

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN



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UNIVERSITY
WOMEN

AAUW Congressional Voting Record

109th Congress

2005–2006

AAUW Congressional Voting Record 109th Congress

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

This voting record covers the 109th Congress. Legislation was selected on the basis of the AAUW Public Policy Program adopted by AAUW convention delegates in June 2005. Priorities include education, judicial nominations, tax and budget, civil rights, reproductive rights, and economic security. For more information, contact the AAUW Public Policy and Government Relations Department at 202/785-7793 or VoterEd@aauw.org.

Using the Voting Record

AAUW members and other concerned citizens can use the voting record to track how their senators and representatives voted on AAUW's priority issues. Refer to information in the voting record during candidate and issue forums in your community or at town hall meetings held by your members of Congress. Use the voting record when writing letters to the editor regarding a legislator's support of or opposition to AAUW's issues. Share the voting record with coalition partners, friends, family members, and prospective AAUW members. By taking these actions, you help educate your community on the issues and policy-makers' records. The voting record is given to every member of Congress.

Reading the Voting Record

Based on her or his votes, each legislator earns a percentage rating for support of AAUW priorities. This rating cannot indicate the full extent of a legislator's support for or opposition to AAUW positions. While election year partisanship makes it difficult to predict what legislation Congress will enact by the end of the 109th Congress, AAUW used a sample of bills considered through August 2006.

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. An I indicates that the legislator was not in office at the time of the vote.



AAUW Stands Up for Priority Issues: The 109th Congress in Review

Emboldened by his re-election in November 2004, President George W. Bush, his administration, and the increased Republican majorities in the House and Senate joined to push a broad legislative agenda often at odds with the AAUW Public Policy Program. Republican priorities included privatizing Social Security, creating private school vouchers, cutting and eliminating domestic spending programs—including painful education cuts—and extending more tax cuts to the wealthiest 1 percent of Americans. Both chambers also spent significant time on bankruptcy reform and energy bills that eventually passed and an immigration measure that became snarled in a fierce Republican intraparty battle. As the 109th Congress progressed, however, partisan wrangling over the war in Iraq, political corruption scandals, and mounting grassroots pressure from AAUW and other allies forced key portions of the agenda to fall by the wayside. Meanwhile, extremist judicial nominees continue to endanger decades of progress for women and girls. Talk of exercising the nuclear option because of anger over judicial filibusters threatened to bring Senate work to a stop. The enactment of a national federal voucher program under the guise of disaster relief and the expansion of the D.C. voucher program were major disappointments.

Despite setbacks and against significant obstacles, AAUW fended off proposals to privatize Social Security, celebrated the passage of a hate crimes amendment in the House, and beat back attempts to discontinue many vital gender equity activities, like the Women's Educational Equity Act (WEEA) and Perkins vocational education programs, which had been slated for elimination in the president's budget proposals in both 2005 and 2006. AAUW claimed a significant step forward for access by women and minorities to higher education with the inclusion of a new program in the Senate committee-approved version of the Higher Education Act (HEA) reauthorization bill (S. 1614). The Patsy T. Mink Graduate Fellowship program is designed to help diversify the higher education professoriate. While aspects of HEA reauthorization were included in the budget reconciliation bill in February 2006 and the House passed its HEA reauthorization measure (H.R. 609) in March 2006, the full Senate did not act on HEA.

AAUW continues to face a House and Senate in which majority leaders often do not support AAUW policy priorities and have poor voting records on our issues. While fewer than half, 41 percent of the representatives and 39 percent of the senators, supported AAUW's issues

on at least 80 percent of the votes in this voting record, AAUW continues to reach out to build bipartisan relationships with members of Congress who have not traditionally supported our issues.

Education. The 2005–07 AAUW Public Policy Program supports “a strong system of public education that promotes gender fairness, equity and diversity.” The 109th Congress considered legislation to reauthorize the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Technical Education Act, extend disaster relief to college students stricken by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, increase the funding level for the Pell grant program, reauthorize HEA programs, and provide adequate funding for key gender equity education programs, among others.

Budget and Appropriations. The 2005–07 AAUW Public Policy Program supports “public budgets that balance individual rights and responsibility to community.” During the 109th Congress, the top of the agenda for both the House and Senate majority leadership included a package of spending and tax cuts. The Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (H.R. 4241), sponsored by Rep. Jim Nussle (R-IA), contained deep cuts to vital programs. Continued battles over education funding during the budget and appropriations process further exacerbated partisan tensions. Senate amendments to provide a modest increase in funding for the Pell Grant program were narrowly defeated and continued to raise concerns that the federal government was failing on its promise to America's children by not fully funding No Child Left Behind.

Civil Rights. Both chambers voted on a range of civil rights issues during the 109th Congress. From judicial nominations, to religious discrimination in hiring, to efforts to insert discrimination into the Constitution, to attempts to weaken the reauthorization of the Voting Rights Act, AAUW guarded against action to roll back constitutional protections for vulnerable populations.

The 2005–07 AAUW Public Policy Program supports “freedom from violence and the fear of violence in homes, schools, workplaces, and communities.” Members of the House voted in favor of a hate crimes amendment to the Children's Safety Act of 2005. Despite significant efforts to attach a similar amendment in the Senate, where hate crimes legislation passed with strong votes in previous Congresses, the bill became law without hate crimes language. AAUW is disappointed that Congress missed this opportunity to protect more Americans from hate crimes.

AAUW's 2005–2007 Public Policy Program states that AAUW “firmly believes in the separation of church and state.” AAUW opposes all forms of discrimination and is particularly troubled by policies that permit federally funded discrimination. During consideration of the School Readiness Act (H.R. 2123) to reauthorize the

Head Start program, AAUW opposed an amendment which would allow religious discrimination in hiring for Head Start. The Senate version does not currently include such a provision.

The AAUW 2005–2007 Public Policy Program “advocates vigorous protection of and full access to civil and constitutional rights.” AAUW opposes the notion that discrimination has any place in our society, and discrimination should not be codified in the most sacred of democratic documents—the U.S. Constitution. In support of this principle—and the belief that the Constitution is a document that protects the civil rights of all Americans, not one that discriminates against them—AAUW opposed the Federal Marriage Amendment, which both chambers considered during the second session.

Concerned about the pattern of extreme, activist judicial nominees put forth by the Bush administration in the 108th Congress, AAUW was disappointed that the 109th Congress renominated several AAUW-opposed candidates, such as Thomas Griffith, Janice Rogers Brown, Pricilla Owen, and William Pryor.¹ AAUW’s Public Policy Program supports “a fair and balanced judiciary” because of the critical role the courts play in preserving fundamental rights.

Reproductive Rights. The 2005–07 AAUW Public Policy Program advocates “choice in the determination of one’s reproductive life.” AAUW has supported this position since 1971. Despite AAUW’s efforts and those of our coalition partners, the 108th Congress passed legislation to limit women’s access to reproductive health care. In response, AAUW supported efforts to repeal these provisions during the 109th Congress, in the face of continued congressional threats to limit women’s reproductive health care options. Congress moved to limit military women’s and minor’s access to reproductive services and refused to react to threats to women’s access to prescription contraception. In the first session, AAUW supported provisions to create safeguards to ensure that people whose debts arise from committing acts of violence against reproductive health care clinics would not be able to escape the liabilities incurred by their illegal conduct.

Economic Security. The 2005–2007 AAUW Public Policy Program states: “AAUW promotes the economic, social and physical well-being of all persons. Essential to that well-being [is] an economy that provides ... a livable

wage.” During the 109th Congress, members of Congress stepped up efforts to increase the minimum wage. House and Senate Republican leadership saw an opening to pair this Democratic legislative priority with the estate tax repeal bill, a Republican priority. AAUW opposed the Estate Tax and Extension of Tax Relief Act of 2006 (H.R. 5970). While AAUW strongly supports raising the minimum wage, the trade-offs were too great. Repealing the estate tax would deepen the deficit by at least three-quarters of a trillion dollars during the first full decade (2012–2021).² AAUW questions the priorities of congressional leaders who claim there is no funding to avoid deep cuts in education and health care programs but are then willing to borrow billions to provide tax breaks to the wealthiest Americans.

1. Janice Rogers Brown, Pricilla Owen, and William Pryor were confirmed to their respective federal circuit courts of appeal as part of a deal struck by the so-called “Gang of 14” to avoid implementation of the “nuclear option,” a procedural maneuver Republicans threatened to use to eliminate filibusters on judicial nominations. The nuclear option is so named because of the resulting partisan fallout that Democrats threaten will occur if the move is employed. AAUW advocated to protect the integrity of the filibuster and avoid the nuclear option.

2. Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, *Estate Tax Reform Could Raise Much-Needed Revenue*, March 2005. Retrieved August 24, 2006, from www.cbpp.org/3-16-05tax.htm.

VOTE DESCRIPTIONS: SENATE

Education

Pell Grant Amendment (S. Amdt. 2213 to H.R. 3010).

Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-MA) proposed an amendment to the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services and Education Appropriations Act of 2006 (H.R. 3010) to increase the maximum Pell Grant award by \$200 to \$4,250. During debate, a point of order was raised requiring a vote to waive the budget rules to allow the amendment to be passed. The motion was defeated (48-51), which effectively killed the amendment. At its inception, the program was intended to serve as the foundation for all financial aid, and maximum grant awards covered 84 percent of the cost of attendance at a four-year public college. Today the maximum Pell Grant award covers only about 34 percent of the cost of attendance.³ AAUW believes that Pell Grant awards must be increased in proportion to growing student expenses.

A vote for the point of order is designated by a +.

First Session Roll Call #268, Oct. 25, 2005

Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education

Improvement Act of 2005 (S. 250). The Senate passed (99-0) the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Improvement Act of 2005. Introduced by Sens. Michael Enzi (R-WY) and Edward Kennedy (D-MA), the bill reauthorizes and revises vocational and technical education programs. AAUW supported the bill because it provides funding for important gender equity activities that seek to prepare women and girls for high-skill, high-wage, or high-demand occupations. Such funding is a critical step to ensuring that women and girls have access to valuable education and training in nontraditional fields. Thanks to AAUW's sustained advocacy efforts and those of our coalition partners, both chambers crafted legislation that maintains a commitment to women and girls in vocational education programs. The president signed the bill into law Aug. 12, 2006.

A vote for the bill is designated by a +.

First Session Roll Call #43, March 10, 2005

Student Aid and Job Training Budget Amendment (S. Amdt. 3028 to S. Con. Res. 83). Sens. Susan Collins (R-ME), Edward Kennedy (D-MA), and Robert Menendez (D-NJ) proposed an amendment to the FY07 budget resolution to restore funding for vital education programs such as TRIO and GEAR UP college prep programs and Perkins Loans, increase the Pell Grant from \$4,050 to

\$4,150, and restore funding to other student aid programs slashed in the Bush administration's budget proposal. The amendment was designed to increase investment in student aid programs and restore cuts slated for job training programs by closing corporate tax loopholes worth \$6.3 billion. While AAUW members and supporters sent thousands of messages urging their senators to support this amendment, it failed by a narrow margin (50-50).

A vote for the amendment is designated by a +.

Second Session Roll Call #39, March 14, 2006

Budget and Appropriations

Budget Reconciliation Conference Report to the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (S. 1932). As the Senate completed the legislative business of the first session, consideration of the conference report for the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (H.R. 4241) proved to be contentious and dramatic. Negotiations between the House and the Senate produced a bill to cut \$39.7 billion from federal domestic discretionary programs and included the reauthorization of welfare reform and HEA programs. Procedural developments on the Senate floor, however, threatened to derail final passage. Five Republican senators joined the Democrats in opposing this measure, forcing Vice President Dick Cheney to cast the tie-breaking vote (51-50). Moreover, procedural problems plagued this bill as it made its way towards completion. Technical and rhetorical maneuvering ensued, but the measure took effect in February 2006.

A vote against the amendment is designated by a +.

First Session Roll Call #363, Dec. 21, 2005

Civil Rights

Confirmation of Thomas Griffith to the U.S. Court of Appeals. The Senate confirmed (73-24) Thomas Griffith to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. AAUW opposed Griffith's nomination due to his public views on the application of Title IX. AAUW believes that Griffith's comments compromised his ability to impartially and independently apply established legal precedents on this and other civil rights issues. Griffith's views on Title IX became clear during his role on the U.S. Commission on Opportunity in Athletics, created in 2002 by then-Secretary of Education Rod Paige to evaluate whether and how standards regulating Title IX's application to athletics should be revised. Griffith offered the most extreme proposal considered by the commission: the elimination of prong one, the first option under Title IX's flexible three-prong

3. Institute for Higher Education Policy and Scholarship America, *Investing in America's Future: Why Student Aid Pays Off for Society and Individuals*, May 2004. Retrieved February 15, 2006, from www.ihep.org/Pubs/PDF/InvestinginAmericasFuture.pdf.

test for determining compliance.⁴ Later Griffith described his own proposal, defeated by a commission vote (11-4),⁵ as “radical.”⁶

A vote against confirmation is designated by a +.
First Session Roll Call #136, June 14, 2005

Confirmation of John Roberts to the U.S. Supreme Court. The Senate confirmed (78-22) John Roberts to fill the Supreme Court vacancy left by the death of Chief Justice William Rehnquist. Roberts’ philosophy on issues critical to maintaining decades of progress for women and girls—Title IX, equal pay, sex discrimination, and other civil rights issues—came to the forefront in the weeks before the confirmation hearings and remained unanswered during the hearings. Throughout his public career, Roberts has consistently developed, advanced, and endorsed legal positions that would undermine fundamental civil rights.

Opposing Roberts’ confirmation was not a quick or easy decision for AAUW nor was opposition a foregone conclusion. The decision was based on consideration of Roberts’ record and testimony, including his refusal to answer appropriate, pertinent questions about issues central to the AAUW Public Policy Program.

A vote against confirmation is designated by a +.
First Session Roll Call #245, Sept. 29, 2005

Confirmation of Samuel A. Alito Jr. to the U.S. Supreme Court. The Senate confirmed (58-42) Samuel A. Alito Jr. to fill the Supreme Court vacancy left by the retirement of Justice Sandra Day O’Connor. After a careful review of Alito’s record, including 15 years of appellate opinions, AAUW found it troubling on a range of civil rights issues, revealing a clear pattern that would weaken workplace protections central to addressing discrimination against women. Alito has also demonstrated opposition toward affirmative action, dismissed constitutional protections against sexual harassment in schools, actively rejected women’s reproductive rights, and aggressively sought to curb congressional authority to legislate on issues such as family and medical leave. In several of these cases, Supreme Court decisions have later espoused views opposite to those put forward by Alito, showing him to be far outside the judicial mainstream.

AAUW’s opposition to Alito was the result of a thoughtful review of his well-established judicial philosophy and concerns that his confirmation would ultimately jeopardize the maintenance of balance in this third, co-equal branch of the U.S. government. As the

replacement for the often-deciding vote of O’Connor, Alito’s extremist philosophy represents a threat to decades of progress for women and girls.

A vote against confirmation is designated by a +.
Second Session Roll Call #2, Jan. 31, 2006

Federal Marriage Amendment (S.J. Res. 1). The Federal Marriage Amendment was defeated after the Senate rejected (49-48) an effort to invoke cloture, a procedural vote on whether to move to a final vote on the bill. The vote fell 11 votes short of the 60 votes necessary to end debate, effectively killing the measure. Introduced by Sen. Wayne Allard (R-CO), the resolution amends the Constitution to define marriage as a union of man and woman, effectively banning same-sex marriage. The legislation would also have removed states’ ability to permit same-sex marriage.

While AAUW members have differing perspectives on the issue of marriage and civil unions among same-sex couples, AAUW rejects the idea of writing discrimination into the Constitution. AAUW has seen the Constitution expand to protect civil rights and civil liberties and believes using it to deny rather than confer rights upon an identifiable group of people runs contrary to both the history and spirit of this great document.

A vote against cloture is designated by a +.
Second Session Roll Call #163, June 7, 2006

Reproductive Rights

Clinic Violence Amendment (S. Amdt. 47 to S. 256). The Senate considered the Schumer Clinic Violence Amendment during debate on the Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act of 2005. Introduced by Sen. Charles Schumer (D-NY), the amendment sought to make clinic violence-related debts nondischargeable under bankruptcy proceedings. AAUW supports safe and accessible reproductive health options for all women and believes that this amendment would help ensure the effectiveness of the Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances (FACE) Act (P.L. 103-259). The amendment was defeated (46-53). While prosecutions have been successful under FACE and other clinic protection laws, many violent anti-choice activists have not paid fines, instead choosing to declare bankruptcy. The Schumer amendment would have set a precedent of zero tolerance for people who violate the law and then seek shelter in bankruptcy.

A vote for the amendment is designated by a +.
First Session Roll Call #28, March 8, 2005

4. Schools may use any one prong of Title IX’s three-prong test to comply with the law: (1) Provide athletic opportunities to male and female students in proportion to their overall enrollment at the institution; or (2) Demonstrate a history of continually expanding athletic opportunities for the underrepresented sex; or (3) Demonstrate that the available opportunities meet the interests and abilities of the underrepresented sex.

5. U.S. Commission on Opportunity in Athletics, Transcript of Hearing, January 30, 2003, 115.

6. Remarks at the 43rd Annual Conference of the National Association of College and University Attorneys, June 22, 2003.

Economic Security

Minimum Wage/Estate Tax (H.R. 5970). The Senate defeated (56-42) the Estate Tax and Extension of Tax Relief Act of 2006 on Aug. 3, 2006, when a motion to end debate on the bill failed. Introduced by Majority Leader Bill Frist (R-TN), the bill combined a measure to raise the federal minimum wage to \$7.25 during the next three years with a tax cut for estates worth more than \$5 million. In addition, the bill would have overridden some state minimum wage laws, resulting in a cut for tipped workers, the majority of whom are women. The House passed the measure (230-180) on July 29, 2006.

AAUW opposed this bill. While initially pleased to see minimum-wage legislation that would deliver a much-deserved raise for millions of Americans working for less than \$7.25 an hour, AAUW was disappointed to learn the nature of the poison pill attached to the measure. If the bill had become law, low-wage workers would have seen an average annual wage increase of \$1,200, while securing billions for the wealthiest Americans. AAUW believes raising the minimum wage is an important step toward increasing the economic security of women; however, this bill was a lopsided tradeoff with few benefits for working families.

A vote against cloture is designated by a +.
Second Session Roll Call #229, Aug. 3, 2006

VOTE DESCRIPTIONS: HOUSE

Education

Pell Grant Hurricane and Disaster Relief Act (H.R. 3169). The House approved (412-0) the Pell Grant Hurricane and Disaster Relief Act. Introduced by Rep. Ric Keller (R-FL), the measure allows the waiver of certain requirements for repayment of federal Pell Grants by students affected by a natural disaster if they were residing in, employed in, or attending an institution of higher education located in a major disaster area; their attendance was interrupted because of the disaster's impact on them or the institution; and their withdrawal ended within the academic year during which the major disaster designation occurred or during the next academic year. The bill passed the Senate by unanimous consent and became law Sept. 21, 2005. AAUW strongly supported this bill. Assisting college students who wish to continue their education without interruption and

providing relief for students who find it impossible to continue their studies is vitally important.

A vote for the bill is designated by a +.
First Session Roll Call #457, Sept. 7, 2005.

Vocational and Technical Education for the Future Act (H.R. 366). The House approved (416-9) the Vocational and Technical Education for the Future Act, a bill to reauthorize vocational education programs. Introduced by Rep. Michael Castle (R-DE), this bill takes critical steps to ensure that girls and women have access to valuable education and training in nontraditional fields. Vocation education programs offer training for high-skill, high-wage jobs that will provide greater economic stability during a woman's lifespan. AAUW has worked for the past two years to insert favorable gender-based provisions into the reauthorization of Perkins Vocational Education programs. AAUW is pleased with the bipartisan process by which these bills were crafted and believes that the Perkins reauthorization bills make significant improvements to current law. President Bush signed the bill into law Aug. 12, 2006.

A vote for the bill is designated by a +.
First Session Roll Call #154, May 4, 2005

Reauthorization of the Higher Education Act (H.R. 609). The House passed the College Access and Opportunity Act of 2006 (221-199), sponsored by Rep. John Boehner (R-OH). Though HEA was set to expire in the 108th Congress, work on reauthorization continued through the 109th Congress. AAUW believes this reauthorization offers a unique opportunity to help address the "skills gap" by making college enrollment, retention, and graduation more accessible. HEA authorizes programs that affect student financial aid and support services to help students succeed in postsecondary education, strengthen postsecondary institutions, and improve teacher training programs. AAUW opposed the bill because it failed to meet the challenge of modernizing HEA to meet the needs of today's students. The bill fails to invest in existing programs like Pell Grants and on-campus child care programs that support nontraditional students. The bill also fails to update the income protection allowance—a modest allowance for basic living expenses—and does nothing to assist students shoulder the overwhelming debt that many students carry as a result of investing in their education.

A vote against the bill is designated by a +.
Second Session Roll Call #81, March 30, 2006.

Budget and Appropriations

Budget Reconciliation—Conference Report to the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (S.1932). The House approved (212-206) the conference report to the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 on Dec. 19, 2005, which aimed to cut spending on federal domestic discretionary programs. The two chambers were far apart, however, with the Senate seeking to cut about \$35 billion and the House pushing to cut \$50 billion while also pushing an additional \$35 billion tax cut. House and Senate negotiators finally hammered out a compromise to slash about \$40 billion, with about one-third of the savings coming from student loan programs, the largest student loan cut in the nation's history.⁷ The bill also incorporates the text of the Personal Responsibility, Work, and Family Promotion Act of 2005 (H.R. 240), sponsored by Rep. Deborah Pryce (R-OH), to reauthorize the 1996 welfare reform law (P.L. 104-193). The House included portions of its version of HEA reauthorization, the College Access and Opportunity Act of 2005 (H.R. 609). AAUW had concerns about the inclusion of both measures in the budget reconciliation bill and believed that each reauthorization should have been considered and debated on its own merits outside the budget reconciliation process. In addition, the bill includes other cuts and changes to the Medicare and Medicaid programs.

The Senate agreed to a similar Deficit Reduction Act measure (51-50) on Dec. 21, 2005, due to a tie-breaking vote from Vice President Dick Cheney. In violation of Senate rules, the Senate removed substantive portions of the bill, forcing the House to reconsider the bill before sending it to the president. House Minority Leader Nancy Pelosi (D-CA) forced a formal roll call vote. Without a quorum present (most members of Congress had gone home for the holidays), a vote was postponed until Congress convened in 2006 for the second session. The House then passed the bill (216-214). After the chambers passed slightly different versions of the controversial bill, causing more procedural maneuvering, President Bush signed it into law on Feb. 1, 2006.

A vote against the bill is designated by a +.
First Session Roll Call #670, Dec. 19, 2005

Civil Rights

Religious Discrimination Amendment to the School Readiness Act of 2005 (H. Amdt. 574 to H.R. 2123). The House approved an amendment (220-196) offered by Rep. John Boehner (R-OH) (on behalf of Rep. Charles Boustany [R-LA]) to the School Readiness Act of 2005 (H.R. 2123). The Boehner/Boustany amendment would

allow Head Start programs to judge job applicants by their religion, thus authorizing taxpayer money to fund discrimination in hiring. Head Start is a successful, comprehensive federal program that benefits at-risk children and their families through early childhood education, health and social services, and increased parental involvement. Historically, religious organizations receiving government funds to provide social services have been required to abide by federal antidiscrimination laws.

AAUW believes religious organizations must abide by federal antidiscrimination laws if they receive federal funds. For more than 60 years, religious exemptions for government-funded programs have been forbidden, with the understanding that public funds should not pay for religious discrimination. AAUW is concerned that passage of this provision sets a dangerous precedent for other government programs and further blurs the line between church and state.

A vote against the amendment is designated by a +.
First Session Roll Call #492, Sept. 22, 2005

Local Law Enforcement Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 2005 (H. Amdt. 544 to H.R. 3132). Rep. John Conyers (D-MI) offered an amendment—the text of the Local Law Enforcement Hate Crimes Prevention Act (H.R. 2662)—to the Child Safety Act of 2005 (H.R. 3132). For the first time, the House passed the full hate crimes bill with bipartisan support (223-199). The amendment strengthens and broadens federal hate crimes to cover violent crimes motivated by gender, sexual orientation, or disability. The bill also would make it easier for the federal government to assist and investigate hate crimes and allow federal funds to assist these investigations, relieving local law enforcement of much of the financial burden. AAUW has long supported hate crimes legislation. While states should continue to play the primary role in the prosecution of hate crimes, the federal government must be able to investigate cases that local authorities are unable or unwilling to prosecute.

A vote for the amendment is designated by a +.
First Session Roll Call #469, Sept. 14, 2005

Voting Rights Act Reauthorization (H.R. 9). The House passed (390-33) the Fannie Lou Hamer, Rosa Parks, and Coretta Scott King Voting Rights Act (VRA) Reauthorization and Amendments Act of 2006 on July 13, 2006. Championed by Rep. James F. Sensenbrenner (R-WI), this legislation reauthorized three key VRA provisions that were set to expire in August 2007. These provisions prevent jurisdictions with a history of discrimination from implementing discriminatory voting practices, require these jurisdictions to provide language assistance to citizens with limited

7. State Public Interest Research Groups, "Student Loan Cut Background Memo" (The State PIRGs' Higher Education Project) [January 2006]. Retrieved February 15, 2006, from www.studentaidaction.com/background_memo_1_30_06.doc.

English proficiency, and authorize the federal government to use election observers to monitor VRA compliance. The Senate also passed (98-0) VRA reauthorization without amendment on July 20, 2006, and the bill was signed into law by President Bush on July 27, 2006.

AAUW enthusiastically supported this bill. VRA is considered the most effective civil rights law in American history for its ability to protect the right of all Americans to vote. VRA oversight hearings found significant evidence that barriers to equal minority voter participation remain, so these protections need continued enforcement.

A vote for this bill is designated by a +.

Second Session Roll Call #374, July 13, 2006

Federal Marriage Amendment (H.J. Res. 88). On July 18, 2006, the House defeated (236-187) the Federal Marriage Amendment, which would amend the U.S. Constitution. Introduced by Rep. Marilyn Musgrave (R-CO), the amendment sought to define marriage as a union of man and woman, effectively banning same-sex marriage. The legislation would also have taken away states' ability to permit same-sex marriage.

While AAUW members have differing perspectives on the issue of marriage and civil unions among same-sex couples, we stand united against the idea of writing discrimination into the Constitution and opposed this legislation. AAUW was founded at a time when women across this country were relegated to second-class status and addressing that injustice has been at the heart of AAUW's mission ever since. Continued efforts to pass the Federal Marriage Amendment are likely, and AAUW will oppose measures that seek to abridge the rights of some while elevating the rights of others.

A vote against the amendment is designated by a +.

Second Session Roll Call #378, July 18, 2006

Reproductive Rights

Servicewomen's Health Amendment (H. Amdt. 209 to H.R. 1815). Rep. Susan A. Davis (D-CA) offered an amendment to the National Defense Authorization Act for FY06 to allow military personnel and their dependents overseas to use personal funds to obtain abortion services in overseas military hospitals. Currently servicewomen desiring abortion services must return home—if permission and space on a military transport can be obtained—or seek assistance from a hospital in a foreign country. The amendment was defeated (194-223).

AAUW believes the ban discriminates against women who have volunteered to serve their country by prohibiting them from exercising a legally protected right simply because they are stationed overseas. At a time when ser-

vicewomen are making sacrifices for their country, they should not be forced to also sacrifice their health and privacy. These women are often situated in areas where local facilities are inadequate, unsafe, or unavailable, so they must rely on military base hospitals for medical care. The ban endangers women's health by eliminating, in many cases, their only access to reproductive health services.

A vote for the amendment is designated by a +.

First Session Roll Call #216, May 25, 2005

Economic Security

Minimum Wage/Estate Tax (H.R. 5970). The House approved (230-180) the Estate Tax and Extension of Tax Relief Act of 2006. Introduced by Rep. William Thomas (R-CA), the bill is also known as the Minimum Wage–Estate Tax bill for its combination of a measure to raise the federal minimum wage to \$7.25 during the next three years and an estate-tax cut for heirs of Americans who have more than \$5 million in assets. The bill also would have overridden state minimum wage laws and cut the pay of many people who work for tips, the majority of whom are women.

AAUW opposed this bill because it contained poison pills that threaten the economic security of low-income workers, as well as the nation's fiscal health. Repealing the estate tax for a wealthy minority of Americans would reduce revenues by \$369 billion from 2006 through 2016, and \$79 billion in 2016 alone.⁸ Our country is already fighting cuts in K-12 education, college student aid, Head Start, health care, and other important investments. AAUW believes this bill set the wrong priorities for women and families, and it was the legislative equivalent of offering nickels and dimes to the lowest wage workers in exchange for securing billions for the most affluent Americans. AAUW supports an increase to the minimum wage but cannot support efforts which undermine the economic security of women.

A vote against this bill is designated by a +.

Second Session Roll Call #425, July 29, 2006

8. The Concord Coalition, *Estate Tax Issue Brief*, 2006. Retrieved August 24, 2006, from www.concordcoalition.org/issues/fedbudget/issue-briefs/060607-estate-tax-brief.htm#_ftn1.

SENATE

Votes in the 109th Congress

	% Support When Voting	% Support All Votes	Pell Grant Funding	Vocational Education	Student Aid/Job Training	Budget Reconciliation	Griffith Confirmation	Roberts Confirmation	Alito Confirmation	Marriage Amendment	Clinic Violence	Minimum Wage/Estate Tax
Alabama												
Sessions (R)	10	10	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shelby (R)	10	10	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alaska												
Murkowski (R)	10	10	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stevens (R)	10	10	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona												
Kyl (R)	10	10	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
McCain (R)	20	20	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Arkansas												
Lincoln (D)	70	70	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-
Pryor (D)	80	80	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+
California												
Boxer (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Feinstein (D)	90	90	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
Colorado												
Allard (R)	10	10	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salazar (D)	90	90	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
Connecticut												
Dodd (D)	78	70	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+
Lieberman (D)	78	70	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+
Delaware												
Biden (D)	90	90	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
Carper (D)	80	80	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+
Florida												
Martinez (R)	10	10	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nelson (D)	70	70	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-
Georgia												
Chambliss (R)	10	10	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Isakson (R)	10	10	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii												
Akaka (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Inouye (D)	90	90	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
Idaho												
Craig (R)	10	10	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crapo (R)	10	10	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois												
Durbin (D)	90	90	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
Obama (D)	90	90	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
Indiana												
Bayh (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Lugar (R)	10	10	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iowa												
Grassley (R)	10	10	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harkin (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Kansas												
Brownback (R)	10	10	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roberts (R)	10	10	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kentucky												
Bunning (R)	10	10	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
McConnell (R)	10	10	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SENATE

Votes in the 109th Congress

	% Support When Voting	% Support All Votes	Pell Grant Funding	Vocational Education	Student Aid/Job Training	Budget Reconciliation	Griffith Confirmation	Roberts Confirmation	Alito Confirmation	Marriage Amendment	Clinic Violence	Minimum Wage/Estate Tax
Louisiana												
Landrieu (D)	90	90	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
Vitter (R)	10	10	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maine												
Collins (R)	60	60	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-
Snowe (R)	60	60	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-
Maryland												
Mikulski (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Sarbanes (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Massachusetts												
Kennedy (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Kerry (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Michigan												
Levin (D)	80	80	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+
Stabenow (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Minnesota												
Coleman (R)	30	30	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dayton (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Mississippi												
Cochran (R)	10	10	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lott (R)	10	10	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri												
Bond (R)	10	10	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Talent (R)	20	20	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montana												
Baucus (D)	78	70	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-
Burns (R)	10	10	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska												
Hagel (R)	11	10	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nelson (D)	30	30	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada												
Ensign (R)	10	10	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reid (D)	90	90	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
New Hampshire												
Gregg (R)	20	20	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
Sununu (R)	20	20	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
New Jersey												
Corzine (D) ¹	100	67	+		+	+	+					
Lautenberg (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Menendez (D) ²	100	100			+				+	+		+
New Mexico												
Bingaman (D)	80	80	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+
Domenici (R)	10	10	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York												
Clinton (D)	100	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Schumer (D)	90	90	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
North Carolina												
Burr (R)	10	10	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dole (R)	10	10	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1. Jon Corzine (D-NJ) was elected to serve as New Jersey's governor in November 2005.

2. Robert Menendez (D-NJ) served the 13th district until he was appointed to the Senate to fill the vacancy left by Jon Corzine (D-NJ) on January 18, 2006.

SENATE

Votes in the 109th Congress

HOUSE

Votes in the 109th Congress

	% Support When Voting		% Support All Votes		Pell Grant Funding	Vocational Education	Student Aid/Job Training	Budget Reconciliation	Griffith Confirmation	Roberts Confirmation	Alito Confirmation	Marriage Amendment	Clinic Violence	Minimum Wage/Estate Tax
North Dakota														
Conrad (D)	60	60	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+
Dorgan (D)	80	80	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
Ohio														
DeWine (R)	40	40	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Voinovich (R)	20	20	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
Oklahoma														
Coburn (R)	10	10	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inhofe (R)	10	10	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon														
Smith (R)	20	20	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyden (D)	90	90	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
Pennsylvania														
Santorum (R)	11	10	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specter (R)	33	30	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-
Rhode Island														
Chafee (R)	80	80	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
Reed (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
South Carolina														
DeMint (R)	10	10	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Graham (R)	10	10	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota														
Johnson (D)	80	80	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+
Thune (R)	10	10	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee														
Alexander (R)	10	10	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Frist (R)	20	20	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
Texas														
Cornyn (R)	10	10	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hutchison (R)	10	10	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah														
Bennett (R)	10	10	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hatch (R)	10	10	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont														
Jeffords (I)	89	80	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Leahy (D)	90	90	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
Virginia														
Allen (R)	10	10	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warner (R)	10	10	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington														
Cantwell (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Murray (D)	90	90	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
West Virginia														
Byrd (D)	50	50	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rockefeller (D)	89	80	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
Wisconsin														
Feingold (D)	90	90	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
Kohl (D)	80	80	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
Wyoming														
Enzi (R)	10	10	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thomas (R)	10	10	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	% Support When Voting		% Support All Votes		Pell Grant Disaster Relief	Vocational Education	Higher Education Act	Budget Reconciliation	Religious Discrimination	Hate Crimes	Voting Rights Act	Marriage Amendment	Servicewomen's Health	Minimum Wage/Estate Tax
Alabama														
Aderholt (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Bachus (R)	33	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Bonner (R)	20	20	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cramer (D)	70	70	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-
Davis (D)	90	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
Everett (R)	20	20	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rogers (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Alaska														
Young (R)	22	20		+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Arizona														
Flake (R)	50	50	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+
Franks (R)	10	10	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grijalva (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Hayworth (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Kolbe (R)	67	60	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-
Pastor (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Renzi (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Shadegg (R)	30	30	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arkansas														
Berry (D)	60	60	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-
Boozman (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Ross (D)	70	70	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
Snyder (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
California														
Baca (D)	100	80	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Becerra (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Berman (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Bilbray (R) ³	33	33									+	-		-
Bono (R)	60	60	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-
Calvert (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Campbell (R) ⁴	20	20			+	-			-	-		-		-
Capps (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Cardoza (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Costa (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Cox (R) ⁵	50	50		+								-		-
Cunningham (R) ³	40	40	+	+			-	-			-		-	
Davis (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Doolittle (R)	20	20	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dreier (R)	33	30	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Eshoo (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Farr (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Filner (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Gallegly (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Harman (D)	100	80	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Herger (R)	20	20	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honda (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Hunter (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Issa (R)	33	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Lantos (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Lee (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Lewis (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Lofgren (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

3. Randall "Duke" Cunningham (R-CA) served the 50th District until he resigned Nov. 28, 2005. He was replaced by Brian Bilbray (R-CA) June 13, 2006.
 4. John Campbell (R-CA) was elected to serve the 48th district, replacing Christopher Cox (R-CA), on December 7, 2006.
 5. Christopher Cox (R-CA) served the 48th district until August 2, 2005, when he was appointed Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

HOUSE

Votes in the 109th Congress

	% Support When Voting	% Support All Votes	Pell Grant Disaster Relief	Vocational Education	Higher Education Act	Budget Reconciliation	Religious Discrimination	Hate Crimes	Voting Rights Act	Marriage Amendment	Servicewomen's Health	Minimum Wage/Estate Tax
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Lungren (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-
Matsui (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
McKeon (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Millender-McDonald (D)	100	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Miller, Gary (R)	22	20	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miller, George (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Napolitano (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Nunes (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Pelosi (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Pombo (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Radanovich (R)	33	30	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Rohrabacher (R)	20	20	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roybal-Allard (D)	89	80	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
Royce (R)	11	10	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sanchez, Linda (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Sanchez, Loretta (D)	100	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Schiff (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Sherman (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Solis (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Stark (D)	100	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Tauscher (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Thomas (R)	40	40	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-
Thompson (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Waters (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Watson (D)	100	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Waxman(D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Woolsey (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Colorado

Beauprez (R)	33	30	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
DeGette (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Hefley (R)	33	30	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Musgrave (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Salazar (D)	78	70	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
Tancredo (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
Udall (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Connecticut

DeLauro (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Johnson (R)	80	80	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-
Larson (D)	100	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Shays (R)	70	70	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-
Simmons (R)	80	80	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-

Delaware

Castle (R)	60	60	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-
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Florida

Bilirakis (R)	33	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Boyd (D)	80	80	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
Brown (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Brown-Waite (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Crenshaw (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Davis (D)	100	90	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Diaz-Balart, L. (R)	44	40	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-
Diaz-Balart, M. (R)	44	40	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-
Feeny (R)	40	40	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+
Foley (R)	50	50	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-
Harris (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-

HOUSE

Votes in the 109th Congress

	% Support When Voting	% Support All Votes	Pell Grant Disaster Relief	Vocational Education	Higher Education Act	Budget Reconciliation	Religious Discrimination	Hate Crimes	Voting Rights Act	Marriage Amendment	Servicewomen's Health	Minimum Wage/Estate Tax
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Hastings (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Keller (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Mack (R)	40	40	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+
Meek (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Mica (R)	33	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Miller (R)	33	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Putnam (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Ros-Lehtinen (R)	50	50	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-
Shaw (R)	40	40	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-
Stearns (R)	40	40	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Wasserman Schultz (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Weldon (R)	40	40	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Wexler (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Young (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-

Georgia

Barrow (D)	70	70	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-
Bishop (D)	90	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
Deal (R)	22	20	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gingrey (R)	20	20	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kingston (R)	40	40	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+
Lewis (D)	100	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Linder (R)	22	20	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall (D)	60	60	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-
McKinney (D)	100	80	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Norwood (R)	20	20	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Price (R)	20	20	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scott (D)	90	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Westmoreland (R)	20	20	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Hawaii

Abercrombie (D)	90	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
Case (D)	80	80	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-

Idaho

Otter (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Simpson (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-

Illinois

Bean (D)	90	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
Biggert (R)	60	60	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-
Costello (D)	78	70	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+
Davis (D)	100	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Emanuel (D)	100	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Evans (D)	100	60	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Gutierrez (D)	100	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Hastert (R)	0	0										
Hyde (R)	33	30	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Jackson (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Johnson (R)	40	40	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-
Kirk (R)	70	70	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-
LaHood (R)	40	40	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-
Lipinski (D)	89	80	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
Manzullo (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Rush (D)	90	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Schakowsky (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Shimkus (R)	40	40	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-
Weller (R)	44	40	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-

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Votes in the 109th Congress

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Votes in the 109th Congress

	% Support When Voting	% Support All Votes	Pell Grant Disaster Relief	Vocational Education	Higher Education Act	Budget Reconciliation	Religious Discrimination	Hate Crimes	Voting Rights Act	Marriage Amendment	Servicewomen's Health	Minimum Wage/Estate Tax
Indiana												
Burton (R)	20	20	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buyer (R)	50	30		+	-	+		-	+	-	-	-
Carson (D)	100	90	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+
Chocola (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Hostettler (R)	44	40	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+
Pence (R)	40	40	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+
Sodrel (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Souder (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Viscosky (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Iowa												
Boswell (D)	89	80	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	-
King (R)	40	40	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
Latham (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Leach (R)	90	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
Nussle (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Kansas												
Moore (D)	90	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
Moran (R)	40	40	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Ryun (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Tiahrt (R)	38	30	+	+		-	-	-	-	-	-	+
Kentucky												
Chandler (D)	70	70	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-
Davis (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Lewis (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Northup (R)	29	20	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rogers (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Whitfield (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Louisiana												
Alexander (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Baker (R)	14	10		+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boustany (R)	33	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Jefferson (D)	80	80	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
Jindal (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
McCrey (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Melancon (D)	50	40		+	-	+	+		+	-	-	-
Maine												
Allen (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Michaud (D)	90	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
Maryland												
Bartlett (R)	10	10	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cardin (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Cummings (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Gilchrest (R)	63	50	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-
Hoyer (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Ruppersberger (D)	100	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Van Hollen (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Wynn (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Massachusetts												
Capuano (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Delahunt (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Frank (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Lynch (D)	89	80	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
Markey (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

	% Support When Voting	% Support All Votes	Pell Grant Disaster Relief	Vocational Education	Higher Education Act	Budget Reconciliation	Religious Discrimination	Hate Crimes	Voting Rights Act	Marriage Amendment	Servicewomen's Health	Minimum Wage/Estate Tax
McGovern (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Meehan (D)	100	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Neal (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Olver (D)	100	90		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Tierney (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Michigan												
Camp (R)	33	30	+	+	-	-		-	+	-	-	-
Conyers (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Dingell (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Ehlers (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Hoekstra (R)	25	20		+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Kildee (D)	90	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Kilpatrick (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Knollenberg (R)	40	40	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-
Levin (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
McCotter (R)	40	40	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-
Miller (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Rogers (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Schwarz (R)	60	60	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-
Stupak (D)	90	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
Upton (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Minnesota												
Gutknecht (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Kennedy (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Kline (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
McCollum (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Oberstar (D)	90	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Peterson (D)	50	50	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	-
Ramstad (R)	40	40	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+
Sabo (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Mississippi												
Pickering (R)	22	20		+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Taylor (D)	22	40		+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+
Thompson (D)	90	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
Wicker (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Missouri												
Akin (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Blunt (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Carnahan (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Clay (D)	100	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Cleaver (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Emerson (R)	25	20		+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Graves (R)	22	20	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hulshof (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Skelton (D)	80	80	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+
Montana												
Rehberg (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Nebraska												
Fortenberry (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Osborne (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Terry (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Nevada												
Berkley (D)	89	80		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
Gibbons (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Porter (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-

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Votes in the 109th Congress

	% Support When Voting	% Support All Votes	Pell Grant Disaster Relief	Vocational Education	Higher Education Act	Budget Reconciliation	Religious Discrimination	Hate Crimes	Voting Rights Act	Marriage Amendment	Servicewomen's Health	Minimum Wage/Estate Tax
New Hampshire												
Bass (R)	60	60	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-
Bradley (R)	60	60	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	+
New Jersey												
Andrews (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Ferguson (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Frelinghuysen (R)	50	50	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-
Garrett (R)	30	30	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
Holt (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
LoBiondo (R)	50	50	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-
Menendez (D) ⁶	100	100	+	+		+	+	+			+	
Pallone (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Pascrell (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Payne (D)	100	80	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Rothman (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Saxton (R)	50	50	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-
Smith (R)	40	40	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-
New Mexico												
Pearce (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Udall (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Wilson (R)	40	40	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-
New York												
Ackerman (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Bishop (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Boehler (R)	67	60	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+
Crowley (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Engel (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Fossella (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Higgins (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Hinchey (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Israel (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Kelly (R)	60	60	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
King (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Kuhl (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Lowey (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Maloney (D)	100	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
McCarthy (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
McHugh (R)	40	40	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-
McNulty (D)	88	70	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
Meeks (D)	100	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Nadler (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Owens (D)	90	90	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Rangel (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Reynolds (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Serrano (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Slaughter (D)	100	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Sweeney (R)	40	40	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-
Towns (D)	89	80	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
Velazquez (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Walsh (R)	33	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weiner (D)	100	70	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
North Carolina												
Butterfield (D)	89	80	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
Coble (R)	33	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Etheridge (D)	90	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+

6. See page 10.

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Votes in the 109th Congress

	% Support When Voting	% Support All Votes	Pell Grant Disaster Relief	Vocational Education	Higher Education Act	Budget Reconciliation	Religious Discrimination	Hate Crimes	Voting Rights Act	Marriage Amendment	Servicewomen's Health	Minimum Wage/Estate Tax
Foxx (R)	20	20	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayes (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jones (R)	50	40	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
McHenry (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
McIntyre (D)	60	60	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-
Miller (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Myrick (R)	33	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+
Price (D)	90	90	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Taylor (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Watt (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
North Dakota												
Pomeroy (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Ohio												
Boehner (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Brown (D)	88	70	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
Chabot (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Gillmor (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Hobson (R)	40	40	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-
Jones (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Kaptur (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Kucinich (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
LaTourette (R)	40	40	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-
Ney (R)	40	40	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-
Oxley (R)	33	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Portman (R) ⁷	N/A	N/A										
Pryce (R)	50	50	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-
Regula (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Ryan (D)	90	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
Schmidt (R) ⁸	25	25	+		-	-	-	-	+	-		-
Strickland (D)	89	80	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
Tiberi (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Turner (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Oklahoma												
Boren (D)	40	40	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-
Cole (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Istook (R)	38	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Lucas (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Sullivan (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Oregon												
Blumenauer (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
DeFazio (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Hooley (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Walden (R)	50	50	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-
Wu (D)	90	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
Pennsylvania												
Brady (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Dent (R)	50	50	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	+
Doyle (D)	90	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
English (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Fattah (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Fitzpatrick (R)	50	50	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-
Gerlach (R)	50	50	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-
Hart (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Holden (D)	80	80	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+
Kanjorski (D)	90	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+

7. Rob Portman (R-OH) resigned April 29, 2005, when he was appointed U.S. Trade Representative.

8. Jean Schmidt (R-OH) took office serving the 2nd district on September 6, 2005. She replaced Rob Portman (R-OH).

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Votes in the 109th Congress

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Votes in the 109th Congress

	% Support When Voting	% Support All Votes	Pell Grant Disaster Relief	Vocational Education	Higher Education Act	Budget Reconciliation	Religious Discrimination	Hate Crimes	Voting Rights Act	Marriage Amendment	Servicewomen's Health	Minimum Wage/Estate Tax
Murphy (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	+
Murtha (D)	90	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
Peterson (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Pitts (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Platts (R)	40	40	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-
Schwartz (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Sherwood (R)	40	40	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-
Shuster (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Weldon (R)	33	30	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-
Rhode Island												
Kennedy (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Langevin (D)	90	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
South Carolina												
Barrett (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
Brown (R)	33	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Clyburn (D)	100	90	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
Inglis (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Spratt (D)	90	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
Wilson (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
South Dakota												
Herseth (D)	80	80	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-
Tennessee												
Blackburn (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Cooper (D)	90	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
Davis (D)	50	50	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-
Duncan (R)	20	20	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ford (D)	78	70	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-
Gordon (D)	80	80	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
Jenkins (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Tanner (D)	70	70	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-
Wamp (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Texas												
Barton (R)	33	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
Bonilla (R)	40	40	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+
Brady (R)	38	30	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+
Burgess (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Carter (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Conaway (R)	11	10	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuellar (D)	60	60	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
Culberson (R)	40	40	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+
DeLay (R) ⁹	33	29	+	+	-	-	-					
Doggett (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Edwards (D)	80	80	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
Gohmert (R)	38	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Gonzalez (D)	90	90	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Granger (R)	33	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Green, A. (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Green, G. (D)	100	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Hall (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Hensarling (R)	30	30	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
Hinojosa (D)	88	70	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Jackson-Lee (D)	100	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Johnson, E. (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Johnson, S. (R)	25	20	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marchant (R)	22	20	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-

	% Support When Voting	% Support All Votes	Pell Grant Disaster Relief	Vocational Education	Higher Education Act	Budget Reconciliation	Religious Discrimination	Hate Crimes	Voting Rights Act	Marriage Amendment	Servicewomen's Health	Minimum Wage/Estate Tax
McCaul (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Neugebauer (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Ortiz (D)	67	60	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+
Paul (R)	50	50	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	+
Poe (R)	33	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Reyes (D)	89	80	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
Sessions (R)	22	20	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smith (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Thornberry (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
Utah												
Bishop (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Cannon (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Matheson (D)	80	80	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-
Vermont												
Sanders (I)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Virginia												
Boucher (D)	80	80	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-
Cantor (R)	40	40	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+
Davis, J. (R)	29	20	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Davis, T. (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Drake (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Forbes (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Goode (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Goodlatte (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Moran (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Scott (D)	100	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Wolf (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Washington												
Baird (D)	100	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Dicks (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Hastings (R)	38	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Inslee (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Larsen (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
McDermott (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
McMorris (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Reichert (R)	40	40	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-
Smith (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
West Virginia												
Capito (R)	40	40	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-
Mollohan (D)	70	70	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-
Rahall (D)	70	70	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
Wisconsin												
Baldwin (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Green (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Kind (D)	100	80	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Moore (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Obey (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Petri (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Ryan (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Sensenbrenner (R)	20	20	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Wyoming												
Cubin (R)	30	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-

9. Tom DeLay (R-TX) served the 22nd district until his resignation June 9, 2006.



The American Association of University Women promotes equity for all women and girls, lifelong education, and positive societal change.

In principle and practice, AAUW values and seeks a diverse membership. There shall be no barriers to full participation in this organization on the basis of gender, race, creed, age, sexual orientation, national origin, disability, or class.



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