



AAUW ACTION FUND

Congressional Voting Record

112th Congress, First Session (2011)

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CONGRESSIONAL VOTING RECORD

112TH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION (2011)

Members of the American Association of University Women (AAUW) have a long history of lobbying Congress and holding their legislators accountable for how they vote on AAUW priority issues. The *AAUW Action Fund Congressional Voting Record* provides information about elected federal legislators through the votes they cast on critical issues.

This voting record covers the first session of the 112th Congress and is distributed to every member of Congress. Scored legislation was selected based on the AAUW Public Policy Program adopted by the AAUW membership in June 2011. These priorities include education, economic security, and civil rights.

The voting record lists bill co-sponsorships and roll-call votes officially recorded on the floor of the Senate or House of Representatives. The voting record is neither an endorsement nor a condemnation of any member of Congress.

For more information, contact the AAUW Action Fund at 202/785-7793 or VoterEd@aauw.org.

USING THE VOTING RECORD

AAUW members and other concerned citizens can use the voting record to hold their senators and representatives accountable for their positions on AAUW's priority issues in a variety of ways:

- Refer to information in the voting record during community issue forums, candidate debates, or town hall meetings held by your members of Congress.
- Use the voting record when writing letters to the editor, blog posts, or op-eds about a legislator's position and AAUW's issues.
- Distribute copies at AAUW Action Fund voter education events and to local libraries and civic centers.
- Share the record with coalition partners, friends, family, and prospective AAUW members.

- Remove the vote charts and use the get-out-the-vote-themed poster on the opposite side to engage your community and legislators on AAUW's priority issues.

By taking these actions, you help educate your community on the issues and on policy makers' records.

READING THE VOTING RECORD

As a result of her or his votes and co-sponsorships, each legislator earns a percentage rating for support of AAUW priorities. This rating does not indicate the full extent of a legislator's support of or opposition to AAUW positions.

A vote in accordance with AAUW's position is designated by a +. A vote contrary to AAUW's position is designated by a -. A blank indicates that no vote was cast. A P indicates a vote of present. An I indicates that the legislator was not in office at the time of the vote or co-sponsorship opportunity.

AAUW also scores legislators based on their co-sponsorship of key legislation. When a member co-sponsors a bill, it demonstrates initiative on and commitment to the issue and gives the bill momentum. Scoring co-sponsorships is another way to hold policy makers accountable to their constituents. If a member co-sponsors a bill that AAUW supports, it is designated in the vote charts by a +. If, however, a member co-sponsors a bill that AAUW opposes, that position is designated by a -. Votes and co-sponsorships are given the same weight for scoring purposes in this voting record.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Thank you to everyone who made this *Congressional Voting Record* possible. A special thank you goes to Lisa Maatz, Erin Prangley, Anne Hedgepeth, Beth Scott, Elizabeth Owens, Katie Donlevie, Elizabeth Bolton, Emily Long, and Allison VanKanegan.

112TH CONGRESS FIRST SESSION (2011)

AAUW PRIORITIES ADVANCE DESPITE DIVISIVE POLITICAL CLIMATE

Elections make a difference. The last Congress (2009–10) saw outstanding progress for AAUW priority issues, including significant gains in women’s economic security through the enactment of the Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act and improved access to higher education through funding increases in Pell Grant awards. In addition, the number of women ever to serve on the U.S. Supreme Court doubled with the confirmation of Sonia Sotomayor and Elena Kagan. However, the November 2010 midterm election established a new Republican majority in the House of Representatives, and while the Senate Democrats kept a slight majority in that chamber, they lost the ability to overcome a minority filibuster. This newly minted and ideologically divided 112th Congress guaranteed that partisan gridlock would hinder most legislative efforts.

The November 2010 elections also marked the first time in three decades that the number of female representatives in the House fell. However, in 2011, women such as Rep. Kathy Hochul (D-NY) and Rep. Janice Hahn (D-CA), who won special elections, helped regain lost ground, bringing the current number of women in the House even with 2009 levels. Women’s political clout in Washington was also set back with the party leadership change in the House. The first

female speaker lost her gavel, and the number of women serving as House committee chairs dropped from three to one.¹ In the Senate, midterm elections had no effect on the number of women senators. The number of women committee chairs increased, including Sen. Patty Murray’s (D-WA) elevation to chair the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs—the first time a woman has held that position.

Like the 111th Congress, the story of the 112th Congress thus far has been dominated by the economic recession. But the House majority leadership abandoned legislation to stimulate the economy through targeted jobs initiatives and turned instead to reducing the federal debt by cutting programs related to health care, Medicaid, higher education, and Title X family planning. In general, the Senate deflected the most damaging cuts, but the mood of Washington definitely shifted away from the earlier emphasis on job creation through economic stimulus. The culmination of this new trend was the rejection of the Teachers and First Responders Back to Work Act of 2011 (S. 1723). Originally part of President Barack Obama’s comprehensive American Jobs Act proposal, this legislation would have provided \$30 billion to hire approximately 400,000 teachers (a profession currently made up of 76 percent women) and critically needed first responders.²

¹ Rep. Ileana Ros-Lehtinen (R-FL) is chair of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

² Sen. Robert Menendez. (October 18, 2011). Menendez joins Senate Democrats and education leaders to discuss bill to put teachers back to work in the classroom. menendez.senate.gov/newsroom/press/release/?id=ee357eb3-3973-436e-9bd8-41147c3d202e.

Additionally, even though health care reform passed just a year earlier, there was a strong and steady drumbeat by the new House leadership to repeal the law even before it had been fully implemented. The Cut, Cap, and Balance Act of 2011 (H.R. 2560) would have imposed stringent caps on federal discretionary and mandatory expenditures, dramatically cutting programs such as health care, Medicaid, child care, education, emergency food assistance, and other spending in fiscal year 2012.

In this partisan environment, AAUW's active membership was critical to putting pressure on our elected officials. Largely as a result of direct member activism through Lobby Day at the AAUW National Convention, the Action Network, and the AAUW Action Fund Capitol Hill Lobby Corps, AAUW was able to gain additional co-sponsors for the Campus Sexual Violence Elimination (SaVE) Act (S. 834/H.R. 2016) and the Paycheck Fairness Act (S. 797/H.R. 1519). Continued action is necessary on these and other legislative priorities as the 112th Congress begins its second session.

In contrast to the increased gridlock in Congress, the Obama administration took advantage of constitutional powers to enact several regulations that had profound impacts on federal policy. Significantly, the administration instituted a waiver program to exempt states from the sanctions imposed by the No Child Left Behind Act for elementary and secondary education funding; interpreted the Affordable Care Act to extend preventive care coverage to contraception, mammograms, and other services for women; and issued guidance to clarify that institutions receiving federal funds for education must protect students from sexual harassment and sexual assault under Title IX. AAUW cheered the Department of Education's October 2010 guidance explaining that Title IX indeed covers harassment that affects a student's ability to learn and that school administrators must do something to end such harassment. AAUW was also asked for comment regarding our support of the department's April 2011 guidance clarifying school protection of students who have been sexually assaulted. A full discussion of these new regulations and agency guidance can be obtained in AAUW's report on the Obama administration.³

EDUCATION

The 2011-13 AAUW Public Policy Program supports "a strong system of public education." There was some movement this Congress toward reauthorizing the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA), which was most recently reauthorized under the name No Child Left Behind in 2001. In December, the Senate Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee voted to send their version of the ESEA reauthorization to the floor, which may happen in 2012. AAUW has been vocal about our disappointment that the legislation does not contain any meaningful provisions to hold states accountable for closing student achievement gaps for girls and minority students. Additionally, the bill does not contain language strong enough to protect all our students from harassment and bullying, particularly vulnerable populations such as lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender students and students who do not conform to gender norms. The bill does, however, contain some AAUW-championed priorities, including the requirement that states provide disaggregated data to show how girls and minority students are performing in relation to the general student population, which would help determine the severity of any achievement gaps. The bill also reauthorizes funding for programs to assist states with Title IX compliance. AAUW and our allies will continue to push for changes to the Senate proposal as the reauthorization bill moves through the legislative process.

Because AAUW believes that an excellent public education must be provided for all children, we also oppose schemes that funnel taxpayer money to private schools. AAUW helped lead the National Coalition for Public Education's fight against federal school vouchers. We were disappointed when Speaker John Boehner (R-OH) introduced the Scholarships for Opportunity and Results (SOAR) Act (H.R. 471), which was approved by the House. The bill would have reinstated the failed D.C. school voucher program, through which students could receive up to \$12,000 per year to attend private or religious schools. While the Senate did not vote on the SOAR Act, it was included as a rider without objection in the last-minute appropriations bill to avoid a government shutdown in April 2011 and was adopted into law.

³ AAUW. *The Obama Administration: A Progress Report on AAUW Priority Issues*. www.aauw.org/act/issue_advocacy/obamaAdministration.cfm.

AAUW's 2011-13 Public Policy Program also "advocates increased support for, and access to, higher education for women and other disadvantaged populations." AAUW remains vigilant in opposing proposed reductions to Pell Grant award levels and eligibility. Proposals to cut the maximum Pell Grant in 2011 were defeated as a result of strong activism, including that by AAUW members. Unfortunately, the cuts were avoided through a deal that eliminated subsidized federal loans for graduate students. Additionally, budget negotiations in Congress continue to put Pell Grants on the table for future cuts. Although the debt ceiling deal exempted Pell Grants from the mandatory education spending cuts, the 2012 appropriations bill, passed in December 2011, reduces the number of semesters a student is eligible for Pell Grants from 18 to 12. This change will particularly hurt women—in 2007-08, women made up 66 percent of Pell Grant recipients and 81 percent of students who received the grants for more than six years.⁴ The changes also make college less affordable for middle-class students by narrowing automatic eligibility for maximum Pell Grants to include only students with an income below \$23,000 (a reduction from the current level of \$30,000). Going forward, many students with family incomes above \$23,000 will face additional paperwork and potentially smaller Pell Grants.

AAUW continues to lead the fight for the passage of the Campus Sexual Violence Elimination (SaVE) Act, which would address domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking at colleges and universities. AAUW members spoke out about the need for this bill during our June 2011 National Convention in Washington, D.C., where more than 600 AAUW members stormed the Hill to ask for support for the act. Thanks in part to their advocacy, important provisions of the bill were included in the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2011 (S. 1925), which the Senate plans to consider in 2012.

ECONOMIC SECURITY

The 2011-13 Public Policy Program states that AAUW is committed to supporting "pay equity, fairness in compensation, and vigorous enforcement of employment anti-discrimination statutes." AAUW continues to press for passage of the Paycheck Fairness Act (S. 797/H.R. 1519), a bill that would strengthen the 48-year-old Equal Pay Act by

creating incentives for employers to follow the law, empowering women to negotiate for equal pay, and improving federal outreach and enforcement efforts. Unfortunately, the gains of the last Congress, during which the House passed the bill with a strong bipartisan vote and a majority of senators voted for the bill (although it failed on a procedural hurdle), have been wiped away in the new Congress. AAUW's advocacy and coalition leadership on this bill have made a huge difference in obtaining co-sponsors for the Paycheck Fairness Act in the 112th Congress. We will continue to hold members of Congress accountable for their co-sponsorship of this legislation, increasing visibility about the equal pay issue as we work toward a vote in 2013.

AAUW's 2011-13 Public Policy Program also supports "economic self-sufficiency for all women." The 112th Congress considered several initiatives that would harm women's economic security. The Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act of 2011 (H.R. 1) was an affront to several AAUW priorities. The House proposed \$100 billion in funding cuts that would have fallen unfairly on the backs of students, women, and working families. The targeted programs encourage students to pursue education from preschool to the university level, provide access to job training and health care, protect workers against discrimination, and help elderly Americans stay in their homes. Additionally, the bill would have expanded federal funding for programs that have been proven ineffective, such as school vouchers and abstinence-only sex education.

The Cut, Cap, and Balance Act of 2011 (H.R. 2560) included onerous provisions that would have cut Medicaid, child care, Head Start, food stamps, and Pell Grants, among other programs. It also would have mandated a vote on a balanced-budget amendment to the Constitution that would require federal spending in any year to be offset by revenues collected in the same year. While the House approved H.R. 1 and the Cut, Cap, and Balance Act, the Senate did not. AAUW opposed both these bills and believes it is critical to hold members of Congress accountable for their support of shortsighted budget priorities.

The Teachers and First Responders Back to Work Act of 2011 (S. 1723) was an important bill that would have helped a large number of women save their teaching jobs. Introduced

⁴ U.S. Department of Education. (2008). National Center for Education Statistics, *NPSAS: 2008 Undergraduate Students*. nces.ed.gov/dasolv2/tables/mainPage.asp?mode=NEW&filenumber=51.

by Sen. Robert Menendez (D-NJ), it would have provided \$30 billion to hire approximately 400,000 teachers, many of whom would have been women. These grants would have helped schools avoid layoffs, rehire teachers previously laid off, and hire additional educators to decrease class size. The Senate could not overcome a filibuster by a minority of senators, and the bill died.

CIVIL RIGHTS

The 2011-13 AAUW Public Policy Program advocates for “vigorous protection of and full access to civil and constitutional rights.” AAUW continues to be disappointed with the slow progress of Senate judicial and executive branch confirmations. A strong judiciary is critical to American women. Not only can the federal courts serve as critical arbiters for civil rights laws such as Title IX and the Equal Pay Act, they’re often the last and best hope for women who have experienced discrimination in education, employment, health care, and other aspects of their lives. Furthermore, the diversity of the courts is stunted by a slow confirmation process. In recent years, more of the individuals nominated to the federal bench have been women or minorities than in the past. But in spite of the many qualified nominees, the judicial vacancy rate continues to grow because of Senate minority filibusters of qualified federal judicial nominees. Further, the executive branch cannot function effectively without key leadership positions filled. At the beginning of 2012, while both the Senate and House were recessed, President Obama appointed Richard Cordray to head the new Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) and filled three vacancies on the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB). This move was criticized by many because

Congress had avoided calling their break a recess by gaveling into session regularly but conducting no business. The president’s action was a direct challenge to parliamentary gamesmanship by the minority party to eliminate the CFPB. AAUW is pleased that the new CFPB and the NLRB will be able to resume business and serve the country rather than be held hostage by Congress.

The 2011-13 AAUW Public Policy Program also calls for “choice in the determination of one’s reproductive life.” The 112th Congress has spent precious time and effort in attempts to limit or eliminate women’s access to critical health services, including contraception and abortion. AAUW was disappointed that the Fiscal Year 2011 Continuing Resolution reinstated a rider that prohibits the District of Columbia from using its local funds for abortions for low-income women. This provision rolls back the work of the last Congress, when Del. Eleanor Holmes Norton (D-DC) successfully removed this affront to home rule and to women who reside in our nation’s capital.

AAUW was also outraged with the repeated efforts to specifically defund Planned Parenthood in continuing appropriations and through a resolution (H.Con.Res. 36). Supporters of the resolution claimed that it was intended to ensure that no federal funds are used for abortion services, but that policy is already in place. Planned Parenthood provides valuable preventive care, including cancer screenings and annual checkups, in some of the neediest communities nationwide. AAUW members rallied to defeat both these threats to reproductive care during congressional budget battles, but new attacks continue to emerge.



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VOTE DESCRIPTIONS

SENATE



EDUCATION

Campus Sexual Violence Elimination (SaVE) Act (S. 834) Co-sponsorship

Introduced by Sen. Robert Casey (D-PA), this bill (S. 834) would amend the Clery Act, a landmark federal law that requires colleges and universities to disclose information about crime on and around their campuses. The Campus SaVE Act would ensure that institutions of higher education have comprehensive procedures in place to address domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. Fewer than 5 percent of rapes and attempted rapes of college students are reported to campus authorities or law enforcement, in part because many barriers to reporting sexual assault remain, including inadequate sexual-assault policies.⁵ The bill promotes prevention programs on campus that focus on teaching male and female students alike that they can help prevent sexual violence. It also requires the collection of information on best practices about preventing and responding to incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

AAUW strongly supports the Campus SaVE Act. Sexual harassment, sexual violence, and sexual assault on college and university campuses have a damaging effect on the educational experience of many college students. When campus environments are made hostile by sexual harassment or violence, students cannot learn and miss out on educational opportunities. AAUW's research shows that such an environment on campus takes an especially heavy toll on young women, making it harder for them to get the education they need to take care of themselves and their families.⁶ As the *Congressional Voting Record* went to press, the bill had 21 co-sponsors.

Co-sponsorship of the bill is designated by a +.

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Teachers and First Responders Back to Work Act of 2011 (S. 1723)

Originally part of President Obama's comprehensive American Jobs Act proposal, this legislation, introduced by Sen. Robert Menendez (D-NJ) on October 17, 2011, would provide \$30 billion to hire approximately 400,000 teachers. These grants would help schools avoid planned layoffs, rehire teachers previously laid off, and hire additional educators to decrease class size. The Teachers and First Responders Back to Work Act would also help localities hire first responders, another important job preservation measure. The education aspect of this legislation would primarily affect women, who make up 76 percent of elementary and secondary teachers.⁷ The bill was derailed in the Senate by a procedural vote (50-50).

AAUW supported this legislation, which would have protected the jobs of hundreds of thousands of teachers and first responders across the nation and helped state and local governments deal with budget shortfalls. Job creation and economic opportunity are critical issues for women, many of whom continue to struggle with economic insecurity and wage discrimination. While men lost most of the jobs during the recession, women have borne the brunt of the slow recovery, particularly women working in the public sector.⁸

A vote for the bill is designated by a +. *First Session Roll Call #177*, October 20, 2011

Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act of 2011 (H.R. 1)

As a result of a deal with the House of Representatives, the Senate agreed to vote on the Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act of 2011 (H.R. 1) on March 9, 2011. The bill

⁵ Center for Public Integrity. (2010). A lack of consequences for sexual assault. www.iwatchnews.org/2010/02/24/4360/lack-consequences-sexual-assault-0.

⁶ AAUW. (2005). *Drawing the Line*. www.aauw.org/learn/research/upload/DTLFinal.pdf.

⁷ U.S. Department of Labor. (2011). *Women in the Labor Force: A Databook*, Table 14. www.bls.gov/cps/wlf-databook2011.htm.

⁸ Pew Research Center. (2011). Two years of economic recovery: women lose jobs, men find them. pewsocialtrends.org/2011/07/06/two-years-of-economic-recovery-women-lose-jobs-men-find-them.

passed the House (235-189) on February 19, 2011. The Senate rejected this legislation (44-56), which would have cut \$60 billion from fiscal year 2011 federal government spending.

AAUW opposed this legislation, which would have hurt ordinary Americans and would have had a lasting, detrimental effect on the nation's economy. AAUW recognizes that these are tough budgetary times, but keeping our government running should not come at the expense of students, women, and working families alone—all must share the burden.

A vote against the bill is designated by a +. *First Session Roll Call #36*, March 9, 2011

Cut, Cap, and Balance Act of 2011 (H.R. 2560)

The Cut, Cap, and Balance Act of 2011 (H.R. 2560) would impose stringent caps on federal discretionary and mandatory expenditures, dramatically cutting spending beginning in fiscal year 2012. These changes would be contingent on Congress's approval of a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution, which would require that federal spending in any year be offset by revenues collected that same year. The controversial bill passed the House (234-190) but was tabled in the Senate by a vote of 51-46.

AAUW opposed the cuts in this legislation and the proposed balanced budget amendment. The Cut, Cap, and Balance Act would threaten our economy's ability to recover from recession and volatility, create serious problems for the solvency of Social Security, and very likely force enormous cuts in programs such as welfare, Medicare, and Medicaid that are relied on by millions of vulnerable Americans.

A vote for the motion to table the bill is designated by a +. *First Session Roll Call #116*, July 22, 2011

Paycheck Fairness Act (S. 797) Co-sponsorship

The Paycheck Fairness Act (S. 797) would provide a much-needed update to the Equal Pay Act of 1963. In the last

Congress, the House passed the bill, but the Senate barely defeated it on a procedural vote. This year, Sen. Barbara Mikulski (D-MD) reintroduced the legislation. The Paycheck Fairness Act would clarify acceptable reasons for differences in pay by requiring employers to demonstrate that wage gaps between men and women doing the same work are truly a result of factors other than sex. The legislation also deters wage discrimination by strengthening penalties for equal pay violations and prohibiting retaliation against workers who inquire about employers' wage practices or disclose their own wages. In addition, the bill provides women with a fair option to proceed in a class-action lawsuit and allows them to receive punitive and compensatory damages for pay discrimination. As the *Congressional Voting Record* went to press, the bill had 34 co-sponsors.

Co-sponsorship of the bill is designated by a +.

CIVIL RIGHTS

Planned Parenthood Funding (H.Con.Res. 36)

Rep. Diane Black's (R-TN) resolution to limit Title X funding (H.Con.Res. 36) would have barred federal funds from going to Planned Parenthood Federation of America for the services it provides under the Title X Family Planning Program. The resolution would have amended the already-passed Department of Defense and Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act (H.R. 1473).⁹ The House passed H.Con. Res. 36 (241-185), but it was rejected by the Senate (42-58).

AAUW opposes any attempt to undermine Title X funding, which is critical to providing reproductive services to low-income women. Since 1970, Title X has been a key component of our nation's health care infrastructure and an essential element in the winning strategy to improve women's health and reduce unintended pregnancies.

A vote for the resolution is designated by a -. *First Session Roll Call #60*, April 14, 2011

⁹ Concurrent resolutions are passed to express the sentiments of both chambers but are not signed by the president if passed.

VOTE DESCRIPTIONS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EDUCATION

Scholarships for Opportunity and Results Act (H.R. 471)

Introduced by House Speaker John Boehner (R-OH), this legislation would reauthorize the failed District of Columbia private school voucher program. The SOAR Act would allow new students to enroll in the voucher program, raise the number of students who receive vouchers, and increase the voucher amount. The legislation passed the House (225-195) but did not advance in the Senate. However, the April 8, 2011, agreement to fund the government for the remainder of the fiscal year reauthorized and funded the controversial program.¹⁰ Under the extended program, an estimated 1,300 students will receive vouchers of up to \$12,000 per year to pay for private school tuition with taxpayer dollars.¹¹

AAUW opposed the reauthorization of the voucher program. We support public school choice and flexibility so long as they are consistent with civil rights laws, including Title IX. AAUW has long believed that the correct strategy for improving our nation's schools is to direct resources toward improving public schools and public charter schools rather than diverting scarce public funds to private institutions.

A vote for the bill is designated by a -. *First Session Roll Call #204*, March 30, 2011

Campus Sexual Violence Elimination (SaVE) Act (H.R. 2016) Co-sponsorship

Introduced by Rep. Carolyn Maloney (D-NY), this bill would help protect students on college campuses by requiring schools to adopt policies to prevent and respond to incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. The Campus SaVE Act, like its Senate companion

bill (S. 834), would amend the Clery Act, which requires colleges and universities to disclose information about crime on and around their campuses. The Campus SaVE Act would also provide for the collection of best practices about prevention and response to incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking and ensure that this information is disseminated to colleges and universities.

AAUW is a key supporter of the Campus SaVE Act. Research shows that about 28 percent of women are targets of sexual assault while they are college students, and college-age women are four times more likely than any other age group to face sexual assault.^{12, 13} The Campus SaVE Act would help stop the epidemic of sexual violence on campuses. As the *Congressional Voting Record* went to press, the bill had 80 co-sponsors.

Co-sponsorship of the bill is designated by a +.

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act of 2011 (H.R. 1)

Introduced by Rep. Harold Rodgers (R-KY), this bill would have cut \$60 billion from fiscal year 2011 federal government spending. Approved by the House (235-189), this bill targeted several successful programs for elimination, including those that help children remain and succeed in school, assist students pursuing higher education, encourage unemployed workers to enroll in job training, enable access to affordable health services, support older adults and their family caregivers, and protect workers against sex discrimination, pay discrimination, and pregnancy discrimination.

¹⁰ *Politico*. (April 11, 2011). D.C. mayor Vincent Gray arrested and released. www.politico.com/news/stories/0411/52966.html.

¹¹ *The Washington Post*. (June 25, 2011). Parents rush to apply for D.C. private school vouchers. www.washingtonpost.com/local/education/parents-rush-to-apply-for-dc-private-school-vouchers/2011/06/25/AG4Ju9kH_story.html.

¹² Krebs, C., et al. (2007). *The Campus Sexual Assault (CSA) Study, Final Report*. www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/221153.pdf.

¹³ Sampson, R. (2002). *Acquaintance Rape of College Students*. U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services. www.cops.usdoj.gov/pdf/e03021472.pdf.

This legislation would have hurt the economic security of ordinary Americans and set back the nation's recovery. AAUW recognizes that these are tough budgetary times, but a balanced budget should not come on the backs of our most vulnerable populations.

A vote for the bill is designated by a -. *First Session Roll Call #147*, February 19, 2011

Cut, Cap, and Balance Act of 2011 (H.R. 2560)

Introduced by Rep. Jason Chaffetz (R-UT) on July 15, 2011, this legislation (H.R. 2560) would impose caps on federal spending, which would lead to substantial cuts beginning in fiscal year 2012. These changes would be contingent on congressional approval of a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution, which would require that federal spending in any year be offset by revenues collected that same year. This shortsighted requirement would limit the nation's ability to provide for seniors and veterans and weaken safety net programs upon which millions of Americans rely. Under a balanced budget amendment, Social Security and other government programs would be forced to cut benefits, regardless of balances in their trust funds. For example, even though Social Security currently has a surplus, cuts would be mandatory under a balanced budget amendment. Additionally, Medicare and Medicaid benefits and eligibility would be dramatically reduced, even as more Americans desperately need them. The House passed this legislation (234-190).

AAUW opposed these cuts and the balanced budget amendment. The constrained spending mandated by the bill would weaken the federal government's ability to grow the economy and ensure that the most vulnerable among us are not forgotten.

A vote for the bill is designated by a -. *First Session Roll Call #606*, July 19, 2011

Paycheck Fairness Act (H.R. 1519) Co-sponsorship

Introduced by Rep. Rosa DeLauro (D-CT), this comprehensive bill strengthens the Equal Pay Act by taking meaningful steps to create incentives for employers to follow the law, to empower women to negotiate for equal pay, and to strengthen federal outreach and enforcement efforts. The

bill would also deter wage discrimination by strengthening penalties for equal pay violations, bringing them in line with other civil rights laws. It also prohibits retaliation against workers who inquire about employers' wage practices or disclose their wages. Although the House passed this legislation in the prior Congress (256-163), the 112th Congress has not voted on this bill.

AAUW's *Behind the Pay Gap* report controlled for factors known to affect earnings, such as education and training, parenthood, and hours worked, and found that college-educated women still earn less than men do even when they have the same major and occupation as their male counterparts.¹⁴ As the *Congressional Voting Record* went to press, the bill had 177 co-sponsors.

Co-sponsorship of the bill is designated by a +.

CIVIL RIGHTS

Pence Amendment (H. Amdt. 95 to H.R. 1)

On February 17, 2011, during consideration of the Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act (H.R. 1), Rep. Mike Pence (R-IN) offered an amendment that would completely eliminate the national family planning program known as Title X and exclude Planned Parenthood from receiving federal funds for any of its services. The House passed this amendment on February 18, 2011 (240-185). A compromise was reached in later appropriations legislation, and the Title X funds were not restricted, nor was Planned Parenthood defunded.

AAUW opposes limiting women's access to Title X funding. In many communities, the health clinics run by Planned Parenthood and other nonprofits are the only option for low-income women to receive cancer screenings, preventive care, and reproductive health care. Half of all pregnancies in the United States are unintended, and we continue to have one of the highest rates of sexually transmitted infections in the industrialized world.^{15, 16} Cutting family planning funds would only exacerbate these problems.

A vote for the amendment is designated by a -. *First Session Roll Call #93*, February 18, 2011

¹⁴ AAUW. (2007). *Behind the Pay Gap*. www.aauw.org/learn/research.behindPayGap.cfm.

¹⁵ Monea, E., and A. Thomas. (2011). *Unintended Pregnancy and Taxpayer Spending*. Perspectives on Sexual and Reproductive Health, 43. www.guttmacher.org/pubs/psrh/full/4308811.pdf.

¹⁶ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office on Women's Health. (2009). *Sexually Transmitted Infections: Overview*. www.womenshealth.gov/faq/sexually-transmitted-infections.pdf.

VOTE CHARTS

AAUW scores legislators on their votes for or against and co-sponsorship of key legislation. Each legislator earns a percentage rating, although that rating does not indicate the full extent of her or his support of AAUW positions.

SENATE 112th Congress

	Campus Safety	Education Jobs	Full-Year Spending	Cut, Cap, and Balance	Paycheck Fairness Act	Reproductive Health	Score
Alabama							
Sessions (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Shelby (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Alaska							
Begich (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Murkowski (R)	-	-	-	-	-	+	17
Arizona							
Kyl (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
McCain (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Arkansas							
Boozman (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Pryor (D)	-	-	+	+	-	+	50
California							
Boxer (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Feinstein (D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	83
Colorado							
Bennet (D)	+	+	+	+	-	+	83
Udall (D)	+	+	+	+	-	+	83
Connecticut							
Blumenthal (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Lieberman (I)	-	-	+	+	-	+	50
Delaware							
Carper (D)	-	+	+	+	-	+	67
Coons (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Florida							
Nelson (D)	-	+	+	+	-	+	67
Rubio (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Georgia							
Chambliss (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Isakson (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Hawaii							
Akaka (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Inouye (D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	83
Idaho							
Crapo (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Risch (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Illinois							
Durbin (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Kirk (R)	-	-	-	-	-	+	17
Indiana							
Coats (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Lugar (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Iowa							
Grassley (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Harkin (D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	83
Kansas							
Moran (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Roberts (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0

	Campus Safety	Education Jobs	Full-Year Spending	Cut, Cap, and Balance	Paycheck Fairness Act	Reproductive Health	Score
Kentucky							
McConnell (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Paul (R)	-	-	+	-	-	-	17
Louisiana							
Landrieu (D)	-	+	+	+	-	+	67
Vitter (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Maine							
Collins (R)	-	-	-	-	-	+	17
Snowe (R)	+	-	-	-	-	+	33
Maryland							
Cardin (D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	83
Mikulski (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Massachusetts							
Brown (R)	-	-	-	-	-	+	17
Kerry (D)	-	+	+	-	+	+	80
Michigan							
Levin (D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	83
Stabenow (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Minnesota							
Franken (D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	83
Klobuchar (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Mississippi							
Cochran (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Wicker (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Missouri							
Blunt (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
McCaskill (D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	83
Montana							
Baucus (D)	-	+	+	+	-	+	67
Tester (D)	+	+	+	+	-	+	83
Nebraska							
Johanns (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Nelson (D)	-	-	+	+	-	+	50
Nevada							
Ensign (R) ¹	I	I	-	I	-	-	0
Heller (R) ¹	-	-	I	-	-	I	0
Reid (D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	83
New Hampshire							
Ayotte (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Shaheen (D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	83
New Jersey							
Lautenberg (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Menendez (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
New Mexico							
Bingaman (D)	-	+	+	+	-	+	67
Udall (D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	83

1. John Ensign (R-NV) resigned his seat on May 3, 2011, amid a Senate ethics investigation. Nevada Governor Brian Sandoval (R-NV) appointed Dean Heller (R-NV) to fill the seat for the remainder of the term.

SENATE

	Campus Safety	Education Jobs	Full-Year Spending	Cut, Cap, and Balance	Paycheck Fairness Act	Reproductive Health	Score
New York							
Gillibrand (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Schumer (D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	83
North Carolina							
Burr (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Hagan (D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	83
North Dakota							
Conrad (D)	-	+	+	+	-	+	67
Hoeven (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Ohio							
Brown (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Portman (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Oklahoma							
Coburn (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Inhofe (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Oregon							
Merkley (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Wyden (D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	83
Pennsylvania							
Casey (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Toomey (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Rhode Island							
Reed (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Whitehouse (D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	83
South Carolina							
DeMint (R)	-	-	+	-	-	-	17
Graham (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
South Dakota							
Johnson (D)	-	+	+	+	-	+	67
Thune (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Tennessee							
Alexander (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Corker (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Texas							
Cornyn (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Hutchison (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Utah							
Hatch (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Lee (R)	-	-	+	-	-	-	17
Vermont							
Leahy (D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	83
Sanders (I)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Virginia							
Warner (D)	-	+	+	+	-	+	67
Webb (D)	-	+	+	+	-	+	67
Washington							
Cantwell (D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	83
Murray (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
West Virginia							
Manchin (D)	-	+	+	+	-	+	67
Rockefeller (D)	-	+	+	+	-	+	67
Wisconsin							
Johnson (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Kohl (D)	-	+	+	+	-	+	67
Wyoming							
Barrasso (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Enzi (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

112th Congress

	D.C. Vouchers	Campus Safety	Full-Year Spending	Cut, Cap, and Balance	Paycheck Fairness Act	Pence/Reproductive Health	Score
Alabama							
Aderholt (R-4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Bachus (R-6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Bonner (R-1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Brooks (R-5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Roby (R-2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Rogers (R-3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Sewell (D-7)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Alaska							
Young (R-AK)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Arizona							
Flake (R-6)	-	-	+	-	-	-	17
Franks (R-2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Giffords (D-8) ¹	I	I	I	I	I	I	N/A
Gosar (R-1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Grijalva (D-7)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Pastor (D-4)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Quayle (R-3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Schweikert (R-5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Arkansas							
Crawford (R-1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Griffin (R-2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Ross (D-4)	+	-	+	+	-	-	50
Womack (R-3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
California							
Baca (D-43)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Bass (D-33)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Becerra (D-31)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Berman (D-28)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Bilbray (R-50)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Bono Mack (R-45)	-	-	-	-	-	+	17
Calvert (R-44)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Campbell (R-48)	-	-	+	-	-	-	20
Capps (D-23)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Cardoza (D-18)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Chu (D-32)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Costa (D-20)	+	+	+	+	-	+	83
Davis (D-53)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Denham (R-19)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Dreier (R-26)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Eshoo (D-14)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Farr (D-17)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Filner (D-51)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Gallegly (R-24)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Garamendi (D-10)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83

1. Gabrielle Giffords (D-AZ) was a victim of a shooting on January 8, 2011. She resigned January 25, 2012.

HOUSE

	D.C. Vouchers	Campus Safety	Full-Year Spending	Cut, Cap, and Balance	Paycheck Fairness Act	Pence/Reproductive Health	Score
Hahn (D-36) ²	+	-	+	+	+	+	67
Harman (D-36) ²	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Herger (R-2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Honda (D-15)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Hunter (R-52)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Issa (R-49)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Lee (D-9)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Lewis (R-41)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Lofgren (D-16)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Lungren (R-3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Matsui (D-5)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
McCarthy (R-22)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
McClintock (R-4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
McKeon (R-25)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
McNerney (D-11)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Miller, Gary (R-42)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Miller, George (D-7)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Napolitano (D-38)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Nunes (R-21)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Pelosi (D-8)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Richardson (D-37)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Rohrabacher (R-46)	-	-	-	+	-	-	17
Roybal-Allard (D-34)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Royce (R-40)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Sanchez, Linda (D-39)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Sanchez, Loretta (D-47)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Schiff (D-29)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Sherman (D-27)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Speier (D-12)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Stark (D-13)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Thompson (D-1)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Waters (D-35)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Waxman (D-30)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Woolsey (D-6)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Colorado							
Coffman (R-6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
DeGette (D-1)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Gardner (R-4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Lamborn (R-5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Perlmutter (D-7)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Polis (D-2)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Tipton (R-3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Connecticut							
Courtney (D-2)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
DeLauro (D-3)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Himes (D-4)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Larson (D-1)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Murphy (D-5)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Delaware							
Carney (D-DE)	+	-	+	+	-	+	67
Florida							
Adams (R-24)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Bilirakis (R-9)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Brown (D-3)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Buchanan (R-13)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0

2. Jane Harman (D-CA) resigned her seat on February 28, 2011, to become president of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. Janice Hahn (D-CA) was elected on July 12, 2011.

	D.C. Vouchers	Campus Safety	Full-Year Spending	Cut, Cap, and Balance	Paycheck Fairness Act	Pence/Reproductive Health	Score
Castor (D-11)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Crenshaw (R-4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Deutch (D-19)	+	-	+	+	-	+	67
Diaz-Balart (R-21)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Hastings (D-23)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Mack (R-14)	-	-	-	+	-	-	17
Mica (R-7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Miller (R-1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Nugent (R-5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Posey (R-15)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Rivera (R-25)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Rooney (R-16)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Ros-Lehtinen (R-18)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Ross (R-12)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Southerland (R-2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Stearns (R-6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Wasserman Schultz (D-20)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Webster (R-8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
West (R-22)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Wilson (D-17)	+	-	+	+	+	+	80
Young (R-10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Georgia							
Barrow (D-12)	+	-	+	+	-	+	67
Bishop (D-2)	+	-	+	+	-	+	67
Broun (R-10)	-	-	-	+	-	-	17
Gingrey (R-11)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Graves (R-9)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Johnson (D-4)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Kingston (R-1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Lewis (D-5)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Price (R-6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Scott, A. (R-8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Scott, D. (D-13)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Westmoreland (R-3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Woodall (R-7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Hawaii							
Hanabusa (D-1)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Hirono (D-2)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Idaho							
Labrador (R-1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Simpson (R-2)	+	-	-	-	-	-	17
Illinois							
Biggs (R-13)	+	-	-	-	-	+	33
Costello (D-12)	+	-	+	+	+	-	67
Davis (D-7)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Dold (R-10)	+	-	-	-	-	+	33
Gutierrez (D-4)	+	-	+	+	+	+	80
Hultgren (R-14)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Jackson (D-2)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Johnson (R-15)	+	-	-	-	-	-	17
Kinzinger (R-11)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Lipinski (D-3)	-	-	+	+	+	-	50
Manzullo (R-16)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Quigley (D-5)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Roskam (R-6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Rush (D-1)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Schakowsky (D-9)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Schilling (R-17)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0

HOUSE

	D.C. Vouchers	Campus Safety	Full-Year Spending	Cut, Cap, and Balance	Paycheck Fairness Act	Pence/Reproductive Health	Score
Schock (R-18)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Shimkus (R-19)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Walsh (R-8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Indiana							
Bucshon (R-8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Burton (R-5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Carson (D-7)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Donnelly (D-2)	+	-	+	+	-	-	50
Pence (R-6)	+	-	-	-	-	-	0
Rokita (R-4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Stutzman (R-3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Visclosky (D-1)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Young (R-9)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Iowa							
Boswell (D-3)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Bralely (D-1)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
King (R-5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Latham (R-4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Loeb sack (D-2)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Kansas							
Huelskamp (R-1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Jenkins (R-2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Pompeo (R-4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Yoder (R-3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Kentucky							
Chandler (D-6)	+	-	+	+	-	+	67
Davis (R-4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Guthrie (R-2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Rogers (R-5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Whitfield (R-1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Yarmuth (D-3)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Louisiana							
Alexander (R-5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Boustany (R-7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Cassidy (R-6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Fleming (R-4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Landry (R-3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Richmond (D-2)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Scalise (R-1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Maine							
Michaud (D-2)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Pingree (D-1)	-	-	+	+	+	+	80
Maryland							
Bartlett (R-6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Cummings (D-7)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Edwards (D-4)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Harris (R-1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Hoyer (D-5)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Ruppersberger (D-2)	+	-	+	+	-	+	67
Sarbanes (D-3)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Van Hollen (D-8)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Massachusetts							
Capuano (D-8)	+	-	+	-	+	+	80
Frank (D-4)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Keating (D-10)	+	-	+	+	+	+	80
Lynch (D-9)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Markey (D-7)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83

	D.C. Vouchers	Campus Safety	Full-Year Spending	Cut, Cap, and Balance	Paycheck Fairness Act	Pence/Reproductive Health	Score
McGovern (D-3)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Neal (D-2)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Olver (D-1)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Tierney (D-6)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Tsongas (D-5)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Michigan							
Amash (R-3)	-	-	-	-	-	P	0
Benishek (R-1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Camp (R-4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Clarke (D-13)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Conyers (D-14)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Dingell (D-15)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Huizenga (R-2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Kildee (D-5)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Levin (D-12)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
McCotter (R-11)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Miller (R-10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Peters (D-9)	+	+	-	+	+	+	100
Rogers (R-8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Upton (R-6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Walberg (R-7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Minnesota							
Bachmann (R-6)	-	-	-	+	-	-	17
Cravaack (R-8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Ellison (D-5)	+	+	+	-	+	+	100
Kline (R-2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
McCollum (D-4)	+	+	-	+	+	-	100
Paulsen (R-3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Peterson (D-7)	+	-	+	+	+	-	67
Walz (D-1)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Mississippi							
Harper (R-3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Nunnelee (R-1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Palazzo (R-4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Thompson (D-2)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Missouri							
Akin (R-2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Carnahan (D-3)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Clay (D-1)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Cleaver (D-5)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Emerson (R-8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Graves (R-6)	+	-	-	-	-	-	17
Hartzler (R-4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Long (R-7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Luetkemeyer (R-9)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Montana							
Rehberg (R-MT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Nebraska							
Fortenberry (R-1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Smith (R-3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Terry (R-2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Nevada							
Amodei (R-2) ³		-			-		0
Berkley (D-1)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100

3. Dean Heller (R-NV) resigned from the House on May, 9, 2011, to fill the Senate seat vacated by John Ensign (R-NV). Mark Amodei (R-NV) was elected to fill Heller's House seat on September 13, 2011.

HOUSE

	D.C. Vouchers	Campus Safety	Full-Year Spending	Cut, Cap. and Balance	Paycheck Fairness Act	Pence/Reproductive Health	Score
Heck (R-3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Heller (R-2) ³	-	I	-	I	-	-	0
New Hampshire							
Bass (R-2)	-	-	-	-	-	+	17
Guinta (R-1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
New Jersey							
Andrews (D-1)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Frelinghuysen (R-11)	-	-	-	-	-	+	20
Garrett (R-5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Holt (D-12)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Lance (R-7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
LoBiondo (R-2)	+	+	-	-	-	-	33
Pallone (D-6)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Pascrell (D-8)	-	+	+	+	+	+	100
Payne (D-10)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Rothman (D-9)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Runyan (R-3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Sires (D-13)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Smith (R-4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
New Mexico							
Heinrich (D-1)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Lujan (D-3)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Pearce (R-2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
New York							
Ackerman (D-5)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Bishop (D-1)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Buerkle (R-25)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Clarke (D-11)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Crowley (D-7)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Engel (D-17)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Gibson (R-20)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Grimm (R-13)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Hanna (R-24)	-	-	-	-	-	+	17
Hayworth (R-19)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Higgins (D-27)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Hinchey (D-22)	+	-	+	+	+	+	80
Hochul (D-26) ⁴	I	-	I	+	+	I	67
Israel (D-2)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
King (R-3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Lee (R-26) ⁴	I	I	I	I	I	I	N/A
Lowey (D-18)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Maloney (D-14)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
McCarthy (D-4)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Meeks (D-6)	+	-	+	+	-	+	67
Nadler (D-8)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Owens (D-23)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Rangel (D-15)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Reed (R-29)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Serrano (D-16)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Slaughter (D-28)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Tonko (D-21)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Towns (D-10)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Turner (R-9) ⁵	I	-	I	I	-	I	0
Velazquez (D-12)	-	-	+	+	+	+	80
Weiner (D-9) ⁵	+	-	+	I	+	+	80

4. Chris Lee (R-NY) resigned on February 8, 2011. Kathy Hochul (D-NY) was elected on May 24, 2011.

5. Anthony Weiner (D-NY) resigned his seat on June 16, 2011. Bob Turner (R-NY) was elected on September 13, 2011, and sworn in on September 15, 2011.

	D.C. Vouchers	Campus Safety	Full-Year Spending	Cut, Cap. and Balance	Paycheck Fairness Act	Pence/Reproductive Health	Score
North Carolina							
Butterfield (D-1)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Coble (R-6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Ellmers (R-2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Foxx (R-5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Jones (R-3)	-	-	+	+	+	+	33
Kissell (D-8)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
McHenry (R-10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
McIntyre (D-7)	+	-	+	-	-	-	33
Miller (D-13)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Myrick (R-9)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Price (D-4)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Shuler (D-11)	-	-	+	-	-	-	20
Watt (D-12)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
North Dakota							
Berg (R-ND)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Ohio							
Austria (R-7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Boehner (R-8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Chabot (R-1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Fudge (D-11)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Gibbs (R-18)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Johnson (R-6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Jordan (R-4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Kaptur (D-9)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Kucinich (D-10)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
LaTourette (R-14)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Latta (R-5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Renacci (R-16)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Ryan (D-17)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Schmidt (R-2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Stivers (R-15)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Sutton (D-13)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Tiberi (R-12)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Turner (R-3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Oklahoma							
Boren (D-2)	+	-	+	-	+	-	50
Cole (R-4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Lankford (R-5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Lucas (R-3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Sullivan (R-1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Oregon							
Blumenauer (D-3)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
DeFazio (D-4)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Schrader (D-5)	+	-	+	+	-	+	67
Walden (R-2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Wu (D-1) ⁶	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Pennsylvania							
Altmire (D-4)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Barletta (R-11)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Brady (D-1)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Critz (D-12)	+	+	+	+	+	+	83
Dent (R-15)	-	-	-	-	-	+	17
Doyle (D-14)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Fattah (D-2)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83

6. David Wu (D-OR) resigned on July 26, 2011. A special election to fill his seat will be held in January 2012.

HOUSE

	D.C. Vouchers	Campus Safety	Full-Year Spending	Cut, Cap, and Balance	Paycheck Fairness Act	Pence/Reproductive Health	Score
Fitzpatrick (R-8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Gerlach (R-6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Holden (D-17)	+	-	+	+	-	+	67
Kelly (R-3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Marino (R-10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Meehan (R-7)	-	+	-	-	-	-	17
Murphy (R-18)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Pitts (R-16)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Platts (R-19)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Schwartz (D-13)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Shuster (R-9)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Thompson (R-5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Rhode Island							
Cicilline (D-1)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Langevin (D-2)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
South Carolina							
Clyburn (D-6)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Duncan (R-3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Gowdy (R-4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Mulvaney (R-5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Scott (R-1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Wilson (R-2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
South Dakota							
Noem (R-SD)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Tennessee							
Black (R-6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Blackburn (R-7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Cohen (D-9)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Cooper (D-5)	+	+	+	-	+	+	83
DesJarlais (R-4)	-	-	-	+	-	-	17
Duncan (R-2)	-	+	-	-	-	-	17
Fincher (R-8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Fleischmann (R-3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Roe (R-1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Texas							
Barton (R-6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Brady (R-8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Burgess (R-26)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Canseco (R-23)	-	-	-	+	-	-	17
Carter (R-31)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Conaway (R-11)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Cuellar (D-28)	+	-	+	+	-	+	67
Culberson (R-7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Doggett (D-25)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Farenthold (R-27)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Flores (R-17)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Gohmert (R-1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Gonzalez (D-20)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Granger (R-12)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Green, A. (D-9)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Green, G. (D-29)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Hall (R-4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Hensarling (R-5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Hinojosa (D-15)	+	+	-	+	+	+	100
Jackson Lee (D-18)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Johnson, E. (D-30)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100

	D.C. Vouchers	Campus Safety	Full-Year Spending	Cut, Cap, and Balance	Paycheck Fairness Act	Pence/Reproductive Health	Score
Johnson, S. (R-3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Marchant (R-24)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
McCaul (R-10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Neugebauer (R-19)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Olson (R-22)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Paul (R-14)	+	-	-	+	-	-	40
Poe (R-2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Reyes (D-16)	+	+	+	+	+	-	83
Sessions (R-32)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Smith (R-21)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Thornberry (R-13)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Utah							
Bishop (R-1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Chaffetz (R-3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Matheson (D-2)	+	-	+	-	+	+	67
Vermont							
Welch (D-VT)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Virginia							
Cantor (R-7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Connolly (D-11)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Forbes (R-4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Goodlatte (R-6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Griffith (R-9)	+	-	-	+	-	-	33
Hurt (R-5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Moran (D-8)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Rigell (R-2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Scott (D-3)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Wittman (R-1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Wolf (R-10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Washington							
Dicks (D-6)	+	-	+	+	-	+	67
Hastings (R-4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Herrera Beutler (R-3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Inslee (D-1)	+	-	+	+	-	+	67
Larsen (D-2)	+	-	+	+	-	+	67
McDermott (D-7)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
McMorris Rodgers (R-5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Reichert (R-8)	+	-	-	-	-	-	17
Smith (D-9)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
West Virginia							
Capito (R-2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
McKinley (R-1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Rahall (D-3)	+	-	+	+	+	-	67
Wisconsin							
Baldwin (D-2)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Duffy (R-7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Kind (D-3)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83
Moore (D-4)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Petri (R-6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Ribble (R-8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Ryan (R-1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Sensenbrenner (R-5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Wyoming							
Lummis (R-WY)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0

The AAUW Action Fund advances equity for women and girls through member activism and voter mobilization.

 AAUW ACTION FUND

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