

2006 Senate Final Voting Record

1. **ALITO NOMINATION**—After lengthy battles to fill two Supreme Court vacancies that began with the confirmation of Chief Justice John Roberts to replace William Rehnquist and continued with the withdrawal of nominee Harriet Miers to replace Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, the Senate confirmed Third Circuit Judge Samuel A. Alito Jr. to fill the O'Connor seat. O'Connor was considered the key swing vote on the court, so Alito's nomination was seen as fulfilling President Bush's pledge to move the court further to the right. The AFL-CIO opposed Alito because many of his prior decisions limited the ability of workers bringing lawsuits to get the full protection of federal laws covering wages and hours, health and safety, pensions and discrimination. Alito was confirmed Jan. 31 on a 58-42 vote. **Y=W; N=R** (R:54-1; D:4-40; I:0-1).
2. **BUDGET RESOLUTION/SPENDING CUTS**—S. Con. Res. 83—Based on Bush administration recommendations, the fiscal year 2007 budget resolution called for cuts, or underfunding, in many vital working family programs. Sens. Arlen Specter (R-Pa.), Tom Harkin (D-Iowa) and Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) offered an amendment to increase funding for labor, health and education programs by \$7 billion. The amendment passed March 16 by a 73-27 margin. **Y=R; N=W** (R:28-27; D:44-0; I:1-0)
3. **BUDGET RESOLUTION**—S. Con. Res. 83—The Bush administration budget plan outlined in the FY 2007 budget resolution called for substantial cuts in Medicare and Medicaid and other programs that strengthen and improve jobs, health care and education. But even these proposed cuts do not offset the huge tax cuts—mainly for the wealthy—called for by the White House. In fact, the budget resolution would add \$266 billion to the deficit over the next five years, and the \$873 billion spending cap would result in a significant loss of federal support for education, veterans' medical care, law enforcement, transportation and other vital services for millions of Americans. The resolution passed March 16 on a 51-49 vote. **Y=W; N=R** (R:50-5; D:1-43; I:0-1)
4. **BUDGET RECONCILIATION**—H.R. 4297—Congress adjourned in December without passing the fiscal year 2006 budget reconciliation bill that contained President Bush's fifth round of tax cuts for the rich. By May, however, the Republican leadership had lined up enough support to pass a \$70 billion tax cut. Nearly half of the benefits in H.R. 4297 would help households with incomes of more than \$1 million, and 55 percent of the benefits would go to the 3 percent of households with incomes above \$200,000. Contrary to Bush administration claims that the bill benefits middle-income tax payers, the three-quarters of U.S. households with incomes below \$75,000 would receive just 5 percent of the tax benefits, and 68 percent of U.S. households would receive no tax benefits at all. The bill passed May 11 by a 54-44 count. **Y=W; N=R** (R:51-3; D:3-40; I:0-1)

5. **HEALTH CARE**—S. 1955—This legislation would affect more than 80 million people who have health insurance. It gives insurance companies broad authority to determine health care coverage and costs, including the power to eliminate consumer protections that are now required under existing state laws (e.g. cancer screenings and well-child visits). The bill would mean that insurers could offer bare-bones plans that appeal only to younger and healthier workers, prompting premiums to increase for people who need health care the most, such as older workers. A motion to end debate on the bill failed May 11 on a 55-43 vote. **Y=W; N=R** (R:53-1; D:2-41; I:0-1).
6. **IMMIGRATION/GUEST WORKERS**—S. 2611—The comprehensive immigration reform bill included a new program to admit 500,000 guest workers per year on H-2C visas in a variety of occupations. The new visa program lacked sufficient protections for existing wages and benefits. The H-2C visa program would allow employers to petition for temporary workers without a requirement that the work be seasonal or truly temporary, essentially granting employers the ability to turn long-term, skilled work into temporary jobs filled with an easily exploitable workforce, resulting in lower pay and benefits for all. Sen. Byron Dorgan, (D-N.D.) offered an amendment to strike the new H-2C visa program from the bill. The amendment was tabled (killed) on May 16 on a 69-28 vote. **Y=W; N=R** (R:46-7; D:22-21; I:1-0)
7. **IMMIGRATION/GUEST WORKERS**—S. 2611—The new H-2C guest workers program included in the immigration reform bill also contained a provision to allow an automatic 20 percent increase each year above the initial 500,000 visa limit. Sen. Jeff Bingaman (D-N.M.) offered an amendment to reduce H-2C non-immigrant guest worker visas from 500,000 to 200,000 per year and eliminate the 20 percent increase per year. The amendment passed by a voice vote after a motion to table it failed May 16 on an 18-79 vote. **Y=W; N=R** (R:15-38; D:3-40; I:0-1)
8. **IMMIGRATION/LEGALIZATION PROGRAM**—S. 2611—The comprehensive immigration reform bill included a complicated, three-tier plan to grant legal status to the millions of undocumented workers currently in the United States by separating undocumented immigrants into three groups based on how long they have lived and worked here. Each group would face different criteria to earn permanent resident status. The complexity and uncertainty of the proposal would likely mean that many undocumented workers would not participate. Putting undocumented workers in a legal status and offering them protection under the law is the best way to ensure that all workers are able to assert their rights against unscrupulous employers. Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-Calif.) offered an amendment to simplify the process and to allow any undocumented worker who was in the country as of Jan.1, 2006, to qualify for legal status and a path to permanent residency. The amendment failed May 23 by a 37-61 vote. **Y=R; N=W** (R:1-53; D:35-8; I:1-0)

9. **IMMIGRATION/LABOR LAW ENFORCEMENT**—S. 2611—The comprehensive immigration reform bill contained no strong enforcement tools for labor law violations. Strong enforcement is needed to preserve workplace standards and to ensure that neither domestic nor immigrant workers are exploited. Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) offered an amendment that included provisions to make “willful” or “grossly negligent” safety and health violations of the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) a criminal felony, to provide back pay to undocumented workers in cases of employer wage-and-hour violations and to increase fines for wage-and-hour infractions and OSHA violations. The motion was tabled (killed) on May 23 on a 57-40 vote. **Y=W; N=R** (R:54-0; D:3-39; I:0-1).
10. **ESTATE TAX REPEAL**—H.R. 8—President Bush and Republican congressional leaders have long sought to repeal the federal tax on wealthy estates at the same time when critical domestic programs are being squeezed as a result of earlier Bush tax cuts for investors and wealthy families. Not only would repeal of the estate tax benefit just the wealthiest 0.5 percent of the wealthiest estates, the proposal would cost nearly \$1 trillion between 2012 and 2021. Future generations of workers, students and the elderly should not be asked to shoulder the added burden of paying for more tax cuts for the super rich. In addition, the media campaign to repeal the estate tax has been bankrolled by 18 wealthy families whose net worth exceeds \$185 billion. A cloture motion to end debate on the bill failed June 8 on a 57-41 vote. **Y=W; N=R** (R:53-2; D:4-38; I:0-1)
11. **MINIMUM WAGE**—S. 2766—The federal minimum wage of \$5.15 an hour has not been raised since 1997. Because of inflation, its purchasing power is at its lowest level in 51 years. However, since 1997, Congress has raised its own pay eight times for a total of \$31,600, almost three times the annual income of full-time minimum wage workers—another \$3,300 a year raise is likely later this year. Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) offered an amendment to the Defense Authorization bill to increase the minimum wage from \$5.15 an hour to \$7.25 over 26 months. On June 21, the Senate voted, 52-46, for the Kennedy amendment, which nevertheless failed because it did not get the 60 votes required due to procedural objections. **Y=R; N=W** (R:8-46; D:43-0; I:1-0)
12. **TRADE/OMAN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT**—S. 3569—The Oman Free Trade Agreement expands the failed model of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and Central American Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA). Like NAFTA and CAFTA, the Oman agreement does not contain adequate environmental protections or enforceable protections for such core worker rights as the freedom of association. Oman is not a democracy, and its workers are unable to form independent unions or to bargain collectively. At the same time, the agreement allows any company incorporated in Oman to sue the U.S. government, undermining the ability of state and local governments to protect public health, strong communities and the environment. The bill passed June 29 on a 60-34 vote. **Y=W; N=R** (R:48-5; D:11-29; I:1-0).

13. **VOTING RIGHTS ACT FINAL PASSAGE**—H.R. 9—The Fannie Lou Hamer, Rosa Parks, and Coretta Scott King Voting Rights Act Reauthorization and Amendments Act of 2006 is a direct response to the evidence of continuing voter discrimination. The bill renews critical provisions of the Voting Rights Act for 25 years and restores the ability of the U.S. attorney general to block implementation of voting changes motivated by discriminatory purposes. The bill also clarifies that Section 5 is intended to protect the ability of minority citizens to elect their candidates of choice and authorizes recovery of expert witness fees in Voting Rights Act enforcement lawsuits. The bill was approved July 20 on a 98-0 vote. **Y=R; N=W** (R:53-0; D:44-0; I:1-0)

14. **ESTATE TAX AND MINIMUM WAGE**—H.R. 5970—After the House passed H.R. 5970, a package that combined an increase in the federal minimum wage from \$5.15 to \$7.25 an hour with “poison-pill” provisions that would slash the estate tax and cut pay for tipped workers, the Republican leadership of the Senate refused to strip the poison-pill provisions and allow the Senate to vote on a minimum wage increase with no strings attached. Democrats strongly objected to attaching poison-pill amendments to a minimum wage increase. In June, the Senate had already rejected one of those provisions—legislation to gut the estate tax—and for good reason. The estate tax provisions of H.R. 5970 would blow a \$753 billion hole in the federal budget, and those costs would ultimately have to be paid for with budget cuts in programs that serve working people, such as Medicare, Medicaid, veterans’ programs and unemployment insurance. This would not be a fair deal for working people, since H.R. 5970 would give an average tax cut of \$1.3 million to the richest 8,200 estates in the country. Another poison pill in H.R. 5970 would have cut pay for up to 1.1 million tipped workers in seven states by as much as \$5.50 per hour, or \$11,440 per year. The Senate killed H.R. 5970 by failing to muster the necessary 60 votes to overcome procedural hurdles. The final vote on Aug. 3 was 56-42. **Y=W; N=R** (R:52-3; D:4-38; I:0-1).

15. **PRIVATIZATION/CONTRACTING OUT**—H.R. 5631—The Bush administration has led a major effort to outsource and privatize hundreds of thousand of federal jobs, including those of 350 workers at Walter Reed Army Medical Center. According to the Army's own documents, the projected (and unverified) savings from contracting out was \$7.4 million. But the cost of the outsourcing study—estimated between \$12.7 and \$21.7 million—was more than the projected savings. Unlike private contractors who can appeal contracting out decisions based on the merits, neither the federal managers nor the federal workers are allowed to appeal. Sens. Barbara Mikulski (D-Md.) and Paul Sarbanes (D-Md.) offered an amendment to the fiscal year 2007 defense appropriations bill to block the privatization effort but Sen. Ted Stevens (R-Ak.) made a motion to table, or kill, the Mikulski/ Sarbanes amendment. The motion to table passed Sept. 6 on a 50-48 vote. **Y=W; N=R** (R:50-5; D:0-42; I:0-1).

* **EMPLOYEE FREE CHOICE**--S. 842-- The Employee Free Choice Act would that ensure when a majority of employees in a workplace decides to form a union, they can do so without the debilitating obstacles employers now use to block their workers' free choice. The Employee Free Choice Act allows workers to freely choose whether to form unions by signing cards authorizing union representation. It also provides mediation and arbitration for first-contract disputes and establishes stronger penalties for violations of employee rights when workers seek to form a union and during first-contract negotiations. The legislation never came to a vote in 2006. The Senate bill won 42 cosponsors. It is included in the Voting Record but not included in the year-end or lifetime percentages.

Record Vote (Roll) #:	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
	0	5	7	1	1	2	2	3	4	6	7	9	1	2	3	
	2	8	4	8	9	3	4	8	1	4	9	0	2	9	4	
AFL-CIO Vote #:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Favorable Position:	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	

Cosponsor
S. 842- Employee
Free Choice Act

																2006			LifeTime			
																R	W	%	R	W	%	
Alabama																						
Sessions, J. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	3	12	20%	13	100	12%	
Shelby (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	R	W	W	1	13	7%	83	133	38%	
Alaska																						
Murkowski (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	2	13	13%	11	43	20%	
Stevens (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	2	13	13%	170	305	36%	
Arizona																						
Kyl (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	2	13	13%	5	129	4%	
McCain (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	1	14	7%	35	176	17%	
Arkansas																						
Lincoln (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	Y	11	4	73%	80	20	80%
Pryor (D)	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	Y	11	4	73%	44	10	81%
California																						
Boxer (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	Y	14	0	100%	139	7	95%
Feinstein (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Y	15	0	100%	129	21	86%
Colorado																						
Allard (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	2	13	13%	9	104	8%	
Salazar, K. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	Y	12	3	80%	24	5	83%
Connecticut																						
Dodd (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Y	15	0	100%	291	28	91%
Lieberman (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	A	A	Y	10	3	77%	155	30	84%
Delaware																						
Biden (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Y	14	1	93%	370	66	85%
Carper (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Y	13	2	87%	69	13	84%
Florida																						
Martinez (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	1	14	7%	3	26	10%	
Nelson, Bill (D)	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	Y	9	6	60%	68	15	82%
Georgia																						
Chambliss (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	2	13	13%	7	47	13%	
Isakson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	2	13	13%	5	24	17%	
Hawaii																						
Akaka (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Y	14	1	93%	170	10	94%
Inouye (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Y	15	0	100%	438	43	91%
Idaho																						
Craig (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	2	13	13%	21	155	12%	
Crapo (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	1	13	7%	11	86	11%	
Illinois																						
Durbin (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Y	15	0	100%	107	7	94%
Obama (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	Y	14	1	93%	27	1	96%
Indiana																						
Bayh (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Y	15	0	100%	93	7	93%
Lugar (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	3	12	20%	41	358	10%	
Iowa																						
Grassley (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	3	12	20%	44	284	13%	

Harkin (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Y	15	0	100%	230	20	92%
Kansas																							
Brownback (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	1	14	7%	8	106	7%	
Roberts (R)	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	4	11	27%	11	103	10%	
Kentucky																							
Bunning (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	2	13	13%	14	85	14%	
McConnell (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	2	13	13%	29	224	11%	
Louisiana																							
Landrieu (D)	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	Y	11	4	73%	89	25	78%
Vitter (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	3	12	20%	7	22	24%	
Maine																							
Collins (R)	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	7	8	47%	39	76	34%	
Snowe (R)	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	7	8	47%	54	80	40%	
Maryland																							
Mikulski (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Y	14	1	93%	200	12	94%
Sarbanes (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Y	14	0	100%	384	14	96%
Massachusetts																							
Kennedy, E. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Y	13	2	87%	464	34	93%
Kerry (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	Y	13	2	87%	215	22	91%
Michigan																							
Levin, C. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Y	15	0	100%	338	27	93%
Stabenow (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	Y	14	0	100%	79	3	96%
Minnesota																							
Coleman (R)	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	5	10	33%	13	41	24%	
Dayton (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Y	15	0	100%	82	1	99%
Mississippi																							
Cochran (R)	W	R	W	W	W	A	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	2	11	15%	50	306	14%	
Lott (R)	W	R	W	W	W	A	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	2	11	15%	19	171	10%	
Missouri																							
Bond (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	1	14	7%	37	175	17%	
Talent (R)	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	5	10	33%	12	42	22%	
Montana																							
Baucus, M. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	A	R	R	Y	10	4	71%	269	91	75%
Burns (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	3	12	20%	27	169	14%	
Nebraska																							
Hagel (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	2	13	13%	14	99	12%	
Nelson, Ben (D)	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	R	7	8	47%	55	27	67%	
Nevada																							
Ensign (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	3	12	20%	11	69	14%	
Reid, H. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Y	14	1	93%	197	19	91%
New Hampshire																							
Gregg (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	R	W	W	W	1	13	7%	6	144	4%	
Sununu (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	2	13	13%	3	48	6%	
New Jersey																							
Lautenberg (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Y	14	1	93%	229	24	91%
Menendez (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	Y	13	1	93%	13	1	93%
New Mexico																							
Bingaman (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Y	14	1	93%	236	45	84%
Domenici (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	3	12	20%	92	360	20%	
New York																							
Clinton (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	Y	14	1	93%	75	6	93%
Schumer (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	Y	14	0	100%	91	8	92%

North Carolina																						
Burr (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	3	12	20%	7	22	24%	
Dole (R)	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	5	10	33%	12	42	22%	
North Dakota																						
Conrad (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Y	14	1	93%	185	33	85%
Dorgan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Y	14	1	93%	136	15	90%
Ohio																						
DeWine (R)	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	4	11	27%	28	106	21%	
Voinovich (R)	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	6	9	40%	27	72	27%	
Oklahoma																						
Coburn (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	4	11	27%	7	22	24%	
Inhofe (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	3	12	20%	18	116	13%	
Oregon																						
Smith, G. (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	2	13	13%	23	90	20%	
Wyden (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Y	15	0	100%	106	16	87%
Pennsylvania																						
Santorum (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	3	12	20%	17	114	13%	
Specter (R)	W	R	W	A	A	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	Y	4	9	31%	194	126	61%
Rhode Island																						
Chafee (R)	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	A	R	R	R	11	3	79%	49	42	54%	
Reed, J. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Y	15	0	100%	110	4	96%
South Carolina																						
DeMint (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	2	13	13%	5	24	17%	
Graham (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	1	14	7%	8	45	15%	
South Dakota																						
Johnson, Tim (D)	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Y	13	2	87%	102	11	90%
Thune (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	3	12	20%	6	23	21%	
Tennessee																						
Alexander, L. (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	3	12	20%	6	48	11%	
Frist (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	4	11	27%	13	121	10%	
Texas																						
Cornyn (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	2	13	13%	5	49	9%	
Hutchison (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	3	12	20%	13	135	9%	
Utah																						
Bennett (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	3	12	20%	12	138	8%	
Hatch (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	3	12	20%	45	352	11%	
Vermont																						
Jeffords (I)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	13	2	87%	108	81	57%	
Leahy (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	Y	13	1	93%	379	57	87%
Virginia																						
Allen, G. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	2	13	13%	11	72	13%	
Warner (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	4	11	27%	61	306	17%	
Washington																						
Cantwell (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	Y	13	2	87%	73	10	88%
Murray (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	Y	13	1	93%	132	17	89%
West Virginia																						
Byrd (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	Y	12	3	80%	445	124	78%
Rockefeller (D)	R	R	R	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	R	R	R	Y	7	0	100%	223	24	90%
Wisconsin																						
Feingold (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Y	14	1	93%	143	10	93%
Kohl (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	Y	13	2	87%	158	38	81%
Wyoming																						

Enzi (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	A	A	W	W	W	A	W	W		1	11	8%	11	98	10%
Thomas (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W		2	13	13%	11	122	8%

KEY

R = VOTED RIGHT

W = VOTED WRONG

A = ABSENT, DID NOT VOTE YEA OR NEY

I = NOT IN OFFICE