



ACLU

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
of MISSISSIPPI

CONGRESS SHALL MAKE NO LA
an establishment of religion, or pro
exercise thereof; or abridging the fr
or of the press; or the right of the p
to assemble, and to petition the G
redress of grievances.

THE FIRST



2016

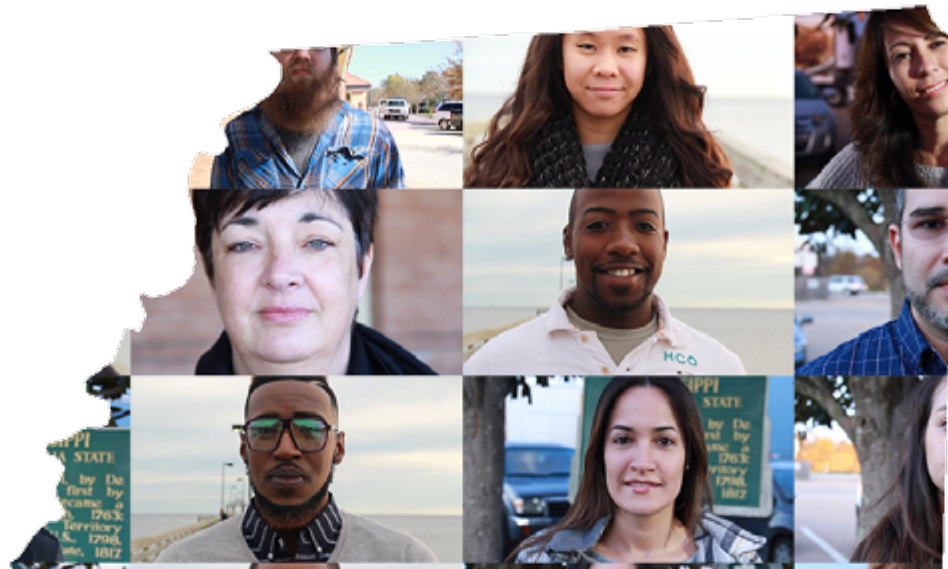
Legislative Score Card

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



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	4
2016 Legislative Score Card	5
Commitment to Criminal Justice Reform	6
Extend Equality to All Mississippians	8
Guarantee Freedom of Speech, Expression, Protecting Privacy & Public Access	12
Other Legislative Actions	14
The Scorecard	15
House of Representatives	16
Senate	20



“In our country, all people - regardless of wealth or poverty, status or stature, color or creed – are entitled to a set of undeniable rights: equal protection, fundamental fairness and impartial justice. These rights define the essence and purpose of America.”

– Vanita Gupta

Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, head of the Civil Rights Division at the U.S. Department of Justice, and former deputy legal director for the American Civil Liberties Union



Introduction

Mississippi's story, all 200 years of it, has been a mix of triumphs and tragedies.

The American Civil Liberties Union of Mississippi was birthed in 1969 during the thick of the Civil Rights Movement. In Mississippi at that time, civil rights workers were experiencing some of the harshest punishments for demonstrating against unjust laws and institutionalized discrimination. The powers that be violated basic constitutional rights of many, from the right to vote, to the right to speak out against one's government without arrest, to the right of equal treatment under the law.

Blood has been spilt over the subjugation of a people and the descendants of those people demanding human and civil rights. Wood, steel, and brick have rebuilt communities after devastation time after time again. Families have been displaced only to resettle and redefine our economic future.

It is because of the resilience of the people of Mississippi, our unforgettable history, and our desire for a more equitable society that the ACLU of Mississippi seeks a fair and balanced criminal justice system, that we defend the rights and privileges that freedom encompasses, and that we demand equal protections for all that call Mississippi home. We believe that it is important that our members know how their state legislators have voted on critical issues that reflect this desire.

The ACLU of Mississippi is proud to present the 2016 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.





2016 Legislative Score Card

The ACLU of Mississippi presented to our legislators and governor the 2016 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 2016 Legislative Score Card. The Score Card highlighted “Champions” of equity and inclusion and held accountable those who failed to promote racial, cultural, and economic justice.

The 2016 Legislative Score Card continues that mission. We invite you to use this educational document as an advocacy tool that will surely help you as you engage with your leaders.

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 story so far. 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 = 97

Out of the 97 Total Tracked, 41 Bills Were Supportive of Equity (+) = 42%

Out of the 97 Total Tracked, 56 Bills Created Barriers or Rolled Back Rights (-) = 58%

Out of the 97 Total Tracked, 13 Became Law = 18%

Out of the 41 Bills That Were Supportive of Equity, Only 6 Became Law = 15%

Out of the 56 Bills That Created Barriers or Rolled Back Rights, 7 Became Law = 13%



Commitment to Criminal Justice Reform

Grade: A

18 Criminal Justice Reform Bills Tracked.

Out of the 18 Bills Tracked, 15 Were Supportive of Equity (+) = 83%

Out of the 18 Bills Tracked, 3 Created Barriers or Rolled Back Rights (-) = 17%

Out of the 18 Total Tracked, 2 Became Law = 11%

Both Were Supportive of Equity (+) = 100%

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:

- End the incarceration of indigent people for non-payment of misdemeanor fines and provide more resources toward a statewide indigent defense system
- Implement policies around the proper usage of body cameras
- Obtain written consent for searches
- Promote alternatives to incarceration and establish practices that reduce recidivism

Reduce Mississippi's Prison Population

While Mississippi's prison population has shrunk as the result of sentencing and drug policy reforms, there is still much work to be done to stop the disproportionate jailing of poor people and communities of color.

(+) HB 351 and SB 2705 would have allowed violent offenders, convicted between the years of 1995-2014, to become eligible for parole after serving a minimum of ten years with a record of good conduct.

Died in Committee.

(+) HB 1314 and SB 2490 would have legislatively remedied the resurgence of modern-day debtors' prisons in Mississippi – evidenced by federal class action lawsuits against two of its largest cities. These bills, proposed by the ACLU of Mississippi, would have brought Mississippi law in line with constitutional requirements concerning the right to pre-jailing ability-to-pay hearings and to counsel prior to the imprisonment of people for non-payment of fines.

Died in Committee.

(+) SB 2512 would have required new private prisons to show that their facility can result in a recidivism rate that is 10% less than the recidivism rate for Department of Corrections facilities. This legislation was an outcome-focused approach to private prison bidding that would ensure a return on the state's corrections spending investment.

Died in Committee.

(+) **SB 2791** would have clarified the list of offenses that make offenders convicted between the years of 1995-2014 ineligible for parole. It had the potential to expand HB 585 parole reforms.

Died in Conference.

(-) **HB 647** would have provided that anyone who failed to pay a fine or appear in municipal court would be found guilty of a misdemeanor. It completely ignored the spotlight cast on modern-day debtors' prisons within our state, but continued the criminalization of poverty in direct violation of the U.S. Constitution.

Died in Committee.

Promote Community Policing, Transparency and Accountability

(+) **SB 2477** would have created a task force to address the lack of transparency in civil asset forfeiture. Similar bills included HB 764, HB 1407, HB 1410, SB 2330. Note: SB 2477 became HB 1410 by Senate amendment.

HB 1410 was approved by the Governor. All others died in committee.

(+) **SB 2656** would have required written consent to search during contact with law enforcement officers. It allowed for transparency and accountability on both sides of the badge during routine traffic stops.

Died in Committee.

(-) **HB 1399** would have required municipal governments to provide police officers with body-worn cameras, required police officers to wear cameras while on patrol, and made an officer's failure to wear the camera a misdemeanor offense. This bill lacked any law enforcement guidelines or limitations when police must record encounters, who can access such footage, nor did it provide privacy protections for those recorded.

Died in Committee.

(+) **HB 669 and SB 2490** would have required that law enforcement officers employed by agencies that provide body-worn cameras operate the cameras and store the footage according to guidelines designed to ensure transparency and accountability while protecting privacy concerns. This legislation struck the right balance between police accountability, transparency, and privacy. The ACLU of Mississippi proposed both measures.

Died in Committee.

Support Restorative Justice

(-) **HB 548** would have required residents convicted of a second misdemeanor DUI to get a special car tag to broadcast their offense. Mississippi already has an effective interlocking ignition device law that would prevent habitual DUI offenders from the roadways. Not only would such practices deny those who have paid their debts of equal treatment, but would also damage police-community relations and hinder the successful rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders into society.

Died in Committee.

(+) **HB 1328** gives justice courts judges the authority to expunge misdemeanor convictions. This legislation extends opportunities for citizens by reducing those collateral consequences that could impact their overall well-being.

Approved by the Governor.



Extend Equality to All Mississippians

Grade: F

Extend Equality to All Mississippians 61 Bills Chosen.

Out of the 61 Bills Chosen, 21 Bills Were Supportive of Equity (+) = 34%

Out of the 61 Bills Chosen, 40 Created Barriers or Rolled Back Rights (-) = 66%

Out of the 61 Bills Chosen, 6 Became Law = 10%

Out of the 6 Bills that Became Law, 2 Were Supportive of Equity (+) = 33%

Out of the 6 Bills that Became Law, 4 Created Barriers or Rolled Back Rights (-) = 67%

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 2016 legislative session.

We asked legislators to:

- Increase access to opportunity for immigrant members of our community.
- Support legislation that allows members of the LGBTQ community to live openly, where identities, relationships, and families are respected.
- Promote fair treatment on the job, in schools, in housing, public places, health care and government programs
- Oppose any legislation that compromises human and worker rights.

Expanding Access to Opportunities for Immigrants

(-) HB 591 and SB 2306 would have prohibited municipalities from designating themselves as “sanctuary cities,” particularly for undocumented immigrants looking to establish permanent resident status in the U.S. Any legislation that limits further home rule of municipalities in this state is detrimental to the growth of the state.

HB 591 died in Committee. SB 2360 died in Conference.

(-) HB 654 would have required that every document or instrument of record be written in English only. Although the official language of the state of Mississippi is English, our state is made up of diverse cultures and languages. It is imperative that official documents be translated into other languages so that all of our citizens receive the fairness they deserve in all legal and governmental proceedings.

Died in Committee.

Protecting the LGBT Community

(-) **HB 586 and HB 1342** would have given judges and supervisors the right to refuse to perform marriage ceremonies based on their religious beliefs.

(-) **HB 737** would have given clergy and other officials the right to refuse to perform marriage ceremonies based on their religious beliefs.

These measures open the door for discrimination and limit the rights of groups that could be targeted by a religious objection.

Died in Committee.

(-) **HB 1258** would have required transgender persons to provide medical proof of their transition prior to using a restroom facility consistent with their gender identity. This is the type of discrimination the ACLU has steadfastly fought against since its inception.

Died in Committee.

(-) **HB 1523** “The Protecting Freedom of Conscience from Government Discrimination Act” allowed discrimination by individuals, religiously-affiliated organizations, and businesses based on religious beliefs or moral convictions regarding marriage for same-sex couples, transgender people, and sexual relationship outside of a heterosexual marriage. Instead of protecting religion, this legislation would allow claims of religion as a pretext to prejudice with the sanction of state government.

Approved by the Governor. Overturned in Federal Court.

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

(-) **HB 1371** would have required persons who received government benefits to be drug-tested.

Died in Committee.

(+) **HB 624 and SB 2738** would have established the Mississippi Civil Rights Act, an inclusive, non-discriminatory law proposed by the ACLU of Mississippi and supported by the “We Are All Mississippi” Campaign. There is no state law that explicitly protects individuals from discrimination in housing, employment, or the use of public accommodations. This legislation would have provided the protection that all Mississippians deserve.

Died in Committee.

Protecting Women’s Rights

(+) **HB 638, HB 1167, and SB 2070** would have allowed mothers to be free from discrimination while helping nurture their children. Providing more accommodations for breastfeeding mothers should be encouraged in a society that promotes the general welfare of its citizens, especially those most vulnerable - our children.

HB 638 and HB 1167 died in Committee. SB 2070 was approved by the Governor.

(-) **HB 1308** was designed to criminalize legal abortion. By taking away the word “quick”, this legislation would make an abortion, even at the earliest stage of pregnancy, an act of wrongful death. A woman should have the right to control her health choices, and those choices should not be criminalized.

Died in Committee.

(-) HB 519 The “Mississippi Unborn Child Protection from Dismemberment Abortion Act” is designed to criminalize doctors who, in the process of performing an abortion, knowingly dismember a fetus upon extraction. This is yet another tool to deny women in the state of Mississippi the right to control their own health care decisions, therefore putting Mississippi women at risk.

Approved by the Governor.

SB 2238 prohibits the Division of Medicaid from reimbursing Planned Parenthood Federation of America for services provided, thus limiting the abilities of the organization to provide health care services that primarily serve low-income women.

Approved by the Governor.

Guaranteeing Safe and Supportive Schools

(+) HB 972, entitled “The Mississippi Student Safety Act,” properly addressed the issue of restraint and seclusion in our public schools by providing guidelines for the prevention of seclusion and the prevention/reduction of restraint on students in classrooms.

Died in Committee.

(-) HB 91 (along with HB 36, HB 164, HB 206, HB 212, HB 218, HB 223, HB 1010, HB 1015, SB 2159, SB 2436) provided for school choice, the ability for parents to move their children out of one school into a school more preferable to them. These measures would have created negative, long-term consequences on the public school system in Mississippi by expending already strained resources.

Died in Committee.

MAEP Funding

(-) HB 458 called for all of the code sections pertaining to the Mississippi Adequate Education Program (MAEP) be brought forward. The MAEP is the formula that the state legislature uses to determine financial support for local public school districts. The MAEP has only been fully funded twice since its adoption. This bill attached a reverse repealer, which would have forced the bill to a conference committee where three members of the House and three members of the Senate, appointed by the Speaker and Lieutenant Governor, could make changes. The only issue we see with MAEP and any potential changes is that it has been historically underfunded, thus hindering students’ rights to a quality public education.

Died in Conference.

School-to-Prison Pipeline

(+) HB 67 would have allowed school districts, in lieu of suspension/expulsion for a first-time offense, to commit those students to at least 40 hours of community service. This alternative is at least one option to prevent students from being funneled into the schoolhouse to jailhouse pipeline.

Died in Committee.

(+) SB2337 and HB1001, both proposed by the ACLU of Mississippi, required uniform statewide training for School Resource Officers (SROs). In an effort to combat the issue of schools scaling up police presence with the implementation of School Resource Officers and the tendency for these officers to criminalize typical adolescent behavior, these bills created a safe school environment for all and reduced reliance on the criminal justice system.

They would have required all SROs to complete training prior to being permitted to serve in a school and provide them with the tools necessary to ensure safety, while respecting the rights of students and the overall school climate.

Died in Committee.

Protecting Voting Rights

(+) **HB 809 and SB 2647** was intended to create an online voter registration system for Mississippi's citizens.

HB 809 was approved by the Governor, but limited to only allowing current registered voters to update their status. SB 2647 died in Committee.

(+) **HB 121, HB 796, HB 864, SB 2513, and SB 2681** would have allowed for early voting 21 days prior to any given election in Mississippi. Giving voters more access to participate in the process strengthens our democracy.

Died in Committee.

(-) **HB 124, HB 801, SB 2097, SB 2167, and SB 2673** were all measures to raise the qualifying fees for elective office. This measure would have limited the number of people who can qualify to run for a position in government, thus limiting participation in the democratic process.

SB 2167 was approved by the Governor. All others died in Committee.

(+) **HB 799** would have set a time limit on when precincts could be changed. The bill allowed for municipalities to have seven years from the previous Census to make such a change and only during that time. Since pre-clearance with the US Department of Justice is no longer required since the Shelby v. Holder decision, this would have served as an effective way to limit precinct changes that could cause confusion and lead to a decline in voter participation.

Died in Committee.

(+) **HB 797 and SB 2580** were technical measures, primarily to incorporate the use of the Statewide Elections Management System, Mississippi's voting roll, into the state Election Code.

HB 797 died in Conference. SB 2580 died on Senate Calendar.

(-) **HB 868** sought to change the makeup of Mississippi's 1st Supreme Court District, commonly referred to as the Central District, by adding Simpson County. This piece of legislation had the potential to dilute the black voting age population in the district, making it harder for Blacks to have representation on the Supreme Court, the Transportation Commission, and the Public Service Commission.

Died in Senate Committee.

(+) **HCR 52** called for a referendum to be held in November 2016 on the issue of restoring suffrage (voting) rights to those individuals that have completed their sentences/restitution in the correctional system if they have committed an offense in which their rights were revoked. The only offenses exempted are murder, rape and statutory rape. Restoration of voting rights leads to citizens becoming more engaged in the community and less likely to return to the prison system.

(+) **HB 863** has the same intent, but only for nonviolent offenders and no referendum.

Died in Committee.



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

Grade: D

18 Guarantee Freedom of Speech, Expression, Protecting Privacy & Public Access Bills Chosen.

Out of the 18 Bills Chosen, 5 Were Supportive of Equity = 28%

Out of the 18 Bills Chosen, 13 Created Barriers or Rolled Back Rights = 72%

Out of the 18 Bills Chosen, 5 Became Law = 28%

Out of the 5 Bills that Became Law, 2 Were Supportive of Equity (+) = 40%

Out of the 5 Bills that Became Law, 3 Created Barriers or Rolled Back Rights (-) = 60%

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 675 provided civil and criminal immunity for a church or place of worship for any actions of its members while on the property. Whereas the U.S. Constitution protects religious expression, there are exceptions when that expression clearly is a danger to individual liberties or the general welfare.

Died in Committee.

(-) HB 50 was intended to incorporate creationism in the curriculum of public schools. It was a backdoor attempt to bypass the Epperson decision, which stated that teaching creationism and banning evolution theory was a violation of the Establishment Clause of the First Amendment.

Died in Committee.

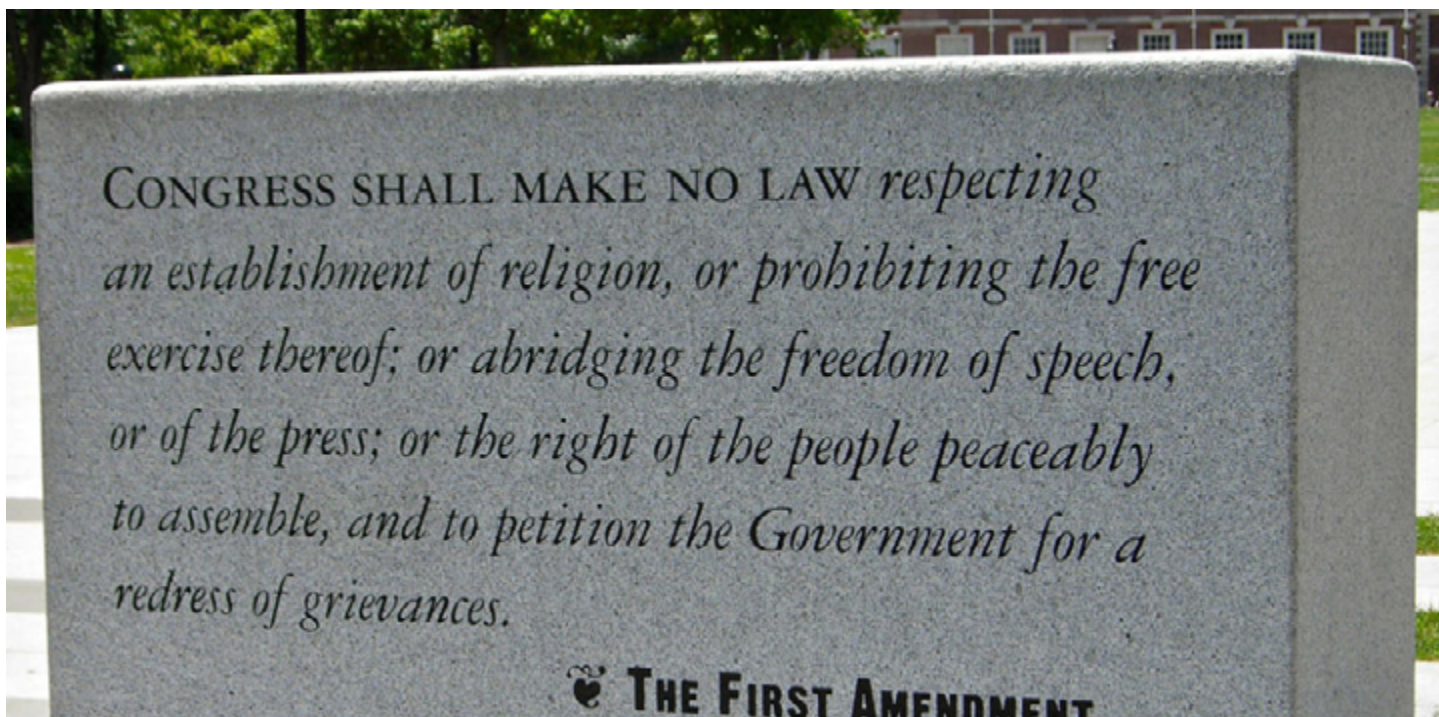
(-) HB 840 would have made the Holy Bible the state book of Mississippi. This bill was in direct violation of the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, as it promoted one religion over others.

Died in Committee.

Protecting Freedom of Speech & Expression

(-) HB 786 “The Mississippi Church Protection Act” is similar to HB 675 in that it provides immunity to armed church groups. Though well intentioned in light of the tragedy in South Carolina, giving “Castle Law” protections to an armed church “militia” could be abused, especially in demonstrations of free speech and expression.

Approved by the Governor.



(-) HB 224, HB 1005, and HB 1543 required that the Pledge of Allegiance be recited daily in the public schools. HB 224 and HB 1543 both imposed financial penalties if the pledge was not recited daily. These bills were in direct violation of the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.

Died in Committee.

(-) HB 958 and HB 49 attempted to silence and intimidate education professionals by prohibiting all political activity during school hours, including sporting events and other extracurricular activities at elementary schools, middle schools, high schools, community colleges and institutions of higher learning. It even prohibited these professionals from discussing issues with their elected representatives, whether or not those issues were related to a political campaign.

Died in Committee.

Protecting Privacy

(-) HB 578 and SB 2078, or the “See Something, Say Something Act,” provides civil and criminal immunity for anyone who makes a report of suspicious activity. While the ACLU of Mississippi supports citizen involvement in enhancing public safety, this type of legislation has proven to lead to more dead ends than substantial intelligence gathering in other states. What is even more troubling is that anyone who is not a law enforcement professional and has no professional training or background can determine what “suspicious behavior” is. There must be a balance of power between accuser and accused. HB 578 and SB 2078 disrupt that balance by limiting an individual’s right to seek legal redress for false accusations.

HB 578 was approved by the Governor. SB 2078 died in Committee.

(+) HB 646 was intended to protect children when testifying as witnesses/victims in criminal court proceedings.

Died in Committee.

(+) **SB 2485** would have prohibited drones from being flown within 100 yards of the boundaries of any state correctional facility. This was an important safety measure for those working in those facilities, as well as those individuals housed in those facilities.

Died in House Committee.

Protecting Public Access

(-) **HB 699 and SB 2237** would keep secret those involved in executions, including the execution team and lethal injection drug providers; thus, depriving a citizen of the meaningful due process rights guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution. If Mississippi continues to sentence and execute death row prisoners, the process must remain transparent and the government accountable to the people of this State.

HB 699 died in Committee. SB 2237 was approved by the Governor.

(+) **SB 2443** stated that all private prisons' financial and operational reports be considered open records to the public. This level of accountability is necessary to ensure that private correctional facilities are on par with state-run facilities.

Died in Committee.

(+) **SB 2533** revises the Open Records Law by allowing information provided by third parties to public bodies be released ten days after notification. This provides for timely release of records after a proper review and consent.

Approved by the Governor.

(+) **SB 2081** clarifies the Open Meetings Act, making meetings held by governmental entities through video and conference calls subject to the act. This allows the public to remain informed, and thus holds their elected officials accountable for their various policies and goals.

Approved by the Governor.

Other Legislative Actions

(-) **HB 781 and SB 2236** would have offered alternate means of carrying out an execution if the current means were deemed unconstitutional. Options to carry out an execution as presented, which included a firing squad, are deemed as cruel and unusual punishment and should not be available.

Died in Committee.

The Scorecard

Method

The legislative scorecard includes those bills which had floor action in both the House and Senate; ten issues for the House and ten 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” appears in the column. Absent votes are not tallied into the score. Legislators with N/A were recently elected and did not participate in the 2016 legislative session. 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-
60 and below	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 1523	HB 809	HB 519	HB 1410	SB 2237	SB 2306	SB 2238	HB 1328	SB 2533	HB 578	SB 2070	SB 2167	HB 786	ACLU %	Grade
ACLU POSITION				NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO		
Lester “Bubba” Carpenter	1	Alcorn, Tishomingo	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	39	F
Nick Bain	2	Alcorn	D	A	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	36	F
William Tracey Arnold	3	Alcorn, Prentiss	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	39	F
Jody Steverson	4	Alcorn, Tippah	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	46	F
John G. Faulkner	5	Benton, Lafayette, Marshall, Tate	D	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	A	75	C
Dana Criswell	6	DeSoto	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	39	F
Steve Hopkins	7	DeSoto	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	39	F
John Thomas “Trey” Lamar, III	8	Lafayette, Tate	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	39	F
Cedric Burnett	9	Coahoma, Quitman, Tate, Tunica	D	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	69	D+
Nolan Mettetal	10	Lafayette, Panola, Tallahatchie	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	39	F
Lataisha Jackson	11	Panola, Tate	D	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	85	B
Jay Hughes	12	Lafayette	D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	77	C+
Steve Massengill	13	Benton, Lafayette, Marshall, Union	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	39	F
Margaret Ellis Rogers	14	Union	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	39	F
Mac Huddleston	15	Pontotoc	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	39	F
Steve Holland	16	Lee, Monroe	D	A	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	83	B
Shane Aguirre	17	Lee	R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	46	F
Jerry R. Turner	18	Lee, Prentiss, Union	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	P	A	Y	40	F
Randy P. Boyd	19	Itawamba, Lee	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	39	F
Chris Brown	20	Itawamba, Lee, Monroe	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	39	F
Donnie Bell	21	Itawamba, Tishomingo	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	39	F
Preston E. Sullivan	22	Chickasaw, Pontotoc	D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	46	F
Jim Beckett	23	Calhoun, Grenada, Lafayette, Webster	R	A	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	20	F
Jeff Hale	24	DeSoto	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	39	F
Dan Eubanks	25	DeSoto	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	46	F
Orlando W. Paden	26	Bolivar, Coahoma	D	N	Y	A	Y	P	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	91	A-
Kenneth Walker	27	Attala, Leake, Madison, Yazoo	D	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	77	C+
Robert Foster	28	DeSoto	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	46	F
Abe Hudson	29	Bolivar, Sunflower	D	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Robert E. Huddleston	30	Bolivar, Quitman, Sunflower, Tallahatchie	D	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	92	A-

Name	District	County	Party	HB 1523	HB 809	HB 519	HB 1410	SB 2237	SB 2306	SB 2238	HB 1328	SB 2533	HB 578	SB 2070	SB 2167	HB 786	ACLU %	Grade
ACLU POSITION				NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO		
Sara Richardson Thomas	31	Bolivar, Humphries, Sunflower, Washington	D	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	77	C+
Willie J. Perkins, Sr.	32	Leflore	D	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	92	A-
Tommy Reynolds	33	Grenada, Tallahatchie, Yalobusha	D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	46	F
Kevin Horan	34	Carroll, Grenada, Holmes, Leflore, Tallahatchie	D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	A	Y	50	F
Joey Hood	35	Attala, Choctaw, Webster, Winston	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	46	F
Karl Gibbs	36	Clay, Monroe	D	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	69	D+
Gary A. Chism	37	Clay, Lowndes, Oktibbeha	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	39	F
Tyrone Ellis	38	Clay, Lowndes, Oktibbeha	D	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	92	A-
Jeff Smith	39	Lowndes, Monroe	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	39	F
Ashley Henley	40	DeSoto	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	39	F
Kabir Karriem	41	Lowndes	D	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	85	B
Carl L. Mickens	42	Lowndes, Noxubee, Winston	D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	62	D-
Loyd B. (Rob) Roberson II	43	Oktibbeha, Winston	R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	46	F
C. Scott Bounds	44	Leake, Neshoba	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	39	F
Michael T. Evans	45	Kemper, Lauderdale, Neshoba, Winston	D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	46	F
Karl Oliver	46	Carroll, Grenada, Leflore, Montgomery, Webster	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	39	F
Bryant W. Clark	47	Attala, Holmes, Yazoo	D	A	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	A	Y	N	Y	Y	N	73	C
Jason White	48	Attala, Carroll, Holmes, Leake	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	39	F
Willie L. Bailey	49	Washington	D	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	85	B
John W. Hines	50	Bolivar, Issaquena, Washington	D	N	Y	A	Y	A	N	A	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	N	89	B+
Rufus E. Straughter	51	Humphreys, Sharkey, Yazoo	D	N	Y	N	Y	Y	A	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	92	A-
Bill Kinkade	52	DeSoto, Marshall	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	39	F
Vince Mangold	53	Franklin, Jefferson Davis, Lawrence, Lincoln, Pike	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	39	F
Alex Monsour	54	Issaquena, Warren, Yazoo	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	39	F
Oscar Denton	55	Warren	D	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	69	D+
Philip Gunn	56	Hinds, Madison	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	39	F
Edward Blackmon, Jr.	57	Madison	D	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	92	A-

Name	District	County	Party	HB 1523	HB 809	HB 519	HB 1410	SB 2237	SB 2306	SB 2238	HB 1328	SB 2533	HB 578	SB 2070	SB 2167	HB 786	ACLU %	Grade
ACLU POSITION				NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO		
Joel Bomgar	58	Madison	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	54	F
Brent Powell	59	Rankin	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	39	F
John L. Moore	60	Rankin	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	33	F
Ray Rogers	61	Rankin	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	39	F
Tom Weathersby	62	Copiah, Rankin, Simpson	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	39	F
Deborah Butler Dixon	63	Hinds, Warren, Yazoo	D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	50	F
William C. Denny, Jr.	64	Hinds, Madison	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	39	F
Christopher Bell	65	Hinds	D	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	85	B
Jarvis Dortch	66	Hinds	D	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	92	A-
Earle S. Banks	67	Hinds	D	N	Y	A	Y	P	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	91	A-
Credell Calhoun	68	Hinds, Rankin	D	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	77	C+
Alyce Griffin Clarke	69	Hinds	D	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	77	C+
Kathy Sykes	70	Hinds	D	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	A	92	A-
Adrienne Wooten	71	Hinds	D	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	92	A-
Deborah Gibbs	72	Hinds, Madison	D	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cory T. Wilson	73	Madison	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	31	F
Mark Baker	74	Rankin	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	39	F
Tom Miles	75	Rankin, Scott	D	A	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	40	F
Gregory Holloway, Sr.	76	Claiborne, Copiah, Hinds	D	N	Y	N	Y	Y	A	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	75	C
Andy Gipson	77	Rankin, Simpson	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	31	F
Randy Rushing	78	Leake, Newton, Scott	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	46	F
Mark K. Tullos	79	Jasper, Smith	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	39	F
Omeria Scott	80	Clarke, Jasper, Jones	D	A	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	A	Y	N	Y	Y	N	82	B+
Steve Horne	81	Clarke, Lauderdale	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	39	F
Charles Young, Jr.	82	Lauderdale	D	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	69	D+
Greg Snowden	83	Lauderdale	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	39	F
William Shirley	84	Clarke, Jasper, Newton	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	39	F
America "Chuck" Middleton	85	Claiborne, Franklin, Jefferson, Warren	D	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	100	A
Shane Barnett	86	Greene, Perry, Wayne	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	39	F
Chris Johnson	87	Forrest, Lamar	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	39	F
Gary V. Staples	88	Jasper, Jones	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	46	F
Donnie Scoggin	89	Jones	R	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Noah Sanford	90	Covington, Jefferson Davis, Simpson	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	39	F

Name	District	County	Party	HB 1523	HB 809	HB 519	HB 1410	SB 2237	SB 2306	SB 2238	HB 1328	SB 2533	HB 578	SB 2070	SB 2167	HB 786	ACLU %	Grade
ACLU POSITION				NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO		
Bob Evans	91	Copiah, Covington, Jefferson Davis, Lawrence, Simpson	D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	67	D+
Becky Currie	92	Copiah, Lawrence, Lincoln	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	31	F
Timmy Ladner	93	Hancock, Pearl River, Stone	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	39	F
Robert L. Johnson, III	94	Adams, Franklin, Jefferson	D	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	75	C
Patricia H. Willis	95	Hancock, Harrison	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	39	F
Angela Cockerham	96	Adams, Amite, Pike, Wilkinson	D	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	F
Sam C. Mims, V	97	Adams, Amite, Franklin, Pike	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	46	F
David W. Myers	98	Pike, Walthall	D	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	85	B
Bill Pigott	99	Lamar, Marion, Walthall	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	39	F
Ken Morgan	100	Lamar, Marion	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	39	F
Brad A. Touchstone	101	Lamar	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	39	F
Toby Barker	102	Forrest, Lamar	R	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	54	F
Percy W. Watson	103	Forrest	D	N	Y	A	Y	A	A	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	90	A-
Larry Byrd	104	Forrest	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	31	F
Roun McNeal	105	George, Greene, Perry	R	P	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	42	F
John Glen Corley	106	Lamar, Pearl River	R	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Doug McLeod	107	George, Stone	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	39	F
Mark Formby	108	Pearl River	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	33	F
Manly Barton	109	George, Jackson	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	39	F
Jeramey D. Anderson	110	Jackson	D	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	77	C+
Charles Busby	111	Jackson	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	39	F
John O. Read	112	Jackson	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	39	F
H. B. "Hank" Zuber, III	113	Jackson	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	39	F
Jeffrey S. Guice	114	Harrison, Jackson	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	39	F
Randall H. Patterson	115	Harrison	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	39	F
Casey Eure	116	Harrison	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	39	F
Scott DeLano	117	Harrison	R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	46	F
Greg Haney	118	Harrison	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	33	F
Sonya Williams-Barnes	119	Harrison	D	N	Y	N	Y	A	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	A	91	A-
Richard Bennett	120	Harrison	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	39	F
Carolyn Crawford	121	Harrison	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	46	F
David Baria	122	Hancock	D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	69	D+

SENATE

Name	District	County	Party	HB 1523	HB 809	HB 519	HB 1410	SB 2237	SB 2306	SB 2238	HB 1328	SB 2533	HB 578	SB 2070	SB 2167	HB 786	ACLU %	Grade
ACLU POSITION				NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO		
Chris Massey	1	DeSoto	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	39	F
David Parker	2	DeSoto	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	39	F
Nickey Browning	3	Benton, Pontotoc, Union	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	39	F
Rita Parks	4	Alcorn, Tippah	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	39	F
JP Wilemon, Jr.	5	Itawamba, Prentiss, Tishomingo	D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	39	F
Chad McMahan	6	Itawamba, Lee	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	46	F
Hob Bryan	7	Itawamba, Lee, Monroe	D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	69	D+
Russell Jolly	8	Calhoun, Chickasaw, Lee, Pontotoc, Yalobusha	D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	46	F
Gray Tollison	9	Lafayette, Panola	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	39	F
Bill Stone	10	Marshall, Tate	D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	46	F
Robert L. Jackson	11	Coahoma, Panola, Quitman, Tunica	D	N	Y	P	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	92	A-
Derrick T. Simmons	12	Bolivar, Coahoma, Washington	D	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	92	A-
Willie Simmons	13	Bolivar, Sunflower, Tallahatchie	D	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	77	C+
Lydia Chassaniol	14	Attala, Carroll, Grenada, Leflore, Montgomery, Panola, Tallahatchie, Yalobusha	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	39	F
Gary Jackson	15	Choctaw, Montgomery, Oktibbeha, Webster	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	39	F
Angela Turner	16	Clay, Lowndes, Noxubee, Oktibbeha	D	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	77	C+
Charles Younger	17	Lowndes, Monroe	R	Y	Y	P	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	42	F
Jenifer Branning	18	Leake, Neshoba, Winston	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	39	F
Kevin Blackwell	19	DeSoto, Marshall	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	39	F
Josh Harkins	20	Rankin	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	39	F
Barbara Blackmon	21	Attala, Holmes, Leake, Madison, Yazoo	D	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	92	A-
Eugene Clarke	22	Bolivar, Humphreys, Madison, Sharkey, Washington, Yazoo	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	42	F
W. Briggs Hopson, III	23	Issaquena, Warren, Yazoo	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	39	F

Name	District	County	Party	HB 1523	HB 809	HB 519	HB 1410	SB 2237	SB 2306	SB 2238	HB 1328	SB 2533	HB 578	SB 2070	SB 2167	HB 786	ACLU %	Grade
ACLU POSITION				NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO		
David Jordan	24	Grenada, Holmes, Humphreys, Leflore, Tallahatchie	D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	85	B
J. Walter Michel, III	25	Hinds, Madison	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	Y	N/A	Y	N/A	N/A	Y	33	F
John Horhn	26	Hinds, Madison	D	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	100	A
Hillman Frazier	27	Hinds	D	P	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	83	B
Sollie B. Norwood	28	Hinds	D	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	92	A-
David Blount	29	Hinds	D	N	Y	P	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	67	D+
Dean Kirby	30	Rankin	R	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	33	F
Terry Burton	31	Lauderdale, Newton, Scott	R	P	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	42	F
Sampson Jackson, II	32	Kemper, Lauderdale, Noxubee, Winston	D	N	Y	A	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	82	B-
Videt Carmichael	33	Clarke, Lauderdale	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	39	F
Juan Barnett	34	Forrest, Jasper, Jones	D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	77	C+
Chris Caughman	35	Copiah, Rankin, Simpson	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	39	F
Albert Butler	36	Claiborne, Copiah, Hinds, Jefferson	D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	77	C+
Bob M. Dearing	37	Adams, Amite, Franklin, Pike	D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	62	D-
Tammy Witherspoon	38	Adams, Amite, Pike, Walthall, Wilkinson	D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	77	C+
Sally Doty	39	Copiah, Lawrence, Lincoln, Walthall	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	39	F
Angela Hill	40	Marion, Pearl River	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	39	F
Joey Fillingane	41	Covington, Forrest, Jefferson Davis, Lamar, Smith	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	39	F
Chris McDaniel	42	Forrest, Jones	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	46	F
Dennis DeBar	43	George, Greene, Wayne	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	39	F
John Polk	44	Lamar, Pearl River	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	39	F
Billy Hudson	45	Forrest, Perry	R	A	A	A	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	44	F
Philip Moran	46	Hancock, Harrison	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	39	F
Joseph M. Seymour	47	Jackson, Pearl River, Stone	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	39	F
Deborah Dawkins	48	Harrison	D	N	Y	P	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	A	Y	N	A	100	A
Sean Tindell	49	Harrison	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	39	F
Tommy Gollott	50	Harrison	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	39	F
Michael Watson	51	Jackson	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	39	F
Brice Wiggins	52	Jackson	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	39	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.

