



AAUW Action Fund

# Congressional Voting Record

114th Congress, First Session (2015)

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## 114TH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION (2015)

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

This voting record covers the first session of the 114th Congress and is distributed to every member of Congress. Scored legislation was selected on the basis of the AAUW Public Policy Program adopted by the AAUW membership in June 2015. These priorities include education, economic security, and civil rights.

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

For more information or to order copies, contact the AAUW Action Fund at 202.785.7793 or [VoterEd@aauw.org](mailto:VoterEd@aauw.org).

## USING THE VOTING RECORD

AAUW members and other concerned citizens can use the *AAUW Action Fund Congressional 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 and 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 on AAUW's priority issues.
- Distribute copies of the 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 using #ItsMyVote.

By taking these actions, you help educate your community on the issues and on policy makers' records and help demonstrate particularly to women voters what's at stake as they head to the polls.

## READING THE VOTING RECORD

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

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

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

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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## Leadership Turmoil in a Distracted Congress

Following the partisan gridlock that led the unpopular 113th Congress to shut down the government entirely, candidates in the 2014 election had assured a dissatisfied electorate that change was in the wind. With many legislators resigning after years of service and others losing their bids for re-election, many of the familiar Capitol Hill faces that AAUW and the AAUW Action Fund had long worked with were notably absent on the first day of the 114th Congress.

The session was equally dominated by the start of the 2016 presidential election cycle. Both former and current members of Congress announced their candidacies, using their legislative records as credentials. Washington outsiders who became candidates were highly critical of the status quo in their campaign rhetoric. By the end of 2015, the themes of the presidential campaign and the legislative agenda had become virtually indistinguishable.

### ELECTIONS, RETIREMENTS, AND RESIGNATIONS

Lauded as the most diverse ever, the 114th Congress was especially so in the House Democratic caucus, where women and racial minorities combined formed a majority

of the caucus for the first time in history.<sup>1</sup> This Congress included 108 women (88 in the House and 20 in the Senate), 38 Hispanic or Latino members (34 in the House and four in the Senate), and 14 Asian American or Pacific Islander members.<sup>2</sup> Rep. Mia Love (R-UT) became the first black female Republican member of Congress, Sen. Tim Scott (R-SC) became the first African American senator from the South since the Reconstruction Era, and Sen. Joni Ernst (R-IA) became the first woman to represent Iowa as well as the first female veteran from any state to serve in the Senate.

Throughout the first session of the 114th Congress, many re-elected incumbents seemed to slightly adjust their legislative behavior toward a more conservative agenda. Washington was responding to electoral pressure: The ability to strike a deal, necessary in all governments, was not a strong selling point back home in the districts and states. Yet failing to pass important legislation also hurt incumbents. In a fascinating case in point, many Republican incumbents were shaken when Tea Party favorite Dave Brat unexpectedly defeated then-Majority Leader Eric Cantor (R-VA). Clearly, leadership did not shield Cantor from polarized voters' willingness to "throw the bums out" (remove their own representatives from Congress) if those representatives failed to meet increasingly exacting standards of ideological purity.

<sup>1</sup>Roarty, A., and Bland, S. (September 2014). House Democrats will be less white and male in 2015. *National Journal*. [www.nationaljournal.com/politics/2014/09/05/house-democrats-will-be-less-white-male-2015](http://www.nationaljournal.com/politics/2014/09/05/house-democrats-will-be-less-white-male-2015).

<sup>2</sup>Manning, J. E. (2014). *Membership of the 114th Congress*. Congressional Research Service. [www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R43869.pdf](http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R43869.pdf).

Upsets aside, the re-election rate for incumbents during the 2014 cycle remained high, with 95 percent of House incumbents and 82 percent of Senate incumbents re-elected.<sup>3</sup> As the first session began to take shape, many lawmakers were clearly marching to the drumbeat for change foreshadowed by the election rather than falling in line with their party leadership.

For the first time since 2006, the Republican Party controlled both houses of Congress, with House Speaker John Boehner (R-OH) returning and Sen. Mitch McConnell (R-KY) elevated to Senate majority leader. Sen. Harry Reid (D-NV) switched from Senate majority to Senate minority leader and House Minority Leader Nancy Pelosi (D-CA) kept her position.

In contrast to the increasingly diverse electorate's role in the midterm election, Republican House and Senate leaders announced a list of committee chairs that were overwhelmingly lacking in diversity. Twenty of the 21 House committees were led by white men. A white woman became head of the House Administration Committee, but only after some pointed comments from AAUW and other women's groups. The Senate ended up with 19 white men and two white women leading committees. Although Republicans elected far fewer women and people of color overall than Democrats, the Democratic party leadership (as well as the Republican) remained in place—despite losing successive elections in the face of highly partisan redistricting.

By far the biggest change to leadership was House Speaker John Boehner's resignation. In September, facing ideological challenges from the right of his party, Boehner resigned midterm after 24 years in the House and five years as speaker. He announced his resignation at a press conference by singing “Zip-a-Dee-Doo-Dah.” In stepping down, he cited “prolonged leadership turmoil” within his party, largely driven by the self-proclaimed Freedom Caucus—a group of newer representatives claiming an aggressively conservative, anti-government agenda far to the right of longer-serving Republicans.

The Freedom Caucus seemed to have strengthened its position after Boehner's resignation when it objected to the

presumed favorite, Rep. Kevin McCarthy (R-CA), who abruptly abandoned his bid. The Freedom Caucus supported fellow former “young gun” Rep. Paul Ryan (R-WI), who eventually negotiated his way into the speakership by promising changes in the structure of the House Republican caucus. Speaker Ryan's considerable challenge moving forward will be finding a way to bring together right-wing members and rank-and-file Republicans in order to produce viable legislation.

The first session of the 114th Congress has seen much turmoil. Partisan politics and political intraparty sideshows continued to get in the way of work on important legislative issues. But even with a host of unexpected leadership changes, retirements, and resignations, a few noteworthy bipartisan legislative accomplishments actually passed. Personal relationships and public pressure seemed to help shake loose key bits of legislation—including a few AAUW priorities.

## ATTACKS ON HEALTH CARE

For most of the first session, Congress was distracted by ideological bills with no chance of becoming law and politically motivated congressional investigations that absorbed the media.

Attempts to repeal, defund, or delay the Affordable Care Act's implementation have become so frequent that the Congressional Research Service issued a report tracking the sheer number of bills introduced.<sup>4</sup> Republican House bills were by far the most prolific: In 2015 alone, the House passed seven bills to hinder the ACA, including four full-scale repeals—an attempt that had always failed in the Senate but passed for the first time in December.

President Barack Obama made clear to both chambers that he would veto any attempt to repeal the ACA, reducing congressional passage of such legislation to the merely symbolic. However, in December, Senate Republicans forced a vote and managed to pass a budget reconciliation measure (which only requires a simple majority, unlike the 60 votes that most bills need to clear Senate procedural hurdles) that would eliminate key sections of the health care law. The measure eliminates the mandate for individuals to buy health

<sup>3</sup>Center for Responsive Politics. (2014). Re-election rates over the years. [www.opensecrets.org/bigpicture/relect.php](http://www.opensecrets.org/bigpicture/relect.php).

<sup>4</sup>Redhead, C. S., and Kinzer, J. (December 9, 2015). *Legislative Actions to Repeal, Defund, or Delay the Affordable Care Act*. Congressional Research Service. [www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R43289.pdf](http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R43289.pdf).

## POLITICAL MOTIVES DISTRACT FROM PROGRESS

Former Secretary Clinton has become a familiar topic on Capitol Hill. Eight separate committees held hearings about her handling of the 2012 terrorist attack at the American diplomatic compound in Benghazi, Libya, which killed U.S. Ambassador J. Christopher Stevens and others. Much of the discussion focused on a security issue involving Clinton's decision to use a private e-mail server for official business and, possibly, classified correspondence.

A poll released in September, one day before yet another special Benghazi committee hearing, found that 59 percent of the public was tired of hearing about the secretary's e-mails and only 32 percent thought it was something the media should continue to cover.<sup>8</sup> A majority (52 percent) also believed that committee members were motivated to politically damage Clinton rather than to obtain the facts.<sup>9</sup> Even Sen. Bernie Sanders (I-VT), Clinton's main rival for the Democratic presidential nomination, announced during a debate that people were "sick and tired" of hearing about Clinton's "damn e-mails" and wanted to focus instead on pressing economic issues.<sup>10</sup> McCarthy's involvement in the hearings ultimately damaged his bid for House speaker; his candidacy was cut short because his comments about the political motivation behind the committee were seen as imprudent.<sup>11</sup>

Meanwhile, legislation that could help America's working families languished. Sen. Barbara Mikulski (D-MD) reintroduced the Paycheck Fairness Act (S. 862) on March 25, 2015. (See bill description in the following section.) A longstanding policy priority for AAUW, the bill's reintroduction was bittersweet because Mikulski, who has served longer in Congress than any other woman in history and is considered the dean of the women in the Senate, has announced that she will retire at the end of this Congress.<sup>12</sup> One welcome development of the first session was growing Republican interest in the equal pay issue.

insurance and for employers to provide it, eliminates federal subsidies to about 6 million low- and moderate-income Americans, ends expansion of Medicaid for the poor (already established in 30 states), and more. Sen. Susan Collins (R-ME) and Sen. Mark Kirk (R-IL) joined Democrats in opposing the bill. Sen. Bernie Sanders (I-VT) was absent. After President Obama vetoed the legislation, Speaker Paul Ryan quickly predicted that similar legislation to end "Obamacare" would be introduced again during the next Congress and signed into law if a Republican president is elected.

Similarly, the president was clear that he would veto any bill that defunds Planned Parenthood Federation of America.<sup>5</sup> Yet that same budget reconciliation bill targeting the ACA also contained a provision to defund Planned Parenthood. This latest attempt follows an onslaught of congressional inquiry and negative bills responding to a series of deceptively edited videos released by anti-abortion activists. In addition to these bills, Congress took 18 votes in 2015 to restrict women's access to health care, including abortion—none of which had any chance of becoming law.<sup>6</sup>

Continuing the trend of fruitless efforts, Congress also engaged in several select committee proceedings with little result. In September, Rep. Kevin McCarthy (R-CA), the presumed heir to the House speakership at the time, suggested that House Republicans establish a House Select Committee to investigate Planned Parenthood. Democrats were quick to dismiss the inquiry as an overly politicized panel that would waste taxpayer dollars and congressional time just as the Benghazi hearings (also led by McCarthy) to target then-Secretary of State Hillary Clinton had done.<sup>7</sup> The select panel was established and led by Rep. Marsha Blackburn (R-TN).

<sup>5</sup>Fabian, J. (July 31, 2015). White House threatens to veto bill blocking Planned Parenthood's funding. *The Hill*. [thehill.com/policy/healthcare/249936-white-house-threatens-to-veto-bill-blocking-planned-parenthoods-funding](http://thehill.com/policy/healthcare/249936-white-house-threatens-to-veto-bill-blocking-planned-parenthoods-funding).

<sup>6</sup>Planned Parenthood Action Fund. (December 1, 2015). What's at stake for abortion access in the 2016 election? [www.plannedparenthoodaction.org/elections-politics/blog/whats-stake-abortion-access-2016-election](http://www.plannedparenthoodaction.org/elections-politics/blog/whats-stake-abortion-access-2016-election).

<sup>7</sup>Kane, P. (October 23, 2015). Boehner's next select committee, focusing on Planned Parenthood, to be led by Marsha Blackburn. *Washington Post*. [www.washingtonpost.com/news/powerpost/wp/2015/10/23/boehners-next-select-committee-focusing-on-planned-parenthood-to-be-led-by-marsha-blackburn](http://www.washingtonpost.com/news/powerpost/wp/2015/10/23/boehners-next-select-committee-focusing-on-planned-parenthood-to-be-led-by-marsha-blackburn).

<sup>8</sup>Schouten, F. (October 21, 2015). Poll: Most Americans "tired" of hearing about Clinton's e-mails. *USA Today*. [onpolitics.usatoday.com/2015/10/21/poll-most-americans-tired-of-hearing-about-clintons-emails](http://onpolitics.usatoday.com/2015/10/21/poll-most-americans-tired-of-hearing-about-clintons-emails).

<sup>9</sup>Ibid.

<sup>10</sup>Ibid.

<sup>11</sup>Kopan, T., Walsh, D., Raju, M., Bash, D., and Diamond, J. (October 8, 2015). Kevin McCarthy drops out of House speaker race. *CNN*. [www.cnn.com/2015/10/08/politics/house-speaker-republican-vote-mccarthy-webster-chaffetz](http://www.cnn.com/2015/10/08/politics/house-speaker-republican-vote-mccarthy-webster-chaffetz).

<sup>12</sup>Gaudiano, N. (March 2, 2015). Longtime Sen. Barbara Mikulski to retire. *USA Today*. [www.usatoday.com/story/news/politics/elections/2015/03/02/barbara-mikulski-retires-senate/24252897](http://www.usatoday.com/story/news/politics/elections/2015/03/02/barbara-mikulski-retires-senate/24252897).

Unfortunately, their chosen legislative vehicle did little more than reiterate the principles of the Equal Pay Act of 1963, the law that the Paycheck Fairness Act aims to update. There were, however, serious policy proposals from Sens. Kelly Ayotte (R-NH) and Dean Heller (R-NV); these measures don't go far enough, but AAUW is pleased to see pay equity getting attention from both sides of the aisle.

The Higher Education Act also languished in the first session. Due for an update, the act contains many AAUW priorities, including opportunities to end campus sexual assault, address college affordability, and expand campus-based daycare. Congress failed to move forward on reauthorizing the act, but both the House and Senate held hearings and requested comments as they began to draft legislation. Prospects are fairly dim for the legislation during the second session.

AAUW reminded members of Congress who failed to pass an updated Higher Education Act that study after study shows that sexual harassment and violence are far too prevalent in higher education institutions. Many people are familiar with the statistic that 1 in 5 women is sexually assaulted during college; less well known is that more than 1 in 5 college women experiences physical abuse, sexual abuse, or threats of physical violence at the hands of an intimate partner.<sup>13</sup> Several AAUW-supported proposals in Congress would address this issue. The Hold Accountable and Lend Transparency (HALT) on Campus Sexual Violence Act (H.R. 2680), sponsored by Reps. Jackie Speier (D-CA) and Patrick Meehan (R-PA), would strengthen prevention and enforcement efforts at colleges and universities to help end sexual harassment and violence. In addition, the Survivor Outreach and Support (SOS) Campus Act (S. 706) would ensure that all colleges make confidential resources available to survivors. (See co-sponsor description of these bills in the following section.)

During fall 2015, several groups came out in support of House legislation that would take colleges and universities backward in their handling of sexual violence. The Safe Campus Act

and the Fair Campus Act are both harmful bills that would make it more difficult for survivors to report sexual violence on campus and limit the way schools respond to incidents.<sup>14</sup> These bills were initially championed by national fraternity and sorority groups, which spent \$140,000 to hire lobbyists for the legislation, including former Sen. Trent Lott (R-MS). In response, an AAUW-led coalition of 220 organizations that work with and advocate for sexual assault victims sent Congress a letter opposing the bill, noting that it would not solve the problem of sexual assault but instead make campuses less safe.<sup>15</sup> Responding to backlash from local fraternity and sorority members, senators, and survivors, the national fraternity and sorority groups ultimately withdrew their support of the Safe Campus Act.<sup>16</sup>

In September, AAUW Vice President of Government Relations Lisa Maatz testified before the House Committee on Education and the Workforce's Subcommittee on Higher Education and Workforce Training at a hearing on preventing and responding to sexual assault on college campuses. Maatz highlighted AAUW's critical leadership in passing the Campus SaVE Act in the 2013 reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act and our support for the HALT Act and the SOS Campus Act. She also warned against the Safe Campus Act.

Unfortunately, the Senate continued to delay and obstruct critical executive and judicial nominations. Early in the year the Senate withheld a confirmation vote for Loretta Lynch, President Obama's pick to succeed Attorney General Eric Holder. Senate Republicans opposed her support for the president's immigration policies, among other issues. In April, 166 days after her nomination (the longest delay for any nominee for attorney general in the last 30 years), Lynch finally made history as the first African American woman to be confirmed as attorney general.<sup>17</sup>

Historic delays also occurred in Senate confirmation of circuit and district court judges. The Senate confirmed only 11 judicial nominees in this first term, the lowest number

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<sup>13</sup>Break the Cycle. (June 9, 2011). *College Dating Violence and Abuse Poll*. [www.breakthecycle.org/dating-violence-research/college-dating-violence-and-abuse-poll](http://www.breakthecycle.org/dating-violence-research/college-dating-violence-and-abuse-poll).

<sup>14</sup>Levitz, E. (October 18, 2015). Fraternities hire Trent Lott to lobby for fewer sexual assault investigations on campuses. *New York Magazine*. [nymag.com/the-cut/2015/10/frats-hire-trent-lott-to-lobby.html](http://nymag.com/the-cut/2015/10/frats-hire-trent-lott-to-lobby.html).

<sup>15</sup>Kingkade, T. (November 2, 2015). 220 sexual assault victims' groups warn against Safe Campus Act. *Huffington Post*. [www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/congress-safe-campus-act\\_56378d46e4b0631799130302](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/congress-safe-campus-act_56378d46e4b0631799130302).

<sup>16</sup>House Committee on Education and the Workforce Subcommittee on Higher Education and Workforce Training. (September 10, 2015). *Preventing and Responding to Sexual Assault on College Campuses*. [edworkforce.house.gov/calendar/eventsingle.aspx?EventID=399274](http://edworkforce.house.gov/calendar/eventsingle.aspx?EventID=399274).

<sup>17</sup>Berman, R. (April 23, 2015). Loretta Lynch, America's next attorney general. *The Atlantic*. [www.theatlantic.com/politics/archive/2015/04/senate-confirms-loretta-lynch/391056](http://www.theatlantic.com/politics/archive/2015/04/senate-confirms-loretta-lynch/391056).



confirmed in a year since 1960.<sup>18</sup> This delay, coupled with judges leaving the bench, means that the Senate has failed to keep up with the demand for a full judiciary. There are more than two dozen more vacancies now than there were at the beginning of the term.<sup>19</sup> With the 2016 elections looming, senators are even less likely to make any headway during the second session despite a growing number of judicial vacancies classified as emergencies by the nonpartisan Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts.<sup>20</sup>

For both parties, campaign finance reform is once again in the spotlight. Early in the session, a report showed that the 2014 election was the most expensive midterm election in history, with \$3.77 billion spent in total but fewer donors than the previous midterm election.<sup>21</sup> Polls continued to show that voters from all parties support reigning in political spending, with 84 percent saying that money has too much influence in political campaigns.<sup>22</sup> In a rare tripartisan accord, presidential candidates Clinton (D) and Sanders (I) and former candidate Sen. Lindsey Graham (R-SC) have often spoken in favor of campaign finance reform. Members of Congress have the chance to show their support for real reform by co-sponsoring the Democracy for All constitutional amendment (S.J. Res. 5/H.J. Res. 22), introduced by Sen. Tom Udall (D-NM) and Rep. Ted Deutch (D-FL), that simply restores the ability of Congress and state legislatures to regulate the raising and spending of money in elections. Despite its popularity and timeliness, this constitutional amendment has yet to receive a vote during this Congress.

## A FEW HARD-WON BIPARTISAN VICTORIES

Despite the distractions and delays of political theater and failure to advance important spending bills, legislation has moved forward on human trafficking, K-12 education, transportation and infrastructure, and temporarily ending harmful budget cuts caused by sequester.

Early in the 114th Congress, it looked like the heavily bipartisan Justice for Victims of Human Trafficking Act (S. 178) would easily become law. This universally welcomed legislation aimed to end the demand for the illegal trade and support survivors. But, in an interesting twist, legislative shenanigans in the Senate rather than the House almost foiled the bill. First, Democrats accused Republicans of concealing harmful language regarding abortion.<sup>23</sup> In response, Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell held up the confirmation vote for Loretta Lynch for attorney general.<sup>24</sup> In the end, these provisions were removed, and the bill passed the Senate with near unanimity (99-0). Loretta Lynch was confirmed by the Senate the very next day. A few weeks later, the Justice for Victims of Human Trafficking Act passed the House (420-3) and ultimately was signed into law.

Meanwhile, in the House and Senate education committees, the 13-year-old No Child Left Behind (NCLB) law needed an update. Since the law expired in 2007 and Congress had delayed in reauthorizing it, the Obama administration gave several states waivers to opt out of the most contentious provisions of the law. However, many states expressed difficulty in meeting necessary conditions for waivers and saw their federal education funds placed in jeopardy. Additionally, many saw the waivers as undue federal intrusion on a traditional state function and blamed the federal government's involvement for unwanted changes in their state curriculum and the growing problem of over-testing in schools. Further complicating an NCLB rewrite, three of the four most influential education committee leadership posts changed in this Congress, making the odds of passing the bill slim.

<sup>18</sup>People for the American Way. (December 16, 2015). On judges, the worst year since 1960. [blog.pfaw.org/content/judges-worst-year-1960](http://blog.pfaw.org/content/judges-worst-year-1960).

<sup>19</sup>Hawkings, D. (December 10, 2015). Senate and Obama's final round over judges. *Roll Call*. [blogs.rollcall.com/hawkings/gop-senate-obama-near-final-fights-judges](http://blogs.rollcall.com/hawkings/gop-senate-obama-near-final-fights-judges).

<sup>20</sup>Ibid.

<sup>21</sup>Center for Responsive Politics. (February 18, 2015). Final tally: 2014's midterm was most expensive, with fewer donors. [www.opensecrets.org/news/2015/02/final-tally-2014s-midterm-was-most-expensive-with-fewer-donors](http://www.opensecrets.org/news/2015/02/final-tally-2014s-midterm-was-most-expensive-with-fewer-donors).

<sup>22</sup>*New York Times* and *CBS News* Poll. (June 2, 2015). Americans' views on money in politics. *New York Times*. [www.nytimes.com/interactive/2015/06/02/us/politics/money-in-politics-poll.html](http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2015/06/02/us/politics/money-in-politics-poll.html).

<sup>23</sup>DeBonis, M. (March 10, 2015). Anti-human-trafficking bill gets caught up in abortion politics in Senate. *Washington Post*. [www.washingtonpost.com/news/post-politics/wp/2015/03/10/anti-human-trafficking-bill-gets-caught-up-in-abortion-politics-in-senate](http://www.washingtonpost.com/news/post-politics/wp/2015/03/10/anti-human-trafficking-bill-gets-caught-up-in-abortion-politics-in-senate).

<sup>24</sup>Wetzstein, C. (May 19, 2015). Human trafficking bill goes to Obama. *Washington Times*. [www.washingtontimes.com/news/2015/may/19/human-trafficking-bill-goes-to-president-obama/?page=all](http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2015/may/19/human-trafficking-bill-goes-to-president-obama/?page=all).

Rep. John Kline (R-MN), chair of the House Committee on Education and the Workforce, responded with a highly partisan and harmful bill, the Student Success Act (H.R. 5). AAUW believes that the legislation was a step backward in protecting educational opportunity and closing the achievement gap for all students. (See full description in the following section.) Shortly thereafter, Kline announced he would be retiring at the end of the 114th Congress, with most predicting Rep. Virginia Foxx (R-NC) as his likely successor.

The Senate took a much different approach to rewriting NCLB, which ultimately set the stage for the bill's success. The chair position on the Senate Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions (HELP) Committee was not a certainty for Sen. Lamar Alexander (R-TN). At home, Alexander had been pummeled by grassroots Tea Party activists who called for his resignation in an open letter, stating, "Unfortunately, our great nation can no longer afford compromise and bipartisanship, two traits for which you have become famous."<sup>25</sup> When he did win the Republican primary, Alexander recorded the lowest-ever winning percentage (49.7 percent) and margin of victory (9.2 points) in a Tennessee Republican Senate primary. After this hard-won victory, he came to the committee determined to see the much-bemoaned NCLB scrapped and replaced with a law that would better serve his home state.

The aging law held importance for both Alexander (who was under pressure from Tea Party activists in his state) and Sen. Patty Murray (D-WA) (whose state was facing the loss of millions in federal aid after the U.S. Department of Education rejected its waiver request). Democratic leadership was also in flux. Murray, the first female chair of the Senate Budget Committee during the 113th Congress, took over the Democratic leadership of the Senate HELP Committee.

With Murray's pledge for a bipartisan reauthorization, Alexander was ultimately able to pass the Every Student Achieves Act in July. (See bill description for the Student Success Act in the following section.) The bill featured many AAUW-supported provisions, including important ones for gender equity; however, the bill clearly reduced the federal government's role and fell short of expectations of many in the civil rights community.

The committee leaders never gave up on coming to a compromise on No Child Left Behind. When Rep. Paul Ryan (R-WI) became speaker, he helped secure final passage of a conferenced, compromise bill known as the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) in the House. By scrapping No Child Left Behind and compromising on a final bill, Sens. Alexander and Murray and Reps. Kline and Scott accomplished a legislative victory that President Obama called a bipartisan "Christmas miracle" during the bill signing on December 10.<sup>26</sup> (See bill description in the following section.)

Another bipartisan miracle of sorts was the passage of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015. In the waning days of his speakership, Boehner worked directly with the Senate and White House to come to an agreement to raise spending by \$80 billion over two years, reserving an additional \$32 billion increase for an emergency war fund. In addition, the deal raised the debt limit, as Congress is required to do on a regular basis. The budget agreement was mostly paid for through various cuts and changes, including new tax revenue from compliance measures, Medicare provider reimbursement rates, and unfortunately a rescission from the Crime Victim's Fund. The relatively modest increase broke the budget gimmick known as the sequester, which arbitrarily set funding limits via significant cuts across the board and which had in the past created a drastic negative impact on many education, public health, and other vital programs.

President Obama signed the Bipartisan Budget Act the day before the deadline, remarking that the law "should finally free us from the cycle of shutdown threats and last-minute fixes and allows us to, therefore, plan for the future."<sup>27</sup> The two-year agreement set budget amounts through September 30, 2017, comfortably into the next president's term. The act also raised the debt limit, giving the Treasury borrowing authority until March 2017. Time will tell whether having topline budgeting numbers for the two-year window is long enough to resolve Congress' inability to complete its most fundamental role: approving federal appropriations that keep the government's lights on.

Congress spent the last two months of the first term struggling to craft a government spending bill. Holding up progress was a contentious fight over partisan, ideological

<sup>25</sup>Neff, B. (April 15, 2013). Tea Party groups tell Alexander to quit. *The Hill*. [thehill.com/blogs/blog-briefing-room/news/317179-tea-party-groups-tell-alexander-to-quit](http://thehill.com/blogs/blog-briefing-room/news/317179-tea-party-groups-tell-alexander-to-quit).

<sup>26</sup>Kerr, J. (December 10, 2015). Obama signs education law rewrite shifting power to states, calls it a "Christmas miracle." *U.S. News and World Report*. [www.usnews.com/news/politics/articles/2015/12/10/obama-to-sign-education-law-rewrite-power-shift-to-states](http://www.usnews.com/news/politics/articles/2015/12/10/obama-to-sign-education-law-rewrite-power-shift-to-states).

<sup>27</sup>*PBS NewsHour*. (November 2, 2015). Obama signs 2-year budget, debt deal before default deadline. [www.pbs.org/newshour/rundown/obama-signs-2-year-budget-debt-deal-default-deadline](http://www.pbs.org/newshour/rundown/obama-signs-2-year-budget-debt-deal-default-deadline).



policy riders to defund Planned Parenthood, expand on the Supreme Court's damaging *Hobby Lobby* decision, limit the Department of Labor's efforts to protect workers from predatory practices, and reverse pro-environment regulations. AAUW advocates called on Congress to reject these efforts and do the job they were elected to do. Ultimately, a comprehensive funding bill covering all federal agencies—known as an omnibus—and a bill to extend popular tax cuts and credits were introduced on December 15, 2015. The last-minute backroom deal outlining \$1.15 trillion in funding through September 2016 made permanent dozens of tax breaks—and avoided the scrutiny that regular order provides, such as hearings, amendments, and votes on significant individual proposals. The president signed the deal into law on December 18, 2015.

“Let me be the first to say, I don't think this [omnibus] is the way government should work,” House Speaker Paul Ryan said.<sup>28</sup> In the second session of Congress, the new speaker will have to choose between passing bipartisan legislation that lawmakers have asked for based on the needs of their constituents and giving in to the partisan distractions of a looming presidential election season.

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<sup>28</sup>Berman, R. (December 16, 2015). What's inside Congress' huge new spending bill? *The Atlantic*. [www.theatlantic.com/politics/archive/2015/12/whats-inside-congress-huge-new-spending-bill/420753](http://www.theatlantic.com/politics/archive/2015/12/whats-inside-congress-huge-new-spending-bill/420753).

# VOTE DESCRIPTIONS

## SENATE



### ECONOMIC SECURITY

#### Paycheck Fairness Act (S. 862)

Sen. Barbara Mikulski (D-MD) reintroduced the Paycheck Fairness Act on March 25, 2015. A longstanding policy priority for AAUW, the bill would 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.

As AAUW's research shows, women of every race and ethnicity experience a gender pay gap.<sup>29</sup> All these groups are paid on average only a portion of white, non-Hispanic men's earnings: Asian American women, 90 percent; white, non-Hispanic women, 78 percent; African American women, 63 percent; Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander women, 62 percent; American Indian and Alaska Native women, 59 percent; and Hispanic and Latina women, 54 percent. Altogether, women working full time, year round in the United States in 2014 were typically paid only 79 percent of what white, non-Hispanic men were paid.

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

### EDUCATION

#### Murphy Accountability Amendment (S. Amdt. 2241 to S. 1177)

During the first session of the 114th Congress, the House and Senate finally agreed to a long-overdue update to our federal K-12 law, the Elementary and Secondary Education

Act, also known as No Child Left Behind. While the House passed an AAUW-opposed proposal, the Senate developed a bipartisan bill and held an open debate with amendments on the Senate floor in July.

During that debate, AAUW urged senators to support an amendment offered by Sen. Chris Murphy (D-CT) that would hold states accountable for preparing all students for success in college or careers. AAUW was encouraged to see bipartisan agreement that the Senate-proposed bill should maintain requirements for college- or career-aligned state standards, statewide annual assessments, disaggregated student test scores, and goals for improving achievement and high school graduation rates. But in the proposal, states would have faced no consequences for failing to meet these standards. Murphy's amendment would have ensured that states maintain accountability for all students. Unfortunately, it failed to move forward on a procedural vote (43-54).

A vote for this amendment is designated by a +. *First Session Roll Call #241, July 15, 2015*

#### Survivor Outreach and Support (SOS) Campus Act (S. 706)

Following up on AAUW's success in passing the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act in 2013, which included important provisions to help end campus sexual violence, AAUW has continued to work with Congress to develop next steps to end this pervasive problem. Because acting immediately after an incident occurs is critical for survivors, AAUW urged senators to support Sen. Barbara Boxer's (D-CA) SOS Campus Act following its introduction on March 11, 2015.

<sup>29</sup>AAUW. (2016). *The Simple Truth about the Gender Pay Gap*. [www.aauw.org/research/the-simple-truth-about-the-gender-pay-gap](http://www.aauw.org/research/the-simple-truth-about-the-gender-pay-gap).

The act would ensure that students have access to a confidential adviser on campus as a liaison to medical and counseling care and that students know their legal rights both on campus and in the criminal justice system. The advocate would also conduct a public information campaign on campus. Many schools have already filled this position or are working with local sexual violence resource centers to provide it. The SOS Campus Act would require all schools to take this important step.

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

## CIVIL RIGHTS

### Bill to Prohibit Federal Funding of Planned Parenthood (S. 1881)

During summer 2015, congressional Republicans coordinated an attack designed to build public support for ending government financial assistance to Planned Parenthood Federation of America. AAUW's Public Policy Program strongly supports women's access to health care, including the full range of reproductive care. Unfortunately, congressional Republicans decided to carry forward this attack with a series of votes to defund the organization, including S. 1881. AAUW urged senators to oppose the bill.

Planned Parenthood health centers provide vital services in their communities, especially helping people on federally funded health programs meet their family planning needs. For many low-income women and women of color, Planned Parenthood is their main health care provider. These centers account for 10 percent of all publicly funded family planning centers and serve 36 percent of all clients who use the family planning health center network.<sup>30</sup>

Fortunately, when S. 1881 was brought up for a procedural vote requiring the support of 60 senators to advance, it failed on a bipartisan vote (53-46).

A vote for this bill is designated by a -. *First Session Roll Call #262, August 3, 2015*

### Justice for Victims of Human Trafficking Act (S. 178)

This act would work to end the demand for the illegal trade of human trafficking and support survivors. AAUW believes that global interdependence requires national and international policies against human trafficking to promote peace, justice, human rights, sustainable development, and mutual security for all people. AAUW urged senators to support the bill, which passed by a vote of 99-0.

A vote for this bill is designated by a +. *First Session Roll Call #163, April, 22, 2015*

### Democracy for All (S.J. Res. 5)

To remove big money from our elections and restore the First Amendment rights of everyday people across the country, AAUW supports Sen. Tom Udall's (D-NM) Democracy for All constitutional amendment.

Outside interests spent more than \$170 million in the 2014 federal midterm races.<sup>31</sup> Of those expenditures, nearly 63 percent came from super PACs, and about 27 percent came from "dark money" social welfare groups and trade associations that do not have to disclose their donors.<sup>32</sup> Most Americans want limits on individual contributions to political campaigns as well as limits on spending by outside groups on political advertising.<sup>33</sup>

A constitutional amendment is the best way to meet this urgent need and address the root problem created by the U.S. Supreme Court decision in *Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission*. This decision allows outside interests to spend unlimited amounts of money on political elections with little or no transparency or accountability. The Democracy for All amendment simply restores the ability of Congress and state legislatures to regulate the raising and spending of money in elections.

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

<sup>30</sup>Guttmacher Institute. (2014). *Moving Forward: Family Planning in the Era of Health Reform*. [www.guttmacher.org/pubs/family-planning-and-health-reform.pdf](http://www.guttmacher.org/pubs/family-planning-and-health-reform.pdf).

<sup>31</sup>Center for Responsive Politics. (2014). *Outside Spending*. [www.opensecrets.org/outsidespending/fes\\_summ.php](http://www.opensecrets.org/outsidespending/fes_summ.php).

<sup>32</sup>Ibid.

<sup>33</sup>Dutton, S., De Pinto, J., Salvanto, A., and Backus, F. (May 21, 2014). Americans' view of Congress: Throw 'em out. *CBS News*. [www.cbsnews.com/news/americans-view-of-congress-throw-em-out](http://www.cbsnews.com/news/americans-view-of-congress-throw-em-out).



# VOTE DESCRIPTIONS

## HOUSE



### ECONOMIC SECURITY

#### Paycheck Fairness Act (H.R. 1619)

Introduced on March 25, 2015, by Rep. Rosa DeLauro (D-CT), the Paycheck Fairness Act would strengthen and update current laws prohibiting pay 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, prohibited from talking about wages with co-workers for fear of being fired. This forced silence keeps women—like Lilly Ledbetter—from discovering pay discrimination. In addition to protecting workers from being fired for discussing wages, the Paycheck Fairness Act will provide stronger incentives to discourage discrimination in the first place and will improve 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, current House and Senate leaders refuse to bring the bill forward for consideration.

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

### EDUCATION

#### Student Success Act (H.R. 5)

AAUW has long called for Congress to reform and reauthorize the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA), also known as No Child Left Behind (NCLB), after its 2001 reauthorization. While important changes were made in 2001, problems and concerns have emerged, and the bill has been due for reauthorization since 2006. In 2015, the House

of Representatives considered the Student Success Act, which AAUW opposed. The act would be a step backward in protecting educational opportunity and closing the achievement gap for all students. It would eliminate important federal protections and students' civil rights, particularly for low-income and underprivileged students, students of color, and students with disabilities. It fails to hold states and school districts accountable for closing achievement gaps and ensuring that students meet college- and career-ready standards. It would also lower education funding to 2012 levels, cheating students out of sorely needed resources. Furthermore, new "portability" schemes included in the bill would allow federal funds for high-poverty schools and vulnerable groups of students to be redirected for other purposes.

For these reasons, AAUW urged representatives to oppose the bill. Unfortunately, H.R. 5 passed by a narrow vote (218-213) and was eventually conferenced with the Senate-passed Every Child Achieves Act. The conference bill, the Every Student Succeeds Act, became law on December 10, 2015.

A vote for this bill is designated by a -. *First Session Roll Call #423, July 8, 2015*

#### Scholarships for Opportunity and Results Reauthorization Act (H.R. 10)

In September 2015, when then-Speaker John Boehner (R-OH) announced his retirement, the House of Representatives decided to fast-track legislation Boehner had championed: the Scholarships for Opportunity and Results Reauthorization (SOAR) Act, which would expand federally funded, private school vouchers for Washington, D.C. AAUW has long opposed diverting public funds to private or religiously affiliated elementary and secondary schools because these institutions do not have to follow many civil rights laws, including Title IX.

The D.C. voucher program is particularly egregious because it is unaccountable to the taxpayers and D.C.'s own elected City Council.<sup>34</sup> Evidence does not support spending millions of taxpayer dollars on the D.C. private school voucher program. Additionally, a 2010 U.S. Department of Education report found that there was “no conclusive evidence that the OSP [voucher] program affected student achievement.”<sup>35</sup>

Public funds should be used for public education—not private or religiously affiliated voucher schemes that benefit only a few. AAUW urged representatives to oppose the SOAR Act, but it passed (240-191). As of press time, the program was not reauthorized, but it was funded for another year in a last-minute, must-pass measure to keep the government open.

A vote for this bill is designated by a -. *First Session Roll Call #559*, October 21, 2015

### Hold Accountable and Lend Transparency on Campus Sexual Violence Act (H.R. 2680)

When campus environments are hostile because of sexual harassment, assault, or violence, students cannot learn and they miss out on educational opportunities. AAUW has long identified the need to end sexual harassment and violence on college campuses. Our research has revealed that two-thirds of college students experience sexual harassment. The U.S. Department of Justice reports that around 20 percent of women are targets of attempted or completed sexual assault while they are college students.<sup>36</sup>

The HALT Act, which was introduced by Rep. Jackie Speier (D-CA) and Rep. Patrick Meehan (R-PA) on June 4, 2015, will help to stem sexual harassment and violence on campus by instituting climate surveys, increasing incentives for schools to follow the law, and ensuring transparency about ongoing U.S. Department of Education and Department of Justice investigations.

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

## CIVIL RIGHTS

### Defund Planned Parenthood Act of 2015 (H.R. 3134)

Also responding to the highly political attacks on Planned Parenthood this summer, House Republicans brought the Defund Planned Parenthood Act of 2015 to the floor in September. The bill would strip Planned Parenthood's federal funding in a coordinated effort to limit women's access to health care.

Every year 2.7 million women and men rely on the wide range of health services the organization provides, including birth control, cervical cancer screenings, and STD testing and treatment. Planned Parenthood health centers are vital service providers in their communities, ensuring that the family planning needs of people on federally funded health programs are met. For many low-income women and women of color, Planned Parenthood is their main health care provider.

The Defund Planned Parenthood Act of 2015 was yet another politically motivated attack on women's access to health services, and AAUW urged representatives to oppose it. The House passed the bill (241-187).

A vote for this bill is designated by a -. *First Session Roll Call #505*, September 18, 2015

### Justice for Victims of Human Trafficking Act (S. 178)

Human trafficking is a modern-day form of slavery that forces an estimated 27 million people worldwide—including in the United States—into prostitution or involuntary labor. According to a 2007 U.S. State Department report, 80 percent of transnational victims are women and girls.<sup>37</sup>

The Justice for Victims of Human Trafficking Act would improve law enforcement's ability to target those who purchase sex or labor from a trafficking victim and hold them responsible as human traffickers, ultimately helping to end the demand for the illegal trade of human trafficking.

<sup>34</sup>Bowman, B. (October 8, 2015). D.C. councilmembers oppose Boehner's vouchers bill. *Roll Call's Hill Blotter*. [blogs.rollcall.com/hill-blotter/dc-vouchers-council-members-john-boehner](http://blogs.rollcall.com/hill-blotter/dc-vouchers-council-members-john-boehner).

<sup>35</sup>Wolf, P., Gutmann, B., Puma, M., Kisida, B., Rizzo, L., Eissa, N., and Carr, M. (June 2010). *Evaluation of the DC Opportunity Scholarship Program: Final Report*. U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences. [ies.ed.gov/ncee/pubs/20104018/pdf/20104018.pdf](http://ies.ed.gov/ncee/pubs/20104018/pdf/20104018.pdf).

<sup>36</sup>Krebs, C., Lindquist, C., Warner, T., Fisher, B., and Martin, S. (December 2007). *The Campus Sexual Assault (CSA) Study, Final Report*. (NIJ Grant No. 2004-WG-BX-0010). [www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/221153.pdf](http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/221153.pdf).

<sup>37</sup>U.S. Department of State. (June 2007). *Trafficking in Persons Report*. [www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007](http://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007).

AAUW urged representatives to support the Senate-passed act, which then passed the House (420-3) and was sent to President Obama's desk.

A vote for this bill is designated by a +. *First Session Roll Call #244, May, 19, 2015*

### **Democracy for All (H.J. Res 22)**

Introduced on January 2, 2015, by Rep. Ted Deutch (D-FL), the Democracy for All constitutional amendment would help to eliminate big money from our elections—and put the focus back on voters. Women in particular are concerned about campaign finance reform. Although women are the majority of registered voters, studies show they are less likely to make political contributions.<sup>38</sup> That's not surprising, since the gender pay gap hurts women's incomes. If money remains the most effective form of speech, women will become even more marginalized. Women candidates also list fundraising as the biggest barrier to running for elected office.<sup>39</sup> Taking money out of the decision to run for office will help more qualified women throw their hats in the ring.

AAUW urged representatives to co-sponsor the Democracy for All constitutional amendment.

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



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<sup>38</sup>Johnson, S. (July 14, 2014). Campaign ad spending rises as obstacle to women. Women's eNews. [womensenews.org/story/campaign-trail/140714/campaign-ad-spending-rises-obstacle-women](http://womensenews.org/story/campaign-trail/140714/campaign-ad-spending-rises-obstacle-women).

<sup>39</sup>McGregor, J. (May 21, 2014). Why more women don't run for office. *Washington Post*. [www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/on-leadership/wp/2014/05/21/why-more-women-dont-run-for-office](http://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/on-leadership/wp/2014/05/21/why-more-women-dont-run-for-office).



# 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 114th Congress

	Paycheck Fairness Act	K-12 Education	Campus Adviser	Planned Parenthood	Human Trafficking	Campaign Finance	Score (%)
<b>Alabama</b>							
Sessions (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	17
Shelby (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	17
<b>Alaska</b>							
Murkowski (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	17
Sullivan (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	17
<b>Arizona</b>							
Flake (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	17
McCain (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	17
<b>Arkansas</b>							
Boozman (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	17
Cotton (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	17
<b>California</b>							
Boxer (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Feinstein (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
<b>Colorado</b>							
Bennet (D)	+	+	-	+	+	+	83
Gardner (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	17
<b>Connecticut</b>							
Blumenthal (D)	+	+	-	+	+	+	83
Murphy (D)	+	+	-	+	+	+	83
<b>Delaware</b>							
Carper (D)	+	+	-	+	+	+	83
Coons (D)	+	+	-	+	+	-	67
<b>Florida</b>							
Nelson (D)	+	-	+	+	+	+	80
Rubio (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	17
<b>Georgia</b>							
Isakson (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	17
Perdue (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	17
<b>Hawaii</b>							
Hirono (D)	+	+	-	+	+	+	83
Schatz (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
<b>Idaho</b>							
Crapo (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	17
Risch (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	17
<b>Illinois</b>							
Durbin (D)	+	+	-	+	+	+	83
Kirk (R)	-	-	-	+	+	-	33
<b>Indiana</b>							
Coats (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	17
Donnelly (D)	+	+	-	-	+	+	67
<b>Iowa</b>							
Ernst (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	17
Grassley (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	17
<b>Kansas</b>							
Moran (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	17
Roberts (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	17
<b>Kentucky</b>							
McConnell (R)	-	-	-	+	+	-	33
Paul (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	17
<b>Louisiana</b>							
Cassidy (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	17
Vitter (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	17

	Paycheck Fairness Act	K-12 Education	Campus Adviser	Planned Parenthood	Human Trafficking	Campaign Finance	Score (%)
<b>Maine</b>							
Collins (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	17
King (I)	-	-	-	-	+	+	50
<b>Maryland</b>							
Cardin (D)	+	+	-	+	+	+	83
Mikulski (D)	+	+	-	+	+	+	83
<b>Massachusetts</b>							
Markey (D)	+	+	-	+	+	+	83
Warren (D)	+	+	-	+	+	+	83
<b>Michigan</b>							
Peters (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Stabenow (D)	+	+	-	+	+	+	83
<b>Minnesota</b>							
Franken (D)	+	+	-	+	+	+	83
Klobuchar (D)	+	+	-	+	+	+	83
<b>Mississippi</b>							
Cochran (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	17
Wicker (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	17
<b>Missouri</b>							
Blunt (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	17
McCaskill (D)	+	+	-	+	+	+	83
<b>Montana</b>							
Daines (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	17
Tester (D)	+	-	-	+	+	+	67
<b>Nebraska</b>							
Fischer (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	17
Sasse (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	17
<b>Nevada</b>							
Heller (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	17
Reid (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
<b>New Hampshire</b>							
Ayotte (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	17
Shaheen (D)	+	-	-	+	+	+	67
<b>New Jersey</b>							
Booker (D)	+	+	-	+	+	-	67
Menendez (D)	+	+	-	+	+	+	83
<b>New Mexico</b>							
Heinrich (D)	+	+	-	+	+	+	83
Udall (D)	+	+	-	+	+	+	83
<b>New York</b>							
Gillibrand (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Schumer (D)	+	+	-	+	+	+	83
<b>North Carolina</b>							
Burr (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	17
Tillis (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	17
<b>North Dakota</b>							
Heitkamp (D)	+	+	-	+	+	+	83
Hoeven (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	17
<b>Ohio</b>							
Brown (D)	+	+	-	+	+	+	83
Portman (R)	-	+	-	-	+	-	33
<b>Oklahoma</b>							
Inhofe (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	17
Lankford (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	17

# SENATE

	Paycheck Fairness Act	K-12 Education	Campus Adviser	Planned Parenthood	Human Trafficking	Campaign Finance	Score (%)
<b>Oregon</b>							
Merkley (D)	+	+	-	+	+	+	83
Wyden (D)	+	+	-	+	+	+	83
<b>Pennsylvania</b>							
Casey (D)	+	+	-	+	+	+	83
Toomey (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	17
<b>Rhode Island</b>							
Reed (D)	+	+	-	+	+	+	83
Whitehouse (D)	+	+	-	+	+	+	83
<b>South Carolina</b>							
Graham (R)	-	-	-	+	-	-	25
Scott (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	17
<b>South Dakota</b>							
Rounds (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	17
Thune (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	17
<b>Tennessee</b>							
Alexander (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	17
Corker (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	17
<b>Texas</b>							
Cornyn (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	17
Cruz (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
<b>Utah</b>							
Hatch (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	17
Lee (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	17
<b>Vermont</b>							
Leahy (D)	+	+	-	+	+	-	67
Sanders (I)	+	+	-	+	+	+	83
<b>Virginia</b>							
Kaine (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	83
Warner (D)	+	+	-	+	+	-	67
<b>Washington</b>							
Cantwell (D)	+	+	-	+	+	-	67
Murray (D)	+	+	-	+	+	+	83
<b>West Virginia</b>							
Capito (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	17
Manchin (D)	+	+	-	-	+	+	67
<b>Wisconsin</b>							
Baldwin (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Johnson (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	17
<b>Wyoming</b>							
Barrasso (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	17
Enzi (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	17

# HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## 114TH CONGRESS

	Paycheck Fairness	Student Success Act	D.C. Vouchers	Campus Sexual Violence	Planned Parenthood	Human Trafficking	Campaign Finance	Score (%)
<b>Alabama</b>								
Aderholt (R-4)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	14
Brooks (R-5)	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	29
Byrne (R-1)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Palmer (R-6)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Roby (R-2)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Rogers (R-3)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Sewell (D-7)	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	71
<b>Alaska</b>								
Young (R-AK)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
<b>Arizona</b>								
Franks (R-8)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Gallego (D-7)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Gosar (R-4)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Grijalva (D-3)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Kirkpatrick (D-1)	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	71
McSally (R-2)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Salmon (R-5)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Schweikert (R-6)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Sinema (D-9)	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	86
<b>Arkansas</b>								
Crawford (R-1)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Hill (R-2)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Westerman (R-4)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Womack (R-3)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
<b>California</b>								
Aguilar (D-31)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
Bass (D-37)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
Becerra (D-34)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
Bera (D-7)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	71
Brownley (D-26)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Calvert (R-42)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Capps (D-24)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Cardenas (D-29)	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	71
Chu (D-27)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Cook (R-8)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Costa (D-16)	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	86
Davis (D-53)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Denham (R-10)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
DeSaulnier (D-11)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Eshoo (D-18)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Farr (D-20)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	86
Garamendi (D-3)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Hahn (D-44)	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	71
Honda (D-17)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Huffman (D-2)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
Hunter (R-50)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Issa (R-49)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Knight (R-25)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14



# HOUSE

	Paycheck Fairness	Student Success Act	D.C. Vouchers	Campus Sexual Violence	Planned Parenthood	Human Trafficking	Campaign Finance	Score (%)
LaMalfa (R-1)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Lee (D-13)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Lieu (D-33)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Lofgren (D-19)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Lowenthal (D-47)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Matsui (D-6)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
McCarthy (R-23)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
McClintock (R-4)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
McNerney (D-9)	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	86
Napolitano (D-32)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Nunes (R-22)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Pelosi (D-12)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
Peters (D-52)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
Rohrabacher (R-48)	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	29
Roybal-Allard (D-40)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Royce (R-39)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Ruiz (D-36)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
Sanchez, Linda (D-38)	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	71
Sanchez, Loretta (D-46)	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	67
Schiff (D-28)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
Sherman (D-30)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Speier (D-14)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Swalwell (D-15)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Takano (D-41)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Thompson (D-5)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	83
Torres (D-35)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
Valadao (R-21)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Vargas (D-51)	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	71
Walters (R-45)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Waters (D-43)	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	71
<b>Colorado</b>								
Buck (R-4)	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	29
Coffman (R-6)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
DeGette (D-1)	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	71
Lamborn (R-5)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Perlmutter (D-7)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
Polis (D-2)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
Tipton (R-3)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
<b>Connecticut</b>								
Courtney (D-2)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
DeLauro (D-3)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
Esty (D-5)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Himes (D-4)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
Larson (D-1)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
<b>Delaware</b>								
Carney (D-DE)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
<b>Florida</b>								
Bilirakis (R-12)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Brown (D-5)	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	71
Buchanan (R-16)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Castor (D-14)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Clawson (R-19)	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	29
Crenshaw (R-4)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Curbelo (R-26)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
DeSantis (R-6)	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	29
Deutch (D-21)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Diaz-Balart (R-25)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Frankel (D-22)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Graham (D-2)	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	71

	Paycheck Fairness	Student Success Act	D.C. Vouchers	Campus Sexual Violence	Planned Parenthood	Human Trafficking	Campaign Finance	Score (%)
Grayson (D-9)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Hastings (D-20)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	83
Jolly (R-13)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Mica (R-7)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Miller (R-1)	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	29
Murphy (D-18)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
Nugent (R-11)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Posey (R-8)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Rooney (R-17)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Ros-Lehtinen (R-27)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Ross (R-15)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Wasserman Schultz (D-23)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Webster (R-10)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Wilson (D-24)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Yoho (R-3)	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	29
<b>Georgia</b>								
Allen (R-12)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Bishop (D-2)	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	71
Carter (R-1)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Collins (R-9)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Graves (R-14)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Hice (R-10)	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	29
Johnson (D-4)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
Lewis (D-5)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
Loudermilk (R-11)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Price (R-6)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Scott, Austin (R-8)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Scott, David (D-13)	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	71
Westmoreland (R-3)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Woodall (R-7)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
<b>Hawaii</b>								
Gabbard (D-2)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
Takai (D-1)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
<b>Idaho</b>								
Labrador (R-1)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Simpson (R-2)	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	29
<b>Illinois</b>								
Bost (R-12)	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	29
Bustos (D-17)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Davis, Danny (D-7)	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	86
Davis, Rodney (R-13)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Dold (R-10)	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	43
Duckworth (D-8)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
Foster (D-11)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
Gutierrez (D-4)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
Hultgren (R-14)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Kelly (D-2)	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	67
Kinzinger (R-16)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
LaHood (R-18) <sup>1</sup>	-		-	-	-		-	0
Lipinski (D-3)	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	43
Quigley (D-5)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
Roskam (R-6)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Rush (D-1)	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	71
Schakowsky (D-9)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Schock (R-18) <sup>1</sup>								N/A
Shimkus (R-15)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
<b>Indiana</b>								
Brooks (R-5)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Bucshon (R-8)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14

1. Aaron Schock (R-IL) resigned effective March 31, 2015. Darin LaHood (R-IL) was elected to fill the seat in a special election and took office on September 17, 2015.



# HOUSE

	Paycheck Fairness	Student Success Act	D.C. Vouchers	Campus Sexual Violence	Planned Parenthood	Human Trafficking	Campaign Finance	Score (%)
Carson (D-7)	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	71
Messer (R-6)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	14
Rokita (R-4)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	14
Stutzman (R-3)	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	29
Visclosky (D-1)	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	71
Walorski (R-2)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	14
Young (R-9)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	14
<b>Iowa</b>								
Blum (R-1)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	14
King (R-4)	-	-	-	-	P	+	-	14
Loebsack (D-2)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
Young (R-3)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	14
<b>Kansas</b>								
Huelskamp (R-1)	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	29
Jenkins (R-2)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	14
Pompeo (R-4)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	14
Yoder (R-3)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	14
<b>Kentucky</b>								
Barr (R-6)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	14
Guthrie (R-2)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	14
Massie (R-4)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14
Rogers (R-5)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	14
Whitfield (R-1)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	14
Yarmuth (D-3)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
<b>Louisiana</b>								
Abraham (R-5)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	14
Boustany (R-3)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	14
Fleming (R-4)	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	29
Graves (R-6)	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	29
Richmond (D-2)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
Scalise (R-1)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	14
<b>Maine</b>								
Pingree (D-1)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
Poliquin (R-2)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	14
<b>Maryland</b>								
Cummings (D-7)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Delaney (D-6)	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	86
Edwards (D-4)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
Harris (R-1)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	14
Hoyer (D-5)	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	71
Ruppersberger (D-2)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
Sarbanes (D-3)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Van Hollen (D-8)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
<b>Massachusetts</b>								
Capuano (D-7)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
Clark (D-5)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
Keating (D-9)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
Kennedy (D-4)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
Lynch (D-8)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
McGovern (D-2)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
Moulton (D-6)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
Neal (D-1)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
Tsongas (D-3)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	83
<b>Michigan</b>								
Amash (R-3)	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	29
Benishek (R-1)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	14
Bishop (R-8)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	14
Conyers (D-13)	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	71
Dingell (D-12)	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	86

	Paycheck Fairness	Student Success Act	D.C. Vouchers	Campus Sexual Violence	Planned Parenthood	Human Trafficking	Campaign Finance	Score (%)
Huizenga (R-2)	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	14
Kildee (D-5)	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	71
Lawrence (D-14)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Levin (D-9)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
Miller (R-10)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	14
Moolenaar (R-4)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	14
Trott (R-11)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	14
Upton (R-6)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	14
Walberg (R-7)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	14
<b>Minnesota</b>								
Ellison (D-5)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Emmer (R-6)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	14
Kline (R-2)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	14
McCollum (D-4)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
Nolan (D-8)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
Paulsen (R-3)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	14
Peterson (D-7)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	71
Walz (D-1)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
<b>Mississippi</b>								
Harper (R-3)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	14
Kelly (R-1) <sup>2</sup>	-	-	-	-	I	-	-	0
Nunnelee (R-1) <sup>2</sup>	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	N/A
Palazzo (R-4)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	14
Thompson (D-2)	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	71
<b>Missouri</b>								
Clay (D-1)	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	71
Cleaver (D-5)	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	71
Graves (R-6)	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	43
Hartzler (R-4)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	14
Long (R-7)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	14
Luetkemeyer (R-3)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	14
Smith (R-8)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	14
Wagner (R-2)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	17
<b>Montana</b>								
Zinke (R-MT)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	14
<b>Nebraska</b>								
Ashford (D-2)	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	71
Fortenberry (R-1)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	17
Smith (R-3)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	14
<b>Nevada</b>								
Amodei (R-2)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	14
Hardy (R-4)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	14
Heck (R-3)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	14
Titus (D-1)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
<b>New Hampshire</b>								
Guinta (R-1)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	14
Kuster (D-2)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
<b>New Jersey</b>								
Frelinghuysen (R-11)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	14
Garrett (R-5)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	14
Lance (R-7)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	14
LoBiondo (R-2)	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	43
MacArthur (R-3)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	14
Norcross (D-1)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Pallone (D-6)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
Pascrell (D-9)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Payne (D-10)	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	83

2. Alan Nunnelee (R-MS) passed away on February 6, 2015. Trent Kelly (R-MS) was sworn in to fill the seat on June 9, 2015.

# HOUSE

	Paycheck Fairness	Student Success Act	D.C. Vouchers	Campus Sexual Violence	Planned Parenthood	Human Trafficking	Campaign Finance	Score (%)
Sires (D-8)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
Smith (R-4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
Watson Coleman (D-12)	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	71
<b>New Mexico</b>								
Lujan (D-3)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
Lujan Grisham (D-1)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
Pearce (R-2)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	14
<b>New York</b>								
Clarke (D-9)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
Collins (R-27)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Crowley (D-14)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
Donovan (R-11) <sup>3</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Engel (D-16)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Gibson (R-19)	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	29
Grimm (R-11) <sup>3</sup>								N/A
Hanna (R-22)	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	29
Higgins (D-26)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
Israel (D-3)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
Jeffries (D-8)	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	71
Katko (R-24)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
King (R-2)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Lowey (D-17)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
Maloney, Carolyn (D-12)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
Maloney, Sean Patrick (D-18)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
Meeks (D-5)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
Meng (D-6)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
Nadler (D-10)	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	71
Rangel (D-13)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Reed (R-23)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Rice (D-4)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
Serrano (D-15)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Slaughter (D-25)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Stefanik (R-21)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Tonko (D-20)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Velazquez (D-7)	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	86
Zeldin (R-1)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
<b>North Carolina</b>								
Adams (D-12)	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	86
Butterfield (D-1)	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	71
Ellmers (R-2)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Foxx (R-5)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Holding (R-13)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Hudson (R-8)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Jones (R-3)	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	43
McHenry (R-10)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Meadows (R-11)	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	29
Pittenger (R-9)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Price (D-4)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
Rouzer (R-7)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Walker (R-6)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
<b>North Dakota</b>								
Cramer (R-ND)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14

3. Michael Grimm (R-NY) resigned on January 5, 2015, as the 114th Congress began. Daniel Donovan Jr. (R-NY) was elected to fill the seat on May 5, 2015.

	Paycheck Fairness	Student Success Act	D.C. Vouchers	Campus Sexual Violence	Planned Parenthood	Human Trafficking	Campaign Finance	Score (%)
<b>Ohio</b>								
Beatty (D-3)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Boehner (R-8) <sup>4</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Chabot (R-1)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Fudge (D-11)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
Gibbs (R-7)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Johnson (R-6)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Jordan (R-4)	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	29
Joyce (R-14)	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	29
Kaptur (D-9)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Latta (R-5)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Renacci (R-16)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Ryan (D-13)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Stivers (R-15)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Tiberi (R-12)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Turner (R-10)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Wenstrup (R-2)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	29
<b>Oklahoma</b>								
Bridenstine (R-1)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Cole (R-4)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Lucas (R-3)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Mullin (R-2)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Russell (R-5)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
<b>Oregon</b>								
Blumenauer (D-3)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Bonamici (D-1)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
DeFazio (D-4)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
Schrader (D-5)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
Walden (R-2)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
<b>Pennsylvania</b>								
Barletta (R-11)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Boyle (D-13)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Brady (D-1)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Cartwright (D-17)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Costello (R-6)	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	29
Dent (R-15)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	29
Doyle (D-14)	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	71
Fattah (D-2)	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	83
Fitzpatrick (R-8)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Kelly (R-3)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Marino (R-10)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Meehan (R-7)	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	29
Murphy (R-18)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Perry (R-4)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Pitts (R-16)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Rothfus (R-12)	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	29
Shuster (R-9)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Thompson (R-5)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
<b>Rhode Island</b>								
Cicilline (D-1)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
Langevin (D-2)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
<b>South Carolina</b>								
Clyburn (D-6)	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	71
Duncan (R-3)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Gowdy (R-4)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14

4. Speaker John Boehner (R-OH) resigned from the House on October 31, 2015.

# HOUSE

	Paycheck Fairness	Student Success Act	D.C. Vouchers	Campus Sexual Violence	Planned Parenthood	Human Trafficking	Campaign Finance	Score (%)
Rice [R-7]	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	14
Sanford [R-1]	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	29
Wilson [R-2]	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
<b>South Dakota</b>								
Noem [R-SD]	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
<b>Tennessee</b>								
Black [R-6]	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Blackburn [R-7]	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Cohen [D-9]	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Cooper [D-5]	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	71
DesJarlais [R-4]	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	29
Duncan [R-2]	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Fincher [R-8]	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	17
Fleischmann [R-3]	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Roe [R-1]	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
<b>Texas</b>								
Babin [R-36]	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Barton [R-6]	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Brady [R-8]	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Burgess [R-26]	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Carter [R-31]	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Castro [D-20]	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	71
Conaway [R-11]	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Cuellar [D-28]	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	71
Culberson [R-7]	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	17
Doggett [D-35]	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	71
Farenthold [R-27]	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Flores [R-17]	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Gohmert [R-1]	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	29
Granger [R-12]	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Green, Al [D-9]	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	86
Green, Gene [D-29]	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
Hensarling [R-5]	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Hinojosa [D-15]	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	86
Hurd [R-23]	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Jackson Lee [D-18]	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Johnson, Eddie Bernice [D-30]	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
Johnson, Sam [R-3]	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Marchant [R-24]	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
McCaul [R-10]	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Neugebauer [R-19]	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Olson [R-22]	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
O'Rourke [D-16]	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
Poe [R-2]	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Ratcliffe [R-4]	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Sessions [R-32]	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Smith [R-21]	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Thornberry [R-13]	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Veasey [D-33]	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Vela [D-34]	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	71
Weber [R-14]	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Williams [R-25]	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
<b>Utah</b>								
Bishop [R-1]	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Chaffetz [R-3]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Love [R-4]	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Stewart [R-2]	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14

	Paycheck Fairness	Student Success Act	D.C. Vouchers	Campus Sexual Violence	Planned Parenthood	Human Trafficking	Campaign Finance	Score (%)
<b>Vermont</b>								
Welch [D-VT]	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
<b>Virginia</b>								
Beyer [D-8]	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Brat [R-7]	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Comstock [R-10]	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Connolly [D-11]	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
Forbes [R-4]	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Goodlatte [R-6]	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Griffith [R-9]	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	29
Hurt [R-5]	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Rigell [R-2]	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Scott [D-3]	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	86
Wittman [R-1]	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
<b>Washington</b>								
DelBene [D-1]	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
Heck [D-10]	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
Herrera Beutler [R-3]	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Kilmer [D-6]	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
Larsen [D-2]	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
McDermott [D-7]	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
McMorris Rodgers [R-5]	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Newhouse [R-4]	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Reichert [R-8]	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	29
Smith [D-9]	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
<b>West Virginia</b>								
Jenkins [R-3]	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
McKinley [R-1]	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Mooney [R-2]	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
<b>Wisconsin</b>								
Duffy [R-7]	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Grothman [R-6]	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Kind [D-3]	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	71
Moore [D-4]	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Pocan [D-2]	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86
Ribble [R-8]	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Ryan [R-1]	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14
Sensenbrenner [R-5]	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	29
<b>Wyoming</b>								
Lummis [R-WY]	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	14



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



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