

2017

Legislative Score Card

A Measurement of Progress
on Issues of Equity and
Inclusion in Mississippi.

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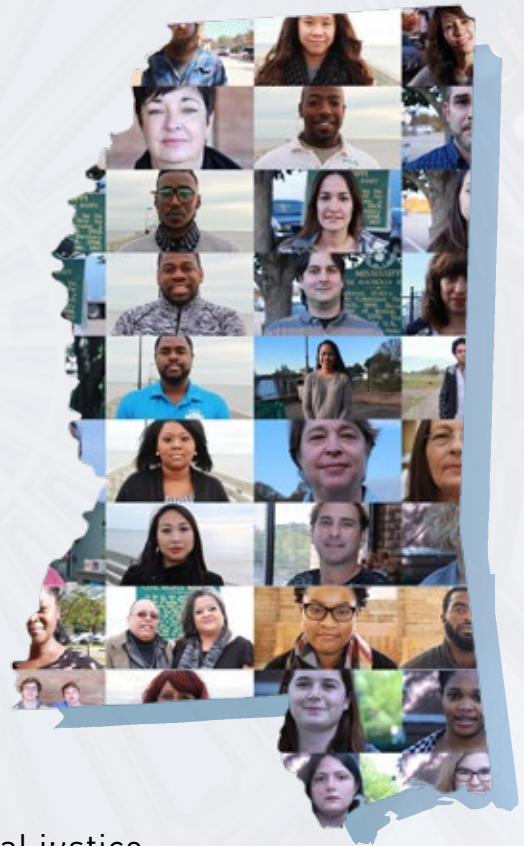
“Something is happening in our world. The masses of people are rising up. And wherever they are assembled today, whether they are in Johannesburg, South Africa; Nairobi, Kenya; Accra, Ghana; New York City; Atlanta, Georgia; Jackson, Mississippi; or Memphis, Tennessee — the cry is always the same: ‘We want to be free’.”

– The Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Introduction

Something is happening in Mississippi.

Resistance to injustice and inequality is on the rise. More and more Americans are making their voices heard at State Capitols throughout the nation. Mississippi is no different. Throughout our state's 200-year history, the masses have arisen time and again to defend the core principles of fairness and equality, and they have been successful. Since 1969, the ACLU of Mississippi has stood side-by-side with those citizens that sought a better Mississippi for all of us.



On our watch, we have been vigilant to demand racial justice. We have been steadfast in defending and accurately defining religious freedom. We have staunchly opposed discrimination in all its nefarious and invidious forms. We have tirelessly worked to reform our broken and imbalanced criminal justice system. With the continued support from our members and our allies inside and outside the Mississippi State Capitol, we will continue to achieve victories towards a more inclusive and just state for all of us.

The ACLU of Mississippi is proud to present the 2017 Legislative Score Card. We have selected a series of bills that illustrate the depth of our work and the response from policymakers charged with improving the quality of life for all Mississippians. We hope that you will find this information useful, and we encourage you to use this tool as you build relationships with your state senator and your state representative to further the cause of civil liberties.

On behalf of the citizens of the Magnolia State, we commit to continue to work with the Mississippi State Legislature. In addition, we commit to holding those legislators accountable in delivering the leadership, fortitude and vision, respecting the resilience, and laying the foundation for a stronger, diverse and prosperous state for hundreds of years to come.



2017 Legislative Score Card

In January 2017, the ACLU of Mississippi presented to our legislators and governor the 2017 Equity Agenda, which documented opportunities to dismantle barriers and increase equity. We asked state leaders to pay attention to the unfinished business of “justice for all” in Mississippi, and we announced our intent to publish the 2017 Legislative Score Card. The Score Card highlights “Champions” of equity and inclusion and holds accountable those who fail to promote racial, cultural, and economic justice.

We invite you to use this educational document as an advocacy tool that will surely help you as you engage with your leaders. In it, you will see which bills became law, whether or not they support equity or roll back rights, and our position for supporting or opposing. You will also see the dismal grades of legislators who focused more heavily on partisan politics than policies that would benefit Mississippi.

Building an equitable state, one where all people have genuine access to the opportunities that could make Mississippi better, requires intentional, targeted action. Show your legislators that you are not content with Mississippi’s first 200 years. Dialogue with them about the important issues. Thank them for supporting those issues that increase equity. Raise concerns when they did not. Hold them accountable for achieving a better Mississippi, one that we all can be proud of.

Grade: F

Total Number of Bills Tracked by the ACLU of Mississippi = 133

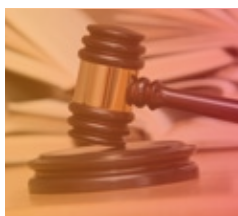
Out of the 133 Total Tracked, 76 Bills Were Supportive of Equity (+) = 57%

Out of the 133 Total Tracked, 57 Bills Created Barriers or Rolled Back Rights (-) = 43%

Out of the 133 Total Tracked, 5 Became Law = 4%

Out of the 76 Bills That Were Supportive of Equity, Only 2 Became Law = 3%

Out of the 57 Bills That Created Barriers or Rolled Back Rights, 3 Became Law = 5%



Commitment to Criminal Justice Reform

Grade: F

81 Criminal Justice Reform Bills Tracked.

Out of the 81 Bills Tracked, 53 Were Supportive of Equity (+) = 65%

Out of the 81 Bills Tracked, 28 Created Barriers or Rolled Back Rights (-) = 35%

Out of the 81 Total Tracked, 2 Became Law = 3%

Out of the 53 Bills That Were Supportive of Equity, Only 1 Became Law = 2%

Out of the 28 Bills That Created Barriers or Rolled Back Rights, 1 Became Law = 4%

We asked legislators to continue the necessary work to promote criminal justice reform by putting an end to policies and practices that create barriers to an improved quality of life and fail to ensure transparency and accountability:

- Create a process for a special prosecutor to be selected concerning officer-involved shootings
- Implement a statewide policy for the proper usage of body worn cameras by law enforcement
- Obtain written consent for searches
- Provide racial impact analysis on legislation impacting the criminal justice system

Reduce Mississippi's Prison Population

(-) HB 34 - Parole eligibility; bring forward code section for purposes of possible amendment.

This legislation brought forward all the code sections pertaining to parole eligibility, which could have been amended with language that would have undermined the progress started to reduce the state's overcrowded prison population.

Status: Died in committee.

(-) HB 35 - State inmate eligible for release, certain; require to receive certain notification regarding searches after inmate is released.

This legislation allowed for people who have been released on parole to be searched, as well as their property, without a search warrant. This bill violates the Fourth Amendment. Persons, including those who are on parole, have constitutional protections against arbitrary searches.

Status: Died in committee.

(-) HB 36, HB 41 - Earned time allowance; prohibit inmates convicted of murder or manslaughter from obtaining.

This bill would have contributed to our overcrowded prison population by stopping certain inmates from obtaining time already earned, thereby keeping them from parole eligibility.

Status: Died in committee.

(-) HB 66 - Conjugal visits; prohibit for offenders committed to the custody of the Department of Corrections.

Conjugal visits, as with any visitation, help prisoners maintain their humanity while incarcerated. Therefore, such visits help in the transition to contributing positively to society once they are released. No legislative act should deny that opportunity for true rehabilitation.

Status: Died in committee.

(-) HB 363 - Dismissal of probation revocation charge when probation revocation hearing is not held within certain period; remove requirement of.

The initial purpose of a 30-day time period for probation revocation hearings were to make sure that those hearings were held in an expeditious manner. To remove that time period would take away the accountability required of a fair judicial system.

Status: Died in committee.

(-) HB 414 - DUI Imprisonment; require 48 hours minimum for 18 to 21 year olds.

The current statute allows up to 48 hours of imprisonment upon conviction of a first time DUI offense, regardless of age. We are opposed to the current statute as written, therefore, we oppose any legislation that makes this law more restrictive.

Status: Died in committee.

(-) HB 628 - Bail schedule for courts; create.

This legislation set a fixed bail schedule. Bail assessments, although legally permissible, do not take into consideration indigence and can be excessive for the poorest of defendants. This would have promoted an unconstitutional system of debtors' prisons.

Status: Died in committee.

(-) HB 828, HB 829, SB 2144 - Exclude all violent crimes from parole eligibility.

This series of legislation would have made all violent crime ineligible for parole, including those that do not have life sentences. This goes against efforts to decrease our overcrowded prison population.

Status: Died in committee.

(-) SB 2027 - Gang criminal activity; revise offense of and civil forfeiture for.

This legislation would have unnecessarily amended the current Mississippi Street Gang Act. It would have made membership in a gang a felony with no eligibility for parole, regardless if said member had not committed any crimes that may be attributed to that particular gang. We oppose legislation that can arbitrarily define what constitutes a "gang", under the guise of creating a safe society. In addition, this legislation would have disproportionately impacted communities of color by making them more susceptible to being unfairly and unnecessarily harassed and targeted by law enforcement.

Status: Died in committee.

(+) HB 42 - Food, toiletry items and undergarments; prohibit ban of by the Department of Corrections if subjected to a search.

This legislation would have removed the ban on food, toiletry items, and undergarments for prisoners if the items are subject to a search. Prisoners have the right to basic humane treatment.

Status: Died in committee.

(+) HB 63 - Mandatory minimum sentences for crimes committed by offenders; revise which offenders are eligible for.

This bill would have allowed for early release of certain offenders, thus reducing prison populations. Non-violent offenders would have been required to serve at least 25% of sentence and violent offenders at least 50% of sentence. This type of legislation helps to reduce over-incarceration through sentencing reform.

Status: Died in committee.

(+) HB 64 - Violent offenders, certain; may be paroled by Parole Board if sentencing judge authorizes parole consideration.

This measure would have expanded those eligible for parole, thus reducing prison populations and allowing those convicted to reenter into society.

Status: Died in committee.

(+) HB 65 - Inmates convicted of capital offenses; provide parole eligibility after certain requirements are met.

Opening the door for individuals convicted of capital offenses to be released on parole would have helped to provide more rehabilitation opportunities, versus incarcerating individuals indefinitely.

Status: Died in committee.

(+) HB 67 - Parole and Post-release supervision; make various revisions regarding.

This bill expanded those eligible to be released from prison on parole and gave alternatives to prison for certain crimes, thus helping to curb the effects of mass incarceration.

Status: Died in committee.

(+) HB 68 - Parole eligibility; authorize for offender 60 years or older who has served at least 10 years of sentence for drug trafficking.

Reforming parole policies allows us to decrease prison populations while giving rehabilitated individuals back their freedom. This bill would have provided a new opportunity for parole to individuals who otherwise would remain imprisoned.

Status: Died in committee.

(+) HB 69 - Parole eligibility; provide for offender who commits crime before the age of 26 after serving certain percentage of sentence.

This bill afforded individuals that committed a crime before the age of 26 the opportunity for parole. This bill would have helped to ease the strain of over-incarceration, specifically of young people.

Status: Died in committee.

(+) HB 77, 78, 79 - Case plans for nonviolent inmates, inmates who committed capital offenses, and inmates who committed violent offenses, respectively; require certain programs be placed within.

These measures would have mandated that the Mississippi Department of Corrections (MDOC) complete a case plan for all nonviolent inmates, inmates convicted of capital offenses, and inmates convicted of violent offenses that include certain rehabilitative programs. These bills would have held the MDOC accountable for ensuring inmates are being rehabilitated in order to break the incarceration cycle, and ultimately reduce incarceration rates.

Status: All died in committee.

(+) HB 80 - Conjugal visits; require Department of Corrections to provide for married inmates.

This bill would have allowed married inmates to be given conjugal visits with their spouses. We support any bill that restores certain basic human rights to those convicted of crimes. Prisoners should not be denied their rights by virtue of their imprisonment.

Status: Died in committee.

(+) HB 81 - Department of Corrections; require implementation of an Extended Family Visitation Program for eligible offenders.

This bill would have implemented an extended family visitation program in state prisons. Prisoners with families and children deserve the right to stay in contact with them.

Status: Died in committee.

(+) HB 82 - Mississippi Prison Industries; require to pay inmates federal minimum wage for inmate labor.

This bill would have mandated that the Mississippi Prison Industries pay prisoners federal minimum wage for labor done while incarcerated. Prisoners should be guaranteed basic worker's rights. Paying prisoners minimum wage gives them an opportunity to provide for families, make restitution payments or other fees, and become rehabilitated by learning the legal way to work and have a source of income.

Status: Died in committee.

(+) HB 83 - Corrections; authorize to administer the "Halfway House Grant Program."

This bill would have provided funds to any nonprofit organization that focuses on providing support to offenders and their families in the effort to aid reentry into society. Creating reentry opportunities for formerly incarcerated individuals greatly reduces the risk of recidivism.

Status: Died in committee.

(+) HB 166 - Juvenile detention centers; require a certain number of hours of daily education and prohibit use of solitary confinement.

This bill would have reformed juvenile detention by prohibiting solitary confinement for youth and mandating detention education programs, providing young people the right to an education and to fair and humane treatment.

Status: Died in committee.

(+) HB 393 - Parole; require parole board to provide for certain nonviolent offenders upon recommendation of sentencing judge.

This bill would have required parole of a nonviolent offender who has served at least 25% of his/her sentence.

Status: Died in committee.

(+) HB 401 - Paroled offenders; prohibit automatic arrest and revocation of parole for being near the vicinity of a firearm under certain circumstances.

This bill would have prohibited the warrantless arrest of a parolee based solely upon being in the vicinity of a firearm that the parolee does not personally own.

Status: Died in committee.

(+) HB 672 - Debtor's prison; authorize for failure to pay fines, fees and assessments.

Outlawing the practice of debtors' prisons in Mississippi protects those who cannot pay fines and court costs from imprisonment. This bill would have also prevented interest from accruing on fines and costs while individuals are incarcerated. The U.S. Supreme Court has already ruled that these practices are unconstitutional. Being poor is not a crime.

Status: Died in committee.

(+) HB 717 - Nonviolent offenders; authorize reduction of sentences for passage of end-of-course subject area tests by the offenders.

This bill would have allowed nonviolent offenders the opportunity to reduce their sentences after meeting certain criteria and passing subject area tests, thus affording the opportunity for individuals who no longer pose a threat to society to be released from prison.

Status: Died in committee.

(+) HB 727 - Expunction; grant automatically for first time offenders.

One indiscretion should not affect a person for the perpetuity of his/her life.

Status: Died in committee.

(+) HB 735 - Misdemeanor arrests; require release within 24 hours if not seen by a judge within 24 hours.

This bill would have helped to reduce the prison population by mandating that an individual must go to court within 24 hours of an arrest on a misdemeanor.

Status: Died in committee.

(+) HB 751 - Circuit and county courts; remove prohibition that prevents courts from suspending sentence once offender begins serving such sentence.

This bill would have removed the prohibition of courts to suspend sentences just because an individual has begun serving his/her sentence.

Status: Died on the House calendar.

(+) HB 752 - Sentencing of habitual offenders to maximum term of imprisonment; exempt certain offenders who committed offense where no bodily injury occurred.

This bill would have added certain stipulations to mandatory minimum sentences in order to decrease the number of individuals incarcerated, thereby helping to reduce the state's prison population.

Status: Died in committee.

(+) SB 2080 - Juvenile sentencing; provide criteria for determining parole eligibility and require hearing before imposing life without parole.

This bill would have allowed eligibility for parole to certain individuals who were convicted of crimes before they turned 18. Youthful indiscretions should not result in a lifetime in prison.

Status: Died in committee.

(+) SB 2097 - Habitual offenders; revise method of determining whether a felony triggers sentencing as.

This bill would have allowed a person to be sentenced as a habitual offender only if that person has been sentenced to and served separate terms of one year or more for a felony. This bill would have reduced the number of individuals who are subject to mandatory minimum sentences.

Status: Died in committee.

(+) SB 2099 - Habitual offender; offenses that trigger enhanced sentencing must have been committed when a person was 18 years of age or older.

This bill specified that offenses which trigger enhanced sentencing must have happened after the individual was 18 years of age. This would have prohibited youthful indiscretions from mandating long prison terms in a person's adult life.

Status: Died in committee.

(+) SB 2147 - Offender case plans; MDOC to develop for parole-eligible offenders convicted on or after July 1, 2014.

This bill would have mandated that the Department of Corrections (MDOC) complete a case plan for all inmates that included certain rehabilitative programs. MDOC must be held accountable for ensuring inmates are being rehabilitated in order to break the incarceration cycle and reduce risk for recidivism.

Status: Died in committee.

Promote Community Policing, Transparency and Accountability

(-) HB 509 - Driver's education; require courses taught in schools to include program developed by DPS on how to properly respond to law enforcement when stopped.

This legislation would have allowed the Department of Public Safety to develop a course for new drivers to teach them how to "properly" respond to law enforcement when stopped. The course material was not specified in the legislation. If the rights of citizens are not thoroughly explained in the course, then the word "properly" is subjective and not in the best interest of the citizens of this state.

Status: Died in Senate committee after successfully amending it in the House to make sure drivers were taught their rights. However, HB 907 was amended with the language of HB 509 as it passed the House, including our amended language. HB 907 was approved by the Governor.

(-) HB 615, HB 634, HB 640, HB 645, HB 646, HB 647, HB 747, HB 754, HB 755, SB 2129, SB 2469 - Enhanced penalties for threats or attacks on law enforcement and other emergency personnel.

This series of legislation was designed to create tougher penalties for those who attack law enforcement officers, on or off duty. It provided unbalanced protection for persons based on their chosen occupation.

These bills also had the dangerous potential to limit First Amendment rights to those who protest police actions. They were unnecessary as police are already protected. These measures prioritized police over people.

Status: HB 645, with an ACLU amendment that protects protestors' First Amendment rights and the language of SB 2469, was approved by the Governor. SB 2469 died in the House committee. All others died in committee.

(+) HB 541 - Cell site simulator device; require law enforcement agencies to obtain warrant before using.

This bill would have required law enforcement officials to obtain a warrant before they can use a Cell Site Stimulator device, a device that can be used to intercept or collect data used by cell phones. This bill would have protected privacy rights of citizens and helped hold law enforcement officers accountable.

Status: Died in committee.

(+) HB 635, SB 2339 - Police Safety Act of 2017; create.

As part of our 2017 Legislative Package and police accountability reform, we called for a statewide policy on use of body cameras by law enforcement balanced by privacy protections and public access.

Status: Died in committee.

(+) HB 719 - MS Bureau of Investigation; authorize to investigate law enforcement personnel placed on administrative leave.

This bill would have authorized the Mississippi Bureau of Investigations to investigate law enforcement officers placed on administrative leave. Although not a perfect solution, this bill would have created more opportunities for police accountability.

Status: Died in committee.

(+) HB 756, SB 2054 - Volunteer Search; require peace officer to obtain written consent before effectuating.

As part of our 2017 Legislative Package and police accountability reform, we advocated for written consent requirements that protect law enforcement without impeding police work, and protects citizens' constitutional rights to refuse an unwarranted search.

Status: Died in committee

(+) HB 812 - Civil Asset Forfeiture; revise regulations regarding.

This bill requires that law enforcement agencies report their asset and forfeiture collections on a web platform that is accessible to the public. Agencies must be more transparent with forfeiture practices.

Status: Approved by the Governor.

(+) HC 27 - Constitution; amend to require actual cause or physical evidence before a search warrant is issued.

This resolution would have amended the Mississippi Constitution to prohibit law enforcement officers from obtaining a search warrant without having actual cause or physical evidence, increasing the requirement from probable cause. Citizens of Mississippi have a right to privacy and to be protected from unlawful search and seizure.

Status: Died in committee.

(+) SB 2162 - Arrest warrant; opportunity for probable cause hearing before issuance

This bill would have provided the opportunity for a probable cause hearing before a judge issued an arrest warrant. Holding officers accountable to establish a sufficient legal grounds for probable cause before an arrest is made of an individual is a constitutional right.

Status: Died in Committee

(+) SB 2491 - Appointment of special prosecutor; provide standard procedure.

A part of our 2017 Legislative package, this bill required the appointment of a special prosecutor to handle cases of police involved shootings. It would have minimized bias, and increased credibility of the criminal justice system.

Status: Died in committee.

Support Restorative Justice

(-) HB 505 - Highway Patrol training class; require increase in sex offender registration to fund.

This legislation would have increased the registration fees for sex offenders. The purpose for the increase was to create a fund to finance Highway Patrol Trooper Schools. This placed a discriminatory burden on one group of formerly incarcerated individuals and would have put them in a vulnerable position of being incarcerated again for non-compliance.

Status: Died in committee.

(-) HB 713 - “Scarlet Letter DUI Plate Act”; create.

This legislation was excessive punishment for a DUI conviction. It would have resulted in unnecessary stops for an individual who has served their time for the offense. It would have further infringed upon the privacy rights of Mississippi citizens.

Status: Died in committee.

(-) HB 758 - Expunction; authorize only upon a showing of innocence based on reliable evidence.

This legislation sought to perpetually penalize an offender. The act of expunction is not a re-trial or appeal of an adjudicated case. This legislation would have made it harder for persons to get their records expunged and be productive citizens.

Status: Died in committee.

(-) HB 1239 - License tag; prohibit renewal of by persons who are out of compliance with an order of support.

This legislation would have denied persons owing child support the ability to purchase a license tag for their vehicle. This would have denied persons the opportunity to earn a living to pay restitution and thereby punishing an individual for owing a debt.

Status: Died in committee.

(+) HB 327, 328 - Right to vote; restore to people who committed nonviolent disqualifying crimes upon meeting certain requirements.

These bills would have put in place a process to restore the right to vote to certain individuals convicted of nonviolent crimes. We supported this means of both criminal justice reform, and restoring equality to all Mississippians.

Status: Died in committee.

(+) HB 617, 644 - Expungement; revise list of felonies that may be authorized for.

This bill would have allowed those convicted of non-violent felonies and those who are rehabilitated to obtain jobs and function in society without the weight of their conviction hindering them.

Status: Died in committee.

(+) HB 618 - Expungement; revise list of crimes that qualify for.

This bill would have revised and expanded the list of crimes that qualify for expunction, promoting reentry reform, allowing formerly incarcerated individuals to have a sustained quality of life.

Status: Died in committee.

(+) HB 619 - Suffrage; provide restoration upon meeting certain criteria.

This bill would have restored the fundamental right to vote and participate in the electoral process to individuals convicted of crimes after they have met certain criteria.

Status: Died in committee.

(+) HB 736 - Felony expungement; authorize for first time offenses.

This bill would have provided an opportunity for those who were convicted as a first time offender to be given the chance to petition for an expungement of their record. One indiscretion should not affect a person for the perpetuity of his/her life.

Status: Died in committee

(+) HB 738 - Felony expungement; revise age.

This bill would have allowed individuals to petition the court for an expungement of felony records committed before an individual turned 35. We supported this bill because one youthful indiscretion should not affect a person for the perpetuity of his/her life.

Status: Died in committee.

(+) HB 745 - Expungement; require Administrative Office of Courts to create a standard form for.

This bill would have required the Administrative Office of Courts to create a standard form for expungement of records, therefore streamlining the process for a person to have their records cleared.

Status: Died in committee.

(+) HB 768, SB 2302 - Employment application form; prohibit criminal background information from being asked on.

These measures would have removed the criminal background section on an application for employment, reducing the risk of discriminating against formerly incarcerated individuals, thus giving them a fair chance at the employment process.

Status: HB 768 died in committee. SB 2302 died on the Senate calendar.

(+) HB 914 - Right to vote; restore to people who committed disqualifying crimes once they complete all sentencing requirements.

This bill would have restored the right to vote to individuals who had committed crimes upon the completion of their sentencing requirements. Suffrage is a fundamental right for all citizens, and it should not be lost just because you have committed a crime.

Status: Died in committee.

(+) HB 1033 - Re-entry council; implement certain recommendations thereof.

This bill would have prohibited city, county, and circuit courts from incarcerating or detaining a person because of inability to pay. Being poor is not a crime, and no one should have to face jail time simply because they can't afford to pay fees and fines. This legislation also would have allowed parolees to have visits by their parole officers at their job, instead of missing work.

Status: Vetoed by the Governor.

(+) HC 34 - Constitution; amend to provide for the automatic restoration of suffrage for certain crimes.

This resolution would have amended the Mississippi Constitution to automatically restore suffrage to individuals who have lost their voting rights due to a criminal conviction. Voting is a fundamental right for all citizens upon which all democracy rests.

Status: Died in committee.

(+) SB 2104 - Income tax; authorize a credit for taxpayers that employ certain supervised offenders.

This bill encouraged employers to hire certain supervised offenders, which would have provided for formerly incarcerated individuals to make a living and have a quality of life. Providing gainful employment to formerly incarcerated individuals helps reduce the risk of recidivism.

Status: Died in committee.

(+) SB 2122 - Expunction; allow for all nonviolent felonies.

This bill would have allowed those convicted of nonviolent felonies the opportunity to petition the court for expunction of their record. This bill would have allowed those convicted and rehabilitated to obtain jobs and function in society without the weight of their conviction hindering them.

Status: Died in committee.



Extend Equality to All Mississippians

Grade: F

40 Extend Equality to All Mississippians Bills Tracked.

Out of the 40 Bills Tracked, 20 Bills Were Supportive of Equity (+) = 50%

Out of the 40 Bills Tracked, 20 Created Barriers or Rolled Back Rights (-) = 50%

Out of the 40 Bills Tracked, 1 Became Law that was Not Supportive of Equity = 3%

We implored members of the Mississippi Legislature to remember that one of the basic tenets of government is to do no harm. Protecting every Mississippian's constitutional rights leads to public policies that uplifts us all. With understanding of our past and learning from those mistakes of intolerance, we are providing the groundwork for a better Mississippi, now and into the future.

The equitable treatment of all Mississippians is of paramount importance to the ACLU of Mississippi, and it was the most expansive charge and most challenging issue of the 2017 legislative session.

We asked legislators to:

- Support legislation that protects all citizens, regardless of race, color, sex, religion, national origin, immigrant status, disability, gender identity, familial status, and sexual orientation from discrimination.
- Strengthen non-discrimination laws in state employment and housing programs.
- Oppose any legislation that compromises human rights.

Equality for All Mississippians

(+) HB 668 - Mississippi Civil Rights Act; create.

A part of our 2017 legislative package, the Mississippi Civil Rights Act would have mandated that all citizens of Mississippi be given the same fundamental human rights, offering protections for them when those rights are violated.

Status: Died in committee.

(+) HB 317 - Disabilities, persons with; modernize terminology used to refer to.

This bill would have replaced certain offensive terminology used in the legislature to refer to those with disabilities. All human beings deserve the right to be treated with respect.

Status: Died in committee.

Protecting the LGBT Community

(-) SB 2188 - Unconstitutional federal regulations; prohibit State Department of Education from enforcing.

The U.S. Departments of Justice and Education have stated that discrimination towards transgender persons violates Title IX protections. This legislation defied what is already law and would have allowed discrimination in our public schools.

Status: Died in committee.

(+) HB 654 - MS Home Corporation Act; include sexual orientation and gender identity as prohibited forms of discrimination under.

As part of our 2017 legislative package, this bill would have added sexual orientation and gender identity as protected classes under the MS Home Corporation Act, preventing housing discrimination against the LGBTQ community.

Status: Died in committee.

(+) HB 723 - Hate Crimes Law; revise application of.

This bill would have added to the criteria for application of the hate crime law to include sexual orientation and those unarmed and fleeing from a crime scene.

Status: Died in committee.

Promoting Fair Treatment in Jobs, Schools, Housing, Public Places, Health Care and Government Programs

(-) HB 101, HB 387 - Public benefits; require drug testing for all recipients of state or local funded benefits.

Any effort to mandate any type of drug testing of public benefit applicants and recipients is an intrusion upon an individual's right to privacy and an unreasonable search by the government. In addition to constitutional issues, drug testing is a misguided policy, based on the false premise that poor people are more likely to be drug users than other members of our society. By targeting recipients of public benefits, these proposals disproportionately impact communities of color.

Status: Died in committee.

(-) SB 2203 - TANF benefits; require applicants to participate in mandatory community service programs to qualify.

Recipients of TANF benefits already struggle with economic hardship. Creating a mandate for community service to receive short term economic assistance is an unfair standard to apply to citizens in need. Such a bill runs afoul of the basic tenants of the Preamble to US Constitution, securing individual liberties and promoting the general welfare.

Status: Died in committee.

Protecting Women's Rights

(-) HB 1197, HB 1198, SB 2562, SB 2584 - Anti-abortion

The majority of these bills sought to ban abortion except in medical emergencies. HB 1197 went a step further as to criminalize women and doctors if an abortion is performed. This was another attempt to limit women's reproductive rights, rights that were ruled constitutional 44 years ago.

Status: Died in committee.

(-) SB 2170 - Use of public or grant funds for abortion or family planning services; strictly prohibit.

This legislation would have denied funds for basic family planning services provided by anyone in the state. This would have denied all men and women the right to make choices concerning their reproductive health.

Status: Died in committee.

(-) SB 2577 - Chemical endangerment of a child or fetus; create crime of.

This legislation would have made it a crime to have a child while addicted to drugs or alcohol. This bill would have discouraged certain women from seeking rehabilitation and disproportionately increased our overcrowded prison population.

Status: Died in committee.

(+) HB 9 - The Evelyn Gandy Fair Pay Act; create.

This legislation would have made it illegal for employers to use gender as a means for deciding wage, prohibiting wage discrimination in the workplace.

Status: Died in committee.

(+) HB 91 - Breast-feeding; revise and strengthen statutes supporting and promoting.

This legislation would have strengthened and supported a woman's legal rights to breastfeed her child.

Status: Died in committee.

Guaranteeing Safe and Supportive Schools

(-) HB 963 - Parental involvement in schools; discontinue benefits and public assistance to families failing to maintain.

This bill was an attack on the economically disenfranchised citizens of this state. It would have denied benefits to citizens needing economic assistance if it was assured they were not actively participating in their child's education.

Status: Died in committee.

(+) HB 188 - "Mississippi Student Safety Act"; prevent certain student restraint and seclusion procedures in schools.

The use of restraint and seclusion methods puts children at risk and does not keep them safe in public schools.

Status: Died in committee.

(+) HB 556 - Conflict resolution; require school districts to report to MDE on positive behavioral intervention practices.

This bill would have required school districts to submit a report each year to the MS Department of Education by describing how the district utilized certain practices as it related to student discipline, promoting transparency and accountability.

Status: Died in committee.

(+) HB 558 - School districts; require to report use of alternatives to suspension included in district's discipline plans to MDE.

This bill would have required school districts to submit a report each year to the MS Department of Education by describing how the district utilized practices other than suspension, as it pertained to student discipline. School districts should be held accountable and encouraged to utilize alternative methods of discipline other than removing the student from the classroom.

Status: Died in committee.

(+) SB 2071, SB 2126 - School resource officers; require uniform statewide training.

These bills would have required uniform statewide training for school resource officers. Law enforcement officers who are placed in schools should be trained on how to deal with behavioral issues in schools without criminalizing the students.

Status: Died in committee.

Expanding Access to Opportunities for Immigrants

(-) HB 627 - Employment Protection Act; revise and authorize law enforcement to request presentation of certain identification.

This legislation sought to revise a law that has been ruled unconstitutional in federal court.

Status: Died in committee.

(-) HB 748 - Illegal immigration; strengthen enforcement provision to prevent.

Immigration enforcement is the sole purview of the federal government. This legislation was outside the scope of Article X of the U.S. Constitution.

Status: Died in committee.

(-) HB 802 - Instruments of record; require to be in the English language.

This legislation would have prevented citizens of Mississippi not fluent in the English language from accessing legal documents in their native language, creating an unnecessary and discriminatory burden on Mississippi's diverse citizenry.

Status: Died in committee.

(-) HB 848 - Sanctuary policy; prohibit adoption of or enactment of a.

Any legislation that limits further home rule of municipalities in this state is detrimental to the growth of the state. It creates an unfunded mandate for those municipalities to execute federal law with already strained financial resources. It dictates local law enforcement priorities. We are opposed to this legislation.

Status: Died in committee.

(-) SB 2176 - Illegal immigration; Attorney General to seek federal reimbursement of costs incurred by state.

This legislation would have sought federal reimbursement for actions outside of the jurisdiction of the state. Immigration enforcement is not a function of state government.

Status: Died in committee.

(-) SB 2205 - Public benefits; agencies administering programs for must verify lawful presence in U.S. of applicants for.

This measure would have required citizenship for public benefits like food and shelter. People should not be denied short term economic assistance if it is needed. This bill was designed as an anti-immigration bill.

Status: Died in committee.

(-) SB 2227 - Make refugee resettlement contractors responsible for crimes committed by refugees they sponsor.

The bill was designed to discourage refugees of war-torn countries from settling in the state, and would have discouraged Mississippi's economic growth.

Status: Died in committee.

(-) SB 2710 - Sanctuary cities; prohibit, and require local cooperation with federal immigration control.

This bill prohibits cities from declaring themselves sanctuary cities, and therefore closed to refugees and immigrants. Proposals to close our doors to refugees are connected to a deeper undercurrent of prejudice, and this bill provides an unfunded mandate that will fall on municipalities to provide assistance to ICE.

Status: Approved by the Governor

(+) HB 212 - Undocumented students; allow to attend college at in-state tuition rates subject to certain conditions.

This bill would have given undocumented students access to in-state tuition rates at Mississippi colleges and universities, therefore providing equal treatment to those who live in this state and want to pursue higher education.

Status: Died in committee.

Protecting Voting Rights

(-) HB 380 - Candidate qualification; remove manslaughter from exception to qualify list.

This bill would have automatically disenfranchised citizens who have already paid their debt to society and seek to engage in our electoral process.

Status: Died in committee.

(+) HB 228 - Pre-election day voting; authorize.

This bill would have created the Pre-Election Day Voting Act, which would help to extend the right to vote to all citizens, irrespective of disability, occupation, or travel. All citizens should be entitled to the same right to vote, even if they cannot physically be present on Election Day.

Status: Died in Senate committee.

(+) HB 249, HB 531 - Early voting; authorize for qualified electors otherwise unable to vote on election day.

This bill would have authorized a 21-day early voting period for all qualified electors, who otherwise would not be able to vote due to being absent on election day. This process would have aided in affording all citizens their right to vote.

Status: Died in committee.

(+) HB 299 - Precinct boundaries; prohibit altering for certain time of.

This bill sought to prevent elected officials from predesignating voting precincts in a way that would have disenfranchised certain voters or that would not be transparent.

Status: Died in Conference.



(+) HB 300 - Affidavit ballots; revise procedures regulating.

Providing equal access to the ballot box and empowering voters to become more informed on the process of affidavit ballots secures the fundamental right to participate in the democratic process.

Status: Died in committee.

(+) HB 301 - Elections; require employers to let employees certain time off to vote in.

Often times, qualified electors are not able to exercise their right to vote due to fear of missed wages or losing their job. This bill would have allowed for all qualified voters equal access to the ballot box without barriers or intimidation from employers.

Status: Died in committee.

(+) HB 373 - Online voter registration; revise to allow first-time voters to register through.

An online voter registration system expands access to voting for all citizens. In this digital age, availing voter registration online is critical to moving democracy forward.

Status: Died in Senate committee.

(+) HB 498 - Automatic voter registration; authorize for those who apply for the issuance, renewal or change of address of motor vehicle driver's licenses.

This bill would have created a system that would automatically register those eligible to vote upon their application for a Driver's License or ID card.

Status: Died in committee.



Guarantee Freedom of Speech, Expression, Protecting Privacy & Public Access

Grade: F

9 Guarantee Freedom of Speech, Expression, Protecting Privacy & Public Access Bills Tracked.

Out of the 9 Bills Tracked, 3 Were Supportive of Equity = 33%

Out of the 9 Bills Tracked, 6 Created Barriers or Rolled Back Rights = 67%

Out of the 9 Bills Tracked, 0 Became Law = 0%

We valiantly stand in defense and defiance of any infringement upon the First Amendment rights of Mississippians. We charge our legislators in Mississippi to do the same each and every session. The bedrock of our democracy has been freedom of speech, expression, and religious belief, combined with the right to individual privacy and true governmental transparency. The ACLU of Mississippi supports any legislation that safeguards those freedoms and opposes any attempt to weaken or dismantle them.

Defending Religious Freedom

(-) HB 415 - Holy Bible; designate as the official state book of Mississippi.

This legislation violates the Establishment Clause of the First Amendment of the United States Constitution. The recognition of any sacred book of a designated religion is a government endorsement of that religion.

Status: Died in committee.

(-) HB 846 - Marriage; provide that certain persons shall not be required to officiate if such action would violate a sincerely held religious belief.

This legislation was unnecessary as religious freedom is already protected under the First Amendment, and a waste of taxpayer dollars.

Status: Died in committee.

Protecting Freedom of Speech & Expression

(-) HB 205 - "Pledge of Allegiance" fine schools that fail to recite daily within the first hour of class.

It has been upheld that individuals, students included, have the constitutional right not to recite the Pledge of Allegiance. Compelling school districts to do so runs afoul of this constitutional right and further penalizes an already underfunded educational system.

Status: Died in committee.

(+) SB 2075 - Partisan political activity by employee of Department of Human Services; repeal prohibition on.

This bill would have repealed the prohibition of partisan political activity by DHS personnel. Every citizen is entitled to the constitutional rights of freedoms of speech and expression. This right should not be denied simply based upon your employment.

Status: Died in committee.

Protecting Privacy

(-) HB 10 - Retail businesses; those that accept credit cards for payment shall have cameras to record persons using the cards.

There must be a balance between the privacy and security of citizens using their credit and debit cards. Our concern was that citizens' privacy and security may be compromised with this type of technology.

Status: Died in committee.

(+) HB 352 - Electronic image; provide penalties for posting certain photos without permission.

This bill would have made it illegal for individuals to post certain images of other individuals without their permission. Individuals have a right to privacy, and that privacy should not be invaded by other citizens without consent.

Status: Died in committee.

(-) HB 593, HB 594 - Reports of suspected abuse; require persons who make to DHS to give their name and contact information.

This legislation would have required persons giving tips about suspected abuse to provide the Department of Human Services with their contact information. This would have taken away privacy for citizens wishing to do good and in turn would have made them subject to retaliation.

Status: Died in committee.

Protecting Public Access

(+) HB 475 - The Public Transparency of Emails and Calendars Act; create.

This bill would have created the Public Transparency of Emails and Calendars Act, which would have required that any emails or calendars involving legislation from government officials be kept in the public record for a period of no less than 10 years. This bill promoted transparency and accountability.

Status: Died in committee.

Other Legislative Actions

(-) HB 638, SB 2280 - Death penalty; revise methods by which may be carried out.

This legislation will allow sedatives, like Valium, to be used to replace anesthetic drugs in executing a death sentence. This protocol violates the Eighth Amendment and inflicts the condemned and family to painful, cruel, and inhumane treatment.

Status: SB 2280 died in committee. HB 638 was approved by the Governor.

(-) SB 2057 - State Flag; require governmental entities, public colleges and universities and school districts to display or be subject to penalty.

Just as the respective states have certain explicit and implied powers separate from the Federal Government, local governments, public colleges and universities and public school districts have certain explicit and implied powers separate from our state government. This legislation was an overreach of state government at its very worst.

Status: Died in committee.

The Scorecard

Method

The legislative scorecard includes those bills which had floor action in both the House and Senate; eight issues for the House and six issues for the Senate. The issues chosen are issues core to the mission of the ACLU of Mississippi, which is to promote, extend, and defend civil liberties to all Mississippians. All ACLU of Mississippi positions on the specific issues in this scorecard were made clear to legislators and the general public, either through our website, one-on-one meetings, through the media or via our “Equity Agenda,” which specifically stated our intent to publish a Legislative Score Card.

Scoring

The legislators are scored based upon a percentage of votes wherein their votes aligned with the ACLU of Mississippi’s position, which we believe is supportive of equity. In the scorecard the actual votes are indicated with a “Y” for “Yes” or an “N” for “No.” The ACLU of Mississippi’s position appears on the column header below the issue. If a legislator did not vote, an “A” or a “P” appears in the column. Absent and Present votes are not tallied into the score. The numerical score and grade appear in the far right columns. Legislators are graded using the following rubric:

Percent	Letter Grade
94-100	A
90-93	A-
87-89	B+
83-86	B
80-82	B-
77-79	C+
73-76	C
70-72	C-
67-69	D+
63-66	D
60-62	D-
Below 60	F

Purpose

This legislative scorecard is intended to be used as a resource to better assist voters in working with their elected officials. It is not intended to be political or to advance any one legislator or candidate over another. The ACLU of Mississippi is non-partisan and does not endorse or financially support any candidate for elected office.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Name	District	County	Party	HB 299	HB 373	HB 509	HB 638	HB 645	HB 812	HB 1033	SB 2710	ACLU %	Grade
ACLU POSITION				YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO		
Lester "Bubba" Carpenter	1	Alcorn, Tishomingo	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Nick Bain	2	Alcorn	D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
William Tracey Arnold	3	Alcorn, Prentiss	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Jody Steversen	4	Alcorn, Tippah	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
John G. Faulkner	5	Benton, Lafayette, Marshall, Tate	D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	88	B+
Dana Criswell	6	DeSoto	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Steve Hopkins	7	DeSoto	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
John Thomas "Trey" Lamar, III	8	Lafayette, Tate	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Cedric Burnett	9	Coahoma, Quitman, Tate, Tunica	D	Y	Y	Y	P	N	Y	Y	N	86	B
Nolan Mettetal	10	Lafayette, Panola, Tallahatchie	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Lataisha Jackson	11	Panola, Tate	D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	88	B+
Jay Hughes	12	Lafayette	D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	63	D
Steve Massengill	13	Benton, Lafayette, Marshall, Union	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Margaret Ellis Rogers	14	Union	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Mac Huddleston	15	Pontotoc	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Steve Holland	16	Lee, Monroe	D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	75	C
Shane Aguirre	17	Lee	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Jerry R. Turner	18	Lee, Prentiss, Union	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Randy P. Boyd	19	Itawamba, Lee	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Chris Brown	20	Itawamba, Lee, Monroe	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Donnie Bell	21	Itawamba, Tishomingo	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Preston E. Sullivan	22	Chickasaw, Pontotoc	D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	63	D
Jim Beckett	23	Calhoun, Grenada, Lafayette, Webster	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Jeff Hale	24	DeSoto	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Dan Eubanks	25	DeSoto	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Orlando W. Paden	26	Bolivar, Coahoma	D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	88	B+
Kenneth Walker	27	Attala, Leake, Madison, Yazoo	D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	88	B+
Robert Foster	28	DeSoto	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Abe Hudson	29	Bolivar, Sunflower	D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	88	B+

Name	District	County	Party	HB 299	HB 373	HB 509	HB 638	HB 645	HB 812	HB 1033	SB 2710	ACLU %	Grade
ACLU POSITION				YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO		
Robert E. Huddleston	30	Bolivar, Quitman, Sunflower, Tallahatchie	D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	88	B+
Sara Richardson Thomas	31	Bolivar, Humphries, Sunflower, Washington	D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	88	B+
Willie J. Perkins, Sr.	32	Leflore	D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	88	B+
Tommy Reynolds	33	Grenada, Tallahatchie, Yalobusha	D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	63	D
Kevin Horan	34	Carroll, Grenada, Holmes, Leflore, Tallahatchie	D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	63	D
Joey Hood	35	Attala, Choctaw, Webster, Winston	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Karl Gibbs	36	Clay, Monroe	D	Y	Y	Y	N	P	Y	Y	N	86	B
Gary A. Chism	37	Clay, Lowndes, Oktibbeha	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Tyrone Ellis	38	Clay, Lowndes, Oktibbeha	D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	88	B+
Jeff Smith	39	Lowndes, Monroe	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Ashley Henley	40	DeSoto	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Kabir Karriem	41	Lowndes	D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	88	B+
Carl L. Mickens	42	Lowndes, Noxubee, Winston	D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	75	C
Loyd B. (Rob) Roberson II	43	Oktibbeha, Winston	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
C. Scott Bounds	44	Leake, Neshoba	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Michael T. Evans	45	Kemper, Lauderdale, Neshoba, Winston	D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Karl Oliver	46	Carroll, Grenada, Leflore, Montgomery, Webster	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Bryant W. Clark	47	Attala, Holmes, Yazoo	D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	88	B+
Jason White	48	Attala, Carroll, Holmes, Leake	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Willie L. Bailey	49	Washington	D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	88	B+
John W. Hines	50	Bolivar, Issaquena, Washington	D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	88	B+
Rufus E. Straughter	51	Humphreys, Sharkey, Yazoo	D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	88	B+
Bill Kinkade	52	DeSoto, Marshall	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Vince Mangold	53	Franklin, Jefferson Davis, Lawrence, Lincoln, Pike	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F

Name	District	County	Party	HB 299	HB 373	HB 509	HB 638	HB 645	HB 812	HB 1033	SB 2710	ACLU %	Grade
ACLU POSITION				YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO		
Alex Monsour	54	Issaquena, Warren, Yazoo	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Oscar Denton	55	Warren	D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	88	B+
Philip Gunn	56	Hinds, Madison	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Edward Blackmon, Jr.	57	Madison	D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	88	B+
Joel Bomgar	58	Madison	R	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	75	C
Brent Powell	59	Rankin	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
John L. Moore	60	Rankin	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	57	F
Ray Rogers	61	Rankin	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Tom Weathersby	62	Copiah, Rankin, Simpson	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Deborah Butler Dixon	63	Hinds, Warren, Yazoo	D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	A	71	C-
William C. Denny, Jr.	64	Hinds, Madison	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Christopher Bell	65	Hinds	D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	88	B+
Jarvis Dortch	66	Hinds	D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	88	B+
Earle S. Banks	67	Hinds	D	Y	A	Y	N	A	Y	Y	N	83	B
Credell Calhoun	68	Hinds, Rankin	D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	88	B+
Alyce Griffin Clarke	69	Hinds	D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	A	86	B
Kathy Sykes	70	Hinds	D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	88	B+
Adrienne Wooten	71	Hinds	D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	88	B+
Deborah Gibbs	72	Hinds, Madison	D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	88	B+
Cory T. Wilson	73	Madison	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Mark Baker	74	Rankin	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Tom Miles	75	Rankin, Scott	D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Gregory Holloway, Sr.	76	Claiborne, Copiah, Hinds	D	Y	Y	Y	N	P	Y	Y	N	86	B
Andy Gipson	77	Rankin, Simpson	R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Randy Rushing	78	Leake, Newton, Scott	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Mark K. Tullos	79	Jasper, Smith	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Omeria Scott	80	Clarke, Jasper, Jones	D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	88	B+
Steve Horne	81	Clarke, Lauderdale	R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Charles Young, Jr.	82	Lauderdale	D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	88	B+
Greg Snowden	83	Lauderdale	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
William Shirley	84	Clarke, Jasper, Newton	R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
America "Chuck" Middleton	85	Claiborne, Franklin, Jefferson, Warren	D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	75	C
Shane Barnett	86	Greene, Perry, Wayne	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Chris Johnson	87	Forrest, Lamar	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Gary V. Staples	88	Jasper, Jones	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Donnie Scoggin	89	Jones	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F

Name	District	County	Party	HB 299	HB 373	HB 509	HB 638	HB 645	HB 812	HB 1033	SB 2710	ACLU %	Grade
ACLU POSITION				YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO		
Noah Sanford	90	Covington, Jefferson Davis, Simpson	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Bob Evans	91	Copiah, Covington, Jefferson Davis, Lawrence, Simpson	D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	63	D
Becky Currie	92	Copiah, Lawrence, Lincoln	R	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	43	F
Timmy Ladner	93	Hancock, Pearl River, Stone	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	38	F
Robert L. Johnson, III	94	Adams, Franklin, Jefferson	D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	88	B+
Patricia H. Willis	95	Hancock, Harrison	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Angela Cockerham	96	Adams, Amite, Pike, Wilkinson	D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	88	B+
Sam C. Mims, V	97	Adams, Amite, Franklin, Pike	R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	38	F
David W. Myers	98	Pike, Walthall	D	Y	Y	Y	N	A	N	Y	A	67	D+
Bill Pigott	99	Lamar, Marion, Walthall	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Ken Morgan	100	Lamar, Marion	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Brad A. Touchstone	101	Lamar	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
	102	Forrest, Lamar	R	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percy W. Watson	103	Forrest	D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	88	B+
Larry Byrd	104	Forrest	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Roun McNeal	105	George, Greene, Perry	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
John Glen Corley	106	Lamar, Pearl River	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Doug McLeod	107	George, Stone	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
	108	Pearl River	R	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Manly Barton	109	George, Jackson	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Jeramey D. Anderson	110	Jackson	D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	88	B+
Charles Busby	111	Jackson	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
John O. Read	112	Jackson	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
H. B. "Hank" Zuber, III	113	Jackson	R	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	57	F
Jeffrey S. Guice	114	Harrison, Jackson	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Randall H. Patterson	115	Harrison	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Casey Eure	116	Harrison	R	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	57	F
Scott DeLano	117	Harrison	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Greg Haney	118	Harrison	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	43	F
Sonya Williams-Barnes	119	Harrison	D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	88	B+
Richard Bennett	120	Harrison	R	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	57	F
Carolyn Crawford	121	Harrison	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
David Baria	122	Hancock	D	Y	Y	Y	N	A	Y	Y	N	86	B

SENATE

Name	District	County	Party	HB299	HB 638	HB 645	HB 812	HB 1033	SB 2710	ACLU %	Grade
ACLU POSITION				YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO		
Chris Massey	1	DeSoto	R	Y	A	Y	A	Y	Y	50	F
David Parker	2	DeSoto	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Nickey Browning	3	Benton, Pontotoc, Union	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Rita Parks	4	Alcorn, Tippah	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
JP Wilemon, Jr.	5	Itawamba, Prentiss, Tishomingo	D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Chad McMahan	6	Itawamba, Lee	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Hob Bryan	7	Itawamba, Lee, Monroe	D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	67	D+
Russell Jolly	8	Calhoun, Chickasaw, Lee, Pontotoc, Yalobusha	D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	60	D-
Gray Tollison	9	Lafayette, Panola	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Bill Stone	10	Marshall, Tate	D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	67	D+
Robert L. Jackson	11	Coahoma, Panola, Quitman, Tunica	D	Y	N	A	Y	Y	N	100	A
Derrick T. Simmons	12	Bolivar, Coahoma, Washington	D	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	100	A
Willie Simmons	13	Bolivar, Sunflower, Tallahatchie	D	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	100	A
Lydia Chassaniol	14	Attala, Carroll, Grenada, Leflore, Montgomery, Panola, Tallahatchie, Yalobusha	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Gary Jackson	15	Choctaw, Montgomery, Oktibbeha, Webster	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Angela Turner-Ford	16	Clay, Lowndes, Noxubee, Oktibbeha	D	Y	N	P	Y	Y	N	100	A
Charles Younger	17	Lowndes, Monroe	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Jenifer Branning	18	Leake, Neshoba, Winston	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Kevin Blackwell	19	DeSoto, Marshall	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Josh Harkins	20	Rankin	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Barbara Blackmon	21	Attala, Holmes, Leake, Madison, Yazoo	D	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	100	A
Eugene Clarke	22	Bolivar, Humphreys, Madison, Sharkey, Washington, Yazoo	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
W. Briggs Hopson, III	23	Issaquena, Warren, Yazoo	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F

Name	District	County	Party	HB299	HB 638	HB 645	HB 812	HB 1033	SB 2710	ACLU %	Grade
ACLU POSITION				YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO		
David Jordan	24	Grenada, Holmes, Humphreys, Leflore, Tallahatchie	D	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	100	A
J. Walter Michel, III	25	Hinds, Madison	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
John Horhn	26	Hinds, Madison	D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	83	B
Hillman Frazier	27	Hinds	D	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	100	A
Sollie B. Norwood	28	Hinds	D	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	100	A
David Blount	29	Hinds	D	Y	N	N	Y	Y	A	100	A
Dean Kirby	30	Rankin	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Terry Burton	31	Lauderdale, Newton, Scott	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Sampson Jackson, II	32	Kemper, Lauderdale, Noxubee, Winston	D	Y	Y	P	Y	Y	N	80	B-
Videt Carmichael	33	Clarke, Lauderdale	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Juan Barnett	34	Forrest, Jasper, Jones	D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	83	B
Chris Caughman	35	Copiah, Rankin, Simpson	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Albert Butler	36	Claiborne, Copiah, Hinds, Jefferson	D	Y	N	P	Y	Y	N	100	A
Bob M. Dearing	37	Adams, Amite, Franklin, Pike	D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Tammy Witherspoon	38	Adams, Amite, Pike, Walthall, Wilkinson	D	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	100	A
Sally Doty	39	Copiah, Lawrence, Lincoln, Walthall	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Angela Hill	40	Marion, Pearl River	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	60	D-
Joey Fillingane	41	Covington, Forrest, Jefferson Davis, Lamar, Smith	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Chris McDaniel	42	Forrest, Jones	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Dennis DeBar	43	George, Greene, Wayne	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
John Polk	44	Lamar, Pearl River	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Billy Hudson	45	Forrest, Perry	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Philip Moran	46	Hancock, Harrison	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Joseph M. Seymour	47	Jackson, Pearl River, Stone	R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	67	D+
Deborah Dawkins	48	Harrison	D	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	100	A
Sean Tindell	49	Harrison	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Tommy Gollott	50	Harrison	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	60	D-
Michael Watson	51	Jackson	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Brice Wiggins	52	Jackson	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F



The ACLU of Mississippi is dedicated to promoting, defending, and extending civil liberties to all Mississippians with emphasis on issues related to criminal justice reform, equality and freedom of speech and expression. We accomplish our mission through legislation, litigation, and advocacy.

