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CONSERVATION
VOTERS



■ 1992 ■

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MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT...

In my second year as President of the League, I am still struck by how strongly Americans tell us the environment is an important issue (52 percent in the last Wirthlin poll say the environment is very important when selecting a Congressperson) when somehow all but a small percentage of voters (6 percent in a recent Harris poll) put this on the back shelf on Election Day. There is a curious and massive disconnect between Americans' high level of concern about environmental issues and their belief that electing the right candidates will solve some of those same problems. It is the other kind of green that tops their list in the voting booth.

To help voters make the connection between that green and the environment, as well as other important issues, the League of Conservation Voters and the EarthWorks Group wrote a short but powerful book called **Vote for the Earth: The League of Conservation Voters' Election Guide**. The purpose of the **Election Guide** is to link conservation issues to candidates and other election year issues. LCV's **Election Guide** and the **1992 National Environmental Scorecard** are both designed to help voters shoot down the phony political messages and see the "real" pro-Earth candidates using facts and figures. We've put powerful ammunition into the hands of voters. Now it is up to them to use these tools on Election Day.

Environmentalism: A Definition: Are you an environmentalist? What does that mean to you? To some people it's recycling regularly. To others, it means joining a carpool or becoming a member of an environmental organization. Some people consider themselves environmentalists when they pick up litter. When "environmentalism" is personal, we don't need to have a definition for the term. But in politics, when one individual can be speaking to — and for — millions of voters, a definition is critical. Right now, we don't have one. When politicians declare they are "for the environment," you can't really be sure what they're saying.

Taking advantage: This confusion makes it easier for anti-environmental candidates to pass themselves off as "pro-Earth." Since there's no standard — no "accepted" definition — for voters to hold politicians to, they can get away with making any claims they choose.

Defining Terms: To stop this travesty — and establish environmentalism as a real force in the political arena — we need a clear, simple definition of what the term environmentalism means. This definition has to be broad enough to be meaningful to all Americans who sincerely consider themselves environmentalists. And it must show that environmentalism is indisputably pro-human, practical, and mainstream.

Life Support: In its broadest sense, environmentalism deals with survival. If we poison our air, our water, our food, ...if we destabilize the climate and destroy the atmosphere, ...we — and most other living things — will die. You can't get much more practical or pro-human than that.

So, to put it into one sentence: In politics, environmentalism is protecting the life support system of the planet.

Naysayers: Inevitably, someone will say, "You're being an alarmist. Our life support system isn't at risk. There's no threat." But the international scientific community disagrees. They've gathered an overwhelming amount of data that show clear threats to:

Our air. Because of pollution, more than a billion people worldwide already live in places where breathing is actually hazardous to their health.

Our drinking water. The EPA estimates that 50 percent of America's drinking water already has some level of contamination.

Our food. Overfishing is reducing the fish population drastically; poor farming and logging practices are helping to erode between 2.7 and 3.1 billion tons of topsoil from U.S. cropland every year; a two-year FDA study found that 70 percent of U.S. seafood was contaminated by pesticides.

The atmosphere. Global warming is destabilizing our climate, while the disappearance of the ozone layer threatens to increase cancer and destroy the food chain.

Clearly, environmentalists' concern for the Earth's life support system is not only justified, but an urgent priority. That is why we've got to stay focused on the meaning of the word...and elect more candidates.¹

Bruce Babbitt
President of the League of Conservation Voters

¹ Excerpt from **Vote for the Earth: The League of Conservation Voters' Election Guide**, now available in bookstores across the country, published by EarthWorks Press. To order a copy of the book call (510) 652-8533.

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THE UNFINISHED AGENDA OF THE 102ND CONGRESS

Comparing what needs to be done to protect the life support systems of the planet and the work of the second session of the 102nd Congress, can be summed up in one simple word — incomplete.

Like small children who pile their plates with more food than they can possibly eat, the US Congress had its eye on more environmental legislation than it could possibly pass in a hot election year.

In 1992, our friends in the House and Senate, responding to the pleas of environmental activists, started important legislative campaigns to protect public health, public lands, our forests, rivers and wildlife. But beginning a campaign may not be enough anymore. Even gathering an impressive number of supporters and cosponsors for the most important legislation may not be enough to overcome opposition or inertia from the Executive Branch or the powerful House and Senate Members who oppose us.

The good news is that ground-breaking energy legislation passed in 1992. Important bills on global warming, the Ancient Forests, protecting the Arctic wilderness and the Endangered Species Act gathered steam and new supporters — but did not come to a vote. Narrow victories were won to protect wild rivers from unnecessary hydroelectric development and to force ranchers to pay fair market value for using public lands. Those are just a few of the battles that the good green folks won this year. But we are still losing on some of the most important issues, and that won't change until we elect a pro-Earth majority to the House and Senate.

The energy legislation that dominated the Senate agenda in 1991 moved through both Houses in 1992 and now awaits resolution in a joint meeting of the House and Senate called a conference committee. It is the single most important piece of environmental legislation of the Congress, including hard-fought victories to protect the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge from exploitation, saving coastlines from oil drilling and enacting standards for greater energy efficiency. Although parts of the bill still concern conservationists, particularly setbacks on automobile fuel efficiency standards and the risky one-step nuclear licensing provision, the US Congress has moved forward in responding to the energy needs of the nation.

Legislation that got postponed, put off, or shelved covers the spectrum of conservation concerns. The 103rd Congress, to be elected November 3, 1992, faces a critical environmental agenda; and with huge turnover projected in the House and the Senate, this election becomes essential to either moving this legislation into the lawbooks or consigning it to the dustbin of history.

On the incomplete list are:

- Ancient Forests - A comprehensive solution must be found to protect the remaining stands of old growth forests and the rare species which inhabit them.
- Endangered Species - Strengthening the Endangered Species Act and protecting it from those who would weaken or abolish it altogether is a top priority.
- Solid Waste Law - Reauthorization of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, one of the pillars of environmental law, will be on the top of list of action.
- Overhauling the Mining Law - The 1872 Mining Law has allowed the mining industry to exploit the nation's mineral resources for 120 years, and Congress must act to bring this law into the 21st century.
- California Desert Protection - The Senate must join the House in protecting California deserts which are home to much wildlife and are a national treasure.
- Pesticide Regulation - A critical component of the laws which protect our health is the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), which Congress is struggling to rewrite.

These are just a few of the items left on Congress' plate at the end of the session. Voters can only hope their elected officials carry out a pro-Earth agenda next year; they should use the scores of the 1992 **National Environmental Scorecard** to judge their representatives' work thusfar and hold them accountable this year, for this election.

For the past 22 years, the League of Conservation Voters has given voters the hard figures on just who is voting for the environment and who is not. On Election Day, voters can reward their green friends with their vote and send the rest of the gang home.

VOTING SUMMARY

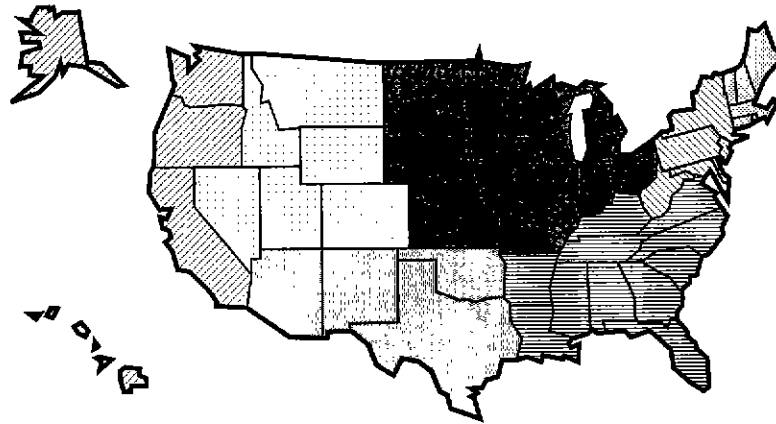
NATIONAL AVERAGE

	HOUSE	SENATE
NATIONAL AVERAGE	42%	44%
REPUBLICANS	17%	19%
DEMOCRATS	57%	63%

REGIONAL AVERAGES

	HOUSE	SENATE
WEST COAST	48%	43%
ROCKY MOUNTAINS	34%	21%
SOUTH WEST	24%	22%

	HOUSE	SENATE
MID WEST	43%	46%
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	52%	67%
SOUTH EAST	30%	33%
NEW ENGLAND	77%	75%



STATE AVERAGES

	HOUSE	SENATE
ALABAMA	23%	13%
ALASKA	0%	8%
ARIZONA	11%	13%
ARKANSAS	20%	46%
CALIFORNIA	47%	54%
COLORADO	34%	29%
CONNECTICUT	69%	92%
DELAWARE	56%	55%
FLORIDA	44%	46%
GEORGIA	32%	75%
HAWAII	94%	67%
IDAHO	44%	0%
ILLINOIS	47%	80%
INDIANA	46%	25%
IOWA	18%	29%
KANSAS	33%	17%
KENTUCKY	21%	17%

	HOUSE	SENATE
LOUISIANA	13%	25%
MAINE	81%	75%
MARYLAND	59%	80%
MASSACHUSETTS	80%	96%
MICHIGAN	44%	75%
MINNESOTA	70%	75%
MISSISSIPPI	19%	0%
MISSOURI	38%	8%
MONTANA	22%	29%
NEBRASKA	29%	46%
NEVADA	38%	67%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	50%	25%
NEW JERSEY	58%	88%
NEW MEXICO	27%	29%
NEW YORK	62%	63%
NORTH CAROLINA	30%	34%
NORTH DAKOTA	56%	9%

STATE AVERAGES (CONT.)

	HOUSE	SENATE		HOUSE	SENATE
OHIO	35%	88%	TEXAS	25%	25%
OKLAHOMA	30%	21%	UTAH	42%	0%
OREGON	58%	34%	VERMONT	100%	88%
PENNSYLVANIA	32%	59%	VIRGINIA	24%	38%
RHODE ISLAND	91%	75%	WASHINGTON	43%	55%
SOUTH CAROLINA	40%	21%	WEST VIRGINIA	48%	59%
SOUTH DAKOTA	69%	33%	WISCONSIN	46%	71%
TENNESSEE	32%	54%	WYOMING	0%	0%

HIGH AND LOW SCORES

HIGHEST DELEGATION

SENATE: MASSACHUSETTS 96%, CONNECTICUT 92%, NEW JERSEY 88%, OHIO 88%, VERMONT 88%

HOUSE: VERMONT 100%, HAWAII 94%, RHODE ISLAND 91%, MAINE 81%, MASSACHUSETTS 80%

LOWEST DELEGATION

SENATE: IDAHO 0%, MISSISSIPPI 0%, UTAH 0%, WYOMING 0%

HOUSE: ALASKA 0%, WYOMING 0%, ARIZONA 11%, LOUISIANA 13%

HIGHEST SCORING

SENATE: 100%: LIEBERMAN (CT), KENNEDY, E. (MA), WELLSTONE (MN), METZENBAUM (OH), LEAHY (VT)

HOUSE: 100%: BEILENSEN (CA), BERMAN (CA), PELOSI (CA), STARK (CA), EDWARDS, D. (CA), WAXMAN (CA), SHAYS (CT), MINK (HI), EVANS, L. (IL), JONTZ (IN), ANDREWS, T. (ME), OLVER (MA), FRANK (MA), KENNEDY, J. (MA), SLAUGHTER (NY), SANDERS (VT)

LOWEST SCORING

SENATE: 0%: BROWN, H. (CO), CRAIG (ID), SYMMS (ID), DOLE (KS), COCHRAN (MS), LOTT (MS), BURNS (MT), DOMENICI (NM), HELMS (NC), BURDICK (ND), NICKLES (OK), THURMOND (SC), GRAMM (TX), GARN (UT), HATCH (UT), SIMPSON (WY), WALLOP (WY)

HOUSE: 0%: CALLAHAN (AL), DICKINSON (AL), YOUNG, D. (AK), RHODES (AZ), STUMP (AZ), KYL (AZ), KOLBE (AZ), HAMMERSCHMIDT (AR), DOOLITTLE (CA), LEWIS, J. (CA), DORNAN (CA), COX, C. (CA), PACKARD (CA), CUNNINGHAM (CA), HUNTER (CA), ALLARD (CO), HEFLEY (CO), SCHAEFER (CO), CRANE (IL), EWING (IL), LIGHTFOOT (IA), GRANDY (IA), ROBERTS, P. (KS), NICHOLS (KS), BUNNING (KY), HOPKINS (KY), LIVINGSTON (LA), BAKER (LA), HOLLOWAY (LA), VANDER JAGT (MI), HANCOCK (MO), BARRETT (NE), OXLEY (OH), MCEWEN (OH), BOEHNER (OH), MILLER, C. (OH), INHOFE (OK), EDWARDS, M. (OK), SMITH, R. (OR), SHUSTER (PA), JOHNSON, S. (TX), HALL, R. (TX), BARTON (TX), FIELDS (TX), STENHOLM (TX), COMBEST (TX), DELAY (TX), ARMEY (TX), BLILEY (VA), THOMAS, C. (WY)

1992 HOUSE VOTE DESCRIPTIONS

In the second session of the 102nd Congress, the House of Representatives spent much of its time deliberating on a long overdue national energy policy. As the Comprehensive National Energy Policy Act progressed through several House committees, a bill was shaped which will impact the environment in many ways. As the 1992 **Scorecard** went to print, the House and Senate were working to shape a compromise energy bill acceptable to both chambers. Although the majority of any piece of major legislation is worked out in Congressional committees, in the House there were four important votes on the energy bill which are indicative of Representatives' commitment to environmental protection and conservation. These are included in this **Scorecard**.

Legislation concerning protection of wildlife and natural resources did not make it to a vote in most cases; hence, we've included cosponsorship of Ancient Forest protection and other lands and biodiversity issues as a measure of some Members' continuing commitment to protection of our nation's unique biodiversity and wildlife.

Pollution and related public health issues were contested in votes on nuclear energy, particularly the disposal of nuclear waste. As part of the energy bill, the House unfortunately voted for "one-step licensing" for nuclear power plants - removing a critical safeguard of the public's health. At the other end of the nuclear energy problem, the House continued its debate on the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant, a proposed repository for radioactive waste. Here, too, the House voted against measures which would ensure public safety.

Although the final Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) reauthorization had not been determined by the **Scorecard's** print date, the bill that emerged from the various committees was sorely lacking in pollution prevention measures, strong industry pollution controls, and conservation measures. Environmentalists urge the full House of Representatives to amend the RCRA reauthorization to address the public's concern about the mounting solid waste and pollution problems across the country.

On the brighter side, environmentalists applaud the House's decision to begin the end of taxpayer subsidization of the cattle industry by voting to raise grazing fees on public lands. The House also voted decisively to cut funding for the Council on Competitiveness, an Executive Branch office which has gutted the Clean Air Act and many health and safety regulations which carry out environmental law.

Addressing the growing threat of overpopulation, an unprecedented number of Representatives signed a letter to the Appropriations Subcommittee Chairman urging increased funding for worldwide population stabilization programs.

The 102nd Congress has left a mixed bag of legislation and a lot of unfinished business as its legacy to the 103rd.

ENERGY AND GLOBAL WARMING

1 ENERGY SECURITY

Environmentalists believe that the environmental and economic costs of America's heavy reliance on petroleum should be borne by the producers and consumers of petroleum, not imposed as an invisible burden on all taxpayers. Establishing the true cost of oil dependence will send market signals that promote energy efficiency, development of renewable resources and long-term, sustainable energy security.

The House version of the Comprehensive National Energy Policy Act (HR 776) included a provision which required oil importers and refiners to set aside a small portion of their oil (on the order of 1%) to fill the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) or make cash payments to the SPR fill fund. Oil companies would have retained title to their SPR contributions and would have received revenues from any future sales out of the Reserve. Without a mechanism to establish the real costs of our oil habit, the US will continue to promote wasteful consumption and unnecessary dependence on a resource that threatens our public health, environment and the global climate.

The vote is on Representative Dan Rostenkowski's (D IL-8) amendment to strike this provision from the Energy bill. The motion to strike was adopted 263-135 on May 27, 1992. **NO** is the pro-environment vote.

2 GLOBAL CLIMATE PROTECTION ACT

Global warming is one of the most serious environmental threats facing the planet. Scientists predict that an increase of the Earth's temperature by just a few degrees will result in drought, rising sea levels and widespread damage to ecosystems. Global warming is caused by extreme levels of carbon dioxide (CO₂) and other greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.

The United States is the largest producer of greenhouse gases. However, reducing the threat and likelihood of global warming requires concerted action taken now by both developed and developing nations. In an effort to commit the United States to specific reductions of greenhouse gases in preparation for the United Nations Conference on the Environment and Development (Earth Summit) in June of 1992, Representatives Henry Waxman (D CA-24), Sherwood Boehlert (R NY-25) and Dante Fascell (D FL-19) introduced the Global Climate Protection Act. The Act would require the United States to stabilize its carbon dioxide emissions at 1990 levels by the year 2000.

To demonstrate Congressional resolve to cut US emissions, LCV asked Members of Congress to cosponsor the Global Climate Protection Act before the pre-summit negotiations on global warming. Unfortunately, the treaty was watered down at US insistence so that there are no specific timetables for CO₂ reductions. All other industrialized nations agreed to specific reductions.

The League included **cosponsorship** of the Global Climate Protection Act by April 13, 1992, as a pro-environment action. Currently, 146 Members have cosponsored the Act.

3 ENERGY EFFICIENCY

There are significant environmental, consumer and energy saving benefits which result from water conservation standards. As a provision of the House energy bill, Representatives Chet Atkins (D MA-5), Wayne Owens (D UT-1) and Michael Bilirakis (R FL-9) offered an amendment to require the Department of Energy to set national performance standards for plumbing fixtures. The standards established in the amendment are based upon existing voluntary industry standards. Industry will continue to have the principal role in setting new standards.

Standards for showerheads, faucets, toilets and related plumbing fixtures will save energy by reducing the volume of water that must be heated, pumped, transported and treated. These standards will save a total of \$15 billion and 2.7 quadrillion BTUs cumulatively from 1993-2010. The addition of these products complements the very successful appliance efficiency standards program established in 1987 and expanded in the current energy bill, HR 776.

The vote is on the Atkins-Owens-Bilirakis amendment for plumbing efficiency standards. The amendment was adopted 328-79 on May 20, 1992. **YES** is the pro-environment vote.

4 NUCLEAR ENERGY

A decade ago, environmentalists joined forces with taxpayer groups to defeat the Clinch River Breeder Reactor, which was finally canceled in 1983. The Department of Energy (DOE) now supports development of a similar reactor called the Advanced Liquid Metal Reactor (ALMR). The ALMR is designed either to burn spent fuel from conventional reactors to generate electricity or to extend uranium supplies through breeding. Breeding is the process of creating higher grade nuclear material from lower grade material. The adoption of ALMR technology would require overturning a long-standing ban on commercial reprocessing of spent fuel. This new nuclear fuel cycle would introduce plutonium into global nuclear commerce, raising serious concerns about the proliferation and diversion of weapons-grade nuclear material.

ALMR is a technology that is unlikely to be commercially competitive. An internal DOE review of electricity technologies compared 23 competing energy technologies for environmental impact, economic and energy potential and technical risk. On the basis of these criteria, the DOE analysis ranked ALMR 21st out of the 23 programs. The ALMR program is extremely expensive; costs to demonstrate the technology alone are estimated at \$5 billion.

When the Energy and Water Appropriations bill (HR 5373) for FY 93 reached the House floor, Representative Howard Wolpe (D MI-3) offered an amendment to eliminate funding for the ALMR program by cutting the nuclear energy research and development budget by \$34 million. The Wolpe amendment was rejected 141-282 on June 17, 1992. **YES** is the pro-environment vote.

BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

5 RIVER PROTECTION

As part of the omnibus energy package, the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs endorsed proposals to restrict hydroelectric power development on certain protected natural areas and public lands, including a moratorium on new dam construction and dam licensing in national parks. The language also gave states the authority, through their river protection statutes, to set certain rivers or river segments off-limits to licensing of new hydropower dams by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC).

In part, the impetus for the states' rights provisions are recent FERC rules and court decisions that have seriously eroded states' abilities to ensure that hydropower is developed in an environmentally responsible manner. While numerous hydro projects have served as valuable alternatives to fossil fuels, many badly sited and poorly designed projects have harmed the environment by seriously degrading fisheries, altering water quality and deteriorating valuable natural and recreational areas.

In the House consideration of the energy bill, Interior Committee Chair George Miller (D CA-7) authored a provision to allow states, through their river protection statutes, to set certain rivers off-limits to new FERC-licensed hydropower plants. Representative Miller's provision would also give states and federal resource agencies more control with respect to licensing of hydroelectric power projects by FERC.

Energy and Commerce Committee Chair John Dingell (D MI-16) offered a substitute amendment to the Miller amendment, which provided considerably less state control. Representative Dingell's amendment was rejected 195-221 on May 27, 1992. NO is the pro-environment vote. After the House rejected the weaker Dingell substitute amendment, it adopted the stronger Miller river protection amendment by a 3 to 1 margin.

6 ANCIENT FOREST PROTECTION

America once had over 140 million acres of Ancient Forests; now only three to five million acres of these ancient trees, some of which are 1,000 years old, remain. Significant segments of the remaining Ancient Forests exist in the Pacific Northwest on publicly-owned lands. Bowing to the wishes of the timber industry, the US Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) have plans to allow the logging of much of the remaining few million acres before the year 2000. Much of this publicly-owned land has been clearcut at the expense of American taxpayers as the timber sale costs are subsidized.

The Ancient Forests are a national treasure; they provide unique habitat for hundreds of wild-life species, protect watersheds, and help to absorb large quantities of carbon dioxide, which helps to slow global warming. The Ancient Forests also contain resources for medicine, such as the recently discovered cancer-treatment drug, taxol. Scientists are only beginning to understand the wealth of resources and knowledge to be gained from the Ancient Forests.

Representative Jim Jontz (D IN-5) introduced legislation to designate appropriate areas in California, Oregon and Washington as a National Ancient Forest Reserve System, which would protect significant Ancient Forest stands on federal lands in those states. The Ancient Forest Protection Act (HR 842) creates a network of "associated forests" to connect patches of Ancient Forests. The bill also guarantees that agency procedures taken in conflict with the Act could be appealed by citizens through the proper channels of judicial review.

The League considers **cosponsorship** of HR 842 a pro-environment action. Currently, 140 Members of Congress have cosponsored the Ancient Forest Protection Act.

7 ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

The debate concerning the fate of the 1.5 million acre coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge continues. The Administration and oil and gas industries continue their campaign to open the refuge to drilling. Conservationists support wilderness designation as the only way to truly safeguard this national treasure. As the only undisturbed Arctic ecosystem in North America, the refuge provides unique habitat for scores of species including polar bears, musk oxen, migratory birds, and the 180,000-strong Porcupine Caribou herd.

Representative Robert Mrazek (D NY-3) introduced legislation, HJ Res 239, to designate the Arctic coastal plain as wilderness. Originally championed as HR 39 by Representative Morris Udall (D AZ-2), Congressman Mrazek's bill was introduced upon Representative Udall's retirement and renamed the Morris K. Udall Wilderness Act in his honor.

The League has included **cosponsorship** of the Morris K. Udall Wilderness Act as a pro-environment action. HJ Res 239 is currently under consideration by the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and has 132 cosponsors.

8 ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

The Endangered Species Act (ESA) was enacted in 1973 to preserve and protect threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend. Scientists estimate that scores of species world-wide become extinct every day. The ESA is our nation's bulwark against this tide of extinction; however, there are several reasons for the continuing loss of our nation's species. The Endangered Species Act is grossly underfunded; therefore, species may be "listed" as threatened or endangered, but it may take up to 10 years to implement a recovery plan. Agencies can fail to implement recovery of species in a timely manner because many duties that the Act assigns to the Executive Branch do not have deadlines. Moreover, implementation of the law has focused largely on individual species rather than ecosystems.

Representatives Gerry Studds (D MA-10), John Dingell (D MI-16) and other Members have introduced the Endangered Species Act Amendments of 1992 (HR 4045) to reauthorize and strengthen the ESA. HR 4045 would set deadlines for the timely development and implementation of recovery plans. The Amendments give priority to developing recovery plans and habitat conservation plans for ecosystems, strengthening enforcement and authorizing increased funding to implement the ESA.

The League of Conservation Voters considers **cosponsorship** of HR 4045 to be a very strong indication of support for biodiversity protection. Currently, 108 Representatives have cosponsored the Endangered Species Act Amendments.

9 GRAZING FEES

For decades, livestock operators have paid a fee far below fair market value for grazing cattle on public lands in the West. Well-documented flaws in the grazing fee formula cause this year's fee to be just \$1.92 per animal unit month (AUM), about the same as it was in 1979. In contrast, the current average rate charged for grazing on western private land is \$9.66 per AUM. A report recently issued by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the US Forest Service shows that in 1990, grazing fee receipts were at least \$52 million short of meeting the costs of their grazing programs.

Overgrazing severely impacts the environment by damaging soils, degrading habitat for wildlife and ruining streams and riparian areas that are crucial for fish and biological diversity. The damage is extensive; for example, only about one-third of BLM's extensive rangelands are in satisfactory condition, according to the agency's data. Also, a report issued last June by the General Accounting Office shows that approximately 75% of the AUMs on BLM land are controlled by fewer than 10% of the grazing permittees. Taxpayers essentially are subsidizing large corporations for grazing that often results in significant environmental damage.

The House Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations bill for FY 93 included a provision to: (a) establish a new formula to gradually increase the fee over several years (the new formula is a compromise that will result in an annual fee higher than at present, but still substantially lower than market value); (b) broaden the use of fee receipts to help cover all costs of the BLM and Forest Service grazing programs and to help restore the tens of millions of acres of rangelands and thousands of miles of streams and riparian areas damaged by decades of overgrazing; and (c) abolish BLM's single-use grazing advisory boards, as previously directed by Congress, and return those activities to BLM's multiple-use advisory boards.

Representative Charles Stenholm (D TX-17) offered an amendment to the FY 93 Interior Appropriations bill to eliminate the grazing provision. The Stenholm amendment was rejected 164-245 on July 22, 1992. **NO** is the pro-environment vote.

POLLUTION AND PUBLIC HEALTH

10 COMMUNITY RIGHT TO KNOW MORE ACT

The best way to minimize the risks of hazardous substances is to reduce, and when possible, eliminate their source production and use. The Community Right to Know More Act of 1992 would require industries to report toxic chemicals they use **and** produce, in addition to those released into the air and water.

Introduced by Representative Gerry Sikorski (D MN-6), the Community Right to Know More Act (HR 2880) would require industries to develop plans for voluntary reductions in their use of toxic chemicals and would provide for national uniform reporting requirements and greater

public access to hazardous waste databanks. Moreover, the Act would lift the existing reporting exemption for major pollution sources, including power plants, incinerators, and oil and gas production.

In addition, only 5% of all chemical releases are currently reported. The Community Right to Know More Act calls for expanding the list of chemicals covered under the 1986 Act to include hazardous chemicals listed in other environmental regulations, including the Clean Water Act, the Clean Air Act, and the Safe Drinking Water Act. The AFL-CIO supports this legislation because it would help to protect workers from toxics.

The current Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) reauthorization does not include the public safety provisions addressed by the Community Right to Know More Act. LCV considers **cosponsorship** of the Community Right to Know More Act to be a pro-environment action and urges that the similar amendment introduced by Representatives Sikorski and Matthew Rinaldo (R NJ-7) be included in final passage of the RCRA legislation. The Community Right to Know More Act has 163 cosponsors.

11

NUCLEAR SAFETY

All of the nation's current nuclear reactors were built under a two-step licensing process — affected citizens could request public hearings before construction, and again before an operating license was granted. Public participation frequently brought to the attention of the regulators problems that they had missed, and the plants were made safer as a result.

As part of the Comprehensive National Energy Policy Act (HR 776), House members gave significant consideration to the use of nuclear energy and the accompanying issues of the public's health, safety and rights. The House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs included language in its mark-up of the Energy bill to streamline the licensing process while still preserving citizens' rights to post-construction hearings on significant safety issues that had not been considered prior to reactor construction.

Representatives Bob Clement (D TN-5) and Joe Barton (R TX-6) introduced an amendment to the energy bill, which, through several provisions, would strip citizens' rights to a public hearing on the safety of newly built nuclear reactors. The Clement-Barton amendment was adopted 254-160 on May 20, 1992. **NO** is the pro-environment vote.

12

NUCLEAR WEAPONS TESTING MORATORIUM

Nuclear explosions were banned in all environments except underground by the Partial Test Ban Treaty of 1963. Most environmentalists have long believed that any military technology benefits from continued testing underground are outweighed by the risks of radioactive contamination and nuclear weapons proliferation.

Now that the Cold War has ended and the Soviet Union has disintegrated, the primary justification for continuing nuclear weapons testing has abruptly shifted from staying ahead in the arms competition to "enhancing nuclear weapons safety." However, current weapons are

already designed to be safe against an accidental nuclear explosion, and in the 45 year history of the nuclear arms race, despite numerous accidents involving nuclear weapons, no such explosion has ever occurred.

Environmentalists believe that there are far more cost-effective methods to reduce the public's exposure risk to cancer-causing agents than spending billions of dollars building so-called "safer" nuclear weapons. The scatter of plutonium in an accident involving a nuclear warhead is one of the least likely public exposure risks. Further reducing the public's environmental and occupational exposure to lead, benzene, and cadmium, for example, would be a far more effective use of a billion dollars than further refinements in nuclear weapons safety.

In consideration of the 1993 Defense Authorization bill, Representative Mike Kopetski (D OR-5) proposed an amendment to provide a one-year moratorium on nuclear weapons testing unless the President certifies that any of the former republics of the Soviet Union have conducted a nuclear weapons test during the period.

The Kopetski amendment was adopted, 237-167 on June 4, 1992. **YES** is the pro-environment vote.

13 WETLANDS DESTRUCTION BILL

Wetlands provide essential fish and wildlife habitat, improve drinking water quality, protect private and public property against flooding and serve other invaluable functions. The US Fish and Wildlife Service estimates that the country already loses over 290,000 acres of wetlands each year.

Representative Jimmy Hayes (D LA-7) introduced HR 1330, a bill which would gut provisions of the Clean Water Act to endanger millions of acres of wetlands across the country. Congress must work to strengthen Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and deter legislation, such as the Hayes bill, which would weaken protection for this vanishing habitat.

LCV considers **cosponsorship** of HR 1330 to be an **anti-environment** action. Currently, there are 175 cosponsors of HR 1330.

14 WASTE ISOLATION PILOT PLANT

The Department of Energy (DOE) seeks to open a permanent repository for plutonium-contaminated wastes, from nuclear weapons production, near Carlsbad, New Mexico. The waste would be stored indefinitely in mined salt caverns 2,000 feet below the desert at the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP).

Residents of New Mexico and environmentalists feel strongly that the DOE must demonstrate compliance with the Environmental Protection Agency's standards for nuclear waste disposal before any waste is emplaced at WIPP. WIPP is currently exempt from many public health and safety standards.

Representative Bill Richardson (D NM-3) offered an amendment to prohibit the disposal of radioactive waste at WIPP until the Environmental Protection Agency certifies that the plant is in compliance with its radioactive waste regulations. The Richardson amendment was rejected 148-253 on July 21, 1992. **YES** is the pro-environment vote.

POPULATION

15

POPULATION FUNDING

World population is now 5.5 billion. Given the exponential rate of world population growth, which added 97 million people in the past year alone, action taken this decade to stem growth will determine whether the Earth's population nearly doubles or quadruples in the next century. Nearly half those living in the developing world will enter their reproductive years within the next 25 years. If we make a concerted effort now, world population should peak near 8 billion. If we fail to act now, it will continue to soar to 20 billion or more.

Implementation of the United Nations Amsterdam Declaration, endorsed by 79 countries, including the United States in 1989, would help hold world population relatively stable at 8 billion by making voluntary family planning universally available by the year 2000. The US needs to target 4% of its foreign aid budget to population assistance to realize this goal. In the past two years, the US significantly increased its contribution to international population programs from \$270 million to \$325 million. Turning the corner on the problem, however, will require even larger increases in the future.

A formal letter, written by Representatives Tony Beilenson (D CA-23) and Peter Kostmayer (D PA-8) to the Foreign Operations Subcommittee Chairman David Obey (D WI-7), requested an increase to \$650 million in FY 93 for international population assistance. The letter was sent to Chairman Obey on May 22, prior to votes in the Subcommittee on FY 93 appropriations. The Subcommittee approved \$410 million. This represents a slight improvement over last year's appropriations bill; in a year when the overall foreign aid bill was decreased significantly, the environmental community applauds the Appropriations Subcommittee's increase in population funding.

Combating population growth is one of the most vital and farsighted efforts we can undertake, and an increase in funding now will save many times the expense in future foreign assistance. Environmentalists consider **co-signing** on the Beilenson-Kostmayer letter to be a strong pro-environment action. The letter was signed by 160 Members of Congress.

BUDGET

16

COUNCIL ON COMPETITIVENESS

The Administration's "Council on Competitiveness," chaired by Vice-President Dan Quayle, was created in 1990 to eliminate environmental, health and safety regulations, which supposedly hamper international economic competitiveness. The Council operates in secret; it refuses to discuss or release documents to Congressional committees concerning its decision-making processes.

Behind closed doors, the Council has gutted the Clean Air Act regulations in several areas. Polluters can now increase emissions without prior review or approval from the state in which the company operates, and permits for changes to increase emissions do not have to be open to public review. The Council also sought to weaken monitoring requirements for utilities' emissions of sulfur dioxide, a major cause of acid rain.

The Council has fought against recycling standards, energy efficiency and protection of drinking water from toxic contamination. The Council has also restricted the definition of "wetlands" so as to eliminate protection for over half of the currently protected areas in the US. The Council was at the forefront of US opposition to the Biodiversity Treaty at the United Nations Conference on the Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro this past June.

In the Appropriations Committee's mark-up of the FY 93 Treasury Appropriations bill, Representatives David Skaggs (D CO-2), Steny Hoyer (D MD-5), Vic Fazio (D CA-3) and Les AuCoin (D OR-1) offered an amendment to delete all funding for the Council on Competitiveness. When the bill went to the full House for consideration, Representative Joe McDade (R PA-10) offered an amendment to restore funding for the Council. The McDade amendment was defeated 183-236 on July 1, 1992. **NO** is the pro-environment vote.

KEY: + INDICATES A PRO-ENVIRONMENT VOTE, - INDICATES A VOTE AGAINST THE ENVIRONMENT, ? INDICATES AN ABSENCE, I INDICATES THAT A MEMBER WAS INELIGIBLE TO VOTE. AN ABSENCE (?) COUNTS AS A NEGATIVE VOTE UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED IN THE TEXT.

HOUSE VOTES 1992

ALABAMA

- 1 CALLAHAN (R)
- 2 DICKINSON (R)
- 3 BROWDER (D)
- 4 BEVILL (D)
- 5 CRAMER (D)
- 6 ERDREICH (D)
- 7 HARRIS (D)

ALASKA

- 1 YOUNG, D. (R)

ARIZONA

- 1 RHODES (R)
- 2 PASTOR (D)
- 3 STUMP (R)
- 4 KYL (R)
- 5 KOLBE (R)

ARKANSAS

- 1 ALEXANDER (D)
- 2 THORNTON (D)
- 3 HAMMERSCHMIDT (R)
- 4 ANTHONY (D)

CALIFORNIA

- 1 RIGGS (R)
- 2 HERGER (R)
- 3 MATSUI (D)
- 4 FAZIO (D)
- 5 PELOSI (D)
- 6 BOXER (D)
- 7 MILLER, G. (D)
- 8 DELLUMS (D)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	LCV SCORES		
	ENERGY SECURITY	GLOBAL WARMING	ENERGY EFFICIENCY	NUCLEAR ENERGY	RIVER PROTECTION	ANCIENT FORESTS	ARCTIC REFUGE	ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT	GRAZING FEES	POLLUTION	NUCLEAR SAFETY	NUCLEAR WEAPONS	WETLANDS DESTRUCTION	NUCLEAR WASTE	POPULATION	COUNCIL ON COMPETITIVENESS	% 1992	% 1991-92	% 1989-90
1 CALLAHAN (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	17
2 DICKINSON (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	4	17
3 BROWDER (D)	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	44	41	72
4 BEVILL (D)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	19	21	39
5 CRAMER (D)	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	44	45	
6 ERDREICH (D)	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	31	46	78
7 HARRIS (D)	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	25	28	61
1 YOUNG, D. (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	11
1 RHODES (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	11
2 PASTOR (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	56	53	
3 STUMP (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	6
4 KYL (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	17
5 KOLBE (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	8	28
1 ALEXANDER (D)	?	-	+	-	?	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	38	38	50
2 THORNTON (D)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	25	32	
3 HAMMERSCHMIDT (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	17
4 ANTHONY (D)	?	-	?	-	?	-	-	-	+	-	?	?	-	-	+	+	19	21	50
1 RIGGS (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	31	31	
2 HERGER (R)	-	-	?	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	6	3	6
3 MATSUI (D)	?	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	69	73	78
4 FAZIO (D)	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	56	63	72
5 PELOSI (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	96	89
6 BOXER (D)	?	+	?	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	?	69	77	89
7 MILLER, G. (D)	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	75	80	89
8 DELLUMS (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	94	93	89

HOUSE VOTES 1992

CALIFORNIA (CONT'D)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	LCV SCORES		
	ENERGY SECURITY	GLOBAL WARMING	ENERGY EFFICIENCY	NUCLEAR ENERGY	RIVER PROTECTION	ANCIENT FORESTS	ARCTIC REFUGE	ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT	GRAZING FEES	POLLUTION	NUCLEAR SAFETY	NUCLEAR WEAPONS	WETLANDS DESTRUCTION	NUCLEAR WASTE	POPULATION	COUNCIL ON COMPETITIVENESS	% 1992	% 1991-92	% 1989-90
9 STARK (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100	89
10 EDWARDS, D. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	96	83
11 LANTOS (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	94	89	78
12 CAMPBELL, T. (R)	?	—	+	—	?	+	—	—	+	—	+	?	+	+	+	—	44	56	100
13 MINETA (D)	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	81	83	78
14 DOOLITTLE (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	
15 CONDIT (D)	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	25	32	60
16 PANETTA (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	88	78	83
17 DOOLEY (D)	—	—	+	+	+	—	+	—	—	—	—	+	+	—	+	+	50	56	
18 LEHMAN, R. (D)	—	+	+	—	+	—	+	—	—	—	—	?	+	—	+	—	38	46	72
19 LAGOMARSINO (R)	?	—	+	—	?	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	44
20 THOMAS, W. (R)	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	?	—	—	—	—	6	11	22
21 GALLEGLY (R)	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	33
22 MOORHEAD (R)	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	13	14	17
23 BEILENSEN (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100	94
24 WAXMAN (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	96	89
25 ROYBAL (D)	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	81	87	72
26 BERMAN (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	96	78
27 LEVINE (D)	?	+	?	—	?	+	+	—	—	+	?	?	+	+	+	?	44	56	78
28 DIXON, J. (D)	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	94	89	78
29 WATERS (D)	+	—	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	75	76	
30 MARTINEZ (D)	+	+	+	+	?	+	—	—	+	+	—	+	+	—	+	+	69	65	72
31 DYMALLY (D)	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	—	?	—	+	?	+	+	—	?	56	55	72
32 ANDERSON (D)	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	+	+	—	—	+	31	31	50
33 DREIER (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	6	19	50
34 TORRES (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	94	93	89
35 LEWIS, J. (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	4	22
36 BROWN, G. (D)	+	+	+	—	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	81	83	61
37 MCCANDLESS (R)	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	7	11
38 DORNAN (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	4	6
39 DANNEMEYER (R)	?	—	—	+	?	—	—	—	?	—	—	?	—	—	—	—	6	3	17
40 COX, C. (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	?	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	12	61

HOUSE VOTES 1992

CALIFORNIA (CONT'D)

- 41 LOWERY (R)
42 ROHRBACHER (R)
43 PACKARD (R)
44 CUNNINGHAM (R)
45 HUNTER (R)

COLORADO

- 1 SCHROEDER (D)
2 SKAGGS (D)
3 CAMPBELL, B. (D)
4 ALLARD (R)
5 HEFLEY (R)
6 SCHAEFER (R)

CONNECTICUT

- 1 KENNELLY (D)
2 GEJDENSON (D)
3 DELAURO (D)
4 SHAYS (R)
5 FRANKS (R)
6 JOHNSON, N. (R)

DELAWARE

- 1 CARPER (D)

FLORIDA

- 1 HUTTO (D)
2 PETERSON, P. (D)
3 BENNETT (D)
4 JAMES (R)
5 MCCOLLUM (R)
6 STEARNS (R)
7 GIBBONS (D)
8 YOUNG, B. (R)

	1 ENERGY SECURITY	2 GLOBAL WARMING	3 ENERGY EFFICIENCY	4 NUCLEAR ENERGY	5 RIVER PROTECTION	6 ANCIENT FORESTS	7 ARCTIC REFUGE	8 ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT	9 GRAZING FEES	10 POLLUTION	11 NUCLEAR SAFETY	12 NUCLEAR WEAPONS	13 WETLANDS DESTRUCTION	14 NUCLEAR WASTE	15 POPULATION	16 COUNCIL ON COMPETITIVENESS	LCV SCORES		
																	% 1992	% 1991-92	% 1989-90
41 LOWERY (R)	-	-	+	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	13	10	33
42 ROHRBACHER (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	11	28
43 PACKARD (R)	?	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	6
44 CUNNINGHAM (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	
45 HUNTER (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	6
1 SCHROEDER (D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	94	93	89
2 SKAGGS (D)	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	69	77	89
3 CAMPBELL, B. (D)	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	44	41	28
4 ALLARD (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	
5 HEFLEY (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	33
6 SCHAEFER (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	22
1 KENNELLY (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	88	82	83
2 GEJDENSON (D)	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	63	58	94
3 DELAURO (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	94	97	
4 SHAYS (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100	100
5 FRANKS (R)	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	?	+	-	31	23	
6 JOHNSON, N. (R)	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	38	38	67
1 CARPER (D)	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	56	63	61
1 HUTTO (D)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	11	33
2 PETERSON, P. (D)	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	?	-	-	+	+	?	+	+	38	38	
3 BENNETT (D)	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	75	72	83
4 JAMES (R)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	19	32	78
5 MCCOLLUM (R)	?	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	19	25	39
6 STEARNS (R)	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	25	20	50
7 GIBBONS (D)	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	?	?	+	+	+	+	50	56	89
8 YOUNG, B. (R)	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	25	20	39

HOUSE VOTES 1992

FLORIDA (CONT'D)

9 BILIRAKIS (R)
10 IRELAND (R)
11 BACCHUS (D)
12 LEWIS, T. (R)
13 GOSS (R)
14 JOHNSTON, H. (D)
15 SHAW (R)
16 SMITH, L. (D)
17 LEHMAN, W. (D)
18 ROS-LEHTINEN (R)
19 FASCELL (D)

GEORGIA

1 THOMAS, L. (D)
2 HATCHER (D)
3 RAY (D)
4 JONES, B. (D)
5 LEWIS, J. (D)
6 GINGRICH (R)
7 DARDEN (D)
8 ROWLAND, R. (D)
9 JENKINS (D)
10 BARNARD (D)

HAWAII

1 ABERCROMBIE (D)
2 MINK (D)

IDAHO

1 LAROCCO (D)
2 STALLINGS (D)

	1 ENERGY SECURITY	2 GLOBAL WARMING	3 ENERGY EFFICIENCY	4 NUCLEAR ENERGY	5 RIVER PROTECTION	6 ANCIENT FORESTS	7 ARCTIC REFUGE	8 ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT	9 GRAZING FEES	10 POLLUTION	11 NUCLEAR SAFETY	12 NUCLEAR WEAPONS	13 WETLANDS DESTRUCTION	14 NUCLEAR WASTE	15 POPULATION	16 COUNCIL ON COMPETITIVENESS	LCV SCORES		
																	% 1992	% 1991-92	% 1989-90
9 BILIRAKIS (R)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	19	17	61
10 IRELAND (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	6	11	44
11 BACCHUS (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	88	82	
12 LEWIS, T. (R)	?	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	19	21	22
13 GOSS (R)	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	31	39	61
14 JOHNSTON, H. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	94	93	83
15 SHAW (R)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	19	17	44
16 SMITH, L. (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	88	82	83
17 LEHMAN, W. (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	-	+	81	79	78
18 ROS-LEHTINEN (R)	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	?	56	55	87
19 FASCELL (D)	?	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	81	79	83
1 THOMAS, L. (D)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	19	32	50
2 HATCHER (D)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	?	+	?	-	+	19	32	39
3 RAY (D)	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	?	-	-	+	+	?	-	-	25	32	44
4 JONES, B. (D)	+	-	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	+	?	-	+	56	74	72
5 LEWIS, J. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	88	86	89
6 GINGRICH (R)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	6	7	11
7 DARDEN (D)	-	-	?	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	38	53	56
8 ROWLAND, R. (D)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	19	40	61
9 JENKINS (D)	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	38	50	44
10 BARNARD (D)	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	13	29	39
1 ABERCROMBIE (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	88	82	
2 MINK (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	96	
1 LAROCCO (D)	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	50	52	
2 STALLINGS (D)	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	38	34	50

HOUSE VOTES 1992

ILLINOIS

1 HAYES, C. (D)	+	—	+	—	+	—	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	75	76	89
2 SAVAGE (D)	+	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	69	69	83
3 RUSSO (D)	?	—	+	—	+	—	+	—	?	+	—	+	+	+	—	+	50	56	83
4 SANGMEISTER (D)	—	+	+	—	+	+	—	+	—	+	—	+	+	+	—	+	63	74	78
5 LIPINSKI (D)	—	—	+	—	—	+	+	—	+	+	—	—	—	?	—	+	38	50	67
6 HYDE (R)	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	?	—	—	—	+	?	—	—	13	10	17
7 COLLINS, C. (D)	?	+	+	—	?	+	—	—	+	+	—	+	+	+	—	+	56	63	78
8 ROSTENKOWSKI (D)	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	?	—	—	+	+	—	—	+	25	39	72
9 YATES (D)	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	88	82	89
10 PORTER (R)	—	—	+	—	+	+	—	—	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	—	56	59	61
11 ANNUNZIO (D)	—	+	+	—	+	—	+	—	?	+	—	+	+	+	—	+	56	59	67
12 CRANE (R)	?	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	4	39
13 FAWELL (R)	—	—	+	—	+	—	—	—	+	+	—	+	+	—	+	—	44	53	78
14 HASTERT (R)	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	6	22
15 EWING (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	
16 COX, J. (D)	+	—	+	—	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	75	80	
17 EVANS (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	92	94
18 MICHEL (R)	—	—	+	—	?	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	17
19 BRUCE (D)	?	—	+	—	?	—	—	+	—	—	+	+	—	—	—	+	31	35	83
20 DURBIN (D)	+	—	+	—	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	—	?	+	+	69	81	78
21 COSTELLO (D)	+	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	+	—	+	+	—	+	—	+	56	47	78
22 POSHARD (D)	—	—	+	—	+	—	+	—	+	+	+	+	—	+	—	+	56	55	78

INDIANA

1	VISCLOSKY (D)	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	+	+	+	—	—	+	38	46	72
2	SHARP (D)	+	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	+	?	+	—	—	+	38	50	89
3	ROEMER (D)	—	—	+	—	+	—	+	—	+	—	+	+	+	—	—	+	44	53	
4	LONG (D)	—	—	+	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	+	+	+	+	—	+	44	45	94
5	JONTZ (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100	94
6	BURTON (R)	?	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	6	22
7	MYERS (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	17
8	MCCLOSKEY (D)	+	—	+	+	—	+	—	—	+	—	+	+	+	?	—	+	56	63	89

HOUSE VOTES 1992

INDIANA (CONT'D)

9 HAMILTON (D)

10 JACOBS (D)

IOWA

1 LEACH (R)

2 NUSSLE (R)

3 NAGLE (D)

4 SMITH, N.(D)

5 LIGHTFOOT (R)

6 GRANDY (R)

KANSAS

1 ROBERTS (R)

2 SLATTERY (D)

3 MEYERS (R)

4 GLICKMAN (D)

5 NICHOLS (R)

KENTUCKY

1 HUBBARD (D)

2 NATCHER (D)

3 MAZZOLI (D)

4 BUNNING (R)

5 ROGERS (R)

6 HOPKINS (R)

7 PERKINS (D)

LOUISIANA

1 LIVINGSTON (R)

2 JEFFERSON (D)

3 TAUZIN (D)

4 McCRERY (R)

	1 ENERGY SECURITY	2 GLOBAL WARMING	3 ENERGY EFFICIENCY	4 NUCLEAR ENERGY	5 RIVER PROTECTION	6 ANCIENT FORESTS	7 ARCTIC REFUGE	8 ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT	9 GRAZING FEES	10 POLLUTION	11 NUCLEAR SAFETY	12 NUCLEAR WEAPONS	13 WETLANDS DESTRUCTION	14 NUCLEAR WASTE	15 POPULATION	16 COUNCIL ON COMPETITIVENESS	LCV SCORES		
																	% 1992	% 1991-92	% 1989-90
9 HAMILTON (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	44	53	94
10 JACOBS (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	75	84	89
IOWA																			
1 LEACH (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	31	39	100
2 NUSSLE (R)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	
3 NAGLE (D)	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	?	44	60	78
4 SMITH, N.(D)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	25	32	33
5 LIGHTFOOT (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	11
6 GRANDY (R)	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	0	4	22
KANSAS																			
1 ROBERTS (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	22
2 SLATTERY (D)	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	63	58	89
3 MEYERS (R)	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	50	52	78
4 GLICKMAN (D)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	50	52	94
5 NICHOLS (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	0	4	
KENTUCKY																			
1 HUBBARD (D)	-	-	-	?	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	+	13	25	39
2 NATCHER (D)	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	31	39	61
3 MAZZOLI (D)	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	56	51	78
4 BUNNING (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	4	17
5 ROGERS (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	11
6 HOPKINS (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	4	17
7 PERKINS (D)	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	?	-	+	38	38	61
LOUISIANA																			
1 LIVINGSTON (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	11
2 JEFFERSON (D)	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	63	62	
3 TAUZIN (D)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	14	39
4 McCRERY (R)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	10	11

HOUSE VOTES 1992

LOUISIANA (CONT'D)

5 HUCKABY (D)

6 BAKER (R)

7 HAYES, J. (D)

8 HOLLOWAY (R)

MAINE

1 ANDREWS, T. (D)

2 SNOWE (R)

MARYLAND

1 GILCHREST (R)

2 BENTLEY (R)

3 CARDIN (D)

4 McMILLEN (D)

5 HOYER (D)

6 BYRON (D)

7 MFUME (D)

8 MORELLA (R)

MASSACHUSETTS

1 OLVER (D)

2 NEAL, R. (D)

3 EARLY (D)

4 FRANK (D)

5 ATKINS (D)

6 MAVROULES (D)

7 MARKEY (D)

8 KENNEDY, J. (D)

9 MOAKLEY (D)

10 STUDDS (D)

11 DONNELLY (D)

	1 ENERGY SECURITY	2 GLOBAL WARMING	3 ENERGY EFFICIENCY	4 NUCLEAR ENERGY	5 RIVER PROTECTION	6 ANCIENT FORESTS	7 ARCTIC REFUGE	8 ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT	9 GRAZING FEES	10 POLLUTION	11 NUCLEAR SAFETY	12 NUCLEAR WEAPONS	13 WETLANDS DESTRUCTION	14 NUCLEAR WASTE	15 POPULATION	16 COUNCIL ON COMPETITIVENESS	LCV SCORES		
																	% 1992	% 1991-92	% 1989-90
5 HUCKABY (D)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	25	39
6 BAKER (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	6
7 HAYES, J. (D)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	15	33
8 HOLLOWAY (R)	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	6
1 ANDREWS, T. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100	
2 SNOWE (R)	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	63	62	89
1 GILCHREST (R)	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	88	71	
2 BENTLEY (R)	?	-	+	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	28
3 CARDIN (D)	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	81	71	78
4 McMILLEN (D)	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	81	79	67
5 HOYER (D)	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	44	56	83
6 BYRON (D)	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	+	-	-	-	19	29	50
7 MFUME (D)	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	75	80	83
8 MORELLA (R)	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	81	87	94
1 OLVER (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	94	
2 NEAL, R. (D)	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	88	78	94
3 EARLY (D)	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	56	55	83
4 FRANK (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100	83
5 ATKINS (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	88	86	89
6 MAVROULES (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	75	72	78
7 MARKEY (D)	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	88	90	89
8 KENNEDY, J. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	96	94
9 MOAKLEY (D)	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	50	52	78
10 STUDDS (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	88	87	94
11 DONNELLY (D)	?	-	+	+	?	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	50	60	89

HOUSE VOTES 1992

MICHIGAN

- 1 CONYERS (D)
- 2 PURSELL (R)
- 3 WOLPE (D)
- 4 UPTON (R)
- 5 HENRY (R)
- 6 CARR (D)
- 7 KILDEE (D)
- 8 TRAXLER (D)
- 9 VANDER JAGT (R)
- 10 CAMP (R)
- 11 DAVIS (R)
- 12 BONIOR (D)
- 13 COLLINS, B. (D)
- 14 HERTEL (D)
- 15 FORD, W. (D)
- 16 DINGELL (D)
- 17 LEVIN, S. (D)
- 18 BROOMFIELD (R)

MINNESOTA

- 1 PENNY (D)
- 2 WEBER (R)
- 3 RAMSTAD (R)
- 4 VENTO (D)
- 5 SABO (D)
- 6 SIKORSKI (D)
- 7 PETERSON, C. (D)
- 8 OBERSTAR (D)

MISSISSIPPI

- 1 WHITTEN (D)
- 2 ESPY (D)

	1 ENERGY SECURITY	2 GLOBAL WARMING	3 ENERGY EFFICIENCY	4 NUCLEAR ENERGY	5 RIVER PROTECTION	6 ANCIENT FORESTS	7 ARCTIC REFUGE	8 ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT	9 GRAZING FEES	10 POLLUTION	11 NUCLEAR SAFETY	12 NUCLEAR WEAPONS	13 WETLANDS DESTRUCTION	14 NUCLEAR WASTE	15 POPULATION	16 COUNCIL ON COMPETITIVENESS	LCV SCORES		
																	% 1992	% 1991-92	% 1989-90
1 CONYERS (D)	+	+	?	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	81	87	72
2 PURSELL (R)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	19	25	61
3 WOLPE (D)	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	94	97	94
4 UPTON (R)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	25	39	39
5 HENRY (R)	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	44	49	83
6 CARR (D)	?	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	25	36	61
7 KILDEE (D)	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	75	76	89
8 TRAXLER (D)	+	-	+	?	+	-	-	+	?	+	?	?	+	?	-	?	38	42	50
9 VANDER JAGT (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	0	4	22
10 CAMP (R)	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	14	
11 DAVIS (R)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	11	44
12 BONIOR (D)	+	-	+	?	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	69	81	83
13 COLLINS, B. (D)	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	?	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	63	62	
14 HERTEL (D)	+	-	?	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	75	76	94
15 FORD, W. (D)	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	?	+	+	-	+	+	50	60	72
16 DINGELL (D)	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	?	+	-	-	+	38	42	56
17 LEVIN, S. (D)	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	75	76	78
18 BROOMFIELD (R)	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	11	33
1 PENNY (D)	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	69	65	72
2 WEBER (R)	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	17	44
3 RAMSTAD (R)	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	50	56	
4 VENTO (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	94	81	83
5 SABO (D)	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	81	79	83
6 SIKORSKI (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	94	93	94
7 PETERSON, C. (D)	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	63	58	
8 OBERSTAR (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	88	71	72
1 WHITTEN (D)	?	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	?	+	-	-	+	13	29	50
2 ESPY (D)	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	31	43	28

HOUSE VOTES 1992

MISSISSIPPI (CONT'D)

3 MONTGOMERY (D)

4 PARKER (D)

5 TAYLOR, G. (D)

MISSOURI

1 CLAY (D)

2 HORN (D)

3 GEPHARDT (D)

4 SKELTON (D)

5 WHEAT (D)

6 COLEMAN, T. (R)

7 HANCOCK (R)

8 EMERSON (R)

9 VOLKMER (D)

MONTANA

1 WILLIAMS (D)

2 MARLENEE (R)

NEBRASKA

1 BEREUTER (R)

2 HOAGLAND (D)

3 BARRETT (R)

NEVADA

1 BILBRAY (D)

2 VUCANOVICH (R)

NEW HAMPSHIRE

1 ZELIFF (R)

2 SWETT (D)

NEW JERSEY

1 ANDREWS, R. (D)

2 HUGHES (D)

	1 ENERGY SECURITY	2 GLOBAL WARMING	3 ENERGY EFFICIENCY	4 NUCLEAR ENERGY	5 RIVER PROTECTION	6 ANCIENT FORESTS	7 ARCTIC REFUGE	8 ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT	9 GRAZING FEES	10 POLLUTION	11 NUCLEAR SAFETY	12 NUCLEAR WEAPONS	13 WETLANDS DESTRUCTION	14 NUCLEAR WASTE	15 POPULATION	16 COUNCIL ON COMPETITIVENESS	LCV SCORES		
																	% 1992	% 1991-92	% 1989-90
3 MONTGOMERY (D)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	15	28
4 PARKER (D)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	13	18	17
5 TAYLOR, G. (D)	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	31	23	67
1 CLAY (D)	+	-	?	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	75	80	78
2 HORN (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	88	82	
3 GEPHARDT (D)	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	?	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	44	49	83
4 SKELTON (D)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	15	44
5 WHEAT (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	88	86	89
6 COLEMAN, T. (R)	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	6	28
7 HANCOCK (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	17
8 EMERSON (R)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	0
9 VOLKMER (D)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	19	21	44
1 WILLIAMS (D)	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	38	46	67
2 MARLENEE (R)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	6
1 BEREUTER (R)	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	25	36	11
2 HOAGLAND (D)	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	63	74	100
3 BARRETT (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	
1 BILBRAY (D)	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	56	55	61
2 VUCANOVICH (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	19	9	6
1 ZELIFF (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	15	
2 SWETT (D)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	94	85	
1 ANDREWS, R. (D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	69	65	
2 HUGHES (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	88	90	78

HOUSE VOTES 1992

NEW JERSEY (CONT'D)

	1 ENERGY SECURITY	2 GLOBAL WARMING	3 ENERGY EFFICIENCY	4 NUCLEAR ENERGY	5 RIVER PROTECTION	6 ANCIENT FORESTS	7 ARCTIC REFUGE	8 ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT	9 GRAZING FEES	10 POLLUTION	11 NUCLEAR SAFETY	12 NUCLEAR WEAPONS	13 WETLANDS DESTRUCTION	14 NUCLEAR WASTE	15 POPULATION	16 COUNCIL ON COMPETITIVENESS	LCV SCORES		
																	% 1992	% 1991-92	% 1989-90
3 PALLONE (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	88	86	89
4 SMITH, C. (R)	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	44	53	78
5 ROUKEMA (R)	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	38	46	78
6 DWYER (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	69	81	83
7 RINALDO (R)	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	56	59	83
8 ROE (D)	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	?	+	+	?	-	+	50	40	56
9 TORRICELLI (D)	?	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	?	+	-	+	+	?	+	+	63	66	89
10 PAYNE, D. (D)	+	+	?	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	81	87	67
11 GALLO (R)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	19	29	72
12 ZIMMER (R)	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	50	67	
13 SAXTON (R)	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	38	46	78
14 GUARINI (D)	?	+	+	+	?	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	69	81	89

NEW MEXICO

	1 ENERGY SECURITY	2 GLOBAL WARMING	3 ENERGY EFFICIENCY	4 NUCLEAR ENERGY	5 RIVER PROTECTION	6 ANCIENT FORESTS	7 ARCTIC REFUGE	8 ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT	9 GRAZING FEES	10 POLLUTION	11 NUCLEAR SAFETY	12 NUCLEAR WEAPONS	13 WETLANDS DESTRUCTION	14 NUCLEAR WASTE	15 POPULATION	16 COUNCIL ON COMPETITIVENESS	% 1992	% 1991-92	% 1989-90
1 SCHIFF (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	13	18	33
2 SKEEN (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	6
3 RICHARDSON (D)	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	?	63	66	83

NEW YORK

	1 ENERGY SECURITY	2 GLOBAL WARMING	3 ENERGY EFFICIENCY	4 NUCLEAR ENERGY	5 RIVER PROTECTION	6 ANCIENT FORESTS	7 ARCTIC REFUGE	8 ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT	9 GRAZING FEES	10 POLLUTION	11 NUCLEAR SAFETY	12 NUCLEAR WEAPONS	13 WETLANDS DESTRUCTION	14 NUCLEAR WASTE	15 POPULATION	16 COUNCIL ON COMPETITIVENESS	% 1992	% 1991-92	% 1989-90
1 HOCHBRUECKNER (D)	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	75	68	83
2 DOWNEY (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	88	82	89
3 MRAZEK (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	88	71	83
4 LENT (R)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	28
5 McGRATH (R)	?	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	13	29	78
6 FLAKE (D)	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	75	72	67
7 ACKERMAN (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	?	+	?	75	76	89
8 SCHEUER (D)	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	94	93	83
9 MANTON (D)	?	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	38	50	50
10 SCHUMER (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	88	90	89
11 TOWNS (D)	?	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	?	+	+	69	77	78
12 OWENS, M. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	94	86	83
13 SOLARZ (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	88	82	89
14 MOLINARI (R)	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	44	41	63

HOUSE VOTES 1992

NEW YORK (CONT'D)

15 GREEN (R)
16 RANGEL (D)
17 WEISS (D)¹
18 SERRANO (D)
19 ENGEL (D)
20 LOWEY (D)
21 FISH (R)
22 GILMAN (R)
23 MCNULTY (D)
24 SOLOMON (R)
25 BOEHLERT (R)
26 MARTIN (R)
27 WALSH (R)
28 MCHUGH (D)
29 HORTON (R)
30 SLAUGHTER (D)
31 PAXON (R)
32 LAFALCE (D)
33 NOWAK (D)
34 HOUGHTON (R)

NORTH CAROLINA

1 JONES, W. (D)²
2 VALENTINE (D)
3 LANCASTER (D)
4 PRICE (D)
5 NEAL, S. (D)
6 COBLE (R)
7 ROSE (D)
8 HEFNER (D)
9 McMILLAN (R)
10 BALLENGER (R)
11 TAYLOR, C. (R)

	1 ENERGY SECURITY	2 GLOBAL WARMING	3 ENERGY EFFICIENCY	4 NUCLEAR ENERGY	5 RIVER PROTECTION	6 ANCIENT FORESTS	7 ARCTIC REFUGE	8 ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT	9 GRAZING FEES	10 POLLUTION	11 NUCLEAR SAFETY	12 NUCLEAR WEAPONS	13 WETLANDS DESTRUCTION	14 NUCLEAR WASTE	15 POPULATION	16 COUNCIL ON COMPETITIVENESS	LCV SCORES		
																	% 1992	% 1991-92	% 1989-90
15 GREEN (R)	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	75	76	78
16 RANGEL (D)	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	?	+	+	+	-	+	69	73	67
17 WEISS (D) ¹	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	94	89	100
18 SERRANO (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	88	86	75
19 ENGEL (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	94	89	83
20 LOWEY (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	88	86	89
21 FISH (R)	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	81	83	72
22 GILMAN (R)	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	81	68	100
23 MCNULTY (D)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	25	39	78
24 SOLOMON (R)	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	13	39
25 BOEHLERT (R)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	88	82	100
26 MARTIN (R)	?	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	33
27 WALSH (R)	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	50	40	50
28 MCHUGH (D)	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	69	65	78
29 HORTON (R)	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	?	+	-	44	49	67
30 SLAUGHTER (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	96	89
31 PAXON (R)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	11	44
32 LAFALCE (D)	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	?	-	+	44	45	78
33 NOWAK (D)	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	56	55	83
34 HOUGHTON (R)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	13	10	39
1 JONES, W. (D) ²	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	31	31	56
2 VALENTINE (D)	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	38	53	94
3 LANCASTER (D)	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	47	83
4 PRICE (D)	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	56	74	89
5 NEAL, S. (D)	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	81	91	83
6 COBLE (R)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	11	44
7 ROSE (D)	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	?	-	+	-	+	50	52	83
8 HEFNER (D)	-	-	+	?	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	?	-	-	-	?	13	33	61
9 McMILLAN (R)	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	17	28
10 BALLENGER (R)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	6	3	22
11 TAYLOR, C. (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	

HOUSE VOTES 1992

NORTH DAKOTA

1 DORGAN (D)

OHIO

1 LUKEN (D)

2 GRADISON (R)

3 HALL, T. (D)

4 OXLEY (R)

5 GILLMOR (R)

6 MCEWEN (R)

7 HOBSON (R)

8 BOEHNER (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 APPELGATE (D)

19 FEIGHAN (D)

20 OAKAR (D)

21 STOKES (D)

OKLAHOMA

1 INHOFE (R)

2 SYNAR (D)

3 BREWSTER (D)

4 MCCURDY (D)

5 EDWARDS, M. (R)

6 ENGLISH (D)

	1 ENERGY SECURITY	2 GLOBAL WARMING	3 ENERGY EFFICIENCY	4 NUCLEAR ENERGY	5 RIVER PROTECTION	6 ANCIENT FORESTS	7 ARCTIC REFUGE	8 ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT	9 GRAZING FEES	10 POLLUTION	11 NUCLEAR SAFETY	12 NUCLEAR WEAPONS	13 WETLANDS DESTRUCTION	14 NUCLEAR WASTE	15 POPULATION	16 COUNCIL ON COMPETITIVENESS	LCV SCORES		
																	% 1992	% 1991-92	% 1989-90
1 DORGAN (D)	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	56	36	67
1 LUKEN (D)	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	56	59	
2 GRADISON (R)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	19	21	56
3 HALL, T. (D)	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	?	-	+	44	45	83
4 OXLEY (R)	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	22
5 GILLMOR (R)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	19	21	44
6 MCEWEN (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	28
7 HOBSON (R)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	10	
8 BOEHNER (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	
9 KAPTUR (D)	?	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	56	59	78
10 MILLER, C. (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	4	11
11 ECKART (D)	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	63	70	72
12 KASICH (R)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	25	24	44
13 PEASE (D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	75	76	72
14 SAWYER (D)	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	63	62	78
15 WYLIE (R)	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	?	?	-	-	-	-	6	7	33
16 REGULA (R)	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	25	16	33
17 TRAFICANT (D)	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	50	56	61
18 APPELGATE (D)	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	44	37	56
19 FEIGHAN (D)	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	?	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	69	73	78
20 OAKAR (D)	?	-	?	-	?	-	-	-	?	+	?	?	+	+	-	+	25	39	72
21 STOKES (D)	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	81	79	78
1 INHOFE (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	11
2 SYNAR (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	81	79	78
3 BREWSTER (D)	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	25	24	
4 MCCURDY (D)	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	38	46	78
5 EDWARDS, M. (R)	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	11
6 ENGLISH (D)	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	38	34	39

HOUSE VOTES 1992

OREGON

- 1 AUCOIN (D)
- 2 SMITH, R. (R)
- 3 WYDEN (D)
- 4 DE FAZIO (D)
- 5 KOPETSKI (D)

PENNSYLVANIA

- 1 FOGLIETTA (D)
- 2 BLACKWELL (D)
- 3 BORSKI (D)
- 4 KOLTER (D)
- 5 SCHULZE (R)
- 6 YATRON (D)
- 7 WELDON (R)
- 8 KOSTMAYER (D)
- 9 SHUSTER (R)
- 10 McDADE (R)
- 11 KANJORSKI (D)
- 12 MURTHA (D)
- 13 COUGHLIN (R)
- 14 COYNE (D)
- 15 RITTER (R)
- 16 WALKER (R)
- 17 GEKAS (R)
- 18 SANTORUM (R)
- 19 GOODLING (R)
- 20 GAYDOS (D)
- 21 RIDGE (R)
- 22 MURPHY (D)
- 23 CLINGER (R)

	1 ENERGY SECURITY	2 GLOBAL WARMING	3 ENERGY EFFICIENCY	4 NUCLEAR ENERGY	5 RIVER PROTECTION	6 ANCIENT FORESTS	7 ARCTIC REFUGE	8 ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT	9 GRAZING FEES	10 POLLUTION	11 NUCLEAR SAFETY	12 NUCLEAR WEAPONS	13 WETLANDS DESTRUCTION	14 NUCLEAR WASTE	15 POPULATION	16 COUNCIL ON COMPETITIVENESS	LCV SCORES		
																	% 1992	% 1991-92	% 1989-90
1 AUCOIN (D)	+	+	?	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	69	73	72
2 SMITH, R. (R)	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	11
3 WYDEN (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	81	79	94
4 DE FAZIO (D)	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	75	76	89
5 KOPETSKI (D)	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	63	58	
1 FOGLIETTA (D)	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	56	59	89
2 BLACKWELL (D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	69	63	
3 BORSKI (D)	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	56	51	72
4 KOLTER (D)	-	-	?	-	+	+	-	+	?	+	?	+	-	?	-	+	38	34	61
5 SCHULZE (R)	?	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	13	10	28
6 YATRON (D)	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	44	41	78
7 WELDON (R)	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	38	42	61
8 KOSTMAYER (D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	88	90	94
9 SHUSTER (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	11
10 McDADE (R)	?	-	+	-	?	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	18	39
11 KANJORSKI (D)	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	50	56	83
12 MURTHA (D)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	25	40	61
13 COUGHLIN (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	+	?	-	-	6	26	61
14 COYNE (D)	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	63	70	83
15 RITTER (R)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	22	33
16 WALKER (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	28
17 GEKAS (R)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	19	13	22
18 SANTORUM (R)	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	9	
19 GOODLING (R)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	19	9	22
20 GAYDOS (D)	-	-	+	?	+	-	-	-	?	+	?	?	+	-	-	+	31	35	67
21 RIDGE (R)	-	-	+	?	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	19	13	50
22 MURPHY (D)	+	-	?	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	50	48	78
23 CLINGER (R)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	13	14	28

HOUSE VOTES 1992

RHODE ISLAND

1 MACHTLEY (R)

2 REED (D)

SOUTH CAROLINA

1 RAVENEL (R)

2 SPENCE (R)

3 DERRICK (D)

4 PATTERSON (D)

5 SPRATT (D)

6 TALLON (D)

SOUTH DAKOTA

1 JOHNSON, T. (D)

TENNESSEE

1 QUILLEN (R)

2 DUNCAN, (R)

3 LLOYD (D)

4 COOPER (D)

5 CLEMENT (D)

6 GORDON (D)

7 SUNDQUIST (R)

8 TANNER (D)

9 FORD, H. (D)

TEXAS

1 CHAPMAN (D)

2 WILSON (D)

3 JOHNSON, S. (R)

4 HALL, R. (D)

5 BRYANT (D)

6 BARTON (R)

7 ARCHER (R)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	LCV SCORES		
	ENERGY SECURITY	GLOBAL WARMING	ENERGY EFFICIENCY	NUCLEAR ENERGY	RIVER PROTECTION	ANCIENT FORESTS	ARCTIC REFUGE	ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT	GRAZING FEES	POLLUTION	NUCLEAR SAFETY	NUCLEAR WEAPONS	WETLANDS DESTRUCTION	NUCLEAR WASTE	POPULATION	COUNCIL ON COMPETITIVENESS	% 1992	% 1991-92	% 1989-90
1 MACHTLEY (R)	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	88	82	94
2 REED (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	94	93	
1 RAVENEL (R)	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	69	84	72
2 SPENCE (R)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	33
3 DERRICK (D)	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	44	60	61
4 PATTERSON (D)	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	38	61	61
5 SPRATT (D)	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	56	74	89
6 TALLON (D)	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	?	-	-	+	-	-	-	?	25	32	56
1 JOHNSON, T. (D)	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	69	69	83
1 QUILLEN (R)	-	-	?	?	+	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	6
2 DUNCAN, (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	28
3 LLOYD (D)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	25	32	50
4 COOPER (D)	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	63	70	78
5 CLEMENT (D)	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	38	46	61
6 GORDON (D)	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	56	55	83
7 SUNDQUIST (R)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	28
8 TANNER (D)	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	25	28	56
9 FORD, H. (D)	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	63	70	72
1 CHAPMAN (D)	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	13	6	39
2 WILSON (D)	-	-	?	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	31	39	44
3 JOHNSON, S. (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	5	
4 HALL, R. (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	6
5 BRYANT (D)	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	75	76	50
6 BARTON (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	11
7 ARCHER (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	13	18	28

HOUSE VOTES 1992

TEXAS (CONT'D)

8 FIELDS (R)
9 BROOKS (D)
10 PICKLE (D)
11 EDWARDS, C. (D)
12 GEREN (D)
13 SARPALIUS (D)
14 LAUGHLIN (D)
15 DE LA GARZA (D)
16 COLEMAN, R. (D)
17 STENHOLM (D)
18 WASHINGTON (D)
19 COMBEST (R)
20 GONZALEZ (D)
21 SMITH, L. (R)
22 DELAY (R)
23 BUSTAMANTE (D)
24 FROST (D)
25 ANDREWS, M. (D)
26 ARMEY (R)
27 ORTIZ (D)

UTAH

1 HANSEN (R)
2 OWENS, W. (D)
3 ORTON (D)

VERMONT

1 SANDERS (I)

VIRGINIA

1 BATEMAN (R)
2 PICKETT (D)
3 BLILEY (R)

	1 ENERGY SECURITY	2 GLOBAL WARMING	3 ENERGY EFFICIENCY	4 NUCLEAR ENERGY	5 RIVER PROTECTION	6 ANCIENT FORESTS	7 ARCTIC REFUGE	8 ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT	9 GRAZING FEES	10 POLLUTION	11 NUCLEAR SAFETY	12 NUCLEAR WEAPONS	13 WETLANDS DESTRUCTION	14 NUCLEAR WASTE	15 POPULATION	16 COUNCIL ON COMPETITIVENESS	LCV SCORES		
																	% 1992	% 1991-92	% 1989-90
8 FIELDS (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	11
9 BROOKS (D)	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	31	35	44
10 PICKLE (D)	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	38	38	67
11 EDWARDS, C. (D)	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	25	32	
12 GEREN (D)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	13	22	27
13 SARPALIUS (D)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	15	28
14 LAUGHLIN (D)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	19	17	28
15 DE LA GARZA (D)	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	?	+	+	-	+	31	31	33
16 COLEMAN, R. (D)	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	69	65	67
17 STENHOLM (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	4	28
18 WASHINGTON (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	88	78	63
19 COMBEST (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	6
20 GONZALEZ (D)	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	63	58	72
21 SMITH, L. (R)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	18	22
22 DELAY (R)	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	4	17
23 BUSTAMANTE (D)	-	-	?	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	?	-	+	+	?	31	46	39
24 FROST (D)	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	56	55	56
25 ANDREWS, M. (D)	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	38	53	72
26 ARMEY (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	17
27 ORTIZ (D)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	19	21	33
1 HANSEN (R)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	6
2 OWENS, W. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	94	85	69
3 ORTON (D)	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	25	20	
1 SANDERS (I)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	92	
1 BATEMAN (R)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	11
2 PICKETT (D)	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	19	29	39
3 BLILEY (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	17

HOUSE VOTES 1992

VIRGINIA (CONT'D)

4 SISISKY (D)

5 PAYNE (D)

6 OLIN (D)

7 ALLEN (R)

8 MORAN (D)

9 BOUCHER (D)

10 WOLF (R)

WASHINGTON

1 MILLER, J. (R)

2 SWIFT (D)

3 UNSOELD (D)

4 MORRISON (R)

5 FOLEY (D)

6 DICKS (D)

7 McDERMOTT (D)

8 CHANDLER (R)

WEST VIRGINIA

1 MOLLOHAN (D)

2 STAGGERS (D)

3 WISE (D)

4 RAHALL (D)

	1 ENERGY SECURITY	2 GLOBAL WARMING	3 ENERGY EFFICIENCY	4 NUCLEAR ENERGY	5 RIVER PROTECTION	6 ANCIENT FORESTS	7 ARCTIC REFUGE	8 ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT	9 GRAZING FEES	10 POLLUTION	11 NUCLEAR SAFETY	12 NUCLEAR WEAPONS	13 WETLANDS DESTRUCTION	14 NUCLEAR WASTE	15 POPULATION	16 COUNCIL ON COMPETITIVENESS	LCV SCORES		
																	% 1992	% 1991-92	% 1989-90
4 SISISKY (D)	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	25	44
5 PAYNE (D)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	38	53	50
6 OLIN (D)	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	+	31	35	50
7 ALLEN (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	13	13	
8 MORAN (D)	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	?	+	?	+	+	-	+	+	63	58	
9 BOUCHER (D)	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	44	53	72
10 WOLF (R)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	13	14	28
1 MILLER, J. (R)	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	25	36	89
2 SWIFT (D)	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	31	39	67
3 UNSOELD (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	81	83	83
4 MORRISON (R)	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	?	+	-	25	28	28
5 FOLEY (D)	THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE, IN MOST CASES, ONLY VOTES TO BREAK TIES.																		
6 DICKS (D)	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	44	49	83
7 McDERMOTT (D)	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	81	83	83
8 CHANDLER (R)	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	14	50
1 MOLLOHAN (D)	?	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	38	38	33
2 STAGGERS (D)	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	50	48	50
3 WISE (D)	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	44	49	72
4 RAHALL (D)	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	63	58	72

HOUSE VOTES 1992

WISCONSIN

- 1 ASPIN (D)
- 2 KLUG (R)
- 3 GUNDERSON (R)
- 4 KLECZKA (D)
- 5 MOODY (D)
- 6 PETRI (R)
- 7 OBEY (D)
- 8 ROTH (R)
- 9 SENSENBRENNER (R)

WYOMING

- 1 THOMAS, C. (R)

	1 ENERGY SECURITY	2 GLOBAL WARMING	3 ENERGY EFFICIENCY	4 NUCLEAR ENERGY	5 RIVER PROTECTION	6 ANCIENT FORESTS	7 ARCTIC REFUGE	8 ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT	9 GRAZING FEES	10 POLLUTION	11 NUCLEAR SAFETY	12 NUCLEAR WEAPONS	13 WETLANDS DESTRUCTION	14 NUCLEAR WASTE	15 POPULATION	COUNCIL ON COMPETITIVENESS	LCV SCORES		
																	% 1992	% 1991-92	% 1989-90
1 ASPIN (D)	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	63	62	56
2 KLUG (R)	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	50	40	
3 GUNDERSON (R)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	25	24	33
4 KLECZKA (D)	-	-	2	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	38	53	67
5 MOODY (D)	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	81	87	89
6 PETRI (R)	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	44	41	78
7 OBEY (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	73	66	78
8 ROTH (R)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	13	18	33
9 SENSENBRENNER (R)	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	25	24	56
1 THOMAS, C. (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	11

NOTES

¹ REPRESENTATIVE TED WEISS PASSED AWAY THIS SESSION.

² REPRESENTATIVE WALTER JONES PASSED AWAY THIS SESSION.

1992 SENATE VOTE DESCRIPTIONS

In the Senate, environmental protection and conservation legislation did not fare well in the second half of the 102nd Congress. The energy bill, in particular, fell short on conservation measures and public health protection in terms of safeguards on nuclear energy use. We have included three votes on these issues.

As with the House of Representatives' work on the energy bill, much of the Senate work was done in committee and can not be reflected in this **Scorecard**. Environmentalists do applaud the Senate for not recommending drilling in the pristine Arctic National Wildlife Refuge as part of its energy proposal.

On other biodiversity and public lands issues, the Senate voted against legislation which would protect ecosystems along the coastline of Florida from drilling and against legislation to protect the Outer Continental Shelf from demonstrated, destructive drilling. The Senate also voted for very weak and environmentally unsound forest and wilderness protection legislation for Montana.

Unlike the House of Representatives, the Senate failed to raise subsidized grazing fees on public lands. The Senate also failed to reform the 1872 Mining Law, under which public lands and the minerals unearthed are practically given away to the mining industry. Finally, although the House of Representatives passed landmark legislation in 1991 to protect the California Desert, the legislation reached an impasse in the Senate. We have included cosponsorship of the California Desert Protection Act as a measure of Senators' commitment to preserve the desert and its fragile ecosystems.

Environmentalists do commend the Senate for decisively rejecting a measure to open up the Ancient Forests to excessive and destructive "salvage" logging practices.

The Senate did not take a lot of action concerning pollution and public health; we have included in the **Scorecard** a vote to gut the Safe Water Drinking Act which the Senate narrowly rejected.

At the time this edition of the **Scorecard** went to print, the Senate had yet to act on population stabilization legislation.

The Senate, too, leaves a lot of unfinished business for the 103rd Congress to address.

ENERGY AND GLOBAL WARMING

1 INDUSTRIAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION

American industries consume 25 quadrillion BTU's annually, much of which could be saved through conservation and utilization of more efficient technologies. Senator Richard Bryan (D NV) offered an amendment to the Senate energy bill to require the Secretary of Energy to establish voluntary energy savings targets for energy-intensive industries and to initiate an industrial energy-use reporting program for large and medium-sized companies. The final component of the

amendment requires the Department of Energy to provide competitive grants to industry trade associations for education and training programs in order to promote achievement of the voluntary savings targets.

Environmentalists support this amendment because of the enormous potential for cost-effective energy efficiency improvements in the industrial sector. The new energy savings targets in conjunction with the grants program could save 1 quadrillion BTU's per year by 2010 with a net economic savings of \$25 billion between 1993 and 2010.

The vote is on Senator Bennett Johnston's (D LA) motion to table (kill) the Bryan amendment. Motion to table agreed to 58-40 on February 19, 1992. **NO** is the pro-environment vote.

2 NUCLEAR SAFETY

Senator Joseph Biden (D DE) proposed an amendment to the energy bill that would have established an independent Nuclear Safety Investigations Board, modeled after the National Transportation Safety Board, to investigate nuclear accidents and other significant safety-related incidents. In 1990 and 1991, there were at least 16 such significant events at nuclear facilities.

The Biden amendment sought to correct a structural problem in the nuclear regulatory system that requires the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) to sit in judgment of itself. The NRC, which licenses atomic reactors and certifies their safety, cannot act as an independent investigator when one of the plants turns out to be unsafe. (The proposed board would not have increased NRC's budget.)

The vote is on Senator Bennett Johnston's (D LA) motion to table (kill) Senator Biden's amendment. The Johnston motion was agreed to 63-35 on February 19, 1992. **NO** is the pro-environment vote.

3 PUBLIC HEARINGS FOR NUCLEAR REACTORS

All of the nation's current nuclear reactors were built under a two-step licensing process — affected citizens could request public hearings before construction, and again before an operating license was granted. Public participation frequently brought to the attention of the regulators problems that they had missed, and the plants were made safer as a result.

The "one-step licensing" provision of the Senate energy bill (S 2166) takes away citizens' rights to hold post-construction public hearings. Senators Bob Graham (D FL) and Wyche Fowler (D GA) proposed a compromise amendment that, while not returning to a full two-step system, would have preserved the right to safety hearings on significant issues that had not been considered before reactor construction.

The vote was on Senator Bennett Johnston's (D LA) motion to table (kill) the Graham-Fowler amendment. The motion to table was agreed to 52-43 on February 6, 1992. **NO** is the pro-environment vote.

BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

4 MONTANA WILDERNESS BILL

The Montana National Forest Management Act (S 1696), introduced by Montana Senators Conrad Burns (R) and Max Baucus (D), designates only 1.1 million of six million acres of Montana's undeveloped national forest lands as wilderness. Montana's forest lands and wilderness are home to grizzly bears and other threatened or endangered wildlife. Environmentalists feel strongly that the lands should be preserved and protected. In contrast, the lands covered by S 1696 are not the areas most at risk of development.

S 1696 would "release" 4 million acres of roadless wilderness areas for logging, mining, oil drilling, road construction and other uses. Moreover, the bill does not provide adequate protection for the water resources within the wilderness areas. The bill also limits judicial review of forest management decisions concerning the use of non-wilderness lands; this is of particular concern to environmentalists because it would prevent the public from challenging agency decisions allowing logging and other activities.

Environmentalists assert that the Montana National Forest Management Act does not adequately protect Montana's forest lands. S 1696 was adopted, 75-22 on March 26, 1992. NO is the pro-environment vote.

5 FLORIDA COASTLINE PROTECTION

In the Senate's deliberation on the national energy policy (S 2166), consideration was given to implementing longer-term moratoria on offshore oil and gas drilling in the nation's ecologically sensitive Outer Continental Shelf (OCS). Environmentalists argue that the nation's energy needs can not and should not be met by increased drilling at the expense of fragile marine ecosystems. Florida's coastline, in particular, has become a key battleground in the offshore drilling debate.

Senator Bob Graham (D FL) offered an amendment to the energy bill to provide for a moratorium through January 1, 2000, for new offshore leasing anywhere off the coast of Florida. The Graham amendment would also have required repurchase of existing oil and gas leases off the Florida Keys and Everglades from the oil companies.

The vote is on Senator Bennett Johnston's (D LA) weakening amendment, which did not include protection for the coasts of southern Florida. Senator Johnston's amendment also substantially undermined the repurchase provisions. The Johnston amendment was adopted 53-45 on February 19, 1992. NO is the pro-environment vote.

6 OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF

Senator Bob Graham (D FL) offered an amendment to the energy bill which would require the Secretary of the Interior to cancel a lease for oil and gas exploration of the Outer Continental Shelf if it has resulted in serious harm or posed a serious threat to the environment or national security. The Graham amendment also would have strengthened the role of coastal states in federal offshore drilling decisions.

The vote is on Senator Bennett Johnston's (D LA) motion to table (kill) Senator Graham's amendment to protect the Outer Continental Shelf. The Johnston motion to kill the Graham amendment was agreed to 51-47 on Feb. 19, 1992. **NO** is the pro-environment vote.

7 CALIFORNIA DESERT PROTECTION ACT

The California Desert Protection Act (S 21), introduced by Senator Alan Cranston (D CA), would enlarge both Death Valley National Monument and Joshua Tree National Monument and would designate them as National Parks. It would create a 1.5 million acre Mojave National Park and would establish Bureau of Land Management (BLM) wilderness areas encompassing more than four million acres. These measures would protect California's shrinking and threatened desert ecosystems.

The desert lands protected by S 21 contain extraordinary variety and scenic beauty, all of which is extremely fragile and highly susceptible to permanent damage from activities such as off-road vehicle use, mining and grazing. Areas covered by S 21 vary from towering mountain ranges to extensive sand dunes. These lands contain thousands of archaeological sites and tremendous biological diversity, providing habitat for more than 2,000 species of wildlife and plants, including the threatened desert tortoise and the rare desert bighorn sheep. The protection afforded by S 21 is urgently needed to retain a portion of the desert in its natural condition for future generations.

The House of Representatives passed similar legislation by an overwhelming majority at the end of 1991. The League has included **cosponsorship** of S 21, the California Desert Protection Act as a pro-environment action. Currently, 27 Senators have cosponsored S 21.

8 ANCIENT FORESTS AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

The Ancient Forests of the Pacific Northwest provide unique habitat for more than 200 species of fish and wildlife. The trees themselves—cedar, fir, pine, hemlock, spruce and magnificent redwoods—range from 200 to 1,000 years old; and some stand over 350 feet tall. Scientists estimate that at the current logging rates, America's rich heritage of Ancient Forests will be virtually eliminated in less than 20 years. Most of the logging is on public lands and is subsidized by American taxpayers.

The Ancient Forests are a fragile, interconnected ecosystem; basic biology states that dying trees on the forests' floor decompose to provide nutrients for growing animals and plantlife. Excessive "salvage" logging, clearing the forests of all diseased, burned, or dead trees, breaks the lifecycle of the forests irreparably. Environmentalists view such "salvage" logging attempts as legislative loopholes, which may severely damage the delicate balance of the ecosystem by allowing destructive removal of a key biological component of the Ancient Forests.

The vote is on Senator Brock Adams' (D WA) motion to table (kill) Senator Slade Gorton's (R WA) amendment to the Interior Appropriations bill to allow salvage timber sales in the northern spotted owls' habitat. The Gorton amendment would override protections provided for

wildlife and the environment by the Endangered Species Act, the National Forest Management Act and the National Environmental Policy Act. The Adams motion to kill the Gorton amendment was agreed to, 60-35, on August 6, 1992. **YES** is the pro-environment vote.

9

GRAZING FEES

For decades, the two percent of US livestock producers who graze their cattle on public lands in the West have paid ridiculously low fees to American taxpayers (\$1.92 per Animal Unit Month (AUM)). A report issued by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the US Forest Service states that the grazing fee receipts fell \$52 million short of meeting the costs for the two agencies' programs. Moreover, overgrazing of land severely impacts the environment by damaging soils, degrading habitat for wildlife and ruining streams and riparian areas that are crucial for fish populations and biological diversity. Thus, taxpayers in effect are paying a privileged few to ruin close to 270 million acres of taxpayer-owned rangelands.

Senator Jim Jeffords (R VT) proposed an amendment to raise grazing fees by 25% to \$2.40 per acre. As a compromise, Senator Jeffords amended his proposal by limiting the increase in fees to only large ranches with more than 500 head of cattle. The Jeffords amendment would have broadened the use of fee receipts to help cover all costs of the BLM and Forest Service grazing programs and to help restore the tens of millions of acres of rangelands and thousands of miles of streams and riparian areas damaged by decades of overgrazing. Finally, the amendment would have abolished BLM's single-use grazing advisory boards, as previously directed by Congress, and turn their activities over to BLM's multiple-use advisory boards.

The vote is on Senator Robert Byrd's (D WV) motion to table (kill) the Jeffords amendment to raise livestock grazing fees on public lands. The motion to table was agreed to 50-44 on August 6, 1992. **NO** is the pro-environment vote.

10

1872 MINING LAW REFORM

The archaic 1872 Mining Law has sanctioned the degradation and giveaway of publicly-owned land for decades. Enacted over a century ago to promote development of the West, the law has remained in effect due to the heavy lobbying efforts and financial contributions from corporations. The mining industry can buy Western land for as little as \$2.50 an acre and mine it without any meaningful federal environmental quality standards or reclamation requirements.

Mining companies have unearthed billions of dollars worth of hardrock minerals and do not pay any royalties for the minerals they extract from the public lands. Moreover, the corporations have left the clean-up of the land, estimated at \$11 billion, to American taxpayers.

For several years, Senator Dale Bumpers (D AR) has introduced an amendment which would suspend the issuance of patents to mining claims for one year, while the Senate overhauls the 1872 Mining Law.

This year, Senator Harry Reid (D NV) introduced an industry-backed substitute to the Bumpers patenting moratorium, which permitted mining claimants to purchase claims for the

value of the surface. In other words, mining companies would be able to acquire public lands worth billions of dollars for only a few hundred dollars in some cases. The amendment was apparently designed to thwart efforts for a more comprehensive reform of the archaic mining statute.

The vote is on Senator Bumpers' move to table (kill) Senator Reid's substitute amendment. The move to table was rejected 44-52 on August 5, 1992. **YES** is the pro-environment vote. The Reid substitute was then approved by the Senate.

POLLUTION AND PUBLIC HEALTH

11 SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT

Senator Pete Domenici (R NM) offered an amendment to the VA-HUD-Independent Agencies Appropriations bill to suspend much of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The Domenici amendment would eviscerate existing national standards for over 50 toxic and cancer-causing chemicals in all public drinking water systems in the United States. The amendment would eliminate the standards for PCBs, dioxin, nitrates and dozens of other harmful chemicals.

The amendment was proposed even though no hearings were held on it and despite opposition from a bipartisan group of Senators from the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee, which has jurisdiction over the SDWA. This measure would leave regulatory agencies with an outdated and ineffective measure of potability to apply to tap water, suspending not only regulations, but also the right of all Americans to clean drinking water.

However, Senators Frank Lautenberg (D NJ), John Chafee (R RI) and David Durenberger (R MN), with the support of many other Senators on the Environment and Public Works Committee, introduced a second-degree alternative amendment to Senator Domenici's moratorium bill. The Lautenberg-Chafee-Durenberger compromise would: (a) require a comprehensive review of the costs and benefits of the drinking water law; (b) give small systems a break on several monitoring requirements; and (c) delay the issuance of the new drinking water rules for radon and several other radioactive contaminants to allow time for further study.

The vote is on Senator Domenici's motion to table (kill) the compromise amendment to the Domenici amendment. The Domenici motion was defeated 43-53 on September 9, 1992. **NO** is the pro-environment vote. The Domenici amendment as amended by the Lautenberg-Chafee-Durenberger amendment was subsequently adopted by voice vote.

12 NUCLEAR TESTING BAN

Nuclear explosions were banned in all environments except underground by the Partial Test Ban Treaty of 1963. Most environmentalists have long believed that any military technology benefits from continued testing underground are outweighed by the risks of radioactive contamination and nuclear weapons proliferation.

Now that the Cold War has ended and the Soviet Union has disintegrated, the primary justification for continuing nuclear weapons testing has abruptly shifted from staying ahead in the arms competition to "enhancing nuclear weapons safety." However, current weapons are already designed to be safe against an accidental nuclear explosion, and in the 45-year history of the nuclear arms race, despite numerous accidents involving nuclear weapons, no such explosion has ever occurred.

Environmentalists believe that there are far more cost-effective methods to reduce the public's exposure to cancer-causing agents than spending billions of dollars building so-called "safer" nuclear weapons. The scatter of plutonium in an accident involving a nuclear warhead is one of the least likely public exposure risks. Further reducing the public's environmental and occupational exposure to lead, benzene and cadmium, for example, would be a far more effective use of a billion dollars than further refinements in nuclear weapons safety.

The vote is on the Mark Hatfield (R OR) - Jim Exon (D NE) - George Mitchell (D ME) amendment to the Senate version of the FY 93 Energy and Water Appropriations bill. The amendment provides for a nine-month test moratorium, followed by a three and one-quarter-year period during which up to 15 nuclear test explosions, limited to nuclear safety and reliability of existing weapons, would be permitted, and an end to all underground nuclear tests after September 30, 1996, unless the Commonwealth of Independent States conducts a nuclear test after this period. The amendment was adopted 68-26 on August 3, 1992. YES is the pro-environment vote.

KEY: + INDICATES A PRO-ENVIRONMENT VOTE, - INDICATES A VOTE AGAINST THE ENVIRONMENT, ? INDICATES AN ABSENCE, I INDICATES THAT A MEMBER WAS INELIGIBLE TO VOTE. AN ABSENCE (?) COUNTS AS A NEGATIVE VOTE UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED IN THE TEXT.

SENATE VOTES 1992

	1 ENERGY USE	2 NUCLEAR SAFETY	3 NUCLEAR REACTOR	4 WILDERNESS	5 FLORIDA COAST	6 OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF	7 DESERT PROTECTION	8 ANCIENT FORESTS	9 GRAZING FEES	10 MINING LAW REFORM	11 SAFE DRINKING WATER	12 NUCLEAR TESTING	LCV SCORES		
													% 1992	% 1991-92	% 1989-90
ALABAMA															
HEFLIN (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	8	8	27
SHELBY (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	17	15	22
ALASKA															
MURKOWSKI (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	8	14	22
STEVENS (R)	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	8	14	18
ARIZONA															
DECONCINI (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	17	25	50
MCCAIN (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	8	21	18
ARKANSAS															
BUMPERS (D)	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	50	48	68
PRYOR (D)	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	42	34	68
CALIFORNIA															
CRANSTON (D)	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	83	82	91
SEYMOUR (R)	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	?	25	20	
COLORADO															
BROWN, H. (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	18	
WIRTH (D)	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	?	+	58	69	91
CONNECTICUT															
DODD (D)	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	83	78	82
LIEBERMAN (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100	95
DELAWARE															
BIDEN (D)	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	?	+	67	80	86
ROTH (R)	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	42	58	50
FLORIDA															
GRAHAM (D)	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	75	74	95
MACK (R)	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	18	22
GEORGIA															
FOWLER (D)	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	83	72	73
NUNN (D)	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	67	53	59
HAWAII															
AKAKA (D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	92	83	
INOUE (D)	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	42	34	46

SENATE VOTES 1992

	1 ENERGY USE	2 NUCLEAR SAFETY	3 NUCLEAR REACTOR	4 WILDERNESS	5 FLORIDA COAST	6 OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF	7 DESERT PROTECTION	8 ANCIENT FORESTS	9 GRAZING FEES	10 MINING LAW REFORM	11 SAFE DRINKING WATER	12 NUCLEAR TESTING	LCV SCORES		
													% 1992	% 1991-92	% 1989-90
IDAHO															
CRAIG (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	7	
SYMMS (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	7	8
ILLINOIS															
DIXON, A. (D)	+	+	+	?	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	?	67	60	59
SIMON (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	92	89	86
INDIANA															
COATS (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	17	18	32
LUGAR (R)	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	33	30	36
IOWA															
GRASSLEY (R)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	25	29	22
HARKIN (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	+	?	?	+	+	+	33	53	73
KANSAS															
DOLE (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	7	22
KASSEBAUM (R)	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	33	37	36
KENTUCKY															
FORD (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	17	12	13
McCONNELL (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	17	15	22
LOUISIANA															
BREAUX (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	?	-	+	+	25	23	18
JOHNSTON, B. (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	25	19	18
MAINE															
COHEN (R)	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	67	80	91
MITCHELL (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	83	82	64
MARYLAND															
MIKULSKI (D)	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	67	80	77
SARBANES (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	92	89	86
MASSACHUSETTS															
KENNEDY, E. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100	86
KERRY (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	92	93	100
MICHIGAN															
LEVIN, C. (D)	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	75	74	46
RIEGLE (D)	-	+	?	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	75	71	64

SENATE VOTES 1992

	1 ENERGY USE	2 NUCLEAR SAFETY	3 NUCLEAR REACTOR	4 WILDERNESS	5 FLORIDA COAST	6 OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF	7 DESERT PROTECTION	8 ANCIENT FORESTS	9 GRAZING FEES	10 MINING LAW REFORM	11 SAFE DRINKING WATER	12 NUCLEAR TESTING	LCV SCORES		
													1992 %	1991-92 %	1989-90 %
MINNESOTA															
DURENBERGER (R)	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	50	55	55
WELLSTONE (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	96	
MISSISSIPPI															
COCHRAN (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	4
LOTT (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	10	4
MISSOURI															
BOND (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	8	11	13
DANFORTH (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	8	18	32
MONTANA															
BAUCUS (D)	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	58	69	32
BURNS (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	7	13
NEBRASKA															
EXON (D)	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	42	48	46
KERREY (D) ²	?	?	?	+	?	?	-	+	+	+	+	+	50	65	73
NEVADA															
BRYAN (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	67	67	95
REID (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	67	60	82
NEW HAMPSHIRE															
RUDMAN (R)	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	25	39	36
SMITH, R. (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	25	38	
NEW JERSEY															
BRADLEY (D)	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	83	85	95
LAUTENBERG (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	92	96	95
NEW MEXICO															
BINGAMAN (D)	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	58	49	73
DOMENICI (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	7	22
NEW YORK															
D'AMATO (R)	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	58	49	41
MOYNIHAN (D)	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	67	80	86
NORTH CAROLINA															
HELMS (R) ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	?	?	-	?	0	3	8
SANFORD (D)	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	67	67	64

SENATE VOTES 1992

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													% 1992	% 1991-92	% 1989-90
NORTH DAKOTA															
BURDICK (D) ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	?	?	?	?	0	30	50
CONRAD (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	17	32	36
OHIO															
GLENN (D)	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	75	74	55
METZENBAUM (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	97	91
OKLAHOMA															
BOREN (D)	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	42	38	22
NICKLES (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	4
OREGON															
HATFIELD (R)	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	42	34	73
PACKWOOD (R)	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	25	19	59
PENNSYLVANIA															
SPECTER (R)	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	50	45	64
WOFFORD (D)	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	67	76	
RHODE ISLAND															
CHAFEE (R)	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	67	73	46
PELL (D)	-	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	83	92	95
SOUTH CAROLINA															
HOLLINGS (D)	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	42	54	59
THURMOND (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	27
SOUTH DAKOTA															
DASCHLE (D)	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	58	56	64
PRESSLER (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	8	14	50
TENNESSEE															
GORE (D) ⁵	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	58	66	95
SASSER (D)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	50	52	68
TEXAS															
BENTSEN (D)	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	50	45	50
GRAMM (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	10	4
UTAH															
GARN (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	7	13
HATCH (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	?	?	-	?	0	7	8

SENATE VOTES 1992

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													% 1992	% 1991-92	% 1989-90
VERMONT															
JEFFORDS (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	75	81	73
LEAHY (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100	95
VIRGINIA															
ROBB (D)	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	67	73	55
WARNER (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	8	18	22
WASHINGTON															
ADAMS (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	92	89	95
GORTON (R)	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	17	28	41
WEST VIRGINIA															
BYRD (D)	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	42	38	50
ROCKEFELLER (D)	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	75	78	77
WISCONSIN															
KASTEN (R)	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	58	49	50
KOHL (D)	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	83	78	95
WYOMING															
SIMPSON (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	7	4
WALLOP (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	4

NOTES

- 1 SENATOR TOM HARKIN CAMPAIGNED FOR THE DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION FOR SOME OF THIS SESSION.
- 2 SENATOR BOB KERREY CAMPAIGNED FOR THE DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION FOR SOME OF THIS SESSION.
- 3 SENATOR JESSE HELMS WAS HOSPITALIZED FOR PART OF THIS CONGRESSIONAL SESSION.
- 4 SENATOR QUENTIN BURDICK WAS ILL FOR PART OF THIS SESSION OF CONGRESS AND PASSED AWAY.
- 5 SENATOR AL GORE CAMPAIGNED AS THE DEMOCRATIC VICE-PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE FOR SOME OF THIS SESSION.

MEMBERS OF THE SECOND SESSION OF THE 102ND CONGRESS

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ABERCROMBIE, NEIL (D) HI-1
 ACKERMAN, GARY (D) NY-7
 ALEXANDER, BILL (D) AR-1
 ALLARD, WAYNE (R) CO-4
 ALLEN, GEORGE (R) VA-7
 ANDERSON, GLENN (D) CA-32
 ANDREWS, MICHAEL (D) TX-25
 ANDREWS, ROBERT (D) NJ-1
 ANDREWS, THOMAS (D) ME-1
 ANNUNZIO, FRANK (D) IL-11
 ANTHONY, BERYL (D) AR-4
 APPELGATE, DOUGLAS (D) OH-18
 ARCHER, BILL (R) TX-7
 ARMEY, DICK (R) TX-26
 ASPIN, LES (D) WI-1
 ATKINS, CHESTER (D) MA-5
 AUCCOIN, LES (D) OR-1
 BACCHUS, JIM (D) FL-11
 BAKER, RICHARD (R) LA-6
 BALLENGER, CASS (R) NC-10
 BARNARD, DOUG (D) GA-10
 BARRETT, BILL (R) NE-3
 BARTON, JOE (R) TX-6
 BATEMAN, HERBERT (R) VA-1
 BEILENSEN, ANTHONY (D) CA-23
 BENNETT, CHARLES (D) FL-3
 BENTLEY, HELEN (R) MD-2
 BEREUTER, DOUG (R) NE-1
 BERMAN, HOWARD (D) CA-26
 BEVILL, TOM (D) AL-4
 BILBRAY, JAMES (D) NV-1
 BILIRAKIS, MICHAEL (R) FL-9
 BLACKWELL, LUCIEN (D) PA-2
 BLILEY, THOMAS (R) VA-3
 BOEHLERT, SHERWOOD (R) NY-25
 BOEHNER, JOHN (R) OH-8
 BONIOR, DAVID (D) MI-12
 BORSKI, ROBERT (D) PA-3
 BOUCHER, RICK (D) VA-9
 BOXER, BARBARA (D) CA-6
 BREWSTER, BILL (D) OK-3
 BROOKS, JACK (D) TX-9
 BROOMFIELD, WILLIAM (R) MI-18
 BROWDER, GLEN (D) AL-3
 BROWN, GEORGE (D) CA-36
 BRUCE, TERRY (D) IL-19
 BRYANT, JOHN (D) TX-5
 BUNNING, JIM (R) KY-4
 BURTON, DAN (R) IN-6
 BUSTAMANTE, ALBERT (D) TX-23
 BYRON, BEVERLY (D) MD-6
 CALLAHAN, SONNY (R) AL-1
 CAMP, DAVE (R) MI-10
 CAMPBELL, BEN NIGHTHORSE (D) CO-3
 CAMPBELL, TOM (R) CA-12
 CARDIN, BENJAMIN (D) MD-3
 CARPER, THOMAS (D) DE-AL
 CARR, BOB (D) MI-6
 CHANDLER, ROD (R) WA-8

CHAPMAN, JIM (D) TX-1
 CLAY, WILLIAM (D) MO-1
 CLEMENT, BOB (D) TN-5
 CLINGER, WILLIAM (R) PA-23
 COBLE, HOWARD (R) NC-6
 COLEMAN, E. THOMAS (R) MO-6
 COLEMAN, RONALD (D) TX-16
 COLLINS, BARBARA-ROSE (D) MI-13
 COLLINS, CARDISS (D) IL-7
 COMBEST, LARRY (R) TX-19
 CONDIT, GARY (D) CA-15
 CONYERS, JOHN (D) MI-1
 COOPER, JIM (D) TN-4
 COSTELLO, JERRY (D) IL-21
 COUGHLIN, LAWRENCE (R) PA-13
 COX, CHRISTOPHER (R) CA-40
 COX, JOHN (D) IL-16
 COYNE, WILLIAM (D) PA-14
 CRAMER, ROBERT (D) AL-5
 CRANE, PHILIP (R) IL-12
 CUNNINGHAM, RANDY (R) CA-44
 DANNEMEYER, WILLIAM (R) CA-39
 DARDEN, GEORGE (D) GA-7
 DAVIS, ROBERT (R) MI-11
 DEFazio, PETER (D) OR-4
 DE LA GARZA, E. "KIKI" (D) TX-15
 DELAUNO, ROSA (D) CT-3
 DELAY, TOM (R) TX-22
 DELLUMS, RONALD (D) CA-8
 DERRICK, BUTLER (D) SC-3
 DICKINSON, BILL (R) AL-2
 DICKS, NORMAN (D) WA-6
 DINGELL, JOHN (D) MI-16
 DIXON, JULIAN (D) CA-28
 DONNELLY, BRIAN (D) MA-11
 DOOLEY, CALVIN (D) CA-17
 DOOLITTLE, JOHN (R) CA-14
 DORGAN, BYRON (D) ND-AL
 DORNAN, ROBERT (R) CA-38
 DOWNEY, THOMAS (D) NY-2
 DREIER, DAVID (R) CA-33
 DUNCAN, JOHN (R) TN-2
 DURBIN, RICHARD (D) IL-20
 DWYER, BERNARD (D) NJ-6
 DYMALLY, MERVYN (D) CA-31
 EARLY, JOSEPH (D) MA-3
 ECKART, DENNIS (D) OH-11
 EDWARDS, CHET (D) TX-11
 EDWARDS, DON (D) CA-10
 EDWARDS, MICKEY (R) OK-5
 EMERSON, BILL (R) MO-8
 ENGEL, ELIOT (D) NY-19
 ENGLISH, GLENN (D) OK-6
 ERDREICH, BEN (D) AL-6
 ESPY, MIKE (D) MS-2
 EVANS, LANE (D) IL-17
 EWING, THOMAS (R) IL-15
 FASCELL, DANTE (D) FL-19
 FAWELL, HARRIS (R) IL-13
 FAZIO, VIC (D) CA-4
 FEIGHAN, EDWARD (D) OH-19
 FIELDS, JACK (R) TX-8
 FISH, HAMILTON (R) NY-21

FLAKE, FLOYD (D) NY-6
 FOGLIETTA, THOMAS (D) PA-1
 FOLEY, THOMAS (D) WA-5
 FORD, HAROLD (D) TN-9
 FORD, WILLIAM (D) MI-15
 FRANK, BARNEY (D) MA-4
 FRANKS, GARY (R) CT-5
 FROST, MARTIN (D) TX-24
 GALLEGLEY, ELTON (R) CA-21
 GALLO, DEAN (R) NJ-11
 GAYDOS, JOSEPH (D) PA-20
 GEJDENSON, SAM (D) CT-2
 GEKAS, GEORGE (R) PA-17
 GEPHARDT, RICHARD (D) MO-3
 GEREN, PETE (D) TX-12
 GIBBONS, SAM (D) FL-7
 GILCHRIST, WAYNE (R) MD-1
 GILLMOR, PAUL (R) OH-5
 GILMAN, BENJAMIN (R) NY-22
 GINGRICH, NEWT (R) GA-6
 GLICKMAN, DAN (D) KS-4
 GONZALEZ, HENRY (D) TX-20
 GOODLING, BILL (R) PA-19
 GORDON, BART (D) TN-6
 GOSS, PORTER (R) FL-13
 GRADISON, BILL (R) OH-2
 GRANDY, FRED (R) IA-6
 GREEN, BILL (R) NY-15
 GUARINI, FRANK (D) NJ-14
 GUNDERSON, STEVE (R) WI-3
 HALL, RALPH (D) TX-4
 HALL, TONY (D) OH-3
 HAMILTON, LEE (D) IN-9
 HAMMERSCHMIDT, JOHN (R) AR-3
 HANCOCK, MELTON (R) MO-7
 HANSEN, JAMES (R) UT-1
 HARRIS, CLAUDE (D) AL-7
 HASTERT, DENNIS (R) IL-14
 HATCHER, CHARLES (D) GA-2
 HAYES, CHARLES (D) IL-1
 HAYES, JIMMY (D) LA-7
 HEFLEY, JOEL (R) CO-5
 HEFNER, W.G. (D) NC-8
 HENRY, PAUL (R) MI-5
 HERGER, WALLY (R) CA-2
 HERTEL, DENNIS (D) MI-14
 HOAGLAND, PETER (D) NE-2
 HOBSON, DAVID (R) OH-7
 HOCHBRUECKNER, GEORGE (D) NY-1
 HOLLOWAY, CLYDE (R) LA-8
 HOPKINS, LARRY (R) KY-6
 HORN, JOAN KELLY (D) MO-2
 HORTON, FRANK (R) NY-29
 HOUGHTON, AMO (R) NY-34
 HOYER, STENY (D) MD-5
 HUBBARD, CARROLL (D) KY-1
 HUCKABY, JERRY (D) LA-5
 HUGHES, WILLIAM (D) NJ-2
 HUNTER, DUNCAN (R) CA-45
 HUTTO, EARL (D) FL-1
 HYDE, HENRY (R) IL-6
 INHOFE, JAMES (R) OK-1
 IRELAND, ANDY (D) FL-10

JACOBS, ANDREW (D) IN-10
 JAMES, CRAIG (R) FL-4
 JEFFERSON, WILLIAM (D) LA-2
 JENKINS, ED (D) GA-9
 JOHNSON, NANCY (R) CT-6
 JOHNSON, SAM (R) TX-3
 JOHNSON, TIM (D) SD-AL
 JOHNSTON, HARRY (D) FL-14
 JONES, BEN (D) GA-4
 JONES, WALTER (D) NC-1
 JONTZ, JIM (D) IN-5
 KANJORSKI, PAUL (D) PA-11
 KAPTUR, MARCY (D) OH-9
 KASICH, JOHN (R) OH-12
 KENNEDY, JOSEPH (D) MA-8
 KENNELLY, BARBARA (D) CT-1
 KILDEE, DALE (D) MI-7
 KLECZKA, GERALD (D) WI-4
 KLUG, SCOTT (R) WI-2
 KOLBE, JIM (R) AZ-5
 KOLTER, JOE (D) PA-4
 KOPETSKI, MIKE (D) OR-5
 KOSTMAYER, PETER (D) PA-8
 KYL, JON (R) AZ-4
 LAFALCE, JOHN (D) NY-32
 LAGOMARSINO, ROBERT (R) CA-19
 LANCASTER, MARTIN (D) NC-3
 LANTOS, TOM (D) CA-11
 LAROCCO, LARRY (D) ID-1
 LAUGHLIN, GREG (D) TX-14
 LEACH, JIM (R) IA-1
 LEHMAN, RICHARD (D) CA-18
 LEHMAN, WILLIAM (D) FL-17
 LENT, NORMAN (R) NY-4
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 LEVINE, MEL (D) CA-27
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 LEWIS, JOHN (D) GA-5
 LEWIS, TOM (R) FL-12
 LIGHTFOOT, JIM (R) IA-5
 LIPINSKI, WILLIAM (D) IL-5
 LIVINGSTON, ROBERT (R) LA-1
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 LONG, JILL (D) IN-4
 LOWERY, BILL (R) CA-41
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 MACHTLEY, RONALD (R) RI-1
 MANTON, THOMAS (D) NY-9
 MARKEY, EDWARD (D) MA-7
 MARLENEE, RON (R) MT-2
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 MARTINEZ, MATTHEW (D) CA-30
 MATSUI, ROBERT (D) CA-3
 MAVROULES, NICHOLAS (D) MA-6
 MAZZOLI, ROMANO (D) KY-3
 MCCANDLESS, AL (R) CA-37
 MCCLOSKEY, FRANK (D) IN-8
 MCCOLLUM, BILL (R) FL-5
 MCCRERY, JIM (R) LA-4
 MCCURDY, DAVE (D) OK-4
 MCDADE, JOSEPH (R) PA-10
 McDERMOTT, JIM, (D) WA-7

MCEWEN, BOB (R) OH-6
 MCGRATH, RAYMOND (R) NJ-5
 MCHUGH, MATTHEW (D) NY-28
 MCMILLAN, ALEX (R) NC-9
 MCMILLEN, TOM (D) MD-4
 McNULTY, MICHAEL (D) NY-23
 MEYERS, JAN (R) KS-3
 MFUME, KWEISI (D) MD-7
 MICHEL, ROBERT (R) IL-18
 MILLER, CLARENCE (R) OH-10
 MILLER, GEORGE (D) CA-7
 MILLER, JOHN (R) WA-1
 MINETA, NORMAN (D) CA-13
 MINK, PATSY (D) HI-2
 MOAKLEY, JOE (D) MA-9
 MOLINARI, SUSAN (R) NY-14
 MOLLOHAN, ALAN (D) WV-1
 MONTGOMERY, G.V. (D) MS-3
 MOODY, JIM (D) WI-5
 MOORHEAD, CARLOS (R) CA-22
 MORAN, JAMES (D) VA-8
 MORELLA, CONSTANCE (R) MD-8
 MORRISON, SID (R) WA-4
 MRAZEK, ROBERT (D) NY-3
 MURPHY, AUSTIN (D) PA-22
 MURTHA, JOHN (D) PA-12
 MYERS, JOHN (R) IN-7
 NAGLE, DAVE (R) IA-3
 NATCHER, WILLIAM (D) KY-2
 NEAL, RICHARD (D) MA-2
 NEAL, STEPHEN (D) NC-5
 NICHOLS, DICK (R) KS-5
 NOWAK, HENRY (D) NY-33
 NUSSLE, JIM (R) IA-2
 OAKAR, MARY ROSE (D) OH-20
 OBERSTAR, JAMES (D) MN-8
 OBEY, DAVID (D) WI-7
 OLIN, JIM (D) VA-6
 OLVER, JOHN (D) MA-1
 ORTIZ, SOLOMON (D) TX-27
 ORTON, BILL (D) UT-3
 OWENS, MAJOR (D) NY-12
 OWENS, WAYNE (D) UT-2
 OXLEY, MICHAEL (R) OH-4
 PACKARD, RON (R) CA-43
 PALLONE, FRANK (D) NJ-3
 PANETTA, LEON (D) CA-16
 PARKER, MIKE (D) MS-4
 PASTOR, ED (D) AZ-2
 PATTERSON, LIZ (D) SC-4
 PAXON, BILL (R) NY-31
 PAYNE, DONALD (D) NJ-10
 PAYNE, LEWIS (D) VA-5
 PEASE, DON (D) OH-13
 PELOSI, NANCY (D) CA-5
 PENNY, TIMOTHY (D) MN-1
 PERKINS, CARL (D) KY-7
 PETERSON, COLLIN (D) MN-7
 PETERSON, PETE (D) FL-2
 PETRI, THOMAS (R) WI-6
 PICKETT, OWEN (D) VA-2
 PICKLE, J. (D) TX-10
 PORTER, JOHN (R) IL-10

POSHARD, GLENN (D) IL-22
 PRICE, DAVID (D) NC-4
 PURSELL, CARL (R) MI-2
 QUILLEN, JAMES (R) TN-1
 RAHALL, NICK (D) WV-4
 RAMSTAD, JIM (R) MN-3
 RANGEL, CHARLES (D) NY-16
 RAVENEL, ARTHUR (R) SC-1
 RAY, RICHARD (D) GA-3
 REED, JOHN (D) RI-2
 REGULA, RALPH (R) OH-16
 RHODES, JOHN (R) AZ-1
 RICHARDSON, BILL (D) NM-3
 RIDGE, TOM (R) PA-21
 RIGGS, FRANK (R) CA-1
 RINALDO, MATTHEW (R) NJ-7
 RITTER, DON (R) PA-15
 ROBERTS, PAT (R) KS-1
 ROE, ROBERT (D) NJ-8
 ROEMER, TIM (D) IN-3
 ROGERS, HAROLD (R) KY-5
 ROHRBACHER, DANA (R) CA-42
 ROS-LEHTINEN, ILEANA (R) FL-18
 ROSE, CHARLIE (D) NC-7
 ROSTENKOWSKI, DAN (D) IL-8
 ROTH, TOBY (R) WI-8
 ROUKEMA, MARGE (R) NJ-5
 ROWLAND, ROY (D) GA-8
 ROYBAL, EDWARD (D) CA-25
 RUSSO, MARTY (D) IL-30
 SABO, MARTIN (D) MN-5
 SANDERS, BERNARD (I) VT-AL
 SANGMEISTER, GEORGE (D) IL-4
 SANTORUM, RICK (R) PA-18
 SARPALIUS, BILL (D) TX-13
 SAVAGE, GUS (D) IL-2
 SAWYER, TOM (D) OH-14
 SAXTON, JAMES (R) NJ-13
 SCHAEFER, DAN (R) CO-6
 SCHEUER, JAMES (D) NY-8
 SCHIFF, STEVEN (R) NM-1
 SCHROEDER, PATRICIA (D) CO-1
 SCHULZE, RICHARD (R) PA-5
 SCHUMER, CHARLES (D) NY-10
 SENSENBRENNER, F. JAMES (R) WI-9
 SERRANO, JOSE (D) NY-18
 SHARP, PHILIP (D) IN-2
 SHAW, E. CLAY (R) FL-15
 SHAYS, CHRISTOPHER (R) CT-4
 SHUSTER, BUD (R) PA-9
 SIKORSKI, GERRY (D) MN-6
 SISISKY, NORMAN (D) VA-4
 SKAGGS, DAVID (D) CO-2
 SKEEN, JOE (R) NM-2
 SKELTON, IKE (D) MO-4
 SLATTERY, JIM (D) KS-2
 SLAUGHTER, LOUISE (D) NY-30
 SMITH, CHRISTOPHER (R) NJ-4
 SMITH, LAMAR (R) TX-21
 SMITH, LAWRENCE (D) FL-16
 SMITH, NEAL (D) IA-4
 SMITH, ROBERT (R) OR-2
 SNOWE, OLYMPIA (R) ME-2

SOLARZ, STEPHEN (D) NY-13
 SOLOMON, GERALD (R) NY-24
 SPENCE, FLOYD (R) SC-2
 SPRATT, JOHN (D) SC-5
 STAGGERS, HARLEY (D) WV-2
 STALLINGS, RICHARD (D) ID-2
 STARK, FORTNEY (D) CA-9
 STEARNS, CLIFF (R) FL-6
 STENHOLM, CHARLES (D) TX-17
 STOKES, LOUIS (D) OH-21
 STUDDS, GERRY (D) MA-10
 STUMP, BOB (R) AZ-3
 SUNDQUIST, DON (R) TN-7
 SWETT, DICK (D) NH-2
 SWIFT, AL (D) WA-2
 SYNAR, MIKE (D) OK-2
 TALLON, ROBIN (D) SC-6
 TANNER, JOHN (D) TN-8
 TAUZIN, W.J. (D) LA-3
 TAYLOR, CHARLES (R) NC-11
 TAYLOR, GENE (D) MS-5
 THOMAS, CRAIG (R) WY-AL
 THOMAS, LINDSAY (D) GA-1
 THOMAS, WILLIAM (R) CA-20
 THORNTON, RAY (D) AR-2
 TORRES, ESTEBAN (D) CA-34
 TORRICELLI, ROBERT (D) NJ-9
 TOWNS, EDOLPHUS (D) NY-11
 TRAFICANT, JAMES (D) OH-17
 TRAXLER, BOB (D) MI-8
 UNSOELD, JOLENE (D) WA-3
 UPTON, FRED (R) MI-4
 VALENTINE, TIM (D) NC-2
 VANDER JAGT, GUY (R) MI-9
 VENTO, BRUCE (D) MN-4
 VISCLOSKEY, PETER (D) IN-1
 VOLKMER, HAROLD (D) MO-9
 VUCANOVICH, BARBARA (R) NV-2
 WALKER, ROBERT (R) PA-16
 WALSH, JAMES (R) NY-27
 WASHINGTON, CRAIG (D) TX-18
 WATERS, MAXINE (D) CA-29
 WAXMAN, HENRY (D) CA-24
 WEBER, VIN (R) MN-2
 WEISS, TED (D) NY-17
 WELDON, CURT (R) PA-7
 WHEAT, ALAN (D) MO-5
 WHITTEN, JAMIE (D) MS-1
 WILLIAMS, PAT (D) MT-1
 WILSON, CHARLES (D) TX-2
 WISE, BOB (D) WV-3
 WOLF, FRANK (R) VA-10
 WOLPE, HOWARD (D) MI-3
 WYDEN, RON (D) OR-3
 WYLIE, CHALMERS (R) OH-15
 YATES, SIDNEY (D) IL-9
 YATRON, GUS (D) PA-6
 YOUNG, C.W. (R) FL-8
 YOUNG, DON (R) AK-AL
 ZELIFF, BILL (R) NH-1
 ZIMMER, RICHARD (R) NJ-12

THE SENATE

ADAMS, BROCK (D) WA
 AKAKA, DANIEL (D) HI
 BAUCUS, MAX (D) MT
 BENTSEN, LLOYD (D) TX
 BIDEN, JOESPH (D) DE
 BINGAMAN, JEFF (D) NM
 BOND, CHRISTOPHER (R) MO
 BOREN, DAVID (D) OK
 BRADLEY, BILL (D) NJ
 BREAUX, JOHN (D) LA
 BROWN, HANK (R) CO
 BRYAN, RICHARD (D) NV
 BUMPERS, DALE (D) AR
 BURDICK, QUENTIN (D) ND
 BURNS, CONRAD (R) MT
 BYRD, ROBERT (D) WV
 CHAFEE, JOHN (R) RI
 COATS, DAN (R) IN
 COCHRAN, THAD (R) MS
 COHEN, WILLIAM (R) ME
 CONRAD, KENT (D) ND
 CRAIG, LARRY (R) ID
 CRANSTON, ALAN (D) CA
 D'AMATO, ALFONSE (R) NY
 DANFORTH, JOHN (R) MO
 DASCHLE, THOMAS (D) SD
 DECONCINI, DENNIS (D) AZ
 DIXON, ALAN (D) IL
 DODD, CHRISTOPHER (D) CT
 DOLE, ROBERT (R) KS
 DOMENICI, PETE (R) NM
 DURENBERGER, DAVE (D) MN
 EXON, JAMES (D) NE
 FORD, WENDELL (D) KY
 FOWLER, WYCHE (D) GA
 GARN, JAKE (R) UT
 GLENN, JOHN (D) OH
 GORE, ALBERT (D) TN
 GORTON, SLADE (R) WA
 GRAHAM, BOB (D) FL
 GRAMM, PHIL (R) TX
 GRASSLEY, CHARLES (R) IA
 HARKIN, TOM (D) IA
 HATCH, ORRIN (R) UT
 HATFIELD, MARK (R) OR
 HEFLIN, HOWELL (D) AL
 HELMS, JESSE (R) NC
 HOLLINGS, ERNEST (D) SC
 INOUE, DANIEL (D) HI
 JEFFORDS, JAMES (R) VT
 JOHNSTON, BENNETT (D) LA
 KASSEBAUM, NANCY (R) KS
 KASTEN, BOB (R) WI
 KENNEDY, EDWARD (D) MA
 KERREY, BOB (D) NE
 KERRY, JOHN (D) MA
 KOHL, HERBERT (D) WI
 LAUTENBERG, FRANK (D) NJ
 LEAHY, PATRICK (D) VT
 LEVIN, CARL (D) MI

LIEBERMAN, JOSEPH (D) CT
 LOTT, TRENT (R) MS
 LUGAR, RICHARD (R) IN
 MACK, CONNIE (R) FL
 MCCAIN, JOHN (R) AZ
 MCCONNELL, MITCH (R) KY
 METZENBAUM, HOWARD (D) OH
 MIKULSKI, BARBARA (D) MD
 MITCHELL, GEORGE (D) ME
 MOYNIHAN, DANIEL (D) NY
 MURKOWSKI, FRANK (R) AK
 NICKLES, DON (R) OK
 NUNN, SAM (D) GA
 PACKWOOD, BOB (R) OR
 PELL, CLAIBORNE (D) RI
 PRESSLER, LARRY (D) SD
 PRYOR, DAVID (D) AR
 REID, HARRY (D) NV
 RIEGLE, DONALD (D) MI
 ROBB, CHARLES (D) VA
 ROCKEFELLER, JOHN (D) WV
 ROTH, WILLIAM (R) DE
 RUDMAN, WARREN (R) NH
 SANFORD, TERRY (D) NC
 SARBANES, PAUL (D) MD
 SASSER, JIM (D) TN
 SEYMOUR, JOHN (R) CA
 SHELBY, RICHARD (D) AL
 SIMON, PAUL (D) IL
 SIMPSON, ALAN (R) WY
 SMITH, ROBERT (R) NH
 SPECTER, ARLEN (R) PA
 STEVENS, TED (R) AK
 SYMMS, STEVE (R) ID
 THURMOND, STROM (R) SC
 WALLOP, MALCOLM (R) WY
 WARNER, JOHN (R) VA
 WELLSTONE, PAUL (D) MN
 WIRTH, TIMOTHY (D) CO
 WOFFORD, HARRIS (D) PA

SPECIAL THANKS

The League of Conservation Voters® is the 22-year old, non-partisan political arm of the environmental movement. The League holds elected officials accountable for their conservation records and works to elect candidates to federal office who will protect the nation's environmental future. One of the League's primary objectives during the 1992 election season is to provide voters with factual, objective information about both the past records and the campaign promises of all candidates for national office.

The League of Conservation Voters would like to extend special thanks to the members of our Political Advisory Board, and others. Their valuable input helped to create a **National Environmental Scorecard** which reflects the priorities and hard work of the broader environmental community. Advisory Board members serve as volunteers. Their organizations are listed for identification purposes only.

Extra special thanks go to Adrien Zubrin and Tim Mahoney for their invaluable contributions to LCV's work in the final stretch of the election year.

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