

2020 General Election

VOTER GUIDE

Federal Scorecard

COUNCIL ON AMERICAN-ISLAMIC RELATIONS

17 N. State Street, Suite 1500

Chicago, IL 60602

Tel: (312) 212-1520

Fax: (312) 212-1530

info@cairchicago.org

This guide was prepared by CAIR-Chicago's Government Affairs Division within the Outreach Department.

Ahmed Rehab
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Gerald Hankerson
OUTREACH COORDINATOR

2019-2020 INTERNS, EXTERNS, FELLOWS, & VOLUNTEER ACTIVISTS

WINTER-SPRING | 2019: Jack Gonzalez 2020: Abed Alsolaiman

SUMMER | 2019: Brent Brewer, Chris Nevarez, Joah Rosing, Nicole Carter, Natalia Vasylyk, Rakan AlZagha, Rebecca Turley 2020: Conor Donlevy, Emily Murrah, Joah rosing, Monica Winter, Onessa Mirza, Sean-Hugh Barrows

FALL | 2019: Lila Maus, Sahra Jama 2020: Jamilah Al-Rasheed, Nezar Kamar, Onessa Mirza

Special thanks to 2019 cohort Brent Brewer who encouraged city and county policy research efforts, 2018 cohorts Crystal Lameka and Joah Rosing who introduced the concepts of creating scorecards for the White House and SCOTUS, the 2014 cohorts that instituted the first scorecard, and the Winter-Spring 2012 cohort led by Kaitlin Taylor that reintroduced and inaugurated the interactive voter guide format.

Thanks also to staff, friends and community members for their insights and support for Government Affairs and CAIR-Chicago.

For more information on voting, civic engagement, and CAIR-Chicago:

Contact: info@cairchicago.org

Like CAIR-Chicago on Facebook: facebook.com/cairchicago

Follow CAIR-Chicago on Twitter: [@cairchicago](https://twitter.com/cairchicago)

Follow CAIR-Chicago on Instagram: [@cairchicago](https://instagram.com/cairchicago)

Subscribe to CAIR-Chicago's YouTube Channel: youtube.com/cairillinois

View CAIR-Chicago's Photo Archives: flickr.com/photos/cairchicago

FAIR USE NOTICE: This report may contain copyrighted material, the use of which has not always been specifically authorized by the copyright owner. It is being made available in an effort to advance the understanding of democracy, human rights, political, and social justice issues. It is believed that this constitutes a 'fair use' of any such copyrighted material, as provided for in § 107 of United States Copyright Law. In accordance with Title 17 U.S.C. § 107, the material in this report is distributed without profit to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving the included information for research and educational purposes. If you wish to use copyrighted material from this report for purposes of your own that go beyond 'fair use,' you must obtain permission from the copyright owner.

© 2012-2020 by CAIR-Chicago. All rights reserved. No part of this document may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Basic Information | page 4

Voting by Mail-in Ballots | page 6

Voters' Rights | page 7

Federal Legislation Originated by the U.S. House of Representatives | page 8

Congressional Scorecard on the U.S. House Legislation | page 16

Federal Legislation Originating by the U.S. Senate | page 20

Congressional Scorecard on the U.S. Senate Legislation | page 23

Decisions by the U.S. Supreme Court | page 25

Scorecard on SCOTUS Decisions | page 31

Actions by the White House: Coronavirus Spotlight | page 32

Seeking to empower voters to make more informed decisions, CAIR-Chicago has assembled the following scorecard for the 2020 General Election. Our scorecard is a guide that provides listings of key legislation and its corresponding voting records for the [101st General Assembly of Illinois](#) and the [116th Congress of the United States](#) in their respective 2019-2020 sessions. Alongside the [White House presidential actions](#) and the [decisions of the United States Supreme Court](#), for the first time we are including inaugural scorecards for the Illinois executive and judicial branches: [the gubernatorial actions of the Governor](#) and the [decisions of the Illinois Supreme Court](#). Given this, there are two distinct guides: one for the federal and one for the state governments.

This is the [United States](#) federal government's scorecard.

Please note that the U.S. Supreme Court justices are only appointed by the President and confirmed by the U.S. Senate.

For this scorecard guide, CAIR-Chicago chose to focus on legislation and issues related to civil rights and civil liberties that would have significant impact on the Muslim American community. These are issues that CAIR advocated for on behalf of our local and national communities. CAIR-Chicago encourages voters to further research the actions of legislators before supporting any particular candidate.

Given its 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization status, CAIR-Chicago is nonpartisan and does not endorse any campaigns or candidates.

Judicial evaluations provided by bar associations based in Chicago and Cook County are available [here](#).

For a complete list of candidates running for public office during the 2020 General Elections, visit the [Illinois State Board of Elections website](#).

Basic Information

HOW DO GENERAL ELECTIONS WORK?

General elections in the United States are the quadrennial (four-year) elections for the President of the United States. Federal offices that are up for election are members of the United States 116th Congress, including all 435 seats in the United States House of Representatives and, in 2020, the full terms for 34 of the 100 seats (known as Class II, or Two) in the United States Senate. Class II terms run from the beginning of the 114th Congress on January 5, 2015, to the end of the 116th Congress on January 3, 2021. Senators in Class II were elected to office in the November 2014 general election, unless they took their seat through appointment or special election.

On the state level, there will be no elections for the executive branch. Of the Illinois 101st General Assembly, all districts for the state's House of Representatives and 20 seats of the state's Senate will have elections. However, many races are uncontested so these will have only one candidate.

In relationship to the scorecards, voters should gauge the voting records of the incumbents and those not seeking reelection or not continuing for another term. This provides necessary perspective in the laws that govern their jurisdictions or districts, which voters have the right to call on the newly elected office holder to ensure the support of the legislation, or propose new laws to strike down the measure. This scorecard guide will only cover contested races with a minimal of two candidates regardless if the incumbent is seeking reelection or not.

When: Early voting begins Thursday, September 24, 2020 with mail-in ballots mailed to voters making requests; from Monday, October 14 to Monday, November 2, 2020 additional polling sites open in each ward and a super polling site downtown. Election Day is Tuesday, November 3, 2020. The polls are open 6 AM – 7 PM.

Where: To find your polling place, contact your county clerk or [click here](#).

Eligibility Requirements:

- A U.S. citizen
- At least 18 years of age by Election Day
- Have been a resident of the precinct at least 30 days prior to Election Day

ID NEEDED FOR VOTING

In general, identification is not required to vote at the polls, although you will be required to verify your signature. However, there are individual circumstances that may require that identification be shown. In those cases, you must present a photo ID, and if the photo ID has an address, it must match the registration address. If a photo ID is not used, the document (examples of which are listed below) must show your name and address. This must be presented to an election judge before being permitted to vote.

If you registered to vote by mail after January 1, 2003, and you did not submit a copy of the required identification with the registration application at that time, and you will be voting in a jurisdiction for the first time, then you will be required to submit a copy of one of the following:

- Current and valid photo identification
- Utility bill
- Government check
- Paycheck
- Government document

IN-PERSON EARLY VOTING & REGISTRATION THROUGH MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 2020

Preceding Election Day, early voting begins Thursday, September 24, 2020, with additional polling sites available from Thursday, October 1 to Monday, November 5, 2018.

Voters do not need to provide an excuse or reason why they cannot vote on Election Day. Government-issued photo ID is not required but is helpful if there is a question about the voter's registration, address or signature. Providing an ID can also speed up the process because we have ID card readers at every check-in station.

Any Chicago voter may use any site in the city for Early Voting & Registration now through November 7 -- regardless of where in the city the voter lives. If you're a suburban Cook County resident, you can register to vote at ALL Early Vote Sites in the suburbs. NOTE: Any voter who needs to register for the first time or file an address change or name change must present two forms of ID, one of which shows the voter's current address.

Illinois voters who vote during the early voting period must vote in person. A government-issued photo ID is no longer required but it is recommended if a common name is shared and there needs to be clarification to verify identification.

PROVISIONS FOR VOTERS WITH DISABILITIES

Numerous provisions are available to aid voters with disabilities. If you are a disabled voter you may request the opportunity to register at home and have registration materials brought to you. You may also request to register to vote by mail. If you are permanently physically disabled, in a nursing home or in a hospital, you may also be eligible for absentee voting.

The Help America Vote Act requires that election authorities have voting equipment in place for voters with disabilities to vote privately and independently, and Illinois is no exception. Additionally, there are options for a seated voting booth, voting assistance from a friend, relative, or two election judges (one from each party), and curbside voting. Language assistance is also available where required under amendments to the Federal Voting Act of 1992.

TIME OFF TO VOTE

Employers must grant employees two hours to vote during their regular working shift. This time off is unpaid unless specified otherwise by the employer.

PROVISIONAL VOTING

An election judge will issue you a provisional ballot at your polling place if:

- Your name does not appear on the lists of registered voters for the precinct
- Your voting status has been challenged by an election judge, poll watcher or another voter and a majority of election judges agree
- A court order is issued instructing your polling place to remain open after 7:00 pm (if this occurs everyone voting after 7:00 pm must cast a provisional ballot)
- You are required to show identification because you registered by mail, but you did not bring ID to the polling place on Election Day or early voting site. In this instance, you must supply the election authority with a copy of acceptable identification by 7:00 pm the Thursday after Election Day.

By law, you must vote in your assigned precinct for all votes on your provisional ballot to count. Provisional ballots are counted after Election Day. The election authority receives all provisional ballots and determines the registration status for each provisional voter within two weeks after the election. If it is determined that you are registered and eligible to vote, your vote will be counted. If you are not registered, your vote will not be counted, but the information you supplied on the affidavit form will serve as a registration application for the next election.

To check your voter registration status, [click here](#) and enter your name and address.

For more information, contact your county's election authorities.

Below is the contact information for election authorities in Illinois:

[City of Chicago](#)

Chicago Election Board
69 W. Washington St., Suite 600
312-269-7900
Hours: Mon-Fri: 9 am - 5 pm

[Cook County](#)

Cook County Election Board
69 W. Washington St., Suite 500, Chicago
312-603-0906
Hours: Mon-Fri: 9 am – 5 pm

[DuPage County](#)

DuPage County Election Commission
421 N. County Farm Rd., Wheaton
630-407-5600
Hours: Mon-Fri: 8 am – 4:30 pm

[Kane County](#)

Kane County Clerk's Office
719 S. Batavia Ave., Building B, Geneva
630-232-5990
Hours: Mon-Fri: 8 am – 4:30 pm

[Kendall County](#)

Kendall County Clerk's Office
111 W. Fox St., Yorkville
630-553-4104
Hours: Mon-Fri: 8 am – 4:30 pm

[Lake County](#)

Lake County Clerk's Office
18 N. County St., Room 101, Waukegan
847-377-2410
Hours: Mon-Fri: 8:30 am - 5 pm

[McHenry County](#)

McHenry County Clerk's Office
667 Ware Rd., Room 107, Woodstock
815-334-4242
Hours: Mon-Fri: 8 am – 4:30 pm

[Will County](#)

Will County Clerk's Office
302 N. Chicago St., Joliet
815-740-4782
Hours: Mon-Fri: 8 am – 4:30 pm

[All Illinois Residents](#)

Illinois State Board of Elections
2329 S. MacArthur Blvd., Springfield
217-782-4141
Hours: Mon-Fri: 8 am – 4:30 pm
Weekends: Closed

Voter Rights

- Voters whose names do not appear on the poll list, or are unable to comply with the identification requirements for mail-in registrants, are entitled to vote by provisional ballot if they declare they are registered to vote in the jurisdiction and eligible to vote in the election.
- Voters who vote by provisional ballot are entitled to written information describing how they may learn, through a free access system, whether their provisional ballot was counted by election officials, and if it was not counted, why not.
- Voters who vote after the established time for polls to close due to a court order requiring the polls to remain open for extended hours will have to vote by provisional ballot (unless those voters were in line at the time polls closed).
- Voters whose voting status has been challenged by an election judge, a pollwatcher, or any legal voter and that challenge has been sustained by a majority of the election judges may vote provisionally.
- Voters who are registered to vote and who have moved within their election authority's jurisdiction more than 30 days before an election for federal office may vote in that election (for federal offices) under the failsafe procedures set forth in NVRA. Such voters must vote in the polling place for the residence from which the voter most recently registered even if they did not advise the election authority of the move.
- Voters who have submitted to the appropriate election authority (either in-person or by mail) their completed registration application by the close of registration as permitted by state law, and such registration application has been determined to be valid by the election authority, are entitled to be registered and vote in that election.
- Voters are entitled to notice of the disposition of their voter registration application.
- Voters who are otherwise qualified to vote may be entitled to register and vote absentee in an election for if they are in the military or are residing overseas.
- Voters in jurisdictions with a statutorily-specified minimum number of voters who speak a primary language other than English may be entitled to receive a written ballot or other election materials or assistance in a language other than English.
- Voters who require assistance due to blindness, disability or inability to read or write may receive assistance from a person of the voter's choice other than the voter's employer or union (or agent thereof).
- Voters who are confined or detained in a jail or prison pending a trial are not disqualified from voting.
- Jurisdictions must not apply standards or practices which deny or abridge the right to vote in violation of the U.S. or Illinois Constitution (denial on the bases of race, religion, gender, etc.).
- Jurisdictions must take steps to make the registration and voting process accessible to the elderly and to individuals with disabilities.
- Persons must not intimidate, threaten or coerce any other person for registering or voting; for urging or aiding persons in registering or voting; for purposes of interfering or influencing how a person chooses to vote; or for purposes of preventing a person from voting.
- Election officials must not unlawfully fail or refuse to permit a person to vote who is entitled to vote and must not refuse to tabulate, count and report such person's vote.

116th Congress of the United States

BILLS ORIGINATED IN THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
PASSED OR WITH ACTIONS FROM BOTH CHAMBERS

[HB 266: Paycheck Protection Program and Health Care Enhancement Act](#)

Summary: This bill responds to the COVID-19 (i.e., coronavirus disease 2019) outbreak by providing additional funding for small business loans, health care providers, and COVID-19 testing. Originally introduced and passed in the House, and introduced in the Senate, entitled “Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes.”

Bill Status: Passed House on January 11, 2019. Passed Senate on March 25, 2020. Signed by President and became Public Law No: 116-139 on April 24, 2020.

[HB 748: Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security \(CARES\) Act](#)

Summary: This bill responds to the COVID-19 (i.e., coronavirus disease 2019) outbreak and its impact on the economy, public health, state and local governments, individuals, and businesses. Originally introduced and passed the House as the Middle Class Health Benefits Tax Repeal Act of 2019.

Bill Status: Passed House on July 17, 2019. Passed Senate on March 25, 2020. Signed by President and became Public Law No: 116-136 on March 27, 2020.

[H. Res 755: Impeaching Donald John Trump, President of the United States, for high crimes and misdemeanors, Article I and Article II](#)

Summary: This resolution impeaches President Donald J. Trump for high crimes and misdemeanors. The resolution sets forth two articles of impeachment of the President: (1) abuse of power by soliciting the interference of Ukraine in the 2020 U.S. presidential election, and (2) obstruction of Congress by directing defiance of certain subpoenas issued by the House of Representatives.

Resolution Status: Both Articles passed House on December 18, 2019. The Senate adjudged that Donald John Trump, President of the United States, is not guilty as charged in the two Articles of Impeachment on February 5, 2020.

[HB 3401: Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Humanitarian Assistance & Security at the Southern Border Act](#)

Summary: This bill provides statutory authority for the trade agreement between the United States, Mexico, and Canada (USMCA), which replaces the North American Free Trade Agreement. Specifically, the bill implements provisions that include labor and environment monitoring and enforcement, de minimis levels for U.S. exports, and cooperation among treaty members to prevent duty evasion.

Bill Status: Passed House December 19, 2019. Passed Senate January 16, 2020. Signed by President and became Public Law No: 116-113 on January 29, 2020.

[HB 5430: United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement Implementation Act](#)

Summary: This bill provides statutory authority for the trade agreement between the United States, Mexico, and Canada (USMCA), which replaces the North American Free Trade Agreement. Specifically, the bill implements provisions that include labor and environment monitoring and enforcement, de minimis levels for U.S. exports, and cooperation among treaty members to prevent duty evasion.

Bill Status: Passed House December 19, 2019. Passed Senate January 16, 2020. Signed by President and became Public Law No: 116-113 on January 29, 2020.

[HB 6074: Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2020](#)

Summary: This bill provides \$8.3 billion in emergency funding for federal agencies to respond to the coronavirus outbreak.

Bill Status: Passed House on March 5, 2020. Passed Senate on March 5, 2020. Signed by President and became Public Law No: 116-123 on March 6, 2020.

[HB 6172: Uniting and Strengthening America by Fulfilling Rights and Ensuring Effective Discipline Over Monitoring \(USA FREEDOM\) Reauthorization Act of 2020](#)

Summary: This bill reauthorizes through December 1, 2023, provisions related to intelligence gathering under the Foreign Intelligence and Surveillance Act (FISA) and amends FISA-related provisions. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) may not seek certain FISA-authorized orders to obtain (1) call detail records on an ongoing basis, (2) a tangible thing where a person has a reasonable expectation of privacy and a warrant would typically be required, or (3) cellular or GPS location information. In applications for certain FISA-authorized orders to obtain information or conduct surveillance, the applicant must certify that the Department of Justice (DOJ) has received any information that might raise doubts about the application. The bill imposes additional requirements on FISA-authorized orders targeting a (1) U.S. person, or (2) federal elected official or candidate. Other provisions include criminal penalties, authorized orders and broadening criteria for actions by the FISA court.

Bill Status: Passed House on March 11, 2020. Passed Senate on May 14, 2020, awaiting the President's signature or veto.

[HB 6201: Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2020](#)

Summary: This bill responds to the COVID-19 (i.e., coronavirus disease 2019) outbreak by providing paid sick leave, tax credits, and free COVID-19 testing; expanding food assistance and unemployment benefits; and increasing Medicaid funding.

Bill Status: Passed House on March 14, 2020. Passed Senate on March 28, 2020.. Signed by President and became Public Law No: 116-127 on March 18, 2020.

HB 7010: Paycheck Protection Program Flexibility Act of 2020

Summary: To amend the Small Business Act and the CARES Act to modify certain provisions related to the forgiveness of loans under the paycheck protection program, to allow recipients of loan forgiveness under the paycheck protection program to defer payroll taxes, and for other purposes.

Bill Status: Passed House on May 28, 2020. Passed Senate on June 3, 2020. Signed by President and became Public Law No: 116-142 on June 5, 2020.

BILLS ORIGINATING IN THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, AWAITING FURTHER ACTION BY THE SENATE

HB 1: For the People Act of 2019

Summary: This bill addresses voter access, election integrity, election security, political spending, and ethics for the three branches of government. Specifically, the bill expands voter registration and voting access and limits removing voters from voter rolls. The bill provides for states to establish independent, nonpartisan redistricting commissions. The bill also sets further provisions.

Bill Status: Passed House on March 8, 2019. Received by the Senate on March 13, 2019, read the second time and placed on Senate Legislative Calendar on March 14, 2019.

HB 35: Emmett Till Antilynching Act

Summary: To amend section 249 of title 18, United States Code, to specify lynching as a hate crime act. ||| This bill establishes a new criminal civil rights violation for lynching. Specifically, a person who conspires to commit certain civil rights offenses (e.g., a hate crime act) is subject to criminal penalties.

Status: Passed House on September 26, 2018 and received in the Senate on February 27, 2019

HB 135: Federal Employee Antidiscrimination Act of 2019

Summary: This bill requires each federal agency to establish a model Equal Employment Opportunity Program that is independent of the agency's Human Capital or General Counsel office, and it establishes requirements related to complaints of discrimination and retaliation in the workplace. An agency must publish a notice of any final agency action or Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) appellate decision involving a finding of prohibited discrimination or retaliation, and it must report certain data with respect to specified equal opportunity complaints. Each agency must establish a system to track complaints of discrimination and include a notation of any adverse action taken against an employee for discrimination or retaliation in the employee's personnel record, and with other provisions.

Status: Passed House on January 15, 2019. Received in the Senate on December 16, 2019 and placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General orders

[HB 136: Federal Intern Protection Act of 2019](#)

Summary: This bill makes certain protections against discrimination for federal employees applicable to federal interns (and applicants for internships). An intern is an individual who performs uncompensated voluntary service to earn educational credit or to learn a trade or occupation.

Status: Passed House on January 15, 2019. Received in the Senate on December 16, 2019 and placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General orders

[HB 139: Springfield Race Riot Study Act](#)

Summary: This bill directs the Department of the Interior to conduct a special resource study of the areas identified in the Springfield Race Riot Reconnaissance Survey conducted by the National Park Service, dated August 2019. Interior shall (1) evaluate the national significance of the areas, and (2) determine the suitability and feasibility of designating them as a unit of the National Park System.

Status: Passed House on January 15, 2019. Received in the Senate on December 16, 2019 and placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General orders

[HB 1585: Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2019](#)

Summary: This bill modifies and reauthorizes through FY2024 programs and activities under the Violence Against Women Act that seek to prevent and respond to domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking. Among other things, the bill also authorizes new programs, makes changes to federal firearms laws, and establishes new protections to promote housing stability and economic security for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking.

Bill Status: Passed House on April 4, 2019. Received in the Senate on April 8, 2019, read twice and placed on the Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders.

[HB 1850: Palestinian International Terrorism Support Prevention Act of 2019](#)

Summary: This bill imposes sanctions targeting Hamas, the Palestinian Islamic Jihad, and any affiliate or successor groups. Provisions list charges to the President and Department of Treasury, including periodic reports to the Congress.

Status: Passed House on July 24, 2019. Received in the Senate on July 24, 2019, read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

[HB 2932: Homeland Security for Children Act](#)

Summary: This bill requires the Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans in the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to review and incorporate into DHS policy feedback from organizations representing the needs of children. The bill directs the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to identify and integrate the needs of children into activities to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate against the risk of natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other man-made disasters, including by appointing a technical expert to coordinate such integration.

Bill Status: Passed House on February 10, 2020. Received in the Senate on February 11, 2020, read twice and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

HB 3106: Domestic Terrorism DATA (Documentation and Analysis of Threats in America Act or the Domestic Terrorism) Act

Summary: This bill establishes new requirements to expand the availability of information on domestic terrorism, as well as the relationship between international terrorism and domestic terrorism. Specifically, the bill requires the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the Department of Justice, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation to submit joint reports on domestic terrorism.

Bill Status: Passed House on September 26, 2019. Received in the Senate on October 15, 2019, read twice and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

HB 3239: Humanitarian Standards for Individuals in Customs and Border Protection Custody Act

Summary: This bill imposes requirements and standards related to the care of aliens in U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) custody. Among other provisions, the bill imposes various requirements related to the services, personnel, and infrastructure for providing such screenings, such as providing interpreters, chaperones, and mental health treatment when necessary.

Bill Status: Passed House on July 24, 2019. Received in the Senate on July 24, 2019, read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

HB 3675: Trusted Traveler Reconsideration and Restoration Act of 2019

Summary: This bill directs (1) the Government Accountability Office to review Department of Homeland Security (DHS) trusted traveler programs, and (2) DHS to extend the enrollment period where an individual's participation in a trusted traveler program was revoked in error.

Bill Status: Passed House on September 26, 2019. Received in the Senate on October 15, 2019, read twice and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, which ordered to be reported without amendment favorably on March 11, 2020. Report submitted by Committee Chair Senator Ron Johnson on June 25, 2020, and placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders. Calendar No. 485.

HB 3691: TRANSLATE (TSA Reaching Across Nationalities, Societies, and Languages to Advance Traveler Education) Act

Summary: This bill require the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) to develop a plan to ensure that TSA material disseminated in major airports can be better understood by more people accessing such airports, and for other purposes. This bill directs (1) the Government Accountability Office to review Department of Homeland Security (DHS) trusted traveler programs, and (2) DHS to extend the enrollment period where an individual's participation in a trusted traveler program was revoked in error. In developing a plan, the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) must take into consideration data regarding international enplanement and local populations surrounding major airports.

Bill Status: Passed House on September 26, 2019. Received in the Senate on October 15, 2019, read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation

HB 4695: PACT (Protect Against Conflict by Turkey) Act

Summary: This bill addresses Turkey's military invasion of northern Syria. The President shall impose visa- and asset-blocking sanctions on specific Turkish officials connected to the invasion. The Department of State shall report on (1) other Turkish officials involved with the invasion; and (2) foreign persons that knowingly provided defense articles, services, or technology to Turkey that could be used in the invasion. Such foreign persons shall also be subject to visa- and asset-blocking sanctions.

Bill Status: Passed House on October 29, 2019. Received in the Senate on October 30, 2019.

HB 4864: Global Child Thrive Act of 2019

Summary: This bill reauthorizes for FY2020-FY2025 programs to provide assistance to orphans and other vulnerable children in developing countries. The bill also requires the U.S. Agency for International Development to direct relevant executive branch agencies to incorporate early childhood development into current programs and promote inclusive early childhood development in partner countries.

Bill Status: Passed House on September 22 2019. Received in the Senate on September 23, 2019, read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

HB 5602: Domestic Terrorism Prevention Act of 2020

Summary: This bill authorizes the dedicated domestic terrorism offices within the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Justice, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation to analyze and monitor domestic terrorist activity and require the Federal Government to take steps to prevent domestic terrorism

Bill Status: Passed House on September 21 2020. Received in the Senate on September 22, 2020, read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

HB 6800: HEROES (Health and Economic Recovery Omnibus Emergency Solutions) Act

Summary: This bill responds to the COVID-19 (i.e., coronavirus disease 2019) outbreak and its impact on the economy, public health, state and local governments, individuals, and businesses. The bill also modifies or expands a wide range of other programs and policies

Bill Status: Passed House on May 15, 2020. Received in the Senate on May 20, 2020, read twice by June 1, 2020. Referred to the Committee on the Small Business and Entrepreneurship on July 23, 2020. Hearings held.

HB 7120: George Floyd Justice in Policing Act of 2020

Summary: This bill addresses a wide range of policies and issues regarding policing practices and law enforcement accountability. It includes measures to increase accountability for law enforcement misconduct, to enhance transparency and data collection, and to eliminate discriminatory policing practices. The bill also creates a national registry—the National Police Misconduct Registry—to compile data on complaints and records of police misconduct. It establishes a framework to prohibit racial profiling at the federal, state, and local levels. The bill establishes new requirements for law enforcement officers and agencies, including to report data on use-of-force incidents, to obtain training on implicit bias and racial profiling, and to wear body cameras. The bill facilitates federal enforcement of constitutional violations (e.g., excessive use of force) by state and local law enforcement.

RESOLUTIONS ORIGINATED AND PASSED IN THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HJR 79: Removing the deadline for the ratification of the equal rights amendment

Summary: This joint resolution eliminates the deadline for the ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment, which prohibits discrimination based on sex. The amendment was proposed to the states in House Joint Resolution 208 of the 92nd Congress, as agreed to in the Senate on March 22, 1972. The amendment shall be part of the Constitution whenever ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states.

Resolution Status: Passed House on February 13, 2020. Received in the Senate on February 13, 2020, read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. Res 41: Rejecting White Nationalism and White Supremacy

Summary: Revises and reauthorizes the “Secure Our Schools” grant program to give states, local governments and Indian tribes funding to improve security, including the use of metal detectors.

Resolution Status: Passed House on March 14, 2018 and received in the Senate on March 15, 2018

H. Res 124: Expressing opposition to banning service in the Armed Forces by openly transgender individuals

Summary: Revises and reauthorizes the “Secure Our Schools” grant program to give states, local governments and Indian tribes funding to improve security, including the use of metal detectors.

Resolution Status: Passed House on March 14, 2018 and received in the Senate on March 15, 2018

H. Res 129: Condemning the Government of Saudi Arabia’s continued detention and alleged abuse of women’s rights activists

Summary: This resolution reaffirms that the promotion of human rights and democracies, including the empowerment of women and girls, is a longstanding bedrock of U.S. foreign policy. It also condemns Saudi Arabia’s continued detention and alleged abuse of women’s rights advocates and urges the immediate and unconditional release of such advocates. The resolution also urges Saudi Arabia to end its male guardianship system and calls on the United States to impose sanctions on Saudi Arabian government officials responsible for gross human rights violations.

Resolution Status: Passed House on July 15 2019 by voice vote.

H.Res 183: Condemning anti-Semitism expressions and intolerance, Anti-Muslim discrimination, and bigotry against minorities

Summary: This resolution rejects the perpetuation of anti-Semitic stereotypes in the United States and around the world, and condemns anti-Semitic acts and statements. The resolution reaffirms support for the mandate of the United States Special Envoy to Monitor and Combat Anti-Semitism. Additionally, the resolution rejects attempts to justify hatred or violent attacks over political frustrations. Law enforcement is encouraged to avoid conduct that raises the specter of unconstitutional profiling against anyone because of their race, religion, nationality, politics, or social group. This resolution also acknowledges the harm suffered by Muslims from harassment, discrimination, and violence and condemns anti-Muslim discrimination and bigotry against all minorities. Finally, the resolution condemns death threats received by Jewish and Muslim Members of Congress.

Resolution Status: Passed House on March 7, 2019.

H. Res 326: United States efforts to resolve the Israeli-Palestinian conflict through a negotiated two-state solution

Summary: This resolution expresses the sense of the House of Representatives that only a two-state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict can ensure Israel's survival as a secure Jewish and democratic state and fulfill the legitimate aspirations for a Palestinian state. It also expresses the sense that any U.S. proposal to achieve a just, stable, and lasting solution should expressly endorse a two-state solution and discourage steps that would put a peaceful resolution further out of reach.

Resolution Status: Passed House on December 6, 2019.

H. Res 444: Reaffirming the importance of the United States to promote the safety, health, and well-being of refugees and displaced persons.

Summary: This resolution reaffirms the bipartisan commitment to promoting the safety, health, education, and well-being of refugees and persons displaced by war, persecution and violence. It also calls upon the Department of State and the Ambassador to the United Nations to continue supporting robust funding for refugee protection and humanitarian response overseas and resettlement in the United States.

Resolution Status: Passed House on September 24, 2019.

Voting Record of the IL Delegation in the 116th Congress

VOTED "YES" = ✓ VOTED "NO" = ✗ "NO VOTE" = NV PRESENT = P ABSENT = ABS ABSTAIN = A VOICE VOTE = * UNANIMOUS CONSENT = UC

VOTES FOR BILLS ORIGINATED IN THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DIST.	U.S. SENATOR/REPRESENTATIVE	H.B. 266	H.B. 748	H.Res. 755, Art. I	H.Res. 755, Art. II	H.B. 3401	H.B. 5430	H.B. 6074	H.B. 6172	H.B. 6201	H.B. 7010
	SENATOR RICHARD DURBIN (D)	*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	*
	SENATOR TAMMY DICKWORTH (D)	*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	*
1ST	BOBBY L. RUSH (D)	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
2ND	ROBIN KELLY (D)	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
3RD	DANIEL LIPINSKI (D)	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NV	✓
4TH	JESÚS "CHUY" G. GARCÍA (D)	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓
5TH	MIKE QUIGLEY (D)	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6TH	SEAN CASTEN (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
7TH	DANNY K. DAVIS (D)	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
8TH	RAJA KRISHNAMOORTHY (D)	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
9TH	JAN SCHAKOWSKY (D)	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
10TH	BRADLEY SCHNEIDER (D)	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
11TH	BILL FOSTER (D)	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
12TH	MIKE BOST (R)	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
13TH	RODNEY DAVIS (R)	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
14TH	LAUREN UNDERWOOD (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
15TH	JOHN SHIMKUS (R)	✓	✓	NV	NV	✗	NV	✓	✓	✓	✓
16TH	ADAM KINZINGER (R)	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
17TH	CHERI BUSTOS (D)	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
18TH	DARIN LAHOOD (R)	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	Abs

Voting Record of the IL Delegation in the 116th Congress

VOTED "YES" = ✓ VOTED "NO" = ✗ "NO VOTE" = NV PRESENT = P ABSENT = ABS ABSTAIN = A VOICE VOTE = * UNANIMOUS CONSENT = UC

VOTES FOR BILLS ORIGINATED IN THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DIST.	U.S. SENATOR/REPRESENTATIVE	<u>H.B. 1</u>	<u>H.B. 35</u>	<u>H.B. 135</u>	<u>H.B. 136</u>	<u>H.B. 139</u>	<u>H.B. 1585</u>	<u>H.B. 1850</u>	<u>H.B. 2932</u>
<u>SENATOR RICHARD DURBIN (D)</u>		<i>BILLS ORIGINATED IN THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AWAITING FURTHER ACTION BY THE SENATE</i>							
<u>SENATOR TAMMY DICKWORTH (D)</u>									
1ST	<u>BOBBY L. RUSH (D)</u>	✓	✓	✓	*	*	✓	*	✓
2ND	<u>ROBIN KELLY (D)</u>	✓	✓	✓	*	*	✓	*	✓
3RD	<u>DANIEL LIPINSKI (D)</u>	✓	✓	✓	*	*	✓	*	✓
4TH	<u>JESÚS "CHUY" G. GARCÍA (D)</u>	✓	✓	✓	*	*	✓	*	✓
5TH	<u>MIKE QUIGLEY (D)</u>	✓	✓	✓	*	*	✓	*	✓
6TH	<u>SEAN CASTEN (D)</u>	✓	✓	✓	*	*	✓	*	✓
7TH	<u>DANNY K. DAVIS (D)</u>	✓	✓	✓	*	*	✓	*	✓
8TH	<u>RAJA KRISHNAMOORTHY (D)</u>	✓	✓	✓	*	*	✓	*	✓
9TH	<u>JAN SCHAKOWSKY (D)</u>	✓	✓	✓	*	*	✓	*	✓
10TH	<u>BRADLEY SCHNEIDER (D)</u>	✓	✓	✓	*	*	✓	*	✓
11TH	<u>BILL FOSTER (D)</u>	✓	✓	✓	*	*	✓	*	✓
12TH	<u>MIKE BOST (R)</u>	✗	✓	✓	*	*	✓	*	✓
13TH	<u>RODNEY DAVIS (R)</u>	✗	✓	✓	*	*	✓	*	✓
14TH	<u>LAUREN UNDERWOOD (D)</u>	✓	✓	✓	*	*	✓	*	✓
15TH	<u>JOHN SHIMKUS (R)</u>	✗	✓	✓	*	*	✗	*	✓
16TH	<u>ADAM KINZINGER (R)</u>	✗	✓	✓	*	*	✓	*	✓
17TH	<u>CHERI BUSTOS (D)</u>	✓	✓	✓	*	*	✓	*	✓
18TH	<u>DARIN LAHOOD (R)</u>	✗	✓	✓	*	*	✗	*	✓

Voting Record of the IL Delegation in the 116th Congress

VOTED "YES" = ✓ VOTED "NO" = ✗ "NO VOTE" = NV PRESENT = P ABSENT = ABS ABSTAIN = A VOICE VOTE = * UNANIMOUS CONSENT = UC

VOTES FOR BILLS ORIGINATED IN THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DIST	U.S. SENATOR/REPRESENTATIVE	H.B. 3106	H.B. 3239	H.B. 3675	H.B. 3691	H.B. 4508	H.B. 4695	H.B. 4864	H.B. 5602	H.B. 6800	H.B. 7120
<u>SENATOR RICHARD DURBIN (D)</u>		<i>BILLS ORIGINATING IN THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES</i>									
<u>SENATOR TAMMY DICKWORTH (D)</u>		<i>AWAITING FURTHER ACTION BY THE SENATE</i>									
1ST	<u>BOBBY L. RUSH (D)</u>	*	✓	*	*	✓	✓	*	*	*	✓
2ND	<u>ROBIN KELLY (D)</u>	*	✓	*	*	✓	✓	*	*	*	✓
3RD	<u>DANIEL LIPINSKI (D)</u>	*	✓	*	*	✓	✓	*	*	*	✓
4TH	<u>JESÚS "CHUY" G. GARCÍA (D)</u>	*	✓	*	*	NV	✓	*	*	*	✓
5TH	<u>MIKE QUIGLEY (D)</u>	*	✓	*	*	✓	✓	*	*	*	✓
6TH	<u>SEAN CASTEN (D)</u>	*	✓	*	*	✓	✓	*	*	*	✓
7TH	<u>DANNY K. DAVIS (D)</u>	*	✓	*	*	✓	✓	*	*	*	✓
8TH	<u>RAJA KRISHNAMOORTHY (D)</u>	*	✓	*	*	✓	✓	*	*	*	✓
9TH	<u>JAN SCHAKOWSKY (D)</u>	*	✓	*	*	✓	✓	*	*	*	✓
10TH	<u>BRADLEY SCHNEIDER (D)</u>	*	✓	*	*	✓	✓	*	*	*	✓
11TH	<u>BILL FOSTER (D)</u>	*	✓	*	*	✓	✓	*	*	*	✓
12TH	<u>MIKE BOST (R)</u>	*	✗	*	*	✓	✓	*	*	*	✗
13TH	<u>RODNEY DAVIS (R)</u>	*	✗	*	*	✓	✓	*	*	*	✗
14TH	<u>LAUREN UNDERWOOD (D)</u>	*	✓	*	*	✓	✓	*	*	*	✓
15TH	<u>JOHN SHIMKUS (R)</u>	*	✗	*	*	✓	✓	*	*	*	✗
16TH	<u>ADAM KINZINGER (R)</u>	*	✗	*	*	✓	✓	*	*	*	✗
17TH	<u>CHERI BUSTOS (D)</u>	*	✓	*	*	✓	✓	*	*	*	✓
18TH	<u>DARIN LAHOOD (R)</u>	*	✗	*	*	✓	✓	*	*	*	✗

Voting Record of the IL Delegation in the 116th Congress

VOTED "YES" = ✓ VOTED "NO" = ✗ "NO VOTE" = NV PRESENT = P ABSENT = ABS ABSTAIN = A VOICE VOTE = * UNANIMOUS CONSENT = UC

VOTES FOR BILLS ORIGINATED IN THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DIST.	U.S. REPRESENTATIVE	HJR 79	H.Res. 41	H.Res. 124	H.Res. 129	H.Res. 183	H.Res. 326	H.Res. 444
1ST	BOBBY L. RUSH (D)	✓	✗	*	*	✓	NV	*
2ND	ROBIN KELLY (D)	✓	✓	*	*	✓	✓	*
3RD	DANIEL LIPINSKI (D)	✓	✓	*	*	✓	✓	*
4TH	JESÚS "CHUY" G. GARCÍA (D)	✓	✓	*	*	✓	NV	*
5TH	MIKE QUIGLEY (D)	✓	✓	*	*	✓	✓	*
6TH	SEAN CASTEN (D)	✓	✓	*	*	✓	✓	*
7TH	DANNY K. DAVIS (D)	✓	✓	*	*	✓	✓	*
8TH	RAJA KRISHNAMOORTHY (D)	✓	✓	*	*	✓	✓	*
9TH	JAN SCHAKOWSKY (D)	✓	✓	*	*	✓	✓	*
10TH	BRADLEY SCHNEIDER (D)	✓	✓	*	*	✓	✓	*
11TH	BILL FOSTER (D)	✓	✓	*	*	✓	✓	*
12TH	MIKE BOST (R)	✗	✓	*	*	✓	✓	*
13TH	RODNEY DAVIS (R)	✓	✓	*	*	✓	✓	*
14TH	LAUREN UNDERWOOD (D)	✓	✓	*	*	✓	✓	*
15TH	JOHN SHIMKUS (R)	✗	✓	*	*	✓	✓	*
16TH	ADAM KINZINGER (R)	NV	✓	*	*	✓	✓	*
17TH	CHERI BUSTOS (D)	✓	✓	*	*	✓	✓	*
18TH	DARIN LAHOOD (R)	NV	✓	*	*	✓	✓	*

BILLS ORIGINATED IN THE U.S. SENATE, PASSED, VETOED, OR WITH ACTIONS FROM BOTH CHAMBERS

[SJR 54: Pain-Capable Unborn Child Protection Act](#)

Summary: This joint resolution terminates the national emergency related to the U.S.-Mexico border, declared by the President in Proclamation 9844 (84 Fed. Reg. 4949) on February 15, 2019.

Resolution Status: Passed Senate on September 25, 2019. Passed House on September 27, 2019. Vetoed by President on October 15, 2019. Failed of passage in Senate over veto on October 17, 2019.

[S. 178: UIGHUR \(Uighur Intervention and Global Humanitarian Unified Response\) Act of 2019](#)

Summary: This bill directs the President to impose sanctions and export restrictions related to China's treatment of the Uyghurs, a predominantly Muslim Turkic ethnic group. The President shall report to Congress a list of senior Chinese government officials who are engaged in or responsible for serious human rights abuses, including mass incarceration and political indoctrination, against Turkic Muslims in China's Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region. The President shall impose visa- and property-blocking sanctions on such individuals. The President may waive the imposition of such sanctions on U.S. national interest grounds. This bill stipulates other actions, including the termination of certain prohibitions and further reporting to Congress.

Bill Status: Passed Senate on September 11, 2019. Passed House on December 3, 2019. Various amendments considered or currently in consideration by Senate between Juny 23 to October 23, 2020.

[S. 209: PROGRESS \(Practical Reforms and Other Goals To Reinforce the Effectiveness of Self-Governance and Self-Determination\) for Indian Tribes Act](#)

Summary: Reinforces U.S. policy that regards genocide and other such crimes as a primary national security interest and moral responsibility. Instructs the President to establish a "Mass Atrocities Task Force" to assist other agencies with prevention and response of such crimes. The Director of National Intelligence is also encouraged to report on regions at risk of atrocious crimes, along with risk factors and potential perpetrators. The bill also establishes the "Complex Crisis Fund" to support foreign challenges and crisis overseas. Funds may not be used for lethal assistance.

Bill Status: Passed Senate on April 29, 2019. Passed House on September 3, 2019. Signed by President and became Public Law No: 116-180 on October 21, 2020.

[S. 488: Justice for Victims of Lynching Act of 2019](#)

Summary: This bill establishes a new criminal civil rights violation for lynching. Specifically, a person who conspires to commit certain civil rights offenses (e.g., a hate crime act) is subject to criminal penalties.

Bill Status: Passed Senate on September 11, 2019. Received in the House and referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary on February 14, 2019. Referred to the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security by Committee on the Judiciary on March 22, 2019.

S. 1321: Defending the Integrity of Voting Systems Act

Summary: Revises and reauthorizes the “Secure Our Schools” grant program to give states, local governments and Indian tribes funding to improve security, including the use of metal detectors.

Bill Status: Passed Senate on July 17, 2019. Passed House on September 21, 2020. Signed by President and became Public Law No: 116-179 on October 20, 2020.

S. 1790: NDAA (National Defense Authorization Act) for Fiscal Year 2020

Summary: Allows a qualified nonprofit organization to share information with financial institutions and other authorities regarding possible human trafficking or money laundering. Nonprofits sharing information will not be held liable for acting in compliance.

Bill Status: Passed Senate on April 29, 2019. Passed House on September 3, 2019. Signed by President and became Public Law No: 116-92 on December 20, 2019.

S. 2163: Commission on the Social Status of Black Men & Boys Act

Summary: This bill establishes the Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys within the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights Office of the Staff Director to conduct a systematic study of the conditions affecting Black men and boys.

Bill Status: Passed Senate on July 17, 2019. Passed House on September 21, 2020. Signed by President and became Public Law No: 116-156 on October 20, 2020.

S. 3607: Safeguarding America’s First Responders Act of 2020

Summary: This bill extends death and disability benefits under the Public Safety Officers’ Benefits Program (PSOB) to public safety officers (e.g., law enforcement officers) and survivors of public safety officers who die or become injured as a result of COVID-19 (i.e., coronavirus disease 2019). The PSOB program provides death, disability, and education benefits to public safety officers and survivors of public safety officers who are killed or injured in the line of duty. For purposes of death benefits, this bill creates a general presumption that a public safety officer who dies from COVID-19 or related complications sustained a personal injury in the line of duty. For purposes of disability benefits, the bill creates a general presumption that COVID-19 or related complications suffered by a public safety officer constitutes a personal injury sustained in the line of duty.

Bill Status: Passed Senate on May 14, 2020. Passed House on July 20, 2020. Signed by President and became Public Law No: 116-157 on August 14, 2020.

S. 3744: Uyghur Human Rights Policy Act of 2020

Summary: This bill imposes sanctions on foreign individuals and entities responsible for human rights abuses in China's Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous region and requires various reports on the topic. The President shall periodically report to Congress a list identifying foreign individuals and entities responsible for such human rights abuses. The President shall impose (1) property-blocking sanctions on the identified individuals and entities, and (2) visa-blocking sanctions on the identified individuals. The bill requires reports to Congress on (1) human rights abuses in Xinjiang; (2) efforts to protect U.S. citizens and residents, including ethnic Uyghurs and Chinese nationals studying or working in the United States, from harassment and intimidation by the Chinese government; and (3) the Chinese government's acquisition and development of technology to facilitate internment and mass surveillance in Xinjiang. The Office of the Director of National Intelligence shall submit a classified report to Congress on (1) Chinese government policies in Xinjiang that constitute gross violations of human rights, and (2) the scope and scale of the detention and forced labor of Muslim minority groups in China.

Bill Status: Passed Senate on May 14, 2020. Passed House on May 27, 2020. Signed by President and became Public Law No: 116-145 on June 17, 2020.

S. 4091: Emergency Aid for Returning Americans Affected by COVID-19

Summary: This bill increases the maximum amount of funding available in FY2020 for, and revises certain requirements pertaining to, temporary assistance for U.S. citizens and their dependents who are returning from foreign countries due to a crisis and are without available resources. Under current law, the Department of Health and Human Services may provide assistance such as money payments and medical care to these individuals on a temporary basis.

Bill Status: Passed Senate on June 29, 2020. Passed House on June 29, 2020. Signed by President and became Public Law No: 116-148 on July 13, 2020.

S. 4116: Paycheck Protection Program & Health Care Enhancement Act

Summary: This bill extends through August 8, 2020, the application period for the Paycheck Protection Program established to support small businesses in response to COVID-19 (i.e., coronavirus disease 2019).

Bill Status: Passed Senate on June 30, 2020. Passed House on July 1, 2020. Signed by President and became Public Law No: 116-147 on July 4, 2020.

S. 4209: Protecting Nonprofits from Catastrophic Cash Flow Strain Act of 2020

Summary: This bill permits certain governmental entities, federally recognized tribes, and nonprofit organizations to make up front payments of 50% of unemployment benefits into the state Unemployment Trust Fund (in lieu of contributions) to be used exclusively to reduce such payments resulting from the COVID-19 (i.e., coronavirus disease 2019) pandemic. Currently, the Department of Labor issued guidance on April 27, 2020 (UIPL 18-20), requiring states to collect 100% of such payments up front and then reimburse them by 50% later. In addition, the bill allows states to opt to issue such reimbursements or to reduce the amounts required to be paid for weeks of employment after March 12, 2020, and before enactment of this bill.

Bill Status: Passed Senate on July 2, 2020. Passed House on July 9, 2020. Signed by President and became Public Law No: 116-151 on August 3, 2020.

Voting Record of the IL Delegation in the 116th Congress

VOTED "YES" = ✓ VOTED "NO" = ✗ "NO VOTE" = NV PRESENT = P ABSENT = ABS ABSTAIN = A VOICE VOTE = * UNANIMOUS CONSENT = UC

VOTES FOR BILLS ORIGINATED IN THE U.S. SENATE

DIST.	U.S. SENATOR/REPRESENTATIVE	SJR. 36	S. 178	S. 209	S. 488	S. 1321	S. 1790
	<u>SENATOR RICHARD DURBIN (D)</u>	✓	*	*	*	UC	✓
	<u>SENATOR TAMMY DICKWORTH (D)</u>	✓	*	*	*	UC	✓
1ST	<u>BOBBY L. RUSH (D)</u>	✓	UC	*	*	✓	✓
2ND	<u>ROBIN KELLY (D)</u>	✓	UC	*	*	✓	✓
3RD	<u>DANIEL LIPINSKI (D)</u>	✓	UC	*	*	✓	✓
4TH	<u>JESÚS "CHUY" G. GARCÍA (D)</u>	✓	UC	*	*	✗	✗
5TH	<u>MIKE QUIGLEY (D)</u>	✓	UC	*	*	✓	✓
6TH	<u>SEAN CASTEN (D)</u>	✓	UC	*	*	✓	✓
7TH	<u>DANNY K. DAVIS (D)</u>	✓	UC	*	*	✗	✗
8TH	<u>RAJA KRISHNAMOORTHY (D)</u>	✓	UC	*	*	✓	✓
9TH	<u>JAN SCHAKOWSKY (D)</u>	✓	UC	*	*	✗	✗
10TH	<u>BRADLEY SCHNEIDER (D)</u>	✓	UC	*	*	✓	✓
11TH	<u>BILL FOSTER (D)</u>	✓	UC	*	*	✓	✓
12TH	<u>MIKE BOST (R)</u>	✗	✓	*	*	✓	✓
13TH	<u>RODNEY DAVIS (R)</u>	✗	✓	*	*	✓	✓
14TH	<u>LAUREN UNDERWOOD (D)</u>	✓	✓	*	*	✓	✓
15TH	<u>JOHN SHIMKUS (R)</u>	✗	✓	*	*	✓	✓
16TH	<u>ADAM KINZINGER (R)</u>	✗	✓	*	*	✓	✓
17TH	<u>CHERI BUSTOS (D)</u>	✓	✓	*	*	✓	✓
18TH	<u>DARIN LAHOOD (R)</u>	✗	✓	*	*	✓	✓

Voting Record of the IL Delegation in the 116th Congress

VOTED "YES" = ✓ VOTED "NO" = ✗ "NO VOTE" = NV PRESENT = P ABSENT = ABS ABSTAIN = A VOICE VOTE = * UNANIMOUS CONSENT = UC

VOTES FOR BILLS ORIGINATED IN THE U.S. SENATE

DIST.	U.S. SENATOR/REPRESENTATIVE	S. 2163	S. 3607	S. 3744	S. 4091	S. 4116	S. 4209
	<u>SENATOR RICHARD DURBIN (D)</u>	*	*	UC	*	UC	UC
	<u>SENATOR TAMMY DICKWORTH (D)</u>	*	*	UC	*	UC	UC
1ST	<u>BOBBY L. RUSH (D)</u>	✓	UC	✓	UC	UC	*
2ND	<u>ROBIN KELLY (D)</u>	✓	UC	✓	UC	UC	*
3RD	<u>DANIEL LIPINSKI (D)</u>	✓	UC	✓	UC	UC	*
4TH	<u>JESÚS "CHUY" G. GARCÍA (D)</u>	NV	UC	✓	UC	UC	*
5TH	<u>MIKE QUIGLEY (D)</u>	✓	UC	✓	UC	UC	*
6TH	<u>SEAN CASTEN (D)</u>	✓	UC	✓	UC	UC	*
7TH	<u>DANNY K. DAVIS (D)</u>	✓	UC	✓	UC	UC	*
8TH	<u>RAJA KRISHNAMOORTHY (D)</u>	✓	UC	✓	UC	UC	*
9TH	<u>JAN SCHAKOWSKY (D)</u>	✓	UC	✓	UC	UC	*
10TH	<u>BRADLEY SCHNEIDER (D)</u>	✓	UC	✓	UC	UC	*
11TH	<u>BILL FOSTER (D)</u>	✓	UC	✓	UC	UC	*
12TH	<u>MIKE BOST (R)</u>	✓	UC	✓	UC	UC	*
13TH	<u>RODNEY DAVIS (R)</u>	✓	UC	✓	UC	UC	*
14TH	<u>LAUREN UNDERWOOD (D)</u>	✓	UC	✓	UC	UC	*
15TH	<u>JOHN SHIMKUS (R)</u>	NV	UC	✓	UC	UC	*
16TH	<u>ADAM KINZINGER (R)</u>	NV	UC	✓	UC	UC	*
17TH	<u>CHERI BUSTOS (D)</u>	NV	UC	✓	UC	UC	*
18TH	<u>DARIN LAHOOD (R)</u>	NV	UC	NV	UC	UC	*

Supreme Court of the United States

LED BY CHIEF JUSTICE JOHN ROBERTS
(I.E., REFERRED AS “THE ROBERTS COURT”),

DECISIONS MADE IN 2019

16-1363: Nielsen v. Preap

Questions: Does a noncitizen released from criminal custody become exempt from mandatory detention under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(c) if, after the noncitizen is released from criminal custody, the Department of Homeland Security does not take the noncitizen into immigration custody immediately?

Decision: 5-4 for Nielsen, with Justice Alito authoring the majority opinion. A noncitizen does not become exempt from mandatory detention under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(c) through the failure of the Department of Homeland Security to take him into immigration custody immediately upon release from criminal custody.

17-1717: The American Legion v. American Humanist Association

Questions: 1) Is the display and maintenance of the cross unconstitutional? 2) Under what test should the constitutionality of a passive display incorporating religious symbolism be assessed? 3) Does the expenditure of funds to maintain the cross amount to the government’s excessive entanglement with religion?

Decision: 7-2 for the American Legion. The Bladensburg Cross does not violate the Establishment Clause. The Court explained that although the cross originated as a Christian symbol, it has also taken on a secular meaning. In particular, the cross became a symbol of World War I as evidenced by its use in the present controversy. The Lemon test, which the Court first articulated in 1971 as a way to discern Establishment Clause violations, does not serve its intended purpose, particularly as applied to religious symbols or monuments. Thus, when the question arises whether to keep a religious monument in place (as opposed to a question whether to put up a new one), there should be a presumption that the monument is constitutional.

17-7505: Madison v. Alabama

Questions: Are noncitizens who are subject to mandatory detention under the relevant text of the Immigration and Nationality Act entitled to bond hearings, with the possibility of release, if their detentions last six months? Are the noncitizens entitled to release unless the government proves by clear and convincing evidence that the noncitizens are dangers to their communities and flight risks? Should the length of the noncitizen’s detention be weighed in favor of release, and should new bond hearings be provided automatically every six months?

Decision: 5-3 for Madison; Justice Kagan authored majority opinion. The Eighth Amendment does not prohibit a state from executing a prisoner who cannot remember committing his crime, but it does prohibit executing a prisoner who cannot rationally understand the reasons for his execution, whether that inability is due to psychosis or dementia. Justice Brett Kavanaugh took no part in the consideration or decision of the case.

17-532: Herrera v. Wyoming

Questions: Did Wyoming's admission to the Union or the establishment of the Bighorn National Forest abrogate the Crow Tribe of Indians' 1868 federal treaty right to hunt on the "unoccupied lands of the United States," thereby permitting the present-day conviction of a Crow member who engaged in subsistence hunting for his family?

Decision: 7-2 Decision for Herrera. Wyoming's statehood did not abrogate the Crow Tribe's 1868 federal treaty right to hunt on the "unoccupied lands of the United States," and the lands of the Bighorn National Forest did not become categorically "occupied" when the forest was created.

17-9572: Flowers v. Mississippi

Question: Did the Mississippi Supreme Court err in how it applied *Batson v. Kentucky* in this case?

Decision: 5-4 for Flowers. The trial court at Flowers's sixth murder trial committed clear error in concluding that the State's peremptory strike of a particular black prospective juror was not motivated in substantial part by discriminatory intent. Under *Batson v. Kentucky*, once the defendant has made a prima facie case of discrimination, the State must provide race-neutral reasons for its peremptory strikes. The trial court judge must then determine whether the provided reasons actually motivated the peremptory strikes or instead were simply pretext for unlawful race discrimination. The Court found four categories of evidence present in Flowers's sixth trial that the State's peremptory strike of one juror in particular was based on racial discrimination.

18-281: Virginia House of Delegates v. Bethune-Hill

Questions: Did the district court err in holding that the plaintiffs provided sufficient evidence that race predominated over traditional districting factors in the construction of the 11 remaining challenged districts? Did the district court err in holding that the Virginia House of Delegates did not satisfy its burden to show that the legislature's use of race was narrowly tailored to achieve the compelling state interest of compliance with Section 5 of the VRA, 52 U.S.C. § 10304? Does the Virginia House of Delegates have standing to file this appeal with the Court?

Decision: Dismissal. The Virginia House of Delegates lacks standing to file this appeal, either representing the state's interests or in its own right. To bring a suit (or appeal) in federal court, the litigant must have judicial standing. That is, the litigant must show (1) a concrete and particularized injury, that (2) is fairly traceable to the challenged conduct, and (3) is likely to be redressed by a favorable decision. To appeal a decision that the primary party does not challenge, as here, an intervenor must independently demonstrate standing. Here, the primary party, Virginia, does not appeal the decision of the district court, but an intervenor, the House of Delegates, does. As such, the House of Delegates must demonstrate standing, which it does not.

18-422: Rucho v. Common Cause

Questions: Do the plaintiffs in this case have standing to pursue their partisan gerrymandering claims? Are the plaintiffs' partisan gerrymandering claims justiciable? Is North Carolina's 2016 congressional map an unconstitutional partisan gerrymander?

Decision: 5-4 for Rucho. Chief Justice Roberts delivered the majority opinion. Partisan gerrymandering claims are not justiciable because they present a political question beyond the reach of the federal courts. Federal courts are charged with resolving cases and controversies of a judicial nature. In contrast, questions of a political nature are "nonjusticiable," and the courts cannot resolve such questions. Partisan gerrymandering has existed since prior to the independence of the United States, and, aware of this occurrence, the Framers chose to empower state legislatures, "expressly checked and balanced by the Federal Congress" to handle these matters. While federal courts can resolve "a variety of questions

18-483: Box v. Planned Parenthood of Indiana and Kentucky, Inc.

Questions: Does an Indiana law that prevents the incineration of fetal remains with surgical byproducts, authorizes simultaneous cremation of fetal remains, and leave unchanged a woman's right under existing law "to determine the final disposition of the aborted fetus" bear a rational relationship to a legitimate state interest?

Decision: 7-2 for Box. In a per curiam (unsigned) opinion issued without argument, the Court upheld an Indiana law relating to the disposition of fetal remains as rationally related to a legitimate state interest. Because no other appellate court besides the Seventh Circuit had ruled on the second question (whether another Indiana law that bars the knowing provision of sex-, race-, or disability-selective abortions by abortion providers), the Court denied the petition as to that question, effectively leaving in place the decision of the Seventh Circuit striking down that law.

18-966: Department of Commerce v. New York

Questions: Do the plaintiffs in this case have standing to pursue their partisan gerrymandering claims? Are the plaintiffs' partisan gerrymandering claims justiciable? Is North Carolina's 2016 congressional map an unconstitutional partisan gerrymander?

Decision: Unanimous for New York for first question; 6-3 for New York for second question. Chief Justice Roberts delivered the majority opinions for both questions. The Secretary of Commerce did not violate the Enumeration Clause or the Census Act in deciding to reinstate a citizenship question on the 2020 census questionnaire, but the District Court was warranted in remanding the case to the agency where the evidence tells a story that does not match the Secretary's explanation for his decision. As to the question of standing, the district court's finding that reinstating a citizenship question on the census would likely result in noncitizen households responding to the census at lower rates, causing them to be undercounted and subsequently to lose federal funds, constituted a concrete and imminent injury. For the 6-3 decision, the Secretary's decision is reviewable under the Administrative Procedure Act (APA). While the Census Act gives "broad authority" to the Secretary to administer the census, his discretion is not without limits. The APA exempts from judicial review agency actions that are discretionary, but "the taking of the census is not one of those areas." Because the Census Act provides general requirements for agency decisionmaking, the Secretary's decision is subject to judicial review.

DECISIONS MADE IN 2020

17-834: Kansas v. Garcia

Questions: Does the Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) expressly or impliedly preempt states from using information provided on a federal Form I-9 in a prosecution of any person when the same information also appears in non-IRCA documents?

Decision: 5-4 for Kansas, with Justice Alito delivering the majority opinion. Kansas's application of its state identity-theft and fraud statutes to the noncitizen individuals in this case was not expressly or impliedly preempted by federal immigration laws. The express preemption provision of IRCA applies only to employers and those who recruit or refer prospective employees and thus does not apply to state laws, such as the one at issue in this case, that impose criminal or civil sanctions on employees or applicants for employment. The Kansas Supreme Court erroneously relied on a different provision, § 1324a(b)(5), which prohibits any use of an I-9 or any information "contained in" that form; that interpretation is "contrary to standard English usage." Thus, IRCA does not expressly preempt state law.

17-1623: Altitude Express, Inc. v. Zarda, consolidated for oral argument with 17-1618 Bostock v. Clayton County

Questions: Does Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits against employment discrimination “because of . . . sex” encompass discrimination based on an individual’s sexual orientation?

Decision: 6-3 for Bostock, with Justice Gorsuch delivering the majority opinion. Title VII prohibits employers from discriminating against any individual “because of such individual’s race, color, religion, sex, or national origin.” Looking to the ordinary public meaning of each word and phrase comprising that provision, the Court interpreted to mean that an employer violates Title VII when it intentionally fires an individual employee based, at least in part, on sex. Discrimination on the basis of homosexuality or transgender status requires an employer to intentionally treat employees differently because of their sex—the very practice Title VII prohibits in all manifestations. Although it acknowledged that few in 1964 would have expected Title VII to apply to discrimination against homosexual and transgender persons, the Court gave no weight to legislative history because the language of the statute unambiguously prohibits the discriminatory practice.

18-107: R.G. & G.R. Harris Funeral Homes, Inc. v. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

Questions: Does Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibit discrimination against transgender employees based on (1) their status as transgender or (2) sex stereotyping under *Price Waterhouse v. Hopkins*, 490 U.S. 228 (1989)?

Decision: 6-3 for EEOC. with Justice Gorsuch delivering the majority opinion. Title VII prohibits employers from discriminating against any individual “because of such individual’s race, color, religion, sex, or national origin.” Looking to the ordinary public meaning of each word and phrase comprising that provision, the Court interpreted to mean that an employer violates Title VII when it intentionally fires an individual employee based, at least in part, on sex. Discrimination on the basis of homosexuality or transgender status requires an employer to intentionally treat employees differently because of their sex—the very practice Title VII prohibits in all manifestations. Although it acknowledged that few in 1964 would have expected Title VII to apply to discrimination against homosexual and transgender persons, the Court gave no weight to legislative history because the language of the statute unambiguously prohibits the discriminatory practice.

18-556: Kansas v. Glover

Questions: Do the plaintiffs in this case have standing to pursue their partisan gerrymandering claims? Are the plaintiffs’ partisan gerrymandering claims justiciable? Is North Carolina’s 2016 congressional map an unconstitutional partisan gerrymander?

Decision: 8-1 for Kansas with Justice Thomas giving the majority opinion. The traffic stop was reasonable under the Fourth Amendment because the officer lacked information to negate the inference that the driver of the vehicle was also its owner, whose license was revoked. When a police officer lacks information to the contrary, it is reasonable under the Fourth Amendment for the officer to assume that the driver of a vehicle is its owner, and if the owner’s license is revoked, to conduct an investigative stop of the vehicle. A police officer may make a “brief investigative traffic stop” when he has “a particularized and objective basis” to suspect legal wrongdoing. Courts must permit officers to use common sense to make judgments and inferences about human behavior. In this case, the police officer’s common-sense inference was that the vehicle’s owner was most likely the driver, which provided sufficient suspicion to stop the vehicle. It does not matter that a vehicle’s driver is not always its registered owner; the officer’s judgment was based on common-sense judgment and experience. Thus he had reasonable suspicion, and the traffic stop did not violate the Fourth Amendment.

18-776: Guerrero-Lasprilla v. Barr

Questions: Does the phrase “questions of law” in the Immigration and Nationality Act include the application of a legal standard to undisputed or established facts?

Decision: 7-2 for Guerrero-Lasprilla with Justice Breyer authoring the majority opinion. The phrase “questions of law” in the Immigration and Nationality Act’s Limited Review Provision, 8 U. S. C. §1252(a)(2)(D), includes the application of a legal standard to undisputed or established facts. The Fifth Circuit erred in holding that it had no jurisdiction to consider the petitioners’ “factual” due diligence claims for equitable tolling purposes.

18-882: Babb v. Wilkie

Questions: Does the provision of the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (ADEA) that protects federal employees aged 40 years from age discrimination require a plaintiff to prove that age was a but-for cause of the challenged personnel action?

Decision: 8-1 for Babb. Justice Alito gave the majority opinion. The federal-sector provision of the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (ADEA), requires that age not be taken into consideration at all in making personnel actions, but if age is a but-for cause of the personnel action, that fact may be important in determining the remedy to which the plaintiff is entitled. The relevant provision provides “All personnel actions affecting employees or applicants for employment who are at least 40 years of age . . . shall be made free from any discrimination based on age.” The Court found the plain meaning of the statute supports the reading that age does not need to be a but-for cause of an employment decision for there to be a violation.

18-1171: Comcast Corporation v. National Association of African American-Owned Media

Questions: Does a claim of race discrimination under 42 U.S.C. § 1981 require that the plaintiff show but-for causation, or only that race is a motivating factor?

Decision: Unanimous. Justice Gorsuch delivered the majority opinion. A plaintiff who sues for racial discrimination under 42 U.S.C. § 1981 must show—in all parts of the lawsuit—that race was the actual cause of her injury. Justice Neil Gorsuch authored the opinion for the unanimous Court. The Court noted from the outset that normally, a plaintiff suing for an injury must prove actual causation (also called “but-for” causation), and that burden of proof remains constant throughout the life of the lawsuit. The Court rejected Entertainment Studios Network (ESN)’s argument that § 1981 creates an exception to these default principles, finding that the statute’s text and history, as well as the Court’s precedent, support reading it as following the normal rules. Although Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 allows for a “motivating factor” causation test, the history of that statute is unique and does not apply to § 1981. Because § 1981 follows the usual rules, a plaintiff must initially plead and ultimately prove that, but for race, the plaintiff would not have suffered the loss of a legally protected right.

18-1195: Espinoza v. Montana Department of Revenue

Questions: Does a state law that allows for funding for education generally while prohibiting funding for religious schools violate the Religion Clauses or the Equal Protection Clause of the federal Constitution?

Decision: 5-4 for Espinoza. Chief Justice Roberts delivered the majority opinion. The application of the Montana Constitution’s “no-aid” provision to a state program providing tuition assistance to parents who send their children to private schools discriminated against religious schools and the families whose children attend or hope to attend them in violation of the Free Exercise Clause.

19-267: Our Lady of Guadalupe School v. Morrissey- Berru

Questions: Do the plaintiffs in this case have standing to pursue their partisan gerrymandering claims? Are the plaintiffs’ partisan gerrymandering claims justiciable? Is North Carolina’s 2016 congressional map an unconstitutional partisan gerrymander?

Decision: 7-2 for Our Lady of Guadalupe School. Justice Alito wrote the majority opinion. The “ministerial exception,” which derives from the religion clauses of the First Amendment, prevents civil courts from adjudicating the former employee’s discrimination claims in this case, and in the consolidated case, *St. James School v. Biel*, against the religious schools that employed them. Courts generally try to stay out of matters involving employment decisions regarding those holding certain important positions with churches and other religious institutions. However, the Court expressly declined “to adopt a rigid formula for deciding when an employee qualifies as a minister.” Montana’s interest in this case—which the Court described as creating greater separation of church and state than the federal Constitution requires—does not satisfy strict scrutiny given its infringement of free exercise. Because the Free Exercise Clause barred the application of Montana’s no-aid provision, the Montana Supreme Court lacked the authority to invalidate the program on the basis of that provision.

19-635: Trump v. Vance

Questions: Does the Constitution permit a county prosecutor to subpoena a third-party custodian for the financial and tax records of a sitting president, over which the president has no claim of executive privilege?

Decision: 7-2 for Vance. Chief Justice Roberts delivered the majority opinion. Article II and the Supremacy Clause neither categorically preclude, nor require a heightened standard for, the issuance of a state criminal subpoena to a sitting President. All nine justices agreed that a President does not have absolute immunity from the issuance of a state criminal subpoena, but a seven-justice majority voted to affirm the decision of the Second Circuit below. The Supreme Court has long held that the President is subject to subpoena in federal criminal proceedings. In this case, the question was whether the President has absolute immunity from state criminal subpoenas. Further, it was determined that the Constitution does not require a heightened need standard for a state grand jury subpoena.

RULINGS BY THE U.S. SUPREME COURT

2019		CASE DOCK-	<u>16-1363</u>	<u>17-1717</u>	<u>17-7505</u>	<u>17-532</u>	<u>17-9572</u>	<u>18-281</u>	<u>18-422</u>	<u>18-483</u>	<u>18-966</u>
<u>YEAR OF POTUS APPOINTMENT, ROLE, & JUSTICE</u>	DECI-SION FOR:	<u>5-4</u>	<u>7-2</u>	<u>5-3</u>	<u>5-4</u>	<u>7-2</u>	Dismissal	<u>5-4</u>	Per Curiam	<u>9-0</u>	
		Nielsen	A. Legion	Madison	Herrera	Flowers		Rucho	7-2 Box	New York	
2005 BY BUSH 43 CHIEF JUSTICE	JOHN ROBERTS	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	
1991 BY BUSH 41 ASSOCIATE JUSTICE	CLARENCE THOMAS	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	
1993 BY CLINTON ASSOCIATE JUSTICE	RUTH BADER GINSBURG	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	
1994 BY CLINTON ASSOCIATE JUSTICE	STEPHEN BREYER	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	
2006 BY BUSH 43 ASSOCIATE JUSTICE	SAMUEL ALITO	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	
2006 BY OBAMA ASSOCIATE JUSTICE	SONYA SOTOMAYOR	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	
2009 BY OBAMA ASSOCIATE JUSTICE	ELENA KAGAN	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	
2017 BY TRUMP ASSOCIATE JUSTICE	NEIL GORSUCH	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	
2018 BY TRUMP ASSOCIATE JUSTICE	BRETT KAVANAUGH	✓	✓	N/A	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	

2020		CASE DOCK-	<u>17-834</u>	<u>17-1623/18</u>	<u>18-107</u>	<u>18-556</u>	<u>18-776</u>	<u>18-882</u>	<u>18-1171</u>	<u>18-1195</u>	<u>19-267</u>	<u>19-635</u>
<u>YEAR OF POTUS APPOINTMENT, ROLE, & JUSTICE</u>	DECI-SION FOR:	<u>5-4</u>	<u>6-3</u>	<u>6-3</u>	<u>8-1</u>	<u>7-2</u>	<u>8-1</u>	<u>9-0</u>	<u>5-4</u>	<u>7-2</u>	<u>7-2</u>	
		Kansas	Bostock	EEOC	Kansas	Guerre-ro	Babb	Comcast	Espinoza	School	Vance	
2005 BY BUSH 43 CHIEF JUSTICE	JOHN ROBERTS	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
1991 BY BUSH 41 ASSOCIATE JUSTICE	CLARENCE THOMAS	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	
1993 BY CLINTON ASSOCIATE JUSTICE	RUTH BADER GINSBURG	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	
1994 BY CLINTON ASSOCIATE JUSTICE	STEPHEN BREYER	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	
2006 BY BUSH 43 ASSOCIATE JUSTICE	SAMUEL ALITO	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	
2006 BY OBAMA ASSOCIATE JUSTICE	SONYA SOTOMAYOR	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	
2009 BY OBAMA ASSOCIATE JUSTICE	ELENA KAGAN	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	
2017 BY TRUMP ASSOCIATE JUSTICE	NEIL GORSUCH	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
2018 BY TRUMP ASSOCIATE JUSTICE	BRETT KAVANAUGH	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

Policies & Actions of the 45th President of the United States

ACTIONS INCLUDE PROCLAMATIONS, EXECUTIVE ORDERS, & MEMORANDA

PRESIDENTIAL ORDERS IN RESPONSE TO THE CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19) PANDEMIC

Issue Areas: Health Care/Economy/National Security

Presidential Proclamations On Suspension of Entry as Immigrants and Nonimmigrants of Certain Additional Persons Who Pose a Risk of Transmitting 2019 Novel Coronavirus

Summary: The entry into the United States, as immigrants or nonimmigrants, who were physically present within certain nations or global regions during the 14-day period preceding their entry or attempted entry into the United States is hereby suspended and limited within certain permissions and affiliations to live, travel within the United States.

No: 9984 | **Issued:** January 31, 2020 | **Status:** In effect | **Subjects:** People's Republic of [China](#), excluding the Special Administrative Regions of Hong Kong and Macau

No: 9992 | **Issued:** February 29, 2020 | **Status:** In effect | **Subjects:** Islamic Republic of [Iran](#)

No: 9993 | **Issued:** March 11, 2020 | **Status:** In effect | **Subjects:** The Schengen Area comprises 26 European states: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland.

No: 9996 | **Issued:** March 14, 2020 | **Status:** In effect | **Subjects:** The United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland

No: 10014 | **Issued:** April 22, 2020 | **Status:** In effect | **Subjects:** Immigrants seeking [work](#)

No: 10041 | **Issued:** May 24, 2020 | **Status:** In effect | **Subjects:** Federative Republic of [Brazil](#)

No: 10043 | **Issued:** May 29, 2020 | **Status:** In effect | **Subjects:** [Students and researchers](#) from China

No: 10052 | **Issued:** June 22, 2020 | **Status:** In effect | **Subjects:** Immigrants seeking [work, student and travel visas](#)

Presidential Proclamation 9994 on Declaring a National Emergency Concerning the Novel Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) Outbreak

Issued: March 13, 2020 | **Status:** In effect

Summary: The spread of COVID-19 within our Nation's communities threatens to strain our Nation's healthcare systems. As of March 12, 2020, 1,645 people from 47 States have been infected with the virus that causes COVID-19. It is incumbent on hospitals and medical facilities throughout the country to assess their preparedness posture and be prepared to surge capacity and capability. Additional measures, however, are needed to successfully contain and combat the virus in the United States. [...] the COVID-19 outbreak in the United States constitutes a national emergency, beginning March 1, 2020.

[Proclamation on the National Day of Prayer for all Americans Affected by the Coronavirus Pandemic and for our National Response Efforts](#)

Issued: March 14, 2020 | **Status:** Expired

Summary: Proclaimed March 15, 2020, as a National Day of Prayer for All Americans Affected by the Coronavirus Pandemic and for our National Response Efforts. Urged Americans of all faiths and religious traditions and backgrounds to offer prayers for all those affected, including people who have suffered harm or lost loved ones.

[Executive Order 130909 on Prioritizing and Allocating Health and Medical Resources to Respond to the Spread of Covid-19](#)

Issued: March 18, 2020 | **Status:** In effect

Summary: To ensure that our healthcare system is able to surge capacity and capability to respond to the spread of COVID-19, it is critical that all health and medical resources needed to respond to the spread of COVID-19 are properly distributed to the Nation's healthcare system and others that need them most at this time [...] health and medical resources needed to respond to the spread of COVID-19, including personal protective equipment and ventilators,

[White House Announces New Partnership to Unleash U.S. Supercomputing Resources to Fight COVID-19](#)

Issued: March 22, 2020 | **Status:** Unknown

Summary: Declared that a major disaster exists in the State of Illinois and ordered Federal assistance to supplement State, tribal, and local recovery efforts in the areas affected by the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic beginning on January 20, 2020 and continuing.

[President Donald J. Trump Approves Illinois Disaster Declaration](#)

Issued: March 26, 2020 | **Status:** In effect

Summary: To ensure that our healthcare system is able to surge capacity and capability to respond to the spread of COVID-19, it is critical that all health and medical resources needed to respond to the spread of COVID-19 are properly distributed to the Nation's healthcare system and others that need them most at this time [...] health and medical resources needed to respond to the spread of COVID-19, including personal protective equipment and ven



CAIR

CHICAGO

DEFENDING CIVIL RIGHTS. FIGHTING BIGOTRY.
PROMOTING TOLERANCE.

312-212-1520

17 N. State Street, Suite 1500

Chicago, IL 60602

info@cairchicago.org

cairchicago.org