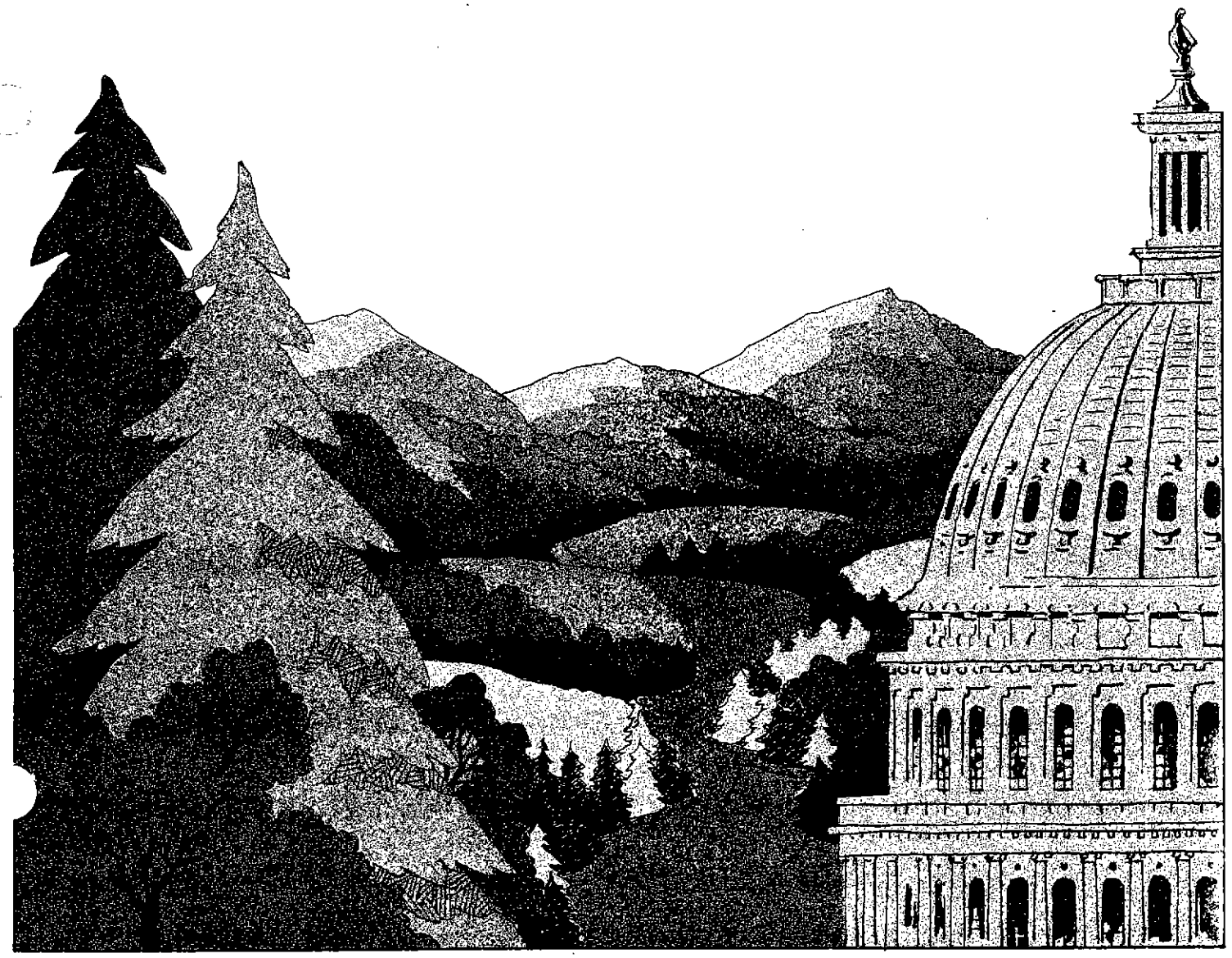
LEAGUE OF CONSERVATION VOTERS

THE 1989 NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL *Scorecard*



LEAGUE OF CONSERVATION VOTERS

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THE 1989 NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL Scorecard

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MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN

Today, everyone elected to the United States House of Representatives and Senate says they are environmentalists and yet progress in Congress has been painfully slow. The League has a unique dual role: we help elect pro-environment candidates to office and then we keep a watchful eye on their performance.

The *National Environmental Scorecard* provides voters with the information to distinguish the "photo-opportunity" environmentalists from the "real" thing. Our staff carefully selects a broad range of environmental votes and conservation issues and tracks the voting record of each member over the year. The Board of Directors then chooses the votes which are most important to the environmental community as a whole. The resulting ratings listed in the Scorecard accurately reflect who is voting pro-environment — and who is voting against a sound and healthy future.

The League is a 20-year-old, non-partisan organization dedicated to changing the balance of power in the Congress to reflect the growing concern of American voters about environmental protection and resource conservation. Last year, environmentalists spent $50 million to lobby our elected representatives but only $500,000 to elect people to those offices who are willing to do something about environmental issues.

And while conservationists spent $500,000, industries that pollute spent at least 50 times that amount to support their candidates. We are still aggressively out-spent by those who place short-term economic considerations ahead of preserving our air, earth and water. We need your help to close the gap. Your response and your support will be a signal to everyone in Congress that Americans are willing to hold their elected representatives strictly accountable for the quality of our environment.

Brent Blackwelder

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Special thanks go to Doug Scott, a tireless LCV board member for the past ten years, whose wise counsel and unflagging support have been greatly appreciated by his fellow board members and the League staff.

Dear Reader:

You hold in your hands one of the most practical and powerful tools available to environmentalists. With it, you can distinguish those members of Congress who pay lip service to the public's mounting environmental concern from those members who recognize that the environment may be the single most important issue of the 1990's and who act on that belief.

The *1989 National Environmental Scorecard* has been researched, written and published by the non-partisan League of Conservation Voters. The League serves as the political arm of the national environmental community.

We hope you will put the Scorecard to work.

Policy leaders in and out of public office use the Scorecard to measure themselves and their support for environmental protection. Members of the House and Senate respond to this record and recognize its verifiability, its impartiality, and its significance. Incumbents and opponents understand that the Scorecard sets the benchmark against which they will be measured.

Journalists often find this Scorecard a useful source for political and environmental investigation and reporting. We invite your calls to research issues, votes and members. The League is ready to work with you on the 1990's story of the decade: how public concern about the environment affects politics, public policy and the quality of life here and abroad.

Environmental leaders, acting through the League, use this report as a point of departure to determine which members of Congress deserve electoral support from the environmental community. We invite you to make judgements about candidates based on the records featured. But we ask environmentalists and environmental groups to use this report today to encourage our representatives to address the environmental agenda more substantively and more aggressively. Use this Scorecard to separate the talkers from the doers. Use this Scorecard to hold politicians accountable to their word and to the future of our children and grandchildren. Use this Scorecard to ask hard questions and to demand action. Finally, share this Scorecard and the information it contains with your colleagues.

Jim Maddy
Executive Director

ABOUT THE LEAGUE OF CONSERVATION VOTERS---

The non-partisan League of Conservation Voters is a unique organization with a special role in America's environmental movement.

Most environmental groups are tax-exempt organizations and are prohibited by law from taking active positions in election campaigns. That is why leaders from throughout the environmental movement organized the League of Conservation Voters to serve as the political voice for environmentalists across our nation.

In almost twenty years of working to elect environmental candidates, the League of Conservation Voters has built a record of effectiveness by helping secure the election of environmentalists from both political parties. But 1990 will be our most important election year ever.

With critically needed legislation stalemated in Congress, environmentalists must send a clear message that voting against the environment can mean defeat at the polls. And in 1990, the entire environmental movement will be depending on the League's programs of precinct canvassing, technical assistance and direct funding to send environmentalists to the United States Senate and House of Representatives.

LEAGUE OF CONSERVATION VOTERS

THE 1989 NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL Scorecard

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CONGRESS EARNS FAILING GRADE ON MID-TERM REPORT CARD

In the spring of 1989, President George Bush declared that "Every American deserves to breathe clean air." He proposed a series of Clean Air Act amendments that generally pointed in the right direction although they fell short of what many environmental leaders believe is needed.

Almost as soon as the proposal was made, the Administration began backing away from some of the tougher provisions, especially those relating to automobile emissions. Industry lobbyists began to parade chairmen into the White House where the environmental president was quick to share their concern that we not try for air that is too clean, too soon. But Bush had started the ball rolling. Environmentalists and their friends in Congress began work on Clean Air bills and hammered out some of the key provisions in committee. But time ran out, and Congress went home before casting a single floor vote on any Clean Air Act improvements.

What happened, or didn't happen, to the Clean Air Act tells the story of the legislative year ending in November of 1989. Americans are still waiting for clean air, like so many other environmental problems which this Congress failed to address.

During the first session of the 101st Congress, many bills were introduced to deal with the critical problems facing the environment —the American Heritage Trust was proposed to empower communities to protect open space, the World Environmental Policy Act of 1989 was written to encourage American leadership for critical global environmental problems, the Global Warming Prevention Act of 1989 was proposed to capture energy savings in every segment of the U.S. economy, and the Tropical Rain Forest Protection Act of 1989 was designed to preserve the most diverse biological communities on earth.

In Washington there is a saying, "The President proposes and Congress disposes." This year environmentalists proposed critically needed legislation and Congress failed to dispose of any of it. Yet so many members ran their campaign for office claiming to be environmentalists and pledging to take action.

The story of this Congress told through the voting records in these pages is a simple one — 11 million gallons of crude oil devastated hundreds of miles of pristine Alaska coastline, killed thousands of birds, fish and animals and left a legacy of destruction whose real impact will not be known in this century. That one catastrophic event propelled Congress to dramatic and forward-thinking legislation.

In addition to oil spill legislation, the Scorecard covers a spectrum of issues from water to wilderness, timber to family planning.

The importance of environmental issues has broken through regional boundaries with perfect voting scores from every part of the country, Massachusetts to California, North Carolina to Nebraska. Republicans in the House are joining the ranks of the 100 percent voters, demonstrating that environmental protection is not a partisan issue.

Unfortunately, for every perfect score there is almost an equal number of zero voters — someone who never votes for the environment. Twenty four members of the House and Senate failed to vote once in favor of the environment.

But that is the reason the League of Conservation Voters exists — to take direct action to elect or defeat candidates for Congress based on their environmental commitment. With clear and understandable information about the voting records of our elected officials, voters can support candidates who share their environmental vision and vigorously oppose those who don't. And the League of Conservation Voters will continue to help voters do just that.

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Edited by Anna Goldrich

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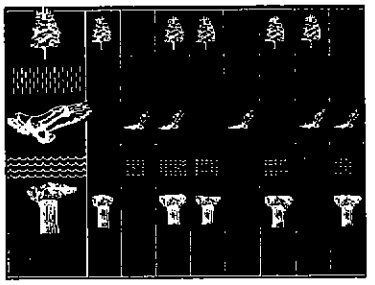
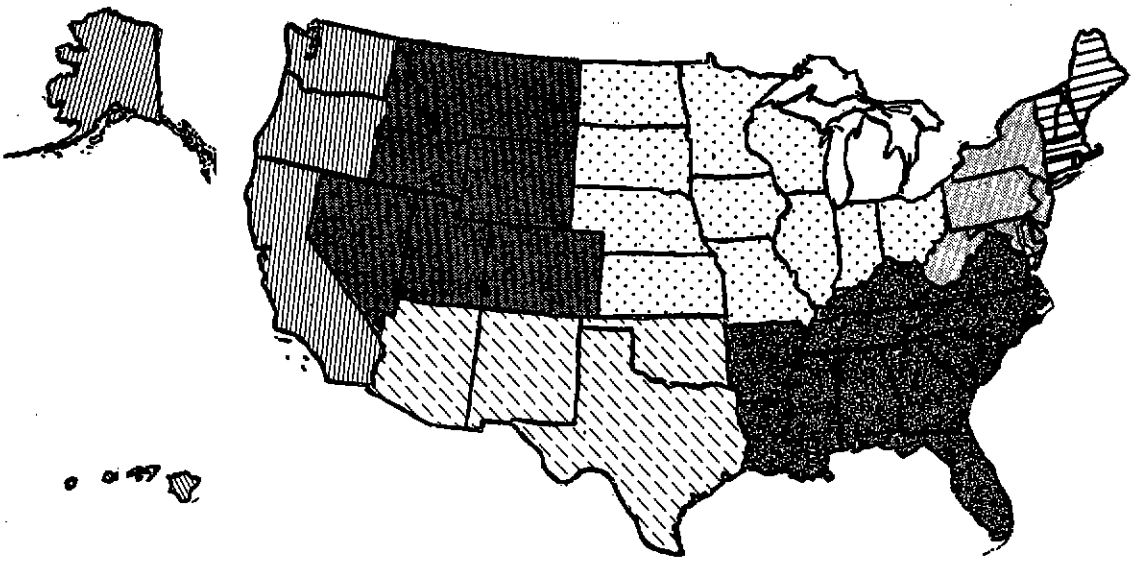
VOTING SUMMARY



NATIONAL AVERAGES:

SENATE	53%	HOUSE	57%
Republicans	32%	Republicans	35%
Democrats	70%	Democrats	72%

REGIONAL AVERAGES:



	HOUSE	SENATE
West Coast	64%	52%
Rocky Mountain	42%	28%
South East	49%	49%
Mid-West	59%	54%
Middle Atlantic	64%	73%
South West	33%	30%
New England	89%	78%

STATE AVERAGES:

	HOUSE	SENATE		HOUSE	SENATE		HOUSE	SENATE
Alabama	54%	35%	Louisiana	16%	10%	Ohio	51%	80%
Alaska	20%	30%	Maine	90%	70%	Oklahoma	45%	20%
Arizona	28%	40%	Maryland	69%	75%	Oregon	64%	45%
Arkansas	33%	85%	Massachusetts	93%	95%	Pennsylvania	53%	75%
California	62%	70%	Michigan	64%	55%	Rhode Island	95%	65%
Colorado	55%	50%	Minnesota	59%	50%	South Carolina	63%	55%
Connecticut	85%	95%	Mississippi	47%	10%	South Dakota	90%	50%
Delaware	50%	70%	Missouri	49%	25%	Tennessee	49%	90%
Florida	62%	65%	Montana	45%	20%	Texas	30%	30%
Georgia	54%	80%	Nebraska	37%	60%	Utah	33%	15%
Hawaii	70%	50%	Nevada	30%	80%	Vermont	100%	90%
Idaho	40%	0%	New Hampshire	70%	50%	Virginia	34%	45%
Illinois	62%	85%	New Jersey	71%	90%	Washington	79%	65%
Indiana	68%	45%	New Mexico	50%	30%	West Virginia	63%	70%
Iowa	50%	40%	New York	69%	55%	Wisconsin	61%	80%
Kansas	58%	35%	North Carolina	63%	40%	Wyoming	10%	0%
Kentucky	41%	20%	North Dakota	90%	45%			

HIGH AND LOW SCORES:

■ Highest Delegations:

Senate: Connecticut 95%, Massachusetts 95%, New Jersey 90%, Tennessee 90%, Vermont 90%.

House: Vermont 100%, Rhode Island 95%, Massachusetts 93%, North Dakota 90%, South Dakota 90%.

■ Lowest Delegations:

Senate: Idaho 0%, Wyoming 0%, Louisiana 10%, Mississippi 10%, Utah 15%.

House: Wyoming 10%, Louisiana 16%, Alaska 20%, Arizona 28%, Nevada 30%, Texas 30%.

■ Highest Scoring:

Senate: 100%: Cranston (CA), Lieberman (CT), Graham (FL), Kerry (MA), Metzenbaum (OH), Gore (TN), Leahy (VT), Adams (WA), Rockefeller (WV), Kohl (WI).

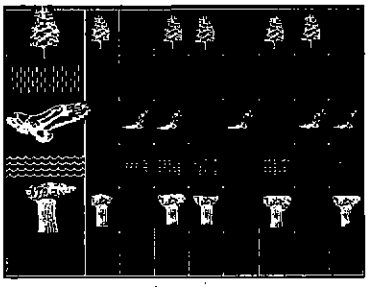
House: 100%: Campbell (CA), Panetta (CA), Beilenson (CA), Bates (CA), Shays (CT), Long (IN), Hamilton (IN), Leach (IA), Morella (MD), Conte (MA), Neal (MA), Frank (MA), Kennedy (MA), Crockett (MI), Hoagland (NE), Shumer (NY), Weiss (NY), Gilman (NY), Boehlert (NY), Valentine (NC), Wyden (OR), Machtley (RI), Spratt (SC), P. Smith (VT).

■ Lowest Scoring:

Senate: 0%: McClure (ID), Symms (ID), Domenici (NM), Nickels (OK), Gramm (TX), Simpson (WY), Wallop (WY).

House: 0%: Stump (AZ), Pashayan (CA), Livingston (LA), McCrery (LA), Baker (LA), Holloway (LA), Stangeland (MN), Emerson (MO), V. Smith (NE), Quillen (TN), Barton (TX), Fields (TX), Combest (TX), Delay (TX), Armey (TX), Nielson (UT), Parris (VA).

HOUSE VOTES



Making hard choices is an elected official's job. In 1989, the members of the U.S. House of Representatives had some tough choices on environmental issues. The last vote on a bill was not always the hardest decision. As bills made their way to final passage, members had many opportunities to shape and mold the legislation, sometimes strengthening it, sometimes gutting it.

On a range of issues in 1989, our Representatives made those choices and their scores reflect whether they passed the environmental test. Carefully selected from all environmental votes this year, the League compiled votes about protecting our lakes and streams; saving our rainforests in Alaska; stopping unnecessary production of plutonium; raising the standards of tanker safety and oil spill liability; supporting family planning to ease overpopulation; and preserving and increasing our wilderness areas.

1. WATER COST-SHARING

Rep. Silvio Conte's (R-MA) amendment to the Energy and Water Appropriations Act removed a provision in an Army Corps of Engineers project, the Cooper Lake project in northeast Texas. The Cooper Lake project was authorized by Congress in 1955 to provide flood control, water supply, and recreation for the surrounding areas. The Conte amendment would have deleted the words "at full federal expense" from the recreation portion of the authorization bill. This would have required the state to match the federal funds for the recreation facilities.

Environmentalists often oppose costly and environmentally threatening water projects, and support cost-sharing measures. Requiring states to share the cost of water projects usually ensures that the project will not go forward unless it is truly necessary. **The Conte amendment was defeated 179-238. Yes is the pro-environment vote.**

2. RAINFOREST PROTECTION

The House passed strong reform measures that will balance the uses of our nation's largest forest, the Tongass National Forest in Southeast Alaska. The Tongass has the last extensive stands of uncut temperate rainforest in North America. A heavily subsidized Forest Service timber program now threatens this spectacular old-growth forest and its salmon spawning streams and habitat for bald eagles, grizzly bears, and many other species.

The Tongass Timber Reform Act seeks to bring responsible multiple-use management to the Tongass by replacing outdated 50-year timber contracts with short-term contracts. It would repeal a Congressionally-mandated timber supply level as well as an automatic Congressional appropriation of at least $40 million a year to the Tongass timber program, thereby temporarily protecting valuable fish and wildlife habitat from logging and road building. Conservation groups would like to see this bill strengthened to include wilderness designations for key fish and wildlife areas and to require buffer strips along all salmon spawning streams.

A weaker version of this bill, supported by Chairman E. Kika de la Garza's (D-TX) Agriculture Committee, was unsuccessfully offered as a substitute on the House floor. The substitute would not have replaced the 50 year timber contracts, but would have called for improvements in the contracts by attempting to "re-negotiate" with the contract holders. The Agriculture Committee version also had weaker language regarding stream buffer strips and Congressionally-set timber supply levels.

The House rejected the weaker de la Garza Substitute 144-269. No is the pro-environment vote. The stronger reform measure was then passed by the House on July 1, 1989.

3 PLUTONIUM PRODUCTION

An amended version of the International Plutonium Control Act was offered as a floor amendment by Reps. Ron Wyden (D-OR) and Dante Fascell (D-FL) to the National Defense Authorization Act. The amendment urges the President to enter into negotiations with the Soviet Union for a verifiable ban on the production of plutonium and enriched uranium and calls for a study on the feasibility of ending plutonium production both here and in the Soviet Union. Environmentalists have consistently called for a ban on the production of plutonium. All evidence, including statements and actions by the Department of Energy, shows that further production of plutonium is unnecessary. **The Wyden/Fascell amendment was passed by a vote of 284-138, on July 27, 1989. Yes is the pro-environment vote.**

4 OIL SPILL LIABILITY/STATE PRE-EMPTION

Not until the final weeks of the session did the House consider a comprehensive oil spill package, but the delay made it possible for environmentalists to lobby effectively for some strengthening amendments on the floor of the House. One of the major House fights was over the issue of state pre-emption. Environmentalists insist that states have the right to stronger oil spill laws than the federal laws. The oil and tanker industries sought to repeal good state oil spill laws in favor of a much weaker national law. Environmental groups lost this fight in the committees, so it came down to amendments on the floor of the House.

Rep. George Miller (D-CA) and Rep. Gerry Studds (D-MA) offered a package of amendments to H.R. 1465 to preserve state's rights to have stronger oil spill laws that will protect their citizens and environment. Rep. W. J. Tauzin (D-LA) offered an amendment to strike the provisions of the Miller-Studds amendment that prevented federal law from pre-empting state laws on oil spill liability, compensation, and clean-up. **The Tauzin amendment was defeated 151-270. No is the pro-environment vote.** The Miller package of amendments was subsequently adopted as part of the House Oil Spill bill.

5

OIL SPILL LIABILITY/STATES RIGHTS

Another attack on the right of states to set stronger liability standards came in an amendment offered by Rep. William Hughes (D-NJ). The Hughes amendment would have prevented state and local laws from setting higher liability limits than those in the House bill. The amendment would have repealed the laws of several states: for example, Alaska, California, and Maine require the spiller of oil to pay the full cost of clean-up. **The Hughes amendment was rejected 171-252. No is the pro-environment vote.**

6

OIL SPILL LIABILITY/LIABILITY STANDARDS

Rep. Miller offered a second important amendment to provide for a simple negligence standard for breaking liability limits, in other words, to establish the standard by which the oil spiller becomes liable for the total cost of clean-up. Environmental groups firmly believe that simple negligence or unreasonable conduct — as opposed to gross negligence or willful misconduct—is the appropriate standard for breaking oil spill liability limits. As defined by U.S. courts, negligence is unreasonable conduct. It is failure to exercise the degree of care a reasonable person would consider necessary for the particular circumstances or activity involved. Negligence is the standard which governs the operation of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline. There is no logic to adopting a standard in new oil spill liability legislation which would permit oil shippers to exercise less care and judgement in the operation of tankers than was required of the Exxon Valdez. **The Miller amendment won on November 8th by a close margin of 213-207. Yes is the pro-environment vote.**

7

OIL SPILL LIABILITY/LIABILITY STANDARDS

On November 9th, under rules that allow the House to vote a second time on amendments agreed to during floor consideration by the committee of the whole House, **the vote on Rep. Miller's amendment (#6 above) was reversed by a vote of 185-197. Yes is the pro-environment vote.** Eight members changed their votes overnight. Forty members were absent when the House voted again to undo the progress of the day before. The effect of this vote is to set in U.S. Oil Spill Liability law for the first time the gross negligence and willful misconduct test. This means that oil companies and shipping companies can use less care in the production and shipment of oil and still be protected from having to pay the full clean-up cost of their spills. The taxpayers and the environment will bear the burden of clean-up.

8

INTERNATIONAL FAMILY PLANNING

This was a vote to recede from a previous disagreement with the Senate and agree to provide $15 million to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). UNFPA provides international family planning and maternal and child health assistance to more than 120 developing countries. The President's objection to appropriating funds for UNFPA stemmed from allegations that UNFPA supports programs in China involving coerced abortions and involuntary sterilizations. Consequently, the bill specifically stated that no U.S. funds would support programs in China.

Environmentalists find a consistent link between overpopulation and destruction of the environment. Overpopulation creates a strain on water and land resources, and contributes directly to the problems of pollution and solid waste. **The House voted to appropriate the $15 million by a margin of 244-178. Yes is the pro-environment vote.** After the threat of another Presidential veto, this provision was dropped to permit other important features of the bill to move forward.

9

WILDERNESS DESIGNATION

On November 17, 1989, a week before adjourning for the year, the House passed the Nevada Wilderness Protection Act. The bill established 14 Forest Service wilderness areas totaling 733,400 acres. This amount of land makes up only 1.03% of the total 71 million acres of land in Nevada. Over 3.2 million acres of Forest Service roadless areas were studied for wilderness designation. S. 974 allows over 2.4 million acres of studied land to be released for other multiple use purposes.

Rep. Barbara Vucanovich (R-NV) offered an amendment that would have cut the amount of wilderness area nearly in half, to 412,000 acres. **The House rejected the Vucanovich amendment with a vote of 126-283. No is the pro-environment vote.**

10

WILDERNESS WATER RIGHTS

Since the July 1988 Solicitor of Interior's Opinion, it has been necessary to include language in wilderness legislation which expressly reserves water rights in order to assure that designated wilderness areas have sufficient water to fulfill their wilderness purposes. In the absence of an express reservation of water rights, there is a substantial risk that the courts will conclude that Congress did not intend to provide federal water rights for the wilderness areas named. The risk of arid, lifeless, wilderness areas is too great to permit a wilderness bill to be passed without an express reservation of water rights.

Federal water rights reserved by wilderness bills do not adversely affect established rights holders. Because the water rights in wilderness will not be used for consumptive purposes, water will continue to flow through and out of wilderness areas, available for appropriation and beneficial use by others.

Rep. Vucanovich (R-NV) offered an amendment that would have denied wilderness areas in Nevada a federal reserved water right. **The House rejected the Vucanovich amendment with a vote of 118-285. No is the pro-environment vote.**

HOUSE VOTING CHART

	1. Water Cost-Sharing	2. Rainforest Protection	3. Plutonium Production	4. Oil Spill Liability: State Pre-Emption	5. States Rights	6. Liability Standards	7. Liability Standards	8. International Family Planning	9. Wilderness Designation	10. Wilderness Water Rights	LCV Scores % 1989	% 87/88	% 85/86
ALABAMA													
1. Callahan (R)	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	19	11
2. Dickinson (R)	+	—	—	—	—	—	?	+	—	—	20	13	10
3. Browder (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	80		
4. Bevill (D)	—	—	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	70	25	23
5. Flippo (D)	—	—	+	+	+	+	?	—	+	?	50	31	47
6. Erdreich (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	80	50	53
7. Harris (D)	—	—	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	70	50	
ALASKA													
1. Young (R)	—	—	—	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	20	25	16
ARIZONA													
1. Rhodes (R)	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	13	
2. Udall (D)	—	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	80	81	69
3. Stump (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	11
4. Kyl (R)	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	19	
5. Kolbe (R)	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	40	31	38
ARKANSAS													
1. Alexander (D)	—	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	+	+	70	44	55
2. Robinson (R)	+	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	50	51
3. Hammerschmidt (R)	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	13	21
4. Anthony (D)	—	—	?	+	—	—	—	+	—	+	30	31	57
CALIFORNIA													
1. Bosco (D)	—	—	+	+	—	+	—	+	+	+	60	56	77
2. Herger (R)	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	0	
3. Matsui (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90	81	82
4. Fazio (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90	69	47

Key - + indicates pro-environment vote, — indicates vote against the environment, ? indicates absence

HOUSE VOTES

	1. Water Cost-Sharing	2. Rainforest Protection	3. Plutonium Production	4. Oil Spill Liability State Pre-emption	5. States Rights	6. Liability Standards	7. Liability Standards	8. International Family Planning	9. Wilderness Designation	10. Wilderness Water Rights	LCV Scores % 1988	% 87/88	% 85/86
CALIFORNIA (CONT'D)													
5. Pelosi (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90	79	
6. Boxer (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90	88	100
7. Miller, G. (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90	88	85
8. Dellums (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90	94	95
9. Stark (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90	88	98
10. Edwards, D. (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	80	94	89
11. Lantos (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	80	94	74
12. Campbell, T. (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100		
13. Mineta (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	80	81	68
14. Shumway (R)	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	6	16
15. Condit (D)	I	I	I	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	86		
16. Panetta (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	88	82
17. Pashayan (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	19	21
18. Herman, R. (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	80	75	63
19. Lagomarsino (R)	+	—	—	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	50	38	26
20. Thomas, W. (R)	+	—	—	+	—	—	—	+	—	—	30	31	27
21. Gallegly (R)	+	—	—	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	30	31	
22. Moorhead (R)	+	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	19	16
23. Beilenson (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	94	88
24. Waxman (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90	88	100
25. Roybal (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90	88	66
26. Berman (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90	81	93
27. Levine (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	70	88	89
28. Dixon (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90	81	66
29. Hawkins (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	70	75	63
30. Martinez (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	80	56	77
31. Dymally (D)	—	+	+	+	—	?	?	+	+	+	60	63	72
32. Anderson (D)	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	+	+	—	50	63	68

HOUSE VOTES

	1. Water Cost-Sharing	2. Rainforest Protection	3. Plutonium Production	4. Oil Spill Liability State Pre-Emption	5. States Rights	6. Liability Standards	7. Liability Standards	8. International Family Planning	9. Wilderness Designation	10. Wilderness Water Rights	LCV Scores % 1988	% 87/88	% 85/86
CALIFORNIA (CONT'D.)													
33. Dreier (R)	+	—	—	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	50	44	37
34. Torres (D)	—	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
35. Lewis, J. (R)	+	—	—	+	+	—	+	—	—	—	40	19	22
36. Brown, G. (D)	—	+	+	+	+	—	?	+	+	+	70	75	85
37. McCandless (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	10	19	16
38. Dornan (R)	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	13	16
39. Dannemeyer (R)	+	—	?	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	6	28
40. Cox (R)	+	—	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	[illegible]		
41. Lowery (R)	+	—	—	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	50	19	21
42. Rohrabacher (R)	+	—	—	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	30		
43. Packard (R)	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	13	16
44. Bates (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	81	95
45. Hunter (R)	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	13	21
COLORADO													
1. Schroeder (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	90	81	100
2. Skaggs (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90	75	
3. Campbell, B. (D)	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	40	69	
4. Brown, H. (R)	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	60	31	32
5. Hefley (R)	+	—	—	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	30	31	
6. Schaefer (R)	+	—	+	—	—	?	?	—	—	—	20	13	16
CONNECTICUT													
1. Kennelly (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	80	75	89
2. Gejdenson (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90	75	95
3. Morrison, B. (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90	100	88
4. Shays (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	89	
5. Rowland, J. (R)	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	—	+	?	70	63	53
6. Johnson, N. (R)	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	80	56	63

HOUSE VOTES

	1. Water Cost-Sharing	2. Rainforest Protection	3. Plutonium Production	4. Oil Spill Liability State Pre-Emption	5. States Rights	6. Liability Standards	7. Liability Standards	8. International Family Planning	9. Wilderness Designation	10. Wilderness Water Rights	LCV SCORES %	% 87/88	% 85/86
DELAWARE													
1. Carper (D)	—	+	+	—	—	—	—	+	+	+	50	88	84
FLORIDA													
1. Hutto (D)	+	+	—	+	+	—	—	—	?	?	40	44	33
2. Grant (R)													
3. Bennett (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	80	75	63
4. Limes (R)													
5. McCollum (R)	+	—	—	+	+	—	—	—	—	+	40	25	42
6. Stearns (R)													
7. Gibbons (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90	63	66
8. Young, B. (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	40	31	26
9. Bilirakis (R)	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	60	44	27
10. Ireland (R)													
11. Nelson (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	70	75	60
12. Lewis, T. (R)													
13. Goss (R)	+	+	—	+	+	—	—	—	+	+	60		
14. Johnston, H. (D)													
15. Shaw (R)	+	+	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	+	40	31	27
16. Smith, L. (D)													
17. Lehman, W. (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	80	81	51
18. Ros—Lehtinen (R)													
19. Fascell (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	80	75	79
GEORGIA													
1. Thomas, R. (D)	—	—	—	+	+	—	—	+	+	+	50	50	53
2. Hatcher (D)	—	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	+	+	50	[illegible]	[illegible]
3. Ray (D)	+	+	—	—	—	—	?	—	+	+	40	44	37
4. Jones, B. (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90	[illegible]	[illegible]
5. Lewis (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90	75	
6. Gingrich (R)	+	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	[illegible]	[illegible]

HOUSE VOTES

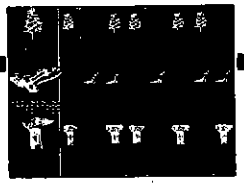
	1. Water Cost-Sharing	2. Rainforest Protection	3. Plutonium Production	4. Oil Spill Liability State Pre-Emption	5. States Rights	6. Liability Standards	7. Liability Standards	8. International Family Planning	9. Wilderness Designation	10. Wilderness Water Rights	LCV Scores % 1989	% 87/88	% 85/86
7. Darden (D)	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	+	+	+	60	50	42
9. Jenkins (D)	—	+	+	?	?	?	?	+	+	?	40	50	47
1. Saiki (R)	+	+	+	—	+	—	—	+	—	—	50	56	
1. Craig (R)	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	6	11
1. Hayes (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90	88	71
3. Russo (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	70	63	66
5. Lipinski (D)	—	+	+	+	+	—	?	+	+	+	70	75	53
7. Collins (D)	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	70	81	82
9. Yates (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90	88	95
11. Annunzio (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	70	44	68
13. Fawell (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	90	50	68
15. Madigan (R)	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	+	—	30	31	27

HOUSE VOTES

	1. Water Cost-Sharing	2. Rainforest Protection	3. Plutonium Production	4. Oil Spill Liability State Pre-Emption	5. States Rights	6. Liability Standards	7. Liability Standards	8. International Family Planning	9. Wilderness Designation	10. Wilderness Water Rights	LCV Scores % 1989	% 87/88	% 85/86
ILLINOIS (CONT'D)													
17. Evans, L. (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90	100	95
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19. Bruce (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	80	69	74
20. Durbin (D)	[illegible]	+	[illegible]	+	+	+	[illegible]	[illegible]	+	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
21. Costello (D)	—	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	+	+	60		
22. Poshard (D)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
INDIANA													
1. Visclosky (D)	—	+	+	+	—	+	—	+	+	+	70	63	63
2. Sharp (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	90	75	84
3. Hiler (R)	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	30	38	32
4. Long (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100		
5. Jontz (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90	100	
6. Burton (R)	+	—	—	—	—	—	?	+	—	—	10	13	22
7. Myers (R)	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	+	—	—	20	31	10
8. McCloskey (D)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9. Hamilton (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	69	60
10. Jacobs (D)	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	+	+	80	94	71
IOWA													
1. Leach (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	69	89
2. Tauke (R)	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	+	+	50	54	47
3. Nagle (D)	—	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	80	75	
4. Smith, N. (D)	?	—	+	?	?	?	?	+	+	+	40	50	47
5. Lightfoot (R)	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	31	21
6. Grandy (R)	+	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	38	
KANSAS													
1. Roberts (R)	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	20	31	21
2. Slattery (D)	+	+	+	—	—	+	—	+	+	+	80	[illegible]	[illegible]

HOUSE VOTES

	1. Water Cost-Sharing	2. Rainforest Protection	3. Plutonium Production	4. Oil Spill Liability State Pre-Emption	5. States Rights	6. Liability Standards	7. Liability Standards	8. International Family Planning	9. Wilderness Designation	10. Wilderness Water Rights	LCV Scores % 1989	% 87/88	% 85/86
KANSAS													
3. Meyers (R)	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	—	80	56	69
4. Glickman (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90	94	68
5. Whittaker (R)	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	20	38	32
KENTUCKY													
1. Hubbard (D)	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	+	+	+	40	38	21
2. Natcher (D)	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	—	+	+	70	38	42
3. Mazzoli (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	80	56	32
4. Bunning (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	?	—	—	—	10	19	
5. Rogers (R)	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	19	11
6. Hopkins (R)	+	?	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	19	21
7. Perkins (D)	—	+	+	—	+	+	+	—	+	+	70	44	37
LOUISIANA													
1. Livingston (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	25	11
2. Boggs (D)	—	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	+	+	40	38	55
3. Tauzin (D)	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	+	+	30	25	33
4. McCrery (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	?	?	0	25	
5. Huckaby (D)	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	+	+	30	31	47
6. Baker (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	19	
7. Hayes (D)	—	—	+	—	—	—	?	—	+	+	30	38	
8. Holloway (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	19	
MAINE													
1. Brennan (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90	88	
2. Snowe (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	90	75	68
MARYLAND													
1. Dyson (D)	—	+	+	+	—	+	+	—	+	+	70	44	47
2. Bentley (R)	?	—	—	+	—	—	—	+	—	—	20	31	21
3. Cardin (D)	—	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	+	+	70	81	



HOUSE VOTES

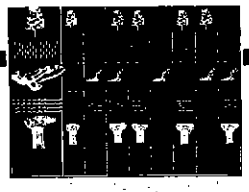
	1. Water Cost-sharing	2. Rainforest Protection	3. Plutonium Production	4. Oil Spill Liability State Pre-emption	5. States Rights	6. Liability Standards	7. Liability Standards	8. International Family Planning	9. Wilderness Designation	10. Wilderness Water Rights	LCV Scores % 87/88	LCV Scores % 85/86
MARYLAND												
4. McMillen (D)	—	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	+	+	70	69
[illegible]												
6. Byron (D)	—	+	—	+	+	—	—	—	+	+	50	44	37
[illegible]												
8. Morella (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	88	
MASSACHUSETTS												
1. Conte (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	75	84
[illegible]												
3. Early (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	90	69	77
[illegible]											100	94	100
5. Atkins (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90	88	79
[illegible]													
7. Markey (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90	88	100
[illegible]													
9. Moakley (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	80	94	79
[illegible]													
11. Donnelly (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	90	75	71
MICHIGAN												
1. Conyers (D)	—	?	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	70	88	97
[illegible]													
3. Wolpe (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90	88	89
4. Upton (R)											30		
5. Henry (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	90	63	63
6. Carr (D)											60	50	42
7. Kildee (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	80	88	84
8. Traxler (D)											60	68	43
9. Vander Jagt (R)	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	13	32
10. Schuette (R)													

HOUSE VOTES

	1. Water Cost-Sharing	2. Rainforest Protection	3. Plutonium Production	4. Oil Spill Liability State Pre-Emption	5. States Rights	6. Liability Standards	7. Liability Standards	8. International Family Planning	9. Wilderness Designation	10. Wilderness Water Rights	LCV Scores % 1989	% 87/88	% 85/86
MICHIGAN (CONT'D.)													
11. Davis (R)	?	—	—	—	+	—	—	+	—	+	30	31	45
12. Bonior (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90	69	83
13. Crockett (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	75	69
14. Hertel (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90	81	84
15. Ford, W. (D)	—	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	80	69	75
16. Dingell (D)	—	+	+	—	—	—	—	+	+	+	50	69	60
17. Levin (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90	75	79
18. Broomfield (R)	—	+	—	+	+	—	?	—	—	—	20	31	39
MINNESOTA													
1. Penny (D)	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	+	+	+	70	75	68
2. Weber (R)	+	+	—	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	40	69	60
3. Frenzel (R)	+	?	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	20	50	47
4. Vento (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	90	88	99
5. Sabo (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90	81	68
6. Sikorski (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	90	94	84
7. Stangeland (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	25	21
8. Oberstar (D)	—	—	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	70	88	74
MISSISSIPPI													
1. Whitten (D)	—	+	+	—	+	+	—	—	+	+	60	38	22
2. Espy (D)	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	+	+	+	40	50	
3. Montgomery (D)	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	+	+	30	25	21
4. Parker (D)	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	?	+	20		
5. Smith, L. (R)*	—	—	—	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	0		
5. Taylor (D)	I	I	I	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	86		
MISSOURI													
1. Clay (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90	81	91
2. Buechner (R)	+	+	—	—	+	—	—	—	+	+	50	50	

HOUSE VOTES

	1. Water Cost-Sharing	2. Rainforest Protection	3. Plutonium Production	4. Oil Spill Liability State Pre-Emption	5. States Rights	6. Liability Standards	7. Liability Standards	8. International Family Planning	9. Wilderness Designation	10. Wilderness Water Rights	LCV Scores % 1989	% 87/88	% 85/86
MISSOURI (CONT'D.)													
3. Gephardt (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90	19	74
4. Skelton (D)	—	—	—	—	+	+	?	—	+	+	40	44	32
5. Wheat (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90	81	79
6. Coleman (R)	+	—	—	—	—	+	+	—	?	—	30	31	11
7. Hancock (R)	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10		
8. Emerson (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	19	5
9. Volkmer (D)	—	—	+	—	+	—	—	—	+	+	40	56	37
MONTANA													
1. Williams, P. (D)	—	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	80	75	63
2. Marlenee (R)	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	19	16
NEBRASKA													
1. Bereuter (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	10	44	26
2. Hoagland (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100		
3. Smith, V. (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	19	16
NEVADA													
1. Bilbray (D)	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	+	+	50	69	
2. Vucanovich (R)	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	13	10
NEW HAMPSHIRE													
1. Smith, R. (R)	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	80	63	58
2. Douglas (R)	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	60		
NEW JERSEY													
1. Florio (D)	?	+	?	?	?	?	?	+	?	?	20	100	79
2. Hughes (D)	—	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	80	81	74
3. Pallone (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90		
4. Smith, C. (R)	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	+	+	70	56	74
5. Roukema (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	90	81	58



HOUSE VOTES

	1. Water Cost-Sharing	2. Rainforest Protection	3. Plutonium Production	4. Oil Spill Liability State Pre-Emption	5. States Rights	6. Liability Standards	7. Liability Standards	8. International Family Planning	9. Wilderness Designation	10. Wilderness Water Rights	LCV Scores % 1989	% 87/88	% 85/86
NEW JERSEY (CONT'D.)													
6. Dwyer (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90	75	68
7. Rinaldo (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90	75	68
8. Roe (D)	—	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	+	+	40	56	63
9. Torricelli (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100	79
10. Payne (D)	—	+	+	+	—	+	?	?	+	+	60		
11. Gallo (R)	+	—	—	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	50	69	58
12. Courter (R)	—	?	—	?	?	?	?	+	+	+	30	56	42
13. Saxton (R)	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	40	75	58
14. Guarini (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90	81	74
NEW MEXICO													
1. Schiff (R)	+	—	—	+	+	—	—	+	—	+	50		
2. Skeen (R)	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	19	5
3. Richardson (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90	50	82
NEW YORK													
1. Hochbrueckner (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90	88	
2. Downey (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90	81	85
3. Mrazek (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	80	75	80
4. Lent (R)	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	44	28
5. McGrath (R)	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	80	75	38
6. Flake (D)	—	+	+	+	—	+	—	+	+	+	70	88	
7. Ackerman (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90	94	89
8. Scheuer (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90	75	74
9. Manton (D)	—	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	+	+	40	56	49
10. Schumer (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	88	88
11. Towns (D)	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90	63	69
12. Owens, M. (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90	81	77
13. Solarz (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90	81	88
14. Molinari (R)	+	—	—	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	10	56	42

HOUSE VOTES

	1. Water Cost-Sharing	2. Rainforest Protection	3. Plutonium Production	4. Oil Spill Liability State Pre-Emption	5. States Rights	6. Liability Standards	7. Liability Standards	8. International Family Planning	9. Wilderness Designation	10. Wilderness Water Rights	LCV Scores % 1989	% 87/88	% 85/86
NEW YORK (CONT'D.)													
15. Green (R)	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	+	+	+	60	81	89
16. Rangel (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	80	94	74
17. Weiss (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	88	99
18. Garcia (D)	—	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	20	88	77
19. Engel (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90		
20. Lowey (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90		
21. Fish (R)	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	+	+	+	70	81	74
22. Gilman (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	94	68
23. McNulty (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90		
24. Solomon (R)	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	31	37
25. Boehlert (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	81	79
26. Martin, D. (R)	?	?	—	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	20	50	21
27. Walsh (R)	—	—	+	—	+	—	—	+	—	—	30		
28. McHugh (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90	81	74
29. Horton (R)	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	—	+	70	69	55
30. Slaughter, L. (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90	88	[illegible]
31. Paxon (R)	+	+	—	+	+	—	—	—	—	+	50		
32. LaFalce (D)	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	+	+	70	81	55
33. Nowak (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	90	81	63
34. Houghton (R)	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	20	38	
NORTH CAROLINA													
1. Jones, W. (D)	?	—	+	—	—	—	—	+	+	+	40	50	43
2. Valentine (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	63	37
3. Lancaster (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90	69	
4. Price (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90	69	
5. Neal (D)	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	+	+	80	75	77
6. Coble (R)	+	+	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	30	31	21
7. Rose (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90	50	42

HOUSE VOTES

	1. Water Cost-Sharing	2. Rainforest Protection	3. Plutonium Production	4. Oil Spill Liability State Pre-Emption	5. States Rights	6. Liability Standards	7. Liability Standards	8. International Family Planning	9. Wilderness Designation	10. Wilderness Water Rights	LCV Scores % 1989	% 87/88	% 85/86
NORTH CAROLINA (CONT'D.)													
8. Hefner (D)	?	+	+	—	—	—	—	+	+	+	50	31	31
9. Myrick (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	38	21
10. Ballenger (R)	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	25	
11. Clarke (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90	75	
NORTH DAKOTA													
1. Dorgan (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90	69	58
OHIO													
1. Luken (D)	—	+	+	—	+	—	?	—	+	+	50	56	42
2. Gradison (R)	+	—	—	—	—	—	?	—	—	—	80	44	32
3. Hall, T. (D)	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	80	50	74
4. Oxley (R)	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	13	21
5. Gillmor (R)	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	40		
6. McEwen (R)	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	20	19	27
7. DeWine (R)	+	+	—	+	+	—	—	—	+	+	60	50	38
8. Lukens (R)	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	13	
9. Kaptur (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90	81	63
10. Miller, C. (R)	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	31	16
11. Eckart (D)	—	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	+	+	60	88	74
12. Kasich (R)	+	—	—	+	+	—	—	—	—	+	40	25	21
13. Pease (D)	—	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	+	+	70	81	68
14. Sawyer (D)	—	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	+	+	70	94	
15. Wylie (R)	+	—	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	25	16
16. Regula (R)	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	+	—	+	30	44	32
17. Traficant (D)	—	+	+	—	—	—	—	+	+	+	50	69	63
18. Applegate (D)	+	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	+	+	40	44	49
19. Feighan (D)	—	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	+	+	70	94	74
20. Oakar (D)	—	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	80	81	71
21. Stokes (D)	—	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	80	81	74

HOUSE VOTES

	1. Water Cost-Sharing	2. Rainforest Protection	3. Plutonium Production	4. Oil Spill Liability State Pre-Emption	5. States Rights	6. Liability Standards	7. Liability Standards	8. International Family Planning	9. Wilderness Designation	10. Wilderness Water Rights	LCV Scores % 1989	% 87/88	% 85/86
OKLAHOMA													
1. Inhofe (R)	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	19	
2. Synar (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	80	69	79
3. Watkins (D)	—	—	+	+	—	—	—	+	?	?	30	38	27
4. McCurdy (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90	56	47
5. Edwards, M. (R)	+	?	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	?	10	25	11
6. English (D)	—	?	+	+	—	—	—	+	+	+	50	44	32
OREGON													
1. AuCoin (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90	100	71
2. Smith, R. (R)	+	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	19	16
3. Wyden (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	81	79
4. DeFazio (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90	94	
5. Smith, D. (R)	+	—	+	—	—	—	?	—	?	?	20	25	16
PENNSYLVANIA													
1. Foglietta (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90	69	88
2. Gray (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	80	69	80
3. Borski (D)	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	+	+	+	60	75	69
4. Kolter (D)	—	+	+	—	+	+	+	—	+	+	70	50	38
5. Schulze (R)	+	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	56	10
6. Yatron (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	90	50	64
7. Weldon (R)	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	+	40	56	
8. Kostmayer (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90	88	100
9. Shuster (R)	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	19	11
10. McDade (R)	+	—	+	+	—	+	—	—	?	?	40	38	43
11. Kanjorski (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	80	63	53
12. Murtha (D)	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	+	+	50	38	33
13. Coughlin (R)	+	+	—	+	—	—	—	+	+	+	60	69	84
14. Coyne (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90	88	58
15. Ritter (R)	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	31	49

HOUSE VOTES

	1. Water Cost-Sharing	2. Rainforest Protection	3. Plutonium Production	4. Oil Spill Liability State Pre-Emption	5. States Rights	6. Liability Standards	7. Liability Standards	8. International Family Planning	9. Wilderness Designation	10. Wilderness Water Rights	LCV Scores % 1989	% 87/88	% 85/86
PENNSYLVANIA (CONT'D.)													
16. Walker (R)	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	50	37
17. Gekas (R)	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	20	50	21
18. Walgren (D)	—	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	+	+	70	81	80
19. Goodling (R)	?	—	+	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	20	44	37
20. Gaydos (D)	—	+	+	—	+	+	?	—	+	+	60	44	53
21. Ridge (R)	+	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	30	75	53
22. Murphy (D)	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	80	31	58
23. Ginger (R)	+	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	30	38	32
RHODE ISLAND													
1. Machtley (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100		
2. Schneider (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	90	81	86
SOUTH CAROLINA													
1. Ravenel (R)	+	?	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	80	56	
2. Spence (R)	+	+	—	—	—	?	—	—	—	—	20	44	21
3. Derrick (D)	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	+	+	+	60	69	75
4. Patterson (D)	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	+	+	70	50	
5. Spratt (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	75	71
6. Tallon (D)	+	+	+	?	—	—	—	—	+	+	50	69	49
SOUTH DAKOTA													
1. Johnson (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90	75	
TENNESSEE													
1. Quillen (R)	—	?	—	—	—	—	?	—	—	—	0	19	10
2. Duncan (R)	+	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	31	11
3. Lloyd (D)	—	+	—	?	—	—	?	+	+	+	40	25	22
4. Cooper (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	80	75	69
5. Clement (D)	—	+	+	—	—	—	—	+	+	+	50	50	
6. Gordon (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90	63	43

HOUSE VOTES

	1. Water Cost-Sharing	2. Rainforest Protection	3. Plutonium Production	4. Oil Spill Liability State Pre-Emption	5. States Rights	6. Liability Standards	7. Liability Standards	8. International Family Planning	9. Wilderness Designation	10. Wilderness Water Rights	LCV Scores % 1989	% 87/88	% 85/86
TENNESSEE (CONT'D.)													
7. Sundquist (R)	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	20	19	26
8. Tanner (D)	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	+	+	+	60		
9. Ford, H. (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	80	50	72
TEXAS													
1. Chapman (D)	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	+	+	+	40	31	54
2. Wilson (D)	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	+	?	+	30	25	46
3. Bartlett (R)	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	+	30	13	43
4. Hall, R. (D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	10	31	22
5. Bryant (D)	—	+	+	?	?	?	?	+	?	?	30	56	84
6. Barton (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	?	—	?	0	6	39
7. Archer (R)	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	25	38
8. Fields (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	19	28
9. Brooks (D)	—	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	20	25	56
10. Pickle (D)	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	+	+	+	60	63	57
11. Leath (D)	—	?	—	—	?	—	—	+	+	+	30	38	10
12. Geren (D)	I	I	I	—	—	—	—	+	+	+	43		
13. Sarpalius (D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	+	20		
14. Laughlin (D)	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	+	+	30		
15. De la Garza (D)	—	—	?	—	—	+	—	—	+	+	30	38	49
16. Coleman, R. (D)	—	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	80	44	68
17. Stenholm (D)	—	—	+	—	—	—	?	—	+	+	30	31	21
18. Leland (D)*	—	+	?	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	33	75	79
19. Combest (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	25	26
20. Gonzalez (D)	—	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	80	88	74
21. Smith, L. (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	10	19	
22. Delay (R)	—	?	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	6	5
23. Bustamante (D)	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	+	+	?	30	50	55
24. Frost (D)	—	+	+	—	—	—	—	+	+	+	50	44	49

HOUSE VOTES

	1. Water Cost-Sharing	2. Rainforest Protection	3. Plutonium Production	4. Oil Spill Liability State Pre-Emption	5. States Rights	6. Liability Standards	7. Liability Standards	8. International Family Planning	9. Wilderness Designation	10. Wilderness Water Rights	LCV Scores % 1989	% 87/88	% 85/86
TEXAS (CONT'D.)													
25. Andrews (D)	—	+	+	—	—	+	+	+	+	+	70	31	60
26. Armey (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	19	37
27. Ortiz (D)	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	+	+	+	40	44	45
UTAH													
1. Hansen (R)	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	6	16
2. Owens, W. (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90	81	
3. Nielson (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	?	—	—	—	0	19	16
VERMONT													
1. Smith, P. (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100		
VIRGINIA													
1. Bateman (R)	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	44	10
2. Pickett (D)	—		—	—	—	—	—	+	+	+	40	50	
3. Bliley (R)	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	31	11
4. Sisisky (D)	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	+	+	+	40	56	37
5. Payne, L. (D)	—	+	+	—	—	—	—	+	+	+	50		
6. Olin (D)	—	—	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	70	44	58
7. Slaughter, F. (R)	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	25	10
8. Parris (R)	?	?	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	38	16
9. Boucher (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90	56	60
10. Wolf (R)	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	56	26
WASHINGTON													
1. Miller, J. (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	90	75	77
2. Swift (D)	—	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	80	75	58
3. Unsoeld (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90		
4. Morrison, S. (R)	—	—	—	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	50	50	32
5. Foley (D)	Speaker of the House only votes to break ties											50	58

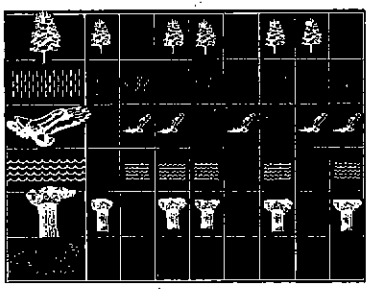
HOUSE VOTES

	1. Water Cost-Sharing	2. Rainforest Protection	3. Plutonium Production	4. Oil Spill Liability State Pre-Emption	5. States Rights	6. Liability Standards	7. Liability Standards	8. International Family Planning	9. Wilderness Designation	10. Wilderness Water Rights	LCV Scores % 1989	% 87/88	% 85/86
WASHINGTON (CONT'D.)													
6. Dicks (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90	69	58
7. McDermott (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	80		
8. Chandler (R)	+	—	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	—	70	50	47
WEST VIRGINIA													
1. Mollohan (D)	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	+	+	30	31	32
2. Staggers (D)	—	+	+	—	—	+	+	—	+	+	60	63	61
3. Wise (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90	63	60
4. Rahall (D)	—	+	+	—	+	+	+	—	+	+	70	50	58
WISCONSIN													
1. Aspin (D)	—	+	—	+	+	+	+	—	?	?	50	75	69
2. Kastenmeier (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90	94	100
3. Gunderson (R)	+	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	56	37
4. Kleczka(D)	—	?	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	70	75	68
5. Moody (D)	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	90	81	80
6. Petri (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	—	80	56	74
7. Obey (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	80	94	84
8. Roth (R)	+	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	31	42
9. Sensenbrenner (R)	+	+	—	+	—	+	+	—	—	—	50	56	53
WYOMING													
1. Thomas, C. (R)	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10		

NOTES:

* Mississippi—5. Freshman Rep. Larkin Smith was killed in a plane crash. He was replaced by Rep. Gene Taylor.
* Texas—18. Rep. Mickey Leland was killed in a plane crash in Ethiopia. He will be replaced by Rep. Craig Washington. Environmentalists will continue to mourn the loss of Mickey Leland. He was a national leader in the fight for a cleaner, safer environment.

SENATE VOTES



The final vote tally on a bill, making it into law, is not always the best or most accurate way to tell who supports its goals and who does not.

More often the legislative process that a bill goes through tells more. Important work shaping the bill happens even before the bill is submitted, while in committee, during hearings and even during preliminary votes and over lunch. It is the League's job to sift through the legislative process and select the votes which truly represent the hard choices on environmental issues.

This Scorecard reports on: national parks issues and the cutting of the ancient forests; halting the acceleration of plutonium production; oil spill liability and safety issues; protecting our drinking water; overpopulation; and preserving and conserving open space. Rarely is the last vote the one which separates our friends from our enemies. But the votes and co-sponsorships in the Scorecard report the moment when pro-environment Senators stood and were counted in 1989.

1 & 2
NATIONAL FORESTS

Senator Wyche Fowler (D-GA) offered an amendment to the FY90 Interior Appropriation which would reduce the road-building funds appropriated to the Forest Service by $65 million. $40 million would be re-allocated to environmental programs within the Forest Service, and the remaining $25 million would be returned to the Federal Treasury. The National Forest Service has been required by law to build roads so that timber interests would have easy access to their harvests. Environmentalists believe that the federal government should not be subsidizing the industry's cost of doing business, especially when this business is a chief source of environmental degradation and resource exploitation.

On July 26, 1989, Senator James McClure (R-ID) offered a motion to kill the Fowler amendment. **McClure's motion was rejected 47-52. No is the pro-environment vote.**

Following the McClure defeat, the Senate passed the **Fowler amendment by a margin of 55-44. Yes is the pro-environment vote.**

3
PLUTONIUM PRODUCTION

Senator Ted Kennedy (D-MA) offered an amendment to the National Defense Authorization Act Amendment, to block the start of site preparation at the SIS (Special Isotope Separation) plant in Idaho for fiscal year 1990. The House had already adopted similar language in committee.

The $1.2 billion facility is intended to convert spent fuel from nuclear reactors into material that could be used to manufacture nuclear warheads for missiles and bombs. Environmentalists have opposed the SIS facility for several reasons. All the evidence points to a decline in the need for plutonium: the Department of Energy closed down a plutonium production facility in Hanford,Washington,

recently and is presently obtaining most of its plutonium by recycling the material from retired warheads. In a tight budget, the $1.2 billion appropriated for this project diverts funds desperately needed for environmental clean-up and safety improvements at DOE sites.

On July 31, 1989, Senator John Warner (R-VA) offered a motion to table the Kennedy amendment. **Warner's motion was accepted with a vote of 50-49. No is the pro-environment vote.**

4

OIL TANKER DOUBLE HULLS

The bill as introduced by Senator George Mitchell (D-ME) deals with two major voids in current oil spill legislation: the lack of an adequate compensation plan for oil spills, and the absence of a comprehensive oil spill response plan. If these programs had been in place, response to the Exxon Valdez disaster would have been quicker and more effective. S. 686 will provide for a $1 billion fund that will be made available for the assessment of damages to the environment and the creation of regional oil spill response teams. The $1 billion fund will come from a three cent per barrel tax on all domestic and imported oil.

The first important oil spill vote was on a motion by Senator Breaux (D-LA) to table an Adams (D-WA) amendment to S. 686. Senator Brock Adams' amendment would require double-hulls on all new tankers over 20,000 gross tons. The motion to table **the Adams amendment was agreed to 51-48. No is the pro-environment vote.** Environmentalists have pushed for the double-hull requirement as a means to help prevent spills like the disastrous Exxon Valdez spill, but have met strong opposition from oil companies who don't want to pay the additional costs to protect the environment.

5

OIL SPILLS UNLIMITED LIABILITY

Environmentalists supported an amendment by Senator Slade Gorton (R-WA) that would have removed all liability caps for those responsible for oil spills. The amendment would have required the spiller to pay the full cost of clean-up and restoration of the environment. **A Baucus (D-MT) motion to table (kill) the Gorton amendment was successful with a vote of 52-48. No is the pro-environment vote.**

6
OFF-SHORE OIL DRILLING

Outer Continental Shelf facilities (off-shore oil rigs) have operated under unlimited liability for clean-up over the last 20 years. An amendment offered by Senator Breaux (D-LA) and adopted by the Senate Environment Committee placed a $100 million limit on liability for OCS facilities, thus decreasing protection for the environment from off-shore drilling. Senator Pete Wilson (R-CA) offered a floor amendment to strike the $100 million liability limit for oil spills from outer continental shelf facilities and to replace it with unlimited liability for clean-up costs. **A Mitchell (D-ME) motion to table this amendment was defeated 34-66. No is the pro-environment vote.** The Wilson amendment was subsequently adopted by voice vote.

7
GROUNDWATER POLLUTION

Contaminated groundwater is one of the major environmental and health problems facing us in the next decade. According to the Environmental Protection Agency, half the population of the United States relies on groundwater as a source of drinking water.

Leaking underground storage tanks (LUSTs) create one of the main sources of groundwater pollution. The EPA estimates that a tank leaking one gallon of gasoline per day can contaminate drinking water for 500,000 people. In 1988, the EPA estimated that 200,000 tanks are now leaking or will be shortly. Despite these figures, Senator Steve Symms (R-ID) offered an amendment that would delay for one year EPA funds to enforce LUST financial regulations. Environmentalists feel that any delay is unnecessary. **A Mikulski (D-MD) motion to table the Symms amendment was successful, with a 65-33 vote. Yes is the pro-environment vote.**

8
INTERNATIONAL FAMILY PLANNING

The Senate Appropriations Committee's amendments to H.R. 2939, the Foreign Operations Appropriations Act, included a provision restoring U.S. support for the United Nations Population Fund, which had been cut off under the Reagan Administration. These funds would be used to provide international family planning and maternal and child health assistance to more than 120 developing countries. The Committee amendment earmarked $15 million for UNFPA provided that no funds be used to support programs in China and other restrictions. Senator Bob Kasten's (R-WI) amendment would have, in effect, nullified this provision by making the funding for UNFPA contingent upon a non-reviewable finding by the White House regarding family planning programs in China.

Environmental groups firmly believe that population growth underlies or contributes to many of the environmental problems facing the world. On September 20th, 1989, the Senate voted on a motion to table (kill) reconsideration of the Kasten amendment (which would have prohibited US funding). **The motion was agreed to 52-48. Yes is the pro-environment vote.**

9

RAINFOREST PROTECTION

Environmental groups have made the Tongass Timber Reform Act a legislative priority. The Tongass National Forest in Southeast Alaska has the last extensive stands of uncut temperate rain forest in North America. A heavily subsidized Forest Service timber program now threatens this spectacular old-growth forest and its salmon spawning streams and habitat for bald eagles, grizzly bears, and many other species.

This bill seeks to bring responsible multiple-use management to the Tongass by replacing outdated 50-year timber contracts with short-term contracts. It would repeal a Congressionally mandated timber supply level as well as an automatic Congressional appropriation of at least $40 million a year to the Tongass timber program, thereby temporarily protecting valuable fish and wildlife habitat from logging and road building. Conservation groups would like to see this bill strengthened to include wilderness designations for key fish and wildlife areas and to require buffer strips along all salmon spawning streams.

Due to widespread support for Tongass reform from environmental groups and concerned citizens, the number of Senators that have co-sponsored this legislation has increased from 20 in 1988 to 52 in 1989. **We have included co-sponsorship of the Tongass Timber Reform Act as a pro-environment position.**

10

AMERICAN HERITAGE TRUST

Three of our most effective conservation programs are the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), the Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) and the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program (UPARR). Funding for these programs has declined dramatically during the past decade. This decline comes at a time when natural, cultural and recreational resources are facing a wide variety of threats. For example, we are losing open space to development at a rate exceeding one million acres per year.

The American Heritage Trust legislation would establish a self-perpetuating trust to ensure a continual and stable level of funding for the LWCF, HPF and UPARR. The legislation would reverse the decline in spending and allow all levels of government to deal more effectively with major conservation opportunities throughout the country.

The legislation has been co-sponsored by 39 members of the Senate. LCV has included co-sponsorship of American Heritage Trust as a pro-environment position.

SENATE VOTING CHART

	1. National Forests	2. National Forests	3. Plutonium Production	4. Oil Spill Liability Tanker Double Hulls	5. Unlimited Liability	6. Off-Shore Oil Drilling	7. Groundwater Pollution	8. International Family Planning	9. Rainforest Protection	10. American Heritage Trust	LCV Scores % 87/88	LCV Scores % 85/86
ALABAMA												
Heflin (D)	+	+	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	+	40	10
Shelby (D)	+	+	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	+	30	20
ALASKA												
Murkowski (R)	—	—	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	30	30	8
Stevens (R)	—	—	—	—	+	+	—	+	—	—	30	40	8
ARIZONA												
DeConcini (D)	—	—	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	60	50	[illegible]
McCain (R)	—	—	—	—	+	+	—	—	—	—	20	50	[illegible]
ARKANSAS												
Bumpers (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	80	40	54
Pryor (D)	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	90	30	50
CALIFORNIA												
Cranston (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	70	98
Wilson (R)	—	—	—	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	40	70	42
COLORADO												
Armstrong (R)	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	10	20	17
Wirth (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	90	70	
CONNECTICUT												
Dodd (D)	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	90	60	[illegible]
Lieberman (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100		[illegible]
DELAWARE												
Biden (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	90	70	86
Roth (R)	+	+	—	—	—	+	+	—	+	—	50	80	68
FLORIDA												
Graham (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	70	[illegible]
Mack (R)	—	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	30		[illegible]
GEORGIA												
Fowler (D)	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	+	+	+	80	60	
Nunn (D)	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	—	80	20	38
HAWAII												
Inouye (D)	—	—	+	—	+	—	+	+	—	—	40	50	38
Matsunaga (D)	?	?	+	+	+	—	+	+	—	+	60	80	63
IDAHO												
McClure (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
Symms (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0

SENATE VOTES

	1. National Forests	2. National Forests	3. Plutonium Production	4. Oil Spill Liability Tanker Double Hulls	5. Unlimited Liability	6. Off-Shore Oil Drilling	7. Groundwater Pollution	8. International Family Planning	9. Rainforest Protection	10. American Heritage Trust	LCV Scores % 1989	% 87/88	% 85/86
ILLINOIS													
Dixon (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	—	80	20	50
Simon (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	90	40	83
INDIANA													
Coats (R)	—	—	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	30		
Lugar (R)	+	+	—	—	+	+	+	—	+	—	60	40	50
IOWA													
Grassley (R)	—	—	—	—	+	+	—	—	—	—	20	30	33
Harkin (D)	+	+	+	—	+	—	+	—	+	—	60	70	90
KANSAS													
Dole (R)	—	—	—	—	+	+	—	—	—	—	20	20	35
Kassebaum (R)	—	+	—	—	+	+	—	+	+	—	50	40	8
KENTUCKY													
Ford (D)	+	+	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	10	30	42
McConnell (R)	—	—	—	—	+	+	—	—	—	+	30	30	25
LOUISIANA													
Breaux (D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	10	30	
Johnston (D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	10	20	17
MAINE													
Cohen (R)	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	90	80	83
Mitchell (D)	+	+	+	—	—	—	+	+	—	—	50	80	92
MARYLAND													
Mikulski (D)	—	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	—	70	70	
Sarbanes (D)	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	+	+	+	80	80	92
MASSACHUSETTS													
Kennedy (D)	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	90	70	78
Kerry (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100	92
MICHIGAN													
Levin (D)	—	—	+	—	—	+	?	+	+	—	40	50	81
Riegle (D)	+	+	?	+	+	—	+	+	+	—	70	80	90
MINNESOTA													
Boschwitz (R)	—	—	—	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	40	50	50
Durenberger (R)	—	—	—	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	60	80	92
MISSISSIPPI													
Cochran (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	10	10	33
Lott (R)	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	10		

SENATE VOTES

	1. National Forests	2. National Forests	3. Plutonium Production	4. Oil Spill Liability / Tanker Double Hulls	5. Unlimited Liability	6. Off-Shore Oil Drilling	7. Groundwater Pollution	8. International Family Planning	9. Rainforest Protection	10. American Heritage Trust	LCV Scores % 1989	% 87/88	% 85/86
MISSOURI													
Bond (R)	—	—	—	—	+	+	—	—	—	—	20	10	
Danforth (R)	+	+	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	30	50	63
MONTANA													
Baucus (D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	+	+	—	30	60	81
Burns (R)	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	10		
NEBRASKA													
Exon (D)	+	+	—	—	—	+	—	—	+	—	40	10	50
Kerrey (D)	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	—	80		
NEVADA													
Bryan (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	90		
Reid (D)	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	—	+	—	70	50	
NEW HAMPSHIRE													
Humphrey (R)	+	+	—	?	—	+	+	—	+	+	60	80	83
Rudman (R)	—	—	—	—	+	+	+	+	—	—	40	50	75
NEW JERSEY													
Bradley (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	90	70	90
Lautenberg (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	90	90	99
NEW MEXICO													
Bingaman (D)	—	—	+	+	—	—	+	+	+	+	60	50	63
Domenici (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	30	17
NEW YORK													
D'Amato (R)	—	—	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	30	40	54
Moynihan (D)	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	+	+	+	80	90	64
NORTH CAROLINA													
Helms (R)	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	10	0	17
Sanford (D)	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	+	+	—	70	80	
NORTH DAKOTA													
Burdick (D)	—	—	+	+	—	—	+	+	+	+	60	60	58
Conrad (D)	—	—	+	+	—	—	—	—	+	—	30	60	
OHIO													
Glenn (D)	+	+	+	—	—	—	+	+	—	+	60	50	50
Metzenbaum (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	70	83
OKLAHOMA													
Boren (D)	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	+	40	20	26
Nickles (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	17

SENATE VOTES

	1. National Forests	2. National Forests	3. Plutonium Production	4. Oil Spill Liability Tanker Double Hulls	5. Unlimited Liability	6. Off-Shore Oil Drilling	7. Groundwater Pollution	8. International Family Planning	9. Rainforest Protection	10. American Heritage Trust	LCV Scores % 1989	% 87/88	% 85/86
OREGON													
Hatfield (R)	—	—	+	+	+	+	—	+	—	—	50	70	26
Packwood (R)	—	—	—	—	—	+	+	+	—	+	40	60	81
PENNSYLVANIA													
Heinz (R)	+	+	—	+	—	+	+	+	+	—	70	50	90
Specter (R)	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	80	30	75
RHODE ISLAND													
Chafee (R)	—	—	—	—	—	+	+	+	—	+	40	100	75
Pell (D)	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	90	80	83
SOUTH CAROLINA													
Hollings (D)	+	+	+	—	—	—	+	+	—	+	60	50	67
Thurmond (R)	+	+	—	—	+	+	—	—	—	+	50	20	8
SOUTH DAKOTA													
Daschle (D)	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	+	+	+	70	50	
Pressler (R)	—	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	30	30	25
TENNESSEE													
Gore (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	50	67
Sasser (D)	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	+	+	+	80	50	50
TEXAS													
Bentsen (D)	+	+	+	—	—	—	+	+	+	—	60	40	50
Gramm (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	20	17
UTAH													
Garn (R)	—	—	—	—	+	+	—	—	—	—	20	10	0
Hatch (R)	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	10	20	17
VERMONT													
Jeffords (R)	+	+	+	—	—	+	+	+	+	+	80		
Leahy (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100	100
VIRGINIA													
Robb (D)	+	+	+	—	—	—	+	+	+	—	60		
Warner (R)	—	+	—	—	—	+	+	—	—	—	30	40	35
WASHINGTON													
Adams (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	80	
Gorton (R)	—	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	30		
WEST VIRGINIA													
Byrd (D)	—	—	+	+	—	—	+	+	—	—	40	60	50
Rockfeller (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	70	50

SENATE VOTES

	1. National Forests	2. National Forests	3. Plutonium Production	4. Oil Spill Liability Tanker Double Hulls	5. Unlimited Liability	6. Off-Shore Oil Drilling	7. Groundwater Pollution	8. International Family Planning	9. Rainforest Protection	10. American Heritage Trust	LCV Scores % 1989	% 87/88	% 85/86
WISCONSIN													
Kasten (R)	+	+	—	—	+	+	—	—	+	+	60	40	67
Kohl (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100		
WYOMING													
Simpson (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	?	—	—	—	0	20	25
Wallop (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	8

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