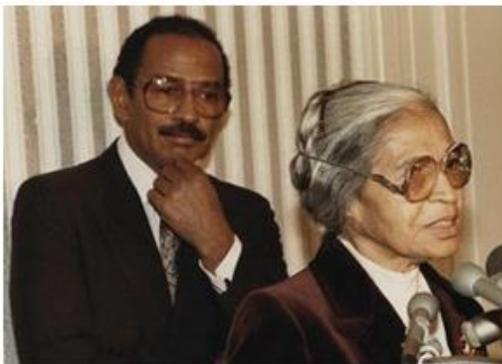
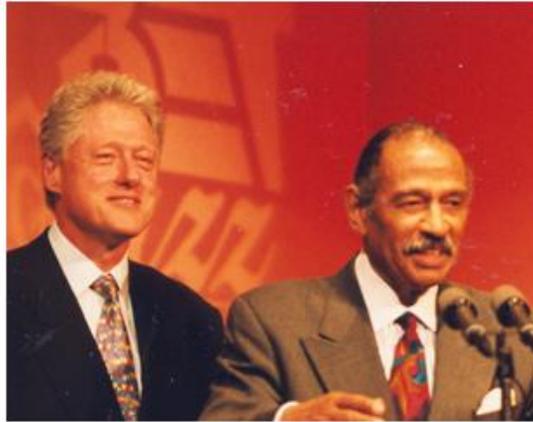


John Conyers, Jr.



A Record of Progress

**A Summary of Legislative & Related Achievements
1965 - Present**

Executive Summary

John Conyers, Jr. is the Dean of the U.S. House of Representatives. He was the first African-American Chair of the House Committee on the Judiciary and the second African-American Committee on Government Operations. Over the course of Rep. Conyers' career thus far, he has been responsible for more than 100 bills, amendments, and resolutions being enacted, including 57 that he was the overall lead sponsor, and an additional 56 pieces of legislation that he managed or was the lead Democratic sponsor. These include the Martin Luther King Holiday Act, the Voting Rights Act Reauthorizations, the Violence Against Women Act Reauthorizations, the Hate Crimes Prevention Act, Pattern and Practice legislation, the USA Freedom Act, the Alcoholic Beverage Labeling Act, the Fair Sentencing Act, the "Motor Voter" Act, and the Innocence Protection Act.

Rep. Conyers has paid particular attention to the Detroit area, working with other Members to secure more than \$850 million in grants and appropriated funding since 1993. He also successfully advocated for the Patent and Trademark Office to open their first ever satellite office in Detroit, creating over 160 new patent examiner and patent judge positions, secured an advance payment of \$28 million in federal funds from the Department of Health, and Human Services in 2003 to prevent the closing of the Detroit Medical Center. This year, Rep. Conyers assisted in preventing the closure of the Detroit office of the Internal Revenue Services, preserving 90 positions.

In addition, when Democrats have been in the Minority in the House, as the Ranking Member on the House Judiciary Committee, Rep. Conyers has vigorously and successfully led efforts to oppose initiatives that violate our Constitutional values and principles. When Republicans took power in 1995 and attempted to enact their "Contract with America," the largest portion of which went through the Judiciary Committee, it was Rep. Conyers who explained that a so-called "Balanced Budget Amendment" would primarily fall on the backs of seniors by raiding Social Security and Medicare Trust Funds; that term limits were anti-democratic; that limiting the exclusionary rule was inconsistent with constitutional due process rights; and that "tort reform" was another name for limiting victim rights. When Republicans sought to impeach then-President Clinton for a private affair, it was Rep. Conyers who reminded us that private misconduct was not the same as "high crimes and misdemeanors." More recently, when Republicans again took power in the House in 2011 and sought to enact Tea Party supported legislation that harmed immigrants, that undermined health and safety regulations and the rights of tort and medical malpractice victims, that violated the rights of women and the LGBTQ community, that undermined President Obama's signature Affordable Care Act, and that limited

gun safety, Rep. Conyers again led the successful efforts to stop these wrong-headed initiatives.

Rep. Conyers numerous legislative and related activities have continued whether he was a junior Member, Committee Chairman, or Ranking Member, as he has sought to work across the aisle and with other Members whenever possible. In addition, throughout his legislative career, Rep. Conyers has served as a singular beacon of hope for those facing poverty and injustice and in pursuing critical legislative causes. Whether it was being the first Member to offer a Martin Luther King Holiday bill after his 1968 assassination; the first Member to conduct hearings on violence against the LGBTQ community (hearing entitled “Anti-Gay Violence,” 1986), violence against Arab-Americans (1986), and AIDS in the African-American community (1994); the first Member to draw attention to the issue of harm caused by solitary confinement when he visited the so-called “Angola Three” in 2008 (Robert King, Herman Wallace, and Albert Woodfox -- who spent decades in solitary confinement in Angola LA State Prison – Mr. Wallace and Woodfox were released from solitary 4 days after Rep. Conyers visit); the first Member to help elevate the issue of environmental racism in 1993; and more recently being the first Member to introduce legislation to rein in the excesses of unelected emergency managers in Michigan, Rep. Conyers has never shied from a difficult legislative challenge.

Rep. Conyers has also been the leading Member of Congress in examining and responding to police misconduct. As Chair of the Subcommittee on Criminal Justice, he was the first Member to conduct hearings concerning the deadly use of force by police -- beginning in Los Angeles in 1980 (killing of Eulia Love); Miami in 1982 (killing of Neville Johnson and others); two hearings in New York City in 1983 (series of questionable arrests and beatings); followed by hearings in Dallas in 1987 (series of shootings). This oversight culminated with the 1994 enactment of Rep. Conyers seminal “Pattern and Practice” legislation, authorizing DOJ to take action against law enforcement agencies engaged in discriminatory conduct. In the Minority, Rep. Conyers has continued to focus on police misconduct and racial bias, organizing a Democratic forum in Brooklyn in 1999 concerning the events leading to the killing of Amadou Diallo; and a forum in Washington D.C. in 2012 following the killing of Trayvon Martin. Rep. Conyers worked with Judiciary Chair Goodlatte to hold oversight hearings on “Policing Strategies in the Twenty First Century” on May 19, 2015; continues to seek bipartisan consensus for his “Law Enforcement Trust of Integrity Act” (the leading legislative response to the crisis in police shootings); and -- in the wake of recent shootings in Baton Rouge, outside of St. Paul, and in Dallas -- to work across the aisle with Chairman Goodlatte to help set up and lead a bipartisan working group to examine police accountability and related issues.

In addition, Rep. Conyers was the first member to offer racial profiling legislation, the first member to offer legislation to protect against disenfranchisement of ex-felons, the first member to pursue legislation protecting black farmers against discrimination, the first member to introduce comprehensive legislation protecting voting rights and procedures after the 2000 *Bush v. Gore* decision, and the first Committee Chairman to issue subpoenas against the Administration of George W. Bush in 2007 in the wake of the U.S. Attorneys scandal (which ultimately led to two individuals being held in contempt by the House, and Rep. Conyers bringing a successful legal action against the Administration in federal court to compel release of the requested information). He has also been a legislative pioneer in introducing ultimately successful legislation protecting against discrimination in housing, protecting persons with disabilities, preventing felons from owning handguns, and fighting South African apartheid. In 2013, a joint study by the University of Virginia and Vanderbilt found that Rep. Conyers was the most effective Democratic Member of the House of Representatives.

The following materials provide a summary of Rep. Conyers' legislative and other achievements. The Executive Summary includes a brief biography and overview of Rep. Conyers' legislative achievements. The remaining pages provide a more detailed 131-page review, beginning with the current 114th Congress and continuing back to the 89th Congress in 1965 when Rep. Conyers was first sworn in as a Member of the House of Representatives.

Brief Biography

John Conyers, Jr. was born on May 16, 1929 in Detroit, Michigan. After graduating from Northwestern High School in Detroit, Rep. Conyers served in the Michigan National Guard from 1948 to 1950, the U.S. Army from 1950 to 1954, the U.S. Army Reserves from 1954 to 1957, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers during the Korean War. Following his military service, Rep. Conyers earned his Bachelor of Arts and law degrees from Wayne State University. After passing the Michigan bar exam, Rep. Conyers co-founded the law firm of Conyers, Bell, and Townsend. He then went on to serve as Rep. John D. Dingell's Legislative Assistant from 1958 to 1961, before being appointed as a state worker's compensation referee by Michigan governor John Swainson in 1961. Rep. Conyers served as the Vice President of the Detroit Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild, was an Executive Board Member of the NAACP, and an Executive Board Member of the American Civil Liberties Union. He was also appointed by President Kennedy in 1963 to serve as a charter member of the National Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law.

In 1964, following the Supreme Court's landmark decision in *Baker v. Carr*, establishing the principle of "one person, one vote," the Michigan legislature underwent a state-wide redistricting. Under the redrawn map, Rep. Conyers ran for Congress representing the north side of Detroit and won the Democratic primary in his first bid for office by 135 votes (reduced to 45 votes after the recount). Upon his election Rep. Conyers became the sixth then serving African-American Member of Congress, and became the first African-American Member of the Judiciary Committee. Rep. Conyers was the only African-American candidate ever to be endorsed by Martin Luther King Jr. and he employed civil rights pioneer Rosa Parks to serve on his congressional staff from 1965 to 1988. On February 19, 1965, Rev. King initiated a series of correspondence with Rep. Conyers, thanking him for visiting Selma, Alabama to advance the cause of voting rights (writing: "Words fail me in expressing my deep and heartfelt thanks to you for your visit to Selma, Alabama last week. Your very presence there has had an electric effect on the voteless and beleaguered Negro citizens of this city, county, state and nation").

Rep. Conyers is a founding member and Dean of the Congressional Black Caucus, and is currently the senior Democrat on the House Judiciary Committee.

Brief Summary of Legislative Achievements

I. Major Legislative Achievements

- Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act (2016) -- Rep. Conyers was the lead Democrat Judiciary Manager with respect to this legislation, which is intended to respond to the growing crisis of opioid/painkiller addiction -- responsible for the death of some 30,000 Americans per year. The legislation create a \$100 million-per-year grant program within the US Department of Justice to support states in fighting opioid addiction, which could include programs that offer an alternative to jail time, overdose training for first responders, and prescription drug-monitoring programs. Notwithstanding his support and managing the legislation, Rep. Conyers unsuccessfully fought for the inclusion of real and immediate funding for the legislation, an issue which needs to be addressed by Congress as soon as practicable.
- USA Freedom Act (2015) – Rep. Conyers was the lead Democrat and manager of this legislation that ends the bulk collection of communications records under FISA and other authorities, and replaces the National Security Agency’s bulk metadata program with a targeted process so that the government can only obtain call records when there is reasonable articulable suspicion. (P.L. 114-23)
- Violence Against Women Act (1994, 2000, 2005, 2013) – Rep. Conyers was one of the lead sponsors of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) in 1994 and co-authored the VAWA reauthorization in 2000. In 2005, Rep. Conyers presented the “Domestic Violence Connections Campaign Act” to Congress, which ultimately served as a basis for the 2006 reauthorization of VAWA. In 2013, Rep. Conyers again helped lead successful bipartisan efforts to reauthorize VAWA which extended much-needed protections to Native Americans and members of the LGBTQ community. (P.L. 103-322, P.L. 106-386, P.L. 109-162, P.L. 113-4)
- Death in Custody Reporting Act (2014) – Requires states receiving federal grants to report information regarding the death of any person detained, arrested, or otherwise incarcerated in state or local facilities. (P.L. 113-242)
- Debbie Smith Act (2014) – Authorizes nearly \$194 million in funds annually through 2019 for the DOJ to administer various grants to assist state and local law enforcement in solving rape and other violent crimes. (P.L. 113-182)

- Fair Sentencing Act (2010) – As Judiciary Committee Chairman, Rep. Conyers cosponsored and managed this legislation reducing the sentencing disparity between crack and powder cocaine from 100 to 1 to 18 to 1, helping to mitigate a key source of discrimination on our federal criminal justice system. (P.L. 111-20)
- Helping Families Save Their Homes Act (2010) – As originally introduced and passed by the House, Rep. Conyers’ bill would have allowed homeowners to reduce the amount of the principal balance of their mortgages to the value of their homes in bankruptcy. While this provision was stripped out by the Senate, the remainder of the bill, which among other things expanded bankruptcy eligibility by excluding home mortgage debt from the maximum allowable debt limitations, was passed into law in May of 2009. (P.L. 111-22)
- James Zadroga 9/11 Health and Compensation Act (2010, 2015) – As Judiciary Chairman, Rep. Conyers cosponsored and managed this bill that established a health care fund and compensation claims program for first responders and others suffering serious health problems caused by exposure to toxic materials after the September 11 attacks. In 2015, Rep. Conyers assisted in the successful effort to reauthorize the fund and program. (P.L. 111-347, P.L. 114-113)
- Hate Crimes Prevention Act (2009) – Rep. Conyers’ legislation extended the coverage of the hate crimes law beyond federally protected activities as well as extended its protection to crimes of violence based on gender, disability, sexual orientation, or gender identity. (P.L. 111-84)
- Pigford Claims Remedy Act (2007, 2009) – Rep. Conyers was the leading Member responsible for the enactment of legislation ensuring that black farmers could file legal claims pertaining to harms they suffered as a result of discrimination in the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s farm loan programs. Rep. Conyers legislation extended the statute of limitation period for the claims process to ensure that all farmers who were the victims of discrimination by USDA would have their claims adjudicated if flaws in the notice process were revealed in the claims process (2007). Rep. Conyers also worked with other Members and the Obama Administration to insure that monies were appropriated to fund adequately the claims adjudication process and settlement fund (2009). (P.L. 110-34)
- Second Chance Act (2008) – As Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Rep. Conyers managed this legislation, which expanded prison reentry services,

developed alternatives to incarceration, and expanded substance abuse programs. (P.L. 110-199) This Congress, Rep. Conyers is helping lead bipartisan efforts to reauthorize the Second Chance Act. (H.R. 3406)

- Honest Leadership and Open Government Act (2008) – Rep. Conyers’ comprehensive ethics reform legislation was enacted in the wake of the Jack Abramoff scandal. (P.L. 110-81)
- Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crime Act (2008, 2016) – Rep. Conyers’ legislation established an unsolved crimes section in the Civil Rights Division to investigate and prosecute decades old cases. (P.L. 110-344) This Congress, Rep. Conyers is involved in the bipartisan effort to reauthorize the Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crime Act. (H.R. 5067)
- Court Security Improvement Act (2008) – In the wake of an outbreak of court shootings around the country, Rep. Conyers’ legislation enhanced a variety of court security measures. (P.L. 110-177)
- Voting Rights Act (1965, 1970, 1975, 1982, 2006) – Rep. Conyers cosponsored the original Voting Rights Act (VRA), which passed in 1965, and has cosponsored and/or managed extensions enacted in 1970, 1975, 1982, and 2006 (P.L. 109-246). Over the last two Congresses, in the wake of the Supreme Court’s 2013 decision in *Shelby County v. Holder* eliminating the pre-clearance formula, Rep. Conyers was the lead Democrat in drafting pending bipartisan legislation to provide a new formula and addressing needed updates to the VRA. (H.R. 885)
- Help America Vote Act (2002) – In the wake of the controversy over the 2000 presidential election, Rep. Conyers introduced legislation to help modernize the voting system, which ultimately helped serve as a basis for passage of this law. (P.L. 107-252)
- Church Arson Prevention Act (1996) – Rep. Conyers was the lead Democrat in enacting legislation to help combat a wave of attacks against African-American churches during the 1990's. (P.L. 104-155)
- Curt Flood Act (1997) – Rep. Conyers introduced the original version of this legislation, which he named for the baseball great who unsuccessfully challenged Major League Baseball’s “reserve clause” on antitrust grounds in 1972. The law eliminated professional baseball’s antitrust exemption with respect to labor matters. (P.L. 105-34)

- Pattern and Practice Violations (1994) – Rep. Conyers’ amendment authorizing the Department of Justice to take action against law enforcement agencies that engage in unconstitutional and discriminatory treatment became law as part of the 1994 Omnibus Crime legislation. The provision has been used in dozens upon dozens of occasions since that time, including a consent decree with the Detroit Police Department agreed to in 2013 resulting in reforms with regard to use of force and detention practices limits, and in 2014 with Ferguson, MO agreeing to a series police reforms subsequent to the shooting of Michael Brown. (P.L. 103-322)
- National Voter Registration Act, the “Motor Voter Act” (1993) – One of the earliest laws passed under President Bill Clinton, Rep. Conyers managed legislation facilitating voter registration by requiring state governments to allow registration at motor vehicle bureaus and social service agencies. (P.L. 103-31)
- Hate Crimes Statistics Act (1990) – Rep. Conyers’ legislation established a system to keep track of hate crimes, including those based on race, religion, sexual orientation, and ethnicity. This helped pave the way for the eventual passage of a stronger hate crimes law in 2009. (P.L. 101-275)
- Racial Justice Act / Innocence Protection Act (1988) – Rep. Conyers first introduced legislation in 1988 permitting the use of statistical evidence to challenge discriminatory imposition of death penalty, and it passed the House in 1994. Although this provision has not been enacted into law, in the 108th Congress Rep. Conyers managed passage of the Innocence Protection Act, providing increased funding for defense counsel in death penalty cases and greater use of DNA evidence to exonerate applicable defendants. (P.L. 108-405)
- Alcoholic Beverage Labeling Act (1988) – Rep. Conyers’ legislation required government warning labels concerning alcohol and its effects (P.L. 100-690).
- Martin Luther King Holiday Act (1986) – Three days after Rev. King’s assassination in 1968, Rep. Conyers was the first Member to introduce legislation commemorating King’s life through a federal holiday. After an 18-year long campaign led by Rep. Conyers, President Reagan signed legislation into law. (P.L. 98-399)

- Sexual Abuse Act (1986) – Rep. Conyers’ legislation increased a range of penalties for sexual abuse crimes. He has subsequently introduced, supported, and managed numerous laws to combat against sexual abuse. (P.L. 99-654)
- Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (1976) – Rep. Conyers’ legislation reauthorized the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, created an Office of Community Anti-Crime, and authorized new funds to help low income youth. (P.L. 94-503)

II. Michigan-Related Legislative and Other Achievements

As a senior member of the Michigan delegation, Rep. Conyers has helped secure more than \$850 million in grants and appropriated funding since 1993 for the Detroit metropolitan area. Rep. Conyers also secured an advance payment of \$28 million in federal funds from the Department of Health and Human Services in 2003 to prevent the closing of the Detroit Medical Center. In 2014 he helped pass legislation authorizing additional funding for the “Hardest Hit Fund,” which led to Detroit receiving more than \$88 million in funds to help homeowners and neighborhoods facing difficulties as a result of the 2008 financial crisis.

Michigan-Related Grants and Requested Appropriations

- 114th Congress – Rep. Conyers, with others, has requested and secured over \$331.9 million in grants and appropriated funds thus far.
- 113th Congress - Rep. Conyers, with others, has requested and secured over \$304.6 million in grants and appropriated funding.
- 112th Congress - Rep. Conyers, with others, has requested and secured over \$72.8 million in grants and appropriated funding. (Earmarked appropriations have been banned since the 112th Congress).
- 111th Congress - Rep. Conyers, with others, has requested and secured over \$86.8 million in local grants and earmarked appropriations. Of this total, \$62.2 million was from earmarked appropriations, and \$24.5 million was from grant funding.
- 110th Congress - Rep. Conyers, with others, has requested and secured over \$73.3 million in local grants and earmarked appropriations. Of this total, \$39.4 million was from earmarked appropriations, and \$33.8 million was from grant funding.

- 109th Congress - Rep. Conyers, with others, has requested and secured over \$4.9 million in local grants including \$2,800,290 from the Detroit Community Justice Partnership for Project Safe Neighborhoods in Detroit and \$600,937 was awarded from the Detroit Community Justice Partnership for the 2006 Anti-Gang Initiative in Detroit.
- 108th Congress - Rep. Conyers, with others, has requested and secured over \$11.7 million in local grants. In addition to securing \$3 million for the Wayne County Sheriff's Department Rep. Conyers also led the effort to prevent the closing of the Detroit Medical Center by securing an advanced payment of \$28 million in federal funds from the Department of Health and Human Services.
- 107th Congress - Rep. Conyers, with others, has requested and secured over \$4.3 million in local grants including \$1,290,747.65 for local law enforcement block grants to Rockwood, Brownstown, Hazel Park, Hamtramck, Highland Park, Lincoln Park, Southgate, Allen Park, Dearborn, Dearborn Heights, and Redford.
- 106th Congress - Rep. Conyers, with others, has requested and secured over \$4 million in local grants including \$625,000 for the Highland Park Department of Public Safety and \$766,529 for Violence Against Women Training and local law enforcement block grants in Detroit.
- 105th Congress - Rep. Conyers, with others, has requested and secured over \$4.8 million in local grants. In addition, Rep. Conyers successfully worked to have the Detroit River designated as an "American Heritage River."
- 104th Congress - Rep. Conyers, with others, has requested and secured over \$27.1 million in local grants including \$1 million for the City of Detroit Police Department for an anti-gang initiative.
- 103rd Congress - Rep. Conyers, with others, has requested and secured over \$2.7 million in local grants including \$1.5 million for the City of Detroit Police Department and \$663,572 for the Highland Park Department of Public Safety, and police hiring through the Bureau of Justice Assistance Programs.

Michigan-Related Legislation and Related Actions

- Preserving Detroit IRS Office (2016) – Rep. Conyers, with others in the Michigan delegation, assisted in preventing the closure of the Detroit office of the Internal Revenue Services, preserving 90 jobs.
- Hardest Hit Fund (2014) – Rep. Conyers, with others in the Michigan delegation, helped pass legislation authorizing \$2 billion in supplemental funding to the Troubled Asset Relief Program’s “Hardest Hit Fund,” which led to Detroit receiving funds to help homeowners and neighborhoods facing difficulties as a result of the 2008 financial crisis.
- Detroit Patent Office Opening (2012) – Rep. Conyers successfully advocated for the Patent and Trademark Office to open their first ever satellite office in Detroit, creating more than 160 patent examiner or patent judge positions and numerous potential additional high technology spin off opportunities and jobs.
- Temporary Bankruptcy Judgeships Extension Act (2012) – As Ranking Member of the Judiciary Committee, Rep. Conyers helped shepherd through an extension of thirty bankruptcy judgeships, including that of a bankruptcy judge located in Detroit.
- Asian Carp Prevention and Control Act (2010) – As Judiciary Chairman, Rep. Conyers managed this legislation that added Asian Carp to the list of injurious species prevented from being imported into the United States.
- Great Lakes Water Compact (2008) – As Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Rep. Conyers managed this legislation allowing Great Lakes States to preserve and protect their abundant fresh water resources.

III. Select Remaining Initiatives (Pending Legislation)

Notwithstanding Rep. Conyers numerous legislative achievements, he is continuing to aggressively pursue a number of critical legislative items, introducing or being the lead Democratic sponsor of more than 52 bills, amendments, and resolutions thus far in the current Congress. Below is a selective list of some of these ongoing priorities:

Michigan Related Matters

- Water Affordability, Transparency, Equity, and Reliability (WATER) (H.R. 5313) – In the wake of the water crisis in Flint, Rep. Conyers introduced legislation providing nearly \$35 billion annually to modernize U.S. water infrastructure.

- The Emergency Financial Manager Reform Act (H.R. 4754) – Following a series of instances of gross mismanagement by Michigan emergency managers, including those in Flint and the Detroit Public Schools, Rep. Conyers introduced legislation authorizing the U.S. Attorney General to withhold a portion of law enforcement funds from the state if the appointment of the emergency manager fails to adequately protect against discrimination in voting, harm to public health, conflicts of interest and mismanagement, or the unilateral denial of collective bargaining rights.
- Preventing the Termination of Utility Service in Bankruptcy Act (H.R. 98) – After learning of widespread water cut-offs in Detroit, Rep. Conyers introduced legislation to ensure that a consumer who has filed for bankruptcy relief is not forced to pay security deposits to maintain utility service simply because he or she filed for bankruptcy.
- Shield Our Streets Act (H.R.103) – Authorizes grant programs for local law enforcement and public safety to help counties such as Wayne County, Michigan that are facing high crime and budget cuts.
- Bankruptcy Judgeships Act of 2015 (H.R. 4225) – Authorizes additional bankruptcy judgeships, including for the Eastern District of Michigan.

Criminal Justice, Civil Rights and Liberties

- Gun Violence Prevention (H.R. 752, 1076, 1217, 3051, 3411, 4269) – Rep. Conyers has long been a leading advocate for federal legislative action to prevent gun violence. This Congress, he is a cosponsor of the “Denying Firearms and Explosives to Dangerous Terrorist Act” (No Fly, No Buy); the “Public Safety and Second Amendment Rights Protection Act” (closes the gun show loop-hole); the “Background Check Completion Act” (closes the 3-day background check loophole); the “Fix Gun Checks Act” (requires background checks for all gun sales); the “Assault Weapons Ban” (bans certain assault weapons); the “Large Capacity Feeding Device Act” (bans high capacity magazines). (Rep. Conyers also recently participated and spoke in the 25-hour Democratic sit-in on the House floor on June 22-23 and helped organize a forum and sit-in demonstration in Michigan the following week, demanding action on gun safety legislation.)
- Criminal Justice Reform (H.R. 3713, H.R. 759, H.R. 3406, and H.R. 5283) – Rep. Conyers is the lead Democratic sponsor of a series of bipartisan proposals

designed to reform the Nation's criminal justice system and begin the process of ending mass incarceration at the federal level. These include the "Sentencing Reform Act" (reduces mandatory minimum sentences for non-violent drug offenders and certain other cases – estimated to help some 50,000 individuals over the next 10 years); the "Corrections and Recidivism Risk Reduction Act" (allows federal prisoners to earn reduced time based on participation in anti-recidivism programs); the "Second Chance Reauthorization Act" (mentoring grants to develop support programs that aid ex-offenders); and the "Due Process Act" (reforms federal civil asset forfeiture procedures).

- Law Enforcement Trust and Integrity Act (H.R. 2875) – In the wake of a series of police shootings, Rep. Conyers has continued to work on a bipartisan basis to advance legislation which provides incentives for local police organizations to adopt performance based standards to minimize incidents of misconduct, and allow proper investigation of those incidents that do occur. He first introduced this measure in the 106th Congress.
- End Racial Profiling Act (H.R. 1933) – Prohibits race-based traffic stops and other forms of racial profiling. Rep. Conyers has introduced the legislation since the 107th Congress. Rep. Conyers shepherded predecessor legislation through the House of Representatives in the 105th Congress.
- Email Privacy Act of 2015 (H.R. 699) – Rep. Conyers was an original cosponsor and Democratic manager of legislation prohibiting communication service providers from disclosing e-mails or other electronically stored information without a court approved warrant. This bill was unanimously reported out of the Committee on the Judiciary by a vote of 28-0 and passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 419-0.
- Protecting Voting Rights (H.R. 12, 885, 1459, 2694, 2867, 5131) – Rep. Conyers has been and continues to be the lead sponsor on a number of initiatives to protect and enhance voting rights, including legislation which would amend the Voting Rights Act in the wake of the 2013 Holder v. Shelby County Supreme Court decision, prohibiting states from denying the right to vote in federal elections to ex-felons, making it unlawful to engage in unfair or deceptive practices, prohibiting voter caging, tracking allegations of voting irregularities, requiring nationwide same day registration and absentee ballots, requiring paper trail voting, clarifying rules for provisional ballots, minimum election standards and training, studying a possible election day holiday, limiting voter purging, and easing requirements for military voting. Rep.

Conyers has introduced or cosponsored voter protection initiatives since his first term in Congress in 1965.

- Commission to Study Reparation Proposals for African-Americans Act (H.R.40) – since the 101st Congress, Rep. Conyers has introduced legislation to acknowledge the fundamental injustice, brutality, and inhumanity of slavery in the United States and to establish a commission to examine the institution of slavery - and the impact of these forces on living African-American - to make recommendations to the Congress on appropriate remedies.

Providing for Full Employment and Universal and Improved Health Care

- Humphrey-Hawkins 21st Century Full Employment and Training Act (H.R. 1000) – Since the 112th Congress, Rep. Conyers has introduced legislation which utilizes a financial transaction fee to fund full employment and training nationwide.
- Additional Full Employment Legislation (H.R. 2714, H.R. 3541, H.R. 3674) – As the leading Member of Congress advocating for a full employment society, Rep. Conyers has introduced a series of additional measures along these lines, including the “Employ Young Americans Now Act” (establishing a youth employment fund in the Treasury Department); the “Full Employment Federal Reserve Act” (requiring the Federal Reserve to promote an unemployment rate of at most 4%); and the “Labor Statistics Improvement Act” (establishing an independent commission to recommend improvements to the process of determining the topline unemployment rate and determining and reporting underemployment).
- Universal Health Care (H.R. 676) – Rep. Conyers has introduced legislation since 2001 providing “Medicare for All,” which has nationwide grass roots support and endorsements.
- Nurse and Health Care Worker Protection Act (H.R. 4226) – Requires the Department of Labor to establish a standard on safe patient handling, mobility, and injury prevention in health care workers.
- Health Insurance Industry Antitrust Enforcement Act (H.R. 99) – Rep. Conyers has since 2009 introduced legislation to repeal the McCarran Ferguson antitrust exemption benefitting health insurers.

Protecting Consumer Rights and Safety

- Protecting Employees and Retirees in Municipal Bankruptcies Act (H.R. 95) – strengthening protections for employees and retirees under chapter 9 municipality bankruptcy cases.
- Protecting Employees and Retirees in Business Bankruptcies Act (H.R. 97) – Rep. Conyers has introduced or cosponsored legislation since 1987 leveling the playing field for employees and retirees in business bankruptcy cases by requiring heightened standards to reject a collective bargaining agreement and reduce employee benefits.
- Stopping Abusive Student Loan Collection Practices in Bankruptcy Act (H.R. 100) – Empowers bankruptcy judges to award both the costs and attorney’s fees to borrowers in bankruptcy cases they incur when student loan creditors engage in abusive litigation.
- Home Foreclosure Reduction Act (H.R. 101) – Rep. Conyers has managed or introduced legislation since 2007 allowing homeowners to utilize bankruptcy proceedings to reduce the principal amount of their mortgage to reflect the fair market value of their residence.
- Cyber Privacy Fortification Act (H.R. 104) – Providing criminal penalties for the failure to comply with federal or state obligations to report security breaches of the sensitive personally identifiable information of individuals. Rep. Conyers originally introduced these provisions in the 110th Congress.
- Saving America’s Pollinators Act (H.R. 1284) – Requiring the Environmental Protection Agency to suspend the registration of certain neonicotinoid insecticides until the Administrator has made a determination that such insecticide will not cause unreasonable adverse effects on pollinators. Rep. Conyers took the lead on this measure in the 113th Congress, in reaction to the alarming decrease in the honey bee population.

IV. Extreme Republican Measures Rep. Conyers Has Led Successful Opposition Against

As the Ranking Member on the House Judiciary Committee, Rep. Conyers has taken the lead in successfully opposing a wide variety of extreme measures by the Republicans, including the following:

Constitutional Amendments

- Balanced Budget Amendment: balancing the budget on the back of seniors by raiding Social Security and Medicare Trust Funds and making it more difficult to increase the debt limit.
- Flag Desecration Amendment: altering the First Amendment for first time in our nation's history.
- Tax Limitation Amendment: requiring super-majority votes to increase taxes, including eliminating tax loopholes benefitting the rich.
- Federal Marriage Amendment: defining marriage as between one man and one woman.

Rolling Back Civil and Constitutional Rights

- Limiting the government's ability to fight discrimination: by banning affirmative action in all federal programs and activities.
- Limiting the anti-discrimination protections found within the Fair Housing Act.
- Limiting Civil Rights Commission: funding and authority.
- Birthright Citizenship: preventing individuals born on U.S. soil from automatically receiving citizenship.
- Series of Anti-Choice Bills\Planned Parenthood Hearings: Child Custody Protection Act\Child Interstate Abortion Notification Act (limiting the ability of women to seek otherwise lawful abortions across state lines); Pain-Capable Unborn Child Protection Act (banning abortions after 20 weeks); the No Taxpayer funding for Abortion Act (hindering the accessibility to abortion coverage for people under the Affordable Care Act); Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act (threatening medical practitioners with criminal penalties) and the so-called "Susan B. Anthony and Frederick Douglass Prenatal Nondiscrimination Act" (attempting to obstruct women's choice rights by falsely equating anti-choice legislation with civil rights by legislatively banning so-called race and sex selected abortions). In addition, Rep. Conyers led the Democratic response in the Committee against the Majority's attack on

Planned Parenthood over the course of several one-sided hearings this Congress.

- Limiting the Americans with Disabilities Act: by requiring pre-suit notification.
- “Human Cloning Prohibition Act”: interfering with therapeutic cloning as well as development of stem cell research.
- Series of court-stripping bills: such as legislation preventing federal courts from being able to rule on the constitutionality of the Defense of Marriage Act and adjudicating legal challenges to the Pledge of Allegiance.
- English Language Unity Act: requiring the government to conduct all operations and communications exclusively in English.
- Task Force on Executive Overreach: Rep. Conyers defended the Obama Administration’s actions across several areas of domestic and foreign policy during the course of the 114th Congress.

Limiting Health, Safety, and Consumer Rights

- Limits on Rights of Injured Tort Victims: bills (i) imposing series of restrictions on product liability victims, including limits on pain and suffering, punitive damages and requiring shorter statute of limitations; (ii) requiring individuals to pay attorney’s fees of large corporate defendants in unsuccessful legal actions; (iii) mandating court imposed legal sanctions, (iv) restricting the ability of asbestos victims to obtain compensation from corporate wrongdoers, (v) mandating the public disclosure of personal information of asbestos exposure victims who seek compensation from bankruptcy trusts; and (vi) severely limiting the ability of victims to bring class action suits.
- Limiting rights of injured medical malpractice victims: bills that would, among other things, limit pain and suffering and punitive damages.
- Limiting legal aid: reducing funding and restricting the types of cases legal aid attorneys may pursue.
- Series of bills limiting agencies’ ability to issue health, safety and other regulations.

- “BATF Modernization and Reform Act”: imposing new limits on the ability of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives to pursue gun dealers for illegal gun sales and purchases.
- Concealed Carry legislation: requiring all states that have concealed carry laws to accept permits from all other states, regardless of whether the state has greater restrictions on concealed carry permits.

Attacking Immigrants’ Rights

- Legislation Limiting Protection for Children and DREAMers: Series of bills harming immigrant children and DREAMers, including the “Asylum Reform and Border Protection Act” (undermines access to asylum for immigrants fleeing gangs and other dangerous conditions in Central American countries); the “Protection of Children Act” (expedites the removal of unaccompanied children without regard to due process); and the “Michael Davis Jr. in Honor of State and Local Law Enforcement Act” (eliminates DREAMer protections, increases detentions, and enhances racial profiling).
- Legislation Limiting Protection for Refugees: Series of bills attacking refugees, including the “American SAFE Act” (provides an unworkable framework that would halt refugee resettlement from the Syria and Iraqi region); and the “Refugee Program Integrity Restoration Act” (subjects refugees to lengthy scrutiny, increased temporary status, extended refugee processing time, and restrictions to obtaining a green card).
- Hearings Undermining Separation of Powers Principles and Attacking President Obama’s Enforcement of the Immigration Laws: While Majority Members held hearings attacking President Obama’s Executive Actions on Immigration, Rep. Conyers defended the President’s action to mend the nation’s broken immigration system through deferred action programs; Rep. Conyers also helped lead the fight against H. Res. 639, which authorized House Republicans to present an amicus on behalf of the whole House of Representatives that was unrepresentative of the entire legislative body, instead Rep. Conyers joined 186 House Democrats and 39 Senate Democrats in filing an amicus brief in support of the Obama Administration’s immigration orders.

Impeachment of President Clinton – In 1998, Rep. Conyers led the fight against the Republican Majority’s unprecedented impeachment of President Clinton, for what was essentially a private affair. Although three articles of impeachment passed the

House on largely party line votes, the articles were soundly defeated in the Senate the following year.

Major Reports\Investigations – In recent years, Rep. Conyers conducted a number of path breaking investigations and issued associated reports. These include:

- “What Went Wrong in Ohio” (2005) – 102-page Report identifying serious election irregularities in Ohio affecting hundreds of thousands of voters. This in turn led Rep. Conyers to join with Senator Barbara Boxer and the late Rep. Stephanie Tubbs Jones in filing a historic electoral challenge on the House floor, and led to the introduction of numerous bills to enhance voting protection.
- “The Constitution in Crisis” (2006) – 350-page Report based on multiple hearings and the review of tens of thousands of documents, found substantial evidence that President Bush, Vice President Cheney, and other high ranking members of the Bush Administration misled Congress and the American people about the decision to go to War in Iraq; engaged in extraordinary rendition; countenanced torture and mistreatment of detainees; permitted inappropriate retaliation against critics of the Bush Administration; and approved unlawful domestic surveillance.
- U.S. Attorneys Investigation (2007) – As Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Rep. Conyers led the investigation of the Bush Administration’s U.S. Attorney firings. His committee and the House held several Bush Administration officials in contempt of Congress for refusing to cooperate with the investigation and Rep. Conyers prevailed in federal court before agreeing to a settlement in early 2009 with the Bush Administration producing the necessary documents and testimony (including testimony by Karl Rove).
- “Reining in the Imperial Presidency: Lessons and Recommendations Relating to the Presidency of George W. Bush” (2009) – a 539-page Report updating the abuses identified in “The Constitution in Crisis”; describing the investigation of those abuses by Rep. Conyers’ Judiciary Committee and others; and making 50 recommendations to prevent their recurrence.
- Review of Michigan’s Emergency Manager Law (2012, 2013, 2016) – In 2012, Rep. Conyers issued a 26-page Report entitled “Democracy for Sale: Subverting Voting Rights, Collective Bargaining and Accountability Under Michigan’s Emergency Manager Law.” The Report was based in part on a public forum held by Rep. Conyers in Highland Park, Michigan on February

21, 2012. The Report found the law to be an unconstitutional violation of the Contract Clause, identified numerous additional legal flaws, including limiting voting rights, and found the Emergency Manager Law had been applied inconsistently, had not worked, and was associated with numerous instances of abuse, mismanagement, and conflicts of interest. Rep. Conyers also organized a letter signed by 55 public officials to Governor Snyder expressing concerns about its possible application to Detroit. In 2013, Rep. Conyers also held a Detroit forum on the legal implications of Detroit's bankruptcy as a result of decisions by an unelected emergency manager, and, along with Rep. Peters, requested a GAO Report which found the emergency managers lacked adequate financial controls. In 2016, Rep. Conyers participated in a delegation of Democratic Members who visited Flint in the wake of the water crisis and briefed Members on the devastating impact of Emergency Managers in Flint, the Detroit Public Schools and elsewhere in Michigan.

V. Legislative Pioneer

In addition to the foregoing achievements, throughout his career Rep. Conyers has been a legislative pioneer in pursuing key initiatives years prior to their passage into law, including:

- Civil Rights – Rep. Conyers introduced fair housing legislation in 1968, 20 years before the Fair Housing Act was enacted into law. In 1968, he introduced legislation proclaiming the week of Frederick Douglass' birthday of February 14 as African-American History Week; in 1976, President Ford declared February to be African-American History month. Rep. Conyers introduced legislation in 1972 granting amnesty for Vietnam War protestors; 2 years later, President Carter offered full pardons. Rep. Conyers introduced legislation making non-discriminatory practices by U.S. firms doing business in South Africa a condition for U.S. government contracts in 1972; comprehensive anti-apartheid legislation was signed into law 14 years later. Rep. Conyers first introduced legislation providing legal protections for individuals with disabilities in 1988; the Americans with Disabilities Act was enacted in 1990 and Rep. Conyers helped to manage updates and improvements to the law through the ADA Amendments Act of 2008.
- Constitutional Amendments – Rep. Conyers introduced a constitutional amendment lowering the voting age to 18 in 1966; a Senate version of the Amendment ultimately was passed and ratified by the states as the 18th Amendment in 1971. He introduced an equal rights constitutional amendment in 1966 and a version passed the Congress in 1972, but proponents fell one

state short of ratification in 1979; Rep. Conyers has continued to support and cosponsor the Amendment since that time.

- Economic Security and Safety – Rep. Conyers introduced legislation to, among other things, establish a loan program to provide higher education for all Americans in 1967; Rep. Conyers proposed legislation disqualifying felons and mental incompetents from owning handguns in 1976; the Brady Act providing for such disqualifications was enacted into law in 1994. He first introduced crime victims fund legislation in 1973; similar legislation was enacted in 2002. Rep. Conyers introduced legislation limiting work hours for resident physicians in 2005; six years later, in July 2011, the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education adopted standards similar to Rep. Conyers’ bill.