

AAUW Action Fund

Congressional Voting Record

114th Congress (January 2015–August 2016)



AAUW Action Fund Congressional Voting Record

114TH CONGRESS (JANUARY 2015–AUGUST 2016)

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 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.

USING THE VOTING RECORD

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

- Refer to information in the voting record during community issue forums 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 the hashtag [#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. A legislator's final score is calculated from the votes and co-sponsorships for which she or he was present.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

AAUW thanks everyone who made this *AAUW Action Fund Congressional Voting Record* possible, especially Lisa Maatz, Erin Prangle, Anne Hedgepeth, Amy Becker, Elizabeth Holden, Kate Nielson, Dylan Kama, Pamela Yuen, Katie Simon, Hamna Ahmad, Colleen Reynolds, Allie Bice, Kathryn Bibler, Allison VanKanegan, and Morgan Wootten.

114TH CONGRESS (JANUARY 2015–AUGUST 2016)



AAUW entered the 114th Congress with a critical agenda: to focus on the needs of women and girls through bipartisan action. However, the Republican-controlled House and Senate had other plans. Given the legislative gridlock that has shadowed President Barack Obama's presidency, it is perhaps no surprise that this Congress struggled to reach agreement on even the most basic, constitutionally prescribed legislative duties like passing a budget or confirming a nominee for the U.S. Supreme Court. On Capitol Hill, the anticipated end of the president's second term only heightened the partisan acrimony that so often stalls any public policy progress.

FROM BOURBON SUMMIT TO COLD WAR

In November 2014, after the Republican Party took control over both the House and the Senate, Obama joked that he “would enjoy a Kentucky bourbon” with the incoming Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell (R-KY).¹ In order to “get stuff done,” the president said he would spend a lot of time with McConnell and then-House Speaker John Boehner (R-OH) and vowed to work with the new Congress.² The “Bourbon Summit,” as the press coined it, never materialized. By the end of the 114th Congress, the media openly characterized Obama and McConnell's icy relationship as a “cold war.”³

In the House, Boehner had his own problems. In September 2015, facing ideological challenges and procedural obstacles from his own party's “Freedom Caucus,” better known as the Tea Party, Boehner resigned midterm after 24 years in the House and five years as speaker. Rep. Paul Ryan (R-WI) eventually took on the speakership by striking a deal with the powerful right wing of the party. Ryan, who was former Massachusetts Gov. Mitt Romney's GOP running mate against President Obama and Vice President Joe Biden, had vocally opposed much of the president's agenda in the 2012 campaign. It would be several months into his speakership before Ryan would meet with Obama in person, and no one expected the two to put their ideological differences aside and reach common ground.

Several other high-profile partisan disagreements arose between rank-and-file members in both the Senate and House, intensified by the looming 2016 presidential election. By mid-2014, five senators were actively campaigning for president and making concerted efforts to distinguish themselves from the establishment. Whether it was Sen. Ted Cruz (R-TX) “going to war” with his fellow Republicans for being too soft on immigration or Planned Parenthood⁴ or Sen. Bernie Sanders (I-VT) railing against the Democratic Party for “abandoning” the middle class,⁵ the senators' preoccupation with anti-Washington sentiment eclipsed their interest in pursuing the compromises necessary to get legislation passed.

¹Barron-Lopez, L. (November 5, 2014). Obama: I'd “enjoy a Kentucky bourbon with McConnell.” *The Hill*. www.thehill.com/homenews/administration/223091-obama-id-enjoy-a-kentucky-bourbon-with-mcconnell.

²Ibid.

³Carroll, J. (June 22, 2016). The Obama-McConnell cold war. *U.S. News*. www.usnews.com/opinion/articles/2016-06-22/the-obama-mcconnell-relationship-demonstrates-washington-gridlock.

⁴Phillips, A. (December 22, 2015). 5 times Ted Cruz went to war with the Republican establishment. *Washington Post*. www.washingtonpost.com/news/the-fix/wp/2015/12/22/5-times-ted-cruz-went-to-war-with-the-republican-establishment.

⁵Fowler, R. (July 12, 2016). 4 ways Bernie Sanders changed the Democratic Party. *The Hill*. thehill.com/blogs/pundits-blog/presidential-campaign/287362-4-ways-bernie-sanders-changed-the-democratic-party.

THE FIRST SESSION: LEADERSHIP TURMOIL IN A DISTRACTED CONGRESS

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. For example, attempts to repeal, defund, or delay the implementation of the Affordable Care Act have become so frequent that the Congressional Research Service issued a report tracking the sheer number of bills introduced.⁶ The House has voted to weaken or eliminate the ACA 80 times since its passage in 2010,⁷ despite early indicators of a successful rollout—under the ACA, the uninsured rate among women decreased from 19.3 percent to 10.8 percent, with 6.8 million women and girls taking advantage of the health insurance marketplace and Medicaid expansions.⁸ Additionally, an estimated 55.6 million women with private insurance no longer had to pay out-of-pocket deductibles or costs for preventive services, including birth control.

Despite these positive results, in January 2016 the House and Senate passed a reconciliation bill that would have repealed several key provisions of the ACA and defunded Planned Parenthood. Obama vetoed the bill, and the House failed to override the veto. After the president vetoed the legislation, Ryan quickly predicted that similar legislation to end “Obamacare” would be reintroduced during the next Congress and signed into law if a Republican president is elected.

The 114th Congress also established select committees that generated much partisan rhetoric but few concrete legislative results. In July 2015, videos purporting to implicate Planned Parenthood in the illegal sale of fetal tissue roused extremist anti-choice members of Congress, who initiated numerous votes to defund Planned Parenthood. The one vote that reached the president’s desk was vetoed.⁹ Planned Parenthood denied the allegations, and the videos were ultimately discredited. In another attack on the women’s health

organization, Rep. Marsha Blackburn (R-TN) led a House Select Investigative Panel on Infant Lives, commonly known as the Planned Parenthood Committee. Democrats were quick to dismiss the inquiry as an overly politicized panel that would waste taxpayer dollars and congressional time. In July 2016, the select committee released an interim report but had not found any proof that Planned Parenthood was selling or buying fetal tissue illegally despite months of investigation and subpoenas. A final report is due in December 2016, but a growing chorus of opponents is calling for the committee to be disbanded due to the lack of concrete findings.

Also during the first session, Democratic presidential nominee and former Secretary of State Hillary Clinton became a target on Capitol Hill. Ten separate committees held 33 hearings about Clinton’s handling of the 2012 terrorist attack at the American diplomatic compound in Benghazi, Libya, where U.S. Ambassador J. Christopher Stevens and others died.¹⁰ Much of the discussion focused on security issues, after the committee heard of Clinton’s decision while she was secretary of state to use a private e-mail server for official business and, possibly, classified correspondence. The House Select Committee on Benghazi, led by Rep. Trey Gowdy (R-SC), issued its final report in June 2016 and found no evidence of wrongdoing by Clinton.¹¹ The committee has been widely criticized for taking more than two years and an estimated \$7 million to complete its investigation.¹² The findings also fueled the Democrats’ argument that the committee was a tool created primarily to damage Clinton’s presidential prospects.

Two pieces of legislation stand out as hard-won bipartisan successes in the first session: the Every Student Succeeds Act and the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015. By scrapping No Child Left Behind and compromising on a final bill, Sens. Lamar Alexander (R-TN) and Patty Murray (D-WA) and Reps. John Kline (R-MN) and Bobby Scott (D-VA) accomplished much of their work through a closed process. The bill maintained requirements for college- or career-aligned

⁶Redhead, S., and Kinzer, J. (February 5, 2016). Legislative actions to repeal, defund, or delay the Affordable Care Act. *Congressional Research Service*. www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R43289.pdf.

⁷Narea, N. (July 13, 2016). Repeal. Defund. Repeat. *Politico*. www.politico.com/agenda/story/2016/07/full-obamacare-timeline-000155.

⁸Simmons, A., et al. (June 14, 2016). *The Affordable Care Act: Promoting Better Health for Women*. Department of Health and Human Services Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation. aspe.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/205066/ACAWomenHealthIssueBrief.pdf.

⁹Harris, G. (January 8, 2016). Obama vetoes bill to repeal health law and end Planned Parenthood funding. *New York Times*. www.nytimes.com/2016/01/09/us/politics/obama-vetoes-bill-to-repeal-health-law-and-end-planned-parenthood-funding.html.

¹⁰Benghazi Research Center. (2016). *Benghazi by the Numbers*. benghazicommittee.com/benghazi-by-the-numbers.

¹¹Herszenhorn, D. (June 28, 2016). House Benghazi report finds no new evidence of wrongdoing by Hillary Clinton. *New York Times*. www.nytimes.com/2016/06/29/us/politics/hillary-clinton-benghazi.html.

¹²Ibid.

state standards, statewide annual assessments, disaggregated student test scores, and goals for improving achievement and high school graduation rates. But, in a compromise to states' rights activists, the states would face no consequences for failing to meet these standards once the state plan is approved. 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. Unfortunately, the amendment failed to move forward on a procedural vote. (See the Murphy Accountability Amendment description in the following section.) Still, Obama called the passage of the Every Student Succeeds Act a bipartisan "Christmas miracle" during the bill signing in December 2015.

Another legislative miracle of sorts was the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015. Not for the first time, the country was facing dramatic cuts under the budget gimmick known as the sequester, which arbitrarily set funding limits by making cuts to all programs across the board. The budget that passed under the previous sequester hurt programs ranging from education to public health. Quickly approaching the annual deadline to fund the government and keep the lights on, then-Speaker Boehner worked directly with the Senate and the White House to write and pass the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015. The two-year agreement increased spending by \$80 billion over two years, reserving an additional \$32 billion increase for an emergency war fund while raising the nation's debt limit. Obama signed the act the day before the deadline. However, congressional spending bills for all federal agencies were once again consolidated into an omnibus (a comprehensive funding bill) that included a bill to extend popular tax cuts and credits. 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 roll-call votes on significant individual proposals.

Meanwhile, legislation that could help U.S. students and working families languished. The reintroduction of the Paycheck Fairness Act, a longstanding policy priority for AAUW, was bittersweet because its sponsor and longtime champion for women's issues, Sen. Barbara Mikulski (D-MD), announced her retirement at the end of the 114th Congress.

In addition, the House and Senate continued to tiptoe around reauthorizing the Higher Education Act. A reauthorization would help update the federal financial aid system, improve critical programs like the Child Care Access Means Parents in School program, and take next steps on reducing campus sexual violence. While AAUW applauds the continued implementation of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act's 2013 amendments to the Clery Act to help end campus sexual assault, we have called for action on next steps such as the Hold Accountable and Lend Transparency (HALT) on Campus Sexual Violence Act and the Survivor Outreach and Support (SOS) Campus Act. In fall 2015, AAUW Vice President of Government Relations and Advocacy Lisa Maatz testified about these and other bills 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.¹³

The Senate also continued to obstruct critical executive and judicial nominations, including a confirmation vote for Loretta Lynch, Obama's pick to succeed Attorney General Eric Holder. In April 2015, 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.¹⁴

THE SECOND SESSION: UNPRECEDENTED RANCOR IN AN ELECTION YEAR

In January 2016, Obama's final State of the Union address urged politicians to work across the partisan divide and not fall prey to fearmongering. In a poignant moment, the president admitted, "It's one of the few regrets of my presidency—that the rancor and suspicion between the parties has gotten worse instead of better."

The president's speech also referenced another factor in congressional inefficiency: the official opening of the 2016 presidential election. Four of the senators at that State of the Union would be on the Iowa caucus ballot. Sen. Lindsay Graham (R-SC) would have been the fifth but dropped out

¹³Maatz, L. (September 10, 2015). Testimony of Lisa M. Maatz, vice president of government relations, American Association of University Women (AAUW). House Committee on Education and the Workforce Subcommittee on Higher Education and Workforce Training. edworkforce.house.gov/uploadedfiles/testimony_maatz.pdf.

¹⁴Saenz, A. (April 23, 2015). Senate confirms Loretta Lynch as attorney general 166 days after nomination. *ABC News*. www.abcnews.go.com/Politics/senate-confirms-loretta-lynch-attorney-general-166-days/story?id=30527905.

of the race just a few weeks earlier.

Yet despite very public disagreements with members of Congress on legislation, Obama has vetoed only 10 bills in his presidency, putting him on a path to having the fewest vetoes of any president who served more than one term since Andrew Jackson (eight vetoes).¹⁵ Eight of the 10 vetoes, notably, have occurred during the 114th Congress, and none of the vetoes have been overridden by Congress.¹⁶

For example, in June 2016, the president vetoed legislation that would have nullified the U.S. Department of Labor's final conflict-of-interest rule for retirement investors. The fiduciary rule requires financial advisers providing retirement investment advice to follow a fiduciary standard that puts customers' interests before their own, as opposed to the current, looser suitability standard that allowed brokers to make recommendations deemed "suitable," but not necessarily in the best interest of their client.¹⁷ The House tried and failed to override the veto, a vote that requires a two-thirds majority. AAUW issued a statement in support of the rule to update and strengthen protections for people saving for retirement—especially women, who are vulnerable to retirement insecurity thanks to the gender pay gap and to women's overrepresentation in part-time positions and jobs that do not offer retirement plans. By requiring financial advisers to provide advice that puts the client's best interests ahead of the adviser's own profits, this commonsense rule will save women and their families billions of dollars in fees nationally every year.¹⁸

This override vote occurred while debates raged on another of the White House's signature policies: gun control. In a rare move, dozens of House members staged a pre-recess Democratic sit-in over gun control and chanted, "No bill, no break."¹⁹ Civil rights icon Rep. John Lewis (D-GA) led the 25-hour sit-in to protest the failure of the chamber to take a vote on pending gun control legislation. When House cameras shut off C-SPAN coverage of the sit-in, members broke

House rules by using technology and social media to live-stream the protest. Sen. Susan Collins (R-ME) attempted to broker a compromise by pressing for legislation to prevent guns from getting into the hands of people on two U.S. government terrorism watch lists, but this proposal failed.²⁰ The House adjourned early for recess, with Democrats vowing to continue the sit-in when Congress returned in July. Speaker Ryan called the sit-in a "publicity stunt" that undermined the basic institutions of government. Ultimately, no gun control legislation passed, but tension between lawmakers remained high going into the August recess.

Obama's executive and judicial branch nominees continued to face historic confirmation delays as the Republican-led Senate leveraged its constitutional duty to provide "advice and consent" against a lame-duck president. In February AAUW joined the nation in mourning the passing of U.S. Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia, who had helped shaped the course of American jurisprudence for nearly 30 years. Almost immediately, Senate Majority Leader McConnell, who sets the Senate voting schedule, announced that the Senate would not confirm a new justice until after the 2016 election. Within a matter of days, all 11 Republican members of the Senate Judiciary Committee had signed a letter pledging not to hold hearings on any replacement for Scalia until a new president is inaugurated. "Presidents have a right to nominate, just as the Senate has its constitutional right to provide or withhold consent. In this case, the Senate will withhold it," McConnell said.²¹

Obama spent 32 days vetting potential candidates to fill the seat. Although progressives reportedly advised him to nominate a member of a racial minority or a more activist liberal, the president instead nominated Merrick Garland, chief judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. Many believed that Garland, viewed as a moderate judge, would face a smoother confirmation than a more liberal judge in an already hostile Senate Judiciary Committee. No stranger to the nomination process, Gar-

¹⁵U.S. Senate. *Summary of Bills Vetoed, 1789–Present*. www.senate.gov/reference/Legislation/Vetoes/vetoCounts.htm.

¹⁶Ibid.

¹⁷Lazaroff, P. (April 6, 2016). The difference between fiduciary and suitability standards. *Forbes*. www.forbes.com/sites/peterlazaroff/2016/04/06/the-difference-between-fiduciary-and-suitability-standards/#474b7a3835bf.

¹⁸U.S. Department of Labor, Employee Benefits Security Administration. (2015). *Department of Labor Proposes Rule to Address Conflicts of Interest in Retirement Advice, Saving Middle-Class Families Billions of Dollars Every Year*. www.dol.gov/ebsa/newsroom/fsconflictofinterest.html.

¹⁹Gangitano, A., and McPherson, L. (June 22, 2016). Key moments in the House sit-in on guns. *Roll Call*. www.rollcall.com/news/politics/timeline-house-democratic-sit-guns.

²⁰Cowan, R. and Cornwell, S. (June 24, 2016). Latest gun control bid falters in Congress, Democrat sit-in ends. *Reuters*. www.reuters.com/article/us-florida-shooting-guns-sit-in-idUSKCN0Z9iZS.

²¹DeBonis, M. and Kane, P. (February 23, 2016). Republicans vow no hearings and no votes for Obama's Supreme Court pick. *Washington Post*. www.washingtonpost.com/news/powerpost/wp/2016/02/23/key-senate-republicans-say-no-hearings-for-supreme-court-nominee.

land had received bipartisan support during his 1997 confirmation to the D.C. Circuit, when several Republican senators voted to confirm him. In 2010, in fact, Senate Judiciary Committee member Sen. Oran Hatch (R-UT) had said there was “no question” Garland could be confirmed if nominated for the Supreme Court when there was a vacancy.²²

Nevertheless, the nomination did not proceed smoothly. In late July 2016 Senate Judiciary Chair Charles E. Grassley (R-IA) said the judicial confirmation process would shut down for the rest of the summer, making a hearing unlikely before the presidential election.²³ Although the long-term impact of this delay is debated, the U.S. Supreme Court has taken up fewer cases than average since Scalia’s death. Additionally, none of the cases accepted for the new term beginning in October are as controversial as cases have been in recent years. One explanation for this smaller, less controversial docket of cases is due to the eight-member court that does not want to hand down unclear, ideologically divided split decisions.

The Senate did confirm John King Jr., Obama’s nominee to replace Arne Duncan as secretary of education. King served as the acting secretary after Duncan stepped down at the end of 2015. During the hearings, King was questioned on subjects such as student loans, K–12 public schools, and the department’s role in addressing campus sexual assault. Sen. James Lankford (R-OK) in particular expressed concern that the department had overstepped its bounds by pushing colleges and universities to investigate sexual assault complaints. Seven Republicans joined Democrats in voting 49–40 in favor of King’s confirmation, but the fight over the secretary’s role in enforcing Title IX continues.

The Scholarships for Opportunity and Results (SOAR) Act, a bill strongly opposed by AAUW because it provides federal funding through vouchers for private schools in the District of Columbia, was eventually reauthorized in this session of Congress—but not before it took several public hits. A longtime personal legislative priority for then-Speaker Boehner, the D.C. voucher bill was expected to sail smoothly through the Senate after it passed the House easily

in November 2015.²⁴ But the bill was stopped by the Senate committee at the last minute because Sen. Claire McCaskill (D-MO) and others raised concerns that it failed to protect federal civil rights, such as those guaranteed by Title IX, Title IV of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Individuals with Disabilities Act, Titles II and III of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, and more. Thwarted, proponents of the bill inserted the reauthorization into the Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, which was passed by the House and still awaits action in the Senate as this publication went to press. AAUW joined more than 50 groups in opposing reauthorization of the D.C. voucher program because we maintain that public funds should be spent on public schools, not private schools.

Congress’ bipartisan budget agreement in the first session (the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015) set spending levels through September 30, 2017, theoretically making it easier for Congress to pass annual funding bills through the beginning of the next president’s term. However, appropriations bills continued to be laden with ideological riders, slowing down the regular process considerably.

At the start of what should have been a smooth fiscal year 2016, Congress passed a government-wide omnibus bill that was signed into law on December 18, 2015. Hopes in Congress for a regularly moving appropriations bills process fell flat as Republican appropriators debated whether they would adhere to the spending amounts in the bipartisan budget and how to attach ideological riders to every appropriations bill considered in either chamber. Both the House and the Senate saw bitter floor fights over amendments aiming to strip the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) individuals; block critical regulations; and take steps on gun control measures. As this publication went to press, Congress was still debating how to ensure that the federal government will be funded in the coming year.

²²Calan, P. et al. (March 16, 2016). Merrick Garland, Obama’s Supreme Court pick, gives GOP a headache. *CNN*. www.cnn.com/2016/03/16/opinions/merrick-garland-supreme-court-obama-opinion-roundup.

²³Ferguson, H. (June 14, 2016). Grassley to shut down judicial confirmation process. *Roll Call*. www.rollcall.com/news/policy/grassley-to-shut-down-judicial-confirmation-process.

²⁴Severns, M. (October 21, 2015). Boehner’s last fight with Obama. *Politico*. www.politico.com/story/2015/10/john-boehner-vouchers-education-schools-republicans-214984.

PROGRESS ON LEGISLATION BENEFITING WOMEN

Despite delays elsewhere in Congress, a few pieces of legislation supporting women passed easily. And new legislation was introduced that would support the work of Title IX coordinators in the states; advance opportunities for women in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM); and continue the fight to pass the Equal Rights Amendment.

Congress took less than six months to introduce and pass legislation restoring the rights of veteran Women Airforce Service Pilots (WASPs) to have their ashes laid to rest in Arlington National Cemetery. After the Army changed its policy on including WASPs in the cemetery at the beginning of 2016, Sens. Joni Ernst (R-IA) and Barbara Mikulski (D-MD) and Reps. Martha McSally (R-AZ) and Susan Davis (D-CA) introduced legislation to return the right to these courageous servicewomen. In May 2016, the legislation passed both chambers unanimously.

In 2015, Reps. Jackie Speier (D-CA) and Linda Sanchez (D-CA) and Sen. Patrick Leahy (D-VT) introduced resolutions calling for the international soccer organization FIFA to implement pay equity. Currently, women's World Cup champions are paid significantly less than the men's team players. The women players allege that they were paid just 40 percent of what the U.S. men's national team members were paid over the same period of time, despite the women's team winning the 2015 World Cup. The U.S. Soccer Federation currently pays a male player \$5,000 for a loss in a friendly exhibition match and up to \$17,625 for a win against a top opponent. A female player, however, receives just \$1,350 per match—and only when the team wins. The initial resolutions failed, but a similar Senate resolution introduced by Sen. Patty Murray (D-WA) passed in May 2016. The resolution cannot compel FIFA to pay female players as much as men, but it does heighten public pressure on the soccer federation to do so.

In other good news for women and girls, the Patsy T. Mink Gender Equity in Education Act of 2016 (GEEA), bicameral legislation introduced by Sen. Mazie Hirono (D-HI) and Rep. Louise Slaughter (D-NY), would tackle sex discrimina-

tion in education by providing more resources, training, and technical assistance to schools that receive educational funding. GEEA would also establish an Office of Gender Equity in the U.S. Department of Education to coordinate activities within the department and among other federal agencies. Critically, GEEA would support the work of thousands of Title IX coordinators by providing annual training and competitive grants to K-12 schools, colleges, local educational agencies, or states to support their gender equity work and ensure compliance with Title IX.

Hirono also introduced the STEM Opportunities Act of 2016, companion legislation to Rep. Eddie Bernice Johnson's (D-TX) House legislation that would take meaningful steps toward advancing women and underrepresented groups in STEM fields. A critical factor in modernizing our country's workforce, the bill collects demographic information from federal agencies and higher education institutions in an effort to help identify best practices for breaking down barriers that impede individuals, specifically women and minorities, from advancing in STEM.

Shortly after the U.S. military opened all combat roles to women, the House and the Senate also seemed to be moving closer to requiring women to register for selective service and the military draft. The House had passed a favorable provision during committee consideration of the defense bill, but the provision was deliberately stripped prior to final vote on the floor.²⁵ The National Defense Authorization Act cleared through the Senate did include a provision that requires women to register for the military draft when they turn 18. These two bills must be reconciled in conference committee, but it is a step some members of Congress did not see coming: The measure's author, Rep. Duncan Hunter (R-CA), had cynically introduced the amendment hoping it would fail in an attempt to galvanize opposition to the Obama administration's decision to open all combat roles to women.²⁶

Every Congress, legislative champions offer bills to advance the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA), a proposed amendment to the U.S. Constitution that would expressly guarantee that equal rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged on account of sex. Members of the 114th Congress continued to advance the ERA using two different strategies.

²⁵Steinhauer, J. (June 15, 2016). Senate votes to require women to register for the draft. *New York Times*. www.nytimes.com/2016/06/15/us/politics/congress-women-military-draft.html.

²⁶Lloyd, A. (June 17, 2016). Registering women for draft continues unexpected progress in Congress. *Weekly Standard*. www.weeklystandard.com/registering-women-for-draft-continues-unexpected-progress-in-congress/article/2002904.

The “three-state strategy,” championed by Sen. Ben Cardin (D-MD) and Rep. Jackie Speier (D-CA), would remove the 1982 deadline for ratification by states. Alternatively, the traditional “start-over strategy,” advanced by Sen. Bob Menendez (D-NJ) and Rep. Carolyn Maloney (D-NY), would offer the text of the ERA as a new amendment to the U.S. Constitution that would then need to go through the full state ratification process. Regardless of the strategy, state action is essential; 15 states have yet to ratify this simple but crucial amendment. In 2016, ratification bills were introduced, but not passed, in state legislatures in Arizona, Florida, Illinois, Missouri, North Carolina, and Virginia. AAUW members continue to work in these and other statehouses to keep the momentum going.

Although this *Congressional Voting Record* covers activity up to August 2016, there is still much unfinished business in the 114th Congress. It remains to be seen whether federal spending bills will be passed or if there will be another continuing resolution to keep the government open. We still don’t know when the Senate will get around to confirmation hearings for Garland. And the window of opportunity has probably passed for many of the Obama administration’s goals, notably immigration reform and gun control legislation.

Heading into the home stretch of this turbulent 2016 election season, it is more important now than ever that AAUW members and other concerned citizens use this voting record to hold their senators and representatives accountable for their positions on AAUW’s priority issues. As we go to print, both parties have wrapped up their conventions and chosen their official nominees: Donald Trump and Gov. Mike Pence (R-IN) on the Republican ticket and former Secretary of State Hillary Clinton and Sen. Tim Kaine (D-VA) on the Democratic ticket. However, the theme coming out of both conventions seemed to be party disunity.

Several recent events portend that the discord between and within both major parties in this election season will lead to a challenging climate in the 115th Congress. Bernie Sanders, the Democratic runner-up with 13 million votes who was credited with creating a more progressive party platform, confirmed mere days after the convention that he will return to the Senate next year as an independent. “I was elected as an independent; I’ll stay two years more as an independent,”

Sanders said.²⁷ Many were shocked that Trump publicly played down his support for Speaker Ryan, and even said positive things about Ryan’s primary challenger, before begrudgingly endorsing the top House Republican.²⁸

From paychecks to paid leave, from access to reproductive health care to educational funding, there is so much at stake each time women head to the polls. Politicians and policy makers at all levels of government routinely make decisions about issues that directly affect women and their families. But more often than not, the conversation lacks women’s voices. To create real change, women must be part of the conversation, and the most powerful way to chime in is by casting ballots. We encourage you to use this voting record to help you better understand how politicians measure up when it comes to issues that matter to women and their families.

²⁷Klein, A. (July 28, 2016). Bernie Sanders quits the Democratic Party! WhorunsGov.com. *Washington Post*. www.whorunsgov.com/bernie-sanders-quits-democratic-party/04005.

²⁸Neidig, H. (August 5, 2016). Trump endorses Ryan after week of tension. thehill.com/blogs/ballot-box/presidential-races/290602-trump-endorses-ryan-after-week-of-tension.

VOTE DESCRIPTIONS

SENATE



ECONOMIC SECURITY

Paycheck Fairness Act (S. 862)

Sen. Barbara Mikulski (D-MD) introduced 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. The bill 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.²⁹ In 2014, women working full time in the United States typically were paid just 79 percent of what men were paid, a gap of 21 percent. The gap has narrowed since the 1970s, due largely to women's progress in education and workforce participation and to men's wages rising at a slower rate. But progress has stalled in recent years, and the pay gap is not likely to go away on its own. That is why we need the Paycheck Fairness Act, and why AAUW has urged senators to co-sponsor the bill.

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

Resolution of Disapproval on the Fiduciary Rule (H.J. Res. 88)

In spring 2016, Republicans in Congress continued efforts to block critical agency and White House initiatives. One tool Republican leaders have used is to pass a resolution of disapproval. After the U.S. Department of Labor finalized a set of regulations that would protect Americans who are making financial decisions about their retirement savings—referred to as the “fiduciary rule” or the “conflict of interest rule”—

both the House and the Senate passed a resolution to block the regulations from being implemented.

Continuing pay inequity results in women having less savings, lower Social Security benefits, and lower (if any) pension benefits, ultimately shortchanging their retirement savings. This is why it is imperative that women can trust their retirement savings to an adviser who puts the client's best interests ahead of profits. The DOL's commonsense rule to protect the interests of those investing in their retirements has the potential to save workers and their families billions of dollars in fees every year. With this new fiduciary rule, the DOL has provided another vital protection that can help working Americans not only plan for their retirement but also have the safeguards in place to protect their hard-earned savings.

The resolution passed the Senate by a simple majority (56-41) and moved to the president's desk, where it was vetoed.

A vote for this amendment is designated by a -. *Second Session Roll Call #84, May 24, 2016*

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 2015.

²⁹AAUW. (2016). *The Simple Truth about the Gender Pay Gap*. www.aauw.org/research/the-simple-truth-about-the-gender-pay-gap.

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 pleased 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 faced no consequences for failing to meet these standards. Murphy's amendment would have required state accountability systems to provide additional resources and support to (1) the bottom 5 percent of local public schools according to state assessments, (2) public high schools where two-thirds or less of students are graduating on time, and (3) any public school where economically disadvantaged, minority, or English language learner students or students with disabilities are not meeting state-set goals for achievement. Unfortunately, the amendment failed to move forward on a procedural vote (54-43).

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 AAUW's success in helping pass 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 immediate action 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.

The act would ensure that students have access to a confidential adviser on campus as a liaison to medical and counseling care. It would make sure that students know their legal rights both on campus and in the criminal justice system. In addition, the adviser established by the act would 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. This bill

would allow these schools to continue their work to support students while requiring schools that haven't done so 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)

Through much of the first session of the 114th Congress, Republicans coordinated an attack designed to build public support for ending government financial assistance to Planned Parenthood. 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.

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).³⁰

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 bipartisan legislation was introduced by Sens. John Cornyn (R-TX), Ron Wyden (D-OR), Mark Kirk (R-IL), and Amy Klobuchar (D-MN) on January 15, 2013. Trafficking affects hundreds of countries worldwide on every continent and on every economic level. Contrary to popular belief,

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

human trafficking also occurs domestically, and it is a growing problem for every U.S. state. Federal reports estimate that thousands of victims are trafficked into the United States annually, and many additional victims are trafficked within the country each year.³¹

The Justice for Victims of Human Trafficking 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

Women Airforce Service Pilot Arlington Inurnment Restoration Act (H.R. 4336)

Rep. Martha McSally (R-AZ) introduced this bill into the House, where it passed. It was considered in the Senate on May 10, 2016. Leading up to the act's consideration, a nearly identical proposal had been introduced and championed by Sens. Barbara Mikulski (D-MD) and Joni Ernst (R-IA), who led the charge to pass the legislation.

The Women Airforce Service Pilots (WASPs) flew for our country in World War II, and they deserve to be laid to rest among other patriots in Arlington National Cemetery. While this group of women pilots earned the Congressional Gold Medal, their inurnment rights had recently been put in jeopardy. The Women Airforce Service Pilot Arlington Inurnment Restoration Act reinstates inurnment rights for WASPs at Arlington National Cemetery.

The act was passed in the Senate by unanimous consent, which means that no senator objected to the bill's passage and there was no recorded roll call vote. The act was signed into law by President Barack Obama on May 20, 2016.

Agreement with the unanimous consent motion is indicated by a +. *Second Session Roll Call*, May 10, 2016

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.³² 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.³³ Most Americans want limits on individual contributions to political campaigns as well as limits on spending by outside groups on political advertising.³⁴

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 +.

³¹International Labour Organization. (June 2012). *New ILO Global Estimate of Forced Labour: 20.9 Million Victims*. www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/newsroom/news/WCMS_182109/lang-en/index.htm.

³²Center for Responsive Politics. (2014). *Outside Spending*. www.opensecrets.org/outsidespending/fes_summ.php.

³³Ibid.

³⁴Dutton, 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/

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 and 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 +.

Resolution of Disapproval on the Fiduciary Rule (H.J. Res. 88)

Rep. David “Phil” Roe (R-TN) introduced this resolution on April 19, 2016, following finalization of a set of new regulations from the U.S. Department of Labor to protect Americans who are making financial decisions about their retirement savings—referred to as the “fiduciary rule” or the “conflict of interest rule.” H.J. Res. 88 would block those regulations and continue a status quo where workers are subject to unscrupulous financial advisers.

Research shows that lower-income, financially unsophisticated retirement savers are most at risk of receiving investment recommendations that are not in their best interests. Often, those recommendations promote investment products with high costs, substandard features, elevated risks, or poor returns. While the financial adviser may make a substantial profit off these recommendations, the retirement saver pays a heavy price for nefarious investment advice, amounting to tens or even hundreds of thousands of dollars in lost retirement income.³⁵

The resolution passed the House by a vote of 234-183. The Senate subsequently passed the resolution by a simple majority and then H.J. Res. 88 moved to the president's desk, where it was vetoed. The House failed to override this veto, which requires a two-thirds majority, on June 22, 2016.

A vote against this resolution is designated by a +. *Second Session Roll Call #176*, April 28, 2016

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 minority, low-income, and underprivileged

³⁵U.S. Department of Labor. (2016). *Fact Sheet: Department of Labor Proposes Rule to Address Conflicts of Interest in Retirement Advice, Saving Middle-Class Families Billions of Dollars Every Year*. www.dol.gov/agencies/ebsa/about-ebsa/our-activities/resource-center/fact-sheets/dol-final-rule-to-address-conflicts-of-interest.

students 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 allow federal funds earmarked 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. 4901)

In September 2015, when then-Speaker John Boehner (R-OH) announced his retirement, the House of Representatives decided to fast-track legislation Boehner had long championed: the Scholarships for Opportunity and Results Reauthorization (SOAR) Act, which would expand federally funded private school vouchers for Washington, D.C. While the bill passed the House in 2015, the Senate did not move it forward. On April 12, 2016, Rep. Jason Chaffetz (R-UT) reintroduced the proposal with a new bill number, and the bill was considered and passed by the House later that month.

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.³⁶ 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.”³⁷

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 (224–181). As of press time, the program was not reauthorized, but it continues to be funded through annual appropriations, and Republican legislators continue to work to keep it going.

A vote for this bill is designated by a -. *Second Session Roll Call #179*, April 29, 2016

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. Research supported by the U.S. Department of Justice finds that around 20 percent of women are targets of attempted or completed sexual assault while they are college students.³⁸

The Hold Accountable and Lend Transparency (HALT) on Campus Sexual Violence 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 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)

In response to the highly political recent attacks on Planned Parenthood, House Republicans brought the Defund Planned Parenthood Act of 2015 to the floor in September 2015. The bill would strip Planned Parenthood’s federal funding in a coordinated effort to limit women’s access to health care.

³⁶Bowman, 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.

³⁷Wolf, 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.

³⁸Krebs, 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.

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 for those on federally funded health programs are met. Planned Parenthood is the main health care provider for many low-income women and women of color.

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 20 million people worldwide—including in the United States—into prostitution or involuntary labor. The International Labour Organization estimates that of those victims, 68 percent are trapped in forced labor, 55 percent are women and girls, and 26 percent are children.³⁹

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 perpetrators responsible as human traffickers, ultimately helping to end the demand for the illegal trade of human trafficking. AAUW urged representatives to support the Senate-passed act, which then passed the House (420-3) and was sent to the president's desk.

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

Women Airforce Service Pilot Arlington Inurnment Restoration Act (H.R. 4336)

Reps. Martha McSally (R-AZ) and Susan Davis (D-CA) introduced this bill on January 6, 2016. The bill addresses the need to reinstate inurnment rights for Women Airforce

Service Pilots (WASPs) at Arlington National Cemetery. AAUW urged representatives to support the bill.

WASPS had been eligible since 2002 to have their ashes laid to rest at Arlington National Cemetery with military honors. But this changed in March 2015, when the U.S. Army revoked WASP veterans' rights to be included in the hallowed grounds, citing limited space. The issue of WASP members' rejection from Arlington National Cemetery was brought to the nation's attention by AAUW member Linda Harmon's family after her mother-in-law, Elaine, a former WASP, passed away in April 2015. When the family sought military honors for her at Arlington, they were denied by the Army.

The Women Airforce Service Pilot Arlington Inurnment Restoration Act was passed in the House by unanimous consent, which means that no representative objected to the bill's passage and there was no recorded roll call vote. The bill was signed into law by the president on May 20, 2016.

Agreement with the unanimous consent motion is indicated by a +. *Second Session Roll Call*, May 11, 2016

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 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.⁴⁰ 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.⁴¹ 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 +.

³⁹International Labour Organization. (June 2012). *New ILO Global Estimate of Forced Labour: 20.9 Million Victims*. www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/newsroom/news/WCMS_182109/lang-en/index.htm.

⁴⁰Johnson, S. (July 14, 2014). Campaign ad spending rises as obstacle to women. Women's eNews. womensenews.org/2014/07/campaign-ad-spending-rises-as-obstacle-to-women.

⁴¹McGregor, 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.

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	Fiduciary Rule	K-12 Education	Campus Adviser	Planned Parenthood	Human Trafficking	WASP	Campaign Finance	Score (%)
Alabama									
Sessions (R)	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	25	
Shelby (R)	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	25	
Alaska									
Murkowski (R)	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	25	
Sullivan (R)	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	25	
Arizona									
Flake (R)	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	25	
McCain (R)	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	25	
Arkansas									
Boozman (R)	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	25	
Cotton (R)	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	25	
California									
Boxer (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	
Feinstein (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	
Colorado									
Bennet (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	88	
Gardner (R)	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	25	
Connecticut									
Blumenthal (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	88	
Murphy (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	88	
Delaware									
Carper (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	86	
Coons (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	88	
Florida									
Nelson (D)	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	86	
Rubio (R)	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	25	
Georgia									
Isakson (R)	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	25	
Perdue (R)	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	25	
Hawaii									
Hirono (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	
Schatz (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	
Idaho									
Crapo (R)	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	25	
Risch (R)	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	25	
Illinois									
Durbin (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	88	
Kirk (R)	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	38	
Indiana									
Coats (R)	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	25	
Donnelly (D)	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	63	
Iowa									
Ernst (R)	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	25	
Grassley (R)	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	25	
Kansas									
Moran (R)	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	25	
Roberts (R)	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	25	
Kentucky									
McConnell (R)	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	38	
Paul (R)	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	25	

	Paycheck Fairness Act	Fiduciary Rule	K-12 Education	Campus Adviser	Planned Parenthood	Human Trafficking	WASP	Campaign Finance	Score (%)
Louisiana									
Cassidy (R)	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	25	
Vitter (R)	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	25	
Maine									
Collins (R)	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	25	
King (I)	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	63	
Maryland									
Cardin (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	88	
Mikulski (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	88	
Massachusetts									
Markey (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	88	
Warren (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	88	
Michigan									
Peters (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	
Stabenow (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	88	
Minnesota									
Franken (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	88	
Klobuchar (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	88	
Mississippi									
Cochran (R)	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	25	
Wicker (R)	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	25	
Missouri									
Blunt (R)	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	25	
McCaskill (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	88	
Montana									
Daines (R)	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	25	
Tester (D)	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	63	
Nebraska									
Fischer (R)	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	25	
Sasse (R)	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	25	
Nevada									
Heller (R)	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	25	
Reid (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	
New Hampshire									
Ayotte (R)	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	25	
Shaheen (D)	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	75	
New Jersey									
Booker (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	88	
Menendez (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	88	
New Mexico									
Heinrich (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	88	
Udall (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	88	
New York									
Gillibrand (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	
Schumer (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	88	
North Carolina									
Burr (R)	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	25	
Tillis (R)	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	25	
North Dakota									
Heitkamp (D)	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	75	
Hoeven (R)	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	25	

SENATE

	Paycheck Fairness Act	Fiduciary Rule	K-12 Education	Campus Adviser	Planned Parenthood	Human Trafficking	WASP	Campaign Finance	Score (%)
Ohio									
Brown (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	88
Portman (R)	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	38
Oklahoma									
Inhofe (R)	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	25
Lankford (R)	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	25
Oregon									
Merkley (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	88
Wyden (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	88
Pennsylvania									
Casey (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	88
Toomey (R)	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	25
Rhode Island									
Reed (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	88
Whitehouse (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	88
South Carolina									
Graham (R)	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	33
Scott (R)	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	25
South Dakota									
Rounds (R)	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	25
Thune (R)	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	25
Tennessee									
Alexander (R)	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	25
Corker (R)	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	25
Texas									
Cornyn (R)	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	25
Cruz (R)	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	20
Utah									
Hatch (R)	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	25
Lee (R)	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	25
Vermont									
Leahy (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	75
Sanders (I)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	86
Virginia									
Kaine (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	88
Warner (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	75
Washington									
Cantwell (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	88
Murray (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	88
West Virginia									
Capito (R)	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	25
Manchin (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	75
Wisconsin									
Baldwin (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Johnson (R)	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	25
Wyoming									
Barrasso (R)	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	25
Enzi (R)	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	25

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

114TH CONGRESS

	Paycheck Fairness Act	Fiduciary Rule	Student Success Act	D.C. Vouchers	Campus Sexual Violence	Planned Parenthood	Human Trafficking	WASP	Campaign Finance	Score (%)
Alabama										
Aderholt (R-4)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	22
Brooks (R-5)	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	44
Byrne (R-1)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	22
Palmer (R-6)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	22
Roby (R-2)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	22
Rogers (R-3)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	22
Sewell (D-7)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	78
Alaska										
Young (R-AK)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	22
Arizona										
Franks (R-8)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	22
Gallego (D-7)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Gosar (R-4)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	22
Grijalva (D-3)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Kirkpatrick (D-1)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	89
McSally (R-2)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	22
Salmon (R-5)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	22
Schweikert (R-6)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	22
Sinema (D-9)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	89
Arkansas										
Crawford (R-1)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	29
Hill (R-2)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	22
Westerman (R-4)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	22
Womack (R-3)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	22
California										
Aguilar (D-31)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	89
Bass (D-37)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	89
Becerra (D-34)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	89
Bera (D-7)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	78
Brownley (D-26)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Calvert (R-42)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	25
Capps (D-24)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Cárdenas (D-29)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	78
Chu (D-27)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Cook (R-8)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	22
Costa (D-16)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	89
Davis (D-53)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Denham (R-10)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	22
DeSaulnier (D-11)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Eshoo (D-18)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Farr (D-20)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	89
Garamendi (D-3)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Hahn (D-44)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	89
Honda (D-17)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Huffman (D-2)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	89
Hunter (R-50)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	22
Issa (R-49)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	29
Knight (R-25)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	22
LaMalfa (R-1)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	22

HOUSE

	House									
	Paycheck Fairness Act	Fiduciary Rule	Student Success Act	D.C. Vouchers	Campus Sexual Violence	Planned Parenthood	Human Trafficking	WASP	Campaign Finance	Score (%)
Lee (D-13)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Lieu (D-33)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Lofgren (D-19)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Lowenthal (D-47)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Matsui (D-6)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
McCarthy (R-23)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	22
McClintock (R-4)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	22
McNerney (D-9)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	89
Napolitano (D-32)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Nunes (R-22)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	22
Pelosi (D-12)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	89
Peters (D-52)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	89
Rohrabacher (R-48)	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	33
Roybal-Allard (D-40)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Royce (R-39)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	22
Ruiz (D-36)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	89
Sánchez, Linda (D-38)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	78
Sanchez, Loretta (D-46)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	71
Schiff (D-28)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	89
Sherman (D-30)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Speier (D-14)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Swalwell (D-15)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Takano (D-41)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Thompson (D-5)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	88
Torres (D-35)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	86
Valadao (R-21)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	22
Vargas (D-51)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Walters (R-45)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	22
Waters (D-43)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	78
Colorado										
Buck (R-4)	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	33
Coffman (R-6)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	22
DeGette (D-1)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	78
Lamborn (R-5)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	22
Perlmutter (D-7)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	89
Polis (D-2)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	89
Tipton (R-3)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	22
Connecticut										
Courtney (D-2)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	89
DeLauro (D-3)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Esty (D-5)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Himes (D-4)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	89
Larson (D-1)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	89
Delaware										
Carney (D-DE)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	89
Florida										
Bilirakis (R-12)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	22
Brown (D-5)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	89
Buchanan (R-16)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	22
Castor (D-14)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Clawson (R-19)	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	33
Crenshaw (R-4)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	22
Curbelo (R-26)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	22
DeSantis (R-6)	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	33
Deutch (D-21)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Diaz-Balart (R-25)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	22
Frankel (D-22)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Graham (D-2)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	78
Grayson (D-9)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Hastings (D-20)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	88

	Paycheck Fairness Act	Fiduciary Rule	Student Success Act	D.C. Vouchers	Campus Sexual Violence	Planned Parenthood	Human Trafficking	WASP	Campaign Finance	Score (%)
Jolly (R-13)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-		22
Mica (R-7)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-		22
Miller (R-1)	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+		33
Murphy (D-18)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		100
Nugent (R-11)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+		22
Posey (R-8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+		22
Rooney (R-17)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+		22
Ros-Lehtinen (R-27)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+		22
Ross (R-15)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+		22
Wasserman Schultz (D-23)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		100
Webster (R-10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+		22
Wilson (D-24)	+		+	+	+	+	+	+		100
Yoho (R-3)	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+		33
Georgia										
Allen (R-12)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+		22
Bishop (D-2)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+		78
Carter (R-1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+		22
Collins (R-9)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+		22
Graves (R-14)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+		22
Hice (R-10)	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+		33
Johnson (D-4)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+		89
Lewis (D-5)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+		89
Loudermilk (R-11)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+		22
Price (R-6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+		22
Scott, A. (R-8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+		22
Scott, D. (D-13)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+		78
Westmoreland (R-3)	-		-		-	-	+	+		29
Woodall (R-7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+		22
Hawaii										
Gabbard (D-2)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+		89
Takai (D-1) ¹	+		+		-	+	+	+		86
Idaho										
Labrador (R-1)	-	-	-		-	-	+	+		25
Simpson (R-2)	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+		33
Illinois										
Bost (R-12)	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+		33
Bustos (D-17)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		100
Davis, D. (D-7)	+	+	+		+	+	+	+		100
Davis, R. (R-13)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+		22
Dold (R-10)	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+		44
Duckworth (D-8)	+	+	+		+	+	+	+		100
Foster (D-11)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+		89
Gutiérrez (D-4)	+		+		-	+	+	+		86
Hultgren (R-14)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+		22
Kelly (D-2)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+		89
Kinzinger (R-16)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+		22
LaHood (R-18) ²	-	-		-	-	-		+		14
Lipinski (D-3)	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+		56
Quigley (D-5)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+		89
Roskam (R-6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+		22
Rush (D-1)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+		78
Schakowsky (D-9)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		100
Schock (R-18) ²	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I		N/A
Shimkus (R-15)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+		22
Indiana										
Brooks (R-5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+		22

1. Mark Takai (D-HI) passed away on July 20, 2016.
 2. Aaron Schock (R-IL) resigned from Congress 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 Act	Fiduciary Rule	Student Success Act	D.C. Vouchers	Campus Sexual Violence	Planned Parenthood	Human Trafficking	WASP	Campaign Finance	Score (%)
Bucshon (R-8)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-		22
Carson (D-7)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+		88
Messer (R-6)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-		22
Rokita (R-4)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-		22
Stutzman (R-3)	-		+	-	-	+	+	-		43
Visclosky (D-1)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-		78
Walorski (R-2)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-		22
Young (R-9)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-		22
Iowa										
Blum (R-1)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-		22
King (R-4)	-	-	-	-	P	+	+	-		22
Loeb sack (D-2)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		89
Young (R-3)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-		22
Kansas										
Huelskamp (R-1)	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-		33
Jenkins (R-2)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-		22
Pompeo (R-4)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-		22
Yoder (R-3)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-		22
Kentucky										
Barr (R-6)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-		22
Guthrie (R-2)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-		22
Massie (R-4)	-		+	-	-	-	+	-		25
Rogers (R-5)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-		22
Whitfield (R-1)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-		22
Yarmuth (D-3)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		100
Louisiana										
Abraham (R-5)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-		22
Boustany (R-3)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-		22
Fleming (R-4)	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-		33
Graves (R-6)	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-		33
Richmond (D-2)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		89
Scalise (R-1)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-		22
Maine										
Pingree (D-1)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		89
Poliquin (R-2)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-		22
Maryland										
Cummings (D-7)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		100
Delaney (D-6)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+		89
Edwards (D-4)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		100
Harris (R-1)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-		22
Hoyer (D-5)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-		78
Ruppersberger (D-2)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+		89
Sarbanes (D-3)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		100
Van Hollen (D-8)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		100
Massachusetts										
Capuano (D-7)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		89
Clark (D-5)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		100
Keating (D-9)	+	+	+		+	+	+	+		88
Kennedy (D-4)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		89
Lynch (D-8)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+		89
McGovern (D-2)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+		89
Moulton (D-6)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		89
Neal (D-1)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		89
Tsongas (D-3)	+	+	+	-	+		+	+		86
Michigan										
Amash (R-3)	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-		33
Benishek (R-1)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-		22
Bishop (R-8)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-		22

	Paycheck Fairness Act	Fiduciary Rule	Student Success Act	D.C. Vouchers	Campus Sexual Violence	Planned Parenthood	Human Trafficking	WASP	Campaign Finance	Score (%)
Conyers (D-13)	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	78
Dingell (D-12)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	89
Huizenga (R-2)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	22
Kildee (D-5)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	89
Lawrence (D-14)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Levin (D-9)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	89
Miller (R-10)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	22
Moolenaar (R-4)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	22
Trott (R-11)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	22
Upton (R-6)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	22
Walberg (R-7)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	22
Minnesota										
Ellison (D-5)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Emmer (R-6)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	22
Kline (R-2)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	22
McCollum (D-4)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	89
Nolan (D-8)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	89
Paulsen (R-3)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	22
Peterson (D-7)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	78
Walz (D-1)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	89
Mississippi										
Harper (R-3)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	22
Kelly (R-1) ³	-	-	-	-	-		+	-	-	14
Nunnelee (R-1) ³	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	N/A
Palazzo (R-4)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	22
Thompson (D-2)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	78
Missouri										
Clay (D-1)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	89
Cleaver (D-5)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	78
Graves (R-6)	-		+		-	+	+	-	-	43
Hartzler (R-4)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	22
Long (R-7)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	22
Luetkemeyer (R-3)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	22
Smith (R-8)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	22
Wagner (R-2)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	25
Montana										
Zinke (R-MT)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	22
Nebraska										
Ashford (D-2)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	78
Fortenberry (R-1)	-	-	-	-	-		+	+	-	25
Smith (R-3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	22
Nevada										
Amodei (R-2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	22
Hardy (R-4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	22
Heck (R-3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	22
Titus (D-1)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
New Hampshire										
Guinta (R-1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	22
Kuster (D-2)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
New Jersey										
Frelinghuysen (R-11)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	22
Garrett (R-5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	22
Lance (R-7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	22
LoBiondo (R-2)	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	44
MacArthur (R-3)	-		-		-	-	+	+	-	29
Norcross (D-1)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Pallone (D-6)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	89
Pascarella (D-9)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100

3. 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 Act	Fiduciary Rule	Student Success Act	D.C. Vouchers	Campus Sexual Violence	Planned Parenthood	Human Trafficking	WASP	Campaign Finance	Score (%)
Payne (D-10)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	88
Sires (D-8)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	89
Smith (R-4)	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	33
Watson Coleman (D-12)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	89
New Mexico										
Luján (D-3)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	89
Lujan Grisham (D-1)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Pearce (R-2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	22
New York										
Clarke (D-9)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	89
Collins (R-27)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	29
Crowley (D-14)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	89
Donovan (R-11) ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	13
Engel (D-16)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Gibson (R-19)	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	33
Grimm (R-11) ⁴										N/A
Hanna (R-22)	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	43
Higgins (D-26)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	89
Israel (D-3)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	89
Jeffries (D-8)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	89
Katko (R-24)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	25
King (R-2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	22
Lowey (D-17)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	89
Maloney, C. (D-12)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	89
Maloney, S. (D-18)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	89
Meeks (D-5)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	89
Meng (D-6)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Nadler (D-10)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	89
Rangel (D-13)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Reed (R-23)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	22
Rice (D-4)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	89
Serrano (D-15)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Slaughter (D-25)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Stefanik (R-21)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	22
Tonko (D-20)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Velázquez (D-7)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	89
Zeldin (R-1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	22
North Carolina										
Adams (D-12)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Butterfield (D-1)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	78
Ellmers (R-2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	22
Foxx (R-5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	22
Holding (R-13)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	22
Hudson (R-8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	22
Jones (R-3)	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	44
McHenry (R-10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	22
Meadows (R-11)	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	33
Pittenger (R-9)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	22
Price (D-4)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	89
Rouzer (R-7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	22
Walker (R-6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	22
North Dakota										
Cramer (R-ND)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	22
Ohio										
Beatty (D-3)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Boehner (R-8) ⁵	-		-		-	-		-	-	0
Chabot (R-1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	22

	Paycheck Fairness Act	Fiduciary Rule	Student Success Act	D.C. Vouchers	Campus Sexual Violence	Planned Parenthood	Human Trafficking	WASP	Campaign Finance	Score (%)
Davidson (R-8) ⁵										N/A
Fudge (D-11)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	89
Gibbs (R-7)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	22
Johnson (R-6)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	22
Jordan (R-4)	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	33
Joyce (R-14)	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	33
Kaptur (D-9)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Latta (R-5)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	22
Renacci (R-16)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	22
Ryan (D-13)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Stivers (R-15)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	22
Tiberi (R-12)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	22
Turner (R-10)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	22
Wenstrup (R-2)	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	33
Oklahoma										
Bridenstine (R-1)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	22
Cole (R-4)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	22
Lucas (R-3)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	22
Mullin (R-2)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	22
Russell (R-5)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	22
Oregon										
Blumenauer (D-3)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Bonamici (D-1)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
DeFazio (D-4)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	88
Schrader (D-5)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	89
Walden (R-2)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	22
Pennsylvania										
Barletta (R-11)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	22
Boyle (D-13)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Brady (D-1)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Cartwright (D-17)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Costello (R-6)	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	33
Dent (R-15)	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	33
Doyle (D-14)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Fattah (D-2) ⁶	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	88
Fitzpatrick (R-8)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	22
Kelly (R-3)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	22
Marino (R-10)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	22
Meehan (R-7)	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	33
Murphy (R-18)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	22
Perry (R-4)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	22
Pitts (R-16)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	22
Rothfus (R-12)	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	38
Shuster (R-9)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	22
Thompson (R-5)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	22
Rhode Island										
Cicilline (D-1)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	89
Langevin (D-2)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
South Carolina										
Clyburn (D-6)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	78
Duncan (R-3)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	22
Gowdy (R-4)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	22
Mulvaney (R-5)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	22
Rice (R-7)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	22
Sanford (R-1)	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	33
Wilson (R-2)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	22

4. 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.

5. Speaker John Boehner (R-OH) resigned from the House on October 31, 2015. Warren Davidson (R-OH) was elected to fill the seat in a special election. He took office on June 9, 2016.

6. Chaka Fattah (D-PA) resigned from office on June 23, 2016.

HOUSE

	Paycheck Fairness Act	Fiduciary Rule	Student Success Act	D.C. Vouchers	Campus Sexual Violence	Planned Parenthood	Human Trafficking	WASP	Campaign Finance	Score (%)
South Dakota										
Noem (R-SD)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	22	
Tennessee										
Black (R-6)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	22	
Blackburn (R-7)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	22	
Cohen (D-9)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	
Cooper (D-5)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	89	
DesJarlais (R-4)	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	33	
Duncan (R-2)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	22	
Fincher (R-8)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	33	
Fleischmann (R-3)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	22	
Roe (R-1)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	22	
Texas										
Babin (R-36)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	22	
Barton (R-6)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	22	
Brady (R-8)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	22	
Burgess (R-26)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	22	
Carter (R-31)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	22	
Castro (D-20)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	89	
Conaway (R-11)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	22	
Cuellar (D-28)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	78	
Culberson (R-7)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	25	
Doggett (D-35)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	78	
Farenthold (R-27)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	22	
Flores (R-17)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	22	
Gohmert (R-1)	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	33	
Granger (R-12)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	22	
Green, A. (D-9)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	89	
Green, G. (D-29)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	89	
Hensarling (R-5)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	22	
Hinojosa (D-15)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	
Hurd (R-23)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	22	
Jackson Lee (D-18)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	
Johnson, E. (D-30)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	89	
Johnson, S. (R-3)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	22	
Marchant (R-24)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	22	
McCaul (R-10)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	22	
Neugebauer (R-19)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	22	
Olson (R-22)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	22	
O'Rourke (D-16)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	89	
Poe (R-2)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	22	
Ratcliffe (R-4)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	22	
Sessions (R-32)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	22	
Smith (R-21)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	25	
Thornberry (R-13)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	22	
Veasey (D-33)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	
Vela (D-34)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	78	
Weber (R-14)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	22	
Williams (R-25)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	22	
Utah										
Bishop (R-1)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	22	
Chaffetz (R-3)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	13	
Love (R-4)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	22	
Stewart (R-2)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	22	
Vermont										
Welch (D-VT)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	89	
Virginia										
Beyer (D-8)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	
Brat (R-7)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	22	

	Paycheck Fairness Act	Fiduciary Rule	Student Success Act	D.C. Vouchers	Campus Sexual Violence	Planned Parenthood	Human Trafficking	WASP	Campaign Finance	Score (%)
Comstock (R-10)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	22	
Connolly (D-11)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	89	
Forbes (R-4)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	22	
Goodlatte (R-6)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	22	
Griffith (R-9)	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	33	
Hurt (R-5)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	22	
Rigell (R-2)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	22	
Scott (D-3)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	89	
Wittman (R-1)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	22	
Washington										
DelBene (D-1)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	89	
Heck (D-10)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	89	
Herrera Beutler (R-3)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	22	
Kilmer (D-6)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	89	
Larsen (D-2)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	89	
McDermott (D-7)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	89	
McMorris Rodgers (R-5)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	22	
Newhouse (R-4)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	25	
Reichert (R-8)	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	33	
Smith (D-9)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	
West Virginia										
Jenkins (R-3)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	22	
McKinley (R-1)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	22	
Mooney (R-2)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	22	
Wisconsin										
Duffy (R-7)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	22	
Grothman (R-6)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	22	
Kind (D-3)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	89	
Moore (D-4)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	
Pocan (D-2)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	89	
Ribble (R-8)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	22	
Ryan (R-1)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	29	
Sensenbrenner (R-5)	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	33	
Wyoming										
Lummis (R-WY)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	22	

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



1310 L St. NW, Suite 1000
Washington, DC 20005

www.aauwaction.org
VoterEd@aauw.org

Public Policy and Government
Relations Department

[Twitter.com/AAUWActionFund](https://twitter.com/AAUWActionFund)
[Facebook.com/AAUWAction](https://facebook.com/AAUWAction)

202.785.7793