

1975 - 1976 ENVIRONMENTAL VOTES COMPILED BY THE

LEAGUE OF CONSERVATION VOTERS IN COOPERATION WITH THE ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY CENTER

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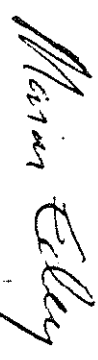
EXPLANATION OF SCORES

Listed below are some of the more revealing roll call votes during 1975-1976, 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 1 point as a penalty for every absence. Many conservation votes have been lost because those on our side did not bother to show up for the vote. Unavoidable absences caused by illness, emergency in the state or other types of emergencies appear in capital letters and are not penalized.

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

THE LEAGUE OF CONSERVATION VOTERS

The League is a national, nonpartisan campaign committee which supports legislators who are working hardest to protect the environment, and opposes legislators whose policies are ecologically destructive. We raise more manpower 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
Chairwoman

STEERING COMMITTEE

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|----|
| Michael McCloskey | Brent Blackwelder | De |
| George Alderson | Gary Soucie | De |
| V. Crane Wright | Thomas E. Dustin | Re |

- 1 **STRIP MINING (S.7):** Surface Mine and Reclamation Act of 1975: The vote is on the Mansfield amendment to ban future strip mining of federal coal on homesteaded lands where the surface is privately owned. The amendment would have prevented strip mining in some parts of the west, and protected the rights of property owners who might otherwise be forced off their land. A National Academy of Science study concluded that most western states did not have enough water to support large scale coal development and that large areas would be impossible to reclaim for agriculture because the strip mining would destroy the soil and the aquifers. The President opposed the amendment. March 11, 1975. Rejected 39-56. The correct vote is YES.
- 2 **STRIP MINING (S.7):** Surface Mine and Reclamation Act of 1975: The vote is on the McClure amendment to allow the Secretary of Agriculture to remove the ban on surface mining in the National Forests if he felt it was in the national interest. Both the House and Senate Interior Committees had forbidden strip mining in the National Forests because it violated the principles of multiple use. Even the best reclamation techniques cannot restore the full productivity of the soil for growing timber and other uses. The President supported the amendment. March 11, 1975. Rejected 27-68. The correct vote is NO.
- 3 **STRIP MINING (S.7):** Surface Mine and Reclamation Act of 1975: The vote is on the Mathias amendment to phase out strip mining on steep mountain slopes greater than 20 degrees. In a 1973 Senate study a survey of landslides in Kentucky showed that 86% of the slides from strip mining were on slopes of 20 degrees or more, and that 3 to 5 acres of land are disturbed for every acre stripped on steep slopes. Environmentalists have attempted to include a 20 degree ban since the first strip mining bill was considered in 1972. The President had no position on the amendment. March 12, 1975. Rejected 28-64. The correct vote is YES.
- 4 **INTERIOR SECRETARY CONFIRMATION:** The vote is on the Muskie motion to recommit the President's nomination of Stanley Hathaway to be Secretary of Interior. This would have prevented Hathaway's confirmation by the Senate. Environmentalists opposed the nomination because Hathaway had a terrible record as former Governor of Wyoming. He wanted to open up every available acre of land owned by the state for coal and oil shale development. He opposed the addition of any new wilderness areas and advocated the building of a jet port in Grand Teton National Park. He pushed for increased clearcutting in Wyoming forests, and for dams on the state's scenic rivers. His idea of predator control was to shoot eagles from aircraft. The President opposed the motion. June 11, 1975. Rejected 40-54. The correct vote is YES.
- 5 **ENERGY CONSERVATION (S.1883):** Mandatory Fuel Economy Standards: The vote is on the Griffin motion to recommit (and thus kill) a bill to set general gas mileage standards for new cars and light duty trucks in model years 1977-1985. Automobiles consume over one-third of all petroleum used in the U.S. and are the single largest source of air pollution. Although the EPA and the Department of Transportation both believe that the bill's fuel economy standards were technologically and financially feasible, the Ford Administration opposed the bill and advocated a less stringent and voluntary program instead. July 15, 1975. Rejected 25-59. The correct vote is NO.
- 6 **COASTAL DEVELOPMENT (S.586):** Coastal Zone Management Act Amendments: The vote is on the Bumpers amendment to limit federal aid that would encourage energy development along the coastline. As written, the bill provided federal impact aid to reimburse the states for all damages from all types of coastal energy facilities. Unfortunately this would give the states an incentive to concentrate energy development near estuaries and other fragile coastal areas. The Bumpers amendment restricted the impact aid to areas affected by offshore oil development, which must be located on the coast in any case. The President took no official position. July 16, 1975. Rejected 30-62. The correct vote is YES.
- 7 **OFFSHORE OIL DRILLING: (S. 521)** Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act: The vote is on the Jackson amendment to create an experimental federally funded program so that the Interior Department could contract out for exploratory oil drilling on the Outer Continental Shelf. Until now the government has relied on oil company data to decide the value of offshore oil deposits, and could be leasing these tracts for much less than their true value. Conservationists believe that the government should get its own independent information, so it can weigh the environmental costs against the energy benefits in each case, and make sure that the public gets a fair return on its land. Most new parks and recreation areas are paid for by the Land and Water Conservation Fund, which is financed by revenues from offshore oil leasing. The President took no official position on the amendment. July 30, 1975. Adopted 46-41. The correct vote is YES.
- 8 **SOLAR ENERGY: (S.598)** Energy Research Authorizations: The vote is on the Gravel amendment to increase the authorization for solar energy research and development from \$96 million to \$158 million for fiscal 1976. Solar power is one of the safest and least polluting forms of energy available. Although the solar energy budget was less than some previous agency predictions of need, the Energy Research and Development Administration said that any funding increase would be throwing money away on a program already well funded. The President took no official position. July 31, 1975. Rejected, 34-59. The correct vote is YES.
- 9 **BREEDER NUCLEAR REACTOR: (S. 598)** Energy Research Authorizations: The vote is on the Montoya motion to keep in the bill \$94.1 million in authorizations for equipment for the Clinch River demonstration breeder reactor. Scientists consider the proposed breeder nuclear reactor to be much more dangerous than the conventional nuclear reactors now in use. A malfunction in the breeder could trigger an explosion, and the plutonium produced by the breeder could be used by terrorists to make nuclear bombs. At the time of the vote, there was no final design for the Clinch River plant, several studies on the breeder were not yet completed, and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission had ordered a moratorium on the recycle of plutonium-- a process essential to the breeder. Environmentalists argued that funding for the breeder should be spent on further research rather than on equipment that might commit the nation to construction of the breeder before the safety problems were solved. July 31, 1975. Motion agreed to 66-30. The correct vote is NO.
- 10 **ALL INDUSTRY BREAK-UP: (S.2310)** Emergency Natural Gas Act: The vote is on the Kennedy Amendment to require major oil companies to divest themselves of their interests in alternative energy sources within three years. Large oil conglomerates have been buying up huge supplies of coal, uranium and oil shale reserves, in an effort to gain more total control over the energy market and stifle small business participation. Many of these corporations have a vested interest in oil shale, coal gasification and other destructive, expensive energy sources which only they can afford to produce; thus their ownership would probably slow down development of these sources. Environmentalists prefer solar heat, wind, and other small scale energy sources which invite competition, and they favor breaking up the conglomerates to reduce their power over national energy policies. The President took no official position. October 12, 1975. Rejected 39-53. The correct vote is YES.
- 11 **WILDERNESS RESTORATION LAW: (H.R. 9100)** Public Works Energy Research Appropriations: The vote is on the Brooke amendment to remove the funds for the Dickey Lincoln hydroelectric project in northern Maine. The dam would flood 140 square miles of wilderness and destroy thousands of acres of recreational streams. Economists estimate that the costs of Dickey Lincoln would run about 10 times as high as a fossil fuel plant of the same capacity. The project would operate only 3 hours a day to accommodate

10

OIL INDUSTRY BREAK-UP: (S.2310) Emergency Natural Gas Act: The vote is on the Kennedy Amendment to require major oil companies to divest themselves of their interests in alternative energy sources within three years. Large oil conglomerates have been buying up huge supplies of coal, uranium and oil shale reserves, in an effort to gain more total control over the energy market and stifle small business participation. Many of these corporations have a vested interest in oil shale, coal gasification and other destructive, expensive energy sources which only they can afford to produce; thus their breakup would probably slow down development of these sources. Environmentalists prefer solar heat, wind, and other small scale energy sources which invite competition, and they favor breaking up the conglomerates to reduce their power over national energy policies. The President took no official position. October 22, 1975. Rejected 39-53. The correct vote is YES.

11

DICKEY LINCOLN DAM: (H.R.8122) Public Works Energy Research Appropriations: The vote is on the Brooke amendment to remove the funds for the Dickey Lincoln hydroelectric project in northern Maine. The dam would flood 140 square miles of wilderness and destroy thousands of acres of recreational streams. Economists estimate that the costs of Dickey Lincoln would run 60% to 80% higher than a fossil fuel plant of the same capacity. The project would operate only 3 hours a day to accommodate peak loads and would consume more energy than it produced. The President took no official position. December 5, 1975. Rejected 13-73. The correct vote is YES.

12

NUCLEAR ACCIDENT INSURANCE: (s. 2568) Price-Anderson Nuclear Insurance Act Amendments: The vote is on the Gravel amendment to give victims of a nuclear accident the right to sue for additional damages under existing laws that cover ordinary damage suits. As written, the Act set up a federally subsidized nuclear insurance program, and prohibited citizens from recovering any damages of over \$560 million per accident. Yet, studies show that a really serious accident could cost billions. Conservationists fear that low liability limits will reduce the nuclear industry's motivation to act with caution. If people must accept the human risks of nuclear energy, why can't utilities accept the financial risk? December 16, 1975. Rejected 34-62. The correct vote is YES.

13

HIGHWAY TRUST FUND: (S. 2711) Federal Aid Highway Program: The vote is on the Kennedy-Weicker amendment to permit states and localities to use additional categories of Highway Trust Fund money for mass transit. The bill already allowed cities with polluted air and congested streets to turn back money allocated for Interstate Highways and receive mass transit money instead. The amendment would go further than this and allow cities to use Trust Fund money for primary and secondary roads for mass transit also. Conservationists believe localities need the freedom to develop whatever transportation systems best suit their needs. The President took no official position. December 12, 1975. Rejected 26-61. Correct vote is YES.

14

FLOOD PLAIN DEVELOPMENT: (H.R.9852) Flood Insurance Amendments: The vote is on the Eagleton amendment to permit banks to finance new construction in flood plain communities that refuse to develop land use controls to prevent flood damage. The amendment would also allow an individual to receive federal flood insurance money even though his community refused to participate in the Flood Insurance program. This program required communities to map their flood plains, zone against new development in the most flood-prone areas, and adopt other safety measures. Conservationists opposed the Eagleton amendment because it would encourage flood plain development that paves over the richest farm land, increases flood damage, and spurs the government to build more destructive dams and flood control projects. January 23, 1976. Rejected 29-43. The correct vote is NO.

15

FISHING LIMITS: (S.961) The 200 Mile Fishery Zone Limit Act: The vote is on the Muskie amendment to keep important language in the bill that extended U.S. territorial fishing rights from 12 miles to 200 miles off the coast, and allowed the government to set catch limits for species of fish that are severely depleted. Many foreign ships use fine mesh nets and other destructive kinds of fishing gear that kill many more fish than can actually be used. The bill gives U.S. fishermen priority over other nations within the 200 mile zone, and sets up regional councils with the authority to set catch quotas and regulate fishing techniques. Sen. Cranston tried to gut these provisions, and require instead that the U.S. negotiate for reduced fish catches under a 1958 fishing treaty. But Muskie pointed out that none of the problem nations would abide by the treaty and that all international efforts had ended in failure. Conservationists supported the bill as a necessary first step to protect declining fish populations. January 28, 1976. Adopted 58-37. The correct vote is YES.

16

GLACIER BAY MINING: (S.2371) Mining in the National Park System Act: The vote is on the Stevens amendment to leave a section of Glacier Bay National Monument open to new mining claims, because industry hoped to find additional nickel deposits. The press had publicized the despoilation of Death Valley and five other national parks and monuments which had been left open to new mining claims. The Senate bill sought to protect these areas and close them to mining. National Parks are established for the purpose of preservation and not for commercial use. Conservationists have long maintained that mining is incompatible with the purposes of the National Park System. The President took no position but the Interior Department favored the amendment. February 4, 1976. Rejected 33-53. The correct vote is NO.

17

CONCORDE (SST) LANDINGS: (S.3015) Airport and Airway Development Act: The vote is on the Weicker amendment to prevent civil supersonic aircraft from landing at U.S. airports by denying them the necessary federal funds to accommodate SST flights or landings. England and France had requested an exemption from U.S. noise standards in order to permit their versions of the SST, the Concorde, to land at airports in New York and Washington D.C. U.S. environmental agencies opposed this because the planes would produce five times the noise of the largest subsonic planes and subject thousands of people living around the two airports to unacceptable noise levels. The SST would consume three times as much fuel per passenger mile as the largest commercial jet, yet would carry only one third the number of passengers. The President opposed the amendment. March 25, 1976. Rejected 31-50. The correct vote is YES.

18

TOXIC CHEMICALS: (S.3149) The Toxic Substances Control Act: The vote is on passage of the bill, to authorize the Environmental Protection Agency to screen new industrial chemicals before marketing, to require testing of potentially dangerous chemicals, and to ban or restrict the use of chemicals that pose an unreasonable risk to the environment. Several thousand new chemicals are introduced into the marketplace each year, and there is currently no warning system to publicize potential dangers before products are widely dispersed. The need for such restrictions had been heightened by the dramatic increase in cancer and by new evidence suggesting that more than 80% of cancer deaths are environmentally related. Passed 60-13. The President opposed the legislation. The correct vote is YES.

19

SEWAGE TREATMENT FUNDS: Public Works Authorizations for Jobs: The vote is on the Muskie amendment to authorize up to \$1.44 billion for construction of waste water treatment plants, plus funds for other state and local services expected to provide jobs. The Administration's budget contained no funds at all for waste water treatment grants to states in fiscal 1977. This meant that states which were already using federal grant money to build sewage treatment facilities would be left without for half a year with no money to complete their projects. Environmentalists supported the additional funds. April 19, 1976. Adopted 48-32. The correct vote is YES.

20

OVERGRAZING: (S.2555) The Rangelands Improvement Act: The vote is on the Cannon amendment to require the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service to grant ranchers 10 year permits for grazing livestock on federal lands, and to require a two year notice before a permit could be cancelled. Ranchers would also be reimbursed for any improvements they made on lands where their permits were terminated. The amendment violates the Multiple Use Act by giving grazers what is in effect an unconditional right to use the public lands even when this conflicts with other uses. It would make it extremely difficult for federal officials to cut back grazing if necessary to prevent overgrazing, and to preserve the nation's vast and arid rangelands for wildlife and other uses. The President took no official position. May 3, 1976. Rejected 46-46. The correct vote is NO.

21

ENERGY CONSERVATION: (S.2373) Federal Energy Administration Authorizations: The vote is on the Garn amendment to remove provisions to make federal energy conservation standards for new buildings apply also to state and local building codes. Environmentalists strongly support improved insulation standards to conserve fuel used for heating and cooling buildings.

lands where their permits were terminated. The amendment violates the Multiple Use Act by giving grazers what is in effect an unconditional right to use the public lands even when this conflicts with other uses. It would make it extremely difficult for federal officials to cut back grazing if necessary to prevent overgrazing, and to preserve the nation's vast and arid rangelands for wildlife and other uses. The President took no official position. May 3, 1976. Rejected 40-40. The correct vote is NO.

21 ENERGY CONSERVATION: (S.2874) Federal Energy Administration Authorizations: The vote is on the Carn amendment to remove provisions to make federal energy conservation standards for new buildings apply also to state and local building codes. Environmentalists strongly support improved insulation standards to conserve fuel used for heating and cooling buildings. This would result in substantial savings of natural gas and other non-renewable energy sources. The President took no position on the amendment. June 15, 1976. Rejected 45-49. The correct vote is NO.

22 SYNTHETIC FUELS: (S.3105) Authorizations for the Energy Research and Development Administration: The vote is on the Randolph amendment to allow ERDA to push for an expansion of the \$900 million loan guarantee program for biomass synthetic fuels as well as projects to demonstrate the commercial potential of other synthetic fuels from coal and oil shale. The effect of this amendment would be to set up a huge Office of Commercialization within ERDA to spend public money to lobby for additional subsidies for coal gasification, coal liquefaction, and oil shale development. Environmentalists strongly opposed federal subsidies for these synthetic fuels because they would severely deplete western water supplies and probably cause extensive strip mining, air pollution and boom town development. Moreover, synthetic fuels are so expensive and destructive that they might end up costing more energy to produce than they will yield when finally burned. June 25, 1976. Adopted 65-15. The Correct vote is NO.

23 SOLID WASTE: (S.2150) Solid Waste Disposal Authorization: The vote is on the Hatfield amendment to require a five cent deposit and refund on all beer and soft drink cans and bottles within five years, and to ban pop top beverage cans within one year. The materials used for beverage containers amount to 6% of all the aluminum and 6% of all the steel produced in this country, and should be recycled, not thrown away. The Oregon ban on throw-away bottles and cans has reduced roadside litter by almost 40% and saved 1.4 trillion BTUs of energy each year while creating 365 new full time jobs. June 30, 1976. Rejected 26-60 The correct vote is YES.

24 AIR POLLUTION: (S.3219) Clean Air Act Amendments. The vote is on the Bentsen amendment to reduce the performance warranty on auto emissions control devices from 5 years of 50,000 miles to 18 months or 18,000 miles. This would make the citizen rather than the auto companies bear the burden of paying for the maintenance and repair costs of the auto emission controls that are used to reduce air pollution. Conservationists opposed the amendment because it would reduce public cooperation, make the auto emission program difficult to enforce, and probably hurt the chances of developing an effective vehicle inspection program to make sure that these devices were working. July 28, 1976. Rejected 45-51. The correct vote is NO.

25 AIR POLLUTION: (S.3219): Clean Air Act Amendments: The vote is on the Moss amendment to delete the "no significant deterioration provisions" in the Clean Air Act requiring protection of present pristine air and authorizing a one year study on the impact of such requirements. As written, the bill required that National Parks and wilderness areas of 5,000 acres or more meet strict Class I air quality standards. New power plants near these parks would have to use best available pollution control technology and be sited so as to protect the clean air of these regions. The Moss amendment would have removed all these requirements, and allowed EPA through regulation to permit clean air areas to be polluted up to the minimum standards now set for most large cities. These standards give only minimum protection and are probably not sufficient to guard against long term adverse effects on public health. The President supported the amendment. August 3, 1976 Rejected 31-63. The correct vote is NO.

26 AIR POLLUTION: (S.3219) Clean Air Act Amendments: The vote is on the Hart amendment to retain the original auto emissions standard for nitrogen oxides. The old Clean Air Act had allowed only .4 grams of nitrogen oxides per mile, but the bill relaxed this standard to 1.0 grams per mile. Nitrogen oxides can be a dangerous cancer causing pollutant. It reaches very high levels in many large cities during rush hours. A three way catalytic converter has already been developed for us in the 1977 Volvos which meets the .4 NOX standard. Yet, the Volvos' fuel efficiency has increased by 10 percent. Environmentalists favor retaining the original standard. August 5, 1976 Rejected 33-58 The Correct vote is YES.

27 AEROSOL SPRAYS: (S.3219) Clean Air Act Amendments: The vote is on the Packwood amendment to ban the use of fluorocarbons in aerosol cans and sprays after January 1, 1978, unless the Environmental Protection Agency decided that the chemicals pose no significant risk to public health or welfare. At the time of the vote, there was growing evidence that fluorocarbons are breaking down the ozone layer in the stratosphere that protects the Earth from ultra-violet radiation. Since the vote, this theory has been confirmed by a National Academy of Sciences panel which estimated that continued use of aerosol sprays would cause several thousand cases of skin cancer every year. The panel recommended tough restrictions on the use of fluorocarbons but did not set any deadline for this. August 5, 1976. Rejected 28-64 The correct vote is YES.

28 POPULATION: (H.R.14232) Labor and HEW Appropriations: The vote is on the Bayh motion urging that the Senate insist on its own language regarding abortions and refuse to give in to the House. The House language said that none of the money in the bill could be used to pay for or encourage abortions, not even where necessary to save the life or preserve the health of the mother. This denial of federal funds would simply deprive poor women of the right to choose that rich women already enjoy. A federal population Commission has stressed the need for broad public access to abortions in order to prevent unwanted children and slow down population growth. Environmentalists, agree, because overpopulation hastens the depletion of natural resources and is a root cause of nearly all environmental problems. August 25, 1976. Passed 53-35 The correct vote is YES.

29 NATIONAL FORESTS: (S. 3091) The National Forest Management Act: The vote is on the Humphrey motion to table and thus kill the Randolph amendment to reform forestry practices in the National Forests. The amendment would have required the Forest Service to consider the option of selective cutting on all National Forests, and to require selective cutting rather than clearcutting in the eastern mixed hardwood National Forests. Large scale clearcutting and "even aged management" forestry practices involve stripping an area of all its trees, causing erosion, loss of soil nutrients and stream siltation. Frequently the area is reforested with trees that are all the same species and age, resulting in a tree farm rather than a natural forest. Such areas are very vulnerable to disease and insect infestations and poorly suited for uses other than logging. August 25, 1976. Motion to table agreed to 64-25. The correct vote is NO.

0 NEW RIVER DAM: (H.R.13372) Wild and Scenic Rivers Act Amendments: The vote is on passage of the bill to add a 26 mile stretch of the New River in North Carolina and Virginia to the national Wild and Scenic Rivers System. This would prevent the Federal Power Commission from allowing construction of a giant pumped storage dam to be used for power generation by the American Electric Power Company, a private utility. The New River is actually one of the oldest rivers in the world, with unique geological features, historical values, and excellent fishing and white water canoeing. The dam would have left more than 3,000 people homeless and was fought bitterly by farmers, fishermen and conservationists. The President supported the legislation. August 30, 1976. Passed 69-16. The correct vote is YES.

1 WETLANDS PROTECTION: (S.2710) Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1976. The vote is on the Tower amendment to reduce the authority of the Army Corps of Engineers to regulate the dredging and filling of wetlands through the "Section 404" permit program. The amendment would only allow the Corps to regulate about 25 percent of the nation's wetlands, and leave the rest to be regulated at the discretion of the states. But very few states have effective wetland protection programs. Marshes and wetlands are vital breeding grounds for fish, and the most productive natural habitat for wildlife. They also serve to cleanse pollution and work as buffers against flooding. Yet this amendment would so severely limit the permit program that federal agencies would be powerless to prevent widespread dredging and pollution of wetlands. For once, conservationists sided with the Corps of Engineers and opposed the amendment. September 1, 1976. Rejected 39-40. The correct vote is NO.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	SCORE	SCOR	
Abourezk (D-SD)	Y	N	n	n	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	n	Y	Y	a	Y	Y	Y	a	N	N	N	Y	a	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	90	85	
Allen (D-AL)	n	Y	n	n	n	n	n	Y	Y	n	n	n	n	a	Y	N	n	Y	n	Y	Y	Y	n	Y	N	n	n	n	Y	Y	Y	19	28	
Baker (R-TN)	n	Y	n	n	n	Y	n	a	Y	a	n	n	n	N	a	Y	n	Y	n	Y	Y	Y	a	n	N	Y	n	n	Y	N	Y	26	39	
Bartlett (R-OK)	n	Y	n	n	n	Y	n	n	Y	n	n	n	n	Y	n	a	n	n	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	n	n	Y	N	Y	2	13	
Bayh (D-IN)	Y	N	n	n	Y	a	n	Y	a	N	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	Y	a	a	a	a	a	a	Y	Y	a	N	Y	N	60	76	
Beall (R-MD)	n	N	Y	n	Y	n	n	n	n	n	Y	n	n	N	Y	Y	n	Y	n	Y	a	Y	Y	Y	N	N	n	n	a	N	Y	Y	32	60
Bellmon (R-OK)	n	Y	n	n	Y	Y	n	n	Y	n	n	n	n	N	Y	Y	n	n	n	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	n	n	n	Y	Y	19	23	
Bentsen (D-TX)	n	N	n	n	n	n	n	a	Y	n	n	n	n	a	Y	N	a	a	n	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	n	n	n	Y	Y	Y	18	33
Biden (D-DE)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	n	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	a	Y	a	Y	N	a	Y	a	N	N	Y	N	n	n	Y	n	n	n	Y	Y	Y	84	85
Brock (R-TN)	n	Y	n	n	n	Y	n	n	Y	n	Y	a	Y	a	Y	a	a	a	Y	a	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	a	a	a	a	Y	Y	9	22
Brooke (R-MA)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	n	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	a	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	84	90	
Buckley (C-NY)	a	a	n	n	n	Y	n	Y	n	n	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	a	n	a	N	A	Y	A	N	N	Y	n	n	n	Y	Y	39	57
Bumpers (D-AR)	n	N	n	n	n	a	n	Y	Y	n	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	A	Y	A	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	54	---	
Burdick (D-ND)	n	N	n	n	n	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	a	n	n	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	a	n	n	N	Y	n	n	n	Y	Y	Y	50	53
Byrd (I-VA)	n	N	n	n	n	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	n	n	n	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	a	n	n	N	Y	n	n	n	Y	Y	Y	32	14
Byrd (D-WV)	n	N	n	n	n	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	n	n	n	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	a	n	n	N	Y	n	n	n	Y	Y	Y	39	43
Cannon (D-NV)	n	Y	n	n	n	n	Y	Y	Y	n	n	n	n	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	n	Y	Y	Y	n	n	n	Y	Y	Y	26	30
Case (R-NJ)	Y	N	Y	Y	a	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	a	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	a	n	Y	Y	n	n	Y	Y	Y	86	94	
Chiles (D-FL)	n	n	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	n	n	a	n	n	n	n	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	n	n	n	Y	Y	Y	49	68	
Church (D-ID)	Y	N	N	A	n	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	a	a	n	N	n	n	Y	Y	A	A	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	n	n	Y	Y	Y	Y	64	72	
Clark (D-IA)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	n	Y	n	N	n	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	a	Y	Y	89	93	
Cranston (D-CA)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	n	Y	n	N	n	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	a	Y	Y	84	81	
Culver (D-IA)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	n	Y	Y	N	n	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	a	Y	Y	85	---	
Curtis (R-NE)	n	Y	n	n	n	Y	n	a	Y	n	Y	n	n	Y	n	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	n	Y	Y	Y	3	3	
Durkin (D-NH)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83	---	
Dole (R-KS)	n	Y	n	n	Y	n	n	Y	Y	n	n	n	a	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	a	Y	Y	Y	11	38	
Domenici (R-NM)	n	Y	n	n	n	n	n	Y	Y	n	n	n	a	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	a	Y	Y	Y	11	23	
Eagleton (D-MO)	n	Y	n	n	n	n	n	Y	Y	n	n	n	a	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	a	Y	Y	Y	33	57	
Eastland (D-MS)	Y	N	N	n	n	a	a	a	Y	n	n	n	n	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	a	Y	Y	Y	18	4	
Fannin (R-AZ)	n	Y	n	n	n	Y	n	n	Y	n	n	n	n	N	n	Y	a	a	n	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	a	Y	Y	Y	6	3	
Fong (R-HI)	n	Y	n	n	n	Y	n	n	Y	n	a	n	Y	a	n	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	a	Y	Y	Y	18	28	
Ford (D-KY)	n	N	n	n	n	Y	n	n	Y	n	n	n	n	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	a	Y	Y	Y	32	---	
Garn (R-UT)	n	Y	n	n	n	Y	n	n	Y	n	n	n	n	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	a	Y	Y	Y	3	---	
Glenn (D-OH)	n	N	n	n	n	Y	a	n	Y	n	n	n	n	Y	N	n	n	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	a	Y	Y	Y	43	---	
Goldwater (R-AZ)	n	Y	n	a	n	a	n	a	Y	n	a	n	a	Y	n	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	a	Y	Y	Y	0	15	
Gravel (D-AK)	n	N	n	n	n	Y	n	n	Y	n	n	n	n	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	a	Y	Y	Y	41	40	
Griffin (R-MI)	n	Y	n	n	n	Y	n	n	Y	n	n	n	n	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	a	Y	Y	Y	7	38	
Hansen (R-WY)	n	Y	n	n	n	Y	n	n	Y	n	n	n	n	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	a	Y	Y	Y	7	8	
Hart (D-CO)	n	N	n	n	n	Y	n	n	Y	n	n	n	n	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	a	Y	Y	Y	72	---	
Hart (D-MI)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	a	Y	Y	Y	85	98		

