

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

U.S. Senate - For [unclear]

1971-72 Senate

1971-1972 ENVIRONMENTAL VOTES

COMPILED BY THE LEAGUE OF CONSERVATION VOTERS

IN COOPERATION WITH THE ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY CENTER

THE LEAGUE OF CONSERVATION VOTERS

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



Marion Edey
Chairman

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EXPLANATION OF SCORES

Listed below are some of the more revealing roll call votes during 1971-1972, covering a wide range of environmental issues. Votes we consider correct are in capitals; votes we consider wrong are in small letters. Each Senator is given a score based on the votes shown. To compute the score, calculate the percentage of correct votes among those the Senator actually cast (ignoring absences). Then, subtract 2 points as a penalty for every absence. Many conservation votes have been lost because those on our side did not bother to show up for the vote. Unavoidable absences caused by illness appear in capital letters and are not penalized.

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

DESCRIPTION OF VOTES

1 ✓ Department of Transportation Appropriations for fiscal 1971 (H J Res 468). The vote is on the Senate Appropriations Committee amendment to restore \$134 million for continued financing of two prototype supersonic transport planes (The SST). The Nixon Administration supported the amendment. (Rejected 46-51. March 24, 1971. "NO" is the correct vote.)

2 ✓ Agriculture, Consumer, and Environmental Appropriations bill for fiscal 1972 (HR 9270). The vote is on the Nelson amendment to remove \$7.8 million for the Department of Agriculture's massive fire ant control program, which included widespread aerial spraying of the pesticide mirex over 120 million acres in the southeastern U.S. Before this vote occurred, the Environmental Protection Agency had already cancelled the registration of mirex because it was extremely toxic, and more persistent in human tissue than DDT. (Rejected 28-53. July 15, 1971. "YES" is the correct vote.)

3 ✓ Atomic Energy Commission Authorizations (HR 9388). The vote is on the Gravel amendment to delay the Project Cannikan Nuclear blast on Amchitka Island, Alaska, until May 31, 1972. Conservationists opposed the blast because of the risks of earthquakes, radioactive leakage into the ocean, and damage to endangered wildlife. The Nixon Administration opposed the Gravel amendment. (Rejected 37-57. July 20, 1971. "YES" is the correct vote.)

4 ✓ Public Works and Atomic Energy Appropriations for fiscal 1971 (HR 10090). The vote is on the Nelson amendment to withhold funds for construction of four watershed projects until February 1, 1972, because the agencies involved failed to file adequate environmental impact statements. The amendment defended the integrity of the National Environmental Policy Act, which requires that comprehensive environmental impact statements be completed before such projects are begun. These four projects would dam and channelize very beautiful freeflowing eastern rivers. They are: The Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway in Alabama and Mississippi, the Tellico Dam on the Little Tennessee River, the Duck River dams in Tennessee, and the La Farge Dam on the Kickapoo River in Wisconsin. (Amendment rejected 17-56. July 31, 1971. "YES" is the correct vote.)

5 ✓ Defense Procurement Authorization bill (HR 8687). The vote is on the Nelson amendment to withhold nearly all the funding for Project Sanguine, pending a full review of its feasibility and its environmental impact. This is a Navy proposal for an underground electrical grid covering vast areas of northern Wisconsin to be used for submarine communications. Nobody knows what the continuous low-frequency current would do to the nervous systems of living organisms above and below the ground. (Rejected 35-45. September 22, 1971. "YES" is the correct vote.)

6 ✓ Water Pollution Control bill (S 2770). The bill gives the Environmental Protection Agency contract authority to guarantee federal payment of 60-75% of the costs of waste treatment plants. The vote is on the Boggs amendment to require annual Congressional appropriations for waste water treatment, instead of using contract authority. This makes EPA's future funding uncertain, and discourages long range efforts by cities and states who depend on the federal government to pay its share. (Rejected 34-58. November 2, 1971. "NO" is the correct vote.)

7 ✓ Revenue Act of 1971 (HR 10947). The vote is on the Percy amendment to delete a provision earmarking 7% of the federal alcohol tax revenues for the Highway Trust Fund. This would add another \$350 million a year to the Trust Fund, which already spends about \$5 billion a year exclusively on highway construction at the expense of other forms of transportation. The Nixon Administration supported the amendment. (Rejected 43-46. November 16, 1971. "YES" is the correct vote.)

Vote on the confirmation of Dr. Earl L. Butz as Secretary of Agriculture. (Executive Report 92-13). This is a key environmental position, since the Agriculture Department controls federal policies on forestry, stream channelization, and farming practices, and has partial jurisdiction over pesticides. Dr. Butz is a friend of the big agribusiness corporations that are driving the small farmer off the land and promoting farming methods that increase our dependency on pesticides. His nomination was opposed not only by environmental groups, but also by farm and consumer organizations. Butz is openly antagonistic to the environmental movement, calling it "the real

8 ✓

Housing and Urban Development Act of 1972 (S 3248). The vote is on the Allott amendment to delete \$800 million in contract obligation authority to pay for urban mass transit operating expenses. Without federal aid to help pay operating expenses, subway and bus systems in many cities would be forced to shut down. The Nixon Administration supported the amendment. (Rejected 26-53. March 2, 1972. "NO" is the correct vote.)

9 ✓

Nuclear Reactor Temporary Operating License Act (HR 14655). The vote is on the Schweiker amendment to allow the states to set stricter radiation standards for nuclear power plants than those set by the Atomic Energy Commission. (The states could not allow anything weaker than the federal standards.) The White House took no position on this amendment. (Rejected 36-41. May 17, 1972. "YES" is the correct vote.)

10 ✓

Toxic Substances Control Act of 1972 (S 1478). This bill requires pre-market testing of potentially dangerous chemicals and gives the Environmental Protection Agency the authority to restrict or ban their commercial use. The vote is on the Baker amendment to limit pre-market testing and restrictions to only those chemicals which EPA "has reason to believe may pose an unreasonable threat ... under intended and normal circumstances of use.." Under this amendment, a chemical could be marketed without testing, simply because its hazards were not yet known. The Nixon Administration took no position. (Rejected 29-43. May 30, 1972. "NO" is the correct vote.)

11 ✓

Labor and HEW Appropriations for fiscal 1973 (HR 15417). The vote is on the Curtis amendment to prohibit the use of funds in the bill for inspection of firms employing 25 or fewer persons for compliance with the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. The Nixon Administration was opposed to the amendment. (Rejected 41-44. June 27, 1972. "NO" is the correct vote.)

12 ✓

Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (S 2871). Under the bill no person may kill any marine mammals, nor import their products, unless he has a permit issued according to specified regulations. The bill establishes a moratorium on the granting of permits and the killing of most marine mammals, but it gives the federal agencies complete discretion to disregard the moratorium. This could result in widespread commercial killing. The vote is on the Williams amendment to forbid the federal administrators from issuing any permits except for scientific and educational purposes. (Rejected 36-52. July 25, 1972. "YES" is the correct vote.)

13 ✓

Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (S 2871). The vote is on the Hart amendment to give the Secretary of Interior jurisdiction over all species of marine mammals, rather than dividing the jurisdiction between the Departments of Interior and Commerce. Conservationists believe that the Interior Department would be more sympathetic to the plight of marine mammals than the Commerce Department. The Administration opposed the Hart amendment. (Rejected 38-48. July 25, 1972. "YES" is the correct vote.)

14 ✓

15 Federal Aid Highway Act of 1972 (S 3939). The vote is on the Buckley amendment to remove a section of the bill that would overturn a federal court decision and allow construction of a freeway through the Brackenridge-Olmas Basin Parklands in San Antonio, Texas. The U.S. Court of Appeals had prohibited construction on the grounds that federal and state agencies failed to investigate alternatives and violated the National Environmental Policy Act and the parklands protection provisions of the Department of Transportation Act. The bill set a dangerous precedent for exempting local projects from federal environmental laws. The Nixon Administration took no position. (Rejected 24-49. September 13, 1972. "YES" is the correct vote.)

16 Federal Aid Highway Act of 1972 (S 3939). The bill authorized over \$6 billion from the Highway Trust Fund for road construction. Of this amount, \$2 billion could be used on a local option basis for bus transportation. The vote is on the Cooper-Muskie amendment to allow \$800 million in the Urban Systems Fund to be used for rail transit as well as buses and highways. The Nixon Administration supported the amendment. (Adopted 48-26. September 19, 1972. "YES" is the correct vote.)

17 Land Use Planning and Local Assistance Act (S 632). The bill set up a system of federal grants to states to support land use planning programs. The vote is on the Muskie amendment to add specific land use policy criteria to restrict development on wetlands, flood plains, and rich agricultural lands, and to forbid developments that overtax existing sewer, power, or transportation systems. The Nixon Administration took no position. (Rejected 14-61. September 19, 1972. "YES" is the correct vote.)

18 Land Use Planning and Local Assistance Act (S 632). The vote is on the Miller amendment to strike out provisions requiring the states to include public participation at all stages of the land use planning process. The Nixon Administration took no position. (Rejected 35-41. September 19, 1972. "NO" is the correct vote.)

19 Land Use Planning and Local Assistance Act (S 632). The vote is on the Jordan amendment to slash the funding for the bill from \$100 million annually for eight years to \$40 million annually for the first two years and \$30 million annually for the next five years. Most of the money in the bill would be given to the states; however the bill lacked federal guidelines or sanctions strong enough to insure good state programs. The Nixon Administration supported the amendment. (Adopted 44-35. September 19, 1972. "NO" is the correct vote.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	CURRENT SCORE	PREVIOUS SCORE
AIKEN (VT)	N	n	n	n	n	N	n	y	N	a	y	N	n	n	n	Y	n	N	y	31	41
ALLEN (AL)	N	n	Y	n	n	y	n	y	N	n	y	N	Y	Y	n	n	n	y	y	32	40
ALLOTT (CO)	y	n	n	a	n	y	a	y	y	n	y	y	Y	Y	a	a	a	a	a	3	11
ANDERSON (NM)	N	n	n	n	a	N	n	y	y	n	a	N	n	n	a	n	n	y	y	13	35
BAKER (TN)	y	n	n	a	a	y	a	y	a	n	y	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	0	54
BAYH (IN)	a	a	a	a	a	N	a	y	N	a	a	a	Y	Y	Y	n	n	N	N	52	58
BEALL (MD)	y	n	n	n	n	N	n	y	N	n	y	N	n	n	a	Y	a	y	y	20	--
BELLMON (OK)	y	n	n	n	n	y	Y	y	y	Y	a	y	n	Y	Y	a	a	a	a	19	0
BENNETT (UT)	y	n	n	n	n	y	n	A	N	a	y	a	n	n	a	Y	n	y	y	7	11
BENTSEN (TX)	N	n	n	a	n	N	n	y	N	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	N	N	26	--
BIBLE (NV)	y	n	n	n	n	y	n	N	y	n	N	N	n	n	n	n	n	y	y	16	41
BOGGS (DE)	y	n	n	n	n	y	Y	y	N	Y	a	N	Y	n	a	Y	a	a	a	33	51
BROCK (TN)	y	n	n	n	Y	y	Y	y	y	n	y	y	n	a	Y	a	a	a	a	11	--
BROOKE (MA)	N	A	Y	a	Y	N	Y	y	N	Y	N	N	Y	n	Y	Y	n	a	N	77	83
BUCKLEY (NY)	y	a	n	Y	n	y	Y	y	y	Y	N	y	n	Y	Y	Y	a	a	a	39	--
BURDICK (ND)	N	n	Y	n	Y	N	n	N	N	n	N	N	n	Y	n	n	n	N	N	58	78
BYRD (VA)	N	n	n	n	n	y	n	y	y	Y	N	y	n	Y	n	Y	n	y	y	26	47
BYRD (WV)	y	n	n	n	n	N	n	y	N	n	a	N	n	n	n	n	n	y	N	20	30
CANNON (NV)	y	n	n	n	n	N	n	N	y	a	N	y	n	n	n	a	a	a	a	11	21
CASE (NJ)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	95	81
CHILES (FL)	N	n	Y	Y	n	N	n	y	N	a	a	y	Y	Y	a	Y	n	N	y	50	--
CHURCH (ID)	N	a	Y	n	Y	N	Y	N	a	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	n	y	N	78	73
COOK (KY)	y	n	Y	Y	n	N	Y	N	a	a	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	N	y	31	47
COOPER (KY)	N	n	n	n	n	y	Y	N	N	Y	y	N	Y	n	n	Y	Y	N	y	53	38
COTTON (NH)	y	n	a	a	n	y	n	y	y	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	y	y	0	34
CRANSTON (CA)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	a	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	n	N	N	92	97
CURTIS (NE)	y	n	n	n	n	y	n	y	y	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	y	y	0	3
DOLE (KS)	y	n	n	n	n	y	Y	y	y	n	y	y	n	Y	n	n	n	y	y	11	20
DOMINICK (CO)	y	Y	n	n	a	y	Y	a	y	n	a	y	n	Y	n	a	a	a	a	11	6
EAGLETON (MO)	N	Y	Y	n	Y	N	Y	N	N	n	N	N	a	a	Y	Y	Y	a	y	75	80
EASTLAND (MS)	y	n	n	n	n	y	n	y	y	a	a	y	n	n	n	n	n	y	N	2	3
EDWARDS (MS)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	n	n	y	N	23	--
ERVIN (NC)	N	n	n	n	a	y	n	N	y	a	a	y	n	Y	n	n	n	y	y	13	34
FANNIN (AZ)	y	n	n	n	n	y	n	y	y	n	y	y	n	Y	n	a	n	y	y	4	0
FONG (HI)	y	n	Y	n	n	y	Y	y	N	n	a	y	n	n	n	Y	n	y	y	20	18
FULBRIGHT (AR)	N	Y	Y	n	Y	N	Y	N	A	n	N	y	n	a	a	n	a	N	N	61	47
GAMBRELL (GA)	N	n	n	n	n	y	n	N	N	a	N	a	a	a	n	Y	n	y	y	25	--
GOLDWATER (AZ)	y	n	n	a	a	a	Y	y	a	n	A	A	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	0	1
GRAVEL (AK)	y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	n	N	N	a	a	N	n	n	a	a	a	a	a	53	27
GRIFFIN (MI)	N	A	n	a	Y	N	n	y	N	Y	N	y	Y	Y	a	Y	n	N	y	59	24

GURNEY (FL)	y	n	n	n	n	a	Y	y	y	n	y	y	n	n	n	Y	n	N	y	15	0	
HANSEN (WY)	N	n	n	n	n	y	n	y	a	n	a	y	n	Y	n	n	n	n	y	y	8	26
HARRIS (OK)	N	a	a	Y	a	N	Y	N	a	a	a	a	Y	Y	a	Y	Y	N	y	75	64	
HART (MI)	N	Y	Y	a	Y	N	Y	y	a	Y	N	N	n	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	84	60	
HARTKE (IN)	N	Y	Y	Y	a	N	Y	N	a	Y	N	N	n	n	n	a	a	N	N	72	50	
HATFIELD (OR)	N	a	Y	a	Y	N	Y	y	a	Y	a	y	Y	n	a	Y	n	y	y	47	44	
HOLLINGS (SC)	y	n	n	Y	n	N	n	N	N	Y	y	N	n	n	n	n	n	N	N	42	51	
HRUSKA (NE)	y	n	n	a	n	y	n	y	y	n	y	y	n	n	n	Y	n	y	y	4	0	
HUGHES (IA)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	n	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	a	a	a	a	85	100	
HUMPHREY (MN)	N	Y	Y	a	Y	N	Y	N	a	a	a	a	Y	Y	n	Y	n	a	N	73	--	
INOUE (HI)	y	n	Y	n	Y	a	n	a	a	a	N	N	n	n	n	a	n	N	N	33	76	
JACKSON (WA)	y	a	a	a	Y	N	a	N	a	n	N	N	n	n	n	Y	n	y	N	40	53	
JAVITS (NY)	N	Y	n	Y	Y	N	Y	y	N	n	N	N	a	Y	Y	Y	a	a	a	72	48	
JORDAN (NC)	A	a	n	n	n	y	n	N	N	a	a	y	a	a	n	a	n	y	y	5	23	
JORDAN (ID)	N	a	n	n	Y	y	a	y	y	Y	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	y	y	14	6	
KENNEDY (MA)	N	a	Y	a	Y	N	Y	N	a	Y	N	N	Y	Y	a	Y	Y	N	N	92	71	
LONG (LA)	y	a	n	a	n	y	n	y	N	n	a	a	n	n	n	n	n	y	N	5	27	
MCCLELLAN (AR)	y	n	n	n	n	y	n	N	a	a	a	y	n	n	n	n	n	y	y	0	27	
MCGEE (WY)	y	n	n	n	Y	N	n	N	a	a	N	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	24	60	
MCGOVERN (SD)	N	a	Y	a	Y	N	a	N	a	Y	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	74	79	
MCINTYRE (NH)	N	Y	Y	n	n	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	a	Y	n	N	y	76	54	
MAGNUSON (WA)	y	n	Y	n	a	N	n	N	N	n	N	N	n	n	n	Y	n	y	N	42	35	
MANSFIELD (MT)	N	n	Y	n	Y	N	n	N	N	a	N	a	Y	Y	a	n	n	N	N	63	27	
MATHIAS (MD)	y	Y	n	Y	Y	N	a	y	N	n	a	N	Y	n	a	Y	n	N	N	57	0	
METCALF (MT)	N	Y	a	n	n	a	n	N	N	Y	N	N	n	Y	Y	a	a	a	a	57	63	
MILLER (IA)	N	Y	n	a	n	N	Y	N	y	n	y	y	n	Y	n	Y	n	y	y	37	35	
MONDALE (MN)	N	Y	Y	a	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	n	N	N	92	80	
MONTOYA (NM)	N	n	n	n	n	N	n	N	y	a	N	N	Y	n	n	n	n	N	N	42	62	
MOSS (UT)	y	Y	Y	n	a	N	n	N	N	n	a	N	n	Y	n	a	a	a	a	42	29	
MUNDT (SD)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	0	0	
MUSKIE (ME)	N	Y	Y	a	a	N	Y	N	a	Y	a	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	y	85	73	
NELSON (WI)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	100	83	
PACKWOOD (OR)	N	n	n	n	y	N	Y	y	N	Y	N	y	Y	n	Y	Y	n	N	N	58	47	
PASTORE (RI)	N	n	n	n	a	N	Y	N	N	n	N	N	n	n	a	Y	n	y	N	49	66	
PEARSON (KS)	y	n	n	n	n	N	Y	y	N	a	N	y	n	n	n	Y	n	y	y	26	14	
PELL (RI)	N	Y	Y	a	Y	N	Y	N	N	n	a	a	a	a	Y	a	a	a	a	72	55	
PERCY (IL)	N	Y	n	a	Y	N	Y	y	N	Y	N	N	a	a	n	Y	n	y	y	57	61	
PROXMIRE (WI)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	y	90	94	
RANDOLPH (WV)	y	n	n	n	a	N	a	y	N	y	a	n	n	n	n	n	n	N	N	20	21	
RIBICOFF (CT)	N	Y	Y	n	a	N	Y	N	A	a	N	a	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	87	82	

ROTH (DE)	N	Y	n	Y	n	y	Y	y	N	Y	y	y	Y	n	a	Y	Y	N	y	54	--
SAXBE (OH)	y	a	n	a	a	y	a	a	N	a	N	y	n	n	n	a	n	y	y	3	47
SCHWEIKER (PA)	N	Y	Y	n	Y	N	n	y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	n	N	N	79	60
SCOTT (PA)	y	n	n	n	n	a	Y	y	N	Y	y	N	n	n	n	Y	n	y	y	26	56
SMITH (ME)	N	n	n	n	n	N	n	y	N	n	N	y	Y	n	n	Y	n	y	y	32	47
SPARKMAN (AL)	y	a	n	n	n	N	n	N	N	n	a	y	Y	n	a	a	a	a	a	19	10
SPONG (VA)	N	n	n	Y	Y	N	n	y	N	Y	N	y	Y	Y	Y	Y	n	N	y	63	27
STAFFORD (VT)	A	A	A	A	n	N	Y	y	a	Y	N	N	Y	n	n	a	n	N	y	50	--
STENNIS (MS)	y	n	n	n	n	y	n	y	y	n	N	y	n	n	n	a	a	a	a	0	22
STEVENS (AK)	y	n	Y	a	Y	y	a	y	N	a	y	N	n	n	n	n	n	N	N	32	0
STEVENSON (IL)	N	a	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	a	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	96	--
SYMINGTON (MO)	y	n	Y	n	Y	N	n	N	N	n	N	N	Y	n	n	Y	n	N	N	58	34
TAPT (OH)	y	Y	n	a	a	a	Y	y	N	n	a	y	Y	n	n	a	n	N	y	26	--
TALMADGE (GA)	y	n	n	n	n	y	n	N	N	n	y	y	n	n	n	n	n	y	y	10	24
THURMOND (SC)	y	n	n	n	n	a	n	y	y	Y	y	y	n	n	a	n	a	N	y	7	27
TOWER (TX)	y	n	n	n	n	y	n	y	y	Y	y	y	n	n	n	a	a	a	a	0	8
TUNNEY (CA)	N	Y	Y	a	Y	N	a	N	N	Y	N	N	n	Y	A	Y	Y	N	N	90	--
WEICKER (CT)	N	a	Y	n	a	N	Y	y	N	n	y	N	n	n	n	Y	n	N	y	43	--
WILLIAMS (NJ)	N	Y	Y	n	a	N	n	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	87	68
YOUNG (ND)	y	n	n	n	n	y	Y	N	y	n	y	y	n	a	a	a	n	y	y	7	14