



AAUW
ACTION FUND

AAUW Action Fund Congressional Voting Record

Equal Pay Supplement

111th Congress, 2009–10

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111th Congress (2009–10)

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 roll-call votes they cast and bills they co-sponsor, as officially recorded on the floor of the Senate or House of Representatives. This supplemental voting record covers equal pay votes in the 111th Congress and is distributed to every sitting member of Congress. Scored legislation was selected on the basis of the AAUW Public Policy Program adopted by AAUW convention delegates in June 2009. The AAUW Action Fund has also published a complete voting record for the 111th Congress; it covers the range of AAUW priority issues, including economic security, education, work-life balance, and civil rights. Neither voting record is an endorsement or a condemnation of any member of Congress. For more information, contact the AAUW Action Fund at 202/785-7793 or VoterEd@aauw.org.

Using the Voting Record

AAUW members and other concerned citizens can use the voting record to hold senators and representatives accountable for their positions on equal pay issues in a variety of ways. For example, you can refer to information in the voting record during community candidate and issue forums or at town hall meetings held by your members of Congress; use the voting record when writing letters to the editor regarding legislators' positions; and share the record with coalition partners, friends, family, and prospective AAUW members. By taking these actions, you help educate your community on the issues and on policy makers' records.

Reading the Voting Record

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

In this *Congressional Voting Record*, AAUW is also scoring legislators on the basis of their co-sponsorship of key legislation. When a member co-sponsors a bill, it demonstrates initiative on and commitment to the issue and gives the bill momentum. Scoring co-sponsorships is another way to hold policy makers accountable to their constituents. If a member co-sponsors a bill that AAUW supports, it is designated in the vote charts by a +. A - indicates that a member did not co-sponsor that bill. Votes and co-sponsorship are given the same weight for scoring purposes in this voting record.

Acknowledgments

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AAUW
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Progress on Equal Pay

111th Congress (2009–10)

AAUW has been working on the issue of pay equity since our early days in Boston in 1881, when Marion Talbot and her colleagues founded the organization based on the then-radical premise that women should be educated and have the opportunity to do something productive with that education. We published our first research on equal pay in 1913 and, as early as 1922, our legislative program called for a reclassification of the U.S. Civil Service and for a repeal of salary restrictions in the U.S. Department of Labor’s Women’s Bureau.

In 1955, AAUW strongly supported a bill introduced by Reps. Edith Green (D-OR) and Edith Rogers (R-MA) requiring “equal pay for work of comparable value requiring comparable skills.” Congress enacted the Equal Pay Act,¹ a version of that 1955 bill, in 1963. AAUW members were in the Oval Office when President John F. Kennedy signed it into law. AAUW also supported the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which included Title VII’s pay discrimination remedies for women and people of color.

Despite these laws, on average, women still make only 77 cents for every dollar men earn.² The issue of pay equity isn’t just about fairness, it’s about putting food on the kitchen table. It’s not simply a women’s issue, it’s a family issue. In this struggling economy, women’s wages are critical to making ends meet. When women aren’t paid fairly, families suffer. AAUW has been on the frontlines, demanding justice in every major battle for pay equity. Our 2009–11 Public Policy Program carries on that tradition; AAUW is committed to supporting “pay equity, fairness in compensation, and vigorous enforcement of employment anti-discrimination statutes.”

AAUW Goes Behind the Pay Gap

On April 23, 2007, AAUW released its much-anticipated report, *Behind the Pay Gap*. The next day, Tuesday, April 24—not coincidentally, also Equal Pay Day 2007—it became clear that the report was, and would continue to be, a media sensation. Headlines across the country trumpeted the startling fact that the pay gap between college-educated men and women appears

within the first year after graduation and continues to widen over the first 10 years in the workforce. AAUW’s research controlled for factors known to affect earnings such as education and training, parenthood, and hours worked and found that college-educated women still earn less than men—even when they have the same major and occupation.³ AAUW shared this critical research with Congress, testifying at the first House equal pay hearing in more than a decade.

The Supreme Court Ups the Stakes

Just a month later, on May 29, 2007, the U.S. Supreme Court handed down the infamous ruling *Ledbetter v. Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.* In a contentious split decision, the court turned 40 years of legal precedent and Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) practice on its head—and in the process made it virtually impossible for victims of pay discrimination to protect their rights under Title VII. Under the rule created by the decision, employers could not be held accountable for discrimination unless it was reported within 180 days of its first occurrence.

The sheer wrongheadedness of this decision moved Associate Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg to read her dissent aloud from the bench, a very unusual event. It also caused a public outcry, and newspapers across the country editorialized against the high court’s action. The decision and Ginsburg’s stinging dissent galvanized Congress to right the court’s wrong.

AAUW’s report, together with the *Ledbetter* decision and the courage of Lilly Ledbetter herself—who continues to campaign tirelessly in the hope that other women won’t face the same inequities she did—created a perfect storm that cemented the issue of equal pay for equal work on the congressional agenda.

Congress Takes Action

The House first passed (225-199) the *Ledbetter* fix on July 31, 2007.⁴ The legislation returned the law to the standard that had been in place before the Supreme Court’s decision and was the

¹ Equal Pay Act of 1963, 29 U.S.C. § 206(d) (June 10, 1963).

² U.S. Census Bureau. (2009). Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2008, Table A-2. Retrieved Sept. 8, 2010, from www.census.gov/prod/2009pubs/p60-236.pdf.

³ AAUW. *Behind the Pay Gap*, 11. April 23, 2007.

⁴ U.S. House of Representatives. 110th Congress, First Session, Roll Call #768, July 31, 2007, www.govtrack.us/congress/vote.xpd?vote=h2007-768.

first vote Congress took on an equal pay bill in decades. A subsequent Senate test vote on the bill failed,⁵ but it ensured that pay equity became an issue in the 2008 elections.

AAUW kept the pressure on Congress through briefings, lobbying, and our members' grassroots actions. Equal Pay Day 2008 arrived, and AAUW told the country, "I am the face of pay equity." AAUW states and branches delivered that mantra nationwide, at rallies, pay equity bake sales, voter education forums, salary negotiation workshops, and in-district meetings with members of Congress. Many members sent their own pictures and personal messages to their elected officials to show the real faces of pay equity. This visibility reminded legislators that voters were watching and that pay equity was very much on their minds. The coordinated campaign paid off; when the House focused on the Paycheck Fairness Act (PFA) in the summer of 2008, AAUW was ready, and we led the charge for the women's rights, labor, and civil rights communities.

AAUW worked closely with committee staff and conservative Democrats to craft a bill that had wide support and was responsive to business concerns. On July 31, 2008, the House passed the Paycheck Fairness Act with overwhelming support (247-178).⁶ Every Democrat present supported the bill, and 14 Republicans crossed the party line to vote yes. While the PFA did not see Senate action that year, this chain of events in the 110th Congress set the stage for action on equal pay in the next Congress.

Ledbetter Fair Pay Act Becomes Law

With the election of President Barack Obama in November 2008, pay equity again had a friend in the White House. Even though the House had approved the Ledbetter Fair Pay Act in the 110th Congress, the start of a new Congress meant the House had to revisit the bill. In January 2009, the House and Senate both passed the Ledbetter Fair Pay Act of 2009, and AAUW had a front-row seat as President Obama made it the first bill he signed into law. At the White House celebration, Lilly Ledbetter herself called for swift passage of the Paycheck Fairness Act, saying that her bill was only a first step in the fight for pay equity. With the Ledbetter decision finally addressed, AAUW and our allies could turn our energies toward passing the PFA.

Paycheck Fairness Act—The Fight Continues

As with the Ledbetter bill, the House first passed the Paycheck Fairness Act in 2008, but the election of a new Congress meant

that the House had to take up the legislation again. The House passed the PFA, together with the Ledbetter fix, on Jan. 9, 2009.⁷ In an effort to encourage the Senate to also vote simultaneously on both equal pay bills, the House conjoined the bills and sent the combined measure to the Senate. AAUW strongly supported this strategy and was disappointed when the Senate chose to move forward only on the Ledbetter bill. But the Ledbetter victory meant that AAUW and its coalition partners faced just one more test: Senate passage of the PFA. Despite a coordinated, tireless effort by AAUW members and staff, on Nov. 17, 2010, the Senate derailed the legislation by just two votes (58-41), failing to overcome a procedural hurdle to allow debate on the bill.⁸ The Senate's shortsighted rejection of the PFA comes despite widespread support of the legislation from the Obama White House—including key agencies such as the Department of Labor, the EEOC, and the Department of Justice—as well as ordinary Americans committed to basic fairness.⁹ What's especially disappointing is that the PFA became a victim of arcane Senate rules. The de facto filibuster by Senate Republicans, including all the GOP women, ensured that the Senate never advanced to a debate on the bill's merits.

While AAUW remains deeply troubled by the Senate vote and the failure of the PFA in the 111th Congress, we remain confident that we'll eventually win this fight. AAUW's leadership on this legislative campaign clearly demonstrates that progress can be made even in the face of defeat and that our organization and the broad coalition we continue to lead is stronger and more determined for the effort. AAUW is known for our rich, century-old tradition of persistent, targeted advocacy. Our members are deeply proud of our accomplishments for women and girls and are not easily deterred—not when the economic security of women and families is at stake.

"This was a missed opportunity to jump-start real economic change for American women and their families," said AAUW Executive Director Linda D. Hallman, CAE. "While the Senate's action is difficult to comprehend given the reality that most families depend on two paychecks, our effort to close the pay gap is far from over."

As AAUW continues its leadership on a range of efforts to close the pay gap—from legislative and regulatory efforts to activities such as leading salary negotiation workshops and conducting groundbreaking research—we continue to look to our bipartisan members to educate their communities and their elected officials about the very real need to address a pay gap that has lingered far too long.

⁵ U.S. Senate, 110th Congress, Second Session, Roll Call #110, April 23, 2008, www.senate.gov/legislative/LIS/roll_call_lists/roll_call_vote_cfm.cfm?congress=110&session=2&vote=00110.

⁶ U.S. House of Representatives, 110th Congress, Second Session, Roll Call #556, July 31, 2008, <http://clerk.house.gov/evs/2008/roll556.xml>.

⁷ U.S. House of Representatives, 111th Congress, First Session, Roll Call #9, Jan. 9, 2009, <http://clerk.house.gov/evs/2009/roll009.xml>.

⁸ U.S. Senate, 111th Congress, Second Session, Roll Call #249, Nov. 17, 2010, www.senate.gov/legislative/LIS/roll_call_lists/roll_call_vote_cfm.cfm?congress=111&session=2&vote=00249.

⁹ Polling data released this year by the Paycheck Fairness Act Coalition, of which AAUW is a key leader, showed that 84 percent of voters supported fair pay in the workplace.

Vote Descriptions

Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act of 2009 (S. 181/H.R. 11)

Introduced by Sen. Barbara Mikulski (D-MD) and inspired by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-MA), the legislation fixes the Supreme Court's problematic 2007 decision in *Ledbetter v. Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.*, which required employees to file pay discrimination claims within 180 days of their employer's last discriminatory decision as opposed to within 180 days of their last discriminatory paycheck. AAUW believes that the court's decision ignored the realities of today's workplace; employees generally don't know enough about what co-workers earn or how pay decisions are made to file a complaint in such a short period of time. The measure restores the law to how it was applied by the EEOC and the courts prior to the *Ledbetter* case.

The Senate passed (61-36) the Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act of 2009 (S. 181) on Jan. 22, 2009. The legislation had 54 co-sponsors. Due to the hard work of AAUW and our partner organizations, the bill was supported by all women senators regardless of party, a rare circumstance for any legislation. Co-sponsorship of the bill is designated by a +. A vote for the bill is designated by a +. *First Session Roll Call #14, Jan. 22, 2009*

The House passed (247-171) the Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act of 2009 (H.R. 11) on Jan. 9, 2009. The legislation had 195 co-sponsors and was introduced by Rep. George Miller (D-CA). President Obama signed the Senate version of the legislation (S. 181) into law on Jan. 29, 2009. Co-sponsorship of the bill is designated by a +. A vote for the bill is designated by a +. *First Session Roll Call #9, Jan. 9, 2009*

Paycheck Fairness Act (S. 182/S. 3772/H.R. 12)

The Paycheck Fairness Act would provide a much-needed update to the Equal Pay Act of 1963. It 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 clarify acceptable reasons for differences in pay by requiring employers to demonstrate that pay gaps between men and women doing the same work are truly a

result of factors other than sex. It also strengthens penalties for equal pay violations and prohibits retaliation against workers who inquire about employers' wage practices or disclose their wages. In addition, the bill provides women with a fair option to proceed in a class-action suit and allows them to receive punitive and compensatory damages for pay discrimination.

During the lame-duck session of the 111th Congress, the Senate failed (58-41) to overcome a Nov. 17, 2010, procedural vote on the Paycheck Fairness Act (S. 182/S. 3772). The legislation, which had 44 co-sponsors, was originally introduced in January 2009 by former Sen. Hillary Rodham Clinton (D-NY). After Clinton became secretary of state, Sen. Chris Dodd (D-CT) assumed responsibility for the PFA. AAUW worked closely with the White House and Senate, attempting to negotiate a deal. AAUW also led a coalition of dozens of women's, religious, labor, and civil rights organizations in a coordinated grassroots and lobbying campaign. Although the roll call fell two votes short, a solid majority of senators supported the bill, a direct result of countless meetings, e-mails, telephone calls, op-eds, and letters to the editor from AAUW and supporters nationwide. Co-sponsorship of the bill is designated by a +. A vote for cloture is designated by a +. *Second Session Roll Call #249, Nov. 17, 2010*

The House passed (256-163) the Paycheck Fairness Act (H.R. 12) on Jan. 9, 2009. The legislation had 200 co-sponsors. Introduced by longtime pay equity champion Rep. Rosa DeLauro (D-CT), the comprehensive bill strengthens the Equal Pay Act by bringing its practices in line with other civil rights laws.

AAUW worked with House leadership on a procedure that tied the Ledbetter Fair Pay Act and Paycheck Fairness Act together. This was done strategically so that the Senate could vote on a single bill that included both pieces of legislation, increasing the odds that both bills would become law. Unfortunately, the Senate did not bring the full package up for a vote in early 2009, instead opting to vote on the Ledbetter Fair Act as a stand-alone bill. The PFA was not considered in the Senate until almost two years later. Co-sponsorship of the bill is designated by a +. A House vote for the bill is designated by a +. *First Session Roll Call #8, Jan. 9, 2009*

SENATE

Votes and Co-sponsorships
in the 111th Congress

	Ledbetter Vote	Ledbetter Co-sponsor	PFA Vote	PFA Co-sponsor	% Support
Alabama					
Sessions (R)	-	-	-	-	0
Shelby (R)	-	-	-	-	0
Alaska					
Begich (D)	+	+	+	+	100
Murkowski (R)	+	-	-	-	33
Arizona					
Kyl (R)	-	-	-	-	0
McCain (R)	-	-	-	-	0
Arkansas					
Lincoln (D)	+	+	+	-	75
Pryor (D)	+	+	+	-	75
California					
Boxer (D)	+	+	+	+	100
Feinstein (D)	+	+	+	+	100
Colorado					
Bennet (D) ¹	+		+	+	100
Salazar (D) ¹		+			100
Udall (D)	+	+	+	-	75
Connecticut					
Dodd (D)	+	+	+	+	100
Lieberman (I)	+	+	+	-	75
Delaware					
Biden (D) ²					N/A
Carper (D)	+	+	+	-	75
Coons (D) ²			+		100
Kaufman (D) ²	+	+		+	100
Florida					
LeMieux (R) ³			-	-	0
Martinez (R) ³	-	-		-	0
Nelson (D)	+	+	+	-	75
Georgia					
Chambliss (R)	-	-	-	-	0
Isakson (R)	-	-	-	-	0
Hawaii					
Akaka (D)	+	+	+	+	100
Inouye (D)	+	+	+	+	100
Idaho					
Crapo (R)	-	-	-	-	0
Risch (R)	-	-	-	-	0
Illinois					
Burris (D) ⁴	+		+	+	100
Durbin (D)	+	+	+	+	100
Obama (D) ⁴					N/A
Indiana					
Bayh (D)	+	+	+	-	75
Lugar (R)	-	-	-	-	0
Iowa					
Grassley (R)	-	-	-	-	0
Harkin (D)	+	+	+	+	100

1. Ken Salazar (D-CO) was appointed secretary of the interior on Jan. 21, 2009. Michael Bennet (D-CO) was appointed and sworn in on Jan. 22, 2009.
2. Joe Biden (D-DE) was elected vice president on Nov. 4, 2008. Ted Kaufman (D-DE) was appointed to serve until a special election in November 2010. Chris Coons (D-DE) won the special election and was sworn in Nov. 15, 2010.
3. Mel Martinez (R-FL) resigned Sep. 9, 2009. George LeMieux (R-FL) was appointed to fill Martinez's seat.
4. Barack Obama (D-IL) was elected president on Nov. 4, 2008. He remained in the Senate until Roland Burris (D-IL) was sworn in on Jan. 15, 2009. After winning a Nov. 2, 2010, special election, Mark Kirk (R-IL) was sworn in on Nov. 29, 2010, to serve the remainder of the term. See the voting record for the House of Representatives for more information on Kirk's support of equal pay.

SENATE

Votes and Co-sponsorships
in the 111th Congress

	Ledbetter Vote	Ledbetter Co-sponsor	PFA Vote	PFA Co-sponsor	% Support
Kansas					
Brownback (R)	-	-	-	-	0
Roberts (R)	-	-	-	-	0
Kentucky					
Bunning (R)	-	-	-	-	0
McConnell (R)	-	-	-	-	0
Louisiana					
Landrieu (D)	+	+	+	+	100
Vitter (R)	-	-	-	-	0
Maine					
Collins (R)	+	-	-	-	25
Snowe (R)	+	+	-	-	50
Maryland					
Cardin (D)	+	+	+	+	100
Mikulski (D)	+	+	+	+	100
Massachusetts					
Brown (R) ⁵			-	-	0
Kennedy (D) ⁵	-	+		+	100
Kerry (D)	+	+	+	+	100
Kirk (D) ⁵				+	100
Michigan					
Levin (D)	+	+	+	+	100
Stabenow (D)	+	+	+	+	100
Minnesota					
Franken (D) ⁶			+	+	100
Klobuchar (D)	+	+	+	+	100
Mississippi					
Cochran (R)	-	-	-	-	0
Wicker (R)	-	-	-	-	0
Missouri					
Bond (R)	-	-	-	-	0
McCaskill (D)	+	+	+	+	100
Montana					
Baucus (D)	+	-	+	-	50
Tester (D)	+	+	+	-	75
Nebraska					
Johanns (R)	-	-	-	-	0
Nelson (D)	+	-	-	-	25
Nevada					
Ensign (R)	-	-	-	-	0
Reid (D)	+	+	+	+	100
New Hampshire					
Gregg (R)	-	-	-	-	0
Shaheen (D)	+	+	+	+	100
New Jersey					
Lautenberg (D)	+	+	+	+	100
Menendez (D)	+	+	+	+	100
New Mexico					
Bingaman (D)	+	+	+	+	100
Udall (D)	+	+	+	+	100
New York					
Clinton (D) ⁷		+		+	100
Gillibrand (D) ⁷			+	+	100
Schumer (D)	+	+	+	+	100

5. After a long battle with cancer, Ted Kennedy (D-MA) passed away on Aug. 25, 2009. Paul Kirk (D-MA) was sworn in on Sept. 25, 2009, to fill Kennedy's seat until a special election on Jan. 19, 2010, which Scott Brown (R-MA) won.
6. Al Franken (D-MN) was declared the election winner on June 30, 2009. He was sworn in on July 7, 2009.
7. Hillary Clinton (D-NY) was appointed secretary of state on Jan. 21, 2009. Kirsten Gillibrand (D-NY) was appointed to the Senate from the House of Representatives on Jan. 27, 2009. See the voting record for the House of Representatives for more information on Gillibrand's support of equal pay.

SENATE

Votes and Co-sponsorships
in the 111th Congress

	Ledbetter Vote	Ledbetter Co-sponsor	PFA Vote	PFA Co-sponsor	% Support
North Carolina					
Burr (R)	-	-	-	-	0
Hagan (D)	+	+	+	+	100
North Dakota					
Conrad (D)	+	-	+	-	50
Dorgan (D)	+	+	+	-	75
Ohio					
Brown (D)	+	+	+	+	100
Voinovich (R)	-	-	-	-	0
Oklahoma					
Coburn (R)	-	-	-	-	0
Inhofe (R)	-	-	-	-	0
Oregon					
Merkley (D)	+	+	+	+	100
Wyden (D)	+	+	+	+	100
Pennsylvania					
Casey (D)	+	+	+	+	100
Specter (D)	+	-	+	+	75
Rhode Island					
Reed (D)	+	+	+	+	100
Whitehouse (D)	+	+	+	+	100
South Carolina					
DeMint (R)	-	-	-	-	0
Graham (R)	-	-	-	-	0
South Dakota					
Johnson (D)	+	+	+	-	75
Thune (R)	-	-	-	-	0
Tennessee					
Alexander (R)	-	-	-	-	0
Corker (R)	-	-	-	-	0
Texas					
Cornyn (R)	-	-	-	-	0
Hutchison (R)	+	-	-	-	25
Utah					
Bennett (R)	-	-	-	-	0
Hatch (R)	-	-	-	-	0
Vermont					
Leahy (D)	+	+	+	+	100
Sanders (I)	+	+	+	+	100
Virginia					
Warner (D)	+	+	+	-	75
Webb (D)	+	+	+	-	75
Washington					
Cantwell (D)	+	+	+	+	100
Murray (D)	+	+	+	+	100
West Virginia					
Byrd (D) ⁸	+	+		-	67
Goodwin (D) ⁸				-	0
Manchin (D) ⁸			+		100
Rockefeller (D)	+	+	+	-	75
Wisconsin					
Feingold (D)	+	+	+	+	100
Kohl (D)	+	+	+	-	75
Wyoming					
Barrasso (R)	-	-	-	-	0
Enzi (R)	-	-	-	-	0

8. Robert Byrd (D-WV) passed away on June 28, 2010. Carte Goodwin (D-WV) was appointed on July 23, 2010, to serve until a special election in November 2010, which Joe Manchin (D-WV) won. Manchin was sworn in on Nov. 15, 2010.

HOUSE

Votes and Co-sponsorships
in the 111th Congress

	Ledbetter Vote	Ledbetter Co-sponsor	PFA Vote	PFA Co-sponsor	% Support
Alabama					
Aderholt (R-4)	-	-	-	-	0
Bachus (R-6)	-	-	-	-	0
Bonner (R-1)	-	-	-	-	0
Bright (D-2)	-	-	-	-	0
Davis (D-7)	+	+	+	+	100
Griffith (R-5)	-	-	-	-	0
Rogers (R-3)	-	-	-	-	0
Alaska					
Young (R-AK)	+	-	-	-	25
Arizona					
Flake (R-6)	-	-	-	-	0
Franks (R-2)	-	-	-	-	0
Giffords (D-8)	+	+	+	+	100
Grijalva (D-7)	+	+	+	+	100
Kirkpatrick (D-1)	+	-	+	-	50
Mitchell (D-5)	+	-	+	+	75
Pastor (D-4)	+	+	+	+	100
Shadegg (R-3)	-	-	-	-	0
Arkansas					
Berry (D-1)	-	+	-	+	100
Boozman (R-3)	-	-	-	-	0
Ross (D-4)	+	-	+	-	50
Snyder (D-2)	-	-	-	-	0
California					
Baca (D-43)	+	+	+	+	100
Becerra (D-31)	+	+	+	+	100
Berman (D-28)	+	+	+	+	100
Bilbray (R-50)	-	-	-	-	0
Bono Mack (R-45)	-	-	-	-	0
Calvert (R-44)	-	-	-	-	0
Campbell (R-48)	-	-	-	-	0
Capps (D-23)	+	+	+	+	100
Cardoza (D-18)	+	-	+	+	75
Chu (D-32) ¹					N/A
Costa (D-20)	+	-	+	-	50
Davis (D-53)	+	+	+	+	100
Dreier (R-26)	-	-	-	-	0
Eshoo (D-14)	+	+	+	+	100
Farr (D-17)	+	+	+	+	100
Filner (D-51)	+	+	+	+	100
Gallegly (R-24)	-	-	-	-	0
Garamendi (D-10) ²					N/A
Harman (D-36)	+	+	+	+	100
Herger (R-2)	-	-	-	-	0
Honda (D-15)	+	+	+	+	100
Hunter (R-52)	-	-	-	-	0
Issa (R-49)	-	-	-	-	0
Lee (D-9)	+	+	+	+	100
Lewis (R-41)	-	-	-	-	0
Lofgren (D-16)	+	+	+	+	100
Lungren (R-3)	-	-	-	-	0
Matsui (D-5)	+	+	+	+	100
McCarthy (R-22)	-	-	-	-	0
McClintock (R-4)	-	-	-	-	0
McKeon (R-25)	-	-	-	-	0

1. Hilda Solis (D-CA) was appointed secretary of labor and resigned Feb. 24, 2009. On July 14, 2009, Judy Chu (D-CA) was elected to fill the seat.

2. Ellen Tauscher (D-CA) resigned to be undersecretary of state for arms control and international security on June 26, 2009. In the special election held on Nov. 3, 2009, John Garamendi (D-CA) won the seat.

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Votes and Co-sponsorships
in the 111th Congress

	Ledbetter Vote	Ledbetter Co-sponsor	PFA Vote	PFA Co-sponsor	% Support
McNerney (D-11)	+	-	+	-	50
Miller, Gary (R-42) ³					N/A
Miller, George (D-7)	+	+	+	+	100
Napolitano (D-38)	-	-	+	-	50
Nunes (R-21)	-	-	-	-	0
Pelosi (D-8)	+	-	+	-	50
Radanovich (R-19)	-	-	-	-	0
Richardson (D-37)	+	+	+	+	100
Rohrabacher (R-46)	-	-	-	-	0
Roybal-Allard (D-34)	+	+	+	+	100
Royce (R-40)	-	-	-	-	0
Sanchez, Linda (D-39)	+	+	+	+	100
Sanchez, Loretta (D-47)	+	+	+	+	100
Schiff (D-29)	+	+	+	+	100
Sherman (D-27)	+	+	+	+	100
Solis (D-32) ¹	+	-	+	-	50
Speier (D-12)	+	+	+	+	100
Stark (D-13)	+	+	+	+	100
Tauscher (D-10) ²	+	+	+	+	100
Thompson (D-1)	+	+	+	+	100
Waters (D-35)	+	+	+	+	100
Watson (D-33)	+	+	+	+	100
Waxman (D-30)	+	+	+	+	100
Woolsey (D-6)	+	+	+	+	100
Colorado					
Coffman (R-6)	-	-	-	-	0
DeGette (D-1)	+	+	+	+	100
Lamborn (R-5)	-	-	-	-	0
Markey (D-4)	+	-	+	-	50
Perlmutter (D-7)	+	-	+	-	50
Polis (D-2)	+	+	+	+	100
Salazar (D-3)	+	-	+	-	50
Connecticut					
Courtney (D-2)	+	+	+	+	100
DeLauro (D-3)	+	+	+	+	100
Himes (D-4)	+	+	+	+	100
Larson (D-1)	+	+	+	+	100
Murphy (D-5)	+	+	+	+	100
Delaware					
Castle (R-DE)	-	-	+	-	25
Florida					
Bilirakis (R-9)	-	-	-	-	0
Boyd (D-2)	-	-	+	-	25
Brown (D-3)	+	+	+	+	100
Brown-Waite (R-5)	-	-	-	-	0
Buchanan (R-13)	-	-	-	-	0
Castor (D-11)	+	+	+	+	100
Crenshaw (R-4)	-	-	-	-	0
Deutch (D-19) ⁴					N/A
Diaz-Balart, L. (R-21)	-	-	+	-	25
Diaz-Balart, M. (R-25)	-	-	+	-	25
Grayson (D-8)	+	+	+	-	75
Hastings (D-23)	+	+	+	+	100
Klein (D-22)	+	-	+	-	50
Kosmas (D-24)	+	-	+	-	50
Mack (R-14)	-	-	-	-	0

3. Gary Miller (R-CA) was not sworn in to the 111th Congress until Jan. 13, 2009.

4. Robert Wexler (D-FL) resigned from the House on Jan. 3, 2010. Ted Deutch (D-FL) won a special election on April 13, 2010.

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Votes and Co-sponsorships
in the 111th Congress

	Ledbetter Vote	Ledbetter Co-sponsor	PFA Vote	PFA Co-sponsor	% Support
Meek (D-17)	+	+	+	+	100
Mica (R-7)	-	-	-	-	0
Miller (R-1)	-	-	-	-	0
Posey (R-15)	-	-	-	-	0
Putnam (R-12)	-	-	-	-	0
Rooney (R-16)	-	-	-	-	0
Ros-Lehtinen (R-18)	-	-	+	-	25
Stearns (R-6)	-	-	-	-	0
Wasserman Schultz (D-20)	+	+	+	+	100
Wexler (D-19) ⁴	+	+	+	+	100
Young (R-10)	-	-	-	-	0
Georgia					
Barrow (D-12)	+	+	+	+	100
Bishop (D-2)	+	-	+	+	75
Broun (R-10)	-	-	-	-	0
Deal (R-9) ⁵	-	-	-	-	0
Gingrey (R-11)	-	-	-	-	0
Graves (R-9) ⁵					N/A
Johnson (D-4)	+	+	+	+	100
Kingston (R-1)	-	-	-	-	0
Lewis (D-5)	+	+	+	+	100
Linder (R-7)	-	-	-	-	0
Marshall (D-8)	+	+	+	+	100
Price (R-6)	-	-	-	-	0
Scott (D-13)	+	+	+	+	100
Westmoreland (R-3)	-	-	-	-	0
Hawaii					
Abercrombie (D-1) ⁶	+	+	+	+	100
Djou (R-1) ⁶					N/A
Hirono (D-2)	+	+	+	+	100
Idaho					
Minnick (D-1)	+	-	-	-	25
Simpson (R-2)	-	-	-	-	0
Illinois					
Bean (D-8)	+	-	+	-	50
Biggert (R-13)	-	-	-	-	0
Costello (D-12)	+	+	+	+	100
Davis (D-7)	+	+	+	+	100
Emanuel (D-5) ⁷					N/A
Foster (D-14)	+	-	+	-	50
Gutierrez (D-4)	+	+	+	+	100
Halvorson (D-11)	+	+	+	+	100
Hare (D-17)	+	+	+	+	100
Jackson (D-2)	+	+	+	+	100
Johnson (R-15)	-	-	+	-	25
Kirk (R-10)	-	-	-	-	0
Lipinski (D-3)	+	+	+	+	100
Manzullo (R-16)	-	-	-	-	0
Quigley (D-5) ⁷					N/A
Roskam (R-6)	-	-	-	-	0
Rush (D-1)	+	+	+	+	100
Schakowsky (D-9)	+	+	+	+	100
Schock (R-18)	-	-	-	-	0
Shimkus (R-19)	-	-	-	-	0

5. Nathan Deal (R-GA) resigned March 21, 2010, to run for governor. Tom Graves (R-GA) won the special election and was sworn in on June 14, 2010.

6. Charles Djou (R-HI) was elected on May 22, 2010, to fill the seat vacated by Neil Abercrombie (D-HI), who resigned to run for governor of Hawaii.

7. Rahm Emanuel (D-IL) resigned Jan. 2, 2009, to become White House chief of staff. On April 7, 2009, Mike Quigley (D-IL) won a special election to fill the seat.

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Votes and Co-sponsorships
in the 111th Congress

	Ledbetter Vote	Ledbetter Co-sponsor	PFA Vote	PFA Co-sponsor	% Support
Indiana					
Burton (R-5)	-	-	-	-	0
Buyer (R-4)	-	-	-	-	0
Carson (D-7)	+	+	+	+	100
Donnelly (D-2)	+	-	+	-	50
Ellsworth (D-8)	+	-	+	-	50
Hill (D-9)	+	-	+	-	50
Pence (R-6)	-	-	-	-	0
Souder (R-3) ⁸	-	-	-	-	0
Visclosky (D-1)	+	+	+	+	100
Iowa					
Boswell (D-3)	+	+	+	+	100
Braley (D-1)	+	+	+	+	100
King (R-5)	-	-	-	-	0
Latham (R-4)	-	-	-	-	0
Loeb sack (D-2)	+	+	+	+	100
Kansas					
Jenkins (R-2)	-	-	-	-	0
Moore (D-3)	+	+	+	+	100
Moran (R-1)	-	-	-	-	0
Tiaht (R-4)	-	-	-	-	0
Kentucky					
Chandler (D-6)	+	-	+	-	50
Davis (R-4)	-	-	-	-	0
Guthrie (R-2)	-	-	-	-	0
Rogers (R-5)	-	-	-	-	0
Whitfield (R-1)	+	-	-	-	25
Yarmuth (D-3)	+	+	+	+	100
Louisiana					
Alexander (R-5)	-	-	-	-	0
Boustany (R-7)	-	-	-	-	0
Cao (R-2)	-	-	+	-	25
Cassidy (R-6)	-	-	-	-	0
Fleming (R-4)	-	-	-	-	0
Melancon (D-3)	+	-	+	-	50
Scalise (R-1)	-	-	-	-	0
Maine					
Michaud (D-2)	+	+	+	+	100
Pingree (D-1)	+	+	+	+	100
Maryland					
Bartlett (R-6)	-	-	-	-	0
Cummings (D-7)	+	+	+	+	100
Edwards (D-4)	+	+	+	+	100
Hoyer (D-5)	+	+	+	+	100
Kratovil (D-1)	+	-	+	-	50
Ruppersberger (D-2)	+	+	+	+	100
Sarbanes (D-3)	+	+	+	+	100
Van Hollen (D-8)	+	+	+	+	100
Massachusetts					
Capuano (D-8)	+	+	+	+	100
Delahunt (D-10)	+	-	+	-	50
Frank (D-4)	+	-	+	-	50
Lynch (D-9)	+	+	+	+	100
Markey (D-7)	+	+	+	+	100
McGovern (D-3)	+	-	+	-	50

8. Mark Souder (R-IN) resigned May 21, 2010. Marlin Stutzman (R-IN) was elected Nov. 2, 2010, to fill the seat.

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Votes and Co-sponsorships
in the 111th Congress

	Ledbetter Vote	Ledbetter Co-sponsor	PFA Vote	PFA Co-sponsor	% Support
Neal (D-2)	+	-	+	-	50
Olver (D-1)	+	+	+	+	100
Tierney (D-6)	+	+	+	+	100
Tsongas (D-5)	+	+	+	+	100
Michigan					
Camp (R-4)	-	-	-	-	0
Conyers (D-14)	+	+	+	+	100
Dingell (D-15)	+	+	+	+	100
Ehlers (R-3)	-	-	-	-	0
Hoekstra (R-2)	-	-	-	-	0
Kildee (D-5)	+	+	+	+	100
Kilpatrick (D-13)	+	-	+	-	50
Levin (D-12)	+	+	+	+	100
McCotter (R-11)	-	-	-	-	0
Miller (R-10)	-	-	-	-	0
Peters (D-9)	+	+	+	+	100
Rogers (R-8)	-	-	-	-	0
Schauer (D-7)	+	-	+	-	50
Stupak (D-1)	+	+	+	+	100
Upton (R-6)	-	-	-	-	0
Minnesota					
Bachmann (R-6)	-	-	-	-	0
Ellison (D-5)	+	+	+	+	100
Kline (R-2)	-	-	-	-	0
McCollum (D-4)	+	+	+	+	100
Oberstar (D-8)	+	+	+	+	100
Paulsen (R-3)	-	-	-	-	0
Peterson (D-7)	+	-	+	+	75
Walz (D-1)	+	+	+	+	100
Mississippi					
Childers (D-1)	-	-	+	-	25
Harper (R-3)	-	-	-	-	0
Taylor (D-4)	+	-	+	-	50
Thompson (D-2)	+	+	+	+	100
Missouri					
Akin (R-2)	-	-	-	-	0
Blunt (R-7)	-	-	-	-	0
Carnahan (D-3)	+	+	+	+	100
Clay (D-1)	+	+	+	+	100
Cleaver (D-5)	+	+	+	+	100
Emerson (R-8)	-	-	-	-	0
Graves (R-6)	-	-	-	-	0
Luetkemeyer (R-9)	-	-	-	-	0
Skelton (D-4)	+	+	+	+	100
Montana					
Rehberg (R-MT)	-	-	-	-	0
Nebraska					
Fortenberry (R-1)	-	-	-	-	0
Smith (R-3)	-	-	-	-	0
Terry (R-2)	-	-	-	-	0
Nevada					
Berkley (D-1)	+	+	+	+	100
Heller (R-2)	-	-	-	-	0
Titus (D-3)	+	+	+	+	100

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Votes and Co-sponsorships
in the 111th Congress

	Ledbetter Vote	Ledbetter Co-sponsor	PFA Vote	PFA Co-sponsor	% Support
New Hampshire					
Hodes (D-2)	+	+	+	+	100
Shea-Porter (D-1)	+	+	+	+	100
New Jersey					
Adler (D-3)	+	+	+	+	100
Andrews (D-1)	+	+	+	+	100
Frelinghuysen (R-11)	-	-	-	-	0
Garrett (R-5)	-	-	-	-	0
Holt (D-12)	+	+	+	+	100
Lance (R-7) ⁹	-	-	-	-	0
LoBiondo (R-2)	-	-	-	-	0
Pallone (D-6)	+	+	+	+	100
Pascarella (D-8)	+	+	+	+	100
Payne (D-10)	+	+	+	+	100
Rothman (D-9)	+	+	+	+	100
Sires (D-13)	+	+	+	+	100
Smith (R-4)	+	-	+	-	50
New Mexico					
Heinrich (D-1)	+	+	+	+	100
Lujan (D-3)	+	+	+	+	100
Teague (D-2)	+	+	+	+	100
New York					
Ackerman (D-5)	+	+	+	+	100
Arcuri (D-24)	+	+	+	+	100
Bishop (D-1)	+	+	+	+	100
Clarke (D-11)	+	+	+	+	100
Crowley (D-7)	+	-	+	-	50
Engel (D-17)	+	+	+	+	100
Gillibrand (D-20) ¹⁰	+	+	+	+	100
Hall (D-19)	+	+	+	+	100
Higgins (D-27)	+	+	+	+	100
Hinchey (D-22)	+	+	+	+	100
Israel (D-2)	+	+	+	+	100
King (R-3)	-	-	-	-	0
Lee (R-26)	-	-	-	-	0
Lowe (D-18)	+	+	+	+	100
Maffei (D-25)	+	+	+	+	100
Maloney (D-14)	+	+	+	+	100
Massa (D-29) ¹¹	+	+	+	+	100
McCarthy (D-4)	+	+	+	+	100
McHugh (R-23) ¹²	-	-	-	-	0
McMahon (D-13)	+	+	+	+	100
Meeks (D-6)	+	-	+	-	50
Murphy (D-20) ¹⁰					N/A
Nadler (D-8)	+	+	+	+	100
Owens (D-23) ¹²					N/A
Rangel (D-15)	+	+	+	+	100
Serrano (D-16)	+	+	+	+	100
Slaughter (D-28)	+	+	+	+	100
Tonko (D-21)	+	-	+	-	50
Towns (D-10)	+	+	+	+	100
Velazquez (D-12)	+	+	+	+	100
Weiner (D-9)	+	+	+	+	100

9. Leonard Lance (R-NJ) voted in support of House passage of the Senate version of the Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act (S. 181) on Jan. 27, 2009 (roll call #37). He originally voted against the House version of the bill on Jan. 9, 2009; this is the bill scored by AAUW.

10. Kirsten Gillibrand (D-NY) resigned Jan. 26, 2009, to fill the Senate seat formerly held by Hillary Clinton (D-NY). Scott Murphy (D-NY) won the March 31, 2009, special election to serve the remainder of Gillibrand's term.

11. Eric Massa (D-NY) resigned March 9, 2010. Tom Reed (R-NY) was elected Nov. 2, 2010, to fill the seat.

12. John McHugh (R-NY) resigned Sept. 21, 2009, to become secretary of the army. On Nov. 6, 2009, Bill Owens (D-NY) was sworn in after winning the special election.

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Votes and Co-sponsorships
in the 111th Congress

	Ledbetter Vote	Ledbetter Co-sponsor	PFA Vote	PFA Co-sponsor	% Support
North Carolina					
Butterfield (D-1)	+	+	+	+	100
Coble (R-6)	-	-	-	-	0
Etheridge (D-2)	+	-	+	-	50
Foxx (R-5)	-	-	-	-	0
Jones (R-3)	-	-	-	-	0
Kissell (D-8)	+	-	+	-	50
McHenry (R-10)	-	-	-	-	0
McIntyre (D-7)	+	-	+	-	50
Miller (D-13)	+	+	+	+	100
Myrick (R-9)	-	-	-	-	0
Price (D-4)	+	+	+	+	100
Shuler (D-11)	+	-	+	+	75
Watt (D-12)	+	+	+	+	100
North Dakota					
Pomeroy (D-ND)	+	+	+	+	100
Ohio					
Austria (R-7)	-	-	-	-	0
Bocchieri (D-16)	+	+	+	+	100
Boehner (R-8)	-	-	-	-	0
Driehaus (D-1)	+	+	+	+	100
Fudge (D-11)	+	+	+	+	100
Jordan (R-4)	-	-	-	-	0
Kaptur (D-9)	+	+	+	+	100
Kilroy (D-15)	+	+	+	+	100
Kucinich (D-10)	+	+	+	+	100
LaTourette (R-14)	-	-	-	-	0
Latta (R-5)	-	-	-	-	0
Ryan (D-17)	+	+	+	+	100
Schmidt (R-2)	-	-	-	-	0
Space (D-18)	+	-	+	-	50
Sutton (D-13)	+	+	+	+	100
Tiberi (R-12)	-	-	-	-	0
Turner (R-3)	-	-	-	-	0
Wilson (D-6)	+	-	+	-	50
Oklahoma					
Boren (D-2)	-	-	+	-	25
Cole (R-4)	-	-	-	-	0
Fallin (R-5)	-	-	-	-	0
Lucas (R-3)	-	-	-	-	0
Sullivan (R-1)	-	-	-	-	0
Oregon					
Blumenauer (D-3)	+	+	+	+	100
DeFazio (D-4)	+	+	+	+	100
Schrader (D-5)	+	-	+	-	50
Walden (R-2)	-	-	-	-	0
Wu (D-1)	+	+	+	+	100
Pennsylvania					
Altmire (D-4)	+	-	+	-	50
Brady (D-1)	+	+	+	+	100
Carney (D-10)	+	-	+	-	50
Critz (D-12) ¹³					N/A
Dahlkemper (D-3)	+	+	+	+	100
Dent (R-15)	-	-	+	-	25
Doyle (D-14)	+	+	+	+	100

13. John Murtha (D-PA) passed away on Feb. 8, 2010. Mark Critz (D-PA) won the special election on May 18, 2010.

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Votes and Co-sponsorships
in the 111th Congress

	Ledbetter Vote	Ledbetter Co-sponsor	PFA Vote	PFA Co-sponsor	% Support
Fattah (D-2)	+	+	+	+	100
Gerlach (R-6)	-	-	+	-	25
Holden (D-17)	+	-	+	-	50
Kanjorski (D-11)	+	-	+	-	50
Murphy, P. (D-8)	+	+	+	+	100
Murphy, T. (R-18)	-	-	-	-	0
Murtha (D-12) ¹³	+	+	+	+	100
Pitts (R-16)	-	-	-	-	0
Platts (R-19)	-	-	-	-	0
Schwartz (D-13)	+	+	+	+	100
Sestak (D-7)	+	+	+	+	100
Shuster (R-9)	-	-	-	-	0
Thompson (R-5)	-	-	-	-	0
Rhode Island					
Kennedy (D-1)	+	+	+	+	100
Langevin (D-2)	+	+	+	+	100
South Carolina					
Barrett (R-3)	-	-	-	-	0
Brown (R-1)	-	-	-	-	0
Clyburn (D-6)	+	+	+	+	100
Inglis (R-4)	-	-	-	-	0
Spratt (D-5)	+	-	+	-	50
Wilson (R-2)	-	-	-	-	0
South Dakota					
Herseth Sandlin (D-SD)	-	-	-	-	0
Tennessee					
Blackburn (R-7)	-	-	-	-	0
Cohen (D-9)	+	+	+	+	100
Cooper (D-5)	+	+	+	+	100
Davis (D-4)	+	-	+	-	50
Duncan (R-2)	-	-	-	-	0
Gordon (D-6)	+	-	+	-	50
Roe (R-1)	-	-	-	-	0
Tanner (D-8)	+	-	+	-	50
Wamp (R-3)	-	-	-	-	0
Texas					
Barton (R-6)	-	-	-	-	0
Brady (R-8)	-	-	-	-	0
Burgess (R-26)	-	-	-	-	0
Carter (R-31)	-	-	-	-	0
Conaway (R-11)	-	-	-	-	0
Cuellar (D-28)	+	-	+	-	50
Culberson (R-7)	-	-	-	-	0
Doggett (D-25)	+	+	+	+	100
Edwards (D-17)	+	-	+	+	75
Gohmert (R-1)	-	-	-	-	0
Gonzalez (D-20)	+	+	+	+	100
Granger (R-12)	-	-	-	-	0
Green, A. (D-9)	+	+	+	+	100
Green, G. (D-29)	+	+	+	+	100
Hall (R-4)	-	-	-	-	0
Hensarling (R-5)	-	-	-	-	0
Hinojosa (D-15)	+	+	+	+	100
Jackson Lee (D-18)	+	+	+	+	100
Johnson, E. (D-30)	+	+	+	+	100

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Votes and Co-sponsorships
in the 111th Congress

	Ledbetter Vote	Ledbetter Co-sponsor	PFA Vote	PFA Co-sponsor	% Support
Johnson, S. (R-3)	-	-	-	-	0
Marchant (R-24)	-	-	-	-	0
McCaul (R-10)	-	-	-	-	0
Neugebauer (R-19)	-	-	-	-	0
Olson (R-22)	-	-	-	-	0
Ortiz (D-27)	+	+	+	+	100
Paul (R-14)	-	-	-	-	0
Poe (R-2)	-	-	-	-	0
Reyes (D-16)	+	+	+	+	100
Rodriguez (D-23)	+	+	+	+	100
Sessions (R-32)	-	-	-	-	0
Smith (R-21)	-	-	-	-	0
Thornberry (R-13)	-	-	-	-	0
Utah					
Bishop (R-1)	-	-	-	-	0
Chaffetz (R-3)	-	-	-	-	0
Matheson (D-2)	+	-	+	-	50
Vermont					
Welch (D-VT)	+	+	+	+	100
Virginia					
Boucher (D-9)	-	+	-	+	100
Cantor (R-7)	-	-	-	-	0
Connolly (D-11)	+	+	+	+	100
Forbes (R-4)	-	-	-	-	0
Goodlatte (R-6)	-	-	-	-	0
Moran (D-8)	+	+	+	+	100
Nye (D-2)	+	+	+	+	100
Perriello (D-5)	+	+	+	+	100
Scott (D-3)	+	+	+	+	100
Wittman (R-1)	-	-	-	-	0
Wolf (R-10)	-	-	-	-	0
Washington					
Baird (D-3)	-	+	-	+	100
Dicks (D-6)	+	+	+	+	100
Hastings (R-4)	-	-	-	-	0
Inslee (D-1)	+	-	+	-	50
Larsen (D-2)	+	+	+	+	100
McDermott (D-7)	+	+	+	+	100
McMorris Rodgers (R-5)	-	-	-	-	0
Reichert (R-8)	-	-	+	-	25
Smith (D-9)	+	-	+	-	50
West Virginia					
Capito (R-2)	-	-	-	-	0
Mollohan (D-1)	+	-	+	-	50
Rahall (D-3)	+	-	+	-	50
Wisconsin					
Baldwin (D-2)	+	+	+	+	100
Kagen (D-8)	-	+	-	+	100
Kind (D-3)	+	+	+	+	100
Moore (D-4)	-	+	+	+	100
Obey (D-7)	+	+	+	+	100
Petri (R-6)	-	-	-	-	0
Ryan (R-1)	-	-	-	-	0
Sensenbrenner (R-5)	-	-	-	-	0
Wyoming					
Lummis (R-WY)	-	-	-	-	0

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



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ACTION FUND

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