

HOW THE 99TH CONGRESS VOTED ON ENERGY and the ENVIRONMENT

1985–1986 SENATE VOTING CHART
1985–1986 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES VOTING CHART



LEAGUE OF
CONSERVATION VOTERS

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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 League's Board includes 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. Board members serve as individuals and do not officially represent their organizations.

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*Organizational affiliation is for identification purposes only.

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SUMMARY ANALYSIS

National Averages:

Senate	51%	House	50%
Republicans	39%	Republicans	31%
Democrats	64%	Democrats	64%
Women	38%	Women	56%
		Blacks	77%

Regional Averages:

	Sen / Hse		Sen / Hse		Sen / Hse
New England	79% 68%	Mid Atlantic	76% 58%	Far West	50% 56%
Mid West	68% 54%	Great Plains	31% 43%	Southwest	35% 40%
Southeast	37% 37%	Mountain	27% 33%		

State Averages:

	Sen / Hse		Sen / Hse		Sen / Hse
AL	18% 26%	LA	13% 40%	OH	67% 48%
AK	8% 16%	ME	88% 68%	OK	22% 41%
AZ	32% 30%	MD	76% 55%	OR	54% 53%
AR	52% 46%	MA	85% 83%	PA	83% 54%
CA	70% 56%	MI	86% 59%	RI	79% 82%
CO	49% 43%	MN	71% 65%	SC	38% 42%
CT	60% 74%	MS	17% 22%	SD	21% 71%
DE	77% 84%	MO	71% 43%	TN	59% 37%
FL	70% 48%	MT	72% 40%	TX	34% 42%
GA	40% 42%	NE	46% 25%	UT	9% 12%
HI	51% 57%	NV	13% 35%	VT	100% 82%
ID	0% 33%	NH	79% 65%	VA	42% 28%
IL	67% 53%	NJ	95% 67%	WA	67% 62%
IN	38% 46%	NM	40% 34%	WV	50% 53%
IA	62% 55%	NY	59% 61%	WI	84% 67%
KS	22% 49%	NC	29% 35%	WY	17% 16%
KY	34% 25%	ND	42% 58%		

HIGH AND LOW SCORES:

Highest Delegations:

Senate: VT 100%; NJ 95%; ME 88%; MI 86%; MA 85%; WI 84%; PA 83%
House: DE 84%; MA 83%; RI 82%; VT 82%

Lowest Delegations:

Senate: ID 0%; AK 8%; UT 9%
House: UT 12%; AK 16%; WY 16%

Highest Scoring:

Senate 100%: Leahy (VT); Stafford (VT); and Proxmire (WI)
House 100%: Boxer (CA); Waxman (CA); Schroeder (CO); Frank (MA); Markey (MA); Studds (MA); Kostmayer (PA); and Kastenmeier (WI)

Lowest Scoring:

Senate 0%: Goldwater (AZ); Symms (ID); McClure (ID); Stennis (MS); Garn (UT)
House 3%: Kemp (NY)

EXPLANATION OF VOTES

We chose votes for this chart which were considered the most important by environmental lobbyists and activists in 1985-86. All are recorded votes taken on the Senate and House floors. We've tried to cover as broad a range of issues as possible, but our choices were limited to those issues that came up for floor votes in the 99th Congress.

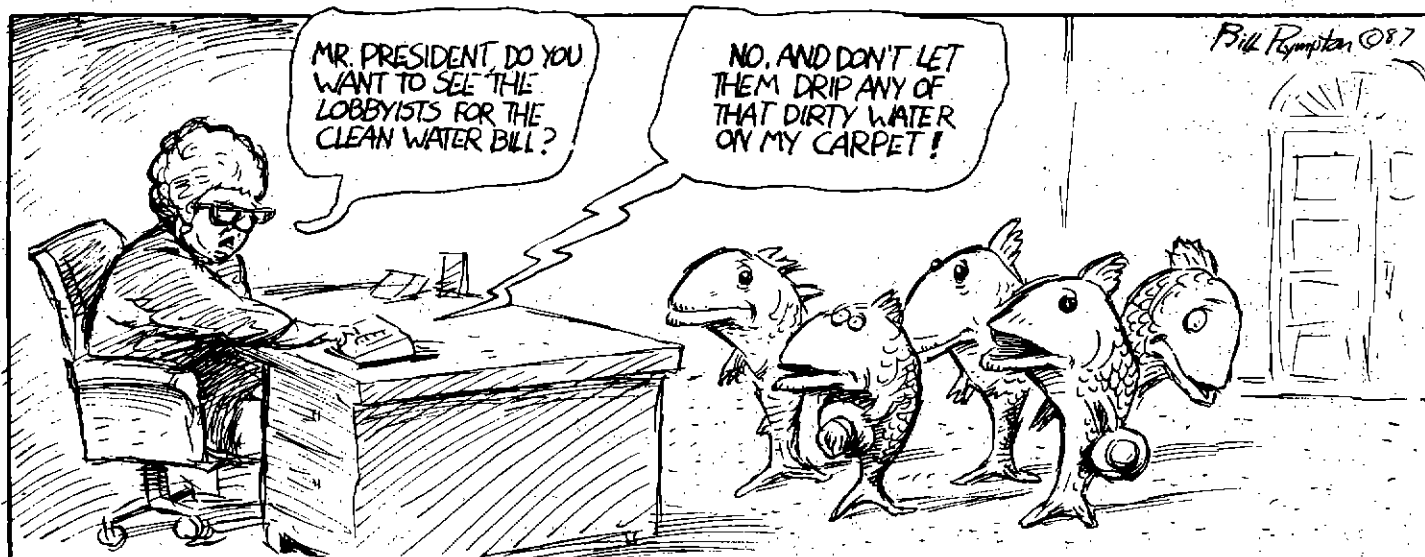
Because of the relatively low number of key House floor votes during 1986, we decided to combine the 1986 votes with those included in our 1985 House voting chart to come up with a new score. The reduced number of votes may reflect an increasing trend on the part of Congress and lobbyists to work out controversy behind the scenes or in committee. (While the combined 1985-86 scores provide the best overall rating for the House in the 99th Congress, we have included the original 1985 scores for comparative purposes.)

Please remember that these votes do not reflect a Member's total record. Equally important is a Member of Congress' leadership in Committee, or during 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 pro-environmental 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. If a Member was in office for less than half of the votes, a score was not computed, indicated by "(n/a)". State averages can be found next to the name of each state.

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SENATE VOTE DESCRIPTIONS

1 CLEAN WATER ENFORCEMENT

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has overall responsibility for enforcing the major law designed to control the pollution of our lakes, rivers and streams—the Clean Water Act (CWA).

In this vote, Sen. Chafee (R-RI) sought to table (kill) Sen. Wallop's (R-WY) amendment to prohibit EPA from pursuing enforcement actions against violators of the CWA when a state had already begun enforcement action. Such an amendment would have hindered EPA's ability to enforce the CWA in cases where state enforcement was not as vigorous as the law required.

Motion to table Wallop Amendment accepted 70-26; June 13, 1985. *YES is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +.* (Chafee Motion to table Wallop Amendment to S 1128, Clean Water Act.) Both the House and Senate passed legislation extending the Clean Water Act in 1985, but final passage did not occur until October 1986. Although passed by both Houses unanimously, President Reagan pocket-vetoed the bill after the 99th Congress had adjourned.

2 CLEAN WATER BAILOUT

Companies that fail to comply with pollution laws should not receive federal financial assistance denied other companies that do comply with the law. Such bailouts only encourage disdain for the law and set dangerous precedents.

In this vote, Sen. Gorton (R-WA) offered an amendment to strike \$7 million sought by Sen. Stevens (R-AK) for construction of a demonstration wastewater treatment system at a Japanese-owned pulp mill in Sitka, Alaska. The Alaska Pulp Corp. had avoided compliance with clean water laws for many years.

Amendment accepted 70-26; October 17, 1985. *YES is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +.* (Gorton Amendment to HR 3038, FY '86 HUD and Independent Agencies Appropriations bill.)

3 DAWSON NOMINATION

This vote was on the confirmation of President Reagan's nominee—Robert K. Dawson—to be Assistant Secretary of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Civil Works. The Corps of Engineers, along with EPA, is responsible for enforcing wetlands protection measures under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.

Many national environmental groups took the unusual position of opposing Dawson's confirmation on the grounds that, as acting Corps chief since May 1984, he had failed to adequately regulate development activities in the nation's wetlands. Senators Chafee (R-RI), Stafford (R-VT) and Mitchell (D-ME) led the opposition to Dawson's confirmation, charging that Dawson was unwilling to implement the law as Congress intended.

Dawson confirmed 60-34; December 4, 1985. *NO is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +.* Dawson received the most "no" votes cast for a Reagan nominee to an agency with jurisdiction over our natural resources. Even the controversial former Interior Secretary James Watt received only 12 votes against his nomination.

4 PESTICIDE CONTROL

Over two billion pounds of pesticides are produced each year. This huge volume of toxic chemicals dumped into the environment and our food chain is having a tremendous impact on groundwater quality and our health.

The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA)—the law which "controls" the use of pesticides—must be reauthorized and strengthened. Over 60 percent of pesticides on the market have not been adequately tested for their capacity to cause cancer, genetic damage or birth defects. In addition, current law allows a dangerous chemical to stay on the market if the supposed economic benefits outweigh the risk to human health or the environment.

Because of these shortcomings, environmentalists believe it is vital that states retain the right to set stricter standards than the federal government for the amount of pesticide residue that can be left on food before going to market.

In this vote, Sen. Lugar (R-IN) sought to table (kill) Sen. Durenberger's (R-MN) amendment to strike provisions allowing federal regulations to preempt stricter, state-set standards for food pesticide residues. Motion rejected 34-45; October 6, 1986. *NO is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +.* (Lugar Motion to table Durenberger Amendment, S 2792, Pesticide Control Reauthorization.) The Durenberger Amendment subsequently was adopted. However, because of differences between the Senate and House versions, FIFRA was not reauthorized during the 99th Congress.

5 SUPERFUND: FUNDING

In 1980, a five-year, \$1.6 billion Superfund program was authorized to clean up hazardous waste sites created before the federal government began to regulate the disposal of such wastes. Since the program began, EPA has placed over 800 sites on its priority clean up list. When Superfund came up for reauthorization in 1985, environmentalists strongly advocated a five-year, \$10 billion Superfund.

In this vote, Sen. Symms (R-ID) offered an amendment to the \$7.5 billion Senate Superfund bill to reduce the amount of spending authorized for the years 1986-1990 to only \$5.7 billion. Symms Amendment rejected 15-79; September 20, 1985. *NO is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +.* (Symms Amendment to S 51, Fiscal 1986-90 Superfund Reauthorization.) Although both Houses of Congress passed Superfund legislation in 1985, final passage did not occur until October 1986. Despite veto threats, President Reagan signed the new \$9 billion Superfund bill into law.

6 SUPERFUND: VICTIMS COMPENSATION

Contrary to popular belief, the Superfund toxic dump clean-up program does not provide money to compensate victims of toxic waste. It is often difficult, if not impossible, for victims to recover damages from those responsible.

This vote is on the Roth (R-DE) Amendment to the Senate Superfund reauthorization to strike a provision establishing a new demonstration program to pay for medical expenses of toxic waste victims. The provision would have authorized \$30 million annually for five years to pay out-of-pocket medical expenses of victims without insurance. The program would have been limited to those instances where scientific studies showed that toxic exposure caused health threats.

Roth Amendment accepted 49-45; September 24, 1985. *NO is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +.* (Roth Amendment to S 51, Superfund Reauthorization.) The Reagan Administration supported the amendment. The demonstration program was not included in the final Superfund bill that was signed into law.

7 EPA BUDGET AUTHORITY

Adequate funding is essential for proper enforcement of pollution laws. Since 1981, budget cuts and inflation have eroded EPA's ability to protect Americans from toxic substances in our environment which can cause cancer, birth defects and other diseases.

In this vote, Sen. Domenici (R-NM) sought to table (kill) Sen. Lautenberg's (D-NJ) amendment to increase EPA's FY '87 budget authority (money that may be obligated) for natural resources and environment programs by \$353 million and increase outlays (money actually disbursed) by \$41 million. The amendment would have restored Superfund program funding to the level contained in the Senate-passed version of the Superfund reauthorization, and EPA's operating budget would have been increased to help fund critical health programs covering asbestos-in-schools, radon, runoff water pollution, and rural drinking water.

Motion accepted 54-44; April 30, 1986. *NO is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +.* (Domenici Motion to table Lautenberg Amendment, S Con Res 120, FY '87 Budget Resolution.)

8 SYNFUELS

In a frantic response to the oil crises of the 1970s, Congress set up the multi-billion dollar Synthetic Fuels Corporation (SFC) to encourage private commercial development of synthetic fuels. However, without the invention of new pollution control technologies, the transformation of coal and oil shale into synthetic fuels creates massive environmental problems, including air pollution, groundwater contamination and disposal of huge amounts of toxic wastes.

As oil prices began to drop and synfuels became less and less economically competitive, Congress in 1984 cut \$5.5 billion from synfuels subsidies. In 1985, environmentalists joined fiscal conservatives in trying to cut the remaining \$7.5 billion in commercial synfuel subsidies, leaving \$500 million for research.

In this vote, Sen. McClure (R-ID) sought to table (kill) Sen. Metzenbaum's (D-OH) amendment to rescind all but \$500 million of the \$7.5 billion funding for the SFC. Motion rejected 41-58; October 31, 1985. *NO is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +.* (McClure Motion to table Metzenbaum Amendment, HR 3011, FY '86 Interior Appropriations.) After several additional battles over cost and usefulness, commercial synfuel subsidies were finally abolished in December 1985.

9 AUTO FUEL ECONOMY STANDARDS

Automobiles account for a large portion of the nation's energy consumption, and environmentalists have long supported strong auto fuel efficiency standards.

In this vote, Sen. Dole (R-KS) offered a motion to table (kill) Sen. Evans' (R-WA) amendment to express the sense of the Senate that the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration should not roll back the fuel efficiency standard that passenger cars must meet for the 1986 and subsequent model years.

Although this Sense of the Senate resolution would not have required the Administration to abandon its announced intention to roll back fleet averages from 27.5 to 26 miles per gallon, it would have added political pressure against such a move. Auto makers had already been given ten years to meet the standards, and Chrysler Corp., which invested billions of dollars to produce fuel efficient cars, had protested the rollback as allowing GM and Ford to "reap a windfall for scoffing at the law."

Motion to table accepted, 52-39; July 29, 1985. *NO is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +.* (Dole Motion to table Evans Amendment, S 410, Conservation Service Reform Act.) Subsequently, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration rolled back the fleet average efficiency standard.

10 OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF

The Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (OCSLA) gives the Department of Interior authority over oil and gas leasing activities along the nation's coastlines. In considering proposals for oil and gas drilling, the Secretary of the Interior must accept recommendations of coastal state governors concerning environmentally sensitive areas, unless the Secretary determines that the national interest outweighs the state's interest. In recent years, states and environmentalists have been frequently dissatisfied with Interior's handling of this program, resulting in many lawsuits and drilling moratoriums.

In this vote, Sen. Domenici (R-NM) sought to table (kill) an amendment by Sens. Wilson (R-CA) and Cranston (D-CA) to require the Secretary of the Interior to give equal weight to environmental impacts and economic benefits in deciding whether to override a state's objections to offshore drilling leases. This amendment would have made it harder for the Secretary to reject a governor's recommendations.

Motion to table accepted 53-35; March 14, 1986. *NO is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +.* (Domenici Motion to table Wilson-Cranston Amendment, HR 3128, FY '86 Omnibus Budget Reconciliation.) The Reagan Administration supported the motion to table.

11 FOREST ROADS

The national forest road system already comprises approximately 340,000 miles—eight times the length of the Interstate Highway system. Many roads constructed by the U.S. Forest Service are built in remote, environmentally fragile areas, where the government's costs of accessing and harvesting timber are not recovered. These roads often scar the mountainsides, silt prime fishing streams, and destroy important wildlife habitat.

Sens. Proxmire (D-WI) and Humphrey (R-NH) offered an amendment to reduce by \$90 million (from \$234 million) the FY '87 appropriation for building roads in national forests. However, Sen. McClure (R-ID) offered several amendments which restored all but \$8 million of the appropriation for forest roads construction, while, as a ploy to capture swing votes, increasing by \$15 million the amount appropriated for land acquisition for national parks, wildlife refuges and forests.

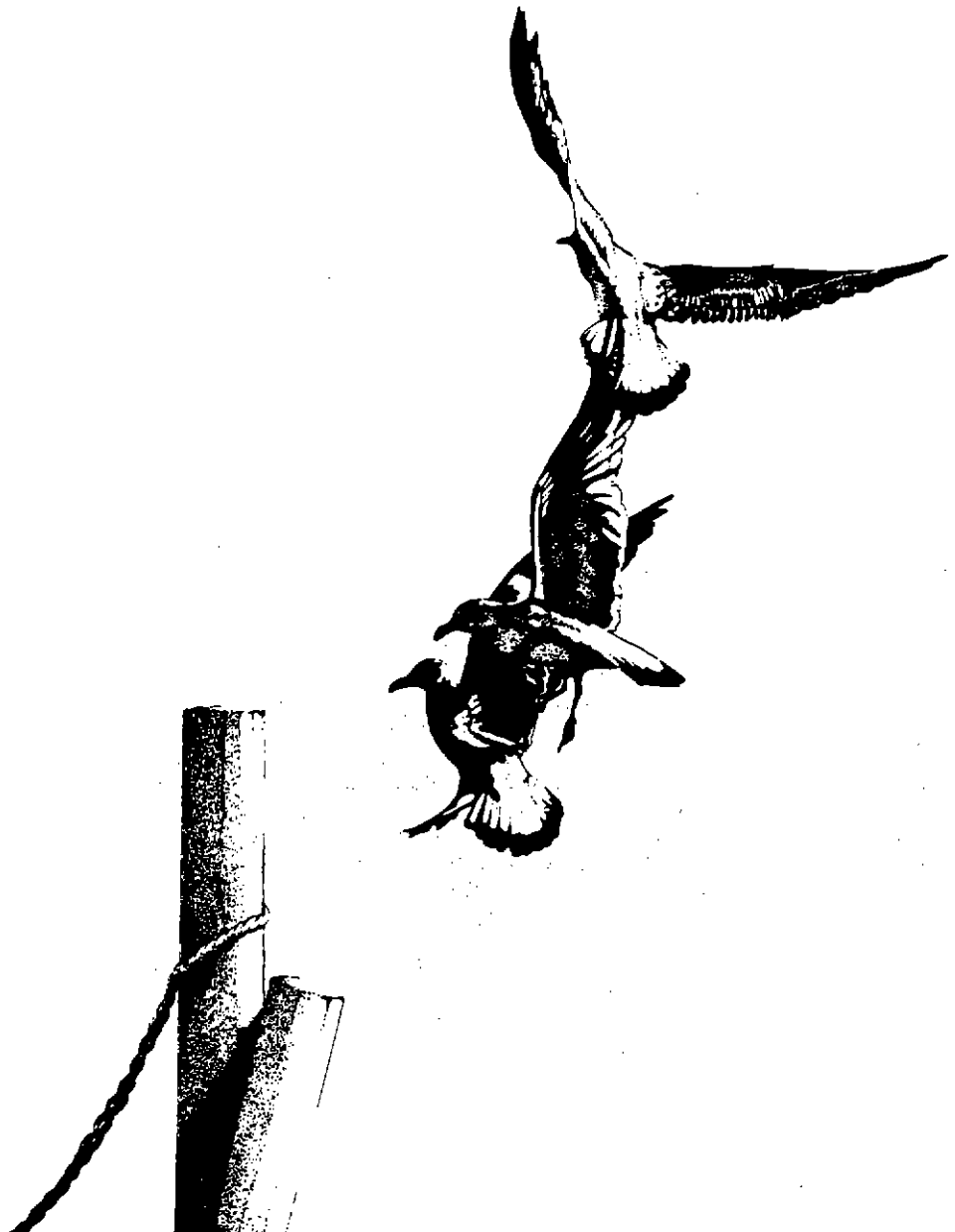
McClure's amendments accepted en bloc 53-42; September 16, 1986. *NO is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +.* The Proxmire-Humphrey Amendment, as amended by the McClure Amendments, subsequently was adopted. (McClure Amendments, HR 5234, FY '87 Interior Appropriations.) In the end, Congress appropriated \$180 million for timber road building in FY '87.

12 HAWAIIAN HIGHWAY, H-3

The Hawaiian H-3 highway—a 10-mile, \$1 billion expressway—is expected to be the most expensive highway ever built. Ironically, H-3 is designed to run along the boundary of a wilderness park named Ho'omaluhia, or "Place of Peace and Tranquility." The 300-acre wilderness park will be directly impacted by noise, sedimentation and the visual intrusion of the highway. H-3 will destroy a 30-acre archeological site and will threaten the habitat of the federally endangered Oahu Creeper (an indigenous Hawaiian bird) and the Oahu tree snail in North Halawa Valley.

Because of these impacts, the highway must be exempted from the environmental protection provisions of the Federal-Aid Highway Act, setting a dangerous precedent for exempting any proposed project that is in violation of federal law.

In this vote, Sen. Stafford (R-VT) offered a motion to table (kill) an amendment offered by Sens. Inouye (D-HI) and Matsunaga (D-HI) to exempt H-3 from a 1984 injunction issued on environmental grounds by the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals. Motion rejected 16-78; September 23, 1986. *YES is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +.* The Inouye-Matsunaga Amendment subsequently was adopted. (Stafford Motion to table Inouye-Matsunaga Amendment, S 2405, Omnibus Highway Authorization.) Although the highway bill was not passed in 1986, the provision exempting H-3 was attached to the Continuing Resolution for FY '87, an overall federal spending bill, and signed into law October 18, 1986.



SENATE VOTES

	Clean Water Enforcement	Clean Water Bailout	Dawson Nomination	Pesticide Control	Superfund: Funding	Superfund: Victims Comp.	EPA Budget Authority	Synfuels	Auto Fuel Standards	OCS	Forest Roads	H-3	LCV Scores		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	85/86	83/84	'82
ALABAMA Ave 18%															
Heflin (D)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	33	7
Denton (R)	+	+	-	a	-	-	-	+	a	-	-	-	28	6	7
ALASKA Ave 8%															
Murkowski (R)	-	-	-	a	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	11	16
Stevens (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	17	15
ARIZONA Ave 32%															
DeConcini (D)	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	a	+	-	63	50	62
Goldwater (R)	-	-	a	-	a	-	-	-	-	a	-	a	0	2	7
ARKANSAS Ave 52%															
Bumpers (D)	a	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	54	94	77
Pryor (D)	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	50	70	66
CALIFORNIA Ave 70%															
Cranston (D)	+	a	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	a	98	86	71
Wilson (R)	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	42	33	
COLORADO Ave 49%															
Hart (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	a	+	-	81	75	66
Armstrong (R)	-	+	-	-	a	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	17	23	31
CONNECTICUT Ave 60%															
Dodd (D)	+	-	+	a	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	72	92	57
Weicker (R)	+	+	-	a	+	-	-	+	a	+	-	-	48	42	29
DELAWARE Ave 77%															
Biden (D)	+	+	+	a	+	+	+	+	a	a	+	-	86	94	74
Roth (R)	+	+	-	a	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	a	68	72	49
FLORIDA Ave 70%															
Chiles (D)	+	+	a	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	72	71	62
Hawkins (R)	+	+	+	a	+	-	a	+	-	+	+	-	68	61	46
GEORGIA Ave 40%															
Nunn (D)	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	a	a	+	-	38	75	46
Mattingly (R)	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	42	50	23
HAWAII Ave 51%															
Inouye (D)	+	-	-	a	+	+	+	-	-	a	-	-	38	57	71
Matsunaga (D)	+	-	a	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	63	64	62
IDAHO Ave 0%															
Symms (R)	-	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	15
McClure (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	15
ILLINOIS Ave 67%															
Dixon (D)	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	50	81	46
Simon (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	83		
INDIANA Ave 38%															
Quayle (R)	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	25	56	46
Lugar (R)	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	50	50	54
IOWA Ave 62%															
Grassley (R)	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	33	61	38
Harkin (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	a	+	-	90		

	Clean Water Enforcement	Clean Water Bailout	Dawson Nomination	Pesticide Control	Superfund: Funding	Superfund: Victims Comp.	EPA Budget Authority	Synfuels	Auto Fuel Standards	OCS	Forest Roads	H-3	LCV Scores		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	85/86	83/84	'82
KANSAS Ave 22%															
Dole (R)	+	+	-	a	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	35	22	23
Kassebaum (R)	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	8	40	32
KENTUCKY Ave 34%															
Ford (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	61	54
McConnell (R)	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	25		
LOUISIANA Ave 13%															
Johnston (D)	+	-	-	a	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	28	31
Long (D)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	8	36	43
MAINE Ave 88%															
Mitchell (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	92	89	85
Cohen (R)	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	83	77	69
MARYLAND Ave 76%															
Sarbanes (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	92	94	91
Mathias (R)	+	a	a	+	+	+	a	-	+	a	-	-	59	46	43
MASSACHUSETTS Ave 85%															
Kennedy (D)	+	+	-	+	a	+	+	+	+	a	+	-	78	92	92
Kerry (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	92		
MICHIGAN Ave 86%															
Levin (D)	+	a	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	81	89	92
Riegle (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	a	+	+	-	90	87	92
MINNESOTA Ave 71%															
Boschwitz (R)	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	50	89	46
Durenberger (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	92	64	67
MISSISSIPPI Ave 17%															
Stennis (D)	a	-	-	a	-	a	-	a	-	-	-	a	0	40	25
Cochran (R)	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	33	17	16
MISSOURI Ave 71%															
Eagleton (D)	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	a	a	-	78	99	74
Danforth (R)	+	+	-	a	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	63	39	24
MONTANA Ave 72%															
Baucus (D)	+	+	+	+	+	a	+	+	+	+	-	-	81	72	69
Melcher (D)	+	+	+	-	a	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	63	72	57
NEBRASKA Ave 46%															
Exon (D)	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	50	50	66
Zorinsky (D)	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	42	39	38
NEVADA Ave 13%															
Hecht (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	6	
Laxalt (R)	-	a	-	a	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	18	5	23
NEW HAMPSHIRE Ave 79%															
Rudman (R)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	75	54	46
Humphrey (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	83	94	54

	Clean Water Enforcement	Clean Water Bailout	Dawson Nomination	Pesticide Control	Superfund: Funding	Superfund: Victims Comp.	EPA Budget Authority	Synfuels	Auto Fuel Standards	OCS	Forest Roads	H-3	LCV Scores		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	85/86	83/84	'82
NEW MEXICO Ave 40%															
Domenici (R)	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	23	15
Bingaman (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	a	-	+	-	63	67	
NEW YORK Ave 59%															
Moynihan (D)	+	+	-	a	+	a	+	+	a	+	-	-	64	89	80
D'Amato (R)	+	-	-	a	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	54	56	54
NORTH CAROLINA Ave 29%															
East (R)	a	+	a	/	a	a	-	+	-	-	/	/	40	10	0
Broyhill (R)	/	/	/	a	/	/	/	/	/	/	-	-	n/a*		
Helms (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	17	28	8
* Sworn into office July 14, 1986															
NORTH DAKOTA Ave 42%															
Burdick (D)	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	58	44	46
Andrews (R)	+	-	+	-	+	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	34	15
OHIO Ave 67%															
Glenn (D)	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	50	72	71
Metzenbaum (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	83	94	80
OKLAHOMA Ave 22%															
Boren (D)	+	-	-	-	+	a	-	+	-	-	-	-	26	33	16
Nickles (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	17	39	15
OREGON Ave 54%															
Hatfield (R)	-	-	-	+	a	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	26	39	29
Packwood (R)	+	+	a	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	81	56	38
PENNSYLVANIA Ave 83%															
Heinz (R)	+	+	+	a	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	90	44	49
Specter (R)	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	a	a	a	75	44	49
RHODE ISLAND Ave 79%															
Pell (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	83	89	85
Chafee (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	75	75	66
SOUTH CAROLINA Ave 38%															
Hollings (D)	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	67	75	62
Thurmond (R)	-	-	-	a	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	5	15
SOUTH DAKOTA Ave 21%															
Abdnor (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	17	11	7
Pressler (R)	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	50	25
TENNESSEE Ave 59%															
Sasser (D)	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	50	50	49
Gore (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	67		
TEXAS Ave 34%															
Bentsen (D)	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	50	60	27
Gramm (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	17		
UTAH Ave 9%															
Garn (R)	-	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	a	0	5	15
Hatch (R)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	17	11	32

	Clean Water Enforcement	Clean Water Bailout	Dawson Nomination	Pesticide Control	Superfund: Funding	Superfund: Victims Comp.	EPA Budget Authority	Synfuels	Auto Fuel Standards	OCS	Forest Roads	H-3	LCV Scores		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	85/86	83/84	'82
VERMONT Ave 100%															
Leahy (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100	85
Stafford (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	70	54
VIRGINIA Ave 42%															
Trible (R)	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	a	a	+	-	48	40	
Warner (R)	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	35	54	15
WASHINGTON Ave 67%															
Evans (R)	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	67	43	
Gorton (R)	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	67	28	31
WEST VIRGINIA Ave 50%															
Byrd (D)	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	50	61	69
Rockefeller (D)	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	50		
WISCONSIN Ave 84%															
Kasten (R)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	67	52	38
Proxmire (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	94	69
WYOMING Ave 17%															
Simpson (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	25	22	16
Wallop (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	0	16



HOUSE VOTE DESCRIPTIONS

1 WATER POLLUTION FUNDING

There are over 100,000 plants and factories discharging their wastes into our rivers and lakes. In addition, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency says it will cost over \$100 billion just to properly treat municipal sewage. And even if we succeed in reducing pollution from these sources, we must also begin controlling "runoff" from our roads and farmlands, which accounts for a large portion of America's water pollution problem.

This vote was on the Pursell (R-MI) Amendment to cut \$6 billion from spending on water pollution control over five years. Cuts of that size would have not only set back efforts to treat municipal sewage, but could have crippled newly created programs to control "runoff" pollution in lakes, estuaries and underground drinking water supplies.

Pursell Amendment rejected 207-219; July 23, 1985. *NO is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +.* (Pursell Amendment to HR 8, Clean Water Act Reauthorization.) The Reagan Administration supported the Pursell amendment. Both the House and Senate passed legislation extending the Clean Water Act in 1985, but final passage did not occur until October 1986. Although passed by both Houses unanimously, President Reagan pocket-vetoed the bill after the 99th Congress had adjourned.

2 CLEAN WATER: TOXIC WASTE

Federal law sets uniform standards requiring industry to remove toxic poisons from wastewater that would otherwise pass through untouched by municipal sewage treatment plants. Without uniform federal environmental standards, many cities and states would feel pressured to weaken their pollution rules in order to compete with their neighbors for new industry.

This vote is on the Stangeland (R-MN) Amendment to allow up to 40 municipalities to set their own standards for industrial "pre-treatment." Although Rep. Stangeland claimed that local standards would have had to be as effective as federal standards, it would have been impossible to guarantee that result, and local governments could clearly have permitted more toxics to be dumped into our waterways.

Stangeland Amendment rejected 167-257; July 23, 1985. *NO is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +.* (Stangeland Amendment to HR 8, Clean Water Act Reauthorization.) Both the House and Senate passed Clean Water Act legislation in 1985, but final passage did not occur until October 1986. Although passed unanimously by both Houses, President Reagan pocket-vetoed the bill.

3 SUPERFUND: RIGHT TO KNOW

The tragedy in Bhopal, India has evoked a public outcry for new laws giving citizens the "right to know" about dangerous chemicals in their midst. Yet Americans in most states are still kept in the dark regarding emissions of toxic chemicals occurring, almost literally, in their back yards.

This vote was on the Edgar (D-PA)—Sikorski (D-MN) Amendment to require polluters to publicly report any significant emission of cancer-causing and other extremely hazardous chemicals. In the event a community is exposed to a toxic release, disclosure of such information could be crucial in enabling local officials to take action to protect public health. This amendment simply gives all of us the right to know if we are breathing or drinking such silent killers as dioxin, asbestos, vinyl chloride and benzene.

Edgar-Sikorski Amendment accepted 212-211; December 10, 1985. *YES is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +.* (Edgar-Sikorski Amendment to HR 2817, Superfund Reauthorization.) Although both Houses of Congress passed Superfund legislation in 1985, final passage did not occur until October 1986. The bill became law on October 17, 1986 with "right-to-know" provisions included.

4 SUPERFUND: FEDERAL COURT DAMAGE SUITS

Contrary to popular belief, the Superfund toxic dump clean-up program does not provide money to compensate victims of toxic waste. Yet it is often difficult if not impossible for victims 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 which make it difficult to prove who is legally liable for damages, or which disallow key evidence and technical data.

This vote is on the Frank (D-MA) Amendment to allow those hurt by toxic wastes to sue in federal court, where the rules are more sympathetic to the victim. Frank Amendment rejected 162-261; December 10, 1985. *YES is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +.* (Frank Amendment to HR 2817, Superfund Reauthorization.) Although Superfund legislation passed both Houses of Congress in 1985, final passage did not occur until October 1986. The new law gives victims of toxic dumping additional time to sue those responsible, but it does not allow them to sue in federal court.

5 PESTICIDE CONTROL

Over two billion pounds of pesticides are produced every year. This huge volume of toxic chemicals dumped into the environment and our food chain is having a tremendous impact on groundwater quality and our health.

The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) — the law which “controls” the use of pesticides — must be reauthorized and strengthened. Over 60 percent of pesticides on the market have not been adequately tested for their capacity to cause cancer, genetic damage or birth defects. In addition, current law allows a dangerous chemical to stay on the market if the supposed economic benefits outweigh the risk to human health or the environment.

Because of these shortcomings, environmentalists believe it is vital that states retain the right to set stricter standards than the federal government for the amount of pesticide residue that can be left on food before going to market. During debate on FIFRA reauthorization on the House floor, Reps. Roberts (R-KS) and Stenholm (D-TX) offered an amendment to strip states of this right by requiring them to follow uniform national tolerances set by EPA. As a last minute compromise, Rep. Panetta (D-CA) proposed an amendment which spelled out procedures to give states a hearing before EPA set the uniform national tolerances, and to place the burden of proof on EPA to show that uniform standards were needed to protect interstate commerce.

Panetta Amendment rejected 157-183; September 19, 1986. *YES is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +.* (Panetta Amendment to HR 2482, Pesticide Control Reauthorization.) The Roberts-Stenholm Amendment, without the Panetta provisions, subsequently was adopted and the House overwhelmingly passed FIFRA. However, because of differences between the Senate and House versions, FIFRA was not reauthorized by the end of the 99th Congress.

6 SYNTHETIC FOSSIL FUEL SUBSIDIES

Without more research on pollution control technologies, the commercial development of synthetic fuels from coal and oil shale would create massive environmental problems, including air pollution, groundwater contamination and disposal of huge amounts of toxic wastes. Yet in a frantic response to the oil crises of the 1970s, Congress appropriated nearly \$18 billion of federal subsidies for private commercial development of synfuels, subsidies which dwarfed federal efforts to promote solar energy and conservation. This aid began to flow in the 1980s even as synfuel pollution research was being drastically cut.

As oil prices began to drop and synfuels became less and less economically competitive, Congress in 1984 cut \$5.5 billion from synfuel subsidies. In 1985, environmentalists joined fiscal conservatives in trying to cut the remaining \$7.5 billion in commercial synfuel subsidies, leaving \$500 million for research. This vote was on a House “rule” which would have prevented an amendment from being offered to make this cut on the House floor. Rule rejected 179-251; July 24, 1985. *NO is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +.* (Adoption of rule, H Res 227, for FY 1986 Interior Appropriations bill, HR 3011.) In the end, Congress passed and the President signed legislation abolishing commercial synfuel subsidies.

7 WESTWAY

One of the greatest proposed taxpayer ripoffs of all time, the Westway Interstate Highway would have cost \$15,000 per inch, with the federal government paying 90 percent of the cost of this \$4 billion to \$10 billion highway/land development scheme for New York City. Westway was opposed by both national and New York environmentalists because it would have increased an already serious air pollution problem by drawing more automobiles into Manhattan, and diverting up to \$1.5 billion away from subway improvements. Even more importantly, Westway would have created a landfill extending 1,000 feet into the Hudson River, stirring up toxic wastes in the river and endangering one of the last remaining breeding grounds for striped bass, a major commercial and sport fish.

This vote was on the Coughlin (R-PA) Amendment to prevent federal funding for Westway. Amendment accepted 287-132; September 11, 1985. *YES is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +.* (Coughlin Amendment to HR 3244, FY '86 Transportation Appropriations.) After the House vote, New York officials agreed to “trade in” Westway aid for a more modest highway, and subway improvement assistance.

8 WATER PROJECT COST SHARING

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 benefit from these projects had to pay a major portion of the costs, the political pressure to build many unneeded, expensive 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 great.

Although Congress made a serious effort to develop cost-sharing requirements in 1985, an attempt was made in June to fund 31 projects which had never been examined by Congress for their environmental impacts, and for which no cost-sharing provisions had been made. This vote was on the Edgar (D-PA) Amendment to delete \$100 million for these 31 projects. Edgar Amendment accepted 203-202; June 6, 1985. *YES is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +.* (Edgar Amendment to HR 2577, the FY '85 Supplemental Appropriations bill.)

In 1985, Congress appropriated money for some of these projects, but withheld spending it until cost-sharing legislation was passed or federal/local cost-sharing agreements were signed. On November 17, 1986, President Reagan signed into law the first massive water projects authorization bill in 16 years, with cost-sharing provisions included.

9 WATER PROJECT COST SHARING EXEMPTIONS

As noted in the previous vote description, cost-sharing provisions are critical to guarding against environmentally destructive, "pork barrel" water projects. When the House finally passed its first new water projects bill in nearly a decade in November 1985, the legislation did include important cost-sharing provisions. No sooner had it done so, however, than the House returned to politics as usual, and promptly exempted many flood control projects on the lower Mississippi River and its tributaries from cost-sharing. Many of these projects are in the district of Rep. Jamie Whitten (D-MS), Chairman of the powerful Appropriations Committee, who controls the flow of water project spending to every congressional district in the country.

This vote was on the Edgar Amendment to apply cost-sharing requirements to all projects in the bill. Edgar Amendment rejected 124-296; November 6, 1985. *YES is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +.* (Edgar Amendment to HR 6, Water Resources Development Act.) The Reagan Administration supported the amendment. On November 17, 1986 an omnibus water projects bill was signed into law with cost-sharing provisions incorporated.

10 ELK CREEK DAM

The Elk Creek Dam in Oregon provides a perfect example of an environmentally destructive and economically unnecessary water project. After constructing two dams in this flood control project, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers said that a third dam at Elk Creek was no longer necessary to control flooding. The nonpartisan General Accounting Office estimated that it would deliver only 20 cents worth of benefits for every dollar spent. The project contained no provision for local cost-sharing. It would drastically reduce Chinook salmon which spawn on the Rogue River, and would pollute parts of this beautiful river, including sections supposedly protected by the Wild & Scenic Rivers Act.

This vote was on the Weaver (D-OR) Amendment to deauthorize the Elk Creek Dam. Amendment rejected 200-220; November 6, 1985. *YES is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +.* (Weaver Amendment to HR 6, Water Resources Development Act.) The Reagan Administration supported the amendment. Although the omnibus water projects bill signed into law on November 17, 1986 deauthorized 300 projects, the Elk Creek Dam was not one of them.

11 BONNEVILLE UNIT, CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT

Upon completion, the multi-billion-dollar Bonneville Unit of the Central Utah Project will provide some of the most expensive water ever delivered by the Bureau of Reclamation. In addition, it will cause an enormous loss of wetland habitat important for waterfowl, shore birds, Bald Eagles and the June Sucker—a rare fish proposed for listing as an endangered species.

This vote is on the Petri (R-WI) Amendment to eliminate \$83.7 million for continued construction of this project. Deletion of these funds would have forced project proponents to resort to a less costly and less environmentally damaging alternative with adequate cost-sharing provisions incorporated.

Amendment rejected 149-262; July 23, 1986. *YES is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +.* (Petri Amendment to HR 5162, FY '87 Energy and Water Appropriations bill.) The Reagan Administration did not support the amendment.

12 BILLBOARD CONTROL

Our federal highways are littered with billboards and millions of our tax dollars are being spent to keep it that way. During the past 20 years, taxpayers have paid the billboard industry over \$250 million to remove old billboards, but thanks to loopholes in the law, the industry has erected three new billboards for every one removed. In addition, federal agency officials allow billboard companies to cut down trees on public land — guaranteeing even more visual pollution.

During House floor consideration of the Omnibus Highway bill, Rep. Shaw (R-FL) offered an amendment to place restrictions on billboards along federal highways. However, Rep. Shuster (R-PA) offered an industry-backed substitute to: continue paying cash for the removal of non-conforming billboards; allow billboard owners to keep their signs after removal for possible use elsewhere; legitimize the federal policy of allowing tree cutting in front of billboards; and freeze the total number of billboards along federal-aid highways, but allow old billboards to be replaced on a one-for-one basis.

This vote is on the Shuster Amendment to the Shaw Amendment. Shuster Amendment accepted 251-159; August 7, 1986. *NO is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +.* (Shuster Amendment to HR 3129, Omnibus Highway Bill.) Because of differences between the Senate and House bills, highway legislation was not passed in 1986.



13 INTERNATIONAL FAMILY PLANNING

Overpopulation is one of the most important environmental problems of our day, causing depletion of scarce natural resources, increased pollution, and even climatic changes. As more people use ever more desperate ways of wringing a living from the earth, they are confronted with massive soil erosion, declining forests and fisheries, encroaching deserts and famine. Thus environmentalists have long supported federal government funding for family planning clinics around the world.

The largest and most effective agency in the world for promoting family planning has been the United Nations Fund for Population Activities. Although the Reagan Administration had issued a report saying that UNFPA has no involvement in funding alleged coercive abortion in China or anywhere else, it nonetheless recently reduced our contribution to UNFPA by \$10 million, the amount which the agency spends in China. Despite these actions to insure that U.S. aid not be used for abortion, foes of family planning sought to allow the Administration to cut off all U.S. contributions to this premiere international family planning organization. While environmental organizations don't take a policy stand on the abortion issue, environmentalists view attempts such as this amendment to sabotage family planning programs around the world as a dangerous threat to the environment.

This vote was on the Fascell (D-FL) Amendment to retain the earmarking of U.S. family planning assistance to UNFPA. Amendment rejected 198-221; July 10, 1985. *YES is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +.* (Fascell Amendment to Smith Amendment to HR 1555, FY '86 Foreign Assistance Authorization Act.) As of December 1986, the U.S. had cut off all of its funding assistance to UNFPA.

14 CONSERVATION JOBS: AMERICAN CONSERVATION CORPS

This vote is on passage of 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. There is a \$1.25 billion backlog of projects on U.S. Forest Service lands alone. The same is true of state and local recreation areas, wildlife refuges, fishery facilities and historic and cultural sites. At the time of this vote, teenage unemployment stood at 19 percent, with 40 percent of minority youths unemployed. Under this program, young people could plant trees, thin out tree stands, maintain trails, build fences on range land, and enjoy the outdoors. Similar but limited programs have been highly successful in 27 states and localities.

Bill accepted 193-191; July 11, 1985. *YES is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +.* (Passage of HR 99, American Conservation Corps Act.) The Senate passed a similar bill during the waning hours of the 99th Congress—but too late to allow final passage of the act.

15 SOIL CONSERVATION

America is losing about 5 billion tons of topsoil a year—more than we did in the dustbowl year of 1934. The plowing of fragile lands, particularly in the West, can ruin not only those lands, but damage adjacent unplowed land through dust and wind erosion. Pesticides washed into rivers from eroding agricultural land has also been found to be a major source of water pollution. The government has spent millions on soil conservation programs, but has also spent billions on subsidies to farmers who cultivate highly erodible land. These subsidies include price supports, farm loans, crop insurance and other farm benefits.

The 1985 House Agriculture bill contained "sodbuster" provisions to cut off federal farm benefits for farmers bringing previously uncultivated, erodible land into production. The bill also established a "conservation reserve" to pay farmers to grow trees and other soil conserving plants on erodible land, at a lower cost to the taxpayers than current farm subsidies. However, the bill did not apply these provisions to land which had been cultivated in the last 5 years, even if it was highly erodible.

This vote is on a compromise amendment offered by Reps. Glickman (D-KS) and Wolpe (D-MI), requiring conservation plans to be implemented between 1990 and 1995 on all previously cultivated, but highly erodible land. Farmers could implement such plans, put their land in the "conservation reserve," or risk loss of federal farm benefits. Amendment accepted 313-90; October 3, 1985. *YES is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +.* (Glickman-Wolpe Amendment to HR 2100, FY '86 Farm Programs Reauthorization.) The Glickman-Wolpe provision was included in the final "1985 Farm Bill" that passed Congress and was signed into law by President Reagan.

16 GREAT BASIN NATIONAL PARK

Nevada's Great Basin is a land of outstanding scenery and varied habitat. From its desert floors to its alpine meadows, this area has long been recognized as meriting protection. Legislation to establish a national park around Wheeler Peak was first proposed in the 1920s. This area is characterized by clear mountain streams, aspen groves, the world's largest mountain mahogany tree and five-thousand-year-old bristlecone pines.

Despite such unique natural resources, Nevada ranks last among western states in the amount of wilderness and national park acreage. Rep. Reid (D-NV) sponsored a bill designating 11 wilderness areas totaling 592,400 acres and creating Nevada's first national park.

This vote was on the Vucanovich (R-NV) Amendment to strike the section from Reid's bill establishing the 174,000 acre Great Basin National Park and Preserve. Vucanovich Amendment rejected 151-247; April 30, 1986. *NO is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +.* (Vucanovich Amendment to HR 3302, Nevada Wilderness Protection Act.) The Reagan Administration supported the amendment. Rep. Reid's wilderness bill was then easily passed by the House, but similar legislation did not pass the Senate. However, compromise legislation creating a 76,800-acre Great Basin National Park was passed and signed into law on October 27, 1986.

17 COLUMBIA RIVER GORGE

Nationally recognized for its outstanding scenic beauty, the Columbia River Gorge is an 85-mile stretch of river running between Washington and Oregon through the Cascade Mountains on its way to the Pacific Ocean. Because of differences in climate and elevation, this area supports over 800 varieties of wild plants, including 58 rare or endangered species. Explored by Lewis and Clark in the early 1800s, the gorge is historically significant and contains many archaeological sites.

After six years of negotiations between Washington and Oregon, the federal government and local jurisdictions, a compromise was finally reached to protect and enhance the resources of the Columbia River Gorge.

This vote was on a rule to allow House floor consideration of the Columbia River Gorge Protection Act. Rule accepted 252-138; October 16, 1986. *YES is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +.* (Rule for HR 5705, Columbia River Gorge Protection Act.) The House then passed the bill; the Senate quickly followed suit, and the Act was signed into law on November 17, 1986.

18 NUCLEAR TEST BAN

The continuing escalation of the nuclear arms race poses an unacceptable risk to all species and the environment on which all life depends. Recent analysis of the "nuclear winter" effects of a nuclear weapons exchange has contributed to a growing awareness in the conservation community that nuclear war would be the ultimate environmental catastrophe. During the 99th Congress, national conservation organizations from the Sierra Club to the National Wildlife Federation supported, for the first time, a ban on the testing of nuclear weapons—a mutual, verifiable first step towards curtailment of the nuclear arms race. Reflecting this shift, the League's Board of Directors decided to include the key House vote on this issue in the 1985-86 voting chart.

In 1986, both the Democratically controlled House and the Republican controlled Senate passed bipartisan resolutions urging President Reagan to reopen negotiations with the Soviet Union for a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. When it became clear that the President would not respond to these non-binding resolutions, the House voted to suspend U.S. nuclear testing.

This vote is on the Aspin (D-WI)—Gephardt (D-MO)—Schroeder (D-CO) Amendment to bar tests of nuclear weapons with an explosive power greater than 1 kiloton for nine months, provided the Soviet Union conducted no nuclear tests during this time and provided the U.S. and Soviet Union agreed to be monitored for compliance with the ban. Amendment accepted 234-155; August 8, 1986. *YES is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +.* (Aspin Amendment to HR 4428, FY '87 Defense Authorization.) The Reagan Administration did not support the amendment.

19 ACID RAIN CONTROL

By now, the term "acid rain" is almost a household word. Its damaging effects on our lakes, forests, agricultural crops, buildings and our health are well known. Caused by emissions from coal-fired power plants and automobiles, acid rain has become a serious environmental problem in need of immediate Congressional action. Unfortunately, legislation to deal with this problem has been stalled in both the House and Senate for many years.

In 1986, Reps. Sikorski (D-MN), Conte (R-MA), Richardson (D-NM) and Boehlert (R-NY), introduced HR 4567 — a bill to substantially cut the sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide emissions that cause acid rain by allowing states to decide how to meet these emissions reductions while protecting electricity consumers from high electric bills. HR 4567 gained 171 co-sponsors in the House. However, the bill was never even allowed a vote in full committee before Congress adjourned.

In past voting charts, the League of Conservation Voters has listed co-sponsorship of acid rain control bills strictly for informational purposes. However, in 1986 we have taken the unusual step of counting co-sponsorship of HR 4567 as an actual vote in computing scores. In the absence of floor votes on this issue over the past several years, this is the only way to ensure that those who take a public stand for acid rain control gain appropriate credit for their action. Co-sponsorship of HR 4567 is indicated by a +.



"Looks as if the clean-air crowd turned out in force."

HOUSE VOTES

	Water Pollution Funding	Clean Water: Toxic Waste	Superfund: Right to Know	Superfund: Federal Court Damage Suits	Pesticide Control	Synfuel Subsidies	Westway	Water Project Cost Sharing	Water Project Exemptions	Elk Creek Dam	Bonneville Unit, CUP	Billboard Control	International Family Planning	Conservation Jobs	Soil Conservation	Great Basin Park	Columbia Gorge	Nuclear Test Ban	Acid Rain Control	LCV Scores			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	85/86	'85	'84	'83
ALABAMA Ave 26%																							
1 Callahan (R)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	17		
2 Dickinson (R)	-	-	-	-	a	+	a	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	17	12	15
3 Nichols (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	a	-	-	4	8	34	40
4 Beville (D)	+	+	-	-	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	+	+	-	-	23	19	35	45
5 Flippo (D)	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	47	50	39	48
6 Erdreich (D)	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	53	58	42	53
7 Shelby (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	a	-	-	+	+	+	+	a	-	33	33	46	14
ALASKA Ave 16%																							
AL Young D. (R)	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	16	25	17	15
ARIZONA Ave 30%																							
1 McCain (R)	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	a	-	-	27	33	22	0
2 Udall (D)	+	+	+	+	a	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	a	+	+	+	+	69	63	84	64
3 Stump (R)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	17	7	7
4 Rudd (R)	-	-	-	-	a	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	a	-	-	6	8	0	14
5 Kolbe (R)	-	+	+	-	a	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	38	50		
ARKANSAS Ave 46%																							
1 Alexander (D)	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	a	+	+	+	-	55	63	43	42
2 Robinson (D)	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	a	+	a	-	-	+	51	63		
3 Hammerschmidt (R)	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	21	33	13	21
4 Anthony (D)	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	a	+	-	-	+	+	+	a	+	+	-	57	72	55	29
CALIFORNIA Ave 56%																							
1 Bosco (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	a	+	+	+	+	+	77	72	42	65
2 Chappie (R)	-	-	a	a	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	10	19	12	6
3 Matsui (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	a	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	82	81	75	79
4 Fazio (D)	+	+	+	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	a	+	+	+	+	+	47	38	69	81
5 Burton S. (D)	+	+	+	+	A	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	72	67	79	98
6 Boxer (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	A	+	+	+	+	+	A	+	+	+	+	+	100	100	96	81
7 Miller G. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	a	-	+	-	+	a	a	+	+	+	+	+	85	86	87	73
8 Dellums (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	95	92	95	91
9 Stark (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	a	+	+	+	a	+	+	+	+	+	+	98	99	95	91
10 Edwards D. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	89	83	95	99
11 Lantos (D)	a	a	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	74	78**	76	93
12 Zschau (R)	-	-	-	-	a	+	+	+	+	+	a	+	+	+	+	+	+	a	+	53	58	63	43
13 Mineta (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	68	67	75	71
14 Shumway (R)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	25	17	21
15 Coelho (D)	+	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	a	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	48	44	64	56
16 Panetta (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	a	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	82	72	82	61
17 Pashayan (R)	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	21	33	17	6
18 Lehman R. (D)	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	a	-	+	-	-	+	a	+	+	+	+	+	63	68	66	68
19 Lagomarsino (R)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	26	33	54	29
20 Thomas W. (R)	-	-	-	-	a	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	27	42	17	0
21 Fiedler (R)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	a	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	a	a	-	-	22	26	54	29
22 Moorhead (R)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	-	16	25	21	22
23 Beilenson (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	a	+	+	+	+	+	+	88	81	80	86
24 Waxman (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100	90	100
25 Roybal (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	a	+	+	+	+	+	66	63	87	64

	Water Pollution Funding	Clean Water: Toxic Waste	Superfund: Right to Know	Superfund: Federal Court Damage Suits	Pesticide Control	Synfuel Subsidies	Westway	Water Project Cost Sharing	Water Project Exemptions	Elk Creek Dam	Bonneville Unit, CUP	Billboard Control	International Family Planning	Conservation Jobs	Soil Conservation	Great Basin Park	Columbia Gorge	Nuclear Test Ban	Acid Rain Control	LCV Scores			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	85/86	'85	'84	'83
CALIFORNIA—Continued																							
26 Berman (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	a	+	+	+	+	93	90	95	86
27 Levine (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	89	83	93	76
28 Dixon (D)	+	+	+	+	a	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	66	67	61	79
29 Hawkins (D)	+	+	+	+	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	a	a	+	+	+	53	54	75	66
30 Martinez (D)	a	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	77	81	82	69
31 Dymally (D)	+	+	-	-	a	+	a	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	a	+	+	+	+	72	68	74	71
32 Anderson (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	68	67	60	79
33 Dreier (R)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	37	50	34	29
34 Torres (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	74	75	79	75
35 Lewis J. (R)	+	-	-	-	a	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	a	+	22	25	11	14
36 Brown G. (D)	+	+	+	+	a	+	+	+	-	+	-	a	+	a	+	+	+	+	+	85	90	86	81
37 McCandless (R)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	25	17	7
38 Dornan (R)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	16	25		
39 Dannemeyer (R)	-	-	-	-	a	-	+	+	a	a	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	28	28	17	30
40 Badham (R)	-	-	-	-	a	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	a	-	10	17	5	0
41 Lowery (R)	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	21	25	36	21
42 Lungren (R)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	a	-	32	42	30	30
43 Packard (R)	+	-	-	-	a	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	25	17	15
44 Bates (D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	95	92	88	93
45 Hunter (R)	+	-	-	-	-	+	a	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	21	26	21	14
COLORADO Ave 43%																							
1 Schroeder (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	A	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100	86	84
2 Wirth (D)	+	+	+	-	a	-	+	a	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	80	81	78	80
3 Strang (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	8		
4 Brown H. (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	32	42	25	14
5 Kramer (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	21	17	11	6
6 Schaefer (R)	+	-	-	-	a	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	25	13	0
CONNECTICUT Ave 74%																							
1 Kennelly (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	89	92	90	86
2 Gejdenson (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	95	92	89	91
3 Morrison B. (D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	a	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	88	90	96	91
4 McKinney (R)	-	+	A	A	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	a	+	a	+	+	58	55	63	90
5 Rowland J G (R)	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	53	42		
6 Johnson (R)	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	63	67	57	73
DELAWARE Ave 84%																							
AL Carper (D)	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	84	75	69	93
FLORIDA Ave 48%																							
1 Hutto (D)	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	a	-	-	-	+	-	a	+	+	+	-	-	33	18	34	37
2 Fuqua (D)	+	+	-	-	a	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	a	a	+	+	+	+	-	53	58	38	43
3 Bennett (D)	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	63	67	42	57
4 Chappell (D)	+	-	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	27	25	39	48
5 McCollum (R)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	42	50	38	36
6 MacKay (D)	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	84	83	81	76
7 Gibbons (D)	-	+	+	+	a	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	66	75	49	51
8 Young C. (R)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	26	25	47	24
9 Bilirakis (R)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	a	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	27	26	42	22

	Water Pollution Funding	Clean Water: Toxic Waste	Superfund: Right to Know	Superfund: Federal Court Damage Suits	Pesticide Control	Synfuel Subsidies	Westway	Water Project Cost Sharing	Water Project Exemptions	Elk Creek Dam	Bonneville Unit, CUP	Billboard Control	International Family Planning	Conservation Jobs	Soil Conservation	Great Basin Park	Columbia Gorge	Nuclear Test Ban	Acid Rain Control	LCV Scores			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	85/86	'85	'84	'83
FLORIDA—Continued																							
10 Ireland (R)	-	-	-	-	A	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	25	44	37
11 Nelson (D)	+	+	A	A	-	-	+	-	A	A	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	60	63	57	56
12 Lewis T. (R)	-	-	-	-	a	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	33	34	32
13 Mack (R)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	33	42	37
14 Mica (D)	+	a	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	a	+	+	-	51	44	71	53
15 Shaw (R)	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	27	25	38	22
16 Smith L. (D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	a	+	+	+	+	-	82	81	81	71
17 Lehman W. (D)	+	+	+	+	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	a	+	+	-	51	58	71	61
18 Pepper (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	a	+	+	-	60	67	64	72
19 Fascell (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	79	75	71	79
GEORGIA Ave 42%																							
1 Thomas L. (D)	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	53	58	71	79
2 Hatcher (D)	-	a	-	-	-	-	+	a	-	+	-	-	+	a	a	+	+	+	-	36	34	38	73
3 Ray (D)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	37	50	42	43
4 Swindall (R)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	a	-	+	-	-	-	-	32	54		
5 Fowler (D)	-	+	+	-	a	+	+	+	a	a	-	a	+	+	+	+	+	a	-	66	78	77	84
6 Gingrich (R)	-	-	-	-	a	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	a	-	+	-	+	33	26	30	15
7 Darden (D)	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	42	50	46	0
8 Rowland (D)	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	42	42	54	50
9 Jenkins (D)	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	47	50	34	45
10 Barnard (D)	-	+	-	-	a	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	+	+	+	-	33	26	47	22
HAWAII Ave 57%																							
1 Heftel (D)	-	-	+	-	/	+	+	+	-	+	/	/	a	-	+	+	/	/	-	53	54	58	89
1 Abercrombie (D)	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	+	/	/	n/a*			
2 Akaka (D)	+	+	+	+	a	-	a	-	-	-	a	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	60	54	71	45
* Sworn into office Sept. 23, 1986																							
IDAHO Ave 33%																							
1 Craig (R)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	17	25	24
2 Stallings (D)	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	a	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	55	54		
ILLINOIS Ave 53%																							
1 Hayes (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	a	+	+	71	75	81	60
2 Savage (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	79	92	79	81
3 Russo (D)	+	+	+	-	a	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	66	67	71	79
4 O'Brien (R)	-	-	-	-	/	-	+	-	-	-	/	/	-	a	+	-	/	/	-	14	17	28	42
5 Lipinski (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	53	58	68	65
6 Hyde (R)	-	-	-	a	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	26	22	30
7 Collins (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	a	+	+	+	+	+	82	81	84	76
8 Rostenkowski (D)	+	+	+	-	a	-	+	-	-	-	a	-	-	a	+	+	+	a	-	43	44	59	65
9 Yates (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	95	92	92	93
10 Porter (R)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	58	58	50	56
11 Annunzio (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	68	75	67	48
12 Crane P. (R)	-	+	-	-	-	+	a	-	a	+	-	-	-	-	+	a	-	-	-	23	30	25	15
13 Fawell (R)	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	68	67		
14 Grotberg (R)	-	-	-	-	A	-	A	+	-	-	A	A	-	-	-	A	A	A	-	8	8		
15 Madigan (R)	+	-	-	-	a	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	a	-	27	33	45	53

	Water Pollution Funding	Clean Water: Toxic Waste	Superfund: Right to Know	Superfund: Federal Court Damage Suits	Pesticide Control	Synfuel Subsidies	Westway	Water Project Cost Sharing	Water Project Exemptions	Elk Creek Dam	Bonneville Unit, CUP	Billboard Control	International Family Planning	Conservation Jobs	Soil Conservation	Great Basin Park	Columbia Gorge	Nuclear Test Ban	Acid Rain Control	LCV Scores			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	85/86	'85†	'84	'83
ILLINOIS—Continued																							
16 Martin L. (R)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	26	33	55	56
17 Evans L. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	95	100	99	100
18 Michel (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	8	22	22
19 Bruce (D)	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	74	67		
20 Durbin (D)	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	a	-	71	67	74	91
21 Price (D)	+	-	a	a	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	57	48	70	68
22 Gray K. (D)	+	a	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	43	35**		
INDIANA Ave 46%																							
1 Visclosky (D)	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	63	67		
2 Sharp (D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	84	83	86	86
3 Hiler (R)	-	-	-	-	a	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	32	42	34	29
4 Coats (R)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	32	42	42	21
5 Hillis (R)	-	-	a	-	a	+	+	a	-	-	+	a	-	a	a	-	-	a	-	18	21	40	37
6 Burton D. (R)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	a	a	-	-	-	-	22	28	30	21
7 Myers (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	a	-	10	8	8	7
8 McCloskey (D)	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	63	67	75	79
9 Hamilton (D)	+	+	+	a	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	60	63	79	76
10 Jacobs (D)	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	74	75	78	81
IOWA Ave 55%																							
1 Leach (R)	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	89	92	87	84
2 Tauke (R)	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	47	58	54	79
3 Evans C. (R)	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	a	a	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	39	48	73	65
4 Smith N. (D)	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	47	50	59	45
5 Lightfoot (R)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	21	25		
6 Bedell (D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	89	92	90	100
KANSAS Ave 49%																							
1 Roberts (R)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	25	31	14
2 Slattery (D)	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	53	50	71	79
3 Meyers (R)	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	a	+	+	a	+	+	+	+	-	69	63		
4 Glickman (D)	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	68	67	79	93
5 Whittaker (R)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	32	42	16	22
KENTUCKY Ave 25%																							
1 Hubbard (D)	a	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	21	8	29	28
2 Natcher (D)	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	42	42	58	50
3 Mazzoli (D)	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	a	-	32	33	54	68
4 Snyder (R)	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	10	17	21	7
5 Rogers (R)	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	17	25	14
6 Hopkins (R)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	21	25	46	14
7 Perkins (D)	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	37	33	60	71
LOUISIANA Ave 40%																							
1 Livingston (R)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	17	16	14
2 Boggs (D)	+	+	a	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	55	44	53	53
3 Tauzin (D)	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	+	+	+	-	-	33	36	42	37
4 Roemer (D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	a	+	+	+	+	+	71	72	58	50
5 Huckabee (D)	-	a	+	-	+	+	+	a	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	a	-	47	48	31	43
6 Moore (R)	-	-	-	-	a	+	+	-	-	-	a	a	-	-	-	-	a	a	-	9	17	29	7

	Water Pollution Funding	Clean Water: Toxic Waste	Superfund: Right to Know	Superfund: Federal Court Damage Suits	Pesticide Control	Synfuel Subsidies	Westway	Water Project Cost Sharing	Water Project Exemptions	Elk Creek Dam	Bonneville Unit, CUP	Billboard Control	International Family Planning	Conservation Jobs	Soil Conservation	Great Basin Park	Columbia Gorge	Nuclear Test Ban	Acid Rain Control	LCV Scores			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	85/86	'85	'84	'83
LOUISIANA—Continued																							
7 Breaux (D)	+	+	-	-	a	+	-	-	-	-	a	a	-	-	+	a	a	a	+	32	33	42	15
8 Long (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	a	-	-	-	a	a	-	+	+	+	+	a	+	63			
MAINE Ave 68%																							
1 McKernan (R)	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	68	75	83	86
2 Snowe (R)	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	68	83	75	79
MARYLAND Ave 55%																							
1 Dyson (D)	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	47	50	38	45
2 Bentley (R)	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	21	33		
3 Mikulski (D)	+	+	+	+	a	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	a	+	+	+	69	67	83	86
4 Holt (R)	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	22	33	21	0
5 Hoyer (D)	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	58	42	69	71
6 Byron (D)	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	37	33	34	56
7 Mitchell (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	a	+	+	a	+	+	+	+	a	a	a	+	88	99	87	90
8 Barnes (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	a	+	+	+	+	+	a	+	98	100	96	91
MASSACHUSETTS Ave 83%																							
1 Conte (R)	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	84	75	93	85
2 Boland (D)	+	+	+	+	a	-	-	a	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	69	63	76	65
3 Early (D)	+	+	+	+	a	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	77	67	80	76
4 Frank (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100	90	91
5 Atkins (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	79	67		
6 Mavroules (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	a	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	71	63	80	71
7 Markey (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100	90	100
8 O'Neill (D)	(The Speaker traditionally does not vote except to break ties)																						
9 Moakley (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	79	67	69	81
10 Studds (D)	+	+	+	+	A	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100	95	99
11 Donnelly (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	a	+	71	58	62	65
MICHIGAN Ave 59%																							
1 Conyers (D)	+	+	+	+	a	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	a	a	+	97	100	92	73
2 Pursell (R)	-	+	-	-	-	+	a	a	+	-	-	-	a	a	-	+	+	+	-	36	34	69	40
3 Wolpe (D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	89	92	100	100
4 Siljander (R)	-	-	-	-	a	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	27	35	32	40
5 Henry (R)	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	63	58		
6 Carr (D)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	42	33	69	71
7 Kildee (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	84	83	96	100
8 Traxler (D)	-	+	+	-	a	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	43	33	74	79
9 Vander Jagt (R)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	33	27	23
10 Schuette (R)	-	-	-	-	a	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	25		
11 Davis (R)	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	a	-	+	-	-	a	+	-	45	58	52	22
12 Bonior (D)	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	a	+	+	+	+	+	-	83	81	82	97
13 Crockett (D)	+	+	-	+	a	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	a	+	+	+	+	-	69	81	78	86
14 Hertel (D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	84	83	99	100
15 Ford W. (D)	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	a	-	+	+	+	a	+	+	+	+	-	75	58	66	70
16 Dingell (D)	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	a	-	-	a	a	+	-	+	+	-	60	75	71	70
17 Levin (D)	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	79	75	88	86
18 Broomfield (R)	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	a	+	-	-	-	-	38	44	29	65

	Water Pollution Funding	Clean Water: Toxic Waste	Superfund: Right to Know	Superfund: Federal Court Damage Suits	Pesticide Control	Synfuel Subsidies	Westway	Water Project Cost Sharing	Water Project Exemptions	Elk Creek Dam	Bonneville Unit, CUP	Billboard Control	International Family Planning	Conservation Jobs	Soil Conservation	Great Basin Park	Columbia Gorge	Nuclear Test Ban	Acid Rain Control	LCV Scores			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	85/86	'85	'84	'83
MINNESOTA Ave 65%																							
1 Penny (D)	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	68	67	83	86
2 Weber (R)	-	+	a	a	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	a	+	+	-	-	+	60	75	71	86
3 Frenzel (R)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	47	58	46	30
4 Vento (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	a	+	+	+	+	99	99	97	100
5 Sabo (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	68	67	71	73
6 Sikorski (D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	84	83	96	100
7 Stangeland (R)	+	-	-	-	a	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	21	25	21	21
8 Oberstar (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	74	75	77	86
MISSISSIPPI Ave 22%																							
1 Whitten (D)	+	+	a	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	a	-	-	22	28	50	45
2 Franklin (R)	-	-	-	-	a	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	a	-	10	17	22	6
3 Montgomery (D)	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	21	17	21	7
4 Dowdy (D)	+	+	-	-	a	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	+	+	+	+	-	45	44	64	65
5 Lott (R)	-	-	-	-	a	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	17	11	0
MISSOURI Ave 43%																							
1 Clay (D)	+	+	+	+	a	+	+	+	a	a	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	91	98	89	76
2 Young R. (D)	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	42	42	49	43
3 Gephardt (D)	+	+	+	+	a	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	a	+	+	74	83	78	76
4 Skelton (D)	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	a	-	+	+	-	-	32	35	61	61
5 Wheat (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	79	75	88	68
6 Coleman E. (R)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	17	39	57
7 Taylor (R)	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	16	25	16	7
8 Emerson (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	8	21	14
9 Volkmer (D)	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	37	42	64	69
MONTANA Ave 40%																							
1 Williams P. (D)	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	63	83	92	81
2 Marlenee (R)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	17	21	6
NEBRASKA Ave 25%																							
1 Bereuter (R)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	26	33	58	45
2 Daub (R)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	32	42	21	7
3 Smith V. (R)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	16	17	25	21
NEVADA Ave 35%																							
1 Reid (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	a	+	+	+	-	-	60	63	82	68
2 Vucanovich (R)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	10	17	21	0
NEW HAMPSHIRE Ave 65%																							
1 Smith R. (R)	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	58	58		
2 Gregg (R)	-	+	+	-	a	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	71	67	62	31
NEW JERSEY Ave 67%																							
1 Florio (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	79	75	86	91
2 Hughes (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	74	75	57	57
3 Howard (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	68	67	66	65
4 Smith C. (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	74	75	82	86
5 Roukema (R)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	58	67	51	68
6 Dwyer (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	68	67	71	57
7 Rinaldo (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	68	75	82	79
8 Roe (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	63	58	64	64
9 Torricelli (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	79	83	89	92
10 Rodino (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	a	a	+	+	+	+	74	78	74	70
11 Gallo (R)	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	58	67		

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	85/86	'85	'84	'83
NEW JERSEY—Continued																							
12 Courter (R)	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	42	50	63	84
13 Saxton (R)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	53	58		
14 Guarini (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	74	75	73	65
NEW MEXICO Ave 34%																							
1 Lujan (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	a	-	-	-	16	25	34	7
2 Skeen (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	8	21	7
3 Richardson (D)	+	+	+	-	a	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	82	83	88	84
NEW YORK Ave 61%																							
1 Carney (R)	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	a	+	-	+	33	25	29	0
2 Downey (D)	a	a	+	+	+	a	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	85	75	98	88
3 Mrazek (D)	-	+	+	-	a	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	a	+	+	+	+	80	72	75	84
4 Lent (R)	+	+	-	-	a	+	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	-	+	-	-	a	+	28	33	53	56
5 McGrath (R)	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	a	-	+	38	42	66	48
6 Addabbo (D)	+	+	+	+	/	-	A	-	A	A	/	/	+	+	A	/	/	/	/	75	75	86	81
6 Waldon (D)	/	/	/	/	a	/	/	/	/	/	/	-	/	/	/	/	/	+	+	n/a*			
7 Ackerman (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	89	92	89	74
8 Scheuer (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	74	67	89	79
9 Manton (D)	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	a	+	+	+	+	49	44		
10 Schumer (D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	a	+	+	+	+	+	88	81	95	90
11 Towns (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	a	+	+	a	+	+	69	72	72	71
12 Owens (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	a	+	+	+	+	77	63	90	70
13 Solarz (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	a	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	88	90	94	73
14 Molinari (R)	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	42	42	54	65
15 Green (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	89	83	87	71
16 Rangel (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	74	67	86	61
17 Weiss (D)	+	+	+	+	a	+	+	+	A	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	A	+	+	99	100	90	90
18 Garcia (D)	+	+	+	+	a	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	77	75	87	73
19 Biaggi (D)	-	+	+	+	a	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	66	58	61	70
20 DiGuardi (R)	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	37	33		
21 Fish (R)	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	74	67	78	73
22 Gilman (R)	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	68	58	92	68
23 Stratton (D)	+	-	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	39	33	53	62
24 Solomon (R)	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	37	42	43	23
25 Boehlert (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	79	83	92	90
26 Martin D. (R)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	a	-	+	21	25	51	23
27 Wortley (R)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	42	42	50	36
28 McHugh (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	74	75	88	86
29 Horton (R)	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	a	+	+	+	+	+	55	54	49	56
30 Eckert (R)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	a	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	27	26		
31 Kemp (R)	-	-	-	-	a	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	a	-	-	3	8	30	23
32 LaFalce (D)	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	a	+	55	50	77	99
33 Nowak (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	63	58	71	64
34 Lundine (D)	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	a	-	+	+	+	a	a	a	+	69	75	64	91

* Sworn into office July 29, 1986

	Water Pollution Funding	Clean Water: Toxic Waste	Superfund: Right to Know	Superfund: Federal Court Damage Suits	Pesticide Control	Synfuel Subsidies	Westway	Water Project Cost Sharing	Water Project Exemptions	Elk Creek Dam	Bonneville Unit, CUP	Billboard Control	International Family Planning	Conservation Jobs	Soil Conservation	Great Basin Park	Columbia Gorge	Nuclear Test Ban	Acid Rain Control	LCV Scores			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	85/86	'85†	'84	'83
NORTH CAROLINA Ave 35%																							
1 Jones W. (D)	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	a	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	43	42	34	48
2 Valentine (D)	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	37	33	30	57
3 Whitley (D)	-	+	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	a	+	+	+	+	-	39	35	42	50
4 Cobey (R)	-	-	-	-	a	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	33		
5 Neal (D)	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	a	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	77	81	61	49
6 Coble (R)	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	21	17		
7 Rose (D)	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	42	33	48	57
8 Hefner (D)	A	A	-	-	a	A	-	-	-	+	-	-	A	A	+	+	a	+	-	31	29	42	53
9 McMillan (R)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	21	25		
10 Broyhill (R)	-	-	-	-	/	+	+	+	-	+	/	/	+	-	-	-	/	/	-	36	42	29	37
11 Hendon (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	17		
NORTH DAKOTA Ave 58%																							
AL Dorgan (D)	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	58	50	59	57
OHIO Ave 48%																							
1 Luken (D)	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	42	42	58	65
2 Gradison (R)	-	-	-	-	a	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	32	50	53	68
3 Hall T. (D)	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	74	75	73	88
4 Oxley (R)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	21	26	25	36
5 Latta (R)	-	-	-	-	a	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	-	16	17	30	15
6 McEwen (R)	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	a	-	a	-	27	42	16	21
7 DeWine (R)	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	a	-	38	42	50	43
8 Kindness (R)	-	-	-	-	a	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	a	a	-	41	42	21	23
9 Kaptur (D)	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	a	a	-	63	83	73	76
10 Miller C. (R)	-	-	a	a	-	-	a	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	16	19	33	29
11 Eckart (D)	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	74	75	92	93
12 Kasich (R)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	17	50	29
13 Pease (D)	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	68	67	75	93
14 Seiberling (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	95	92	95	79
15 Wylie (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	a	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	8	27	61
16 Regula (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	32	33	50	37
17 Traficant (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	63	67		
18 Applegate (D)	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	a	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	49	58	50	65
19 Feighan (D)	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	74	75	90	73
20 Oakar (D)	+	+	+	+	a	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	71	75	82	68
21 Stokes (D)	+	+	+	+	a	-	-	a	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	74	72	88	68
OKLAHOMA Ave 41%																							
1 Jones J. (D)	-	+	-	-	a	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	a	a	-	47	50	51	36
2 Synar (D)	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	79	75	75	84
3 Watkins (D)	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	a	-	27	25	46	43
4 McCurdy (D)	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	47	58	58	42
5 Edwards M. (R)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	17	21	15
6 English (D)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	32	33	62	50

	Water Pollution Funding	Clean Water: Toxic Waste	Superfund: Right to Know	Superfund: Federal Court Damage Suits	Pesticide Control	Synfuel Subsidies	Westway	Water Project Cost Sharing	Water Project Exemptions	Elk Creek Dam	Bonneville Unit, CUP	Billboard Control	International Family Planning	Conservation Jobs	Soil Conservation	Great Basin Park	Columbia Gorge	Nuclear Test Ban	Acid Rain Control	LCV Scores			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	85/86	'85	'84	'83
OREGON Ave 53%																							
1 AuCoin (D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	a	+	+	-	71	75	73	90
2 Smith R. (R)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	25	16	6
3 Wyden (D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	79	75	79	84
4 Weaver (D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	a	-	+	+	+	+	+	a	a	+	+	+	85	78	90	100
5 Smith D. (R)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	16	26	7	6
PENNSYLVANIA Ave 54%																							
1 Foglietta (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	a	+	+	+	88	92	90	70
2 Gray W. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	a	+	a	+	+	+	+	80	88**	88	66
3 Borski (D)	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	a	-	-	+	a	+	+	+	+	69	63	75	68
4 Kolter (D)	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	+	+	+	+	-	38	35	63	56
5 Schulze (R)	-	-	-	-	a	-	+	+	-	a	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	10	18	21	40
6 Yatron (D)	+	+	+	-	a	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	A	+	+	+	+	+	64	64	71	65
7 Edgar (D)	+	+	+	+	a	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	a	+	+	-	86	100	98	98
8 Kostmayer (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	A	+	+	100	100	99	79
9 Shuster (R)	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	17	17	15
10 McDade (R)	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	a	+	-	+	43	50	69	61
11 Kanjorski (D)	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	53	50	-	-
12 Murtha (D)	+	+	-	-	+	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	a	-	-	33	35	54	53
13 Coughlin (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	84	83	89	86
14 Coyne (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	58	58	66	65
15 Ritter (R)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	a	+	-	+	-	+	49	54	62	30
16 Walker (R)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	42	42	36
17 Gekas (R)	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	21	33	38	15
18 Walgren (D)	-	+	a	a	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	80	68	75	75
19 Goodling (R)	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	37	42	54	45
20 Gaydos (D)	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	53	50	56	57
21 Ridge (R)	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	53	58	66	71
22 Murphy (D)	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	58	58	42	64
23 Clinger (R)	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	32	42	47	50
RHODE ISLAND Ave 82%																							
1 St Germain (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	a	-	-	-	+	+	a	a	+	+	+	+	78	75	79	70
2 Schneider (R)	a	a	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	86	88	93	90
SOUTH CAROLINA Ave 42%																							
1 Hartnett (R)	-	-	-	-	a	+	+	+	-	-	a	-	-	a	+	-	a	a	-	24	35	16	15
2 Spence (R)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	21	25	34	29
3 Derrick (D)	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	A	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	75	73	57	88
4 Campbell (R)	-	-	-	-	a	+	+	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	a	-	a	a	-	9	17	31	6
5 Spratt (D)	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	a	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	71	63	83	68
6 Tallon (D)	-	+	-	-	a	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	49	50	63	76
SOUTH DAKOTA Ave 71%																							
AL Daschle (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	a	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	71	63	61	61
TENNESSEE Ave 37%																							
1 Quillen (R)	+	-	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	a	-	10	17	11	6
2 Duncan (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	11	8	25	21
3 Lloyd (D)	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	+	a	+	-	-	22	26	21	33
4 Cooper (D)	-	+	-	+	a	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	a	+	-	69	75	73	91
5 Boner (D)	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	a	-	+	+	+	+	a	-	51	50	56	61

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	85/86	'85	'84	'83

TENNESSEE—Continued

6 Gordon (D)	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	a	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	43	42		
7 Sundquist (R)	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	26	42	25	30
8 Jones E. (D)	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	a	-	-	-	+	a	a	a	-	29	42	59	52
9 Ford H. (D)	+	+	-	+	a	-	+	+	-	+	-	a	+	+	+	+	+	a	+	72	75	81	57

TEXAS Ave 42%

1 Chapman (D)	/	/	-	-	+	/	+	/	-	+	-	-	/	/	+	+	+	+	-	54	50		
2 Wilson (D)	+	+	-	-	a	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	46	45	42	36
3 Bartlett (R)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	a	-	-	43	50	25	22
4 Hall R. (D)	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	a	-	a	+	-	-	22	17	38	29
5 Bryant (D)	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	84	83	61	93
6 Barton (R)	-	-	-	-	a	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	39	42		
7 Archer (R)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	a	-	-	38	50	33	22
8 Fields (R)	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	A	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	28	42	21	14
9 Brooks (D)	+	+	a	a	+	-	-	-	-	+	a	-	+	+	+	+	a	+	-	56	58	41	56
10 Pickle (D)	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	a	a	+	+	57	50	34	40
11 Leath (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	+	-	10	8	11	7
12 Wright (D)	a	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	a	+	a	+	-	35	38	58	53
13 Boulter (R)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	17		
14 Sweeney (R)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	a	-	-	32	42		
15 De la Garza (D)	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	a	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	49	58	61	59
16 Coleman R. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	68	67	64	64
17 Stenholm (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	21	25	16	14
18 Leland (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	79	83	78	73
19 Combest (R)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	33		
20 Gonzalez (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	74	75	67	61
21 Loeffler (R)	-	-	-	-	a	+	+	-	a	a	-	-	-	a	-	a	-	-	-	9	19	1	0
22 DeLay (R)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	-	5	8		
23 Bustamante (D)	+	+	+	-	a	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	55	58		
24 Frost (D)	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	a	+	+	+	-	49	44	56	76
25 Andrews M. (D)	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	a	+	+	+	+	-	60	54	42	71
26 Armey (R)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	42		
27 Ortiz (D)	+	+	+	+	a	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	a	+	-	-	45	58	73	57

UTAH Ave 12%

1 Hansen J. (R)	-	-	-	-	a	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	16	25	21	0
2 Monson (R)	-	-	-	-	a	a	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	8		
3 Nielson (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	25	17	8

VERMONT Ave 82%

AL Jeffords (R)	-	+	+	+	+	+	a	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	82	90	96	98
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VIRGINIA Ave 28%

1 Bateman (R)	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	a	-	-	-	10	17	35	14
2 Whitehurst (R)	-	-	-	-	a	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	a	a	-	-	-	-	10	18	26	24
3 Bliley (R)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	11	17	21	7
4 Sisisky (D)	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	37	33	38	53
5 Daniel (D)	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	a	+	-	+	+	-	-	38	35	21	29
6 Olin (D)	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	58	58	51	53
7 Slaughter (R)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	17		

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	85/86	'85'	'84	'83
VIRGINIA—Continued																							
8 Parris (R)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	16	26	21	14
9 Boucher (D)	+	+	+	+	a	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	60	67	66	76
10 Wolf (R)	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	26	33	38	29
WASHINGTON Ave 62%																							
1 Miller J (R)	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	a	-	77	75		
2 Swift (D)	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	58	58	69	68
3 Bonker (D)	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	a	+	-	71	75	82	65
4 Morrison S. (R)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	32	25	38	15
5 Foley (D)	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	58	50	46	81
6 Dicks (D)	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	58	58	64	73
7 Lowry (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	a	+	+	+	+	+	+	93	90	88	76
8 Chandler (R)	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	47	50	38	30
WEST VIRGINIA Ave 53%																							
1 Mollohan (D)	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	32	25	50	53
2 Staggers (D)	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	A	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	61	55	82	71
3 Wise (D)	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	a	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	60	54	80	93
4 Rahall (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	58	58	66	53
WISCONSIN Ave 67%																							
1 Aspin (D)	+	+	+	+	a	-	-	-	-	+	a	+	a	+	+	a	+	+	+	69	63	78	88
2 Kastenmeier (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	A	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100	98	91
3 Gunderson (R)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	37	25	42	43
4 Kleczka (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	68	67	95	61
5 Moody (D)	+	+	+	+	a	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	a	+	+	80	83	84	91
6 Petri (R)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	74	83	75	64
7 Obey (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	84	92	99	84
8 Roth (R)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	42	33	33	57
9 Sensenbrenner (R)	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	53	58	48	64
WYOMING Ave 16%																							
AL Cheney (R)	-	-	-	-	a	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	17	26	0

†1985 scores reprinted for reference

**1985 scores corrected



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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:

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