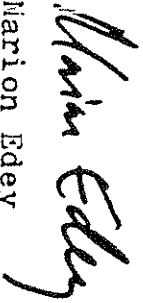


**HOW YOUR  
SENATORS  
VOTED ON  
CRITICAL  
ENVIRONMENTAL  
ISSUES**

1973-74

THE LEAGUE OF CONSERVATION VOTERS

The League is a national nonpartisan campaign committee that supports legislators who are working hardest to protect the environment, and opposes legislators whose policies are environmentally damaging. We raise money for a few candidates who face very close races, and endorse others who deserve recognition. The League works in cooperation with the Environmental Policy Center and we base our decisions upon the advice of conservation leaders from many groups.



Marion Edey  
Chairman

STEERING COMMITTEE

Marion Edey	Michael McCloskey	George Alderson
Joe Browder	Douglas Scott	Thomas Dustin
David Brower	Gary Soucie	

## EXPLANATION OF SCORES

Listed below are some of the more revealing roll call votes during 1973-1974, covering a wide range of environmental issues. Votes we consider correct are in capitals; votes we consider wrong are in small letters. Each Senator is given a score based on the votes shown. To compute the score, calculate the percentage of correct votes among those the Senator actually cast (ignoring absences). Then, subtract 2 points as a penalty for every absence. Many conservation votes have been lost because those on our side did not show up for the vote. Unavoidable absences caused by illness appear in capital letters and are not penalized.

These scores do not represent a Senator's total record. A Senator's public vote is only the tip of an iceberg and this tip may be deceiving. His behavior on an important committee may have far more impact than his votes on the Senate floor. Public votes reflect the pressures of his constituency as well as a personal conviction and may make him appear better or worse than he is in the privacy of a committee room.

## DESCRIPTION OF VOTES

1 Federal Aid Highway Act of 1973 (S. 502). The vote is on the Kennedy-Weicker amendment to give cities and states the option of using up to \$2.3 billion a year in Highway Trust Fund money for bus and rail transportation as well as for highways. This far reaching amendment would result in cleaner air, more efficient use of energy and better services for the 22% of American households who have no automobiles. Cars are now directly responsible for over 40% of all air pollution. This amendment did not shift any money from rural to urban areas, but merely allowed each area to spend it on the kind of transportation that it needed most. The President took no position on the amendment. March 14, 1973. Rejected 23-70. "YES" is the correct vote.

2 Federal Aid Highway Act of 1973 (S. 502). The vote is on the Muskie-Baker compromise amendment to allow cities and states to use \$850 million a year in Highway Trust Fund money for rail transportation as well as for buses and highways. More than 20 environmental, consumer, civil rights and civic organizations supported this measure as a "necessary step toward providing an efficient, balanced, safe and environmentally sound national transportation system." The President supported the amendment. March 14, 1973. Adopted 49-44. "YES" is the correct vote.

3 Federal Aid Highway Act of 1973 (S. 502). The vote is on the Buckley amendment to strike out a section of the bill which overturned a federal court decision stopping construction of a freeway through the Breckenridge Olmas Basin Park in San Antonio, Texas. This freeway violates both the National Environmental Policy Act and Section 4f of the 1966 Transportation Act which forbids highways through parklands unless there is no feasible alternative. As written, the bill allows the Texas Highway Department to ignore both these laws. The President supported the amendment. March 15, 1973. Rejected 42-58. "YES" is the correct vote.

4 Land Use Policy and Planning Assistance Act of 1973 (S. 268). The vote is on the Jackson amendment to provide a phased reduction of federal aid to highways, airports and other growth inducing facilities in states that fail to develop their own land use planning programs. The amendment provides a powerful incentive for states to get going on their own land use programs. Once they do, any money previously denied to them under the Jackson amendment would be fully restored. The President took no position on the amendment. June 20, 1973. Rejected 44-52. "YES" is the correct vote.

5 Land Use Policy and Planning Assistance Act of 1973 (S. 268). The vote is on passage of the bill, to provide grants to states to establish land use planning programs that would regulate development in areas of "critical environmental concern" and around key facilities such as airports and highway interchanges. One provision would require participating states to regulate large subdivisions such as second home developments. Environmentalists strongly supported the legislation as a means to control irresponsible and destructive development. The Nixon Administration also supported the bill. June 21, 1973. Passed 64-21. "YES" is the correct vote.

6 Federal Lands Right of Way Act of 1973 (S.1081). The vote is on the Mondale amendment to delay granting a right of way for the Alaska pipeline pending negotiations with the Canadian government on an alternative route. The amendment also called for an eight month study of both routes before Congress finally decided which ones should be used. Letters sent to the Senate following this vote confirmed that the State Department had concealed Canada's willingness to negotiate a trans-Canadian pipeline. Scientists agreed that the Canadian route would present fewer environmental hazards, and would bring oil to the Midwest where it was needed more. The President took no official position on the amendment. July 13, 1973. Rejected 29-61. "YES" is the correct vote.

7 Federal Lands Right of Way Act of 1973 (S.1081). The vote is on the Cravel amendment to prevent judicial review of the pipeline or related permits issued by the Secretary of Interior. Environmentalists opposed the amendment because, in the words of Senator Jackson, "it exempted the pipeline from contracts law, securities and many other laws and would set a dangerous precedent to exempt a project, which all parties admit represents a potential threat to the environment, from the requirements of environmental law." The President did not take a position on the amendment, but did oppose a similar provision in the House. July 17, 1973. Adopted 49-48. "NO" is the correct vote.

8 Emergency Commuter Relief Act of 1973 (S.368). The vote is on the passage of the bill, to authorize \$800 million for fiscal 1974-75 for grants to states and localities for urban mass transit operating subsidies. The Federal Aid Highway Act of 1973 provided funds for construction of new mass transit systems.

8 Emergency Commuter Relief Act of 1973 (S. 368). The vote is on the passage of the bill, to authorize \$800 million for fiscal 1974-75 for grants to states and localities for urban mass transit operating subsidies. The Federal Aid Highway Act of 1973 provided funds for construction of new mass transit systems, but nothing for the costs of operating them. Without operating subsidies, many bus and rail systems could not set fares low enough to encourage the heavy public use that is essential to conserve fuel and reduce air pollution. The President opposed the amendment. September 10, 1973. Adopted 53-33. "YES" is the correct vote.

9 Surface Mine Reclamation Act of 1973 (S. 425). The vote is on the Mansfield amendment to prohibit coal surface mining on homesteaded lands, where the government owns the mineral rights but not the surface rights. This protected the rights of property owners who might otherwise be forced off their land. The amendment would have prevented strip mining in large areas of the West, but did not apply to deep mining. Since 90% of the nation's coal can be recovered only by deep mining, the amendment would have little long term impact on U.S. energy production. A National Academy of Sciences study concluded that many western states did not have enough water to support coal gassification plants and other large energy projects needed to process and use large amounts of strip mined coal in the West. October 8, 1973. Adopted 53-33. "YES" is the correct vote.

10 Surface Mine Reclamation Act of 1973 (S. 425). The vote is on the Allen amendment to gut the requirement in the bill that all highwalls, spoil piles and depressions be eliminated. Retention of highwalls isolates the land above the minesite, making it unstable and useless. The Council on Environmental Quality has strongly urged that they be eliminated and this has been required in the Pennsylvania law since 1964. If spoil piles are left after mining, they cause serious erosion. Senator Nelson said that "this is the very guts of the most important part of the bill." The President did not take a position on the amendment. October 21, 1973. Rejected 49-63. "NO" is the correct vote.

11 National Emergency Energy Act of 1973 (S. 2589). The vote is on the Hansen amendment to waive the requirement for complete environmental impact statements on the sale of leases on federal lands for oil, natural gas and geothermal energy. These include the offshore oil leases on the Outer Continental Shelf with their potential for serious oil slicks. Hansen claimed that his amendment would speed up energy development, but environmentalists countered that delays were not caused by NEPA but because the federal agencies needed more time to gather geological and other scientific information. Russell Peterson, the Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality, testified in hearings that he did not think NEPA would cause any delay in the Outer continental shelf leasing program. The President supported the amendment. November 19, 1973. Rejected 21-64. "NO" is the correct vote.

12 Clean Air Standards Extension (S. 2772). The vote is on the Scott amendment to postpone implementation of the 1976 auto emission standards for hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide until 1978. The automobile industry claimed that breathing more poisonous air would save us fuel, because the lead free gasoline required by cars with catalytic converters would result in a loss of one millions gallons of oil per day. But an A.D. Little study showed that there was no loss of fuel in the production of lead free gasoline. Furthermore the catalytic converters used to cut down on pollution would also get better mileage per gallon than the 1974 models do now. The President supported the amendment. December 17, 1973. Rejected 19-67. "NO" is the correct vote.

13 Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1974 (H.R. 8449). The bill provides flood insurance subsidies for existing flood plain development, but not for most new development. The vote is on the Johnston amendment to continue these subsidies for the owners of existing subdivisions who want to keep on building on the 40 year flood level. Environmentalists opposed the amendment because it would encourage further development of the flood plains, and spur the government to build more dams and flood control projects. The dams often inundate scenic and fertile valleys, disrupt wildlife and destroy the use of the flood plain downstream to absorb run-off. Damage by floods has actually increased in many areas where these projects were built. The President opposed the amendment. December 18, 1974. Rejected 23-68. "NO" is the correct vote.

14 Water Resources and River Basin Monetary Authorization Act of 1975 (S. 2798). The vote is on the Buckley amendment to raise the discount rate to 6 and 7/8 percent for all the projects authorized in the bill. This would allow a much more realistic evaluation of the true costs and benefits of dams, canals, and other potentially destructive water projects. A coalition of 13 environmental organizations recommended that the discount rate be set at 10% to compare with private interest rates, but the government still pretends that interest costs less than 6% when evaluating water projects. The Buckley amendment would eliminate many of the projects now authorized, and save the taxpayers billions of dollars. The President supported the amendment. January 22, 1974. Rejected 21-63. "YES" is the correct vote.

15 Wild and Scenic Rivers Act Amendments of 1973 (S. 2439). The vote is on the passage of the bill, to provide a two year study of 70 miles of the New River in North Carolina and Virginia for possible inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers system. Enactment of the bill would block construction of two dams on the river intended to provide electric power. Many environmental organizations opposed the project because it would displace thousands of residents and disrupt one of the last remaining unpolluted free flowing rivers in the East -- also one of the oldest rivers in the world. The President took no position on the amendment.

15

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16

Amendments to the Freedom of Information Act (H.R. 12471). The vote is on the Hart amendment to limit the grounds under which records compiled for law enforcement purposes could be withheld from the public. The amendment would shift the burden of proof from citizens to the government, to show that information sought would directly impair enforcement proceedings or deprive a person of basic constitutional rights. Under present law, for example, the Environmental Protection Agency will give polluters information about their violation of the Clean Air Act, but keep it secret from the public until after they have already reached a compromise agreement with the industry. The amendment will enable citizens to better participate in enforcement actions in many federal pollution laws. The Nixon Administration took no position on the amendment. Adopted 51-33. May 30, 1974. "YES" is the correct vote.

17

Department of Defense Appropriations Authorization Act of 1975 (S. 3000). The vote is on the Sternis amendment to kill the Helms amendment which would have barred the use of federal funds of abortions, abortion referral services, transportation to abortion clinics, or any medical assistance used in connection with abortions. Although Helms did not admit it, the amendment was not limited to military personnel, but was a total prohibition on all federal program funds used in connection with abortions. The President's Population Commission has stressed the need for broad public access to abortions in order to slow down population growth. Most environmental groups agree, because overpopulation hastens the depletion of resources and is a root cause of nearly all environmental problems. June 11, 1974. Motion to table agreed to 64-27. "YES" is the correct vote.

18

National Resources Land Management Act of 1974 (S. 424). The vote is on the McClure amendment to rob the Secretary of Interior of his discretionary authority to impose conditions on private utilities and other permittees using National Resources Lands, except where he is expressly authorized by law. (The National Resources Lands were formerly called BLM lands.) Conservationists feared the amendment would have a broader impact and cloud the Secretary's authority to protect adjacent lands, to implement pollution control laws, or to carry out the kind of broad integrative analysis called for by NEPA. The Nixon Administration opposed the amendment. July 8, 1974. Rejected 23-47. "NO" is the correct vote.

19

Agricultural, Environmental and Consumer Protection Appropriations Act for fiscal 1975. The vote is on the McGee motion to kill the Nelson amendment to appropriate \$700 million to reimburse states and cities for the cost of constructing sewage treatment plants. After Congress passed the Water Pollution Control Act in 1956, many cities used their own money to construct treatment plants in anticipation of matching federal money. But some of these funds were never paid. In 1973, the Senate had already authorized but not appropriated sufficient funds to pay the cities back. If the Federal Government fails to honor these commitments it will discourage other localities from taking any initiative in other pollution laws in the future. President Nixon supported the McGee motion to remove the funds. July 22, 1974. Motion agreed to 45-43. "NO" is the correct vote.

20

Interior Department Appropriations for fiscal 1975 (H.R. 16027). The vote is on the Nelson amendment to prohibit the use of the herbicide 2,4,5-T in the National Forests. The Forest Service planned to use 2,4,5-T in 61 National Forests in 23 states for fire protection and the promotion of timber growth by eradicating the competing undergrowth. 2,4,5-T contains TCDD, a substance 1000 times more toxic than the nerve gas VX. Some studies show that TCDD is persistent and builds up in the food chain, while others show that residues disappear quickly. The Environmental Protection Agency stated that because "the long term levels of TCDD remain undetermined, an acceptable level cannot be set". The Nelson amendment would prevent the use of this chemical on National Forests until more conclusive studies are made. President Nixon took no position on the amendment. August 7, 1974. Rejected 34-56. "YES" is the correct vote.

21

Amendments to the Price-Anderson Indemnity Provisions of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (H.R. 15323). The bill sets a maximum limit of \$560 million in damages to be paid to affected communities in the event of a nuclear power plant accident. The AEC charges each plant from \$2 to \$5 million in deferred insurance premiums to pay for damages as they occur. Yet damages from a really serious accident could cost billions, and such low liability limits help to insulate the nuclear power industry from the consequences of a disaster and to reduce its motivation for safety. The vote is on the Schweiker amendment to permit states to impose stricter liability and insurance requirements on nuclear plants in their areas. Environmentalists argued that different plants have different degrees of risk, and so liability and insurance costs should be higher for those in dangerous locations or near large populations. President Nixon opposed the amendment. August 8, 1974. Rejected 28-50. "YES" is the correct vote.

13-4

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	CURRENT SCORE	PREVIOUS SCORE
Abourezk (SD-D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	a	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	y	n	a	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	85	—
Aiken (VT-R)	n	Y	n	n	Y	n	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	n	Y	Y	Y	N	y	n	n	62	31
Allen (AL-D)	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Y	Y	y	a	N	N	n	Y	n	n	N	y	Y	n	28	32
Baker (TN-R)	n	Y	Y	n	Y	n	y	Y	n	N	a	N	N	Y	n	n	Y	a	a	n	n	39	0
Bartlett (OK-R)	n	n	Y	n	n	n	y	n	n	y	y	Y	N	a	Y	n	n	y	y	n	n	13	—
Bayh (IN-D)	a	a	a	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	a	p	Y	a	a	y	a	Y	76	52
Beall (MD-R)	n	Y	n	n	Y	A	y	Y	n	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	y	N	n	n	60	20
Bellmon (OK-R)	n	n	a	Y	Y	n	y	n	n	y	y	a	N	n	Y	n	Y	a	A	n	n	23	19
Bennett (UT-R)	n	Y	Y	n	n	n	y	n	a	y	y	a	a	n	a	a	Y	a	y	n	n	8	7
Bentsen (TX-D)	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	Y	Y	N	N	a	N	a	Y	n	n	a	y	Y	n	33	26
Bible (NV-D)	n	n	n	n	Y	n	y	a	n	N	N	N	y	n	a	n	Y	a	N	n	n	27	16
Biden (DE-D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	a	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	n	a	Y	n	N	N	Y	Y	85	—
Brock (TN-R)	n	Y	Y	n	n	n	y	n	n	a	y	y	y	Y	a	n	Y	y	N	n	n	22	11
Brooke (MA-R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	n	Y	90	77
Buckley (NY-C)	Y	Y	Y	n	Y	p	N	n	n	N	N	N	N	Y	a	a	n	a	y	n	Y	57	39
Burdick (ND-D)	n	n	n	n	Y	n	n	Y	a	N	N	N	N	n	n	Y	Y	N	N	n	n	53	58
Byrd (VA-I)	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	y	N	y	N	Y	n	n	n	y	y	n	n	14	26
Byrd (WV-D)	n	n	n	n	Y	n	y	Y	Y	y	N	N	y	n	Y	n	Y	N	N	n	n	43	20
Cannon (NV-D)	n	n	Y	n	p	n	y	a	n	A	N	N	N	a	a	n	Y	N	y	n	n	30	11
Case (NJ-R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	a	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	a	a	94	95
Chiles (FL-D)	n	Y	n	Y	Y	Y	N	a	Y	N	N	N	y	n	Y	Y	Y	N	y	Y	n	68	50
Church (ID-D)	n	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	a	N	N	a	a	n	Y	Y	a	a	a	a	Y	72	78
Clark (IA-D)	n	Y	Y	a	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	93	—
Cook (KY-R)	n	n	n	n	Y	n	n	n	Y	N	y	N	N	n	a	Y	a	a	a	Y	n	39	31
Cotton (NH-R)	n	n	n	n	p	n	y	n	A	y	A	A	n	n	n	n	Y	a	y	n	n	3	0
Cranston (CA-D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	n	a	Y	a	N	N	a	N	a	a	Y	Y	a	N	Y	Y	81	92
Curtis (NE-R)	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	Y	a	y	N	n	n	n	n	y	Y	n	n	3	0
Dole (KS-R)	n	n	n	n	Y	n	Y	n	Y	N	N	N	N	n	a	n	n	a	N	n	Y	38	11
Domenici (NM-R)	n	n	n	n	Y	n	y	n	n	y	N	N	N	n	Y	n	n	a	y	n	n	23	—
Dominick (CO-R)	a	Y	Y	n	Y	n	y	a	n	y	y	N	N	n	n	a	Y	y	y	Y	n	33	11
Eagleton (MO-D)	a	a	Y	Y	Y	n	N	Y	a	N	N	N	N	n	a	Y	n	N	y	n	n	57	75
Eastland (MS-D)	n	n	n	n	a	n	y	n	a	a	y	y	y	n	a	n	Y	N	y	n	n	4	2
Ervin (NC-D)	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	a	n	y	N	N	N	n	Y	n	Y	a	y	Y	n	28	13
Fannin (AZ-R)	p	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	y	y	Y	N	a	a	a	Y	a	y	n	n	3	4
Fong (HI-R)	n	Y	n	n	n	n	y	Y	n	N	a	N	y	n	a	Y	Y	y	y	n	n	28	20
Fulbright (AR-D)	n	n	n	n	Y	N	n	Y	y	a	N	a	n	a	a	n	a	N	Y	n	n	34	61
Goldwater (AZ-R)	n	n	Y	n	a	n	y	n	a	y	Y	N	a	Y	a	n	Y	y	y	n	a	15	0
Gravel (AK-D)	n	n	a	a	Y	n	y	Y	Y	N	N	a	a	n	a	a	Y	N	a	a	a	40	53
Griffin (MI-R)	n	Y	Y	n	Y	a	y	a	n	N	y	y	N	n	n	n	Y	N	N	n	n	38	59
Gurney (FL-R)	n	n	n	n	Y	n	N	n	n	N	N	N	N	Y	a	n	Y	a	a	n	n	38	15
Hansen (WY-R)	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	y	y	y	N	a	n	n	Y	y	y	n	n	8	8
Hart (MI-D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	a	N	Y	Y	98	84	
Hartke (IN-D)	n	n	n	n	Y	a	y	Y	a	N	N	N	a	a	a	n	y	a	Y	Y	41	72	
Haskell (CO-D)	n	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	a	Y	N	N	N	n	Y	Y	Y	N	y	Y	Y	98	—		
Hatfield (OR-R)	Y	Y	a	Y	Y	n	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	n	Y	Y	a	N	N	Y	80	47	
Hathaway (ME-D)	Y	Y	Y	n	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	n	n	Y	Y	N	N	Y	n	81	—
Helms (NC-R)	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	y	y	y	a	Y	n	n	y	y	n	n	3	—	
Hollings (SC-D)	n	n	n	n	Y	n	y	Y	Y	N	a	n	Y	a	n	Y	a	n	Y	Y	n	33	42
Hruska (NE-R)	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	y	y	Y	N	n	A	n	n	y	n	n	5	4	
Huddleston (KY-D)	n	n	n	n	a	n	y	Y	Y	y	a	N	y	n	a	n	Y	a	N	n	Y	27	—

1973-1974 Senate

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	CURRENT SCORE	PREVIOUS SCORE	
Hughes (IA-D)	n	n	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	a	N	n	Y	a	n	a	N	Y	Y	72	85	
Humphrey (MN-D)	n	n	n	Y	a	Y	N	Y	a	N	N	N	N	N	A	a	Y	Y	N	N	n	A	69	73
Inouye (HI-D)	n	Y	Y	Y	Y	n	y	Y	Y	N	N	N	y	a	Y	a	Y	a	a	n	n		57	33
Jackson (WA-D)	n	Y	n	Y	Y	n	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	n	Y	Y	Y	N	N	n	n		71	40
Javits (NY-R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	n	N	Y	Y	N	N	a	N	Y	a	Y	Y	a	a	Y	Y		86	72
Johnston (LA-D)	n	n	n	n	Y	n	y	Y	Y	N	y	y	y	n	Y	n	n	N	N	n	a		33	—
Kennedy (MA-D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	a	Y	N	A	N	N	n	a	Y	Y	A	N	Y	Y		90	92	
Long (LA-D)	n	n	n	a	p	n	y	a	n	N	y	a	y	n	Y	n	n	N	a	a	a		7	5
McClellan (AR-D)	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	y	y	Y	N	n	a	n	Y	N	y	n	n		13	0
McClure (ID-R)	n	n	Y	Y	a	n	N	n	n	N	a	N	N	n	n	a	n	y	y	n	n		27	—
McGee (WY-D)	n	n	n	Y	Y	a	y	a	Y	N	N	N	y	n	Y	Y	a	a	y	n	n		39	24
McGovern (SD-D)	n	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	n	a	a	Y	N	N	Y	n		80	74
McIntyre (NH-D)	a	a	a	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	a	n	Y	n	N	y	Y	Y		74	76
Magnuson (WA-D)	n	p	n	Y	Y	a	a	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	n	Y	Y	a	N	n	n		63	42	
Mansfield (MT-D)	n	n	n	Y	Y	p	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	n	a	Y	Y	N	N	n	n		59	63
Mathias (MD-R)	Y	Y	Y	n	Y	A	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	y	N	a	a		85	57
Metcalfe (MT-D)	n	Y	Y	Y	a	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	y	n	Y	Y	a	N	N	Y	a		77	57
Metzenbaum (OH-D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y		88	—
Mondale (MN-D)	n	Y	a	Y	Y	N	a	Y	a	N	N	N	n	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	a		78	92	
Montoya (NM-D)	n	n	n	n	Y	n	N	Y	a	N	N	a	a	n	Y	Y	n	N	y	a	a		40	42
Moss (UT-D)	n	Y	n	Y	Y	n	N	a	n	N	N	N	N	n	Y	Y	Y	p	N	n	n		59	42
Muskie (ME-D)	n	Y	n	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	a	N	N	N	n	p	Y	Y	N	N	a	n		72	85
Nelson (WI-D)	n	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	a	N	N	N	N	n	Y	Y	n	N	N	Y	n		77	100
Nunn (GA-D)	n	Y	Y	n	Y	n	y	n	Y	y	N	N	y	n	Y	n	Y	N	y	n	n		43	—
Packwood (OR-R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	a	N	N	N	n	Y	Y	Y	N	a	a	a		86	58
Pastore (RI-D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	n	N	Y	Y	N	N	a	N	Y	Y	a	n	N	y	n	n		70	49
Pearson (KS-R)	n	Y	n	Y	Y	N	a	Y	N	N	N	N	N	n	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	a	Y		68	26
Pell (RI-D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	a	a	Y	a	y	Y	n		83	72
Percy (IL-R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	a	a	a	a	N	N	a	Y	Y	Y	a	y	Y	Y		81	57
Proxmire (WI-D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	n	Y	N	n	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	n	N	N	Y	Y		86	90
Randolph (WV-D)	n	n	n	n	Y	r	y	Y	Y	N	N	N	y	n	n	n	Y	N	N	n	n		43	20
Ribicoff (CT-D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y		100	87
Roth (DE-R)	Y	Y	Y	n	Y	n	N	n	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	n	y	y	Y	Y		71	54
Schweiker (PA-R)	n	Y	Y	Y	Y	n	y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	n	Y	Y	n	N	N	Y	Y		76	79
Scott (PA-R)	Y	Y	n	n	n	n	y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	n	Y	n	Y	y	y	n	Y		52	26
Scott (VA-R)	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	y	y	y	y	n	n	n	Y	y	y	n	n		5	—
Sparkman (AL-D)	n	n	n	n	Y	a	y	Y	Y	a	N	N	a	a	a	a	N	y	n	n		28	19	
Stafford (VT-R)	n	Y	n	Y	Y	N	a	Y	N	N	N	N	N	n	Y	Y	Y	a	n	n		68	50	
Stennis (MS-D)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	n	A	A	a	y	y	n	n	n	Y	N	y	n	n		16	0
Stevens (AK-R)	n	n	n	Y	a	n	y	n	n	y	y	Y	N	n	n	Y	Y	y	N	n	n		23	32
Stevenson (IL-D)	n	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	a	N	N	n	Y	Y	Y	a	N	n	n		75	96
Symington (MO-D)	n	Y	Y	Y	Y	n	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	n	Y	Y	A	N	y	n	n		70	58
Taft (OH-R)	Y	Y	n	Y	Y	r	y	Y	n	N	N	y	N	Y	n	Y	Y	y	y	n	Y		57	26
Talmadge (GA-D)	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	y	N	a	y	n	Y	n	Y	N	y	n	n		18	10
Thurmond (SC-R)	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	n	y	y	y	Y	n	a	Y	y	y	n	n		8	7	
Tower (TX-R)	n	n	n	n	n	n	y	n	y	y	Y	N	a	n	n	Y	y	n	n			8	0	
Tunney (CA-D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	n	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	y	a	a	Y	Y	a	N	Y	n		77	90
Wicker (CT-R)	Y	Y	Y	n	n	n	y	n	a	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	p		70	43
Williams (NJ-D)	p	p	n	Y	Y	f	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	n	Y	Y	a	N	N	Y	Y		83	87
Young (ND-R)	n	n	n	n	Y	n	y	Y	Y	y	y	N	N	n	n	Y	n	N	y	n	n		33	7