

SCORED VOTES

Votes cast in the full U.S. House and Senate remain the single largest criteria on which Report Card grades are based. Members of Congress are notified in writing any time a pending vote will or may be scored in the Legislative Report Card. Votes are selected for inclusion in the Report Card based on their relevance to advancing NEA's identified legislative priorities. Votes scored in the 117th Congress (2021-22) are detailed below.

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

- **Impeaching Donald John Trump, President of the United States, for high crimes and misdemeanors (H. Res. 24) by Rep. David Cicilline (D-RI).** NEA supported this resolution because Trump incited an attack on Congress, a co-equal branch of government, as it was fulfilling its constitutional duty and certifying the presidential election Joe Biden clearly won—the popular vote by 7 million and the Electoral College by the same margin as Trump in 2016. The House approved the resolution by a vote of 232-197 on January 13, 2021. ([House Vote 1-17](#))
- **Equality Act (H.R. 5) by Rep. David Cicilline (D-RI):** NEA supported this bill to provide consistent non-discrimination protections based on sexual orientation and gender identity by amending federal laws such as the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Fair Housing Act, the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, and the Jury Act. Doing so would help educators cultivate nurturing and supportive school environments for LGBTQ students and safeguard LGBTQ educators. The legislation passed by a vote of 224-206 on February 25, 2021. ([House Vote 1-39](#))
- **American Rescue Plan Act (H.R. 1319) by Rep. John Yarmuth (D-KY):** NEA supported this bill, which included \$170 billion in dedicated funding to advance the process of returning to in-person instruction in K-12 school buildings. It also provided \$350 billion in state and local aid to help avoid layoffs of educators and other essential public servants and \$7 billion in emergency funding for the Federal Communications Commission's E-Rate program to address the homework gap and students' lost opportunities to learn. The legislation passed by a vote of 219-212 on February 27, 2021. ([House Vote 1-49](#))
- **George Floyd Justice in Policing Act (H.R. 1280) by Rep. Karen Bass (D-CA).** NEA supported this bill, which takes initial steps to end police brutality, protect civil rights and liberties, and change the culture of law enforcement agencies. It would end racial and religious profiling and no-knock warrants, make de-escalation training for police mandatory, prohibit chokeholds and other potentially fatal maneuvers, and require police to use dashboard and body cameras. The legislation passed by a vote of 220-212 on March 3, 2021 ([House Vote 1-60](#))
- **For the People Act (H.R. 1) by Rep. John Sarbanes (D-MD).** NEA supported this bill, which rests on three pillars: reaffirming and expanding voting rights, strengthening oversight to end big money in politics, and ensuring an ethical government. Provisions include automatic voter registration, voluntary public financing of campaigns, and new limits on partisan practices like gerrymandering and purging voter rolls. The legislation passed by a vote of 220-210 on March 3, 2021. ([House Vote 1-62](#))
- **Protecting the Right to Organize (PRO) Act (H.R. 842) by Rep. Bobby Scott (D-VA):** NEA supported this bill to amend labor laws such as the National Labor Relations Act to protect employees' right to organize and bargain collectively in the workplace. The legislation passed by a vote of 225-206 on March 9, 2021 ([House Vote 1-70](#))
- **Bipartisan Background Checks Act (H.R. 8) by Rep. Mike Thompson (D-CA):** NEA supported this bill to require a background check for every gun sold as well as most transfers.

Firearms are the leading cause of death for African American children, and the second leading cause of death for all American children. The legislation passed by a vote of 227-203 on March 11, 2021. ([House Vote 1-75](#))

- **Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act (H.R. 1620) by Rep. Sheila Jackson Lee (D-TX):** NEA supported this bill to protect victims, invest in preventing sexual assaults, improve access to safe housing and economic stability, and close the “boyfriend loophole” by keeping firearms out of the hands of convicted abusers, stalkers, and people under court-issued restraining orders. The legislation passed by a vote of 244-172 on March 17, 2021. ([House Vote 1-86](#))
- **American Dream and Promise Act (H.R. 6) by Rep. Lucille Roybal-Allard (D-CA):** NEA supported this bill to provide a pathway to citizenship for Dreamers brought to this country as minors, Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) recipients, and people granted Temporary Protected Status (TPS) for humanitarian reasons—populations that include tens of thousands of students and educators. The legislation passed by a vote of 228-197 on March 18, 2021. ([House Vote 1-91](#))
- **Paycheck Fairness Act (H.R. 7) by Rep. Rosa DeLauro (D-CT):** NEA supported this bill to require employers to demonstrate that gender is not the reason they pay employees different wages for the same jobs. It also prohibits employers from asking job candidates about their salary histories and protects employees from retaliation for discussing their pay with colleagues. The legislation passed by a vote of 217-210 on April 15, 2021. ([House Vote 1-108](#))
- **Pregnant Workers Fairness Act (H.R. 1065) by Rep. Jerry Nadler (D-NY):** NEA supported this bill to create a uniform national standard for reasonable accommodations for pregnancy, childbirth, and related conditions. It would also prohibit employers from denying pregnant workers employment opportunities. The legislation passed by a vote of 315-101 on May 14, 2021 ([House Vote 1-143](#))
- **COVID-19 Hate Crimes Act (S. 937) by Rep. Mazie Hirono (D-HI):** NEA supported this bill to strengthen federal efforts to address hate crimes targeting Asian-Americans. It requires the Department of Justice to designate an employee to expedite the review of COVID-19 hate crimes, provide guidance for state and local officials for online reporting of such crimes, and issue guidance to mitigate racially discriminatory language in describing the pandemic. The legislation passed by a vote of 364-62 on May 18, 2021. ([House Vote 1-145](#))
- **Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, Agriculture, Rural Development, Energy and Water Development, Financial Services and General Government, Interior, Environment, Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development Appropriations Act, 2022 (H.R. 4502) by Rep. Rosa DeLauro (D-CT):** NEA supported this historic investment in our nation’s students, educators, and schools. Overall, U.S. Department of Education funding would rise by 41 percent. Key elements include a \$19.5 billion increase for Title I, a \$400 increase in the maximum Pell Grant, a \$3.1 billion boost for special education, and \$443 million for full-service community schools—far above the \$30 million provided this year. The legislation passed by a vote of 219-208 on July 29, 2021 ([House Vote 1-247](#))
- **John Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act (H.R. 4) by Rep. Sewell (D-AL):** NEA supported this bill to require states and localities with recent histories of voter discrimination to seek approval from the Department of Justice before making any changes in their election laws. The measure is a direct response to the Supreme Court’s 2013 decision in *Shelby v. Holder*, which invalidated key provisions of the Voting Rights Act first passed in 1965. The legislation passed by a vote of 219-212 on August 24, 2021. ([House Vote 1-260](#))

- **Consider Teachers Act of 2021 (S. 848) by Sen. Mike Braun (R-IN):** NEA supported this bill to fix the system that has burdened teachers with unfair loans by converting their TEACH grants into loans they must repay with interest. The bill also gives teachers more time to complete service requirements in light of the COVID-19 pandemic. The legislation passed the House by a vote of 406-16 on September 28, 2021. ([House Vote 1-302](#))
- **Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (H.R. 3684) by Rep. Peter DeFazio (D-OR):** NEA supported this bill to rebuild America’s physical infrastructure. It extends the Secure Rural Schools program, begins to eliminate the lead service lines and pipes remaining in schools and child care facilities, and provides the means to electrify thousands of school buses to reduce harmful emissions. The legislation passed by a vote of 228-206 on November 5, 2021. ([House Vote 1-369](#))
- **Build Back Better Act (H.R. 5376) by Rep. John Yarmuth (D-KY):** NEA supported this landmark legislation, a once-in-a-generation opportunity bill to strengthen America’s social safety net and take meaningful action on long-ignored challenges: giving all children a strong start in early education, making child care more affordable, expanding affordable health care coverage, and more. The legislation passed the House by a vote of 220-213 on November 19, 2021. ([House Vote 1-385](#))
- **Freedom to Vote: John R. Lewis Act (H.R. 5746) by Rep. Don Beyer (D-VA):** NEA supported this bill to reaffirm and expand voting rights. It is a direct response to the U.S. Supreme Court’s decision in *Shelby v. Holder*, which overturned provisions of the Voting Rights Act requiring states and localities with a history of voter discrimination to seek approval from the U.S. Department of Justice before changing their election laws. The House passed this bill by a vote of 220 to 203 on January 13, 2022. ([House Vote 2-9](#))
- **Emmett Till Antilynching Act (H.R. 55) by Rep. Bobby Rush (D-IL):** NEA supported this bill to make lynching a federal hate crime. Signed into law in March 2022, it takes long overdue action to address the mutilation and murder of thousands of people, most of whom were African American. The House passed this bill by a vote of 422 to 3 on February 28, 2022. ([House Vote 2-47](#))
- **Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022 (H.R. 2471) by Rep. Hakeem Jeffries (D-NY):** NEA supported this bill to fund the U.S. Department of Education and other federal agencies through September 2022. Republicans previously insisted on continuing resolutions that temporarily extended funding, but also froze it. The House passed this bill by a vote of 260 to 171 on March 9, 2022; it became law on March 15, 2022. ([House Vote 2-66](#))
- **Creating a Respectful and Open World for Natural Hair (CROWN) Act (H.R. 2116) by Rep. Bonnie Watson Coleman (D-NJ):** NEA supported this bill to ban discrimination against students of African descent based on “natural” or “protective” hairstyles, such as cornrows, twists, and braids. The House passed this bill by a vote of 235 to 189 on March 18, 2022. ([House Vote 2-82](#))
- **Recognizing Congressional Workers’ Right to Organize (H. Res. 915 and H. Res. 1097) by Reps. Andy Levin (D-MI) and Jamie Raskin (D-MD):** NEA supported these consolidated resolutions that recognize congressional workers’ right to organize. The House passed this bill by a vote of 217 to 202 on May 10, 2022. ([House Vote 2-144](#))
- **Protecting our Kids Act (H. Res. 7910) by Rep. Jerry Nadler (D-NY):** NEA supported this bill’s multiple measures to ensure gun safety such as raising the purchasing age for semi-automatic

rifles from 18 to 21. The House passed this bill by a vote of 223 to 204 on June 8, 2022. ([House Vote 2-245](#))

- **Enhancing Mental Health and Suicide Prevention Through Campus Planning Act (H. Res. 5407) by Rep. Susan Wild (D-PA):** NEA supported this bill to promote mental wellness among college students, and to encourage comprehensive planning on college campuses to prevent suicide and other mental health crises. The House passed this bill by a vote of 405 to 16 on June 23, 2022. ([House Vote 2-291](#))
- **Bipartisan Safer Communities Act (S. 2938) by Sen. Marco Rubio (R-FL):** NEA supported this bill to enhance background checks for purchasers of firearms and increase mental health and other support services, especially in schools. The House passed this bill by a vote of 234 to 193 on June 24, 2022; it became law on June 25, 2022. ([House Vote 2-299](#))
- **Ensuring Access to Abortion Act (H.R. 8297) by Rep. Lizzie Fletcher (D-TX):** NEA supported this bill to preserve women’s right to control their own bodies, including reproductive healthcare, and providers’ right to treat patients from other states. The House passed this bill by a vote of 223 to 205 on July 15, 2022. ([House Vote 2-362](#))
- **Respect for Marriage Act (H.R. 8404) by Rep. Jerry Nadler (D-NY):** NEA supported this bill to ensure couples in same-sex and interracial marriages the same legal protections as other couples. The House passed this bill by a vote of 267 to 157 on July 19, 2022; it became law on December 13, 2022. ([House Vote 2-373](#))
- **Assault Weapons Ban (H.R. 1808) by Rep. David Cicilline (D-RI):** NEA supported this bill to limit the manufacture and distribution of certain military-style assault weapons. The House passed this bill by a vote of 217 to 213 on July 29, 2022. ([House Vote 2-410](#))
- **Inflation Reduction Act (H.R. 5376) by Rep. John Yarmuth (D-KY):** NEA supported this bill to lower healthcare and energy costs, make the tax code fairer, and combat climate change. The House passed this bill by a vote of 220 to 207 on August 12, 2022; it became law on August 16, 2022. ([House Vote 2-420](#))
- **Joint Consolidation Loan Separation Act (S. 1098) by Sen. Mark Warner (D-VA):** NEA supported this bill to help individuals who previously consolidated student loan debt with a spouse to sever their loans. The House passed this bill by a vote of 232 to 193 on September 21, 2022; it became law on October 11, 2022. ([House Vote 2-448](#))
- **Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (H.R. 2617) by Rep. Gerry Connolly (D-VA):** NEA supported this bill that increased funding for U.S. Department of Education programs for the students most in need, students with disabilities, career and technical education, Historically Black Colleges and Universities and other minority-serving institutions, community schools, and more. It also includes the Pregnant Workers Fairness Act and Electoral Count Reform Act. The House passed this bill by a vote of 225 to 201 on December 23, 2022; it became law on December 29, 2022. ([House Vote 2-549](#))

U.S. SENATE

- **Impeaching Donald John Trump, President of the United States, for high crimes and misdemeanors (H. Res. 24) by Rep. David Cicilline (D-RI).** NEA supported this resolution because Trump incited an attack on Congress, a co-equal branch of government, as it was fulfilling its constitutional duty and certifying the presidential election Joe Biden clearly won—the popular vote

by 7 million and the Electoral College by the same margin as Trump in 2016. The Senate voted 57-43 to convict on February 13, 2021, falling short of the required two-thirds supermajority. ([Senate Vote 1-59](#))

- **Miguel Cardona's nomination as U.S. Secretary of Education.** NEA supported the nomination of Cardona, an elementary school teacher and principal, and former Commissioner of Education in Connecticut known for listening to—and actively collaborating with—educators, families, and communities. As a classroom teacher, principal, or state education leader, he pressed for the resources students deserve. Additionally, he worked with higher education leaders to secure and expand students' opportunities for postsecondary education. The nomination was confirmed by a vote of 64-33 on March 1, 2021. ([Senate Vote 1-68](#))
- **American Rescue Plan Act (H.R. 1319) by Rep. John Yarmuth (D-KY):** NEA supported this bill, which included \$170 billion in dedicated funding to advance the process of returning to in-person instruction in K-12 school buildings. It also provided \$350 billion in state and local aid to help avoid layoffs of educators and other essential public servants and \$7 billion in emergency funding for the Federal Communications Commission's E-Rate program to address the homework gap and students' lost opportunities to learn. The legislation passed by a vote of 50-49 on March 6, 2021. ([Senate Vote 1-110](#))
- **Merrick Garland's nomination as U.S. Attorney General.** NEA supported Garland, who served 23 years on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. He is especially well equipped to lead the investigation into the January 6 attack on the Capitol by white supremacists and other extremists seeking to disrupt the peaceful transfer of power fundamental to the rule of law. As a prosecutor in the Department of Justice, Judge Garland oversaw the federal response to the Oklahoma City bombing that sought to spark a revolution and topple our government. The nomination was confirmed by a vote of 70-30 on March 10, 2021. ([Senate Vote 1-114](#))
- **Vanita Gupta's nomination as U.S. Associate Attorney General.** NEA supported Gupta, who previously headed the Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights, and the Civil Rights Division at the Department of Justice. In that capacity, she led efforts to reform our criminal justice system, investigate unconstitutional policing practices, and enforce federal voting rights laws. She also worked tirelessly to protect LGBTQ and disability rights, prosecute hate crimes, and fight discrimination in education, housing, lending, and employment. The nomination was confirmed by a vote of 51-49 on April 21, 2021. ([Senate Vote 1-160](#))
- **COVID-19 Hate Crimes Act (S. 937) by Rep. Mazie Hirono (D-HI):** NEA supported this bill to strengthen federal efforts to address hate crimes targeting Asian-Americans. It requires the Department of Justice to designate an employee to expedite the review of COVID-19 hate crimes, provide guidance for state and local officials for online reporting of such crimes, and issue guidance to mitigate racially discriminatory language in describing the pandemic. The legislation passed by a vote of 94-1 on April 22, 2021. ([Senate Vote 1-165](#))
- **Paycheck Fairness Act (H.R. 7) by Rep. Rosa DeLauro (D-CT):** NEA supported this bill to require employers to demonstrate that gender is not the reason they pay employees different wages for the same jobs. It also prohibits employers from asking job candidates about their salary histories and protects employees from retaliation for discussing their pay with colleagues. . The Senate's attempt to advance the House version of the legislation failed on a 50-49 cloture vote on June 8, 2021. ([Senate Vote 1-227](#))

- **For the People Act (S. 2093) by Sen. Jeff Merkley (D-OR):** NEA supported this bill, which rests on three pillars: reaffirming and expanding voting rights, strengthening oversight to end big money in politics, and ensuring an ethical government. Provisions include automatic voter registration, voluntary public financing of campaigns, and new limits on partisan practices like gerrymandering and purging voter rolls. The legislation failed to advance on a 50-50 vote to invoke cloture on June 22, 2021. ([Senate Vote 1-246](#))
- **Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (H.R. 3684) by Rep. Peter DeFazio (D-OR):** NEA supported this bill, an important part of President Biden’s Build Back Better agenda. It extends the Secure Rural Schools program, begins to eliminate the lead service lines and pipes remaining in schools and child care facilities, and provides the means to electrify thousands of school buses to reduce harmful emissions. The legislation passed by a vote of 69-30 on August 10, 2021. ([Senate Vote 1-314](#))
- **A concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for FY2022 and appropriate budgetary levels for FY2023 through FY2031 (S. Con. Res. 14) by Sen. Bernie Sanders (I-VT):** NEA supported this bill to allow budget-related legislation to pass with a simple majority instead of the three-fifths supermajority required for cloture. This legislation passed by a vote of 50-49 on August 11, 2021. ([Senate Vote 1-357](#))
- **Freedom to Vote Act (S. 2747) by Sen. Amy Klobuchar (D-MN):** NEA supported this bill to create national voting standards, make Election Day a public holiday, and ensure that every state offers same-day voter registration at all polling locations by 2024 (and a limited number by 2022). The legislation failed to advance on a 50-49 vote to invoke cloture on October 20, 2021. ([Senate Vote 1-420](#))
- **John Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act (H.R. 4) by Rep. Sewell (D-AL):** NEA supported this bill to require states and localities with recent histories of voter discrimination to seek approval from the Department of Justice before making any changes in their election laws. The measure is a direct response to the Supreme Court’s 2013 decision in *Shelby v. Holder*, which invalidated key provisions of the Voting Rights Act first passed in 1965. The legislation failed to advance on a 50-49 vote to invoke cloture on November 3, 2021. ([Senate Vote 1-459](#))
- **Jessica Rosenworcel’s nomination as Chair of the Federal Communications Commission.** NEA supported Rosenworcel, who has nearly a decade of experience as an FCC commissioner, including nine months as acting chair. The first woman to serve as permanent chair of the FCC, she has long championed the E-Rate program that helps students, educators, and library patrons beat the digital divide and the specific aspect of it known as the homework gap—the inability to do schoolwork at home due to lack of internet access. The nomination was confirmed by a vote of 68-31 on December 7, 2021. ([Senate Vote 1-479](#))
- **Jennifer Sung’s nomination to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.** NEA supported Sung, a member of the Oregon Employment Relations Board. Sung is regarded as fair and impartial by management-side and union-side lawyers alike. She brings professional diversity to a federal bench that is woefully lacking it. As a lawyer she represented working people: healthcare workers, warehouse workers, university faculty members, and fast-food workers, helping them recover stolen wages and get health care. The nomination was confirmed by a vote of 50-49 on December 15, 2021. ([Senate Vote 1-500](#))
- **Freedom to Vote: John R. Lewis Act (H.R. 5746) by Rep. Don Beyer (D-VA):** NEA supported this bill to reaffirm and expand voting rights. It is a direct response to the U.S. Supreme

Court's decision in *Shelby v. Holder*, which overturned provisions of the Voting Rights Act requiring states and localities with a history of voter discrimination to seek approval from the U.S. Department of Justice before changing their election laws. The Senate failed to invoke cloture by a vote of 49 to 51 on January 19, 2022. ([Senate Vote 2-9](#))

- **Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022 (H.R. 2471) by Rep. Hakeem Jeffries (D-NY):** NEA supported this bill to fund the U.S. Department of Education and other federal agencies through September 2022. Republicans previously insisted on continuing resolutions that temporarily extended funding, but also froze it. The Senate passed this bill by a vote of 68 to 31 on March 10, 2022; it became law on March 15, 2022. ([Senate Vote 2-78](#))
- **Nomination of Ketanji Brown Jackson to the U.S. Supreme Court.** NEA supported the nomination of Judge Jackson, the first Black woman to sit on the highest court in the land. In the Supreme Court's 133-year history, just five women and two Black men have served as justices; 108 have been white men. The Senate confirmed this nomination by a vote of 53-47 on April 7, 2022. ([Senate Vote 2-134](#))
- **Women's Health Protection Act (S. 4132) by Sen. Richard Blumenthal (D-CT):** NEA supported this bill to codify the right to reproductive freedom established nearly 50 years ago by the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in *Roe v. Wade*. The Senate failed to invoke cloture by a vote of 49 to 51 on May 11, 2022. ([Senate Vote 2-170](#))
- **Bipartisan Safer Communities Act (S. 2938) by Sen. Marco Rubio (R-FL):** NEA supported this bill to enhance background checks for purchasers of firearms and increase mental health and other support services, especially in schools. The Senate passed this bill by a vote of 65 to 33 on June 23, 2022; it became law on June 25, 2022. ([Senate Vote 2-242](#))
- **Inflation Reduction Act (H.R. 5376) by Rep. John Yarmuth (D-KY):** NEA supported this bill to lower healthcare and energy costs, make the tax code fairer, and combat climate change. The Senate voted 50 to 50 on August 7, 2022, with Vice President Kamala Harris breaking the tie. This bill became law on August 16, 2022. ([Senate Vote 2-325](#))
- **Respect for Marriage Act (H.R. 8404) by Rep. Jerry Nadler (D-NY):** NEA supported this bill to ensure couples in same-sex and interracial marriages the same legal protections as other couples. The Senate passed this bill by a vote of 61 to 36 on November 29, 2022; it became law on December 13, 2022. ([Senate Vote 2-356](#))
- **Consolidated Appropriation Act, 2023 (H.R. 2617) by Rep. Gerry Connolly:** NEA supported this bill that increased funding for U.S. Department of Education programs for the students most in need, students with disabilities, career and technical education, Historically Black Colleges and Universities and other minority-serving institutions, community schools, and more. It also includes the Pregnant Workers Fairness Act and Electoral Count Reform Act. The Senate passed this bill by a vote of 68 to 29 on December 22, 2022; it became law on December 29, 2022. ([Senate Vote 2-421](#))