Senate Vote Descriptions

1. Arctic Refuge/Stop Drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. In December 2005, after a bipartisan coalition in the House forced the removal of Arctic Refuge drilling language from the final budget reconciliation bill, Senator Ted Stevens (R-AK) cynically inserted drilling language into the Defense Appropriations bill. The must-pass bill included funds for both U.S. troops and hurricane relief. Sen. Maria Cantwell (D-WA) and other drilling opponents led an effort to remove the drilling language from the Defense bill and filibustered Sen. Stevens' attempt to include drilling. On December 21, 2005, the Senate voted 56-44 to end debate on the bill, falling short of the 60 votes necessary to move the bill forward (Roll Call #364). The House and Senate then approved a revised conference report that included other drilling provisions but left the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge intact. **PUBLIC INTEREST VOTE: NO**

2. Arctic Refuge/Stop Drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. In 2005, the Senate Budget Committee, led by chairman Judd Gregg (R-NH), included language in the Budget Resolution that counted revenue from oil and gas leasing and drilling in the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. Including this kind of revenue language in the Budget Resolution has been used in the past as a first step toward passing legislation that would actually authorize drilling and leasing in the Arctic Refuge. Sen. Maria Cantwell (D-WA) introduced an amendment to remove the "assumption of revenue" language from the Budget Resolution. On March 16, 2005, the Senate rejected the amendment 49-51 (Roll Call #52). **PUBLIC INTEREST VOTE: YES**

3. Arctic Refuge/Stop Drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. In March 2005, the Senate voted to include language in the Senate Budget resolution that counted revenue from oil and gas leasing and drilling in the coastal plain of the Arctic Refuge. On November 3, 2005, the Senate voted 52-47 to approve the budget reconciliation package, which included this "assumption of revenue" language (Roll Call #303). **PUBLIC INTEREST VOTE: NO**

4. Energy/Reject Anti-Consumer, Anti-Environment Bill. After the House passed its energy bill, the Senate passed a slightly better energy bill that included a requirement to increase renewable energy production and acknowledged the need for a mandatory limit on global warming pollution. However, when the House-Senate energy conference committee convened in the summer of 2005, it abandoned these few positive Senate provisions. The result was an energy conference report that would not allow drilling in the Arctic but would reward polluting energy industries with $25 billion in new subsidies and trample on states' rights when siting new energy facilities. On July 29, 2005, the Senate approved the conference report for H.R. 6 by a vote of 74-26. President Bush signed the bill into law on August 8, 2005 (Roll Call #213). **PUBLIC INTEREST VOTE: NO**

5. Energy/Increase Clean Renewable Energy Production. A renewable energy standard requires power companies to generate an increasing percentage of electricity from clean renewable sources, such as solar and wind. Shifting to renewable energy will cut global warming pollution, improve air quality, and help diversify our electricity sources. Studies done by the Energy Information Administration show that a national standard increasing the amount of electricity generated by renewable energy to 20% by 2020 is reasonable and achievable. So far, 21 states have passed renewable energy standards. During Senate consideration of the energy bill, Senator Jeff Bingaman (D-NM) offered an amendment to set a national renewable energy standard of 10% by 2020. On June 16, 2005, the Senate adopted the amendment by a vote of 52-48 (Roll Call #141). **PUBLIC INTEREST VOTE: YES**

6. Energy/Protect States' Rights in Siting of Energy Facilities. Liquefied natural gas (LNG) terminals pose potential safety hazards for local communities; an explosion at an LNG facility could kill and injure people within three-quarters of a mile. Given the dangers, state and local governments are intervening in siting decisions at several proposed facilities on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In its original form, H.R. 6, the energy bill, contained a provision that preempted all state authority and made the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) the main decision maker for siting these facilities. On June 22, 2005, by a 52-45 vote, the Senate voted to table an amendment offered by Senator Dianne Feinstein (D-CA) to strike the provision and give governors 45 days to agree or disagree with federal siting decisions (Roll Call #146). **PUBLIC INTEREST VOTE: NO**

7. Energy/Increasing Funding for Energy Assistance. Even before Hurricane Katrina hit, natural gas prices were climbing. After Katrina, natural gas prices skyrocketed to the highest in more than a decade. Americans around the country faced dramatically higher winter home heating prices. The federal government has historically funded low income heating assistance to help families meet winter heating costs and also to help weatherize their homes. Unfortunately, funding has not kept pace with need, so that by 2002 only 13 percent of eligible families were receiving this assistance. During consideration of the Senate budget resolution, Senators Jack Reed (D-RI) and Susan Collins (R-ME) offered an amendment to increase low income heating assistance by $2.92 billion. Opponents of the amendment raised a procedural issue to require a two-thirds majority vote. On October 26, 2005, the Senate voted 54-43 to approve the amendment, which was not enough to overcome the procedural hurdle (Roll Call #270). **PUBLIC INTEREST VOTE: YES**

8. Energy/Cut Tax Breaks for Big Oil Companies. In 2005, the oil industry enjoyed record profits because of high oil and gasoline prices. At the same time, the Congressional Research Service has stated that the oil industry pays taxes at a rate significantly lower than any other industry. One tax break enables oil and gas companies to expense so-called intangible drilling costs associated with exploration and development, such as labor, fuel, repairs to drilling equipment and supplies. This tax break is worth $2.4 billion over five years to the oil and gas industry. On November 17, 2005, Senator Dianne Feinstein (D-CA) offered an amendment to the tax reconciliation bill to repeal this tax break for ExxonMobil and other large oil companies. The Senate voted 48-51 against the amendment (Roll Call #332). **PUBLIC INTEREST VOTE: YES**

9. Energy/Cut Subsidies for Nuclear Power and Coal. The Senate energy bill contained $8.8 billion in subsidies for the nuclear industry, $5.6 billion for the coal industry, and $7.4 billion for the oil and gas industry. In addition to these specific subsidies, it also took the unprecedented step of subsidizing an unlimited number of energy projects, including nuclear power and fossil fuels plants. The bill provided an unlimited number of loan guarantees, covering up to 80% of the cost of each project. These subsidies disproportionately benefit capital intensive industries such as coal and nuclear power. On June 23, 2005, Senators John Sununu (R-NH) and Ron Wyden (D-OR) offered an amendment to strip these subsidies from the energy bill. The Senate rejected the amendment 21-76 (Roll Call #155). **PUBLIC INTEREST VOTE: YES**

10. Global Warming/Resolution to Curb Global Warming. Global warming is the one of the most pressing issues our country faces, but the federal government does not limit global warming emissions. As a result, U.S. global warming emissions increased by 16% from 1990 to 2004, and the Department of Energy projects that emissions will rise an additional 46% by 2025. As part of its 2005 energy bill deliberations, the Senate considered a non-binding "Sense of the Senate" resolution calling for a mandatory program to "slow, stop, and reverse" global warming emissions. On June 22, 2005, the Senate approved the resolution by a vote of 53-44 (Roll Call #149). **PUBLIC INTEREST VOTE: NO**

11. Global Warming and Energy/Increase Auto Gas Mileage Standards. America is too dependent on oil; this dependence has repercussions for the environment, for consumers and for our national security. Although the U.S. possesses only 3% of the world's oil reserves, Americans consume more than a quarter of the world's oil. America's cars and light trucks comprise an estimated 40% of U.S. oil consumption. The U.S. could substantially reduce both its dependence on oil and its global warming pollution by using existing technology to raise the vehicle mileage-per-gallon (mpg) of new cars and light trucks. Under the corporate average fuel economy (CAFE) standards, each manufacturer's fleet of light trucks, including SUVs, minivans and pickup trucks, is required to meet a standard of only 20.7 mpg; cars must meet a higher 27.5 mpg standard. During consideration of the Senate energy bill, Sen. Dick Durbin (D-IL) proposed an amendment to raise the CAFE standard for cars and light trucks to 40 mpg by 2016. This would have saved 3.1 million barrels of oil a day—combined, as much oil as the U.S. currently imports from the Persian Gulf and could extract from the Arctic Refuge and off the California coast—and would have prevented the release of more than 500 million tons of global warming pollution. On June 23, 2005, the Senate rejected the amendment by a vote of 28-67 (Roll Call #157). **PUBLIC INTEREST VOTE: YES**

12. Clean Air/Reduce Mercury Pollution. Mercury can affect the way children think, learn, and grow, causing problems ranging from learning disabilities to mental retardation. In March 2005, the Bush administration finalized new rules to give power plants, the largest U.S. source of mercury emissions, until 2018 to

reduce their mercury emissions. In June 2005, Senators Patrick Leahy (D-VT) and Susan Collins (R-ME) introduced a rare Congressional Review Act resolution to overturn the Bush rule. On September 13, 2005, the Senate rejected the resolution by a 47-51 vote (Roll Call #225). **PUBLIC INTEREST VOTE: YES**

13. Preservation/Cut Subsidies for Road Building in Tongass National Forest. In June 2005, the Senate voted on a bill to build taxpayer subsidized roads in the Tongass National Forest in southeast Alaska, the world's largest remaining old-growth temperate rainforest. The construction of roads is a prelude to logging and development. During consideration of the Interior Appropriations bill, Senators John Sununu (R-NH) and Jeff Bingaman (D-NM) introduced an amendment to end taxpayer subsidies for new commercial logging roads in the Tongass. On June 29, 2005, their amendment failed by a 39-59 vote (Roll Call #164). **PUBLIC INTEREST VOTE: YES**

14. Toxics/Stop Testing Pesticides on People. Pesticides are inherently toxic chemicals manufactured solely for the purpose of killing living organisms such as insects and rodents. Because of their toxic nature, federal law requires EPA to set strict human health standards for pesticide exposure. Some pesticide companies, however, want to test their products directly on humans to prove just how much of a dose humans can withstand before becoming sick. Pesticide companies use the results of human testing to try to convince EPA to allow more pesticides in food and household products and to justify keeping older and more dangerous pesticides on the market. In 1998, the Clinton administration determined that human pesticide tests are unsafe, unethical, and scientifically unacceptable and banned EPA from considering the results of human tests. At the behest of the pesticide industry, the Bush administration reversed the Clinton ban on human pesticide testing. In response, Senator Barbara Boxer (D-CA) offered an amendment to the FY 2006 Interior Appropriations bill to restore the Clinton moratorium on human pesticide testing. On June 29, 2005, the Senate approved the amendment by a bipartisan vote of 60-37 (Roll Call #162). **PUBLIC INTEREST VOTE: YES**

15. Oceans/Protect America's Coasts from Drilling. For almost 25 years, Congress has voted to protect our precious coastlines and marine ecosystems from new oil and gas drilling and development. These votes have prevented the Department of Interior from allowing new drilling along the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) in the eastern Gulf of Mexico off Florida's west coast, Atlantic and Pacific seaboard, and certain ecologically fragile areas off Alaska. The Energy Policy Act of 2005 (H.R. 6), however, included language to strip some of these protections and require an inventory of potential oil and gas resources under the entire OCS, including the areas currently off-limits to drilling. This inventory would use seismic surveys that harm marine mammals and fish with large bursts of underwater sound. Senators Bill Nelson (D-FL) and Mel Martinez (R-FL) offered an amendment to remove the inventory language from the energy bill. On June 21, 2005, the Senate rejected this amendment by a vote of 44-52 (Roll Call #143). **PUBLIC INTEREST VOTE: YES**

16. Student Aid/Stop the $12 Billion Cut to Student Loans. The 2005 budget reconciliation package included the single largest cut to student aid programs in history: $12 billion over the next five years. These cuts could not come at a worse time for middle class families and students. Over the past ten years, college costs have skyrocketed while the federal government and states have reduced funding for higher education. As a result, more students and families are forced to take out larger loans to pay for a college education. On December 21, 2005, the Senate approved the budget reconciliation 51-50, with the vice president casting the deciding vote (Roll Call #363). **PUBLIC INTEREST VOTE: NO**

17. Student Aid/Increase Funding of Pell Grants by $5.4 Billion. As college costs have continued to rise, the federal government has failed to increase funding for critical college student grant programs such as the Pell Grant. Senator Ted Kennedy (D-MA) introduced an amendment to the FY06 Budget to increase the maximum Pell Grant award by $450 to $4,500 and restore funding for TRIO, GEAR UP, LEAP, and Perkins loans. These student aid programs are critical for ensuring access to affordable higher education for middle and low-income students. On March 17, 2005, the Senate approved this amendment 51-49 (Roll Call #68). **PUBLIC INTEREST VOTE: YES**

18. Consumer/Oppose Weakening Consumer Bankruptcy Rights. Even though most bankruptcies are the result of job layoffs, divorce, or sudden illness, the Senate and House passed and sent to the President a bill (S. 256) to weaken bankruptcy pro-

tections. Forcefully backed by the credit card industry, this bill severely restricts the ability of financially strapped consumers to make a fresh start through bankruptcy. The bill creates onerous legal, financial and paperwork burdens for debtors of modest means while continuing to allow affluent debtors in some states to file for bankruptcy protection and retain expensive homes. Furthermore, it does virtually nothing to rein in abusive creditor practices that help lead consumers into insupportable debt. On March 8, 2005, the Senate approved a motion on a 69-31 vote to end further debate on S. 256 (Roll Call #29). The bill was signed into law by the President on April 20, 2005 and took effect in October 2005. **PUBLIC INTEREST VOTE: NO**

19. Consumer/Improve Credit Disclosures. During debate on the so-called bankruptcy reform bill (S. 256), consumer champions led by Senator Ted Kennedy (D-MA) offered a series of unsuccessful amendments to rein in the worst credit card industry practices. Senator Daniel Akaka (D-HI) offered an amendment to the bankruptcy bill to require all credit card monthly statements to disclose the number of years and months it would take to pay off the card and the interest accrued if the consumer paid only the minimum required. On March 2, 2005, the Senate defeated the Akaka amendment on a vote of 40-59 (Roll Call #15). The bill, which took effect in October 2005, includes a weaker, generalized industry-approved disclosure that will not reduce high-cost credit card debt. **PUBLIC INTEREST VOTE: YES**

20. Consumer/Oppose Passage of Class Action Bill. Class action lawsuits are an especially effective consumer tool for victims of "nickel, dime and dollar" rip-offs, such as unfair credit card practices, where individuals cannot afford their own attorneys. Class action lawsuits are also important for victims of environmental contamination or civil rights violations. The falsely-labeled Class Action Fairness Act (S. 5) makes it harder for consumers victimized by dangerous products or unfair financial practices to band together into a group, or class, to sue wrongdoers. The bill forces most class actions out of consumer-friendly state courts and into federal courts, where corporate wrongdoers can take advantage of restrictive federal court procedures to delay and weaken the cases against them. Many legitimate cases also could be thrown of federal courts on technicalities intentionally left in the final bill by its sponsors. On February 9, 2005, the Senate approved the bill on a vote of 72-26 (Roll Call #9), which then passed the House on February 17, 2005. The President signed it into law on February 18, 2005. **PUBLIC INTEREST VOTE: NO**

21. Consumer/Protect Class Action Rights. During debate on the falsely labeled Class Action Fairness Act (S. 5), Senators Dianne Feinstein (D-CA) and Jeff Bingaman (D-NM) proposed an amendment to make it clear that federal courts could certify multi-state class actions based on state laws. Otherwise, most victims of financial rip-offs, unsafe products or environmental contamination would be unable to hold corporate wrongdoers accountable. Consumers from smaller states, where classes of victims might be too small to spread the costs of a single-state lawsuit in the federal courts, would be particularly at risk. On February 9, 2005, the Senate rejected the Feinstein-Bingaman amendment on a vote of 38-61 (Roll Call #7). The President signed the bill into law on February 18, 2005. **PUBLIC INTEREST VOTE: YES**

22. Trade/Reject Anti-Consumer, Anti-Environment Central American Free Trade Agreement. So called "free trade" agreements should promote fair trade, not undercut strong environmental, consumer and labor standards in the U.S. or other signatory countries. The latest such agreement, the Central American Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA), fails to ensure that food safety and other "sanitary and phytosanitary" standards would be adequate to protect public health and safety and the environment in the U.S. and Central America. Among other gross deficiencies, the agreement expands the use of closed, extra-judicial tribunals to decide challenges to regulatory actions protecting consumers, investors or the environment. On June 30, 2005, the Senate passed S. 1307, implementing CAFTA, on a vote of 54-45 (Roll Call #170). It became law on August 2, 2005. **PUBLIC INTEREST VOTE: NO**

Senate Votes

	1. Stop Drilling in the Arctic	2. Stop Drilling in the Arctic	3. Stop Drilling in the Arctic	4. Reject Energy Bill	5. Increase Renewable Energy	6. Protect States' Rights for Energy Facilities	7. Increase Funding for Energy Assistance	8. Cut Tax Breaks for Big Oil	9. Cut Subsidies for Nuclear and Coal	10. Resolution to Curb Global Warming	11. Increase Gas Mileage Standards	12. Reduce Mercury Pollution	13. Stop Roads in Tongass National Forest	14. Stop Testing Pesticides on People	15. Protect America's Coasts from Drilling	16. Stop $12 Billion Cut in Student Loans	17. Increase Funding of Pell Grants	18. Oppose Weakening Bankruptcy Rights	19. Improve Credit Disclosures	20. Oppose Passage of Final Class Action	21. Protect Class Action Rights	22. Reject CAFTA	2006 Score	Lifetime Score
Alabama																								
Sessions (R)	-	-	-	-	-	+	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5%	40%
Shelby (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	5%	13%
Alaska																								
Murkowski (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5%	2%
Stevens (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	4%
Arizona																								
Kyl (R)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9%	9%
McCain (R)	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41%	31%
Arkansas																								
Lincoln (D)	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	55%	41%
Pryor (D)	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	59%	56%
California																								
Boxer (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	A	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	95%	95%
Feinstein (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	86%	84%
Colorado																								
Allard (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5%	14%
Salazar (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	68%	68%
Connecticut																								
Dodd (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	86%	86%
Lieberman (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	A	A	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	A	64%	80%
Delaware																								
Biden (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	82%	85%
Carper (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	64%	67%
Florida																								
Martinez (R)	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14%	14%
Nelson (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	86%	83%
Georgia																								
Chambliss (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	5%
Isakson (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5%	7%
Hawaii																								
Akaka (D)	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	77%	81%

+ Supports public interest position - Does not support public interest position A Absent P Present NA Not in office

Senate Votes

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Inouye (D)	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	A	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	A	+	+	+	68%	64%
Idaho																								
Craig (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	5%	4%
Crapo (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	5%	5%
Illinois																								
Durbin (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	95%	85%
Obama (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	86%	86%
Indiana																								
Bayh (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	77%	70%
Lugar (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14%	12%
Iowa																								
Grassley (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5%	5%
Harkin (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	95%	86%
Kansas																								
Brownback (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5%	16%
Roberts (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	4%
Kentucky																								
Bunning (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	5%
McConnell (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	1%
Louisiana																								
Landrieu (D)	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	50%	45%
Vitter (R)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	9%	3%
Maine																								
Collins (R)	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	68%	59%
Snowe (R)	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	64%	59%
Maryland																								
Mikulski (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	91%	84%
Sarbanes (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	95%
Massachusetts																								
Kennedy (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	88%
Kerry (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	A	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	86%	86%

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Michigan																								
Levin (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	82%	81%
Stabenow (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	82%	82%
Minnesota																								
Coleman (R)	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	A	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	36%	25%
Dayton (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	91%	89%
Mississippi																								
Cochran (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	6%
Lott (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	3%
Missouri																								
Bond (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	5%
Talent (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14%	16%
Montana																								
Baucus (D)	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	55%	66%
Burns (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	5%	5%
Nebraska																								
Hagel (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	3%
Nelson (D)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	18%	33%
Nevada																								
Ensign (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9%	19%
Reid (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	95%	81%
New Hampshire																								
Gregg (R)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27%	31%
Sununu (R)	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	A	A	-	36%	27%
New Jersey																								
Lautenberg (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	97%
Menendez (D)	*Sen. Menendez is a former Representative. Please see page 15 for his House votes.*																							
New Mexico																								
Bingaman (D)	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	A	+	A	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	64%	72%
Domenici (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	+	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5%	5%
New York																								
Clinton (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	91%	90%
Schumer (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	95%	91%

+ Supports public interest position - Does not support public interest position A Absent P Present NA Not in office