

HOW CONGRESS VOTED ON ENERGY and the ENVIRONMENT

1983-1984 SENATE VOTING CHART
1984 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES VOTING CHART



**LEAGUE OF
CONSERVATION VOTERS**

League of Conservation Voters

320 4th Street, NE Washington, DC 20003 (202) 547-7200
1324 Locust Street, Suite 211 Philadelphia, PA 19107 (215) 737-0750
46 Bayard Street New Brunswick, NJ 08901 (201) 246-7034
408 SW 2nd Avenue, Suite 530 Portland, OR 97204 (503) 224-4011
5504 University Way, NE Seattle, WA 98105 (206) 524-6554
795 Elm Street, Suite 400 Manchester, NH 03101 (603) 627-8935
48 Congress Street, #2 Portsmouth, NH 03801 (603) 430-8312

THE LEAGUE OF CONSERVATION VOTERS

The League is a national, non-partisan political committee formed in 1970 to help 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 key races.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board consists of leaders from major national and state environmental organizations. They decide which votes to use on the League's charts, and which candidates to support in elections. These people serve as individuals and do not officially represent their organizations.

Brent Blackwelder (President LCV) - Environmental Policy Institute*
John Adams - Natural Resources Defense Council*
Richard Ayres - Natural Resources Defense Council*
David Brower - Friends of the Earth*
William Butler - National Audubon Society*
Charles Clusen - Wilderness Society*
Louise Dunlap - Environmental Policy Institute*
Thomas Dustin - Izaak Walton League*
Marion Edey - League of Conservation Voters
Sharon Francis - New Hampshire Natural Resources Forum*
Fred Krupp - Environmental Defense Fund*
Michael McCloskey - Sierra Club*
Alden Meyer - Environmental Action*
Richard Pollock - Pollock and Associates*
Rafe Pomerance - American Rivers Conservation Council*
Paul Pritchard - National Parks and Conservation Association*
Douglas Scott - Sierra Club*
Scott Sklar - Solar Energy Industries Association*
Allen E. Smith - Defenders of Wildlife*
Vim Crane Wright - Institute for Environmental Studies*
David Zwick - Clean Water Action Project*

Special thanks to John McComb, Cynthia Shogan and the Sierra Club for their generous help with computer services.

* Organizational affiliation is for identification purposes only.

Copyright 1985, League of Conservation Voters.

Summary Analysis

NATIONAL AVERAGES:

Senate	52%
Senate Republicans	36%
Senate Democrats	71%
House of Representatives	56%
House Republicans	36%
House Democrats	68%
Women in House of Rep's	62%
Congressional Black Caucus	81%

STATE AVERAGES: Sen./House

Alabama	19%	33%
Alaska	14%	17%
Arizona	26%	35%
Arkansas	82%	36%
California	59%	59%
Colorado	49%	47%
Connecticut	67%	79%
Delaware	83%	69%
Florida	66%	51%
Georgia	62%	49%
Hawaii	60%	64%
Idaho	0%	12%
Illinois	74%	56%
Indiana	53%	54%
Iowa	64%	74%
Kansas	31%	39%
Kentucky	53%	41%

Sen./House

Louisiana	32%	40%
Maine	83%	79%
Maryland	70%	62%
Massachusetts	94%	82%
Michigan	88%	69%
Minnesota	76%	70%
Mississippi	28%	33%
Missouri	69%	56%
Montana	72%	56%
Nebraska	44%	34%
Nevada	5%	47%
New Hampshire	74%	72%
New Jersey	97%	72%
New Mexico	45%	47%
New York	72%	72%
North Carolina	19%	44%
North Dakota	39%	59%

Sen./House

Ohio	83%	57%
Oklahoma	36%	52%
Oregon	47%	53%
Pennsylvania	44%	62%
Rhode Island	82%	86%
South Carolina	40%	47%
South Dakota	30%	55%
Tennessee	27%	45%
Texas	32%	39%
Utah	8%	16%
Vermont	85%	57%
Virginia	47%	33%
Washington	35%	57%
West Virginia	52%	69%
Wisconsin	73%	72%
Wyoming	11%	26%

HIGH AND LOW SCORES:

Senators scoring 100%: Lautenberg (NJ) and Leahy (VT).
Representatives scoring 100%: Weiss (NY) and Wolpe (MI).

Senators scoring 0%: McClure (ID), Symms (ID) and Wallop (WY).
Representatives scoring 0%: Hansen (ID) and Rudd (AZ).

Highest state delegations: VT Congressional 89%, NJ Senate 97%, RI House 86%.
Lowest state delegations: ID Congressional 6%, ID Senate 0% and ID House 12%.

REGIONAL AVERAGES:

Senate: New England 80%, Midwest 72%, Mid-Atlantic 69%, Far West 43%, Southeast 43%,
Great Plains 36%, Southwest 34% and Mountain States 24%.

House of Representatives: New England 81%, Mid-Atlantic 68%, Midwest 62%,
Far West 57%, Southeast 43%, Great Plains 41%, Southwest 41% and Mountain States 37%.

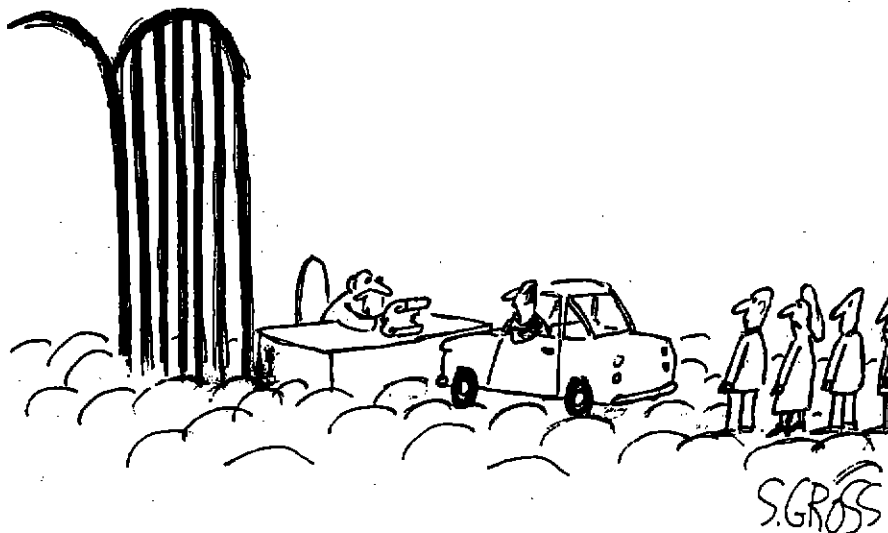
EXPLANATION OF VOTES

We chose votes for these charts which were considered the most important by environmental lobbyists and activists in 1984 for the House of Representatives, and in 1983 and 1984 for the Senate. All are recorded votes taken on the House and Senate floors. We've tried to cover as broad a range of issues as possible, but our choices were limited to whatever issues came to floor votes those years. It should be noted that the Senate Republican leadership, at the bidding of the Reagan Administration, refused to allow floor votes on a number of important pollution laws during 1983 and 1984, so relatively few votes on these issues appear on the LCV charts.

Please remember that these votes do not reflect your Senators' or Representative's total record. Equally important is a Member of Congress' leadership in Committee, or on floor fights. Such leadership is not reflected in these voting charts, but is a major factor in determining which candidates the League supports in their re-election campaigns.

EXPLANATION OF SCORES

Votes we consider pro-environmental are designated by a plus sign (+), and votes we consider anti-environmental are designated by a minus sign (-). Each Member of Congress is given a score based on the votes shown. To compute the score, we divided the number of correct votes by the total number of votes actually cast (ignoring absences). Then we subtracted one point for each unexcused absence, as designated by a lower case "(a)." Absences we excused were family illness, official committee business, and state or district disaster, and are designated with an upper case "(A)." A slash (/) indicates that a Member was not in office at the time of the vote. An "(x)" in the columns to the far right on the voting charts indicates co-sponsorship or other support of a bill. The "(x)" is for information purposes only, and is not included in calculating the LCV scores.



"What do you mean, I can't bring my car in?"

Senate Vote Descriptions

1 TOXIC WASTE SUPERFUND

In 1980 Congress enacted a \$1.6 billion, five year Superfund to clean up abandoned toxic waste dumps. Since then only six dumps have been cleaned up. Out of 19,000 dump sites, the EPA has investigated about 2,000. More than half of these are a potential threat to groundwater, and thus to the drinking water used by millions of people. Although the tax on chemical manufacturers which finances most of Superfund does not run out until late 1985, by late 1984 most of the money had already been spent. To speed up the snails pace of toxic waste cleanup, it was important to expand the Superfund dramatically and immediately.

In 1984 the House voted a 5 year, \$10 billion extension of Superfund. But the Senate Republican leadership, under pressure from the Reagan Administration, would not let the Superfund reauthorization legislation come to the Senate floor for a vote. Senator Bradley tried to attach a \$6 billion Superfund extension to the last bill which passed the Senate in 1984, the so-called Continuing Resolution. Although Bradley's proposal was not perfect, it was strongly supported by environmental groups, and was the only way to enable a House-Senate Conference to draft any kind of Superfund extension that year.

The vote is on whether or not Bradley would be allowed to offer his amendment to the Continuing Resolution (technically, whether the amendment was "germane"). The Bradley Amendment was ruled non-germane, 38-59; October 2, 1984. YES is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +. (Amendment to 1985 Continuing Appropriations Resolution, HJ Res 648). The Reagan Administration opposed the Bradley Amendment. This vote prevented Superfund extension in 1984, though some extension is expected in 1985.

2 WATER POLLUTION FUNDING

The vote is on whether to spend about \$200 million on dam construction or on wastewater treatment plans to clean up pollution. The money is clearly needed more for pollution control. There are over 100,000 plants and factories discharging their wastes into our rivers, not to mention pollution from municipal sewage and runoff from city streets and farm lands. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) estimates that we need to spend \$109 billion over the next 15 years to make our rivers "fishable and swimmable" as required under the Clean Water Act. To achieve this goal, environmentalists want to double current spending levels, which the Reagan Administration has cut in half and wants to phase out entirely.

By contrast, money spent on dams and canals often does more harm than good (see vote #10 for example). Billions are spent on projects in the states of powerful Senators, even when their benefits are outweighed by their costs. Many of these projects destroy free flowing rivers, wetlands, and other prime wildlife habitat. Some even increase water pollution.

The vote is on the Moynihan amendment, which would have transferred about \$200 million of the \$530 in appropriations for water projects and spent the money on sewage treatment construction grants instead. Amendment rejected 45-51; March 15, 1983. YES is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +. (Moynihan amendment to the fiscal 1983 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations bill, HR 1718.) The Reagan Administration opposed the amendment. In the end, this "emergency" bill provided \$605 million for water projects, and nothing for sewage treatment construction.

3 OFFSHORE OIL LEASING - OCEAN AND COASTAL PROTECTION

At the time of this vote, the Reagan Administration had begun offering leases for vast areas of the ocean off our coasts to oil and gas companies. These huge leases could not possibly be adequately studied for environmental impacts in the short time allowed. This greatly increased the risk of serious damage from a major oil spill or blowup, and put America's beaches and fisheries in danger. Most of our sport and commercial fish spend part of their lives in coastal wetlands. Also, by flooding the market when oil prices were already low, the Administrations' leasing proposals would have given away the nation's offshore oil for billions of dollars less than the oil was really worth.

This vote was on the Hatfield motion, which was intended to protect a 30 mile wide buffer zone along Florida's Gulf Coast from oil and gas drilling. The Interior Department was planning to lease 50 million acres here. The swamps and estuaries along this coast are critical nursery areas and extremely important to Florida's fishing and tourist industries. The proposed lease would also have endangered the manatees - huge marine mammals of which only 1,000 remain. The state of Florida and nearly everyone in the Florida congressional delegation supported Hatfield.

Hatfield motion accepted 71-20; November 17, 1983. YES is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +. (Hatfield motion to table the Johnston amendment to HR 3959.) The Reagan Administration opposed the Hatfield amendment, but in the end, Florida's Gulf Coast buffer zone was kept intact.

4 SELLING COAL ON FEDERAL LANDS: MORATORIUM #1

Federal law requires the government to get a fair market value for coal mined on public lands, and to balance coal development against other natural resource values before deciding which tracts to lease for mining. Under Interior Secretary Watt, the Reagan Administration ignored these restrictions. In 1983 a study by the General Accounting Office (GAO) showed that the Administration sold coal rights to industry for \$100 million less than they were worth in the Powder River Basin lease sale. In addition, the lease sale may have violated air quality rules in Wyoming and Montana, and may cause severe water pollution problems for the region's groundwater and for the beautiful Tongue River.

In response to the GAO report, Senator Bumpers offered an amendment to prohibit new coal leasing for the rest of the fiscal year, (about three and a half months), to give Congress time to look into the Interior Department's management of the coal leasing program. The Department had announced its intention of immediately leasing millions of acres in the Fort Union area of North Dakota. The amendment would have halted that lease sale, which could have damaged thousands of acres of critical wildlife habitat, hurt endangered species, and marred scenic vistas in the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park.

Bumpers amendment rejected 48-51; June 14, 1983. YES is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +. (Bumpers amendment to fiscal 1983 Supplemental Appropriations bill, HR 3069.) The Reagan Administration opposed the amendment. Although the amendment lost, the Fort Union sale was stopped by the actions of a House Committee and a lawsuit by environmentalists.

5 SELLING COAL ON FEDERAL LANDS: MORATORIUM #2

In 1983 Congress did set up a special commission to review the Reagan Administration's coal leasing policies. Many of the Administration's massive coal lease sales were environmentally destructive and could not be justified economically. Coal demand was way down and the previously leased federal coal reserves were already a glut on the market. Yet the Reagan Administration proposed to lease as much coal in 15 months as previous Administrations had leased in 63 years. From an environmental standpoint, they chose some of the worst possible tracts. Some were next to National Parks. Others would have violated the Clean Air Act, or would have diverted and polluted scarce water resources. Some leases would have ruined habitat for thousands of wild animals, including bald eagles, bears and mountain lions. Some of the great treasures of the West could have been destroyed, from important dinosaur fossils to ancient Indian ruins.

The vote is on the Bumpers amendment to ban all further coal leasing on federal lands after October 1, 1983, until 90 days after the special commission created by Congress had completed its report. This would give Congress an opportunity to review the program before any more federal coal giveaways took place.

Bumpers amendment approved 63-33; September 20, 1983. YES is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +. (Bumpers amendment to fiscal 1984 Interior Appropriations bill, HR 3363). The Reagan Administration opposed the amendment, but the moratorium passed Congress and took effect. The commission's report criticized many aspects of the existing leasing program and made 30 recommendations for administrative action and six suggestions for changes in the law. After the moratorium was lifted, new Interior Secretary Clark suspended all coal leasing until new environmental impact statements could be prepared.

6 CLARK NOMINATION FOR SECRETARY OF INTERIOR

James Watt resigned as Secretary of the Interior in the fall of 1983, after public outrage over the latest of his ill-considered remarks. President Reagan's advisors wanted to replace him with someone calm, quiet, and nonconfrontational who could make voters forget the controversy over Watt, without changing most of Watt's policies. They found their man in William Clark.

Environmentalists opposed Senate confirmation of William Clark as the new Secretary of Interior, for several reasons. First, Clark had virtually no experience in environmental matters, and lacked the expertise necessary to fulfill his responsibilities as manager of most of the nation's public lands. As an Associate Justice of the California Supreme Court, he participated in 17 important environmental cases, and each time he sided with developmental interests and against environmental protection. During his confirmation hearings, Clark refused to commit himself to changing any of Watt's disastrous and sometimes illegal policies (see next vote).

Clark confirmed as Secretary of Interior, 71-18; November 18, 1983. NO is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +. The Reagan Administration of course supported confirmation. No House action was required.

7 RESOLUTION TO REVERSE WATT'S POLICIES

It is the Constitutional responsibility of the Senate not only to approve or disapprove Presidential appointments, but to "advise" the President about such appointments as well. Some Senators who were not willing to vote against the confirmation of William Clark to replace James Watt as Interior Secretary were still concerned about the substance of Watt's disastrous environmental policies. William Clark repeatedly refused to commit himself to changing any of these policies. Therefore some Senators felt it was important to advise the President of their view that many of Watt's actions did not "conform with the express will of Congress," and that such policies should be reversed by the new Secretary of Interior.

The vote is on whether to kill the Johnston amendment, which was supported by environmentalists and expressed the "Sense of the Senate" that many of Watt's policies should be reversed. The amendment called for an end to energy leases in areas being considered by Congress for wilderness protection, the sale of millions of acres of public lands, and the intensified commercial development of wildlife refuges. The amendment advised the new Secretary to resume the purchase of park and recreational lands (which had been halted under Watt) and to lease oil, coal and other public mineral resources only "under conditions of careful environmental protection."

Hatfield motion to kill the Johnston amendment agreed to 48-42; November 17, 1983. NO is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +. (Hatfield motion to table the Johnston amendment, S Res 277, to the fiscal 1984 Supplemental Appropriations bill, HR 3959.) The Reagan Administration supported the motion. Clark was confirmed and no "advice" was given to the President regarding the nomination.

8 BURFORD APPOINTMENT

Anne Gorsuch Burford resigned as director of the Environmental Protection Agency in 1983, amid allegations of mismanagement, political manipulation and possible conflicts of interest in EPA's hazardous waste cleanup program. The House had cited her in contempt of Congress for refusing, on President Reagan's orders, to turn over EPA documents which had been subpoenaed. During her first two years on the job, enforcement at EPA declined more than 50%. Nevertheless, on July 30, 1984, President Reagan appointed Burford to chair the National Advisory Committee on Oceans and Atmosphere (NACOA). Burford has no background in this area whatever.

Although the appointment did not require Senate approval, Senator Kennedy proposed a resolution supported by many Democrats and Republicans alike, urging the President to withdraw this appointment. It said that Burford had "abandoned the non-partisan approach to the environment shaped by Republican and Democratic Administrations for two decades."

This vote was on the Abdnor motion to kill the Kennedy Resolution. Motion rejected 18-75; July 24, 1984. NO is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +. (Abdnor motion to table Kennedy amendment to Treasury Appropriations bill, HR 5798.) Although both the House and Senate passed resolutions urging the President to withdraw his appointment, he ignored them until Burford herself resigned the day before she was to be sworn in.

9 SOIL CONSERVATION - SODBUSTING

America is losing about 5 billion tons of topsoil a year - more than we did in the dustbowl year of 1934. In the short term the effects of this erosion can be masked through heavy use of fertilizers, but the long run implications are very frightening. The government spends millions on soil conservation programs, but also spends millions on subsidies to farmers who cultivate marginal, highly erodible land - a practice known as sodbusting. The plowing of fragile lands in the West can not only ruin those lands, but damage adjacent unplowed land through dust and wind erosion. Government subsidies to "sodbusters" include price supports, farm loans, crop insurance and other farm benefits.

The vote was over how severe federal sanctions ought to be for sodbusting. The Armstrong amendment would have cut off federal farm benefits for crops grown on acreage which was found to be highly erodible by the Soil Conservation Service. Environmentalists supported the tougher sanctions in the Melcher substitute, which cut off federal benefits for all of a farmer's crop if any part of that crop was produced on highly erodible land.

The Melcher substitute was adopted 62-34; August 9, 1984. YES is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +. (Melcher substitute to the Armstrong amendment to the fiscal 1985 Agriculture Appropriations bill, HR 5743.) The Reagan Administration supported the Melcher substitute. The bill died in Conference, but sodbuster legislation is likely to come up again in 1985.

10 GARRISON DIVERSION WATER PROJECT

Environmentalists have been fighting Garrison for years, as one of the most wasteful and destructive water projects in the country. At the time of the vote, the project would have cost over \$1 billion, and would have flooded nearly as much productive farmland as it would irrigate, providing an \$800,000 subsidy to each farm that benefited. It would have caused more damage to the National Wildlife Refuge system than any other project in history, destroying or damaging 12 wildlife refuges. Many of these are major breeding grounds for water fowl and an important part of the Mississippi flyway for migratory birds. The project would also have destroyed a lot of native prairie and prairie wetlands, and polluted rivers flowing into two other states and into Canada. The Canadian government claimed that the project violated the U.S. - Canadian Boundary Waters Treaty.

The vote was on the Hatfield motion to kill the Humphrey amendment. The Humphrey amendment would have eliminated the \$22.3 million in construction money for Garrison in fiscal 1984.

Hatfield motion agreed to, 62-35; June 22, 1983. NO is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +. (Hatfield motion to table Humphrey amendment to the fiscal 1984 Energy and Water Appropriations bill, HR 3132.) The Reagan Administration supported the Hatfield motion. Although this money was appropriated, Congress later set up a special commission to study less costly and extensive versions of the project. The Administration has now accepted the commission's compromise plan, which dramatically reduced the scale and the environmental damage done by the project.

11 GOVERNMENT DAM POWER RATES

The federal government constructed several huge dams in the West in the 1930s and has been selling the water and electrical power generated by these dams at depression era prices ever since. Now the 50 year contracts for this incredibly cheap water and power are starting to expire. The prices charged in the future will have a tremendous impact on energy and water conservation practices in the West. Artificially low electrical rates for federal power will discourage energy conservation and create pressure for more fossil fuel and nuclear power plants and power generating dams. The combination of cheap prices for water and for electricity also makes irrigation unrealistically cheap and encourages the waste of precious western water resources by agribusiness.

The Senate debated a bill to extend the current low price of power from the Hoover Dam for another 30 years. Senator Metzenbaum offered an amendment to extend these pricing policies for only 18 months, to allow time for hearings and a study as to what the price of this federal power should be and which customers should have access to it.

The vote is on the Cranston motion to kill the Metzenbaum amendment. Motion agreed to 56-38; July 26, 1984. NO is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +. (Cranston motion to table Metzenbaum amendment to Hoover Dam Power Allocation Authorization, S 268.) The Reagan Administration supported the Cranston motion, and Congress passed a 30 year extension for power rates at the Hoover Dam. Decisions on other federal dams must be made by Congress in the next few years.

12 HOME ENERGY CONSERVATION

Energy conservation is one of the cheapest, quickest and cleanest ways to meet the nation's energy needs. It reduces our dependence on foreign imports, cuts down on pollution, conserves natural resources and reduces environmental damage from mining, drilling, and other forms of energy development.

The vote is on the Packwood motion to end the current 15% income tax credit for energy conservation improvements in the home. This tax credit is very small compared to the massive tax write-offs given to energy producers. Residential conservation improvements save homeowners money on fuel costs in the long run, but there is a high initial investment which many people could not afford without the 15% tax credit.

The Department of Energy agrees that tax credits are a cost-effective way to reduce energy consumption, costing \$10 per barrel of oil equivalent saved, compared to the nearly \$30 cost of purchasing a barrel of oil. A study of California's 40% solar energy and energy conservation tax credit concluded that it provided "a boost to the state's economy."

Packwood motion rejected 38-55; April 12, 1984. NO is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +. (Packwood motion to table Cohen amendment to Dole amendment to HR 2163, the Miscellaneous Tariff, Trade and Customs bill). The tax credits therefore survived in 1984, but they will expire automatically on October 1, 1986 unless they are extended by Congress.

13 SYNTHETIC FOSSIL FUEL SUBSIDIES

Unless and until new pollution control technologies are invented, the commercial development of synthetic fuels from coal and oil shale will create massive environmental problems. These include air pollution, groundwater contamination, and huge toxic waste disposal problems. A single commercial plant for synfuels could generate from 20 to 60 thousand tons of solid waste a day. Yet in a frantic response to the oil crises in the 1970s, Congress appropriated \$17.7 billion not for research, but for the immediate commercial development of synthetic fuels.

Despite the huge subsidies available, private industry has become less and less interested in developing synthetic fuels, because they cannot be produced cheaply enough to compete with other energy sources in the foreseeable future. Unfortunately the Synthetic Fuels Corporation (SFC), which was set up by Congress to spend the money, has responded by indiscriminately funding the few remaining synfuel proposals, regardless of merit. By providing up to \$3 billion for a single synfuels technology, the SFC is promoting far larger projects, with far greater environmental damage, than are needed to test their technical and economic feasibility.

This vote was on the Bradley-Nickles amendment to eliminate \$9 billion of the SFC's remaining \$13.3 billion spending authority. After the House had cut \$5 billion from the SFC, the synfuels industry agreed to a similar cut in the Senate. But Bradley and Nickles joined environmental groups in urging that another \$4 billion should be cut. Under this amendment, the SFC would have been left with \$4.3 billion, which is still a much larger subsidy than the federal government provides for conservation and renewable energy resources.

The Bradley-Nickles amendment was rejected 37-60; October 3, 1984. YES is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +. (Bradley-Nickles amendment to the fiscal 1985 Continuing Appropriations bill, HJ Res 648.) The Reagan Administration opposed the amendment. In the end, Congress cut about \$5.4 billion from the SFC.

14 SYNTHETIC FUEL TAX CREDITS

The environmental and economic problems of synthetic fuel production are noted above. Environmentalists favor continued research on synthetic fuels, but oppose big subsidies for commercial development until these problems have been solved. Shortly after Congress passed the \$17.7 billion subsidy to be administered by the Synthetic Fuels Corporation, it let the special 10% investment tax credit for synfuels expire. But in 1984 there was a move in the Senate to restore this tax credit. Senator Bradley, with environmentalist support, offered an amendment to stop projects which were taking money from the SFC from also taking advantage of the 10% tax credit. This vote was on the Wallop motion to kill the Bradley amendment.

Allowing synthetic fuel companies to "double dip" at the public trough would indeed be ridiculous, especially in a time of huge federal deficits and cuts in social and environmental programs. Support from the Synthetic Fuels Corporation, along with other tax breaks, has made the synthetic fuels industry one of the most heavily subsidized in the nation. Double dipping would have cost taxpayers about \$170 million in the years 1984 - 1987, and even more thereafter.

Wallop motion agreed to 52-43; April 11, 1984. NO is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +. (Wallop motion to table Bradley amendment to Dole Amendment to Miscellaneous Tariff, Trade and Customs Matters bill, HR 2163.) Although this bill to restore the synfuels tax credit passed the Senate, it died in the House-Senate Conference.

15 CLINCH RIVER NUCLEAR-BREEDER REACTOR

For years environmentalists fought against this very dangerous nuclear power project, and in 1983 we finally won. Nuclear breeder reactors produce massive amounts of plutonium, one of the most toxic substances known. Unlike the by-products of existing nuclear reactors, plutonium can be used by terrorists or by foreign nations to make nuclear bombs. Commercialization of nuclear breeder technologies could put the ingredients of nuclear bombs into every day commerce, and speed up the proliferation of nuclear weapons. Moreover, the core of the breeder generates tremendous heat and is usually cooled with liquid sodium, which can explode or burn on contact with air or water.

The vote is on the Humphrey motion to kill a last ditch effort to continue federal support for the Clinch River breeder. When Clinch was first proposed in 1970, the nuclear industry agreed to pay more than half its estimated cost of \$400 million. But as costs escalated into the billions, they cut back their pledge to a mere 3%. In 1983 the Senate Appropriations Committee tried to provide \$2.5 billion in construction money for the Clinch River breeder, under a bogus "cost sharing plan." Private interests were to put up \$1 billion and government would supply the rest. But in reality, the private financing would have been entirely underwritten and guaranteed by Uncle Sam, in such a way that government, through lost tax revenues, would still have paid for nearly everything.

Humphrey motion agreed to 56-40; October 26, 1983. YES is the pro-environmental vote. (Humphrey motion to table the Senate Appropriations Committee amendment to the fiscal 1984 Supplemental Appropriations bill, HR 3959.) The Reagan Administration opposed the Humphrey motion. This along with a similar vote in the House killed federal support for the Clinch River nuclear breeder.

16 NORTHWEST NUCLEAR UTILITY BAILOUT

Environmentalists are very concerned about the risks of nuclear accidents and the unresolved problem of what to do with deadly nuclear wastes. Not all of them oppose nuclear power, but they do oppose massive subsidies to the nuclear industry like the one in this vote. By disguising the true costs of nuclear power, such subsidies discourage utilities from investing in safer and cheaper energy sources.

This is a vote to throw good money after bad and float \$1 billion or more in bonds to finish construction of two nuclear plants in the Pacific Northwest. The bonds were intended to bail out what was already one of the biggest nuclear subsidies ever proposed for a single region. The Washington Public Power Supply System (WPPSS) is pronounced "whoops" by friend and foe alike. It had already defaulted on \$2.5 billion in bonds and had to scrap two of the five nuclear plants it originally intended to build, because of a power surplus in the Northwest. Unable to sell the bonds to finish two other plants, WPPSS now wanted more help from Uncle Sam.

Under the new proposal, the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) would have guaranteed at least \$1 billion in high interest WPPSS bonds. But BPA already owes the U.S. Treasury \$8 billion in low interest loans and is way behind schedule in paying this money back. Since the new WPPSS bond holders were to get preference over the Treasury in repayment of loans, the bailout scheme could have further delayed payment of the \$8 billion and cost the taxpayer millions of dollars.

The vote is on whether the WPPSS bailout could be considered by the Senate. Ruling of the Chair rejected 40-57; August 3, 1983. YES is the pro-environmental vote. (Judgement of the Senate on the Chair's ruling that an Appropriations Committee amendment to the 1984 Interior Appropriations bill, HR 3363, was out of order.) Although we lost this procedural vote, Senator McClure later withdrew his amendment under the threat of a filibuster and the bailout scheme died.

17 NUCLEAR EXPORTS - NUCLEAR WEAPONS PROLIFERATION

The export of nuclear power plants to foreign countries can create even more serious environmental threats than nuclear power development in the United States. Most other countries have much weaker safety standards than the U.S. and some reactors in the third world are being built in volcanic areas. The most serious problem of all is the increased risk of nuclear weapons proliferation.

As a signer of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, it is U.S. policy to prevent foreign countries from using our nuclear exports to build bombs. Under the Nuclear Nonproliferation Act, any nation receiving nuclear fuel or nuclear technology from the U.S. must agree not to use them to build nuclear weapons, and must accept international safeguards and inspections of their nuclear facilities. But the Reagan Administration has taken advantage of loopholes in the law to approve exports of nuclear components, spare parts, and technology to nations which refuse to follow these restrictions. These countries include South Africa (which may already have nuclear weapons), Argentina, and India (which has already used U.S. materials to construct a bomb).

The Humphrey-Roth amendment would have closed the loopholes which made these actions possible. This vote was on the McClure substitute to that amendment, which would have allowed the President discretion to continue such exports.

McClure substitute rejected 38-55; February 28, 1984. NO is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +. (McClure substitute to Humphrey-Roth amendment to the Export Administration Amendments, S 979.) The Reagan Administration supported the McClure substitute. Although both Houses of Congress voted to close these loopholes, the bill died in a House-Senate Conference, thus allowing the loopholes to continue.

18 NUCLEAR EXPORT AGREEMENTS

As discussed in vote #17, the Reagan Administration's lax enforcement of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Act has increased the risk that U.S. nuclear exports will be used by foreign nations to make nuclear bombs. Recently some public interest groups and Members of Congress brought a lawsuit against the President for signing an agreement with the Swiss and the Norwegians which allows them to "reprocess" fuel from the U.S. for 30 years without any further American review.

This vote was on the Proxmire amendment to require Congressional approval of any such international nuclear cooperation agreement. The Nuclear Nonproliferation Act had originally allowed Presidentially negotiated agreements to be overturned by the Congress, but the Supreme Court recently ruled that such "legislative veto" provisions were unconstitutional. The Proxmire amendment would have restored Congressional involvement by making Congress review these agreements, subject to a veto by the President.

Proxmire amendment adopted 74-16; February 29, 1984. YES is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +. (Proxmire amendment to the Export Administration Act Amendments, S 979.) The Reagan Administration opposed the Proxmire amendment. Although both Houses of Congress voted for this provision, the bill died in a House-Senate Conference, allowing Reagan's policies to continue.

ACID RAIN LEGISLATION COSPONSORS.

Acid rain is a national environmental problem in need of immediate Congressional action. Countless scientific reports, including those from the National Academy of Sciences, the Environmental Protection Agency and the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy have documented the widespread damage and potential threats to our forests, rivers, lakes, drinking water, crops, soils and buildings. Acid rain has already wiped out the fish in hundreds of lakes in New York and New England, and the problem is fast spreading to other parts of the country. The scientific community has now clearly established that sulfur dioxide pollution from coal-fired power plants and other man-made sources is the chief cause of acid rain.

Environmentalists supported both the Mitchell and the Stafford acid rain bills as reasonable alternatives for dealing with the problem. Stafford would reduce sulfur dioxide emissions by 12 million tons within a 15 year period, while Mitchell would reduce such emissions by 10 million tons over 12 years.

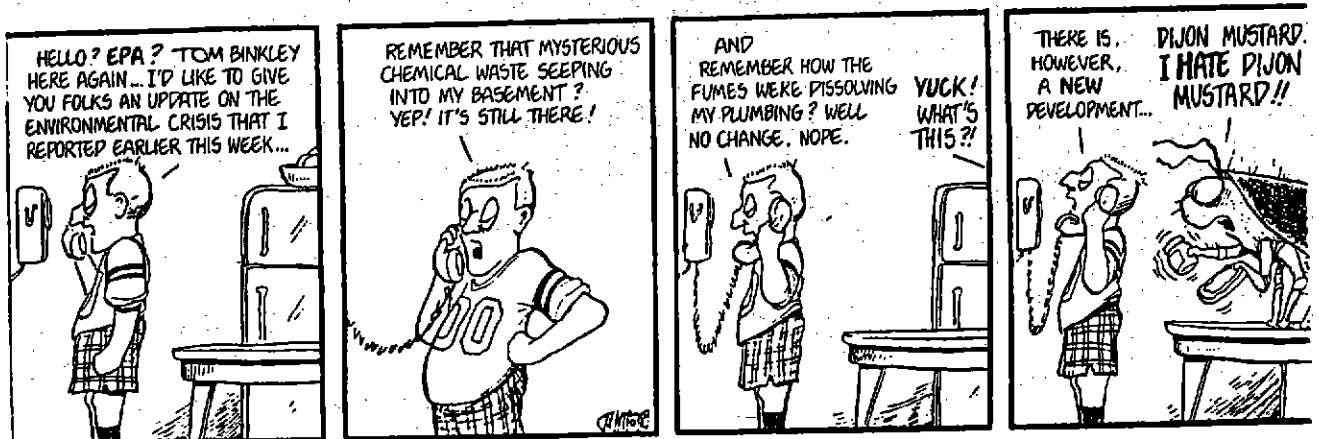
Cosponsors of the pro-environmental Stafford bill, S 769, and/or the Mitchell bill, S 145, to control acid rain are indicated on the chart with an "X". Cosponsorship is noted for information purposes only and is not a factor in calculating LCV scores. The Reagan Administration opposes acid rain control legislation and to date none has been enacted into law.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS FREEZE SUPPORTERS.

Nuclear war would surely be the ultimate environmental disaster, yet the great moral and practical questions involved in arms control go beyond the scope of many environmental organizations. Some national conservation groups supported the "freeze," while others took no position. Likewise, the League's own membership is split on the question of whether the freeze should be considered an environmental issue.

The freeze resolution calls on the U.S. and the Soviets to negotiate an immediate verifiable freeze on the testing, production and deployment by both sides of new nuclear weapons. Freeze advocates believe this is critical to preventing deployment of "first strike" weapons that could destabilize the nuclear balance and make nuclear holocaust far more likely.

Baker motion to kill the Nuclear Freeze Resolution adopted 55-42; October 5, 1984. Those voting against the Baker motion are indicated on the chart with an "X". This vote is provided for information purposes only, and is not a factor in calculating LCV scores. (Baker Motion to table the Kennedy Amendment to the Debt Limitation bill, H J Res 654.) The Reagan Administration supported the Baker Motion.



Senate Votes

		Senate Votes																		LCV Scores				Acid Rain* Nuclear Freeze*	
		REAGAN ADMINISTRATION POSITION																							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	'83'84	'82	'81			
		Toxic Waste Superfund	Water Pollution Funding	Coastal Protection	Selling Coal on Federal Lands	Selling Coal on Federal Lands	Clark Nomination as Int. Sec.	Reversing Watt's Policies	Burford Appointment	Soil Conservation	Garrison Water Project	Government Dam Power Rates	Home Energy Conservation	Synthetic Fuel Subsidies	Synthetic Fuel Tax Credits	Clinch River Nuclear Reactor	Nuclear Utility Bailout	Controlling Nuclear Exports	Nuclear Export Agreements						
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7					
<u>ALABAMA</u>	R DENTON	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	6			
	D Heflin	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	33	7	6			
<u>ALASKA</u>	R MURKOWSKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	11	16	12			
	R STEVENS	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	17	15	12			
<u>ARIZONA</u>	D DeConcini	-	-	+	+	+	a	+	+	-	-	-	a	-	a	+	+	-	+	50	62	31		X	
	R GOLDWATER	-	-	a	-	-	-	a	+	-	-	-	a	-	a	a	a	-	-	2	7	13			
<u>ARKANSAS</u>	D Bumpers	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	94	77	79		X	
	D Pryor	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	a	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	70	66	44			
<u>CALIFORNIA</u>	D Cranston	+	+	a	+	+	a	a	+	a	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	a	a	86	71	80	X	X	
	R WILSON	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	33					
<u>COLORADO</u>	R ARMSTRONG	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	23	31	26			
	D Hart	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	a	+	a	a	a	-	a	+	+	a	a	75	66	72	X	X	
<u>CONNECTICUT</u>	D Dodd	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	a	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	a	92	57	88	X	X	
	R WEICKER	-	+	+	-	-	a	-	+	-	-	-	a	+	-	-	+	+	+	42	29	48		X	
<u>DELAWARE</u>	D Biden	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	94	74	99		X	
	R ROTH	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	72	49	44			
<u>FLORIDA</u>	D Chiles	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	A	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	71	62	50			
	R HAWKINS	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	61	46	26			
<u>GEORGIA</u>	R MATTINGLY	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	50	23	6			
	D Nunn	-	a	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	75	46	46			
<u>HAWAII</u>	D Inouye	+	-	-	+	a	a	+	+	+	-	a	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	57	71	66		X	
	D Matsunaga	-	a	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	64	62	66		X	
<u>IDAHO</u>	R McCLURE	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	15	19			
	R SYMMS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	15	19			

* The "X" indicates co-sponsorship of resolution, or favorable vote on freeze amendment; included for information purposes only, and not used in calculating scores.

		Toxic Waste Superfund Water Pollution Funding Coastal Protection Selling Coal on Federal Lands Selling Coal on Federal Lands Clark Nomination as Int. Sec. Reversing Watt's Policies Burford Appointment Soil Conservation Garrison Water Project Government Dam Power Rates Home Energy Conservation Synthetic Fuel Subsidies Synthetic Fuel Tax Credits Clinch River Nuclear Reactor Nuclear Utility Bailout Controlling Nuclear Exports Nuclear Export Agreements																		LCV Scores			Acid Rain* Nuclear Freeze*
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	'83&'84	'82	'81	
<u>ILLINOIS</u>	D Dixon	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	a	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	81	46	56	X
	R PERCY	+	+	+	+	+	a	-	+	+	+	-	+	a	-	+	-	-	+	67	57	38	
<u>INDIANA</u>	R LUGAR	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	50	54	31	
	R QUAYLE	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	56	46	32	
<u>IOWA</u>	R GRASSLEY	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	61	38	31	
	R JEPSEN	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	67	31	26	
<u>KANSAS</u>	R DOLE	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	22	23	13	
	R KASSEBAUM	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	a	40	32	25	
<u>KENTUCKY</u>	D Ford	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	61	54	50	X
	D Huddleston	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	a	+	-	+	a	-	a	-	-	a	+	46	32	46	X
<u>LOUISIANA</u>	D Johnston	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	31	26	
	D Long	-	-	-	+	+	-	a	+	+	-	+	-	a	-	-	+	-	-	36	43	6	
<u>MAINE</u>	R COHEN	+	+	a	+	+	-	a	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	a	+	77	69	72	X
	D Mitchell	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	89	85	72	X X
<u>MARYLAND</u>	R MATHIAS	-	+	+	-	a	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	46	43	71	X
	D Sarbanes	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	94	91	88	X
<u>MASSACHUSETTS</u>	D Kennedy	+	+	A	+	+	A	A	+	+	a	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	92	92	97	X X
	D Tsongas	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	a	+	+	a	+	+	+	+	+	+	a	97	82	84	X X
<u>MICHIGAN</u>	D Levin	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	89	92	94	X
	D Riegle	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	a	+	+	+	87	92	86	X
<u>MINNESOTA</u>	R BOSCHWITZ	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	89	46	44	
	R DURENBERGER	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	a	64	67	63	X
<u>MISSISSIPPI</u>	R COCHRAN	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	17	16	6	
	D Stennis	a	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	40	25	19	
<u>MISSOURI</u>	R DANFORTH	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	39	24	31	
	D Eagleton	+	+	a	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	99	74	89	X

* The "X" indicates co-sponsorship of resolution, or favorable vote on freeze amendment; included for information purposes only, and not used in calculation scores.

		LCV Scores																		Acid Rain* Nuclear Freeze*	

		Toxic Waste Superfund Water Pollution Funding Coastal Protection Selling Coal on Federal Lands Selling Coal on Federal Lands Clark Nomination as Int. Sec. Reversing Watt's Policies Burford Appointment Soil Conservation Garrison Water Project Government Dam Power Rates Home Energy Conservation Synthetic Fuel Subsidies Synthetic Fuel Tax Credits Clinch River Nuclear Reactor Nuclear Utility Bailout Controlling Nuclear Exports Nuclear Export Agreements																		LCV Scores			Acid Rain* Nuclear Freeze*
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	'83&'84	'82	'81	
<u>RHODE ISLAND</u>	R CHAFEE	+	+	+	-	+	a	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	75	66	75	X X
	D Pell	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	89	85	81	X X
<u>SOUTH CAROLINA</u>	D Hollings	+	+	a	+	+	a	a	+	+	a	-	+	-	+	a	+	a	a	75	62	46	X X
	R THURMOND	-	-	+	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	15	13	
<u>SOUTH DAKOTA</u>	R ABDNOR	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	7	25	
	R PRESSLER	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	50	25	32	
<u>TENNESSEE</u>	R BAKER	-	-	+	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	16	13	
	D Sasser	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	50	49	12	X
<u>TEXAS</u>	D Bentsen	-	+	a	+	+	-	a	+	a	-	+	-	-	a	+	+	+	+	60	27	19	
	R TOWER	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	5	0	6	
<u>UTAH</u>	R GARN	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	15	31	
	R HATCH	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	11	32	31	
<u>VERMONT</u>	D Leahy	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	85	99	X X
	R STAFFORD	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	a	-	+	+	70	54	47	X X
<u>VIRGINIA</u>	R TRIBLE	-	+	+	-	-	a	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	40			
	R WARNER	-	+	a	+	+	-	a	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	54	15	19	
<u>WASHINGTON</u>	R EVANS	-	/	+	/	+	-	-	+	-	/	-	+	+	-	-	/	-	+	43			
	R GORTON	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	28	31	38	
<u>WEST VIRGINIA</u>	D Byrd	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	61	69	75	X
	D Randolph	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	44	62	56	X
<u>WISCONSIN</u>	R KASTEN	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	a	-	+	52	38	19	X
	D Proxmire	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	94	69	56	X
<u>WYOMING</u>	R SIMPSON	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	22	16	38	
	R WALLOP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	16	25	

* The "X" indicates co-sponsorship of resolution, or favorable vote on freeze amendment; included for information purposes only, and not used in calculating scores.

House Vote Descriptions

1 TOXIC WASTE CLEANUP - SUPERFUND

In 1980 Congress created a \$1.6 billion, five year Superfund to clean up abandoned toxic waste dumps. Since then, only six dumps have been cleaned up. Out of 19,000 reported dump sites, the EPA has investigated about 2,000, and found that more than half of these threatened to contaminate groundwater used for drinking by millions of people. The tax on chemical manufacturers which finances most of the Superfund does not run out until late 1985, but by the end of 1984 most of the money had already been spent. To speed up the snail's pace of toxic waste cleanup, it was important to expand the Superfund dramatically and immediately.

In 1984, the House debated a bill designed to provide another \$10.2 billion for the Superfund. More than two thirds of the money would come from a special five year tax on the oil and chemical companies. The vote is on the Conable amendment which would have ended the industry tax after one year, thus drying up a lot of the future revenues for the Superfund.

Conable amendment rejected 142-205; August 10, 1984. NO is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +. (Conable amendment to the Superfund Extension, HR 5640.) The Reagan Administration supported the Conable amendment. The Superfund Extension passed the House, but died in the Senate.

2 SUPERFUND - VICTIMS COMPENSATION

Contrary to popular belief, the Superfund does not give any money to the victims of toxic waste. Those who suffer severe medical or property damage must usually seek compensation through the courts, which is extremely difficult, especially in the case of the abandoned toxic waste dumps covered by the Superfund. Even if the victim can prove who was to blame, there are still long delays and tremendous legal costs.

The vote is on the Levitas amendment to the Superfund extension bill. It would allow the Superfund to pay toxic waste victims for out of pocket medical expenses, alternative drinking water supplies, relocation expenses, lost wages, and burials. Individuals would have to demonstrate that exposure to a toxic dump had probably contributed to their illness or other loss. Suits against the companies causing the damage would still be encouraged, and any future compensation awarded by the courts could be tapped to reimburse the Superfund.

Levitas amendment rejected 159-200; August 10, 1984. YES is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +. (Levitas amendment to the Superfund Extension, HR 5640.) The Reagan Administration opposed the amendment. The bill died in the Senate.



3 SUPERFUND - CITIZENS RIGHT TO FORCE TOXIC CLEANUP

As noted above, the government has been incredibly slow about cleaning up even a tiny fraction of the thousands of abandoned toxic waste dumps in America. When Anne Burford was running the Environmental Protection Agency, decisions about which dumps to clean up were often made on the basis of political considerations rather than the greatest need. Under Ruckelshaus and Thomas these decisions have been more objective. But even now, citizens have very little to say about cleanup priorities and no authority to make EPA act in a timely manner as the law requires.

The House Superfund extension bill contained a new provision giving citizens the right to sue EPA to perform any duty under the Superfund law which it had failed to perform. The provision gave EPA ample opportunity to respond to complaints before a case could actually go to court. Suits for cleanup would be limited to situations posing "imminent and substantial danger."

The Sawyer amendment to delete this new provision was rejected 141-248; August 10, 1984. NO is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +. (Sawyer amendment to the Superfund Extension, HR 5640.) The Reagan Administration supported the Sawyer amendment. The Superfund Extension passed the House but died in the Senate.

4 SUPERFUND - FEDERAL COURT DAMAGE SUITS

As noted in vote #2, it is often difficult if not impossible for victims of toxic wastes to recover damages from those responsible. Often several companies share the same dump, or one company pays another to dispose of its wastes. Although victims can sue in state courts, many states have legal rules making it very hard to prove who is legally liable for damages. Moreover, some states require that any suit for damages be brought within three years of the injury, although medical problems associated with toxic chemicals often take many years to become serious.

The House Superfund Extension bill therefore created a new right for toxic waste victims to sue in federal court, where the rules are more sympathetic to the victim. This vote is on the Sawyer amendment to remove that new provision. Sawyer amendment adopted 208-200; August 9, 1984. NO is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +. (Sawyer amendment to Superfund Extension bill, HR 5640.) The Reagan Administration supported the amendment. The bill passed the House but died in the Senate.

5 SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT

Although the Safe Drinking Water Act was passed a decade ago, it has failed to achieve its goal. A recent EPA survey found that more than 25% of all city water systems were contaminated by toxic chemicals. The government has been very slow to set standards for these toxic contaminants, let alone to clean them up.

The vote is on the Waxman motion to pass new legislation strengthening the Safe Drinking Water Act. It contained several important new provisions: (1) it established timetables for EPA to use in setting contamination standards; (2) it gave EPA more power to get compliance with these standards; and (3) it created a new program to protect groundwater, which supplies half the nation's drinking water and is very difficult to clean up once contaminated.

Waxman motion to pass the Safe Drinking Water Amendments adopted 366-27; September 18, 1984. YES is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +. (Waxman motion to suspend the rules and pass HR 5959.) The Reagan Administration opposed the motion. The bill died in the House-Senate Conference Committee.

6 IRISH WILDERNESS IN MISSOURI

The vote is on a compromise bill to designate 16,500 acres as federally protected wilderness in the Mark Twain National Forest in Missouri. Although this was one of the smallest of the many wilderness bills to pass Congress in 1984, it was also one of the most controversial. The St. Joe Mining Company wanted to mine lead deposits in the area. The company, the Reagan Administration and the local Congressman all opposed the bill.

Designation of the Irish Wilderness was first recommended by the U.S. Forest Service in 1949, and another Forest Service review in 1979 considered it the most important potential wilderness area in the state. The Irish Wilderness contains unique geological features including springs, sink holes and caves, and good habitat for many kinds of wildlife including wild turkey and black bear. It also has historical importance as the site of an early Irish settlement.

Conference Report establishing the Irish Wilderness adopted 254-142; May 2, 1984. YES is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +. (Adoption of the Conference Report, S 64.) President Reagan opposed the Conference Report, although he signed the bill into law after it passed Congress.

7 CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS ACT

This was the largest of all wilderness designations passed by Congress in 1984. It permanently protected 1.8 million acres of wild National Forest land in California from mining, logging, or other development. In memory of the late photographer, it created the Ansel Adams Wilderness in his beloved Sierra mountains. It also designated 1.4 million acres of National Park land as wilderness, increasing protection for parts of Yosemite National Park and Sequoia-Kings Canyon National Park.

This was a compromise bill which cut almost half a million acres from the original House proposal. It was opposed by some members of the California House delegation because it prevented development of the Tuolumne River and Mono Lake. The bill stopped a dam on the Tuolumne, which is one of the four finest whitewater rivers in the country according to the U.S. Forest Service. It also protected Mono Lake from logging and geothermal development. This lake contains one of America's most unique and spectacular geological formations. Unfortunately the lake is still threatened by water diversion.

This vote was on whether to forbid weakening amendments to the compromise bill supported by environmentalists. Rule to consider the bill without amendments adopted 295-112; September 12, 1984. YES is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +. (Adoption of the Rule, H Res 573, providing for consideration of the California Wilderness Act, HR 1437.) The Reagan Administration opposed the rule, but the compromise bill was passed by Congress and signed by the President.

8 OREGON WILDERNESS ACT

The vote is on a compromise wilderness bill agreed to by timber interests and environmentalists. It protected 945,000 acres of National Forest land by designating it as wilderness, while it opened up an even larger area which had been temporarily closed to logging. The bill also protected some 8,900 commercial and Indian fishing jobs by preserving the upstream and coastal watersheds on which the salmon depend. Nonetheless, Oregon's two anti-wilderness Congressmen still opposed the bill (most of the wilderness was in their districts).

The bill contained extensive wilderness expansions and designations in places like the Middle Santiam River in the spectacular Cascade mountain range; the north fork of the John Day River, the largest remaining spawning stream for wild salmon; the first and only wilderness in the lush temperate rain forest in the Coast mountain range; and huge areas in eastern Oregon. Some wilderness areas had virgin old growth timber with trunks up to eight feet in diameter.

Seiberling motion adopted 281-99; June 6, 1984. YES is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +. (Seiberling motion to suspend the rules and accept the Senate amendment to the Oregon Wilderness bill, HR 1149.) President Reagan opposed the Seiberling motion, but he did sign the bill after it passed Congress.

9 INTERIOR DEPARTMENT FUNDING

The vote is on an amendment to cut funding for the Interior Department by 3% or \$240 million. Over the previous three years the Reagan Administration had already made huge cuts in important Interior Department programs, especially those designed to protect, rather than commercialize, our natural resources. Most of the programs in the bill were supported by environmentalists. These included the operating budgets for the National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, and Office of Surface Mining; the urban parks program; historic preservation grants; and the Land and Water Conservation Fund, which is used to buy new parkland, wildlife refuges and National Forest land. President Reagan wanted to eliminate some of these programs entirely.

McDade amendment to cut Interior Department funding accepted 212-181; August 2, 1984. No is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +. (McDade amendment to the fiscal 1985 Interior Department Appropriations bill, HR 5973.) The Reagan Administration supported the McDade amendment, which cut \$240 million. \$90 million of this was restored by the House-Senate Conference Committee, so the final cut was \$150 million.

10 CONSERVATION JOBS: THE AMERICAN CONSERVATION CORPS

The vote is on whether to pass a bill creating an American Conservation Corps to provide conservation jobs and job training to unemployed youths on public and Indian lands. Many of our National Parks and Forests are suffering major resource damage and deterioration from heavy use and lack of maintenance. The same is true of state and local recreation areas, wildlife refuges, and fishery facilities. With massive budget cuts at both federal and state levels, the backlog of needed conservation work keeps growing. Under this program, young people could plant trees, thin out tree stands, maintain trails, build fences on range land, band birds, and enjoy the outdoors. Similiar but limited programs have been highly successful in 14 states.

The bill authorized spending \$225 million over three years. It was scaled down from a more ambitious program passed in 1983, perhaps in the hope of avoiding a

veto. It would have provided summer jobs for 50,000 youths and year round work and training for 35,000 more. This is many more jobs per dollar than most federal programs provide.

Seiberling motion to authorize the American Conservation Corps agreed to 296-75; October 9, 1984. YES is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +. (Seiberling motion to concur in the Senate amendment to HR 999.) The Reagan Administration opposed the Seiberling motion. Although the bill easily passed both House and Senate, it was vetoed by President Reagan after Congress adjourned. Thus Congress had no opportunity to override the veto.

11 STRIPED BASS CONSERVATION

The vote is on the Bateman amendment to weaken a bill intended to conserve the striped bass. These fish have been suffering a severe population decline along the Atlantic coast. In the last ten years their population has been cut by more than half, due to overfishing and pollution of their spawning areas by toxics such as PCBs. Striped bass have traditionally been a major sport and commercial fish from Maine to North Carolina. Their decline is estimated to have cost the Northeast about 7,000 jobs and \$220 million in 1980.

The bill required each state to reduce its catch by 55%. Failure to do so would result in a complete moratorium on striped bass fishing in that state. The Bateman amendment would have given the Secretary of Commerce the power to drop this penalty, thus allowing states to apply political pressure to get off the hook on this important wildlife conservation requirement.

Bateman amendment rejected 98-307; October 4, 1984. NO is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +. (Bateman amendment to the Atlantic Striped Bass Conservation bill, HR 5492.) The Reagan Administration took no position on the amendment. The bill was signed into law without the Bateman provision.

12 ORGANIC FARMING

The vote is on passage of the Agricultural Productivity Act, which authorized \$10.5 million over five years to promote ecologically sound farming practices which conserve energy, water and plant nutrients, control soil erosion, and increase productivity without degrading the land. Most of the money would be spent on pilot research projects on farming methods such as crop rotation and biological pest controls. The bill would also help farmers learn to do "inter-cropping" -- the practice of planting soil conserving crops between rows of cash crops like corn, wheat and soybeans. Finally, the bill would have established an extension program to help farmers understand such farming systems.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture has almost no organic farming program. Even with the money in this bill, less than half of one percent of the Agriculture Research Service budget would have been spent on organic farming. Pesticide use has increased tenfold in the last thirty years, but crop losses to insects have doubled as insects grow more resistant to the poisons over time. Organic farming can help farmers break this vicious cycle and protect their lands from nutrient depletion and soil erosion. It also protects public health, by reducing the pesticide residues which are now found in almost everything we eat or drink.

The Agricultural Productivity Act passed 206-184; January 26, 1984. YES is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +. The Reagan Administration opposed the bill, and it died in the Senate.

13 OREGON INLET WATER PROJECT

The vote is on whether to transfer lands within the Cape Hatteras National Seashore and Pea Island National Wildlife Refuge to the Army Corps of Engineers. The Corps wanted to construct some environmentally destructive jetties at Oregon Inlet, between two islands off the North Carolina coast. The project would remove up to 150 acres of land from a National Park and National Wildlife Refuge, and cause serious erosion along miles of beaches. It would degrade the area's scenic value and the wildlife habitat of several species, including the threatened loggerhead turtles. Surf fishing in the area, which now attracts 100,000 visitors a year, would also suffer. The project is intended to increase ocean access for larger fishing boats, but it is very doubtful whether these alleged benefits would outweigh the costs, or whether the jetties could withstand the powerful ocean currents in this area. Continued channel dredging is an alternative which would cost less and would not have the severe environmental impacts of jetty construction.

The vote is on the Seiberling amendment to strike the authorization of the land transfer needed for constructing the jetties. Seiberling defeated 194-203; September 20, 1984. YES is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +. (Seiberling amendment to strike Title IV of the Wetlands Resources bill, HR 3082.) The Reagan Administration was split, with the Interior Department supporting the amendment and the Army Corps of Engineers opposing it. The jetty proposal died in the Senate in 1984, but is likely to come up again.

14 CROSS FLORIDA BARGE CANAL

For almost twenty years, environmentalists have been fighting the Cross Florida Barge Canal -- one of the most grandiose and destructive projects ever dreamed up by the Army Corps of Engineers. The proposed canal connecting Florida's Atlantic and Gulf coasts would be 110 miles long and cost over \$500 million. The project had already destroyed more than a third of the beautiful Oklawaha River when construction was halted by President Nixon in 1971. Both Florida's Governor and state legislature are now opposed to the canal. But its promoters in Congress are biding their time, and Congress has refused to kill the project.

The canal would destroy one of the richest and largest wildlife areas left in this fast growing state, including critical habitat for the manatee in the swamps and river bottom forests along the Oklawaha. Worse yet, for 28 miles this industrial barge canal would cut up to 15 feet below the water table of the Floridan aquifer. This would threaten to contaminate the main drinking water supply for millions of people in central Florida with toxics and salt water. The vote is on the Shaw amendment to deauthorize and thus kill the Cross Florida Barge Canal.

Shaw amendment rejected 201-201; June 28, 1984. YES is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +. (Shaw amendment to the Water Resources Development Authorization bill, HR 3678.) Although the amendment lost, construction is still halted. Promoters are now cooking up a new study to try to justify the project.

15 FALMOUTH DAM

Another pork barrel project, this dam on the Licking River in Kentucky would cost almost twice as much to build as it would supposedly provide in benefits, according to the Army Corps of Engineers. It would flood at least 25,000 acres, including 9,000 acres of prime farm land. It would also destroy a state park, ten cemeteries, and a lot of forest. 59% of the alleged project benefits were for recreation, yet the Kentucky State Senate passed a resolution opposing the project and declared that it did not intend to "support recreational expenditures in the foreseeable future for

a Falmouth Lake of any scope." The vote is on the Hopkins amendment, to require the state of Kentucky to pay for a share of the project cost, something it had already said it would not do. The dam was to be paid for entirely by the federal government, ignoring normal cost sharing requirements.

The Hopkins amendment was rejected 148-196; June 29, 1984. YES is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +. (Hopkins amendment to the Water Resources Development Authorizations bill, HR 3678.) The Senate did not act on the Falmouth Dam in 1984, but the project is expected to come up again in 1985.

16 WATER PROJECT COST SHARING - NEW CONSTRUCTION

While some dams and canals are justified, others are pure "pork barrel" projects whose costs are much higher than their benefits. Often these projects destroy free flowing rivers, wetlands, important wildlife habitat, virgin bottomland forests and fertile flood plains. If those who benefited from these projects had to pay a major portion of the costs, the political pressure to build many unneeded and destructive projects would disappear. But if a local community can get a dam built almost entirely at federal expense, the temptation to overlook alternative ways to meet water supply or flood control needs can be very great.

The 1985 water projects authorizations bill contained some new cost sharing provisions, but they were not strong enough to prevent construction of many purely pork barrel projects. The vote is on the Petri amendment to require project sponsors and beneficiaries to pay their share during project construction, rather than repaying Uncle Sam at low interest rates stretched out over decades. The amendment also raised the share required for certain types of project purposes, and increased user fees on federally funded ports and waterways.

Petri amendment rejected 85-213; June 29, 1984. YES is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +. (Petri amendment to the Water Resources Development Authorization bill, HR 3678.) The Reagan Administration supported the Petri amendment. This mammoth water project authorization bill never passed Congress in 1984.

17 WATER PROJECT COST-SHARING - MAINTAINANCE AND REPAIRS

The Reclamation Dam Safety bill was intended primarily for the maintenance and repair of existing dams. But it also authorized money for new dams to replace old ones. Much of the money in the bill was slated to build the new Cliff Dam in Arizona, which would damage important habitat for bald eagles. This expensive project also took money away from other existing dams which badly needed repair. It is usually cheaper to repair old dams than to build new ones. Once again, cost sharing provisions are critical for stopping unnecessary projects. If the beneficiaries know they must pay a major part of the cost, they will have an incentive to limit themselves to needed, cost-effective repairs.

Environmentalists supported the Solomon amendment to require project beneficiaries to pay 15% of the costs of construction and repair under this bill. The vote is on the Kazan proposal to gut the Solomon amendment and go back to the status quo.

Kazan substitute adopted 194-192; March 20, 1984. NO is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +. (Kazan substitute to Solomon amendment to the Reclamation Dam Safety bill, HR 1652.) The Reagan Administration supported Solomon's proposal in 1983, but then changed their minds and supported Kazan's effort to kill it in 1984, probably in order to curry political favor in the West in an election year. The dam repair bill passed Congress without any significant cost sharing provision.

18 BURFORD APPOINTMENT

Anne Gorsuch Burford resigned as director of the Environmental Protection Agency in 1983 amid allegations of mismanagement, political manipulation and conflicts of interest regarding EPA's hazardous waste cleanup program. During her first two years on the job, enforcement at EPA declined by more than 50%. The House cited her in contempt of Congress for refusing, on the President's orders, to turn over EPA documents which had been subpoenaed. Nevertheless, on July 30 1984, President Reagan appointed Burford to chair the National Advisory Committee on Oceans and Atmosphere (NACOA). Burford has no background in this area whatever.

Although the President's appointment did not require Congressional approval, Congressman D'Amours offered a Resolution on the House floor urging the President to withdraw the appointment. The Resolution was adopted 363-51; July 31, 1984. YES is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +. (D'Amours motion to suspend the rules and adopt H Res 555.) Although both the House and Senate passed resolutions urging Reagan to drop the appointment, he ignored them. Burford herself resigned as chair the day before she was to be sworn in.

19 LOW INCOME HOME INSULATION - FUNDING LEVELS

Energy conservation is one of the cheapest and cleanest ways to meet our energy needs. It cuts down on pollution, conserves natural resources and reduces the environmental damage from mining, drilling, and energy development.

The vote is on the Carper amendment to reduce the funds in the bill for helping poor people insulate their homes from \$500 million down to \$200 million. This was extremely "penny wise and pound foolish", considering that the government spends nearly \$2 billion a year helping poor people pay their fuel bills. The average poor family spends 30% of its income on fuel in the winter. But the poor cannot take advantage of federal tax credits given for home energy conservation because they cannot afford the large initial investment, and because they pay little or no federal taxes anyway. Weatherizing the 13 million remaining eligible households under this bill would cut their energy consumption by 30%, conserve 65 million barrels of oil or other fuel, and reduce fuel costs by \$3.3 billion. But under current low spending levels it could take up to 50 years to achieve this goal.

Carper amendment accepted 233-142; January 24, 1984. NO is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +. (Carper amendment to the Weatherization and Employment Act, HR 2615.) The Reagan Administration supported the Carper amendment. The final authorization for weatherization was \$191 million.

20 LOW INCOME HOME INSULATION - FINAL PASSAGE

The environmental and economic advantages of a strong federal program to insulate the homes of the poor are noted above. This vote was on the final passage of the weatherization bill, which extended aid for the insulation of low income homes at the current levels of around \$200 million.

Weatherization and Employment Act, HR 2615, adopted 222-157; January 24, 1984. YES is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +. The Reagan Administration opposed the weatherization program. In the end, Congress authorized \$191 million.

21 NUCLEAR BREEDER VERSUS SAFE ENERGY RESEARCH

Nuclear breeder reactors produce more fuel than they consume, but the fuel is plutonium, one of the most dangerous substances known. Terrorists or other nations need only a small amount of plutonium to make a nuclear bomb; yet the commercialization of breeder reactors for nuclear power generation could put these ingredients of nuclear bombs into every day commerce.

The vote is on the Ottinger amendment to cut \$43 million for research originally designed to support the Clinch River nuclear breeder, which Congress had terminated the previous year. The amendment would have returned \$10 million to the Treasury, and spent the remaining \$33 million on developing new solar energy technologies and research to make existing nuclear reactors safer. These nuclear safety programs were designed to reduce the high level nuclear wastes from power plants by 40%, and also reduce the amount of "weapons grade" fuel produced by research reactors. The bill as written had \$255 million for nuclear breeder technology, (far more than the solar budget), and almost nothing for nuclear safety.

Federal research and development priorities play a major role in determining America's energy and environmental future. In the long run, the safest and perhaps the cheapest way to meet our energy needs is through conservation and renewable energy sources which don't pollute and never run out. But in the last four years, the federal energy conservation budget has been cut by 50% and the solar programs have been cut 70%.

Ottinger amendment rejected 171-229; May 22, 1984. YES is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +. (Ottinger amendment to the fiscal 1985 Energy and Water Appropriations bill, HR 5653.) The Reagan Administration opposed the Ottinger amendment. The full \$255 million for nuclear breeder research was included in the final legislation to pass Congress.

22 CUTTING SYNTHETIC FOSSIL FUEL SUBSIDIES

Unless and until new pollution control technologies are invented, the commercial development of synthetic fuels made from coal or oil shale will create massive environmental problems. These include air pollution, groundwater contamination, and toxic waste disposal. A single commercial synthetic fuels plant could produce from 20 to 60 thousand tons of solid waste a day. Yet in a frantic response to the oil crises in the 1970s, Congress appropriated \$17.7 billion not for research but for the immediate commercial development of synthetic fossil fuels.

Despite the huge subsidies available, private industry has become less and less interested in developing synthetic fuels, because they cannot be produced cheaply enough to compete with other energy sources in the foreseeable future. The Synthetic Fuels Corporation (SFC), which was set up by Congress to spend the money, has unfortunately responded by indiscriminately funding the few remaining synfuel proposals, regardless of merit. By providing up to \$3 million for a single technology, the SFC is promoting far larger projects, with far greater environmental damage, than are needed to test the projects' technical and economic feasibility.

This vote determined whether amendments to cut back the SFC's spending authority would be permitted. Adoption of the "rule" forbidding any such amendments was rejected 148-261; July 25, 1984. NO is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +. (Adoption of the rule, H Res 551 providing for floor consideration of the fiscal 1985 Interior Appropriations bill, HR 5973.) The Reagan Administration opposed the rule. In the end Congress cut over \$5 billion of SFC's authority.

23 CUTTING SYNTHETIC FOSSIL FUEL SUBSIDIES

The environmental and economic problems of synthetic fuel production are noted above. Environmentalists favor continued research on synthetic fuels, but oppose big subsidies for commercial development until these problems have been solved. This vote was over how large a cut should be made in the federal Synthetic Fuel Corporation's \$13.3 billion budget. Environmentalists supported the Conte-Wolpe amendment to cut \$10 billion, leaving the SFC with \$3.3 billion in spending authority. This would still be more than enough to test every proposed synfuel technology requesting aid, and would be a far larger subsidy than the government provides for cheaper and less destructive energy sources. Environmentalists were opposed to the Ratchford amendment, which limited the SFC budget cut to \$5 billion.

Ratchford amendment adopted 236-177; August 2, 1984. NO is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +. (Ratchford amendment to the Conte-Wolpe amendment to the fiscal 1985 Interior Appropriations bill, HR 5973.) The Reagan Administration opposed the Ratchford amendment, although it later changed positions and supported a nearly identical amendment in the Senate. In the end, Congress cut \$5.375 billion of the SFC's remaining \$13.3 billion spending authority.

24 ENERGY CONSERVATION VERSUS POWER PLANT CONSTRUCTION

In 1983 the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) voted to allow private utilities under its jurisdiction to add 50% of the costs of new power plant construction to their rate base when billing customers. In effect this forced consumers to provide interest free loans to utilities for construction work in progress (CWIP) even if the new plants were never completed. Environmentalists objected to this because it gave the utilities a bias toward energy production instead of energy conservation. The utilities could pass on the costs of new power plants to customers, and even make a profit on the extra power sold, but they had no similar incentive to save energy through conservation measures, even when conservation was cheaper and better environmentally.

Environmentalists supported a House proposal to limit the CWIP arrangement to financially pressed utilities which could not otherwise meet new construction costs. Such utilities would also have to show that a new power plant represented the cheapest alternative for meeting energy needs, when compared to conservation or solar power.

This vote was on the Moorhead substitute to the bill, which would have allowed the old FERC rule on construction work in progress to continue unchanged. Moorhead substitute rejected 135-266; February 8, 1984. NO is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +. (Moorhead substitute to HR 555, the Construction Work in Progress Policy Act.) The Reagan Administration supported the Moorhead substitute. Even though it lost in the House, the old FERC rule remains in effect because the Senate failed to act on the issue of construction work in progress.

INFORMATION ONLY - ACID RAIN LEGISLATION COSPONSORS

Cosponsors of the Waxman-Sikorski bill (HR 3400) to control acid rain are indicated on the chart with an "X". Sponsors are listed for information purposes only, and sponsorship is not a factor in determining LCV scores.

Acid rain is an urgent environmental problem in need of immediate Congressional action. Countless scientific reports, including those from the National Academy of Sciences, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Office of Science and Technology Policy have documented the widespread damage and future threats to our forests, rivers and lakes, drinking water, crops, soils, and buildings. Acid rain has already killed all the fish in hundreds of lakes in New York and New England, and the problem is fast spreading to other parts of the U.S. Much of the Black Forest in Germany is now dead because of acid rain. The scientific community has now clearly established that sulfur dioxide pollution from coal fired power plants and other man made sources is the chief cause of acid rain.

Environmentalists strongly support the Waxman-Sikorski bill to reduce sulfur dioxide emissions by 10 million tons over 10 years. Cosponsors are indicated on the chart with an X. Cosponsorship is noted for information only, and is not a factor in calculating LCV scores. The Reagan Administration has opposed acid rain control legislation, and to date no such legislation has been enacted into law.



"Good heavens! It's not snow. It's that Styrofoam packing stuff."

House Votes

ADMIN. POSITION	LCV Scores																								Acid Rain
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
	Toxic Waste - Superfund	Superfund - Victims Comp.	Superfund - Citizens Rights	Superfund - Court Suits	Safe Drinking Water	Missouri Wilderness	California Wilderness	Oregon Wilderness	Interior Dept. Funding	American Conservation Corps	Striped Bass Conservation	Organic Farming	Oregon Inlet Water Project	Cross Florida Barge Canal	Falmouth Dam	Water Project Cost Sharing	Water Project Cost Sharing	Burford Appointment	Low Income Home Insulation	Low Income Home Insulation	Safe Energy Research	Synthetic Fossil Fuel Subsi	Synthetic Fossil Fuel Subsi	Power Plant Construction	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	15
ALABAMA																									
R 01 EDWARDS	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	27 31 11
R 02 DICKINSON	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	12 15 8
D 03 Nichols	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	34 40 26
D 04 Beville	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	35 45 49
D 05 Flippo	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	39 48 39
D 06 Erdreich	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	42 53
D 07 Shelby	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	46 14 21
ALASKA																									
R 01 YOUNG	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	17 15 17
ARIZONA																									
R 01 McCain	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	22 0
D 02 Udall	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	84 64 73
R 03 STUMP	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	7 7 3
R 04 RUDD	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0 14 3
D 05 McNulty	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	64 72
ARKANSAS																									
D 01 Alexander	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	43 42 45
R 02 BETHUNE	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	35 37 35
R 03 HAMMERSCHMIDT	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	13 21 16
D 04 Anthony	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	55 29 40
CALIFORNIA																									
D 01 Bosco	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	42 65 X
R 02 CHAPPIE	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	12 6 6
D 03 Matsui	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	75 79 83 X
D 04 Fazio	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	69 81 77 X
D 05 Burton	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	79 98 X
D 06 Boxer	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	96 81 X
D 07 Miller	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	87 73 91 X
D 08 Dellums	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	95 91 99 X
D 09 Stark	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	95 91 90 X
D 10 Edwards	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	95 99 100 X
D 11 Lantos	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	76 93 73 X
R 12 ZSCHAU	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	63 43
D 13 Mineta	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	75 71 75 X
R 14 SHUMWAY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17 21 16
D 15 Coelho	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	64 56 78 X
D 16 Panetta	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	82 61 71 X
R 17 PASHAYAN	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17 6 7
D 18 Lehman	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	66 68 X
R 19 LAGOMARSINO	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	54 29 42
R 20 THOMAS	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	17 0 11

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	LCV Scores			Acid Rain	
	Toxic Waste - Superfund	Superfund - Victims Comp.	Superfund - Citizens Rights	Superfund - Court Suits	Safe Drinking Water	Missouri Wilderness	California Wilderness	Oregon Wilderness	Interior Dept. Funding	American Conservation Corps	Striped Bass Conservation	Organic Farming	Oregon Inlet Water Project	Cross Florida Barge Canal	Falmouth Dam	Water Project Cost Sharing	Water Project Cost Sharing	Burford Appointment	Low Income Home Insulation	Low Income Home Insulation	Safe Energy Research	Synthetic Fossil Fuel Subsidies	Synthetic Fossil Fuel Subsidies	Power Plant Construction		'83 & '84	'82	'81	
CALIFORNIA - Continued																													
R 21 FIEDLER	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	a	+	+	a	a	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	54	29	34		
R 22 MOORHEAD	a	a	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	21	22	25		
D 23 Beilenson	+	+	a	-	+	+	+	+	a	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	80	86	90	X	
D 24 Waxman	+	+	a	+	+	+	a	a	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	a	-	+	+	+	+	a	+	+	90	100	96	X	
D 25 Roybal	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	a	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	a	a	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	87	64	86	X	
D 26 Berman	+	+	a	+	+	+	+	a	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	95	86		X	
D 27 Levine	a	a	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	93	76		X	
D 28 Dixon	a	a	+	+	+	+	+	a	+	a	+	a	-	-	-	a	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	61	79	69	X	
D 29 Hawkins	a	a	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	a	a	-	a	-	+	+	+	a	-	+	+	75	66	77	X	
D 30 Martinez	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	a	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	82	69	84	X	
D 31 Dymally	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	a	a	+	+	-	a	-	-	+	+	a	+	-	+	+	+	74	71	69	X	
D 32 Anderson	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	a	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	60	79	67		
R 33 DREIER	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	a	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	34	29	11		
D 34 Torres	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	79	75		X	
R 35 LEWIS	-	-	a	-	+	-	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	a	-	11	14	7		
D 36 Brown	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	a	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	86	81	78	X	
R 37 McCANDLESS	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	17	7			
D 38 Patterson	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	a	-	a	a	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	73	76	81	X	
R 39 DANNEMEYER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	30	21		
R 40 BADHAM	a	a	a	-	+	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	a	-	-	a	a	-	-	-	-	5	0	6		
R 41 LOWERY	-	-	a	-	a	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	a	a	-	+	-	-	36	21	30		
R 42 LUNGREN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	a	30	30	25		
R 43 PACKARD	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	17	15			
D 44 Bates	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	88	93		X	
R 45 HUNTER	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	21	14	12		
COLORADO																													
D 01 Schroeder	a	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	86	84	95		
D 02 Wirth	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	a	+	a	a	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	78	80	89		
D 03 Kogovsek	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	a	-	+	+	73	61	62		
R 04 BROWN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	25	14	25		
R 05 KRAMER	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	a	a	-	-	a	a	-	-	-	-	11	6	21		
R 06 SCHAEFER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	13	0			
CONNECTICUT																													
D 01 Kennelly	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	a	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90	86	83	X	
D 02 Gejdenson	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	a	a	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	89	91	84	X	
D 03 Morrison	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	96	91		X	
R 04 MCKINNEY	a	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	a	-	+	-	+	-	+	a	a	+	-	-	a	63	90	73	X	
D 05 Ratchford	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	79	86	79	X	
R 06 JOHNSON	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	a	a	+	+	+	-	57	73		X	
DELAWARE																													
D 01 Carper	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	a	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	69	93			

Toxic Waste - Superfund
 Superfund - Victims Comp.
 Superfund - Citizens Rights
 Superfund - Court Suits
 Safe Drinking Water
 Missouri Wilderness
 California Wilderness
 Oregon Wilderness
 Interior Dept. Funding
 American Conservation Corps
 Striped Bass Conservation
 Organic Farming
 Oregon Inlet Water Project
 Cross Florida Barge Canal
 Falmouth Dam
 Water Project Cost Sharing
 Water Project Cost Sharing
 Burford Appointment
 Low Income Home Insulation
 Low Income Home Insulation
 Safe Energy Research
 Synthetic Fossil Fuel Subsidies
 Synthetic Fossil Fuel Subsidies
 Power Plant Construction

FLORIDA

DELEGATES
D 01 Hutto
D 02 Fuqua
D 03 Bennett
D 04 Chappell
R 05 McCOLLUM
D 06 MacKay
D 07 Gibbons
R 08 YOUNG
R 09 BILIRAKIS
R 10 IRELAND
D 11 Nelson
R 12 LEWIS
R 13 MACK
D 14 Mica
R 15 SHAW
D 16 Smith
D 17 Lehman
D 18 Pepper
D 19 Fascell

GEORGIA

D 01 Thomas
D 02 Hatcher
D 03 Ray
D 04 Levitas
D 05 Fowler
R 06 GINGRICH
D 07 Darden
D 08 Rowland
D 09 Jenkins
D 10 Barnard

HAWAII

D 01 Hefte 1
D 02 Akaka

IDAHO

R 01 CRAIG
R 02 HANSEN

ILLINOIS

D 01 Hayes
D 02 Savage
D 03 Russo
R 04 O'BRIEN
D 05 Lipinski
R 06 HYDE

LCV Scores

'838'84 '82 '81

34	37	51	
38	43	60	
42	57	46	
39	48	34	
38	36	42	
81	76		X
49	51	62	
47	24	31	
42	22		
44	37	24	
57	56	71	
34	22		
42	37		
71	53	62	
38	22	33	
81	71		
71	61	87	X
64	72	66	X
71	79	69	

Acid Rain

71	79	
38	73	40
42	43	
58	46	75
77	84	84
30	15	66
46	0	
54	50	
34	45	61
47	22	46

58	89	71	X
71	45	64	X

25 24 16
0 14 7

81	60		X
79	81	83	X
71	79	90	X
28	42	33	
68	65		
22	30	34	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	LCV Scores				Acid Rain
																										'83	'84	'82	
Toxic Waste - Superfund																													
Superfund - Victims Comp.																													
Superfund - Citizens Rights																													
Superfund - Court Suits																													
Safe Drinking Water																													
Missouri Wilderness																													
California Wilderness																													
Oregon Wilderness																													
Interior Dept. Funding																													
American Conservation Corps																													
Striped Bass Conservation																													
Organic Farming																													
Oregon Inlet Water Project																													
Cross Florida Barge Canal																													
Falmouth Dam																													
Water Project Cost Sharing																													
Water Project Cost Sharing																													
Burford Appointment																													
Low Income Home Insulation																													
Low Income Home Insulation																													
Safe Energy Research																													
Synthetic Fossil Fuel Subsidies																													
Synthetic Fossil Fuel Subsidies																													
Power Plant Construction																													
ILLINOIS - Continued																													
D 07 Collins	+	+	+	+	a	+	+	+	+	+	+	a	+	+	+	+	A	a	a	a	-	+	+	+	84	76	87	X	
D 08 Rostenkowski	a	a	+	+	+	+	+	+	a	+	+	a	-	-	a	a	A	a	a	a	-	a	-	+	59	65	73		
D 09 Yates	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	92	93	96	X	
R 10 PORTER	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	50	56	59	X	
D 11 Annunzio	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	A	+	+	+	-	-	+	a	67	48	69		
R 12 CRANE, P.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	a	a	-	+	+	-	25	15	26		
R 13 ERLNBORN	a	a	-	-	+	-	-	a	-	a	a	-	-	a	-	a	a	A	-	-	-	+	+	-	12	16	17		
R 14 CORCORAN	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	a	+	+	-	+	A	-	a	a	-	+	+	a	38	32	29		
R 15 MADIGAN	-	-	+	+	+	-	a	+	-	+	-	a	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	45	53	45		
R 16 MARTIN	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	a	+	-	a	+	+	-	A	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	55	56	63		
D 17 Evans	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	a	+	+	+	+	+	+	A	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	99	100			
R 18 MICHEL	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	+	a	+	A	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	22	22	16		
R 19 CRANE, D.	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	+	-	-	a	A	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	8	31	21		
D 20 Durbin	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	A	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	74	91			
D 21 Price	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	A	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	70	68	64		
D 22 Simon	a	a	a	a	a	+	a	+	a	a	a	a	+	+	a	a	A	+	a	+	+	a	a	+	85	76	83		
INDIANA																													
D 01 Hall	+	+	+	+	+	a	+	+	+	a	+	+	-	-	-	-	a	+	+	+	a	+	-	+	71	76	73	X	
D 02 Sharp	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	a	+	-	+	86	86	83		
R 03 HILER	-	-	-	-	+	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	a	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	34	29	38		
R 04 COATS	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	a	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	42	21	47		
R 05 HILLIS	a	a	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	a	a	+	+	a	a	-	+	-	a	40	37	33		
R 06 BURTON	a	a	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	30	21			
R 07 MYERS	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	7	8		
D 08 McCloskey	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	a	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	a	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	75	79			
D 09 Hamilton	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	79	76	79		
D 10 Jacobs	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	a	+	+	-	+	-	a	a	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	78	81	80		
IOWA																													
R 01 LEACH	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	a	+	+	+	+	+	a	a	+	+	+	+	87	84	75		
R 02 TAUKE	a	a	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	a	A	+	a	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	54	79	70		
R 03 EVANS	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	a	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	73	65	60		
D 04 Smith	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	a	-	-	-	-	-	+	a	a	-	-	-	+	59	45	68		
D 05 Harkin	+	+	+	+	a	a	+	+	-	a	+	+	+	+	+	-	a	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	86	91	95		
D 06 Bedell	a	a	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	a	+	+	a	a	+	+	+	+	90	100	95		
KANSAS																													
R 01 ROBERTS	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	a	-	+	+	+	-	+	a	a	-	+	+	a	31	14	14		
D 02 Slattery	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	71	79			
R 03 WINN	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	a	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	a	-	-	-	-	1	7	9		
D 04 Glickman	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	79	93	77		
R 05 WHITTAKER	a	a	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	16	22	23		

|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

	<div> <div>Toxic Waste - Superfund</div> <div>Superfund - Victims Comp.</div> <div>Superfund - Citizens Rights</div> <div>Superfund - Court Suits</div> <div>Safe Drinking Water</div> <div>Missouri Wilderness</div> <div>California Wilderness</div> <div>Oregon Wilderness</div> <div>Interior Dept. Funding</div> <div>American Conservation Corps</div> <div>Striped Bass Conservation</div> <div>Organic Farming</div> <div>Oregon Inlet Water Project</div> <div>Cross Florida Barge Canal</div> <div>Falmouth Dam</div> <div>Water Project Cost Sharing</div> <div>Water Project Cost Sharing</div> <div>Burford Appointment</div> <div>Low Income Home Insulation</div> <div>Low Income Home Insulation</div> <div>Safe Energy Research</div> <div>Synthetic Fossil Fuel Subsidies</div> <div>Synthetic Fossil Fuel Subsidies</div> <div>Power Plant Construction</div> </div>																								Acid Rain
	<div> <div>LCV Scores</div> <div>'83&'84</div> <div>'82</div> <div>'81</div> </div>																								
<u>MICHIGAN</u>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
D 01 Conyers	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	92 73 93 X
R 02 PURSELL	a	a	a	a	+	+	+	+	+	a	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	a	+	+	+	+	+	69 40 46
D 03 Wolpe	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100 100 100
R 04 SILJANDER	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	a	+	+	+	a	+	a	+	-	+	+	+	32 40 26
R 05 SAWYER	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	a	-	a	+	+	+	+	+	-	a	-	+	+	+	49 45 53
D 06 Carr	a	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	69 71
D 07 Kildee	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	96 100 96
D 08 Traxler	a	a	a	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	a	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	74 79 84
R 09 VANDER JAGT	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	a	+	+	a	+	+	a	a	+	+	a	+	27 23 51
D 10 Albosta	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	a	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	69 48 67
R 11 DAVIS	a	a	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	a	+	+	+	+	+	a	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	52 22 45
D 12 Bonior	+	-	+	a	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	82 97 99
D 13 Crockett	a	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	a	+	+	+	a	-	+	+	+	78 86 90 X
D 14 Hertel	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	a	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	99 100 93
D 15 Ford	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	a	a	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	66 70 87
D 16 Dingell	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	a	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	a	-	-	+	+	71 70 84
D 17 Levin	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	88 86
R 18 BROOMFIELD	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	29 65 26
<u>MINNESOTA</u>																									
D 01 Penny	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	83 86
R 02 WEBER	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	a	-	a	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	71 86 75
R 03 FRENZEL	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	a	+	a	a	-	+	+	-	46 30 38
D 04 Vento	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	a	+	+	+	+	+	+	a	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	97 100 87
D 05 Sabo	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	71 73 80
D 06 Sikorski	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	96 100 X
R 07 STANGELAND	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	21 21 12
D 08 Oberstar	+	+	+	+	+	+	a	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	77 86 93 X
<u>MISSISSIPPI</u>																									
D 01 Whitten	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	50 45 43
R 02 FRANKLIN	a	a	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	a	+	+	-	-	-	a	a	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	22 6
D 03 Montgomery	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	a	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	21 7 25
D 04 Dowdy	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	a	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	64 65 51
R 05 LOTT	a	a	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	11 0 21
<u>MISSOURI</u>																									
D 01 Clay	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	a	+	+	+	+	a	-	+	89 76 96 X
D 02 Young	+	+	-	a	+	+	+	a	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	a	-	+	49 43 42
D 03 Gephardt	a	a	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	a	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	78 76 59 X
D 04 Skelton	a	a	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	a	+	+	+	a	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	61 61 51
D 05 Wheat	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	88 68
R 06 COLEMAN	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	a	a	-	+	-	+	39 57 34
R 07 TAYLOR	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	16 7 2
R 08 EMERSON	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	21 14 13
D 09 Volkmer	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	a	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	64 69 62

|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

Acid Rain

[illegible]

OHIO

D 01 Luken
R 02 GRADISON
D 03 Hall
R 04 OXLEY
R 05 LATTA
R 06 McEWEN
R 07 DeWINE
R 08 KINDNESS
D 09 Kaptur
R 10 MILLER
D 11 Eckart
R 12 KASICH
D 13 Pease
D 14 Seiberling
R 15 WYLIE
R 16 REGULA
R 17 WILLIAMS
D 18 Applegate
D 19 Feighan
D 20 Oakar
D 21 Stokes

OKLAHOMA

D 01 Jones
D 02 Synar
D 03 Watkins
D 04 McCurdy
R 05 Edwards
D 06 English

OREGON

D 01 AuCoin
R 02 SMITH, R.
D 03 Wyden
D 04 Weaver
R 05 SMITH, D.

PENNSYLVANIA

D 01 Foglietta
D 02 Gray
D 03 Borski
D 04 Kolter
R 05 SCHULZE
D 06 Yatron
D 07 Edgar
D 08 Kostmayer
R 09 SHUSTER

Toxic Waste - Superfund
Superfund - Victims Comp.
Superfund - Citizens Rights
Superfund - Court Suits
Safe Drinking Water
Missouri Wilderness
California Wilderness
Oregon Wilderness
Interior Dept. Funding
American Conservation Corps
Striped Bass Conservation
Organic Farming
Oregon Inlet Water Project
Cross Florida Barge Canal
Falmouth Dam
Water Project Cost Sharing
Water Project Cost Sharing
Burford Appointment
Low Income Home Insulation
Low Income Home Insulation
Safe Energy Research
Synthetic Fossil Fuel Subsidies
Synthetic Fossil Fuel Subsidies
Power Plant Construction

LCV Scores

'83&'84 '82 '81

58	65	64
53	68	50
73	88	89
25	36	16
30	15	25
16	21	39
50	43	
21	23	12
73	76	
33	29	42
92	93	88
50	29	
75	93	92
95	79	96 X
27	61	48
50	37	60
69	51	40
50	65	73
90	73	
82	68	88
88	68	92
51	36	50
75	84	79
46	43	39
58	42	54
21	15	25
62	50	42
73	90	86
16	6	
79	84	92
90	100	92
7	6	12
90	70	90 X
80	66	83 X
75	68	X
63	56	
21	40	19
71	65	70
98	98	90 X
99	79	X
17	15	31

Acid Rain

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	LCV Scores				
																										'83'84	'82	'81	
PENNSYLVANIA - Continued																													
R 10 McDADE	+	+	+	+	+	+	+			+		+	+	a			+	+	+	+				+	69	61	67		
D 11 Harrison	+		+	a	+	+	+	a		+	a	+	a					+	+	+	+			+	63	61			
D 12 Murtha	+		+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+						+			+			+	54	53	62		
R 13 COUGHLIN	+		+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	a	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+			a	89	86	71	X	
D 14 Coyne	a	a	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+					+	+	+	+				+	66	65	71		
R 15 RITTER	+		+	+	+		+	+		+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	a	+	+				62	30	42		
R 16 WALKER					+						+		+	+	+	+	+	+							42	36	38		
R 17 GEKAS					+						+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+						38	15			
D 18 Walgren	+			+	+	a	+	+		+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	a		+	+	75	75	88		
R 19 GOODLING			+	+	+		+	+		+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+		+	+	54	45	54		
D 20 Gaydos		+	a	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+						+		+			+	+	56	57	56		
R 21 RIDGE	+		+		+		+	+		+			+	+	a	a	+	+		+	+		+	+	66	71			
D 22 Murphy		+			+	+	+	+	+	+			+					+		+			a		42	64	71		
R 23 CLINGER			+		+	+	+			+		a	+				+	+	+	+			+	+	47	50	46		
RHODE ISLAND																													
D 01 St. Germain	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	a	+			a		+	a	a	+	+	+	a	79	70	78	X	
R 02 SCHNEIDER	+	+	+	+	+	a	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	a	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	93	90	92	X	
SOUTH CAROLINA																													
R 01 HARTNETT	a	a								a				+	a	a	+		a				+	+	16	15	21		
R 02 SPENCE					+		+			+				+	a	a	+	+					+	+	34	29	21		
D 03 Derrick	a		+		+	+	+	+		+	+	+			+	+		a			+		+	+	57	88	80		
R 04 CAMPBELL	a	a			+					+				+	+	a	+	+					a	+	31	6	21		
D 05 Spratt	+		+		+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	83	68			
D 06 Tallon					+	+	+	+		+	+	+		+	+		+	+		+	+	+	+	+	63	76		X	
SOUTH DAKOTA																													
D 01 Daschle	A	A	+		+	+	+	A	+	+	+	+	+	A	A			+		+				A	55	61	76	X	
TENNESSEE																													
R 01 QUILLEN	a	a					+				+			+	a	a									11	6	7		
R 02 DUNCAN					+					+	+			+	a	a		+							25	21	29		
D 03 Lloyd					+	+	+	a	+	+								a						a	21	33	34		
D 04 Cooper	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	a	+	a	+	+	+	+	+		+	+							73	91			
D 05 Boner	a	a	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	a	+	+	a	+				+	+	+	+				56	61	56		
D 06 Gore	+		a	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+						a	a	a	a	+		+	58	79			
R 07 SUNDQUIST		+			+			+	a		+							+				+	a		25	30			
D 08 Jones	+		+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+			a	a		+		+		a		+	59	52	53		
D 09 Ford	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	a	+	+	+	+	+	a	a			+	+	+		+	a	+	81	57	80	X	

TEXAS

D 01 Hall, S.
D 02 Wilson
R 03 BARTLETT
D 04 Hall, R.
D 05 Bryant
R 06 GRAMM
R 07 ARCHER
R 08 FIELDS
D 09 Brooks
D 10 Pickle
D 11 Leath
D 12 Wright
D 13 Hightower
D 14 Patman
D 15 De la Garza
D 16 Coleman
D 17 Stenholm
D 18 Leland
D 19 Hance
D 20 Gonzalez
R 21 LOEFFLER
R 22 PAUL
D 23 Kazen
D 24 Frost
D 25 Andrews
D 26 Vandergriff
D 27 Ortiz

UTAH

R 01 HANSEN
R 02 MARRIOTT
R 03 NIELSON

VERMONT

R 01 JEFFORDS

VIRGINIA

R 01 BATEMAN
R 02 WHITEHURST
R 03 BLILEY
D 04 Sisisky
D 05 Daniel
D 06 Olin
R 07 ROBINSON
R 08 PARRIS
D 09 Boucher
R 10 WOLF

Toxic Waste - Superfund
Superfund - Victims Comp.
Superfund - Citizens Rights
Superfund - Court Suits
Safe Drinking Water
Missouri Wilderness
California Wilderness
Oregon Wilderness
Interior Dept. Funding
American Conservation Corps
Striped Bass Conservation
Organic Farming
Oregon Inlet Water Project
Cross Florida Barge Canal
Falmouth Dam
Water Project Cost Sharing
Water Project Cost Sharing
Burford Appointment
Low Income Home Insulation
Low Income Home Insulation
Safe Energy Research
Synthetic Fossil Fuel Subsidies
Synthetic Fossil Fuel Subsidies
Power Plant Construction

LCV Scores

'83 & '84 '82 '81

32 29 38
42 36 26
25 22
38 29 29
61 93
18 22 16
33 22 16
21 14 21
41 56 59
34 40 43
11 7 21
58 53 51
34 22 33
21 29 29
61 59 50
64 64
16 14 21
78 73 81
50 33 53
67 61 63
1 0 8
22 24 30
43 48 33
56 76 71
42 71
29 48
73 57

Acid Rain

X

X

X

X

X

WASHINGTON
 R 01 PRITCHARD
 D 02 Swift
 D 03 Bonker
 R 04 MORRISON
 D 05 Foley
 D 06 Dicks
 D 07 Lowry
 R 08 CHANDLER

WEST VIRGINIA
 D 01 Mollohan
 D 02 Staggers
 D 03 Wise
 D 04 Rahall

WISCONSIN
 D 01 Aspin
 D 02 Kastenmeier
 R 03 GUNDERSON
 D 04 Kleczka
 D 05 Moody
 R 06 PETRI
 D 07 Obey
 R 08 ROTH
 R 09 SENSENBRENNER

WYOMING
 R 01 CHENEY

Toxic Waste - Superfund
 Superfund - Victims Comp.
 Superfund - Citizens Rights
 Superfund - Court Suits
 Safe Drinking Water
 Missouri Wilderness
 California Wilderness
 Oregon Wilderness
 Interior Dept. Funding
 American Conservation Corps
 Striped Bass Conservation
 Organic Farming
 Oregon Inlet Water Project
 Cross Florida Barge Canal
 Falmouth Dam
 Water Project Cost Sharing
 Water Project Cost Sharing
 Burford Appointment
 Low Income Home Insulation
 Low Income Home Insulation
 Safe Energy Research
 Synthetic Fossil Fuel Subsidies
 Synthetic Fossil Fuel Subsidies
 Power Plant Construction

LCV Scores

'83&'84 '82 '81

36 36 71
 69 68 75
 82 65 77
 38 15 29
 46 81 60
 64 73 79
 88 76 83 X
 38 30

Acid Rain

50 53
 82 71
 80 93
 66 53 56

78 88 87 X
 98 91 99 X
 42 43 46
 95 61
 84 91
 75 64 71
 99 84 99 X
 33 57 42
 48 64 67

26 0 3



League of Conservation Voters Support Slate 1984 General Election Results

AZ	5	D	McNulty	-	48%	NM	1	D	Asbury **	-	34%
CA	36	D	Brown	+	57%	NM	3	D	Richardson **	+	62%
CA	38	D	Patterson	-	46%	NY	3	D	Mrazek	+	50.8%
CT	3	D	Morrison	+	53%	NY	14	R	Molinari	+	70%
CT	5	D	Ratchford	-	46%	NY	20	D	Teicher	-	48%
DE	AL	D	Carper	+	58%	NY	1	D	Hochbrueckner	-	47%
ID	2	D	Stallings	+	50.1%	NY	25	R	Boehlert	+	72%
IL	Sen	D	Simon **	+	51%	NC	Sen	D	Hunt	-	48%
IL	7	D	Collins *	+	55%	NC	6	R	Coble *	+	51%
IL	17	D	Evans	+	57%	NC	11	D	Clarke	-	49%
IA	Sen	D	Harkin	+	56%	OH	14	D	Seiberling	+	72%
IA	1	R	Leach	+	67%	OR	1	D	AuCoin	+	54%
KS	3	R	Meyers **	+	54.6%	OR	5	D	McFarland	-	47%
ME	Sen	R	Cohen	+	74%	PA	1	D	Foglietta *	+	52.6%
ME	1	R	McKernan	+	64%	PA	7	D	Edgar	+	50.1%
MD	2	D	Long	-	49%	PA	8	D	Kostmeyer	+	51.5%
MA	Sen	D	Kerry **	+	55%	PA	10	R	McDade	+	77%
MA	5	D	Atkins **	+	54%	PA	15	D	Schooley **	-	42%
MA	10	D	Studds **	+	55.7%	PA	18	D	Walgren	+	65%
MI	Sen	D	Levin	+	53%	RI	2	R	Schneider	+	68%
MI	3	D	Wolpe	+	53%	TN	Sen	D	Gore	+	61%
MI	5	R	Henry	+	62%	TX	Sen	D	Doggett **	-	41%
MN	1	D	Penny	+	57.2%	TX	8	D	Buford **	-	35.3%
MN	6	D	Sikorski	+	61%	UT	2	D	Farley	-	49.9%
MN	7	D	Peterson **	-	43%	VA	1	D	McGlennon	-	40%
MO	5	D	Wheat *	+	66%	VA	9	D	Boucher	+	52%
MS	2	D	Clarke	-	49%	VT	AL	R	Jeffords	+	66.9%
MT	Sen	D	Baucus	+	57%	WA	1	D	Evans **	-	44%
NH	Sen	D	D'Amours	-	41%	WA	8	D	Lamson	-	38%
NH	1	D	Dudley **	-	41%	WV	3	D	Wise	+	69%
NJ	7	R	Rinaldo	+	74%						

* LCV Support in primary election

** LCV Support in both primary and general

Get Political

Political decisions affect the air you breathe and the water you drink . . . the land we all need for food and open space . . . the wildlife, the forests and the flowers. Political decisions affect your health and your life, and that of your children and their children. It's worth fighting for!

If we really want to protect the environment, we must teach the politicians that voters support environmental protection—and that conservationists support their friends at election time.

There is only one national environmental group working full-time to do this:

League of Conservation Voters

To ensure that the League of Conservation Voters has the financial resources to elect strong environmental leaders, I am enclosing my contribution of:

☐ \$25 ☐ \$35 ☐ \$50 ☐ \$100 ☐ \$250 ☐ \$ _____

Name _____

Address _____

Please make checks payable to the League of Conservation Voters and return to:

320 Fourth St., N.E.,
Washington, D.C. 20002

Paid for by the League of Conservation Voters
and not authorized by any candidate

