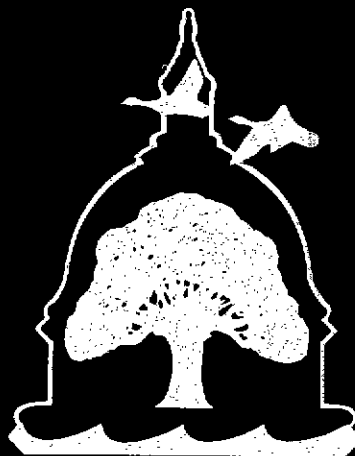
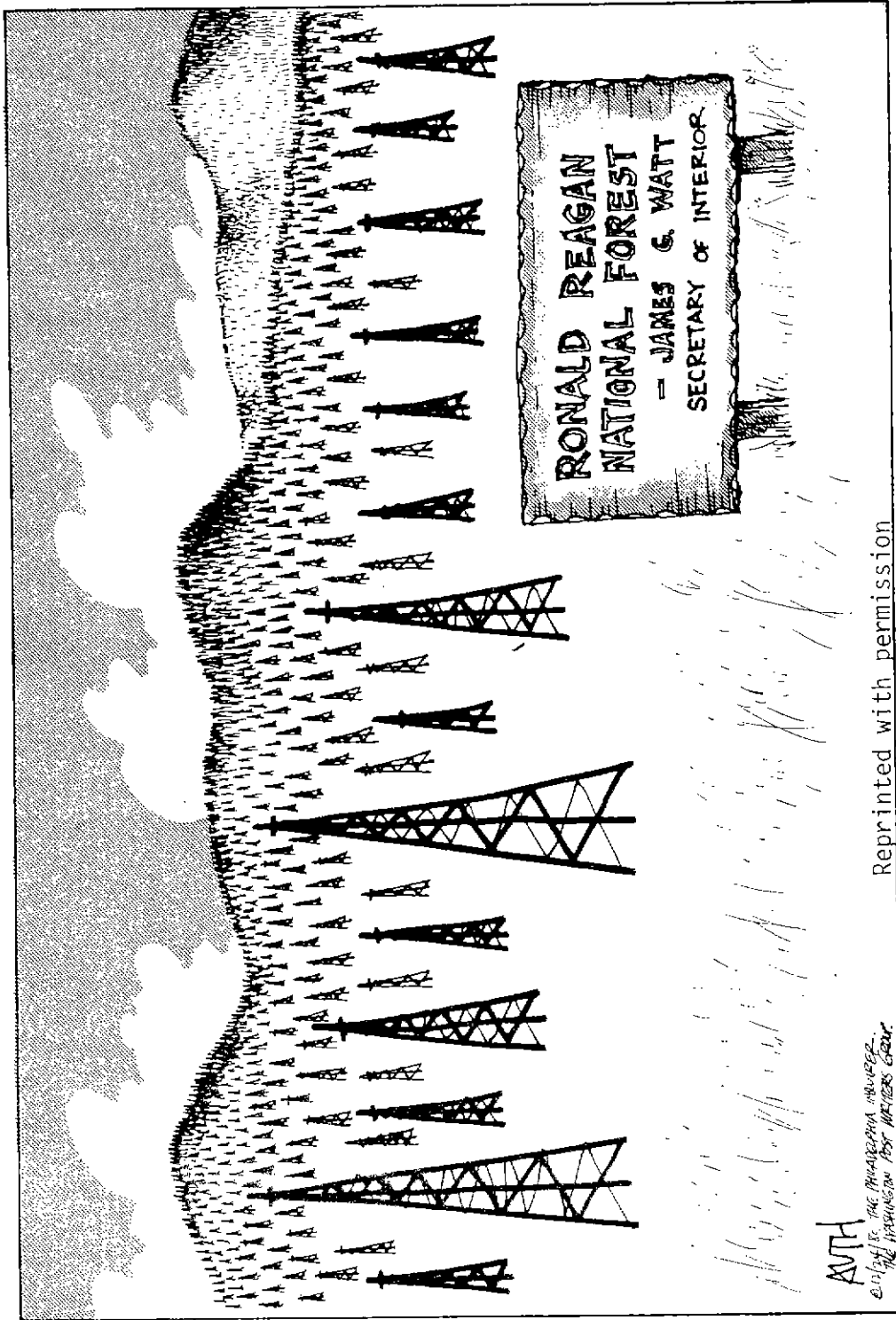


HOW CONGRESS VOTED ON ENERGY and the ENVIRONMENT

**1981
Voting Chart**



**LEAGUE OF
CONSERVATION VOTERS**



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LEAGUE OF CONSERVATION VOTERS

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The League of Conservation Voters is a national, non-partisan political committee formed in 1970 to help elect and re-elect conservation-minded candidates to office. We support candidates with outstanding environmental records running in close elections, and endorse others who deserve recognition. The League makes cash campaign contributions and does extensive field organizing and get-out-the-vote drives in certain races. Every year the committee analyzes, evaluates and publishes the environmental voting records of public officials and distributes these charts to hundreds of thousands of voters in key states and Congressional districts.

The League's decisions are made by a steering committee consisting of leaders from major national environmental groups. They serve as individuals and not as representatives of their organizations. They decide which candidates to support and which votes to use on our charts.

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Membership in the League costs \$15 a year. This entitles you to receive our charts and election reports on a regular basis. Write your check to the League of Conservation Voters and send it to our Washington DC address. Additional copies of this chart are available for \$3 each.

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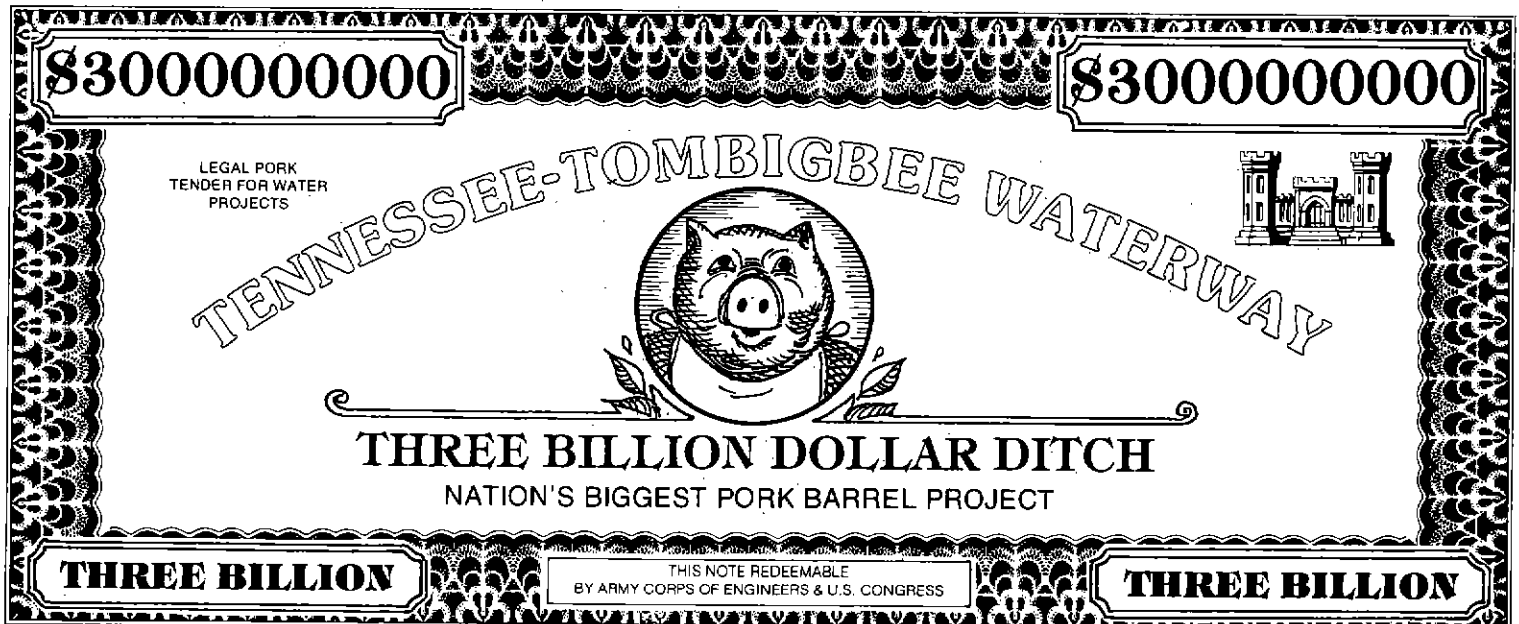
Special thanks to the Sierra Club for their generous help with computer services.

Explanation of Scores

Votes we consider pro-environmental are in capital letters, Votes we consider anti-environmental are in small letters. Each Member of Congress is given a score based on the votes shown. To compute the score: divide the number of votes each Member cast by the number of votes defined as correct, then subtract one point for each unexcused absence designated with a lower case "a." Excused absences are official committee business, family illness or district disaster and are designated with an upper case "A." A dash (-) indicates that a Member was not in office at the time of the vote. An "x" indicates co-sponsorship of a House Resolution, and is not included in calculating the LCV score. National averages are shown at the end of this booklet.

Explanation of Votes

We chose the votes considered most important by environmental lobbyists and activists in 1981. All are recorded votes taken on the House and Senate floors. We try to cover as broad a range of issues as possible, but our choices are limited to whatever issues came to floor votes that year. 1981 was mostly a year of budget votes. Please remember that these votes do not reflect your representative's total record. They are the tip of the iceberg and the tip may be deceiving. For example, two of the most outstanding leaders in the Senate, Robert Stafford (R-VT) and William Proxmire (D-WI) cannot be judged merely by chart scores which show only floor votes and do not reflect their outstanding work in Committee or leadership on Senate floor fights.



- 1 Nomination of James Watt to be Secretary of Interior. After the President, the Secretary of Interior has more power than anyone else in government over the nation's public lands and natural resources. He is steward over a quarter of the nation's land area, and 300 million acres on the outer-continental shelf. The Secretary is required by many laws to carefully balance the grazing, timber and mining interests with fish and wildlife conservation, watershed protection, wilderness and recreational needs.

Watt's positions on virtually every important Interior Department program were well known and documented when he was nominated. As President and chief legal officer of the Mountain States Legal Foundation (MSLF) Watt initiated many lawsuits to stop or impede federal programs to protect the environment. For example, MSLF 1) tried to block efforts to control overgrazing on public lands; 2) repeatedly sued to stop EPA from controlling air pollution; 3) promoted diversion of water away from Wild Rivers already in danger of drying up; and 4) fought restrictions on oil development in wilderness study areas.

MSLF is funded by corporations and trade associations who stand to gain or lose billions of dollars because of Interior Department policies. Watt could not be expected to even-handedly regulate the same interest groups he had previously represented, while also serving a broader public interest as Secretary of Interior. Watt's record in his first year confirmed environmentalists' worst expectations. The Wilderness Society's Watt Book concluded that he "has done more to dismantle long-standing conservation law... than any other person ever to hold his office." Watt's nomination confirmed 83-12 (Republicans 50-0, Democrats 33-12); January 12, 1981. NO is the pro-environment vote.

- 2 Nomination of John Crowell to be Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Natural Resources & Environment. This Assistant Secretary is responsible for the U.S. Forest Service, which manages 190 million acres of National Forest in 44 states. Much of that land contains timber, oil, gas and minerals, as well as watershed, wilderness and wildlife habitat. The Assistant Secretary will play a key role in determining the development status of some 60 million acres of unspoiled forest whose fate has not yet been decided.

Crowell's past actions convinced environmentalists that he could not properly balance the two goals of conservation and development. He spent his entire professional career as an attorney and advocate for Louisiana Pacific and other timber companies that depend heavily on national forests for timber production. He led efforts to thwart measures designed to protect federal forests, such as restrictions on the use of dangerous herbicides, limits on the size of clear cuts, and requirements for buffer zones along streams.

Worst of all was the evidence that Crowell was personally involved in illegal price fixing activities by Louisiana Pacific's Ketchikan Pulp subsidiary. Senator Kennedy noted during the confirmation hearings that

"in at least seven instances documented so far, it is clear that Mr. Crowell was significantly involved in occurrences, negotiations and contracts found by the courts to be violations of the anti-trust laws." Nomination confirmed 72-25 (Republicans 51-0, Democrats 21-25); May 20, 1981. NO is the pro-environment vote.

- 3** Garn (R-UT) motion to table (kill) the Hart (D-CO) amendment to the fiscal year 1982 Continuing Appropriations. The Hart amendment would have restored funding for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) to the levels contained in the Conference Report.

Congress has already loaded the EPA with tremendous responsibilities for controlling air pollution, water pollution, solid waste disposal, radiation, pesticides, noise, and toxic chemicals. To this Congress recently added the crushing new burden of administering the "superfund" for cleaning up toxic waste dumps. EPA is far behind in meeting a number of statutory deadlines, and the new hazardous waste programs could double its workload. The National Wildlife Federation released a study demonstrating the need to nearly double EPA's budget to \$2.16 billion.

Instead, the Reagan Administration has begun to systematically destroy EPA. Reagan's 1982 budget request was 21% less than the 1981 budget, and a 31% drop in purchasing power if inflation is taken into account. The staff is leaving at the astounding rate of 32% a year. The former head of EPA under President Ford, Russell Train, said, "the result at EPA has been demoralization and institutional paralysis... from which it is unlikely to recover for at least ten years, if ever." The Senate Continuing Resolution accepted Reagan's massive cuts, without any changes in EPA's massive responsibilities. The Hart amendment would have increased the EPA budget by a modest 11% (\$130 million) and the CEQ budget by 12% (\$125,000). Garn's move to kill it passed 59-37; November 19, 1981. NO is the pro-environment vote.

- 4** Metzenbaum (D-OH) and Heinz (R-PA) amendment to the fiscal year 1982 Budget targets to reduce funding for water projects by \$300 million. In a year when an unprecedented \$30 billion was cut from social programs, the Reagan Administration left the budget for water projects virtually intact, recommending only a \$40 million or 2% cut in the \$2.16 billion program. This amendment would have reduced the water project budget by an additional \$300 million, a modest 7% reduction compared to most other budget cuts.

Many of these water projects destroy free flowing rivers, wetlands, rich farmland, and important wildlife habitat for very questionable benefits. They often cannot be justified economically except through the use of outmoded and unrealistic interest rates used for calculating their cost/

benefit ratios. Often they benefit a select few at the expense of the general public. A 1981 U.S. General Accounting Office report found one project which was 94% federally financed, yet had only three users, one of them an oil company which would receive 86% of the benefits. The real cost of irrigation water is usually far more than farmers are asked to pay, and the artificially low prices invite a waste we can ill afford when water tables are dropping dangerously. Rejected 39-52; May 11, 1981. YES is the pro-environment vote.

- 5** Percy (R-IL) - Moynihan (D-NY) amendment to the fiscal year 1982 Energy and Water Development Appropriations to remove \$189 million for the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway. This "three billion dollar ditch" is the most expensive and perhaps most controversial project ever undertaken by the Corps of Engineers. The cost of the project has shot up tenfold since construction began, and stopping it now would save taxpayers an estimated \$1.6 billion dollars.

This waterway will cut through a mountain ridge to link the Tennessee River with the Tombigbee River in order to provide a shorter route to the Gulf of Mexico. It would destroy over 100,000 acres of forest, farmland, wetland and wildlife habitat along the Tombigbee River. But it provides no hydropower, flood control, irrigation or water supply benefits to anyone. All it provides is a barge canal running roughly parallel to the Mississippi River in an area already well served by railroads. The General Accounting Office has thoroughly discredited the Corps' economic arguments for the project. Only the clout of a few senior Congressmen and Senators has kept this project alive. Amendment rejected 46-48; November 4, 1981. YES is the pro-environment vote.

- 6** Mattingly (R-GA) amendment to make a 5% cut of \$380 million in the fiscal year 1982 Appropriations for the Department of Interior, Forest Service, and some Department of Energy Programs. The Interior Department would have been most affected by the cut, and its 1982 budget was already \$353 million below 1981 levels. Environmentalists supported most (though not all) of the programs in the bill, which included the Land and Water Conservation Fund (used to buy parkland, wildlife refuges and national forests), the operating budgets for the National Park Service and Fish & Wildlife Service, the Youth Conservation Corps, historic preservation, and the Solar and Conservation Bank. Rejected 35-61; October 27, 1981. NO is the pro-environment vote.

- 7** Tower (R-TX) motion to table (kill) the Levin (D-MI) - Kassenbaum (R-KS) amendment to the fiscal year 1982 Defense Authorization bill to require advance approval of both houses of Congress before the funds in the bill could be spent on a basing mode for the MX Missile. This vote was taken before President Reagan cancelled the multiple protective shelter basing

mode for the MX missile. To protect against a Soviet nuclear strike, the Air Force wanted to put 200 MX missiles in valleys in Nevada and Utah. Each missile would move continually between 4600 shelters and 23 potential launch sites, so the Soviets would not know their exact location at any one time. This shell game is called the basing mode, and would affect 25,000 square miles of land, much of it de facto wilderness. Local ranchers and environmentalists, as well as several national environmental groups, opposed this method of basing the missiles because it meant massive withdrawals of land, boom towns, a staggering drain on the area's water resources and an end to traditional rural lifestyles. The missiles will be almost impossible to hide unless the whole area is off limits to the public. The missiles can be used as offensive first strike weapons. The shell game basing mode could have cost \$50 billion, excluding the production costs of the missile itself, money that would then not be available either for social programs or for more sensible defense program. Motion agreed to 59-39; May 13, 1981. NO is the pro-environment vote.

- 8** Proxmire (D-WI) - Nickles (R-OK) amendment to the fiscal year 1982 Interior Appropriations bill to remove \$130 million for a solvent refined coal demonstration plant in Newman, Kentucky. Solvent refined coal (SRC-1) is a chemical process that turns coal into solid coke and liquid boiler fuel. SRC-1 would release toxic chemicals into the air and water, and could violate federal health regulations and expose on-site workers to high cancer risks. For many of the plant's exotic by-products and wastes, air quality standards and emission limits "do not as yet exist," the plant's environmental impact statement said. SRC-1 will consume tremendous amounts of water and pour potentially toxic metals into the Green River, sometimes causing significant deterioration in water quality.

The refining process requires a lot of energy, so that the net energy produced per ton of coal would be only 75% of what it would be if the coal were burned directly. Ultimately this means that more carbon dioxide is put into the global atmosphere for each unit of energy produced. For this reason, heavy reliance on synthetic fuels like SRC-1 could change the earth's climate. Since this project began, its estimated cost has gone up more than sevenfold, and is now estimated to be \$4.5 billion. To cover costs, the SRC-1 fuel would have to sell at \$76 per barrel, compared to \$34 per barrel for oil on the world market today. Amendment rejected 40-57; October 27, 1981. YES is the pro-environment vote.

- 9** Johnston (D-LA) motion to kill the Bumpers (D-AR) - Humphrey (R-NH) amendment to the Energy & Water Development Appropriations bill to reduce by half the money for the Clinch River nuclear breeder reactor. This meant a cut of \$90 million. Breeder reactors produce more nuclear fuel than they consume, but they are more expensive and much more dangerous than the light water reactors now in use. They require the production and shipping of large amounts of plutonium, one of the most poisonous sub-

stances known. Terrorists or other nations would need only a small amount of plutonium to make a nuclear bomb. The core of the breeder generates tremendous heat and is usually cooled with liquid sodium, which is itself dangerous and can explode or burn on contact with either air or water.

The Clinch River breeder reactor is now expected to cost \$3.2 billion, up from \$700 million in 1970. More than \$1 billion has already been spent, yet construction has not even begun. The project is considered obsolete even by many who support breeder technology. When he was in Congress, the OMB Director David Stockman opposed the breeder on economic grounds. Motion passed 48-46; November 4, 1981 NO is the pro-environment vote.

- 10** Kennedy (D-MA) amendment to the Budget Reconciliation Act to reduce the nuclear fission research and development budget by \$309 million. Despite the massive cuts that Congress and the Administration made in nearly all non-military programs in 1981, funding for nuclear research and development was substantially increased. The Senate rejected this amendment to eliminate a 41% increase in nuclear R & D funding the day after it voted huge cuts in solar and energy conservation (see vote 11). Despite a 26 year, multi-billion dollar investment by the federal government, nuclear power remains extremely dangerous and expensive, with no end in sight to its escalating costs. It is ironic that many politicians who speak the loudest in favor of free market economics voted to increase federal handouts for the most heavily subsidized segment of the energy industry. Rejected 25-69; June 25, 1981. YES is the pro-environment vote.

- 11** Bumpers (D-AR) - Hart (D-CO) amendment to the Budget Reconciliation bill to increase the budget for solar energy research and development, energy conservation, and the Solar Energy & Conservation Bank by \$450 million. Under pressure from the Reagan Administration, the Senate Budget Committee had cut conservation by 30% and the Solar and Conservation Bank by 60% below the original Carter Budget for 1982. This amendment attempted to more fairly balance the subsidies which the government extends to nearly all energy sources. In the long run, conservation and renewable sources are the safest and cheapest energy programs. Unlike other energy sources, they do not pollute and never run out. They are inflation-resistant: once the initial investment is made no further fuel costs are required. Through greater reliance on conservation and renewable resources, the U.S. could reduce its energy consumption by a third over the next 20 years, save \$300 billion in fuel costs, and forgo the construction of 700 new nuclear or coal-fired electrical generating plants, without any difference in American productivity or lifestyle. The amendment was rejected 35-63; June 24, 1981; YES is the pro-environmental vote.

- 12** Mitchell (D-ME) - Cohen (R-ME) amendment to the fiscal year 1982 Interior Appropriations bill to add \$27.5 million for energy conservation and weatherization of low-income homes. The \$42 million cut in aid to low income families for home weatherization is one of the best examples of "penny wise, pound foolish" budget cuts adopted by the Senate this year. While spending nearly \$2 billion to help poor people pay their fuel bills, the Senate rejected this much more modest effort to help them insulate their homes. According to the Department of Energy, a \$1,000 weatherization investment reduces home heating costs by an average of 25% per year. It pays for itself in just a few years, while reducing oil imports. But many low-income Americans cannot afford the capital investment to insulate, and the poor do not benefit from the 15% tax credit as middle and upper income families do. Rejected 46-49; October 27, 1981. YES is the pro-environment vote.
- 13** Dole (R-KS) amendment to the fiscal year 1982 Interior Appropriations bill to cut \$7 million for the Residential Conservation Service. This program requires large gas companies and electric utilities to conduct residential energy audits on request to help customers learn how to conserve energy in their homes. While very little federal funding is required to support this service, the Department of Energy estimates that in the first five years, the program could stimulate \$15 billion in weatherization investments, and ultimately reduce energy consumption by \$30 billion. Rejected 17-71; October 1981, NO is the correct vote.
- 14** Chafee (R-RI) amendment to the Budget Reconciliation bill to restore \$500 million for public transportation and \$100 million to help poor people insulate their homes. The amendment also added money for numerous other social programs for fiscal year 1982 and 1983. Of the many good programs cut by Congress this year, public transportation suffered some of the most severe cuts. The Senate Budget Committee slashed \$3.2 billion from the transit budget, a 30% cut from previously authorized levels.
- Environmentalists strongly support mass transit as an alternative to the single passenger automobile, especially for commuters. Greater reliance on mass and rail transit will reduce smog and air pollution, and promote energy conservation. New York City with its extensive subway system only uses half the energy per person for transportation as most other American cities. (See also vote 12 for a description of the low-income weatherization program.)
- 15** Kasten (R-WI) amendment to the Noise Control Authorization bill to keep federal authority to preempt state noise control standards for new motor-cycles. Federal law prevents states from setting noise standards where comparable federal standards exist. The Kasten amendment would have

prevented states from setting standards for the manufacture and sale of motorcycles, even though there will be no such federal standards until 1983, and all federal funding to enforce the standards has been eliminated. The Harley Davidson Company whose advertising slogan is "Make Your Own Thunder" pushed this amendment largely to avoid compliance with California noise standards, which are stricter than the federal standards would be. Motorcycles are one of the greatest sources of noise pollution in America, and evidence is growing that excessive noise is not only a nuisance, but a danger to physical and mental well-being.

Environmentalists have traditionally supported the rights of states to set stricter environmental protections than those of the federal government. They feared that this amendment might set a bad precedent for federal preemption of state law not only for noise, but for other pollutants. This problem is especially serious at a time when the federal EPA is no longer willing or able to cope with its pollution control responsibilities. Rejected 40-55; July 14, 1981. NO is the pro-environment vote.

- 16** Byrd (D-WV) - Specter (R-PA) amendment to exempt the Mine Safety and Health Administration from the 4% funding cut in the fiscal year 1982 Continuing Appropriations Resolution. Funding cuts in the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) have proven so disastrous that the Reagan Administration is now asking that \$2 million be added back in 1982 and \$15 million in 1983. Reagan changed his mind because of the public outcry after 153 miners were killed in 1981 (the highest total since 1975) and 20 were killed in January 1982 alone (compared to the 9 the year before). Fewer mine inspectors have been issuing fewer violation notices, closing fewer mines for safety, and collecting less in fines. The amendment would have restored \$6 million for MSHA. Environmentalists support a safe and healthy workplace environment. We cannot in good conscience continue to support deep mining as an alternative to strip mining unless we work to improve conditions in the deep mines. Rejected 38-54; December 11, 1981. YES is the pro-environment vote.

																	SENATE PAGE 1		
Name	Watt Nomination		Pollution Control Funding	Water Projects Budget		Public Lands Funding		Synthetic Fossil Fuels	Nuclear Breeder Reactor	Nuclear Power Budget	Solar Energy & Conservation			Mass Transit Budget	Noise Pollution	Mine Safety	LCV SCORES		
	1	2		4	5	6	7				8	9	0				1	1	1
<u>ALABAMA</u>																			
DENTON	y	y	y	n	n	y	y	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	N	n	6		
Heflin	y	y	y	n	n	y	y	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	y	Y	6	20	
<u>ALASKA</u>																			
MURKOWSKI	y	y	y	n	n	N	N	n	y	n	a	n	y	n	y	n	12		
STEVENS	y	y	y	n	a	N	y	n	a	n	n	a	N	n	y	n	12	5	15
<u>ARIZONA</u>																			
DeConcini	y	y	y	n	n	N	y	n	N	n	Y	n	N	n	y	Y	31	34	43
GOLDWATER	y	y	a	n	a	N	y	n	a	n	n	n	N	n	a	a	13	12	8
<u>ARKANSAS</u>																			
Bumpers	N	N	N	a	n	N	N	n	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	y	Y	79	58	79
Pryor	y	y	y	n	n	N	N	n	N	n	Y	Y	N	n	y	Y	44	33	
<u>CALIFORNIA</u>																			
Cranston	N	N	N	n	n	N	N	n	N	A	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	80	78	85
HAYAKAWA	y	y	y	n	n	N	y	Y	y	n	n	n	a	n	A	n	13	33	12
<u>COLORADO</u>																			
ARMSTRONG	y	y	y	n	Y	y	y	Y	N	n	n	n	N	n	a	n	26	27	
Hart	y	N	N	n	Y	N	N	n	N	n	Y	Y	N	Y	a	Y	72	73	93
<u>CONNECTICUT</u>																			
Dodd	N	N	N	Y	n	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	y	Y	88		
WEICKER	y	y	N	Y	a	y	N	n	a	n	n	Y	N	Y	N	n	48	87	72
<u>DELEWARE</u>																			
Biden	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	a	Y	N	Y	99	71	92
ROTH	y	y	N	Y	Y	y	N	Y	N	n	n	n	y	n	N	n	44	65	44
<u>FLORIDA</u>																			
Chiles	y	y	N	n	Y	N	y	n	N	n	Y	n	N	n	N	Y	50	33	51
HAWKINS	y	y	y	n	a	N	y	Y	y	n	n	Y	N	n	y	n	26		

																					SENATE PAGE 2		
																					LCV SCORES		
																					81	79- 80	77- 78
Name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16							
<u>GEORGIA</u>																							
MATTINGLY	y	y	y	n	n	y	y	Y	y	n	n	n	y	n	y	n	6						
Nunn	a	y	N	Y	n	N	y	n	N	n	n	n	N	n	N	Y	46	40	36				
<u>HAWAII</u>																							
Inouye	y	N	N	Y	n	y	N	a	N	n	Y	a	a	Y	N	Y	66	33	54				
Matsunaga	y	N	N	n	n	N	N	n	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	y	a	66	51	67				
<u>IDAHO</u>																							
MCCLURE	y	y	y	n	n	N	N	n	y	n	n	n	N	n	y	n	19	6	16				
SYMMS	y	y	y	n	n	y	y	Y	y	n	n	n	N	n	N	n	19						
<u>ILLINOIS</u>																							
Dixon	y	y	y	Y	Y	N	y	n	N	n	Y	n	N	Y	N	Y	56						
PERCY	y	y	y	Y	Y	y	y	n	N	Y	n	n	N	Y	y	n	38	77	62				
<u>INDIANA</u>																							
LUGAR	y	y	y	Y	Y	y	y	Y	N	n	n	n	y	n	N	n	31	30	24				
QUAYLE	y	y	y	a	Y	y	y	Y	N	n	n	n	N	n	N	n	32						
<u>IOWA</u>																							
GRASSLEY	y	y	y	Y	Y	y	y	Y	y	n	n	n	N	n	N	n	31						
JEPSEN	y	y	y	a	Y	y	y	Y	N	n	n	n	y	n	N	n	26	41					
<u>KANSAS</u>																							
DOLE	y	y	y	Y	n	y	y	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	N	n	13	49	20				
KASSEBAUM	y	y	y	n	Y	y	N	Y	N	n	n	n	y	n	y	n	25	48					
<u>KENTUCKY</u>																							
Ford	y	N	N	n	n	N	N	n	y	n	Y	n	N	Y	y	Y	50	33	30				
Huddleston	y	y	N	a	n	N	y	n	y	n	Y	Y	N	Y	y	Y	46	19	41				
<u>LOUISIANA</u>																							
Johnston	y	y	N	n	n	N	y	n	y	n	n	n	N	n	N	a	26	13	26				
Long	y	y	y	n	n	N	y	n	y	n	n	n	a	n	y	n	6	7	12				

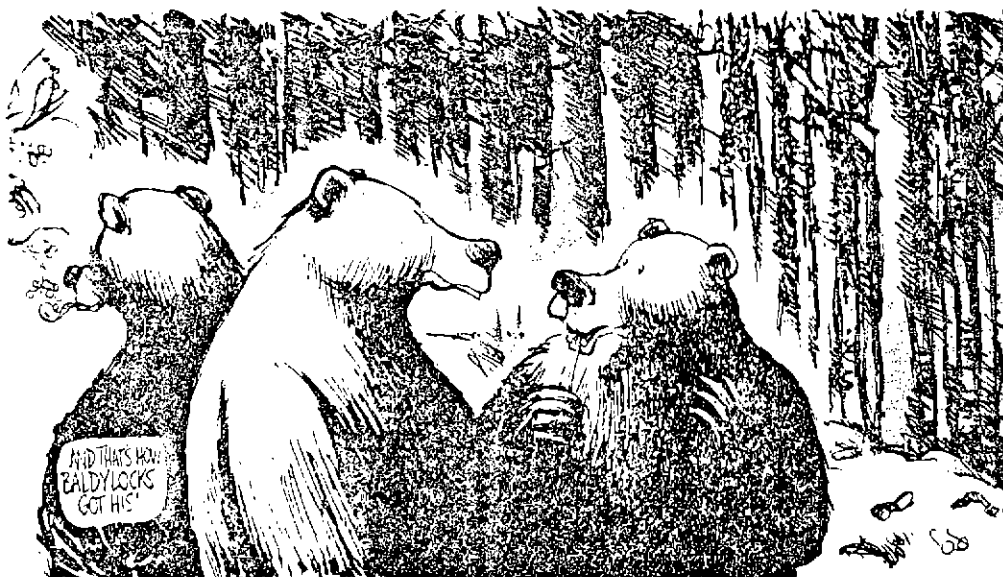
																					SENATE PAGE 3		
																					LCV SCORES		
																					79-	77-	
																					81	80	78
Name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
<u>MAINE</u>																							
COHEN	y	y	N	Y	Y	N	y	Y	N	a	Y	Y	N	Y	N	n	72	82					
Mitchell	y	y	N	Y	n	N	N	n	N	Y	Y	Y	a	Y	N	Y	72	69					
<u>MARYLAND</u>																							
MATHIAS	a	a	N	Y	Y	N	a	n	y	n	Y	Y	N	Y	N	a	71	62	68				
Sarbanes	N	N	N	n	Y	N	N	n	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	88	85	86				
<u>MASSACHUSETTS</u>																							
Kennedy	N	N	a	a	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	a	97	77	96				
Tsongas	y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	n	N	Y	Y	Y	a	Y	a	Y	84	82					
<u>MICHIGAN</u>																							
Levin	N	N	N	Y	n	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	94	80					
Riegle	N	N	N	Y	Y	y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	a	Y	y	Y	86	96	71				
<u>MINNESOTA</u>																							
BOSCHWITZ	y	y	y	Y	Y	y	N	Y	N	Y	n	Y	y	n	y	n	44	67					
DURENBERGER	y	y	y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	n	n	Y	N	Y	N	n	63	75					
<u>MISSISSIPPI</u>																							
COCHRAN	y	y	y	a	n	N	y	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	y	n	6	19					
Stennis	y	y	a	n	n	N	y	n	y	n	n	n	a	n	N	Y	19	0	23				
<u>MISSOURI</u>																							
DANFORTH	y	y	y	n	Y	y	y	Y	y	n	n	n	N	Y	N	n	31	48	32				
Eagleton	y	N	N	Y	Y	a	N	a	N	Y	Y	a	N	Y	N	Y	89	46	62				
<u>MONTANA</u>																							
Baucus	y	y	N	n	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	n	N	Y	75	78					
Melcher	y	y	y	n	n	N	y	n	N	a	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	52	44	51				
<u>NEBRASKA</u>																							
Exon	y	N	N	n	n	y	y	n	N	n	n	Y	N	n	y	Y	38	33					
Zorinsky	y	y	y	n	Y	y	y	Y	y	n	n	a	a	n	y	n	12	33	51				

																							SENATE PAGE 4		
																							LCV SCORES		
																							81	79- 80	77- 78
Name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Watt Nomination	Crowell Nomination	Pollution Control Funding	Water Projects Budget	Tenn-Tom Canal	Public Lands Funding	Public Lands—MX Missile	Synthetic Fossil Fuels	Nuclear Breeder Reactor	Nuclear Power Budget	Solar Energy & Conservation	Low-Income Home Insulation	Home Conservation Service	Mass Transit Budget	Noise Pollution	Mine Safety									
<u>NEVADA</u>																									
Cannon	y	y	y	a	a	N	a	n	a	a	a	Y	N	Y	y	a	37	23	36						
LAXALT	a	y	y	n	a	y	y	Y	y	n	n	n	N	n	N	n	19	16	16						
<u>NEW HAMPSHIRE</u>																									
HUMPHREY	y	y	y	Y	Y	y	y	Y	N	n	n	Y	y	n	N	n	38	27							
RUDMAN	y	y	y	a	Y	N	y	n	y	n	n	Y	N	n	N	n	32								
<u>NEW JERSEY</u>																									
Bradley	y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	n	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	88	75							
Williams	a	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	n	N	Y	Y	Y	N	a	y	Y	84	82	72						
<u>NEW MEXICO</u>																									
DOMENICI	y	y	y	n	Y	N	y	n	y	n	n	n	N	n	N	n	25	23	16						
SCHMITT	y	y	y	n	n	a	y	a	y	n	n	a	N	n	y	n	5	27	18						
<u>NEW YORK</u>																									
D'AMATO	y	y	y	n	n	N	y	n	y	n	n	Y	N	n	y	n	19								
Moynihan	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	n	a	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	92	71	65						
<u>NORTH CAROLINA</u>																									
EAST	y	y	y	n	n	y	y	Y	y	n	n	n	y	n	y	n	6								
HELMS	y	y	y	Y	Y	y	y	Y	y	n	n	n	y	n	y	n	19	23	18						
<u>NORTH DAKOTA</u>																									
ANDREWS	y	y	y	n	n	N	y	n	y	n	n	n	N	Y	y	n	19								
Burdick	y	y	N	n	n	N	N	n	y	n	Y	Y	N	Y	y	Y	50	33	45						
<u>OHIO</u>																									
Glenn	y	N	y	Y	n	N	y	n	N	n	Y	Y	N	Y	y	Y	56	53	76						
Metzenbaum	N	a	N	Y	Y	N	N	n	N	a	Y	Y	a	Y	N	a	88	71	78						
<u>OKLAHOMA</u>																									
Boren	y	N	y	n	n	y	y	Y	a	a	n	n	N	n	y	Y	27	6							
NICKLES	y	y	y	Y	n	y	y	Y	N	n	n	n	y	n	N	n	25								

																	SENATE PAGE 5			
	Watt Nomination Crowell Nomination		Pollution Control Funding	Water Projects Budget Tenn-Tom Canal		Public Lands Funding Public Lands—MX Missile		Synthetic Fossil Fuels	Nuclear Breeder Reactor	Nuclear Power Budget	Solar Energy & Conservation	Low-Income Home Insulation	Home Conservation Service	Mass Transit Budget	Noise Pollution	Mine Safety		LCV SCORES		
Name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	81	79- 80	77- 78
<u>OREGON</u>																				
HATFIELD	y	y	y	n	n	N	N	n	N	Y	n	Y	N	n	N	n		44	43	61
PACKWOOD	y	y	y	n	n	N	y	Y	y	n	n	n	N	n	N	n		25	75	41
<u>PENNSYLVANIA</u>																				
HEINZ	y	y	y	Y	Y	N	N	n	y	n	n	Y	N	Y	y	Y		50	67	66
SPECTER	y	y	y	Y	Y	y	N	n	y	n	n	Y	a	Y	y	Y		39		
<u>RHODE ISLAND</u>																				
CHAFEE	y	y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	n	Y	N	Y	N	n		75	87	62
Pell	y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	n	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	y	Y		81	65	90
<u>SOUTH CAROLINA</u>																				
Hollings	y	N	N	n	n	N	y	n	N	n	n	Y	a	n	N	Y		46	44	57
THURMOND	y	y	y	n	n	y	y	n	y	n	n	n	N	n	N	n		13	27	11
<u>SOUTH DAKOTA</u>																				
ABDNOR	y	y	y	n	n	N	y	Y	y	n	n	n	N	n	N	n		25		
PRESSLER	y	a	y	n	Y	N	N	n	y	Y	n	n	N	n	y	n		32	65	
<u>TENNESSEE</u>																				
BAKER	y	y	y	n	n	y	y	n	y	n	n	n	N	n	N	n		13	25	32
Sasser	y	y	y	a	n	y	y	n	y	n	n	Y	N	n	y	a		12	23	47
<u>TEXAS</u>																				
Bentsen	y	y	N	Y	n	y	y	n	y	n	n	n	N	n	y	n		19	31	41
TOWER	y	y	y	n	n	N	y	n	y	n	n	n	y	n	y	n		6	11	0
<u>UTAH</u>																				
GARN	y	y	y	n	Y	N	y	Y	y	n	n	n	N	n	N	n		31	13	11
HATCH	y	y	y	n	n	N	y	Y	y	n	n	Y	N	n	N	n		31	17	7
<u>VERMONT</u>																				
Leahy	N	N	a	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y		99	90	94
STAFFORD	A	y	N	n	Y	N	y	n	y	n	n	Y	N	Y	N	n		47	71	74

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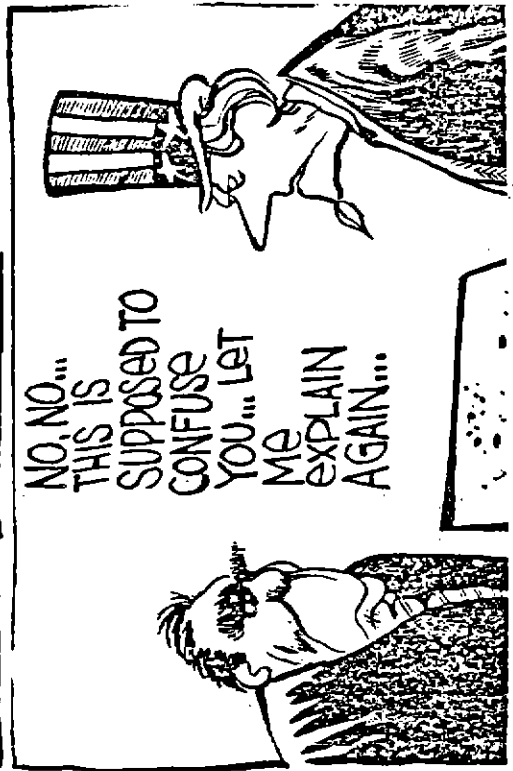
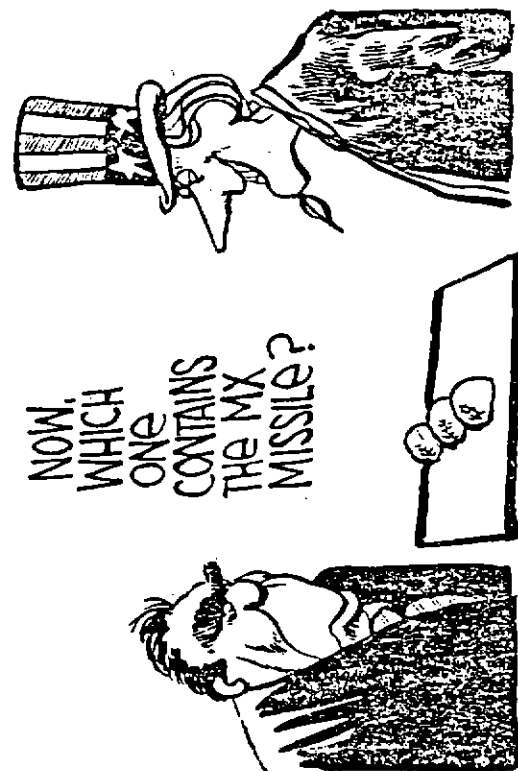
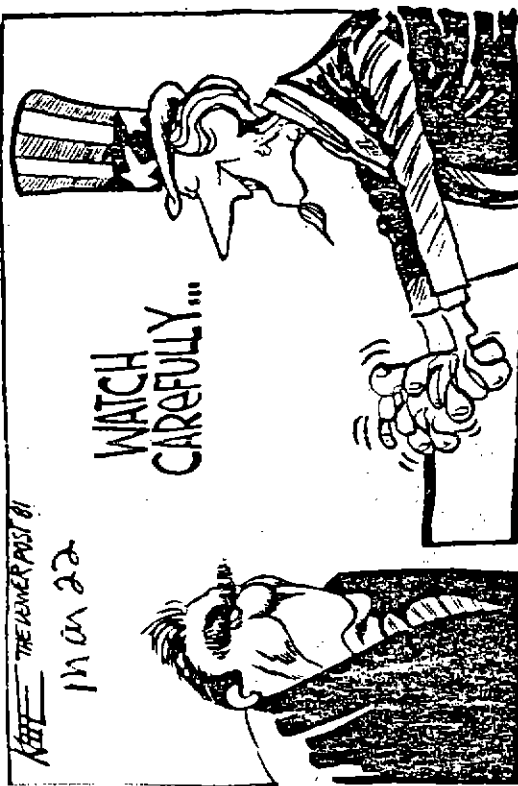
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By Oliphant

'SURELY,' SAYS I, 'NOT THE JAMES WATT FOLK-HERO AND FAMOUS WILDERNESS RAPIST!' 'THAT'S ME,' SAYS HE.
AND I SAYS, 'NOT THE RENOWNED DESPOILER OF OUR PRECIOUS NATIONAL HERITAGE!' 'RIGHT,' SAYS HE.
SO I ATE HIM.'

Art by THE JIMMY POST 81
11/1/81



- 1 Gramm (D-TX) - Latta (R-OH) substitute to the Budget Committee's fiscal year 1982 First Budget Target Resolution. This was the substitute supported by the Reagan Administration, to set its initial budget targets and reduce non-military spending by \$180 billion over several years. About \$18 billion of these cuts came out of energy, environmental and natural resource programs. Ironically, some of the most extravagant pork barrel programs, like big dams and exotic nuclear technologies, were left virtually intact. Reagan was using the Congressional budget process to make the largest funding cuts for environmental programs in history.

The House Budget Committee had already adopted a very tight budget with heavy cuts for environmental agencies. But Gramm-Latta went even further, and also put back money for the most harmful programs. It reduced spending targets for solar and renewable energy from \$500 million down to \$200 million and cut energy conservation from \$600 million to \$200 million. Yet Gramm-Latta increased the nuclear budget from \$1.1 to \$1.6 billion and added \$150 million for water projects. It removed all funds for parkland acquisition, and cut the mass transit budget by almost \$2 billion over three years.

While the First Budget Resolution did not mandate how much was to be cut from each program, it directed the 14 House committees to amend existing laws and adjust their spending levels to meet overall budget targets. The passage of Gramm-Latta demonstrated to these committees that Reagan had the votes to get the cuts he wanted, and set the stage for devastating cutbacks in the EPA and Interior budgets. Adopted 253-176 (Republicans 190-0, Democrats 62-176); May 7, 1981. NO is the pro-environmental vote.

- 2 Bolling (D-MO) motion to allow separate votes on funding cuts for individual programs (including energy and the environment) in the fiscal year 1982 Budget Reconciliation bill. The House was about to vote on whether to approve the funding levels set by the House committees in an effort to meet the targets of the first Gramm-Latta resolution (see vote # 1, above). Once again there was a confrontation between House committee leaders and the Reagan Administration, which wanted to impose its own budget priorities. Bolling wanted the House to have the opportunity to vote separately on the budgets proposed by each committee, or the Reagan alternatives for those same programs. Reagan wanted a single up or down vote on the entire package -- either the Budget Committee's proposal or his own Gramm-Latta substitute.

Environmentalists believe they would have fared much better had the law-makers been forced to vote separately on energy and environmental programs and consider them on their merits. But it was much easier for Members to justify their vote for the entire Gramm-Latta package as their "support for the President's budget" which was popular at the time. Environmentalists strongly favored a number of the House committees' proposals over the Gramm-Latta substitute. Gramm-Latta repealed the weatherization program for low-income homes, and put in money for the Clinch River breeder reactor and the

SRC-1 synfuels plant (see vote descriptions # 12 & 13, below), which the Science and Technology Committee had refused to fund. Bolling motion rejected 210-217 (Republicans 1-188, Democrats 209-29); June 25, 1981.
YES is the pro-environment vote.

It is instructive to compare these first two votes, which cut funds for good environmental programs, with other votes on this chart which cut very wasteful and destructive programs. The lineup is quite different, showing that many Members who call themselves "fiscal conservatives" are not consistent in voting that way.

- 3** Dannemeyer (R-CA) amendment to a fiscal 1982 appropriations bill to forbid the Environmental Protection Agency from spending money to enforce Clean Air Act requirements for vehicle emissions inspection and maintenance programs. The air in many American cities is getting cleaner because of technological improvements in auto emission control devices which the Clean Air Act requires. It is vital that these control devices function properly if we are to keep these gains and further control smog and other pollutants. Unfortunately, the new technology is not foolproof. Auto emissions can increase dramatically through tampering or mechanical failure of emission control devices, by using leaded fuels in cars designed for unleaded, or simply through a failure to keep a car properly tuned.

Thus the Clean Air Act requires urban areas which will violate smog and carbon monoxide health standards after 1982 to conduct vehicle inspection and maintenance programs. Such programs have been successful in New Jersey, Portland, Oregon and elsewhere, and were found to substantially reduce air pollution. The Dannemeyer amendment would have made it impossible for EPA to enforce state implementation of this requirement. Automobile exhaust produces carbon monoxide and ozone, which aggravate heart disease, asthma, bronchitis, emphysema and other lung diseases. Rejected 177-184; July 17, 1981. NO is the pro-environmental vote.

- 4** Pritchard(R-WA) - Edgar (D-PA) amendment to the fiscal year 1982 Energy and Water Development appropriations bill to remove \$189 million for the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway. This "three billion dollar ditch" is the most expensive and perhaps most controversial project ever undertaken by the Corps of Engineers. The cost of the project has shot up tenfold since construction began, and stopping it now would save taxpayers an estimated \$1.6 billion dollars.

This waterway will cut through a mountain ridge to link the Tennessee River with the Tombigbee River in order to provide a shorter route to the Gulf of Mexico. It would destroy over 100,000 acres of forest, farmland, wetland and wildlife habitat along the Tombigbee River. But it provides no hydro-power, flood control, irrigation or water supply benefits to anyone. All

it provides is a barge canal running roughly parallel to the Mississippi River in an area already well served by railroads. The U.S. General Accounting Office has thoroughly discredited the Corps' economic arguments for the project. Only the clout of a few senior Congressmen and Senators has kept this project alive. Amendment rejected 198-208; July 23, 1981. YES is the pro-environmental vote.

- 5** Conte (R-MA) - Dingell (D-MI) amendment to the fiscal year 1982 Energy and Water Development Appropriations bill to delete \$4 million in planning funds for the Garrison Diversion Water Project in North Dakota. This amendment was an attempt to cut off funding for the Project, which would ultimately cost over \$1 billion. The Garrison Diversion would flood nearly as much productive farmland as it would irrigate (220,000 compared to 250,000 acres), providing an \$800,000 subsidy to each benefitted farm. It would cause more damage to the National Wildlife Refuge system than any project in history, destroying or damaging 12 such areas, many of them major breeding grounds for waterfowl. It would also destroy large areas of native prairie and prairie wetlands, and pollute rivers flowing into South Dakota, Minnesota and Canada. The Canadian government claims that construction of Garrison would violate the U.S. - Canadian Boundary Waters Treaty (see vote description # 6, below). Amendment rejected 188-206; July 23, 1981. YES is the pro-environmental vote.

- 6** Bevill (D-AL) motion to the fiscal year 1982 Energy and Water Appropriations Conference to agree to a Senate amendment allowing construction to continue on the Garrison Diversion Water Project, which had been halted by a federal court. While planning for the Garrison project continues (see vote description # 5, above), a federal court has ordered that construction of the project be temporarily halted until Congress has an opportunity to review some major environmental and legal problems, including Canada's claim that the project would seriously and adversely effect its water quality in violation of the U.S. - Canadian Boundary Waters Treaty. 80% of the project would affect waters flowing into Canada. The court also established a process which includes additional environmental studies and international negotiations, that will enable Congress to intelligently review the project.

Without waiting for this information, the Senate by voice vote set aside the court order and directed the Secretary of the Interior to proceed with construction. The Bevill motion in the House would have accepted the Senate's action. Environmentalists strongly objected to this attempt to disregard the environmental impacts, circumvent the federal courts and violate U.S. Treaty obligations. Motion rejected 67-314; November 20, 1981. NO is the pro-environmental vote.

- 7 Frank (D-MA) amendment to the fiscal year 1982 Energy and Water Development Appropriations bill to delete \$17.8 million for the Stonewall Jackson Dam in West Virginia and prohibit further federal spending on the project. The Stonewall Jackson dam is one of the best examples of a proposed Army Corps of Engineers' water project justified by a clearly unreasonable "cost/benefit analysis." The Corps claimed that 47% of the benefits from this \$216 million project will come from water quality improvement, yet federal water pollution and strip mining laws now provide for direct treatment or control of the pollutants at their discharge point - a far more effective method of reducing water pollution. 15% of the benefits are claimed for recreational facilities to be built and operated by the state, which the West Virginia Senate has announced it won't fund. Other benefits are wildly overestimated, while the cost estimates for the dam assume an absurd interest rate of under 5%. The project would displace 1050 residents and flood 10% of the county's farmland in a state where agricultural land is scarce. Amendment rejected 137-267; July 23, 1981. YES is the pro-environmental vote.

- 8 Loeffler (R-TX) motion to recommit for further cuts the House-Senate Conference Report on appropriations for the Department of Interior, Forest Service, and some Department of Energy programs. The Interior Department would have been most affected by the cut, and its 1982 budget was already \$364 million below 1981 levels. Environmentalists supported most (though not all) of the programs in the bill, some of which President Reagan and Interior Secretary Watt wanted to eliminate: the Land and Water Conservation Fund (used to buy parkland, wildlife refuges and national forests), historic preservation, urban parks and the Solar and Conservation Bank. The President also wanted reductions in the operating budgets for the National Park Service and Fish and Wildlife Service. Motion rejected 199-199; November 12, 1981. NO is the pro-environmental vote.

- 9 Simon (D-IL) amendment to the fiscal year 1982 Defense Authorizations bill to require advance approval of both houses of Congress before the funds in the bill could be spent on a basing mode for the MX missile. This vote was taken before President Reagan cancelled the multiple protective shelter basing mode for the MX missile. To protect against a Soviet nuclear strike, the Air Force wanted to put 200 MX missiles in valleys in Nevada and Utah. Each missile would move continually between 4600 shelters and 23 potential launch sites, so the Soviets would not know their exact location at any one time. This shell game is called the basing mode, and would affect 25,000 square miles of land, much of it de facto wilderness. Local ranchers and environmentalists, as well as several national environmental organizations, opposed this method of basing because it meant massive withdrawals of land, boom towns, a staggering drain on the area's water resources and an end to traditional rural lifestyles. The missiles will be almost impossible to hide unless the whole area is off limits to the public. The missiles can

be used as offensive first strike weapons. The shell game basing mode could have cost \$50 billion, excluding the production costs of the missile itself, money that would then not be available either for social programs or for more sensible defense programs. Amendment rejected 201-207; July 9, 1981. YES is the pro-environmental vote.

10 Rousselot (R-CA) amendment to the Labor-Health Appropriations bill, to stop enforcement of the Mine Safety & Health Administration regulations for surface mining of sand, gravel and stone. This removed 162,000 sand, gravel and stone miners from the protection of the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA). Theoretically these miners are still protected by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) but that heavily overworked agency has no expertise in conducting mine inspections, and has not hired anyone to do so. 86% of all sand and gravel operators are exempt from OSHA in any case. Sand, gravel and stone mining is actually more dangerous than surface mining of coal, and accounts for 50% of the deaths in the non-coal mining industry. Environmentalists support a safe and healthy workplace environment. Amendment adopted 264-165; October 6, 1981. NO is the pro-environmental vote.

11 Zablocki (D-WI) - Prichard (R-WA) motion to adopt a Joint Resolution expressing dismay at the U.S. vote against the World Health Organization's international marketing code for infant formula. The Resolution urged the Reagan Administration to cooperate with other countries in implementing the code, and urged the U.S. corporations which export infant formula to abide by it also. Some U.S. and foreign corporations have been vigorously promoting the use of infant formula as an alternative to breast feeding in third world countries. But the use of the formula in poor countries frequently endangers or even kills the baby, because of improper sanitation, impure water, and the poverty and ignorance of the family. Once the breast milk has dried up, they have no choice but to use the formula, but often cannot afford it, and over-dilute it.

The U.S. was the only member nation of the World Health Organization to oppose the code, which sets guidelines forbidding the promotion of infant formula in the third world, and limits informational advertising to health officials. The Reagan Administration opposed the code because it did not want to dictate to U.S. corporations how to run their foreign operations. But environmentalists believe that the U.S. government has the responsibility to restrict the export of dangerous products and technologies, whether they be pesticides, enriched uranium, drugs or improperly marketed infant formula. Motion adopted 301-100; June 16, 1981. YES is the pro-environmental vote.

- 12** Weber (R-MN) - Wolpe (D-MI) amendment to the fiscal year 1982 Interior Appropriations bill to remove \$135 million for a solvent refined coal demonstration plant in Newman, Kentucky. Solvent refined coal (SRC-1) is a chemical process that turns coal into solid coke and liquid boiler fuel. SRC-1 would release toxic chemicals into the air and water, and could violate federal health regulations and expose on-site workers to high cancer risks. For many of the plant's exotic by-products and wastes, air quality standards and emission limits "do not as yet exist," the plant's environmental impact statement said. SRC-1 will consume tremendous amounts of water and pour potentially toxic metals into the Green River, sometimes causing significant deterioration in water quality.

The refining process requires a lot of energy, so that the net energy produced per ton of coal would be only 75% of what it would be if the coal were burned directly. Ultimately this means that more carbon dioxide is put into the global atmosphere for each unit of energy produced. For this reason, heavy reliance on synthetic fuels like SRC-1 could change the earth's climate. Since this project began, its estimated cost has gone up more than sevenfold, and is now estimated to be \$4.5 billion. To cover costs, the SRC-1 fuel would have to sell at \$76 per barrel, compared to \$34 per barrel for oil on the world market today. Amendment rejected 177-236; July 22, 1981. YES is the pro-environmental vote.

- 13** Coughlin (R-PA) amendment to the Energy and Water Development Appropriations bill to delete the \$228 million appropriated for the Clinch River nuclear breeder reactor. Breeder reactors produce more nuclear fuel than they consume, but they are more expensive and much more dangerous than the light water reactors now in use. They require the production and shipping of large amounts of plutonium, one of the most poisonous substances known. Terrorists or other nations would need only a small amount of plutonium to make a nuclear bomb. The core of the breeder generates tremendous heat and is usually cooled with liquid sodium, which is itself dangerous and can explode or burn on contact with either air or water.

The Clinch River breeder reactor is now expected to cost \$3.2 billion, up from \$700 million in 1970. More than \$1 billion has already been spent, yet construction has not even begun. The project is considered obsolete even by many who support breeder technology. When he was in Congress, OMB Director David Stockman opposed the breeder on economic grounds. Amendment rejected 186-206; July 24, 1981. YES is the pro-environmental vote.

- 14** Derrick (D-SC) - Corcoran (R-IL) amendment to the fiscal year 1982 Energy and Water Development Appropriations bill to transfer \$10 million in research money away from the privately owned Barnwell Nuclear Fuel Reprocessing Facility in South Carolina, and spend it on government nuclear waste research instead. The Barnwell plant was begun by private companies who wanted to reprocess spent fuel rods from nuclear power plants, in order

to recover the uranium and plutonium, and use it again for power plants, breeder reactors or military purposes. Reprocessing is a very dangerous and dirty process. It produces toxic air pollutants, and large quantities of high level radioactive wastes which are more difficult to dispose of than the fuel rods themselves. It creates a substantial risk of accident and injury to workers and nearby residents.

The Barnwell plant hasn't been completed or licensed. The private companies involved have stopped investing their own money, and every year come to Congress for research grants. Their ultimate objective is to have the government take over the full \$1 billion in funding needed to complete the plant. The Derrick amendment would have transferred the \$10 million into government research to solidify and dispose of high level nuclear waste. Rejected 157-213; July 24, 1981. YES is the pro-environmental vote.

Vento (D-MN) - Lewis (R-CA) Resolution, expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the Clean Air Act should be maintained and strengthened. Air pollution is costing urban residents \$10 billion a year in medical bills, according to an American Lung Association study. Because the Clean Air Act was not reauthorized as expected in 1981, this year's LCV Voting Chart does not reflect the positions of Members of Congress on this critical environmental law (except for the vote on the vehicle emissions and inspection and maintenance program - see vote description # 3, above). We have therefore placed an "X" next to the cosponsors of the Vento-Lewis Clean Air Act Resolution, which reaffirms support for the Act and urges strengthening of its provisions on acid rain and deadly "toxic" pollutants. Acid rain is a growing, frightening problem that the existing Clean Air Act does not address. It has killed fish in hundreds of lakes and hurts crop and forest productivity. Cosponsorship of the Resolution is not considered in calculating LCV scores because the Resolution has not been voted on.

Harkin (D-IA) - Jeffords (R-VT) Resolution urging the President not to recommend the elimination or reduction of current tax credits for energy conservation and renewable resources. For lack of any votes on solar energy and conservation in the House this year, we are denoting with an "X" those Representatives who have co-sponsored the Harkin-Jeffords Resolution. The Resolution was initiated in response to President Reagan's revised budget request for fiscal 1982 (submitted in September, 1981) which would eliminate the current 15% tax credit for home conservation investments, the 40% credit for solar investments in the home, and the 10% tax credit for similar investments by businesses. The giant energy companies enjoy tremendous subsidies for energy production. It is only fair that there be equivalent breaks for conservation and renewables. See vote description of Senate vote # 11 regarding the benefits of conservation and renewables. Co-sponsorship of the Resolution is not considered in calculating LCV scores because the Resolution has not been voted on.

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Name	Environmental Budget Priorities		Clean Air Enforcement	Tenn-Tom Canal Garrison Water Project		Stonewall Jackson Dam	Public Lands Funding Public Lands—MX Missile		Mine Safety	Health-Infant Formula	Synthetic Fossil Fuels	Nuclear Breeder Reactor	Nuclear Power-Barnwell	LCV 81	SCORES			C A	E C
	1	2		3	4		5	6							7	8	9		
<u>ALABAMA</u>																			
1 EDWARDS	y	n	N	n	n	a	n	N	n	y	n	n	n	n	14	22	9		
2 DICKINSON	y	n	a	n	n	y	n	y	n	y	n	n	n	n	0	17	3		
3 Nichols	y	n	y	n	n	y	n	y	n	y	Y	n	n	n	7	17	14		
4 Bevill	y	Y	a	n	n	y	n	a	n	N	Y	n	n	n	23	31	31		x
5 Flippo	y	Y	y	n	n	y	n	N	n	y	Y	n	a	a	23	31	28		
6 SMITH	y	n	a	n	n	N	n	y	n	y	n	n	n	n	7				
7 Shelby	y	n	y	n	n	y	n	y	n	y	Y	n	n	n	7	17	24		
<u>ALASKA</u>																			
1 YOUNG	y	n	y	n	n	N	a	y	Y	y	Y	a	n	n	23	6	16		
<u>ARIZONA</u>																			
1 RHODES	y	n	a	n	n	y	n	y	n	y	n	Y	n	n	7	12	7		x
2 Udall	N	Y	N	n	n	a	n	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	76	61	85		x
3 Stump	y	n	y	n	n	y	n	y	n	y	n	n	n	n	0	13	3		
4 RUDD	y	n	y	n	n	a	n	y	n	y	n	n	n	n	0	17	5		x
<u>ARKANSAS</u>																			
1 Alexander	N	Y	y	n	a	y	a	N	n	y	Y	n	n	Y	40	31	28		x
2 BETHUNE	y	n	y	n	n	N	n	y	n	y	Y	Y	Y	n	29	17	33		
3 HAMMERSCHMIDT	y	n	y	n	n	y	n	y	n	y	n	n	n	n	0	17	38		
4 Anthony	y	Y	y	n	a	y	n	N	n	y	Y	n	n	a	23	26	24		x
<u>CALIFORNIA</u>																			
1 CHAPPIE	y	n	y	a	a	N	a	y	n	y	n	Y	a	a	17				x
2 CLAUSEN	y	n	y	n	n	a	n	y	n	y	Y	Y	n	n	14	39	24		x
3 Matsui	N	Y	N	n	n	y	n	N	n	N	Y	n	Y	Y	57	76	88	x	x
4 Fazio	N	Y	N	n	n	N	n	a	n	y	Y	n	Y	n	45	58	76	x	x
5 Burton, J.	N	Y	N	Y	n	N	n	N	Y	a	Y	Y	Y	Y	84	94	88	x	x
6 Burton, P.	N	Y	N	a	Y	N	n	N	Y	N	Y	n	Y	Y	84	88	95	x	x
7 Miller	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	100	88	93	x	x
8 Dellums	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	100	92	94	x	x
9 Stark	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	a	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	99	87	88	x	
10 Edwards	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	n	a	Y	91	96	87	x	x

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Name	Environmental Budget Priorities		Clean Air Enforcement	Tenn-Tom Canal	Garrison Water Project	Stonewall Jackson Dam	Public Lands Funding	Public Lands—MX Missile	Mine Safety	Health-Infant Formula	Synthetic Fossil Fuels	Nuclear Breeder Reactor	Nuclear Power-Barnwell	LCV 81	SCORES			C A	E C	
	1	2													3	4	5			6
CALIFORNIA (cont.)																				
11 Lantos	N	Y	N	Y	n	N	n	N	Y	N	a	Y	Y	n	76				x	x
12 MCCLOSKEY	y	n	a	Y	n	a	n	a	Y	y	Y	a	Y	n	36	63	63			x
13 Mineta	N	Y	a	n	n	N	n	N	Y	N	Y	n	Y	n	61	72	72	x		x
14 SHUMWAY	y	n	y	n	n	N	n	a	n	y	n	n	n	n	7	17	13			x
15 Coelho	N	Y	N	n	n	y	n	N	Y	N	Y	n	n	n	50	45	50			x
16 Panetta	N	Y	N	Y	n	N	n	N	Y	y	Y	n	Y	Y	71	63	69			x
17 PASHAYAN	y	n	y	n	n	N	n	y	n	y	n	Y	n	n	14	28	16			x
18 THOMAS	y	n	a	n	n	N	n	y	n	a	a	Y	n	n	15	13	13			
19 LAGOMARSINO	y	n	y	Y	Y	N	n	y	n	y	n	Y	n	n	29	43	45			x
20 GOLDWATER	y	n	y	n	Y	a	n	a	a	y	a	Y	n	n	16	35	26			x
21 FIEDLER	y	n	y	Y	n	N	n	y	Y	A	Y	n	n	n	31					
22 MOORHEAD	y	n	y	Y	Y	N	n	y	n	y	n	Y	n	n	29	35	20			x
23 Beilenson	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	n	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	93	99	89	x		x
24 Waxman	N	Y	N	Y	Y	a	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	99	94	89			x
25 Roybal	N	Y	N	n	Y	N	n	N	Y	N	Y	n	Y	Y	79	61	79	x		x
26 ROUSSELOT	y	n	a	Y	n	N	n	y	n	y	n	Y	a	a	24	22	5			x
27 DORNAN	y	n	y	a	a	A	a	a	n	y	n	Y	Y	n	18	30	38			x
28 Dixon	N	Y	a	n	n	a	n	N	Y	N	Y	n	Y	a	61	62	82	x		x
29 Hawkins	N	Y	N	n	Y	N	n	N	Y	N	Y	Y	n	Y	79	70	84	x		x
30 Danielson	N	A	N	Y	n	N	n	N	Y	N	Y	n	Y	Y	77	52	78	x		x
31 Dymally	N	Y	y	a	a	y	a	N	Y	N	Y	a	a	a	69			x		x
32 Anderson	N	Y	N	n	n	N	n	N	Y	N	Y	n	n	Y	64	44	59			x
33 GRISHAM	y	n	y	Y	Y	N	n	y	n	y	n	Y	n	n	29	30	17			x
34 LUNGREN	y	n	y	Y	Y	N	n	y	n	y	n	Y	Y	n	36	31	14			
35 DREIER	y	n	y	Y	n	N	n	y	n	y	n	Y	n	n	21					x
36 Brown	N	Y	N	n	a	A	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	n	82	72	87	x		x
37 LEWIS	y	a	N	a	a	y	a	y	n	y	n	a	a	a	7	40	13	x		x
38 Patterson	y	Y	N	n	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	a	a	a	79	67	70	x		x
39 DANNEMEYER	y	n	y	Y	Y	N	Y	y	n	y	n	Y	n	n	36	31	10			
40 BADHAM	y	n	a	n	Y	N	n	a	n	y	n	n	n	n	15	12	6			
41 LOWERY	y	n	N	Y	Y	N	n	a	Y	y	Y	Y	n	a	56					x
42 HUNTER	y	n	y	n	Y	N	n	y	n	y	n	n	Y	n	21					
43 BURGNER	y	n	y	a	a	y	a	y	n	y	n	Y	a	a	6	26	20			x

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		Environmental Budget Priorities		Clean Air Enforcement	Tenn-Tom Canal Garrison Water Project		Stonewall Jackson Dam	Public Lands Funding	Public Lands—MX Missile	Mine Safety	Health-Infant Formula	Synthetic Fossil Fuels	Nuclear Breeder Reactor	Nuclear Power-Barnwell	LCV	SCORES			C	E													
Name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	81	80	79	A	C														
<u>COLORADO</u>																																	
1 Schroeder	N	Y	a	Y	n	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	91	85	74	x	x														
2 Wirth	N	Y	a	n	n	N	Y	N	a	y	Y	Y	Y	Y	73	79	68	x	x														
3 Kogovsek	N	Y	N	n	n	y	n	N	Y	N	Y	n	n	Y	57	44	69		x														
4 BROWN	y	n	N	n	Y	N	n	y	Y	y	Y	Y	Y	n	50																		
5 KRAMER	y	n	y	n	Y	N	n	y	n	y	n	n	n	n	14	22	9		x														
<u>CONNECTICUT</u>																																	
1 Kennelly	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																		
2 Gejdenson	N	Y	N	Y	n	N	Y	N	Y	y	Y	Y	Y	Y	86			x	x														
3 DENARDIS	y	n	N	Y	Y	N	a	y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	76			x	x														
4 MCKINNEY	y	n	N	Y	Y	a	Y	N	Y	y	Y	n	Y	Y	68	62	65		x														
5 Ratchford	N	Y	N	Y	n	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	93	87	83	x	x														
6 Moffett	N	Y	A	Y	Y	A	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	100	94	89	x	x														
<u>DELAWARE</u>																																	
1 EVANS	y	n	N	Y	Y	a	Y	y	Y	y	Y	n	Y	n	53	65	50																
<u>FLORIDA</u>																																	
1 Hutto	y	n	y	n	n	N	n	N	n	y	Y	n	n	n	21	35	24		x														
2 Fuqua	y	Y	N	n	n	N	n	N	n	y	Y	n	n	n	36	26	54		x														
3 Bennett	y	n	N	n	n	N	n	y	Y	y	Y	n	n	n	29	30	38																
4 Chappell	y	n	y	n	n	y	n	N	n	y	a	n	n	a	6	13	16		x														
5 MCCOLLUM	y	n	a	n	Y	N	n	y	n	y	Y	Y	n	n	30																		
6 YOUNG	y	n	A	Y	n	N	n	y	n	y	Y	n	n	n	23	30	10																
7 Gibbons	y	Y	a	n	n	y	n	N	n	y	n	n	a	a	15	26	51	x															
8 Ireland	y	n	y	n	n	N	n	y	n	y	A	n	n	n	8	31	42		x														
9 Nelson	y	Y	a	n	n	N	n	N	a	y	Y	n	n	a	33	48	35																
10 BAFALIS	y	n	y	Y	n	N	n	y	n	a	Y	a	n	n	23	17	10																
11 Mica	y	Y	a	n	n	N	n	N	n	y	Y	n	n	n	30	42	53		x														
12 SHAW	y	n	y	Y	Y	N	n	y	n	y	n	Y	Y	n	36				x														
13 Lehman	N	Y	N	n	Y	y	n	N	Y	N	a	n	Y	Y	68	54	63		x														
14 Pepper	N	Y	N	n	n	N	n	N	n	N	Y	n	n	a	53	29	58		x														
15 Fascell	N	Y	N	n	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	a	Y	Y	91	43	57	x	x														

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Name	Environmental Budget Priorities		Clean Air Enforcement	Tenn-Tom Canal		Garrison Water Project	Stonewall Jackson Dam	Public Lands Funding	Public Lands—MX Missile	Mine Safety	Health-Infant Formula	Synthetic Fossil Fuels	Nuclear Breeder Reactor	Nuclear Power-Barnwell	LCV 81	SCORES			C A	E C
	1	2		3	4											5	6	7		
<u>GEORGIA</u>																				
1 Ginn	y	Y	y	n	n	a	n	a	n	y	Y	n	n	Y	23	22	41			x
2 Hatcher	y	Y	y	n	n	y	n	a	n	y	a	n	n	Y	15					x
3 Brinkley	y	Y	y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	n	y	Y	Y	Y	Y	71	61	24			
4 Levitas	y	Y	N	n	Y	N	n	N	Y	y	Y	n	Y	Y	64	63	52			
5 Fowler	N	Y	N	Y	n	N	n	N	Y	y	Y	Y	Y	Y	79	80	70			x
6 GINGRICH	y	n	y	Y	n	N	n	y	Y	y	n	Y	n	n	29	50	39			x
7 McDonald	y	n	y	Y	Y	N	Y	a	n	y	n	Y	n	n	37	39	17			
8 Evans	y	n	a	n	n	N	n	y	n	y	Y	n	n	Y	22	26	13			x
9 Jenkins	y	Y	y	n	n	N	n	a	n	y	Y	n	a	a	24	41	24			x
10 Barnard	y	n	y	n	n	y	n	y	a	y	Y	n	n	a	6	17	24			
<u>HAWAII</u>																				
1 Heftel	N	Y	N	n	n	N	n	N	Y	y	Y	Y	Y	Y	71	49	44	x		x
2 Akaka	N	Y	N	n	n	N	n	N	n	N	Y	n	n	n	50	35	56	x		x
<u>IDAHO</u>																				
1 CRAIG	y	n	y	n	Y	y	n	y	n	y	n	Y	n	n	14					x
2 HANSEN	y	n	y	a	n	y	n	y	n	y	n	Y	n	n	7	5	5			
<u>ILLINOIS</u>																				
1 Washington	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	a	N	a	Y	Y	Y	98					
2 Savage	N	Y	N	a	Y	a	a	a	a	N	a	a	a	a	91					
3 Russo	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	n	n	Y	86	72	51			
4 DERWINSKI	y	n	y	Y	Y	N	n	y	Y	N	A	Y	n	n	46	55	41			
5 Fary	N	Y	N	Y	n	N	n	N	n	N	Y	n	n	n	57	26	50	x		x
6 HYDE	y	n	N	Y	n	N	n	y	n	y	n	Y	Y	n	36	43	18			
7 Collins	N	Y	a	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	n	Y	91	81	71			x
8 Rostenkowski	N	Y	a	n	n	N	n	N	n	N	Y	n	n	n	45	27	41			
9 Yates	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	100	79	90	x		x
10 PORTER	y	n	y	Y	Y	N	Y	y	Y	y	Y	Y	Y	Y	64	74				x

																	HOUSE		PAGE		5	
</																						

														HOUSE		PAGE		6				
Name	Environmental Budget Priorities		Clean Air Enforcement	Tenn-Tom Canal		Garrison Water Project	Stonewall Jackson Dam	Public Lands Funding		Public Lands—MX Missile		Mine Safety	Health-Infant Formula	Synthetic Fossil Fuels	Nuclear Breeder Reactor	Nuclear Power-Barnwell	LCV	SCORES			C A	E C
	1	2		3	4			5	6	7	8							9	10	11		
<u>KANSAS</u>																						
1 ROBERTS	y	n	a	Y	n	y	n	y	n	y	Y	Y	Y	n	n		22					x
2 JEFFRIES	y	n	y	Y	Y	N	Y	y	n	y	n	Y	Y	n	n		36	30	1			
3 WINN	y	n	a	n	n	y	n	y	n	y	Y	Y	Y	n	n		14	26	12			
4 Glickman	N	Y	a	Y	n	N	n	N	Y	y	Y	n	Y	Y			68	81	47			x
5 WHITTAKER	y	n	N	Y	n	N	n	y	n	y	Y	n	n	n			29	48	21			
<u>KENTUCKY</u>																						
1 Hubbard	N	Y	y	n	n	N	n	N	n	N	n	n	n	n			36	31	10			x
2 Natcher	y	Y	N	n	n	y	n	N	n	N	Y	n	n	n			36	30	34			
3 Mazzoli	y	Y	a	a	a	y	a	N	Y	N	Y	n	n	Y			56	54	28			
4 SNYDER	y	n	y	n	Y	N	n	y	n	N	n	n	Y	n			29	13	10			
5 ROGERS	y	n	y	n	n	N	n	y	n	N	Y	n	n	n			21					
6 HOPKINS	y	n	y	Y	n	N	n	a	n	N	Y	n	Y	n			37	31	17			
7 Perkins	N	Y	y	n	n	y	n	N	n	N	Y	n	n	n			36	39	43			
<u>LOUISIANA</u>																						
1 LIVINGSTON	y	n	N	n	Y	N	n	y	a	y	n	n	n	n			22	35	17			
2 Boggs	N	Y	N	n	n	N	n	N	n	y	Y	n	n	n			43	40	40			x
3 Tauzin	y	n	N	n	n	N	n	y	n	y	Y	n	n	n			21	20				x
4 Roemer	y	n	N	n	Y	N	Y	y	n	y	Y	Y	n	Y			50					
5 Huckaby	y	n	N	n	n	N	n	a	n	y	a	n	n	n			15	39	13			x
6 MOORE	y	n	N	Y	Y	N	n	y	n	y	n	Y	Y	Y			50	30	17			
7 Breaux	y	n	N	n	Y	N	n	y	a	y	a	n	n	Y			31	22	7			
8 Long	N	Y	N	n	n	N	n	N	Y	N	Y	n	n	Y			64	39	37			
<u>MAINE</u>																						
1 EMERY	y	n	a	Y	Y	N	Y	y	n	y	Y	n	Y	n			45	77	59	x		x
2 SNOWE	y	n	N	Y	Y	N	n	y	n	y	Y	n	Y	n			43	57	48	x		x
<u>MARYLAND</u>																						
1 Dyson	y	Y	y	n	n	N	n	y	n	N	Y	n	n	n			29					x
2 Long	y	Y	N	n	n	N	n	N	Y	a	Y	n	n	n			45	60	70			
3 Mikulski	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y			100	74	81			x
4 HOLT	y	n	a	n	n	N	n	y	a	y	Y	n	n	n			15	38	7			
5 Hoyer	-	Y	N	n	a	N	Y	N	Y	y	Y	n	Y	Y			74			x		x
6 Byron	y	n	y	n	Y	N	n	A	n	y	A	n	n	n			17	67	41			x
7 Mitchell	N	Y	a	a	Y	N	Y	N	Y	a	Y	Y	Y	Y			97	84	97	x		x
8 Barnes	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y			100	91	95	x		x

Name	Environmental Budget Priorities		Clean Air Enforcement	Tenn-Tom Canal	Garrison Water Project	Stonewall Jackson Dam	Public Lands Funding	Public Lands—MX Missile	Mine Safety		Health-Infant Formula	Synthetic Fossil Fuels	Nuclear Breeder Reactor	Nuclear Power-Barnwell	LCV 81	SCORES			C A	E C
	1	2							3	4						5	6	7		
MASSACHUSETTS																				
1 CONTE	y	n	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	y	Y	n	Y	n	64	76	79			x
2 Boland	N	Y	N	Y	n	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	a	91	63	70	x		x
3 Early	N	Y	N	Y	Y	a	Y	N	Y	N	Y	n	Y	a	90	79	79			x
4 Frank	N	Y	N	Y	n	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	93			x		x
5 Shannon	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	100	88	87	x		x
6 Mavroules	N	Y	y	Y	n	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	n	n	Y	71	85	85	x		x
7 Markey	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	100	100	97	x		x
8 O'Neill *															*					
9 Moakley	N	Y	N	a	n	N	a	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	a	88	69	83	x		x
10 HECKLER	y	n	N	Y	Y	N	Y	y	Y	N	Y	n	Y	n	64	74	72			x
11 Donnelly	N	Y	N	n	n	N	n	N	Y	N	Y	n	Y	Y	71	76	69			x
12 Studds	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	100	96	93	x		x

* House Speaker traditionally does not vote except to break ties.

MICHIGAN

1 Conyers	N	a	N	n	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	91	81	81		x
2 PURSELL	y	n	N	Y	Y	N	Y	y	Y	y	Y	n	Y	n	57	77	76		x
3 Wolpe	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	100	99	93		x
4 SILJANDER	y	n	y	Y	a	a	Y	y	n	y	n	Y	Y	Y	40				
5 SAWYER	y	n	y	Y	Y	N	n	y	n	y	Y	n	Y	n	36	52	28		
6 DUNN	y	n	y	Y	Y	N	n	y	Y	y	Y	Y	Y	Y	57				x
7 Kildee	N	Y	N	Y	n	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	93	83	93		x
8 Traxler	N	Y	N	n	n	N	n	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	79	43	52		x
9 VANDER JAGT	y	n	y	Y	a	N	n	y	n	y	n	Y	n	n	22	35	20		
10 Albosta	y	Y	a	n	n	N	n	N	Y	N	Y	n	Y	Y	61	30	55		x
11 DAVIS	y	n	y	Y	Y	N	n	y	n	y	Y	n	n	a	30	41	24		x
12 Bonior	N	Y	N	Y	a	N	Y	N	Y	a	Y	Y	Y	Y	98	88	98		x
13 Crockett	N	Y	N	n	a	N	n	N	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	a	80				x
14 Hertel	N	Y	y	Y	n	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	86				x
15 Ford	N	Y	a	n	n	N	n	N	Y	N	Y	n	n	Y	61	53	51		x
16 Dingell	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	n	N	Y	a	a	n	Y	Y	81	58	51		
17 Brodhead	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	100	78	93		
18 Blanchard	N	Y	N	Y	n	N	n	N	Y	N	Y	a	Y	Y	84	52	76		x
19 BROOMFIELD	y	n	y	Y	Y	N	Y	y	Y	y	n	Y	Y	Y	57	57	31		

														HOUSE		PAGE		8	
Name	Environmental Budget Priorities		Clean Air Enforcement	Tenn-Tom Canal Garrison Water Project		Stonewall Jackson Dam	Public Lands Funding Public Lands—MX Missile		Mine Safety Health-Infant Formula	Synthetic Fossil Fuels	Nuclear Breeder Reactor	Nuclear Power-Barnwell	LCV 81	SCORES			C A	E C	
	1	2		3	4		5	6						7	8	9			10
<u>MINNESOTA</u>																			
1 ERDAHL	y	n	N	Y	n	N	Y	y	Y	y	Y	Y	Y	Y	64	58	46	x	x
2 HAGEDORN	y	n	y	n	Y	a	Y	y	a	y	n	Y	n	n	23	22	5		
3 FRENZEL	y	n	y	Y	Y	y	Y	y	a	y	n	Y	a	a	33	31	16		
4 Vento	N	Y	N	Y	a	N	a	N	Y	N	Y	Y	a	a	96	90	92	x	x
5 Sabo	N	Y	N	n	n	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	86	74	86	x	
6 WEBER	y	n	N	Y	Y	N	Y	y	Y	y	Y	Y	Y	Y	71				x
7 STANGELAND	y	n	y	n	n	y	n	y	n	y	n	Y	n	n	7	22	17		x
8 Oberstar	N	Y	N	n	Y	N	n	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	86	70	76	x	x
<u>MISSISSIPPI</u>																			
1 Whitten	N	Y	N	n	n	y	n	N	n	y	Y	n	n	n	36	27	21		
2 Bowen	y	Y	a	n	n	a	n	N	n	y	Y	n	n	n	23	7	13		
3 Montgomery	y	n	y	n	n	a	n	y	n	y	Y	n	n	n	7	17	6		
4 Dowdy	-	-	y	n	n	y	n	N	-	y	-	n	n	a	10				
5 LOTT	y	n	a	n	n	a	n	y	n	y	n	Y	n	n	6	17	14		
<u>MISSOURI</u>																			
1 Clay	N	Y	N	Y	Y	a	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	99	87	91		x
2 Young	y	Y	a	n	n	N	n	N	Y	y	Y	n	n	a	40	40	42		x
3 Gephardt	N	Y	N	Y	n	N	n	N	a	y	Y	n	Y	Y	68	65	62		
4 Skelton	y	Y	y	n	n	N	n	N	n	y	Y	n	n	Y	36	31	42		
5 Bolling	N	Y	a	Y	n	A	Y	A	Y	N	Y	n	a	a	75	57	77		
6 COLEMAN	y	n	N	n	Y	N	n	y	n	y	Y	n	n	a	30	31	28		
7 TAYLOR	y	n	y	n	n	N	n	y	n	y	n	n	n	a	7	17	3		
8 BAILEY	y	n	y	a	Y	N	a	y	n	y	n	Y	n	n	23				
9 Volkmer	y	Y	y	n	n	N	Y	N	n	y	Y	n	n	Y	43	39	28		x
10 EMERSON	y	n	y	n	n	N	n	y	n	y	Y	n	n	n	14				
<u>MONTANA</u>																			
1 Williams	N	Y	N	n	n	N	n	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	79	78	65		x
2 MARLENEE	y	n	y	Y	n	y	n	y	a	y	Y	n	Y	n	22	41	36		x
<u>NEBRASKA</u>																			
1 BEREUTER	y	n	N	Y	n	N	n	y	n	y	Y	Y	n	n	36	52	50		x
2 DAUB	y	n	y	Y	n	N	n	y	n	y	Y	Y	n	n	29				
3 SMITH	y	n	y	n	n	y	n	y	n	y	Y	Y	n	n	14	26	24		x

Name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	LCV	SCORES	80	79	C	E
	Environmental Budget	Priorities	Clean Air Enforcement	Tenn-Tom Canal	Garrison Water Project	Stonewall Jackson Dam	Public Lands Funding	Public Lands—MX Missile	Mine Safety	Health-Infant Formula	Synthetic Fossil Fuels	Nuclear Breeder Reactor	Nuclear Power-Barnwell							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	81	80	79	A	C	E
<u>NEVADA</u>																				
1 Santini	y	n	a	Y	a	a	a	N	Y	y	a	Y	a	a	50	50	28			
<u>NEW HAMPSHIRE</u>																				
1 D'Amours	N	Y	N	a	Y	N	Y	N	a	N	a	n	Y	Y	88	72	76	x	x	
2 GREGG	y	n	a	Y	Y	N	n	y	n	y	Y	Y	Y	Y	53			x	x	
<u>NEW JERSEY</u>																				
1 Florio	N	Y	a	Y	a	N	n	a	Y	a	Y	Y	a	a	82	81	91	x	x	
2 Hughes	N	Y	N	n	Y	N	Y	y	Y	y	Y	Y	Y	Y	79	83	72			x
3 Howard	N	Y	N	n	n	a	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	n	76	52	82	x	x	
4 SMITH	y	n	N	Y	Y	N	n	y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	71					x
5 FENWICK	y	n	N	Y	Y	N	Y	y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	79	94	69	x	x	
6 FORSYTHE	y	n	N	Y	Y	N	Y	A	Y	y	a	n	n	n	49	70	30			
7 ROUKEMA	y	n	N	Y	Y	N	Y	y	Y	y	Y	Y	n	n	57					
8 Roe	N	Y	N	n	a	N	n	N	Y	N	Y	n	n	n	61	61	59	x	x	
9 HOLLENBECK	y	n	a	Y	Y	N	n	y	Y	N	Y	n	n	n	45	82	79	x	x	
10 Rodino	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	100	72	85	x	x	
11 Minish	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	100	87	78	x	x	
12 RINALDO	y	n	N	Y	Y	N	Y	y	Y	N	Y	n	n	n	57	57	69	x	x	
13 COURTER	y	n	a	Y	Y	N	Y	y	n	y	Y	Y	n	n	45	46	24	x		
14 Guarini	N	Y	N	n	Y	N	n	N	a	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	84	74	81	x	x	
15 Dwyer	N	Y	N	n	n	N	n	N	Y	N	Y	n	n	n	57					x
<u>NEW MEXICO</u>																				
1 LUJAN	y	n	N	n	n	y	n	y	n	y	Y	n	n	n	14	43	20	x	x	
2 SKEEN	y	n	y	n	n	y	n	y	Y	y	n	n	n	n	7					x
<u>NEW YORK</u>																				
1 CARNEY	y	n	y	n	n	N	n	y	n	y	n	n	n	n	7	22	17			
2 Downey	N	Y	N	a	a	N	a	N	Y	N	Y	Y	a	a	95	94	89	x	x	
3 CARMAN	y	n	y	Y	Y	N	n	y	n	y	Y	Y	Y	n	43					x
4 LENT	y	n	y	Y	Y	N	n	y	n	y	Y	n	n	n	29	32	28			x
5 MCGRATH	y	n	y	Y	Y	N	Y	y	n	y	Y	Y	Y	n	50					
6 LEBOUTILLIER	y	n	y	Y	n	N	n	y	n	y	n	n	n	a	14					x
7 Addabbo	N	Y	a	n	n	N	n	N	Y	N	Y	n	n	Y	61	70	63	x	x	
8 Rosenthal	N	Y	N	a	a	N	a	N	Y	N	a	a	a	a	93	84	86	x	x	
9 Ferraro	N	Y	N	Y	n	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	93	72	74	x	x	
10 Biaggi	N	Y	a	n	a	a	n	N	Y	N	Y	n	a	a	62	34	62			x

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Name	Environmental Budget Priorities		Clean Air Enforcement	Tenn-Tom Canal	Garrison Water Project	Stonewall Jackson Dam	Public Lands Funding	Public Lands—MX Missile	Mine Safety	Health-Infant Formula	Synthetic Fossil Fuels	Nuclear Breeder Reactor	Nuclear Power-Barnwell	LCV 81	SCORES			C A	E C
	1	2													3	4	5		
NEW YORK (cont.)																			
11 Scheuer	N	Y	N	n	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	93	65	92	x	x
12 Chisholm	N	Y	N	n	n	a	n	N	Y	a	Y	n	Y	Y	65	81	87	x	x
13 Solarz	N	Y	N	Y	n	N	Y	N	n	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	86	65	87	x	x
14 Richmond	N	Y	a	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	a	a	97	81	91	x	x
15 Zeferetti	N	Y	a	n	n	N	n	N	n	N	Y	n	n	Y	53	43	35		x
16 Schumer	N	Y	N	Y	n	a	Y	N	Y	N	Y	n	Y	Y	84			x	x
17 MOLINARI	y	n	N	Y	Y	N	n	y	n	y	Y	n	Y	n	43			x	x
18 GREEN	y	n	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	y	a	Y	Y	n	68	83	72	x	x
19 Rangel	N	Y	N	n	n	N	Y	a	a	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	81	74	84	x	x
20 Weiss	N	Y	N	Y	n	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	93	87	95	x	x
21 Garcia	N	Y	N	n	Y	a	Y	N	Y	N	Y	n	a	a	79	67	90	x	x
22 Bingham	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	100	85	95	x	x
23 Peyser	N	Y	y	Y	n	N	n	N	Y	N	Y	n	Y	Y	71	69	74		x
24 Ottinger	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	100	84	100	x	x
25 FISH	y	n	N	Y	Y	N	Y	y	Y	y	Y	Y	Y	Y	71	70	72	x	
26 GILMAN	y	n	y	A	A	A	A	N	n	y	Y	Y	Y	Y	50	49	74	x	x
27 McHugh	N	Y	N	Y	n	N	n	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	86	82	79		x
28 Stratton	N	Y	N	n	n	N	n	N	n	y	Y	n	n	n	43	27	45		
29 SOLOMON	y	n	N	Y	Y	N	Y	y	n	y	n	Y	n	n	43	37	17	x	
30 MARTIN	y	n	N	Y	Y	N	n	a	n	y	a	n	a	a	36				x
31 MITCHELL	y	n	N	Y	Y	N	Y	y	n	y	Y	n	Y	a	53	58	53		x
32 WORTLEY	y	n	y	n	Y	N	n	y	Y	y	n	n	Y	n	29				x
33 LEE	y	n	N	n	Y	N	n	y	n	y	Y	n	n	n	29	49	20		x
34 HORTON	y	n	a	n	Y	N	n	y	n	y	Y	n	a	a	24	39	39		x
35 CONABLE	y	n	y	Y	Y	N	Y	y	n	y	a	Y	n	n	37	47	20		
36 LaFalce	N	Y	N	n	n	N	Y	N	n	N	Y	n	Y	Y	71	74	79		x
37 Nowak	N	Y	y	n	n	N	Y	N	Y	y	Y	Y	Y	Y	71	70	70		x
38 KEMP	y	n	a	a	Y	N	n	y	a	y	n	Y	a	a	28	51	31		
39 Lundine	N	Y	a	Y	Y	N	n	N	Y	y	Y	n	Y	Y	76	65	62	x	x

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Name	Environmental Budget Priorities		Clean Air Enforcement	Tenn-Tom Canal		Garrison Water Project	Stonewall Jackson Dam	Public Lands Funding		Public Lands—MX Missile	Mine Safety		Health-Infant Formula	Synthetic Fossil Fuels	Nuclear Breeder Reactor	Nuclear Power-Barnwell	LCV 81	SCORES			C A	E C
	1	2		3	4			5	6		7	8						9	0	1		
<u>NORTH CAROLINA</u>																						
1 Jones	N	Y	a	n	n	a	n	N	a	a	Y	n	n	Y			46	35	9			
2 Fountain	y	Y	N	Y	n	N	n	N	n	y	Y	n	n	n			43	43	17			
3 Whitley	N	Y	a	n	n	y	n	N	n	y	Y	n	n	n			30	30	28			
4 Andrews	y	Y	N	n	n	N	n	N	a	y	Y	n	n	n			37	31	38			
5 Neal	N	Y	N	Y	A	N	Y	A	Y	y	Y	n	Y	Y			83	73	49	x		x
6 JOHNSTON	y	n	y	Y	Y	N	Y	y	n	y	a	Y	Y	n			45					
7 Rose	N	Y	a	n	a	N	n	N	a	N	Y	n	n	n			52	52	47			x
8 Hefner	N	Y	y	n	n	y	n	N	n	y	Y	n	n	n			29	39	31			
9 MARTIN	y	n	y	Y	Y	N	Y	y	n	y	n	a	a	a			33	48	17			
10 BROYHILL	y	n	a	Y	Y	N	n	y	n	y	n	Y	n	n			30	36	17			
11 HENDON	y	n	y	n	n	N	n	y	n	y	n	n	a	a			6					
<u>NORTH DAKOTA</u>																						
1 Dorgan	N	Y	N	n	n	y	Y	N	Y	y	Y	Y	Y	Y			71					x
<u>OHIO</u>																						
1 GRADISON	y	n	A	Y	Y	N	Y	y	Y	y	n	Y	Y	Y			62	52	59			
2 Luken	y	Y	y	n	Y	N	n	N	Y	N	Y	n	Y	n			57	48	42			
3 Hall	y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y			86	88	88			x
4 OXLEY	-	-	-	n	Y	N	Y	y	-	y	-	n	n	n			33					x
5 LATTA	y	n	a	a	Y	N	n	y	n	N	n	n	n	n			23	31	7			
6 MCEWEN	y	n	y	n	Y	N	n	y	Y	y	n	n	n	n			21					
7 BROWN	y	n	y	n	Y	N	n	y	n	a	n	n	a	a			15	12	19			
8 KINDNESS	y	n	y	n	Y	a	n	y	n	y	n	n	n	n			7	41	20			
9 WEBER	y	n	y	Y	Y	N	n	y	Y	N	n	Y	Y	Y			57					x
10 MILLER	y	n	y	n	Y	N	n	y	n	y	n	n	n	n			14	26	7			x
11 STANTON	y	n	N	Y	Y	N	n	y	n	y	Y	n	Y	n			43	27	38			
12 Shamansky	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	n	N	n	Y	Y	Y			86			x		x
13 Pease	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	n	N	Y	N	Y	n	Y	Y			86	88	85			x
14 Seiberling	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	n	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y			93	91	97	x		x
15 WYLIE	y	n	N	a	a	N	a	y	n	y	n	n	Y	n			24	22	24			
16 REGULA	y	n	y	n	n	y	n	N	n	y	n	n	n	n			7	26	34			
17 ASHBROOK	y	n	y	n	a	N	a	y	n	y	n	n	n	n			6	17	13			
18 Applegate	N	Y	y	Y	Y	N	n	y	Y	N	Y	n	Y	n			64	35	39			x
19 WILLIAMS	y	n	y	n	n	N	n	y	n	y	Y	n	Y	n			21	41	29			
20 Oakar	N	Y	N	n	n	N	n	N	Y	N	Y	n	Y	Y			71	65	78			x
21 Stokes	N	Y	N	n	n	y	n	N	Y	N	Y	Y	n	n			57	70	91	x		x
22 Eckart	N	Y	N	Y	n	N	Y	N	Y	y	Y	n	Y	Y			79			x		x
23 Mottl	y	n	a	Y	a	N	a	y	n	N	Y	n	a	a			39	60	59			x

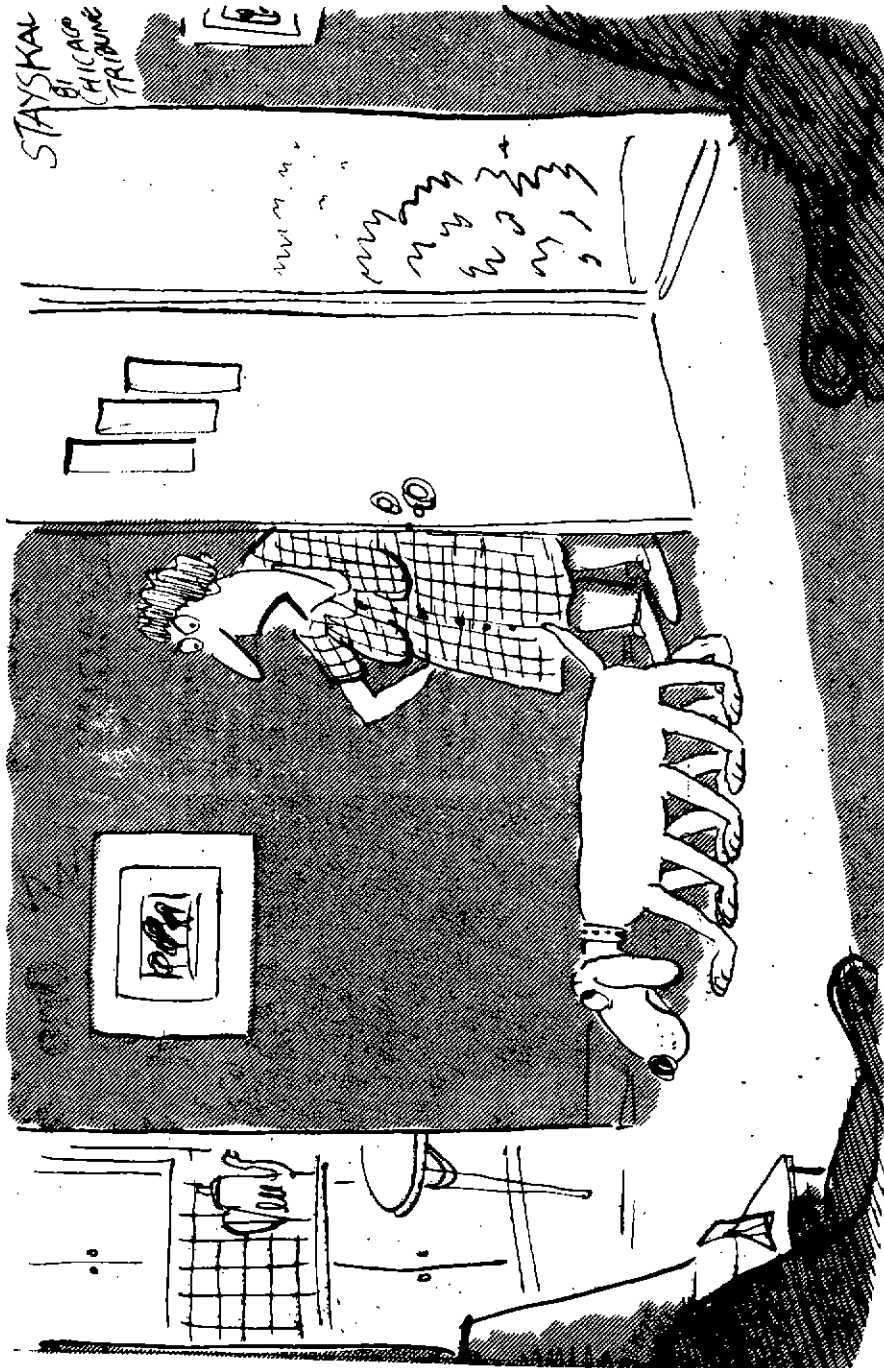
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Name	Environmental Budget Priorities		Clean Air Enforcement	Tenn-Tom Canal		Garrison Water Project	Stonewall Jackson Dam	Public Lands Funding		Public Lands—MX Missile	Mine Safety	Health-Infant Formula	Synthetic Fossil Fuels	Nuclear Breeder Reactor	Nuclear Power-Barnwell	LCV 81	SCORES			C A	E C
	1	2		3	4			5	6								7	8	9		
<u>OKLAHOMA</u>																					
1 Jones	N	Y	N	n	n	y	n	a	Y	y	Y	n	n	Y	45	26	24				
2 Synar	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	100	63	66			x	
3 Watkins	N	Y	y	n	n	N	n	N	n	y	Y	n	n	n	36	12	24			x	
4 McCurdy	N	Y	N	n	n	N	n	y	n	y	Y	n	Y	n	43					x	
5 EDWARDS	y	n	y	n	n	y	n	y	n	y	n	Y	Y	n	14	31	25				
6 English	y	Y	y	n	n	y	n	y	Y	y	Y	n	n	n	21	22	24			x	
<u>OREGON</u>																					
1 AuCoin	N	Y	N	n	Y	A	Y	N	Y	N	a	n	Y	Y	82	72	70	x		x	
2 SMITH	y	n	y	Y	Y	N	Y	a	n	y	n	Y	Y	n	45						
3 Wyden	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	100			x		x	
4 Weaver	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	100	93	94	x			
<u>PENNSYLVANIA</u>																					
1 Foglietta	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	y	Y	n	Y	Y	86			x		x	
2 Gray	N	Y	N	n	n	N	n	N	Y	N	Y	Y	a	a	73	81	88	x		x	
3 Smith *	-	-	-	-	-	N	-	N	-	N	-	-	-	-	*			x		x	
4 DOUGHERTY	y	n	y	Y	Y	N	a	y	n	N	Y	a	n	n	40	60	45			x	
5 SCHULZE	y	n	y	Y	n	N	n	y	n	y	n	n	n	n	14	17	13			x	
6 Yatron	y	Y	y	Y	Y	N	n	y	n	N	Y	n	Y	n	50	54	47			x	
7 Edgar	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	100	93	87	x		x	
8 COYNE, J.	y	n	y	Y	Y	N	Y	y	Y	y	Y	n	n	Y	50			x		x	
9 SHUSTER	y	n	y	n	n	N	n	y	n	y	n	n	n	n	7	17	12				
10 MCDADE	y	n	N	n	n	N	Y	N	a	N	Y	n	Y	Y	61	32	54				
11 NELLIGAN	y	n	y	Y	Y	N	n	N	n	y	Y	n	n	n	36					x	
12 Murtha	N	Y	y	n	n	y	n	N	n	N	Y	n	n	n	36	36	28				
13 COUGHLIN	y	n	y	Y	Y	N	n	y	n	y	n	n	Y	n	29	67	63				
14 Coyne, W.	N	Y	N	Y	n	N	n	N	Y	N	Y	n	n	n	64			x			
15 RITTER	y	n	y	a	Y	N	Y	y	Y	y	n	n	Y	n	37	46	24				
16 WALKER	y	n	y	Y	Y	N	Y	y	n	N	n	n	n	n	36	43	31				
17 Ertel	N	Y	y	n	n	y	n	N	Y	y	Y	n	Y	n	43	67	60			x	
18 Walgren	N	Y	y	Y	Y	N	n	N	Y	N	Y	n	Y	Y	79	78	89			x	
19 GOODLING	y	n	y	Y	Y	a	Y	y	Y	y	Y	n	Y	Y	53	45	42			x	
20 Gaydos	N	Y	y	a	a	N	a	N	Y	N	Y	a	a	a	82	26	45				
21 Bailey	N	Y	y	n	a	N	n	N	n	N	Y	n	n	n	45	48	48			x	
22 Murphy	N	Y	y	Y	Y	a	n	y	Y	N	Y	n	n	n	53	70	55			x	
23 CLINGER	y	n	y	Y	Y	N	n	y	Y	y	Y	n	Y	n	43	30	33			x	
24 MARKS	y	n	y	Y	Y	N	Y	y	Y	y	Y	n	n	n	43	65	51				
25 ATKINSON	y	n	y	Y	n	N	n	y	Y	N	Y	n	n	n	36	50	52			x	

* Not in office long enough for a fair and complete appraisal of his record.

																		HOUSE		PAGE 13															
																		Environmental Budget Priorities		Clean Air Enforcement	Tenn-Tom Canal	Garrison Water Project	Stonewall Jackson Dam	Public Lands Funding	Public Lands—MX Missile	Mine Safety	Health-Infant Formula	Synthetic Fossil Fuels	Nuclear Breeder Reactor	Nuclear Power-Barnwell					
																		1	1	1	1	1													
																		0	1	2	3	4													
																		LCV	SCORES																
																		81	80	79															
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Name	Environmental Budget Priorities		Clean Air Enforcement	Tenn-Tom Canal		Garrison Water Project	Stonewall Jackson Dam	Public Lands Funding	Public Lands—MX Missile	Mine Safety	Health-Infant Formula	Synthetic Fossil Fuels	Nuclear Breeder Reactor	Nuclear Power-Barnwell	LCV 81	SCORES			C A	E C
	1	2		3	4											5	6	7		
<u>TEXAS (cont.)</u>																				
11 Leath	y	n	y	n	n	N	n	y	n	y	Y	n	n	a	14	1	7			
12 Wright	N	Y	y	n	n	y	n	N	a	y	Y	n	n	n	30	31	24			x
13 Hightower	y	n	y	n	n	N	n	N	n	y	Y	n	n	n	21	15	17			x
14 Patman	N	Y	y	n	n	N	n	y	n	y	Y	n	n	n	29					
15 de la Garza	N	Y	y	n	n	y	n	y	Y	y	Y	n	n	Y	36	8	29			
16 White	y	n	y	n	n	N	n	a	n	y	Y	n	n	n	14	22	21			
17 Stenholm	y	n	a	n	n	y	n	y	n	y	Y	n	n	n	7	4	10			x
18 Leland	N	Y	N	Y	n	N	Y	N	Y	N	a	n	Y	Y	84	81	79			x
19 Hance	y	n	N	n	n	N	n	a	n	y	Y	n	n	n	22	12	6			
20 Gonzalez	N	Y	N	n	n	N	n	N	n	N	Y	n	a	a	56	35	70			x
21 LOEFFLER	y	n	y	n	n	N	n	y	n	y	n	n	n	n	7	26	10			x
22 PAUL	y	n	y	Y	Y	a	Y	a	Y	y	n	Y	Y	n	48	47	31			
23 Kazen	N	Y	y	n	n	N	n	N	n	y	Y	n	n	n	36	31	24			
24 Frost	N	Y	N	a	a	N	a	N	n	N	Y	n	a	a	73	17	49			x
<u>UTAH</u>																				
1 HANSEN	y	n	y	a	a	N	a	y	n	y	n	a	a	a	7					
2 MARRIOTT	y	n	y	n	n	N	n	y	n	a	n	n	n	n	7	40	12			
<u>VERMONT</u>																				
1 JEFFORDS	y	n	N	Y	a	N	Y	y	Y	y	Y	Y	Y	Y	68	91	89	x		x
<u>VIRGINIA</u>																				
1 TRIBLE	y	n	y	n	Y	N	n	y	n	y	n	n	Y	n	21	13	13			
2 WHITEHURST	y	n	y	Y	Y	N	n	y	n	y	Y	Y	n	n	36	13	21			x
3 BLILEY	y	n	y	n	Y	N	n	y	n	y	Y	n	n	n	21					
4 DANIEL, R.W.	y	n	y	Y	Y	N	n	y	n	y	n	Y	Y	n	36	22	3			
5 Daniel, Dan	y	n	y	n	Y	N	n	y	n	y	n	n	n	n	14	17	3			
6 BUTLER	y	n	y	Y	Y	N	n	y	n	y	n	n	n	n	21	17	14			
7 ROBINSON	y	n	a	n	n	N	n	y	n	y	n	n	n	n	7	13	7			
8 PARRIS	y	n	y	n	Y	N	n	y	n	N	a	Y	n	n	30					
9 WAMPLER	y	n	y	n	a	y	n	y	n	N	Y	n	n	n	14	17	13			
10 WOLF	y	n	y	Y	n	N	n	y	n	y	Y	Y	n	n	29					x

Name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	LCV 81	SCORES 80	79	C A	E C
<u>WASHINGTON</u>																			
1 PRITCHARD	y	n	N	Y	a	A	a	A	Y	y	Y	Y	a	a	59	62	44	x	x
2 Swift	N	Y	N	Y	n	N	n	N	Y	y	Y	n	Y	Y	71	70	67		x
3 Bonker	N	Y	N	A	A	N	A	a	Y	N	Y	A	Y	Y	99	77	78		x
4 MORRISON	y	n	y	n	n	y	n	y	n	y	Y	Y	n	n	14				x
5 Foley	N	Y	a	n	n	a	n	N	Y	y	Y	n	n	Y	48	49	43		x
6 Dicks	N	Y	N	n	n	a	n	N	n	N	Y	n	n	Y	53	44	42	x	x
7 Lowry	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	100	87	79	x	x
<u>WEST VIRGINIA</u>																			
1 Mollohan	N	Y	a	n	n	y	n	N	n	N	Y	n	n	n	37	17	42		x
2 BENEDICT	y	n	a	n	n	y	n	y	Y	y	n	n	Y	a	15				
3 STATON	y	n	y	n	Y	N	Y	y	n	N	n	n	Y	n	36				
4 Rahall	N	Y	a	n	n	y	n	N	Y	N	Y	n	Y	n	53	41	48		
<u>WISCONSIN</u>																			
1 Aspin	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	n	Y	Y	93	85	80		x
2 Kastenmeier	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	100	91	97	x	x
3 GUNDERSON	y	n	N	Y	n	N	n	y	n	y	Y	Y	Y	n	43			x	
4 Zablocki	N	Y	N	n	n	N	n	a	n	y	Y	n	n	n	37	43	40		x
5 Reuss	N	Y	N	Y	Y	a	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	a	a	97	82	83	x	x
6 PETRI	y	n	y	Y	Y	N	Y	y	Y	y	Y	Y	Y	Y	64	44	77		
7 Obey	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	100	78	79		x
8 ROTH	y	n	a	Y	Y	A	Y	y	n	y	Y	Y	n	n	41	48	28		x
9 SENSENBRENNER	y	n	y	Y	Y	N	Y	y	Y	y	Y	Y	Y	n	57	48	54		
<u>WYOMING</u>																			
1 CHENEY	y	n	y	n	n	a	n	y	n	y	n	Y	a	a	6	12	28		



"Naughty, naughty dog . . . you've been playing in the chemical waste dump again!"

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SUMMARY ANALYSIS

National Averages:

House of Representatives: 49%
House Democrats: 63%
House Republicans: 32%
Black Caucus: 81%
Congresswoman's Caucus: 56%

Senate: 43%
Senate Democrats: 59%
Senate Republicans: 28%

State Averages for the House of Representatives:

Of the state delegations listed below, Massachusetts (85) and Connecticut (85) scored highest, and Utah (7) and Idaho (11) scored lowest. Bear in mind that the larger the state delegation, the more meaningful the average score. Of all the states, 24 scored below 50%.

Alabama	12	Louisiana	37	Ohio	46
Alaska	23	Maine	44	Oklahoma	43
Arizona	21	Maryland	60	Oregon	82
Arkansas	23	Massachusetts	85	Pennsylvania	50
California	51	Michigan	69	Rhode Island	84
Colorado	57	Minnesota	58	South Carolina	33
Connecticut	85	Mississippi	16	South Dakota	50
Delaware	53	Missouri	43	Tennessee	29
Florida	36	Montana	50	Texas	33
Georgia	37	Nebraska	26	Utah	7
Hawaii	61	Nevada	50	Vermont	68
Idaho	11	New Hampshire	70	Virginia	23
Illinois	52	New Jersey	69	Washington	63
Indiana	55	New Mexico	11	West Virginia	35
Iowa	61	New York	62	Wisconsin	70
Kansas	34	North Carolina	40	Wyoming	49
Kentucky	36	North Dakota	71		

High and Low Scores in the House:

These representatives scored 100%: Miller (D-CA), Dellums (D-CA), Moffett (D-CT), Yates (D-IL), Mikulski (D-MD), Barnes (D-MD), Shannon (D-MA), Markey (D-MA), Studds (D-MA), Wolpe (D-MI), Brodhead (D-MI), Rodino (D-NJ), Minish (D-NJ), Bingham (D-NY), Ottinger (D-NY), Synar (D-OK), Wyden (D-OR), Weaver (D-OR), Edgar (D-PA), Lowry (D-WA), Kastenmeier (D-WI), and Obey (D-WI).

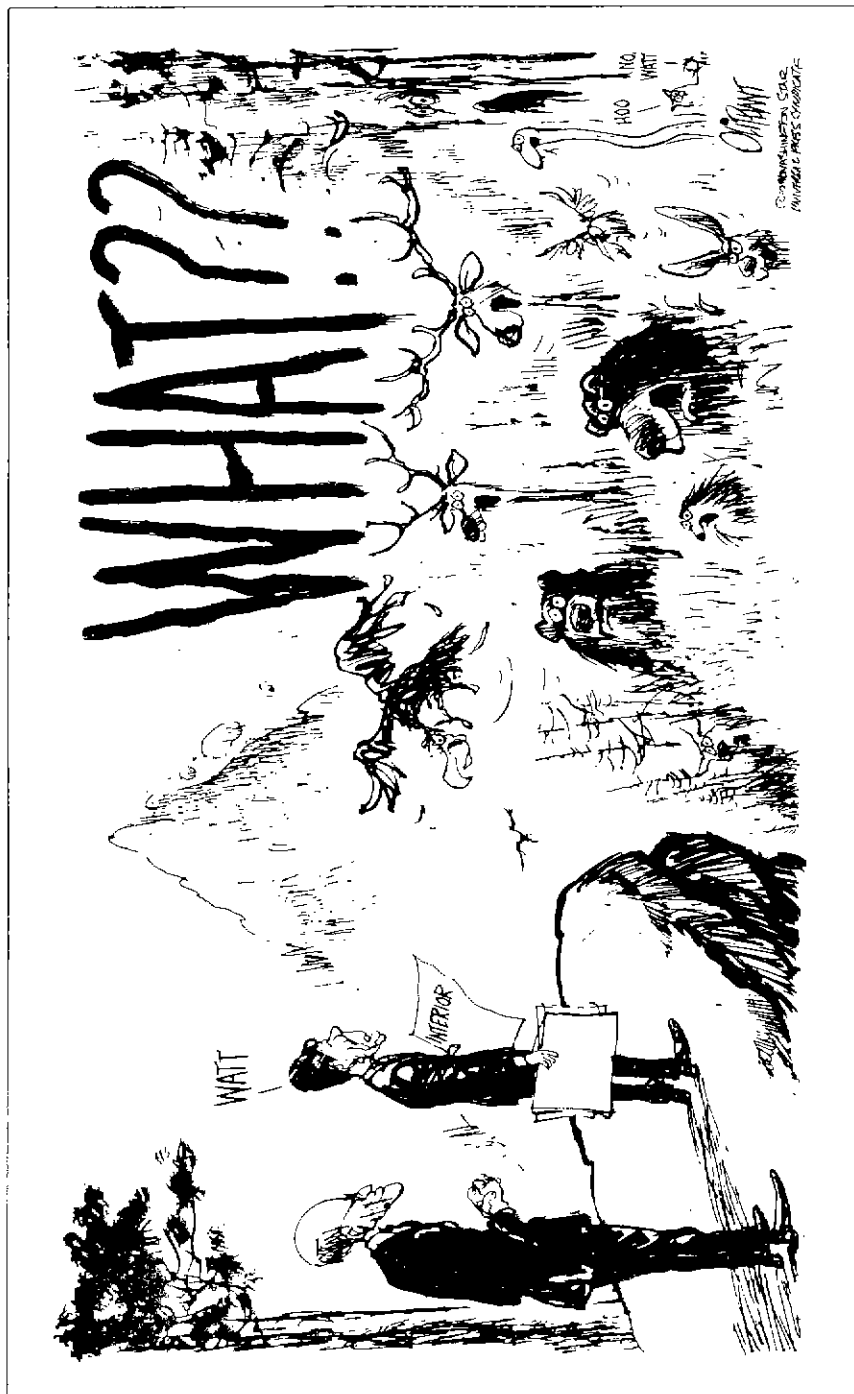
These representatives scored 0%: Stump (D-AZ), Hall (D-TX), Dickinson (R-AL), Rudd (R-AZ), Hammerschmidt (R-AR), Myers (R-IN), Quillen (R-TN), Duncan (R-TN), and Beard (R-TN).

High and Low Scores in the Senate:

Leahy (D-VT) 99%, Biden (D-DE) 99%, Schmitt (R-NM) 5%.

House Regional Scores: New England 79%, Mid Atlantic 58%, Mid West 56%, Far West 54%, Great Plains 48%, Mountain States 37%, South West 32%, South East 30%.

Senate Regional Scores: New England 69%, Mid Atlantic 67%, Mid West 56%, Far West 43%, Great Plains 36%, Mountain States 37%, South West 19%, South East 26%.



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