

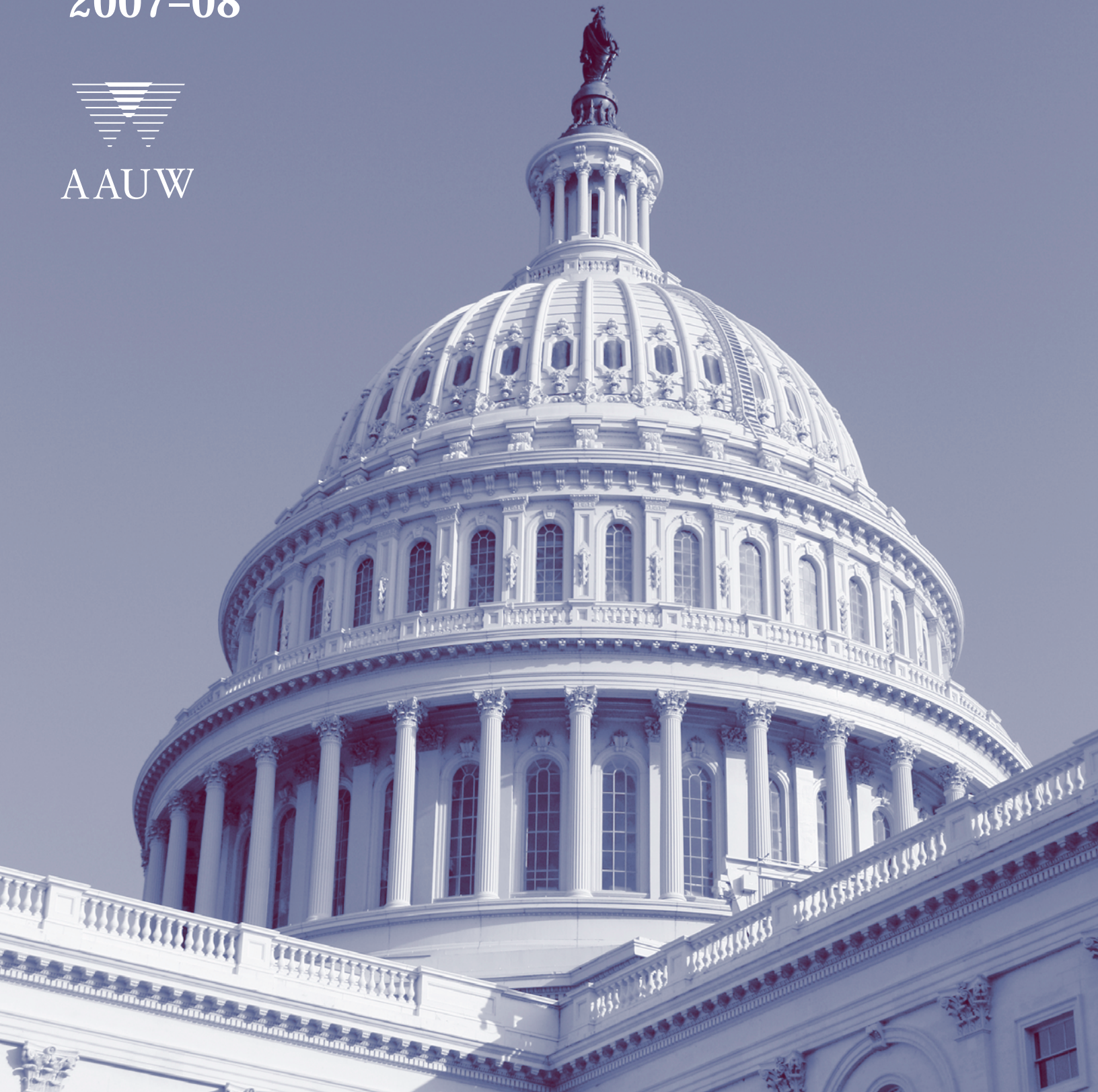
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN

AAUW Congressional Voting Record

110th Congress
2007-08



AAUW



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110th Congress (2007–08)

Members of AAUW 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.

This voting record covers the 110th Congress and is distributed to every member of Congress. Scored votes were selected based on the AAUW Public Policy Program adopted by AAUW convention delegates in July 2007. Priorities include education, economic security, civil rights, and responsible budgets and appropriations.

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.

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 hold their senators and representatives accountable for their positions on AAUW's priority issues in a variety of ways. For example, you can refer to information in the voting record during candidate nights and community issue forums or at town hall meetings held by your members of Congress; you can use the voting record when writing letters to the editor regarding a legislator's support of or opposition to AAUW's Public Policy Program; and you can share the record with coalition partners, friends, family, and prospective AAUW members. By taking these actions, you help educate your community—the electorate—on the issues and the records of policy-makers.

Reading the Voting Record

Based on her or his votes, 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. An **I** indicates that the legislator was not in office at the time of the vote. A **P** indicates that the legislator voted present.

Making Progress on AAUW Priority Issues

110th Congress (2007–08)

In November 2006, both the House and Senate returned to Democratic control, following dramatic electoral victories nationwide. However, with neither chamber enjoying a veto-proof majority, President George W. Bush still had cards to play, and the administration was often at odds with Congress' priorities.

With approximately 90 women members, the 110th Congress had more women than any previous Congress, and many of them occupied leadership positions. There were five women committee chairs between the Senate and House and numerous women-led subcommittees. Longtime AAUW friend Rep. Nancy Pelosi (D-CA) became the first woman Speaker of the House of Representatives. She started the first session of the 110th Congress with votes on key issues from the Democrats' "Six in '06" election agenda, including increasing the minimum wage and slashing student loan interest rates, both AAUW priorities. While this Congress was noticeably more supportive of AAUW priorities than those in recent memory, presidential vetoes and controversial U.S. Supreme Court decisions continued to threaten decades of progress for women and girls in areas of education, civil rights, workplace opportunity, and reproductive rights.

The 110th Congress was marked by low approval ratings, procedural maneuvers, and regular disagreement with President Bush—whose own dismal approval ratings rivaled those of Congress. In addition, as the November 2008 election drew near, heightened partisanship resulted in gridlock, most clearly displayed by the Republicans' repeated attempts to force a vote on offshore drilling on almost every bill the Democrats tried to move.

While AAUW issues such as pay equity received significantly more time and attention than in previous Congresses, votes on the ongoing war, rising gas prices, the home mortgage crisis, the lagging economy, and attempts to override presidential vetoes took up a considerable amount of floor time in both the House and Senate—limiting the time available for Congress to consider other matters.

Despite these barriers, Congress did pass significant AAUW-supported legislation. The minimum wage was increased for the first time in more than 10 years. The College Cost Reduction and Access Act (H.R. 2669) became law, slashing student loan rates in half. The America COMPETES Act (H.R. 2272), which invests in American innovation and

science, technology, engineering, and math education, was signed into law and, as part of the Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2008 (H.R. 2642), post-Sept. 11 veterans will now receive educational benefits for four years of college.

In addition, the Higher Education Act was reauthorized; it includes the AAUW-inspired Patsy Mink Graduate Fellowships, a program intended to help diversify the pool of professors in higher education. The fellowships will provide funding to minorities and women pursuing doctorates and will require recipients to teach at an institution of higher education after graduation. The president also signed legislation to reauthorize Head Start (H.R. 1429). Unlike previous versions, the final bill did not include AAUW-opposed provisions that would have allowed for religious discrimination in hiring.

The House of Representatives also passed the Paycheck Fairness Act (H.R. 1338), a much-needed update to the Equal Pay Act of 1963, and the Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act (H.R. 2831), which corrects the Supreme Court's misstep in *Ledbetter v. Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.* However, AAUW is disappointed that, as the *AAUW Congressional Voting Record* went to press, the Senate had yet to pass either piece of legislation. In addition, AAUW was disappointed that the hate crimes prevention provisions, which had passed both the House and Senate for the first time, were removed from the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (H.R. 1585).

More than half the representatives and senators supported AAUW's issues on at least 80 percent of the votes in this voting record. AAUW continues to strengthen relationships with our allies in Congress and build new relationships with members who have not traditionally supported our priorities.

Education

The 2007–09 AAUW Public Policy Program supports "a strong system of public education that promotes gender fairness, equity, and diversity." During the Republican-led 109th Congress, more than \$12 billion was slashed from student loan programs. In 2007, the 110th Congress passed and President Bush signed legislation to make college more affordable. The College Cost Reduction and Access Act of 2007 (H.R. 2669) was the largest increase in student aid since the G.I. Bill and came at no cost to taxpayers.

However, with the home mortgage crisis came concerns about the availability of student loans. In response, Congress passed the AAUW-supported Ensuring Continued Access to Student Loans Act of 2008 (H.R. 5715), which became law on May 7, 2008. In addition to guaranteeing that student loans remain available even when financial markets tighten, the legislation also included AAUW's priority of expanding SMART grants to part-time students, the majority of whom are women.

Another AAUW-supported piece of legislation that became law is the America COMPETES Act (H.R. 2272). This measure makes many important strides in improving science, technology, engineering, and math education and encourages more women to choose STEM careers. AAUW also supported provisions in the Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2008 (H.R. 2642) that became law, expanding educational benefits for Iraq and Afghanistan war veterans. AAUW believes that opportunities to pursue higher education are essential to the nation's 21st-century global competitiveness and should be available to all Americans.

AAUW's 2007–09 Public Policy Program “advocates increased support for, and access to, higher education for women and other disadvantaged populations.” After a five-year delay, the Higher Education Act was reauthorized and included numerous AAUW priorities such as year-round Pell grants, increased access to on-campus child care, updated reporting requirements for hate crimes on campus, and fellowships to help diversify the professoriate.

In addition, the Senate considered the DREAM Act (S. 2205), which would allow access to higher education for undocumented students who came to the United States before they were 16 years old and who have completed high school. Since its founding, AAUW has built its work on the fundamental premise that access to higher education should be available to all.

Title IX, the law prohibiting sex discrimination in federally funded educational programs, celebrated its 35th anniversary on June 23, 2007. AAUW testified at a House hearing on the law's successes and challenges over the past three decades in the areas of athletics, sexual harassment, and STEM education.

Economic Security

AAUW's 2007–09 Public Policy Program supports “economic self-sufficiency for all women.” In 2007, AAUW supported legislation that increases the minimum wage to \$7.25 per hour in three increments. AAUW also testified at the first House hearing on pay equity in a decade on the results of our research released for Equal Pay Day 2007. AAUW's report, *Behind the Pay Gap*, found that women earn less than men just one year after college graduation, even when they have the same major and work in the same field.¹

AAUW's 2007–09 Public Policy Program also supports “pay equity, fairness in compensation, and vigorous enforcement of employment anti-discrimination statutes.” In May 2007, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in *Ledbetter v. Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.* that employees have to file pay discrimination claims within 180 days of the discriminatory action, severely limiting women's ability to seek justice in such cases. The House passed the Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act of 2007 (H.R. 2831), which would codify Equal Employment Opportunity Commission practice and more than 40 years of legal precedent that allowed plaintiffs to file a complaint within 180 days of their last discriminatory paycheck. The Senate, however, was unable to muster the 60 votes needed to approve a cloture motion that would allow them to move on to final passage of the legislation.

AAUW led the effort to pass the Paycheck Fairness Act (H.R. 1338), which updates the Equal Pay Act of 1963, one of the primary laws on pay discrimination. After more than 10 years of work and 231 cosponsors, the legislation passed the House on July 31, 2008; every Democrat present and 14 Republicans supported the bill. In addition, the House also passed legislation to provide federal employees with four weeks of paid leave for the birth or adoption of a child. AAUW's 2007–09 Public Policy Program supports “greater availability of and access to benefits and policies that create a family-friendly workplace environment.”

Civil Rights

The 2007–09 AAUW Public Policy Program advocates “vigorous protection of and full access to civil and constitutional rights.” The House and Senate voted on several civil rights issues during the 110th Congress. The House passed the Local Law Enforcement Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 2007 (H.R. 1592), and the Senate included the Matthew Shepard Local Law Enforcement Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 2007 (S. 1105) as an amendment to the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (H.R. 1585). These measures would have updated hate crimes laws and added gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, and disability to the list of protected categories; the language was ultimately removed from the defense bill.

The 2007–09 AAUW Public Policy Program advocates “choice in the determination of one's reproductive life.” AAUW worked hard to limit abstinence-only education funding, to guarantee access to emergency contraception, and to make birth control more affordable for college students. With AAUW's help, advances were made in protecting Planned Parenthood's ability to continue its role as a primary Title X health-care provider and in repealing the global gag rule, also known as the Mexico City Policy.

1. AAUW Educational Foundation. (2007). *Behind the Pay Gap*, 11.

Budget and Appropriations

The 2007–09 AAUW Public Policy Program advocates for “public budgets that balance individual rights and responsibility to community.” AAUW supported the Concurrent Budget Resolution Conference Report for

FY2009 (S. Con. Res. 70) passed by the Senate and House. The report set out a sound budget plan and fiscally responsible priorities for the appropriations process. Of particular note, Congress’ blueprint rejected the president’s proposed cuts to education and training programs, along with plans to create federal school voucher programs.

VOTE DESCRIPTIONS: SENATE

Education

The College Cost Reduction and Access Act of 2007 (H.R. 2669) Conference Report

The Senate passed (79-12) the College Cost Reduction and Access Act of 2007 (H.R. 2669) Conference Report on Sept. 7, 2007. Introduced by Chairman George Miller (D-CA), the legislation overhauled the student aid system and set aside \$750 million for deficit reduction as part of the reconciliation process outlined in the FY2008 budget resolution.

The legislation was signed into law by President Bush on Sept. 27, 2007. Highlights of this conference report closely match AAUW’s long-held priorities. The legislation increased Pell grant awards to restore the grant’s purchasing power and reduced subsidized student loan interest rates by up to 50 percent. In addition, loan repayment was capped at 15 percent of an individual’s discretionary income, and the income protection allowance was raised, which increased the amount of money students can earn before that income counts against their financial aid package. This legislation also included loan forgiveness plans for graduates who enter public service.

Over the past decade, debt levels have more than doubled for graduating seniors with student loans, from \$9,250 to \$19,200—a 108 percent increase (58 percent after accounting for inflation).² Because women are more likely to borrow money for college than men are and will earn less on average after graduation, female graduates are more likely to struggle with their loan debt.³ AAUW believes that decreasing the financial burden will increase access to higher education and help women achieve financial security and economic independence.

A vote for the cloture motion is designated by a +. *First Session Roll Call #326, Sept. 7, 2007*

America COMPETES Act (S. 761)

The Senate passed (88-8) the America Creating Opportunities to Meaningfully Promote Excellence in Technology, Education, and Science (COMPETES) Act (S. 761) on April 25, 2007. Introduced by Majority Leader Harry Reid (D-NV), the new law invests in innovation and education to improve U.S. global competitiveness.⁴ This legislation creates grants to produce more STEM teachers, expands programs to strengthen teachers’ math and science teaching skills, and establishes a program to provide mentors for women interested in careers in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.

Women now make up 25 percent of the labor force in science, engineering, and technology fields.⁵ If women and members of other traditionally underrepresented groups joined the STEM workforce in proportion to their representation in the overall labor force, the shortage of STEM professionals would disappear.⁶ AAUW supported this legislation because it will improve the math and science education that students—especially girls—receive and encourage more women to choose careers in STEM fields.

A vote for the bill is designated by a +. *First Session Roll Call #146, April 25, 2007*

Domestic Priorities Amendment to the Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2008 (H.R. 2642)

The Senate passed (92-6) the domestic priorities amendment to the Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2008 (H.R. 2642) on June 26, 2008. The amendment included a new G.I. Bill that promises a full, four-year college education to veterans of the Iraq and Afghanistan wars. These veterans will also be able to transfer this benefit to members of their families. AAUW believes that the dream of a higher education should be made a reality for all Americans and especially supports programs that increase access to college. The amendment

2. Project on Student Debt and the National Center for Education Statistics. *Quick Facts About Student Debt*. Retrieved Sept. 8, 2008, from http://projectonstudentdebt.org/files/File/Debt_Facts_and_Sources.pdf.

3. AAUW Educational Foundation. (2007). *Behind the Pay Gap*, 3.

4. This legislation was included in the America COMPETES Act (H.R. 2272) Conference Report, which was signed into law on Aug. 9, 2007. AAUW scored the vote for S. 761 instead of the conference report because the Senate agreed to H.R. 2272 by unanimous consent, without a recorded vote.

5. Commission on Professionals in Science and Technology. (2007). *Women Continue Gains in Science and Engineering Fields—Minorities Show Limited Progress*. Retrieved Dec. 14, 2007, from <http://www.cpst.org/pwm16Press.doc>.

6. Congressional Commission on the Advancement of Women and Minorities in Science, Engineering, and Technology Development. (2000). *Land of Plenty: Diversity as America’s Competitive Edge in Science, Engineering, and Technology*. Retrieved Dec. 14, 2007, from www.nsf.gov/pubs/2000/cawmset0409/cawmset_0409.pdf.

also extended unemployment benefits by up to 13 weeks for workers who have exhausted their benefits.

A vote for the amendment is designated by a +. *Second Session Roll Call #162, June 26, 2008*

Higher Education Opportunity Act (H.R. 4137) Conference Report

The Senate passed (83-8) the Higher Education Opportunity Act (H.R. 4137) Conference Report on July 31, 2008. Introduced by Chairman George Miller (D-CA), the legislation reauthorizes the Higher Education Act, the primary law governing higher education. The conference report includes numerous provisions that will make the dream of a college degree more accessible and affordable, including year-round Pell grants, information on college costs, and the creation of a less complicated federal student financial aid form.

AAUW led the effort to include the Patsy Mink Graduate Fellowship Program, which would authorize fellowships with a post-graduation teaching requirement for students pursuing a doctorate or other terminal degree. The fellowships address concerns that, although they make up 39 percent of full-time collegiate faculty, women tend to hold less-senior instructional positions or work at two-year institutions instead of research universities.⁷

AAUW's leadership also resulted in provisions to align the HEA hate crimes categories with those used by the FBI, making statistics between schools and municipalities more compatible. President Bush signed the legislation into law on Aug. 14, 2008.

A vote for the conference report is designated by a +. *Second Session Roll Call #194, July 31, 2008*

Cloture Motion on the DREAM Act of 2007 (S. 2205)

Sen. Richard Durbin (D-IL) filed a cloture motion on the Development, Relief, and Education for Alien Minors (DREAM) Act of 2007 (S. 2205). Senators voting for the cloture motion supported allowing the Senate to move to a final vote on the bill. The DREAM Act would allow undocumented students who were raised in the United States and graduated from American high schools to apply to college and start on the pathway to citizenship. AAUW believes that ensuring and increasing access to higher education will promote financial security and economic independence for all. By 2016, an estimated 9 million new jobs will likely require postsecondary education.⁸ Allowing undocumented students who've known no other home to pursue higher education benefits our nation. In addition to increasing personal earnings, a college degree has other economic and social benefits, including increased tax revenues, decreased reliance

on public assistance programs, and lower unemployment rates.⁹ The cloture vote was defeated (52-44).

A vote for the cloture motion is designated by a +. *First Session Roll Call #394, Oct. 24, 2007*

Economic Security

Cloture Motion on the Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act of 2007 (H.R. 2831)

Majority Leader Harry Reid (D-NV) offered a cloture motion on the Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act of 2007 (H.R. 2831) on April 23, 2008. Senators voting for the cloture motion supported allowing a final vote on the legislation. Under the 2007 U.S. Supreme Court decision in *Ledbetter v. Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.*, most employees have to file a pay discrimination claim within 180 days of their employer's last discriminatory pay decision, as opposed to 180 days after receiving a discriminatory paycheck. AAUW believes that the Court's decision ignores the realities of today's workplace; employees generally don't know enough about what co-workers earn or how pay decisions are made to file a complaint in such a short period of time. The legislation would turn back the clock, returning the law's interpretation to what it was before to the Court's decision. The cloture vote was defeated (56-42).

A vote for the cloture motion is designated by a +. *Second Session Roll Call #110, April 23, 2008*

Cloture Motion on the Fair Minimum Wage Act of 2007 (H.R. 2)

Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-MA) offered a cloture motion on the Fair Minimum Wage Act of 2007 (H.R. 2) on Jan. 24, 2007. Senators voting for the cloture motion supported allowing a final vote on a clean increase to the federal minimum wage, without any "poison pill" riders or amendments. The cloture vote was defeated (54-43).

Raising the minimum wage is an important step toward increasing the economic security of working women and their families. Of the 11.8 million workers receiving a pay increase due to this higher minimum wage, 58 percent are women. As a result, a minimum wage increase helps reduce the overall pay gap between women and men.¹⁰

Legislation increasing the minimum wage was signed on May 25, 2007, as part of the U.S. Troop Readiness, Veterans' Care, Katrina Recovery, and Iraq Accountability Appropriations Act of 2007 (H.R. 2206). Under this law, the minimum wage is being increased in three increments over a two-year period. It will ultimately reach \$7.25 per hour in 2009.

A vote for the cloture motion is designated by a +. *First Session Roll Call #23, Jan. 24, 2007*

7. West, Martha S. and John W. Curtis. *AAUP Faculty Gender Equity Indicators 2006*. American Association of University Professors. Retrieved Feb. 4, 2008, from <http://www.aaup.org/NR/rdonlyres/63396944-44BE-4ABA-9815-5792D93856F1/0/AAUPGenderEquityIndicators2006.pdf>.

8. Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2008). *Occupational Projections and Training Data*. Retrieved Aug. 14, 2008, from <http://www.bls.gov/emp/optd/optd001.pdf>.

9. Institute for Higher Education Policy. (2005). *The Investment Payoff: A 50-State Analysis of the Public and Private Benefits of Higher Education*. Retrieved Dec. 14, 2007, from http://www.eric.ed.gov/ERICDocs/data/ericdocs2sql/content_storage_01/0000019b/80/1b/a3/eb.pdf.

10. Economic Policy Institute. (1999). *The Minimum Wage Increase: A Working Woman's Issue*. Retrieved Dec. 14, 2007, from http://www.epinet.org/content.cfm/issuebriefs_ib133.

Civil Rights

Cloture Motion on the Matthew Shepard Local Law Enforcement Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 2007 (S. 1105)

Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-MA) filed a cloture motion on adding the Matthew Shepard Local Law Enforcement Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 2007 (S. 1105) as an amendment to the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (H.R. 1585). This amendment would provide local police and sheriffs' departments with vital federal resources to address hate violence and would add actual or perceived gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, and disability to the list of categories protected under federal hate crimes law. The cloture vote passed (60-39), and the amendment to add the provisions to the defense bill was agreed to by voice vote.

This important bill would strengthen the federal response to hate crimes by giving the U.S. Department of Justice the power to investigate and prosecute bias-motivated violence. AAUW believes that the federal government must be able to address cases that local authorities are either unable or unwilling to investigate and prosecute.

This measure would also provide grants to state and local communities to combat violent crimes committed by juveniles, to train law enforcement officers, and to assist in state and local investigations and prosecutions of bias-motivated crimes. Unfortunately, these hate crime prevention provisions were taken out of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (H.R. 1585) when the conference report was developed.

A vote for the cloture motion is designated by a +. *First Session Roll Call #350, Sept. 27, 2007*

Boxer Amendment (S. Amdt. 2719 to H.R. 2764)

As a part of the State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Act of 2008, Sen. Barbara Boxer (D-CA) introduced an amendment to overturn the global gag rule, also known as the Mexico City Policy. The rule prohibits any

overseas organizations that receive U.S. international family planning funds from providing abortion services and from advocating for changes in abortion policy, even if they plan to use private funds for these purposes. In 2003 the policy was expanded by the Bush administration to cover all programs receiving foreign aid, not just those dealing with reproductive health.

AAUW opposes the global gag rule because it forces family planning providers to choose between offering a full range of reproductive health information and services or receiving vital family planning funds. Women's health and lives are at risk when they are denied complete information as well as safe and legal medical procedures. The Boxer Amendment passed (53-41), inserting language for a full repeal of the rule in the appropriations bill.

A vote for the amendment is designated by a +. *First Session Roll Call #319, Sept. 6, 2007*

Budget

Concurrent Budget Resolution Conference Report for FY2009 (S. Con. Res. 70)

The Senate passed (48-45) the Concurrent Budget Resolution Conference Report for FY2009 (S. Con. Res. 70) on June 4, 2008. The legislation serves as a blueprint for the appropriations process and is often compared to the president's proposed budget. AAUW supported the legislation because it included critical funding for education, training, and social services. This funding would improve No Child Left Behind programs, fund the Higher Education Act, and strengthen U.S. global competitiveness. In addition, AAUW is pleased that the budget resolution rejected the president's Pell Grants for Kids voucher proposal and the plan to turn the 21st Century Community Learning Center program into an after-school voucher program.

A vote for the conference report is designated by a +. *Second Session Roll Call #142, June 4, 2008*

VOTE DESCRIPTIONS: HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Education

The College Cost Reduction and Access Act (H.R. 2669) of 2007 Conference Report

The House passed (292-97) the College Cost Reduction and Access Act of 2007 (H.R. 2669) Conference Report on Sept. 7, 2007. Introduced by Chairman George Miller (D-CA), the legislation reformed the student aid system and provided debt relief to make college more affordable for students and their families.

On Sept. 27, 2007, the legislation was signed into law by President Bush. The conference report included many provisions that AAUW has been advocating for years and is the largest investment in higher education since the pas-

sage of the original G.I. Bill. It cut interest rates on subsidized federal loans in half, contained college costs, increased maximum Pell grant awards, and made student loan payments more manageable for borrowers. This legislation helps students realize the dream of a college education without mortgaging their futures in the process.

A vote for the conference report is designated by a +. *First Session Roll Call #864, Sept. 7, 2007*

America COMPETES Act (H.R. 2272) Conference Report

The House passed (367-57) the America Creating Opportunities to Meaningfully Promote Excellence in Technology, Education, and Science (COMPETES) Act

(H.R. 2272) on Aug. 2, 2007. Introduced by Chairman Bart Gordon (D-TN), the legislation addressed concerns about U.S. global competitiveness and improved opportunities for women in science, technology, engineering, and math fields. President Bush signed the bill into law on Aug. 9, 2007.

The legislation was drafted in response to the National Academies' report *Rising Above the Gathering Storm*, which concluded that American advantages in science and technology have begun to erode and discussed the need to improve math and science education. The new law will produce more STEM teachers by providing scholarships to students who go into the field. In addition, the law expands programs to strengthen teachers' math and science teaching skills and establishes a program to provide mentors for women interested in careers in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics. AAUW supported this legislation because it will encourage girls to enter these fields and will broaden the participation of women and underrepresented minorities in STEM careers.

A vote for the bill is designated by a +. *First Session Roll Call #802, Aug. 2, 2007*

Domestic Priorities Amendment to the Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2008 (H.R. 2642)

The House passed (416-12) the domestic priorities amendment to the Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2008 (H.R. 2642) on June 19, 2008. The amendment included provisions to restore the promise of a full, four-year college education to post-Sept. 11 veterans. These veterans will also be able to transfer this benefit to members of their families. AAUW strongly supports the fundamental idea that higher education should be available and accessible to all Americans. Another AAUW-supported provision extended unemployment benefits by up to 13 weeks for workers who have exhausted their benefits.

A vote for the amendment is designated by a +. *Second Session Roll Call #432, June 19, 2008*

College Opportunity and Affordability Act of 2008 (H.R. 4137)

The House passed (354-58) the College Opportunity and Affordability Act of 2008 (H.R. 4137) on Feb. 7, 2008. Introduced by Chairman George Miller (D-CA), the legislation reauthorizes the Higher Education Act, the primary law governing postsecondary education.

The legislation will better serve the growing number of nontraditional students—the majority of whom are women—by allowing them to qualify for year-round Pell grants. AAUW also supported the increase in funding for on-campus child care and the expansion of the type of institutions eligible to receive these grants.

AAUW proudly led the support for the legislation's creation of the Patsy Mink Fellowship Program, which will

provide grants to women and minorities who plan to become professors. In addition, AAUW led the effort to align HEA hate crimes reporting categories with the categories used by the FBI.

The legislation also proposed a grant to be used to assess the feasibility and potential design of an interinstitutional monitoring organization on gender and racial equity in campus faculty and administration. Unfortunately, this provision was not in the final version of the legislation that was signed into law by President Bush on Aug. 14, 2008.

A vote for the bill is designated by a +. *Second Session Roll Call #40, Feb. 7, 2008*

Economic Security

The Fair Minimum Wage Act of 2007 (H.R. 2)

The House passed (315-116) the Fair Minimum Wage Act of 2007 (H.R. 2) on Jan. 10, 2007. Introduced by Chairman George Miller (D-CA), the legislation raises the federal minimum wage from \$5.15 per hour to \$7.25 per hour over two years. The minimum wage is a working woman's issue; 1.4 million working mothers are receiving a direct pay raise,¹¹ and an estimated 623,000 single moms are benefiting from the new minimum wage.¹² Although this stand-alone legislation passed the House, the minimum wage increase was signed into law on May 25, 2007, as part of the U.S. Troop Readiness, Veterans' Care, Katrina Recovery, and Iraq Accountability Appropriations Act of 2007 (H.R. 2206).

A vote for the bill is designated by a +. *First Session Roll Call #18, Jan. 10, 2007*

The Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act of 2007 (H.R. 2831)

The House passed (225-199) the Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act of 2007 (H.R. 2831) on July 31, 2007. Introduced by Chairman George Miller (D-CA), the legislation codifies the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and court interpretations of pay discrimination law that had been in place for almost 40 years before the Supreme Court's decision in *Ledbetter v. Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.*

The Court's ruling in *Ledbetter* severely limits the ability of victims of pay discrimination to sue under Title VII. AAUW believes that this decision is inconsistent with congressional intent, prior legal precedents, and longstanding EEOC practice. The House bill would amend Title VII to reflect the prior policy, clarifying that a pay discrimination claim accrues when a pay decision is made, when an employee is subject to that decision, or at any time an employee is injured by it and that employees have 180 days from that decision to file a pay discrimination claim.

A vote for the bill is designated by a +. *First Session Roll Call #768, July 31, 2007*

11. Boushey, Heather, et al. (2001). *Hardships in America: The Real Story of Working Families*. Washington, DC: Economic Policy Institute.

12. *Ibid.*

The Paycheck Fairness Act (H.R. 1338)

The House passed (247-178) the Paycheck Fairness Act (H.R. 1338) on July 31, 2008. Introduced by Rep. Rosa DeLauro (D-CT), the legislation would update the Equal Pay Act of 1963. It 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 by 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 suit under the Equal Pay Act and allows them to receive punitive and compensatory damages for pay discrimination. The bill also reinstates equal pay activities at the Department of Labor, including data collection and technical assistance. Through its long-term advocacy, AAUW led the charge in passing the Paycheck Fairness Act.

A vote for the bill is designated by a +. *Second Session Roll Call #556, July 31, 2008*

The Federal Employees Paid Parental Leave Act of 2008 (H.R. 5781)

The House passed (278-146) the Federal Employees Paid Parental Leave Act of 2008 (H.R. 5781) on June 19, 2008. Introduced by Rep. Carolyn Maloney (D-NY), the legislation would provide federal employees four weeks of paid leave for the birth or adoption of a child. AAUW supports flexible workplace policies to address the family responsibilities of all employees. Unfortunately, while the Family and Medical Leave Act protects the jobs of workers who need time off to deal with a myriad of family circumstances, including the care of a new child, there is currently no federal policy for paid parental leave. This legislation would allow federally employed parents to take paid leave, without forcing them to cobble together their vacation time and sick days.

A vote for the bill is designated by a +. *Second Session Roll Call #428, June 19, 2008*

Civil Rights

Local Law Enforcement Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 2007 (H.R. 1592)

The House passed (237-180) the Local Law Enforcement Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 2007 (H.R. 1592) on May 3,

2007. Introduced by Rep. John Conyers (D-MI), this legislation would provide local police departments and states with federal resources to address hate violence and would add actual or perceived gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, and disability to the list of groups already protected under federal hate crimes law.

Current federal law covers hate crimes motivated by a person's race, color, religion, or national origin but only applies if the crime is committed while the victim is engaged in specific activities, such as serving on a jury, attending public school, applying for employment, or voting. This legislation also would allow the federal government to investigate and prosecute hate crimes cases. AAUW believes that while states should continue to play the primary role in the prosecution of hate crime violence, the federal government must be able to address cases that local authorities are either unable or unwilling to investigate and prosecute.

A vote for the bill is designated by a +. *First Session Roll Call #299, May 3, 2007*

Pence Amendment (H. Amdt. 594 to H.R. 3043)

The House considered the Pence Amendment to the Labor, HHS, and Education Appropriations Act of 2008 (H.R. 3043) on July 19, 2007. This amendment, introduced by Rep. Mike Pence (R-IN), would have prohibited Planned Parenthood, a leading reproductive health care provider, from receiving funds for family planning projects under Title X of the Public Health Services Act. Ultimately, this prohibition would have prevented many uninsured and underinsured women from accessing even the most basic women's health-care services—often the only medical care these women receive.

AAUW believes that improved pregnancy prevention programs and access to complete reproductive health services provided through Title X programs—including services provided at local Planned Parenthood clinics—enhance women's reproductive choices and overall health. Thanks to hard work by AAUW and coalition partners this amendment was defeated (189-231), and funding for the important health services Planned Parenthood provides remains intact.

A vote against the amendment is designated by a +. *First Session Roll Call #684, July 19, 2007*

WASHINGTON UPDATE

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SENATE

Votes in the 110th Congress

	% Support All Votes		% Support When Voting		College Cost Reduction	STEM Education	Domestic Priorities	Higher Education Act	DREAM Act/College Access	Pay Equity	Minimum Wage Increase	Hate Crimes Prevention	Repeal Global Gag Rule	Budget Resolution
Alabama														
Sessions (R)	30	30	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shelby (R)	40	40	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alaska														
Murkowski (R)	50	50	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
Stevens (R)	50	50	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
Arizona														
Kyl (R)	10	10	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
McCain (R)	0	0												
Arkansas														
Lincoln (D)	80	100		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Pryor (D)	90	90	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
California														
Boxer (D)	90	100	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Feinstein (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Colorado														
Allard (R)	10	10	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salazar (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Connecticut														
Dodd (D)	80	100		+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Lieberman (I)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Delaware														
Biden (D)	60	100			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Carper (D)	90	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Florida														
Martinez (R)	50	50	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nelson (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Georgia														
Chambliss (R)	40	40	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Isakson (R)	30	30	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii														
Akaka (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Inouye (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Idaho														
Craig (R)	30	37		+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crapo (R)	40	40	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois														
Durbin (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Obama (D)	70	100		+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Indiana														
Bayh (D)	90	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
Lugar (R)	60	60	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Iowa														
Grassley (R)	40	40	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harkin (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Kansas														
Brownback (R)	40	50	+		+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roberts (R)	30	33		+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kentucky														
Bunning (R)	30	30	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
McConnell (R)	30	30	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SENATE

Votes in the 110th Congress

	% Support All Votes		% Support When Voting		College Cost Reduction	STEM Education	Domestic Priorities	Higher Education Act	DREAM Act/College Access	Pay Equity	Minimum Wage Increase	Hate Crimes Prevention	Repeal Global Gag Rule	Budget Resolution
Louisiana														
Landrieu (D)	90	90	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
Vitter (R)	30	30	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maine														
Collins (R)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Snowe (R)	90	90	+	+	+	+	P	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Maryland														
Cardin (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Mikulski (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Massachusetts														
Kennedy (D) ¹	60	100	+	+					+	+	+	+	+	
Kerry (D)	90	100		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Michigan														
Levin (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Stabenow (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Minnesota														
Coleman (R)	70	77	+	+	+			+	+	+	+	+	-	-
Klobuchar (D)	90	100	+	+	+			+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Mississippi														
Cochran (R)	40	40	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lott (R) ²	50	50	+	+	I	I	+	I	-	-	-	-	I	
Wicker (R) ²	50	50	I	I	+	+	I	-	I	I	I	I	I	-
Missouri														
Bond (R)	30	30	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
McCaskill (D)	90	90	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Montana														
Baucus (D)	90	90	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Tester (D)	90	90	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Nebraska														
Hagel (R)	30	37	-	+	+			+			-	-	-	-
Nelson (D)	90	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
Nevada														
Ensign (R)	40	40	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reid (D)	90	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	- ³	+	+	+	+	+
New Hampshire														
Gregg (R)	30	30	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Sununu (R)	50	50	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey														
Lautenberg (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Menendez (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
New Mexico														
Bingaman (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Domenici (R)	30	33	+	+	+			-	-	-	-	-	-	P
New York														
Clinton (D)	60	100		+	+			+	+	+	+	+	+	
Schumer (D)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
North Carolina														
Burr (R)	30	30	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dole (R)	40	40	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1. Edward Kennedy (D-MA) announced on May 20, 2008, that he has a malignant brain tumor. He missed several Senate votes while undergoing surgery and treatment.
 2. Trent Lott (R-MS) resigned on Dec. 18, 2007. Roger Wicker (R-MS) was appointed to the Senate from the House of Representatives on Dec. 31, 2007.
 3. Although Harry Reid (D-NV) supports the Ledbetter Fair Pay Act, for procedural reasons he switched his vote from yes to no. Reid would have had a 100 percent rating.

SENATE

Votes in the 110th Congress

HOUSE

Votes in the 110th Congress

% Support All Votes
% Support When Voting
College Cost Reduction
STEM Education
Domestic Priorities
Higher Education Act
DREAM Act/College Access
Pay Equity
Minimum Wage Increase
Hate Crimes Prevention
Repeal Global Gag Rule
Budget Resolution

% Support of All Votes
% Support When Voting
College Cost Reduction
STEM Education
Domestic Priorities
Higher Education Act
Pay Equity
Minimum Wage Increase
Paycheck Fairness
Paid Parental Leave
Hate Crimes Prevention
Family Planning

North Dakota

Conrad (D) 90 90 + + + + - + + + + +
Dorgan (D) 90 90 + + + + - + + + + +

Ohio

Brown (D) 100 100 + + + + + + + + + +
Voinovich (R) 40 40 + + - + - - - + - -

Oklahoma

Coburn (R) 0 0 - - - - - - - - - -
Inhofe (R) 10 10 - - + - - - - - - -

Oregon

Smith (R) 70 70 + + + + - + - + + -
Wyden (D) 100 100 + + + + + + + + + +

Pennsylvania

Casey (D) 100 100 + + + + + + + + + +
Specter (R) 80 80 + + + + - + + + + -

Rhode Island

Reed (D) 100 100 + + + + + + + + + +
Whitehouse (D) 100 100 + + + + + + + + + +

South Carolina

DeMint (R) 0 0 - - - - - - - - - -
Graham (R) 20 20 - - + + - - - - - -

South Dakota

Johnson (D)⁴ 80 100 + + + + + + + + + +
Thune (R) 40 40 + + + + - - - - - -

Tennessee

Alexander (R) 30 30 + + + - - - - - - -
Corker (R) 30 30 + + + - - - - - - -

Texas

Cornyn (R) 40 40 + + + + - - - - - -
Hutchison (R) 50 50 + + + + + - - - - -

Utah

Bennett (R) 50 50 + + + + + - - - - -
Hatch (R) 50 50 + + + + + - - - - -

Vermont

Leahy (D) 100 100 + + + + + + + + + +
Sanders (I) 100 100 + + + + + + + + + +

Virginia

Warner (R) 70 70 + + + + - - + + + P
Webb (D) 100 100 + + + + + + + + + +

Washington

Cantwell (D) 100 100 + + + + + + + + + +
Murray (D) 100 100 + + + + + + + + + +

West Virginia

Byrd (D) 80 88 + + + + - + + + + +
Rockefeller (D) 100 100 + + + + + + + + + +

Wisconsin

Feingold (D) 100 100 + + + + + + + + + +
Kohl (D) 100 100 + + + + + + + + + +

Wyoming

Barrasso (R)⁵ 37 37 + | + + - - | - - -
Enzi (R) 40 40 + + + + - - - - - -
Thomas (R)⁵ 0 0 | - | | | | - | |

Alabama

Aderholt (R-4) 50 50 + + + + - + - - - -
Bachus (R-6) 30 30 - - + + - + - - - -
Bonner (R-1) 40 40 - + + + - + - - - -
Cramer (D-5) 70 77 + + + + - + + + + +
Davis (D-7) 100 100 + + + + + + + + + +
Everett (R-2) 40 50 + + + + - + - - - +
Rogers (R-3) 60 60 + + + + - + - - - -

Alaska

Young (R-AK) 60 75 + + + + + + + - - -

Arizona

Flake (R-6) 0 0 - - - - - - - - - -
Franks (R-2) 0 0 - - - - - - - - - -
Giffords (D-8) 100 100 + + + + + + + + + +
Grijalva (D-7) 100 100 + + + + + + + + + +
Mitchell (D-5) 100 100 + + + + + + + + + +
Pastor (D-4) 100 100 + + + + + + + + + +
Renzi (R-1) 50 50 + + + + - - - - - -
Shadegg (R-3) 10 10 - - + - - - - - - -

Arkansas

Berry (D-1) 90 90 + + + + + + + + - +
Boozman (R-3) 50 50 + + + + - + - - - -
Ross (D-4) 90 90 + + + + + + + + - +
Snyder (D-2) 100 100 + + + + + + + + + +

California

Baca (D-43) 100 100 + + + + + + + + + +
Becerra (D-31) 100 100 + + + + + + + + + +
Berman (D-28) 100 100 + + + + + + + + + +
Billbray (R-50) 40 40 - + + + - - - + - -
Bono Mack (R-45) 60 66 + + + + - + - - + -
Calvert (R-44) 30 30 - + + + - - - - - -
Campbell (R-48) 0 0 - - - - - - - - - -
Capps (D-23) 100 100 + + + + + + + + + +
Cardoza (D-18) 100 100 + + + + + + + + + +
Costa (D-20) 100 100 + + + + + + + + + +
Davis (D-53) 100 100 + + + + + + + + + +
Doolittle (R-4) 10 10 - - + - - - - - - -
Dreier (R-26) 20 20 - + + - - - - - - -
Eshoo (D-14) 100 100 + + + + + + + + + +
Farr (D-17) 90 100 + + + + + + + + + +
Filner (D-51) 90 100 + + + + + + + + + +
Gallegly (R-24) 30 30 - + + + - - - - - -
Harman (D-36) 90 100 + + + + + + + + + +
Herger (R-2) 10 10 - - + - - - - - - -
Honda (D-15) 90 100 + + + + + + + + + +
Hunter (R-52) 30 33 - + + + - - - - - -
Issa (R-49) 20 20 - - + + - - - - - -
Lantos (D-12)¹ 86 100 + + | + + + | | + +
Lee (D-9) 100 100 + + + + + + + + + +
Lewis (R-41) 40 40 - + + + - - - - - +
Lofgren (D-16) 90 100 + + + + + + + + + +
Lungren (R-3) 20 20 - + + + - - - - - -
Matsui (D-5) 100 100 + + + + + + + + + +
McCarthy (R-22) 40 40 + + + + - - - - - -
McKeon (R-25) 30 30 - + + + - - - - - -
McNerney (D-11) 100 100 + + + + + + + + + +

1. Tom Lantos (D-CA) passed away on Feb. 11, 2008. On April 8, 2008, Jackie Speier (D-CA) was elected to fill the seat.

4. Tim Johnson (D-SD) suffered a stroke on Dec. 13, 2006. After recovering, he returned to the Senate on Sept. 5, 2007.
5. Craig Thomas (R-WY) passed away on June 4, 2007. John Barrasso (R-WY) was appointed June 22, 2007.

HOUSE

Votes in the 110th Congress

	% Support of All Votes	% Support When Voting	College Cost Reduction	STEM Education	Domestic Priorities	Higher Education Act	Pay Equity	Minimum Wage Increase	Paycheck Fairness	Paid Parental Leave	Hate Crimes Prevention	Family Planning
Gerlach (R-6)	90	90	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
Holden (D-17)	90	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Kanjorski (D-11)	90	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
Murphy, P. (D-8)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Murphy, T. (R-18)	60	60	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	-
Murtha (D-12)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Peterson (R-5)	60	60	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	-
Pitts (R-16)	20	22	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Platts (R-19)	70	70	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	-
Schwartz (D-13)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Sestak (D-7)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Shuster (R-9)	40	44	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island												
Kennedy (D-1)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Langevin (D-2)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
South Carolina												
Barrett (R-3)	10	11	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brown (R-1)	40	40	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clyburn (D-6)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Inglis (R-4)	40	40	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spratt (D-5)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Wilson (R-2)	20	20	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota												
Herseht Sandlin (D-SD)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Tennessee												
Blackburn (R-7)	20	22	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cohen (D-9)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Cooper (D-5)	90	90	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Davis, D. (R-1)	30	30	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Davis, L. (D-4)	80	80	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-
Duncan (R-2)	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Gordon (D-6)	90	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
Tanner (D-8)	80	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Wamp (R-3)	40	40	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-
Texas												
Barton (R-6)	20	20	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brady (R-8)	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burgess (R-26)	20	20	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carter (R-31)	20	22	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conaway (R-11)	10	10	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuellar (D-28)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Culberson (R-7)	20	20	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Doggett (D-25)	90	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Edwards (D-17)	90	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Gohmert (R-1)	40	44	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gonzalez (D-20)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Granger (R-12)	30	33	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+
Green, A. (D-9)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Green, G. (D-29)	90	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Hall (R-4)	40	40	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-
Hensarling (R-5)	10	10	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hinojosa (D-15)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Jackson Lee (D-18)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Johnson, E. (D-30)	90	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Johnson, S. (R-3)	20	28	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lampson (D-22)	80	88	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+

HOUSE

Votes in the 110th Congress

	% Support of All Votes	% Support When Voting	College Cost Reduction	STEM Education	Domestic Priorities	Higher Education Act	Pay Equity	Minimum Wage Increase	Paycheck Fairness	Paid Parental Leave	Hate Crimes Prevention	Family Planning
Marchant (R-24)	40	40	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-
McCaul (R-10)	40	40	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neugebauer (R-19)	20	20	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ortiz (D-27)	80	88	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-
Paul (R-14)	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poe (R-2)	20	20	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Reyes (D-16)	90	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Rodriguez (D-23)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Sessions (R-32)	30	30	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smith (R-21)	50	55	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-
Thornberry (R-13)	30	30	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah												
Bishop (R-1)	30	30	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cannon (R-3)	10	12	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Matheson (D-2)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Vermont												
Welch (D-VT)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Virginia												
Boucher (D-9)	90	100	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
Cantor (R-7)	10	10	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Davis, J. (R-1) ¹³	16	100	-	-			+			-	-	-
Davis, T. (R-11)	50	55	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+
Drake (R-2)	40	40	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-
Forbes (R-4)	60	60	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	-
Goode (R-5)	40	40	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-
Goodlatte (R-6)	40	40	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-
Moran (D-8)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Scott (D-3)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Wittman (R-1) ¹³	75	75			+	+			-	+		
Wolf (R-10)	50	55	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-
Washington												
Baird (D-3)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Dicks (D-6)	80	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Hastings (R-4)	30	30	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inslee (D-1)	80	100	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
Larsen (D-2)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
McDermott (D-7)	90	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
McMorris Rodgers (R-5)	30	33	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reichert (R-8)	70	77	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
Smith (D-9)	80	88	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
West Virginia												
Capito (R-2)	70	70	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	+
Mollohan (D-1)	90	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
Rahall (D-3)	90	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
Wisconsin												
Baldwin (D-2)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Kagen (D-8)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Kind (D-3)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Moore (D-4)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Obey (D-7)	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Petri (R-6)	50	50	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-
Ryan (R-1)	10	10	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sensenbrenner (R-5)	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming												
Cubin (R-WY)	10	16	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

13. Jo Ann Davis (R-VA) passed away on Oct. 6, 2007. Rob Wittman (R-VA) was elected on Dec. 11, 2007, to fill this seat.

AAUW advances equity for women and girls through advocacy, education, and research. 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.

AAUW Congressional Voting Record

110th Congress
2007-08

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