



Legislative Report & Civil Liberties Scorecard

**A Record of Key Votes in the 86th Iowa General Assembly (2015-2016)
and the 114th U.S. Congress (2015-2016 terms, ending Jan. 3, 2017)**

September 2016

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Thank You

The ACLU of Iowa couldn't do the work that we do without our supporters and citizen civil liberties advocates who talked with, called, or e-mailed their legislators.

We also thank the elected officials from both sides of the aisle who stand up for Iowan's constitutional rights.

Your effort and diligence have helped make Iowa a better place.

Legislative Trends With Spotlights on Key Bills

One of the great challenges of advocating for civil liberties in the Iowa Legislature is that there are always so many bills filed that impact our fundamental rights.

The ACLU of Iowa works on issues ranging from free speech to privacy, abortion to due process, voting rights to disparities in our criminal justice system, and more. In fact, during the 86th General Assembly,¹ the ACLU of Iowa filed a formal position declaration on nearly 150 bills.

This Legislative Scorecard and Voter Record is not an attempt to give a rundown on each of those bills. Instead, it focuses just on a handful that embody key civil liberties concepts. We further narrowed our scoring to only on those bills that made it to a full floor vote in the House or Senate.

Key civil liberties issues and legislation from the 86th General Assembly include:

The Right to Call for Emergency Assistance

The ACLU of Iowa has for years led the charge against local “crime nuisance” ordinances, which were starting to appear throughout the state, including in Des Moines, Cedar Rapids, and Waterloo. This spring, we were successful in working with our allies to pass a new law banning such ordinances through House File 493, the Right to Assistance Bill.

Crime nuisance ordinances are a problem because they penalize people who call 911 for assistance. They work by charging property owners for repeated police calls, costs which are then passed on by landlords to the tenants who relied on police for help. Landlords were also ordered to “abate the nuisance.” And typically, the only means for property owners to “abate” the “nuisance” was to illegally evict the tenant who was in distress.

Domestic violence victims in Iowa were hit especially hard by these ordinances, since these victims, usually women, may have to repeatedly call 911 to protect themselves and their children from an abuser. In fact, domestic violence is the leading cause of homelessness for women and their families, a condition worsened by crime nuisance ordinances. Also especially hurt were people living in lower-income and higher-crime neighborhoods, the elderly, and those with disabilities.

Some Iowa cities put extraordinary resources and effort into attempting to protect these unconstitutional and discriminatory ordinances. Despite such resistance, in 2015 HF 493 was approved unanimously by the House



ACLU of Iowa Legislative Counsel Pete McRoberts makes the case for the Right to Assistance bill in front of an Iowa Senate subcommittee.

¹ Each Iowa Legislative General Assembly runs two years, with the 86th General Assembly running 2015-2016.

Judiciary Committee and the Iowa House 98-0. But it was then held up in the Senate, due to the cities' opposition. But thanks to the diligence of ACLU of Iowa members and supporters, the bill never lost traction. In 2016, the bill once again received unanimous approval in the Iowa House—and then also in the Senate. Finally, in May, Gov. Branstad signed the bill into law.

Defending Student and Protestor Free Speech

Gov. Branstad has been a major proponent of an “anti-bullying” bill that unconstitutionally would have required administrators to regulate students' out-of-school speech. Defeating the language in that bill was an important First Amendment victory for the ACLU and its supporters.

An Anti-Bullying Bill That Went Too Far

Certainly, bullying can have devastating effects on children, families and communities. And the ACLU of Iowa strongly supports appropriate measures to prevent and address bullying in schools. But Senate File 345 went too far. It would have allowed schools to punish students for speech that occurred off school grounds and during students' non-school time, including speech expressed through social media, over the summer, or even at home with parents. Instead of focusing on preventing bullying, this bill would have extended the reach of schools' authority and chilled the speech of all students.

We suggested alternative language for the bill to the Governor's Office and both chambers, but were unsuccessful in persuading legislators to fix the bill. So in the end, we had to work to keep the entire bill from passing into law. The Senate bill passed by a vote of 43-7, but it was never taken up by the House. The House bill, HF 490, never made it out of committee.

Working Against Flag Desecration and other Anti-Protest Statutes

Other free speech legislation of note that we worked against included a bill that preserves Iowa's unconstitutional flag desecration law and squelches the exercise of speech in the public outside of funerals. In 2014, the ACLU of Iowa won a lawsuit on behalf of the Phelps family, who are a part of the Westboro Baptist Church, after they were threatened with arrest for dragging, wearing, and otherwise using the U.S. flag in their protest activities in three Iowa towns. That ruling by a federal district court judge held that Iowa's desecration laws were unconstitutional.

The next step would have been for the Iowa legislature to remove the invalidated laws. Instead, in 2015, not only did legislators not remove the laws, they made them even *more* unconstitutional with an amendment that extended the so-called “buffer zones” for protestors around memorial or funeral services from 500 feet to 1,000 feet. That bill, House File 558, was signed into law in April 2015.



Bills Targeting Abortion Rights

Several pieces of legislation put forward in the House during the 86th General Assembly further chipped away at Iowa women’s constitutional abortion rights.

Mandatory Ultrasounds Dictated by Politicians

Despite concerted opposition, a new mandatory ultrasound procedure was instituted for women seeking an abortion, outrageously inserting politicians into the private relationship between a woman and her doctor. It was the result of a last-minute compromise by legislators on both sides of the aisle in the Senate and House to pass a Health and Human Services budget. SF 505 was signed by the Governor in 2015. The shameful agreement was a victory for legislators who had earlier that session tried—but failed—to pass a different mandatory ultrasound bill (HF 573), which is scored as part of this report.



Attempts to Ban Donations of Fetal Tissue

Another pointless attack on Iowa women and abortion providers was waged with an attempted ban on the sale and donation of fetal tissue. Federal law already bans the sale of fetal tissue, but allows for voluntary, unpaid donation by patients to assist medical research. House File 2329 would have only served to cause confusion and conflict with the existing federal law. Fortunately, this bill was defeated by a reproductive rights coalition that included the ACLU. House File 2329 passed the House 54-43 but was never brought up in a Senate committee or on the Senate floor.

Working to Reform Laws for Juvenile Offenders



The 2015-2016 legislative sessions saw several significant changes to juvenile sentencing laws.

Working for More Humane Juvenile Life Sentencing

Studies show that children’s brains continue to develop well into early adulthood. Specifically, they show that childhood behavior is not a meaningful indicator of culpability or an accurate predictor of a child’s long-term ability to be rehabilitated. That’s why sentencing a juvenile to life without the possibility of parole is such a tragedy.

In fact, life without parole for juveniles is recognized around the globe as cruel and unusual punishment in violation of human rights. Yet in 2015, despite strong opposition led by the ACLU, the legislature passed Senate File 448, which wrongly preserved the option to sentence a juvenile to life

without even the possibility of parole—essentially throwing away the key on teen offenders. It also mandated that judges consider inappropriate factors when sentencing juveniles that make sentencing procedures unconstitutionally excessive, and failed to address needed parole reforms for juveniles.

Fortunately in May 2016, the Iowa Supreme Court struck down juvenile life without the possibility of parole, deeming it cruel and unusual punishment. Pending and future cases will test the remaining provisions of SF 448, and the ACLU will push legislators to reform this unconstitutional juvenile sentencing law.

Giving Troubled Teens a Fresh Start

In a brighter development, in the context of nonviolent offenses, the Iowa Legislature took a more enlightened approach, recognizing that kids are tremendously capable of change and shouldn't be dogged for life by offenses that they committed before becoming adults. Senate File 2288, signed into law in 2016, makes juvenile records for nonviolent crimes confidential. It excludes forcible felonies, such as murder, sexual assault, or kidnapping. This allows a young person with a juvenile record to have an easier time finding a job, getting into college, and succeeding into adulthood. And since youth of color are disproportionately represented in the juvenile justice system, this law also helps remedy racial disparities and inequality of opportunity.

About the Scorecard

The votes selected for this Report and Scorecard represent only a handful of the hundreds of bills debated in the 86th General Assembly and the 114th U.S. Congress. The votes included here were selected because they represent distinct and important civil liberties issues. They do not include every issue or bill with civil liberties implications. It's also important to note that numerous civil liberties issues are resolved in the legislative committee process; many amendments do not have record roll call votes, and bills with highly negative implications may die before they come up for a vote. In cases where more than one vote occurs on a particular bill, we have chosen the vote that we think presents the civil liberties issue most clearly.

Where a legislator was absent for a vote—but later filed an official explanation in the official House or Senate chamber journal of how they would have voted, were they present—we record the legislator's vote as absent. However, where a legislator indicates in the official journal that s/he accidentally voted not as s/he intended (literally by hitting the wrong button), we have credited her/him with the vote the legislator intended.

When a legislator was absent for a given vote, that vote is not taken into account in her/his civil liberties score. Instead, the score is calculated based on the total number of the legislator's votes that are consistent with the ACLU of Iowa's position as a percentage of the votes for which that the legislator was present.

SYMBOLS USED IN VOTING RECORD

- + A vote in favor of the ACLU of Iowa's position.
- A vote contrary to the ACLU of Iowa's position.
- a Lawmaker did not vote or was absent.

A Guide to Key Votes



1. WOMEN'S RIGHTS, FREE SPEECH, & DUE PROCESS (HF 493) Right to Assistance

- Prevents cities and landlords from penalizing survivors of domestic violence and other crime victims with fines and evictions for contacting police for help.
- Passed House 98-0 on March 25, 2015; passed Senate 50-0 April 6, 2016; amended Senate bill passed House 98-0 on April 27, 2016; signed into law by Gov. Branstad May 27, 2016.
- *ACLU of Iowa SUPPORTED. A vote FOR is a +.*



2. FREE SPEECH & EXPRESSION (HF 558) Speech at Funerals or Memorial Services

- Expanded the "buffer zone"—the area in which "disfavored" speech is criminalized—at funerals or memorial services from 500 feet to 1,000 feet.
- Passed House 100-0 on March 26, 2015; passed Senate 50-0 on April 14, 2015; signed by Gov. Branstad on April 24, 2015.
- *ACLU of Iowa OPPOSED. A vote AGAINST is a +.*



3. SEARCH & SEIZURE (HF 227) Strip Searches at Jails

- Allowed law enforcement to require person arrested for low level crime to remove clothing and permit visual inspection of genitalia, buttocks, anus, etc., without probable cause, before admitting them to the jail's general population.
- Previously, the law required probable cause, allowing strip searching for a simple misdemeanor only when officers had a basis to support drugs, weapons, or contraband.
- Passed Senate 50-0 on April 7, 2015; Passed House 91-1 on April 15, 2015; signed by Gov. Branstad on April 24, 2015.
- *ACLU of Iowa OPPOSED. A vote AGAINST is a +.*



4. FREE SPEECH & EXPRESSION (SF 345) Bullying and Student Speech

- Would have given schools authority to punish students for protected speech made outside of school.
- Passed the Senate 43-7 on March 31, 2015; no vote in the House.
- *ACLU of Iowa OPPOSED. A vote AGAINST is a +.*



5. CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFORM (SF 219) Penalty for Small Amounts of Marijuana

- Would have reduced penalty for possession of 5 grams or less of marijuana from a serious misdemeanor—punishable by a \$1875 fine and up to one year in jail—to a simple misdemeanor—punishable by a \$625 fine and up to 30 days in jail.
- Passed Senate 36-13 on February 24, 2015; no vote in House.
- *ACLU of Iowa SUPPORTED. A vote FOR is a +.*



6. VOTING RIGHTS (SF 331) Online Voter Registration

- Currently, Iowa allows online voter registration only for those with a DOT-issued license or non-operator ID. SF 331 would have allowed those without this form of ID—who are more likely to be racial minorities, the poor, women, the elderly, and people with disabilities—to register online.
- Passed Senate 26-20 on March 19, 2015; no House vote.
- *ACLU of Iowa SUPPORTED. A vote FOR is a +.*



7. REPRODUCTIVE FREEDOM (HF 573) Mandatory Ultrasound Prior to Abortion

- Required a physician who performed an abortion to certify that, prior to the procedure, an ultrasound was performed that displayed the approximate age of the fetus and that the woman had the opportunity to view the ultrasound image, to hear a description of the fetus, and to hear its heartbeat.
- Passed House 57-39 on March 12, 2015; no Senate Vote. However, in a terrible last minute betrayal to women, the Senate and House agreed to SF 505, a HHS Budget conference committee compromise bill that put mandatory ultrasounds prior to abortion into Iowa law.
- *ACLU of Iowa OPPOSED. A vote AGAINST is a +.*



8. CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFORM (SF 448) **Juvenile Sentencing**

- Maintains life without the possibility of parole sentence for juveniles, requires unconstitutional mandatory consideration of aggravating factors, and fails to address needed parole reforms for juveniles.
- Passed Senate 47-3 on March 17, 2015; passed House 80-18 on April 8, 2015; signed by Gov. Branstad on April 24, 2015.
- *ACLU of Iowa OPPOSED. A vote AGAINST is a +.*



9. CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFORM (SF 2288) **Confidentiality of Juvenile Records**

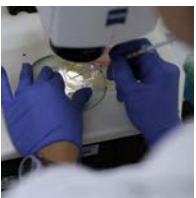
- Makes juvenile court records in all cases confidential and not public record, unless the crime would have been a forcible felony if committed by an adult, protecting juveniles from being haunted by the mistakes of childhood for the rest of their lives.
- Passed Senate 48-0 on February 25, 2016; passed House 97-1 on March 1, 2016; signed into law by Gov. Branstad on March 9, 2016.
- *ACLU of Iowa SUPPORTED. A vote FOR is a +.*



10. WOMEN'S RIGHTS (SF 2252)

Right of Pregnant Workers to be Free from Discriminatory Treatment at Work

- Would have required businesses to provide reasonable accommodations to pregnant and breast-pumping workers, including things like providing a stool to sit on, more frequent bathroom breaks, ability to have a water bottle, and access to sanitary and private place to express breastmilk.
- Passed Senate 28-22 on March 2, 2016; no vote in the House.
- *ACLU of Iowa SUPPORTED. A vote FOR is a +.*



11. REPRODUCTIVE FREEDOM (HF 2329) **Banning Fetal Tissue Donation**

- Would have prohibited the sale and donation of fetal tissue. Sale of fetal tissue is already banned under state and federal law. Banning donation of fetal tissue would conflict with existing federal law pertaining the freedom of individuals to donate tissue.
- Passed House 56-43 March 9, 2016; no vote in the Senate.
- *ACLU of Iowa OPPOSED. A vote AGAINST is a +.*



12. FREE SPEECH (HF 2331) **Restricting Boycotts, a Form of Free Speech**

- Prohibits state funds from going to companies that engage in boycotts of Israel. The state cannot contract with companies that boycott Israel.
- Passed House 70-25 on February 23, 2016; passed Senate 38-9 on April 27, 2016; signed into law by Gov. Branstad on May 10, 2016.
- *ACLU of Iowa OPPOSED. A vote AGAINST is a +.*

Iowa Senate: Key Votes

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Right to Assistance (HF 493) 2. Speech Near Funerals or Memorial Services (HF 558) 3. Strip Searches at Jails (HF 227) 4. Bullying at Schools (SF 345) 5. Penalty for Small Amount of Marijuana (SF 219) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Online Voter Registration (SF 331) 7. Juvenile Sentencing (SF 448) 8. Confidentiality of Juvenile Records (SF 2288) 9. Pregnancy Accommodation (SF 2252) 10. Anti-Boycott (HF 2331) |
|---|--|

| NAME | PARTY | COUNTY | SCORE | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|--------------|-------|---------------|-------|---|---|---|---|----------|----------|---|----------|---|----------|
| ALLEN | D | Jasper | 50% | + | - | - | - | + | + | - | + | + | - |
| ANDERSON | R | Woodbury | 30% | + | - | - | + | - | - | - | + | - | - |
| BEHN | R | Boone | 20% | + | - | - | - | - | - | - | + | - | - |
| BERTRAND | R | Woodbury | 38% | + | - | - | - | + | a | - | + | - | a |
| BISIGNANO | D | Polk | 60% | + | - | - | - | + | + | + | + | + | - |
| BOLKCOM | D | Johnson | 60% | + | - | - | - | + | + | - | + | + | + |
| BOWMAN | D | Jackson | 50% | + | - | - | - | + | + | - | + | + | - |
| BRASE | D | Muscatine | 60% | + | - | - | - | + | + | - | + | + | + |
| BREITBACH | R | Clayton | 30% | + | - | - | - | + | - | - | + | - | - |
| CHAPMAN | R | Dallas | 44% | + | - | - | + | + | a | - | + | - | - |
| CHELGREN | R | Wapello | 29% | + | - | - | - | a | a | - | + | - | a |
| COSTELLO | R | Mills | 20% | + | - | - | - | - | - | - | + | - | - |
| COURTNEY | D | Des Moines | 50% | + | - | - | - | + | + | - | + | + | - |
| DANIELSON | D | Black Hawk | 50% | + | - | - | - | + | + | - | + | + | - |
| DEARDEN | D | Polk | 60% | + | - | - | - | + | + | - | + | + | + |
| DIX | R | Butler | 11% | + | - | - | - | - | - | - | a | - | - |
| DOTZLER | D | Black Hawk | 50% | + | - | - | - | + | + | - | + | + | - |
| DVORSKY | D | Johnson | 60% | + | - | - | - | + | + | - | + | + | + |
| FEENSTRA | R | Sioux | 20% | + | - | - | - | - | - | - | + | - | - |
| GARRETT | R | Warren | 40% | + | - | - | + | + | - | - | + | - | - |
| GRONSTAL | D | Pottawattamie | 50% | + | - | - | - | + | + | - | + | + | - |
| GUTH | R | Hancock | 30% | + | - | - | + | - | - | - | + | - | - |
| HART | D | Clinton | 50% | + | - | - | - | + | + | - | + | + | - |
| HOGG | D | Linn | 60% | + | - | - | - | + | + | - | + | + | + |
| HORN | D | Linn | 50% | + | - | - | - | + | + | - | + | + | - |
| JOCHUM | D | Dubuque | 50% | + | - | - | - | + | + | - | + | + | - |
| JOHNSON | R | Osceola | 20% | + | - | - | - | - | - | - | + | - | - |
| KAPUCIAN | R | Benton | 33% | + | - | - | - | - | a | - | + | + | - |
| KINNEY | D | Johnson | 60% | + | - | - | - | + | + | - | + | + | + |
| KRAAYENBRINK | R | Webster | 20% | + | - | - | - | - | - | - | + | - | - |
| MATHIS | D | Linn | 50% | + | - | - | - | + | + | - | + | + | - |
| MCCOY | D | Polk | 50% | + | - | - | - | + | + | - | + | + | - |
| PETERSEN | D | Polk | 70% | + | - | - | - | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| QUIRMBACH | D | Story | 60% | + | - | - | - | + | + | - | + | + | + |

| NAME | PARTY | COUNTY | SCORE | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|------------|-------|-------------|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----------|---|----------|
| RAGAN | D | Cerro Gordo | 50% | + | - | - | - | + | + | - | + | + | - |
| ROZENBOOM | R | Mahaska | 30% | + | - | - | + | - | - | - | + | - | - |
| SCHNEIDER | R | Dallas | 30% | + | - | - | - | + | - | - | + | - | - |
| SCHOENJAHN | D | Fayette | 50% | + | - | - | - | + | + | - | + | + | - |
| SCHULTZ | R | Crawford | 40% | + | - | - | + | + | - | - | + | - | - |
| SEGEBART | R | Crawford | 20% | + | - | - | - | - | - | - | + | - | - |
| SENG | D | Scott | 50% | + | - | - | - | + | + | - | + | + | - |
| SHIPLEY | R | Adams | 30% | + | - | - | - | + | - | - | + | - | - |
| SINCLAIR | R | Wayne | 22% | + | - | - | - | + | - | - | a | - | - |
| SMITH | R | Scott | 20% | + | - | - | - | - | - | - | + | - | - |
| SODDERS | D | Marshall | 50% | + | - | - | - | + | + | - | + | + | - |
| TAYLOR | D | Henry | 70% | + | - | - | - | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| WHITVER | R | Polk | 30% | + | - | - | - | + | - | - | + | - | - |
| WILHELM | D | Howard | 50% | + | - | - | - | + | + | - | + | + | - |
| ZAUN | R | Polk | 44% | + | - | - | + | + | - | - | + | - | a |
| ZUMBACH | R | Delaware | 30% | + | - | - | - | - | - | - | + | + | - |

Iowa House of Representatives: Key Votes

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Right to Assistance (HF 493) 2. Speech Near Funerals or Memorial Services (HF 558) 3. Strip Searches at Jails (HF 227) 4. Prerequisites to Abortion (HF 573) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Juvenile Sentencing (SF 448) 6. Confidentiality of Juvenile Records (SF 2288) 7. Banning Donation of Fetal Tissue (HF 2329) 8. Anti-Boycott (HF 2331) |
|--|---|

| NAME | PARTY | COUNTY | SCORE | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|--------------|-------|---------------|-------|----|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|
| ABDUL-SAMAD | D | Polk | 75% | + | - | - | + | + | + | + | + |
| ANDERSON | D | Polk | 86% | + | - | a | + | + | + | + | + |
| BACON | R | Story | 25% | + | - | - | - | - | + | - | - |
| BALTIMORE | R | Boone | 38% | + | - | + | - | - | + | - | - |
| BAUDLER | R | Adair | 38% | + | - | - | - | - | + | - | + |
| BAXTER | R | Hancock | 25% | + | - | - | - | - | + | - | - |
| BEARINGER | D | Fayette | 57% | + | - | a | + | - | + | + | - |
| BENNETT | D | Linn | 75% | + | - | - | + | + | + | + | + |
| BERRY | D | Black Hawk | 71% | a | - | - | + | + | + | + | + |
| BEST | R | Carroll | 25% | + | - | - | - | - | + | - | - |
| BRANHAGEN | R | Winneshiek | 25% | + | - | - | - | - | + | - | - |
| BROWN-POWERS | D | Black Hawk | 63% | + | - | - | + | - | + | + | + |
| BYRNES | R | Mitchell | 25% | + | - | - | - | - | + | - | - |
| CARLSON | R | Muscatine | 43% | + | - | - | a | - | + | - | + |
| COHOON | D | Des Moines | 50% | + | - | - | + | - | + | + | - |
| COWNIE | R | Polk | 29% | + | - | a | - | - | + | - | - |
| DAWSON | D | Woodbury | 57% | + | - | - | a | - | + | + | + |
| DEYOE | R | Story | 38% | + | - | - | - | - | + | - | + |
| DOLECHECK | R | Ringgold | 25% | + | - | - | - | - | + | - | - |
| DRAKE | R | Cass | 0% | a* | - | - | - | - | a* | a* | a* |
| DUNKEL | D | Dubuque | 57% | + | - | - | a | - | + | + | + |
| FINKENAUER | D | Dubuque | 63% | + | - | - | + | + | + | + | - |
| FISHER | R | Tama | 25% | + | - | - | - | - | + | - | - |
| FORBES | D | Polk | 50% | + | - | - | + | - | + | + | - |
| FORRISTALL | R | Pottawattamie | 38% | + | - | - | - | - | + | - | + |
| FRY | R | Clarke | 25% | + | - | - | - | - | + | - | - |
| GAINES | D | Polk | 75% | + | - | - | + | + | + | + | + |
| GASKILL | D | Wapello | 50% | + | - | - | + | - | + | + | - |
| GASSMAN | R | Winnebago | 25% | + | - | - | - | - | + | - | - |
| GRASSLEY | R | Butler | 25% | + | - | - | - | - | + | - | - |
| GUSTAFSON | R | Madison | 25% | + | - | - | - | - | + | - | - |
| HAGENOW | R | Polk | 25% | + | - | - | - | - | + | - | - |
| HALL | D | Woodbury | 57% | + | - | a | + | - | + | + | - |
| HANSON | D | Jefferson | 50% | + | - | - | + | - | a | + | a |
| HANUSA | R | Pottawattamie | 38% | + | - | - | - | - | + | - | + |
| HEARTSILL | R | Marion | 25% | + | - | - | - | - | + | - | - |
| HEATON | R | Henry | 25% | + | - | - | - | - | + | - | - |
| HEDDENS | D | Story | 63% | + | - | - | + | - | + | + | + |
| HEIN | R | Jones | 25% | + | - | - | - | - | + | - | - |
| HIGHFILL | R | Polk | 25% | + | - | - | - | - | + | - | - |
| HOLT | R | Crawford | 25% | + | - | - | - | - | + | - | - |

| NAME | PARTY | COUNTY | SCORE | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-------------------|-------|---------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| HOLZ | R | Crawford | 50% | + | a** | a** | a** | a** | + | + | + |
| HUNTER | D | Polk | 63% | + | - | - | + | + | + | + | - |
| HUSEMAN | R | Cherokee | 25% | + | - | - | - | - | + | - | - |
| ISENHART | D | Dubuque | 63% | + | - | - | + | - | + | + | + |
| JACOBY | D | Johnson | 71% | + | - | - | + | + | + | + | a |
| JONES | R | Clay | 25% | + | - | - | - | - | + | - | - |
| JORGENSEN | R | Woodbury | 25% | + | - | - | - | - | + | - | - |
| KAUFMANN | R | Cedar | 38% | + | - | - | - | - | + | + | - |
| KEARNS | D | Lee | 50% | + | - | - | + | - | + | + | - |
| KELLEY | D | Jasper | 63% | + | - | - | + | - | + | + | + |
| KLEIN | R | Washington | 25% | + | - | - | - | - | + | - | - |
| KOESTER | R | Polk | 25% | + | - | - | - | - | + | - | - |
| KOOIKER | R | Sioux | 38% | + | - | - | - | - | + | - | + |
| KRESSIG | D | Black Hawk | 57% | + | - | - | + | - | + | + | a |
| LANDON | R | Polk | 25% | + | - | - | - | - | + | - | - |
| LENSING | D | Johnson | 63% | + | - | - | + | + | + | + | - |
| LYKAM | D | Scott | 50% | + | - | - | + | - | + | + | - |
| MASCHER | D | Johnson | 63% | + | - | - | + | + | + | + | - |
| MAXWELL | R | Poweshiek | 25% | + | - | - | - | - | + | - | - |
| MCCONKEY | D | Pottawattamie | 57% | + | - | a | + | - | + | + | - |
| MEYER | D | Polk | 50% | + | - | - | + | - | + | + | - |
| MILLER, H. | D | Webster | 57% | + | - | - | + | - | + | + | a |
| MILLER, L. | R | Scott | 25% | + | - | - | - | - | + | - | - |
| MOMMSEN | R | Clinton | 25% | + | - | - | - | - | + | - | - |
| MOORE, B. | R | Jackson | 25% | + | - | - | - | - | + | - | - |
| MOORE, T. | R | Cass | 25% | + | a≠ | a≠ | a≠ | a≠ | + | - | - |
| NUNN | R | Polk | 25% | + | - | - | - | - | + | - | - |
| OLDSON | D | Polk | 63% | + | - | - | + | + | + | + | - |
| OLSON, R. | D | Polk | 67% | + | - | - | a | + | a | + | + |
| OURTH | D | Warren | 50% | + | - | - | + | - | + | + | - |
| PAULSEN | R | Linn | 25% | + | - | - | - | - | + | - | - |
| PAUSTIAN | R | Scott | 25% | + | - | - | - | - | + | - | - |
| PETTENGILL | R | Benton | 25% | + | - | - | - | - | + | - | - |
| PRICHARD | D | Floyd | 50% | + | - | - | + | - | + | + | - |
| RIZER | R | Linn | 25% | + | - | - | - | - | + | - | - |
| ROGERS | R | Black Hawk | 25% | + | - | - | - | - | + | - | - |
| RUFF | D | Clayton | 63% | + | - | - | + | - | + | + | + |
| RUNNING-MARQUARDT | D | Linn | 75% | + | - | - | + | + | + | + | + |
| SALMON | R | Black Hawk | 13% | + | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| SANDS | R | Louisa | 25% | + | - | - | - | - | + | - | - |
| SEXTON | R | Calhoun | 25% | + | - | - | - | - | + | - | - |
| SHEETS | R | Appanoose | 25% | + | - | - | - | - | + | - | - |
| SIECK | R | Mills | 25% | + | - | - | - | - | + | - | - |
| SMITH | D | Marshall | 50% | + | - | - | + | - | + | + | - |
| SODERBERG | R | Plymouth | 0% | a≠≠ | - | - | - | - | a≠≠ | a≠≠ | a≠≠ |
| STAED | D | Linn | 75% | + | - | - | + | + | + | + | + |
| STANERSON | R | Linn | 29% | + | - | a | - | - | + | - | - |
| STECKMAN | D | Cerro Gordo | 71% | + | - | - | + | a | + | + | + |
| STUTSMAN | D | Johnson | 57% | + | - | - | + | - | + | a | + |
| TAYLOR, R. | R | Dallas | 43% | + | - | a | + | - | + | - | - |

| NAME | PARTY | COUNTY | SCORE | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-------------------|-------|-------------|-------|----------|---|----------|---|----------|---|---|----------|
| TAYLOR, T. | D | Linn | 63% | + | - | - | + | + | + | + | - |
| THEDE | D | Scott | 63% | + | - | - | + | + | + | + | - |
| UPMEYER | R | Cerro Gordo | 25% | + | - | - | - | - | + | - | - |
| VANDER LINDEN | R | Mahaska | 25% | + | - | - | - | - | + | - | - |
| WATTS | R | Dallas | 17% | a | - | a | - | - | + | - | - |
| WESSEL-KROESCHELL | D | Story | 67% | + | - | - | + | a | + | + | a |
| WILLS | R | Dickinson | 25% | + | - | - | - | - | + | - | - |
| WINCKLER | D | Scott | 63% | + | - | - | + | + | + | + | - |
| WINDSCHITL | R | Harrison | 25% | + | - | - | - | - | + | - | - |
| WOLFE | D | Clinton | 75% | + | - | - | + | + | + | + | + |
| WORTHAN | R | Buena Vista | 25% | + | - | - | - | - | + | - | - |

* Rep. Jack Drake passed away in October 2015, after serving 22 years in the Iowa House of Representatives. His seat was filled by Rep. Tom Moore in a special election.

** Rep. Chuck Holz served in the Iowa House of Representatives only during the 2016 session after winning a special election in 2015 to replace Rep. Soderberg.

≠ Rep. Tom Moore served in the Iowa House of Representatives only during the 2016 session after winning a special election in 2015 to fill Rep. Drake's vacant seat.

≠≠ Rep. Chuck Soderberg resigned after the 2015 legislative session. He was replaced by Rep. Holz in a special election.

United States House: Key Votes

For a full description of these bills, visit <https://scorecard.aclu.org>.

1. **Disapproving the Action of the District of Columbia Council in Approving the Reproductive Health Non-Discrimination Amendment Act of 2014**
 April 30, 2015
 ACLU OPPOSED. A vote AGAINST is a +.
2. **The "Pain-Capable Unborn Child Act"**
 May 13, 2015
 ACLU OPPOSED. A vote AGAINST is a +.
3. **Smith of Washington Amendment No. 16 to the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA)**
 May 14, 2015
 ACLU SUPPORTED. A vote FOR is a +.
4. **Walorski of Indiana Amendment No. 15 to FY 2016 NDAA**
 May 14, 2015
 ACLU OPPOSED. A vote AGAINST is a +.
5. **Final Passage of the FY 2016 NDAA**
 May 15, 2015
 ACLU OPPOSED. A vote AGAINST is a +.
6. **Amendment to the "21st Century Cures Act"**
 July 10, 2015
 ACLU OPPOSED. A vote AGAINST is a +.
7. **Defund Planned Parenthood Act of 2015**
 September 18, 2015
 ACLU OPPOSED. A vote AGAINST is a +.
8. **The "Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act"**
 September 18, 2015
 ACLU OPPOSED. A vote AGAINST is a +.
9. **Women's Public Health and Safety Act**
 September 29, 2015
 ACLU OPPOSED. A vote AGAINST is a +.
10. **Scholarships for Opportunity and Results (SOAR) Reauthorization Act**
 October 21, 2015
 ACLU OPPOSED. A vote AGAINST is a +.

| NAME | PARTY | DISTRICT | SCORE | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|----------|-------|----------|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|---|----|
| BLUM | R | Iowa 1st | 0% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| LOEBSACK | D | Iowa 2nd | 90% | + | + | + | + | - | + | + | + | + | + |
| YOUNG | R | Iowa 3rd | 0% | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| KING | R | Iowa 4th | 0% | - | - | - | - | - | - | P* | - | - | - |

* Legislator voted as "present."

Take Action!

If you care about the issues you've read about in this report, do something about it! There are a number of ways you can make a difference in your community and in our state.

- **Talk to your legislator face-to-face.** During the interim, legislators return to their home districts, and are often available at forums, coffees, and luncheons to meet with their constituents. Attend these events and ask about their support of legislation to protect the civil liberties of all Iowans. Find your legislator by going to <https://www.legis.iowa.gov/legislators/find>.
- **Tell your legislators to support the ACLU's proactive agenda in the upcoming legislative session.** Specifically, tell them you want to see civil asset forfeiture reform, a bill to protect the right of pregnant workers to be free from discriminatory treatment, and the restoration of voting rights to people with felony convictions.
- **Meet with your local officials.** Local government has a huge impact on your everyday life. Meet with your local city council members, mayor, county sheriff, or any other local officials responsible for laws and policies that impact your civil liberties.
- **Participate in public comment sessions.** Local county and city authorities often request public comment on proposed rule changes or the adoption of policies. These will usually be posted in local papers or in government buildings. If an opportunity for the public to make recommendations on civil liberties issues arises, please let the ACLU of Iowa know. Also consider attending to make comments yourself. Get involved and make your voice heard!
- **Write a letter to the editor.** Do you have a way with words? Let your community know about important civil liberties issues impacting the lives of Iowans. Write a letter to the editor of your local newspaper.
- **Talk about it on social media.** Join the conversation online. Make your voice heard by tweeting or sharing a story on Facebook. Be sure to tag the ACLU of Iowa. We're on Twitter @ACLUiowa and Facebook (look for American Civil Liberties Union of Iowa).
- **Support civil liberties advocacy work in Iowa.** Become a member or make a donation by calling 515-243-3576 or going to www.aclu-ia.org.



ACLU of Iowa Board Member Mark Rosenbury and Communications Director Veronica Fowler attend a pro-choice rally at the Iowa State Capitol.

Let us know how it goes! If you speak with your legislator, candidate, or local official we want to hear about those conversations. It helps us build and strengthen our advocacy work and gives us the opportunity to connect with and support you. We can also provide resources if you choose to speak up. Email us at action@aclu-ia.org.



About the ACLU of Iowa

Founded in 1935, the American Civil Liberties Union of Iowa is the nation's fifth-oldest state affiliate of the national American Civil Liberties Union. The ACLU of Iowa is a non-profit membership organization that promotes and defends the values reflected in the Bill of Rights through public advocacy and outreach, lobbying, and litigation.

The ACLU of Iowa is a non-partisan organization that does not endorse or oppose candidates and does not contribute money to political campaigns. Rather, it relies solely upon the force of its moral arguments and the voices of its members to promote civil liberties in the state and federal legislatures.

A private organization, the ACLU of Iowa is funded entirely with membership dues and donations—it receives no government funding. To find out more, go to www.aclu-ia.org.
