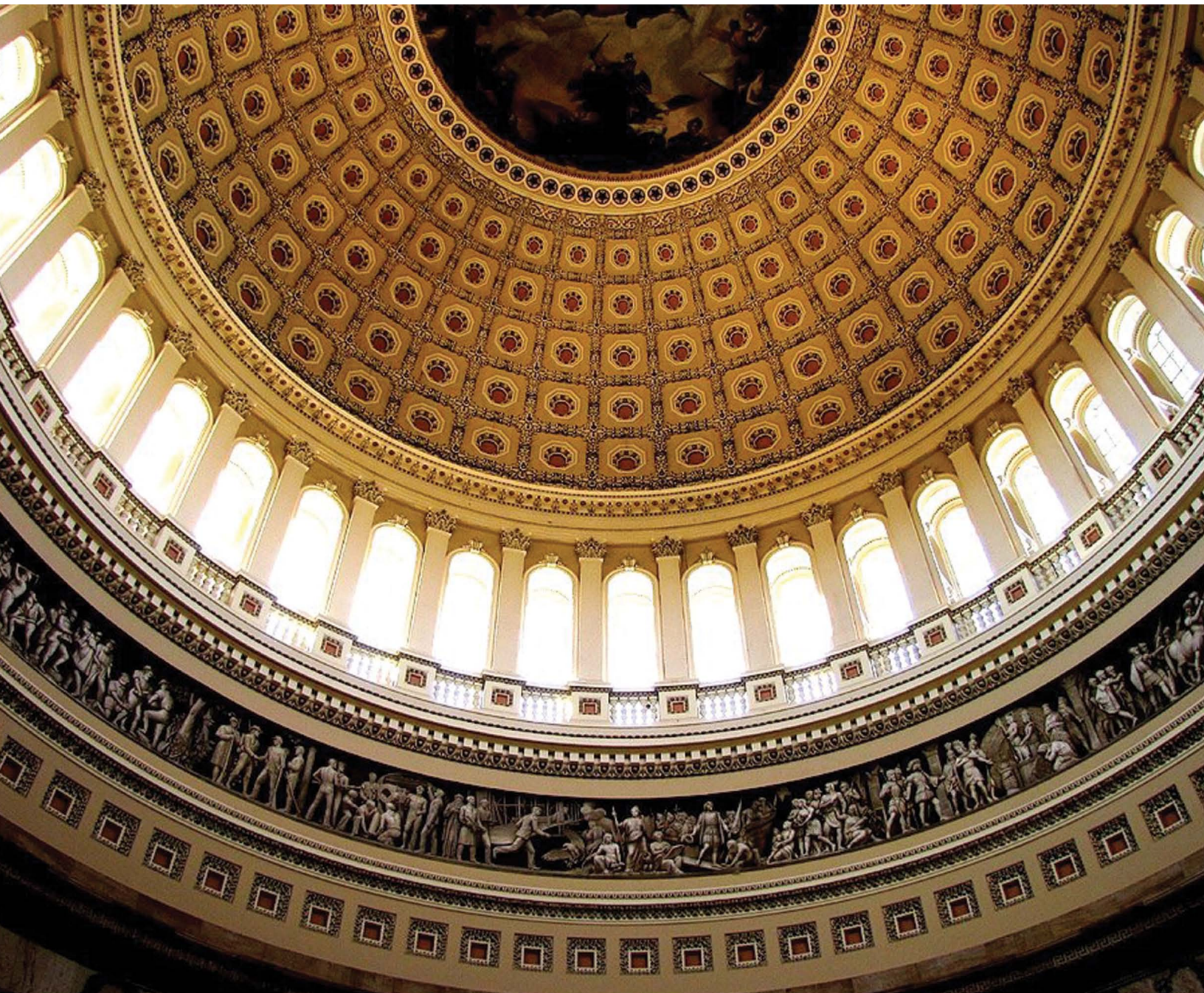

The Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights Voting Record

112th Congress First Session
January 2012





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Introduction

The highly polarized first session of the 112th Congress posed extreme challenges for the advancement of civil and human rights. In fact, in the House of Representatives the number of members who supported The Leadership Conference's issues on 90 percent or more of the votes in The Leadership Conference Voting Record fell from 217 to 148 this year. In historical terms, the session was one of the least productive on record – and one of the least popular – as Congress' approval rating plummeted to an all-time low of 9 percent. Even routine business – such as raising the debt ceiling and confirming highly qualified judicial and executive branch nominees – fell victim to obstruction, brinkmanship, and political posturing a year ahead of the 2012 elections and President Obama's bid for a second term.

The November 2010 midterm elections returned divided government to Washington along with a far more conservative – and sometimes extremist – agenda driven by the tea party movement and its insistence on shrinking government, eliminating regulations, and repealing signature achievements of the 111th Congress. With tea party support, Republicans gained control of the House of Representatives for the first time since 2006 with 242 members – their largest majority since the 1940s. Democrats maintained control of the Senate, but their majority fell from 59 seats in the 111th Congress to 53 seats (including the two independents who usually vote with them) in the 112th Congress.

The tragic assassination attempt on Rep. Gabrielle Giffords, D. Ariz., in early January in which six people were killed, including U.S. District Court Judge John Roll, spurred a noteworthy gesture of bipartisan civility when Congress agreed for the first time to a nonpartisan seating arrangement during the president's State of the Union address. But the bipartisan spirit proved fleeting as the new political dynamic fostered paralyzing gridlock and dysfunction in a session that brought the federal government to the brink of shut down on three separate occasions.

Despite a fragile economic recovery and an unemployment rate that hovered around 9 percent – and even higher for African Americans, Latinos and young people – tea party Republicans pushed an agenda focused on cutting government spending to the exclusion of job creation. During the session, the House passed multiple bills to slash funding for crucial federal programs. The House budget resolution also sought to end Medicare's guarantee of health care for seniors by turning it into an underfunded voucher program. Fortunately, the Senate rejected many of these extreme cuts.

What should have been a routine increase to the debt ceiling ignited the most bruising battle of the year, which brought the government perilously close to a catastrophic default. Using the debt ceiling deadline as leverage, Republicans forced a complicated eleventh-hour deal with the White House to reduce spending by nearly \$1 trillion over the next decade. The deal created a temporary, bipartisan House-Senate "supercommittee" charged with finding another \$1.2 trillion in deficit reduction. The supercommittee's failure to do so triggered \$1.2 trillion in automatic cuts that will begin in January 2013,



half of which will come from defense spending. While funding for Medicare, Medicaid, Social Security and veterans benefits were largely spared, the threat of drastic cuts to education, housing, and other important federal priorities looms large unless Congress revisits the deal in 2012.

The debt ceiling deal also paved the way for the House and Senate to vote on a proposed constitutional amendment requiring the federal government to balance its budget each year. Most economists warned that such an amendment would threaten significant harm by forcing deep spending cuts or large tax increases during periods when the economy was weak or in recession. The subsequent failure of the amendment in both chambers was one of the few high points of the session.

It wasn't until September, when President Obama proposed the American Jobs Act in a speech to a joint session of Congress, that the long-awaited debate on job creation finally got underway. The comprehensive jobs package offered by the administration included a mixture of tax cuts, infrastructure funding and state support for teachers and first responders designed to put people back to work and put the nation on more sound economic footing. The Senate made several attempts to bring up the bill or various parts of the bill, but all of the efforts were filibustered, and the House leadership refused to bring the bill up at all. Only a small piece of the bill that provided incentives for hiring veterans became law.

House Republicans made repeal of the Affordable Care Act – Obama's landmark health reform law – a high priority, and it was one of the first major votes of the session. While the repeal bill passed the House in January, the vote was largely symbolic as it had no chance of being considered in the Senate.

The Dodd-Frank financial reform bill, which the 111th Congress passed to rein in the casino ways of Wall Street that were largely responsible for the nation's economic woes, came under a more sustained attack. As with health care reform, the House voted to gut the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) and made several attempts to cripple the agency through the budget and appropriations process. Senate Republicans vowed to refuse to allow a vote on *any* nominee to head the CFPB unless the bureau was revamped and weakened. Carrying through on the threat, the nomination of former Ohio Attorney General Richard Cordray to head the CFPB was blocked by a filibuster in December. Undeterred, in January 2012, Obama used his constitutional authority to install Cordray as a recess appointment.

Continuing a pattern begun in the 111th Congress, filibusters were a frequent weapon of choice for the Senate minority to block many of the president's executive and judicial nominees. The confirmation of judicial nominees was especially slow despite a high number of vacancies – about one out of eight – on the federal bench, many of them deemed “judicial emergencies” because of heavy caseloads. Frequently, qualified nominees were forced to wait months for a floor vote, only to pass with unanimous or near unanimous support. For example, it took several months for the Senate to confirm – by voice vote, meaning they were noncontroversial – Andrew Carter to the U.S. District Court of Southern New York and Dana L. Christensen to the U.S. District Court of Montana. The filibuster of other highly qualified nominees was very disappointing. Despite bipartisan support, Goodwin Liu was denied a seat on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit because of a filibuster. Caitlin Halligan, a former New York solicitor general nominated for a seat on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit,



was also filibustered. By the end of the year, there were more than 100 current and future federal court vacancies, including 37 judicial emergencies, and 19 nominees pending on the floor.

Congress clearly has much work to do in 2012 – including the completion of overdue reauthorizations of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act and the surface transportation law – and not much time to do it. Based on the acrimony in the first session, however, it is likely that the second session of the 112th Congress will look a lot like the first.

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 first session of the 112th 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 112th Congress through December 2011.

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 U.S. House of Representatives.

In the House during the 112th Congress, Rep. Jane Harman, D. Calif., resigned in February 2011; Rep. Chris Lee, R. N.Y., resigned in February 2011; Rep. Anthony Weiner, D. N.Y., resigned in June 2011; Rep. David Wu, D. Ore., resigned in August 2011; Rep. Mark Amodei, R. Nev., won a special election in May 2011; Rep. Kathleen Hochul, D. N.Y., won a special election in May 2011; Rep. Janice Hahn, D. Calif., won a special election in July 2011; and Rep. Robert Turner, R. N.Y., won a special election in September 2011.



In the Senate during the 112th Congress, Sen. John Ensign, R. Nev., resigned in May 2011, and Sen. Dean Heller, R. Nev., was appointed in May 2011.

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.

The Leadership Conference Voting Record for the first session of the 112th 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 148 House members and 48 senators to support its priorities on 90 percent or more of the votes in The Leadership Conference Voting Record.

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



The Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights Voting Record 112th Congress First Session

HOUSE VOTES

Budget

1. Ryan Budget Resolution for FY2012 (H. Con.Res. 34)

In April, the House considered H. Con.Res. 34, a proposal by Rep. Paul Ryan, R. Wis., that outlined government spending for the next 10 years.

The Leadership Conference opposed the Ryan budget. The budget proposed cuts that would have been extreme and irresponsible, slashing or eliminating many services that are needed by many vulnerable and low-income communities such as young children, students, seniors, and unemployed people. With millions of families currently hurt by unemployment and reduced income, the Ryan budget would have made things worse by gutting Medicare and Medicaid, and calling for massive cuts in education, emergency food assistance, and other necessities. At the same time that it proposed huge spending cuts, under the guise of balancing the budget, it would have given massive tax cuts to corporations and wealthy individuals that need them the least. Because of these tax cuts, it would have resulted in only \$155 billion in deficit reduction over the next 10 years – not the \$1.6 trillion claimed by Ryan.

The Ryan budget passed the House (235-193), but did not advance in the Senate. A vote against it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 277 (4/15/2011).

2. Budget Control Act (S. 627)

As Congress was locked in a long-running debate over deficit reduction, and with the federal government facing the prospect of reaching its debt ceiling and possibly defaulting on its financial obligations, the House brought up S. 627 (an unrelated bill passed by the Senate) and replaced its language with the Budget Control Act. The Budget Control Act proposed \$3 trillion in spending cuts over the next decade, with \$1.2 trillion coming from cuts to discretionary programs and another \$1.8 trillion in savings that would be required as a condition of raising the federal debt ceiling.

The Leadership Conference opposed the Budget Control Act. It would have provided no realistic alternatives for attaining this \$1.8 trillion in savings. Congress would have been forced to: 1) cut Social Security and Medicare benefits heavily for current retirees, something that all budget plans from both parties (including the previously House-passed Ryan budget) have ruled out; 2) repeal the Affordable Care Act's coverage expansions while retaining its measures that cut Medicare payments and raise tax revenues; or 3) eviscerate the safety net for low-income children, parents, seniors, and people with disabilities. In short, it would have placed the burden of deficit reduction on the backs of those who could



least afford it. With millions of families struggling in the face of unemployment and reduced income, the bill would make matters far worse. The only sensible alternative remains a balanced approach to deficit reduction that includes increased revenues, something that the House majority has steadfastly opposed to date.

The House passed the Budget Control Act (218-210). A vote against it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No 677 (7/29/2011).

3. Balanced Budget Amendment (H.J. Res. 2)

As one part of a deal that Congress reached in August to raise the federal debt ceiling, the House voted on an amendment to the U.S. Constitution that would require the government to balance the budget every year. H.J. Res. 2, one of several versions introduced in the House, would permit a deficit only if approved by two-thirds of each house or in the event of military conflict.

The Leadership Conference opposed H.J. Res. 2. While the notion of a balanced budget amendment (BBA) may have a certain political appeal, its impact in reality would be disastrous for the economy as a whole. While it punts on the specifics, it would require extreme spending cuts precisely when the economy is at its weakest and when government revenues are at their lowest, preventing the government from resorting to countercyclical policies precisely when they are needed most. It would tip a struggling economy into a recession and would keep it there for a protracted period of time. It would also virtually guarantee that in the event of any shortfall, the budget would be balanced on the backs of people who can afford it the least. By requiring a two-thirds vote to raise additional debt, H.J. Res. 2 would make the risk of default more likely and empower a minority to hold the creditworthiness of the U.S. hostage to whatever other political demands they may have. It is clear that BBA proponents have not yet fully thought out the details of this or similar proposals.

The House defeated H.J. Res. 2, as it failed to obtain the two-thirds vote required to advance (261-165). A vote against it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 858 (11/18/2011).

4. Extension of Payroll Tax Cut and Unemployment Insurance (H.R. 3630)

The federal emergency unemployment insurance (UI) program and the December 2010 cut in federal payroll taxes have served as two very important forms of relief for countless numbers of families who are continuing to struggle in the ongoing economic downturn. Because the UI program and payroll tax cut were set to expire at the end of 2011, however, there has been a great deal of pressure on Congress to renew both of these highly popular programs. The House measure, H.R. 3630, would have extended them.

These extensions came with so many conditions and restrictions, however, as to make the entire bill unacceptable. Because of this, The Leadership Conference opposed H.R. 3630. One major flaw was that the bill would have reduced the maximum duration of UI relief from the current 99 weeks to 59 weeks, forcing many people to fend for themselves while unemployment remains high. To add insult to injury,



the bill also would have allowed states to require UI recipients to submit to drug testing, even though unemployment is high due to the fallout from the 2008 financial crisis, not drug abuse. The bill also included a number of controversial and unrelated provisions that had little to do with helping Americans make ends meet.

The House passed H.R. 3630 (234-193). A vote against it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 923 (12/13/2011).

Consumer Protection

5. Consumer Financial Protection Bureau Restructuring (H.R. 1315)

Ever since the 2010 enactment of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, a law The Leadership Conference strongly supported, opponents of it have worked tirelessly to weaken the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB), a new federal entity charged with enforcing civil rights and consumer protection laws that long went ignored in the years leading up to our ongoing housing and banking crisis. H.R. 1315 aims to weaken the CFPB by replacing its director with a larger and less-responsive commission, and by making it easier for other regulators to overrule policies established by the CFPB in the name of protecting consumers.

The Leadership Conference opposed H.R. 1315. The abysmal failure of existing regulators to look out for the interests of consumers makes the need for a strong, independent CFPB perfectly clear. H.R. 1315, however, would badly weaken the CFPB relative to other financial industry regulators, eliminating the very accountability over consumer protection that the bureau was meant to provide. As a result, it would return more authority over consumer protection laws to the same regulatory bodies that steadfastly refused to use it. H.R. 1315 represents not just an astonishing refusal to learn from the mistakes of the past, but an insistence on making the very same mistakes all over again.

The House passed H.R. 1315 (241-173). A vote against it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 621 (7/21/2011).

Education

6. Gainful Employment (Kline Amendment to H.R. 1, the Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act)

As part of H.R. 1, the continuing resolution to fund the federal government and its agencies, Rep. John Kline, R. Minn., proposed an amendment prohibiting the Secretary of Education from issuing or enforcing regulations regarding the “gainful employment” requirements in the Higher Education Act (HEA). Under the HEA, all post-secondary career education programs must “prepare students for gainful employment in a recognized occupation” in order to be eligible to receive federal student financial aid



grants and loans Title IV of the Act. The gainful employment rule applies to many public and nonprofit programs and nearly all for-profit programs.

In order to be eligible to receive student financial aid grants and loans under Title IV, current federal law requires all post-secondary career education programs, including *all* public and nonprofit college programs of less than two years and nearly all for-profit college programs, to “prepare students for gainful employment in a recognized occupation.” What constitutes “gainful employment,” however, has yet to be defined. The proposed rule, if finalized, would fill this void and enable long overdue federal enforcement, protecting students and taxpayers alike from millions of dollars in wasted Pell Grants and defaulted student loans.

The Leadership Conference opposed the amendment because we support career education programs that provide the skills and training needed for students to enter the workforce or to further their careers. Students attending for-profit career education programs have defaulted on their student loans at higher rates than their peers, indicating that they are not gainfully employed. In fact, students enrolled in for-profit schools represent just 10 percent of all postsecondary students in the United States, yet account for 44 percent of all student-loan defaults. The failure of for-profit schools to meet the promise of gainful employment disproportionately harms students of color, low-income students, women, and armed-service members and veterans.

The Kline amendment was adopted (289-136.) A vote against it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 92 (2/18/11).

7. High-Quality Charter School Definition (King Amendment to H.R. 2218, the Empowering Parents through Quality Charter Schools Act)

The House of Representatives is working to reauthorize the Elementary and Secondary Education Act through a series of bills, each covering different programs under the current law. In September, the House debated the Empowering Parents through Quality Charter Schools Act (H.R. 2218), a bill to reauthorize ESEA’s Charter School Program. Rep. Steve King, R. Iowa, offered an amendment (H. Amdt. 782) to revise the definition of “high-quality charter school” under the program by eliminating the requirement to show “success in increasing student academic achievement for subgroups of students.” Thus, under this amendment charter schools may be designated as “high-quality” despite failing to address achievement gaps based on race, poverty, disability, or limited English proficiency.

The Leadership Conference opposed amending the high-quality charter school definition because it would relax subgroup accountability, allow achievement gaps to persist, and ultimately reward schools that may not serve all of its students.

The King amendment failed (43-374). A vote against it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 703 (9/13/11).



Employment

8. Legal Services Corporation (Duncan Amendment to H.R. 1, the Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act)

As part of H.R. 1, the continuing resolution to fund the federal government and its agencies, Rep. Jeff Duncan, R. S.C., offered an amendment (H. Amdt. 30) that would eliminate the Legal Services Corporation's (LSC) basic field funding. LSC funds local programs in every congressional district that affect the lives of millions of low-income individuals. Recipients of LSC funding help clients secure basic needs, such as Social Security pensions and health care, and receive aid with consumer, housing, family law, and employment issues. In addition, LSC has expanded its capacity to meet the legal needs of veterans, active duty service members, and their families.

The Leadership Conference opposed the Duncan amendment because it would have virtually eliminated LSC and its ability to help low-income individuals. Full funding of the LSC would be an additional step toward meeting the dire need that exists because of the economic crisis. LSC's FY 2011 funding was \$404.2 million. The House and Senate conferees on the Commerce-Justice-Science appropriations bill funded LSC at \$348 million for FY 2012.

The Duncan amendment failed (171-259). A vote against it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 54 (2/16/11).

Health Care

9. Repeal of the Affordable Care Act (H.R. 2)

On January 5, 2011, Rep. Eric Cantor, R. Va., introduced a bill to repeal the Affordable Care Act (ACA) of 2010. The bill would completely rescind the ACA, which was designed to help provide affordable and quality health care to millions of uninsured and underserved Americans.

The Leadership Conference opposed the bill because the ACA addresses huge health care access and quality disparities and takes a momentous step toward ensuring that all Americans can benefit from affordable high-quality health care. Health care is a basic human right and repealing the ACA would deny that right to millions. In particular, low-income families, people of color, women, seniors, and people with disabilities would be adversely affected.

The House passed the bill (245-189). A vote against it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 14 (1/19/11).



10. FY 2011 Planned Parenthood Funding (Kline Amendment to H.R. 1, the Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act)

As part of H.R.1, Rep, Mike Pence, R. Ind., offered an amendment (H. Amdt. 95) that would prohibit any funds in the bill from being made available to the Planned Parenthood Federation of America Inc. (PPFA) or its affiliates. This amendment, along with H.R. 217, the Title X Abortion Provider Prohibition Act, also introduced by Pence, amounted to an effort to deny needed funding for critical health care services to women and girls throughout the country. The bill was a direct attack on women's health care and the organizations that provide it. These centers provide routine medical exams, cancer screenings, immunizations, contraceptive services, and testing and treatment for HIV and STDs. Loss of the critical health services it provides would have a severely adverse impact on the life and health of communities of color and low-income families. PPFA is the nation's leading sexual and reproductive health care provider, with affiliates that operate more than 820 health centers nationwide. For the last 95 years, it has provided valuable health care services to millions of American women and men, particularly in low-income communities.

The Leadership Conference opposed the Pence amendment and H.R. 217, because we strongly believe that health care for all persons in the United States is a fundamental human right. As such, organizations that provide quality health care services in a cost-effective manner, particularly in low-income communities, deserve broad public support.

The Pence amendment was adopted (240-185). A vote against it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 93 (02/18/11).

11. Reduction in WIC Funding (Broun Amendment to H.R. 2112, the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act)

As part of the larger spending cuts discussions, Rep. Paul Broun, R. Ga., proposed an amendment (H. Amdt. 438) to the Agricultural Appropriations bill for FY 2012 to reduce funding to the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) by \$604 million. Since 1972, the WIC program has supported low-income women and children with additional resources and access to nutritious food that may otherwise be unavailable to them.

The Leadership Conference opposed the Broun amendment because it would significantly reduce federal funding for a program specifically designed to serve low-income women and children.

The Broun amendment failed (64-360). A vote against it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 430 (6/15/11).



Immigration

12. Restriction on Funds to Enable State/Local Enforcement of Immigration Laws (Polis Amendment to FY 2012 Homeland Security Appropriations)

During consideration of the FY 2012 Homeland Security Appropriations bill, Rep. Jared Polis, D. Colo., offered an amendment to prohibit funds from being used to implement Section 287(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, a provision that permits the federal government to enter into agreements with state and local law enforcement agencies, permitting officers to perform immigration law enforcement functions.

The Leadership Conference supported the Polis amendment. Section 287(g) was intended to allow law enforcement to target dangerous criminals or terrorists, but it has instead led to a climate of racial profiling and community insecurity. Due to inadequate training and limited police resources, there is widespread evidence that law enforcement officers are targeting Hispanic-appearing individuals for minor offenses including traffic violations. In addition, the program has caused immigrants to avoid contacting police if they are victims or witnesses of crimes, out of fear that they will be jailed or deported themselves. It wastes limited federal and local resources, while doing nothing to address the root causes of unauthorized immigration – which can only be resolved through a complete overhaul of our immigration system.

The Polis amendment failed (107-313). A vote for it was counted as a + vote. 2011 Roll Call Vote No. 407 (6/2/2011).

LGBT Rights

13. Restriction on Defense Funds to Contravene the Defense of Marriage Act

During consideration of the FY 2012 Department of Defense Appropriations bill, Rep. Virginia Foxx, R. N.C., offered an amendment to prohibit the department from using funds in a manner that contravenes the Defense of Marriage Act (DOMA), which prohibits federal recognition of lawful same-sex marriages.

The Leadership Conference opposed the Foxx amendment. Like every federal agency, DOD is bound by DOMA and, as a result, cannot convey equal spousal rights and benefits to families of gay and lesbian service members. The amendment was offered simply as an attempt to inject the issue of marriage into the debate over the long-overdue and popular repeal of the “Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell” law, which barred open gays and lesbians from serving in the military and resulted in more than 13,500 unnecessary and unjust discharges. While we believe DOMA must be repealed, and the Justice Department and a growing number of federal courts have concluded that it is unconstitutional, it remains the law of the land and DOD is bound by it. The Foxx amendment is wholly unnecessary, and, if it has any purpose at all, it only complicates the effort of the Pentagon to eradicate discrimination while complying with existing law.



The Foxx amendment was adopted (248-175). A vote against it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No.516 (7/7/2011).

Voter's Rights

14. EAC Termination

In June 2011, the House took up H.R. 672, the Election Support Consolidation and Efficiency Act, a bill that would terminate the Election Assistance Commission (EAC) and transfer certain commission functions to the Federal Election Commission (FEC), and remaining operations regarding commission contracts and agreements to the Office of Management and Budget. Rep. Gregg Harper, R. Miss., offered a motion to suspend the rules to cut debate short and pass the bill, needing a two-thirds majority.

The Leadership Conference opposed the bill because the integrity of Americans' fundamental right to vote out-weighs any monetary savings. The EAC does valuable work to ensure the reliability and trustworthiness of our nation's election systems, including playing a major role in collecting accurate and comparable election data, and developing standards for voting systems. Its precedent-setting work has been recognized by nations around the world. Several countries are so impressed with our system that they have signed agreements with the EAC for technical assistance as they develop their own voting system standards and certification procedures. Based on past performance and due to its partisan divisions, the FEC is not an entity that can make decisions on a timely basis. Thus, in handing over the EAC to the FEC, Congress would be turning its back on federal efforts to ensure election integrity, improve voter access to the polls, and improve election systems.

The Harper motion failed (235-187). A vote against it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 466 (6/22/11).

Worker's Rights

15. Anti-Union Amendment to Defund the National Labor Relations Board (Price Amendment to H.R. 1, the Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act)

As part of an ongoing assault on workers' rights and a continued attempt to weaken the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB), Rep. Tom Price, R. Ga., offered an amendment (H. Amdt. 64) to H.R. 1—the continuing resolution to fund the federal government and its agencies—which would defund the NLRB for the remainder of 2011. The NLRB is an independent agency charged with conducting elections for labor union representation and investigating and remedying unfair labor practices.

The Leadership Conference opposed the Price amendment, because it would have eliminated the \$233.4 million in funding provided in the bill for salaries and expenses at the NLRB, in effect defunding the agency completely through the end of the fiscal year.



The Price amendment failed (176-250). A vote against it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 75 (2/17/11).

16. Fair Elections (LaTourette Amendment to H.R. 658, the FAA Air Transportation Modernization and Safety Improvement Act)

In 2010, the National Mediation Board (NMB), an agency that coordinates labor-management relations in railroad and airline industries, issued a new rule for union representation elections. The NMB's decision provided that a simple majority of votes cast would determine the outcome of the elections, consistent with how the majority of votes cast decide congressional and other elections. Prior to the 2010 change, non-voting workers were counted as "no" votes. The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) reauthorization bill would have returned election rules to the previous system, repealing the NMB decision. Rep. Steve LaTourette, R. Ohio, offered an amendment to the bill, under which representation would be determined by a majority of the votes actually cast and the unfair election language would be removed from the bill.

The Leadership Conference supported the LaTourette amendment because it would have preserved the fair NMB rule. The House ultimately rejected the ability of FAA employees to form a union. The FAA has been extended through March 31, 2012, and this will likely be a contentious issue as the House attempts to pass a long overdue FAA reauthorization bill.

The LaTourette amendment failed (206-220). A vote for it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 217 (4/1/11).

17. Pigford II Settlement Payments (King Amendment to H.R. 2112, the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act)

In February 2010, the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the U.S. Department of Justice announced a \$1.25 billion settlement agreement with African-American farmers to settle litigation in *In re Black Farmers Discrimination Litigation* (commonly referred to as *Pigford II*). After a series of failed attempts to appropriate funds for the settlement agreement, in November 2010, Congress passed the Claims Resolution Act (H.R. 4783), which funded the settlement and included strong protections against waste, fraud, and abuse to ensure integrity of the claims process. President Obama signed the Act in December 2010. Rep. Steve King, R. Iowa, filed an amendment (H. Amdt. 461) to H.R. 2112, the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, that would have barred the use of any funds appropriated under the Act from being used to settle claims associated with the *Pigford II* program.

The Leadership Conference opposed the King amendment and supported funding the settlement. Many of the farmers who would qualify for monies under the settlement have waited longer than a decade to be compensated; some have already died or lost their land.



The King amendment failed (155-262). A vote against it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 444 (6/16/11).

18. Protecting Jobs from Government Interference Act – Bill Limiting the National Labor Relations Board (H.R. 2587)

The National Labor Relations Act (NLRA) prohibits companies from taking any actions against workers, including firing employees or relocating a factory, for exercising federally protected rights such as forming a union or going on strike. In September, the House of Representatives considered H.R. 2587, a bill that would prohibit the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) from trying to block Boeing from operating a new \$750-million aircraft assembly line in South Carolina, a right-to-work state.

The NLRB had filed a complaint against Boeing in March accusing the company of establishing a nonunion production line in South Carolina. The complaint alleged that Boeing had moved the production line as retaliation against union workers in the state of Washington for past strikes. In December, the NLRB dropped its action against Boeing.

The Leadership Conference supports the NLRB's mandate to enforce the NLRA, ensuring that employees of private companies have the right to organize a union. The bill would severely diminish the NLRB's power to address employers that illegally retaliate against unionization efforts or protests over working conditions by moving their operations elsewhere.

The House passed the bill (238-186). A vote against it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 711 (9/15/11).

SENATE VOTES

Budget

1. Cut, Cap, and Balance Act (H.R. 2560)

The Cut, Cap, and Balance Act was one of several proposals that came up in Congress during the summer 2011 debate over deficit reduction. With the federal government projected to reach the debt ceiling in several weeks, possibly resulting in the government defaulting on its obligations for the first time in history, the House passed H.R. 2560. The bill would have cut the deficit by half in Fiscal Year 2012, capped future spending at 18 percent of the Gross Domestic Product, and required the House and Senate to pass a balanced budget amendment to the U.S. Constitution before allowing any further increase in the debt ceiling. When it reached the Senate, it was subjected to a motion to table the consideration of the bill, which would have the effect of killing it.

The Leadership Conference opposed H.R. 2560, and supported the motion to table it. While we share the interest of all Americans in ensuring long-term fiscal stability, H.R. 2560 amounts to a “crash diet” approach that will devastate our most vulnerable populations and create lasting impediments to economic growth. Even though it would put off the painful details until later, it is clear that it would require extreme and irresponsible cuts in federal spending, particularly those most important to people of color, young children, students, older Americans, women, unemployed people, and uninsured people. By restricting federal spending to 18 percent of GDP (a level not seen since 1966), the proposed amendment would force cuts even more drastic than the Ryan budget, which reduces spending to approximately 20 percent each year. Finally, it would hold hostage our nation’s long-term economic health by requiring, as a condition to any increase in the federal debt ceiling, that Congress pass a balanced budget amendment, which would require the largest budget cuts precisely when the economy is at its weakest.

The Senate voted to table the Cut, Cap, and Balance Act (51-46). A vote in favor of the motion was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 116 (7/22/2011).

2. Budget Control Act (S. 627)

As Congress was locked in a long-running debate over deficit reduction, and with the federal government facing the prospect of reaching its debt ceiling and possibly defaulting on its financial obligations, the House passed S. 627 (an unrelated bill passed by the Senate) with new language, called the Budget Control Act. The Budget Control Act proposed \$3 trillion in spending cuts over the next decade, with \$1.2 trillion coming from cuts to discretionary programs and another \$1.8 trillion in savings that would be required as a condition of raising the federal debt ceiling. Following House passage, Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid, D. Nev., moved to table a motion to agree to the House amendment. This would have the effect of killing the revised version of S. 627.

The Leadership Conference opposed the Budget Control Act, and supported the motion to table it in the Senate. The Budget Control Act would have provided no realistic alternatives for attaining this \$1.8



trillion in savings. Congress would have been forced to: 1) cut Social Security and Medicare benefits heavily for current retirees, something that all budget plans from both parties (including the previously House-passed Ryan budget) have ruled out; 2) repeal the Affordable Care Act's coverage expansions while retaining its measures that cut Medicare payments and raise tax revenues; or 3) eviscerate the safety net for low-income children, parents, seniors, and people with disabilities. In short, it would have placed the burden of deficit reduction on the backs of those who could least afford it. With millions of families struggling in the face of unemployment and reduced income, the bill would make matters far worse. The only sensible alternative remains a balanced approach to deficit reduction that includes increased revenues.

The Senate voted to table the Budget Control Act (59-41). A vote in favor of the motion was counted as a + vote. It should be noted that several conservative senators voted for the motion because they thought the bill did not go far enough in cutting government spending and reducing the deficit, a position contrary to The Leadership Conference. Roll Call Vote No. 120 (7/29/2011).

3. Balanced Budget Amendment (S.J. Res. 10)

As one part of a deal that Congress reached in August to raise the federal debt ceiling, the Senate voted on an amendment to the U.S. Constitution that would require the government to balance the budget every year. S.J. Res. 10, one of several versions introduced in the Senate, would permit a deficit only if approved by two-thirds of each house or in the event of military conflict. The House had already defeated a similar proposal, rendering the Senate vote purely symbolic.

The Leadership Conference opposed S.J. Res. 10. While the notion of a balanced budget amendment (BBA) may have a certain political appeal, its impact in reality would be disastrous for the economy as a whole. While it punts on the specifics, it would require extreme spending cuts precisely when the economy is at its weakest and when government revenues are at their lowest, preventing the government from resorting to countercyclical policies precisely when they are needed most. It would tip a struggling economy into a recession and would keep it there for a protracted period of time. It would also virtually guarantee that in the event of any shortfall, the budget would be balanced on the backs of people who can afford it the least. By requiring a two-thirds vote to raise additional debt, S.J. Res. 10 would make the risk of default more likely and empower a minority to hold the creditworthiness of the U.S. hostage to whatever other political demands they may have. It is clear that BBA proponents have not yet fully thought out the details of this or similar proposals.

The Senate defeated S.J. Res. 10, as it failed to obtain the two-thirds vote required to advance (47-53). A vote against it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 229 (12/14/11).



Consumer Protection

4. Nomination of Richard Cordray as Director of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau

In July 2011, President Obama nominated former Ohio Attorney General Richard Cordray to serve as director of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB), a new regulatory agency that was created by the 2010 Wall Street reform law. His nomination came several months after 44 Republican senators had vowed in writing to filibuster any nominee to head the CFPB, unless Obama agreed to new legislation that would drastically weaken the agency. As a result, 60 votes would be required to overcome the filibuster, in a procedure known as cloture.

The Leadership Conference supported the confirmation of Cordray. He possesses a stellar background and a wealth of experience, including a master's degree in economics from Oxford University, a J.D. from the University of Chicago Law School, a clerkship on the U.S. Supreme Court, years in private practice, and public service at many levels of government. He has earned widespread praise from the Ohio business community and consumer advocates alike. Few people have questioned his qualifications. Instead his confirmation was held hostage by a minority of senators who were unhappy with the enactment of Wall Street reform, and who were willing to handcuff a part of the government unless Congress bows to their new demands. Such a move is unprecedented in the Senate, and it will drastically alter the nature of the confirmation process in the future. (In January 2012, during a long period of congressional inactivity, Obama installed Cordray as director of the CFPB, through his constitutional power to make recess appointments.)

The Senate did not invoke cloture (53-45). A vote for it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 223 (12/8/11). On January 4, 2012, Obama recess appointed Cordray to direct the CFPB.

Criminal Justice

5. National Criminal Justice Commission (Webb Amendment to H.R. 2112, the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act)

During consideration of the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2012 (H.R. 2112), Sen. Jim Webb, D. Va., offered an amendment (Amdt. 750 as modified) to include the National Criminal Justice Commission Act (NCJCA) in the bill. The NCJCA, which has bipartisan support, would establish an independent national commission charged with conducting a thorough evaluation of the nation's criminal justice system and offering recommendations for cost-effective reforms. The NCJCA would examine disparities in the criminal justice system, over-reliance on incarceration, and the costs associated with our burgeoning prison system.

The Leadership Conference supported the NCJCA because of the need for comprehensive review of our criminal justice system, where basic tenets of fairness and justice are called into question at every stage. The establishment of a National Criminal Justice Commission to study and evaluate our criminal justice



policies and practices is an important first step in developing cost-effective and evidence-based solutions to improve the system. Furthermore, in addition to developing a research-based strategy, the commission would restore public confidence in the criminal justice system and increase our collective safety.

The Senate did not invoke cloture (57-43). A vote for it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 173 (10/20/11).

Health Care

6. 1099 Provisions in ACA (Menendez Amendment to H.R. 4, the Comprehensive 1099 Taxpayer Protection and Repayment of Exchange Subsidy Overpayments Act of 2011)

Sen. Robert Menendez, D. N.J., offered an amendment to H.R. 4, a bill proposing the repeal of the 1099 tax provision in the Affordable Care Act (ACA). The amendment, S. Amdt. 284, would require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to conduct a study into the effects of repealing the 1099 tax provision. The study would examine the effects of the repeal on health insurance premiums for employees and owners of small businesses and the number of individuals who do not have health insurance coverage.

The Leadership Conference supported this amendment because it would act as a safety net ensuring that the repeal of the 1099 tax provision did not increase the number of uninsured and effectively undermine the purpose of the ACA. The amendment's emphasis on avoiding any legislation that increases the level of uninsured is essential for low-income families, people of color, women, seniors, and people with disabilities, who often experience lower access to quality health care.

The Menendez amendment failed (41-58). A vote for it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 48 (4/5/11).

7. Defunding of Affordable Care Act (H. Con.Res. 35)

In April, the House passed a bill to retroactively prohibit any money in the Department of Defense and Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act (H.R. 1473), the appropriations bill for the rest of Fiscal Year 2012, from being used to fund the Affordable Care Act (ACA). While the bill was touted as a "correction," its real purpose was to undermine the ACA. After House passage, it was immediately taken up in the Senate.

The Leadership Conference supported passage of the ACA and opposes attempts to weaken it. This amendment would limit funding under the ACA, which helps to provide access to quality health care for low-income families, people of color, women, seniors, and people with disabilities. Health care is a human right and drastically underfunding the ACA would deny that right to historically underserved populations.



The Senate defeated H. Con.Res. 35(47-53). A vote against it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 59 (4/14/11).

8. FY 2011 Planned Parenthood Funding (H. Con.Res. 36)

As part of a continuous attack on women's reproductive rights, the House passed a bill to retroactively prohibit any funds in the Fiscal Year 2011 appropriations bill (H.R. 1473) from being made available to Planned Parenthood Federation of America Inc. or its affiliates. This provision was a direct attack on women's health care and organizations that provide it. These centers provide routine medical exams, cancer screenings, immunizations, contraceptive services, and testing and treatment for HIV and STDs. Loss of the critical health services it provides would have a severely adverse impact on the life and health of communities of color and low-income families. Adoption of the resolution would have denied funding for the most critical health needs of low-income and minority women in the United States. After House passage, it was immediately brought up in the Senate.

The Leadership Conference opposed the adoption of H. Con.Res. 36 because we strongly believe that health care for all persons in the United States is a fundamental human right. As such, organizations that provide quality health care services in a cost-effective manner, particularly in low-income communities, deserve broad public support.

The Senate defeated H. Con.Res. 36 (42 -58). A vote against it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 60 (4/14/11).

Jobs

9. American Jobs Act (S. 1660)

Initially proposed by President Obama in a September 2011 speech before a joint session of Congress, the American Jobs Act contains a number of strong, bipartisan proposals that will help reduce unemployment in the short term, and put our nation on a more solid economic footing in the long term. It was shortly thereafter introduced in the Senate as S. 1660, and the leadership made a motion to proceed to its consideration. Opponents filibustered it, however, forcing supporters to invoke cloture – a procedure requiring 60 votes – in order to proceed with the bill.

The Leadership Conference supported S. 1660 and the underlying motion. The American Jobs Act contains many commonsense, bipartisan, cost-efficient, and – most important of all – effective provisions that will help Americans get back on their feet, revitalize our nation's economy, and get Americans back to work. Among other things, it would provide badly needed investments in our infrastructure; prevent layoffs of teachers, first responders, and other important public employees; assist low-income youth and adults to obtain work experience; expand job assistance to veterans; extend unemployment insurance; and help rebuild the housing market in the aftermath of staggering levels of foreclosures. It paid for these



provisions through responsible increases in revenues. S. 1660 would rapidly put Americans back to work and increase economic growth.

The Senate did not invoke cloture (50-49). A vote for it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No.160 (10/11/2011).

10. Teachers and First Responders Back to Work Act (S. 1723)

Following the filibuster of the American Jobs Act (S. 1660), supporters of the measure attempted to move forward with consideration of a portion of that bill as a separate measure. The Teachers and First Responders Back to Work Act (S. 1723), was a budget neutral proposal that would create or save hundreds of thousands of jobs for teachers and first responders such as police officers and firefighters. As with S. 1660, opponents filibustered it, forcing supporters to invoke cloture – a procedure requiring 60 votes – in order to proceed with the bill.

The Leadership Conference supported S. 1723 and the underlying motion. The bill would provide \$30 billion to protect or create jobs for nearly 400,000 teachers, helping ensure that our children do not bear the brunt of our economic downturn. It would also provide \$5 billion to keep thousands of local police officers and firefighters on the job, helping to ensure that public safety is not compromised by state and local government budget cuts. These provisions would be fully paid for by a surtax of one-half of one percent on income above \$1 million. The provisions in S. 1723 are beneficial to minority and low-income communities, will help boost our national economic recovery, are fiscally responsible, are highly popular with the public, and have a history of bipartisan support.

The Senate did not invoke cloture (50-50). A vote for it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 177 (10/20/2011).

11. Rebuild America Jobs Act (S. 1769)

After Congress failed to pass comprehensive jobs legislation, Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid, D. Nev., moved to proceed on the Rebuild America Jobs Act (S. 1769). The Act would have provided \$50 billion of immediate investments in transportation infrastructure and \$10 billion for a national infrastructure bank, an independent institution that provides credit support to qualified infrastructure projects of regional and national significance.

The Leadership Conference supported the targeted investments of the Rebuild America Jobs Act because they would have benefited localities throughout the country; a significant percentage of highway funds would be programmed directly at the local level and most transit funds would be allocated to local-level transit authorities. The Rebuild America Jobs Act would have also ensured that transportation investments allow for the hiring of local workers, to maximize economic benefits for communities where projects are located *and provide* investments for training, apprenticeship, and skill development programs.



The Senate did not invoke cloture (51-49) A vote for it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 195 (11/3/11).

Nominations

12. Nomination of Edward M. Chen to the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California

In August 2009, President Obama first nominated Magistrate Judge Edward M. Chen for a judgeship. After the Senate failed to act on his nomination in the 111th Congress, Obama nominated him again in January 2011. In a refreshing break from what has increasingly become the norm in the Senate confirmation process, several opponents of his confirmation agreed that he should be given an up-or-down vote without being required to overcome a filibuster.

The Leadership Conference supported Chen's confirmation. By the time he was confirmed, he had served for nearly a decade as a magistrate judge on the same court to which he was being nominated, having recently been appointed to a second term. During that time, as well as throughout his career, Chen had earned widespread bipartisan praise for his intelligence, integrity, judgment, and compassion. Chen was the son of Chinese immigrants, and spent much of his childhood supporting his family's small business after his father passed away. He graduated from the University of California at Berkeley School of Law (Boalt Hall). He then served as a law clerk on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, before working as an attorney in private practice and then with the American Civil Liberties Union. Prior to his confirmation vote, Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman Patrick Leahy, D. Vt., called Chen's life story "a moving reminder of what it is possible to achieve in this great nation through hard work."

The Senate voted to confirm Edward Chen (56-42). A vote for it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 68 (5/10/2011).

13. Nomination of Goodwin Liu to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit

In February 2010, President Obama nominated Professor Goodwin Liu, of the University of California at Berkeley School of Law (Boalt Hall) to a seat on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. After the Senate failed to act on his nomination in the 111th Congress, he was renominated in January 2011. Due to a filibuster by opponents, the Senate was forced to vote on a motion to invoke cloture, a procedure that required 60 votes to succeed.

The Leadership Conference supported Liu's confirmation. His stellar background, his intellectual honesty and independence, and his utmost respect for the Constitution and its values all made him an outstanding candidate to serve on the Ninth Circuit. His credentials are truly outstanding: He graduated from high school as a co-valedictorian, graduated Phi Beta Kappa from Stanford University, was a Rhodes Scholar, and distinguished himself at Yale Law School by serving as an editor of the Yale Law Journal. He also served as a law clerk for Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg. After several years in private practice, he became a



highly respected law professor at Boalt Hall. His writings and other legal work show that he takes a highly thoughtful approach to difficult issues, carefully analyzing all sides of arguments and reaching conclusions based on well-established law rather than political ideology. His nomination garnered strong support, from across the political and philosophical spectrum, among those who know him best.

The Senate did not invoke cloture (52-43). A vote in favor of the motion was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 74 (5/19/2011).

14. Nomination of Caitlin Halligan to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit

In September 2010, President Obama nominated attorney Caitlin Halligan for a judgeship. After the Senate failed to act on the nomination in the 111th Congress, she was renominated in January 2011. Due to a filibuster by opponents, the Senate was forced to vote on a motion to invoke cloture, a procedure that required 60 votes to succeed.

The Leadership Conference supported the confirmation of Halligan. Her credentials were outstanding, including graduating with honors from Princeton University and Georgetown University Law Center. She had served as solicitor general of New York, representing the state in many cases before the U.S. Supreme Court. She had the enthusiastic bipartisan support of fellow lawyers, former judges, law enforcement officials, and others who cited her "brilliant legal mind, her collegiality and fair-mindedness, and her abiding respect for the rule of law."

The filibuster against Halligan marked the abandonment of a bipartisan agreement in the Senate, reached in 2005, to allow the filibuster of nominees only in "extraordinary circumstances." No one can claim in good faith that such a standard was met here. Most of the opposition to Halligan's confirmation stemmed from her representation of the state of New York, in litigation against gun manufacturers. Opponents used this work to brand her as "hostile" to the Second Amendment, even though legal ethics guidelines have long made clear that an attorney's work on behalf of a client does not amount to an endorsement of the client's objectives. The filibuster of a judicial nominee based on her diligent representation of a client will, unfortunately, set a disastrous precedent for the judicial confirmation process in the future.

The Senate did not invoke cloture (54-45). A vote for it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 222 (12/6/11).

Worker's Rights

15. Excluding TSA Officers from Collective Bargaining (Wicker Amendment to S. 223, the FAA Air Transportation Modernization and Safety Improvement Act

In November 2010, the Federal Labor Relations Authority, an independent agency that governs labor relations between the federal government and its employees, decided that Transportation Security Administration (TSA) officers would be allowed to vote on union representation. In February 2011, TSA



Administrator John Pistole announced the election would move forward, giving TSA officers some collective bargaining rights. One day after Pistole's announcement, Sen. Roger Wicker, R. Miss., offered an amendment that would prohibit collective bargaining for TSA security screeners.

The Leadership Conference opposed the Wicker amendment, which would have excluded more than 40,000 TSA personnel from collective bargaining. Giving TSA officers greater voice in their workplace will have positive effects on security, employee morale, attrition rates, and injury rates.

The Wicker amendment failed (47-51). A vote against it was counted as a + vote. Roll Call Vote No. 17 (2/15/11).

Voting Record Key: House



Symbol Key:

+	signifies a vote in line with The Leadership Conference's position
-	signifies a vote against The Leadership Conference's position
(+)	signifies a position in line with The Leadership Conference's position
(-)	signifies a position against The Leadership Conference's position
X	indicates that a yea or nay vote was not cast
i	indicates that the member was not in the office for a full term

Key to CQ House Vote Number:

14	Health Care Overhaul Law Repeal – Passage
54	Legal Services Corporation
75	NLRB funding cut
92	Gainful Employment
93	Planned Parenthood Funding
217	FAA Reauth. – National Mediation Board Rule
277	Ryan Budget Resolution for FY2012
407	Bar funds for 287(g) (FY2012 Homeland Security Approps.)
430	WIC Funding Reduction (FY2012 Ag Approps.)
444	Pigford II Settlement – amdt. to block (FY2012 Ag Approps.)
466	EAC Termination
516	No defense funds to contravene DOMA (FY20112 DoD Approps.)
621	Consumer Financial Protection Bureau weakening
677	Boehner Budget Bill
703	High-Quality Charter School Definition – King Amdt.
711	Restrictions on NLRB ability to order companies to produce at certain locations, overturning ruling on Boeing
858	Balanced Budget Amendment
923	Payroll Tax/UI

House Voting Record 2011: Alabama - Arizona

CQ Vote Number:				14	54	75	92	93	217	277	407	430	444	466	516	621	677	703	711	858	923
				Health Care Repeal	LSC	NLRB Funding Cut	Gainful Employment	Planned Parenthood Funding	FAA / Natl Mediation	Ryan Budget	287(g) Funding	WIC Funding	Pigford II	EAC Termination	DOMA Funding	CFPB Weakening	Boehner Budget	King Charter School Amdt.	NLRB Restrictions	BBA	Payroll Tax/UI
Leadership Conference Position				Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay
	Dist.	Civil Rights Score	Report Total																		
Alabama																					
Aderholt (R)	4	17%	17%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Bachus, S. (R)	6	22%	22%	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Bonner (R)	1	22%	22%	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Brooks (R)	5	11%	11%	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
Roby (R)	2	17%	17%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Rogers, Mike D. (R)	3	22%	22%	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Sewell (D)	7	94%	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Alaska																					
Young, D. (R)	AL	25%	22%	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	X	-	X	-	+	+	-	-
Arizona																					
Flake (R)	6	6%	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
Franks, T. (R)	2	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gosar (R)	1	11%	11%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Grijalva (D)	7	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Pastor (D)	4	94%	94%	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Quayle (R)	3	13%	11%	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Schweikert (R)	5	6%	6%	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-

House Voting Record 2011: Arkansas - California (p. 1)

CQ Vote Number:				14	54	75	92	93	217	277	407	430	444	466	516	621	677	703	711	858	923
				Health Care Repeal	LSC	NLRB Funding Cut	Gainful Employment	Planned Parenthood Funding	FAA / Natl Mediation	Ryan Budget	287(g) Funding	WIC Funding	Pigford II	EAC Termination	DOMA Funding	CFPB Weakening	Boehner Budget	King Charter School Amdt.	NLRB Restrictions	BBA	Payroll Tax/UI
Leadership Conference Position				Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay
	Dist.	Civil Rights Score	Report Total																		
Arkansas																					
Crawford (R)	1	22%	22%	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Griffin (R)	2	22%	22%	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Ross, M. (D)	4	50%	50%	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-
Womack (R)	3	17%	17%	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
California																					
Baca (D)	43	94%	94%	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	(+)	+	+	+	+
Bass, K. (D)	33	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	(+)	+
Becerra (D)	31	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Berman (D)	28	94%	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Bilbray (R)	50	11%	11%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Bono Mack (R)	45	22%	22%	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-
Calvert (R)	44	17%	17%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Campbell (R)	48	6%	6%	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
Capps (D)	23	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Cardoza (D)	18	76%	72%	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	-	-
Chu (D)	32	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Costa (D)	20	82%	78%	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	-	+
Davis, S. (D)	53	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Denham (R)	19	11%	11%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-

House Voting Record 2011: California (p. 2)

CQ Vote Number:				14	54	75	92	93	217	277	407	430	444	466	516	621	677	703	711	858	923	
				Health Care Repeal	LSC	NLRB Funding Cut	Gainful Employment	Planned Parenthood Funding	FAA / Natl Mediation	Ryan Budget	287(g) Funding	WIC Funding	Pigford II	EAC Termination	DOMA Funding	CFPB Weakening	Boehner Budget	King Charter School Amdt.	NLRB Restrictions	BBA	Payroll Tax/UI	
Leadership Conference Position				Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	
	Dist.	Civil Rights Score	Report Total																			
California (con't)																						
Dreier (R)	26	22%	22%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-
Eshoo (D)	14	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	(+)	(+)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Farr (D)	17	100%	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Filner (D)	51	94%	94%	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	(+)	(+)
Gallegly (R)	24	17%	17%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Garamendi (D)	10	94%	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Hahn (D)	36	100%	33%														+	+	+	+	+	+
Harman (D)	36	100%	22%	+	+	X	+	+														
Herger (R)	2	6%	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Honda (D)	15	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Hunter (R)	52	6%	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Issa (R)	49	17%	17%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Lee (D)	9	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Lewis, Jerry (R)	41	17%	17%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Lofgren (D)	16	100%	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Lungren (R)	3	17%	17%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Matsui (D)	5	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
McCarthy, K. (R)	22	11%	11%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
McClintock (R)	4	11%	11%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+
McKeon (R)	25	17%	17%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-

House Voting Record 2011: Florida (p. 1)

CQ Vote Number:				14	54	75	92	93	217	277	407	430	444	466	516	621	677	703	711	858	923	
				Health Care Repeal	LSC	NLRB Funding Cut	Gainful Employment	Planned Parenthood Funding	FAA / Natl Mediation	Ryan Budget	287(g) Funding	WIC Funding	Pigford II	EAC Termination	DOMA Funding	CFPB Weakening	Boehner Budget	King Charter School Amdt.	NLRB Restrictions	BBA	Payroll Tax/UI	
Leadership Conference Position				Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	
	Dist.	Civil Rights Score	Report Total																			
Florida																						
Adams (R)	24	11%	11%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	
Bilirakis (R)	9	11%	11%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	
Brown, C. (D)	3	94%	94%	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Buchanan (R)	13	17%	17%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	
Castor (D)	11	94%	89%	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	+	
Crenshaw (R)	4	17%	17%	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	
Deutch (D)	19	94%	89%	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	+	
Diaz-Balart (R)	21	39%	39%	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	
Hastings, A. (D)	23	94%	94%	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Mack (R)	14	6%	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	
Mica (R)	7	17%	17%	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	
Miller, J. (R)	1	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nugent (R)	5	11%	11%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	
Posey (R)	15	11%	11%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	
Rivera (R)	25	33%	33%	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	
Rooney (R)	16	17%	17%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	
Ros-Lehtinen (R)	18	39%	39%	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	
Ross, D. (R)	12	6%	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	
Southerland (R)	2	6%	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	
Stearns (R)	6	6%	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	

House Voting Record 2011: Florida (p. 2) - Georgia

CQ Vote Number:				14	54	75	92	93	217	277	407	430	444	466	516	621	677	703	711	858	923	
				Health Care Repeal	LSC	NLRB Funding Cut	Gainful Employment	Planned Parenthood Funding	FAA / Natl Mediation	Ryan Budget	287(g) Funding	WIC Funding	Pigford II	EAC Termination	DOMA Funding	CFPB Weakening	Boehner Budget	King Charter School Amdt.	NLRB Restrictions	BBA	Payroll Tax/UI	
Leadership Conference Position				Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	
	Dist.	Civil Rights Score	Report Total																			
Florida (con't)																						
Wasserman Schultz (D)	20	94%	94%	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Webster (R)	8	12%	11%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	(-)	-	-	-
West, A. (R)	22	17%	17%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Wilson, F. (D)	17	94%	94%	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Young, C.W. (R)	10	18%	17%	-	+	-	-	-	X	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Georgia																						
Barrow (D)	12	61%	61%	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-
Bishop, S. (D)	2	82%	78%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	X	+	+	+	-	-	+
Broun (R)	10	6%	6%	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
Gingrey (R)	11	12%	11%	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Graves, T. (R)	9	6%	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
Johnson, H. (D)	4	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Kingston (R)	1	11%	11%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Lewis, John (D)	5	100%	89%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	+	+	+
Price, T. (R)	6	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scott, A. (R)	8	12%	11%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	X	-	+	-	-	-	-
Scott, D. (D)	13	89%	89%	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Westmoreland, L. (R)	3	6%	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Woodall (R)	7	17%	17%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+

House Voting Record 2011: Hawaii - Illinois (p.1)

CQ Vote Number:				14	54	75	92	93	217	277	407	430	444	466	516	621	677	703	711	858	923
				Health Care Repeal	LSC	NLRB Funding Cut	Gainful Employment	Planned Parenthood Funding	FAA / Natl Mediation	Ryan Budget	287(g) Funding	WIC Funding	Pigford II	EAC Termination	DOMA Funding	CFPB Weakening	Boehner Budget	King Charter School Amdt.	NLRB Restrictions	BBA	Payroll Tax/UI
Leadership Conference Position				Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay
	Dist.	Civil Rights Score	Report Total																		
Hawaii																					
Hanabusa (D)	1	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Hirono (D)	2	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Idaho																					
Labrador (R)	1	18%	17%	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	X	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Simpson (R)	2	28%	28%	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Illinois																					
Biggert (R)	13	39%	39%	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-
Costello (D)	12	72%	72%	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+
Davis, D. (D)	7	94%	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Dold (R)	10	33%	33%	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Gutierrez (D)	4	100%	89%	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X
Hultgren (R)	14	11%	11%	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jackson, J. (D)	2	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Johnson, Timothy (R)	15	47%	44%	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	X	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	+
Kinzinger (R)	11	28%	28%	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Lipinski (D)	3	72%	72%	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+
Manzullo (R)	16	6%	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Quigley (D)	5	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Roskam (R)	6	17%	17%	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-

House Voting Record 2011: Illinois (p.2) - Indiana

CQ Vote Number:				14	54	75	92	93	217	277	407	430	444	466	516	621	677	703	711	858	923	
				Health Care Repeal	LSC	NLRB Funding Cut	Gainful Employment	Planned Parenthood Funding	FAA / Natl Mediation	Ryan Budget	287(g) Funding	WIC Funding	Pigford II	EAC Termination	DOMA Funding	CFPB Weakening	Boehner Budget	King Charter School Amdt.	NLRB Restrictions	BBA	Payroll Tax/UI	
Leadership Conference Position				Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay
	Dist.	Civil Rights Score	Report Total																			
Illinois (con't)																						
Rush (D)	1	100%	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Schakowsky (D)	9	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Schilling (R)	17	17%	17%	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Schock (R)	18	18%	17%	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	X	-	+	-	-	-	-
Shimkus (R)	19	22%	22%	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Walsh (R)	8	6%	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
Indiana																						
Bucshon (R)	8	22%	22%	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Burton (R)	5	6%	6%	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carson (D)	7	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Donnelly (D)	2	67%	67%	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
Pence (R)	6	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rokita (R)	4	6%	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Stutzman (R)	3	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Visclosky (D)	1	88%	89%	+	+	+	-	+	(+)	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	(+)	+	+	+	+
Young, T. (R)	9	17%	17%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-

House Voting Record 2011: Mississippi - Montana

CQ Vote Number:				14	54	75	92	93	217	277	407	430	444	466	516	621	677	703	711	858	923	
				Health Care Repeal	LSC	NLRB Funding Cut	Gainful Employment	Planned Parenthood Funding	FAA / Natl Mediation	Ryan Budget	287(g) Funding	WIC Funding	Pigford II	EAC Termination	DOMA Funding	CFPB Weakening	Boehner Budget	King Charter School Amdt.	NLRB Restrictions	BBA	Payroll Tax/UI	
Leadership Conference Position				Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	
	Dist.	Civil Rights Score	Report Total																			
Mississippi																						
Harper (R)	3	18%	17%	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	
Nunnelee (R)	1	17%	17%	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	
Palazzo (R)	4	11%	11%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	
Thompson, B. (D)	2	89%	89%	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Missouri																						
Akin (R)	2	17%	17%	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	
Carnahan (D)	3	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Clay (D)	1	94%	94%	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Cleaver (D)	5	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Emerson (R)	8	33%	33%	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	
Graves, S. (R)	6	17%	17%	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	
Hartzler (R)	4	17%	17%	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	
Long (R)	7	11%	11%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	
Luetkemeyer (R)	9	17%	17%	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	
Montana																						
Rehberg (R)	AL	28%	28%	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	

House Voting Record 2011: New Jersey (p. 2) - New York (p. 1)

CQ Vote Number:				14	54	75	92	93	217	277	407	430	444	466	516	621	677	703	711	858	923	
				Health Care Repeal	LSC	NLRB Funding Cut	Gainful Employment	Planned Parenthood Funding	FAA / Natl Mediation	Ryan Budget	287(g) Funding	WIC Funding	Pigford II	EAC Termination	DOMA Funding	CFPB Weakening	Boehner Budget	King Charter School Amdt.	NLRB Restrictions	BBA	Payroll Tax/UI	
Leadership Conference Position				Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	
	Dist.	Civil Rights Score	Report Total																			
New Jersey (con't)																						
Payne (D)	10	94%	89%	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Rothman (D)	9	89%	89%	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Runyan (R)	3	28%	28%	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Sires (D)	13	89%	89%	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Smith, C. (R)	4	29%	28%	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	X	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
New Mexico																						
Heinrich (D)	1	94%	94%	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Luján (D)	3	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Pearce (R)	2	17%	17%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
New York																						
Ackerman (D)	5	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Bishop, T. (D)	1	94%	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Buerkle (R)	25	11%	11%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Clarke (D)	11	100%	94%	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Crowley (D)	7	94%	89%	+	+	X	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Engel (D)	17	94%	94%	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Gibson, C. (R)	20	39%	39%	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-
Grimm (R)	13	39%	39%	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-
Hanna (R)	24	35%	33%	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	X	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-

House Voting Record 2011: New York (p. 2)

CQ Vote Number:				14	54	75	92	93	217	277	407	430	444	466	516	621	677	703	711	858	923
				Health Care Repeal	LSC	NLRB Funding Cut	Gainful Employment	Planned Parenthood Funding	FAA / Natl Mediation	Ryan Budget	287(g) Funding	WIC Funding	Pigford II	EAC Termination	DOMA Funding	CFPB Weakening	Boehner Budget	King Charter School Amdt.	NLRB Restrictions	BBA	Payroll Tax/UI
Leadership Conference Position				Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay
	Dist.	Civil Rights Score	Report Total																		
New York (con't)																					
Hayworth (R)	19	22%	22%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-
Higgins (D)	27	94%	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Hinchev (D)	22	100%	89%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	+	+	+	+
Hochul (D)	26	82%	50%								-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
Israel (D)	2	89%	89%	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
King, P. (R)	3	18%	17%	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-
Lee, C. (R)	26	0%	0%	-																	
Lowey (D)	18	94%	94%	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Maloney (D)	14	94%	94%	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
McCarthy, C. (D)	4	89%	89%	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Meeks, G. (D)	6	94%	89%	+	+	+	-	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Nadler (D)	8	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	(+)	+	+
Owens (D)	23	89%	89%	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
Rangel (D)	15	100%	89%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Reed, T. (R)	29	22%	22%	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Serrano (D)	16	94%	94%	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Slaughter (D)	28	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	(+)	(+)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Tonko (D)	21	94%	94%	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Townsend (D)	10	94%	83%	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	X	+	+	+

House Voting Record 2011: New York (p. 3) - North Dakota

CQ Vote Number:				14	54	75	92	93	217	277	407	430	444	466	516	621	677	703	711	858	923	
				Health Care Repeal	LSC	NLRB Funding Cut	Gainful Employment	Planned Parenthood Funding	FAA / Natl Mediation	Ryan Budget	287(g) Funding	WIC Funding	Pigford II	EAC Termination	DOMA Funding	CFPB Weakening	Boehner Budget	King Charter School Amdt.	NLRB Restrictions	BBA	Payroll Tax/UI	
Leadership Conference Position				Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	
	Dist.	Civil Rights Score	Report Total																			
New York (con't)																						
Turner, B. (R)	9	0%	0%																-	-	-	
Velázquez (D)	12	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Weiner (D)	9	100%	44%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	X									
North Carolina																						
Butterfield (D)	1	100%	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	+	
Coble (R)	6	12%	11%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	X	
Ellmers (R)	2	11%	11%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	
Foxy (R)	5	11%	11%	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	
Jones (R)	3	33%	33%	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	
Kissell (D)	8	76%	72%	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	X	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	
McHenry (R)	10	6%	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	
McIntyre (D)	7	61%	61%	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	
Miller, B. (D)	13	94%	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Myrick (R)	9	12%	11%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	
Price, D. (D)	4	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Shuler (D)	11	67%	67%	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	
Watt (D)	12	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
North Dakota																						
Berg (R)	AL	11%	11%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	

House Voting Record 2011: Ohio

CQ Vote Number:				14	54	75	92	93	217	277	407	430	444	466	516	621	677	703	711	858	923
				Health Care Repeal	LSC	NLRB Funding Cut	Gainful Employment	Planned Parenthood Funding	FAA / Natl Mediation	Ryan Budget	287(g) Funding	WIC Funding	Pigford II	EAC Termination	DOMA Funding	CFPB Weakening	Boehner Budget	King Charter School Amdt.	NLRB Restrictions	BBA	Payroll Tax/UI
Leadership Conference Position				Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay
	Dist.	Civil Rights Score	Report Total																		
Ohio																					
Austria (R)	7	22%	22%	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Boehner (R)	8	0%	0%	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	X
Chabot (R)	1	11%	11%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Fudge (D)	11	94%	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Gibbs, B. (R)	18	12%	11%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	X	-	-	+	-	-	-
Johnson, B. (R)	6	17%	17%	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan (R)	4	6%	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Kaptur (D)	9	94%	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Kucinich (D)	10	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
LaTourette (R)	14	39%	39%	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-
Latta (R)	5	11%	11%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Renacci (R)	16	11%	11%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ryan, T. (D)	17	89%	89%	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Schmidt (R)	2	11%	11%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Stivers (R)	15	20%	17%	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Sutton (D)	13	94%	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Tiberi (R)	12	22%	22%	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Turner (R)	3	28%	28%	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-

House Voting Record 2011: Pennsylvania (p. 2) - South Carolina (p. 1)

CQ Vote Number:				14	54	75	92	93	217	277	407	430	444	466	516	621	677	703	711	858	923
				Health Care Repeal	LSC	NLRB Funding Cut	Gainful Employment	Planned Parenthood Funding	FAA / Natl Mediation	Ryan Budget	287(g) Funding	WIC Funding	Pigford II	EAC Termination	DOMA Funding	CFPB Weakening	Boehner Budget	King Charter School Amdt.	NLRB Restrictions	BBA	Payroll Tax/UI
Leadership Conference Position				Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay
	Dist.	Civil Rights Score	Report Total																		
Pennsylvania (con't)																					
Fitzpatrick (R)	8	28%	28%	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-
Gerlach (R)	6	22%	22%	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Holden (D)	17	78%	78%	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+
Kelly (R)	3	17%	17%	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Marino (R)	10	13%	17%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	(+)	(-)	-	-
Meehan (R)	7	35%	33%	-	+	+	(-)	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-
Murphy, T. (R)	18	22%	22%	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Pitts (R)	16	11%	11%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Platts (R)	19	22%	22%	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Schwartz (D)	13	100%	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Shuster (R)	9	12%	11%	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Thompson, G. (R)	5	22%	22%	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Rhode Island																					
Cicilline (D)	1	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Langevin (D)	2	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
South Carolina																					
Clyburn (D)	6	94%	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Duncan (R)	3	6%	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Gowdy (R)	4	11%	11%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-

House Voting Record 2011: South Carolina (p. 2) - Tennessee

CQ Vote Number:				14	54	75	92	93	217	277	407	430	444	466	516	621	677	703	711	858	923	
				Health Care Repeal	LSC	NLRB Funding Cut	Gainful Employment	Planned Parenthood Funding	FAA / Natl Mediation	Ryan Budget	287(g) Funding	WIC Funding	Pigford II	EAC Termination	DOMA Funding	CFPB Weakening	Boehner Budget	King Charter School Amdt.	NLRB Restrictions	BBA	Payroll Tax/UI	
Leadership Conference Position				Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	
	Dist.	Civil Rights Score	Report Total																			
South Carolina (con't)																						
Mulvaney (R)	5	6%	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	
Scott, T. (R)	1	11%	11%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	
Wilson, J. (R)	2	17%	17%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	
South Dakota																						
Noem (R)	AL	12%	11%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	
Tennessee																						
Black, D. (R)	6	6%	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-)	-	+	-	-	-	
Blackburn, M. (R)	7	0%	0%	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cohen (D)	9	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Cooper (D)	5	83%	83%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	
DesJarlais (R)	4	17%	17%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	
Duncan (R)	2	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fincher (R)	8	11%	11%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	
Fleischmann (R)	3	17%	17%	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	
Roe (R)	1	11%	11%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	

House Voting Record 2011: Virginia - Washington (p. 1)

CQ Vote Number:				14	54	75	92	93	217	277	407	430	444	466	516	621	677	703	711	858	923
				Health Care Repeal	LSC	NLRB Funding Cut	Gainful Employment	Planned Parenthood Funding	FAA / Natl Mediation	Ryan Budget	287(g) Funding	WIC Funding	Pigford II	EAC Termination	DOMA Funding	CFPB Weakening	Boehner Budget	King Charter School Amdt.	NLRB Restrictions	BBA	Payroll Tax/UI
Leadership Conference Position				Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay
	Dist.	Civil Rights Score	Report Total																		
Virginia																					
Cantor (R)	7	6%	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	+	-	-	-
Connolly (D)	11	89%	89%	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Forbes (R)	4	17%	17%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Goodlatte (R)	6	6%	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Griffith (R)	9	12%	11%	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-)	-	+	-	-	-
Hurt (R)	5	6%	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Moran, James (D)	8	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Rigell (R)	2	11%	11%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scott, R. (D)	3	94%	94%	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Wittman (R)	1	24%	22%	-	+	(-)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Wolf (R)	10	22%	22%	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+
Washington																					
Dicks (D)	6	94%	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Hastings, D. (R)	4	11%	11%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Herrera Beutler (R)	3	28%	28%	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Inslee (D)	1	89%	89%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
Larsen, R. (D)	2	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
McDermott (D)	7	100%	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
McMorris Rodgers (R)	5	17%	17%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-

House Voting Record 2011: Washington (p.2) - Wyoming

CQ Vote Number:				14	54	75	92	93	217	277	407	430	444	466	516	621	677	703	711	858	923	
				Health Care Repeal	LSC	NLRB Funding Cut	Gainful Employment	Planned Parenthood Funding	FAA / Natl Mediation	Ryan Budget	287(g) Funding	WIC Funding	Pigford II	EAC Termination	DOMA Funding	CFPB Weakening	Boehner Budget	King Charter School Amdt.	NLRB Restrictions	BBA	Payroll Tax/UI	
Leadership Conference Position				Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	Nay	
	Dist.	Civil Rights Score	Report Total																			
Washington (con't)																						
Reichert (R)	8	29%	28%	-	+	+	-	-	+	X	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	
Smith, Adam (D)	9	94%	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
West Virginia																						
Capito (R)	2	28%	28%	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	
McKinley (R)	1	33%	33%	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	
Rahall (D)	3	78%	78%	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	
Wisconsin																						
Baldwin (D)	2	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Duffy (R)	7	17%	17%	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	
Kind (D)	3	83%	83%	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	
Moore (D)	4	100%	94%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Petri (R)	6	11%	11%	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	
Ribble (R)	8	11%	11%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	
Ryan, P. (R)	1	17%	17%	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	
Sensenbrenner (R)	5	11%	11%	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	
Wyoming																						
Lummis (R)	AL	18%	17%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	X	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	

Voting Record Key: Senate



Symbol Key:

+	signifies a vote in line with The Leadership Conference's position
-	signifies a vote against The Leadership Conference's position
(+)	signifies a position in line with The Leadership Conference's position
(-)	signifies a position against The Leadership Conference's position
X	indicates that a yea or nay vote was not cast
i	indicates that the member was not in the office for a full term

Key to CQ Senate Vote Number:

17	FAA Reauthorization – TSA Collective Bargaining
48	Health Care: 1099 Reporting Repeal – study on premiums
59	FY 2011 Health Care Overhaul Funding
60	FY 2011 Planned Parenthood Funding
68	Ed Chen Confirmation
74	Goodwin Liu Cloture
116	Motion to table “Cut, Cap, and Balance Act”
120	Motion to table Boehner “Budget Control Act”
160	American Jobs Act – Cloture
173	National Criminal Justice Commission creation
177	American Jobs Act (teachers/first responders) - Cloture
195	American Jobs Act (transportation part) – Cloture
222	Caitlin Halligan Cloture
223	Richard Cordray Nomination to CFPB - Cloture
229	Balanced Budget Amendment

Senate Voting Record 2011 Alabama - Connecticut

CQ Vote Number:			17	48	59	60	68	74	116	120	160	173	177	195	222	223	229
			FAA / TSA Coll. Bargaining	Health Care 1099	Health Care Funding	Planned Parenthood Funding	Chen Confirmation	Liu Cloture	Cut, Cap & Balance	Budget Control Act	AJA Cloture	Natl. CJ Commission	AJA Teachers Cloture	AJA Transportation Cloture	Halligan Cloture	Cordray Cloture	BBA
Leadership Conference Position			Nay	Yea	Nay	Nay	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Nay
	Civil Rights Score	Report Total															
Alabama																	
Sessions, J. (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shelby (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alaska																	
Begich (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Murkowski (R)	27%	27%	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
Arizona																	
Kyl (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
McCain (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arkansas																	
Boozman (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pryor (D)	86%	80%	X	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
California																	
Boxer (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Feinstein (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Colorado																	
Bennet (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Udall, Mark (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Connecticut																	
Blumenthal (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Lieberman (I)	80%	80%	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+

Senate Voting Record 2011 Michigan - Nevada

CQ Vote Number:			17	48	59	60	68	74	116	120	160	173	177	195	222	223	229
			FAA / TSA Coll. Bargaining	Health Care 1099	Health Care Funding	Planned Parenthood Funding	Chen Confirmation	Liu Cloture	Cut, Cap & Balance	Budget Control Act	AJA Cloture	Natl. CJ Commission	AJA Teachers Cloture	AJA Transportation Cloture	Halligan Cloture	Cordray Cloture	BBA
Leadership Conference Position			Nay	Yea	Nay	Nay	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Nay
	Civil Rights Score	Report Total															
Michigan																	
Levin, C. (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Stabenow (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Minnesota																	
Franken (D)	100%	100%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Klobuchar (D)	93%	93%	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Mississippi																	
Cochran (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wicker (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri																	
Blunt (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
McCaskill (D)	93%	93%	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Montana																	
Baucus, M. (D)	100%	93%	+	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Tester (D)	87%	87%	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
Nebraska																	
Johanns (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nelson, Ben (D)	67%	67%	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+
Nevada																	
Ensign (R)	0%	0%	-	-	-	-											
Heller (R)	0%	0%					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reid, H. (D)	93%	93%	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+

