

**110<sup>th</sup> Congress – First Session**

**AFL-CIO**

**2007**

**Senate**

**Scorecard**

Prepared by the AFL-CIO Legislative Dept.  
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## VOTE DESCRIPTIONS

1. **Minimum Wage / Clean Increase—H.R. 2**—For more than 10 years, the federal minimum wage remained at \$5.15 an hour. Because of inflation, its purchasing power in 2007 was at its lowest level in 51 years. The Bush administration and Republican congressional leaders blocked many attempts over the years to raise the wage. But a new Democratic majority opened the way to boost the minimum wage. H.R. 2, passed by the House earlier in January, was a "clean" minimum wage increase—to \$7.25 an hour over two years— with no strings attached. Senate Republicans sought to add another round of tax breaks for businesses, which have received over \$300 billion in tax breaks since the last minimum wage increase in 1997. Republicans filibustered the clean bill. On Jan. 24, the Senate voted, 54-43, to limit debate on the clean minimum wage increase, but 60 votes are necessary to end a filibuster. For 134 days (over four months) following passage of the House bill, the legislation was held hostage to demands by Senate Republicans for more business tax breaks, a delay that end up costing minimum wage workers over \$750 million (R: 5-43; D: 47-0; I: 2-0). **Y=R, N=W.**
2. **Minimum Wage / Effective Repeal—H.R. 2**—The minimum wage is a minimum national standard designed to keep states from competing with each other in a race to the bottom to pay the lowest wages possible. Yet Sen. Wayne Allard (R-Colo.) offered an amendment that was a thinly veiled attempt to repeal the minimum wage. The Allard amendment would have nullified the federal minimum wage in the 45 states that have their own minimum wage laws and allow the remaining five states to opt out of any future minimum wage increases above \$5.15 an hour. The Senate rejected the Allard amendment Jan. 24 by 69-28 (R: 28-20; D: 0-47; I: 0-2). **Y=W, N=R.**
3. **9/11 Commission Recommendations / Collective Bargaining—S. 4**—In 2003, the Bush administration, citing so called “national security” concerns, terminated the collective bargaining rights for the airport screeners of the Transportation Security Administration (TSA). Sen. Claire McCaskill (D-Mo.) offered an amendment to the bill implementing the recommendations of the 9/11 Commission. The amendment would grant the 43,000 airport screeners limited collective bargaining rights, but would not allow them to strike or negotiate for higher pay. The McCaskill amendment passed March 7 by 51-48 (R: 1-48; D: 48-0; I: 2-0). **Y=R N=W**
4. **Medicare Prescription Drug Negotiation / Cloture—S. 3**— Millions of seniors rely on the Medicare Part D prescription drug program, but they face soaring prices while the pharmaceutical industry pockets billions in profits. In the first six months after the drug program went into effect in 2006, drug company profits increased by more than \$8 billion. A Bush-backed provision in the 2003 bill that established the prescription drug program prohibited Medicare from using its

purchasing power to negotiate with drug makers for lower prices. S. 3 would allow Medicare to negotiate with the drug makers. Republicans filibustered the bill. It requires 60 votes to end a filibuster, and a cloture motion to end the filibuster failed April 18 by 55-42 (R: 6-41; D: 47-1; I: 2-0). **Y=R, N= W.**

5. **Food and Drug Administration Overhaul / Drug Reimportation—S. 1082**—One way seniors and working families could rein in the soaring costs of prescriptions would be by allowing the importation of prescription drugs from Canada and other countries, where drugs sell for a fraction of the prices charged in the United States. An amendment to the FDA reauthorization bill to allow the importations of prescription drugs was offered by Sen. Byron Dorgan (D-N.D.) A motion to end a filibuster against the amendment passed May 3 by 63-28 (R: 16-28; D: 45-0; I: 2-0). **Y=R, N=W**
6. **Budget Resolution—S.Con.Res. 21**—The conference agreement on the overall budget for fiscal year 2008 provided \$50 billion to expand the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) and rejected Bush's proposed cuts in health, education and training. The agreement allocated \$9.5 billion for increases in programs such as No Child Left Behind, Pell Grants and the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). It also provided essential funding for veterans health care. The bill passed May 17 by 52-40 (R: 2-40; D: 48-0; I: 2-0). **Y=R, N=W**
7. **Immigration / Guest Worker Program—S. 1348**—A provision of the comprehensive immigration reform bill creates a new Y-visa guest worker program that would allow employers to import up to 400,000 truly temporary workers every year to perform permanent jobs throughout the U.S. economy. An amendment by Sen. Byron Dorgan (D-N.D.) to eliminate the program was rejected May 22 by 31-64 (R: 2-46; D: 28-17; I: 1-1). **Y=R, N=W**
8. **Immigration / Guest Worker Visa Reduction—S.1348**—An amendment by Sen. Jeff Bingaman (D-N.M.) to the comprehensive immigration reform bill would reduce the annual cap for the bill's newly created Y-visa guest worker program from 400,000 to 200,000 workers per year. The amendment eliminates the escalator in the bill that would have allowed the Y-visa program to grow to as many as 600,000 guest workers a year, based on demand. The amendment was adopted May 23 by 74-24 (R: 27-21; D: 46-2; I: 1-1). **Y=R, N=W**
9. **Employee Free Choice Act—H.R. 800**—The Employee Free Choice Act would restore workers' freedom to form unions and bargain for better wages, benefits and working conditions without employer harassment. When workers try to form unions, employers routinely harass, intimidate and even fire them. H.R. 800 would free workers from employer intimidation by allowing employees to sign authorization cards seeking union representation and recognizing the workers' union when a majority signs cards. It would establish a system of mediation and arbitration that would apply to an employer and union that are unable to agree on

- their first contract. It also would require the employer to pay three times the amount of back pay that an employee is due if the employee is illegally fired or discriminated against during an organizational or first-contract drive. A majority of the Senate voted to move forward with the bill, but the vote fell short of the 60 votes needed to overcome the Republican filibuster. The motion to end the filibuster failed June 26 by 51-48 (R: 1-48; D: 48-0; I: 2-0). **Y=R, N=W.**
10. **Majority Sign-Up—H.R. 2669**—An amendment by Sen. Jim DeMint (R-S.C.) to the budget reconciliation bill would have prohibited workers from forming unions—and employers from recognizing those unions—by majority sign-up procedures. Majority sign-up has been legal under the National Labor Relations Act (NLRA) since 1935. Forward-looking employers such as Cingular Wireless and Kaiser Permanente have voluntarily recognized their employees' union based on authorization cards signed by a majority of employees. Majority sign-up also is a major feature of the Employee Free Choice Act. The amendment failed July 19 by 42-54 (R: 42-5; D: 0-47; I: 0-2). **Y=W, N=R**
11. **Davis Bacon / Prevailing Wages—H.R. 3074**—The Davis-Bacon Act requires that construction workers on federal projects be paid prevailing wages. It ensures high-quality work standards and decent living standards for workers and their communities. During Senate consideration of the funding bill for the departments of Transportation and Housing and related agencies, Sen. Jim DeMint (R-S.C.) offered an amendment to strip the requirement that prevailing wages be paid on bridge projects funded by the bill. The amendment failed Sept. 12 by 56-37 (R: 9-37; D: 47-0; I: 2-0). **Y=W, N=R**
12. **District of Columbia Voting Rights—S. 1257**—District of Columbia residents still suffer from taxation without representation because they have no voting representative in Congress. S. 1257 would give Washington, D.C., residents a voice and a vote in the House. The bill would allow the current nonvoting delegate from the District of Columbia to vote in the House. The bill fell victim to a Republican-led filibuster. Sixty votes were needed to cut off the debate, and the measure failed Sept. 18 by a 57-42 vote (R: 8-41; D: 47-1; I: 2-0). **Y= R, N=W**
13. **SCHIP / Passage of Compromise Bill—H.R. 976**—The State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), which provides health coverage for more than 6 million low-income children, needed to be reauthorized in 2007. The House and Senate reached a compromise on an SCHIP bill that would renew the program and add \$35 billion in funding to expand coverage to an additional 4 million children who lack health insurance. The bill passed Sept. 27 on a 67-29 vote, but on Oct. 3, Bush vetoed the compromise bill (R:18-29; D: 47-0; I: 2-0). **Y=R; N=W**
14. **Labor, HHS and Education Appropriations / OLMS—S. 1710**—During Senate consideration of the funding bill for the departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, Sen. Jeff Sessions (R-Ala.) offered an amendment to add \$5 million to the Labor Department's Office of Labor Management Standards (OLMS), the agency that investigates unions for violating

financial disclosure rules. Since President Bush took office, the OLMS budget has grown by more than 30 percent. But the budgets for agencies that offer real protection to workers—including workplace health and safety, mine safety and wage and hour enforcement—have either declined or remained flat. The Sessions amendment was defeated Oct. 18 by on a 46-47 vote (R: 46-2; D: 0-43; I: 0-2). **Y=W, N=R**

15. **Labor, HHS and Education Appropriations / Final Passage—S. 1710**—The Labor, Health and Human Services and Education appropriations bill for fiscal 2008 makes modest increases in spending levels for programs representing core American values—education, health care, safe workplaces—and providing funding to help the most vulnerable of the nation’s citizen’s, especially children, individuals with disabilities and the elderly. It also reverses a 12-year decline that began with the 1994 Republican takeover of Congress in funding for those programs that help workers and middle-income families. The bill exceeded the Bush administration's request by \$11 billion, which is less than 0.01 percent of the total budget. The bill passed Oct. 23 by 75-19 (R: 29-19; D: 44-0; I: 2-0). **Y=R; N=W**
16. **Nomination of Southwick**—President Bush nominated Mississippi Judge Leslie Southwick to a lifetime seat on the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, which has jurisdiction over Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas. Southwick’s record on the bench is well outside the mainstream on labor and employment issues, and he has been especially harsh in his rulings against workers seeking compensation for injuries suffered on the job. The Senate confirmed Southwick on Oct. 24 after a motion to invoke cloture and end debate was approved on a 62-35 vote (R: 49-0; D: 12-34; I: 1-1). **Y=W; N=R**
17. **DREAM Act—S. 2205**—The Dream Act would have granted permanent resident status to undocumented children who have lived in the United States for more than five years, demonstrated good moral character and graduated from a U.S. high school and continued on to college or military service. Sixty votes were needed to end a filibuster against the bill, and the legislation failed Oct. 24 on a 52-44 vote (R: 12-36; D: 38-8; I: 2-0). **Y=R; N=W**
18. **SCHIP / Passage of Compromise Bill—H.R. 3963**—President Bush vetoed the first SCHIP bill (H.R. 976) and the veto override failed. Following the failed override, House and Senate leaders made changes to the bill to address concerns raised by Republicans who were withholding their support. The revised bill passed Nov. 1 on a 64-30 vote. Bush vetoed that SCHIP compromise bill **Dec. date to come** (R: 17-30; D: 45-0; I: 2-0). **Y=R; N=W**
19. **Temporary Tax Relief Act of 2007—H. R. 3996**— The bill, passed by the House in November, would have provided 23 million middle-class families with more than \$50 billion in tax relief by protecting them from paying the Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT), that was originally designed to ensure that high-income taxpayers pay their fair share. The bill included a number of one-year tax extenders, including an extension of a tax deduction for expenses paid by teachers

for school supplies. The cost of providing relief from the AMT was offset by closing the so-called "carried interest" loophole that allows a small group of Wall Street millionaires to pay a 15 percent capital gains tax rate on earnings from managing certain hedge funds, instead of the 35 percent rate that is paid by most workers. Sixty votes were needed to end a filibuster against the bill, and the legislation failed Dec. 6 on a 46-48 vote (R: 0-48; D: 44-0; I: 2-0). **Y=R, N=W**

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

**LifeTime**

**Alabama**

Sessions, J. (R)	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	3	16	16%	16	116	12%
Shelby (R)	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	4	15	21%	87	148	37%

**Alaska**

Murkowski (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	W	6	13	32%	17	56	23%	
Stevens (R)	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	6	12	33%	176	317	36%

**Arizona**

Kyl (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	19	0%	5	148	3%
McCain (R)	W	W	W	A	A	A	A	A	W	W	A	W	A	W	A	W	A	A	A	0	8	0%	35	184	16%

**Arkansas**

Lincoln (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	17	2	89%	97	22	82%
Pryor (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	16	3	84%	60	13	82%

**California**

Boxer (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	A	A	R	R	16	0	100%	155	7	96%
Feinstein (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	16	2	89%	145	23	86%

**Colorado**

Allard (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	1	18	5%	10	122	8%
Salazar, K. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	16	3	84%	40	8	83%

**Connecticut**

Dodd (D)	R	R	R	R	A	R	A	R	R	R	A	R	R	A	A	A	A	A	A	10	0	100%	301	28	91%
Lieberman (I)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	16	3	84%	171	33	84%

**Delaware**

Biden (D)	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	A	R	R	R	A	14	0	100%	384	66	85%
Carper (D)	A	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	16	2	89%	85	15	85%

**Florida**

Martinez (R)	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	3	16	16%	6	42	13%
Nelson, Bill (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	18	1	95%	86	16	84%

**Georgia**

Chambliss (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	2	17	11%	9	64	12%
Isakson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	2	17	11%	7	41	15%

**Hawaii**

Akaka (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	17	2	89%	187	12	94%
Inouye (D)	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	16	1	94%	454	44	91%

**Idaho**

Craig (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	3	15	17%	24	170	12%
Crapo (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	1	18	5%	12	104	10%

**Illinois**

Durbin (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	19	0	100%	126	7	95%
Obama (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	A	R	R	A	A	A	R	R	A	A	12	0	100%	39	1	98%

**Indiana**

Bayh (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	19	0	100%	112	7	94%
Lugar (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	6	13	32%	47	371	11%

**Iowa**

Grassley (R)	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	6	13	32%	50	297	14%		
Harkin (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	19	0	100%	249	20	93%	
<b>Kansas</b>																											
Brownback (R)	A	W	W	A	A	A	W	W	W	A	W	W	A	W	W	W	R	W	W	1	12	8%	9	118	7%		
Roberts (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	5	14	26%	16	117	12%		
<b>Kentucky</b>																											
Bunning (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	1	18	5%	15	103	13%		
McConnell (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	2	17	11%	31	241	11%		
<b>Louisiana</b>																											
Landrieu (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	18	1	95%	107	26	80%		
Vitter (R)	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	4	15	21%	11	37	23%		
<b>Maine</b>																											
Collins (R)	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	13	6	68%	52	82	39%		
Snowe (R)	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	13	6	68%	67	86	44%		
<b>Maryland</b>																											
Cardin (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	18	1	95%	18	1	95%		
Mikulski (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	17	1	94%	217	13	94%		
<b>Massachusetts</b>																											
Kennedy, E. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	A	A	R	R	13	2	87%	477	36	93%		
Kerry (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	18	1	95%	233	23	91%		
<b>Michigan</b>																											
Levin, C. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	19	0	100%	357	27	93%		
Stabenow (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	19	0	100%	98	3	97%		
<b>Minnesota</b>																											
Coleman (R)	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	11	8	58%	24	49	33%		
Klobuchar (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	18	1	95%	18	1	95%		
<b>Mississippi</b>																											
Cochran (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	2	17	11%	52	323	14%		
Lott (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	3	16	16%	22	187	11%		
<b>Missouri</b>																											
Bond (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	4	15	21%	41	190	18%		
McCaskill (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	18	1	95%	18	1	95%		
<b>Montana</b>																											
Baucus, M. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	17	2	89%	286	93	75%		
Tester (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	18	1	95%	18	1	95%		
<b>Nebraska</b>																											
Hagel (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	3	16	16%	17	115	13%		
Nelson, Ben (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	18	1	95%	73	28	72%		
<b>Nevada</b>																											
Ensign (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	1	18	5%	12	87	12%		
Reid, H. (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	17	2	89%	214	21	91%		
<b>New Hampshire</b>																											
Gregg (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	19	0%	6	163	4%		
Sununu (R)	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	4	14	22%	7	62	10%		
<b>New Jersey</b>																											
Lautenberg (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	19	0	100%	248	24	91%		
Menendez (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	18	1	95%	31	2	94%		
<b>New Mexico</b>																											
Bingaman (D)	R	R	R	R	A	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	17	1	94%	253	46	85%		
Domenici (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	4	14	22%	96	374	20%			
<b>New York</b>																											
Clinton (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	A	A	R	R	A	A	14	0	100%	89	6	94%		

Schumer (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	18	0	100%	109	8	93%	
<b>North Carolina</b>																										
Burr (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	1	18	5%	8	40	17%	
Dole (R)	W	R	W	W	W	A	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	3	15	17%	15	57	21%	
<b>North Dakota</b>																										
Conrad (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	17	2	89%	202	35	85%	
Dorgan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	17	2	89%	153	17	90%	
<b>Ohio</b>																										
Brown, S. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	19	0	100%	19	0	100%	
Voinovich (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	A	6	12	33%	33	84	28%	
<b>Oklahoma</b>																										
Coburn (R)	W	W	W	W	R	A	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	3	15	17%	10	37	21%	
Inhofe (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	1	18	5%	19	134	12%	
<b>Oregon</b>																										
Smith, G. (R)	W	R	W	R	R	A	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	8	10	44%	31	100	24%	
Wyden (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	17	1	94%	123	17	88%	
<b>Pennsylvania</b>																										
Casey (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	19	0	100%	19	0	100%	
Specter (R)	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	13	6	68%	207	132	61%	
<b>Rhode Island</b>																										
Reed, J. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	19	0	100%	129	4	97%	
Whitehouse (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	19	0	100%	19	0	100%	
<b>South Carolina</b>																										
DeMint (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	1	18	5%	6	42	13%	
Graham (R)	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	18	0%	8	63	11%	
<b>South Dakota</b>																										
Johnson, Tim (D)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	8	1	89%	110	12	90%	
Thune (R)	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	3	16	16%	9	39	19%	
<b>Tennessee</b>																										
Alexander, L. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	4	15	21%	10	63	14%	
Corker (R)	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	5	14	26%	5	14	26%	
<b>Texas</b>																										
Cornyn (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	19	0%	5	68	7%	
Hutchison (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	5	14	26%	18	149	11%	
<b>Utah</b>																										
Bennett (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	3	16	16%	15	154	9%	
Hatch (R)	W	W	W	W	A	A	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	5	12	29%	50	364	12%	
<b>Vermont</b>																										
Leahy (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	19	0	100%	398	57	87%	
Sanders (I)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	19	0	100%	19	0	100%	
<b>Virginia</b>																										
Warner (R)	R	R	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	A	R	W	W	A	W	4	12	25%	65	318	17%	
Webb (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	19	0	100%	19	0	100%	
<b>Washington</b>																										
Cantwell (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	18	1	95%	91	11	89%	
Murray (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	19	0	100%	151	17	90%	
<b>West Virginia</b>																										
Byrd (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	16	2	89%	461	126	79%	
Rockefeller (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	19	0	100%	242	24	91%	
<b>Wisconsin</b>																										
Feingold (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	19	0	100%	162	10	94%	
Kohl (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	18	1	95%	176	39	82%	

**Wyoming**

Barrasso (R)	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	11	0%	0	11	<b>0%</b>
Enzi (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	1	18	5%	11	109	<b>9%</b>
Thomas (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	1	7	13%	12	140	<b>8%</b>

**KEY**

**R = VOTED RIGHT**

**W = VOTED WRONG**

**A = ABSENT, DID NOT VOTE YEA OR NEY**

**I = NOT IN OFFICE**