

## THE CAC

The Corporate Accountability Coalition is an alliance of organizations whose work includes a focus on issues of corporate accountability and transparency, abuse of power by corporations, responsible business practices, and the rights of people.

The Center for Corporate Policy (CCP)

Corporate Accountability International (CAI)

CorpWatch

EarthRights International (ERI)

The Institute for Policy Studies (IPS)

The International Corporate Accountability Roundtable (ICAR)













Cover Photo: Remains of the 1984 Bhopal Disaster, a devastating example of corporate irresponsibility and lack of accountability. Coming upon the 30th anniversary of the disaster, the area is still polluted, and the corporations responsible have yet to provide adequate remedies to the victims.

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## ABOUT THIS SCORECARD

This is the second edition of the Corporate Accountability Coalition's Congressional Report Card. The CAC Report Card represents an effort to measure Congress's commitment to keep the power of large corporations in check, to promote transparency and responsible business practices, and to hold corporations accountable for their actions.

Corporations are an important part of modern life and the modern economy, but their interests do not always represent the interests of living, breathing, human beings. This Report Card attempts to serve as an objective measure of Congressional efforts to ensure that protecting people, not corporations, is the primary focus of our laws and policy.

## THE STATE OF CORPORATE ACCOUNTABILITY

2013 did not see any great improvement toward corporate accountability and reining in corporate influence over our public institutions. Instead, incidents of egregious corporate misconduct continue, and our legislators, courts and regulators have failed to restore the balance. In April of 2013, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that Royal Dutch/Shell, the world's largest corporation, could not be sued in New York by Nigerians who claimed that Shell was complicit in a brutal crackdown on anti-oil protestors in the Niger Delta. The *Kiobel v. Royal Dutch Petroleum Co.* decision reduces the already limited options to obtain accountability for corporate participation

in the worst abuses, such as genocide and slavery. To date, there has been no legislative response to the *Kiobel* decision.

The United Nations' Working Group on Business and Human Rights visited the United States for ten days in 2013; in its time here, the group looked at a wide array of corporate responsibility issues. In its concluding statement, the Working Group found In 2013, a Pew Research poll showed that 86% of middle class adults believed banks were at least partially responsible for the difficulties facing the middle class, and 80% at least partially blamed large corporations.

that there was "little appreciation of human rights being material to the conduct of business in the U.S." As the United States falls behind international efforts on corporate accountability, it is incumbent on Congress to act.

Despite Congress' failure, the American public understands the problem. Surveys have consistently shown grave concerns with unchecked corporate influence. In 2013, a Pew Research poll showed that 86% of middle class adults believed banks were at least partially responsible for the difficulties facing the middle class, and 80% at least partially blamed large corporations. Earlier surveys have also confirmed that overwhelming majorities of Americans believe that corporations have too much power in Washington and that there is too much corporate money in politics.

#### *Increasing corporate power and rights, decreasing corporate accountability*

A single corporate lobbying group, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, spent nearly \$75 million on lobbying Congress in 2013. Just ten individual corporations spent over \$157 million on lobbying, and thanks to the Supreme Court's 2010 *Citizens United* decision, corporate influence on Washington is no longer limited to lobbying— these entities that have no right to vote can now spend unlimited sums of money to influence elections.

As its influence grows, the corporate lobby pushes to reduce accountability. These efforts increasingly limit the ability of ordinary citizens and other victims of corporate abuse to access the courts. Binding arbitration clauses now prevent many workers and consumers from accessing the courts when their rights are violated. In 2013, corporate lawyers—supported by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce—argued to the Supreme Court that multinational corporations doing business in the United States cannot be sued here—that despite the fact that a corporation may profit from its business here, it can only be sued where it has its headquarters or where it has chosen to incorporate. In fact, the Supreme Court has become increasingly receptive to the Chamber's arguments; under Chief Justice Roberts, the Court has agreed with the Chamber's position 72% of the time, up from only 56% under former Chief Justice Rehnquist. In its 2012-2013 term, the Supreme Court sided with the Chamber 82% of the time.

The financial industry nearly destroyed the global economy in 2008, yet despite abundant evidence of criminal wrongdoing, not a single high-level corporate executive has been prosecuted. In 2013, JP Morgan Chase, one of the banks involved in the 2008 crisis, paid \$13 billion in fines as a result of an agreement after an investigation by the Department of Justice. JP Morgan Chase also paid \$920 million to settle charges by the SEC, the U.K. Financial Conduct Authority, the Federal Reserve, and the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency for its involvement in the "London Whale" trade scandal in 2012-2013. In both situations, no one faced jail time, and JP Morgan Chase actually received tax breaks on the fines that they paid.

#### The continuing need for transparency and accountability

The human cost of this lack of accountability continued to be felt in 2013. On April 24, 2013, the Rana Plaza garment factory in Bangladesh collapsed. The factory supplied garments to a number of U.S. retail companies that benefited from the cheap labor and lax enforcement of labor laws, such as factory inspections and protections for organizing unions. The day before the collapse, a local inspector ordered the building evacuated—yet the very next day, employees were forced to return under threat of losing their jobs. The collapse killed over 1,100 workers. The victims and their families still have not been adequately compensated, and the majority of those U.S. companies have continued to refuse signing the legally binding Bangladesh Accord on Fire and Building Safety, instead creating their own

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce spent nearly \$75 million lobbying Congress in 2013.

voluntary, non- binding agreement. By contrast, a number of European companies have signed the Accord.

In 2013, Chevron pleaded no contest to criminal charges of violating labor and health codes

surrounding the 2012 refinery fire in Richmond, California, which forced thousands to evacuate their homes and caused more than 15,000 people to seek medical attention for respiratory problems. Chevron was asked to pay \$2 million. While the Contra Costa County District Attorney applauded "Chevron's commitment to do more than what is required by law in order to help ensure nothing like this ever happens again," that same year, Chevron was responsible for another refinery fire in Mississippi, which resulted in the death of a Chevron employee. In Arkansas, Exxon Mobil's Pegasus pipeline burst, spilling over 200,000 gallons of crude oil. The notice from Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) cited Exxon's "selective" use of risk assessment results and artificially lowered risk scores. The company is contesting its \$2.6 million fine, and it may be able to re-open the 60-year-old pipe this year. To top it all off, most of these incidents do not even reach the public eye; the Associated Press reported that there were over 200 unreported oil spills in North Dakota in 2013.







On April 24, 2013, the Rana Plaza garment factory in Bangladesh collapsed, killing over 1,100 workers. The factory supplied garments to a number of U.S. retail companies that benefited from the cheap labor and lax enforcement of labor laws.

Meanwhile, the corporate lobby fights tirelessly to ensure that the public lacks access to information about business practices. In 2013, a federal court accepted an oil industry group's challenge to SEC regulations that would require companies to disclose how much money they pay to foreign governments, striking down the regulations and forcing the SEC to start over. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce and other industry groups also continued their attack on disclosure rules regarding the use of conflict minerals from the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Greater accountability and transparency should be at the top of Congress' agenda. Unfortunately, as this Report Card shows, that is not the case. There continues to be no organized effort in Congress to address the need to tighten the restrictions on corporate power, enhance transparency, and promote accountability and responsible business.

This Report Card will continue to monitor the actions of our elected representatives in Congress, reminding them that they represent human beings, not corporations. We hope it motivates members of Congress to make greater efforts to protect the rights and interests of the people by placing limits on how corporations can behave, reining in corporations when they attempt to go beyond those limits, and making corporations accountable when they disregard those limits. This is not just good for people—it is good for responsible American businesses, that suffer when irresponsible corporations are allowed to gain advantages from wrongdoing.

## **SCORING METHODOLOGY**

The Report Card focuses on the most relevant congressional activity relating to corporate power and accountability during the first half of the 113th Congress. The scores presented are an attempt at an objective tally of how many pro-corporate accountability and responsible business actions each member supported. The scores do not represent an endorsement of any member of Congress in any election.

Each Member is scored on whether she or he acted in favor of the Corporate Accountability Coalition's position on each relevant measure. For most of the measures, action is defined in terms of co-sponsorship of pro-accountability legislation. Because so few relevant bills have come to a vote, bill sponsorship best represents leadership on corporate accountability issues. The Members who scored highly not only vote in favor of accountability, but display real leadership by pushing these issues in Congress. We hope that future Report Cards will reflect greater leadership by all of Congress to bring bills to a vote so that there might be more activity to score.

The table shows whether Members acted in favor of accountability, against accountability, failed to act, or were unavailable. In calculating the scores, we excluded actions where the Member was unavailable, but we scored inaction the same as acting against the measure in question. This means that failing to sponsor or vote for a pro-accountability measure is counted as an anti-accountability action; failing to sponsor or vote for an anti-accountability measure is treated as a pro-accountability action. Members' overall scores are reflected in terms of the percentage of occasions on which they took pro-accountability actions.

We did not score bills for co-sponsorship that did not meet a threshold support level of ten or more co-sponsors. We have, however, highlighted a number of unscored measures in an additional section to draw attention to laudable initiatives that we hope will receive more support in the second half of the 113th Congress. These measures reflect the goals of corporate accountability, transparency, and good business practice, even though they do not meet the criteria for scoring.

A note on *Citizens United* "fixes": Due to the vast number of highly similar bills proposing a "fix" or reversal of the *Citizens United* decision, for the purpose of scoring we have grouped together several highly similar bills, even though many of them may not reach the ten-cosponsor threshold individually.

## WHY ARE THE SCORES SO LOW?

2013 continued to produce little congressional activity in favor of corporate accountability and responsible business practices. Not a single pro-accountability bill even made it to a vote. Some actions that addressed important issues regarding corporate responsibility and necessary limitations on corporate power garnered little, if any, co-sponsorship.

Unlike many issue-oriented Report Cards, this one does not feature many legislators with perfect scores. That is simply because many legislators—on both sides of the aisle—need to do a lot more.

Please send any feedback, comments, and concerns to: scoring@earthrights.org



## <sup>ir</sup>ness <sup>rotection</sup> <sup>Fi</sup>kes

KEY



Supported corporate accountability



Opposed corporate accountability



Did not act



		1. Arbitration Fairne 2. Shareholder Prote 3. Citizens 1.		
		itari	rehou	pio:
Senator (Party)	Score	1. Arb	2. Sh <sub>è</sub>	3. Cit.
Alabama				
Jefferson Sessions (R)	0%			
Richard Shelby (R)	0%			
Alaska				
Mark Begich (D)	67%		~	<b>✓</b>
Lisa Murkowski (R)	0%			
Arizona				
Jeff Flake (R)	0%			
John McCain (R)	0%			
Arkansas				
John Boozman (R)	0%			
Mark Pryor (D)	0%			
California				
Barbara Boxer (D)	67%	<b>~</b>		<b>~</b>
Dianne Feinstein (D)	67%		<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>
Colorado				
Michael Bennet (D)	33%			<b>~</b>
Mark Udall (D)	33%			✓
Connecticut				
Richard Blumenthal (D)	100%	<b>~</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>~</b>
Christopher Murphy (D)	33%			<b>~</b>
Delaware				
Thomas Carper (D)	0%			
Chris Coons (D)	67%	<b>~</b>		<b>~</b>
Florida				
Bill Nelson (D)	0%			
Marco Rubio (R)	0%			
Georgia				
Saxby Chambliss (R)	0%			
John Isakson (R)	0%			

# <sup>a</sup>imess <sup>Protection</sup> <sup>U Fixes</sup>

## KEY



Supported corporate accountability



Opposed corporate accountability



Did not act



		<sup>1.</sup> Arbitation Fair. 2. Shareholder Pro 3. Chizens United F				
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Senator (Party)	Score	<u>''</u>	~'	<i>س</i> .		
Hawaii						
Mazie Hirono (D)	33%	<b>~</b>				
Brian Schatz (D)	33%	~				
Idaho						
Michael Crapo (R)	0%					
James Risch (R)	0%					
Illinois						
Richard Durbin (D)	33%	•				
Mark Kirk (R)	0%					
Indiana						
Daniel Coats (R)	0%					
Joe Donnelly (D)	0%					
lowa						
Charles Grassley (R)	0%					
Thomas Harkin (D)	67%	~		<b>~</b>		
Kansas						
Jerry Moran (R)	0%					
Pat Roberts (R)	0%					
Kentucky Mitch McConnell (R)	0%					
Rand Paul (R)	0%					
	0 /0					
Louisiana	20/					
Mary Landrieu (D) David Vitter (R)	0% 0%					
David vitter (k)	<b>U</b> %0					
Maine						
Susan Collins (R)	0%					
Angus King (I)	33%			<b>~</b>		
Maryland						
Benjamin Cardin (D)	33%			<b>~</b>		
Barbara Mikulski (D)	33%			<b>~</b>		

4	rairness	r Protection	ed Fixes
1. Arbitration	2. Sharehou.	3. Citizens 1.	ons United Fixes



Supported corporate accountability



Opposed corporate accountability



Did not act

		bitrari	. Sharehol	Citizens U	
Senator (Party)	Score	1. 41	- Sf.	ج. 0	
Massachusetts					
Edward Markey (D)	100%	<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	
Elizabeth Warren (D)	100%	<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	
John Kerry (D)	0%		_		
Mo Cowan (D)	0%				
Michigan					
Carl Levin (D)	0%				
Debbie Stabenow (D)	0%				
Minnesota					
Alan Franken (D)	67%	<b>~</b>		<b>~</b>	
Amy Klobuchar (D)	33%			<b>~</b>	
Mississippi					
Thad Cochran (R)	0%				
Roger Wicker (R)	0%				
Missouri					
Roy Blunt (R)	0%				
Claire McCaskill (D)	0%				
Montana					
Jon Tester (D)	33%			<b>~</b>	
John Walsh (D)	0%				
Max Baucus (D)	33%			<b>~</b>	
Nebraska					
Deb Fischer (R)	0%				
Mike Johanns (R)	0%				
Nevada					
Dean Heller (R)	0%				
Harry Reid (D)	0%				
New Hampshire					
Kelly Ayotte (R)	0%				
Jeanne Shaheen (D)	100%	~	~	<b>~</b>	

	irness	rotection	/Fixes
1. Arbitration	Sharehota	3. Chizens II.	Pallife
7	$\sim$	w.	



Supported corporate accountability



Opposed corporate accountability



Did not act

		bitari	. Sharehou	io: Isens (i
Senator (Party)	Score	1. 41	- Sh	ج. 0
New Jersey				
Cory Booker (D)	0%			
Robert Menéndez (D)	100%	<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	<b>✓</b>
Frank Lautenberg (D)	67%	<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	
Jeffrey Chiesa (R)	0%			
New Mexico				
Martin Heinrich (D)	33%			•
Tom Udall (D)	100%	<b>~</b>	•	<b>✓</b>
New York				
Kirsten Gillibrand (D)	33%			<b>✓</b>
Charles Schumer (D)	33%			<b>~</b>
North Carolina				
Richard Burr (R)	0%			
Kay Hagan (D)	33%			<b>~</b>
North Dakota				
Heidi Heitkamp (D)	33%	<b>~</b>		
John Hoeven (R)	0%			
Ohio				
Sherrod Brown (D)	67%	<b>~</b>	•	
Robert Portman (R)	0%			
Oklahoma				
Thomas Coburn (R)	0%			
James Inhofe (R)	0%			
Oregon				
Jeff Merkley (D)	100%	<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	•
Ron Wyden (D)	67%	~		<b>~</b>
Pennsylvania				
Robert Casey Jr. (D)	33%	•		
Patrick Toomey (R)	0%			

# <sup>uir</sup>ness <sup>o</sup>rotection <sup>d Fixes</sup>

KEY



Supported corporate accountability



Opposed corporate accountability



Did not act



		Arbitation Fairn Shareholder Pro			
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Senator (Party)	Score	1. Ar.	. Sp.	ج. ريز	
Rhode Island					
John Reed (D)	33%			•	
Sheldon Whitehouse (D)	67%	<b>~</b>		<b>~</b>	
South Carolina					
Lindsey Graham (R)	0%				
Tim Scott (R)	0%				
South Dakota					
Tim Johnson (D)	33%			<b>~</b>	
John Thune (R)	0%				
Tennessee					
Lamar Alexander (R)	0%				
Bob Corker (R)	0%				
Texas					
John Cornyn (R)	0%				
Ted Cruz (R)	0%				
Utah					
Orrin Hatch (R)	0%				
Mike Lee (R)	0%				
Vermont					
Patrick Leahy (D)	67%	~	~		
Bernard Sanders (I)	67%	<b>~</b>		<b>~</b>	
Virginia					
Timothy Kaine (D)	0%				
Mark Warner (D)	0%				
Washington					
Maria Cantwell (D)	33%	<b>~</b>			
Patty Murray (D)	0%				
West Virginia					
Joe Manchin (D)	0%				
John Rockefeller (D)	0%				





Supported corporate accountability



Opposed corporate accountability



Did not act



Senator (Party)	Score	1. Arbitrario	2. Sharehoua	3. Citizens United Fixe.	
Wisconsin					
Tammy Baldwin (D)	67%	•		<b>~</b>	
Ron Johnson (R)	0%				
Wyoming					
John Barrasso (R)	0%				
Michael Enzi (R)	0%				

## **SUMMARY OF SCORED ACTIONS: SENATE**

#### PRO-ACCOUNTABILITY ACTIONS

#### 1. S. 878 Arbitration Fairness Act of 2013

Introduced May 2013; referred to Senate Judiciary Committee; hearing held. Re-introduction of the Arbitration Fairness Act of 2011 (S.987). "Declares that no predispute arbitration agreement shall be valid or enforceable if it requires arbitration of an employment, consumer, or civil rights dispute." The bill would restore the balance of power between workers, consumers, and corporations in settling disputes over violations of rights. Corporations have used unequal bargaining power to essentially impose binding arbitration clauses on people; these arbitration proceedings do not have the same protections as a court process, and may be too costly for many people to use. This bill would enable victims to regain the right to their day in court.

Co-sponsoring this bill supports protecting the rights of people.

#### 2. S. 824 Shareholder Protection Act of 2013

Introduced April 25, 2013; referred to the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs. Re-introduction of S.1360 Shareholder Protection Act of 2011. This would require shareholder approval of political expenditures using a corporation's money. Shareholders have a financial interest in decisions being made with their money, and corporations have a duty to act in their interest. Additionally, shareholders do not always share the views of the acting managers and may not support where certain expenditures go. Allowing corporations to act without approval from shareholders creates fractures within the corporation and reflects a disregard for transparency.

Co-sponsoring this bill supports enforcing responsible business practices.

#### 3. Citizens United Fixes

A number of similar measures were introduced to propose an amendment to the Constitution that would restore Constitutional rights to people alone, and not corporations::

• **S.J.Res. 5** A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to authorizing regulation of contributions to candidates for state public office and Federal office by corporations, entities organized and operated for profit, and labor organization, and expenditures by such entities and labor organizations in support of, or opposition to such candidates.

Introduced January 28, 2013; referred to Senate Judiciary Committee

• **S.J. Res. 11** A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to restore the rights of the American people that were taken away by the Supreme Court's decision in the Citizens United case and related decisions, to protect the integrity of our elections, and to limit the corrosive influence of money in our democratic process.

Introduced March 13, 2013; referred to Senate Judiciary Committee

• **S.J. Res. 18** A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to clarify the authority of Congress and the states to regulate corporations, limited liability companies or other corporate entities established by the laws of any state, the United States, or any foreign State.

Introduced June 18, 2013; referred to Senate Judiciary Committee

• S.J. Res. 19 A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to contributions and expenditures intended to affect elections.

Introduced June 18, 2013; referred to Senate Judiciary Committee

• **S. 525** A bill proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to restore the rights of the American people that were taken away by the Supreme Court's decision in the Citizens United case and related decisions, to protect the integrity of our elections, and to limit the corrosive influence of money in our democratic process.

Introduced March 12, 2013; referred to Senate Judiciary Committee

The proposed amendments to the Constitution discussed in these resolutions and bills would overturn *Citizens United*, ensuring that the Constitution protects human beings,¬ not corporations. They would declare that corporations are subject to regulation through legislation, and would limit corporate influence in the legislative process by prohibiting corporate spending in elections and allowing Congress and the states to limit all election contributions.

Co-sponsoring any of these actions supports protecting the rights of people.

## THE HOUSE | 2013 RESULTS



Supported corporate accountability



Opposed corporate accountability



Did not act



				2. Sharehou	"Uder Protection In As	"'' Manufacturer A	5. End Poll.	6. Citizens	7. Corporation	8. SEC Regulators,	", ACCOLL
	Representative (Party)	Score	<sup>7</sup> . Arbit,	2. Share	3. Forei	4. Resto	S. End F	6. Citize	? Corpu	8. SECA	
	Alabama										
1	Jo Bonner (R)	0%								×	
1	Bradley Byrne (R)	_									
2	Martha Roby (R)	0%								×	
3	Mike Rogers (R)	0%									
4	Robert Aderholt (R)	0%								×	
5	Mo Brooks (R)	0%								×	
6	Spencer Bachus (R)	0%								×	
7	Terri Sewell (D)	13%								•	
	Alaska										
1	Don Young (R)	0%								×	
	Arizona										
1	Ann Kirkpatrick (D)	13%						<b>~</b>			
2	Ron Barber (D)	13%							~	×	
3	Raúl Grijalva (D)	63%	~	<b>~</b>			<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>		<b>~</b>	
4	Paul Gosar (R)	0%								×	
5	Matt Salmon (R)	0%								×	
6	David Schweikert (R)	0%								×	
7	Ed Pastor (D)	25%						<b>~</b>		<b>~</b>	
8	Trent Franks (R)	0%								×	
9	Kyrsten Sinema (D)	0%								×	
	Arkansas										
1	Rick Crawford (R)	0%								×	
2	Tim Griffin (R)	0%								×	
3	Steve Womack (R)	0%								×	
4	Tom Cotton (R)	0%								×	
	California										
1	Doug LaMalfa (R)	0%								×	
2	Jared Huffman (D)	63%	<b>~</b>				<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	~	<b>~</b>	
3	John Garamendi (D)	13%								<b>~</b>	
4	Tom McClintock (R)	0%								×	
5	Mike Thompson (D)	38%						~	<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	
6	Doris Matsui (D)	38%	~						~	<b>~</b>	



Supported corporate accountability



Opposed corporate accountability



Did not act



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				2. Sharehold	Prote	ufactu	ndence	Welf	7. Corporat	Pendin	ory AC
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			Arbitr	Share	Foreig	Resto,	End P <sub>i</sub>	Gitize,	Corpo	SFCR	
	Representative (Party)	Score		~:	w.	4.	ς,	6.	^.	∞.	
7	Ami Bera (D)	0%								×	
8	Paul Cook (R)	0%								×	
9	Jerry McNerney (D)	25%	<b>~</b>							<b>~</b>	
10	Jeff Denham (R)	0%								×	
11	George Miller (D)	50%	<b>~</b>					<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	
12	Nancy Pelosi (D)	0%									
13	Barbara Lee (D)	63%	<b>~</b>		<b>~</b>		<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>		<b>~</b>	
14	Jackie Speier (D)	38%	<b>~</b>						<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	
15	Eric Swalwell (D)	63%	<b>~</b>		<b>~</b>			<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	
16	Jim Costa (D)	13%								<b>~</b>	
17	Mike Honda (D)	50%					<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	
18	Anna Eshoo (D)	38%		<b>~</b>					<b>~</b>	~	
19	Zoe Lofgren (D)	25%	<b>~</b>						<b>~</b>		
20	Sam Farr (D)	63%	<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>				<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	~	
21	David Valadao (R)	0%								×	
22	Devin Nunes (R)	0%								×	
23	Kevin McCarthy (R)	0%								×	
24	Lois Capps (D)	25%	<b>~</b>							<b>~</b>	
25	Buck McKeon (R)	0%								×	
26	Julia Brownley (D)	50%			<b>~</b>			<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	
27	Judy Chu (D)	50%	<b>~</b>					<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	
28	Adam Schiff (D)	25%							<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	
29	Tony Cardenas (D)	0%								×	
30	Brad Sherman (D)	25%						<b>~</b>		<b>~</b>	
31	Gary Miller (R)	0%								×	
32	Grace Napolitano (D)	25%						<b>~</b>		<b>~</b>	
33	Henry Waxman (D)	38%	<b>~</b>					<b>~</b>		<b>~</b>	
34	Xavier Becerra (D)	25%							<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	
35	Gloria Negrete McLeod (D)	25%	<b>~</b>							<b>~</b>	
36	Raul Ruiz (D)	13%							<b>~</b>	×	
37	Karen Bass (D)	38%	<b>~</b>					<b>~</b>		<b>~</b>	
38	Linda Sánchez (D)	38%			<b>~</b>				<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	
39	Ed Royce (R)	0%								×	
40	Lucille Roybal-Allard (D)	25%						<b>~</b>		~	
41	Mark Takano (D)	50%	<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>				<b>~</b>		<b>~</b>	



Supported corporate accountability



Opposed corporate accountability



Did not act



						unts.		S. SEC Regulatory Accounts.			
				۶,	3. Foreign A.	4. Restore	5. End Poll.	ſe	Ş	g Discl	ounta
				2. Sharehall	Prote	ufactu,	рденсе	6. Citizens	7. Corporat	Pendin.	) H (
			:46	, 400,	older.	" Man	۲(0 <i>II)</i> وال:	onuter o	in c	are S <sub>t</sub>	
			Arbit	Share	Foreig	Rest <sub>o.</sub>	End p	Citize	Corpo	SECR	
	Representative (Party)	Score			ω.	4.	λ.	6.	^:	∞.	
42	Ken Calvert (R)	0%								×	
43	Maxine Waters (D)	13%								<b>~</b>	
44	Janice Hahn (D)	25%						<b>~</b>		<b>~</b>	
45	John Campbell III (R)	0%									
46	Loretta Sanchez (D)	13%								<b>~</b>	
47	Alan Lowenthal (D)	25%						<b>~</b>		<b>~</b>	
48	Dana Rohrabacher (R)	0%								×	
49	Darrell Issa (R)	0%								×	
50	Duncan Hunter (R)	0%								×	
51	Juan Vargas (D)	13%								<b>~</b>	
52	Scott Peters (D)	13%						<b>~</b>		×	
53	Susan Davis (D)	38%		<b>~</b>				<b>~</b>		<b>~</b>	
	Colorado										
1	Diana DeGette (D)	50%	<b>~</b>			<b>~</b>			<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	
2	Jared Polis (D)	38%				<b>~</b>			<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	
3	Scott Tipton (R)	0%								×	
4	Cory Gardner (R)	0%								×	
5	Doug Lamborn (R)	0%								×	
6	Mike Coffman (R)	0%								×	
7	Ed Perlmutter (D)	50%			<b>~</b>			<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	
	Connecticut										
1	John Larson (D)	50%						,	<b>J</b>	•	
2	Joe Courtney (D)	38%	•	0	<b>~</b>			0	0		
3	Rosa DeLauro (D)	63%	0	•	•	•		•	•		
4	Jim Himes (D)	50%				•					
5	Elizabeth Esty (D)	38%				0					
,	·	30 /0						•	•	•	
	Delaware										
1	John Carney (D)	25%							<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	
	Florida										
1	Jeff Miller (R)	0%								×	
2	Steve Southerland (R)	0%								×	
3	Ted Yoho (R)	0%								×	
4	Ander Crenshaw (R)	0%								×	



Supported corporate accountability



Opposed corporate accountability



Did not act



						counts	iba	<i>b c c c c c c c c c c</i>		closure	ahii.
				رځۍ	ection	urer Ag	re in D	fare	res	<sup>i</sup> ng Dis	<sub>C</sub> coun
				Fairn	er Prot	'nufact	nfiden,	er Wel	ited Fi	Spend	tory 4
			tati	ton-	0,00	911 111g	Poll.	מווחני	(N) (N)	Ream	Jac
	Representative (Party)	Score	7. Arb,	2. Sharehall	3. Foreign 1.	4. Restore	5. End Poll.	6. Citizens	7. Corporation	8. SEC Remis	
5	Corrine Brown (D)	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6	Ron DeSantis (R)	0%								×	
7	John Mica (R)	0%								×	
8	Bill Posey (R)	13%			~					×	
9	Alan Grayson (D)	75%	~		<b>~</b>		~	~	~	<b>~</b>	
10	Daniel Webster (R)	0%								×	
11	Rich Nugent (R)	0%								×	
12	Gus Bilirakis (R)	0%								×	
13	David Jolly (R)	_									
13	Bill Young (R)	0%								×	
14	Kathy Castor (D)	25%	~							<b>~</b>	
15	Dennis Ross (R)	0%								×	
16	Vern Buchanan (R)	0%								×	
17	Tom Rooney (R)	0%								×	
18	Patrick Murphy (D)	50%		•	•				•	~	
19	Trey Radel (R)	0%								×	
20	Alcee Hastings (D)	75%	<b>~</b>	•	•			<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	
21	Ted Deutch (D)	50%	<b>~</b>					<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	
22	Lois Frankel (D)	38%	~					<b>~</b>		~	
23	Debbie Wasserman Schultz (D)	38%	~		<b>~</b>					~	
24	Frederica Wilson (D)	50%	~		<b>~</b>			<b>~</b>		~	
25	Mario Diaz-Balart (R)	0%								×	
26	Joe Garcia (D)	0%									
27	lleana Ros-Lehtinen (R)	0%								×	
	Georgia										
1	Jack Kingston (R)	0%								×	
2	Sanford Bishop (D)	25%						<b>~</b>		~	
3	Lynn Westmoreland (R)	0%								×	
4	Hank Johnson (D)	75%	•	•	•			<b>~</b>	•	~	
5	John Lewis (D)	25%		<b>~</b>				~			
6	Tom Price (R)	0%								×	
7	Rob Woodall (R)	0%								×	
8	Austin Scott (R)	0%								×	
9	Doug Collins (R)	0%								×	



Supported corporate accountability



Opposed corporate accountability



Did not act



						'gn Manufacturer Accountab,  5. End Polluter Welfare  6. Citizens United Fixes  7. Corporate Co.				8. SEC Regulatory Accounts L.		
				ess	3. Foreign 1.	<sup>Urer</sup> Ac	ce in De	6. Citizens	Kes	ing Disc	Hinn	
				2. Sharehall	er Pro	anufa <sub>Ct</sub>	, Перуис	ter Wel	7. Corporate	Spend. <sup>latory</sup> A		
			iitari	Tehol	on de la	orora Stora	/Poll.	, suaz	porat.	. Regul		
	Representative (Party)	Score	1. Arb	2. Shi	3. FOT	4. Res	s. Enc	6. Cit	. (O <sub>.</sub>	8. SE		
10	Paul Broun (R)	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	×		
11	Phil Gingrey (R)	0%										
12	John Barrow (D)	0%								×		
13	David Scott (D)	13%								<b>~</b>		
14	Tom Graves (R)	0%								×		
	Hawaii											
1	Colleen Hanabusa (D)	0%										
2	Tulsi Gabbard (D)	25%						•		<b>~</b>		
	ldaho											
1	Raúl Labrador (R)	0%										
2	Mike Simpson (R)	0%								×		
	Illinois											
1	Bobby Rush (D)	25%										
2	Robin Kelly (D)	25%										
3	Dan Lipinski (D)	25%						•	•			
4	Luis Gutiérrez (D)	13%						•				
5	Michael Quigley (D)	13%						j				
6	Peter Roskam (R)	0%						0		×		
7	Danny Davis (D)	13%								<b>~</b>		
8	Tammy Duckworth (D)	25%						~		<b>~</b>		
9	Jan Schakowsky (D)	50%	~					•	•	<b>~</b>		
10	Brad Schneider (D)	0%								×		
11	Bill Foster (D)	13%								<b>~</b>		
12	William Enyart (D)	50%			<b>~</b>			•	•	<b>~</b>		
13	Rodney Davis (R)	0%								×		
14	Randy Hultgren (R)	0%								×		
15	John Shimkus (R)	0%								×		
16	Adam Kinzinger (R)	0%								×		
17	Cheri Bustos (D)	25%							•	<b>~</b>		
18	Aaron Schock (R)	0%								×		
	Indiana											
1	Pete Visclosky (D)	25%							•	<b>~</b>		
2	Jackie Walorski (R)	0%								×		



Supported corporate accountability



Opposed corporate accountability



Did not act

					~	4. Restore Confidence in Democra 5. End Polluter Welfare 6. Cilizens United Fixes 7. Corporate Spending Discho. 8. SEC.					
				2. Sharehali	3. Foreign 1.	turer A.	<sup>n</sup> ce in L	6. Citizens	7. Corpors	8. SEC Regulatory Accounts.	
				on Fair, , .	'der P <sub>re</sub>	<sup>Nanufa</sup> ,	confide	uter W.	<sup>United</sup> ,	e Spen, ulatory	
			rbitras	hareh	oreion	estore	nd bu	ilizens	orpor.	a.	
	Representative (Party)	Score	7. A	ج	λ. Ā	4. A	5. E	6.	\	δ.	
3	Marlin Stutzman (R)	0%								×	
4	Todd Rokita (R)	0%								×	
5	Susan Brooks (R)	0%								×	
6	Luke Messer (R)	0%								×	
7	André Carson (D)	38%	~		~					<b>~</b>	
8	Larry Bucshon (R)	0%								×	
9	Todd Young (R)	0%								×	
	lowa										
1	Bruce Braley (D)	50%	<b>~</b>		<b>~</b>				<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	
2	Dave Loebsack (D)	50%	<b>~</b>					<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	
3	Tom Latham (R)	0%								×	
4	Steve King (R)	0%								×	
	Kansas										
1	Tim Huelskamp (R)	0%								×	
2	Lynn Jenkins (R)	0%								×	
3	Kevin Yoder (R)	0%								×	
4	Mike Pompeo (R)	0%									
	Kentucky										
1	Ed Whitfield (R)	0%								×	
2	Brett Guthrie (R)	0%								×	
3	John Yarmuth (D)	38%			<b>~</b>				<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	
4	Thomas Massie (R)	0%								×	
5	Hal Rogers (R)	0%								×	
6	Andy Barr (R)	0%								×	
	Louisiana										
1	Steve Scalise (R)	0%									
2	Cedric Richmond (D)	13%								<b>~</b>	
3	Charles Boustany (R)	0%								×	
4	John Fleming (R)	0%								×	
5	Rodney Alexander (D)	0%								×	
5	Vance McAllister (R)	0%									
6	Bill Cassidy (R)	0%								×	

25%





Supported corporate accountability



Opposed corporate accountability



Did not act



Unable to act, not applicable

Sander Levin (D)

Supported corporate accountability



Opposed corporate accountability



Did not act

					u	4. Restore	5. End Pou.	$\mathcal{S}_{\rho_{D_{\alpha}}}$		8. SEC Remission Disclosure	gulatory Accountabilis
				2. Shareboun	3. Foreign A.	acturer,	'ence in	6. Citizens	7. Corporat	nding D	y Accou
			ž	''On Fa	order p	'''anuf	config II.	"uter <sub>N</sub>	'Uniteg	"e Spe,	gulator
			Arbitra	Shareh	Foreign	Restor.	End Po	Citizen	Corpor	SECRE	; '
	Representative (Party)	Score	7	~	ω.	4.	ς,	6.	^.	∞.	
10	Candice Miller (R)	0%								×	
11	Kerry Bentivolio (R)	0%								×	
12	John Dingell (D)	25%				<b>~</b>				<b>~</b>	
13	John Conyers (D)	100%	<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	
14	Gary Peters (D)	25%			<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>					
	Minnesota										
1	Tim Walz (D)	13%								•	
2	John Kline (R)	0%								×	
3	Erik Paulsen (R)	0%								×	
4	Betty McCollum (D)	38%	~		•					•	
5	Keith Ellison (D)	100%	<b>~</b>	•	•	•	<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	
6	Michele Bachmann (R)	0%								×	
7	Collin Peterson (D)	25%			•					<b>~</b>	
8	Rick Nolan (D)	50%					•	<b>~</b>	•	<b>~</b>	
	Mississippi										
1	Alan Nunnelee (R)	0%								×	
2	Bennie Thompson (D)	13%								···	
3	Gregg Harper (R)	0%								×	
4	Steven Palazzo (R)	0%									
1	Missouri	25%									
1	Lacy Clay (D)	25% 0%						0		•	
2	Ann Wagner (R) Blaine Luetkemeyer (R)	0%								×	
	•	0%									
4	Vicky Hartzler (R) Emanuel Cleaver (D)	25%								×	
5	• •							<b>~</b>		<b>~</b>	
6	Sam Graves (R)	0%								×	
7	Billy Long (R)	0%								×	
8	Jo Ann Emerson (R)	0%									
8	Jason Smith (R)	0%									
	Montana										
1	Steve Daines (R)	0%									



Supported corporate accountability



Opposed corporate accountability



Did not act



					~	3. Foreign Manufacturer Accountian 4. Restore Confidence in Democra 5. End Polluter Welfare 6. Citizens United Fixes 7. Corporate Spending Disclosure 8. SEC Regulatory Actives					, tabilis
				2. Sharehan	3. Foreign 1.	turer A.	<sup>n</sup> ce in L	6. Citizens	7. Corporat	ding D <sub>i</sub> i	Ассоип
			-:	on Fair, , .	der P <sub>re</sub>	<sup>Nanufa</sup> ,	onfide	iter W.	mited.	e Spen,	"atory
			bitrar	hareho	reion i	store.	איה אים איני	ii. Tizens	, cus	a. . C. Regi	5
	Representative (Party)	Score	7. A.	. s.	ج. آبا	4. R	5. E	6.0	\ \ \	8.	
	Nebraska										
1	Jeff Fortenberry (R)	0%								×	
2	Lee Terry (R)	0%								×	
3	Adrian Smith (R)	0%								×	
	Nevada										
1	Dina Titus (D)	13%								<b>~</b>	
2	Mark Amodei (R)	0%								×	
3	Joe Heck (R)	0%								×	
4	Steve Horsford (D)	25%							<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	
	New Hampshire										
1	Carol Shea-Porter (D)	75%	<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>			<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	
2	Ann McLane Kuster (D)	38%			<b>~</b>			~		<b>~</b>	
	New Jersey										
1	Rob Andrews (D)	50%	_		_				_	_	
2	Frank LoBiondo (R)	0%	0		0				0	×	
3	Jon Runyan (R)	0%								×	
4	Christopher Smith (R)	0%								×	
5	Scott Garrett (R)	0%								×	
6	Frank Pallone (D)	25%							<b>~</b>	~	
7	Leonard Lance (R)	0%								×	
8	Albio Sires (D)	13%								~	
9	Bill Pascrell Jr. (D)	13%						<b>~</b>			
10	Donald Payne Jr. (D)	38%	<b>~</b>		~					~	
11	Rodney Frelinghuysen (R)	0%								×	
12	Rush Holt (D)	25%		<b>~</b>					~		
	New Mexico										
1	Michelle Lujan Grisham (D)	25%						<b>~</b>		<b>~</b>	
2	Steve Pearce (R)	0%								×	
3	Ben Luján (D)	13%								<b>~</b>	
	New York										
1	Tim Bishop (D)	25%							<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	
2	Peter King (R)	0%								×	
3	Steve Israel (D)	25%							•	•	



Supported corporate accountability



Opposed corporate accountability



Did not act



			3. Shareholder Protection 3. Foreign Manufacturer Accountability 5. End Polluter Welfare 6. Citizens United Fixes								
				:35	3. Foreign 1.	urer Acco	e in Dem	<sup>f</sup> are	Yes	8. SEC Regulatory Account.	
				2. Sharehour	<sup>der Prot</sup>	<sup>lanufact</sup> .	onfiden	6. Citizens	7. Corporation	<sup>e</sup> Spend, <sup>Ilatory</sup> A	
			rbitrari	harehou	reign A	estore,	nd Poll.	niis Vijsens i	or porat	EC Regu	
	Representative (Party)	Score	7. A	۶.	λ. 7	4. R	5. E	6.	٧.	%.	
4	Carolyn McCarthy (D)	25%			<b>~</b>					•	
5	Gregory Meeks (D)	25%						<b>~</b>		<b>~</b>	
6	Grace Meng (D)	25%		<b>~</b>					<b>~</b>		
7	Nydia Velázquez (D)	13%								<b>~</b>	
8	Hakeem Jeffries (D)	25%							<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	
9	Yvette Clarke (D)	25%						<b>~</b>		✓	
10	Jerrold Nadler (D)	38%	~					<b>~</b>		<b>~</b>	
11	Michael Grimm (R)	0%								×	
12	Carolyn Maloney (D)	50%	~	<b>~</b>		<b>~</b>				✓	
13	Charles Rangel (D)	38%						<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	✓	
14	Joe Crowley (D)	25%							<b>~</b>	✓	
15	José Serrano (D)	25%	<b>~</b>				<b>~</b>				
16	Eliot Engel (D)	25%						<b>~</b>		✓	
17	Nita Lowey (D)	13%								<b>~</b>	
18	Sean Patrick Maloney (D)	0%								×	
19	Chris Gibson (R)	0%								×	
20	Paul Tonko (D)	38%	<b>~</b>					<b>~</b>		<b>~</b>	
21	Bill Owens (D)	0%								×	
22	Richard Hanna (R)	0%								×	
23	Tom Reed (R)	0%								×	
24	Dan Maffei (D)	0%								×	
25	Louise Slaughter (D)	88%	<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>		<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	~	<b>~</b>	
26	Brian Higgins (D)	38%	~		<b>~</b>				~		
27	Chris Collins (R)	0%								×	
	North Carolina										
1	G.K. Butterfield (D)	13%								<b>✓</b>	
2	Renee Ellmers (R)	0%								×	
3	Walter Jones (R)	38%			•			<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	×	
4	David Price (D)	25%	•							<b>~</b>	
5	Virginia Foxx (R)	0%								×	
6	Howard Coble (R)	0%									
7	Mike McIntyre (D)	0%								×	
8	Richard Hudson (R)	0%								×	
9	Robert Pittenger (R)	0%								×	



Supported corporate accountability



Opposed corporate accountability



Did not act

									2. Shareholder Potection 3. Foreign Manufacturer Accountal 4. Restore Confidence in Democra 5. End Polluter Welfare 6. Citizens United Fixes 7. Corporate Spending Disclosure 8. SEC Regular						
				2. Sharebold	otectio	cturer	ence in <sub>L</sub>	6. Citizens	? Corporato	d bujp	'Accou,				
			;£	uon Fai,	order P <sub>i</sub>	Manufa	רסחהלים	uter M	united To c	ne Sper	lor.				
			Arbitra.	Shareh	Foreian	Restore	End Po,	ilizen.	orpora	SEC Reg					
	Representative (Party)	Score	~`	~'	ν·	4.	٠٠.	9.	<u>^∙</u>	∞.					
10	Patrick McHenry (R)	0%								×					
11	Mark Meadows (R)	0%								×					
12	Mel Watt (D)	13%								<b>~</b>					
13	George Holding (R)	0%								×					
	North Dakota														
1	Kevin Cramer (R)	0%								×					
	Ohio														
1	Steve Chabot (R)	0%								×					
2	Brad Wenstrup (R)	0%								×					
3	Joyce Beatty (D)	13%								<b>~</b>					
4	Jim Jordan (R)	0%								×					
5	Bob Latta (R)	0%								×					
6	Bill Johnson (R)	0%								×					
7	Bob Gibbs (R)	0%								×					
8	John Boehner (R)	0%													
9	Marcy Kaptur (D)	38%			<b>~</b>			<b>~</b>		<b>~</b>					
10	Michael Turner (R)	13%			<b>~</b>					×					
11	Marcia Fudge (D)	13%								<b>~</b>					
12	Patrick Tiberi (R)	0%								×					
13	Tim Ryan (D)	63%	<b>~</b>		<b>~</b>			<b>~</b>	~	<b>~</b>					
14	David Joyce (R)	13%			<b>~</b>					×					
15	Steve Stivers (R)	0%								×					
16	Jim Renacci (R)	0%								×					
	Oklahoma														
1	Jim Bridenstine (R)	0%								×					
2	Markwayne Mullin (R)	0%								×					
3	Frank Lucas (R)	0%								×					
4	Tom Cole (R)	0%								×					
5	James Lankford (R)	0%								×					
	Oregon														
1	Suzanne Bonamici (D)	50%	<b>~</b>		<b>~</b>				<b>~</b>	~					
2	Greg Walden (R)	0%								×					
3	Earl Blumenauer (D)	63%	~				<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	•	~					



Supported corporate accountability



Opposed corporate accountability



Did not act



		atos 1. Arbitration Fairness 2. Shareholder Protection 3. Foreion M					Foreign Manufacturer Accounts 4. Restore Confidence in Democra 5. End Polluter Welfare 6. Citizens United Fixes 7. Corporate Spending Disclosure 8. SEC Regulatory Accounts					
				55	ction	rer Acc	e in De,	6. Citizens	ઈ	19 Disc	count	
				2. Sharehali	<sup>r P</sup> rote	ufactu	hdenα	r Welfe	7. Corporation	pendin,	7	
				HODA	ייטולפן.	"' Mar	יר נס <i>וו</i> .	onute,	, com,	egula <sub>l</sub>		
			Arbit	Share	Foreign	Resto	Endp	Citize	Corpo	SECA		
	Representative (Party)	Score			<u>ئ.</u>	4.	. جې	.6	<u>~·</u>	∞.		
4	Peter DeFazio (D)	63%	<b>~</b>	~	<b>~</b>			<b>*</b>		<b>~</b>		
5	Kurt Schrader (D)	13%						<b>~</b>		×		
	Pennsylvania											
1	Robert Brady (D)	38%			<b>~</b>				<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>		
2	Chaka Fattah (D)	13%								<b>~</b>		
3	Mike Kelly (R)	0%								×		
4	Scott Perry (R)	0%								×		
5	Glenn Thompson (R)	0%								×		
6	Jim Gerlach (R)	0%								×		
7	Pat Meehan (R)	0%								×		
8	Mike Fitzpatrick (R)	0%								×		
9	Bill Shuster (R)	0%								×		
10	Tom Marino (R)	0%								×		
11	Lou Barletta (R)	0%								×		
12	Keith Rothfus (R)	0%								×		
13	Allyson Schwartz (D)	25%	~							<b>~</b>		
14	Mike Doyle (D)	25%							~	<b>~</b>		
15	Charlie Dent (R)	0%								×		
16	Joe Pitts (R)	0%								×		
17	Matt Cartwright (D)	75%	~	~	~			~	~	<b>~</b>		
18	Tim Murphy (R)	0%								×		
	Rhode Island											
1	David Cicilline (D)	63%		•		_		•	•	_		
2	James Langevin (D)	38%		0		0						
								·	·			
	South Carolina											
1	Mark Sanford (R)	0%								×		
2	Joe Wilson (R)	0%								×		
3	Jeff Duncan (R)	0%								×		
4	Trey Gowdy (R)	0%								×		
5	Mick Mulvaney (R)	0%								×		
6	Jim Clyburn (D)	13%							<b>~</b>			
7	Tom Rice (R)	0%								×		



Supported corporate accountability



Opposed corporate accountability



Did not act



				rness	otecti <sub>i</sub>	cturer	ence in	elfare	Fixes	ding L
			<u>:</u>	2. Sharehali	''der p	4. Restore	, Lonfid	uter IV ,	7. Corporation	8. SEC Regulatory Acco.
			rbitra	". hareh,	oreian	estora	nd Pol	ii. Iiizen	orpora	FC Reg
	Representative (Party)	Score	1. A	. S	<i>ي</i> .	4. A	5.	6.	٧.	%.
	South Dakota									
1	Kristi Noem (R)	0%								×
	Tennessee									
1	Phil Roe (R)	0%								×
2	John Duncan (R)	0%								×
3	Chuck Fleischmann (R)	0%								×
4	Scott DesJarlais (R)	0%								
5	Jim Cooper (D)	25%						•		<b>~</b>
6	Diane Black (R)	0%								×
7	Marsha Blackburn (R)	0%								×
8	Stephen Fincher (R)	0%								×
9	Steve Cohen (D)	75%		•	•		•	•	<b>~</b>	<b>✓</b>
	Texas									
1	Louie Gohmert (R)	0%								×
2	Ted Poe (R)	0%								×
3	Sam Johnson (R)	0%								
4	Ralph Hall (R)	0%								×
5	Jeb Hensarling (R)	0%								×
6	Joe Barton (R)	0%								
7	John Culberson (R)	0%								×
8	Kevin Brady (R)	0%								×
9	Al Green (D)	13%								<b>~</b>
10	Michael McCaul (R)	0%								×
11	Mike Conaway (R)	0%								×
12	Kay Granger (R)	0%								×
13	Mac Thornberry (R)	0%								×
14	Randy Weber (R)	0%								×
15	Rubén Hinojosa (D)	0%								
16	Beto O'Rourke (D)	13%								<b>~</b>
17	Bill Flores (R)	0%								×
18	Sheila Jackson-Lee (D)	50%	~		<b>~</b>			<b>~</b>		<b>~</b>
19	Randy Neugebauer (R)	0%								×
20	Joaquin Castro (D)	13%								<b>~</b>
21	Lamar Smith (R)	0%								×



Supported corporate accountability



Opposed corporate accountability



Did not act



						Junt	Pocr.	<i>b</i> 12.		osure	, ,,,
				5	3. Foreign M.	4. Restore	5. End Police	بۇ	5	8. SEC Regulare	ounta
				2. Sharebour	Prote	<sup>rfact</sup> u,	, dence	6. Citizens	7. Corporation	endin	"JAC
			;;	Hon	older,	n <sub>mam</sub> ,	Lonff.	"uter	Unite	ds an	0) 6:-
			Irbitra	hareh	oreian	estor.	nd Po	itizen	orpor	i. EC Rei	
	Representative (Party)	Score	7. 4	∠	λ.	4.	5.	6. (	\·\	∞. ∝	
22	Pete Olson (R)	0%								×	
23	Pete Gallego (D)	0%								×	
24	Kenny Marchant (R)	0%								×	
25	Roger Williams (R)	0%								×	
26	Michael Burgess (R)	0%								×	
27	Blake Farenthold (R)	0%								×	
28	Henry Cuellar (D)	13%							~	×	
29	Gene Green (D)	50%	~		~			<b>~</b>		<b>~</b>	
30	Eddie Johnson (D)	50%	~		<b>~</b>			<b>~</b>		<b>~</b>	
31	John Carter (R)	0%								×	
32	Pete Sessions (R)	0%								×	
33	Marc Veasey (D)	13%								<b>~</b>	
34	Filemon Vela (D)	25%			<b>~</b>					~	
35	Lloyd Doggett (D)	50%	<b>~</b>		<b>~</b>			<b>~</b>		~	
36	Steve Stockman (R)	0%								×	
	Utah										
1	Rob Bishop (R)	0%								×	
2	Chris Stewart (R)	0%								×	
3	Jason Chaffetz (R)	0%								×	
4	Jim Matheson (D)	0%								×	
	Vermont	<b>50</b> 0/								•	
1	Peter Welch (D)	50%		•				•	•	•	
	Virginia										
1	Rob Wittman (R)	0%								×	
2	Scott Rigell (R)	0%								×	
3	Bobby Scott (D)	25%	~							<b>~</b>	
4	Randy Forbes (R)	0%								×	
5	Robert Hurt (R)	0%								×	
6	Bob Goodlatte (R)	0%								×	
7	Eric Cantor (R)	0%								×	
8	Jim Moran (D)	63%	<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>				<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	
9	Morgan Griffith (R)	0%								×	
10	Frank Wolf (R)	0%								×	
11	Gerry Connolly (D)	50%	<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>					<b>~</b>	~	

Supported corporate accountability



Opposed corporate accountability



Did not act



	Representative (Party)	Score	7	~	ω.	4.	λ.	9.	~∵	∞.
	Washington									
1	Suzan DelBene (D)	50%	<b>~</b>					•	~	<b>~</b>
2	Rick Larsen (D)	38%						•	•	<b>~</b>
3	Jaime Herrera Beutler (R)	0%								×
4	Doc Hastings (R)	0%								×
5	Cathy McMorris Rodgers (R)	0%								×
6	Derek Kilmer (D)	38%						<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>
7	Jim McDermott (D)	25%						<b>~</b>		<b>~</b>
8	Dave Reichert (R)	0%								×
9	Adam Smith (D)	38%	<b>~</b>					<b>~</b>		<b>~</b>
10	Dennis Heck (D)	13%								<b>~</b>
	West Virginia									
1	David McKinley (R)	0%								×
2	Shelley Moore Capito (R)	0%								×
3	Nick Rahall (D)	0%								×
	Wisconsin									
1	Paul Ryan (R)	0%								×
2	Mark Pocan (D)	63%	~		<b>~</b>			<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>
3	Ron Kind (D)	25%						•		<b>~</b>
4	Gwen Moore (D)	50%		•				•	•	<b>~</b>
5	James Sensenbrenner (R)	0%								×
6	Tom Petri (R)	0%								×
7	Sean Duffy (R)	0%								
8	Reid Ribble (R)	0%								×
	Wyoming									
1	Cynthia Lummis (R)	0%								×

## SUMMARY OF SCORED ACTIONS: HOUSE

#### PRO-ACCOUNTABILITY ACTIONS

#### 1. H.R. 1844 Arbitration Fairness Act of 2013

Introduced May 7, 2013; referred to the House Judiciary Committee. Re-introduction of the Arbitration Fairness Act of 2011 (H.R. 1783). "Declares that no predispute arbitration agreement shall be valid or enforceable if it requires arbitration of an employment, consumer, or civil rights dispute." The bill would restore the balance of power between workers, consumers, and corporations in settling disputes over violations of rights. Corporations have used unequal bargaining power to impose binding arbitration clauses on people; these arbitration proceedings do not have the same protections as a court process, and may be too costly for many people to use. This bill would enable victims to regain the right to their day in court.

Co-sponsoring this bill supports protecting the rights of people.

#### 2. H.R. 1734 Shareholder Protection Act of 2013

Introduced April 25, 2013; referred to the House Committee on Financial Services. Re-introduction of the Shareholder Protection Act of 2011 (H.R. 2517). This would require shareholder approval of political expenditures using a corporation's money. Shareholders, who own the corporation, have a financial interest in decisions being made with their money, and corporations have a duty to act in their interest. Shareholders do not always agree with the political views of corporate management, and may prefer that their corporations focus on their business, not politics.

Co-sponsoring this bill supports enforcing responsible business practices.

#### 3. H.R. 1910 Foreign Manufacturers Legal Accountability Act of 2013

Introduced May 9, 2013; referred to the House Committees on Agriculture, on Energy and Commerce, and on Ways and Means. Reintroduction of the Foreign Manufacturers Legal Accountability Act of 2011 (H.R. 2517). This bill directs administrative agencies to require foreign manufacturers and producers of certain products to register an agent in the U.S. for service of process. This registration of an agent allows these foreign manufacturers to be sued in the United States.

Co-sponsoring this bill supports accountability.

#### 4. H.R. 1338: Restoring Confidence in Our Democracy Act

Introduced March 21, 2013; referred to the House Committee on House Administration. This bill amends the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to restrict spending by corporations on electoral campaigns and electioneering communications. It "prohibits independent expenditures by national banks, corporations, and labor organizations," and it "[a]pplies certain limitations on contributions made by any person to a political committee to any contribution to a political committee which accepts donations or contributions that do not comply with contribution or source prohibitions (or made to any account of a political committee established to accept such noncompliant donations or contributions)." This limits how corporate money can influence politics.

Co-sponsoring this bill supports reasonable limitations on corporate actions.

#### 5. H.R. 3574: End Polluter Welfare Act of 2013

Introduced November 21, 2013; referred to nine House Committees. This bill places limits on fossil fuel companies, including eliminating subsidies, increasing minimum royalty payments, stopping further harmful projects, eliminating limited liability for oil spills, eliminating certain harmful categories from the list of eligible projects for loan guarantees, and repealing tax incentives for investment in fossil fuel. The strong provisions deter irresponsible business.

Co-sponsoring this bill supports not rewarding irresponsible business practices.

#### 6. Citizens United Fixes

A number of similar resolutions were introduced to propose an amendment to the Constitution that would restore constitutional rights to human beings alone, and not corporations:

- **H.J. Res. 13** Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States waiving the application of the first article of amendment to the political speech of corporations and other business organizations with respect to the disbursement of funds in connection with public elections.
  - Introduced January 4, 2013; referred to the House Judiciary Committee
- **H.J. Res. 14** Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States waiving the application of the first article of amendment to the political speech of corporations and other business organizations with respect to the disbursement of funds in connection with public elections and granting Congress and the states the power to establish limits on contributions and expenditures in elections for public office.

  Introduced January 04, 2013; referred to the House Judiciary Committee

H.J. Res. 21 Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to clarify the authority of Congress
and the states to regulate corporations, limited liability companies or other corporate entities established
by the laws of any state, the United States, or any foreign State.

Introduced January 22, 2013; referred to the House Judiciary Committee

• **H.J. Res. 25** Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to clarify the authority of Congress and the states to regulate the expenditure of funds for political activity by corporations.

Introduced February 06, 2013; referred to the House Judiciary Committee

• **H.J. Res. 29** Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that the rights extended by the Constitution are the rights of natural persons only.

Introduced February 14, 2013; referred to the House Judiciary Committee

• **H.J.Res. 34** Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to restore the rights of the American people that were taken away by the Supreme Court's decision in the Citizens United case and related decisions, to protect the integrity of our elections, and to limit the corrosive influence of money in our democratic process.

Introduced March 12, 2013; referred to the House Judiciary Committee

The proposed amendments to the Constitution discussed in these resolutions would overturn the Citizens United decision, ensuring that the Constitution protects human beings, not corporations. Though each is worded differently, each amendment would declare that corporations are subject to regulation through legislation, and would limit corporate influence in the legislative process by prohibiting corporate spending in elections and allowing Congress and the states to limit election contributions.

Co-sponsoring any of these joint resolutions supports protecting the rights of people.

#### 7. Corporate Spending Disclosure Acts

Several similar bills were introduced related to the need for more disclosure made by corporations and other entities:

• **H.R. 148** DISCLOSE 2013 Act

Introduced January 03, 2013; referred to the House Judiciary Committee, the House Committee on House Administration, and the House Ways and Means Committee

• **H.R. 2214** Corporate Politics Transparency Act.

Introduced May 24, 2013; referred to House Committee on Financial Services

• **H.R. 1112** Corporate Propaganda Sunshine Act.

Introduced March 13, 2013; referred to House Committee on Financial Services

The requirements proposed in these bills would promote greater transparency on how corporations use their money to influence politics or public opinion.

Co-sponsoring any of these bills supports transparency.

#### ANTI-ACCOUNTABILITY ACTIONS

Opposing the following actions protects the rights of people.

#### 8. H.R. 1062: SEC Regulatory Accountability Act

Introduced March 12, 2013; referred to House Committee on Financial Services; reported by Committee May 7, 2013; passed House May 17, 2013, on a vote of 235–161, Roll Call No. 160. This bill limits the authority of the SEC to regulate by creating a number of requirements, including conducting cost-benefit analysis prior to promulgating any regulation, identifying and assessing the significance of problems and considering alternatives to regulation. This bill also requires the SEC to justify itself when it does not follow what the relevant industry group wanted.

Voting against this bill puts responsible regulation over corporate interests.

## **UNSCORED MEASURES**

In this section we highlight a number of positive Congressional corporate accountability measures undertaken by Members of the 113th Congress, even if they received little to no support. These measures were not scored because they did not meet the requisite threshold of securing ten co-sponsors but were praiseworthy initiatives that sought to protect the rights of people, hold corporations accountable, and promote responsible business.

### 1. H.R. 929: Patriot Corporations of America Act of 2013

Introduced: February 28, 2013; Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. This bill gives preference in government contracting to corporations that follow a list of responsible behaviors. It focuses on improving corporate behavior through transparency, and rewarding responsible corporate practices.

Sponsor Janice Schakowsky [D-IL 9]

Cosponsor(s) Frederica Wilson [D-FL 24], Keith Ellison [D-MN 5], John Garamendi [D-CA 3]

### 2. H.R. 1887: Offending Oil Polluters Act of 2013

Introduced: May 08, 2013; Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. This bill amends the tax code to deny benefits and tax credits to "offending oil polluters." This promotes accountability and transparency by identifying responsible and irresponsible behavior of oil companies, and refuses to reward irresponsible behavior.

Sponsor Eliot Engel [D-NY 16]

Cosponsor(s) Peter Welch [D-VT0], Jared Huffman [D-CA 2], Mark Pocan [D-WI 2]

### 3. H.R. 1450: Too Big to Fail, Too Big to Exist Act/ S.685 Too Big to Fail, Too Big to Exist Act

Introduced: April 9, 2013; Referred to the House Committee on Financial Services, and Read twice and referred to the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs. These bills identify and break up financial institutions that are deemed "too big to fail." After the financial crisis and subsequent bailout that American citizens are still paying for, this would prevent similar reckless corporate behavior from happening again.

House Sponsor Brad Sherman [D-CA 30]

Cosponsor(s) Alan Grayson [D-FL 9]

Senate Sponsor Bernard Sanders [I-VT]

#### 4. H.R. 131: Financial Crisis Criminal Investigation Act

Introduced: January 03, 2013; Referred to the Committee on Financial Services and the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, Homeland Security, And Investigations. This bill authorizes the FBI and other forensic experts to "investigate corporate, securities, and

mortgage fraud, and associated violations of law relating to the U.S. financial markets," it also allows hiring more personnel by the Attorney General and the SEC Division of Enforcement to take on similar investigations. This bill demonstrates a meaningful step in enforcing accountability.

Sponsor Marcy Kaptur [D-OH 9]

Cosponsor(s) Chellie Pingree [D-ME 1], Michael Capuano [D-MA 7]

### 5. H.R. 3480: No Taxpayer Money for Corporate Campaigns Act of 2013

Introduced: November 13, 2013; Referred to the Committee on House Administration and Subcommittee on the Constitution and Civil Justice. This bill prohibits entities that are not natural persons from using federal funds to contribute to political campaigns or participate in lobbying activities. This prohibits corporations from using taxpayers' money to further their own agendas.

Sponsor Niki Tsongas [D-MA 3]

Cosponsor(s) McGovern [D-MA 2], Chellie Pingree [D-ME 1]

# 6. H.R. 2411: To prohibit the Federal Government from contracting with an entity that has committed fraud or certain other crimes

Introduced: June 18, 2013. Referred to the Committee on House Oversight and Government Reform. This bill promotes responsible business practice by not awarding federal government contracts to companies that engage in illegal activity.

Sponsor Alan Grayson [D-FL 9]

### 7. H.R. 195: Ethics in Foreign Lobbying Act of 2013

Introduced: January 4, 2013; Referred to the Committee on House Administration and the Committee on the Judiciary. In relevant part, this bill "prohibit[s] contributions and expenditures in federal elections by multicandidate political committees or separate segregated funds sponsored by foreign-controlled corporations and associations" and requires better reporting requirements "regarding the political activities of foreign principals and agents of foreign principals." This bill refuses to exempt foreign and multinational corporations from restrictions on political spending and transparency requirements.

Sponsor Marcy Kaptur [D-OH 9]

## 8. H.R. 3563: Federal Employees Responsible Investment Act/S. 1746: Federal Employees Responsible Investment Act

Introduced: November 20, 2013; Referred to the Committee on House Oversight and Government Reform, and the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs. These bills promote responsible investing that takes into account human, environmental and labor rights by establishing "the Corporate Responsibility Stock Index Fund" that identifies those issues, and by directing the Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board to select one of the investment options from it.

Senate Sponsor Sheldon Whitehouse [D-RI]

Cosponsor(s) Mazie Hirono [D-HI]

House Sponsor James Langevin [D-RI 2]

Cosponsor(s) Earl Blumenauer [D-OR 3], Michael Capuano [D-MA 7], David Cicilline [D-RI 1],

Keith Ellison [D-MN 5], Rush Holt [D-NJ 12], James McGovern [D-MA 2],

Steve Cohen [D-TN 9]

#### 9. S. 1762: End Polluter Welfare Act of 2013

Introduced: November 21, 2013; Referred to the Committee on Finance. The House version of this bill (H.R. 3574) is being scored this year. The bill places limits on fossil fuel companies, including eliminating subsidies, increasing minimum royalty payments, stopping further harmful projects, eliminating limited liability for oil spills, eliminating certain harmful categories from the list of eligible projects for loan guarantees, and repealing tax incentives for investment in fossil fuel. The strong provisions deter irresponsible business practices.

Sponsor Bernard Sanders [I-VT]

## 10. S. 1654: Government Settlement Transparency and Reform Act

Introduced: November 05, 2013; Referred to the Committee on Finance. This amends the IRS Code to prohibit tax deductions when the money paid was related to violations of the law. No person or company should be rewarded through tax breaks or deductions for violating laws. It also promotes transparency by imposing stronger reporting requirements on the government related to these fees paid as fines or restitution.

Sponsor John "Jack" Reed [D-RI]

Cosponsor(s) Charles Grassley, [R-IA], John McCain [R-AZ], Elizabeth Warren [D-MA], Lisa Murkowski [R-AK],

Bill Nelson [D-FL]

#### 11. S. 1538 FIX Credit Reporting Errors Act or "the FIX Act"

Introduced September 23, 2013; Referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs. This bill "enhance[s] consumer rights relating to consumer report disputes by requiring provision of documentation provided by consumers." This stronger transparency rule would strengthen the bargaining power of consumers, who are too often subject to severely unequal bargaining power in consumer disputes due to the consumer's inability to access information from a credit reporting agency. The impacts of credit reports can be huge, and yet consumers do not have the information to engage in a balanced and fair dispute.

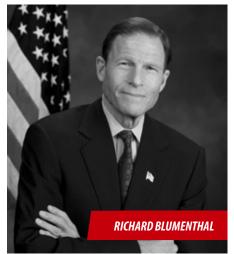
Sponsor Amy Klobuchar [D-MN]

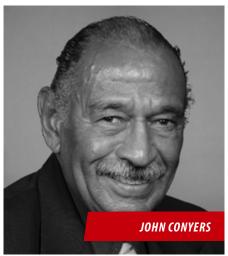
Cosponsor(s) Mark Begich [D-AK], Bill Nelson [D-FL]



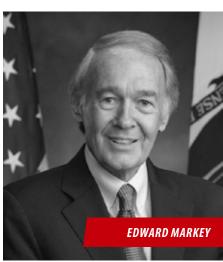
# **PERFECT SCORES**

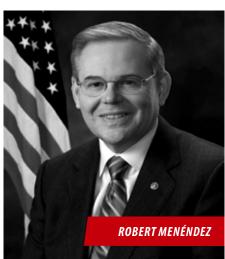
These members each received a perfect score on the 2013 Report Card.

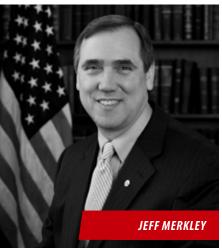




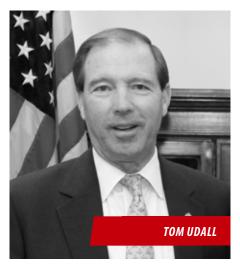














## **2013 AT-A-GLANCE**

Average Member Score

16%

2012 Average: 25% Percent Change: -36% Median Member Score

0%

2012 Median: 14%

Average Senator Score

21%

2012 Average: 27% Percent Change: -22% Median Senator Score

0%

2012 Median: 25%

Average Rep. Score

15%

2012 Average: 24% Percent Change: -38% Median Rep. Score

0%

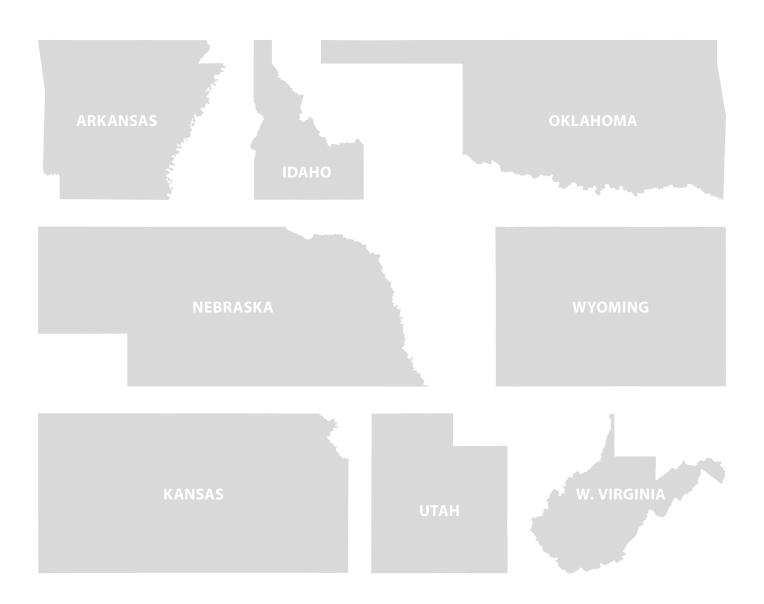
2012 Median: 13%

# HIGHEST-SCORING STATE DELEGATIONS

OVERALL		
OREGON	61%	
VERMONT	58%	
CONNECTICUT	57%	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	53%	
RHODE ISLAND	50%	
IN THE SENATE OREGON		83%
NEW MEXICO	67%	
CALIFORNIA	67%	
CONNECTICUT	67%	
VERMONT	67%	
IN THE HOUSE MAINE	63%	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	56%	
RHODE ISLAND	50%	
VERMONT	50%	
CONNECTICUT	48%	

## **LOWEST-SCORING STATE DELEGATIONS**

Delegates from these states failed to earn a single point on the 2013 Report Card.



## SCORE BREAKDOWN



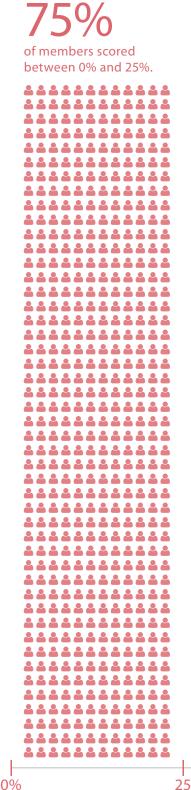
58% of Congress did not earn a single point.

Less than 2% earned a perfect score.



54% of the House actively opposed accountability.

39% of the Senate actively supported accountability at least once.



between 26% and 50%.

2013 produced little congressional activity in favor of corporate accountability and responsible business practices. Not a single pro-accountability bill even made it to a vote.

Unlike many issue-oriented Report Cards, this one does not feature many legislators with perfect scores. Legislators on both sides of the aisle need to do a lot more.



