



AAUW ACTION FUND

Congressional Voting Record

113th Congress

January 2013–August 2014

AAUW ACTION FUND CONGRESSIONAL VOTING RECORD

113TH CONGRESS (JANUARY 2013—AUGUST 2014)

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

This voting record covers the 113th Congress. Scored legislation was selected on the basis of the AAUW Public Policy Program adopted by the AAUW membership in June 2013. Priorities reflected in the choice of legislation include education, economic security, and civil rights.

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

The *Congressional Voting Record* is distributed to every member of Congress, as well as to AAUW Action Fund members, coalition partners, the press, and other members of the public. It is also available on the AAUW Action Fund website, www.aauwaction.org. For more information or to order copies, contact the AAUW Action Fund at 202.785.7793 or VoterEd@aauw.org.

USING THE VOTING RECORD

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

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

- Post voting record information on Facebook, Twitter, and other forms of social media.
- Follow us at [Twitter.com/AAUWActionFund](https://twitter.com/AAUWActionFund) and [Facebook.com/AAUWAction](https://facebook.com/AAUWAction) for legislative news and updates.

By taking these actions, you can help educate your community on the issues and on policymakers' records; in particular, you can demonstrate to women voters exactly what's at stake as they head to the polls.

READING THE VOTING RECORD

As a result of their votes on relevant issues and co-sponsorship of legislation, legislators earn a percentage rating for their support of AAUW priorities. This rating does not indicate the full extent of a legislator's support of or opposition to AAUW positions.

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

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

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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113TH CONGRESS

JANUARY 2013–AUGUST 2014

LOTS OF TALK, LITTLE ACCOMPLISHED

A NEW NORMAL HAS SETTLED INTO PLACE in our nation's capital; Congress is divided along party lines, and gridlock prevails. During its most recent term, Congress allowed even priority reauthorization bills and constitutionally mandated legislation—such as budget resolutions in the House and judicial confirmations in the Senate—to languish.¹

Between January 3, 2013, and August 1, 2014, only 142 bills were enacted into law, of which 118 (83 percent) were non-controversial and bipartisan in nature, according to the Capitol Hill newspaper *Roll Call*.² (Such non-controversial bills often accomplish no more than naming post offices and other federal buildings, and thus don't substantively reflect legislative accomplishment.)

Partisan conflict peaked in late 2013 with the first government shutdown in 17 years, the unhappy result of congressional failure to pass a federal budget. The standoff left as many as 800,000 workers out of work for more than two weeks and cost the economy several billion dollars.³

The gridlock that gripped Congress was exacerbated in part by the results of the 2012 election. The Senate started 2013 with 53 Democrats, two Independents (who caucus with the Democrats), and 45 Republicans.

Because neither party had a filibuster-proof majority of 60 senators, the outlook for productivity was bleak. Indeed, the Senate minority party exercised its right to filibuster legislation and administration nominees so often that it became standard practice to assume the need for 60 votes for any bill to have a chance of passage. This "cloture" motion required to proceed to debate became the routine method for the minority party to obstruct not just consideration of important reauthorizing legislation, but constitutionally mandated judicial nominations and executive branch appointees as well.

The partisan external influences of electoral politics continued to be front and center in the minds of Senate leaders. Majority Leader Harry Reid (D-NV) had fought off a contentious re-election challenge in 2010. As this voting record went to press in September 2014, Senate Minority Leader Mitch McConnell (R-KY) was embroiled in a competitive race predicted to be the most expensive race in Senate history, with spending expected to exceed \$100 million.⁴ Unlimited political campaign spending unleashed by the Supreme Court decision in *Citizens United*, combined with the rise of far-right Tea Party challenges in some primaries, ratcheted up the pressure on members of Congress from both parties to claim ideological purity to ensure a strong voter base. Even party leaders weren't safe,

1. At the start of the second session of the 113th Congress, legislators were able to agree on funding levels for fiscal years 2014 and 2015. (See Library of Congress, congress.gov.)

2. Wolfensberger, Don. (August 11, 2014). Number of Laws Congress Enacts Isn't the Whole Picture. *Roll Call: Beltway Insiders*. blogs.rollcall.com/beltway-insiders/number-of-laws-congress-enacts-isnt-the-whole-picture-procedural-politics/?dcz=.

3. Lowrey, Annie, and Michael D. Shear. (October 19, 2013). Shutdown to Cost U.S. Billions, Analysts Say, While Eroding Confidence. *New York Times*. www.nytimes.com/2013/10/19/us/shutdown-to-cost-us-billions-analysts-say-while-eroding-confidence.html?_r=0.

4. Lachman, Samantha. (August 28, 2014). Mitch McConnell Reveals Why He Thinks His Re-Election Fight Is So Competitive. *The Huffington Post*. www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/08/28/mitch-mcconnell-senate_n_5729460.html.

as became evident when House Majority Leader Eric Cantor (R-VA) lost his primary bid for reelection to a Tea Party candidate. This rush to the right or to the left came at the expense of legislative productivity.

The House of Representatives started the 113th Congress with 233 Republican members and 200 Democrats. This was an increase of almost 10 seats for Democrats following the 2012 election, but the Republican Party retained decisive control of the chamber. Speaker John Boehner (R-OH), having fought off a brief leadership challenge from the Tea Party faction of his caucus, continued his reliance on the “Hastert Rule” to bring legislation to the floor for a vote. This practice calls for most key legislation to be passed with a large majority of votes from the ruling party. Although many House Republicans would likely have joined Democrats to form the 218 vote majority needed to pass legislative initiatives (including proposals to avert a shutdown and certain immigration reform bills), not enough Republicans were on board to overcome Speaker Boehner’s adherence to the Hastert Rule on most proposals.

President Barack Obama’s second term started with an ideologically divided Congress, unwilling or unable to move legislation in the most basic policy areas. The president was forced to play a more visible role in defending key priorities such as health care, immigration reform, and judicial nominations, which became targets for congressional obstruction and even repeal.

AAUW and the AAUW Action Fund played an important role in encouraging civic engagement during the 2012 election cycle by emphasizing what was at stake for women—especially young women. With impact grants distributed to 15 states, events in 43 states, and online engagement everywhere, AAUW members registered voters, hosted candidate forums and debates, and distributed voter guides and the *Congressional Voting Record*. The result was that women turned out to vote in droves, making up 53 percent of the electorate nationwide.⁵ Millennial voters aged 18–29 made up 19 percent of the national turnout, for the first time outnumbering the perennially powerful voting bloc

of senior citizens. One report estimated that at least 49 percent of Americans in the 18–29 age range voted (22–23 million people).

WOMEN’S LEADERSHIP HELPS SHAPE 113TH CONGRESS

Capitol Hill has not been all doom and gloom during the 113th Congress. There is reason to cheer the advancements of women in elected office. Women continue to lead in the Senate; of an historic 20 women senators elected, a record seven have been tapped to chair committees.⁶ At the end of 2013, the House of Representatives included 79 women, making up about 18 percent of the voting body.⁷ Counting the three women who are non-voting House delegates in the total, the two chambers of the 113th Congress have a record number of women members at 102.⁸

On the other hand, just one woman leads a House committee in the 113th Congress. Rep. Candice Miller (R-MI), chair of the House Administration Committee, was appointed only after an AAUW campaign urging Speaker Boehner to name a woman committee chair. In total, nine House women hold party leadership positions, occupying roles on both sides of the aisle.⁹

In a true show of their strength and clout, it was a bipartisan group of Senate women who eventually unclogged the logjam that caused the federal government shutdown in October 2013, leaving some political pundits wondering whether a larger contingent of women in Congress could have prevented the shutdown altogether.¹⁰

BUDGET BATTLES

The first session of the 113th Congress was dominated by federal budget negotiations. The 2013 federal government shutdown story had been developing for several years, but in March 2013, a punishing budget-related policy called sequestration took effect and crippled funding for key federal programs. Sequestration, which requires across-the-board cuts in almost all

5. AAUW. (2013). Women and the 2012 Election. www.aauw.org/2012/11/07/women-and-the-2012-election.

6. Center for American Women and Politics. (2013). *Women in Congress: Leadership Roles and Committee Chairs*. www.cawp.rutgers.edu/fast_facts/levels_of_office/documents/conglead.pdf.

7. Center for American Women and Politics. (2013). *Women in the U.S. House of Representatives*. www.cawp.rutgers.edu/fast_facts/levels_of_office/documents/house.pdf.

8. Manning, Jennifer. (July 14, 2014). *Membership of the 113th Congress: A Profile*. Congressional Research Service. fas.org/spp/crs/misc/R42964.pdf.

9. Center for American Women and Politics. (2014). *Women in Congress: Leadership Roles and Committee Chairs*. www.cawp.rutgers.edu/fast_facts/levels_of_office/documents/conglead.pdf.

10. Capachi, Casey. (October 16, 2013). Would More Women in Congress Have Prevented the Shutdown? *Washington Post*. www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/she-the-people/wp/2013/10/16/would-more-women-in-congress-have-prevented-the-shutdown.

federal budget areas, was designed to be so unpalatable that it would force both parties to the table to pass real budget reforms.

AAUW urged Congress to pass a budget that reflected national priorities, not sequestration's arbitrary cost cutting. Unfortunately, instead of creating the political pressure policymakers had expected, sequestration dragged on as proponents of temporary sequestration found themselves outmaneuvered by newly elected Tea Party House members and a few senators (notably Sen. Ted Cruz [R-TX] and Sen. Rand Paul [R-KY]), who argued that the austerity forced by sequestration was the nation's top priority and should remain in place.¹¹

While AAUW advocates across the country spoke out about the damage sequestration's funding cuts were doing to their communities, Congress remained deadlocked between legislators who were interested in responsible federal investment and those focused on measures to slash government spending. The differences between these two viewpoints were exemplified in the proposed fiscal year 2014 budgets from the House and Senate. The Senate's budget, developed and championed in 2013 by Senate Budget Committee Chair Patty Murray (D-WA) and titled "Foundation for Growth: Restoring the Promise of American Opportunity," proposed responsible spending and investment in economic growth, education, and workforce training. The House's budget, written and led by House Budget Committee Chair Paul Ryan (R-WI) and titled "Path to Prosperity: A Responsible, Balanced Budget," instead imposed additional cuts at the risk of both the burgeoning economic recovery and the well-being of many hard-working families.

As of the end of September 2013, legislators had still not come to a budget agreement that could garner enough support to keep the government open. Despite last-minute jockeying, the federal government shut down for more than two weeks. During that time several budget ideas were floated by each chamber, and the House of Representatives passed piecemeal proposals to open agencies such as the National Park Service in response to public outcry. Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid (D-NV) refused to pass the incom-

plete House proposals in an effort to keep the pressure on Republicans to compromise on a full budget.

Finally, thanks to bipartisan talks spearheaded by women senators, a bill to reopen the government was signed into law on October 17, 2013.¹² At the time, pundits referred to the Senate women as the "only adults left in Washington," a phrase coined in a *Time* magazine article which also opined that within the Senate, "the only place the old boys' network seems to function anymore is among the four Republicans and 16 Democrats who happen to be women."¹³ A few months later, Congress agreed to a two-year bipartisan budget deal that mitigated some of the arbitrary and drastic spending cuts required by sequestration, but that notably failed to extend unemployment insurance for thousands.¹⁴

BRIGHT SPOTS AMID THE GRIDLOCK

With this backdrop of fiscal hijinks, it was hard to imagine Congress making progress on AAUW priority issues. However, an early and exciting victory came with the bipartisan reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA, S. 47), which was signed into law on March 7, 2013. There had been a nationwide outcry when the House blocked passage of the reauthorization bill in 2012, instead attempting to move a much narrower bill that limited protections and retrenched old stereotypes. Supporters did not give up, and AAUW led a strategic campaign to push this critical legislation through what had become a political minefield. Congress passed the improved reauthorization, the fourth since VAWA was first passed almost 20 years earlier, by wide bipartisan margins in both houses. The expanded VAWA provides additional support and protection for survivors of domestic violence and sexual assault; requires greater transparency of crime statistics on campus and improves university sexual assault policies; strengthens the response to Native American survivors of such violence; and ensures that everyone can access critical victim services regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity.

11. See Patten, David. (December 20, 2013). Ted Cruz Blasts Budget Deal, Warns Nation Nearing 'Point of No Return.' *Newsmax*. www.newsmax.com/Newsfront/ted-cruz-budget-deal/2013/12/20/id/543133 and Glass, Nick. (October 13, 2013). Rand Paul: Sequester's the Law of the Land. *Politico*. www.politico.com/blogs/politico-live/2013/10/rand-paul-the-sequesters-the-law-of-the-land-174926.html.

12. Capachi, Casey. (October 16, 2013). Would More Women in Congress Have Prevented the Shutdown? *Washington Post*. www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/she-the-people/wp/2013/10/16/would-more-women-in-congress-have-prevented-the-shutdown.

13. Newton-Small, Jay. (October 16, 2013). Women Are the Only Adults Left in Washington. *Time*. swampland.time.com/2013/10/16/women-are-the-only-adults-left-in-washington.

14. Kapur, Sahul. (December 10, 2013). It's A Deal! Paul Ryan, Patty Murray Announce Budget Agreement. *Talking Points Memo*. talkingpointsmemo.com/dc/budget-deal-paul-ryan-patty-murray-sequester-mini-bargain.

AAUW was also part of a broad coalition of businesses, unions, immigrant rights groups, and others advocating for a commonsense update to our broken immigration system. AAUW was pleased when the Senate passed a comprehensive and bipartisan immigration reform bill that provided a reasonable path to legal status, supported undocumented students who were brought to the country as children, and focused on expanding the U.S. science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) workforce. The Senate also passed the bipartisan, AAUW-supported Employment Non-Discrimination Act (ENDA, S. 815), a landmark civil rights law created to ensure that employers cannot discriminate on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity.

The AAUW Action Fund Capitol Hill Lobby Corps played a pivotal role in amplifying AAUW member support for all of these bills. Unfortunately, neither immigration reform nor ENDA were brought up for a vote in the House. Still, the Lobby Corps made more than 3,000 visits during the 113th Congress, ensuring that AAUW was a visible and vocal presence on Capitol Hill and marshaling support for future efforts.

Meanwhile, the Senate remained challenged in fulfilling one of its key responsibilities: to advise and consent on presidential nominations. Despite a prior bipartisan Senate agreement to move forward in a cooperative manner on judicial and administrative nominations, positions critical to the protection of civil rights for women and girls remained in limbo because of filibusters and other stall tactics. The purely obstructive intent of these tactics became clear when, despite this slow-walking of nominees, many were eventually confirmed with almost unanimous bipartisan support.

In November 2013, Senate Democrats used their majority status to pass a rule change that allowed judicial and executive nominations to move forward with a simple majority vote, clearing the way for highly qualified nominees to fill acute vacancies in the courts and agencies across the federal government.¹⁵ U.S. Supreme Court nominees still face a 60-vote “cloture” threshold, as does all legislation.

The Senate also voted on two bills to change the military’s approach to preventing and handling claims of sexual assault. Sen. Kirsten Gillibrand’s (D-NY) bill included removing prosecuting authority over sexual assault and other major crimes from the military chain of command. Sen. Claire McCaskill’s (D-MO) bill included some reforms of the existing system but left prosecutorial authority within the chain of command. Both bills had bipartisan support, but only Sen. McCaskill’s bill passed the Senate (97–0). Senate Armed Services Committee Chair Carl Levin (D-MI) included Sen. McCaskill’s proposals in the National Defense Authorization Act, which was signed into law. These new reforms mandate dishonorable discharges for anyone convicted of sexual assault, strip commanders of their ability to overturn jury convictions, and make it a crime to retaliate against victims who report a sexual assault.¹⁶ Ultimately, Sen. Gillibrand blamed lack of support from the White House for her bill’s failure to pass as an amendment to the National Defense Authorization Act.¹⁷

Although AAUW applauds the initial reforms that have made it into law, we believe that true system reform requires removing prosecutorial authority for sexual assault from the military chain of command. We will continue to advocate for legislation that advances this goal.

Also among the few bills reauthorized this Congress was the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA, H.R. 803). WIOA contains the necessary programs and funding to train women in high-wage, high-skill occupations, including nontraditional jobs.¹⁸ Thanks in part to AAUW’s lobbying efforts, the final bill did not include harmful provisions from the SKILLS Act that would have gutted federal programs to help retrain workers.

The economic security of women was on the minds of both senators and representatives as they rolled out a variety of legislative packages designed to attract women voters. In 2013, House Democrats struck first with their “Women’s Economic Agenda,” which carried the slogan, “When women succeed, America

15. AAUW. (November 22, 2013). *Washington Update*. www.aauw.org/resource/washington-update-november-22-2013.

16. O’Keefe, Ed. (March 10, 2014). Senate Easily Passes McCaskill’s Military Sexual Assault Bill. *Washington Post*. www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/post-politics/wp/2014/03/10/senate-easily-passes-mccaskills-military-sexual-assault-bill.

17. Kaper, Stacey. (March 7, 2014). Kirsten Gillibrand Blames White House in Failure of Military Sexual-Assault Bill. *National Journal*. www.nationaljournal.com/defense/kirsten-gillibrand-blames-white-house-in-failure-of-military-sexual-assault-bill-20140306.

18. Sexton Taylor, Kembra. (August 18, 2014). Congress Enacts Far-Reaching Overhaul of Nation’s Workforce System. *National Law Review*. www.natlawreview.com/article/congress-enacts-far-reaching-overhaul-nation-s-workforce-system.

succeeds.”¹⁹ The agenda is a platform to support and advance legislation around pay equity, work-life balance, and child care. In early 2014, Senate Democrats came out with the similar “Fair Shot Agenda,”²⁰ which also emphasizes a minimum wage increase and student loan refinancing reform. In the summer of 2014, Rep. Cathy McMorris Rodgers (R-WA) led House Republican women in the release of their less robust “War FOR Women” agenda,²¹ in direct response to critics who continued to highlight what they were calling a Republican “war on women.”

AAUW was pleased when the Senate took up the Paycheck Fairness Act (S. 84/S. 2199) in April 2014, but disappointed when the measure failed to clear the 60-vote procedural hurdle needed to advance to debate on the bill. This was the third time in less than four years that a minority of senators blocked the Paycheck Fairness Act from being substantively debated on the Senate floor. As this voting record went to press, the Senate had—for the first time ever—voted (73–25) to proceed to a full debate on this equal pay bill. While this is important progress, the measure is not expected to reach final passage. The House also failed to pass the AAUW-supported Paycheck Fairness legislation (H.R. 377/S. 84), despite a procedural maneuver by champion Rep. Rosa DeLauro (D-CT) to bring the bill to a vote without the support of Speaker Boehner and House Republicans.

AAUW PRIORITIES ATTACKED IN THE HOUSE

The House of Representatives was more productive than the Senate in the volume of legislation moved forward, but the chamber largely focused on Tea Party priorities rather than moving more moderate proposals that might have had a chance of garnering Senate support and eventually being signed into law. For an example of this posturing, look no further than the 18 House votes that have been taken to repeal the Affordable Care Act in the 113th Congress, increasing the

total number of House repeal votes to 54 in the past four years.²²

In addition to voting on repealing the new health care law, which is on its way to providing coverage to millions of previously uninsured Americans, the House has considered various ways to block components of the law—including limiting access to reproductive health care for women. As part of the failed negotiations to avert the 2013 government shutdown, the House passed a budget provision that would have exempted employers from providing health insurance coverage for services to which they had a moral or religious objection, such as contraception. Despite threats to prolong the government shutdown over this issue, the contraception provision ultimately was not included in the final budget agreement.²³

The House also advanced proposals to make major changes to our education system. The federal law governing K–12 education, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA, also known as No Child Left Behind), is certainly overdue for an update; however, AAUW opposed the House’s proposed changes. Under the guise of flexibility, the House bill (H.R. 5) allowed states and school districts to move Title I funds meant for disadvantaged students into other programs, essentially turning ESEA into a block grant program. Additional shortcomings included eliminating state funding maintenance-of-effort requirements and freezing federal funding levels at unacceptable and arbitrarily low levels.

Finally, adding to its problematic education and workforce priorities, the House considered the misleadingly named Working Families Flexibility Act (H.R. 1406). Far from achieving its stated goal of providing additional flexibility for working caregivers, this smoke-screen piece of legislation could instead result in lower pay for these employees by shifting overtime to leave time. In fact, AAUW and other groups began referring to the measure as the “faux flex bill.”

19. Pelosi, Nancy. (July 18, 2013). House Democratic Women Announce Economic Agenda for Women & Families. www.democraticleader.gov/newsroom/pelosi-house-democratic-women-announce-economic-agenda-women-families.

20. Democratic Policy & Communications Center. (March 26, 2014). *Senate Democrats Unveil 2014 Agenda: A Fair Shot For Everyone*. www.dpcc.senate.gov/?p=news&id=286.

21. Smith, Sarah. (July 30, 2014). House GOP Touts ‘War for Women.’ *Politico*. www.politico.com/story/2014/07/house-gop-empower-women-families-109542.html.

22. O’Keefe, Edward. (March 21, 2014). The House Has Voted 54 Times in Four Years on Obamacare. Here’s the Full List. *Washington Post*. www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/the-fix/wp/2014/03/21/the-house-has-voted-54-times-in-four-years-on-obamacare-heres-the-full-list.

23. Stan, Adele. (September 30, 2014). House GOP Threatens Shutdown Over Contraception, Obamacare. *RH Reality Check*. rhrealitycheck.org/article/2013/09/30/house-gop-threatens-shutdown-over-contraception-obamacare.

As this voting record goes to press in the waning days of the 113th Congress, AAUW expects leadership of both chambers to bring up more heavily partisan “message” bills, introduced to engage the bases of both political parties as a contentious midterm election looms. While these message bills are unlikely to become law, AAUW will nonetheless be paying close attention to them because they can set important markers for legislation that may be considered in the 114th Congress.

EXECUTIVE ORDERS AND PRESIDENTIAL POWER

As partisan gridlock and bickering have stalled congressional legislation, President Obama and his cabinet have grown increasingly frustrated with the lack of dialog and progress. During his first Cabinet meeting of 2014, the president made it clear that he would take action where Congress did not, stating, “We’re not just going to be waiting for legislation in order to make sure that we’re providing Americans the kind of help they need. I’ve got a pen and I’ve got a phone.”²⁴ He was referring to his power to issue executive orders, which, while limited in scope, could be used to advance his agenda. The president also promised to ensure additional regulatory guidance and reform, creating inter-agency task forces on critical policy issues, clarifying the rules underpinning a variety of laws, and providing stronger roadmaps for enforcement.

It was no coincidence that the president signed two AAUW-supported executive orders addressing pay discrimination on 2014’s Equal Pay Day—the day when women’s median earnings finally catch up to what the average man earned in the previous year.²⁵ The first executive order bans federal contractors from retaliating against workers who talk about their salaries or

inquire about wage practices.²⁶ The second executive order requires the U.S. Department of Labor to collect wage data from federal contractors, including the race, sex, and national origin of employees.²⁷ These two orders send a clear message to companies awarded government contracts that they cannot discriminate with taxpayer money.

President Obama also established the White House Task Force to Protect Students from Sexual Assault,²⁸ which released a report recommending that colleges implement campus climate surveys and suggesting best practices for campus policies, judicial proceedings, and ways to work with local resources to prevent and respond to sexual assault.²⁹ In conjunction with the report, the U.S. Department of Justice announced plans to support research on pilot programs for responding to sexual assault on college campuses.³⁰ Additionally, the administration unveiled a new website, NotAlone.gov, which consolidates resources for students and schools across all federal agencies.

Entering his final years in office, the president still has much unfinished business to realize the ambitious agenda he set when he was first elected. Similarly, the new 114th Congress will likely start 2015 with a backlog of overdue budget measures and reauthorization bills that will need attention. The outcome of the 2014 midterm elections will heavily impact what both Congress and the administration can accomplish in the final two years of President Obama’s term.

24. CBS DC. (January 14, 2014). Obama on Executive Actions: “I’ve Got A Pen And I’ve Got A Phone.” washington.cbslocal.com/2014/01/14/obama-on-executive-actions-ive-got-a-pen-and-ive-got-a-phone.

25. Ledbetter, Lilly, and Cecilia Munoz. (April 8, 2014). *Taking Action in Honor of National Equal Pay Day*. The White House. www.whitehouse.gov/blog/2014/04/08/taking-action-honor-national-equal-pay-day.

26. Ibid.

27. Ibid.

28. The White House. (January 22, 2014). *Memorandum—Establishing a White House Task Force to Protect Students from Sexual Assault*. www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2014/01/22/memorandum-establishing-white-house-task-force-protect-students-sexual-a.

29. NotAlone.gov. (April 2014). *The First Report of the White House Task Force to Protect Students from Sexual Assault*. www.notalone.gov/assets/report.pdf.

30. The White House. (April 29, 2014). Fact Sheet: Not Alone—Protecting Students from Sexual Assault. www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2014/04/29/fact-sheet-not-alone-protecting-students-sexual-assault.

VOTE DESCRIPTIONS

SENATE



BUDGET AND APPROPRIATIONS

Continuing Appropriations Act, 2014 (H.R. 2775)

On October 1, 2013, for the first time in 17 years, the federal government shut down when Congress failed to pass the funding bills necessary to keep the government open. While some emergency and essential services continued during the two-week closure, many programs experienced interruptions and delays in their day-to-day services as well as uncertainty about their future funding. Death benefits to families of fallen soldiers were initially unpaid until national news drew attention to the situation and the House and Senate passed legislation to reinstate that funding. Head Start programs in six states stayed open only through the generosity of private citizens, and some local domestic violence service providers had to rely on grant funding to keep programs running.

During the closure, AAUW members spoke out about the need to reopen the government and resume essential services. AAUW supported a “clean” continuing resolution—one without any major policy riders—to keep the government open. In the Senate, a bipartisan working group was able to finalize such a resolution, which maintained the funding levels of sequestration but raised the debt ceiling and averted the problematic cuts to health care reform and women’s health services proposed by the House. The working group was led by women senators, who worked across party lines. The Senate bill to reopen the government and continue federal funding through January 15, 2014, passed by a vote of 81–18.

A vote for the bill is designated by a +. First Session Roll Call #219, October 16, 2013

Concurrent Budget Resolution (S. Con. Res. 8)

A key part of AAUW’s member-adopted public policy program is support for public budgets that balance individual rights and responsibility to the community. Last year, as both the House and Senate worked to pass a budget for fiscal year 2014, AAUW spoke out about the importance of adhering to a farsighted approach driven by good policy rather than ideology. Americans continue to need access to education, job training, health care, and other key services that have seen cuts in recent years. The policy of sequestration, which was implemented in March 2013 and forced across-the-board funding cuts, created shortfalls in communities and put families at risk.

In March, Sen. Patty Murray (D-WA) and Rep. Paul Ryan (R-WI) proposed dramatically different budgets in their respective chambers. AAUW supported the Senate budget, which put forward a more balanced solution to our nation’s challenges. It proposed the replacement of harmful sequestration cuts with responsible deficit reduction and invested in economic growth by supporting education and job training. The budget squeaked through the Senate by a vote of 50–49.

In the end, Congress passed a different, bipartisan two-year budget agreement that President Obama signed into law. The bill, which was the result of a deal between Sen. Patty Murray (D-WA) and Rep. Paul Ryan (R-WI), restored \$32 billion of the total \$74 billion that was scheduled to be cut by sequestration. However, the deal did not fully eliminate the sequester cuts, did not address substantively the debt limit, and did not extend long-term unemployment insurance beyond December 28, 2013.

A vote for the bill is designated by a +. First Session Roll Call #92, March 23, 2013

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Paycheck Fairness Act (S. 84)

Sen. Barbara Mikulski (D-MD) reintroduced the Paycheck Fairness Act (S. 84) on January 23, 2013. Long championed by AAUW, the bill takes meaningful steps to create incentives for employers to follow the law, empower women to negotiate for equal pay, and strengthen federal outreach and enforcement efforts. It would also deter discrimination by strengthening penalties for equal pay violations and prohibiting retaliation against workers who inquire about employers' wage practices or disclose their own wages. The Senate considered a procedural motion to proceed to a full debate on the bill on April 9, 2014. Unfortunately, the motion failed (53-44).

The recovery of the American middle class begins and ends with good-paying jobs, but that recovery cannot happen if women continue to earn less than they have rightfully earned. AAUW's 2012 report, *Graduating to a Pay Gap: The Earnings of Women and Men One Year after College Graduation*, found that a year after graduation, college-educated women still earn 7 percent less than men with the same major and occupation. The study controlled for factors known to affect earnings such as education and training, parenthood, and hours worked.

Note: As this voting record went to press, the Senate saw late-session action on the Paycheck Fairness Act. For the first time ever, the Senate voted (73-25) to advance the bill to a full debate. This was wonderful news, but unfortunately it did not happen in time for the vote tally to make our print deadline. Please refer to *Second Session Roll Call #260*, September 10, 2014, to ascertain your senators' votes.³¹

A vote in favor of the procedural motion is designated by a +. Second Session Roll Call #103, April 9, 2014

Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (H.R. 803)

The Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA, H.R. 803) reauthorizes the Workforce Investment Act (WIA)—the federal program to help workers obtain the skills they need to find jobs in today's economy. Recognizing that the legislation was overdue for an update, the House and Senate had proposed reauthorization bills over the past decade but had not been

able to agree on specifics. Finally, in the 113th Congress, senators from both sides of the aisle came together and proposed a bipartisan WIA reauthorization, which the House accepted. The new legislation replaced a House proposal that AAUW opposed, which would have consolidated and ended many valuable workplace training programs.

WIOA will advance the skills and career opportunities of women and girls by ensuring that training and career services help women enter nontraditional careers and find high-wage, high-skill jobs. The Senate passed WIOA by a vote of 95-3. President Obama signed the measure into law on July 22, 2014.

A vote for this bill is designated by a +. Second Session Roll Call #214, June 25, 2014

Minimum Wage Fairness Act (S. 2223)

AAUW's member-endorsed public policy program has long called for a "livable wage." With today's minimum wage at just \$7.25 per hour, someone who works 40 hours a week, 52 weeks a year, will take home less than \$16,000 a year. This puts many full-time workers and their families below the poverty line. Clearly, when workers earn more, they are better able to provide for themselves and their families. In addition, the White House released a study in 2014 finding that a \$10.10 minimum wage could close the gender pay gap by as much as 5 percent.³²

The Minimum Wage Fairness Act, introduced by Senate Health, Education, Labor and Pensions Committee Chair Tom Harkin (D-IA), would gradually increase the minimum wage over the next few years. The bill proposes step-wise increases to \$8.20, \$9.15, and finally \$10.10 per hour, with automatic increases for inflation thereafter. The bill would also gradually increase the minimum tipped wage, now at an abysmal \$2.12 per hour; this clause is of particular importance to women, who comprise two-thirds of all tipped workers. AAUW was disappointed when the legislation failed on a procedural vote (54-42).

A vote for this legislation is designated by a +. Second Session Roll Call #117, April 30, 2014

31. U.S. Roll Call Vote 260. (September 10, 2014). U.S. Senate Roll Call Votes, 113th Congress - 2nd Session. www.senate.gov/legislative/LIS/roll_call_lists/roll_call_vote_cfm.cfm?congress=113&session=2&vote=00260.

32. The White House. (March 2014). *The Impact of Raising the Minimum Wage on Women*. www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/docs/20140325minimumwageandwomenreportfinal.pdf.

CIVIL RIGHTS

Employment Non-Discrimination Act of 2013 (S. 815)

The Employment Non-Discrimination Act (ENDA) of 2013 (S. 815), introduced by Sen. Jeff Merkley (D-OR) with the bipartisan support of Sens. Tom Harkin (D-IA), Mark Kirk (R-IL), Susan Collins (R-ME), and Tammy Baldwin (D-WI), would prohibit employment discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity. AAUW, which has long worked to end discrimination in the workplace, strongly supported the bill. Current federal employment laws prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, religion, gender, national origin, age, and disability. ENDA would ensure that gender identity and sexual orientation are also covered.

Hardworking employees should not be kept from supporting their families and making positive contributions to the economy simply because of characteristics that have no bearing on their ability to do a job. In 29 states, there is no state law protecting lesbian, gay, or bisexual people from being fired just because of who they are—and the same is true in 33 states for transgender people.³³ A similar version of ENDA passed the House of Representatives in the 110th Congress but had languished in both chambers since. The Senate passed the Employment Non-Discrimination Act of 2013 by a bipartisan vote of 64–32.

A vote for this bill is designated by a +. First Session Roll Call #232, November, 7, 2013

Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (S. 47)

In the 112th Congress, the House and Senate drafted legislation to reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA). Originally passed in 1994 and championed by then-senator, now-Vice President Joe Biden, the bill has helped reduce the incidence of domestic violence, supported local law enforcement in better combating domestic violence and sexual assault, and ensured that support and services are available for survivors.

The Senate considered reauthorization of the bill in 2012. That bipartisan, AAUW-supported proposal would have improved campus safety, expanded protections for Native Americans, ensured that survivors received protection regardless of their sexual orienta-

tion, and improved protection for immigrant women, along with continuing existing VAWA programs. Unfortunately, the House failed to pass a VAWA reauthorization before the end of the 112th Congress. VAWA programs continued, but without much-needed improvements and updates to the existing law.

The Senate made VAWA passage a top priority when the 113th Congress convened in January 2013, and Senate Judiciary Chair Patrick Leahy (D-VT) and Sen. Mike Crapo (R-ID) reintroduced the bipartisan, AAUW-supported bill that advocates had helped draft in the 112th Congress. On February 12, 2013, the Senate passed the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act (S. 47) by an impressive bipartisan vote of 78–22. The bill moved to the House, where—after much pressure from AAUW members nationwide—it eventually passed.

A vote for the bill is designated by a +. First Session Roll Call #19, February 12, 2013

Protect Women's Health from Corporate Interference Act of 2014 (S. 2578)

AAUW's public policy program supports "choice in the determination of one's reproductive life" and the "right to privacy." Thus, AAUW was pleased when the Affordable Care Act of 2010 required qualified health plans to cover preventive health care, including contraception, without co-pay or cost-sharing.

Yet in its disappointing June 2014 *Burwell v. Hobby Lobby* decision, the Supreme Court sided with two for-profit companies challenging the contraceptive coverage requirement. The sharply divided court ruled that the owners of "closely held" corporations cannot be required to provide contraceptive coverage for their employees. This meant that businesses citing religious objections could deny their employees this coverage, putting women's access to affordable contraception at risk.

The Protect Women's Health from Corporate Interference Act would reverse the Supreme Court's *Hobby Lobby* decision by preventing certain employers from refusing to cover any guaranteed health benefit (including contraception) for their employees and their dependents. The legislation is designed to protect women who work in for-profit businesses affected by the

33. Human Rights Campaign. (June 2, 2014). *Employment Non-Discrimination Act*. www.hrc.org/resources/entry/employment-non-discrimination-act.

court's ruling. It is important to note that the measure would retain the coverage exemption for houses of worship and accommodations for religiously affiliated nonprofit organizations—policies that AAUW strongly supports.

This legislation was introduced in July 2014 and voted on shortly afterward. It failed on a procedural vote 56–43.

A vote for this legislation is designated by a +. Second Session Roll Call #228, July 16, 2014

EDUCATION

Alexander School Voucher Amendment (S. Amdt. 515 to S. Con. Res. 8)

AAUW's biennial public policy program supports high-quality public education and opposes federally funded private school voucher programs. These vouchers—sometimes ambiguously referred to as scholarships, certificates, or tuition tax credits—provide federal support to send students to private or religious schools. While often promoted as an option for school choice, vouchers move critically needed taxpayer dollars from public schools into private schools that are not held to federal education standards and are not proven to raise student achievement. In addition, many private schools are not required to follow federal civil rights laws, including Title IX.

During consideration of the Senate's budget bill for fiscal year 2014, Sen. Lamar Alexander (R-TN) offered an amendment to establish a fund that would allow federal education dollars to be used for private school vouchers for low-income students. AAUW opposed this amendment and urged senators to vote against the proposal. The amendment failed by a vote of 39–60.

A vote against this amendment is designated by a +. First Session Roll Call #63, March 22, 2013

High School Data Transparency Act (S. 217) Co-sponsorship

The High School Data Transparency Act (S. 217), introduced in the 113th Congress by Sen. Patty Murray (D-WA), would require high schools to report basic data on the number of female and male students participating in their athletic programs and expenditures for their sports teams. It is important to note that schools already collect this data; the new legislation would simply make this information publicly available.

Title IX, the landmark law that prevents discrimination in education, has exponentially increased female participation in sports. In response to greater opportunities for athletics since Title IX's passage, the number of high school girls participating in sports has risen tenfold, while six times as many women compete in college sports. These gains demonstrate one of the principles underlying the Title IX: Women and girls have an equal interest in sports and deserve equal opportunities to participate. The High School Data Transparency Act would help students, parents, and community members monitor athletic spending to ensure that all students receive an equal opportunity to play.

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

VOTE DESCRIPTIONS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

BUDGET AND APPROPRIATIONS

Continuing Appropriations Act, 2014 (H.R. 2775)

While the federal government was closed for 16 days in October 2013, the House of Representatives passed several limited funding bills in response to public outcry about the shutdown and subsequent cessation of services. But even when faced with a proposal introduced by House Appropriations Committee Chair Harold Rogers (R-KY), House leadership refused to consider a bill that would fully reopen the entire government without defunding the Affordable Care Act.

AAUW members spoke out about the inappropriateness of holding hostage health insurance access, not to mention essential programs like WIC and Head Start, for political gain. In addition, AAUW expressed concern about the federal employees furloughed and the contract workers laid off during the shutdown, who suffered unnecessary and in some cases irreparable economic harm. (While federal employees eventually received back pay, many of the hundreds of thousands of contract workers affected forfeited their entire pay and benefits for that period.)

In the second week of October, senators came together to overwhelmingly pass a clean continuing resolution that reopened the government while increasing the debt ceiling and creating a path forward for the FY14 and FY15 federal budget and appropriations processes. The breakthrough came in large part due to the bipartisan efforts of women senators. That AAUW-supported bill (H.R. 2775) was then considered and passed by the House of Representatives by a vote of 285-144. While this resolution prolonged the AAUW-opposed policy of sequestration, it reopened the government and did not impose additional cuts to essential programs.

A vote for the bill is designated by a +. First Session Roll Call #550, October 16, 2013

Concurrent Budget Resolution (H. Con. Res. 25)

This year, AAUW urged the House of Representatives to consider a budget that would put in place sensible deficit reduction, promote education and job training, and protect Americans' health care access and civil rights. While it's difficult to prepare a budget in these economic times, haphazardly slashing federal spending without careful thought runs the risk of weakening critical programs that benefit millions of Americans and strengthen our long-term economic security. AAUW believes that the best way to reduce the country's deficit is to create jobs and increase revenues by closing corporate tax loopholes, while continuing the current tax rates for the middle class.

Unfortunately, House Budget Committee Chair Paul Ryan (R-WI) and House Republicans introduced a budget that would drastically cut federal student aid, jeopardize access to health care for millions of Americans, and consolidate much of our workforce investment and job training system into unpredictable and unaccountable block grants, among other problematic actions. AAUW urged representatives to oppose H. Con. Res. 25, but the budget resolution passed by a vote of 221-207.

In the end, Congress passed a different, bipartisan two-year budget agreement that President Obama signed into law. The bill, developed by Rep. Paul Ryan (R-WI) and Sen. Patty Murray (D-WA), restored \$32 billion of the total \$74 billion sequestration cuts. However, the deal did not fully eliminate the sequester, did not address the long-term debt limit, and did not extend long-term unemployment insurance beyond December 28, 2013.

A vote against the bill is designated by a -. First Session Roll Call #88, March 21, 2013

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Paycheck Fairness Act (H.R. 377)

Introduced on January 23, 2013, by Rep. Rosa DeLauro (D-CT), the Paycheck Fairness Act would strengthen and update current laws prohibiting wage discrimination on the basis of gender. The measure provides a much-needed, first-ever update to the Equal Pay Act of 1963, bringing the law's principles and practices in line with other civil rights laws.

Without the Paycheck Fairness Act, many women will continue to be silenced in the workplace, prevented from talking about wages with co-workers for fear of being fired. This forced silence keeps women—like it kept Lilly Ledbetter³⁴—from discovering the pay discrimination against them. In addition, the Paycheck Fairness Act provides stronger incentives to discourage discrimination in the first place, and offers stronger options for women to seek justice if they are discriminated against.

The Paycheck Fairness Act has a strong history of support, having twice passed the U.S. House of Representatives with bipartisan majorities in prior Congresses. Unfortunately, the House rejected the legislation (226–192) this year when it was brought up as a procedural motion during consideration of another bill.

A vote against the procedural motion is designated by a +. First Session Roll Call #97, April 11, 2013

Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (H.R. 803)

Women access a majority of the intensive services and the training offered through the programs of the Workforce Investment Act (WIA).³⁵ Especially in a time of economic hardship, job training and higher education can make all the difference for people who find themselves unemployed and in need of a viable career. The House considered the AAUW-opposed SKILLS Act during the 113th Congress, but following bipartisan, bicameral work with the Senate, the House agreed to move forward with the stronger Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA).

AAUW supports WIOA because its provisions would advance the skills and career opportunities of women and girls. In particular, the training and career services under WIOA would help women enter nontraditional careers and find high-wage, high-skill jobs. AAUW is pleased that the bill's state and local workforce activities include supporting women in nontraditional occupations, that services to help people get to work or care for their families may be more readily available under WIOA, and that the U.S. Department of Labor will conduct a study to see how training programs can help end pay inequality. The House agreed to the Senate-passed WIOA (H.R. 803) by a vote of 415–6.

A vote for this bill is designated by a +. Second Session Roll Call #378, July 9, 2014

Working Families Flexibility Act (H.R. 1406)

AAUW is committed to “greater availability of access to benefits and policies that create a family-friendly workplace environment,” believing that such benefits and policies are critical to women’s “equitable access and advancement in employment.”³⁶ Two-thirds (about 64 percent) of American women with children under age six are in the labor force.³⁷ Nationwide, 48.9 million individuals provide care for adult family members or friends, most of whom (more than 70 percent) are over age 50.³⁸ AAUW supports flexible work policies—including job sharing, telecommuting, and career flexibility—that make employment outside the home more accessible to caregivers.

The Working Families Flexibility Act (H.R. 1406), introduced by Rep. Martha Roby (R-AL), purportedly offers flexibility to employees by allowing them to convert overtime work into paid time off (comp time) for family responsibilities. AAUW urged representatives to oppose this misnamed bill, which asks employees to choose between the paycheck they rely on and the flexibility they need. It also leaves all control over the use of comp time in the hands of employers and provides no remedy for employees who are denied use

34. Ledbetter, Lilly M. and Lanier Scott Isom. (2012). *Grace and Grit: My Fight for Equal Pay and Fairness at Goodyear and Beyond*. New York: Crown Archetype.

35. Institute for Women’s Policy Research. (January 2010). *The Workforce Investment Act and Women’s Progress: Does WIA Funded Training Reinforce Sex Segregation in the Labor Market and the Gender Wage Gap?* www.iwpr.org/publications/pubs/the-workforce-investment-act-and-women2010-progress.

36. AAUW. (2013). 2013-15 AAUW Public Policy Program. www.aauw.org/resource/principles-and-priorities.

37. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2009). *Women in the Labor Force: A Databook*. www.bls.gov/cps/wlftable6.htm.

38. National Alliance for Caregiving and AARP. (2009) *Executive Summary. Caregiving in the U.S.: Findings From the National Caregiver Survey*. www.caregiving.org/data/CaregivingUSAllAgesExecSum.pdf.

of their accrued time off. AAUW believes employers should be looking for ways to be more flexible in addition to the overtime opportunities they already provide, which many families rely on simply to make ends meet.

The House of Representatives passed H.R. 1406 by a vote of 223–204.

A vote against the bill is designated by a +. First Session Roll Call #137, May 8, 2013

CIVIL RIGHTS

Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act (S. 47)

After refusing to consider reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) in the 112th Congress, the House of Representatives was again confronted with a Senate-passed, AAUW-supported bill in February 2013. The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act (S. 47) contained provisions to improve domestic violence and sexual assault protections for Native American women, ensure that services are available to LGBT individuals, protect students on college campuses, and continue important supports for immigrant women. The Senate passed S. 47 by a strong bipartisan vote of 78–22.

After unrelenting pressure from AAUW and other advocacy groups, as well as members of Congress on

both sides of the aisle, the House Republican leadership finally agreed to allow a vote on the Senate-passed VAWA bill. However, S. 47 would be considered only if an alternative (and very limited) House bill first failed to gain enough votes. AAUW opposed the House's alternative bill, in part because it failed to improve protections for students and limited access and supports for some survivors. On February 28, 2013, the Republican House proposal was rejected. The House then considered the Senate-passed S. 47 and passed it by a vote of 286–138. The bill was signed into law by President Obama on March 7, 2013.

A vote for the bill is designated by a +. First Session Roll Call #55, February 28, 2013

EDUCATION

Student Success Act (H.R. 5)

AAUW has called for Congress to reform and reauthorize the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA), also known as No Child Left Behind (NCLB), for years. While important changes were made when the legislation was reauthorized in 2001, problems and concerns have emerged, and the bill has been due for reauthorization since 2006. Unfortunately, the House and Senate have not been able to agree on a compromise bill, and states have been left to implement the good, the bad, and the ugly of NCLB. Since those policies present some challenges, the U.S. Department of Education has authorized targeted program waivers for 42 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.³⁹ Waivers are only a stopgap solution, and AAUW urged both the House and Senate to reform and reauthorize ESEA in 2013.

The House of Representatives considered the Student Success Act (H.R. 5), which AAUW opposed. Under

the guise of flexibility, H.R. 5 allows states and school districts to move funds meant for disadvantaged students into other programs, diverting them from programs that serve such students and dismantling critical supports. In addition, the bill potentially eliminates future funding for K–12 education. AAUW urged representatives to vote no on H.R. 5, but the bill passed by a vote of 221–207.

A vote against the bill is designated by a +. First Session Roll Call #374, July 19, 2013

Commission to Study the Potential Creation of a National Women's History Museum Act (H.R. 863)

Since its founding in 1881, AAUW has been breaking through barriers for women and girls. Given our own long and storied history, we have a unique appreciation for the idea of a National Women's History Museum. Such a museum would help send a message of inclusion and diversity, and would serve as an important

39. U.S. Department of Education. (2013). *ESEA Flexibility*. www2.ed.gov/policy/elsec/guid/esea-flexibility/index.html.

symbol of our country's honor and respect for women and their contributions. A National Women's History Museum, particularly on the National Mall, would forever mark the many accomplishments of extraordinary women in our country's history. Perhaps more important, it would showcase the daily contributions of American women in the remarkable history of our nation.

The Commission to Study the Potential Creation of a National Women's History Museum Act (H.R. 863) would create an independently supported commission to explore the possibility of such a museum in our nation's capital. The commission would report to Congress about possible exhibits, fundraising capacity, locations, and costs for a National Women's History Museum. In addition, the Commission would establish a plan of action, including recommending necessary legislation, if the members agreed to make such a museum a reality. The Commission to Study the Potential Creation of a National Women's History Museum Act (H.R. 863) was approved in the House by a vote of 383-33.

A vote for this bill is designated by a +. Second Session Roll Call #201, May, 7, 2014

High School Data Transparency Act (H.R. 455) Co-sponsorship

The High School Data Transparency Act (H.R. 455) was again introduced in the 113th Congress by Title IX champion Rep. Louise Slaughter (D-NY). The bill would make public the information that high schools collect on the number of female and male students participating in their athletic programs and the expenditures made for sports teams. This disclosure plays an important role in helping communities, parents, and students work with schools to ensure an equal opportunity to play sports for all students.

National studies show that while girls comprise half of the high school population, they receive only 42 percent of all athletic participation opportunities—almost 1.3 million fewer opportunities than boys. Girls thrive when they participate in sports; they are less likely to get pregnant, drop out of school, do drugs, smoke, or develop mental illness. AAUW urged representatives to co-sponsor the High School Data Transparency Act (H.R. 455) and ensure continued progress toward equal opportunity for girls in school.

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



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VOTE CHARTS

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

SENATE 113th Congress

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 means no vote was cast. An I indicates that the legislator was not in office at the time of the vote or co-sponsorship opportunity.

	Reopen the Government	Senate Budget	Paycheck Fairness	Workforce Investment	Minimum Wage	ENDA	VAWA	Hobby Lobby Fix	School Vouchers	HS Data Co-Sponsor	Score (%)
Alabama											
Sessions (R)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Shelby (R)	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	20
Alaska											
Begich (D)	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90
Murkowski (R)	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	60
Arizona											
Flake (R)	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	40
McCain (R)	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	40
Arkansas											
Boozman (R)	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Pryor (D)	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	78
California											
Boxer (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Feinstein (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Colorado											
Bennet (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	90
Udall (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	90
Connecticut											
Blumenthal (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Murphy (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	90
Delaware											
Carper (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	90
Coons (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	90
Florida											
Nelson (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	90
Rubio (R)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Georgia											
Chambliss (R)	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	30
Isakson (R)	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	30
Hawaii											
Hirono (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Schatz (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Idaho											
Crapo (R)	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	20
Risch (R)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Illinois											
Durbin (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Kirk (R)	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	60
Indiana											
Coats (R)	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	30
Donnelly (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	90

	Reopen the Government	Senate Budget	Paycheck Fairness	Workforce Investment	Minimum Wage	ENDA	VAWA	Hobby Lobby Fix	School Vouchers	HS Data Co-Sponsor	Score (%)
Iowa											
Grassley (R)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Harkin (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	90
Kansas											
Moran (R)	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	40
Roberts (R)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Kentucky											
McConnell (R)	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Paul (R)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Louisiana											
Landrieu (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	90
Vitter (R)	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	20
Maine											
Collins (R)	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	60
King (I)	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	80
Maryland											
Cardin (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Mikulski (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Massachusetts											
Cowan (D) ¹	I	+	I	I	I	I	+	I	+	I	100
Kerry (D) ¹	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	N/A
Markey (D) ¹	+	I	+	+	+	+	I	+	I	-	75
Warren (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	90
Michigan											
Levin (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	90
Stabenow (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	90
Minnesota											
Franken (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	90
Klobuchar (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	90
Mississippi											
Cochran (R)	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	25
Wicker (R)	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	33
Missouri											
Blunt (R)	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	30
McCaskill (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	90

1. John Kerry (D-MA) resigned his seat on February 1, 2013, following his appointment as U.S. Secretary of State. William Cowan (D-MA) was appointed by Gov. Deval Patrick (D-MA) to fill the seat on February 1, 2013, until a special election on April 30. Edward Markey (D-MA) won the seat.

SENATE

	Reopen the Government	Senate Budget	Paycheck Fairness	Workforce Investment	Minimum Wage	ENDA	VAWA	Hobby Lobby Fix	School Vouchers	HS Data Co-Sponsor	Score (%)
Montana											
Baucus (D) ²	+	-	I	I	I	+	+	I	+	I	80
Tester (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	90
Walsh (D) ²	I	I	+	+	+	I	I	+	I	-	80
Nebraska											
Fischer (R)	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	40
Johanns (R)	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Nevada											
Heller (R)	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	30
Reid (D) ³	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	60
New Hampshire											
Ayotte (R)	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	40
Shaheen (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	90
New Jersey											
Booker (D) ⁴	I	I	+	+	+	+	I	+	I	-	83
Chisea (R) ⁴	+	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	100
Lautenberg (D) ⁴	I		I	I	I	I	+	I		+	100
Menendez (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	90
New Mexico											
Heinrich (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Udall (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	90
New York											
Gillibrand (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	90
Schumer (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	90
North Carolina											
Burr (R)	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	30
Hagan (D)	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	80
North Dakota											
Heitkamp (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	90
Hoeven (R)	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	30
Ohio											
Brown (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	90
Portman (R)	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	40
Oklahoma											
Coburn (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Inhofe (R)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11

2. Max Baucus [D-MT] was confirmed as U.S. Ambassador to China on February 6, 2014. John Walsh [D-MT] was appointed to fill the seat, beginning his term on February 11, 2014.

3. Although Harry Reid [D-NV] has indicated support for several of the bills scored in this voting record, as Majority Leader he switched his ed by Gov. Chris Christie [R-NJ] to fill the seat on June 6, 2013, until a special election on October 16, 2013. Cory Booker [D-NJ] won the seat.

	Reopen the Government	Senate Budget	Paycheck Fairness	Workforce Investment	Minimum Wage	ENDA	VAWA	Hobby Lobby Fix	School Vouchers	HS Data Co-Sponsor	Score (%)
Oregon											
Merkley (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	90
Wyden (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Pennsylvania											
Casey (D)	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	-	89
Toomey (R)	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	30
Rhode Island											
Reed (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Whitehouse (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	90
South Carolina											
Graham (R)	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Scott (R)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
South Dakota											
Johnson (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	90
Thune (R)	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Tennessee											
Alexander (R)	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	30
Corker (R)	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	40
Texas											
Cornyn (R)	-	-		+	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Cruz (R)	-	-		+	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Utah											
Hatch (R)	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	30
Lee (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Vermont											
Leahy (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	90
Sanders (I)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Virginia											
Kaine (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	90
Warner (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	90
Washington											
Cantwell (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	90
Murray (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
West Virginia											
Manchin (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	90
Rockefeller (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	90
Wisconsin											
Baldwin (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	90
Johnson (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Wyoming											
Barasso (R)	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Enzi (R)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	10

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

113th Congress

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 means no vote was cast. An I indicates that the legislator was not in office at the time of the vote or co-sponsorship opportunity.

	Reopen the Government	House Budget	Paycheck Fairness	Workforce Investment	Faux Flex Bill	VAWA	ESEA/K-12	Women's Museum	HS Data Co-Sponsor	Score [%]
Alabama										
Aderholt (R-4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	13
Bachus (R-6)	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	44
Bonner (R-1) ¹	I	-	-	I	-	-	-	I	I	0
Brooks (R-5)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Byrne (R-1) ¹	I	I	I	+	I	I	+	-	-	67
Roby (R-2)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Rogers (R-3)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Sewell (D-7)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	89
Alaska										
Young (R-AK)	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	50
Arizona										
Barber (D-2)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	89
Franks (R-8)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	11
Gosar (R-4)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Grijalva (D-3)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Kirkpatrick (D-1)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	89
Pastor (D-7)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	89
Salmon (R-5)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Schweikert (R-6)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Sinema (D-9)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	89
Arkansas										
Cotton (R-4)	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	33
Crawford (R-1)	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	38
Griffin (R-2)	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	25
Womack (R-3)	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	33
California										
Bass (D-37)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Becerra (D-34)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	89
Bera (D-7)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	89
Brownley (D-26)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Calvert (R-42)	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	44
Campbell (R-45)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Capps (D-24)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Cardenas (D-29)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	89
Chu (D-27)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Cook (R-8)	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	44
Costa (D-16)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	88
Davis (D-53)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Denham (R-10)	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	33
Eshoo (D-18)										
Eshoo (D-18)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Farr (D-20)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Garamendi (D-3)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Hahn (D-44)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Honda (D-17)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Huffman (D-2)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Hunter (R-50)	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	33
Issa (R-49)	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	44
LaMalfa (R-1)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Lee (D-13)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Lofgren (D-19)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Lowenthal (D-47)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Matsui (D-6)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
McCarthy (R-23)	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	44
McClintock (R-4)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	11
McKeon (R-25)	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	44
McNerney (D-9)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	89
Miller, Gary (R-31)	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	29
Miller, George (D-11)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	88
Napolitano (D-32)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Negrete McLeod (D-35)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Nunes (R-22)	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	44
Pelsoi (D-12)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	86
Peters (D-52)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Rohrabacher (R-48)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Roybal-Allard (D-40)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	89
Royce (R-39)	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	38
Ruiz (D-36)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	89
Sanchez, Linda (D-38)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Sanchez, Loretta (D-46)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	89
Schiff (D-28)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Sherman (D-30)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Speier (D-14)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Swalwell (D-15)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Takano (D-41)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Thompson (D-5)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Valadao (R-21)	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	44
Vargas (D-51)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Waters (D-43)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Waxman (D-33)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Colorado										
Coffman (R-6)	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	44
DeGette (D-1)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	89
Gardner (R-4)	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	44

1. Jo Bonner (R-AL) resigned his seat August 2, 2013. Bradley Byrne (R-AL) was elected in special election and took the seat on January 8, 2014.

HOUSE

	Reopen the Government	House Budget	Paycheck Fairness	Workforce Investment	Faux Flex Bill	VAWA	ESEA/K-12	Women's Museum	HS Data Co-Sponsor	Score [%]
Lamborn (R-5)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	11
Perlmutter (D-7)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	88
Polis (D-2)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Tipton (R-3)	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	44
Connecticut										
Courtney (D-2)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
DeLauro (D-3)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Esty (D-5)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	89
Himes (D-4)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Larson (D-1)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	89
Delaware										
Carney (D-DE)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	88
Florida										
Bilirakis (R-12)	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	33
Brown (D-5)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Buchanan (R-16)	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	44
Castor (D-14)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	88
Clawson (R-19) ²	I	I	I	+	I	I	I	I	I	100
Crenshaw (R-4)	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	44
DeSantis (R-6)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Deutch (D-21)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Diaz-Balart (R-25)	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	44
Frankel (D-22)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Garcia (D-26)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	89
Grayson (D-9)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Hastings (D-20)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Jolly (R-13) ³	I	I	I	+	I	I	I	+	I	100
Mica (R-7)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	11
Miller (R-1)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Murphy (D-18)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Nugent (R-11)	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	33
Posey (R-8)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Radel (R-19) ²	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	I	I	0
Rooney (R-17)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Ros-Lehtinen (R-27)	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	44
Ross (R-15)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Southerland (R-2)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Wasserman Schultz (D-23)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Webster (R-10)	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	50
Wilson (D-24)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Yoho (R-3)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	11
Young (R-13) ³	-	-	-	I	-	+	-	I	I	25
Georgia										
Barrow (D-12)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	89
Bishop (D-2)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Broun (R-10)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Collins (R-9)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Gingrey (R-11)	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	25
Graves (R-14)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Johnson (D-4)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100

2. Trey Radel (R-FL) resigned on January 27, 2014. Curt Clawson (R-FL) was elected June 24, 2014, in a special election.
 3. C.W. Bill Young (R-FL) passed away on October 18, 2013. David Jolly (R-FL) was elected to fill the seat March 11, 2014, by special election.

	Reopen the Government	House Budget	Paycheck Fairness	Workforce Investment	Faux Flex Bill	VAWA	ESEA/K-12	Women's Museum	HS Data Co-Sponsor	Score [%]
Kingston (R-1)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	13
Lewis (D-5)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Price (R-6)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Scott, A. (R-8)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	11
Scott, D. (D-13)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	89
Westmoreland (R-3)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Woodall (R-7)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Hawaii										
Gabbard (D-2)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Hanabusa (D-1)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Idaho										
Labrador (R-1)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Simpson (R-2)	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	44
Illinois										
Bustos (D-17)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Davis, D. (D-7)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	89
Davis, R. (R-13)	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	44
Duckworth (D-8)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	89
Enyart (D-12)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Foster (D-11)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	89
Gutierrez (D-4)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Hultgren (R-14)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Kelly (D-2) ⁴	+	I	I	+	+	I	+	+	-	83
Kinzinger (R-16)	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	44
Lipinski (D-3)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Quigley (D-5)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Roskam (R-6)	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	33
Rush (D-1)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	86
Schakowsky (D-9)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Schneider (D-10)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	89
Schock (R-18)	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	44
Shimkus (R-15)	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	44
Indiana										
Brooks (R-5)	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	44
Bucshon (R-8)	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	33
Carson (D-7)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Messer (R-6)	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	33
Rokita (R-4)	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	33
Stutzman (R-3)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	11
Visclosky (D-1)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	89
Walorski (R-2)	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	33
Young (R-9)	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	44
Iowa										
Braley (R-1)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	88
King (R-4)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Latham (R-3)	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	44
Loeb sack (D-2)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Kansas										
Huelskamp (R-1)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	13
Jenkins (R-2)	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	44

4. Jesse L. Jackson, Jr. (D-IL) resigned his seat on November 21, 2012, during the 112th Congress, following the start of federal ethics investigations. Robin Kelly (D-IL) won his seat in a special election on April 9, 2013.

HOUSE

	Reopen the Government	House Budget	Paycheck Fairness	Workforce Investment	Faux Flex Bill	VAWA	ESEA/K-12	Women's Museum	HS Data Co-Sponsor	Score [%]
Pompeo (R-4)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Yoder (R-3)	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	33
Kentucky										
Barr (R-6)	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	33
Guthrie (R-2)	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	33
Massie (R-4)	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	22
Rogers (R-5)	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	33
Whitfield (R-1)	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	33
Yarmuth (D-3)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Louisiana										
Alexander (R-5) ⁵	I	-	-	I	-	+	-	I	I	20
Boustany (R-3)	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	44
Cassidy (R-6)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Fleming (R-4)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
McAllister (R-5) ⁵	I	I	I	+	I	I	I	+	-	67
Richmond (D-2)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	88
Scalise (R-1)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Maine										
Michaud (D-2)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	89
Pingree (D-1)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Maryland										
Cummings (D-7)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	89
Delaney (D-6)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Edwards (R-4)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Harris (R-1)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	11
Hoyer (D-5)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	89
Ruppersberger (D-2)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	89
Sarbanes (D-3)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Van Hollen (D-8)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Massachusetts										
Capuano (D-7)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Clark (D-5) ⁶	I	I	I	+	I	I	I	-	-	50
Keating (D-9)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	89
Kennedy (D-4)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	89
Lynch (D-8)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	88
Markey (D-5) ⁶	I	+	-	I	+	I	I	I	+	100
McGovern (D-2)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Neal (D-1)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Tierney (D-6)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Tsongas (D-3)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Michigan										
Amash (R-3)	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	22
Benishek (R-1)	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	44
Bentivolio (R-11)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Camp (R-4)	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	44
Conyers (D-13)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Dingell (D-12)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100

5. Rodney Alexander (R-LA) resigned his seat on September 27, 2013. Vance McAllister (R-LA) won his seat in a special election on November 16, 2013.

6. Edward Markey (D-MA) resigned his seat July 15, 2013, to fill the Senate seat formerly held by John Kerry (D-MA), who was appointed U.S. Secretary of State. Katherine Clark (D-MA) won his seat in a special election on December 10, 2013.

	Reopen the Government	House Budget	Paycheck Fairness	Workforce Investment	Faux Flex Bill	VAWA	ESEA/K-12	Women's Museum	HS Data Co-Sponsor	Score [%]
Huizenga (R-2)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	22
Kildee (D-5)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Levin (D-9)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	89
Miller (R-10)	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	33
Peters (D-14)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Rogers (R-8)	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	44
Upton (R-6)	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	44
Walberg (R-7)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Minnesota										
Bachmann (R-6)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	11
Ellison (D-5)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Kline (R-2)	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	44
McCollum (D-4)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Nolan (D-8)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Paulsen (R-3)	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	44
Peterson (D-7)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	89
Walz (D-1)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	89
Mississippi										
Harper (R-3)	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	44
Nunnelee (R-1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Palazzo (R-4)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	13
Thompson (D-2)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	89
Missouri										
Clay (D-1)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	89
Cleaver (D-5)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Emerson (R-8) ⁷	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	N/A
Graves (R-6)	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	33
Hartzler (R-4)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	11
Long (R-7)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	11
Luetkemeyer (R-3)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Smith (R-8) ⁷	-	I	I	+	I	I	-	+	-	40
Wagner (R-2)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Montana										
Daines (R-MT)	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	44
Nebraska										
Fortenberry (R-1)	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	33
Smith (R-3)	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	33
Terry (R-2)	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	44
Nevada										
Amodei (R-2)	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	38
Heck (R-3)	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	56
Horsford (D-4)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	88
Titus (D-1)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
New Hampshire										
Kuster (D-2)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	89
Shea-Porter (D-1)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
New Jersey										
Andrews (D-1) ⁸	+	+	+	I	+	+	+	I	-	86
Frelinghuysen (R-11)	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	44
Garrett (R-5)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	11

7. Jo Ann Emerson (R-MO) resigned her seat on January 22, 2013. Jason Smith (R-MO) won her seat in a special election on June 5, 2013.

8. Robert Andrews (D-NJ) resigned his seat on February 18, 2014.

HOUSE

	Reopen the Government	House Budget	Paycheck Fairness	Workforce Investment	Faux Flex Bill	VAWA	ESEA/K-12	Women's Museum	HS Data Co-Sponsor	Score [%]
Holt (D-12)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Lance (R-7)	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	44
LoBiondo (R-2)	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	67
Pallone (D-6)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	88
Pascarella (D-9)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	89
Payne (D-10)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Runyan (R-3)	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	67
Sires (D-8)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Smith (R-4)	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	44
New Mexico										
Lujan (D-3)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	89
Lujan Grisham (D-1)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	89
Pearce (R-2)	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	38
New York										
Bishop (D-1)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Clarke (D-9)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Collins (R-27)	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	38
Crowley (D-14)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Engel (D-16)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	88
Gibson (R-19)	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	67
Grimm (R-11)	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	63
Hanna (R-22)	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	56
Higgins (D-26)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Israel (D-3)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Jeffries (D-8)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	89
King (R-2)	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	44
Lowey (D-17)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Maffei (D-24)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Maloney, C. (D-12)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Maloney, S. (D-18)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	89
McCarthy (D-4)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	83
Meeks (D-5)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Meng (D-6)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Nadler (D-10)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Owens (D-21)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	89
Rangel (D-13)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Reed (R-23)	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	38
Serrano (D-15)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	89
Slaughter (D-25)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Tonko (D-20)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Velazquez (D-7)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
North Carolina										
Butterfield (D-1)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Coble (R-6)	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	29
Ellmers (R-2)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Foxx (R-5)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Holding (R-13)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Hudson (R-8)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Jones (R-3)	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	22
McHenry (R-10)	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	44
McIntyre (D-7)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Meadows (R-11)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	11

9. Melvin Watt (D-NC) resigned from the 113th Congress on January 6, 2014, to become Director of the Federal Housing Finance Agency.

	Reopen the Government	House Budget	Paycheck Fairness	Workforce Investment	Faux Flex Bill	VAWA	ESEA/K-12	Women's Museum	HS Data Co-Sponsor	Score [%]
Pittenger (R-9)	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	33
Price (D-4)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Watt (D-12) ⁹	+	+	+	I	+	+	+	I	I	100
North Dakota										
Cramer (R-ND)	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	44
Ohio										
Beatty (D-3)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	89
Boehner (R-8)	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	25
Chabot (R-1)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Fudge (D-11)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Gibbs (R-7)	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	33
Johnson (R-6)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Jordan (R-4)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Joyce (R-14)	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	67
Kaptur (D-9)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	89
Latta (R-5)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Renacci (R-16)	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	33
Ryan (D-13)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	89
Stivers (R-15)	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	44
Tiberi (R-12)	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	44
Turner (R-10)	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	33
Wenstrup (R-2)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Oklahoma										
Bridenstine (R-1)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	11
Cole (R-4)	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	44
Lankford (R-5)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	11
Lucas (R-3)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	11
Mullin (R-2)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Oregon										
Blumenauer (D-3)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Bonamici (D-1)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
DeFazio (D-4)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	89
Schrader (D-5)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	89
Walden (R-2)	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	33
Pennsylvania										
Barletta (R-11)	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	44
Brady (D-1)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Cartwright (D-17)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Dent (R-15)	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	44
Doyle (D-14)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	89
Fattah (D-2)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	89
Fitzpatrick (R-8)	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	44
Gerlach (R-6)	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	44
Kelly (R-3)	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	33
Marino (R-10)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Meehan (R-7)	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	56
Murphy (R-18)	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	33
Perry (R-4)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Pitts (R-16)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Rothfus (R-12)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Schwartz (D-13)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Shuster (R-9)	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	33
Thompson (R-5)	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	44

HOUSE

	Reopen the Government	House Budget	Paycheck Fairness	Workforce Investment	Faux Flex Bill	VAWA	ESEA/K-12	Women's Museum	HS Data Co-Sponsor	Score [%]
Rhode Island										
Cicilline (D-1)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Langevin (D-2)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
South Carolina										
Clyburn (D-6)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	89
Duncan (R-3)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	11
Gowdy (R-4)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Mulvaney (R-5)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Rice (R-7)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Sanford (R-1) ¹⁰	-	I	I	+	I	I	-	+	-	40
Scott (R-1) ¹⁰	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	N/A
Wilson (R-2)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
South Dakota										
Noem (R-SD)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Tennessee										
Black (R-6)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Blackburn (R-7)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Cohen (D-9)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Cooper (D-5)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	89
DesJarlais (R-4)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Duncan (R-2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Fincher (R-8)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Fleishmann (R-3)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Roe (R-1)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Texas										
Barton (R-6)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	25
Brady (R-8)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Burgess (R-26)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Carter (R-31)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Castro (D-20)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	89
Conaway (R-11)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Cuellar (D-28)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	78
Culberson (R-7)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Doggett (D-35)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Farenthold (R-27)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	33
Flores (R-17)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Gallego (D-23)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	89
Gohmert (R-1)	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	33
Granger (R-12)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	25
Green, A. (D-9)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	89
Green, G. (D-29)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	89
Hall (R-4)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Hensarling (R-5)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	11
Hinojosa (D-15)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Jackson Lee (D-18)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Johnson, E. (D-30)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	88
Johnson, S. (R-3)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	25
Marchant (R-24)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	11
McCaul (R-10)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Neugebauer (R-19)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	11
Olson (R-22)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	11
O'Rourke (D-16)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	89

10. Tim Scott (R-SC) resigned his seat on January 2, 2013, to fill the Senate seat formerly held by Jim DeMint (R-SC) in the 112th Congress. Mark Sanford (R-SC) won his seat in a special election on May 7, 2013.

	Reopen the Government	House Budget	Paycheck Fairness	Workforce Investment	Faux Flex Bill	VAWA	ESEA/K-12	Women's Museum	HS Data Co-Sponsor	Score [%]
Utah										
Poe (R-2)	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	33
Sessions (R-32)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Smith (R-21)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Stockman (R-36)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Thornberry (R-13)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Veasey (D-33)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Vela (D-34)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	89
Weber (R-14)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	11
Williams (R-25)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Utah										
Bishop (R-1)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Chaffetz (R-3)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Matheson (D-4)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	78
Stewart (R-2)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Vermont										
Welch (D-VT)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	89
Virginia										
Cantor (R-7) ¹¹	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	33
Connolly (D-11)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Forbes (R-4)	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	33
Goodlatte (R-6)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Griffith (R-9)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Hurt (R-5)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Moran (D-8)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Rigell (R-2)	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	44
Scott (D-3)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	89
Wittman (R-1)	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	33
Wolf (R-10)	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	33
Washington										
DelBene (D-1)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Hastings (R-4)	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	33
Heck (D-10)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	89
Herrera Beutler (R-3)	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	50
Kilmer (D-6)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Larsen (D-2)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
McDermott (D-7)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	89
McMorris Rodgers (R-5)	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	44
Reichert (R-8)	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	56
Smith (D-9)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
West Virginia										
Capito (R-2)	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	44
McKinley (R-1)	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	56
Rahall (D-3)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	89
Wisconsin										
Duffy (R-7)	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	25
Kind (D-3)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	89
Moore (D-4)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Petri (R-6)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Pocan (D-2)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Ribble (R-8)	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	33
Ryan (R-1)	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	33
Sensenbrenner (R-5)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22
Wyoming										
Lummis (R-WY)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	22

11. Eric Cantor (R-VA) resigned his seat on August 18, 2014.

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



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