



Thom Tillis

**Senator
North Carolina
Republican**

Contact: (202) 224-6342

Website: tillis.senate.gov

Office: 113 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington DC 20510



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Lifetime Score

This legislator voted constitutionally on **50%** of the votes shown below.

CPH: Estimated cost per household.

★ Constitutional	✗ Unconstitutional	? Did not Vote	CPH	Vote
1. HR 3684 Infrastructure (Passed 69 to 30 on 8/10/2021). Spends \$1.2 trillion on wasteful projects and socialized programs. See U.S. Const., Art. I, Sec. 8.				
			\$9,091	Yes ✗
2. Senator Rand Paul's (R-Ky.) amendment to S.Con.Res.14 Balancing the Budget (Rejected 28 to 71 on 8/10/2021). Would reduce federal spending by over \$500 billion and eliminate the deficit by fiscal 2026.				
			+\$3,981	No ✗
3. Senator Josh Hawley's (R-Mo.) amendment to S.Con.Res.14 Police (Passed 95 to 3 on 8/10/2021). Unconstitutionally funds the hiring of 100,000 new local police officers nationwide with federal money. See U.S. Const., amend. 10.				
				Yes ✗
4. S.Con.Res.14 Budget Resolution (Passed 50 to 49 on 8/11/2021). Sets budgetary levels to guide Congress in crafting, and is a necessary first step for the then-\$3.5 trillion Build Back Better Act. See U.S. Const., Art. I, Sec. 8.				
			\$27,603	No ★
5. S 2747 Federalizing Voting (Rejected 49 to 51 on 10/20/2021). Implements a sweeping federalization of American elections. Mandates nationwide Internet, automatic, and same-day voter registration, and mail-in voting. See U.S. Const., Art. I, Sec. 4; amend. 10.				
				No ★
6. S 4 Voting Rights (Rejected 50 to 49 on 11/3/2021). Among other radical changes, gives the U.S. Department of Justice the power to unilaterally approve or reject any state election-law changes. See U.S. Const., amend. 10.				
				No ★



CONGRESSIONAL SCORECARD BASED ON THE U.S. CONSTITUTION

Sen. Thom Tillis

Lifetime Score: 51%

Scorecard 117-2

117th Session Score: 65%

The Congressional Scorecard is a nationwide educational program of The John Birch Society. Its purpose is to create an informed electorate on how members of Congress are voting. The Scorecard is nonpartisan; it does not promote any candidate or political party. Bills are selected for their constitutional implications and cost to the taxpayers.

Please share this Scorecard in your district to inform people about the constitutionality of their congressman's votes.

U.S. Constitution, Amendment I --- 11 C.F.R. §114(4)(c)(4) --- 616 F.2d 45 (2d Cir. 1980)

The following scorecard lists several key votes in the 117th Congress (January 3, 2021 – January 3, 2023) and ranks congressmen based on his or her fidelity to constitutional and limited-government principles.

Federal Debt Equals \$238,534 per taxpayer, as of January 20, 2022.



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The Constitution

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Bill Descriptions for the Votes that Affect You

1. Infrastructure

H.R. 3684 spends a total of \$1.2 trillion. While labeled an "infrastructure" bill, only \$110 billion (9%) would go toward roads, bridges, and other traditional infrastructure. Among many other provisions, the bill creates a mileage tax pilot program, orders states to create carbon reduction programs, defines "gender identity" as a protected class, and spends over \$50 billion on countering "climate change." Congress is failing to address its fiscally irresponsible budgeting and appropriating process. Moreover, virtually all of the bill's provisions are unconstitutional, having no basis under Article I, Section 8.

2. Balancing the Budget

During consideration of the Budget Resolution for fiscal 2022 (Senate Concurrent Resolution 14), Senator Rand Paul (R-Ky.) offered a substitute amendment that would replace the budgetary levels in the resolution with new budgetary levels that would gradually reduce the deficit in order to achieve a budget surplus in fiscal 2026. "Five years ago, I offered a similar amendment," Paul noted. "Had my amendment been adopted, today the budget would be balanced. Instead, we continued to borrow money, money we don't have, and now our debt is rapidly approaching \$30 trillion."

Continuing the federal spending spree will ultimately result in fiscal disaster, and most of the spending in the budget is for programs not authorized by the Constitution's enumerated powers.

3. Police

During consideration of the Budget Resolution for fiscal 2022 (Senate Concurrent Resolution 14), Senator Josh Hawley (R-Mo.) introduced a misguided amendment to fund the hiring of 100,000 new local police officers nationwide with federal money. Even though Hawley's amendment was passed by the overwhelming bipartisan majority of 95-3, it is misguided because it is in conflict with the system of federalism that the Founders bequeathed to us. Since the Constitution does not grant Congress the power of creating and funding local police departments, the 10th Amendment tells us that this power is reserved to the states and to the people.

The Constitution does not grant to Congress the power to hire and/or control local police officers.

4. Budget Resolution

The Budget Resolution for fiscal 2022 (Senate Concurrent Resolution 14) sets budgetary levels that Congress uses as a guide for its spending bills. The resolution proposes federal outlays of \$4.7 trillion, revenues of \$3.4 trillion, and a deficit of \$1.3 trillion in fiscal 2022. Trillion-dollar deficits are projected for each succeeding year through fiscal 2031, and the public debt is projected to increase from less than \$30 trillion at the time of this vote to more than \$45 trillion by 2031.

Continuing the reckless spending and debt accumulation will result in economic catastrophe, and most federal spending is for programs not authorized by the Constitution.

5. Federalizing Voting

S. 2747 would implement a sweeping federalization of American elections. Among the bill's provisions, S. 2747 would force states to implement nationwide Internet, automatic, and same-day voter registration. The bill would also mandate that states allow mail-in voting and make available ballot "drop boxes" for all voters, and implement early voting that begins at least 15 days prior to an election. Additionally, S. 2747 would make Election Day a federal holiday, limit state legislatures' authority over congressional redistricting, and enact additional campaign-finance regulations.

Under our system of government, state legislatures possess primary authority over regulating congressional elections.

6. Voting Rights

S. 4 would reestablish a "preclearance" process similar to what existed under the 1965 Voting Rights Act prior to 2013. Under it, states would be required to obtain permission from the U.S. Department of Justice prior to implementing modifications to their election laws. The types of election laws subject to preclearance under S. 4 include redistricting, and the bill effectively prohibits new voter-ID laws or rollbacks of "multilingual voting materials." S. 4 would also make it easier for the federal government and others to take legal action against state election laws.

Not only does this bill undermine election integrity, but it also infringes upon state sovereignty as established under the 10th Amendment, subjugating it to the whims of federal bureaucrats.