

AFL-CIO

2001 Senate Scorecard

107th Congress—First Session

1. ASHCROFT ATTORNEY GENERAL NOMINATION—President Bush nominated John Ashcroft to be U.S. attorney general. However, Ashcroft’s record as a U.S. senator and Missouri attorney general raised serious questions about his suitability to be the nation’s top law enforcement officer. Ashcroft’s controversial stands on civil rights, his opposition to a school desegregation plan in his home state and his Senate votes against women’s and workers’ rights lead the AFL-CIO, civil rights and women’s groups to oppose the nomination. Ashcroft was confirmed Feb. 2, 2001, by a 58–42 vote. **Y=W; N=R** (REP: 50–0; DEM: 8–42)

2. ERGONOMICS—S.J. Res. 6—In November 2000, after more than a decade of struggle by workers and their unions demanding federal rules to prevent crippling repetitive stress injuries in the workplace, the Occupation Safety and Health Administration issued the nation’s first workplace ergonomics standard. But business and congressional allies, with the support of the newly installed Bush administration, renewed their decade-long fight against the standard. Using the Congressional Review Act (CRA) for the first time ever, the Senate overturned the ergonomics standard. It was the first time in OSHA’s 30-year history that Congress nullified one of its safety standards. The CRA “resolution of disapproval” vote not only eliminated the ergonomic standard, it also prohibited OSHA from issuing another similar rule unless Congress gives the agency specific permission to act. The measure passed on March 6, 2001, 56–44. **Y=W; N=R** (REP: 50–0; DEM: 6–44)

3. CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM/PAYCHECK DECEPTION—S. 27—During Senate consideration of campaign finance reform, Sen. Orrin Hatch (R-Utah) sought to silence working families and their unions in the political arena by offering a “paycheck deception” amendment to the bill. The amendment would have prohibited unions from collecting membership dues or fees from any union-represented employee who had not filled out a form authorizing the union’s political activities. Proponents of this amendment argued that it also would have forbidden corporations from spending their general treasury funds for political activities if they failed to get written authorization from their individual shareholders. But, in fact, it would have exempted 99.7 percent of all corporations because they are privately owned and have no shareholders to notify. Moreover, it would have allowed publicly held corporations to continue making the same amount of political expenditures simply by changing their internal accounting practices. Finally, this amendment also would have imposed burdensome reporting requirements on unions, but only very limited reporting requirements on corporations. A motion to table, which had the same effect as defeating the amendment, passed on March 21, 2001, by a 69–31 vote. **Y=R; N=W** (REP: 19–31; DEM: 50–0)

4. PRESCRIPTION DRUGS—H. Con. Res. 83—In an effort to provide a strong Medicare prescription drug benefit to seniors, Sen. Max Baucus (D-Mont.) offered an amendment to the fiscal year 2002 budget resolution conference report that included \$311 billion over 10 years for a Medicare prescription drug benefit. The budget resolution, backed by Republicans and the Bush administration, offered inadequate funding for a Medicare prescription drug benefit. The amendment would have taken \$158 billion that the resolution set aside for a tax cut mainly for the wealthy and increased the inadequate funds in the budget resolution for a Medicare prescription drug benefit program by the same amount. The measure failed April 3, 2001, by a 50–50 vote. **Y=R; N=W** (REP: 1–49; DEM: 49–1)

5. BUDGET—H. Con. Res. 83— The fiscal year 2002 budget resolution called for spending \$1.65 trillion of projected budget surpluses in fiscal years 2001–2011 to pay for tax cuts that primarily would benefit the wealthy. It weakened Social Security and Medicare, earmarked \$600 billion of Social Security Trust Fund surpluses for such Social Security “reforms” as privatization and failed to make investments in such important working family areas as repairing and rebuilding the nation’s public schools and improving workplace health and safety. In all, the budget resolution contained spending cuts for important domestic programs of \$5.5 billion in FY 2002 and \$61.5 billion over the next 10 years. The resolution passed May 10, 2001, by a 53–47 vote. **Y=W; N=R** (REP: 48–2; DEM: 5–45)

6. SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION—S. 1—Many of America's schools are in serious need of repair and modernization. Students who attend class in dilapidated, hazardous and sometimes dangerous buildings have a difficult time learning. Many schools are not equipped to provide the high-tech education today's students must have. During consideration of the Elementary and Secondary School Act, Sen. Tom Harkin (D-Iowa) offered an amendment to authorize \$1.6 billion in fiscal year 2002 to help states and local school districts repair their most dilapidated public school buildings. The measure was defeated May 16, 2001, 49–50. **Y=R; N=W** (REP: 1–49; DEM: 48–1)

7. TAX RECONCILIATION/MILLIONAIRE TAX—Conference Report on H.R. 1836—President Bush's millionaire tax cut received its final Senate approval with the passage of the conference report on the fiscal year 2002 tax reconciliation bill. The legislation uses \$1.74 trillion of the projected budget surpluses over the next 10 years to pay for tax cuts that would primarily benefit the wealthy (\$1.35 trillion for the tax cuts themselves and \$390 billion for additional interest payments on the federal debt that these tax cuts would require). According to Citizens for Tax Justice, more than 38 percent of the tax cut benefits will go to the wealthiest 1 percent of taxpayers, who make \$373,000 or more annually. Spending most of the projected budget surpluses to pay for tax cuts makes it virtually impossible for future sessions of Congress to strengthen Social Security and Medicare, add a prescription drug benefit to Medicare and make needed investments in education and health care. This legislation, however, did improve Section 415 of the tax code to fix retirement rules capping multiemployer plan benefits. The conference report was approved May 26, 2001, in a 58–33 vote. **Y=W; N=R** (REP: 46–2; DEM: 12–31)

8. SCHOOL VOUCHERS—S. 1—Private school vouchers use taxpayers' money—which could be used to improve public schools—to pay for private and religious school tuition. Private schools, unlike public schools, which are open to all students, can exclude students for several reasons. During the debate on the Elementary and Secondary School Act, S. 1, Sen. Judd Gregg (R-N.H.) offered an amendment that would have created a demonstration program to allow three states and 10 school districts to use federal funds to pay for private school expenses. The measure was defeated June 12, 2001, 41–58. **Y=W; N=R** (REP: 38–11; DEM: 3–46; I: 0–1)

9. PATIENTS' BILL OF RIGHTS—S. 1052—Quality, affordable and accessible health care should be available to all working families. The Patients' Bill of Rights the Senate considered guarantees access to specialty and emergency room care and allows patients to appeal coverage and treatment decisions by their health plan to an independent panel. It also allows patients to sue their health insurer if they suffer harm. The bill would not allow lawsuits against multiemployer (Taft-Hartley) health plans over nonmedical decisions. The bill passed on June 29, 2001, 59–36. **Y=R; N=W** (REP 9–35; DEM: 50–0; I: 0–1)

10. NAFTA—TRUCK SAFETY—H.R. 2299—President Bush, citing provisions of the North American Free Trade Agreement, proposed to open U.S. roads and highways to Mexican trucks beyond the limited border zone in which they have been allowed to operate. However, those trucks are not held to the same safety standards as U.S. trucks under federal standards. Border inspections revealed that almost half of these Mexican trucks had serious safety violations. An amendment to the Department of Transportation spending bill that would prohibit trucks and buses from Mexico from operating in the United States beyond the current zone was passed July 26, 2001, in a 70–30 vote. **Y=R; N=W** (REP: 19–30; DEM: 50–0; I: 1–0)

11. PRISON LABOR—S. 1438—The Federal Prison Industry Program was established in 1934 to provide a small range of products the private sector was not producing for federal government agencies and to help inmates gain some job skills. But today, with 21,000 inmates in 100 factories and sales of products and services of \$566.2 million annually, FPI ranks 36th among the top 100 government contractors. Private-sector companies are not allowed to compete with FPI; in fact, under current law, federal agencies actually must obtain FPI's permission to even solicit competing offers from private firms. S. 1438 would allow private firms to compete for Defense Department contracts currently limited to FPI. It also would provide additional vocational and educational opportunities for inmates. A motion to kill the amendment to eliminate the private-sector competition provisions of the bill passed Sept. 25, 2001, in a 74–24 vote. **Y=R; N=W** (REP: 30–19; DEM: 44–4; I: 0–1)

12. AVIATION WORKER RELIEF—S. 1447—Tens of thousands of aviation industry workers were laid off because of the economic impact of the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks on the United States. The aviation security bill introduced in the Senate contained \$15 billion in loans and loan guarantees for the airlines but failed to provide any assistance to those workers. Sen. Jean Carnahan (D-Mo.) offered an amendment that would have provided unemployment, job-training and health benefits to displaced workers. However, Republican leaders and most Republican senators opposed the amendment and mounted a filibuster against it. A motion to end the filibuster

and vote on the Carnahan amendment failed on Oct. 11, 2001, 56–44. **Y=R; N=W** (REP: 5–44; DEM: 50–0; I: 1–0)

13. WORKERS' RIGHTS—H.R. 3061—Under the National Labor Relations Act, if employers allow organizations, including charities, to distribute materials to or solicit contributions from employees and customers on their sites, they must provide the same access to labor unions. During debate on the fiscal year 2002 Labor, Health and Human Services and Education spending bill, anti-union senators offered an amendment that would have allowed employers to unfairly restrict the free speech rights of labor unions by allowing charitable organizations, but not unions, to access worksites. Although proponents of this amendment argued that employers needed it to be able to allow charities to solicit funds for the victims of the Sept. 11 attacks, employers can do this now under current law. Thus, the proponents of this amendment were simply trying to use the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks to discriminate against labor unions. The amendment was rejected Nov. 1, 2001, 40–59. **Y=W; N=R** (REP: 39–9; DEM: 1–49; I: 0–1)

14. COLLECTIVE BARGAINING—H.R. 3061—While the nation recognized the Sept. 11 heroism of public safety officers—firefighters, police officers and emergency medical professionals—some senators refused to fully recognize the officers' rights. An amendment to the fiscal year 2002 Labor, Health and Human Services and Education spending bill to provide collective bargaining rights for firefighters, police and other public safety officers employed by state and local municipalities was met with a filibuster. Public safety officers in 32 states already have collective bargaining rights, which the bill would have extended to the remaining 18 states. The motion to end the filibuster and vote on the amendment failed on Nov. 6, 2001, 56–44. Sixty votes are needed to end a filibuster. **Y=R; N=W** (REP: 7–42; DEM: 48–2; I: 1–0)

15. ECONOMIC STIMULUS—H.R. 3090—The economic aftershocks of the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks on the United States, combined with the Bush recession, resulted in the lay-offs of hundreds of thousands of workers. The AFL-CIO and other working family advocates backed an economic stimulus plan to extend, expand and improve unemployment insurance benefits to help families make up for lost income; to help laid-off workers maintain or acquire health insurance; to provide funds to enable state unemployment systems to meet the surge in claims; and to provide help to the business community. However, the Bush administration and Republican leaders insisted on a stimulus package made up mostly of huge tax breaks for corporations and the wealthy and few benefits for jobless workers. Sen. Max Baucus (D-Mont.) offered legislation to provide approximately \$73 billion for economic stimulus measures in fiscal year 2002, including \$14 billion for refund checks to taxpayers who did not receive refunds during the summer of 2001. It also would provide \$31 billion for unemployment and health care benefits for displaced workers. It called for \$15 billion over 10 years for homeland security, including measures to combat bioterrorism, enhance law enforcement and protect postal operations. Before the bill could come to a vote, Senate budget rules would have had to be waived, which requires 60 votes. The motion to waive the rules failed on Nov. 14, 2001, 51–47. **Y=R; N=W** (REP: 0–47; DEM: 50–0; I: 1–0)

16. RAILWAY RETIREMENT—H.R. 10—Rail workers and their unions backed legislation to boost the value of their pension fund assets. The legislation would increase benefits for retired railroad workers and their spouses and survivors. It also would create a railroad retirement board with authority to invest the pension system's \$15.3 billion in Treasury bonds in higher-yielding private equities. The bill passed on Dec. 12, 2001, 90–9. **Y=R; N=W** (REP: 40–9; DEM: 49–0; I: 1–0)

AFL-CIO 2001 Senate Voting Record

Record Vote (Roll) #:	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	Total Votes 2001	Lifetime Totals		2001 Right	Lifetime Right	
	0	1	4	6	9	0	7	7	2	5	8	9	1	2	3	5		R	W			R
AFL-CIO Vote #	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
Favorable Position	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y						
Alabama																						
Sessions (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	A	W	W	R	3	12	4	43	20%	9%
Shelby (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	3	13	69	82	19%	46%
Alaska																						
Murkowski (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	1	14	50	199	7%	20%
Stevens (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	4	12	160	248	25%	39%
Arizona																						
Kyl (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	1	15	1	66	6%	1%
McCain (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	A	R	R	4	11	23	122	27%	16%
Arkansas																						
Hutchinson (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	3	13	5	42	19%	11%
Lincoln (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	2	26	7	88%	79%
California																						
Boxer (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	15	0	77	6	100%	93%
Feinstein (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	15	1	70	14	94%	83%
Colorado																						
Allard (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	1	15	1	47	6%	2%
Campbell (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	A	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	6	9	36	45	40%	44%
Connecticut																						
Dodd (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	15	1	228	25	94%	90%
Lieberman (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	14	1	101	23	93%	81%
Delaware																						
Biden (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	15	0	307	64	100%	83%
Carper (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	14	1	14	1	93%	93%
Florida																						
Graham (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	15	1	117	36	94%	76%
Nelson (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	16	0	16	0	100%	100%
Georgia																						
Cleland (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	2	35	13	88%	73%
Miller (D)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	9	7	10	9	56%	53%
Hawaii																						
Akaka (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	15	0	106	9	100%	92%
Inouye (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	15	0	372	42	100%	90%
Idaho																						
Craig (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	2	14	10	100	13%	9%
Crapo (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	3	13	3	30	19%	9%
Illinois																						
Durbin (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	15	1	44	4	94%	92%
Fitzgerald (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	6	10	11	22	38%	33%
Indiana																						
Bayh (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	16	0	30	3	100%	91%
Lugar (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	2	14	30	303	13%	9%
Iowa																						
Grassley (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	2	14	35	226	13%	13%
Harkin (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	15	0	163	20	100%	89%
Kansas																						
Brownback (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	3	13	3	45	19%	6%
Roberts (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	2	14	2	46	13%	4%

Kentucky																						
Bunning (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	2	14	4	29	13%	12%
McConnell (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	1	15	21	165	6%	11%
Louisiana																						
Breaux (D)	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	12	4	107	45	75%	70%
Landrieu (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	2	34	14	88%	71%
Maine																						
Collins (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	8	8	13	35	50%	27%
Snowe (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	8	8	22	45	50%	33%
Maryland																						
Mikulski (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	16	0	137	11	100%	93%
Sarbanes (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	16	0	319	13	100%	96%
Massachusetts																						
Kennedy (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	16	0	400	31	100%	93%
Kerry (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	15	0	168	18	100%	90%
Michigan																						
Levin (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	16	0	274	24	100%	92%
Stabenow (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	16	0	16	0	100%	100%
Minnesota																						
Dayton (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	16	0	16	0	100%	100%
Wellstone (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	16	0	104	6	100%	95%
Mississippi																						
Cochran (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	4	12	41	250	25%	14%
Lott (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	15	10	116	0%	8%
Missouri																						
Bond (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	3	13	25	120	19%	17%
Carnahan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	1	14	1	93%	93%
Montana																						
Baucus (D)	R	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	13	3	220	75	81%	75%
Burns (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	3	13	14	115	19%	11%
Nebraska																						
Hagel (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	4	12	4	44	25%	8%
Nelson (D)	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	13	3	13	3	81%	81%
Nevada																						
Ensign (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	3	13	3	13	19%	19%
Reid (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	16	0	134	17	100%	89%
New Hampshire																						
Gregg (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	2	14	2	83	13%	2%
Smith (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	2	14	13	96	13%	12%
New Jersey																						
Corzine (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	16	0	16	0	100%	100%
Torricelli (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	15	1	38	9	94%	81%
New Mexico																						
Bingaman (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	15	0	176	38	100%	82%
Domenici (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	A	W	A	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	3	11	80	308	21%	21%
New York																						
Clinton (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	16	0	16	0	100%	100%
Schumer (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	16	0	30	3	100%	91%
North Carolina																						
Edwards (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	16	0	31	2	100%	94%
Helms (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	1	15	37	333	6%	10%
North Dakota																						
Conrad (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	15	1	125	27	94%	82%
Dorgan (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	15	1	73	11	94%	87%
Ohio																						
DeWine (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	4	12	9	58	25%	13%
Voinovich (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	2	14	6	27	13%	18%
Oklahoma																						
Inhofe (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	4	12	8	60	25%	12%
Nickles (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	2	14	11	249	13%	4%
Oregon																						

Smith (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	7	9	8	40	44%	17%
Wyden (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	16	0	45	10	100%	82%
Pennsylvania																						
Santorum (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	2	14	9	57	13%	14%	
Specter (R)	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	10	6	164	93	63%	64%
Rhode Island																						
Chafee (R)	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	10	6	14	11	63%	56%
Reed (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	16	0	44	3	100%	94%
South Carolina																						
Hollings (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	14	2	265	157	88%	63%
Thurmond (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	1	15	58	446	6%	12%
South Dakota																						
Daschle (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	16	0	128	23	100%	85%
Johnson (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	15	1	41	7	94%	85%
Tennessee																						
Frist (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	2	14	2	65	13%	3%
Thompson (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	2	14	4	63	13%	6%
Texas																						
Gramm (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	0	14	7	176	0%	4%
Hutchison (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	3	13	4	77	19%	5%
Utah																						
Bennett (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	2	14	3	81	13%	4%
Hatch (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	1	15	36	294	6%	11%
Vermont																						
Jeffords (I)	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	9	7	51	72	56%	41%
Leahy (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	15	0	318	52	100%	86%
Virginia																						
Allen (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	2	14	2	14	13%	13%	
Warner (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	4	12	48	252	25%	16%
Washington																						
Cantwell (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	16	0	16	0	100%	100%
Murray (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	15	0	74	9	100%	89%
West Virginia																						
Byrd (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	12	4	386	117	75%	77%
Rockefeller (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	16	0	167	21	100%	89%
Wisconsin																						
Feingold (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	15	1	81	5	94%	94%
Kohl (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	14	2	97	32	88%	75%
Wyoming																						
Enzi (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	3	12	4	43	20%	9%
Thomas (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	2	14	3	64	13%	4%

KEY

R = VOTED RIGHT

W = VOTED WRONG

A = ABSENT, DID NOT VOTE OR MAKE POSITION KNOWN

I = NOT IN OFFICE