

THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SCORECARD

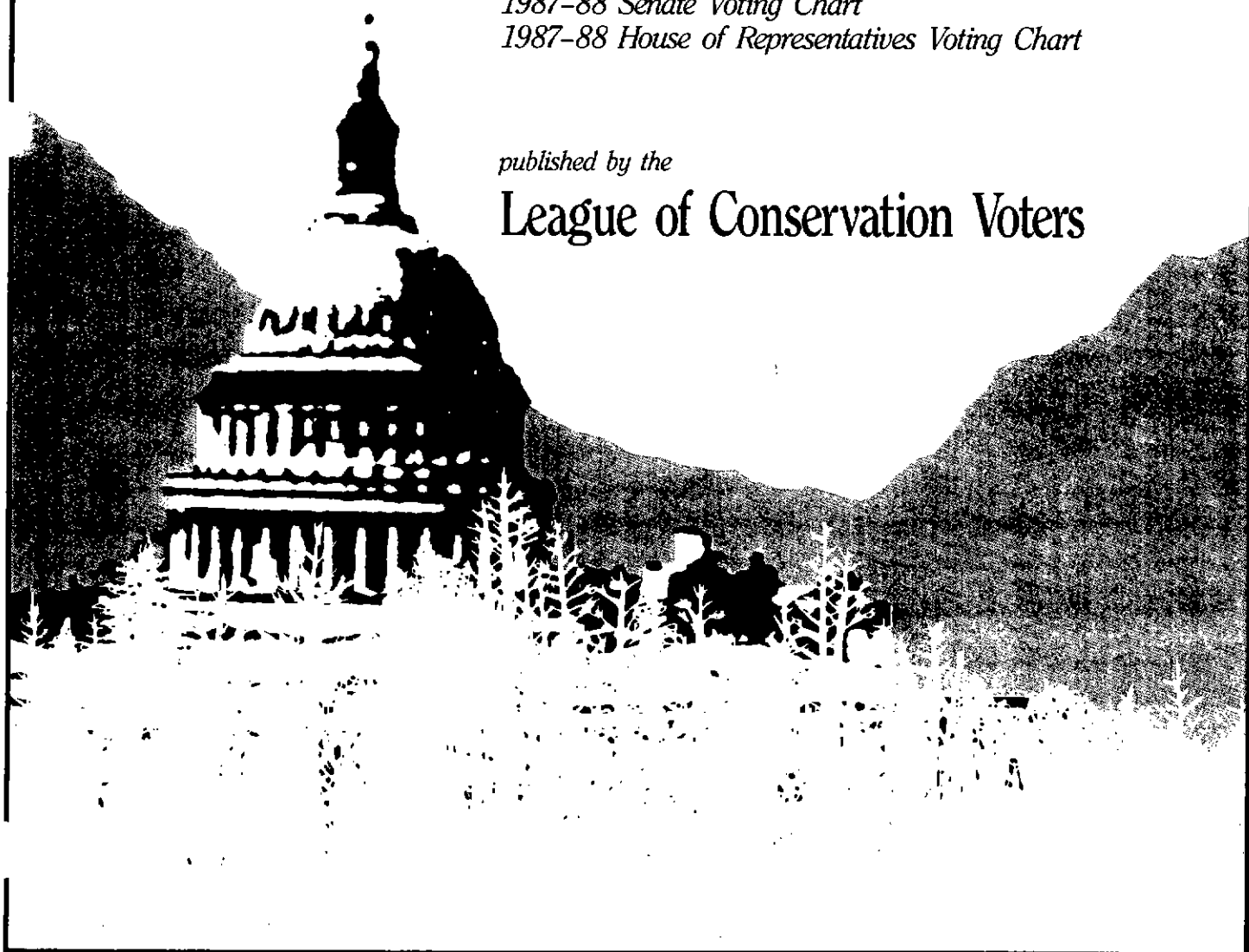
*How members of the 100th Congress voted
in the battle to protect the environment.*

1987-88 Senate Voting Chart

1987-88 House of Representatives Voting Chart

published by the

League of Conservation Voters





League of Conservation Voters

Board of Directors

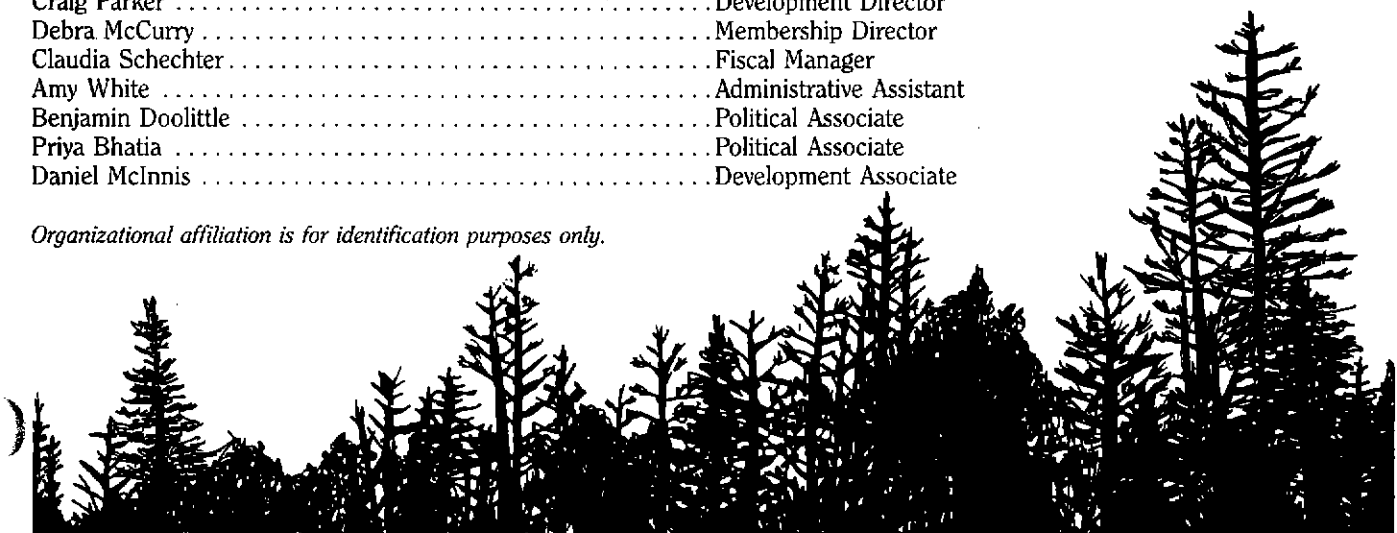
The League's Board includes leaders from major national and state environmental organizations. They decide which votes to use on the National Environmental Scorecard and which candidates to support in elections. Board members serve as individuals and do not officially represent their organizations.

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Message from the Chairman

As the political arm of the American environmental movement, the League of Conservation Voters is delighted to present The National Environmental Scorecard for the 100th Congress. This scorecard, which is published every two years, is widely considered to be the definitive rating for members of Congress on environmental and energy issues.

In this day and age, few public figures are ever against the environment. But many members of Congress and public leaders are unwilling to pay any reasonable price to clean up our air or water or to preserve our wilderness areas. Through The National Environmental Scorecard, the League offers a clear picture of which members of Congress are choosing to protect our natural heritage and which ones are postponing what will be even more painful decisions for future generations.

I hope you will take the time to study these ratings to see how your Representative and Senators have been voting in the battle to save our environment. In the last year, we have just begun to see how immediately and dramatically environmental pollution is changing the world we live in. The greenhouse effect could cause long term drought and climate change. Ozone depletion is increasing skin cancer by permitting ultra-violet radiation to reach the earth. These and other developments are reversible only through strong action in the very near future. Leaders who are willing to postpone difficult environmental decisions today, may leave us with a world that will be difficult to live in tomorrow.

In the next few years, the League will be redoubling its efforts to elect members of Congress who are ready to meet the environmental challenge of this new and changing world. And at the same time the League will be working to replace Senators and Representatives who are placing short term economic considerations ahead of the agenda we need to preserve a healthy and livable world. If you are already supporting the work of the League, thank you for doing your part. If you are not a member of the League of Conservation Voters, you can join by sending a membership donation to The League of Conservation Voters, 2000 L Street NW, Suite 804, Washington, DC 20036.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Brent Blackwelder".

Brent Blackwelder
Chairman



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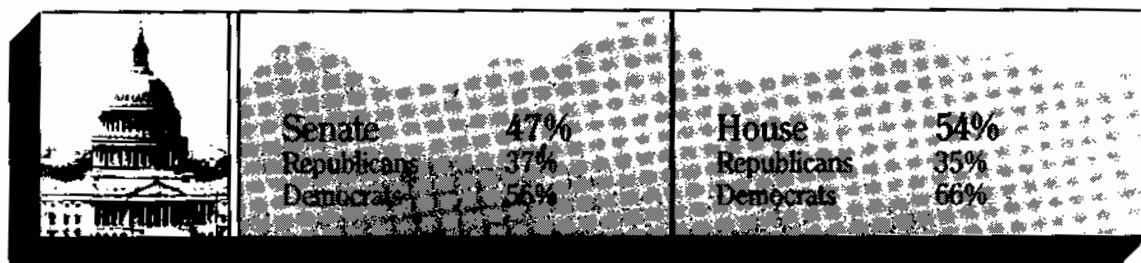
he League is a national, non-partisan political committee formed in 1970 to help elect conservation-minded candidates to office. We support candidates with outstanding environmental records running in close elections and endorse others who deserve recognition. The League makes cash campaign contributions and does extensive field organizing in key races.

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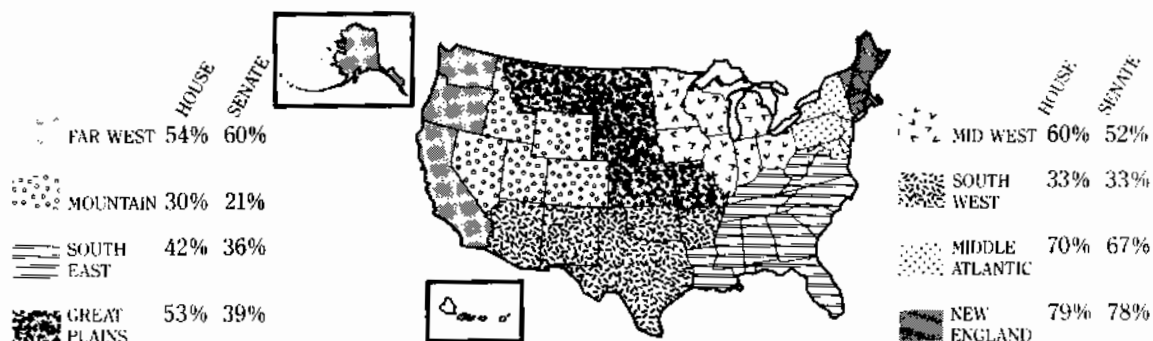
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VOTING SUMMARY

NATIONAL AVERAGES:



REGIONAL AVERAGES:



STATE AVERAGES:

	HOUSE	SENATE		HOUSE	SENATE		HOUSE	SENATE
Alabama	31%	15%	Louisiana	26%	25%	Ohio	52%	60%
Alaska	25%	35%	Maine	82%	80%	Oklahoma	42%	10%
Arizona	29%	50%	Maryland	65%	75%	Oregon	64%	65%
Arkansas	35%	35%	Massachusetts	83%	85%	Pennsylvania	55%	40%
California	56%	70%	Michigan	60%	65%	Rhode Island	81%	90%
Colorado	51%	45%	Minnesota	71%	65%	South Carolina	61%	35%
Connecticut	76%	60%	Mississippi	31%	15%	South Dakota	75%	40%
Delaware	88%	75%	Missouri	43%	30%	Tennessee	41%	50%
Florida	49%	55%	Montana	47%	50%	Texas	33%	30%
Georgia	48%	40%	Nebraska	25%	24%	Utah	35%	15%
Hawaii	56%	65%	Nevada	41%	35%	Vermont	94%	85%
Idaho	22%	0%	New Hampshire	60%	65%	Virginia	42%	30%
Illinois	54%	30%	New Jersey	70%	80%	Washington	68%	65%
Indiana	59%	30%	New Mexico	27%	40%	West Virginia	52%	65%
Iowa	52%	50%	New York	70%	65%	Wisconsin	69%	65%
Kansas	59%	30%	North Carolina	52%	40%	Wyoming	0%	10%
Kentucky	33%	30%	North Dakota	69%	60%			



HIGH AND LOW SCORES:

Highest Delegations:

Senate: RI (90%), VT (85%), MA (85%), ME (80%), NJ (80%)
House: VT (94%), DE (88%), MA (83%), ME (82%), RI (81%)

Lowest Delegations:

Senate: ID (0%), OK (10%), WY (10%), MS (15%), AL (15%), UT (15%)
House: WY (0%), ID (22%), NE (25%), LA (26%), NM (27%), AZ (29%)

Highest Scoring:

Senate: 100%: Kerry (MA), Chafee (RI), Leahy (VT), 90%: Lautenberg (NJ), Proxmire (WI), Moynihan (NY)
House: 100%: Aucoin (OR), Evans, L. (IL), Mfume (MD), Morrison, B. (CT), Florio (NJ), Jontz (IN)

Lowest Scoring

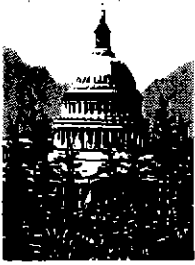
Senate: 0%: Helms (NC), McClure (ID), Nickles (OK), Symms (ID), Wallop (WY)
House: 0%: Cheney (WY), Herger (CA), Kemp (NY), Stump (AZ)

E XPLANATION OF VOTES

The National Environmental Scorecard presents the 100th Congress on a broad range of environmental issues which were deemed to be the most important by the Board of the League of Conservation Voters. In addition to votes cast on the House and Senate floor, we have added cosponsorships of bills and cosignatures of letters on major environmental issues.

E XPLANATION OF SCORES

Pro-environmental votes were designated with a plus sign (+), while anti-environmental votes were denoted with a minus sign (-). Members who were ineligible to vote at the time the vote was taken receive an (I). These are not computed into the percentages. A question mark (?) indicates an absence from voting on the bill. The percentages are based on the number of pro-environment votes versus the *total* number of votes.



HOUSE VOTES

1 CLEAN WATER

The Clean Water Act is the major law designed to control the pollution of our lakes, rivers, and streams. In January 1987, Congress passed a bill to strengthen and reauthorize the Act, but President Reagan vetoed it. The bill authorized appropriations of \$18 billion through fiscal 1994 in federal aid to state and local governments for construction of sewage treatment plants and authorized more than \$2.14 billion for other water pollution control programs. This bill includes grants to states to control non-point source pollution from agricultural or urban runoff, and stricter controls for toxic industrial discharges in areas identified by the EPA as "toxic hot spots".

This vote is on whether to override the President's veto and pass the bill. It passed 401-26 on Feb. 3, 1987. *YES is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +.* The Senate also overrode the President's veto (see Senate vote #1), and the bill was enacted into law.

2 PUBLIC LAND REFORM

This vote is on final passage of H.R. 1039 which sets conditions for the resolution of certain oil shale claims by amending the Mineral Lands Leasing Act of 1920. This bill would put an end to one of the largest remaining public lands giveaways: the sale of pre-1920 oil shale mining claims to private interests for as little as \$2.50 an acre. The bill is a response to the controversial court settlement in which the Department of Interior gave away 280,000 acres of western Colorado in response to some ancient claims. Without this bill, another 400,000 acres of public land could have suffered the same fate.

This bill passed the House by a vote of 295-93 on June 2, 1987. *YES is the pro-environmental vote, as indicated by a +.*

3 CLEAN AIR

Under the Clean Air Act, locales which did not meet ambient air quality standards by December 31, 1987, were to be subject to economic sanctions (they would lose federal funding). Many cities, including Denver, Los Angeles, and New York, were not going to meet the standards for ozone and carbon monoxide by the deadline. Environmentalists supported a Conte (R-Mass.) amendment to the fiscal 1988 Continuing Appropriations bill which would postpone sanctions for nine months, until Aug. 31, 1988.

The vote is on a Murtha (D-Penn.) substitute to the Conte amendment to postpone economic sanctions for an additional nine months until May of 1989. The longer the delay, the more people will suffer from increased heart problems, lung cancer, and other respiratory ailments. The American Lung Association estimates that air pollution is now costing us \$40 billion a year in health care and lost productivity. Murtha's amendment would probably have delayed any further action on the Clean Air Act until after the elections when legislators would no longer be as vulnerable to citizen demands for cleaner air. The amendment was rejected, 162-257 on December 3, 1987. *NO is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +.*

4 ENERGY CONSERVATION

During the Reagan years the federal government has practically abandoned many of the energy conservation policies implemented in the late 1970's. For example, the President's Task Force on Regulatory Reform urged Congress to do away with automobile fuel efficiency standards (the Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) standards). Congress refused to do so, but the



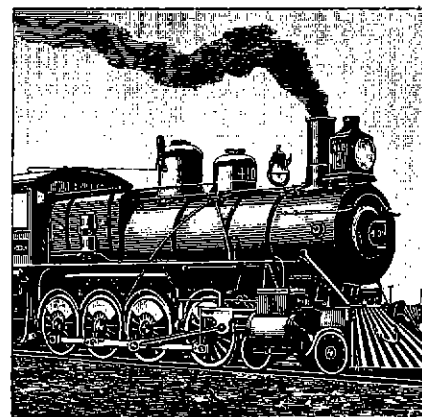
Department of Transportation then lowered the standards from 27.5 miles per gallon to 26. Similarly, the budget for energy conservation programs has been cut in half since 1980 and the budget for renewable fuels has been reduced by over 90% since 1980.

This vote is on a Walker (R-Penn.) amendment to the Interior Appropriations bill for fiscal 1988 (H.R. 2712) to cut \$25 million from the energy conservation appropriation. Most of the money was earmarked for basic research on friction, the sterling engine, and ways to make the steel industry more energy efficient. The Walker amendment was rejected by a vote of 130-281 on June 25, 1987. *NO is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +.*

5 TRANSPORTATION

The vote is on the McMillan (R-N.C.) amendment of the Fiscal 1988 Transportation Appropriations Bill to reduce Amtrak railroad funding from \$614 million to \$598.8 million. Rail transport is less polluting and more energy efficient than most other modes of transportation and therefore should be encouraged. An Oak Ridge National Laboratory study found that railroads consume 3,170 BTUs per passenger mile, compared to 4,340 BTUs for cars, and 5,600 BTUs for commercial airlines. The automobile is now the leading culprit in the failure of many cities to meet federal clean air standards.

The demand for rail travel has steadily increased over 5 years and now greatly exceeds the supply. To meet the demand, Amtrak needs more money for rolling stock, track improvement, and other investments which have been put off because of drastic budget cuts by the Reagan Administration (Amtrak's total budget went from \$896 million in 1981 down to \$581 million in 1988). The amendment to cut funding was rejected 171-221 on July 13, 1987. *NO is the pro-environmental vote as indicated by a +.*



6 NUCLEAR LIABILITY #1

The Price-Anderson Act was first passed in 1957. It was intended as a temporary, ten-year measure to encourage the development of the newly-formed nuclear power industry. It has been extended twice, and expired on August 1, 1987. The Act protects the utilities and their contractors from liability in the event of an accident. The nuclear industry is the only industry in the U.S. which does not have to pay full damages, including compensation for death, injury, and property damage caused by an accident.

Because the industry is protected from liability, it has no incentive to implement the necessary safety measures to protect the public. It is estimated that the damage from a severe nuclear accident would likely exceed \$15 billion. The total liability for the industry under the recently-passed House legislation (Price-Anderson Amendments, H.R. 1414) is now only \$7 billion.

This vote is on an Eckart (D-Ohio) amendment to make the owners of commercial nuclear power plants responsible for fully compensating accident victims. After an accident, the owners of nuclear plants would be required to pay a limited amount of money into a compensation fund for as many years as necessary to fully compensate damages. This amendment was based on a proposal made by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in 1983.

The Eckart amendment was rejected 119-300 on July 29, 1987. *YES is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +.*



7 NUCLEAR LIABILITY #2

This is another amendment to H.R. 1414, the Price-Anderson Act (see previous vote for full explanation). The vote is on a Wyden (D-Ore.) amendment which would make the private companies that carry out the Department of Energy's nuclear programs liable for accidents caused by gross negligence or intentional misconduct. (Under the Price-Anderson Act, these federal contractors are totally exempted from any accident liability.) This amendment covered all aspects of the federal nuclear program, ranging from weapons production, research, and testing to radioactive waste transportation, storage, and disposal.

The Wyden amendment was rejected 193-226 on July 29, 1987. *YES is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +.*

8 NUCLEAR POWER PLANT LICENSING

In June, 1987, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) proposed a new rule to allow nuclear power plants an operational license even if state and local authorities do not provide emergency evacuation plans. This rule would overturn a previous rule, enacted after the Three Mile Island nuclear accident, which required that state and local governments submit plans for emergency evacuation as a condition of licensing a power plant.

This vote was on a Markey (D-Mass.) amendment to prohibit the NRC from licensing for full-power operation the nuclear power plants at Seabrook, N.H., and Shoreham, N.Y., unless the emergency evacuation plans met the old NRC rules. Both Shoreham and Seabrook are located in heavily populated areas which would be impossible to evacuate in the event of an accident. Environmentalists strongly supported the original emergency evacuation rule and opposed the proposed change and, therefore, supported the Markey amendment.

The amendment was rejected 160-261 on Aug. 5, 1987. While the proposed NRC rule change is under challenge in the courts, the Seabrook utility has since declared bankruptcy and the Shoreham plant has been permanently shut down by New York State and the utility company. *YES is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +.*

9 WATER PROJECTS #1

Environmentalists have struggled for years to reform water development policies so that project beneficiaries pay their fair share of the costs. This is essential to weed out projects whose fiscal and environmental costs exceed their benefits. The Water and Power Authorization Act set several dangerous precedents which could endanger these reforms. It waives repayment requirements for the Redwood Valley water district in California and the city of Dickinson in North Dakota, thus reducing incentives to curb future spending. It funds an additional \$17 million for the Oroville-Tonasket Unit in Washington, which is already plagued by cost overruns. Environmentalists question whether the Bureau Reclamation should be allowed to increase subsidies for these and other western water projects, some of which would have adverse environmental impacts. The House Interior Committee held no hearings on any of the Act's ten authorizations.

Furthermore, the bill allows the Bureau of Reclamation to divert even more water from the Colorado River by means of two large irrigation projects and a dam. The combined effect could drain the Colorado almost completely dry below the Grand Valley Irrigation Company during the growing season. This would be very damaging to wildlife, and threaten the habitat of the squawfish, an endangered species. This bill passed 220-184, Oct. 22, 1987. Because of the cost waivers and environmental impact, *NO is the pro-environmental vote as indicated by a +.*



10 WATER PROJECTS #2

The vote is on the Gejdenson (D-Conn.)—Petri (R-Wisc.)—Sharp (D-Ind.) amendment to cut \$10 million from the fiscal 1989 Energy and Water Development Appropriations bill. The money was earmarked in the bill for the Department of Interior's Bureau of Reclamation to begin construction on the \$102 million Davis Creek Dam and Elba Irrigation Canal portion of the North Loup Project in central Nebraska.

Opposed by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and sporting a benefit/cost ratio of only 0.6, the irrigation project is designed to increase yields of corn on approximately 20,000 acres owned by 116 farmers who, on average, would realize a \$1 million direct water subsidy per farm. According to the Congressional Budget Office, the total 1988 cost to the federal government of excess corn production through price supports and other payments will reach \$12.2 billion. According to OMB, the 1985 Farm Bill has required or paid Nebraska farmers to take more than 2 million acres of corn out of production. Yet the House Appropriations committee seeks funding to begin projects like Davis Creek Dam, which work at cross purposes with other government agriculture programs.

The Davis Creek Dam project is located in the congressional district of Nebraska Congresswoman Virginia Smith (R-Neb.), a member of the Energy and Water Development Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee. The double subsidy issue (heavy water project subsidies for price-supported crops) is a rampant problem in the reclamation irrigation program. This is the first time the full House of Representatives has cast a vote that directly confronts this issue. *YES is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +.* The amendment to halt the dams construction failed by a vote of 161 to 243 on May 17, 1988.



11 ENDANGERED SPECIES #1

The vote is to ensure continued protection for the Leopard Darter, a threatened species of fish. When the House of Representatives was considering amendments to the Endangered Species Act, Rep. Wes Watkins (D-Okla.) proposed an amendment to remove the Leopard Darter from the protected list.

Although the Leopard Darter was holding up no projects, Watkins said that he felt that its presence on the list had contributed to the likely demise of any potential economic development plans for the area. Conservationists argued that the amendment constituted a disastrous precedent for removing protection from threatened and endangered species.

The amendment was rejected 136-273 on December 17, 1987. *NO is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +.*

12 ENDANGERED SPECIES #2

The vote is on the Ortiz (D-Tex.) amendment to the House bill revising and extending the Endangered Species Act. His amendment would have put a two-year delay on the regulations requiring shrimp trawlers to install Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDS) when trawling on the high seas.

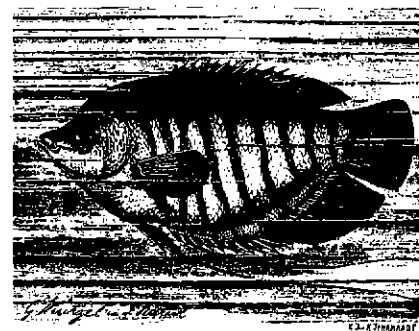


Ortiz argued that shrimp trawlers should not have to spend the money to keep endangered sea turtles from drowning in their nets since there were other problems affecting the turtles as well. Conservationists said the TEDs were a cheap (\$40 to \$400), safe, effective way of halting the illegal killing of the highly-endangered turtles. They also pointed out that 70% of the shrimp fishermen who trawl in shore behind barrier islands and in estuaries had already been granted a two year delay. The remaining operators on the high seas were a bigger threat to the turtles and could well afford the TEDs.

The amendment was rejected 147-270, on December 17, 1987. *NO is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +.*

13 OCEAN POLLUTION

This bill pertains to the U.S.-Japan Fishery Agreement of the Plastics Pollution Control Act. The vote is on the adoption of a rule to bring the bill to the House floor. Tacked onto the usual extension of the U.S.-Japan Fishery Agreement were two key measures needed to implement the International Convention for Prevention of Pollution from Ships (known as MARPOL). The bill banned the dumping of plastics by U.S. ships, including synthetic ropes and nets. Plastic debris is now killing hundreds of thousands of marine organisms every year, including up to 50,000 sea lions. Animals become entangled or choke when they try to eat the plastic, which does not degrade.



Another provision directed the Secretary of Commerce to monitor and study the impact of drift nets, recommending legislation and pursuing negotiations to control their use. Every year, over 60,000 miles of drift nets are set out mostly by the Japanese; a single net may be over 30 miles long. These nets kill over 100,000 mammals and up to a million diving seabirds, as well as many salmon and fish which are never harvested. Up to 650 miles of net are lost at sea every year, and many continue to drift aimlessly. The rule was adopted 266-130 on December 18, 1987. *YES is the pro-environmental vote as indicated by a +.*

14 ACID RAIN

Acid rain has killed all the life in thousands of lakes in the U.S. and Canada, and is doing widespread damage to our forests, crops, soils, and streams. Despite overwhelming evidence about the causes and effects of acid rain and strong public support for national legislation to deal with the problem, no acid rain bill has been reported to the floor by the House Energy and Commerce Committee.

The League of Conservation Voters feels that the Congress members' positions on this issue must be reported even though there has been no floor vote. We felt that the best indicator of support for an acid rain bill was a letter by Representatives Vento (D-Minn.) and Green (R-N.Y.) to Energy and Commerce Committee Chairman Dingell (D-Mich.). Environmentalists worked hard to convince House members to sign the letter. It has been signed by a majority of the House, 230 House members, as of September 15, 1988, and urges Chairman Dingell and his Committee to act expeditiously on pending clean air and acid rain legislation so that it can be brought to the House floor for a vote. We have counted *co-signing the letter as a pro-environmental position, indicated by a +.*



15 ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE #1

A major debate is raging in Congress concerning the 1.5 million acre coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in the northeastern Alaska. The oil and gas industry wants to open up the Arctic Refuge to exploration, development, and production. Environmentalists believe that it must be preserved as wilderness because of its remoteness, fragility, and tremendous value to wildlife. It is the calving area for the 180,000 porcupine caribou herd, an important denning area for polar bears, and provides rich habitat for many other species as well. We have other, more practical ways to meet our energy needs without plundering this area (see next vote for detail).

Congressman Mo Udall (D-Ariz.) has introduced H.R. 39, a bill to designate the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge as wilderness. *Co-sponsorship of this bill is being counted as a pro-environmental position as indicated by a +.*

16 ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE #2

Rep. Don Young (R-Alas.) has introduced H.R. 1082, which would authorize the Secretary of Interior to lease the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge for oil and gas exploration, development, and production. The bill was strongly opposed by conservationists (see previous vote for details on the value of the Arctic Refuge). The exploration itself would cause extensive construction and damage to wildlife. There are other oil fields on or off the coast of Alaska which are available for drilling but which have not yet been tapped, such as West Sak near Prudoe Bay, which contains about 20 billion barrels of oil.

Co-sponsorship of this bill is being counted as an anti-environmental position as indicated by a -. House members who have not co-sponsored this bill by September 1988 get credit for a pro-environmental position, indicated by a +.





HOUSE VOTES

1. Clean Water	2. Public Land Reform	3. Clean Air	4. Energy Conservation	5. Transportation	6. Nuclear Liability	7. Nuclear Liability	8. Nuclear Liability	9. Water Power Licensing	10. Water Projects	11. Water Projects	12. Endangered Species	13. Endangered Species	14. Ocean Pollution	15. Acid Rain	16. Arctic Wildlife	LCV Scores	% 1986	% 1988
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ALABAMA																			
1. Callahan (R)	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	19	11	17
2. Dickinson (R)	?	+	-	-	-	?	?	?	?	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	13	10	17
3. Nichols (D)	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	31	4	8
4. Bevill (D)	+	?	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	25	23	19
5. Flippo (D)	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	?	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	31	47	50
6. Erdreich (D)	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	50	53	58
7. Harris (D)	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	50		

ALASKA																		
A.L. Young (R)	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	25	16	25

ARIZONA																			
1. Rhodes (R)	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13		
2. Udall (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	81	69	63
3. Stump (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	11	17
4. Kyl (R)	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	19		
5. Kolbe (R)	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	31	38	50

ARKANSAS																			
1. Alexander (D)	+	+	+	+	+	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	44	55	63
2. Robinson (D)	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	50	51	63
3. Hammerschmidt (R)	+	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	21	33
4. Anthony (D)	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	31	57	72

CALIFORNIA																			
1. Bosco (D)	+	+	-	+	?	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	56	77	72
2. Herger (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0		
3. Matsui (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	81	82	81
4. Fazio (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	69	47	38



HOUSE VOTES

1. Clean Water	2. Public Land Reform	3. Clean Air	4. Energy Conservation	5. Transportation	6. Nuclear Liability	7. Nuclear Liability	8. Nuclear Power Licensing	9. Water Projects	10. Water Projects	11. Endangered Species	12. Endangered Species	13. Ocean Pollution	14. Acid Rain	15. Arctic Wildlife	16. Arctic Wildlife	LCV Scores	% 1986	% 1985
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CALIFORNIA (contd.)																		
5. Pelosi (D)	I	I	+	?	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	79	
6. Boxer (D)	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	88	100
7. Miller, G. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	88	85
8. Dellums (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	94	95
9. Stark (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	88	98
10. Edwards, D. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	94	89
11. Lantos (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	94	74
12. Konnyu (R)	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	44	
13. Mineta (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	81	68
14. Shumway (R)	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	16
15. Coelho (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	56	48
16. Panetta (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	88	82
17. Pashayan (R)	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	21
18. Lehman, R. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	75	63
19. Lagomarsino (R)	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	38	26
20. Thomas, W. (R)	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	31	27
21. Gallegly (R)	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	31	
22. Moorhead (R)	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	?	-	+	-	-	19	16
23. Beilenson (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	94	88
24. Waxman (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	88	100
25. Roybal (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	88	66
26. Berman (D)	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	81	93
27. Levine (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	88	89
28. Dixon (D)	+	?	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	81	66
29. Hawkins (D)	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	-	?	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	75	53
30. Martinez (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	?	+	+	+	56	77
31. Dymally (D)	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	63	72
32. Anderson (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	63	68



HOUSE VOTES

1. Clean Water	2. Public Land Reform	3. Clean Air	4. Energy Conservation	5. Transportation	6. Nuclear Liability	7. Nuclear Liability	8. Nuclear Power Licensing	9. Water Projects	10. Water Projects	11. Endangered Species	12. Endangered Species	13. Ocean Pollution	14. Acid Rain	15. Arctic Wildlife	16. Arctic Wildlife	LCV Scores	% 85/86	% 1985
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CALIFORNIA (contd)																		
33. Dreier (R)	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	44	37	50
34. Torres (D)	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	?	-	+	+	+	+	75	74	75
35. Lewis, J. (R)	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	+	-	-	19	22	25
36. Brown, G. (D)	+	+	+	+	?	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	75	85	90
37. McCandless (R)	+	?	+	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	19	16	25
38. Dornan (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	13	16	25
39. Dannemeyer (R)	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	28	28
40. Badham (R)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	8	10	17
41. Lowery (R)	+	-	+	+	-	?	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	21	25
42. Lungren (R)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	?	+	-	-	-	-	-	19	32	42
43. Packard (R)	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	16	25
44. Bates (D)	+	+	+	-	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	81	95	92
45. Hunter (R)	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	21	26

COLORADO																		
1. Schroeder (D)	+	+	+	+	-	?	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	81	100	100
2. Skaggs (D)	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	?	+	+	+	+	75		
3. Campbell (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	69		
4. Brown, H. (R)	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	31	32	42
5. Hefley (R)	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	31		
6. Schaefer (R)	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	?	-	-	19	16	25

CONNECTICUT																		
1. Kennelly (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	75	89	92
2. Gejdenson (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	75	95	92
3. Morrison, B. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	88	90
4. Shays (R)	I	I	+	I	I	I	I	I	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	89		
5. Rowland, J. G. (R)	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	63	53	42
6. Johnson (R)	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	56	63	67



HOUSE VOTES

1. Clean Water	2. Public Land Reform	3. Clean Air	4. Energy Conservation	5. Transportation	6. Nuclear Liability	7. Nuclear Liability	8. Nuclear Liability	9. Water Power Licensing	10. Water Projects	11. Water Projects	12. Endangered Species	13. Endangered Species	14. Ocean Pollution	15. Acid Rain	16. Arctic Wildlife	17. Arctic Wildlife	LCV Scores
																	% 1986 % 1985

DELAWARE																	
A.L. Carper (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	88	84 75

FLORIDA																	
1. Hutto (D)	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	44	33 18
2. Grant (D)	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	50	
3. Bennett (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	75	63 67
4. Chappell (D)	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	?	-	-	+	?	-	-	31	27 25
5. McCollum (R)	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	?	-	-	-	25	42 50
6. MacKay (D)	+	+	?	-	-	-	+	-	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	63	84 83
7. Gibbons (D)	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	61	66 75
8. Young, C. (R)	+	?	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	?	-	-	31	26 25
9. Bilirakis (R)	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	44	27 26
10. Ireland (R)	+	?	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	?	+	+	-	-	-	38	22 25
11. Nelson (D)	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	75	60 63
12. Lewis, T. (R)	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	31	27 33
13. Mack (R)	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	?	+	-	-	-	-	19	26 33
14. Mica (D)	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	63	51 44
15. Shaw (R)	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	31	27 25
16. Smith, L. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	?	+	+	+	+	+	75	82 81
17. Lehman, W. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	81	51 58
18. Pepper (D)	+	?	-	?	+	-	-	?	-	-	?	-	?	-	+	25	60 67
19. Fascell (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	75	79 75

GEORGIA																	
1. Thomas, L. (D)	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	50	53 58
2. Hatcher (D)	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	31	36 34
3. Ray (D)	+	?	-	+	?	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	44	37 50
4. Swindall (R)	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	38	32 54
5. Lewis (D)	+	?	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	75	
6. Gingrich (R)	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	50	33 26
7. Darden (D)	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	50	42 50



HOUSE VOTES

1. Clean Water	2. Public Land Reform	3. Clean Air	4. Energy Conservation	5. Transportation	6. Nuclear Liability	7. Nuclear Liability	8. Nuclear Power Licensing	9. Water Projects	10. Water Projects	11. Endangered Species	12. Endangered Species	13. Ocean Pollution	14. Acid Rain	15. Arctic Wildlife	16. Arctic Wildlife	LCV Scores	% 1986	% 1985
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GEORGIA (contd.)

8. Rowland (D)	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	44	42	42
9. Jenkins (D)	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	?	+	+	+	-	-	50	47	50
10. Barnard (D)	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	50	33	26

HAWAII

1. Saiki (R)	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	56		
2. Akaka (D)	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	56	60	54

IDAHO

1. Craig (R)	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	11	17
2. Stallings (D)	+	?	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	38	55	54

ILLINOIS

1. Hayes (D)	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	88	71	75
2. Savage (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	88	79	92
3. Russo (D)	+	?	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	?	+	-	63	66	67
4. Davis (R)	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	44		
5. Lipinski (D)	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	?	+	+	+	+	+	75	53	58
6. Hyde (R)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	19	27	26
7. Collins (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	81	82	81
8. Rostenkowski (D)	+	+	+	+	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	38	43	44
9. Yates (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	88	95	92
10. Porter (R)	+	?	+	?	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	44	58	58
11. Annunzio (D)	?	?	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	44	68	75
12. Crane, P. (R)	-	-	?	?	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	23	30
13. Fawell (R)	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	50	68	67
14. Hastert (R)	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	19		
15. Madigan (R)	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	31	27	33
16. Martin, L. (R)	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	38	26	33
17. Evans, L. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	95	100
18. Michel (R)	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	+	-	-	-	6	5	8



HOUSE VOTES

1. Clean Water	2. Public Land Reform	3. Clean Air	4. Energy Conservation	5. Transportation	6. Nuclear Liability	7. Nuclear Liability	8. Nuclear Power Licensing	9. Water Projects	10. Water Projects	11. Endangered Species	12. Endangered Species	13. Ocean Pollution	14. Acid Rain	15. Arctic Wildlife	16. Arctic Wildlife	LCV Scores	% 1983	% 1985
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ILLINOIS (cont'd.)																			
19. Bruce (D)	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	69	74	67
20. Durbin (D)	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	75	71	67
21. Price (D)	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	I	-	+	+	-	+	+	60	57	48
22. Gray, K. (D)	+	+	-	+	+	?	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	44	43	35

INDIANA																			
1. Visclosky (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	63	63	67
2. Sharp (D)	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	75	84	83
3. Hiler (R)	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	38	32	42
4. Coats (R)	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	38	32	42
5. Jontz (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100		
6. Burton, D. (R)	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	43	22	28
7. Myers (R)	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	31	10	8
8. McCloskey (D)	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	69	63	67
9. Hamilton (D)	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	69	60	63
10. Jacobs (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	94	74	75

IOWA																			
1. Leach (R)	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	69	89	92
2. Tauke (R)	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	50	47	58
3. Nagle (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	75		
4. Smith, N. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	?	-	+	+	-	-	+	50	47	50
5. Lightfoot (R)	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	21	25
6. Grandy (R)	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	38		

KANSAS																			
1. Roberts (R)	+	?	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	31	21	25
2. Slattery (D)	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	75	53	50
3. Meyers (R)	+	?	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	56	69	63
4. Clickman (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	94	68	67
5. Whittaker (R)	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	?	-	+	-	-	-	-	38	32	42



HOUSE VOTES

1. Clean Water	2. Public Land Reform	3. Clean Air	4. Energy Conservation	5. Transportation	6. Nuclear Liability	7. Nuclear Liability	8. Nuclear Power Licensing	9. Water Projects	10. Water Projects	11. Endangered Species	12. Endangered Species	13. Ocean Pollution	14. Acid Rain	15. Arctic Wildlife	16. Arctic Wildlife	LCV Scores
																% 1986 % 1985

KENTUCKY

1. Hubbard (D)	+	+	-	+	-	?	?	-	+	?	+	-	+	-	-	38	21	8
2. Natcher (D)	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	38	42	42
3. Mazzoli (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	56	32	33
4. Bunning (R)	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	19		
5. Rogers (R)	+	?	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	11	17
6. Hopkins (R)	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	19	21	25
7. Perkins (D)	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	44	37	33

LOUISIANA

1. Livingston (R)	+	-	+	?	?	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	+	-	+	25	11	17
2. Boggs (D)	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	+	+	-	38	55	44
3. Tauzin (D)	+	?	+	?	?	-	?	?	?	-	-	-	+	+	-	25	33	36
4. Roemer (D)	+	?	?	-	?	?	?	?	?	I	?	?	?	+	-	13	71	72
4. McCrery (R)	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	-	I	I	I	-	-	25		
5. Huckaby (D)	+	+	+	?	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	?	+	-	31	47	48
6. Baker (R)	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	19		
7. Hayes (D)	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	+	+	-	38		
8. Holloway (R)	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	19		

MAINE

1. Brennan (D)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	88		
2. Snowe (R)	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	75	68	83

MARYLAND

1. Dyson (D)	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	44	47	50
2. Bentley (R)	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	?	-	+	-	-	31	21	33
3. Cardin (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	81		
4. McMillen (D)	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	69		
5. Hoyer (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	63	58	42
6. Byron (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	+	-	+	44	37	33
7. Mfume (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100		



HOUSE VOTES

1. Clean Water	2. Public Land Reform	3. Clean Air	4. Energy Conservation	5. Transportation	6. Nuclear Liability	7. Nuclear Liability	8. Nuclear Liability	9. Nuclear Power Licensing	10. Water Projects	11. Water Projects	12. Endangered Species	13. Endangered Species	14. Ocean Pollution	15. Acid Rain	16. Arctic Wildlife	17. Arctic Wildlife	LCV Scores
																	% 1988
																	% 1985

MARYLAND (contd.)																	
8. Morella (R)	+	?	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	88	

MASSACHUSETTS																	
1. Conte (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	?	+	+	+	+	-	+	75 84 75
2. Boland (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	?	+	-	+	56 69 63
3. Early (D)	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	?	+	-	+	69 77 67
4. Frank (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	94 100 100
5. Atkins (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	88 79 67
6. Mavroules (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	88 71 63
7. Markey (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	88 100 100
8. Kennedy (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	88
9. Moakley (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	94 79 67
10. Studds (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	94 100 100
11. Donnelly (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	75 71 58

MICHIGAN																	
1. Conyers (D)	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	88 97 100
2. Pursell (R)	+	+	?	+	?	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	38 36 34
3. Wolpe (D)	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	88 89 92
4. Upton (R)	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	38
5. Henry (R)	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	63 63 58
6. Carr (D)	+	+	-	?	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	50 42 33
7. Kildee (D)	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	88 84 83
8. Traxler (D)	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	63 43 33
9. Vander Jagt (R)	-	-	+	?	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18 32 33
10. Schuette (R)	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	44 21 25
11. Davis (R)	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	?	+	+	-	-	-	31 45 58
12. Bonior (D)	+	+	-	?	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	69 83 81
13. Crockett (D)	+	+	-	+	+	?	+	+	-	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	75 69 81
14. Hertel (D)	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	81 84 83



HOUSE VOTES

1. Clean Water	2. Public Land Reform	3. Clean Air	4. Energy Conservation	5. Transportation	6. Nuclear Liability	7. Nuclear Liability	8. Nuclear Power Licensing	9. Water Projects	10. Water Projects	11. Endangered Species	12. Endangered Species	13. Ocean Pollution	14. Acid Rain	15. Arctic Wildlife	16. Arctic Wildlife	LCV Scores	% 1973	% 1985
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MICHIGAN (cont.)																			
15. Ford, W. (D)	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	?	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	69	75	58
16. Dingell (D)	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	?	+	+	+	-	-	+	69	60	75
17. Levin (D)	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	75	79	75
18. Broomfield (R)	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	31	38	44

MINNESOTA																			
1. Penny (D)	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	75	68	67
2. Weber (R)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	69	60	75
3. Frenzel (R)	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	50	47	58
4. Vento (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	88	99	99
5. Sabo (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	81	68	67
6. Sikorski (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	94	84	83
7. Stangeland (R)	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	25	21	25
8. Oberstar (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	88	74	75

MISSISSIPPI																			
1. Whitten (D)	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	38	22	28
2. Espy (D)	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	?	-	+	+	-	+	50		
3. Montgomery (D)	+	+	?	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	25	21	17
4. Dowdy (D)	+	+	?	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	?	?	?	+	-	+	38	45	44
5. Lott (R)	-	-	?	-	-	?	?	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	10	17

MISSOURI																			
1. Clay (D)	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	81	91	98
2. Buechner (R)	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	?	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	50		
3. Gephardt (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	+	?	-	?	?	?	+	-	+	19	74	83
4. Skelton (D)	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	44	32	35
5. Wheat (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	81	79	75
6. Coleman, E. (R)	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	31	11	17
7. Taylor (R)	+	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	16	25



HOUSE VOTES

1. Clean Water	2. Public Land Reform	3. Clean Air	4. Energy Conservation	5. Transportation	6. Nuclear Liability	7. Nuclear Liability	8. Nuclear Power Licensing	9. Water Projects	10. Water Projects	11. Endangered Species	12. Endangered Species	13. Ocean Pollution	14. Acid Rain	15. Arctic Wildlife	16. Arctic Wildlife	LCV Scores		
																% 8/79	% 85/86	% 1985

MISSOURI (contd.)

8. Emerson (R)	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	5	8
9. Volkmer (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	56	37	42

MONTANA

1. Williams, P. (D)	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	75	63	83
2. Marlenee (R)	-	?	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	16	17

NEBRASKA

1. Bereuter (R)	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	44	26	33
2. Daub (R)	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	32	42
3. Smith, V. (R)	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	16	17

NEVADA

1. Bilbray (D)	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	69		
2. Vucanovich (R)	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	10	17

NEW HAMPSHIRE

1. Smith, R. (R)	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	63	58	58
2. Gregg (R)	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	?	+	+	+	?	+	-	56	71	67

NEW JERSEY

1. Florio (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	79	75
2. Hughes (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	81	74	75
3. Howard (D)	+	+	+	+	?	-	+	+	-	1	-	+	+	-	+	67	68	67
4. Smith, C. (R)	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	56	74	75
5. Roukema (R)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	81	58	67
6. Dwyer (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	75	68	67
7. Rinaldo (R)	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	75	68	75
8. Roe (D)	+	+	+	+	?	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	56	63	58
9. Torricelli (D)	+	+	+	?	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	69	79	83
10. Rodino (D)	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	?	+	-	?	?	+	+	+	69	74	78



HOUSE VOTES

1. Clean Water	2. Public Land Reform	3. Clean Air	4. Energy Conservation	5. Transportation	6. Nuclear Liability	7. Nuclear Liability	8. Nuclear Power Licensing	9. Water Projects	10. Water Projects	11. Endangered Species	12. Endangered Species	13. Ocean Pollution	14. Acid Rain	15. Arctic Wildlife	16. Arctic Wildlife	LCV Scores	% 1985	% 1986	% 1987
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NEW JERSEY (contd.)

11. Gallo (R)	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	63	58	67
12. Courter (R)	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	?	+	+	?	+	-	+	56	42	50
13. Saxton (R)	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	56	53	58
14. Guarini (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	81	74	75

NEW MEXICO

1. Lujan (R)	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	16	25
2. Skeen (R)	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	5	8
3. Richardson (D)	+	+	+	?	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	50	82	83

NEW YORK

1. Hochbrueckner (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	88		
2. Downey (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	?	+	+	+	81	85	75
3. Mrazek (D)	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	?	+	+	+	75	80	72
4. Lent (R)	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	?	-	-	+	44	28	33
5. McGrath (R)	+	?	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	75	38	42
6. Flake (D)	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	88		
7. Ackerman (D)	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	94	89	92
8. Scheuer (D)	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	75	74	67
9. Manton (D)	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	56	49	44
10. Schumer (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	88	88	81
11. Towns (D)	+	+	-	?	?	+	+	+	-	+	?	+	+	-	+	+	63	69	72
12. Owens (D)	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	-	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	81	77	63
13. Solarz (D)	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	81	88	90
14. Molinari (R)	+	+	+	+	+	-	?	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	56	42	42
15. Green (R)	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	81	89	83
16. Rangel (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	94	74	67
17. Weiss (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	?	+	+	+	88	99	100
18. Garcia (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	88	77	75
19. Biaggi (D)	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	+	-	50	66	58



HOUSE VOTES

1. Clean Water	2. Public Land Reform	3. Clean Air	4. Energy Conservation	5. Transportation	6. Nuclear Liability	7. Nuclear Liability	8. Nuclear Power Licensing	9. Water Projects	10. Water Projects	11. Endangered Species	12. Endangered Species	13. Ocean Pollution	14. Acid Rain	15. Arctic Wildlife	16. Arctic Wildlife	LCV Scores		
																% 1974	% 83/85	% 1985

NEW YORK (contd.)

20. DioGuardi (R)	+	-	+	-	?	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	56	37	33
21. Fish (R)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	81	74	67
22. Gilman (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	94	68	58
23. Stratton (D)	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	+	+	-	-	38	39	33
24. Solomon (R)	+	-	+	-	?	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	31	37	42
25. Boehlert (R)	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	81	79	83
26. Martin, D. (R)	+	?	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	50	21	25
27. Wortley (R)	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	?	+	+	+	63	42	42
28. McHugh (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	81	74	75
29. Horton (R)	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	?	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	69	55	54
30. Slaughter (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	88		
31. Kemp (R)	-	?	?	?	?	-	-	?	?	?	?	?	?	-	-	-	0	3	8
32. LaFalce (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	81	55	50
33. Nowak (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	81	63	58
34. Houghton (R)	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	?	+	-	-	38		

NORTH CAROLINA

1. Jones, W. (D)	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	50	43	42
2. Valentine (D)	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	63	37	33
3. Lancaster (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	69		
4. Price (D)	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	69		
5. Neal (D)	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	75	77	81
6. Coble (R)	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	31	21	17
7. Rose (D)	+	+	+	?	-	-	-	-	?	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	50	42	33
8. Hefner (D)	+	?	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	31	31	29
9. McMillan (R)	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	38	21	25
10. Ballenger (R)	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	25		
11. Clarke (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	75		



HOUSE VOTES

1. Clean Water	2. Public Land Reform	3. Clean Air	4. Energy Conservation	5. Transportation	6. Nuclear Liability	7. Nuclear Liability	8. Nuclear Liability	9. Nuclear Power Licensing	10. Water Projects	11. Water Projects	12. Endangered Species	13. Endangered Species	14. Ocean Pollution	15. Acid Rain	16. Arctic Wildlife	LCV Scores
																% 1986
																% 1983

NORTH DAKOTA																
A.L. Dorgan (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	?	+	-	+
	69	58	50													

OHIO																
1. Luken (D)	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+
2. Gradison (R)	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+
3. Hall, T. (D)	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	?	?	?	-	-	+
4. Oxley (R)	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	?	-	-	-
5. Latta (R)	-	-	?	+	-	?	?	?	+	-	?	-	-	-	-	-
6. McEwen (R)	+	+	-	-	?	-	?	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. DeWine (R)	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+
8. Lukens (R)	-	-	-	+	-	-	?	-	+	?	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Kaptur (D)	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
10. Miller, C. (R)	?	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-
11. Eckart (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+
12. Kasich (R)	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
13. Pease (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+
14. Sawyer (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
15. Wylie (R)	+	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-
16. Regula (R)	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+
17. Traficant (D)	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+
18. Applegate (D)	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+
19. Feighan (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
20. Oakar (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	?	+	+	-	+
21. Stokes (D)	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+

OKLAHOMA																
1. Inhofe (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-
2. Synar (D)	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+
3. Watkins (D)	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
4. McCurdy (D)	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	+



HOUSE VOTES

1. Clean Water	2. Public Land Reform	3. Clean Air	4. Energy Conservation	5. Transportation	6. Nuclear Liability	7. Nuclear Liability	8. Nuclear Power Licensing	9. Water Projects	10. Water Projects	11. Endangered Species	12. Endangered Species	13. Ocean Pollution	14. Acid Rain	15. Arctic Wildlife	16. Arctic Wildlife	LCV Scores
																% 1980 % 1986 % 1995

OKLAHOMA (contd.)

5. Edwards, M. (R)	+	-	-	-	?	+	+	-	+	-	-	?	-	-	-	25	11	17
6. English (D)	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	44	32	33

OREGON

1. AuCoin (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	71	75
2. Smith, R. (R)	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	19	16	25
3. Wyden (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	81	79	75
4. DeFazio (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	94		
5. Smith, D. (R)	+	?	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	25	16	26

PENNSYLVANIA

1. Foglietta (D)	+	+	-	+	?	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	69	88	92
2. Gray (D)	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	69	80	88
3. Borski (D)	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	75	69	63
4. Kolter (D)	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	?	?	+	?	-	+	+	50	38	35
5. Schulze (R)	+	?	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	56	10	18
6. Yatron (D)	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	50	64	64
7. Weldon (R)	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	?	+	+	+	-	+	56		
8. Kostmayer (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	88	100	100
9. Shuster (R)	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	11	17
10. McDade (R)	?	?	+	+	?	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	38	43	50
11. Kanjorski (D)	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	63	53	50
12. Murtha (D)	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	38	33	35
13. Coughlin (R)	+	+	+	?	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	69	84	83
14. Coyne (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	88	58	58
15. Ritter (R)	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	31	49	54
16. Walker (R)	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	50	37	42
17. Gekas (R)	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	50	21	33
18. Walgren (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	81	80	68
19. Goodling (R)	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	44	37	42



HOUSE VOTES

1. Clean Water	2. Public Land Reform	3. Clean Air	4. Energy Conservation	5. Transportation	6. Nuclear Liability	7. Nuclear Liability	8. Nuclear Power Licensing	9. Water Projects	10. Water Projects	11. Endangered Species	12. Endangered Species	13. Ocean Pollution	14. Acid Rain	15. Arctic Wildlife	16. Arctic Wildlife	LCV Scores	% 1985	% 1986	% 1987
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PENNSYLVANIA (contd.)																			
20. Gaydos (D)	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	44	53	50	
21. Ridge (R)	+	?	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	75	53	58	
22. Murphy (D)	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	31	58	58	
23. Clinger (R)	?	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	38	32	42	

RHODE ISLAND																			
1. St. Germain (D)	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	-	81	78	75	
2. Schneider (R)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	81	86	88	

SOUTH CAROLINA																			
1. Ravenel (R)	+	?	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	56			
2. Spence (R)	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	?	+	+	-	+	-	44	21	25	
3. Derrick (D)	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	69	75	73	
4. Patterson (D)	+	?	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	50			
5. Spratt (D)	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	75	71	63	
6. Tallon (D)	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	69	49	50	

SOUTH DAKOTA																			
A.L. Johnson (D)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	75			

TENNESSEE																			
1. Quillen (R)	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	19	10	17	
2. Duncan (R)	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	+	-	-	-	31	11	8	
3. Lloyd (D)	+	+	-	+	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	25	22	26	
4. Cooper (D)	+	+	-	+	?	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	75	69	75	
5. Boner (D)	+	?	I	?	?	?	?	?	I	I	I	I	I	-	-	18	51	50	
5. Clement (D)	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	-	I	I	I	+	-	50			
6. Gordon (D)	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	?	-	+	+	+	+	-	63	43	42	
7. Sundquist (R)	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	19	26	42	
8. Jones, E. (D)	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	?	-	-	+	+	-	56	29	42	
9. Ford, H. (D)	+	?	+	?	?	-	-	+	-	+	-	?	+	+	+	50	72	75	



HOUSE VOTES

1. Clean Water	2. Public Land Reform	3. Clean Air	4. Energy Conservation	5. Transportation	6. Nuclear Liability	7. Nuclear Liability	8. Nuclear Liability	9. Nuclear Power Licensing	10. Water Projects	11. Water Projects	12. Endangered Species	13. Endangered Species	14. Ocean Pollution	15. Acid Rain	16. Arctic Wildlife	17. Arctic Wildlife	LCV Scores	
																	% 80/86	% 1985

TEXAS																		
1. Chapman (D)	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	31	54	50
2. Wilson (D)	+	+	-	+	?	-	-	+	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	25	46	45
3. Bartlett (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	13	43	50
4. Hall, R. (D)	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	31	22	17
5. Bryant (D)	+	+	+	+	?	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	56	84	83
6. Barton (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	6	39	42
7. Archer (R)	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	?	+	-	-	-	25	38	50
8. Fields (R)	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	19	28	42
9. Brooks (D)	+	?	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	+	25	56	58
10. Pickle (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	63	57	50
11. Leath (D)	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	38	10	8
12. Wright (D)	Speaker of the House only votes to break ties															n/a	35	38
13. Boulter (R)	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	?	?	?	-	-	-	13	11	17
14. Sweeney (R)	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	32	42
15. De la Garza (D)	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	36	49	58
16. Coleman, R. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	+	-	-	44	68	67
17. Stenholm (D)	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	31	21	25
18. Leland (D)	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	76	79	83
19. Combest (R)	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	25	26	33
20. Gonzalez (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	88	74	75
21. Smith (R)	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	19		
22. DeLay (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	8
23. Bustamante (D)	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	?	-	?	-	+	+	-	50	55	58
24. Frost (D)	+	+	+	+	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	44	49	44
25. Andrews, M. (D)	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	41	60	54
26. Armev (R)	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	19	37	42
27. Ortiz (D)	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	44	45	58



HOUSE VOTES

1. Clean Water	2. Public Land Reform	3. Clean Air	4. Energy Conservation	5. Transportation	6. Nuclear Liability	7. Nuclear Liability	8. Nuclear Power Licensing	9. Water Projects	10. Water Projects	11. Endangered Species	12. Endangered Species	13. Ocean Pollution	14. Acid Rain	15. Arctic Wildlife	16. Arctic Wildlife	LCV Scores		
																% 1988	% 1986	% 1985

UTAH																		
1. Hansen, J. (R)	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	16	25
2. Owens (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	81		
3. Nielson (R)	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	19	16	25

VERMONT																		
A.L. Jeffords (R)	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	94	82	90

VIRGINIA																		
1. Bateman (R)	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	44	10	17
2. Pickett (D)	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	50		
3. Bliley (R)	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	31	11	17
4. Sisisky (D)	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	56	37	33
5. Daniel (D)	+	+	-	?	-	-	-	?	+	I	-	-	?	-	-	20	38	35
6. Olin (D)	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	44	58	58
7. Slaughter (R)	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	10	17
8. Parris (R)	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	38	16	26
9. Boucher (D)	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	56	60	67
10. Wolf (R)	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	56	26	33

WASHINGTON																		
1. Miller, J. (R)	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	75	77	75
2. Swift (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	75	58	58
3. Bonker (D)	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	81	71	75
4. Morrison, S. (R)	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	50	32	25
5. Foley (D)	+	+	-	+	?	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	50	58	50
6. Dicks (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	?	-	+	+	?	+	-	69	58	58
7. Lowry (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	94	93	90
8. Chandler (R)	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	50	47	50



HOUSE VOTES

1. Clean Water	2. Public Land Reform	3. Clean Air	4. Energy Conservation	5. Transportation	6. Nuclear Liability	7. Nuclear Liability	8. Nuclear Power Licensing	9. Water Projects	10. Water Projects	11. Endangered Species	12. Endangered Species	13. Ocean Pollution	14. Acid Rain	15. Arctic Wildlife	16. Arctic Wildlife	LCV Scores
																% 1981 % 1982 % 1985

WEST VIRGINIA																
1. Mollohan (D)	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	31 32 25
2. Staggers (D)	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	63 61 55
3. Wise (D)	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	63 60 54
4. Rahall (D)	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	50 58 58

WISCONSIN																
1. Aspin (D)	+	?	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	75 69 63
2. Kastenmeier (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	94 100 100
3. Gunderson (R)	+	+	+	-	?	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	56 37 25
4. Kleczka (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	?	+	-	75 68 67
5. Moody (D)	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	-	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	81 80 83
6. Petri (R)	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	56 74 83
7. Obey (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	94 84 92
8. Roth (R)	+	+	?	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	31 42 33
9. Sensenbrenner (R)	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	56 53 58

WYOMING																
A.L. Cheney (R)	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0 16 17



SENATE VOTES

1 CLEAN WATER

The Clean Water Act is the major law designed to control the pollution of our lakes, rivers, and streams. On January 8, 1987, Congress passed a bill to strengthen and reauthorize the Act, but President Reagan vetoed it. The bill authorized appropriations of \$18 billion through fiscal 1994 in federal aid to state and local governments for construction of sewage treatment plants and authorized more than \$2.14 billion for other water pollution control programs.

This vote was on a Dole (R-Kan.) substitute to reduce funding from \$18 billion down to \$12 billion through fiscal 1994. This substitute, which was supported by President Reagan, would have eliminated the state revolving loan fund and the non-point source program to curb polluted runoff from farms and urban areas. Environmentalists had fought hard to get those provisions into the bill. The Dole substitute was rejected by a vote of 17-82 on Jan. 21, 1987. The Senate subsequently passed the pro-environmental reauthorization proposal and then overrode the President's veto (see also House vote #1). *NO is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +.*

2 BILLBOARDS

In an increasing number of towns, citizens are organizing to fight the littering of highways and scenic roads with billboards and the siting of billboards next to national and local parks, schools, homes, churches, and cemeteries. The billboard industry has been especially pampered because taxpayers must reimburse companies to remove their billboards, at a cost of more than \$250 million to date. Legal loopholes have allowed the companies to use the money to erect three new billboards for every one removed.

Senator Stafford (R-Vt.) proposed an amendment to the 1987 highway bill that would have: (1) banned billboards next to national parks, wildlife refuges, wild and scenic rivers, historic sites and districts, and along scenic highways, (2) prohibited the destruction of trees on public property solely to make billboards more visible, (3) limited new billboards in cities to a maximum size of 75 square feet; and (4) restored local government control over existing billboards.

The vote is on a Ford (D-Ken.) motion to table (kill) the Stafford amendment. The motion was agreed to 57-40 on February 3, 1987, thus killing the Stafford anti-billboard measure. *NO is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +.*

3 ENERGY CONSERVATION

The vote is on whether to override President Reagan's veto of S. 83, the Appliance Energy Standards Act. The bill set federal energy efficiency standards for thirteen categories of major household appliances. A study by the American Council for an Energy Efficient Economy estimated that greater appliance efficiency could save consumers up to \$28 billion on their utility bills, and yield energy savings of up to 22,000 megawatts. This is the equivalent output of at least 22 new coal-fired power plants.

Environmentalists strongly supported the bill as one of the safest and cheapest investments we can make to meet future energy needs, without needing to build as many environmentally-destructive power plants. The bill passed both houses of Congress in late 1986, but President Reagan pocket-vetoed it. This vote to override passed the Senate by 89-6 on February 17, 1987. It also passed the House and became law. *YES is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +.*



4 LOW-INCOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE

This vote is on an amendment by Sen. Weicker (R-Conn.) to restore funding for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program to its fiscal 1987 level of \$1.8 billion. The program was to be cut because of the Gramm-Rudman anti-deficit law which triggers automatic across-the-board spending cuts for most federal programs.

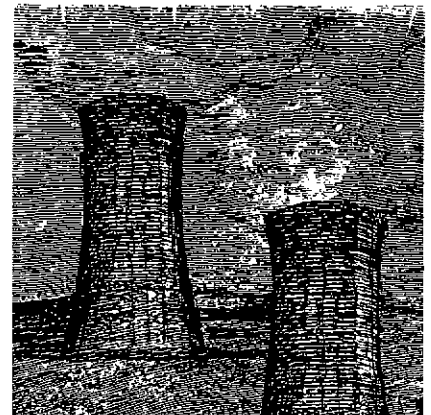
Up to 15% of the money in the program can be used to weatherize and insulate poor people's homes, thus conserving energy and reducing heating costs. The bulk of the money is spent on emergency aid for people who can't pay their heating bills. The Weicker amendment to the Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations (H.R. 3058) bill would have restored funds to this important home energy assistance program by waiving the spending limitation in the Gramm-Rudman law. It was rejected by a vote of 47-50 on Oct. 14, 1987. *YES is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +.*

5 NUCLEAR WASTE SITING

The vote is on the Johnston (D-La.) motion to table the Adams (D-Wash.)-Reid (D-Nev.) amendment, which would have removed the nuclear waste siting provisions from the bill. The bill directed the Department of Energy (DOE) to expedite selection of one of three sites for a permanent national nuclear waste dump. (The sites under consideration were in Nevada, Texas, and Hanford, Washington. At the time of the vote, DOE was leaning towards the Nevada site, but had not yet made a final choice).

Environmentalists charged that DOE had chosen the three sites mainly for political reasons, that it had failed to collect the information required under the 1982 Act, and that its technical and scientific analysis was hopelessly inadequate.

We still don't know the safest place to put our nuclear wastes; it may not be at any one of these sites at all. There is no need to pick a permanent site immediately, since utilities can continue to use on-site storage facilities at nuclear plants for several years. But politically, the failure to find a permanent resting place for nuclear wastes is embarrassing to the nuclear industry, which wants to find a quick fix and declare the problem solved. Thus the bill required DOE to stop gathering information and make its choice. The motion was agreed to 55-30 on November 4, 1987. *NO is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +.*



6 NUCLEAR LIABILITY

The Price-Anderson Act was first passed in 1957. It was intended as a temporary, ten-year measure to encourage the development of the newly-formed nuclear power industry. It has been extended twice, and expired on August 1, 1987. The Act protects the utilities and their contractors from liability in the event of an accident; it is the only industry in the U.S. which does not have to pay full damages, including compensation for death, injury, and property damage caused by an accident (See House votes #6 and #7 for more on this issue).

The Metzenbaum (D-Ohio) amendment to the Price-Anderson Amendments (H.R. 1414) would make the companies that carry out the Department of Energy's nuclear programs liable if an accident is caused by gross negligence or intentional misconduct. This amendment covered all



aspects of the federal nuclear program, ranging from weapons production, research and testing, to radioactive waste transportation, storage, and disposal (Under the Price-Anderson Act, these companies are totally exempted from any accident liability).

The vote was on a Johnston (D-La.) motion to table the Metzenbaum amendment. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 53-41 on March 16, 1988. *NO is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +.*

7 NUCLEAR POWER

This vote is on the Uranium Revitalization, Tailings Reclamation and Enrichment Act (S. 2097), a bill which absolves the uranium industry of most of the debt incurred by the federal uranium enrichment program and switches operation over to a new government corporation. The legislation is essentially a \$9 billion bailout for the nuclear industry. The uranium enrichment program, run by the Department of Energy, originally supplied uranium solely for military purposes. It now supplies enriched uranium to be used for commercial nuclear energy as well. Under S. 2097, taxpayers would be partially responsible for the bill to clean up active uranium mills in addition to the abandoned mills which were covered in the original Uranium Mill Tailing Radiation Act.

The bill passed the Senate by a vote of 62-28 on March 30, 1988. It has not yet been voted on in the House. *NO is the pro-environmental vote, indicated by a +.*

8 ACID RAIN

In late 1987, the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee passed a comprehensive bill to strengthen the Clean Air Act with provisions to control acid rain, toxic air pollutants, and urban smog in cities which are failing to meet current air quality standards. The bill, originally sponsored by Sen. George Mitchell (D-Maine), mandates a 12 million ton reduction in sulfur dioxide emissions by the year 2000 (about a 50% cut), and a 4 million ton reduction in nitrogen oxide emissions by 1996. These are the main pollutants causing acid rain, which causes such widespread damage to our lakes, rivers, crops, forests, and soil.

But the Senate Majority Leader, Robert Byrd (D-W. Va.) has refused to bring the bill to the Senate floor for a vote. Senators Burdick (D-N.D.) and Stafford (R-Vt.) have been gathering signatures for a letter sent to the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader, Senator Robert Dole (R-Kan.) urging them to promptly schedule a vote on this bill. As of September 15, 1988, forty-nine Senators have now signed the letter, including Minority Leader Robert Dole. *This signature is counted as a pro-environmental position, shown by a +.*

9 ENDANGERED SPECIES

The Endangered Species Act has been called the premier wildlife conservation law in the world. It requires the Secretary of the Interior to list rare species that are endangered or threatened, to protect them from government actions that would jeopardize them and to prosecute private persons who harm them. The Secretary is also directed to develop species recovery plans and to coordinate their implementation. In practice, however, much of this protection exists only on paper. There is a backlog of almost 1,000 vulnerable species which could become





extinct before they are listed (some 200 may already have died out). Many of the species which are listed still have no recovery plans.

Congress must periodically authorize government spending to enforce the Act. The Senate Environment Committee approved a bill to increase funding levels through fiscal 1992 and improve the Act as well. The bill outlawed the poaching of listed plants on private land and transformed recovery plans into actions plans with accountability. The Secretary is required to monitor species awaiting listing in order to halt extinctions among these candidate species.

As we went to press, a few Senators were holding up floor action on the bill. An environmental coalition led a drive for co-sponsors to demonstrate support for the bill and the endangered species program. *We granted a + to those who co-sponsored S. 675 by September 15, 1988.*

10 TIMBER CUTTING

While it was a landmark piece of conservation legislation, the 1980 Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) included one provision strenuously opposed by conservationists. It established the Tongass Timber Supply Fund with an off-budget annual federal appropriation of at least \$40 million to supply 450 million board feet of timber per year from the Tongass National Forest in southeast Alaska. These provisions are unique among our 155 national forests.

Most of the funding is used to build roads and prepare sales for the timber industry in southeast Alaska. Still largely wild, the Tongass incorporates the last large stands of uncut temperate rain forest in North America. The road building and subsequent clearcutting threatens sensitive salmon spawning streams and old-growth habitat for bald eagles, grizzly bears, and an abundance of other wildlife.



The government is now selling timber in the 17-million acre Tongass, the nation's largest national forest, at way below cost. An April 18, 1988 report by the U.S. General Accounting Office (GAO) says that the program initiated by Section 705 of ANILCA lost \$22 million in 1986 alone. The GAO also found that over half of the \$257 million spent through the Tongass Timber Supply Fund between 1981 and 1986 was used to build roads and provide timber sales for which there was no demand, while timber industry employment declined over 40%.

Senator William Proxmire (D-Wisc.) introduced S. 708, the Tongass Timber Reform Act, last year. S. 708 would cancel Section 705 of ANILCA and thereby return Tongass timber funding to the regular Congressional appropriations process. It would also allow the Forest Service to set annual supply levels according to demand, rather than the required 450 million board feet. These measures would bring Tongass management under guidelines similar to all other national forests. *Co-sponsorship is counted as a pro-environmental position, indicated by a +.*



SENATE VOTES

	1. Clean Water	2. Billboards	3. Energy Conservation	4. Energy Assistance	5. Nuclear Waste Siting	6. Nuclear Liability	7. Nuclear Power	8. Acid Rain	9. Endangered Species	10. Timber Cutting	LCV Scores		
											% 83/86	% 85/86	% 83/84
ALABAMA													
Heflin (D)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	8	33
Shelby (D)	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20		
ALASKA													
Murkowski (R)	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	30	8	11
Stevens (R)	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	8	17
ARIZONA													
DeConcini (D)	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	50	63	50
McCain (R)	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	50		
ARKANSAS													
Bumpers (D)	+	-	?	-	?	+	-	+	+	-	40	54	94
Pryor (D)	+	-	?	-	?	+	-	-	-	+	30	50	70
CALIFORNIA													
Cranston (D)	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	70	98	86
Wilson (R)	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	70	42	33
COLORADO													
Wirth (D)	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	70		
Armstrong (R)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	20	17	23
CONNECTICUT													
Dodd (D)	+	-	+	+	?	+	+	+	-	-	60	72	92
Weicker (R)	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	60	48	42
DELAWARE													
Biden (D)	+	+	?	+	+	?	?	+	+	+	70	86	94
Roth (R)	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	80	68	72
FLORIDA													
Chiles (D)	+	+	+	-	?	+	-	-	-	-	40	72	71
Graham (D)	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	70		
GEORGIA													
Nunn (D)	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	38	75
Fowler (D)	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	60		
HAWAII													
Inouye (D)	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	50	38	57
Matsunaga (D)	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	-	80	63	64
IDAHO													
Symms (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0
McClure (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0



SENATE VOTES

	1. Clean Water	2. Billboards	3. Energy Conservation	4. Energy Assistance	5. Nuclear Waste Siting	6. Nuclear Liability	7. Nuclear Power	8. Acid Rain	9. Endangered Species	10. Timber Cutting	LCV Scores		
											% 83/86	% 83/84	
ILLINOIS													
Dixon (D)	+	-	+	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	20	50	81
Simon (D)	+	-	+	?	?	?	?	+	+	-	40	83	
INDIANA													
Quayle (R)	+	-	+	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	20	25	56
Lugar (R)	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	40	50	50
IOWA													
Grassley (R)	+	-	+	+	-	-	?	-	-	-	30	33	61
Harkin (D)	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	70	90	
KANSAS													
Dole (R)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	20	35	22
Kassebaum (R)	-	+	+	?	+	-	-	+	-	-	40	8	40
KENTUCKY													
Ford (D)	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	30	42	61
McConnell (R)	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	25	
LOUISIANA													
Johnston (D)	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	17	28
Breaux (D)	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	30		
MAINE													
Mitchell (D)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	80	92	89
Cohen (R)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	80	83	77
MARYLAND													
Sarbanes (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	80	92	94
Mikulski (D)	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	70		
MASSACHUSETTS													
Kennedy (D)	+	+	+	+	?	+	?	+	+	-	70	78	92
Kerry (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	92	
MICHIGAN													
Levin (D)	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	50	81	89
Riegle (D)	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	80	90	87
MINNESOTA													
Boschwitz (R)	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	50	50	89
Durenberger (R)	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	-	80	92	64
MISSISSIPPI													
Stennis (D)	+	?	+	-	?	?	-	-	-	-	20	0	40
Cochran (R)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	33	17



SENATE VOTES

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	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	% 5/88	% 85/86	% 83/8
MISSOURI													
Bond (R)	?	-	+	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	10		
Danforth (R)	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	50	63	39
MONTANA													
Baucus (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	60	81	72
Melcher (D)	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	40	63	72
NEBRASKA													
Exon (D)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	50	50
Zorinsky (D)	+	-	+	I	I	I	I	-	-	-	33	42	39
Karnes (R)	I	I	I	+	-	-	?	+	-	-	29		
NEVADA													
Hecht (R)	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	20	8	6
Reid (D)	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	50		
NEW HAMPSHIRE													
Rudman (R)	+	+	+	-	?	-	-	+	+	-	50	75	54
Humphrey (R)	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	80	83	94
NEW JERSEY													
Bradley (D)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	70	90	94
Lautenberg (D)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	90	99	100
NEW MEXICO													
Domenici (R)	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	17	23
Bingaman (D)	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	50	63	67
NEW YORK													
Moynihan (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	90	64	89
D'Amato (R)	+	-	?	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	40	54	56
NORTH CAROLINA													
Sanford (D)	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	80		
Helms (R)	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	0	17	28
NORTH DAKOTA													
Burdick (D)	+	-	+	+	+	-	?	+	-	+	60	58	44
Conrad (D)	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	60		
OHIO													
Glenn (D)	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	50	50	72
Metzenbaum (D)	+	+	+	+	?	+	?	-	+	+	70	83	94
OKLAHOMA													
Boren (D)	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	26	33
Nickles (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	17	39
OREGON													
Hatfield (R)	+	?	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	70	26	39
Packwood (R)	+	?	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	60	81	56



SENATE VOTES

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											% 1983	% 85/86	% 80/84
PENNSYLVANIA													
Heinz (R)	+	+	+	+	-	-	?	-	+	-	50	90	44
Specter (R)	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	75	44
RHODE ISLAND													
Pell (D)	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	80	83	89
Chafee (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	75	75
SOUTH CAROLINA													
Hollings (D)	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	50	67	75
Thurmond (R)	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	20	8	5
SOUTH DAKOTA													
Daschle (D)	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	50		
Pressler (R)	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	25	50
TENNESSEE													
Sasser (D)	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	50	50	50
Gore (D)	+	-	+	?	?	?	?	+	+	+	50	67	
TEXAS													
Bentsen (D)	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	40	50	60
Gramm (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	20	17	
UTAH													
Garn (R)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	0	5
Hatch (R)	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	17	11
VERMONT													
Leahy (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100	100
Stafford (R)	+	+	+	+	?	?	+	+	+	-	70	100	70
VIRGINIA													
Trible (R)	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	48	40
Warner (R)	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	40	35	54
WASHINGTON													
Evans (R)	+	+	?	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	50	67	43
Adams (D)	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	80		
WEST VIRGINIA													
Byrd (D)	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	60	50	61
Rockefeller (D)	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	70	50	
WISCONSIN													
Kasten (R)	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	40	67	52
Proxmire (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	90	100	94
WYOMING													
Simpson (R)	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	20	25	22
Wallop (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	8	0