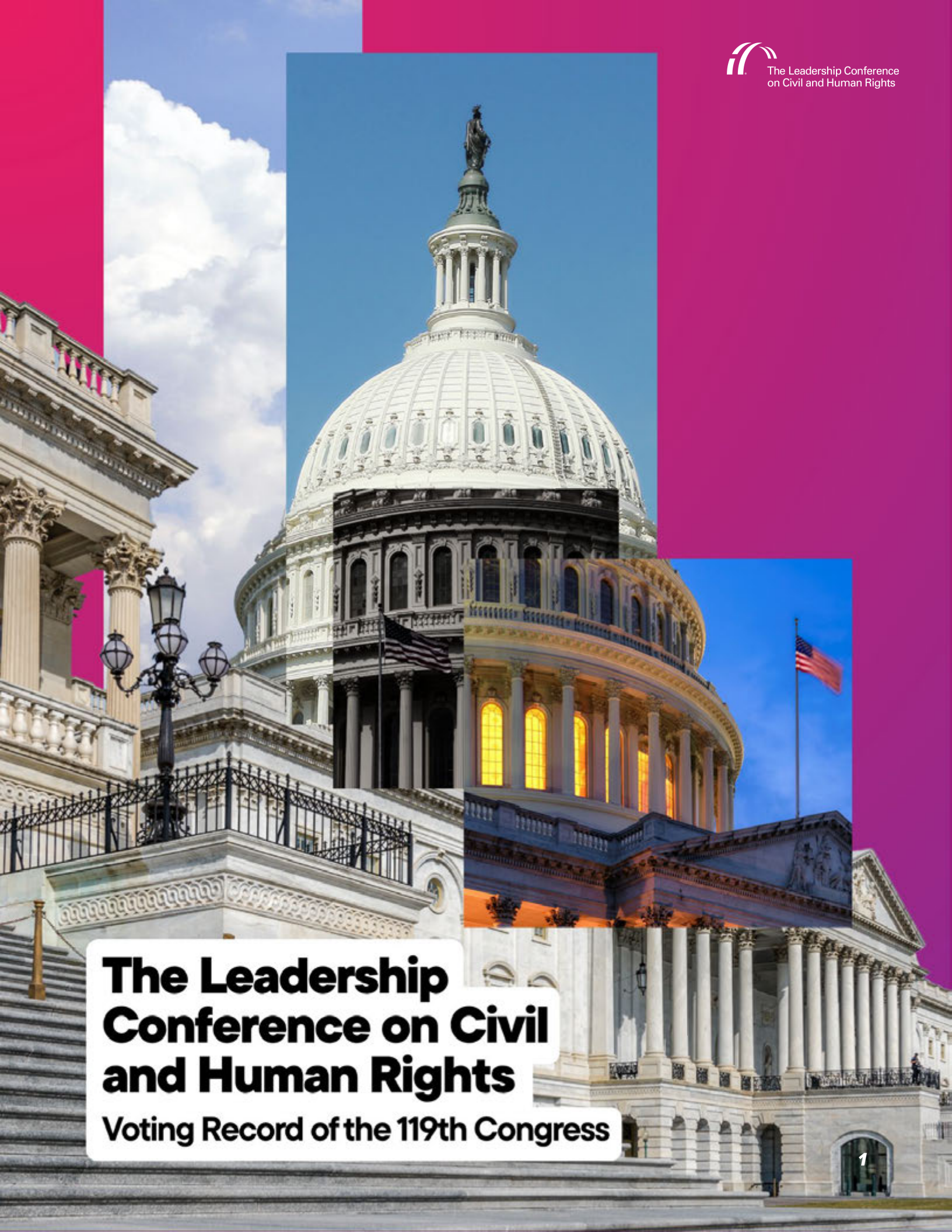




The Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights

Voting Record of the 119th Congress



Table of Contents

Reading The Leadership Conference Voting Record	3
Introduction	4
Senate Voting Summaries	6
House Voting Summaries	17
Senate Scorecard	29
House Scorecard	35

About The Leadership Conference

The Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights is a coalition charged by its diverse membership of more than 240 national organizations to promote and protect the civil and human rights of all persons in the United States. Through advocacy and outreach to targeted constituencies, The Leadership Conference works toward the goal of a more open and just society — an America as good as its ideals.

Founded in 1950, The Leadership Conference works to effect meaningful legislation, policies, and executive branch appointments and to ensure the proper enforcement of civil rights laws to unite us as a nation true to its promise of equal justice, equal opportunity, and mutual respect.



Reading The Leadership Conference Voting Record

The Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights (The Leadership Conference) Voting Record reflects the recorded votes taken by every senator and representative on the legislative priorities of The Leadership Conference and its coalition members. The Leadership Conference has taken a sample of bills and nominations considered during the 119th Congress to create the Voting Record. These votes reflect how members of Congress have aligned with The Leadership Conference's priority areas.

As in every Congress, determining which votes to include for the 119th Congress has been challenging. The House held votes on many bills that were never brought up on the Senate floor. Likewise, many of the Senate votes that we scored were on presidential nominations, which never require a vote in the House. As a result, members of the House and of the Senate are invariably scored with different metrics. Meanwhile, given the erratic schedule of the 119th Congress, some votes affecting civil and human rights came with little advance notice and are thus not included here because we strive to make our position clear in advance of any vote that might affect a member's score. Likewise, in some cases, bills we opposed only received a vote in a particular committee, without being brought up on the House or Senate floor. Such committee votes are also not included here, because scoring them would make it impossible to create a relatively uniform measure of where all members stand on our issues.

Based on the included votes, each member of Congress earns a percentage rating for support of The Leadership Conference's priorities. This rating does not indicate the full extent of a legislator's support for or opposition to The Leadership Conference's positions. Many other factors must go into that analysis. The Leadership Conference does not support or oppose candidates for public office and this Voting Record does not represent an endorsement of or opposition to any member of Congress. The Voting Record is intended solely as a public education tool and is designed to help readers and constituents understand the records of elected officials on key civil and human rights issues and to be more informed in their efforts to contact and discuss these issues with their elected officials. For additional specifics, supplementary charts detailing each vote and how each member voted are available upon request.

During the 119th Congress, 158 House members and 44 senators supported our positions on more than 90 percent of the votes in The Leadership Conference Voting Record.

Former members are marked with an asterisk (*). In some cases, a successor may have already been seated, and those successors are marked with a plus sign (+). In such cases, percentage ratings may be based on as few as a single roll-call vote. We have included these results, but readers should not read too much into them. Several members were not present for any of the votes we included, and they are noted with an "N/A" rather than a percentage. Where a seated member missed a vote, or in the rare instances where a member voted "present," we have excluded that vote from our calculations.

We would like to thank Rachel Bhagat for providing extensive assistance in compiling this report. For more information, please contact votingrecord@civilrights.org.



Introduction

The 119th Congress has been the most devastating one we have encountered in The Leadership Conference's 76-year history. It was harmful both in its affirmative destructive actions and in its abject failure to defend either our democracy or the communities we represent. It used its power of the gavel to undermine longstanding civil and human rights laws, waged war against organizations that had worked for those gains, and gave a pass to extremism and hatred aimed at people of color, religious minorities, and the LGBTQ+ community.

From the day its members were sworn in last year, it surrendered its independence to serve as an instrument under the thumb of a reelected and newly emboldened President Donald Trump. The very first bill it passed set the tone for what was to come, by creating sweeping new powers to lock up immigrants. It was followed by other bills aimed at scapegoating immigrants, transgender people, and other targets of Trump's campaign rhetoric. The Senate also moved quickly to begin confirming scores of high-level nominees to federal agencies who were chosen because of their loyalty to President Trump, rather than their commitment to serving the American public – including, most recently, Todd Blanche as attorney general. Meanwhile, feeding Trump's baseless conspiracy theories about election fraud, Congress also tried several times to pass the SAVE Act. This legislation – if it had not been blocked by a filibuster in the Senate – would have made it harder and more expensive for millions of U.S. citizens, particularly women, people of color, the elderly, students, and people with disabilities, to vote.

The most significant – and the most harmful – bill to become law was H.R. 1, a budget package that Trump called the "One Big Beautiful Bill." Passed under rules that prevented it from being filibustered in the Senate, H.R. 1 slashed health care coverage and food assistance for millions of low-income Americans, partly so Congress could give Trump \$170 billion to build up an unaccountable army of masked, anonymous deportation agents who quickly and predictably turned to widespread racial profiling, rampant constitutional violations, and outright violence. Meanwhile, the tax cuts in the bill overwhelmingly favored the wealthiest Americans – and most of those cuts were not paid for, as H.R. 1 exploded the federal debt by trillions of dollars.

At the same time, Congress did remarkably little to address the issues that matter most to the communities we represent or the public at large. It did nothing to help make necessities like food, fuel, or health care more affordable. It failed to act as insurance premiums shot up for millions of Americans this year, forcing many off health care coverage. It stood by and cheered while major parts of the federal government, like the Department of Education, the U.S. Agency for International Development, and the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, were unlawfully dismantled. It refused to address widespread human rights abuses by the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of Justice. Because it could not pass more restrictive voter suppression laws at the federal level, it allowed states to continue making it harder for citizens to cast a ballot.

It took multiple extended breaks, rather than allow votes that would embarrass President Trump, and it presided over some of the longest shutdowns of the federal government in history. It did nothing to address rampant corruption by the Trump administration, or the pilfering of private government data that Trump allowed by his billionaire benefactor, Elon Musk. As artificial intelligence grows exponentially, representing not only a potential threat to civil rights, but – according to a growing chorus of experts – a potential threat to human existence, Congress has been asleep at the wheel. Meanwhile, Congress somehow found time to hold three committee hearings targeting one of our member organizations for its civil rights work.

It will take years to undo the damage wrought by the 119th Congress and the Trump administration it so faithfully served. But while we are down, we are not out. We know that most Americans support civil and human rights, and they are deeply troubled by what they have seen in the past two years. We refused to be silent in the face of threats, and we will not back down now.

We remain in the fight, into the 120th Congress and beyond, to defend our coalition and the communities that we represent. To stand up for free and fair elections so the people can hold our government accountable. To lay the groundwork for a Third Reconstruction that moves this country forward into a more prosperous, free, and just future for all our communities, and to build an America as good as its ideals.



Senate Voting Summaries



First Session (2025)

1. “Laken Riley Act” (S. 5)

S. 5 was a bill to require the automatic detention – without any possibility of bond – of undocumented persons who are merely arrested for or charged with certain offenses, including misdemeanor shoplifting. It does not require conviction.

The Leadership Conference opposed S. 5. The senselessness of the murder of Laken Riley did not justify unprecedented changes to immigration detention laws that – like all mandatory incarceration provisions – only result in more discrimination, while doing little to increase public safety. There is no statute of limitations and the bill does not specify any process for a person to contest either their immigration detention or the underlying criminal charges (if charges are even pursued). Mandatory detention on the basis of a mere arrest is unprecedented, and it invites abuses that disproportionately harm people of color. S. 5 helped lay the groundwork for the erosion of due process and the widespread human rights abuses we have witnessed over the past two years at the hands of federal immigration enforcement authorities.

On January 20, 2025, the Senate passed S. 5 by a vote of 64-35 (Senate roll call vote No. 7, first session). **We recommended a “no” vote.** The bill was signed into law on January 29, 2025.

2. “Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act” (S. 6)

S. 6 was a bill to impose new and unnecessary federal criminal penalties on health care providers related to the treatment of an infant. The Leadership Conference opposed S. 6. Abortion is health care, and S. 6 would only make it more difficult for people to obtain it. It born alive after an attempted abortion.

It attempts to interfere with the provision of medical care by placing rigid and harmful requirements on providers, and by threatening them with criminal and civil penalties. It is rooted in narratives that are grounded in neither medical nor scientific evidence. It furthers the goal of anti-abortion extremists to make this care inaccessible across the country, and in doing so, it would cause disproportionate harm to those who already experience barriers to health care access.

On January 22, 2025, the Senate voted 52-47 on a motion to proceed to S. 6, falling short of the 60 votes needed to overcome a filibuster (Senate roll call vote No. 11, first session).

We recommended a “no” vote.

3. Pam Bondi as Attorney General

The Leadership Conference opposed the confirmation of U.S. Attorney General Pam Bondi. At a time when our democracy and our rights are in jeopardy, the U.S. Department of Justice – the nation’s signature agency for the enforcement of federal civil rights laws – should be led by an attorney general who is committed to serving as the people’s lawyer, not the president’s lawyer. Attorney General Bondi’s record showed she would not live up to this role. In addition to her active support of President Donald Trump’s efforts to overturn the 2020 election, she brought with her a troubling record on voting rights and election denial, LGBTQ+ rights, the census, and access to health care and reproductive rights, making it clear that she would not vigorously enforce our country’s civil rights laws or uphold the agency’s longstanding independence from undue political influences.

On February 4, 2025, the Senate confirmed Attorney General Bondi by a vote of 54-46 (Senate roll call vote No. 33, first session).

We recommended a “no” vote.

4. Robert F. Kennedy, Jr. as Secretary of Health and Human Services

The Leadership Conference opposed the confirmation of Health and Human Services Secretary Robert F. Kennedy, Jr. His record demonstrated that his vision for health care in the United States is to disregard scientific evidence, dismantle critical public health institutions and programs, and spread disinformation to create confusion and mistrust. His dangerous and misleading statements about vaccines, abortion, Medicaid, and public health showed he was clearly unfit for the role of secretary of health and human services.

On February 13, 2025, the Senate confirmed Sec. Kennedy, Jr. by a vote of 52-48 (Senate roll call vote No. 52, first session). **We recommended a “no” vote.**

5. Linda McMahon as Secretary of Education

The Leadership Conference opposed the confirmation of Education Secretary Linda McMahon. During her confirmation hearing, it became clear that she was unprepared and unqualified to lead the Department of Education, and that her confirmation would be disastrous for students, their families, and educators. In just the first several weeks of the Trump administration, with the help of Elon Musk, the department and the very notion of equal opportunity in education had been eviscerated. Among other things, the department abruptly terminated large numbers of employees, cut off grants, weaponized the Office for Civil Rights, and allowed the breach of student loan holders' private data. She demonstrated no ability to undo the decimation of this profoundly important agency.

On March 3, 2025, the Senate confirmed Sec. McMahon by a vote of 51-45 (Senate roll call vote No. 99, first session). **We recommended a “no” vote.**



Health and Human Services Secretary Robert F. Kennedy Jr., left, swears in Dr. Mehmet Oz, right, as the 17th administrator of the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services in Washington, D.C., on April 18, 2025

6. “Protection of Women and Girls in Sports Act” (S. 9)

S. 9 was a bill to prohibit athletic programs at federally funded schools from allowing people who were assigned male at birth to participate in programs that are designated for women or girls.

The Leadership Conference opposed S. 9, because it would harm girls and women and it would undermine civil rights for all students. The bill does not address the longstanding barriers that all girls and women have faced in athletics. Instead of providing for equal facilities, equipment, and travel, or other policies that women athletes have sought for decades, the bill cynically veils an attack on transgender people as a question of athletics policy. It would foster an environment in which no student feels included or safe. Its vague language and intrusive scrutiny of students' bodies would effectively exclude cisgender girls and women with intersex variations, invite scrutiny and harassment of any

Student perceived as not conforming to sex stereotypes, and would likely be disproportionately used to target girls and women of color.

On March 3, 2025, the Senate voted 51-45 on a motion to proceed to S. 9, falling short of the 60 votes needed to overcome a filibuster (Senate roll call vote No. 100, first session).

We recommended a “no” vote.

7. “HALT Fentanyl Act” (S. 331)

S. 331 was a bill to permanently add “fentanyl-related substances” (drugs that are structurally similar to fentanyl) to schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act. Drugs on schedule I are deemed to have a high potential for abuse and no recognized medical value, and they are subject to strong criminal penalties.

The Leadership Conference opposed S. 331. While we share the broader concerns about opioid abuse and about deaths from fentanyl-related substances, the permanent classwide scheduling of drugs under schedule I and the use of mandatory minimum sentencing only repeat the mistakes of the past. Beginning in the 1980s, draconian drug laws with harsh mandatory minimums enacted amid the “war on drugs” fueled skyrocketing prison populations and severe racial disparities in enforcement and sentencing. Similar disparities were already emerging with respect to fentanyl-related substances while they were temporarily classified under schedule I, and we are concerned that S. 331 will only exacerbate them. Scheduling fentanyl-related substances before first testing them for benefits or harm can also block potential research that could uncover new overdose medications.

On March 14, 2025, the Senate passed S. 331 by a vote of 84-16 (Senate roll call vote No. 127, first session).

We recommended a “no” vote. The bill was signed into law on July 16, 2025.

8. Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025 (H.R. 1968)

H.R. 1968 was a spending bill known as a “continuing resolution” meant to avert a government shutdown through the end of fiscal year 2025 (ending on September 30).

The Leadership Conference opposed H.R. 1968. It gutted vital programs, increased hardships, and made Americans less healthy, safe, and secure. It also undermined Congress’ role in controlling the power of the purse, instead giving the administration – including Elon Musk and his so-called “Department of Government Efficiency” – a green light to slash essential programs without any oversight. It provided additional funds for the administration to continue building its mass deportation machine, while removing important safeguards that protect the rights of immigrants. Finally, it drastically limited the District of Columbia’s use of its own funds, forcing the city to cut nearly \$1 billion in services including public safety, education, and health.

On March 14, 2025, the Senate passed H.R. 1968 by a vote of 54-46 (Senate roll call vote No. 133, first session). **We recommended a “no” vote.** The bill was signed into law on March 15, 2025.

9. Overturning the CFPB Overdraft Rule (S.J. Res. 18)

S.J. Res. 18 was a resolution to overturn a regulation created by the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) that would have reduced the maximum fees that big banks could charge consumers for overdrafts in checking accounts.

The Leadership Conference opposed S.J. Res. 18. Many banks have used overdraft fees to rake in massive profits on the backs of consumers who are struggling to live paycheck to paycheck.

While these fees are often characterized as a “courtesy” to consumers, they have historically worked as very high-cost loans. High fees have driven many people out of the banking system altogether, particularly people of color, people with low incomes, and people with disabilities. The rule was created after some of the largest banks in the country had voluntarily made major reforms to their overdraft practices in recent years, and it was crucial because it would have rewarded good actors and built overall consumer trust in the banking system.

On March 27, 2025, the Senate passed S.J. Res. 18 by a vote of 52-48 (Senate roll call vote No. 153, first session). **We recommended a “no” vote.** It was signed into law on May 9, 2025.

10. Harmeet Dhillon as Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights

The Leadership Conference opposed the confirmation of Assistant Attorney General Harmeet Dhillon to lead the Department of Justice’s Civil Rights Division. She had an unacceptable and disturbing record of opposing and undermining voting rights, reproductive rights, and LGBTQ+ rights. She had also been an ardent supporter of President Trump’s baseless claims of rampant voter fraud in the 2020 election. Her lack of independence and her record of going after the rights of the very people whom she would have the duty to defend were, in our view, disqualifying for the role.

On April 3, 2025, the Senate confirmed Assistant Attorney General Dhillon by a vote of 52-45 (Senate roll call vote No. 168, first session). **We recommended a “no” vote.**

11. Allowing State Regulation of Artificial Intelligence (Amendment 2814 to H.R. 1)

When H.R. 1 (discussed below) first came up in the Senate, it included a provision that would have coerced states, through the withholding of

Broadband, Equity, Access and Deployment (BEAD) funds, to refrain from regulating artificial intelligence (AI) for the next 10 years. A bipartisan group of senators offered an amendment (S. Amdt. 2814) to strike this provision from the bill.

The Leadership Conference supported S. Amdt. 2814. The underlying provision would have left states with a terrible choice: refrain from protecting their residents from AI for the next decade, or lose billions in broadband funding that would connect people to quality, affordable broadband internet. In effect, it would have shielded big tech companies from accountability for faulty AI at a time when concerns about its deployment are growing even faster than the technology itself.

On July 1, 2025, the Senate adopted S. Amdt. 2814 by a vote of 99-1 (Senate roll call vote No. 363, first session). **We recommended a “yes” vote.**

12. The So-Called “One Big Beautiful Bill” Act (H.R. 1)

H.R. 1 was President Trump’s flagship bill governing federal tax and spending policies. It was passed through the budget reconciliation process, which meant that under longstanding rules, it could not be filibustered in the Senate.

The Leadership Conference opposed H.R. 1. Among its many catastrophic provisions, the bill’s nearly \$5 trillion in tax cuts overwhelmingly favored the wealthy and blew a massive hole in the federal deficit. It paid only in part for these tax cuts by making devastating cuts to programs, including Medicaid and food assistance, that help millions of low-income families. It also allocated \$170 billion to expand the administration’s mass deportation campaign, leading to state-sponsored violence throughout the country, record profits for the private prison industry, and the drastic expansion of digital surveillance programs.

On July 1, 2025, the Senate passed H.R. 1 by a vote of 51-50, with Vice President JD Vance casting the tie-breaking vote (Senate roll call vote No. 372, first session). **We recommended a “no” vote.** The bill was signed into law on July 4, 2025.

13. Whitney Hermandorfer as Judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit

The Leadership Conference opposed the confirmation of Whitney Hermandorfer as a judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit. Her limited legal career showed hostility toward the protection of civil and human rights, including a disturbing and unacceptable record on reproductive rights, LGBTQ+ equality, birthright citizenship, labor and employment, environmental protections, and the expansion of executive power. Her record suggested that she would not uphold the rule of law or decide cases without bias or animus, and that she would instead bring her agenda to the bench.

On July 14, 2025, the Senate confirmed Judge Hermandorfer by a vote of 46-42 (Senate roll call vote No. 384, first session).

We recommended a “no” vote.

14. Joshua Divine as Judge on the U.S. District Court for the Eastern and Western Districts of Missouri

The Leadership Conference opposed the confirmation of Joshua Divine as a judge on the U.S. District Court for the Eastern and Western Districts of Missouri. He did not possess the requisite experience to be appointed for life as a federal judge, and he had time and time again demonstrated significant hostility to civil and human rights. His limited legal career included a record of intense opposition to reproductive rights, LGBTQ+ equality, relief for student loan borrowers, and more. His record also demonstrated intense loyalty to President Trump, even including an attempt to sue the state of New York over the criminal case that led to Trump’s conviction on 34 counts of falsifying business records, going so far as to accuse the state of election tampering.

On July 22, 2025, the Senate confirmed Judge Divine by a vote of 51-46 (Senate roll call vote No. 420, first session).

We recommended a “no” vote.

15. Emil Bove as Judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit

The Leadership Conference opposed the confirmation of Emil Bove as a judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit. His record demonstrated that his loyalty is not to the Constitution or the law, but to President Donald Trump. For a few years prior to his limited but damaging tenure at the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ), Bove’s legal work centered around defending President Trump in the many criminal cases against him, including those involving his mishandling of classified documents, his role in the violent attack on the U.S. Capitol on January 6, 2021, and the falsification of business records. For these efforts, Bove was rewarded first with



a leadership position at the DOJ, before being quickly nominated to the Third Circuit. During his brief tenure at the DOJ, Bove subverted the rule of law using the force of DOJ resources, overseeing the DOJ's implementation of President Trump's cruel mass deportation machine, ordering investigations into Trump's political enemies, and waging war against diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) practices. His deeply inadequate judicial temperament, his unacceptable record of abusing power, and his disturbing efforts to seek retaliation on Trump's behalf should have been disqualifying.

On July 29, 2025, the Senate confirmed Judge Bove by a vote of 50-49 (Senate roll call vote No. 448, first session).

We recommended a “no” vote.

16. Maria Lanahan as Judge on the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri

The Leadership Conference opposed the confirmation of Maria Lanahan as a judge on the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri. Her record included involvement in organizations and offices that actively spearhead efforts to roll back our civil and human rights. During her time in the Missouri attorney general's office, she worked to strip away crucial civil rights protections, including the right to reproductive health care and the right to unionize. She also collaborated with organizations actively working to dismantle crucial civil rights protections for LGBTQ+ people. Her record and her testimony in her confirmation hearing showed that she would not come to this lifetime position as a fair-minded individual who has a demonstrated commitment to civil and human rights.

On September 9, 2025, the Senate confirmed Judge Lanahan by a vote of 52-45 (Senate roll call vote No. 505, first session).

We recommended a “no” vote.

17. Jordan Pratt as Judge on the U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Florida

The Leadership Conference opposed the confirmation of Jordan Pratt as a judge on the U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Florida. Throughout his career, he had been involved in organizations working to roll back our hard-won civil and human rights. Prior to his time on the Florida Fifth District Court of Appeal, he worked at an organization that frequently used litigation to target LGBTQ+ equality and the rights to abortion and contraception. He served as a legal fellow with another organization that supported the recriminalization of sexual acts between consenting LGBTQ+ adults in the U.S. and defended state-sanctioned sterilization of transgender people abroad. His work with these organizations and his record as a state judge demonstrated that he would view cases through a political and ideological lens rather than a constitutional one.

On October 28, 2025, the Senate confirmed Judge Pratt by a vote of 52-47 (Senate roll call vote No. 592, first session). **We recommended a “no” vote.**

18. William J. Crain as Judge on the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana

The Leadership Conference opposed the confirmation of William “Will” Jerrol Crain as judge on the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana. His record as an associate justice on the Louisiana Supreme Court did not demonstrate the requisite commitment to being fair-minded and upholding the civil rights and liberties of all people. Instead, it raised serious concerns. When he ran for election to the position, he made no effort to hide his extremely conservative views, branding himself as “the conservative choice,” and highlighting his anti-abortion and pro-gun positions.

Once elected, he regularly sided with prosecutors and against the rights of criminal defendants, often in dissent from his colleagues in key rulings. He sided against access to reproductive care. He showed he would side with corporations over citizens in environmental justice cases. Even on the conservative Louisiana Supreme Court, he repeatedly showed himself to be an outlier, and his record raised serious doubts that he would be a fair-minded judge committed to equal justice for all.

On December 9, 2025, the Senate confirmed Judge Crain by a vote of 51-46 (Senate roll call vote No. 638, first session). **We recommended a “no” vote.**

Second Session (2026)

19. Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act for FY 2026 (H.R. 7147)

H.R. 7147 was a bill to provide funding for the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) through the end of fiscal year 2026 (ending on September 30).

The Leadership Conference opposed H.R. 7147. In the previous year, DHS's operation of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and Customs and Border Protection (CBP) spun completely out of control. ICE and CBP became better known for trampling on laws – from the U.S. Constitution on down – than for enforcing them: jailing legal residents for free speech, sending hundreds of people to be tortured in an El Salvador prison, breaking into homes without warrants, violently targeting people on the basis of race and ethnicity, abusing surveillance technology to spy on people, and ignoring court rulings and oversight. Congress had just given ICE and CBP a staggering extra \$170 billion in funding in the prior year, only to have the agencies become even more violent and lawless. Congress should have rescinded the funds it had already given ICE and CBP, and it should have overhauled both agencies.

On February 12, 2026, the Senate voted 52-47 on a motion to proceed to H.R. 7147, falling short of the 60 votes needed to overcome a filibuster (Senate roll call vote No. 38, second session). **We recommended a “no” vote.** The failure of the vote resulted in a protracted shutdown of DHS, but Congress eventually passed a DHS funding bill without money for ICE and CBP. It then passed a separate bill with \$70 billion in additional ICE and CBP funding in June (S. 2).

20. “SAVE America Act” (S. 1383)

S. 1383 was the second attempt by Congress to enact a bill requiring voters to present documentary proof of U.S. citizenship while registering to vote or changing their registration. It included largely the same text as H.R. 22 (see the House section below), but it also added a nationwide photo ID requirement that citizens would have to comply with in each election. After the Senate failed to take up H.R. 22, the House took an unrelated bill that had already passed the Senate, replaced its text with the expanded version of H.R. 22, and passed it as part of a procedural gambit to force the Senate to hold a vote on it.

The Leadership Conference opposed S. 1383 for much the same reasons that it opposed H.R. 22. It would have made it harder and more expensive to vote, disproportionately harming many communities. For citizens who did not have and could not afford the required documentation, it offered no assistance, effectively rendering the requirements an unconstitutional poll tax. The addition of an unfunded nationwide voter ID requirement only made the bill even more burdensome, for citizens as well as for state election officials.

On March 17, 2026, the Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to S. 1383 by a vote of 51-48 (Senate roll call vote No. 57, second session).

We recommended a “no” vote. The bill did not have the 60 votes it would have needed to overcome a filibuster, so no further votes were held.

21. More Funding for Mass Deportation (S. 2)

S. 2 was a bill that provided more than \$70 billion in funding for immigration enforcement, on top of the \$170 billion allocated the previous year as part of H.R. 1 (discussed on page 10).

It was passed through the budget reconciliation process, which meant that under longstanding rules, it could not be filibustered in the Senate.

The Leadership Conference opposed S. 2. It guaranteed high levels of funding for Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and Customs and Border Protection (CBP) for years to come, with absolutely no new accountability measures or restraints. Since early 2025, ICE and CBP have engaged in widespread abuses of civil and human rights with almost complete impunity, including targeting people on the basis of race and ethnicity, suppressing free speech, breaking into homes without warrants, warehousing people in inhumane conditions, and even killing people. Congress should completely overhaul ICE and CBP, not throw no-strings-attached money at them.

On June 5, 2026, the Senate passed S. 2 by a vote of 52-47 (Senate roll call vote No. 163, second session). **We recommended a “no” vote.** The bill was signed into law on June 10, 2026.

22. Todd Blanche as U.S. Attorney General

The Leadership Conference opposed the confirmation of U.S. Attorney General Todd Blanche. At a time when our democracy and our rights are in jeopardy, the U.S. Department of Justice – the nation’s signature agency for the enforcement of federal civil rights laws – should be led by an attorney general who is committed to serving as the people’s lawyer, not the president’s lawyer. Blanche’s record showed he would not live up to this role. Since early 2025, he has weaponized the law to pursue spurious criminal charges against civil rights organizations as well as political enemies of President Trump.



Todd Blanche, right, is sworn in as U.S. attorney general at the White House in Washington on August 10, 2026.

He has pushed to permanently shield the Trump family from legal scrutiny and to create a \$1.7 billion taxpayer slush fund to “compensate” the perpetrators of the January 6, 2021, attack on the U.S. Capitol. He fired immigration judges and attorneys who refused to rubber-stamp unlawful deportations. He stalled releasing the Jeffrey Epstein files and refused to help survivors of Jeffery Epstein’s sex trafficking. He continues spreading falsehoods about the 2020 election and has supported tactics to intimidate voters and to undermine voting rights moving forward. Time and time again, he has shown he still serves as President Trump’s personal lawyer, but now with the full resources of the federal government behind him.

On August 8, 2026, the Senate confirmed U.S. Attorney General Blanche by a vote of 50-49 (Senate roll call vote No. 230, second session). **We recommended a “no” vote.**

23. National Voter ID Requirement (S. 5271)

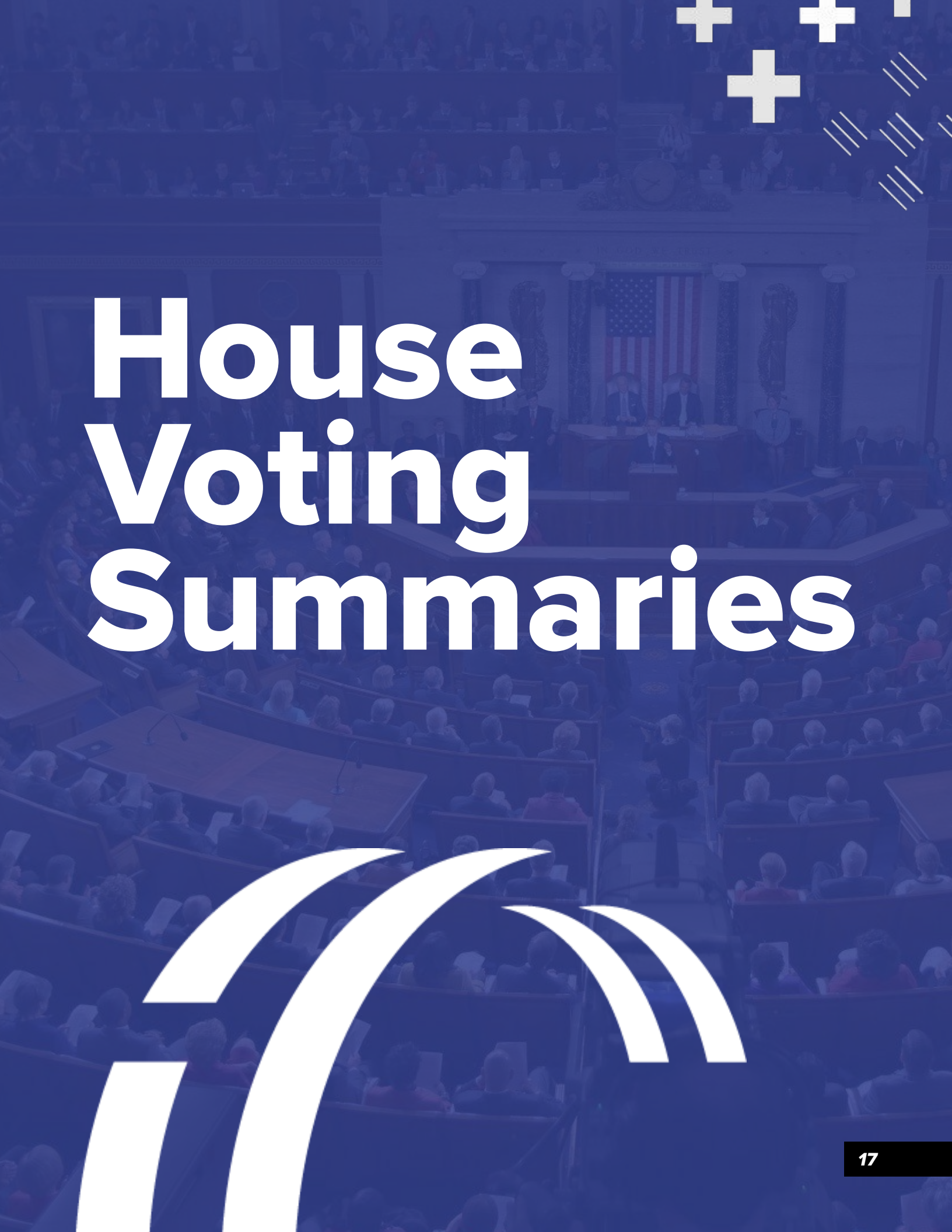
After previous failed efforts to pass versions of the SAVE Act (H.R. 22 and S. 1383), S. 5271 was another attempt to enact new nationwide voting restrictions. The bill would have created a nationwide photo ID requirement for voters, but did not include the proof-of-citizenship requirement contained in the SAVE Act.

The Leadership Conference opposed S. 5271. The voter ID provision in this bill was unnecessary, and it would have made it harder and more expensive for U.S. citizens to vote. The list of forms of ID that voters could use would have been more restrictive than in almost any state in the country. And unlike many states that currently require photo ID to vote, it would not have required (or provided funding for) states to provide free ID to citizens who cannot afford it, effectively turning the bill into an unconstitutional poll tax. It would have built upon increasingly restrictive voting laws enacted throughout the country in recent years and increased already-growing racial disparities in voter turnout. And it would have prevented a number of eligible voters from exercising the most important civil right they have – the right to vote and have their voices heard.

On August 8, 2026, the Senate voted 52-46 on a motion to proceed to S. 5271, falling short of the 60 votes needed to overcome a filibuster (Senate roll call vote No. 231, second session).

We recommended a “no” vote.





House Voting Summaries

First Session (2025)

1. “Protection of Women and Girls in Sports Act” (H.R. 28)

H.R. 28 was a bill to prohibit athletic programs at federally funded schools from allowing people who were assigned male at birth to participate in programs that are designated for women or girls.

The Leadership Conference opposed H.R. 28 because it would harm girls and women and it would undermine civil rights for all students. The bill does not address the longstanding barriers that all girls and women have faced in athletics. Instead of providing for equal facilities, equipment, and travel, or other policies that women athletes have sought for decades, the bill cynically veils an attack on transgender people as a question of athletics policy, and it would foster an environment in which no student feels included or safe. Its vague language and intrusive scrutiny of students’ bodies would effectively exclude cisgender girls and women with intersex variations, invite scrutiny and harassment of any student perceived as not conforming to sex stereotypes, and would likely be disproportionately used to target girls and women of color.

On January 14, 2025, the House passed H.R. 28 by a vote of 218-206 (House roll call vote No. 12, first session). **We recommended a “no” vote.**

2. “Preventing Violence Against Women by Illegal Aliens Act” (H.R. 30)

H.R. 30 was a bill to amend immigration laws to make a noncitizen inadmissible if they have admitted to or been convicted of acts that amount to stalking, child abuse, child neglect, child abandonment, or a sex offense, and to create additional grounds for deportability related to such offenses.

The Leadership Conference opposed H.R. 30 because it would in many instances harm the victims of domestic violence whom it aims to protect, placing them in greater danger and subjecting them to harassment, detention, and potentially deportation. It calls for immigration enforcement against people who have not actually been convicted of any crime, undermining due process and increasing the risk of abusive and discriminatory enforcement. It also ignores the difficulties that survivors of domestic violence face, as it is not uncommon for a survivor to also be accused of abuse, either by abusers themselves or by police, increasing the likelihood that survivors could be exposed to immigration consequences even when they are the ones seeking help. H.R. 30 does not include any waivers or exceptions to ensure domestic violence survivors are not harmed by the bill, making them less likely to come forward.

On January 16, 2025, the House passed H.R. 30 by a vote of 274-175 (House roll call vote No. 17, first session). **We recommended a “no” vote.**

3. “Laken Riley Act” (S. 5)

S. 5 was a bill to require the automatic detention – without any possibility of bond – of undocumented people who are merely *arrested for or charged* with certain offenses, including misdemeanor shoplifting. It does not require a conviction.

The Leadership Conference opposed S. 5. The senselessness of the murder of Laken Riley did not justify unprecedented changes to immigration detention laws that – like all mandatory incarceration provisions – only result in more discrimination, while doing little to increase public safety.

There is no statute of limitations, and the bill does not specify any process for a person to contest either their immigration detention or the underlying criminal charges (if charges are even pursued). Mandatory detention on the basis of a mere arrest is unprecedented, and it invites abuses that disproportionately harm people of color. S. 5 helped lay the groundwork for the erosion of due process and the widespread human rights abuses we have witnessed over the past two years at the hands of federal immigration enforcement authorities.

On January 22, 2025, the House passed S. 5 by a vote of 263-156 (House roll call vote No. 23, first session). **We recommended a “no” vote.** The bill was signed into law on January 29, 2025.

4. “Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act” (H.R. 21)

H.R. 21 was a bill to impose new and unnecessary federal criminal penalties on health care providers related to the treatment of an infant born alive after an attempted abortion.

The Leadership Conference opposed H.R. 21. Abortion is health care, and H.R. 21 would only make it more difficult for people to obtain it. It attempts to interfere with the provision of medical care by placing rigid and harmful requirements on providers, and by threatening them with criminal and civil penalties. It is rooted in narratives that are grounded in neither medical nor scientific evidence. It furthers the goal of anti-abortion extremists to make this care inaccessible across the country, and in doing so it, would cause disproportionate harm to those who already experience barriers to health care access.

On January 23, 2025, the House passed H.R. 21 by a vote of 217-204 (House roll call vote no. 27, first session). **We recommended a “no” vote.**



President Donald Trump, seated, signs the Laken Riley Act into law on January 29, 2025.

5. “Agent Raul Gonzalez Officer Safety Act” (H.R. 35)

H.R. 35 was a bill to create a new federal criminal offense, with possible mandatory minimum sentencing, for fleeing from a U.S. Border Patrol agent or another law enforcement officer who is assisting or under the command of the U.S. Border Patrol.

The Leadership Conference opposed H.R. 35. The new crime created by the bill would be vague and overbroad. Mandatory minimum sentencing is especially problematic because it eliminates judicial discretion and produces racial disparities in its application. High-speed flight from immigration checkpoints is already criminalized under federal law, but this bill would create a new federal crime that could occur far away from the border, where people

would likely not have reason to know they were being pursued by U.S. Border Patrol or an officer acting under federal authority.

On February 13, 2025, the House passed H.R. 35 by a vote of 264-155 (House roll call vote No. 42, first session). **We recommended a “no” vote.**

6. Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act for Fiscal Year 2025 (H.R. 1968)

H.R. 1968 was a spending bill known as a “continuing resolution” meant to avert a government shutdown through the end of fiscal year 2025 (ending on September 30).

The Leadership Conference opposed H.R. 1968. It allowed the gutting of vital programs, increased hardships, and made Americans less healthy, safe, and secure. It also undermined Congress’ role in controlling the power of the purse, instead giving the administration – including Elon Musk and his so-called “Department of Government Efficiency” – a green light to slash essential programs without oversight. It provided additional funds for the administration to continue building its mass deportation machine, while removing important safeguards that protect the rights of immigrants.

Finally, it drastically limited the District of Columbia’s use of its own funds, forcing the city to cut nearly \$1 billion in services, including public safety, education, and health.

On March 11, 2025, the House passed H.R. 1968 by a vote of 217-213 (House roll call vote No. 70, first session). **We recommended a “no” vote.** The bill was signed into law on March 15, 2025.

7. Overturning the CFPB Overdraft Rule (S.J. Res. 18)

S.J. Res. 18 was a resolution to overturn a regulation created by the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) that would have reduced the maximum fees that big banks could charge consumers for overdrafts in checking accounts.

The Leadership Conference opposed S.J. Res. 18. Many banks have used overdraft fees to rake in massive profits on the backs of consumers who are struggling to live paycheck to paycheck. While these fees are often characterized as a “courtesy” to consumers, they have historically worked as very high-cost loans. High fees have driven many people out of the banking system altogether, particularly people of color, people with low incomes, and people with disabilities. The rule was created after some of the largest banks in the country had voluntarily made major reforms of their overdraft practices in recent years, and the rule was crucial because it would have rewarded good actors and built overall consumer trust in the banking system.

On April 9, 2025, the House passed S.J. Res. 18 by a vote of 217-211 (House roll call vote No. 96, first session). **We recommended a “no” vote.** It was signed into law on May 9, 2025.

8. “Safeguard American Voter Eligibility (SAVE) Act” (H.R. 22)

H.R. 22 was a bill that would have required voters to present documentary proof of U.S. citizenship while registering to vote or changing their registration. For most voters, this would have entailed either a U.S. passport or a state-issued ID along with a certified copy of a birth certificate.

It would have required this proof to be presented in person at an election official's office.

The Leadership Conference opposed H.R. 22 because it would have made it harder and more expensive for U.S. citizens to register to vote. It would have required documentation that millions of citizens simply do not have. Nearly half of American adults do not have a passport, and two-thirds of Black Americans do not. Older citizens are less likely to have them. Latino and Black citizens are less likely to have a current driver's license, and the same is true of people with disabilities. An estimated 69 million married women do not have a birth certificate matching their legal name. The bill would only have increased the disparities and further reduced turnout among certain groups of voters. That is what it was designed to do. Instead of being honest about this motive, its proponents constantly resorted to baseless allegations of voter fraud—which are deeply rooted in dangerous myths and stereotypes, and which continually get knocked down in courtrooms, statewide audits, and independent investigations.

On April 10, 2025, the House passed H.R. 22 by a vote of 220-208 (House roll call vote No. 102, first session). **We recommended a “no” vote.**



President Donald Trump with families holding photographs of loved ones who died from fentanyl during a signing ceremony for the HALT Fentanyl Act at the White House in Washington on July 16, 2025.

9. “HALT Fentanyl Act” (S. 331)

S. 331 was a bill to permanently add “fentanyl-related substances” (drugs that are structurally similar to fentanyl) to schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act. Drugs on schedule I are deemed to have a high potential for abuse and no recognized medical value, and they are subject to strong criminal penalties.

The Leadership Conference opposed S. 331. While we share the broader concerns about opioid abuse and about deaths from fentanyl-related substances, the permanent classwide scheduling of drugs under schedule I and the use of mandatory minimum sentencing only repeat the mistakes of the past. Beginning in the 1980s, draconian drug laws with harsh mandatory minimums enacted amid the “war on drugs” fueled skyrocketing prison populations and severe racial disparities in enforcement and sentencing. Similar disparities were already emerging with respect to fentanyl-related substances while they were temporarily classified under schedule I, and we are concerned that S. 331 will only exacerbate them.

On June 12, 2025, the House passed S. 331 by a vote of 321-104 (House roll call vote No. 166, first session). **We recommended a “no” vote.** The bill was signed into law on July 16, 2025.

10. The So-Called “One Big Beautiful Bill” Act (H.R. 1)

H.R. 1 was President Trump’s flagship bill governing federal tax and spending policies. It was passed through the budget reconciliation process, which meant that under longstanding rules, it could not be filibustered in the Senate.

The Leadership Conference opposed H.R. 1. Among its many catastrophic provisions, the bill's nearly \$5 trillion in tax cuts overwhelmingly favored the wealthy, and blew a massive hole in the federal deficit. It paid only in part for these tax cuts by making devastating cuts to programs, including Medicaid and food assistance, that help millions of low-income families. It also allocated \$170 billion to expand the administration's mass deportation campaign, leading to state-sponsored violence throughout the country, record profits for the private prison industry, and the drastic expansion of digital surveillance programs.

On July 3, 2025, the House passed H.R. 1 by a vote of 218-214 (House roll call vote No. 190, first session). **We recommended a “no” vote.** The bill was signed into law on July 4, 2025.

11. “Stop Illegal Entry Act” (H.R. 3486)

H.R. 3486 was a bill to impose mandatory minimum sentences on noncitizens if they are convicted of criminal offenses following an unlawful entry or reentry.

The Leadership Conference opposed H.R. 3486, because we are categorically opposed to mandatory minimum sentencing. The proliferation of such sentences has fueled skyrocketing prison populations, while doing little to deter crime. They eliminate judicial discretion, preventing judges from tailoring a sentence to the defendant the circumstances of offense. Finally, they have had a markedly disproportionate impact on communities of color. These concerns are not lessened simply because a particular sentence targets only certain noncitizens.

On September 11, 2025, the House passed H.R. 3486 by a vote of 226-197 (House roll call vote No. 264, first session).

We recommended a “no” vote.

12. “DC CRIMES Act” (H.R. 4922)

H.R. 4922 was a bill to amend D.C.'s Youth Rehabilitation Amendment Act, which gives judges discretion, for most offenses, to impose alternative sentences on defendants who were 24 years of age or younger at the time of the offense and to seal their records. The bill would reduce the age of people eligible for alternative sentences to under 18, and it would reduce the ability of judges to avoid imposing mandatory minimum sentences.

The Leadership Conference opposed H.R. 4922. Rolling back the D.C. law would expose more people to senseless mandatory minimum sentences, and it would ultimately increase recidivism. Just as importantly, the House took up the bill and many others to intrude on D.C. affairs without a single vote on behalf of the people who will live with the policy consequences – because, despite paying federal taxes, D.C. citizens have no voting representation in Congress. Contrary to the rhetoric surrounding bills such as this, there was no “crime emergency” in the District of Columbia. If there had been one, Congress could have moved to expand D.C.'s resources by restoring the more than \$1 billion that it inexplicably forced D.C. to slash from its locally funded budget earlier in the year.

On September 16, 2025, the House passed H.R. 4922 by a vote of 240-179 (House roll call vote No. 270, first session).

We recommended a “no” vote.

13. “District of Columbia Juvenile Sentencing Reform Act” (H.R. 5140)

H.R. 5140 was a bill to allow children as young as 14 to be charged with crimes as adults in the District of Columbia.

The Leadership Conference opposed H.R. 5140. On the merits, evidence shows that a minor charged as an adult is more likely to reoffend, and to be violent after release, than a minor charged as a juvenile. Just as importantly, the House took up this bill and many others to intrude on D.C. affairs without a single vote on behalf of the people who will live with the policy consequences – because, despite paying federal taxes, D.C. citizens have no voting representation in Congress.

On September 16, 2025, the House passed H.R. 5140 by a vote of 225-203 (House roll call vote No. 271, first session). **We recommended a “no” vote.**

14. “District of Columbia Judicial Nominations Reform Act” (H.R. 5125)

H.R. 5125 was a bill to abolish the District of Columbia’s Judicial Nomination Commission, which recommends three candidates to the president for each vacancy on D.C.’s local courts. Abolishing the commission would give the president sole discretion over whom to nominate.

The Leadership Conference opposed H.R. 5125. On the merits, it would eliminate the already-limited role that D.C. residents have in selecting judges for their purely local courts, while doing nothing to address longstanding issues with judicial vacancies.

Just as importantly, the House took up this bill and many others to intrude on D.C. affairs without a single vote on behalf of the people who will live with the policy consequences – because, despite paying federal taxes, D.C. citizens have no voting representation in Congress.

On September 17, 2025, the House passed H.R. 5125 by a vote of 218-211 (House roll call vote No. 274, first session).

We recommended a “no” vote.

15. “District of Columbia Policing Protection Act” (H.R. 5143)

H.R. 5143 was a bill to significantly weaken policies in the District of Columbia that limit when a police officer can pursue a suspect vehicle.

The Leadership Conference opposed H.R. 5143. It would likely increase the number of high-speed police chases in D.C., putting more innocent residents at risk in a densely populated city. Many states throughout the country have tightened their standards for high-speed chases, because they recognize the risk, but this bill would take D.C. in the opposite direction. Just as importantly, the House took up this bill and many others to intrude on D.C. affairs without a single vote on behalf of the people who will live with the policy consequences – because, despite paying federal taxes, D.C. citizens have no voting representation in Congress.

On September 1, 2025, the House passed H.R. 5143 by a vote of 245-182 (House roll call vote No. 275, first session). **We recommended a “no” vote.**

16. “Protect Children's Innocence Act” (H.R. 3492)

H.R. 3492 was a bill to subject doctors—and possibly parents—to fines and up to ten years' imprisonment for providing gender-affirming care to patients under the age of 18.

The Leadership Conference opposed H.R. 3492. Despite its benevolent-sounding name, the bill would needlessly and harmfully interfere with deeply personal decisions made by children, their parents, and their doctors. The treatments criminalized under this bill are potentially lifesaving for transgender youth. Under its provisions, it would not matter whether such care was provided by licensed physicians, followed established standards of care and the advice of every major medical organization in the country, or was undertaken with the informed consent of patients and their families.

On December 17, 2025, the House passed H.R. 3492 by a vote of 216-211 (House roll call vote No. 351, first session). **We recommended a “no” vote.**

17. “Do No Harm in Medicaid Act” (H.R. 498)

H.R. 498 was a bill to prohibit Medicaid funds from being used to cover gender-affirming care for patients under the age of 18.

The Leadership Conference opposed H.R. 498. While the bill would not impose the criminal penalties contained in H.R. 3492, it represents a similarly troubling level of intrusion into private medical decision-making. By targeting Medicaid, it would exacerbate economic disparities in access to care, disproportionately harming low-income transgender youth by denying them care that is recognized as medically necessary by

virtually all major private health insurance providers. At a time when Congress should be working to make health care more accessible and affordable to all, it is shameful that the House devoted floor time to back-to-back bills that would criminalize doctors and further restrict access to medically necessary care, all in service of dehumanizing and scapegoating transgender youth.

On December 18, 2025, the House passed H.R. 498 by a vote of 215-201 (House roll call vote No. 362, first session).

We recommended a “no” vote.

Second Session (2026)

18. “Supporting Pregnant and Parenting Women and Families Act” (H.R. 6945)

H.R. 6945 was a bill to allow states to use Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) funds for so-called crisis pregnancy centers (CPCs) that operate under the guise of legitimate health care providers.

The Leadership Conference opposed H.R. 6945. CPCs claim to help pregnant people, but instead attempt to coerce, deceive, and manipulate them into carrying pregnancies to term. They are known to provide pregnant people, including minors, with biased and inaccurate information and purposely mislead them into thinking they are obtaining health care. Such centers are widely seen as unethical by health care professionals and the American Medical Association (AMA). H.R. 6945 would inhibit people from receiving medical care they urgently need from legitimate providers, and it would disproportionately harm those who already face difficulties accessing abortion and reproductive care, including people of color and people with low incomes.

On January 21, 2026, the House passed H.R. 6945 by a vote of 215-209 (House roll call vote No. 16, second session). **We recommended a “no” vote.**

19. Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act for FY 2026 (H.R. 7147)

H.R. 7147 was a bill to provide funding for the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) through the end of fiscal year 2026 (ending on September 30).

The Leadership Conference opposed H.R. 7147. In the previous year, DHS’s operation of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and Customs and Border Protection (CBP) had spun completely out of control. ICE and CBP became better known for trampling on laws – from the U.S. Constitution on down – than for enforcing them: jailing legal residents for free speech, sending hundreds of people to be tortured in an El Salvador prison, breaking into homes without warrants, violently targeting people on the basis of race and ethnicity, and ignoring court rulings and oversight. Congress had just given ICE and CBP a staggering extra \$170 billion in funding in the prior year, only to have the agencies become even more violent and lawless. Congress should have rescinded the funds it had already given ICE and CBP, and it should have overhauled both agencies.

On January 22, 2026, the House passed H.R. 7147 by a vote of 220-207 (House roll call vote No. 42, second session). **We recommended a “no” vote.** The bill was subsequently blocked in the Senate, resulting in a protracted shutdown of DHS, but Congress eventually passed a DHS funding bill without money for ICE and CBP. It then passed a separate bill with more ICE and CBP funding in June (S. 2).

20. “Pregnant Students’ Rights Act” (H.R. 6359)

H.R. 6359 was a bill to require colleges and universities that receive federal student aid to provide certain information to prospective and enrolled students on the rights and resources for pregnant students who carry a baby to term. The Leadership Conference opposed H.R. 6359. The bill does not protect pregnant and parenting students from discrimination.

Instead, it promotes a narrow political agenda to limit students' access to reproductive health care, is at odds with existing legal protections for pregnant students experiencing a range of outcomes related to their pregnancies, and lacks any meaningful supports that would actually help pregnant and parenting students to remain enrolled in school and meet their educational goals.

On January 22, 2026, the House passed H.R. 6359 by a vote of 217-211 (House roll call vote No. 47, second session). **We recommended a “no” vote.**

21. “SAVE America Act” (S. 1383)

S. 1383 was the second attempt by Congress to enact a bill requiring voters to present documentary proof of U.S. citizenship while registering to vote or changing their registration. It included largely the same text as H.R. 22 (see above), but it also added a nationwide photo ID requirement that citizens would have to comply with in each election. After the Senate failed to take up H.R. 22, the House took an unrelated bill that had already passed the Senate, replaced its text with the expanded version of H.R. 22, and passed it as part of a procedural gambit to force the Senate to hold a vote on it.

The Leadership Conference opposed S. 1383 for much the same reasons that it opposed H.R. 22. It would have made it harder and more expensive to vote, with a disproportionate impact on many communities. For citizens who did not have and could not afford the required documentation, it offered no assistance, effectively rendering the requirements an unconstitutional poll tax. The addition of an unfunded nationwide voter ID requirement only made the bill even more burdensome, for citizens as well as for state election officials.

On February 11, 2026, the House passed S. 1383 by a vote of 218-213 (House roll call vote No. 69, second session). **We recommended a “no” vote.**



Above, protesters carry the flag of Haiti through the streets in support of temporary protected status for Haitian nationals currently in the U.S.

The Senate voted to allow debate on the bill, but it did not have the 60 votes it needed to overcome a filibuster, so it did not pass.

22. Temporary Protected Status for Haitian Nationals (H.R. 1689)

H.R. 1689 was a bill to direct the Department of Homeland Security to designate Haiti for temporary protected status (TPS) for 18 months. The TPS designation would protect approximately 350,000 Haitian nationals currently in the U.S. from being detained or deported to Haiti, and it would allow them to work and go about their lives while they are here.

The Leadership Conference supported H.R. 1689. The conditions in Haiti today are among

the direst in the world, due to rampant gang violence, political instability, and the near collapse of essential infrastructure. Armed groups control large portions of the capital, access to food and medical care is severely limited, and ordinary Haitians face daily threats to their lives and safety. Deporting Haitian nationals into those conditions is unconscionable and stands in direct contradiction to the purposes of TPS and to humanitarian principles that have long defined our nation. Terminating TPS for Haitians would also have severe consequences for the economy and for local communities. Extending TPS is not only the right thing to do, but also the smart thing to do.

On April 16, the House passed H.R. 1689 by a vote of 224-204 (House roll call vote No. 47, second session). **We recommended a “yes” vote.**

23. More Funding for Mass Deportation (S. 2)

S. 2 was a bill that provided more than \$70 billion in funding for immigration enforcement, on top of the \$170 billion allocated the previous year as part of H.R. 1 (discussed above). It was passed through the budget reconciliation process, which meant that under longstanding rules, it could not be filibustered in the Senate.

The Leadership Conference opposed S. 2. It guaranteed high levels of funding for Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and Customs and Border Protection (CBP) for years to come, with absolutely no new accountability measures or restraints. Since early 2025, ICE and CBP have engaged in widespread abuses of civil and human rights with almost complete impunity, including

targeting people on the basis of race and ethnicity, suppressing free speech, breaking into homes without warrants, warehousing people in inhumane conditions, and even killing U.S. citizens. Congress should completely overhaul ICE and CBP, not throw more no-strings-attached money at them.

On June 9, 2026, the House passed S. 2 by a vote of 214-212 (House roll call vote No. 214, second session). **We recommended a “no” vote.** The bill was signed into law on June 10, 2026.

24. National Voter ID Requirement (H.R. 7008)

H.R. 7008 was initially introduced as the “Stop Insider Trading Act,” a bill that purported to restrict members of Congress and their immediate family members from trading individual stocks. When it was brought up for consideration on the House floor, its sponsors added a completely unrelated section that would have created a nationwide photo ID requirement for voters.

The Leadership Conference opposed H.R. 7008. The voter ID provision in this bill was unnecessary, and it would have made it harder and more expensive for U.S. citizens to vote. The list of forms of ID that voters could use would have been more restrictive than in almost any state in the country. And unlike many states that currently require photo ID to vote, it would not have required (or provided funding for) states to provide free ID to citizens who cannot afford it, effectively turning the bill into an unconstitutional poll tax. It would have built upon increasingly restrictive voting laws enacted throughout the country in recent years, and increased already-growing racial disparities in voter turnout.

And it would have prevented a number of eligible voters from exercising the most important civil right they have.

On July 22, 2026, the House passed H.R. 7008 by a vote of 232-198 (House roll call vote No. 280, second session). **We recommended a “no” vote.**





Senate Scorecard



		PARTY	SCORE
ALABAMA			
Britt	Katie	R	4%
Tuberville	Tommy	R	5%
ALASKA			
Murkowski	Lisa	R	27%
Sullivan	Dan	R	5%
ARIZONA			
Gallego	Ruben	D	91%
Kelly	Mark	D	91%
ARKANSAS			
Boozman	John	R	4%
Cotton	Tom	R	4%
CALIFORNIA			
Padilla	Alex	D	100%
Schiff	Adam	D	100%
COLORADO			
Bennet	Michael	D	95%
Hickenlooper	John	D	96%
CONNECTICUT			
Blumenthal	Richard	D	96%
Murphy	Christopher	D	100%
DELAWARE			
Blunt Rochester	Lisa	D	100%
Coons	Christopher	D	96%
FLORIDA			
Moody+	Ashley	R	5%
Rubio*	Marco	R	0%
Scott	Rick	R	4%
GEORGIA			
Ossoff	Jon	D	91%
Warnock	Raphael	D	96%

PARTY			SCORE
HAWAII			
Hirono	Mazie	D	100%
Schatz	Brian	D	96%
IDAHO			
Crapo	Mike	R	4%
Risch	James	R	4%
ILLINOIS			
Duckworth	Tammy	D	100%
Durbin	Richard	D	96%
INDIANA			
Banks	Jim	R	4%
Young	Todd	R	4%
IOWA			
Ernst	Joni	R	5%
Grassley	Chuck	R	4%
KANSAS			
Marshall	Roger	R	4%
Moran	Jerry	R	4%
KENTUCKY			
McConnell	Mitch	R	11%
Paul	Rand	R	14%
LOUISIANA			
Cassidy	Bill	R	4%
Kennedy	John	R	5%
MAINE			
Collins	Susan	R	17%
King	Angus	I	87%
MARYLAND			
Alsobrooks	Angela	D	100%
Van Hollen	Chris	D	100%
MASSACHUSETTS			
Markey	Ed	D	100%
Warren	Elizabeth	D	100%

		PARTY	SCORE
MICHIGAN			
Peters	Gary	D	91%
Slotkin	Elissa	D	90%
MINNESOTA			
Klobuchar	Amy	D	96%
Smith	Tina	D	96%
MISSISSIPPI			
Hyde-Smith	Cindy	R	4%
Wicker	Roger	R	4%
MISSOURI			
Hawley	Josh	R	9%
Schmitt	Eric	R	4%
MONTANA			
Daines	Steve	R	4%
Sheehy	Tim	R	4%
NEBRASKA			
Fischer	Deb	R	4%
Ricketts	Pete	R	4%
NEVADA			
Cortez Masto	Catherine	D	91%
Rosen	Jacky	D	91%
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Hassan	Margaret	D	91%
Shaheen	Jeanne	D	87%
NEW JERSEY			
Booker	Cory	D	100%
Kim	Andy	D	96%
NEW MEXICO			
Heinrich	Martin	D	96%
Lujan	Ben Ray	D	96%
NEW YORK			
Gillibrand	Kirsten	D	96%
Schumer	Charles	D	96%

		PARTY	SCORE
NORTH CAROLINA			
Budd	Ted	R	4%
Tillis	Thomas	R	5%
NORTH DAKOTA			
Cramer	Kevin	R	4%
Hoeven	John	R	4%
OHIO			
Husted	Jon	R	5%
Moreno	Bernie	R	4%
OKLAHOMA			
Armstrong+	Alan	R	0%
Lankford	James	R	4%
Mullin*	Markwayne	R	5%
OREGON			
Merkley	Jeff	D	100%
Wyden	Ron	D	100%
PENNSYLVANIA			
Fetterman	John	D	82%
McCormick	David	R	5%
RHODE ISLAND			
Reed	John	D	96%
Whitehouse	Sheldon	D	96%
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Graham*	Lindsey	R	5%
Graham Nordone+	Darline	R	0%
Scott	Tim	R	4%
SOUTH DAKOTA			
Rounds	Mike	R	5%
Thune	John	R	9%
TENNESSEE			
Blackburn	Marsha	R	4%
Hagerty	Bill	R	5%
TEXAS			
Cornyn	John	R	4%
Cruz	Ted	R	4%

PARTY			SCORE
UTAH			
Curtis	John	R	5%
Lee	Mike	R	5%
VERMONT			
Sanders	Bernard	I	100%
Welch	Peter	D	100%
VIRGINIA			
Kaine	Tim	D	96%
Warner	Mark	D	91%
WASHINGTON			
Cantwell	Maria	D	96%
Murray	Patty	D	95%
WEST VIRGINIA			
Capito	Shelley Moore	R	5%
Justice	James	R	5%
WISCONSIN			
Baldwin	Tammy	D	96%
Johnson	Ron	R	4%
WYOMING			
Barrasso	John	R	4%
Lummis	Cynthia	R	5%



House Scorecard



		PARTY	DISTRICT	SCORE
ALABAMA				
Moore	Felix	R	1	0%
Figures	Shomari	D	2	88%
Rogers	Michael	R	3	0%
Aderholt	Robert	R	4	0%
Strong	Dale	R	5	0%
Palmer	Gary	R	6	0%
Sewell	Terri	D	7	88%
ALASKA				
Begich	Nicholas	R	At-Large	0%
ARIZONA				
Schweikert	David	R	1	0%
Crane	Elijah	R	2	0%
Ansari	Yassamin	D	3	100%
Stanton	Greg	D	4	79%
Biggs	Andy	R	5	0%
Ciscomani	Juan	R	6	0%
Grijalva*	Raul	D	7	N/A
Grijalva+	Adelita	D	7	100%
Hamadeh	Abraham	R	8	0%
Gosar	Paul	R	9	0%
ARKANSAS				
Crawford	Eric	R	1	0%
Hill	French	R	2	0%
Womack	Stephen	R	3	0%
Westerman	Bruce	R	4	0%
CALIFORNIA				
LaMalfa*	Douglas	R	1	0%
Gallagher+	James	R	1	0%
Huffman	Jared	D	2	100%
Kiley	Kevin	I	3	8%
Thompson	Mike	D	4	96%
McClintock	Tom	R	5	0%
Bera	Amerish	D	6	96%
Matsui	Doris	D	7	100%
Garamendi	John	D	8	95%
Harder	Josh	D	9	75%

		PARTY	DISTRICT	SCORE
CALIFORNIA (CONT.)				
DeSaulnier	Mark	D	10	100%
Pelosi	Nancy	D	11	95%
Simon	Lateefah	D	12	100%
Gray	Adam	D	13	75%
Swalwell*	Eric	D	14	88%
Wahab+	Aisha	D	14	N/A
Mullin	Kevin	D	15	100%
Liccardo	Sam	D	16	100%
Khanna	Ro	D	17	96%
Lofgren	Zoe	D	18	100%
Panetta	Jimmy	D	19	79%
Fong	Vince	R	20	0%
Costa	Jim	D	21	83%
Valadao	David	R	22	0%
Obernolte	Jay	R	23	0%
Carbajal	Salud	D	24	96%
Ruiz	Raul	D	25	96%
Brownley	Julia	D	26	100%
Whitesides	George	D	27	76%
Chu	Judy	D	28	100%
Rivas	Luz	D	29	100%
Friedman	Laura	D	30	96%
Cisneros	Gilbert	D	31	100%
Sherman	Brad	D	32	100%
Aguilar	Pete	D	33	100%
Gomez	Jimmy	D	34	100%
Torres	Norma	D	35	92%
Lieu	Ted	D	36	100%
Kamlager-Dove	Sydney	D	37	100%
Sanchez	Linda	D	38	100%
Takano	Mark	D	39	96%
Kim	Young	R	40	0%
Calvert	Ken	R	41	0%
Garcia	Robert	D	42	100%
Waters	Maxine	D	43	100%

		PARTY	DISTRICT	SCORE
CALIFORNIA (CONT.)				
Barragan	Nanette	D	44	100%
Tran	Derek	D	45	75%
Correa	Lou	D	46	95%
Min	Dave	D	47	79%
Issa	Darrell	R	48	0%
Levin	Mike	D	49	88%
Peters	Scott	D	50	96%
Jacobs	Sara	D	51	100%
Vargas	Juan	D	52	100%
COLORADO				
Degette	Diana	D	1	100%
Neguse	Joe	D	2	100%
Hurd	Jeff	R	3	0%
Boebert	Lauren	R	4	0%
Crank	Jeff	R	5	0%
Crow	Jason	D	6	100%
Pettersen	Brittany	D	7	100%
Evans	Gabe	R	8	4%
CONNECTICUT				
Larson	John	D	1	96%
Courtney	Joe	D	2	82%
DeLauro	Rosa	D	3	92%
Himes	Jim	D	4	91%
Hayes	Jahana	D	5	92%
DELAWARE				
McBride	Sarah	D	At-Large	92%
COLORADO				
Degette	Diana	D	1	100%
Neguse	Joe	D	2	100%
Hurd	Jeff	R	3	0%
Boebert	Lauren	R	4	0%
Crank	Jeff	R	5	0%
Crow	Jason	D	6	100%
Pettersen	Brittany	D	7	100%
Evans	Gabe	R	8	4%

		PARTY	DISTRICT	SCORE
CONNECTICUT				
Larson	John	D	1	96%
Courtney	Joe	D	2	82%
DeLauro	Rosa	D	3	92%
Himes	Jim	D	4	91%
Hayes	Jahana	D	5	92%
DELAWARE				
McBride	Sarah	D	At-Large	92%
FLORIDA				
Gaetz	Matt	R	1	N/A
Patronis+	Jimmy	R	1	0%
Dunn	Neal	R	2	0%
Cammack	Kat	R	3	0%
Bean	Aaron	R	4	0%
Rutherford	John	R	5	0%
Waltz*	Michael	R	6	0%
Fine+	Randy	R	6	0%
Mills	Cory	R	7	0%
Haridopolos	Michael	R	8	0%
Soto	Darren	D	9	88%
Frost	Maxwell	D	10	100%
Webster	Daniel	R	11	0%
Bilirakis	Gus	R	12	0%
Luna	Anna	R	13	0%
Castor	Kathy	D	14	96%
Lee	Laurel	R	15	0%
Buchanan	Vern	R	16	0%
Steube	Greg	R	17	0%
Franklin	Scott	R	18	0%
Donalds	Byron	R	19	0%
Cherfilus-McCormick*	Sheila	D	20	95%
Mast	Brian	R	21	0%
Frankel	Lois	D	22	100%
Moskowitz	Jared	D	23	71%
Wilson	Frederica	D	24	95%
Wasserman Schultz	Debbie	D	25	96%

		PARTY	DISTRICT	SCORE
FLORIDA (CONT.)				
Diaz-Balart	Mario	R	26	4%
Salazar	Maria	R	27	4%
Gimenez	Carlos	R	28	4%
GEORGIA				
Carter	Earl	R	1	0%
Bishop	Sanford	D	2	88%
Jack	Brian	R	3	0%
Johnson	Hank	D	4	100%
Williams	Nikema	D	5	100%
McBath	Lucy	D	6	95%
McCormick	Richard	R	7	4%
Scott	Austin	R	8	0%
Clyde	Andrew	R	9	0%
Collins	Mike	R	10	0%
Loudermilk	Barry	R	11	0%
Allen	Rick	R	12	0%
Scott*	David	D	13	95%
Blair+	Everton	D	13	N/A
Taylor Greene*	Marjorie	R	14	0%
Fuller+	Clayton	R	14	0%
HAWAII				
Case	Ed	D	1	88%
Tokuda	Jill	D	2	100%
IDAHO				
Fulcher	Russ	R	1	0%
Simpson	Michael	R	2	0%
ILLINOIS				
Jackson	Jonathan	D	1	96%
Kelly	Robin	D	2	100%
Ramirez	Delia	D	3	100%
Garcia	Jesus	D	4	100%
Quigley	Mike	D	5	96%

		PARTY	DISTRICT	SCORE
ILLINOIS (CONT.)				
Foster	Bill	D	11	96%
Bost	Mike	R	12	0%
Budzinski	Nikki	D	13	83%
Underwood	Lauren	D	14	100%
Miller	Mary	R	15	0%
LaHood	Darin	R	16	0%
Sorensen	Eric	D	17	79%
INDIANA				
Mrvan	Frank	D	1	86%
Yakym	Rudy	R	2	0%
Stutzman	Marlin	R	3	0%
Baird	James	R	4	0%
Spartz	Victoria	R	5	0%
Shreve	Jefferson	R	6	0%
Carson	Andre	D	7	100%
Messmer	Mark	R	8	0%
Houchin	Erin	R	9	0%
IOWA				
Miller-Meeks	Mariannette	R	1	0%
Hinson	Ashley	R	2	0%
Nunn	Zachary	R	3	0%
Feenstra	Randy	R	4	0%
KANSAS				
Mann	Tracey	R	1	0%
Schmidt	Derek	R	2	0%
Davids	Sharice	D	3	79%
Estes	Ron	R	4	0%
KENTUCKY				
Comer	James	R	1	0%
Guthrie	Steven	R	2	0%
McGarvey	John	D	3	100%
Massie	Thomas	R	4	25%
Rogers	Harold	R	5	0%
Barr	Andy	R	6	0%

		PARTY	DISTRICT	SCORE
LOUISIANA				
Scalise	Steve	R	1	0%
Carter	Troy	D	2	96%
Higgins	Clay	R	3	0%
Johnson	Mike	R	4	0%
Letlow	Julia	R	5	0%
Fields	Cleo	D	6	96%
MAINE				
Pingree	Chellie	D	1	100%
Golden	Jared	D	2	50%
MARYLAND				
Harris	Andy	R	1	0%
Olszewski	Johnny	D	2	96%
Elfreth	Sarah	D	3	96%
Ivey	Glenn	D	4	96%
Hoyer	Steny	D	5	96%
McClain Delaney	April	D	6	83%
Mfume	Kweisi	D	7	96%
Raskin	Jamie	D	8	100%
MASSACHUSETTS				
Neal	Richard	D	1	96%
McGovern	James	D	2	100%
Trahan	Lori	D	3	96%
Auchincloss	Jake	D	4	92%
Clark	Katherine	D	5	100%
Moulton	Seth	D	6	100%
Pressley	Ayanna	D	7	100%
Lynch	Stephen	D	8	79%
Keating	William	D	9	88%
MICHIGAN				
Bergman	Jack	R	1	0%
Moolenaar	John	R	2	0%
Scholten	Hillary	D	3	83%
Huizenga	Bill	R	4	0%
Walberg	Tim	R	5	0%
Dingell	Debbie	D	6	100%

		PARTY	DISTRICT	SCORE
MICHIGAN (CONT.)				
Barrett	Tom	R	7	0%
McDonald Rivet	Kristen	D	8	74%
McClain	Lisa	R	9	0%
James	John	R	10	0%
Stevens	Haley	D	11	96%
Tlaib	Rashida	D	12	100%
Thanedar	Shri	D	13	100%
MINNESOTA				
Finstad	Brad	R	1	0%
Craig	Angie	D	2	83%
Morrison	Kelly	D	3	92%
McCollum	Betty	D	4	100%
Omar	Ilhan	D	5	100%
Emmer	Tom	R	6	0%
Fischbach	Michelle	R	7	0%
Stauber	Pete	R	8	0%
MISSISSIPPI				
Kelly	John	R	1	0%
Thompson	Bennie	D	2	100%
Guest	Michael	R	3	0%
Ezell	Mike	R	4	0%
MISSOURI				
Bell	Wesley	D	1	100%
Wagner	Ann	R	2	0%
Onder	Robert	R	3	0%
Alford	Mark	R	4	0%
Cleaver	Emanuel	D	5	100%
Graves	Sam	R	6	0%
Burlison	Eric	R	7	0%
Smith	Jason	R	8	0%
MONTANA				
Zinke	Ryan	R	1	0%
Downing	Troy	R	2	0%
NEBRASKA				
Flood	Mike	R	1	0%

		PARTY	DISTRICT	SCORE
NEBRASKA (CONT.)				
Bacon	Don	R	2	4%
Smith	Adrian	R	3	0%
NEVADA				
Titus	Dina	D	1	79%
Amodei	Mark	R	2	0%
Lee	Susie	D	3	67%
Horsford	Steven	D	4	83%
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Pappas	Chris	D	1	71%
Goodlander	Maggie	D	2	75%
NEW JERSEY				
Norcross	Donald	D	1	100%
Van Drew	Jefferson	R	2	0%
Conaway	Herbert	D	3	88%
Smith	Christopher	R	4	0%
Gottheimer	Josh	D	5	74%
Pallone	Frank	D	6	100%
Kean	Thomas	R	7	0%
Menendez	Robert	D	8	100%
Pou	Nellie	D	9	92%
McIver	Lamonica	D	10	100%
Sherrill*	Mikie	D	11	73%
Mejia+	Analilia	D	11	100%
Watson Coleman	Bonnie	D	12	100%
NEW MEXICO				
Stansbury	Melanie	D	1	100%
Vasquez	Gabe	D	2	79%
Leger Fernandez	Teresa	D	3	100%
NEW YORK				
Lalota	Nick	R	1	0%
Garbarino	Andrew	R	2	0%
Suozzi	Thomas	D	3	71%
Gillen	Laura	D	4	63%
Meeks	Gregory	D	5	100%
Meng	Grace	D	6	100%

		PARTY	DISTRICT	SCORE
NEW YORK (CONT.)				
Velazquez	Nydia	D	7	100%
Jeffries	Hakeem	D	8	100%
Clarke	Yvette	D	9	100%
Goldman	Daniel	D	10	100%
Malliotakis	Nicole	R	11	4%
Nadler	Jerry	D	12	100%
Espaillat Rodriguez	Adriano	D	13	100%
Ocasio-Cortez	Alexandria	D	14	100%
Torres	Ritchie	D	15	87%
Latimer	George	D	16	96%
Lawler	Michael	R	17	9%
Ryan	Patrick	D	18	79%
Riley	Josh	D	19	77%
Tonko	Paul	D	20	100%
Stefanik	Elise	R	21	0%
Mannion	John	D	22	75%
Langworthy	Nicholas	R	23	0%
Tenney	Claudia	R	24	0%
Morelle	Joseph	D	25	88%
Kennedy	Timothy	D	26	88%
NORTH CAROLINA				
Davis	Donald	D	1	48%
Ross	Deborah	D	2	96%
Murphy	Gregory	R	3	0%
Foushee	Valerie	D	4	96%
Fox	Virginia	R	5	0%
McDowell	Addison	R	6	0%
Rouzer	David	R	7	0%
Harris	Mark	R	8	0%
Hudson	Richard	R	9	0%
Harrigan	Pat	R	10	0%
Edwards	Chuck	R	11	0%
Adams	Alma	D	12	96%
Knott	John	R	13	0%
Moore	Tim	R	14	0%

		PARTY	DISTRICT	SCORE
NORTH DAKOTA				
Fedorchak	Julie	R	At-Large	0%
OHIO				
Landsman	Greg	D	1	83%
Taylor	David	R	2	0%
Beatty	Joyce	D	3	100%
Jordan	Jim	R	4	0%
Latta	Robert	R	5	0%
Rulli	Michael	R	6	0%
Miller	Max	R	7	0%
Davidson	Warren	R	8	0%
Kaptur	Marcy	D	9	74%
Turner	Michael	R	10	4%
Brown	Shontel	D	11	100%
Balderson	Troy	R	12	0%
Sykes	Emilia	D	13	83%
Joyce	David	R	14	0%
Carey	Mike	R	15	4%
OKLAHOMA				
Hern	Kevin	R	1	0%
Brecheen	Josh	R	2	0%
Lucas	Frank	R	3	0%
Cole	Tom	R	4	0%
Bice	Stephanie	R	5	0%
OREGON				
Bonamici	Suzanne	D	1	100%
Bentz	Cliff	R	2	0%
Dexter	Maxine	D	3	100%
Hoyle	Val	D	4	92%
Bynum	Janelle	D	5	88%
Salinas	Andrea	D	6	88%
PENNSYLVANIA				
Fitzpatrick	Brian	R	1	13%
Boyle	Brendan	D	2	88%
Evans	Dwight	D	3	100%

		PARTY	DISTRICT	SCORE
PENNSYLVANIA (CONT.)				
Cunnane	Madeleine	D	4	100%
Scanlon	Mary Gay	D	5	100%
Houlahan	Chrissy	D	6	88%
Mackenzie	Ryan	R	7	4%
Bresnahan	Robert	R	8	0%
Meuser	Daniel	R	9	0%
Perry	Scott	R	10	0%
Smucker	Lloyd	R	11	0%
Lee	Summer	D	12	100%
Joyce	John	R	13	0%
Reschenthaler	Guy	R	14	0%
Thompson	Glenn	R	15	0%
Kelly	Mike	R	16	0%
Deluzio	Christopher	D	17	92%
RHODE ISLAND				
Amo	Gabe	D	1	96%
Magaziner	Seth	D	2	88%
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Mace	Nancy	R	1	0%
Wilson	Addison	R	2	0%
Biggs	Sheri	R	3	0%
Timmons	William	R	4	0%
Norman	Ralph	R	5	0%
Clyburn	James	D	6	96%
Fry	Russell	R	7	0%
SOUTH DAKOTA				
Johnson	Dusty	R	At-Large	0%
TENNESSEE				
Harshbarger	Diana	R	1	0%
Burchett	Tim	R	2	0%
Fleischmann	Charles	R	3	0%
DesJarlais	Scott	R	4	0%
Ogles	Andy	R	5	0%
Rose	John	R	6	0%

		PARTY	DISTRICT	SCORE
TENNESSEE (CONT.)				
Green*	Mark	R	7	0%
Van Epps+	Matt	R	7	0%
Kustoff	David	R	8	0%
Cohen	Steve	D	9	96%
TEXAS				
Moran	Nathaniel	R	1	0%
Crenshaw	Dan	R	2	0%
Self	Keith	R	3	0%
Fallon	Pat	R	4	0%
Gooden	Lance	R	5	0%
Ellzey	Jake	R	6	0%
Fletcher	Lizzie	D	7	100%
Luttrell	Morgan	R	8	0%
Green	Al	D	9	100%
McCaul	Michael	R	10	0%
Pfluger	August	R	11	0%
Goldman	Craig	R	12	0%
Jackson	Ronny	R	13	0%
Weber	Randy	R	14	0%
De La Cruz	Monica	R	15	0%
Escobar	Veronica	D	16	100%
Sessions	Pete	R	17	0%
Turner*	Sylvester	D	18	100%
Menefee+	Christian	D	18	100%
Arrington	Jodey	R	19	0%
Castro	Joaquin	D	20	100%
Roy	Chip	R	21	0%
Nehls	Troy	R	22	0%
Gonzales*	Tony	R	23	0%
Van Duyne	Beth	R	24	0%
Williams	Roger	R	25	0%
Gill	Brandon	R	26	0%
Cloud	Michael	R	27	0%
Cuellar	Henry	D	28	25%

		PARTY	DISTRICT	SCORE
TEXAS (CONT.)				
Garcia	Sylvia	D	29	100%
Crockett	Jasmine	D	30	100%
Carter	John	R	31	0%
Johnson	Julie	D	32	92%
Veasey	Marc	D	33	92%
Gonzalez	Vicente	D	34	57%
Casar	Greg	D	35	100%
Babin	Brian	R	36	0%
Doggett	Lloyd	D	37	100%
Hunt	Wesley	R	38	0%
UTAH				
Moore	Blake	R	1	0%
Maloy	Celeste	R	2	0%
Kennedy	Mike	R	3	4%
Owens	Burgess	R	4	0%
VERMONT				
Balint	Becca	D	At-Large	100%
VIRGINIA				
Wittman	Robert	R	1	0%
Kiggans	Jennifer	R	2	0%
Scott	Bobby	D	3	100%
McClellan	Jennifer	D	4	100%
McGuire	John	R	5	0%
Cline	Ben	R	6	0%
Vindman	Eugene	D	7	71%
Beyer	Donald	D	8	100%
Griffith	Morgan	R	9	0%
Subramanyam	Suhas	D	10	88%
Connolly*	Gerald	D	11	100%
Walkinshaw+	James	D	11	100%
WASHINGTON				
Delbene	Suzan	D	1	96%
Larsen	Rick	D	2	96%
Gluesenkamp Perez	Marie	D	3	50%

		PARTY	DISTRICT	SCORE
WASHINGTON (CONT.)				
Newhouse	Dan	R	4	0%
Baumgartner	Michael	R	5	0%
Randall	Emily	D	6	100%
Jayapal	Pramila	D	7	100%
Schrier	Kim	D	8	75%
Smith	Adam	D	9	96%
Strickland	Marilyn	D	10	96%
WEST VIRGINIA				
Miller	Carol	R	1	0%
Moore	Riley	R	2	0%
WISCONSIN				
Steil	Bryan	R	1	0%
Pocan	Mark	D	2	100%
Van Orden	Derrick	R	3	0%
Moore	Gwen	D	4	100%
Fitzgerald	Scott	R	5	0%
Grothman	Glenn	R	6	0%
Tiffany	Thomas	R	7	0%
Wied	Tony	R	8	0%
WYOMING				
Hageman	Harriet	R	At-Large	0%



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