a remarkable record of domestic achievements even as he worked to wind down the war in Iraq and devise a workable military strategy for the war in Afghanistan.

Adding to the administration’s successes, the Senate confirmed both of Obama’s nominees to fill vacancies on the Supreme Court. Justice Sonia Sotomayor, confirmed in August 2009, became the first Hispanic-American to serve on the Court. Following her confirmation in August 2010, Justice Elena Kagan joined Justice Sotomayor and Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg to give the Court three sitting female justices for the first time in history. The significance of these victories, however, was often overshadowed by a sharp rise in partisanship, particularly in the Senate where the minority party used filibusters,

secret holds, and other procedural tactics to deny confirmation votes for well-qualified executive and judicial branch nominees. Dawn Johnsen, for example, withdrew her nomination to lead the important Office of Legal Counsel in the Department of Justice when it became clear that the minority party would not permit her to have a confirmation vote on the Senate floor. Many of Obama's nominees to the federal courts were forced to wait months – and some as long as a year – for a confirmation vote. In many cases, nominees have waited for many months due to secret holds, only to be confirmed by wide margins, suggesting that the votes were delayed for purely political reasons. Dozens are still waiting. The long delays are contributing to a growing vacancy crisis in the lower federal courts. As this publication went to press, more than 100 of the 876 lower court judgeships were vacant – more than one in eight – and nearly half of the vacancies have been declared a “judicial emergencies” by the U.S. Judicial Conference.

Filibusters and other partisan tactics have also been used to block or delay critical legislation. Time and again, the Senate pared back House-passed legislation designed to create jobs and extend vital safety net programs for jobless workers despite a stubbornly high unemployment rate that has hovered near 10 percent for most of 2010. The Senate's failure to extend unemployment benefits in May compounded the hardship felt by millions of jobless workers and their families. The extension was finally granted on June 22, after a 51-day limbo. Just before Congress recessed for the midterm election, the Senate also failed to break a filibuster on a defense authorization bill that would have repealed the 17-year-old “don't ask, don't tell” policy and allowed gays and lesbians to serve openly in the military. The bill also could have served as a vehicle for the DREAM Act, which would provide a pathway to citizenship for undocumented immigrant youths who serve in the military or pursue a college degree. Meanwhile, on the House side, politics stood in the way of a bipartisan bill to give residents of Washington, D.C., a voting member of Congress, when opponents threatened to attach a rider to overturn local D.C. laws regarding gun control. And in both chambers, badly needed legislation to overhaul our nation's immigration system never saw the light of day.

Despite the unprecedented levels of partisan bickering and obstruction, however, the 111th Congress has carved out a significant legacy. This report shows, through their votes on many of the most important questions to come up in the 111th Congress, whether senators and representatives contributed to that legacy or stood in the way.

About The Leadership Conference

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

Reading The Leadership Conference Voting Record

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

The Leadership Conference has taken a sample of bills considered during the 111th Congress. The Leadership Conference Voting Record was created with the bills in this sample. This sample of bills reflects how members of Congress have aligned with The Leadership Conference priority areas from the beginning of the 111th Congress through October 1, 2010.

A vote in accordance with The Leadership Conference's position is a “+” vote; a vote contrary to The Leadership Conference's position is a “-” vote. A “(+)” or “(-)” reflects the announced position of the member, but is not reflected in the overall “report total.” An “x” indicates a yea or nay vote was not cast. An “i” indicates the member of Congress was not in office for the full term. The Leadership Conference Voting Record reflects only roll call votes that were officially recorded on the floor of the U.S. Senate or House of Representatives.

In the House of Representatives during the 111th Congress, Rep. Rahm Emanuel, D. Ill., resigned in January 2009; Rep. Kirsten Gillibrand, D. N.Y., resigned in January 2009; Rep. Hilda Solis, D. Calif., resigned in February 2009; Rep. Scott Murphy, D. N.Y., won a special election in March 2009; Rep. Mike Quigley, D. Ill., won a special election in April 2009; Rep. Ellen Tauscher, D. Calif., resigned in June 2009; Rep. Judy Chu, D. Calif., won a special election in July 2009; Rep. John McHugh, D. N.Y., resigned in September 2009; Rep.

John Garamendi, D. Calif., won a special election in November 2009; Rep. William Owens, D. N.Y., won a special election in November 2009; Rep. Robert Wexler, D. Fla., resigned in January 2010; Rep. Neil Abercrombie, D. Hawaii, resigned in February 2010; Rep. John Murtha, D. Pa., died in February 2010; Rep. Nathan Deal, R. Ga., resigned in March 2010; Rep. Eric Massa, D. N.Y., resigned in March 2010; Rep. Theodore Deutch, D. Fla., won a special election in April 2010; Rep. Mark Critz, D. Pa., won a special election in May 2010; and Rep. Charles K. Djou, R. Hawaii, won a special election in May 2010; Rep. Mark Souder, R. Ind., resigned in May 2010; Rep. Tom Graves, R. Ga., won a special election in June 2010.

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

In the Senate during the 111th Congress, Sen. Ken Salazar, D. Colo., resigned in January 2009; Sen. Michael Bennet, D. Colo., won a special election in January 2009; Sen. Joe Biden, D. Del., resigned in January 2009; Sen. Roland Burris, D. Ill., was appointed in January 2009; Sen. Ted Kaufman, D. Del., was appointed in January 2009; Sen. Hillary Rodham Clinton, D. N.Y., resigned in January; Sen. Kirsten Gillibrand, D. N.Y., was appointed in January 2009; Sen. Arlen Specter of Pennsylvania changed party affiliation from Republican to Democrat in April 2009; Sen. Al Franken, D. Minn., was seated in July 2009 after the resolution of a disputed election; Sen. Mel Martinez, R. Fla., resigned in August 2009; Sen. Edward Kennedy, D. Mass., died in August 2009; Sen. George Lemieux, R. Fla., was appointed in September 2009; Sen. Paul Kirk, D. Mass., was appointed in September 2009; Sen. Scott Brown, D. Mass., won a special election in January 2010; Sen. Robert Byrd, D. W.Va., died in June 2010; and Sen. Carte Goodwin, D. W.Va., was appointed in July 2010.

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

We did not include Sen. Edward Kennedy in the Voting Record because his illness prevented him from voting in the 111th Congress.

The Leadership Conference Voting Record for the 111th Congress reflects positions taken by every senator and representative on the legislative priorities of The Leadership Conference and its coalition members. The Leadership Conference can count on 217 House members and 50 senators to support its priorities on 90 percent or more of the votes in The Leadership Conference Voting Record.

House Vote Summaries

Credit Reform

Credit Card Billing Practices Act (H.R. 627)

During the House consideration of the Credit Cardholders' Bill of Rights Act of 2009, a bill to prohibit deceptive and predatory credit card billing practices, Rep. Peter Roskam, R. Ill., offered a "motion to recommit" the bill to the House Committee on Financial Services with instructions to amend it. Such a motion is often used as a last-resort way for opponents to amend a bill. In this case, Rep. Roskam's motion would have delayed the implementation of the law until the Federal Reserve determined that it would not reduce the ability of small businesses to obtain credit.

The Leadership Conference opposed the Roskam motion and supported H.R. 627. The Leadership Conference chose to score the vote on the motion to recommit rather than the vote on final passage, because the vote on the motion was far more sharply divided and thus provides more insight into whether House members truly supported or opposed the underlying bill. In this case, the Roskam motion would have served only to needlessly delay reforms that the Federal Reserve had already indicated are necessary to protect consumers. In fact, the National Small Business Association, the nation's oldest advocacy group representing the small business interests that Rep. Roskam claimed to be protecting with his motion, also supported the underlying bill.

The motion to recommit failed (164-263). A vote against it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 227 (4/30/09).

Criminal Justice

Local Law Enforcement Hate Crimes Prevention Act (H.R. 1913)

In April of 2009, the House passed the Local Law Enforcement Hate Crimes Prevention Act (LLEHCPA). Under the LLEHCPA, federal prosecutors would no longer need to establish that a crime was committed because of the victim's involvement in a "federally protected activity," such as serving on a jury, attending a public school, or voting. Instead, the LLEHCPA would enhance the federal response to hate crime violence by covering all violent crimes based on race, color, religion, or national origin. In addition, the LLEHCPA would permit federal involvement in the prosecution of bias-motivated crimes based on the victim's gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, or disability. The measure had the support of more than 300 law enforcement, civil rights, civic, and religious organizations.

The Leadership Conference supported H.R. 1913 because hate crimes are serious, well-documented problems that remain inadequately recognized and prosecuted. The Leadership Conference believes that Congress must give law enforcement the tools it needs to combat violent, bias-motivated crimes and to help ensure that every American can live in an environment free of the terror brought on by hate violence.

The House passed the bill (249 to 175). A vote for it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 223 (4/29/09).

Defense

“Don’t Ask Don’t Tell” Repeal (H.R. 5136)

During consideration of the National Defense Authorization Act (H.R. 5136), Rep. Patrick Murphy, D. Pa., offered an amendment to bring about the end of the military’s “don’t ask, don’t tell” (DADT) policy. DADT, which was implemented in 1993, prohibits gays and lesbians from serving openly in the armed services. The repeal would become effective with the sign off by the president, the secretary of defense, and the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (all of whom support ending DADT) on the findings of an ongoing Defense Department study on allowing gays and lesbians to serve.

The Leadership Conference supported the Murphy amendment. DADT is wrong from both a moral and practical standpoint, as it rejects the principle that people who are willing and able to do a job should be given a fair chance to do it. More than 13,000 men and women have been unnecessarily removed from military service since it was implemented, with many service members facing highly intrusive investigations or harassment in the process, and it is impossible to know how many Americans have been deterred from serving in the military because of the policy. As societal attitudes about homosexuality continue to rapidly evolve, both inside and outside of the military, DADT continues to become even more obsolete. While we would prefer an immediate end to the policy, the Murphy amendment is a reasonable compromise that will pave the way for repealing DADT, while still giving the Department of Defense the time it needs to properly implement the change.

The Murphy amendment was adopted (234-194). A vote for it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call No. 317 (05/27/10).

Economic Recovery

Economic Recovery (H.R. 1)

In January 2009, the House passed the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, a comprehensive economic recovery package that included direct spending on education, state budget stabilization, construction and infrastructure, health and nutrition programs, energy efficiency, and other programs with immediate employment and positive social impacts.

The Leadership Conference supported the bill because it included targeted assistance to low- and moderate-income populations (who are disproportionately communities of color and ethnic/linguistic minorities); and provided aid to states and localities to prevent service and job cuts that

will deepen the recession, alleviate hardships for those most vulnerable, and in so doing, foster economic growth.

The House passed the bill (244-188). A vote for it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 46 (1/28/09).

Unemployment Benefits Extension (H.R. 4851)

This bill would provide, among other things, an extension of federal unemployment benefits and COBRA health insurance subsidies for jobless workers. These provisions would be extended until June 2, 2010, and apply retroactively to April 5, the date the programs expired. This was the final vote before the bill went to the White House.

The Leadership Conference supported the unemployment and COBRA benefits extension. The ill effects of the economic downturn are disproportionately severe among communities of color and those vulnerable because of age (young or old), sickness, or disability. Moreover, it now takes longer for workers to regain employment after losing their jobs. Unemployment benefits provide badly needed assistance in today’s historic jobs crisis, while helping the economy to recover. As recently documented by the Congressional Budget Office, the extension of jobless aid provides the most significant boost to the economy and job growth of any policy option being debated by Congress, responsible for creating 800,000 jobs this year alone.

The House passed the bill (289-112), thus clearing it for the president. A vote for it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call House Vote No. 211 (4/15/10).

Supplemental Appropriations Act (H.R. 4899)

In July 2010, the House took up the Supplemental Appropriations Act (H.R. 4899), another in a series of bills intended to address impending state and local job cuts that were expected to reach into the hundreds of thousands. The bill would provide \$10 billion to assist in the hiring and retention of teachers, \$4.95 billion for Pell grants, \$701 million for border security, and \$142 million in additional Gulf Coast oil spill funding. It would be paid for through \$11.7 billion in rescissions from programs that no longer require the funding, and \$4.7 billion in expected savings from changes to mandatory programs.

The Leadership Conference supported the bill because it would save hundreds of thousands of jobs, providing the kind of high-impact economic stimulus that economists agree is more efficient and effective than tax cuts, and it would increase access to college for lower- and middle-income families by increasing the amount of Pell grants. It is particularly important to note that the bill would have

paid for the new spending responsibly, through rescissions that would not affect nutrition or health programs for people in need of support services.

The House passed the bill (239-182). A vote for it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 430 (7/1/10).

Education

Student Aid and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2009 (H.R. 3221)

In September 2009, the House passed the Student Aid and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2009 (H.R. 3221). The bill restructured federal student loan aid for higher education by converting the federally guaranteed loan subsidy program into a direct lending program. By ending the subsidies to lenders, the program would save almost \$100 billion over 10 years that will be used to increase direct grant aid to students and other education programs without costing any additional money. Under the legislation, \$40 billion of the savings would be used to invest in Pell grants by increasing the maximum grant amount to \$5,550 in 2010 with an annual cost-of-living increase. The rest of the savings would be used to keep interest rates low on federal student loans, bolster college access and completion support programs, and make it easier for families to apply for aid. The legislation would also provide \$2.55 billion in support for Historically Black Colleges and Universities and Minority-Serving Institutions. Finally, the legislation would invest some of the savings in early childhood education, community colleges, and school modernization.

The Leadership Conference supported the bill because it would make needed investments throughout the education system, from early childhood through college, making a quality education more accessible for all. The legislation made these investments responsibly, paying for them completely through savings and even directing \$10 billion back to the federal treasury to reduce the deficit. A version of H.R. 3221 was included in the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act (H.R. 4872), which was signed into law in March 2010.

The House passed the bill (253-171). A vote for it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 719 (9/17/09).

Employment and Labor

Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act (H.R. 11)

In January 2009, the House passed the Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act, in direct response to the Supreme Court decision handed down in 2007 in *Ledbetter v. Goodyear Tire & Rubber*. In *Ledbetter*, the Supreme Court sharply

departed from precedent when it held that the 180-day statute of limitations for Title VII pay discrimination cases should be calculated from the day a pay decision is made, rather than from when the employee is subject to that decision or injured by it. The Court's decision in this case would greatly limit the ability of pay discrimination victims to vindicate their rights. The Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act amends Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, and the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, to clarify that each time an employee receives a discriminatory paycheck it is an act of discrimination actionable under the relevant statutes. Therefore, employees would be permitted to file charges of pay discrimination within 180 days of the last received paycheck affected by the alleged discriminatory decision.

The Leadership Conference supported H.R. 11 because it is necessary to ensure that victims of workplace discrimination receive effective remedies. This bill makes clear that a pay discrimination claim accrues when a pay decision is made, when an employee is subject to that decision, or at any time the employee is injured by it.

The House passed the bill (247 to 171). A vote for it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 9 (1/9/09).

Federal Employee Paid Parental Leave Act (H.R. 626)

In June 2009, the House passed the Federal Employee Paid Parental Leave Act. Under this bill, federal employees would be granted paid leave for four of the 12 weeks of annual parental leave under the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) to care for newborn or newly adopted children. As more mothers have entered the paid labor force, rising from 47 to 72 percent between 1975 and 2006, access to paid parental leave has become increasingly necessary for working families.

The Leadership Conference supports paid parental leave because it assists working people by enabling them to take the time necessary to care for their newborn and newly adopted children, without having to worry about their paychecks.

The House passed the bill (258-154). A vote for it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 310 (6/4/09).

Paycheck Fairness Act (H.R. 12)

In January 2009, the House passed the Paycheck Fairness Act. The Paycheck Fairness Act would ensure that women can obtain the same remedies for sex-based pay discrimination as individuals who suffer race or national origin discrimination. It would close loopholes in the Equal Pay Act which, despite its goals, has failed to

abolish the wage gap between men and women in the United States. The bill would require employers seeking to justify unequal pay for male and female workers to prove that such disparities are job-related and required by business necessity. It would bar retaliation by employers when employees share salary information with coworkers and would improve data collection. Compensatory and punitive damages would also be available to workers who brought successful claims.

The Leadership Conference supported H.R. 12 as an important step toward achieving gender equality in the workplace and assisting the many working families that depend on women's earnings to make ends meet.

The House passed the bill (256-163). A vote for it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 8 (1/9/09).

Health Care

Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2009 (H.R. 2)

In January 2009, the House passed the Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act, which expanded the federal-state Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) that covers children in low-income families that do not qualify for federal Medicaid coverage. At \$60 billion over 4.5 years, an increase of approximately \$35 billion, the program is expected to cover approximately 6.5 million additional children, two-thirds of whom would not have had access to care through other sources. To offset the cost of the expansion, the bill would increase the tax on cigarettes by 61 cents to \$1 per pack and raise taxes on other tobacco products. The bill also ends the five-year prohibition on covering legal immigrant children and pregnant women (making it optional for states). Unfortunately, the bill extends Medicaid's ill-conceived citizenship documentation requirement to CHIP, but does allow states the option of using Social Security database matching instead of documentation for both CHIP and Medicaid.

The Leadership Conference supported the legislation because it greatly expanded coverage for low-income children and pregnant women and lifted the ban on coverage for legal immigrants.

The House passed the bill (289-139). A vote for it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 16 (1/14/09).

Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act (H.R. 4872)

In late 2009, the House and Senate each passed their own

very different versions of the health care reform overhaul. After months of negotiations, the House and Senate were unable to produce a final compromise version of a bill that could garner 60 votes in the Senate. Ultimately, the House passed the Senate version, and sent it to the President along with the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act (H.R. 4872). The reconciliation process was used in order to pass a separate health care budget reconciliation bill to "fix" some of the issues the House had with the Senate's version of the original reform bill. The Senate agreed to this because budget reconciliation bills can be passed by a simple majority of 50, rather than having to overcome the 60-vote cloture requirement that can be imposed on all other bills.

The budget reconciliation bill was limited to issues that had an impact on the federal budget. The reconciliation bill substantially increased the federal subsidies to help low- and moderate-income families purchase health insurance; phased out the coverage gap for Medicare prescription drug enrollees; increased matching funds for Medicaid; raised the taxes on employers that do not provide health benefits to their workers; and changed the calculation of fees for employers with workers who get federally subsidized health insurance through the new exchanges created by the reform law. It also provided for the federal government to cover 100 percent of the cost of coverage for all newly eligible Medicaid recipients from 2014 to 2016. As described in the Senate vote summaries, the reconciliation bill also included a version of the Student Aid and Fiscal Responsibility Act that the House had passed in 2009.

While The Leadership Conference and its member organizations had concerns about the civil rights implications of several provisions of the underlying health care reform bills, most notably the bill's poor treatment of immigrants and their families, the budget reconciliation bill itself made many very important improvements to the financing provisions of the health reform law. By substantially increasing the federal subsidies, far more low- and moderate-income families will be able to afford health insurance; while increasing the fees paid by employers that don't provide health benefits will create more powerful incentives for employers to provide benefits to their workers directly. Finally, the direct student lending program created by the reconciliation bill has been supported by The Leadership Conference in the past because it will expand access to college for low- and moderate-income students and families.

The House passed the bill (220-207). A vote for it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 194 (3/25/10).

Housing and Lending

Allowing Court-Ordered Modification of Troubled Mortgage Loans (H.R. 1106)

In March 2009, the House considered the Helping Families Save Their Homes Act (H.R. 1106). Its most significant feature was a change to federal bankruptcy laws that would assist homeowners who are caught up in the ongoing mortgage foreclosure crisis. For mortgages that were otherwise destined to end in foreclosure, bankruptcy courts would be able to reduce the loan's principal and interest payments to affordable, fair market value levels.

The Leadership Conference supported H.R. 1106. It was a limited proposal that could save hundreds of thousands of borrowers from losing their homes, through a Chapter 13 bankruptcy procedure that can already be used for vacation homes, yachts, farms, and investment properties. Such relief is important because many of the millions of borrowers who are likely to face foreclosure in the next several years were victims of predatory lending practices, involving the use of deceptive and unsustainable loan terms. In addition, foreclosures affect not only individual households, but entire neighborhoods through reduced property values, blight, public safety hazards, and drains on local government resources. H.R. 1106 would prevent many foreclosures, and it would do so without imposing any cost on taxpayers, so it could not be labeled as a "bailout." Ironically, many of the lenders responsible for the foreclosure crisis have received bankruptcy relief themselves, yet the lending industry lobbied very aggressively against letting borrowers do the same.

The House passed the bill (234-191). A vote for it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 104 (3/5/09).

Predatory Mortgage Lending Reform (H.R. 1728)

In May 2009, the House considered the Mortgage Reform and Anti-Predatory Lending Act (H.R. 1728), which would institute a number of reforms to the vastly underregulated subprime lending industry. Among its reforms, Title III of H.R. 1728 would expand the definition of "high-cost loans," which are currently subjected to strict regulation under the Home Ownership and Equity Protection Act of 1994 (HOEPA), so that more loans would fall under the 1994 law's consumer protections. Rep. Patrick McHenry, R. N.C., offered an amendment to strike this provision.

The Leadership Conference opposed the McHenry amendment. While The Leadership Conference had a number of concerns about H.R. 3915, including the bill's weak enforcement provisions and its preemption of

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

The McHenry amendment failed (171-255). A vote against the amendment was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 241 (5/7/09).

Consumer Financial Protection Agency (H.R. 4173)

A central provision of the Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2009 (H.R. 4173), which the House considered in December, would create a new federal agency that exists solely to enforce most consumer protection and fair lending laws. The failure of existing regulatory agencies to enforce these laws contributed greatly to the ongoing housing and financial crisis. During floor debate on H.R. 4173, however, Rep. Walter Minnick, D. Idaho, offered an amendment that would replace this proposed new agency with a much smaller consumer protection council that would be run by existing regulators.

The Leadership Conference opposed the Minnick amendment. It would leave consumer protection and civil rights laws in the hands of the very same regulatory agencies that steadfastly refused to enforce them. Most notably, the Federal Reserve has had sweeping authority since 1994 to ban any loan products that are "unfair, deceptive," or "otherwise not in the interest of the borrower," but it did not invoke this power over mortgage lending until 2008 – long after the foreclosure crisis had already begun. Because existing regulators are too cozy with the financial institutions they regulate, consumers need a voice in the regulatory system that will exclusively serve them.

The Minnick amendment failed (208-223). A vote against it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 965 (12/11/09).

Financial Regulatory Overhaul (H.R. 4173)

In June 2010, the House voted on final passage of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (H.R. 4173), a bill that would impose many long-overdue reforms of our financial services regulatory system. A key provision of H.R. 4173 would create a new Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) to enforce

consumer and fair lending laws that existing regulatory agencies had largely ignored. It would also improve procedures for dealing with large failed banks, making taxpayer bailouts less likely in the future; impose common-sense mortgage lending standards; enhance the prosecution of investment fraud; hold credit rating agencies more accountable when they issue reckless ratings on investment products; and improve regulation and transparency in the trade of complicated financial derivatives, such as those that brought down AIG and helped fuel the housing bubble. This particular version of H.R. 4173 was the product of negotiations to iron out the differences between the House- and Senate-passed financial reform proposals, creating one bill that would ultimately be sent to the president.

The Leadership Conference supported H.R. 4173, which has now been signed into law. While the law does contain troubling loopholes in some areas, including the provisions that govern the trade of derivatives, the overall need for the bill could not be more obvious. Rampant abuses in consumer lending practices, combined with a casino mentality on Wall Street and the willful blindness of federal regulators, have plunged our economy into its worst economic crisis since the Great Depression – and it is clear that after an unprecedented taxpayer bailout, Wall Street has not learned its lessons. H.R. 4173 will go a long way toward addressing the fundamental weaknesses in our financial regulatory system.

The House passed the bill (237-192). A vote for it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 413 (06/30/10).

Indigenous Peoples

Native Hawaiian Sovereignty (H.R. 2314)

The Native Hawaiian Government Reorganization Act (H.R. 2314) would reaffirm the right of Native Hawaiians to self-determination, and would establish a process for federal recognition of a reorganized Native Hawaiian government.

The Leadership Conference supported H.R. 2314. Unlike other indigenous peoples living in the lands that now constitute the United States, Native Hawaiians currently do not have a process for establishing a government-to-government relationship. As it has done with American Indians and Alaska Natives, Congress should formally acknowledge the right of Native Hawaiians to self-determination. While opponents have argued that H.R. 2314 would create a race-based government, such an argument distorts the true purpose of the 14th and 15th Amendments, which were created in order to prohibit discrimination against individuals – and were never

intended to prevent the political empowerment of a class of sovereign, indigenous people. H.R. 2314 would simply establish parity in the federal government's treatment of all indigenous peoples.

The House passed the bill (245-164). A vote for it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 59 (02/23/10).

Telecommunications

Digital Television Transition (S. 328)

This bill would postpone the date, from February 17 to June 12, 2009, by which full-power television stations must cease analog broadcasts. It would extend, from March 31 to July 31, 2009, the period that households could obtain coupons for converter boxes. It also would allow low-power stations to submit compensation requests for the cost of purchasing conversion devices and require the Federal Communications Commission to extend license terms for the recovered analog spectrum.

The Leadership Conference supported this version of the DTV Delay Act as necessary to ensure that no Americans are left in the dark, and in particular, to fix the federal coupon program created to offset the cost of this transition to consumers.

The House did not pass the bill (258-168), because it did not obtain the two-thirds vote needed in this case. A vote for it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 41 (1/28/09).

Senate Vote Summaries

Criminal Justice

Fiscal 2010 Defense Authorization (Cloture on S. Amdt. 1511 to S. 1390)

During consideration of the Defense Department Authorization Act (S. 1390), an amendment was offered to include the Local Law Enforcement Hate Crimes Prevention Act (LLEHCPA) in the bill. Under the LLEHCPA, federal prosecutors would no longer need to establish that a crime was committed because of the victim's involvement in a "federally-protected activity," such as serving on a jury, attending a public school, or voting. Instead, the LLEHCPA would enhance the federal response to hate crime violence by covering all violent crimes based on race, color, religion, or national origin. In addition, the LLEHCPA would permit federal involvement in the prosecution of bias-motivated crimes based on the victim's gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, or disability. The measure had the support of more than 300 law enforcement, civil rights, civic, and religious organizations. The Senate moved to limit further debate on the amendment (called "cloture") and proceed to a vote on its adoption. Unlike a vote on final passage, which requires only a simple majority, a cloture petition requires 60 votes to succeed.

The Leadership Conference supported the LLEHCPA amendment because hate crimes are serious, well-documented problems that remain inadequately prosecuted and recognized. The Leadership Conference believes that Congress must give law enforcement the tools it needs to combat violent, bias-motivated crimes and to help ensure that every American can live in an environment free of the terror brought on by hate violence.

The Senate invoked cloture (63-28). A vote for it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 233 (7/16/09).

Defense

"Don't Ask, Don't Tell" Repeal (S. 3454)

The National Defense Authorization Act (S. 3454) included language to bring about the end of the military's "don't ask, don't tell" (DADT) policy. DADT, which was implemented in 1993, prohibits gays and lesbians from serving openly in the armed services. The repeal would become effective with the sign off by the president, the secretary of defense, and the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (all of whom support ending DADT) on the findings of an ongoing Defense Department study on allowing gays and lesbians to serve. When S. 3454 was filibustered by opponents on Senate floor, the leadership tried to invoke cloture (requiring 60 votes) so it could proceed with further debate on the bill.

The Leadership Conference supported cloture. DADT is wrong from both a moral and practical standpoint, as it rejects the principle that people who are willing and able to do a job should be given a fair chance to do it. More than 13,000 men and women have been unnecessarily removed from military service since it was implemented, with many service members facing highly intrusive investigations or harassment in the process, and it is impossible to know how many Americans have been deterred from serving in the military because of the policy. As societal attitudes about homosexuality continue to rapidly evolve, both inside and outside of the military, DADT continues to become even more obsolete. The language in S. 3454 is a reasonable compromise that will pave the way for repealing DADT, while still giving the Department of Defense the time it needs to properly implement the change.

The Leadership Conference also supported cloture because it would have allowed Sen. Richard Durbin, D. Ill., to offer the language of the DREAM Act as an

amendment to S. 3454. The DREAM Act would provide a road to legal status for undocumented immigrants who were brought into the United States as children, demonstrate good moral character, and pursue higher education or military service. It would end the inhumane practice, under current law, that punishes children for the actions of their parents in bringing them here without authorization.

The Senate did not invoke cloture (56-43). A vote for it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 238 (9/21/10).

Economic Recovery

Economic Recovery (H.R. 1)

In February 2009, the Senate passed the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (H.R. 1), a comprehensive economic recovery package that included direct spending on education, state budget stabilization, construction and infrastructure, health and nutrition programs, energy efficiency, and other programs with immediate employment and positive social impacts.

The Leadership Conference supported the package because it included targeted assistance to low- and moderate-income populations (which are disproportionately communities of color and ethnic/linguistic minorities); and aid to states and localities to prevent service and job cuts that would deepen the recession, alleviate hardships for those most vulnerable, and in so doing, foster economic growth.

The Senate passed the bill, thus clearing it for the president (60-38). A vote for it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 64 (2/13/09).

Jobs Package (H.R. 2847) and Unemployment Benefits Extensions (H.R. 4851, H.R. 4213)

In December 2009, the House of Representatives passed a \$154 billion jobs bill that included key job creation measures, most notably infrastructure investment, aid to states, and extensions of expiring unemployment and COBRA benefits. But the slim margin (217-212) foreshadowed the increasing momentum of Republicans and Blue Dog (fiscally conservative) Democrats in pushing a deficit reduction message. The focus on job creation then shifted to the Senate, where, on February 11, 2010, Sens. Max Baucus, D. Mont., and Charles Grassley, R. Iowa, announced the details of a bipartisan, \$85 billion jobs initiative. Yet just hours later, fearing Democratic defection over tax initiatives designed to attract Republican votes, the Senate leadership decided instead to put forward a leaner bill, H.R. 2847, the Hiring

Incentives to Restore Employment (HIRE) Act. The stripped-down \$15 billion measure excluded extensions of unemployment insurance and COBRA health care subsidies, but included tax credits and incentives to small businesses. The leadership moved to limit further debate by opponents of the measure, so it could proceed to a vote on final passage. This is known as a motion to invoke cloture, which requires 60 votes under Senate rules.

The Leadership Conference supported the bill as an important first step toward the immediate creation of jobs. Despite the relief provided by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which is credited with saving or restoring two million jobs, unemployment numbers remain alarming. The recession has been even more severe among certain workers, where dramatic disparities by race, age, and single-parent households can be seen.

The Senate invoked cloture (62-30). A vote for it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 23 (2/22/10).

In April 2010, the Senate turned to the provisions that were dropped from the jobs bill, and considered a bill that would provide, among other things, an extension of federal unemployment benefits and COBRA health insurance subsidies for jobless workers. These provisions would be extended until June 2, 2010, and apply retroactively to April 5, the date the programs expired.

The Leadership Conference supported the unemployment and COBRA benefits extensions. The ill effects of the economic downturn are disproportionately severe among communities of color and those vulnerable because of age, sickness, or disability. Moreover, it now takes longer for workers to regain employment after losing their jobs. Unemployment benefits provide badly needed assistance in today's historic jobs crisis, while helping the economy to recover. As recently documented by the Congressional Budget Office, the extension of jobless aid provides the most significant boost to the economy and job growth of any policy option being debated by Congress, responsible for creating 800,000 jobs this year alone.

The Senate passed the bill (59-38). A vote for it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 117 (4/15/10).

In June 2010, the Senate considered the American Jobs and Closing Tax Loopholes Act (H.R. 4213), commonly known as the "tax extenders" bill. H.R. 4213 would create an estimated one million jobs and provide relief to communities hit the hardest by the economic downturn. Among other things, it would extend unemployment benefits, spurring demand in the economy and saving hundreds of thousands of private-sector jobs. The Senate

initially did not hold a vote on the legislation, choosing instead to adjourn for the Memorial Day recess, which allowed the benefits for millions of unemployed workers to lapse. This was the last of the multiple cloture votes on the tax extenders bill that failed when the Senate returned to Washington, preventing the measure from moving forward to an up-or-down vote before the July 4 recess.

The Leadership Conference supported the bill, which, among other things, would have extended jobless benefits that had expired earlier in June. Besides posing a threat to the economic recovery, the repeated failure of Congress to break the filibuster of the bill had a devastating impact on the millions of Americans out of work.

The Senate did not invoke cloture (58-38). A vote for it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 204 (6/30/10).

Education

Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act (H.R. 4872)

After the passage of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (H.R. 3590), a major overhaul of the health insurance industry, the House and Senate used a budget reconciliation bill to “fix” some of the issues the House had with the Senate’s version of the bill. The reconciliation bill also included a version of the Student Aid and Fiscal Responsibility Act that the House had passed in 2009. The student aid provisions in H.R. 4872 converted the system of federally guaranteed loan subsidies to private lenders into direct student aid, saving almost \$100 billion over 10 years. These savings would be used to hold down interest rates for borrowers, increase Pell grant amounts, bolster college access and completion support programs, and help families apply for financial aid. It would also make investments in historically Black colleges and universities and other minority-serving institutions.

The Leadership Conference supported these provisions of the reconciliation bill, because they made substantial investments in college access, and fully paid for them in a responsible manner. Sen. John Thune, R. S.D., offered an amendment that would have stripped the direct loan program out of the reconciliation bill, which resulted in a motion by Sen. Tom Harkin, D. Iowa, to “table,” or kill, Sen. Thune’s attempt to remove the program. The vote was on Sen. Harkin’s motion.

The Senate agreed to the motion (55-43). A vote for it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 76 (3/24/10).

Employment and Labor

Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act (S.181)

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

The Leadership Conference supported the passage of S. 181 because it is necessary to ensure that victims of workplace discrimination receive effective remedies. This bill makes clear that a pay discrimination claim accrues when a pay decision is made, when an employee is subject to that decision, or at any time the employee is injured by it.

The Senate passed the bill (61-36). A vote in favor was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 14 (1/22/09).

Mandatory Arbitration Language in Employment Contracts (H.R. 3326)

During consideration of a bill to provide funding for the Department of Defense, Sen. Al Franken, D. Minn., offered an amendment to prevent tax dollars from going to contractors who force employees, if they have Title VII or sexual assault complaints against their employers, to resolve those claims through private arbitration proceedings rather than in court. The amendment was motivated by the horrific case of Jamie Leigh Jones, who was viciously assaulted, gang raped, and then imprisoned by her coworkers while working for Halliburton/KBR in Iraq. Ms. Jones filed a lawsuit against Halliburton, but Halliburton insisted that under the terms of her employment contract, the case would have to be resolved in private, secret arbitration proceedings.

The Leadership Conference supported the Franken amendment. Mandatory arbitration clauses in work contracts force employees to choose between the fair enforcement of their civil rights and a paycheck. In secretive arbitration proceedings, there is no impartial judge, no jury of one's peers, no right to appeal unfair rulings, and no way for the public to learn what has taken place. Arbitration can be a useful alternative to litigation in many circumstances, but "mandatory" arbitration clauses stack the deck entirely in the employer's favor and render Title VII and other important civil rights laws toothless by making them unenforceable in court. The Leadership Conference opposes such clauses in all employment contracts, and viewed the Franken amendment as an important step in the right direction.

The Franken amendment was adopted (68-30). A vote in favor of it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 308 (10/6/09).

Health Care

Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2009 (H.R. 2)

In January 2009, the Senate passed the Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act, which expanded the federal-state Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) that covers children in low-income families that do not qualify for federal Medicaid coverage. At \$60 billion over 4.5 years, an increase of approximately \$35 billion, the program is expected to cover approximately 6.5 million additional children, two-thirds of whom would not have had access to care through other sources. To offset the cost of the expansion, the bill would increase the tax on cigarettes by 61 cents to \$1 per pack and raise taxes on other tobacco products. The bill also ends the five-year prohibition on covering legal immigrant children and pregnant women (making it optional for states). Unfortunately, the bill extends Medicaid's ill-conceived citizenship documentation requirement to CHIP, but does allow states the option of using Social Security database matching instead of documentation for both CHIP and Medicaid.

The Leadership Conference supported the legislation because it greatly expanded coverage for low-income children and pregnant women, and lifted the ban on coverage for legal immigrants.

The Senate passed the bill (66-32). A vote for it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 31 (1/29/09).

Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act (H.R. 4872)

In late 2009, the House and Senate each passed their own very different versions of the health care reform overhaul. After months of negotiations, the House and Senate were unable to produce a final compromise version of a bill that could garner 60 votes in the Senate. Ultimately, the House passed the Senate version, and sent it to the President along with the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act (H.R. 4872). The reconciliation process was used in order to pass a separate health care budget reconciliation bill to "fix" some of the issues the House had with the Senate's version of the original reform bill. The Senate agreed to this because budget reconciliation bills can be passed by a simple majority of 50, rather than having to overcome the 60-vote cloture requirement that can be imposed on all other bills.

The budget reconciliation bill was limited to issues that had an impact on the federal budget. H.R. 4872 substantially increased the federal subsidies to help low- and moderate-income families purchase health insurance; phased out the coverage gap for Medicare prescription drug enrollees; increased matching funds for Medicaid; raised the taxes on employers that do not provide health benefits to their workers; and changed the calculation of fees for employers with workers who get federally subsidized health insurance through the new exchanges created by the reform law. It also provided for the federal government to cover 100 percent of the cost of coverage for all newly eligible Medicaid recipients from 2014 to 2016. As previously described, the reconciliation bill also included a version of the Student Aid and Fiscal Responsibility Act that the House had passed in 2009.

While The Leadership Conference and its member organizations had concerns about the civil rights implications of several provisions of the underlying health care reform bills, most notably the bill's poor treatment of immigrants and their families, the budget reconciliation bill itself made many very important improvements to the financing provisions of the health reform law. By substantially increasing the federal subsidies, far more low- and moderate-income families will be able to afford health insurance; while increasing the fees paid by employers that don't provide health benefits will create more powerful incentives for employers to provide benefits to their workers directly. Finally, the direct student lending program created by the reconciliation bill has been supported by The Leadership Conference in the past because it will expand access to college for low- and moderate-income students and families.

The Senate passed the bill (56-43). A vote for it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 105 (3/25/10)

Housing and Lending

Allowing Court-Ordered Modification of Troubled Mortgage Loans (S. 896)

During consideration of the Helping Families Save Their Homes Act of 2009 (S. 896), Sen. Richard Durbin, D. Ill., offered an amendment that would change bankruptcy laws to assist many homeowners who are caught up in the ongoing mortgage foreclosure crisis. For mortgages that were otherwise destined to end in foreclosure, bankruptcy courts would be able to reduce the loan's principal and interest payments to affordable, fair market value levels.

The Leadership Conference supported the Durbin amendment. It was a limited proposal that could save hundreds of thousands of borrowers from losing their homes, through a Chapter 13 bankruptcy procedure that can already be used for vacation homes, yachts, farms, and investment properties. Such relief is important because many of the millions of borrowers who are likely to face foreclosure in the next several years were victims of predatory lending practices, involving the use of deceptive and unsustainable loan terms. In addition, foreclosures affect not only individual households, but entire neighborhoods through reduced property values, blight, public safety hazards, and drains on local government resources. The Durbin amendment would prevent many foreclosures, and it would do so without imposing any cost on taxpayers, so it could not be labeled as a "bailout." Ironically, many of the lenders responsible for the foreclosure crisis have received bankruptcy relief themselves, yet the lending industry lobbied very aggressively against letting borrowers do the same. Because opponents threatened to filibuster the amendment, the Senate agreed to impose a 60-vote threshold for its adoption.

The Durbin amendment failed (45-51). A vote for it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 174 (4/30/09).

Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (S. 3217)

A central provision of the Restoring American Financial Stability Act of 2010 (S. 3217), which the Senate considered in May 2010, created a strong and highly independent federal regulator, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB), to enforce most consumer protection and fair lending laws. The failure of existing regulatory agencies to enforce these laws contributed greatly to the ongoing housing and financial crisis, by allowing mortgage lenders to make massive amounts of reckless loans that were virtually guaranteed to end in default. During floor debate on S. 3217, Sen. Richard Shelby, R. Ala., offered an amendment that would have replaced the proposed CFPB with a much smaller and weaker consumer protection entity.

The Leadership Conference opposed the Shelby amendment. Sen. Shelby's alternative consumer protection regulator would have lacked independence, would have had inadequate resources, and would have contained numerous enforcement loopholes that would have allowed banks, mortgage companies, and other consumer lenders to ignore fair and responsible lending standards – as many have done in recent years. While the proposed CFPB also contained some troubling loopholes, it is still a drastically better approach that will – now that it has been signed into law by President Obama – help provide adequate policing of an industry that has in many respects operated without adult supervision for many years.

The Shelby amendment failed (38-61). A vote against it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 133 (5/6/10).

Mortgage Lending Standards (S. 3217)

During the Senate consideration of the Restoring American Financial Stability Act of 2010 (S. 3217), Sen. Jeff Merkley, D. Ore., offered an amendment to outlaw several specific mortgage lending practices that were major contributors to the home foreclosure crisis. Specifically, the amendment would require mortgage lenders to verify the income and other assets of borrowers before making loans, and prohibit lenders and brokers from being paid for putting borrowers into higher-cost loans.

The Leadership Conference supported the amendment. It seems astounding that lenders would need to be required to verify that borrowers have enough income to repay mortgages, but in the years before the housing industry collapsed, so-called "no doc" loans had been widespread – making it easy for a lender or broker to make a risky loan to a borrower who could not afford it, sell the mortgage to another party, and walk away with a handsome profit before the loan went bad. Loan originators were also frequently paid what were known as "yield spread premiums" which, in practice, gave them a strong incentive to put borrowers into more expensive loans than necessary. A *Wall Street Journal* study found that in 2006, at the height of the housing bubble, a majority of borrowers in high-cost subprime loans could have qualified for prime loans instead. By then, civil rights and consumer advocates had already spent years urging Congress and regulators, in vain, to eliminate these reckless practices and others that contributed to the ongoing foreclosure crisis.

The Merkley amendment was adopted (63-36). A vote for it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 141 (05/12/10).

Financial Regulatory Overhaul (H.R. 4173)

In July 2010, the Senate voted on final passage of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (H.R. 4173), a bill that would impose many long-overdue reforms of our financial services regulatory system. A key provision of H.R. 4173 would create a new Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) to enforce consumer and fair lending laws that existing regulatory agencies had largely ignored. It would also improve procedures for dealing with large failed banks, making taxpayer bailouts less likely in the future; impose common-sense mortgage lending standards; enhance the prosecution of investment fraud; hold credit rating agencies more accountable when they issue reckless ratings on investment products; and improve regulation and transparency in the trade of complicated financial derivatives, such as those that brought down AIG and helped fuel the housing bubble. This particular version of H.R. 4173 was the product of negotiations to iron out the differences between the House- and Senate-passed financial reform proposals, including the Restoring American Financial Stability Act (S. 3217), creating one bill that would ultimately be sent to the president.

The Leadership Conference supported H.R. 4173, which has now been signed into law. While the law does contain troubling loopholes in some areas, including the provisions that govern the trade of derivatives, the overall need for the bill could not be more obvious. Rampant abuses in consumer lending practices, combined with a casino mentality on Wall Street and the willful blindness of federal regulators, have plunged our economy into its worst economic crisis since the Great Depression – and it is clear that after an unprecedented taxpayer bailout, Wall Street has not learned its lessons. H.R. 4173 will go a long way toward addressing the fundamental weaknesses in our financial regulatory system.

The Senate passed the bill (60-39), thus clearing it for the president. A vote for it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 208 (07/15/10).

Immigration

Verification of Immigration Status for Health Insurance (H.R. 4872)

During the Senate debate on the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act (H.R. 4872), Sen. Jeff Sessions, R. Ala., offered an amendment that would have required individuals in some health insurance programs to sign sworn statements indicating that they are a U.S. national or have an eligible immigration status to

participate. It would also have required documentation of citizenship or eligible immigration status. In recent years, despite the lack of any clear evidence of widespread misuse or abuse of health programs resulting from a lack of documentation requirements, citizenship documentation requirements have been introduced into other federal health programs, with extremely detrimental results. They drive immigrants and their families away from needed health care services and impose significant burdens on people, including native-born U.S. citizens, who do not have documentation such as driver's licenses and birth certificates.

The Leadership Conference opposed the Sessions amendment. Such verification provisions are heavily motivated by anti-immigrant bias and are used as political wedge issues. They are also particularly harmful to older Americans, people of color, and low-income people, who are all less likely to have driver's licenses and other forms of citizenship documentation that are required under provisions such as the Sessions amendment. The vote was on a motion by Sen. Richard Durbin, D. Ill., to "table," or kill, the Sessions amendment.

The Senate agreed to the motion (55-43). A vote for it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 95 (3/25/10).

Constitutional Challenge to Arizona Immigration Law (H.R. 4213)

During consideration of the American Workers, State, and Business Relief Act of 2010 (H.R. 4213), Sen. Jim DeMint, R. N.C., made a procedural motion that would have allowed him to bring up an amendment relating to Arizona's controversial immigration law, S.B. 1070. His amendment would have prohibited the federal government from using any resources to mount a legal challenge to the Arizona law, which the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) had already begun to pursue.

The Leadership Conference opposed the DeMint amendment, and believes the DOJ was strongly justified in challenging the constitutionality of S.B. 1070. As the DOJ pointed out in court, the federal government has long been recognized by the courts as having exclusive control over our nation's immigration policies. In addition, the Arizona law is simply bad policy. By requiring police officers in Arizona to enforce immigration laws, the law would likely lead to a troubling increase in racial and ethnic profiling against people who look or sound "foreign" – and by making immigrants afraid to approach the police in their communities, the law would likely lead to increased crime. In late July, a federal court in Arizona

agreed with the DOJ and temporarily blocked Arizona's law from taking effect.

The DeMint amendment failed (43-55). A vote against it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 214 (7/21/10).

DREAM Act (S. 3454)

See the description for the cloture vote on the Department of Defense Authorization Act, in the "Defense" section.

Nominations

In the 111th Congress, executive and judicial branch nominees faced an unprecedented level of obstruction in the Senate confirmation process. Due to the minority party's use of "holds" and filibusters, a troubling number of nominees never received up-or-down confirmation votes. Others were subjected to completely unnecessary partisan delays, before being confirmed by overwhelming or even unanimous margins. As of September 28, 2010, there are 103 vacancies on the courts, out of 876 judgeships, with 48 of those vacancies now labeled as "judicial emergencies."

Executive Branch

Confirmation of M. Patricia Smith to U.S. Department of Labor

M. Patricia Smith was nominated by President Obama to be solicitor of the United States Department of Labor. As solicitor, she would oversee the work of Department of Labor attorneys across the country in their application of federal labor laws and regulations that cover about 125 million workers nationwide. Previously, Smith had a distinguished career as an assistant attorney general in charge of the New York State Attorney General's Labor Bureau, and as the New York State commissioner of labor. She has exhibited a deep and passionate commitment to helping workers, and was known for her vigorous enforcement against minimum wage and overtime violations in New York.

The Leadership Conference supported her confirmation. Her confirmation vote was delayed for several months because of opposition stemming from statements she had made during her confirmation hearing about the expansion of the Wage Watch program, a New York program in which labor unions and immigrant groups worked with state officials to uncover wage-and-hour violations. Solicitor Smith ultimately acknowledged making an unintentional misstatement regarding the Wage Watch Program, which cleared the way for her confirmation to move forward.

The Senate confirmed Solicitor Smith (60-37). A vote in favor was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 18 (2/4/10).

Judicial Branch

Confirmation of Judge Sonia Sotomayor to U.S. Supreme Court

Following the retirement of Supreme Court Justice David Souter, President Obama nominated Judge Sonia Sotomayor, of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, to fill the vacant seat. Upon confirmation, Justice Sotomayor would be the first Hispanic-American member of the nation's highest court.

The Leadership Conference supported the confirmation of Judge Sotomayor. Throughout the course of her entire career, including 17 years of service as a federal trial and appellate judge, Judge Sotomayor had strongly distinguished herself through her outstanding intellectual credentials and her deep respect for the rule of law. In addition to her stellar resume and a reputation for fairness and honesty, which had earned her high praise from across partisan and ideological lines, Judge Sotomayor had a compelling personal background that would be a tremendous asset to her on the Court and an historic inspiration to others.

The Senate confirmed Justice Sotomayor (68-31). A vote in favor was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 262 (8/6/09).

Confirmation of Judge David Hamilton to U.S. Court of Appeals

In March 2009, President Obama nominated Judge David Hamilton to serve on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit. For the previous 14 years, Judge Hamilton had served on the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Indiana. At the urging of extremist conservative groups, a number of senators threatened to block his confirmation through the use of a filibuster – a tactic that requires 60 votes to overcome, and which many of those same senators had strongly condemned when it was used to block the confirmation votes of some judges nominated by President Bush.

The Leadership Conference supported the confirmation of Judge Hamilton, and urged senators to vote in favor of cloture, which would end the filibuster. In thousands of cases, Judge Hamilton had established a strong reputation for handing down fair and judicious decisions, deciding cases based upon the careful application of the law to the facts, and respecting the rule of law. He showed that he

understands the court's role in protecting the rights of all Americans, and his thoughtful and articulate approach allowed litigants to feel, regardless of the outcome, that they were given a fair day in court. Given his solid record, he had broad bipartisan support across ideological lines, reaching all corners of the legal community that were most familiar with him.

The Senate invoked cloture (70-29), and Judge Hamilton was confirmed several days later. A vote in favor was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 349 (11/17/09).

Confirmation of Elena Kagan to U.S. Supreme Court

Following the retirement of Supreme Court Justice John Paul Stevens, President Obama nominated Solicitor General Elena Kagan, formerly the dean of Harvard Law School, to fill his vacant seat. Upon confirmation, Justice Kagan would be the fourth woman ever to be appointed to the Supreme Court.

The Leadership Conference supported the confirmation of Justice Kagan, and believes that she will be an impartial, thoughtful, and highly respected addition to the Supreme Court. In addition to having outstanding academic and professional credentials, Kagan also has a strong reputation as a consensus builder, which will be a tremendously helpful asset as she begins serving on what is now a sharply ideologically divided Supreme Court. While her Senate confirmation debate was marked by much of the same partisanship that has invaded many judicial nominations in recent years, Kagan's nomination earned broad support across partisan and ideological lines, and she earned glowing praise from colleagues in the judiciary, academia, and the law who know her best.

The Senate confirmed Justice Kagan (63-37). A vote in favor was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 229 (08/05/10).

Voting Rights

Voting Rights for District of Columbia Residents (S. 160)

In February 2009, the Senate considered S. 160, the District of Columbia House Voting Rights Act (DC VRA). The DC VRA would provide District of Columbia residents with a voting member in the U.S. House of Representatives. D.C. residents are currently represented by a nonvoting delegate. The DC VRA would also provide Utah with an additional House seat, increasing its delegation from three to four members. This increase, in addition to keeping either political party from gaining an advantage in Congress from the bill, would ensure that

the Utah congressional delegation more accurately reflects the size of the state's population.

The Leadership Conference supported the measure. The right to vote for those who make and enforce laws – the antidote to the evil of “taxation without representation” – is the most important right that citizens have in any democracy. Yet for more than 200 years – and even though they pay taxes and meet all the other responsibilities of citizenship – D.C. residents have been denied this right. In addition, since the last reapportionment of House seats in 2001, because Utah's population was not properly counted in the 2000 census, its citizens have not been represented as fully as they deserve. The DC VRA would address both problems, and would do so in a constitutional manner. The Leadership Conference supported S. 160 even though a controversial amendment was added during the debate, with the strong backing of the National Rifle Association, to override D.C.'s firearms law.

The Senate passed the bill (61-37). A vote for it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 73 (2/26/09).

Notes

Notes

House

CQ Vote Number			227	223	317	46	211	430	719	9	310	8	16	194	104
Leadership Conference Position			Nay	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea
2009-2010 House	Civil Rights Score	Report Total													
Alabama															
Aderholt (R)	11%	11%	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bachus, S. (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-)	-	-	-	-	-
Bonner (R)	6%	6%	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bright (D)	28%	28%	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-
Davis, A. (D)	94%	83%	+	-	x	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	x	+
Griffith (R)	41%	39%	+	-	-	-	+	x	+	-	+	-	+	-	-
Rogers, Mike D. (R)	22%	22%	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-
Alaska															
Young, D. (R.)	21%	17%	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	+	-	-	+	-	-
Arizona															
Flake (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Franks, T. (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Giffords (D)	89%	89%	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Grijalva (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Kirkpatrick (D)	78%	78%	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Mitchell (D)	89%	89%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Pastor (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Shadegg (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	x	-	-	-
Arkansas															
Berry (D.)	58%	39%	x	(-)	-	+	x	+	+	x	+	x	+	-	-
Boozman (R.)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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	241	965	413	59	41
	Nay	Nay	Yea	Yea	Yea
	-	-	-	-	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	-	-	-	+
	-	-	-	-	+
	-	x	x	+	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	+	+	+	-	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	+	+
	+	-	-	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	x	-	-	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-

Key to CQ Vote Number	
227	HR 627: Credit Card Billing Practices
223	HR 1913: Hate Crimes
317	HR 5136: "Don't Ask Don't Tell" Repeal
46	HR 1: Economic Recovery
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59	HR 2314: Native Hawaiian Sovereignty
41	S 328: Digital Television Transition

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House

CQ Vote Number			227	223	317	46	211	430	719	9	310	8	16	194	104
Leadership Conference Position			Nay	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea
2009-2010 House	Civil Rights Score	Report Total													
Arkansas (con't)															
Ross (D.)	72%	72%	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
Snyder (D.)	93%	78%	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	X	+	X	X	+	+
California															
Baca (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	(+)	+	+	+	+
Becerra (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Berman (D)	100%	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Bilbray (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bono Mack (R)	12%	11%	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
Calvert (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Campbell (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capps (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Cardoza (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Chu (D)	100%	44%			+		+	+	+					+	
Costa (D)	94%	89%	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	+	+
Davis, S. (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Dreier (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eshoo (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Farr (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Filner (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Gallegly (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-
Garamendi (D)	100%	39%			+		+	+						+	
Harman (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

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	241	965	413	59	41
	Nay	Nay	Yea	Yea	Yea
	+	-	-	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	X	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	X	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	(+)	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	I	+	+	+	I
	+	-	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	I	+	+	+	I
	+	+	+	+	+

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227	HR 627: Credit Card Billing Practices
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House

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Leadership Conference Position			Nay	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea
2009-2010 House	Civil Rights Score	Report Total													
California (con't)															
Herger (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honda (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Hunter (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issa (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lee (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Lewis, Jerry (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lofgren (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Lungren (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Matsui (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
McCarthy, K. (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
McClintock (R)	6%	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
McKeon (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
McNerney (D)	94%	94%	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Miller, George (D)	100%	100%	+	(+)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Miller, Gary (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	x	-	x	-	-	x
Napolitano (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Nunes (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pelosi (D)	100%	67%	x	+	+	+	x	+	+	+	x	+	+	+	+
Radanovich (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-
Richardson (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Rohrabacher (R)	6%	6%	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roybal-Allard (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

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	241	965	413	59	41
	Nay	Nay	Yea	Yea	Yea
	-	-	-	-	-
	+	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	+	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	+	(+)	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	+	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	+	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	+	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	+	+	+	+	+
	x	+	+	x	x
	-	-	-	x	-
	+	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	+	+	+	+	+

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House

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Leadership Conference Position			Nay	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea
2009-2010 House	Civil Rights Score	Report Total													
California (con't)															
Royce (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sanchez, Linda (D)	100%	89%	+	+	+	+	x	+	+	+	x	+	+	+	+
Sanchez, Loretta (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Schiff (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Sherman (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	(+)	+	+
Solis (D)	100%	17%	l	l	l	+	l	l	l	+	l	+	x	l	l
Speier (D)	100%	94%	+	+	+	+	x	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Stark (D)	100%	72%	x	x	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	x
Tauscher (D)	100%	56%	+	+	l	+	l	l	l	+	+	+	+	l	+
Thompson, M. (D)	94%	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Waters (D)	100%	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	x	+	+	+	+
Watson (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Waxman (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Woolsey (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	(+)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Colorado															
Coffman (R)	6%	6%	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-)
DeGette (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Lamborn (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Markey, B. (D)	83%	83%	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
Perlmutter (D)	94%	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Polis (D)	94%	94%	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Salazar, J. (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

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	241	965	413	59	41
	Nay	Nay	Yea	Yea	Yea
	-	-	-	-	-
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	i	i	i	i	x
	+	+	+	+	+
	x	+	+	x	+
	+	i	i	i	+
	+	+	+	+	-
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	(+)	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	+	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	+	-	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	-
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+

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House

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Leadership Conference Position			Nay	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea
2009-2010 House	Civil Rights Score	Report Total													
Connecticut															
Courtney (D)	100%	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	x	+	+	+	+
DeLauro (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Himes (D)	94%	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Larson, J. (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Murphy, C. (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Delaware															
Castle (R)	44%	44%	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	+
Florida															
Bilirakis (R)	11%	11%	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boyd, A. (D)	75%	72%	+	+	+	-	x	+	-	-	(+)	+	+	+	+
Brown, C. (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Brown-Waite, G. (R)	7%	6%	-	-	x	x	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buchanan (R)	22%	22%	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-
Castor (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Crenshaw (R)	6%	6%	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deutch (D)	100%	22%			+		+	+							
Diaz-Balart, L. (R)	39%	39%	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	+
Diaz-Balart, M. (R)	39%	39%	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	+
Grayson (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Hastings, A. (D)	100%	89%	x	+	x	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

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	241	965	413	59	41
	Nay	Nay	Yea	Yea	Yea
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	-	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	-	-	+	-	-
	-	-	-	-	+
	+	-	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	x
	-	-	-	-	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-
			+		
	-	-	-	-	+
	-	-	-	-	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+

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Leadership Conference Position			Nay	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea
2009-2010 House	Civil Rights Score	Report Total													
Florida (con't)															
Klein, R. (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Kosmas (D)	94%	89%	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
Mack (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meek, K. (D)	100%	94%	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Mica (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miller, J. (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	(-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Posey (R)	11%	11%	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Putnam (R)	6%	6%	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rooney (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ros-Lehtinen (R)	53%	50%	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	+
Stearns (R)	6%	6%	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wasserman Schultz (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	(+)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Wexler (D)	100%	67%	+	+		+			+	+	+	+	+		+
Young, C.W. (R)	17%	17%	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
Georgia															
Barrow (D)	89%	89%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
Bishop, S. (D)	89%	89%	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Broun (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deal (R)	0%	0%	-	-		-			-	-	-	-	-		-
Gingrey (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Graves, T. (R)	0%	0%						-							
Johnson, H. (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	(+)	+	+	+	+

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	241	965	413	59	41
	Nay	Nay	Yea	Yea	Yea
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	x	-
	+	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	x	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+			+
	-	-	-	-	-
	+	-	+	+	+
	+	-	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-		-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
			-		
	+	+	+	+	+

Key to CQ Vote Number	
227	HR 627: Credit Card Billing Practices
223	HR 1913: Hate Crimes
317	HR 5136: "Don't Ask Don't Tell" Repeal
46	HR 1: Economic Recovery
211	HR 4851: Unemployment Benefits Extension
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59	HR 2314: Native Hawaiian Sovereignty
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House

CQ Vote Number			227	223	317	46	211	430	719	9	310	8	16	194	104
Leadership Conference Position			Nay	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea
2009-2010 House	Civil Rights Score	Report Total													
Georgia (con't)															
Kingston (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lewis, John (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Linder (R)	6%	6%	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall (D)	72%	72%	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+
Price, T. (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scott, D. (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Westmoreland (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii															
Abercrombie (D)	100%	72%	+	+		+			(+)	+	+	+	+		+
Djou (R)	33%	6%			+			-							
Hirono (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Idaho															
Minnick (D)	72%	72%	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+
Simpson (R)	6%	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
Illinois															
Bean (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	(+)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Biggert (R)	17%	17%	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costello (D)	94%	89%	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Davis, D. (D)	100%	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	x	+	+	+	+
Foster (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Gutierrez (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

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	241	965	413	59	41
	Nay	Nay	Yea	Yea	Yea
	-	-	-	-	-
	+	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	+	-	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	+	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	+	+	i	+	+
	i	i	-	i	i
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	-	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	+	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	+	+	+	X	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+

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House

CQ Vote Number			227	223	317	46	211	430	719	9	310	8	16	194	104
Leadership Conference Position			Nay	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea
2009-2010 House	Civil Rights Score	Report Total													
Illinois (con't)															
Halvorson (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Hare (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Jackson, J. (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Johnson, Timothy (R)	28%	28%	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-
Kirk, M. (R)	28%	28%	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-
Lipinski (D)	94%	94%	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Manzullo (R)	6%	5%	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quigley (D)	100%	67%	+	+	+		+	+	+		+			+	
Roskam (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rush (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Schakowsky (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Schock (R)	6%	6%	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shimkus (R)	11%	6%	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indiana															
Burton (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buyer (R)	6%	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	x	-
Carson (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Donnelly (D)	89%	89%	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Ellsworth (D)	83%	83%	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
Hill (D)	89%	89%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
Pence (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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	241	965	413	59	41
	Nay	Nay	Yea	Yea	Yea
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	+	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	+	+	+	+	i
	-	-	-	-	-
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	-	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-

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House

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Leadership Conference Position			Nay	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea
2009-2010 House	Civil Rights Score	Report Total													
Indiana (cont.)															
Souder (R)	0%	0%	-	-		-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Visclosky (D)	94%	94%	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Iowa															
Boswell (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	(+)	+	+	+	+
Braley (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
King, S. (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latham (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loeb sack (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Kansas															
Jenkins (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moore, D. (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Moran, Jerry (R)	6%	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
Tiahrt (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	x	-	x	-	-	-
Kentucky															
Chandler (D)	83%	83%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
Davis, G. (R)	6%	6%	-	-	(-)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guthrie (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rogers, H. (R)	6%	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitfield (R)	11%	11%	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
Yarmuth (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Louisiana															
Alexander, R. (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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	241	965	413	59	41
	Nay	Nay	Yea	Yea	Yea
	-	-		-	-
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	+	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	+	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	+	-	-	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	+	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-

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Leadership Conference Position			Nay	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea
2009-2010 House	Civil Rights Score	Report Total													
Louisiana (con't)															
Boustany (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cao (R)	53%	50%	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	x
Cassidy (R)	11%	11%	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fleming (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Melancon (D)	75%	67%	+	-	x	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	x
Scalise (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maine															
Michaud (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Pingree (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Maryland															
Bartlett (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cummings (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Edwards, D. (D)	100%	94%	+	+	+	+	x	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Hoyer (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Kratovil (D)	78%	78%	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-
Ruppersberger (D)	100%	89%	+	(+)	+	+	x	+	+	+	x	+	+	+	+
Sarbanes (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Van Hollen (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Massachusetts															
Capuano (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	(+)	+	+	+	+
Delahunt (D)	100%	89%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Frank, B. (D)	100%	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	x	+	+	+	+	+	+

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	241	965	413	59	41
	Nay	Nay	Yea	Yea	Yea
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	+	+	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	+	-	+	+	-
	x	-	-	-	-
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	-	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	x	x
	+	+	+	+	+

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2009-2010 House	Civil Rights Score	Report Total													
Massachusetts (con't)															
Lynch (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Markey, E. (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
McGovern (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Neal (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Olver (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Tierney (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Tsongas (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Michigan															
Camp (R)	6%	6%	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-
Conyers (D)	100%	94%	+	+	+	+	+	x	(+)	+	+	+	+	+	+
Dingell (D)	100%	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Ehlers (R)	24%	22%	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	(-)
Hoekstra (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kildee (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Kilpatrick (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Levin, S. (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
McCotter (R)	6%	6%	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
Miller, C. (R)	11%	11%	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
Peters (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Rogers, Mike (R)	6%	6%	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-
Schauer (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Stupak (D)	89%	89%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-
Upton (R)	22%	22%	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-

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	241	965	413	59	41
	Nay	Nay	Yea	Yea	Yea
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	X	+
	-	-	-	+	-
	-	-	-	X	-
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	+	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-

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310	HR 626: Federal Employee Paid Parental Leave Act
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104	HR 1106: Modification of Home Loans in Bankruptcy
241	HR 1728: Predatory Mortgage Lending Reform
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413	HR 4173: Financial Regulatory Overhaul
59	HR 2314: Native Hawaiian Sovereignty
41	S 328: Digital Television Transition

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House

CQ Vote Number			227	223	317	46	211	430	719	9	310	8	16	194	104
Leadership Conference Position			Nay	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea
2009-2010 House	Civil Rights Score	Report Total													
Minnesota															
Bachmann (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ellison (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Kline, J. (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
McCollum (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Oberstar (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Paulsen (R)	11%	11%	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
Peterson (D)	67%	67%	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
Walz (D)	94%	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Mississippi															
Childers (D)	61%	61%	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-
Harper (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taylor (D)	59%	56%	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-
Thompson, B. (D)	100%	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Missouri															
Akin (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blunt (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carnahan (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Clay (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Cleaver (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Emerson (R)	11%	11%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
Graves, S. (R)	0%	0%	-	-	(-)	-	-	-	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	-	-
Luetkemeyer (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skelton (D)	71%	67%	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	x	+	+	-	+

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	241	965	413	59	41
	Nay	Nay	Yea	Yea	Yea
	-	-	-	-	-
	+	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	+	+	+	+	-
	+	+	+	+	-
	+	-	-	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	+	-	X	+	+
	X	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	X	-	-	X	-
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	+	-	-	+	+

Key to CQ Vote Number	
227	HR 627: Credit Card Billing Practices
223	HR 1913: Hate Crimes
317	HR 5136: "Don't Ask Don't Tell" Repeal
46	HR 1: Economic Recovery
211	HR 4851: Unemployment Benefits Extension
430	HR 4899: Supplemental Appropriations Act
719	HR 3221: Student Aid and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2009
9	HR 11: Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act
310	HR 626: Federal Employee Paid Parental Leave Act
8	HR 12: Paycheck Fairness Act
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House

CQ Vote Number			227	223	317	46	211	430	719	9	310	8	16	194	104
Leadership Conference Position			Nay	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea
2009-2010 House	Civil Rights Score	Report Total													
Montana															
Rehberg (R)	6%	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
Nebraska															
Fortenberry (R)	18%	17%	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Smith, Adrian (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Terry (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada															
Berkley (D)	94%	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Heller (R)	6%	6%	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Titus (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
New Hampshire															
Hodes (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Shea-Porter (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
New Jersey															
Adler (D)	89%	89%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
Andrews (D)	100%	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Frelinghuysen (R)	17%	17%	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
Garrett (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holt (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Lance (R)	17%	17%	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-
LoBiondo (R)	33%	33%	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-
Pallone (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Pascrell (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Payne (D)	100%	89%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

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	241	965	413	59	41
	Nay	Nay	Yea	Yea	Yea
	-	-	-	-	-
	(-)	-	-	-	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	+	+	+	+	-
	(-)	-	-	-	-
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	-
	+	+	+	X	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	(+)	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	X	X

Key to CQ Vote Number	
227	HR 627: Credit Card Billing Practices
223	HR 1913: Hate Crimes
317	HR 5136: "Don't Ask Don't Tell" Repeal
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9	HR 11: Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act
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16	HR 2: Children's Health Insurance Program
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104	HR 1106: Modification of Home Loans in Bankruptcy
241	HR 1728: Predatory Mortgage Lending Reform
965	HR 4173: Consumer Financial Protection Agency
413	HR 4173: Financial Regulatory Overhaul
59	HR 2314: Native Hawaiian Sovereignty
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House

CQ Vote Number			227	223	317	46	211	430	719	9	310	8	16	194	104
Leadership Conference Position			Nay	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea
2009-2010 House	Civil Rights Score	Report Total													
New Jersey (con't)															
Rothman (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Sires (D)	100%	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Smith, C. (R)	39%	39%	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-
New Mexico															
Heinrich (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Lujan (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Teague (D)	82%	78%	+	x	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-
New York															
Ackerman (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Arcuri (D)	89%	89%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-
Bishop, T. (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Clarke (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Crowley (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Engel (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Hall, J. (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Higgins (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Hinchey (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Israel (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
King, P. (R)	6%	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
Lee, C. (R)	6%	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
Lowey (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Maffei (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Maloney (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

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	241	965	413	59	41
	Nay	Nay	Yea	Yea	Yea
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	x	+
	-	-	-	-	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	-	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+

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Leadership Conference Position			Nay	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea
2009-2010 House	Civil Rights Score	Report Total													
New York (con't)															
Massa (D)	85%	61%	+	+		+			+	+	+	+	+		-
McCarthy, C. (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
McHugh (R)	50%	28%	+	-		-			x	-	+	-	+		+
McMahon (D)	83%	83%	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+
Meeks, G. (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	(+)	+	+
Murphy, S. (D)	100%	67%	+	+	+		+	+	+		+			+	
Nadler (D)	100%	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	(+)	+	+	+
Owens (D)	86%	33%			+		+	+						+	
Rangel (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Serrano (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Slaughter (D)	100%	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Tonko (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Towns (D)	100%	89%	+	+	+	+	x	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Velazquez (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Weiner (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
North Carolina															
Butterfield (D)	100%	94%	+	x	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Coble (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Etheridge (D)	94%	94%	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Foxx (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jones (R)	44%	39%	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	x	-	x	-	-	+
Kissell (D)	89%	89%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-
McHenry (R)	6%	6%	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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CQ Vote Number			227	223	317	46	211	430	719	9	310	8	16	194	104
Leadership Conference Position			Nay	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea
2009-2010 House	Civil Rights Score	Report Total													
North Carolina (con't)															
McIntyre (D)	67%	67%	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
Miller, B. (D)	100%	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Myrick (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Price, D. (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Shuler (D)	67%	67%	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
Watt (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
North Dakota															
Pomeroy (D)	94%	94%	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Ohio															
Austria (R)	6%	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
Bocchieri (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Boehner (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Driehaus (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Fudge (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Jordan (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kaptur (D)	94%	89%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	x	+	+	+	+
Kilroy (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Kucinich (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
LaTourette (R)	22%	22%	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-
Latta (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ryan, T. (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Schmidt (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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	241	965	413	59	41
	Nay	Nay	Yea	Yea	Yea
	+	-	-	+	+
	+	+	+	x	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	-	+	+	-
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	+	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	+	+	-	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	+	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-

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227 HR 627: Credit Card Billing Practices

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House

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Leadership Conference Position			Nay	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea
2009-2010 House	Civil Rights Score	Report Total													
Ohio (con't)															
Space (D)	89%	89%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
Sutton (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Tiberi (R)	11%	11%	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
Turner (R)	35%	33%	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+
Wilson, Charlie (D)	100%	89%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	x	+	+	+	+
Oklahoma															
Boren (D)	65%	61%	+	-	(-)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-
Cole (R)	6%	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fallin (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lucas (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sullivan (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	x	-	-
Oregon															
Blumenauer (D)	100%	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	x	+	+	+	+
DeFazio (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Schrader (D)	94%	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
Walden (R)	11%	11%	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wu (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Pennsylvania															
Altmire (D)	89%	89%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
Brady, R. (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Carney (D)	83%	83%	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
Critz (D)	33%	6%			-			+							

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	241	965	413	59	41
	Nay	Nay	Yea	Yea	Yea
	+	-	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	+	-	-	x	+
	+	+	+	+	x
	+	-	-	+	+
	-	-	-	+	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	-
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
			-		

Key to CQ Vote Number	
227	HR 627: Credit Card Billing Practices
223	HR 1913: Hate Crimes
317	HR 5136: "Don't Ask Don't Tell" Repeal
46	HR 1: Economic Recovery
211	HR 4851: Unemployment Benefits Extension
430	HR 4899: Supplemental Appropriations Act
719	HR 3221: Student Aid and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2009
9	HR 11: Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act
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59	HR 2314: Native Hawaiian Sovereignty
41	S 328: Digital Television Transition

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House

CQ Vote Number			227	223	317	46	211	430	719	9	310	8	16	194	104
Leadership Conference Position			Nay	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea
2009-2010 House	Civil Rights Score	Report Total													
Pennsylvania (con't)															
Dahlkemper (D)	89%	89%	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
Dent (R)	22%	22%	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-
Doyle (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Fattah (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Gerlach (R)	28%	28%	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-
Holden (D)	83%	83%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-
Kanjorski (D)	83%	83%	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+
Murphy, P. (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Murphy, T. (R)	33%	33%	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-
Murtha (D)	100%	56%	+	x		+			+	+	+	+	+		+
Pitts (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Platts (R)	33%	33%	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-
Schwartz (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Sestak (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Shuster (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thompson, G. (R)	6%	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
Rhode Island															
Kennedy (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Langevin (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
South Carolina															
Barrett (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	x	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brown, H. (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	x	-	(-)	-	-	-
Clyburn (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

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	241	965	413	59	41
	Nay	Nay	Yea	Yea	Yea
	+	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	+	+	+	+	-
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	-	-	+	-
	+	x	i	i	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	x	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	+	+	+	+	+

Key to CQ Vote Number	
227	HR 627: Credit Card Billing Practices
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House

CQ Vote Number			227	223	317	46	211	430	719	9	310	8	16	194	104
Leadership Conference Position			Nay	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea
2009-2010 House	Civil Rights Score	Report Total													
South Carolina (con't)															
Inglis (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spratt (D)	94%	94%	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Wilson, J. (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota															
Herseth Sandlin (D)	75%	72%	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	(+)	+	x	+	-	+
Tennessee															
Blackburn (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cohen (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Cooper (D)	72%	72%	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
Davis, L. (D)	67%	67%	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-
Duncan (R)	6%	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gordon (D)	88%	83%	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
Roe (R)	11%	11%	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanner (D)	76%	72%	+	-	-	+	+	-	x	+	+	+	+	-	+
Wamp (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Texas															
Barton (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brady, K. (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burgess (R)	6%	6%	x	(-)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carter (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-
Conaway (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuellar (D)	89%	89%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

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	Nay	Nay	Yea	Yea	Yea
	-	-	-	-	-
	+	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	+	-	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	-	+	+
	+	-	-	+	+
	-	-	-	-	+
	+	+	+	x	+
	-	-	-	-	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	x	-	x	x	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	+	-	-	+	+

Key to CQ Vote Number	
227	HR 627: Credit Card Billing Practices
223	HR 1913: Hate Crimes
317	HR 5136: "Don't Ask Don't Tell" Repeal
46	HR 1: Economic Recovery
211	HR 4851: Unemployment Benefits Extension
430	HR 4899: Supplemental Appropriations Act
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16	HR 2: Children's Health Insurance Program
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241	HR 1728: Predatory Mortgage Lending Reform
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House

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Leadership Conference Position			Nay	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea
2009-2010 House	Civil Rights Score	Report Total													
Texas (con't)															
Culberson (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Doggett (D)	94%	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Edwards, C. (D)	78%	78%	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-
Gohmert (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gonzalez (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	(+)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Granger (R)	0%	0%	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	-	-
Green, A. (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Green, G. (D)	94%	94%	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Hall, R. (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hensarling (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hinojosa (D)	100%	83%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	x	+	+	+	+
Jackson Lee (D)	100%	94%	+	+	+	+	x	+	+	+	(+)	+	+	+	+
Johnson, S. (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Johnson, E. (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Marchant (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-
McCaul (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neugebauer (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	(-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Olson (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ortiz (D)	89%	89%	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Paul (R)	6%	6%	-	-	+	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poe (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reyes (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Rodriguez (D)	94%	89%	+	+	+	+	+	x	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

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	241	965	413	59	41
	Nay	Nay	Yea	Yea	Yea
	-	-	-	x	-
	+	+	+	+	-
	+	+	-	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	+	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	x	+	+	x	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	+	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	+	-	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	-	+	+	+

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Leadership Conference Position			Nay	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea
2009-2010 House	Civil Rights Score	Report Total													
Texas (con't)															
Sessions, P. (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smith, Lamar (R)	6%	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Thornberry (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah															
Bishop, R. (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chaffetz (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Matheson (D)	83%	83%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-
Vermont															
Welch (D)	94%	94%	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Virginia															
Boucher (D)	67%	56%	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	X	+	X	X	-	-
Cantor (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Connolly (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Forbes (R)	6%	6%	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goodlatte (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moran, James (D)	100%	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Nye (D)	89%	89%	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
Perriello (D)	94%	83%	+	X	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X
Scott, R. (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Wittman (R)	6%	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Wolf (R)	11%	11%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-

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	Nay	Nay	Yea	Yea	Yea
	-	x	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	x	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	+	-	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	-	-	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	+	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	+	x	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	-	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-

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Leadership Conference Position			Nay	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea
2009-2010 House	Civil Rights Score	Report Total													
Washington															
Baird (D)	94%	94%	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	(+)	+	(+)	+	+	+
Dicks (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Hastings, D. (R)	0%	0%	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inslee (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Larsen, R. (D)	94%	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
McDermott (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
McMorris Rodgers (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reichert (R)	38%	33%	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	x	-
Smith, Adam (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
West Virginia															
Capito (R)	13%	11%	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	+	-	+	-	-
Mollohan (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Rahall (D)	94%	94%	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Wisconsin															
Baldwin (D)	100%	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Kagen (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	(+)	+	(+)	+	+	+
Kind (D)	89%	89%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
Moore, G. (D)	100%	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	x	+	+	+	+	+
Obey (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Petri (R)	28%	28%	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-
Ryan, P. (R)	0%	0%	-	-	(-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sensenbrenner (R)	6%	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming															
Lummis (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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	241	965	413	59	41
	Nay	Nay	Yea	Yea	Yea
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	-
	+	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	+	-	-	X	-
	+	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	X	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	-
	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	+
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	+
	-	-	-	-	-

Key to CQ Vote Number	
227	HR 627: Credit Card Billing Practices
223	HR 1913: Hate Crimes
317	HR 5136: "Don't Ask Don't Tell" Repeal
46	HR 1: Economic Recovery
211	HR 4851: Unemployment Benefits Extension
430	HR 4899: Supplemental Appropriations Act
719	HR 3221: Student Aid and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2009
9	HR 11: Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act
310	HR 626: Federal Employee Paid Parental Leave Act
8	HR 12: Paycheck Fairness Act
16	HR 2: Children's Health Insurance Program
194	HR 4872: Health Care Reconciliation
104	HR 1106: Modification of Home Loans in Bankruptcy
241	HR 1728: Predatory Mortgage Lending Reform
965	HR 4173: Consumer Financial Protection Agency
413	HR 4173: Financial Regulatory Overhaul
59	HR 2314: Native Hawaiian Sovereignty
41	S 328: Digital Television Transition

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Senate

CQ Vote Number			233	238	64	23	117	204	76	14	308	18	31	105	174
Leadership Conference Position			Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea
2009-2010 Senate	Civil Rights Score	Report Total													
Alabama															
Sessions (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x
Shelby (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alaska															
Begich (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Murkowski (R)	24%	23%	+	x	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-
Arizona															
Kyl (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
McCain (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arkansas															
Lincoln (D)	82%	82%	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-
Pryor (D)	77%	77%	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-
California															
Boxer (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Feinstein (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Colorado															
Bennet (D)	95%	95%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
Salazar (D)	0%	0%													
Udall, Mark (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

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	133	141	208	214	95	262	349	229	73
	Nay	Yea	Yea	Nay	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Key to CQ Vote Number	
233	S 1390: Hate Crimes
238	S 3454: "Don't Ask Don't Tell" Repeal / DREAM Act
64	HR 1: Economic Recovery
23	HR 2847: Jobs Package and Unemployment Benefits Extension Attempt 1
117	HR 4851: Jobs Package and Unemployment Benefits Extension Attempt 2
204	HR 4213: Jobs Package and Unemployment Benefits Extension Attempt 3
76	HR 4872: Direct Student Loans
14	S 181: Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act
308	HR 3326: Eliminating Mandatory Arbitration for Defense Contractors' Employees
18	Confirmation of M. Patricia Smith to Dept. of Labor
31	HR 2: Children's Health Insurance Program
105	HR 4872: Health Care Reconciliation
174	S 896: Modification of Home Loans in Bankruptcy
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141	S 3217: Mortgage Lending Standards
208	HR 4173: Financial Regulatory Overhaul
214	HR 4213: Arizona Immigration Law
95	HR 4872: Immigration Status & Health Insurance
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73	S 160: Voting Rights for D.C. Residents

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Senate

CQ Vote Number			233	238	64	23	117	204	76	14	308	18	31	105	174
Leadership Conference Position			Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea
2009-2010 Senate	Civil Rights Score	Report Total													
Connecticut															
Dodd (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Lieberman (I)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Delaware															
Biden (D)	0%	0%													
Carper (D)	95%	95%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
Kaufman (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Florida															
LeMieux (R)	7%	5%		-		-	-	-	-		+	-		-	
Martinez (R)	33%	9%	x		-					-			+		-
Nelson, Bill (D)	95%	95%	+	+	+	+	(+)	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
Georgia															
Chambliss (R)	5%	5%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Isakson (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	x	-
Hawaii															
Akaka (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Inouye (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Idaho															
Crapo (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Risch (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois															
Burriss (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Durbin (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

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	Nay	Yea	Yea	Nay	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	
						+			-
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

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Key to CQ Vote Number	
233	S 1390: Hate Crimes
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23	HR 2847: Jobs Package and Unemployment Benefits Extension Attempt 1
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76	HR 4872: Direct Student Loans
14	S 181: Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act
308	HR 3326: Eliminating Mandatory Arbitration for Defense Contractors' Employees
18	Confirmation of M. Patricia Smith to Dept. of Labor
31	HR 2: Children's Health Insurance Program
105	HR 4872: Health Care Reconciliation
174	S 896: Modification of Home Loans in Bankruptcy
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208	HR 4173: Financial Regulatory Overhaul
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Senate

CQ Vote Number			233	238	64	23	117	204	76	14	308	18	31	105	174
Leadership Conference Position			Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea
2009-2010 Senate	Civil Rights Score	Report Total													
Indiana															
Bayh (D)	90%	82%	+	+	+	+	x	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
Lugar (R)	36%	36%	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-
Iowa															
Grassley (R)	14%	14%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Harkin (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Kansas															
Brownback (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roberts (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kentucky															
Bunning (R)	0%	0%	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
McConnell (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana															
Landrieu (D)	95%	95%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
Vitter (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maine															
Collins (R)	64%	64%	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	-
Snowe (R)	68%	68%	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	-
Maryland															
Cardin (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Mikulski (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

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	Nay	Yea	Yea	Nay	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea
	+	+	+	X	-	+	+	+	+
	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+
	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

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Senate

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Leadership Conference Position			Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea
2009-2010 Senate	Civil Rights Score	Report Total													
Massachusetts															
Brown, Scott (R)	25%	14%	I	-	I	+	-	-	-	I	I	I	I	-	I
Kerry (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Kirk (D)	100%	14%	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	+	+	I	I	I
Michigan															
Levin, C. (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Stabenow (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Minnesota															
Franken (D)	100%	77%	+	+	I	+	+	+	+	I	+	+	I	+	I
Klobuchar (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Mississippi															
Cochran (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wicker (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri															
Bond (R)	10%	9%	x	-	-	+	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
McCaskill (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Montana															
Baucus (D)	86%	86%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
Tester (D)	91%	91%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-

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	Nay	Yea	Yea	Nay	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea
	-	+	+	-	-	I	I	-	I
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	I	I	I	I	I	I	+	I	I
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	I
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-
	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+

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Leadership Conference Position			Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea
2009-2010 Senate	Civil Rights Score	Report Total													
Nebraska															
Johanns (R)	5%	5%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nelson, Ben (D)	64%	64%	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-
Nevada															
Ensign (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reid, H (D)	91%	91%	+	-*	+	+	+	-*	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
New Hampshire															
Gregg (R)	14%	14%	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shaheen (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
New Jersey															
Lautenberg (D)	100%	95%	+	+	+	x	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Menendez (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
New Mexico															
Bingaman (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Udall, T. (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
New York															
Gillibrand (D)	100%	95%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+
Schumer (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
North Carolina															
Burr (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hagan (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

* Senator Reid switched his vote to "no" for procedural reasons, but he agrees with the Leadership Conference's position on this measure

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	Nay	Yea	Yea	Nay	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea
	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

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2009-2010 Senate	Civil Rights Score	Report Total													
North Dakota															
Conrad (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Dorgan (D)	95%	95%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
Ohio															
Brown, Sherrod (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Voinovich (R)	33%	32%	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	x	-	-	-
Oklahoma															
Coburn (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inhofe (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon															
Merkley (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Whyden (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Pennsylvania															
Casey (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Specter (D)	95%	91%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	x	+	+	+	-
Rhode Island															
Reed (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Whitehouse (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
South Carolina															
DeMint (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	(-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Graham (R)	10%	9%	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota															
Johnson, Tim (D)	95%	95%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
Thune (R)	5%	5%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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	133	141	208	214	95	262	349	229	73
	Nay	Yea	Yea	Nay	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-

Key to CQ Vote Number	
233	S 1390: Hate Crimes
238	S 3454: "Don't Ask Don't Tell" Repeal / DREAM Act
64	HR 1: Economic Recovery
23	HR 2847: Jobs Package and Unemployment Benefits Extension Attempt 1
117	HR 4851: Jobs Package and Unemployment Benefits Extension Attempt 2
204	HR 4213: Jobs Package and Unemployment Benefits Extension Attempt 3
76	HR 4872: Direct Student Loans
14	S 181: Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act
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18	Confirmation of M. Patricia Smith to Dept. of Labor
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105	HR 4872: Health Care Reconciliation
174	S 896: Modification of Home Loans in Bankruptcy
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Senate

CQ Vote Number			233	238	64	23	117	204	76	14	308	18	31	105	174	
Leadership Conference Position			Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	
2009-2010 Senate	Civil Rights Score	Report Total														
Tennessee																
Alexander (R)	14%	14%	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
Corker (R)	5%	5%	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
Texas																
Cornyn (R)	5%	5%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hutchison (R)	15%	14%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	x	+	-	-	
Utah																
Bennett (R)	5%	5%	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	+	x	-	-	-	
Hatch (R)	14%	14%	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	
Vermont																
Leahy (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Sanders (I)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Virginia																
Warner (D)	100%	95%	+	+	+	+	x	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Webb (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Washington																
Cantwell (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Murray (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
West Virginia																
Byrd (D)	83%	45%	x		+	+	+		x	+	x	+	+	+	-	
Goodwin (D)	100%	14%		+												
Rockefeller (D)	100%	95%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	x	

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	Nay	Yea	Yea	Nay	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea
	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-
	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	+	X	I	I	X	+	+	I	-
	I	I	I	+	I	I	I	+	I
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

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CQ Vote Number			233	238	64	23	117	204	76	14	308	18	31	105	174
Leadership Conference Position			Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea
2009-2010 Senate	Civil Rights Score	Report Total													
Wisconsin															
Feingold (D)	95%	95%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Kohl (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Wyoming															
Barrasso (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enzi (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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	Nay	Yea	Yea	Nay	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea
	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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