HOW CONGRESS VOTED

ON ENERGY and the ENVIRONMENT

1978 **Voting Chart**

LEAGUE OF CONSERVATION VOTERS

League of Conservation Voters

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EXPLANATION OF VOTES

Listed below are the record votes on the House Floor in 1978 that were most important to environmentalists. These 30 votes cover a wide range of issues, including energy policy, pollution, transportation, parks, rivers and wildlife. Yet bear in mind that these public votes do not reflect your Representative's total record. They are only the tip of an iceberg and the tip may be deceiving. Behavior on an important committee or performance in the district may have just as much impact as votes on the House Floor. Public votes reflect the pressures of a Member's constituency as well as his personal conviction, and may make him appear better or worse than he is in the relative privacy of a committee room.

EXPLANATION OF SCORES

Votes we consider correct are in capital letters, votes we consider wrong are in small letters. Each Member of Congress is given a score based on the votes shown. To compute the score, we calculate the percent of correct votes among the votes actually cast, ignoring abences. Then we subject one point for every avoidable absence (shown as a small "a"). Many important votes have been lost because Members sympathetic to environmental values did not show up to vote. Unavoidable absences appear as a capital "A" and are not penalized. The names of Democratic Members are written in small letters, while Republicans are written in capital letters.

THE LEAGUE OF CONSERVATION VOTERS

The League is a national nonpartisan campaign committee that analyses, evaluates and publicizes the environmental records of public officials. We also support candidates with outstanding environmental records running in close elections, and endorse others who deserve recognition. The League is run by a Steering Committee consisting of leaders from national environmental organizations, including the Sierra Club, Friends of the Earth, the Environmental Policy Center, the Natural Resources Defense Council, the Izaak Walton League and others. These people serve as individuals and do not officially represent their organizations. They decide which votes to use on the League's charts, and which candidates to support in elections. The League has been operating since 1970 and raised \$80,000 for its candidates in 1978. 18 of the 34 candidates won their elections.

Charts like this one cost \$3.00 if sent through the mail or \$2.00 if picked up at our office. Individuals who contribute \$15.00 or more will receive House and Senate charts on a regular basis, more in depth evaluations of Presidential candidates, and reports on elections of special concern to environmentalists.

Marion Edey Executive Director

STEERING COMMITTEE

Brent Blackwelder, Chairman Richard Ayres David Brower Michael McCloskey Maryanne Mott Meynet Thomas E. Dustin Rafe Pomerance Doug Scott Vim Crane Wright

NUCLEAR POWER

NUCLEAR BREEDER REACTOR Energy Department Authorization HR 12163. The vote is on the Fish motion to recommit the bill back to Committee and amend it to phase out the Clinch River nuclear breeder reactor. The Fish motion used the same language as an earlier Flowers amendment that had been rejected by the House. It reduced funding for Clinch River by \$159 million, leaving only \$55 million for completion of the design, with no commitment to build anything. Hork on other breeder technologies was limited to the completion of studies and tests, and the Department of Energy was required to do a study on breeder technologies to be ready by March 1, 1981.

The proposed Clinch River plant would be a liquid fast metal nuclear breeder reactor, which nuclear advocates want because it produces more fuel than it consumes. But the fuel is plutonium, which terrorists or other nations can use to build nuclear bombs. The Carter Administration opposed the construction of the Clinch River breeder because it increased the danger of nuclear weapons proliferation. Other problems with the breeder include: (1) a greater danger of explosion; (2) plutonium is one of the most toxic substances known, with a half-life of 24,000 years; and (3) money spent on the breeder reduces the amount available for other more promising energy sources, such as solar power. Environmentalists consider this the most important nuclear vote of the year. Rejected 157-238. July 17, 1978. YES is the correct vote.

- 2 URANIUM EXPORT TO INDIA House Concurrent Resoluction 599. The vote is on the adoption of the Resolution against President Carter's plan to export 7 tons of low enriched uranium to India. The vote would have blocked the sale of uranium for India's Tarapur nuclear plant, which has reprocessing facilities and could produce plutonium. India refuses to accept international safeguards for her nuclear facilities and will not allow other nations to inspect the Tarapur reactor. Nor will she sign the nuclear nonproliferation treaty. Thus environmentalists argued that providing India with uranium would encourage her nuclear activities and undermine U.S. credibility on nonproliferation. The Carter Administration argued that denying India the uranium would jeopordize negotiations to get India to accept better nuclear safeguards. This vote is also important but less clear cut than the above. Resolution rejected 181-277. July 12, 1978. YES is the correct vote.
- 3 OTHER NUCLEAR EXPORTS Export-Import Bank Authorizations HR 12157. The vote is on the Cavanaugh amendment to require the Export-Import Bank to submit to Congress an evaluation of the nuclear safety standards in every nation where it helps to finance the sale or construction of a nuclear reactor. The evaluations would be based on analyses provided by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). The Export-Import Bank currently loans about \$1.6 billion a year to finance nuclear reactors in foreign nations, many of them countries with weak safety standards and a history of terror and repression. The Bank itself has no expertise for evaluating the environmental impact of these loans. Thus it loaned \$600 million to the Phillipines for a reactor located close to several volcanoes, which has now become so controversial it will probably never be built.

Opponents argued that the Cavanaugh amendment was not needed because all our nuclear exports must already get a license from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. This is true, but the licensing procedure has come after the loan decisions were already made, and the NRC has denied licenses only on relatively narrow grounds of military security. The amendment would require the NRC to do a broader investigation of the environmental impacts of our nuclear loans and make its expertise available to the Export-Import Bank before rather than after the financial decisions are made. The Carter Administration opposed the amendment. Rejected 106-227. July 27, 1978. YES is the correct vote.

COAL AND DIL

- COAL SLURRY PIPELINES HR 1609. The vote is on passage of the bill to promote the development of coal slurry pipelines. These pipelines pump a mixture of pulverized coal and water from the mines to large users like utilities. Pipeline development was stalled because the railroads refused to give them access across railroad land. The bill gave the Interior Department authority under certain conditions to grant the pipeline developers federal powers of eminent domain -- the power to take private land in the public interest. Railroads, farmers and environmentalists have teamed up against the coal slurry pipelines for several reasons: (1) they are a wasteful use of scarce western water and threaten the Madison aquifer underlying three states; (2) the railroads could haul the coal more cheaply and use up only one sixth the energy while doing it; (3) the bill did not protect prime farmland; and (4) the bill had no safeguards against spills, and the wastewater from the pipelines posed unknown environmental problems. The bill required various federal agencies to study the effects of the coal slurry pipelines on the railroads and the water tables, required state permits, and gave the Department of Transportation and the ICC power to set pipeline rates. But these restrictions did not guarantee solutions to the problems described above. Rejected 161-246. July 19, 1978. NO is the correct vote.
- SOLVENT REFINED COAL Department of Energy Authorization HR 12163. The vote is on the Flowers amendment to give Gulf Oil Corporation \$75 million to demonstrate the commercial feasibility of solvent refined coal II as an energy source. The money would pay for the initial construction costs of a 6,000 ton a day commercial plant. Solvent refined coal (SRC II) is a chemical process that turns coal into a liquid state suitable for use as a boiler fuel. The end result is a cleaner burning fuel than most coal, with a much lower sulfur content, that industries would like to use to meet clean air standards in urban areas. But there are other serious environmental problems. The SRC II process produces aromatic hydrocarbons and other chemicals that are suspected potent carcinogens. The refining process also requires a lot of energy, so that the net energy produced per ton of coal would be far less than it would be if the coal were burned directly. Ultimately this means more carbon dioxide is put into the global atmosphere for each unit of energy produced. The SRC II process also requires a tremendous amount of water. For all these reasons, environmentalists think it is usually better to burn coal directly and use scrubbers to get rid of the sulfur.

An earlier Commerce Committee version of this amendment had limited funding to engineering and design and had contained some environmental safeguards, while the Flowers amendment had none. Most Members of Congress were probably not aware of all, the potential hazards of SRC II, but they were warned by Ottinger and others on the house floor that the technology was not yet economical, that the amendment was a subsidy for Gulf Oil with no strings attached, and that it would have significant environmental impacts. Stockman remarked that "it would not do our economy one bit of good to substitute a \$20 synthetic fuel for \$13 oil you can buy on the world market."

Adopted 165-132. July 14, 1978. NO is the correct vote.

OFFSHORE OIL DEVELOPMENT Outer Continental Shelf amendments HR 1614. The vote is on the Treen amendment to delete the requirement that a state must have a federally approved coastal zone management plan before it can receive federal impact funds under the bill. The 1976 Coastal Zone Management Act had provided federal funds to coastal states to help them cope with federal offshore energy development, and under this new bill the money available to states had increased from \$50 million to \$200 million. But to be eligible the states still had to develop coastal plans which met federal guidelines designed to offer some minimal protection for wetlands and other fragile coastal areas. By removing this requirement the Treen amendment took away the states' main incentive to complete their coastal plans, and gutted the intent of the Coastal Zone Management Act. Most of the state plans have not been completed yet. The Carter Administration opposed the amendment. Rejected 150-230. February 2, 1978. NO is the correct vote.

MORE OIL AND SOLAR

Outer Continental Shelf amendments HR 1614. The vote OFFSHORE OIL DEVELOPMENT is on the Breaux amendment to substitute an oil industry bill for the bill that had been reported out of Committee. Like the Treen amendment described above, Breaux gave \$200 million a year to the states with no strings attached, thus increasing the danger of irresponsible and destructive coastal energy development. The amendment also removed provisions in the bill authorizing the Interior Department to set clean air standards for offshore areas and facilities. The Committee bill separated the exploration and production phases of offshore oil leasing, so that the oil companies did not automatically get the right to drill the areas that they explored. This helped give the government more accurate information and the time to weigh environmental costs against potential benefits. The Breaux substitute eliminated this provision also. Finally, Breaux removed the provisions for different bidding systems that were designed to prevent the biggest oil conglomerates from monopolizing the offshore oil leasing. The Carter Administration opposed the amendment. Rejected 187-211. January 26, 1978. NO is the correct vote.

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- Soft Shore OIL DEVELOPMENT Outer Continental Shelf amendments HR 1614. The vote is on passage of the bill to amend the 1953 law governing oil and gas exploration and leasing on the Outer Continental Shelf. By improving environmental safeguards, the Congress hoped to prevent further lawsuits of the kind that have stalled OCS development in the past. The bill did the following things: (1) authorized the Secretary of Interior to develop a five year plan for offshore leasing and production which would include the recommendations of affected states; (2) required the best and safest technology to be used in all OCS operations; (3) allowed the Secretary of Interior to cancel a lease for environmental reasons; (4) established an Offshore Oil Pollution Fund and a Fishermen's Gear Compensation Fund to cover the costs of damages caused by offshore drilling; (5) increased the role of state and local governments in the program:(6) mandated the use of alternative bidding systems in 20% to 50% of the new leases, to give the smaller companies a better chance to compete; (7) authorized the Secretary of Interior to set clean air standards for the Outer Continental Shelf; and (8) provided that the law apply to existing as well as proposed OCS activities. Carter supported the bill. Passed 291-91. Feb. 2, 1978. YES is correct.
- 9 SOLAR SATELLITE PROGRAM HR 12505. The vote is on passage of the bill to authorize \$25 million for NASA and the Department of Energy to study the feasibility of a program for generating energy from solar satellites. The ultimate goal is to construct 60 or more giant satellites early in the next century, each with 50 square miles of surface area covered with photovoltaic cells which convert sunlight to electricity. The electricity would be converted to a beam of microwave energy aimed at a receiving antenna on earth. These receiving stations would convert the microwaves back to electricity and sent it to population centers via high voltage power lines. The satellites must be manufactured in geosynchronous orbit about 22,000 miles from earth, which means that several hundred workers and all their raw materials must be transported into space by several hundred rocket launches per satellite. A satellite would wear out after 30 years, leaving a giant junkyard in space that could not be recycled.

Environmentalists support nearly all forms of solar energy, but not the solar satellite. This scheme is so costly and so grandiose that the money would be much more effectively spent developing land based, decentralized solar systems that already exist here on earth. There is also concern over possible health hazards from microwaves and pollution of the upper atmosphere from thousands of rocket launches with consequent changes in the earth's climate. The \$25 million in this bill would have been spent without waiting for the results of an earlier feasibility study of the satellite concept that is due to be completed in 1980. This bill is the first step in a plan to spend over \$250 million in five years. The Carter Administration opposed the bill. Passed 267-96. June 22, 1978. NO is the correct vote.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

NATIONAL ENERGY ACT HR 5289, 5146, 4018, and 5263. The vote is on whether to adopt the five energy conference reports, which had been welded together into one big package. The Congressmen were not able to vote on the different provisions seperately, but only on the package as a whole. The Act contained a whole host of energy conservation measures that have been supported by environmentalists. These included: (1) \$900 million in grants to schools and hospitals for energy conservation investments; (2) grants and loans to low income families for the same purpose; (3) tax credits to homeowners and businesses for energy conservation equipment; (4) bigger tax credits of up to \$2,200 for installation of solar and geothermal energy equipment; (5) mandatory energy efficiency standards for home appliances; (6) a steadily rising tax on gas guzzling cars; and (7) some fairly weak utility rate reforms to encourage energy conservation. State Utility Commissions had to consider charging less for electricity consumed in off-peak hours, and to eliminate discounts for big energy users.

Environmentalists wholeheartedly endorsed these measures although they had mixed feelings about other parts of the bill. New industrial and utility power plants were required to convert from oil or gas to an alternative fuel, most probably coal. All utilities had to convert by 1990. The most controversial provisions allowed a partial decontrol of natural gas prices. For the first time, price controls were applied to gas produced and sold in the same state, to free up gas that was being held off the market in Texas and Louisianna. The price of newly discovered natural gas sold interstate was allowed to rise 10% a year until 1985, when price controls would be lifted altogether. Environmentalists were split on this issue. The higher prices encouraged consumers to use energy more efficiently, but they gave gas producers too high a profit based on charging OPEC prices for American energy. Some of our friends in Congress voted against the package because of their opposition to lifting price controls. But the League decided to use this vote anyway, because the national environmental groups who lobbied on the issue had supported the package taken as a whole, and because this represented the only meaningful energy conservation vote we had in 1978. The Carter Administration strongly supported the package. Adopted 231-168. October 15, 1978. YES is the correct vote.

POLLUTION AND TOXIC CHEMICALS

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY FUNDING HUD and Independent Agencies Appropriations bill for fiscal 1979. The vote is on the Brown amendment to reduce funding for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) by \$133 million. The amendment would have held EPA funding at 1978 levels, at a time when the agency had been given many new and difficult responsibilities under the Toxic Substances Control Act, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and the Clean Air Act. The amendment would have drastically cut staffing to carry out and enforce these new programs. For example, it would have hampered EPA's ability to respond to the "Love Canal" incident in New York or the "Valley of the Drums" in Kentucky, or thousands of other cases where the general public has unwittingly been exposed to deadly or cancer-causing chemicals. (EPA is given authority to regulate the disposal of hazardous wastes under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.) It would also have hampered EPA's ability to assist states and evaluate state plans for meeting clean air standards. The Carter Administration lobbied against the amendment. Rejected 173-211. June 19, 1978. NO is the correct vote.

(Pollution votes continued next page)

POLLUTION AND HEALTH VOTES CONTINUED

POLLUTION AND HEALTH REGULATIONS House Concurrent Resolution 559 on Budget Targets for regulatory agencies for fiscal 1979. The vote is on the Brown amendment to reduce the budget authority by \$178.2 million and actual outlays by \$195.4 million

for various regulatory agencies. Specifically targeted for the biggest cuts were

Administration (\$ 62.2 million) the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (\$21.7 million) and the National Traffic Safety Administration (\$40 million).

Other less controversial agencies were left alone. Once again, the amendment held spending at 1978 levels with no allowance for inflation, and thus would have

sweeping, many considered this the key health vote of the year. The Carter Administration opposed the amendment. Rejected 196-196. May 9, 1978. NO is correct vote.

TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT Authorizations HR 12441. The vote is on the Eckhardt

motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to increase the fiscal 1979 author-

The bill is designed to prevent future unpleasant surprises by setting up a system

for the pre-market testing of new and potentially toxic chemicals before they are used commercially. About 1,000 new and possibly dangerous chemicals come on the market every year. EPA now has the authority to test or require testing of these

chemicals and go to court to restrict or ban their commercial use. The increased funds were to be used developing regulations for testing new chemicals, for controlling the hazards of existing chemicals and for setting up a new information

system on chemicals now in the environment. The bill added 572 new staff to help

\$46.5 million although it did not lobby specifically on this vote. Rejected 190-188. (Two thirds vote required under suspension of rules) June 12, 1978. YES is correct.

implement the Act. The Carter Administration supported a funding increase of

14 BLACK LUNG BENEFITS HR 4544. The vote is on the adoption of the conference report

ization for the Toxic Substances Control Act from \$16 million to \$50 million.

the Environmental Protection Agency (\$49 million), the Mine Safety and Health

crippled new programs. Because the vote was so close and its effects were so

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vote.

- on the bill to liberalize the black lung benefits program. Black lung is an occupational disease that comes from breathing coal dust in the deep mines. The bill set up more lenient rules for determining who was eligible for benefits, and extended the benefits to most survivors of miners who had worked in the mines 25 years or more. Continued employment was no longer proof that a miner wasn't totally disabled, nor did he have to get repeated government X-Rays. An X-Ray from a certified radiologist was sufficient. Previously denied claims would be reviewed in light of the new law. Environmentalists support programs to fight black lung because we cannot in good conscience continue to promote deep mining as an alternative to strip mining unless we work to improve conditions in the deep mines. Adopted 264-113. February 15, 1978. YES is the correct vote.
- OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH Labor-HEW Appropriations bill for fiscal 1979. 15 HR 12929. The vote is on the <u>Symms amendment</u> to reduce the appropriations for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) by \$28.4 million. This would have hurt OSHA's consultation program for employers in small businesses who often have the most trouble coping with OSHA regulations. The program provided employers with a free consultant upon request, who would examine the workplace and make recommendations to the employer about how to comply with health and safety rules. This is part of the agency's effort to makes its regulations less burdensome and to focus more attention on serious health problems. The Carter Administration had requested a \$ 21.3 million increase in the OSHA budget to help fund employer and employee training and other new programs. Amendment rejected 184-216. June 13, 1978. NO is the correct vote.

POPULATION

TAMILY PLANNING Health Services Programs, HR 12370. The vote is on the Rogers motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to authorize \$2.7 billion for family planning services and other public health programs through fiscal 1981. The bill reauthorized grants to government and private health agencies. Nearly half the funds were for family planning, a 50% increase over 1978 spending levels, in an effort to deal with the sharp rise in teenage pregnancies. Most of the rest of the money went to a wide variety of programs for health services and preventative medicine, including immunization, nutrition counseling, and a successful program to combat hypertension. Environmentalists support family planning and birth control, because rapid population growth increases the pressure on the environment and hastens the depletion and pollution of natural resources. The Carter Administration supported the bill. Rejected 193-193. September 25, 1978. YES is the correct vote.

TRANSPORTATION

- ' HIGHWAY SPENDING Surface Transportation Assistance Act HR 11733. The vote is on the Giaimo amendment to declare it a national policy that expenditures from the Highway Trust Fund must be closely related to the Fund's anticipated annual revenues. This was not the case in the bill. It extended the Highway Trust Fund for another five years, with anticipated revenues of about \$8 billion a year, but it authorized spending \$10.9 billion a year from the Trust Fund. Most of the money would be for new highway construction. Since the Highway Trust Fund now has a fat balance, the impact of the deficit financing would not be felt until 1985, when the Trust Fund would run out of money. Giaimo's amendment would have limited highway spending to \$8.3 billion annually. It left mass transit funds intact but sharply cut back funding for the repair and construction of bridges from the \$2 billion in the bill down to about \$500 million a year. Environmentalists supported Giaimo because highways are often a threat to parks and open space, and encourage transportation by car which is both polluting and wasteful of energy. The deficit spending added fiscal responsibility to what was already a poor transportation policy. The Carter Administration also supported Giaimo's amendment. A few of our usual friends went the other way because of their need to repair bridges in their districts. Rejected 111-238. September 21, 1978. YES is the correct vote.
- MONEY FOR RAILROADS Amtrack Improvements HR 11493. The vote is on the adoption of the conference report on the bill to authorize a subsidy of \$755 million for the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (AMTRACK). The effect of the bill was to increase the subsidy for fiscal 1979 and thus to continue services on existing routes despite AMTRACK's financial problems. The bill did set up a mechanism to allow the Department of Transportation to trim back unprofitable routes after October 1, 1979 unless blocked by a veto from either the House or Senate. Environmentalists favor efforts to help the railroads because rail transit is more energy efficient and less polluting than transportation by plane or automobile. The Carter Administration wanted a slightly smaller subsidy but supported the bill. Adopted 267-127. September 19, 1978. YES is the correct vote.

PARKS AND WILDERNESS

- ALASKA LANDS ACT HR 39. The vote is on the Young amendment to remove 4.5 million acres from the proposed parks, national forests and wildlife refuges that were in the bill, in order to allow the state of Alaska to select the land. Young claimed that Alaska had the right to select these additional lands under earlier statehood agreements. These claims were disputed by others for reasons too complicated to explain here. Young's amendment would have affected two areas of critical concern to conservationists: there were cuts in the bill's additions to the Arctic National Wildlife Range, a containing critical habitat for the largest caribou herd left in Alaska, and also cuts in the Yukon Flats Wildlife Refuge, a huge expanse of freshwater marsh that is one of the most productive waterfowl nesting areas in the continent. The Carter Administration opposed the amendment. Rejected 141-251.

 May 17, 1978. No is the correct vote.
- ALASKA LANDS ACT HR 39. The vote is on the Meeds amendment which would have cut the wilderness areas in half, from 66 million acres down to 33 million acres. The heaviest cuts were in the proposed wildlife refuges, because these areas were closed off to oil and gas leasing under the Udall bill. The Arctic National Wildlife Range lost its wilderness status because of its high oil and gas potential. (Most other areas with suspected mineral, oil or gas deposits had already been excluded from the wilderness in the Udall bill.) While Udall gave immediate wilderness status to Admiralty Island and other heavily forested areas in Southeast Alaska, Meeds removed all wilderness in the Southeast. He said the decisions should be postponed until certain studies were completed, and directed whoever was then President to recommend 6.5 million acres for wilderness somewhere in Southeast Alaska. Instead of seeking to protect those areas most important for wildlife, Meeds was clearly hoping that wilderness would be confined to the areas with least valuable commercial timber. His amendment also took out the wilderness in the Noatak river basin. The Carter Administration joined with environmentalists in lobbying against the amendment.
- REDWOODS Redwood Park Expansion Act HR 3813. The vote is on the <u>Clausen motion</u> to recommit the bill and send it back to the Interior Committee with instructions to reduce the acreage from 48,000 acres to 14,000 acres. The Clausen motion also deleted the 30,000 acre park protection zone, which was intended to provide a buffer between the park and adjacent logging operations. Heavy logging outside park boundries had caused severe erosion, siltation and flooding of Redwood Creek, and threatened to destroy the Redwoods inside the original park. The full acreage in the new bill was necessary to protect them. Land in the park protection zone could remain provisionally in private hands, but the Secretary of Interior had authority to purchase part or all of it whenever he believed that the redwoods were threatened. The bill was controversial because it took valuable commercial timber land out of production, and so it included provisions to compensate those who lost their jobs as a result of the park expansion. The Administration supported the bill and opposed Clausen. Rejected 116-274. February 2, 1978. No is the correct vote.
 - Doundary waters cance area and only designated cance area. Both Oberstar and Vento agreed that logging and mining should no longer be allowed here, but they could not agree about the use of motorboats and snowmobiles. The Oberstar subtitute would have allowed 98% of present motorized use to continue. The Vento substitute only allowed from 41% to 27% of current motorized use to continue, with motorboat use on several of the lakes being phazed out over a 30 year period. (Even if all motor use on the BWCA lakes were banned, it would affect only 10% of the fishing lakes in Northern northern Minnesota.) Unlike Oberstar, the Vento substitute also created a Mining Protection Area that covered an additional 220,000 acres needed to link the three different sections of BWCA. The Administration supported Vento's till which was a compromise between Oberstar and the even stronger bill reported by the Interior Committee. Adopted 213-141. June 5, 1978. YES is the correct vote.

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WILDERNESS WATER PROJECTS

- 23 ENDANGERED AMERICAN WILDERNESS ACT HR 3454. The vote is on the adoption of the conference report. The Act added 17 new wilderness areas in 10 wester states to the Nattional Wilderness Preservation System, protecting 1.3 million acres in Oregon, California, New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, Utah, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho and Washington. Many of these areas were under pressure from development interests and had been waiting some time for Congress to designate them as wilderness. The most controversial areas were the Kalmiopsis in Oregon and the Golden Trout area in California, both of which contained valuable commercial timber. The Carter Administration supported the bill. Adopted 333-44. Feb. 9, 1978. YES is correct.
- WATER PROJECTS Public Works Appropriations bill HR 12928. The vote is on the Jacobs amendment to remove \$90.8 million earmarked for three especially bad water projects: (1) the O'Neill dam and 28 mile diversion canal on the Niobrara river in Nebraska. 40% of the land to be irrigated by this project is already productive. This is the best canoe stream in the state, yet recreational benefits were also used to justify the dam. (2) The Central Utah Project to transfer water from one river basin to another, to supply water to parts of Utah that have made no effort to conserve the water they already have. The project involves 10 dams and 140 miles of aqueducts. It would destroy about 200 miles of trout streams, increase the salinity of the Colorado River and steal water from the Ute Indian tribe. (3) The Russell Dam on the Savannah River that flows between Georgia and South Carolina. 17% of the projects alleged benefits are for flatwater recreation, yet it is nudged right in between two other dams, destroying the last free-flowing stretch of the river, and thus depleting oxygen levels and increasing pollution. The ultimate price tag for all three of these boundoggles would exceed \$3 billion. The first two are brought to you by the Bureau of Reclamation, and the third by the Army Corps of Engineers. The Carter Administration was sympathetic to the Jacobs amendment but did not lobby. Rejected 108-284. June 15, 1979. YES is correct vote.
- WATER PROJECTS The vote is on the Edgar amendment to the same bill. The amendment would have prohibited using any funds in the fiscal 1979 appropriations for eight water projects which Congress had agreed to halt in 1977 at the urging of the President. The next year the Appropriations Committee decided to fund these projects anyway. They were: The Meramec Park Dam in Missouri; Bayou Bodcau in Louisianna; the Savory-Pot Hook in Colorado and Wyoming, and the Fruitland Mesa and Narrows dams, both in Colorado. All these projects were fiscally irresponsible and damaging to the environment. Several were also dangerous to public safety. The Carter Rejected 142-234. June 15, 1978. YES is the correct vote.
- 26 WATER PROJECTS The vote is on whether to override the President's veto of this same Public Works Appropriations bill, HR 12928. Not only did the bill provide funding for the most disastrous water projects in the nation, but it made a mockery of the Carter Administration's efforts to reform water policy decision-making by its own agencies. The bill forced tje expansion of the federal bureaucracy by mandating the addition of 2300 new employees in the Army Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation. Yet it abolished the Water Resources Council, the President's tool for implementing his water policy reforms and trying to get a more rational evaluation of proposed new projects. The bill funded 53 new construction starts for water projects, including 27 that were opposed by the President. The bill continued funding for such giant water disasters as the Garrison Diversion in North Dakota, the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway in Mississippi and Alabama, the Dickey Lincoln dam in Maine, and the Central Arizona Project. Altogether the bill approriated over \$3.5 billion for water development. Both environmentalists and the Carter Administration lobbied hard to sustain this veto and this is one of the most important votes of the year. Veto sustained 223-190. (A two thirds vote is required to override.) It was the first time in modern history that a public works bill veto was sustained. October 5, 1978. NO is the correct vote.

- ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT HR 14101. The vote is on the <u>Duncan amendment</u> to exempt the Tellico Dam in Tennessee from the requirements of the Act. Ironically this exempted Tellico from a process which had been created specifically to deal with it. Congress had already amended the Endangered Species Act once in response to the Tellico Dam controversy, and created a seven member Cabinet level commission to settle conflicts between endangered species and projects. The Commission is composed of the heads of of the top'level federal agencies dealing with natural resources and the Governor of the state in which the project is located. An agency with a project in conflict can bring its case to the Commission and ask for an exemption. In this case the Commission sided with the snail darter against Tellico, probably because the project is a boondoggle in the first place. It would destroy thousands of acres of farmland, yet bring almost no jobs or economic benefits to the area. By exempting Tellico from the new procedure, the amendment gutted the intent of the Edangered Species Act and set a precedent for more votes to exempt other projects. Adopted 231-157. October 14, 1978. No is the correct vote.
- NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT Interior Appropriations bill HR 12932. The vote is on the <u>Yates motion</u> that the House give up its disagreement and go along with a Senate amendment stating that water projects in the Colorado River Basin would not have to file a comprehensive environmental impact statement on their cumulative impacts. Each project would still have to file an individual environmental impact statement. But these statements filed seperately do not reflect the cumulative effects of the projects taken collectively. These include serious salinity problems, (each irrigation project increases the salt levels in the water), the cumulative loss of critical fish and wildlife habitat, and the fact that there is not enough water left in the Colorado River Basin to meet all the demands of all the uses that have been authorized. The Carter Administration opposed the motion but did not lobby actively against it. Motion agreed to 206-186. October 5, 1978. No is correct vote.
- DELAWARE RIVER National Parks Additions HR 12536. The vote is on the Thompson amendment to delete a provision in the bill to put the Middle section of the Delaware River into the national Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Designation as a Wild and Scenic River protected the Delaware from the proposed Tocks Island Dam. The bill also transferred the authority for managing the Delaware Gap National Recreation Area from the Army Corps of Engineers (which wanted to build the dam) to the Interior Department. This was the crucial vote in determining whether to protect the largest free flowing river left in the highly populated eastern seaboard where recreational needs are greatest. The dam would have flooded a beautiful and historic valley and cost the public over a billion dollars. The Carter Administration supported the bill and opposed this amendment. Rejected 110-275. July 10, 1978 NO is the correct vote.
- LOCK AND DAM 26 Authorization bill HR 8533. The vote is on the Ullman motion to suspent the rules and adopt a resolution agreeing to the bill together with a Senate amendment to impose a tax on barge fuel. The bill authorized construction of a new Lock and Dam 26 on the Mississippi River at Alton, Illinois. The barge fuel tax would begin at 4¢ a gallon in October 1980 and rise to a maximum of 10¢ a gallon after September 30, 1985. The bill looks superficially like a trade-off for environmentalists, who oppose Lock and Dam 26 but want a tax to make barges pay the cost of the federal waterways they use. But it was a poor trade-off because the taxes were mere tokens that would have covered only 15% of the future costs of the barge canals (both maintainance and new construction). The Senate had earlier passed a much tougher tax bill. Construction of Lock and Dam 26 would be the first step in making the Upper Mississippi a superhighway for barges. It involves dredging a 12 foot channel, widening and deepending the existing waterway. In the process it would destroy two national wildlife refuges and many other wetlands along the river which are an essential part of the Mississippi flyway for migratory birds. The bigger canal would also cost the railroads several million dollars in lost revenue every year. They can serve the same transportation needs with much less damage to the environment. The Administration supported Ullman. Motion agreed to 287-123. October 13, 1978. NO is the correct vote.

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KANSAS																		٠			•		·	•		••			"		30	02	76	
1 SEBELIUS 2 Keys 3 WINN 4 Glickman 5 SKUBITZ	a Y n Y	n Y A n a	n Y n Y a	y N y N	a N A y N	y N Y N	a N y y N	n Y n Y	N N y y	n Y n Y	у у у у	y N y N a	n Y n n	n Y n Y	y N y y	n Y n Y	n n a n a	n Y Y Y	y N Y N	N N N N	y N y N	YYY	Y Y Y Y	n Y n n	n Y n Y	y N y N	y N N N	y y y	N N A N	y y y N	16 87 18 60 47	0 85 20 66 17	29 78 9 	
KENTUCKY		<i>:</i>			-								:								•				••	,	Ī	•	••			• • •	20	
1 Hubbard 2 Natcher 3 Mazzoli 4 SNYDER 5 CARTER 6 Breckinridge 7 Perkins	n Y n n n	n n Y Y Y n n	n n n n n n	8 N N N N Y	y y N y a	y N N y N a	у н у н н	n Y Y n Y a a	у у у у у	n Y Y Y n n	у Н Н Н Н	y N N y N	n n n n Y	YYYNYYY	y N N y Y	n n n y Y	n n Y n n n	YYY	y N y a a N	y N y a a N	N N a y N N	n Y Y n n Y	Y Y Y Y Y	n n Y n n	n n n n n	y y y y	y y y y y v	y N N y a N	y N y y	у у у у у	13 57 62 20 37 36 52	20 45 40 0 24 35 45	43 48 62 22 18 57 65	
LOUISIANA	٠					•		-										, i	••	.••	••	•	•	"	•		,	•	J	y	JŁ	45	03	
1 LIVINGSTON 2 Boggs 3 TREEN 4 Waggonner 5 Huckaby 6 MOORE 7 Breaux 8 Long	n n n n n n a Y	n n n Y Y	a n n n n n	у у у у у у	a y a y N N a N	у у у а у у	у у у у у у	n n n n a n Y	y y y y a y y	n n n n n n	N	у N у у у у у	Y n a n n	Y n n n	y N a y y y y	n Y n n n n	n n n n n n	n Y n n n n	у у у у у у	у N у у у у у у	y N y a N y N	a n n n n n	Y Y a Y Y Y	n a n n	n n n a n	, y y y y y y y	y y a y y y y	N	-	y	3 37 8 0 10 17 5	0 33 9 14 35 20 5 24	43 6 0 4 25 29	

	NUCLEAR POWER	COAL OFFSHORE OIL SOLAR SATELLITE	ENERGY ACT POLLUTION TOXICS AND HEALTH	POPULATION HIGHWAYS RAILROADS ALASKA OTHER PARKS & WILDERNESS	MATER PROJECTS ENDANGERED SPECIES NEPA WATER PROJECTS	
MAINE	1 2 3 4	4 5 6 7 8 9	10 11 12 13 14 15	<u>16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23</u>	<u>24 25 26 27 28 29 30</u> <u>78</u> <u>77</u> <u>76</u>	<u>6</u>
1 EMERY 2 COHEN	Y Y Y N Y Y A N		Y N y A Y y Y N y Y Y y	N N Y y N A Y A a a Y y N N Y a	Y Y N N y N y 70 56 69 a a N a N N N 79 70 76	5 4
MARYLAND			•		1	
1 BAUMAN 2 Long 3 Mikulski 4 HOLT 5 Spellman 6 Byron 7 Mitchell 8 STEERS	n Y n H Y Y Y N Y Y Y N n Y n N Y Y Y N n Y n N Y Y Y N Y n Y y	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	n y y n n y Y N N Y Y N n N N Y Y N n y y n n y n N N Y Y N - y y n Y N n N N Y Y N n N N Y Y N	n a Y y y y n n Y Y Y N N N Y Y Y N N N N Y Y N N N N	n Y y a a a y 75 93 9	8 8 8 8
MASSACHUSETTS 1 CONTE 2 Boland 3 Early 4 Drinan 5 Tsongas 6 Harrington 7 Markey 8 O'Neill 9 Moakley 10 HECKLER 11 Burke 12 Studds	Y Y n N Y n n N Y Y Y N N a a n a y Y Y N N Y Y N N Y N n n a y Y N N N N N N	N y N N Y y N A N N Y Y N A N N Y N N N N N Y N A A N N Y A A Y A N N Y A A N N Y A A N N N N	Y N Y Y N N Y A N Y N N Y A N Y Y N N Y Y N N Y A N N Y A N N N Y Y N N Y A N Y N N Y N N Y N N Y N N N Y N N N Y N N N Y N N Y N N Y N N Y N N Y N N Y N N Y N N Y N N N Y N N Y N N N Y N N N Y N N N Y N N N Y N N N Y N N N Y N N N Y N N N N Y N N N Y N N N N Y N N N N N Y N N N N N Y N N N N N Y N	n n Y N N N Y Y n a Y N a N Y Y Y Y Y N N N Y Y Y Y Y N N N N Y Y Y a A a a N a Y a a A N N a Y a Y Y A N N N Y Y T n Y N N N Y Y n n Y N a N Y Y n n Y N N N N Y Y	Y Y N N N N N N 77 82 7	18 15 17 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19
MICHIGAN 1 Conyers 2 PURSELL 3 BROWN 4 STOCKMAN 5 SAWYER 6 Carr 7 Kildee 8 Traxler	n Y a N Y Y n N n n n N Y n n N n n n y Y Y Y N Y Y Y N Y n n N	N y N N Y a N y y N Y y N a y y n N N a y a y y a y y a a N N N N Y y N N N N Y Y	n a a a Y a Y y a Y Y N Y y y n n N n y y n n y Y Y Y Y Y N N Y Y N N Y Y N N Y N N Y Y N	Y n Y a a N a Y Y n Y N N N Y Y n n Y N N y a Y n Y n y y y a Y n n Y N a N Y Y Y Y N N N Y Y n n Y N N N Y Y n n Y N N N Y Y	Y Y y a y N N 69 52 - n Y N N N N N 48 39 2 Y Y N y N N N 38 41 - Y a N N N N y 43 55 - Y Y N N N N N 97 82 7 Y Y N N N N N N 87 85 -	30 24 75 56

	5 SAWTEK 6 Carr 7 Kildee 8 Traxler		n Y Y	II Y Y n	n Y Y n	y N N	a N N	y N N	y N N	u Y Y Y	u y y	Y n Y	N N N	N N N	" Y Y	Y Y Y	y N N	Y n	Y n	Ý Y Y	: N N	Ñ N N	 N N	Y Y Y	Y Y Y	YY	YY	N N	N N	N N N	N I	Ň N V	97 87 70	8	2 5 0	75 66
	o Tranter			•••	•••	•••	_		•	•			•										•					•	<u></u>			•		•	٠,	,
	MICHIGAN (cont.)	1	NUCLEAR	POWER	4	COAL 5	<u>6</u>		01L 8	SOLAR	ENERGY ACT		FOLLUTION 1	S TOXICS	HEALTH	4 <u>15</u>	POPULATION		ROADS	3 1	ALASKA		PARKS &	WILDERNESS	ì 2	WATER	9 PROJECTS	9 S ENDANGERED	SPECIES		6 WATER			V SCO		
	9 VANDER JAGT 10 CEDERBERG 11 RUPPE 12 Bonior 13 Diggs 14 Nedzi 15 Ford 16 Dingell 17 Brodhead 18 Blanchard 19 BROOMFIELD	n a y n y y y y y		a n y y n n n y n	M N N N N N N	l a a l a l a l a l a l a l a l a l a l	y a n n n n n	y y a a l N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	YYYYYY	a y y n y y y	a n A Y Y Y Y	8 3 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	y y y y i N i N i a i a i N i N	n Y n a Y Y Y Y	n Y a Y a Y a	YNNNANNN	n a n a Y Y Y	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	n n n n n n a n a y i a y i Y Y Y Y Y	 3 3 6 7 7 8 8 8	y a y y a a n n n n n n n n n n n n n n	y a N A N a N	Y Y a Y Y Y a Y Y	Y Y a Y a a Y Y Y	n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n	Y n n Y n a Y Y a Y	a N N a N N a N	y y y N N N N N	y y y N N N N N	N N N Y Y Y Y N N	y y y n n n	<u>,</u>	23 23 17 91 64 84 76 77 98 83	29 13 35 85 65 75 68 65 85 85	1	9 6 7 - 1 8 1 3
	MINNESOTA	-					,		ū	y		y	y	п		y		n	ιY	y	'a	N	n	Y	n	Y	N	у	. N	N	ÿ		38	35	3	
	1 QUIE 2 HAGEDORN 3 FRENZEL 4 Vento 5 Fraser 6 Nolan 7 STANGELAND 8 Oberstar	a n y y y n	n n n a Y Y	a Y n a a Y n Y	a N N N N	a N a a a y	a N N N N	у у и и и у	Y N Y Y Y N Y	a y a N a N y	a n Y n n n Y	а у и а и у	y y N N N	a n Y Y a n Y	n n Y Y Y n Y	a y a N N a y	a n n y Y	a n y n y n n	Y Y Y Y	а И И И И У	a y n n n y	у у и и и у	n n Y Y Y n	Y Y Y Y Y n	a n a Y a Y n	a n a a a Y n	у у и и у у	а У N N N N y	a a y N N N N	N N Y N N Y Y	a y y y y y		10 12 42 78 84 90 13	30 14 29 87 94 87 2	48 20 48 89 89	0 3 - 9
	1 Whitten 2 Bowen 3 Montgomery 4 COCHRAN	n n n n	n n Y Y	n n n	y y y	y y a	y y y	y y y	n	a a N N	Y Y Y n	y y	y y y a	n n n	Y Y n	у у у	n Y n a	n n n	n	A y a	у [.]	y y y	A A A	n Y n Y	n	n n n		y y y	y y y a	yyk			7 13 14 21	14 10 3 0	22 20 3 12	
N	IISSOURI .	"	1	n	У	a	у.	y	n	N	n	y	y	n	n	y	n	; n	n	y			n	n	a	a		ý		N.			8	0	7	
	1 Clay 2 Young 3 Gephardt 4 Skelton 5 Bolling 6 COLEMAN	Y n Y n Y	n n n	a n Y n n	N y N N		N N N N	N y N y N	Y Y Y Y	у у у у у	n n Y Y Y	N N y N N	N	Y n n n Y	Y Y Y	N N y a N	Y n n n a Y	n n Y n n	Y Y n n Y	N Y N N a	N Y N N	N N N Y	n	Y Y Y a Y	a n Y n Y	n n Y n Y	у N N N	N y y y	y y	N	у у у		33 60 30	77 23 65 42 73 45	87 59	

	NUCLEAR	POWER		COAL	· ·	OFFSHORE	016	SOI AR	SATELLITE	ENERGY ACT		POLLUTION				POPULATION		RAILROADS	ALASKA		OTHER PARKS &		22	WATER			SPECIES	NEPA	WATER		LCV <u>78</u>	SCOR 77	ES <u>76</u>
MISSOURI (cont.)	1_	2	3	4_	5	<u>6</u>	7_	8	<u>9</u> .	10	11	12	13	14	15	<u>16</u>	17	18	19	20	21	<u> </u>	23		23	20	<u> </u>	20	<u> </u>			-	•
7 TAYLOR 8 Ichord 9 Volkmer 10 Burlison	n n n	Y n n	n n Y n	N N N	N y y	y y N	y y N	n n Y Y	y y y	n a Y Y	y y N	y y N	n n n Y	a n Y Y	y y N	n n n	n Y Y	n Y n Y	y N y	y N a N	y N N	n n n Y	Υ Υ Υ Υ	n n n	n n Y n	y N y	y y y	y N Y	y a N y	y y y	13 19 40 54	0 4 45 30	16 48
MONTANA																																	
1 Baucus 2 MARLENEE	Y Y	Y	n n	N N	a.	a y	N y	a Y	y N	Y a	Н У	N y	n n	a Y	N Y	a Y	n	Y	ā	a	N y	A n	Y	n	n n	y y	a	y	N	y N	52 42	90 20	75
NEBRASKA																					,												
1 THONE 2 Cavanaugh 3 SMITH	, u	a n Y	a Y Y	N N N	a a a	a N 'y	y N y	a Y n	a y y	Y Y Y	y N y	A A y	n a n	n Y n	y y	a n n	a Y a	YYY	N N N	N N N	y N y	a Y N	Y Y Y	n Y n	n Y n	a y y	y N y	a N y	N N	y N y	28 79 34	25 72 19	39 34
NEVADA			•	•							•																						¥ .
AL Santini	a	n	n	N	N	у	y	a	a	Υ ,	a	y	n	n	y	n	n	Y	y	ÿ	N	ā	Y	n	n	N	y	y	8	y	23	35	24
NEW HAMPSHIRE						•																		_	v	N.I		N	ù	11	73	55	7.6
1 D'Amours 2 CLEVELAND	Y N	Y n	n n	N	N a	N N	N Y	Y	y	Y n	y	Ŋ	n n	Y n	Ŋ	Y	n n	Y	. a	N a	y.	n n	Y	n Y	a a	N	y	y	N:	N	35	30	74 52
NEW JERSEY						7																						41	N		87	51	80
1 Florio 2 Hughes 3 Howard 4 Thompson 5 FENWICK 6 FORSYTHE 7 Maguire 8 Roe 9 HOLLENBECK 10 Rodino	n a Y Y Y n Y n n a	Y Y n n n n Y n Y a	Y n n n n A Y n a	N N Y N N N Y a	N N Y N N N N Y a a	N N N N Y N N	N N a N y N N N N	Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y	N y y N y N y	n Y Y Y N n Y Y	N N N N N N N	N N N N N N N N N	Y	Y	N A N N Y Y N N N A	Y n Y a Y n Y n Y a	n n n y a Y n n a	Y Y Y N N Y Y Y Y	N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	N N N N Y N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	N N N N N Y N N Y	YnAYYnYnYA	Y Y A Y N Y Y Y	n n n y n y n Y	Y N N Y Y N N Y Y	N	N N N N N N N N	N N N N N N N	N Y Y N Y N N N A	N Y N Y Y Y N	76 62 56 87 27 97 60 75 73	56 85 88 85 36 100 40 63 85	61 77 94 72 39 100 65 82

8 Roe 9 HOLLENBECK 10 Rodino	n	Y n a	y	y a a	N N N	N N a	Y Y Y	y y a	Y Y n	N a	N N a	Y Y a	YY	N N a	n Y a	n n a	YY	N N a	8 N	y N	n Y A	Y	. Y	y N N	N N	N a	y	5 3	63 85	82
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NEW JERSEY (cont.)	NUCLEAR POWER	COAL 5	2 OPFSHORE OIL SOLAR		1 12 13 14 15 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	91 POPULATION 12 HIGHWAYS 81 RAILROADS	ALASKA ALASKA OTHER PARKS & WILDERNESS	WATER PROJECTS PROJECTS SPECIES PROJECTS SPECIES PROJECTS PROJECTS PROJECTS	LCV SCORES 78 77 76
11 Minish 12 RINALDO 13 Meyner 24 LeFante 25 Patten	n Yn n Yn n n Y aaa n n Y	NNN NYY aa aN	NNY Y NNY Y NNY Y NNY a NNY y	Y a Y N Y N Y N Y a	N Y Y N N a Y N	Y n Y n Y n Y Y n Y Y n Y Y n Y	N N N A Y N N N Y Y N N N N Y Y N N N Y Y N N N Y Y N Y N Y Y N Y	Y a N N N N N N Y Y Y N N N N N N N N N	83 77 70 80 72 86 78 92 87 77 72 65 50 65
NEW MEXICO 1 LUJAN 2 Runnels NEW YORK	nnn nna	уу	yyn y yyn a	ay na	an Yy aa Ya	Y n n n n n	ya Nn Y aay AY	nnaaaya aaNyyyy	10 11 13 6 6 14
1 Pike 2 Downey 3 Ambro 4 LENT 5 WYDLER 6 Wolff 7 Addabbo 8 Rosenthal 9 Delaney 10 Biaggi	Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y N N N N N N N N Y A Y Y N A Y Y N N N N	y N N y Y y N y Y A y a y y	N N Y Y N N N Y Y N N Y Y N N Y Y N N Y Y N N Y Y N N Y Y N	Ya YN YN ny ny YN YN YN YN	y n Y y N Y Y N Y Y N Y Y N Y Y N Y Y N Y Y N N N Y Y N N N Y A N N Y Y N N Y Y N N Y Y N N Y Y N N Y Y N	n Y Y Y Y n Y n Y Y n N Y Y n N Y Y Y n Y Y n Y Y n Y n	N N N a Y a N N Y Y N N N Y Y y a y Y Y y a N Y Y N N N Y Y N a N Y Y N N N A Y N N N A Y N A N Y N A N Y N A N Y	a a N N N a y Y Y N N N N N N n Y N N N N N N n Y N N N N N N n N N N N N N n n N N Y A y n n y y N y N n n y N N N N n n N N N N	67 85 70 92 92 82 80 87 80 48 53 52 51 53 48 77 94 89 63 72 90 77 93 92 54 65 72 66 57 60
11 Scheuer 12 Chisholm 13 Solarz 14 Richmond 15 Zeferetti 16 Holtzman 17 Murphy 18 GREEN 19 Rangel 20 Weiss	n n Y Y n Y Y n Y a Y Y n Y n Y n Y n Y n Y n Y n Y y Y y	yyy Nyyy Na ya a N N N N N N N N N N N N	N N Y Y N N N Y N N N Y N N N Y N N N N	Y and N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	N Y Y N N Y Y N N A Y N N Y Y N N Y Y N N Y A N N Y - N N Y Y N	Y Y Y Y A N Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y	a a N Y Y N N N Y Y a a a Y Y N a N Y Y y a N a a N N N Y Y y N N a Y N N - Y - N N N Y Y N a N Y Y	n n y N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	67 87 87 73 77 84 79 95 98 91 98 100 44 63 62 93 98 96 57 40 53 86 86 79 92 90 98
21 Garcia ¹ 22 Bingham	Y n Y Y n Y	y a y y	ĀNĀN	Y. H Y N	N Y - N N Y A N	Y Y Y Y n Y	N N - Y - N N A Y A	Y a N a N N N Y Y N N N N y	87 80 100 98

-		NUCLEAR	POWER		COAL		OFFSHORE	011		SOLAR SAT.	ENERGY ACT	POLLUTION	TOXICS	HEA! TH			POPULATION		RAILROADS	ALASKA			PARKS &		WATER		ENDANGERED		NEPA		PROJECTS		sco		
	NEW YORK (cont.)	1 2	2 3	1	4 !	<u>5</u>	6_	7 (<u>B</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>	11	12	13 1	4 1	5	<u>16</u>	17	18	19	20	21 7	22 7	23	24	25 7	26	21	28	29 .	<u>30</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>77</u>		76
	23 CAPUTO 24 Ottinger 25 FISH 26 GILMAN 27 McHugh 28 Stratton 29 Pattison	n 1	•	1	N I N N N Y	a N y y N y N	N Y N N N	y I N Y N N N	n Y Y Y Y Y Y	a N y y y y	a n n y Y Y	a N N N N N	y N Y N N N	a i Y i Y i Y i n i	•		a Y N Y Y N Y	a n n n Y n Y	a Y Y Y Y Y Y a	a N N N N N N	a N N N Y N N	N N N N N N N	Y Y Y Y Y a n	Y Y Y Y Y Y	a Y Y n n n Y		a N N Y N N N	N N Y N	a N Y N Y Y	N I N N N N	y N Y Y N Y	32 92 67 67 83 51 89	56 100 70 72 76 30 83		96 59 84 87 39 83
	30 McEWEN 31 MITCHELL 32 Hanley 33 WALSH 34 HORTON 35 CONABLE 36 La Falce 37 Nowak 38 KEMP 39 Lundine	Y Y N N N N Y Y N	n in n in n in n in Y	า ก ก ก ท Y ก	y y N y	y N a y N a y N a	8 N N N 8 N N 8 N	y N a y N N Y	а ү ү ү а а ү	y a y y N N y	Y Y n n n Y Y	y y y y N N	y y y N y N y N	Y Y N Y N Y N N Y	Y Y n a n Y Y	y y N N N N	Y n n Y n Y n n Y	a Y n n a Y n a n	Y Y Y Y N Y	y N y N y N N y	N N Y N N Y N Y N	N N N Y A N N Y N	n Y n n n n	Y Y A Y Y Y Y	n n n n n n	Y n n a n n n	N N Y N N Y Y Y	N y y y y N y	N Y Y N Y N Y N	N N N N	y N y y y y y	49 61 23 37 24 77 61 13	55 61 25 19 30 56 60 14	1 5 9 0 6 0 4	48 54 29 48 29 75 67 10 72
	NORTH CAROLANA 1 Jones 2 Fountain 3 Whitley 4 Andrews 5 Neal 6 Preyer 7 Rose 8 Hefner 9 MARTIN 10 BROYHILL 11 Gudger	n n n n n n n n	n A n n n n n n n Y Y Y n	n n n n n a n a n n n	N y N y N a N y y	y A a A y y y y y N y	y y y y y y y	у у у и и и и и и и и и и и и	Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y	y y y y N y y	Y Y Y Y Y Y Y	N y y a y N a N y N a	y A a y N y y y	n n n n Y Y n Y n Y n	Y	y y y N y N N y y	n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n	n n Y Y Y Y n n Y Y	n n n n Y Y n n	Y N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	y y n n n n y n	N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	y ny nay an n n n	Y	n n n n n n a n Y n Y	n n a Y Y a n n Y	YN YYN NN	yyyyayyyyy	yyy N N N N Y a y	N A N a N N Y N N N N	y y y y y y y y	30 22 34 40 52 75 43 51 27 37	20 20 20 7 5 5 4 4 4 2	0 9 9 1 0 5	19 12 39 41 53 49 19 27 30
	NORTH DAKCITA		•					,									. •																	Λ.	21
	AL ANDREWS	n -	Y	n	N	A	у	y	n	y	Y	У	y	n	n	y	Y	n	Y	У	a	. y	n	Y	n	n	y	У	У	N	y .	24	1 2	U	2 <u>1</u>

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<u>0110</u>	NUCLEAR POWER 2 3 4 2	9 OFFSHORE 2 OIL 8 SOLAR 6 SATELLITE 10 ENERGY ACT 11 POLLUTION 2 TOXICS	F HEALTH 19 POPULATION 11 HIGHWAYS RAILROADS	ALASKA ALASKA OTHER WILDERNESS		LCV SCORES 78 77 31 76
1 GRADISON 2 Luken 3 WHALEN 4 GUYER 5 LATTA 6 HARSHA 7 BROWN 8 KINDNESS 9 AShley 10 MILLER	nnnNN nnnNN YnaNN nanNa nYnNa nnN yanaNa nnnN Ynayy	NyYNyYNYNYYNYYNYYNNYYNNNYNNYNNYNNYNNYNNY	n N Y a n Y N n n a Y N n n n a Y N Y Y Y n n n Y n Y n Y n N Y Y Y n n n n	N N y Y Y Y N N a Y a n N N N A a Y y y n Y n Y n Y N N y n Y n Y N N y n Y n Y N N y y y A n a N N N Y Y n y y N N Y Y n y y N N Y Y n y y N N Y Y n Y Y N N Y Y N N Y Y N N Y Y N N Y Y N Y Y N Y Y N N Y Y N N Y Y N Y Y N N N Y Y N N Y Y N N Y Y N N Y Y N N Y Y N N Y Y N N Y Y N N Y Y N N Y Y N N N Y Y N N Y Y N N N Y Y N N N Y Y N N N Y Y N N N Y Y N N N Y Y N N N Y Y N N Y Y N N N Y Y N N N Y Y N N N N N N Y Y N N N N N N N Y Y N N N N N N N N Y Y N	Y N N N N y n N y N a y Y a N a N y n N y y a y n N y y N y n y y y y y n N y y N y n N y y N y n N y y N y N N y y N y N N y y N y Y a N N N y Y N y y N y	78 77 176 68 24 43 51 45 87 11 14 25 30 29 22 23 6 16 19 15 29 17 10 6 77 68 53 34 35 53
11 STANTON 12 DEVINE 13 Pease 14 Seiberling 15 WYLIE 16 REGULA 17 ASHBROOK 18 Applegate 19 Carney 20 Oakar	nnnNN nYnNy nnYNN YnYyN YYnNa nnnNN aYaaa nYnNy nnnNa YYN	y y y n y y n y y n y y n N N Y N N N N N N N N N N N N Y N N Y Y N N Y Y N N Y N N N Y N N N Y Y N N N Y Y N N N Y Y N N N N Y Y N N N Y Y N N N Y N N N Y N <td>n N n n Y n n n Y n y n n n n Y Y N n Y Y Y n N n Y Y n N n Y Y n N n Y Y n a n n Y Y N a n Y Y N a a Y Y N a a Y</td> <td>y N y Y Y n y y y n n n n n n n n n n n n n</td> <td>nyyy Nyn Nyn Nyy Ny Y N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N</td> <td>30 35 39 13 13 3 83 80 93 98 96 64 50 39 47 30 39 10 12 7 47 35 53 45 67 72 65</td>	n N n n Y n n n Y n y n n n n Y Y N n Y Y Y n N n Y Y n N n Y Y n N n Y Y n a n n Y Y N a n Y Y N a a Y Y N a a Y	y N y Y Y n y y y n n n n n n n n n n n n n	nyyy Nyn Nyn Nyy Ny Y N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	30 35 39 13 13 3 83 80 93 98 96 64 50 39 47 30 39 10 12 7 47 35 53 45 67 72 65
21 Stokes 22 Vanik 23 Mottl	YYYN a Yn Yy N n YY N a	N N Y N n N N Y N N N Y N N A y n N N n	aNYnY YaYaY YNnYn	N N N A Y n r N N N Y Y a a N N y Y Y Y Y	ny NNy y a NNNN	72 93 81 83 90 86 73 70 87
<u>OKLAHOMA</u>		•				73 70 87
1 Jones 2 Risenhoover 3 Watkins 4 Steed 5 EDWARDS 6 English	nnnyy nnnyy nnnyy nnnyy nnnyy a Yny N	Nynynayn ayayyyan Nanynyyn yynynynyyn yyn Nnyyn yyn Nnyyn	nyann aynnA Yynnn nynnn nynnn Yynnn	NNNNY nn yy Nnn nn aa Nnn nn y Nan Yna yyy nn nn NNNY Ynn	yyyay yyyay yyyk	16 15 18 7 24 24 8 7 4 14 23 13 10 31 15 20

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	•	NUCLEAR	POWER	•	COAL		GOUNDED	OIL OIL	SOI AP	SATELLITE	ENERGY ACT		POLLUTION	TOXICS	HĘALTH		POPULATION	HIGHWAYS	RAILROADS	ALASKA		OTHER PARKS &	WILDERNESS		MATER		ENUANGERED SPECIES			PROJECTS	LC'	v sco	RES
OREGON	. *	1_	2	3	4	5	6	7_	8	9	<u>10</u>	11	12	13	14	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>	17	18	19	20	21	22 2	3 2	4 25	26	27	28	29	30	78	<u> 11</u>	<u>76</u>
1 AuCoin 2 Ullman 3 Duncan 4 Weaver		Y n n Y	Y n n Y	a n a Y	N N N	a y y N	N N N	H N N	Y Y Y	N y y N	Y . Y . Y .	N N N	N N Y N	a n Y Y	a Y Y Y	H a N N	a Y Y Y	Y n Y a	Y Y N Y	a a y N	a a y N	N y N	Y Y a Y a Y Y Y	n a n Y	n a n Y	y y y N	N y y	N y N		y y y N	77 40 41 99	65 60 35 70	39
PENNSYLVANIA					•												 								٠.								#
1 Myers, M. 2 Nix 3 Lederer 4 Eilberg 5 SCHULZE 6 Yatron 7 Edgar 8 Kostmayer 9 SHUSTER 10 McDADE		n n n n n n Y Y n Y	n a n Y Y n Y n Y n Y	Y a Y Y n n Y Y n n	у у	ya ya N yy N N y	N N N Y Y N N Y Y N	N N N Y N N Y Y N	Y	y a y y y y N N y	Y Y Y n n Y Y n n	N a N N Y Y N N N N N	a a N a y N N N N y Y	Yayynnyyny Y	a	N N N Y Y N N Y N N	n Y n a n n n Y n n	n a n a n n n Y n	Y Y Y a Y Y Y N Y Y	N a N Y N N N Y N	N a N N Y N N N N Y N a	N N	n a y y n a y y y y y n n y y y	y n y n y y y r	n Y Y Y Y	y N y y a y N N y y	a y y N y N N y N N y	N	ý	ун у у а н н н у н н н	54 52 60 57 27 57 90 90 20 57	45 60 56 61 30 40 100 90 5	69 84 15 48 89 13 63
12 Murtha 13 COUGHLIN 14 Moorhead 15 Rooney 16 WALKER 17 Ertel 18 Walgren 19 GOODLING 20 Gaydos		n Y Y n n n Y n	n n n n Y n Y a n		N N N N Y N	y y y N y a a	y N N N N Y N	N N N N N N N N N	Y Y Y Y N Y Y	y y y y y y y N	Y n Y n Y n n	y N N N Y N	N Y N N Y Y N	n Y Y Y n n n a n	Y Y a Y n Y Y n Y	N N N y y a N	n Y N n n n Y	n a n n n n n	Y Y Y Y N Y	N N N Y N N	N N N Y N N	N N N N Y N N Y	Y Y Y Y Y N Y N Y A A Y Y A	n Y Y Y n n	-	y N N Y N N	y y n y n y	y y N N Y Y N a N	YN YN NN NN NN Y	N y N y N y N	47 65 66 70 30 37 77 27	24 77 65 35 35 50 55 37	34 65 71 66 25
21 Dent 22 Murphy 23 Ammerman 24 MARKS 25 MYERS, G.		n n Y n	n n Y n	a Y Y n	a N N N	a y y a y	8 N N N	a H N N	a Y Y Y n	a y N y	n . Y a Y Y	a N N N	a a N y N	a Y N Y	a Y Y Y	N N N N	n n a n n	a n a Y Y	Y Y a Y n	N N N N	y N N N	8 N N N	n a Y Y Y Y Y Y	a Y n	a Y Y Y	y N a N y	y N a N	a y a N	y N Y N	N a y N	14 71 78 68 57	33 70 77 40 41	
RHODE ISLAND																																•	•
1 St. Germain 2 Beard	1	Y	n n	a n	N	a y	N N	N N	Y	a y	Y N	N N	N	a n	Y	N	n n	. n n	Y	N	N N	N a	YY	, r	n	N Y	N	N	y	y	69 48	70 75	

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	NUCLEAR POWER COAL	OFFSHORE OIL SOLAR SATELLITE ENERGY ACT	POLLUTION TOXICS AND HEALTH		WATER PROJECTS. ENDANGERED SPECIES . NEPA WATER	LCV SCORES
TEXAS (cont.)	1 2 3 4 5	<u>6 7 8 9 10</u>	<u>11 12 13 14 15</u> <u>1</u>	6 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	24 25 26 27 28 29 30	<u>78</u> <u>77</u> <u>76</u>
14 Young 15 de la Garza 16 White 17 Burleson 18 Jordan 19 Mahon 20 Gonzalez	nnaay nanya nnn Ny nnn yy YYnyy nnnyy	N y n y Y y a Y y n y y n y n y n y n y n N n N N y a N Y y y n y n y n y y a y n	y y n Y a n N y a Y a n y y Y Y y r y y n n y r N N n Y N N N y n n y r N N n Y N	anyyNYY nyNaNYY nynyynn nyNNNYY	n n y y a y y n n y y y a y n n y y y a y n n y y y N y n n N y y y N n n y N N y y n n y y y N N n n y y y y N	10 14 20 23 15 39 30 20 30 13 14 4 61 35 75 16 3 17 37 30 35 25 18 30
21 Krueger 22 Gammage 23 Kazen 24 Milford	naaya nYnyy nnayy anaya	ayaan yyn yn yyn yn yyn an	NyYaya aynaya yynYy ayany	aa Nyn Ya aa Nya Ya Yn Yyya Ya nanyayn Y	nn Nyy Ny nnyy y Ny aa Nay ay	15 20 16 20 17 0 5 0
UTAH		•				
1 McKay 2 MARRIOTT	n n n N y n n n y y	ayay n yyn an	•	nn Yyy Nn Y nnnyy ana	n n y y y y y n n y y y N y	19 37 39 1 15
VERMONT						
AL JEFFORDS	Y Y Y N a	N N Y	N y Y n N	у у а и и и у у	n Y N N N N y	84 85 70
VIRGINIA						
1 TRIBLE 2 WHITEHURST 3 Satterfield 4 DANIEL, R. 5 Daniel, W. 6 BUTLER 7 ROBINSON 8 Harris 9 WAMPLER 10 Fisher	n Y n N N n n Y n N N N n n n n N N N n n n N N N n n n N N N n n n n N	y y Y y n y y Y y n y y N N n y y Y y n y y n y Y y y n a Y y y n a Y y y n y n N N Y y n y a n y Y N N Y y Y	,	n n n N N y Y Y n n n n N N N Y Y n n n n N N N Y Y n n n a y y y n n n n n n y y y n n n n	n n y y y N y n n y y y N y n n y y y N y n n y y y N y n n y y y N y n n y y y N y n n y y y N y n n y y y N y n n y y y N y n n y y y Y y n n y y y y y y N N N N N N n n y y y y y n N N N N N	30 25 33 15 12 12 15 6 17 15 13 13 15 9 8 14 7 10 10 9 90 95 96 23 12 16. 73 95 87

RHODE ISLAND		•							•	
1 St. Germain 2 Beard	Y nan		N N Y N N Y	a. Y y n	N N a N N n	Y N n Y N n	n Y n Y	N N N Y Y N N a Y a	nn NN Nyy nny NN yy	69 70 50 48 75 59
	•					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				en e
	NUCLEAR POWER	COAL	OFFSHORE OIL	SOLAR SATELLITE ENERGY ACT	POLLUTION TOXICS AND	HEALTH	PUPULATIUN HIGHWAYS RAILROADS	ALASKA OTHER PARKS & WILDERNESS	WATER PROJECTS ENDANGERED SPECIES NEPA WATER PROJECTS	LCV SCORES
SOUTH CAROLINA	1 2 3	4 5	6 7 8	<u>9</u> <u>10</u>	11 12 13	14 15 1	6 17 18	19 20 21 22 23	24 25 26 27 28 29 30	<u>78 77 76</u>
1 Davis 2 SPENCE 3 Derrick 4 Mann 5 Holland 6 Jenrette	nnn nnn nn aan nnn nna	N y N y N a	y y Y y y n N N Y N y Y N y Y y N Y	y n y Y N Y y Y a Y a Y	y y A y y n y N Y y a A y y A	Y N Y A Y Y A Y A Y	Y Y a Y.	N N N Y Y Y Y N N A Y Y N N N A Y Y N N N A Y N N Y N A Y N Y N	n n N N y y y n n y y N N N N N N N N N	45 29 35 28 18 13 77 62 64 58 29 22 49 67 29 37 36 52
SOUTH DAKOTA	•									
1 PRESSLER 2 ABDNOR	a Y Y n Y a	N a	N N Y y y n	y n y n	ayn yyn	Yya nyn	•	aaNAY NNynn	nnyya Ny nnyyy Ny	40 17 39 16 0 16
TENNESSEE							4	•		
1 QUILLEN 2 DUNCAN 3 Lloyd 4 Gore 5 Allen 6 BEARD 7 Jones 8 Ford	n Y n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n	N a N y N y N N N N N N	yya yya yyY NNY NNY yyY aya aNa	y Y y n y Y y n y Y y Y	yya yyn yyn N N a - N a a a a yyn N N a	a y Y Y Y Y Y Y N Y Y A - n y n a y Y Y N Y	n Y n n	N N y Y Y N N y Y Y y N N n Y N N N n Y y y N a Y y y y n Y y N a n a	n n y y y N N n n y y y y y n n y y y y N y n n y y y N y n n y y y N y a n n y y y N y n n y y y N y n n y y y N y n n y y y y y n N y N y	35 19 24 27 20 34 33 66 58 66 74 57 63 19 9 17 23 24 29 61 55 64
TEXAS									, , ,	01 33 64
1 Hall 2 Wilson, C. 3 COLLINS 4 Roberts 5 Mattox 6 Teague 7 ARCHER 8 Eckhardt 9 Brooks 10 Pickle 11 Poage 12 Wright	n n n n n n n n a n y n n n a y n n y y y n n n n	N y y y y N y a a N y y y N y y N y y y N y y y Y Y Y	yyn yyn yyy yy aaa yyn N N Y N a Y N y a	y Y N n y n N n a a y n y Y y Y a n y Y	aan yyn Nan NNY aaa yyn NNY ay Y	nyn YNYn nyn nyn YNY aaaa nyn YNA YyY ny Y	n Y n n n n Y a a n n a Y n n Y Y n n Y	y y y n Y N y N n Y y y y n n a a y n Y N N N Y Y a a a a a a y y y Y n N N a Y A N N N n Y y N N Y Y y y y n n a a a n a	n n y y y y y y n n y y y N y Y Y N y y N N N N N N N N N N	10 5 14 30 47 34 27 30 9 6 9 20 77 80 24 0 22 17 30 3 86 87 84 34 21 43 44 40 29 10 0 13 28 45 25
13 Hightower	Y n n:	·Na	ууп		NyY	Y y Y	• •	y y N Y Y	n n y y y N y	34 11 35

<u>WASHINGTON</u>	<u>1</u>	NUCLEAR			COAL	<u>5</u>	6	30H21-0 7	8	SOLAR	S ENERGY ACT	1		TOXICS	ANO HEALTH	1 15	POPULATION	VAVMHULH 1	s"		6 ALASKA		2 DARKS &	WILDERNESS		WATER 5		ENDANGERED	SPECIES 52	8 NEPA		S PROJECTS	LC ¹ 78	V SCO 77	RES 76
1 PRITCHARD 2 Meeds 3 Bonker 4 McCormack 5 Foley 6 Dicks 7 CUNNINGHAM	Y Y Y n n	'	a a a Y a n a a		7 Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y	1 ' 	у И И И И У	y N a N N N	Y Y Y Y Y	a y y y y	Y Y Y Y Y Y	а И У У И У	a N N N N	Y Y Y Y Y	n a Y a Y Y	N N N N N N	Y a a Y Y Y	y a y n y n	A Y	y N y y	y N y y		a Y a Y Y Y	Y Y Y Y A Y	n n a n n	n n a n n	N y y y	l N a	l N l N y y		a N N	N y y y y	53 48 79 44 47 55 23	45 51 74 29 45 40	52 89 84 49 65 53
WEST VIRGINIA 1 Mollohan 2 Staggers 3 Slack 4 Rahall WISCONSIN	n n n Y	n Y	n n	1 1 1	l y		N N N	y N y N	r Y n Y	y y y y	γ γ γ γ	N N N	N N N A	n Y n Y	Y Y Y	N N Y N	Y Y Y Y	Y Y n n	Y Y Y	N N N	N N y y	N N N	а Ү Ү	Y Y Y	n n n	n n n	,	y N y y		N N N	!	y N y	54 78 42 66	33 52 30 45	35 59 27
1 Aspin 2 Kastenmeier 3 Baldus 4 Zablocki 5 Reuss 6 STEIGER 7 Obey 8 Cornell 9 KASTEN	Y Y Y Y Y Y Y	n Y n n n n	Y Y Y n n Y Y	N N N N Y N N a	N Y N a N		N N	N N N N N N N N	Y Y Y Y Y Y n	y N Y Y N N N	Y n Y Y n n n	N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	N N N N N N N	Y Y Y Y Y Y	Y Y Y Y n Y Y n	N N N N N	Y Y n n Y n Y	Y Y n n Y a Y Y n	Y Y Y Y Y n n	N N N N N N N A	N N N N N N N	N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	ү ү п п ү п ү а	Y Y Y Y a Y Y	Y Y n n Y Y Y Y Y	Y Y n n Y Y Y Y Y	N	N N N Y N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	N N N Y N Y N N N	N N N Y Y N N N a			90 87 73 47 87 50 87 87	75 90 57 40 75 30 90 85 60	80 96 71 57 96 39 91 91
WYOMING																				_	-			·	•	•	•	3			J	,	30	ου	52
AL Roncalio	a	n	a	N	y		a	y	a,	a	Y	N	N	a	а	N	a	n	n	N	N	N	Υ	γ	n	n	у	у	у	N	y	,	42	41	64
CARTER ADMINISTRATION	γ	n	n .	-	у	ı	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Υ	Y	N	Y	Y	Υ	N	N	N	Y	γ	Y	Y	N	N,	N	N	у	,	86		