
LEAGUE OF CONSERVATION VOTERS

THE **1990** NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL
Scorecard



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MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN ABOUT THE LEAGUE OF CONSERVATION VOTERS

Twenty years ago, the environmental movement created a strong political voice to speak truth to those in power. During those two decades, the non-partisan League of Conservation Voters has been a unique organization with a special role in America's environmental movement.

Most environmental groups are tax-exempt organizations prohibited by law from taking active positions in election campaigns. That's why leaders from throughout the environmental movement organized the League of Conservation Voters to hold the elected leaders of America accountable.

In almost 20 years of working to elect environmental candidates, the League of Conservation Voters has built a record of effectiveness, having shown that it's enough. In 1990, we will face our most important election year ever.

With vital environmental legislation stalemated in Congress, we 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, direct funding and media assistance to send environmentalists to the United States Senate and House of Representatives.

The *National Environmental Scorecard* provides voters with the information to keep watch on their elected officials. 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.

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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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 environmental protection 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.

We hope you will put the Scorecard to work.

Use the Scorecard to measure policy makers' support for environmental protection. Hold members of the House and Senate accountable. Ask them to respond to this record and acknowledge its verifiability, its impartiality, and its significance. Make incumbents and opponents alike understand that the Scorecard sets the benchmark against which they will be measured.

Call us to research issues, votes, and members. The League is ready to work with you on the story of the decade: how public concern about the environment affects politics, public policy and the quality of life here and abroad.

We invite you to make judgments about candidates based on their records. We ask environmentalists and environmental groups to use this report today to encourage our elected representatives to address the environmental agenda more substantively and more aggressively.

Use this Scorecard to separate the talkers from the do-ers.

Use this Scorecard to hold politicians accountable to their pledges 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 friends, family and colleagues. The fight for the future of our environment must be more than an Earth Day skirmish. This Scorecard is one of the environmental community's best pieces of ammunition.

Jim Maddy
Executive Director

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Edited by Anna Goldrich

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CONGRESS PULLS A GREENSCAM



Millions of Americans celebrated Earth Day in the Spring of 1990. Families across the country committed themselves to recycling cans and bottles while others vowed to car pool or bike to work and save their newspapers. Fifty Simple Things You Can Do to Save the Earth became a bestseller. For one brief moment, people joined hands around the world and pledged to try to make a difference — to preserve the planet for their children's children and generations beyond.

President George Bush spent Earth Day on a photo-opportunity fishing trip to the Florida Everglades, capping a week-long effort to make his presidency look environmental. Members of Congress, too, were the greenest they'd been since St. Patrick's Day, planting trees, fishing and posing in front of recycling centers. In small towns and large, scores of elected officials took the Earth Day pledge and promised to do their best to protect the environment and conserve the Earth's resources.

And most of them lied. The 1990 National Environmental Scorecard proves it.

When Congress returned to the nation's capitol, our lawmakers forgot about Earth Day. Congress went back to business as usual, ducking the tough choices and the hard decisions in favor of the special interests who flatter them and fund their campaigns.

We call it greenscam — trying to fool the voters into believing that Congress cares about environmental protection and resource conservation when they consistently vote the other way.

Earth Day speeches aside, the much-heralded Clean Air Act got chewed up in compromise. Much of the 1990 score depends on how members of Congress voted on strengthening amendments to the Clean Air Act, the most significant piece of environmental legislation to pass either chamber. At our press time, the Clean Air Act still has not passed the House and Senate in its final form while Americans still wait to breathe clean air. Other critical pieces of environmental legislation remain stuck in congressional gridlock.

And the gap between rhetoric and action widens, with the average 1990 score of a U.S. Senator at 49 percent, House member at 54 percent, lower averages than in the 1989 Scorecard.

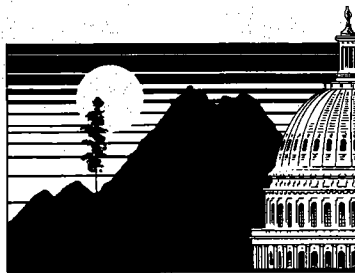
What will the voter exact from politicians who do nothing more than mouth the green line?

The League of Conservation Voters set out in 1990 to elect more pro-environment members to the United States House of Representatives and United States Senate than ever before. Good candidates are taking on special interest incumbents for congressional seats across the country.

The League's job is to help candidates who will help us win the legislative battle for our environment. The non-partisan League knows first hand that environmental issues cut across party lines at the polls.

The 1990 Scorecard proves to voters that while almost all candidates talk about environmental protection and resource conservation on the campaign trail, the majority still votes against us most of the time. On election day, we hope voters will send the message that green talk is cheap and that empty rhetoric is full of real political consequences. A green vote is the right vote.

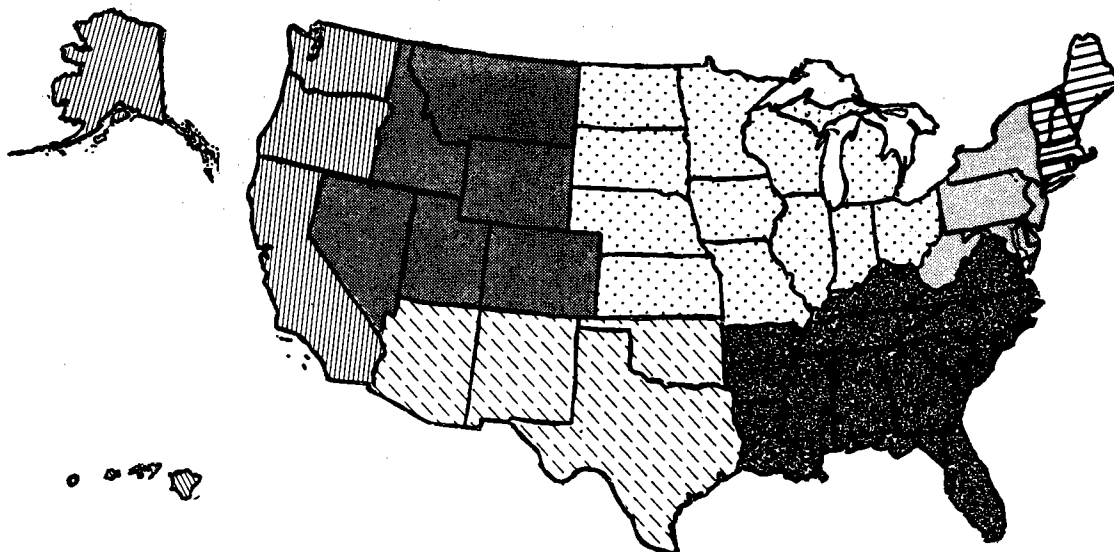
1990 VOTING SUMMARY










NATIONAL AVERAGES

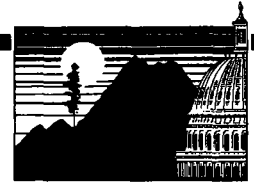
SENATE	49%	HOUSE	54%
Republicans	32%	Republicans	40%
Democrats	65%	Democrats	68%

REGIONAL AVERAGES



	HOUSE	SENATE		HOUSE	SENATE
 West Coast	52%	61%	 Middle Atlantic	69%	74%
 Rocky Mountain	35%	35%	 South West	38%	33%
 South East	48%	36%	 New England	83%	76%
 Mid West	62%	48%			

STATE AVERAGES



	HOUSE	SENATE		HOUSE	SENATE		HOUSE	SENATE
Alabama	39%	17%	Louisiana	35%	25%	Ohio	56%	67%
Alaska	0%	13%	Maine	88%	84%	Oklahoma	36%	8%
Arizona	25%	38%	Maryland	68%	88%	Oregon	45%	84%
Arkansas	35%	54%	Massachusetts	81%	92%	Pennsylvania	62%	54%
California	52%	79%	Michigan	63%	54%	Rhode Island	94%	75%
Colorado	53%	55%	Minnesota	64%	42%	South Carolina	61%	33%
Connecticut	79%	84%	Mississippi	28%	0%	South Dakota	75%	63%
Delaware	75%	71%	Missouri	49%	21%	Tennessee	54%	75%
Florida	59%	55%	Montana	25%	25%	Texas	42%	25%
Georgia	46%	55%	Nebraska	38%	59%	Utah	29%	8%
Hawaii	63%	59%	Nevada	38%	96%	Vermont	100%	80%
Idaho	13%	17%	New Hampshire	82%	46%	Virginia	32%	34%
Illinois	70%	63%	New Jersey	75%	100%	Washington	57%	71%
Indiana	73%	25%	New Mexico	29%	63%	West Virginia	50%	58%
Iowa	52%	54%	New York	75%	71%	Wisconsin	68%	67%
Kansas	63%	25%	North Carolina	72%	33%	Wyoming	13%	8%
Kentucky	39%	17%	North Dakota	38%	42%			

HIGH AND LOW SCORES

HIGHEST DELEGATIONS:

SENATE: New Jersey 100%, Nevada 96%, Massachusetts 92%

HOUSE: Vermont 100%, Rhode Island 94%, Maine 88%

LOWEST DELEGATIONS:

SENATE: Mississippi 0%, Oklahoma 8%, Utah 8%, Wyoming 8%

HOUSE: Alaska 0%, Idaho 13%, Wyoming 13%

HIGHEST SCORING:

SENATE: 100%: Kerry (MA), Bryan (NV), Bradley (NJ), Lautenberg (NJ), Pell (RI)

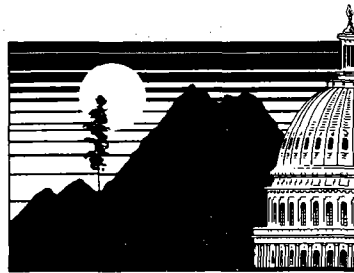
HOUSE: 100%: Campbell (CA), Bates (CA), Gejdenson (CT), Shays (CT), Johnston (FL), Russo (IL), Evans (IL), Costello (IL), Poshard (IL), Jontz (IN), Jacobs (IN), Leach (IA), Slattery (KS), Glickman (KS), Studds (MA), Wolpe (MI), Kildee (MI), Hertel (MI), Sikorski (MN), Hoagland (NE), Green (NY), Weiss (NY), Gilman (NY), Boehlert (NY), Kostmayer (PA), Schneider (RI), Smith, P. (VT),

LOWEST SCORING:

SENATE: 0%: Cochran (MS), Lott (MS)

HOUSE: 0%: Bevill (AL), Young (AK), Herger (CA), Shumway (CA), Pashayan (CA), Lewis (CA), Dornan (CA), Packard (CA), Hunter (CA), Craig (ID), Stangeland (MN), Emerson (MO), Marlenee (MT), Smith, V. (NE), Vucanovich (NV), Skeen (NM), Lukens (OH), Smith, R. (OR), Smith, D. (OR), Hall, R. (TX), Hansen (UT), Nielson (UT), Morrison (WA)

THE 1990 HOUSE VOTES



MORE WINS, NOT ENOUGH VOTES

Making difficult choices is an elected official's job. In 1990, the members of the US House of Representatives had some hard choices to make on environmental issues. The last vote on a bill, however, 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. Some of the most important judgments were made in committee hearings, and the legislation never made it to the full House. Many crucial decisions were never made because no floor votes were ever taken.

We have carefully selected the votes for 1990 on a wide range of issues, from changing farm policy to reduce the use of pesticides to cutting the taxpayer subsidized water to corporate agribusiness. We've included a vote to elevate the Environmental Protection Agency to a strong and effective cabinet department, and a vote to designate a midwestern river as wild and scenic. We tracked the Clean Air Act, and included an important vote.



CREATING THE STRONGEST DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

As the House debated the merits of elevating the Environmental Protection Agency to a Cabinet department, a substitute amendment was introduced by Rep. Hastert (R-IL) that would have simply elevated the agency, but would have eliminated other strengthening provisions in the original bill.

One of the measures that would have been deleted was a provision for a new Bureau of Environmental Statistics, which would function as an independent arm of the department in gathering data to determine environmental quality and its effect on public health. The Bureau would have the power to collect and disseminate to the public environmental data without the approval of the department secretary. This measure was opposed by the Administration because the bureau director would not be a presidential appointee, but environmentalists supported this attempt to "depoliticize" the Department.

Another important measure in the bill reaffirmed the power of the new Environmental Protection Department to enforce compliance with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) at federal facilities, including nuclear weapons production plants, which would make them subject to the same environmental regulations imposed on private individuals, businesses and state and local governments. **The substitute amendment was rejected 161-266 on March 28. No is the pro-environment vote.** The House then overwhelmingly passed the bill.



CONSUMER PROTECTION FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

Automobiles are an important contributor to urban air pollution problems. While new cars come equipped with pollution control devices, the controls must be durable enough to keep reducing emissions for the life of the vehicle. Parts with a longer warranty will be built to last longer. Under current law, emissions controls must carry a five-year (or 50,000 mile) warranty. The committee bill rolled this requirement back to two-years and 24,000 miles.

The Sikorski-Green amendment sought to extend the warranty on two major components of the emissions control system, including the catalytic converter, to eight years or 80,000 miles. **The amendment was adopted with a vote of 239-180 on May 23. Yes is the pro-environment vote.**



3

ENVIRONMENTALLY DAMAGING WATER SUBSIDIES

Conservationists have long viewed the subsidized irrigation program of the Interior Department's Bureau of Reclamation as among the most environmentally damaging of federal government activities in the 17 Western states. First conceived in 1902 to encourage western settlement and to promote the small family farm, the Bureau has constructed a vast network of dams, reservoirs and canals for water delivery. For decades, however, the Bureau's program has been the captive of western agribusiness interests with large landholdings, especially in California and Arizona, that receive highly subsidized water due to loopholes in Bureau regulations that allow the growers to skirt the acreage limitations in law. Current law limits delivery of subsidized water to farms of 960 acres or less. Conservationists believe underpriced water perpetuates wasteful irrigation practices, which in turn reduces river flows and damages critical fish and wildlife habitat.

On June 14, 1990 Rep. George Miller (D-CA) offered an amendment to the reclamation bill to close the loopholes that have allowed farms larger than 960 acres to receive water at highly subsidized rates, rather than "full cost" rates that come closer to returning the taxpayers' investment. During debate on Miller's amendment, Rep. Rick Lehman (D-CA) offered an amendment that would have seriously undermined Miller's reforms by effectively exempting "families" from the 960-acre limitation. **The Lehman weakening amendment was defeated by vote of 118-297 on June 14. No is the pro-environment vote.** After the Lehman amendment was defeated, the Miller reform amendment was overwhelmingly approved by the House.

4

UNFAIR WATER SUBSIDIES FOR UNNECESSARY CROPS

For years conservationists have urged Congress to address a basic inconsistency in agricultural policy that has resulted in increased costs to the nation's farm programs administered by the Department of Agriculture (DOA) and additional costs from environmentally damaging water developments of the Department of the Interior's (DOI) Bureau of Reclamation.

The farm programs for crops such as cotton, rice, corn, and wheat, that are chronically in "surplus", require the DOA to pay farmers both to prop up prices and to reduce surplus crop acreage in order to keep farmers in business and to help bring supplies into balance with demand. At the same time, some 40% of acreage receiving highly subsidized Bureau of Reclamation water in the West is used to grow these same surplus crops, swelling the surpluses and further depressing weak market prices. These "double subsidies" work at cross purposes, costing taxpayers hundreds of millions each year.

On the same omnibus reclamation bill that included the Miller reform amendment, Rep. Sam Gejdenson (D-CT) offered an amendment to require "full cost" for Reclamation-delivered water used to grow surplus crops. The amendment would eliminate much of the federal water subsidy for production of surplus crops as irrigation water contracts come up for renewal over the next couple of decades. Farmers could then either pay more for the water (increasing incentives for conservation and improving water use efficiency) or grow other crops not in surplus. **The House agreed to the amendment by a strong vote of 338-55 on June 14. Yes is the pro-environment vote.**



PLUTONIUM PRODUCTION

Rep. Pat Schroeder (D-CO) introduced an amendment to cut \$65 million from the Energy and Water Appropriations bill for the Plutonium Recovery Modification Project (PRMP) at the Rocky Flats Plant in Colorado. The \$65 million was requested by the DOE for development and construction of the PRMP, with the total estimated cost of the facility at over \$600 million. Environmentalists have been opposed to the investment of further funds in Rocky Flats for several reasons. The need for PRMP has not been justified by the DOE. The National Academy of Sciences, in a recent study, confirmed that existing DOE Plutonium Recycling facilities are "more than adequate" to handle DOE's recycling needs. Secondly, construction of the PRMP at Rocky Flats is inconsistent with DOE's previously published plans to close Rocky Flats by 1995 and move those operations elsewhere, since PRMP will not become operational until 1997 or later.

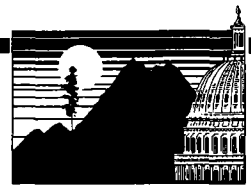
Due to health and safety issues, environmentalists feel tht production at Rocky Flats should be stopped permanently and cleanup should be the first priority. **The amendment was rejected 142-278 on June 19. Yes is the pro-environment vote.** The House and Senate Armed Services Committees both voted to kill the project later in the year.

SAVING SALMON BY DEMANDING THE USER PAY

Water and power development on the Sacramento River has depleted the water supply and caused salmon stocks to dwindle rapidly. To make up for the water depletion, cold water is released into the river from Lake Shasta, a Federal reservoir. Until modifications are made to the Shasta Dam, however, part of the water released must bypass the dam's power generators. The Western Area Power Administration, the Federal agency marketing Bureau of Reclamation hydropower in California, purchases more expensive power on the open market to make up the deficiency, and passes the costs of purchased power on to local power customers.

Rep. Vic Fazio (D-CA) succeeded in adding a provision to the Energy and Water Development Appropriations bill to pass these costs on to the nation's taxpayers instead, and to do so retroactively from 1986. That rebate alone is estimated at \$11 million. Conservationists have generally argued that environmental mitigation costs associated with federal water projects should be borne by the irrigators and other water and power consumers, not the general taxpayers.

When the Appropriations bill was before the House on June 19th, Rep. Tom Petri (R-WI) offered an amendment to strike the rebate and cost-waiver provision. In addition, conservationists, Petri, and other House members argued that Federally generated hydroelectric power in California is already a bargain, and that for Federally-marketed power in the Pacific Northwest such fishery mitigation costs are included in rates of Federally-served power customers. **However, the Petri amendment was defeated by a vote of 140-277 on June 19. Yes is the pro-environment vote.**



7

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

This bill was carefully considered and debated over the past five years. First introduced in the U.S. Senate in 1985, and withdrawn in 1986 to allow for an extensive state Natural Resources Commission study and survey of landowners' attitudes, it was reintroduced January 1989 in both houses of Congress.

Environmentalists consider making the Niobrara part of the Wild and Scenic Rivers system an issue of national importance. It is the first Great Plains river to receive national wild or scenic designation. In all the prairie and plains states from Mexico to Canada, only one 59 mile section of the Missouri River has protected recreation status.

The Niobrara river channel is important to four threatened or endangered species. It provides "critical habitat" for whooping cranes, interior least terns and piping plovers, as well as a major wintering area for bald eagles. The river has been carefully studied by governmental agencies at all levels, university scientists, and by private conservation organizations. The vote is on a substitute amendment offered by Rep. Virginia Smith (R-NE) to provide for further study of the Niobrara, rather than scenic designation. **The Smith Amendment was rejected 115-302 on June 26. No is the pro-environment vote.**

8

ORGANIC FOODS

Every five years, Congress reauthorizes a "farm bill" as the foundation of U.S. agricultural policy. Beginning in 1985, environmentalists sought to broaden the farm bill debate beyond matters of agricultural subsidies to include soil conservation, wetlands protection, and enhancement of water quality. Among the many reforms sought by environmental interests in 1990 was the establishment of national standards to govern the production and processing of food that is to be labeled as "organically produced" — that is, food that is produced without the use of industrially synthesized pesticides, fertilizers, and hormones. National standards are required to ensure that consumers get what they pay for when they buy organic foods, currently a market of \$1.2 billion annually. The environmental pay-off will come through an expanded market for farmers who opt to produce crops and livestock without agricultural chemicals.

Congressman Peter DeFazio (D-OR) offered an amendment to the Food and Agricultural Resources Act to establish national standards for organic food. **The DeFazio amendment passed by a vote of 234-187 on August 1. Yes is the pro-environment vote.**



1990 HOUSE SCORECARD

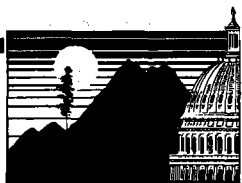
	1. DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	2. GREEN CONSUMER	3. WATER SUBSIDIES	4. WATER SUBSIDIES	5. PLUTONIUM PRODUCTION	6. COST-SHARING	7. WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS	8. ORGANIC FOODS	LCV SCORES			
									'90 %	'89 %	'89/'90 %	'87/'88 %
ALABAMA												
1. Callahan (R)	—	—	+	+	—	—	—	—	25	10	17	19
2. Johnson (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Browder (D)	+	—	+	+	+	—	+	—	63	80	72	—
4. Gandy (D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Flippo (D)	+	?	+	+	—	—	+	—	50	50	50	31
6. French (D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Harris (D)	+	—	+	+	—	—	+	—	50	70	61	50
ALASKA												
1. Young (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	20	11	25
ARIZONA												
1. Rhodes (R)	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	13	10	11	13
2. Hall (D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—
3. Stump (R)	?	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	13	0	6	0
4. Gandy (D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Kolbe (R)	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	13	40	28	31
ARKANSAS												
1. Alexander (D)	+	?	—	?	—	—	+	?	25	70	50	44
2. Robinson (R)	—	?	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Hammerschmidt (R)	—	—	—	+	—	+	—	—	25	10	17	13
4. Wilburn (D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CALIFORNIA												
1. Bosco (D)	+	—	+	+	+	—	+	+	75	60	67	56
2. Hargis (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Matsui (D)	+	+	—	—	+	—	+	+	63	90	78	81
4. Fazio (D)	+	+	—	—	—	—	+	+	50	90	72	69
5. Pelosi (D)	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	88	90	89	79

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



HOUSE VOTES

	1. DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	2. GREEN CONSUMER	3. WATER SUBSIDIES	4. WATER SUBSIDIES	5. PLUTONIUM PRODUCTION	6. COST-SHARING	7. WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS	8. ORGANIC FOODS	'90 %	'89 %	'89/'90 %	'87/'88 %
CALIFORNIA (CONT'D)												
6. Boxer (D)	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	88	90	89	88
7. Miller, G. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	88	90	89	88
8. Dellums (D)	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	88	90	89	94
9. Stark (D)	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	88	90	89	88
10. Edwards, D. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	88	80	83	94
11. Lantos (D)	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	+	70	70	70	81
12. Campbell, T. (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100	100	
13. Mineta (D)	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	+	70	70	70	81
14. Shumway (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	10	6	6
15. Condit (D)	+	+	+	—	+	—	—	—	88	88	88	88
16. Panetta (D)	+	+	—	—	+	—	+	+	63	100	83	88
17. Pashayan (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	19
18. Lehman, R. (D)	+	+	—	—	+	—	+	+	63	80	72	75
19. Lagomarsino (R)	—	+	—	+	—	—	—	+	38	50	41	75
20. Thomas, W. (R)	—	?	—	—	—	—	+	—	13	30	22	31
21. Gallegly (R)	—	+	—	+	—	—	—	—	38	30		31
22. Moorhead (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	13	20	17	19
23. Beilenson (D)	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	88	100	89	94
24. Waxman (D)	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	88	90	89	88
25. Roybal (D)	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	88	90	89	88
26. Berman (D)	+	+	?	?	+	—	+	+	63	90	78	81
27. Levine (D)	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	88	90	89	88
28. Dixon (D)	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	+	63	90	78	81
29. Hawkins (D)	?	+	+	+	?	—	+	+	63	70	67	75
30. Martinez (D)	+	+	—	+	—	—	+	+	63	80	72	56
31. Dymally (D)	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	88	90	89	88
32. Anderson (D)	+	+	—	+	—	—	—	+	50	50	50	63
33. Dreier (R)	+	+	+	—	—	—	+	—	50	50	50	44
34. Torres (D)	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	88	90	89	75
35. Lewis (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	40	40	19
36. Brown, G. (D)	+	+	—	+	—	—	—	+	50	70	61	75




HOUSE VOTES

	1. DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	2. GREEN CONSUMER	3. WATER SUBSIDIES	4. WATER SUBSIDIES	5. PLUTONIUM PRODUCTION	6. COST-SHARING	7. WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS	8. ORGANIC FOODS	'90 %	'89 %	'89/'90 %	'87/'88 %
CALIFORNIA												
37. McCandless (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	13	10	11	19
39. Dannemeyer (R)	—	—	—	+	—	+	—	—	25	10	17	6
41. Lowery (R)	—	—	—	?	—	—	+	—	13	50	33	19
43. Packard (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	10	6	13
45. Hunter (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	10	6	13
COLORADO												
1. Schroeder (D)	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	88	90	89	81
3. Campbell, B. (D)	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	13	40	28	69
5. Hefley (R)	—	—	—	+	+	—	+	—	38	30	33	31
CONNECTICUT												
1. Kennelly (D)	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	88	80	83	75
3. Morrison, B. (D)	+	+	+	?	+	?	?	+	63	90	78	100
5. Rowland, J. (R)	+	+	+	?	—	+	+	+	75	70	72	63
DELAWARE												
1. Carper (D)	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	+	75	50	61	88



HOUSE VOTES



HOUSE VOTES

	1. DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	2. GREEN CONSUMER	3. WATER SUBSIDIES	4. WATER SUBSIDIES	5. PLUTONIUM PRODUCTION	6. COST-SHARING	7. WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS	8. ORGANIC FOODS	LCV SCORES				
	'90 %	'89 %	'89/'90 %	'87/'88 %									
FLORIDA													
1. Hutto (D)	—	—	—	+	—	—	+	—	25	40	33	44	
2. Grant (R)	—	+	—	+	—	—	+	—	38	50	44	50	
3. Bennett (D)	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	88	80	83	75	
4. James (R)	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	—	75	80	78		
5. McCollum (R)	—	+	—	+	—	—	+	—	38	40	39	25	
6. Stearns (R)	—	+	+	+	—	+	+	—	63	40	50		
7. Gibbons (D)	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	88	90	89	63	
8. Young, B. (R)	—	+	—	+	—	—	+	—	38	40	39	31	
9. Bilirakis (R)	+	—	+	+	—	+	+	?	63	60	61	44	
10. Ireland (R)	—	+	—	+	—	—	+	—	38	50	44	38	
11. Nelson (D)	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	13	70	44	75	
12. Lewis, T. (R)	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	13	30	22	31	
13. Goss (R)	—	+	+	+	—	+	+	—	63	60	61		
14. Johnston, H. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	70	83		
15. Shaw (R)	—	+	+	?	—	+	+	—	50	40	44	31	
16. Smith, L. (D)	+	+	+	+	?	—	+	+	75	90	83	75	
17. Lehman, W. (D)	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	+	75	80	78	81	
18. Ros-Lehtinen (R)	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	88	86	87		
19. Fascell (D)	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	88	80	83	75	

GEORGIA												
1. Thomas, R. (D)	+	—	+	+	—	—	+	—	50	50	50	50
2. Hatcher (D)	+	—	—	?	—	—	+	—	25	50	39	31
3. Ray (D)	—	—	+	+	—	+	+	—	50	40	44	44
4. Jones, B. (D)	—	—	+	+	—	—	+	+	50	90	72	
5. Lewis, J. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	88	90	89	75
6. Gingrich (R)	—	—	—	+	—	?	—	—	13	10	11	50
7. Darden (D)	+	—	+	+	—	—	+	—	50	60	56	50
8. Rowland, R. (D)	+	—	+	+	—	—	+	—	50	70	61	44
9. Jenkins (D)	+	—	+	+	—	—	+	—	50	40	44	50
10. Barnard (D)	—	—	+	+	—	—	+	—	38	40	39	50



HOUSE VOTES

1. DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	2. GREEN CONSUMER	3. WATER SUBSIDIES	4. WATER SUBSIDIES	5. PLUTONIUM PRODUCTION	6. COST-SHARING	7. WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS	8. ORGANIC FOODS
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LCV SCORES

'90 %	'89 %	'89/'90 %	'87/'88 %
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HAWAII

1. Saito (R)	—	—	+	+	+	—	+	+	63	50	56	56
2. Kake (D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90	—	—

IDAHOO

1. Craig (R)	—	?	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	10	6	6
2. Stallings (D)	—	+	—	—	—	—	+	—	25	70	50	—

ILLINOIS

1. Hayes (D)	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	88	90	89	88
2. Savage (D)	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	75	90	83	88
3. Russo (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	70	83	63
4. Sargenmeister (D)	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	88	70	78	—
5. Lipinski (D)	+	—	+	+	—	—	+	+	63	70	67	75
6. Burke (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	10	—	19
7. Collins (D)	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	88	70	78	81
8. Prosenkowsky (D)	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	63	80	—	38
9. Yates (D)	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	88	90	89	88
10. Porter (R)	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	75	50	63	44
11. Annunzio (D)	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	63	70	67	44
12. Crane (R)	—	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	50	30	39	13
13. Fawell (R)	—	—	+	+	+	+	—	+	63	90	78	50
14. Hastert (R)	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	38	10	22	19
15. Madigan (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	30	22	31
16. Martin, L. (R)	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	—	75	60	67	38
17. Evans, L. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	90	94	100
18. Michel (R)	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	25	10	17	—
19. Bruce (D)	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	88	80	83	69
20. Durbin (D)	+	—	—	+	+	—	+	+	63	90	78	75
21. Costello (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	60	78	—
22. Poshard (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	60	78	—



HOUSE VOTES

	1. DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	2. GREEN CONSUMER	3. WATER SUBSIDIES	4. WATER SUBSIDIES	5. PLUTONIUM PRODUCTION	6. COST-SHARING	7. WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS	8. ORGANIC FOODS	LCV SCORES			
									'90 %	'89 %	'89/'90 %	'87/'88 %

INDIANA

1. Visclosky (D)	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	+	75	70	72	63
2. Sharp (D)	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	88	90	89	75
3. Hiler (R)	—	—	+	+	—	+	+	—	50	30	39	38
4. Long (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	88	100	94	
5. Jontz (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	90	94	100
6. Burton (R)	—	—	+	+	—	+	—	—	38	10	22	13
7. Myers (R)	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	13	20	17	31
8. McCloskey (D)	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	88	90	89	69
9. Hamilton (D)	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	88	100	94	69
10. Jacobs (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	80	89	94

IOWA

1. Leach (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100	100	69
2. Tauke (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	75	50	61	50
3. Nagle (D)	+	+	—	+	+	—	+	+	75	80	78	75
4. Smith, N. (D)	+	+	—	?	—	—	—	—	25	40	33	50
5. Lightfoot (R)	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	13	10	11	31
6. Grandy (R)	—	—	—	+	—	+	—	—	25	20	22	38

KANSAS

1. Roberts (R)	—	—	—	—	+	+	—	—	25	20	22	31
2. Slattery (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	80	89	75
3. Meyers (R)	—	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	75	80	78	56
4. Glickman (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	90	94	94
5. Whittaker (R)	—	—	—	—	+	—	?	—	13	20	17	38



HOUSE VOTES

	1. DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	2. GREEN CONSUMER	3. WATER SUBSIDIES	4. WATER SUBSIDIES	5. PLUTONIUM PRODUCTION	6. COST-SHARING	7. WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS	8. ORGANIC FOODS	LCV SCORES			
									'90 %	'89 %	'89/'90 %	'87/'88 %
KENTUCKY												
1. Hubbard (D)	+	—	—	+	—	—	+	—	38	40	39	38
2. Natcher (D)												
3. Mazzoli (D)	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	+	75	80	78	56
4. Blum (R)												
5. Rogers (R)	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	13	10	11	19
6. Hopkins (R)												
7. Perkins (D)	+	+	—	—	—	—	+	+	50	70	61	44
LOUISIANA												
1. Livingston (R)	—	—	+	+	—	—	—	—	25	0	11	25
2. Boggs (D)												
3. Tauzin (D)	+	—	+	+	—	—	+	—	50	30	39	25
4. McCrory (R)												
5. Huckaby (D)	+	—	+	+	—	—	+	—	50	30	39	31
6. Baker (R)												
7. Hayes (D)	—	—	+	+	—	—	+	—	38	30	33	38
8. Breaux (D)												
MAINE												
1. Brennan (D)	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	88	90	89	88
2. Sawyer (R)												
MARYLAND												
1. Dyson (D)	+	—	+	+	—	—	+	—	50	70	61	44
2. Delaney (D)												
3. Cardin (D)	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	88	70	78	81
4. Blum (R)												
5. Hoyer (D)	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	+	75	90	83	63
6. Byron (D)												
7. Mfume (D)	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	88	80	83	100




HOUSE VOTES

	1. DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	2. GREEN CONSUMER	3. WATER SUBSIDIES	4. WATER SUBSIDIES	5. PLUTONIUM PRODUCTION	6. COST-SHARING	7. WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS	8. ORGANIC FOODS	LCV SCORES			
									'90 %	'89 %	'89/'90 %	'87/'88 %
MASSACHUSETTS												
1. Conte (R)	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	+	75	100	89	75
2. Neal, R. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	88	100	94	88
3. Early (D)	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	+	75	90	83	69
4. Frank (D)	+	+	+	?	+	—	+	?	63	100	83	63
5. Atkins (D)	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	88	90	89	88
6. Mavroules (D)	+	+	?	?	+	—	+	+	63	90	78	88
7. Markey (D)	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	88	90	89	88
8. Kennedy (D)	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	88	100	94	88
9. Moakley (D)	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	+	75	80	78	94
10. Studds (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	90	94	94
11. Donnelly (D)	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	88	90	89	75

MICHIGAN												
1. Conyers (D)	+	—	+	+	+	—	+	+	75	70	72	88
2. Pursell (R)	—	—	+	+	—	?	+	—	38	10	22	13
3. Wolpe (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	90	94	88
4. Upton (R)	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Henry (R)	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	—	75	90	83	63
6. Carr (D)	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—
7. Kildee (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	80	89	88
8. Traxler (D)	+	—	+	?	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—
9. Vander Jagt (R)	—	—	+	+	—	+	—	—	38	10	22	13
10. Schuette (R)	+	—	?	?	?	?	+	—	—	—	—	—
11. Davis (R)	—	+	+	+	—	+	—	+	63	30	44	31
12. Bonior (D)	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	—	—	—	—
13. Crockett (D)	+	+	?	?	+	—	?	?	38	100	72	75
14. Hertel (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	90	94	88
15. Ford, W. (D)	+	—	+	+	—	—	+	+	63	80	72	69



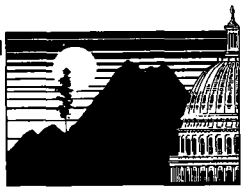
HOUSE VOTES

												
<h1>HOUSE VOTES</h1>												
MICHIGAN (CONT'D)												
16. Dingell (D)	+	—	+	+	—	+	+	—	63	50	56	69
17. Dingell (D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	50	56	69
18. Broomfield (R)	—	—	+	+	—	+	—	+	50	20	33	31

MINNESOTA													
1. Penny (D)	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	—	75	70	72	75
2. Penny (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	70	72	75
3. Frenzel (R)	—	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	63	20	39	50
4. Frenzel (D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	20	39	50
5. Sabo (D)	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	+	75	90	83	81
6. Sabo (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	90	83	81
7. Stangeland (R)	—	—	—	—	—	?	—	—	—	0	0	0	25
8. Stangeland (D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	25
9. Oberstar (D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	25

MISSISSIPPI													
1. Whitten (D)	+	—	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	38	60	50	38
2. Whitten (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	60	50	38
3. Montgomery (D)	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	+	—	25	30	28	25
4. Parler (D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	30	28	25
5. Taylor (D)	+	+	—	+	—	—	—	+	—	50	86	67	

MISSOURI													
1. Clay (D)	+	+	+	?	—	—	+	+	+	63	90	78	81
2. Buechner (R)	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	—	—	63	90	78	81
3. Gephardt (D)	+	+	+	—	+	—	+	+	+	75	90	83	19
4. Shelton (D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	90	83	19
5. Wheat (D)	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	88	90	89	81
6. Coleman (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	30	28	25
7. Hancock (R)	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	25	10	17	
8. Emerson (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	19
9. Volkmer (D)	—	—	+	+	—	—	+	+	+	50	40	44	56



HOUSE VOTES

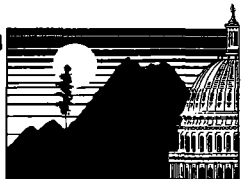
	1. DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	2. GREEN CONSUMER	3. WATER SUBSIDIES	4. WATER SUBSIDIES	5. PLUTONIUM PRODUCTION	6. COST-SHARING	7. WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS	8. ORGANIC FOODS	LCV SCORES			
									'90 %	'89 %	'89/'90 %	'87/'88 %
MONTANA												
1. Williams, P. (D)	+	?	—	—	+	—	+	+	50	80	67	75
2. Marlenee (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	?	—	0	10	6	19
NEBRASKA												
1. Bereuter (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	13	10	11	44
2. Hoagland (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100	100	
3. Smith, V. (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	19
NEVADA												
1. Bilbray (D)	+	+	—	+	+	—	+	+	75	50	61	69
2. Vucanovich (R)	—	—	—	—	?	?	—	—	0	10	6	13
NEW HAMPSHIRE												
1. Smith, R. (R)	+	—	+	+	—	+	+	+	75	80	78	63
2. Douglas (R)	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	88	60	72	
NEW JERSEY												
1. Florio (D)	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	**	20	20	100
2. Hughes (D)	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	+	75	80	78	81
3. Pallone (D)	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	88	90	89	
4. Smith, C. (R)	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	88	70	78	56
5. Roukema (R)	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	?	63	90	78	81
6. Dwyer (D)	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	+	75	90	83	75
7. Rinaldo (R)	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	88	80	83	75
8. Roe (D)	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	+	75	40	56	56
9. Torricelli (D)	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	88	90	89	69
10. Payne (D)	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	+	75	60	67	
11. Gallo (R)	+	+	+	+	—	+	—	—	63	80	72	63
12. Courter (R)	—	+	+	?	—	—	+	?	38	30	33	56
13. Saxton (R)	+	?	+	+	—	+	+	+	75	80	78	56
14. Guarini (D)	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	88	90	89	81



HOUSE VOTES

	1. DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION											
	2. GREEN CONSUMER											
	3. WATER SUBSIDIES											
	4. WATER SUBSIDIES											
	5. PLUTONIUM PRODUCTION											
	6. COST-SHARING											
	7. WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS											
	8. ORGANIC FOODS											
									'90 %	'89 %	'89/'90 %	'87/'88 %
1. Schiff (R)	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	13	50	33	
2. ... (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	19	19	19
3. Richardson (D)	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	+	75	90	83	50

NEW YORK												
1. Hochbrueckner (D)	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	+	75	90	83	88
2. ... (D)	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	+	88	90	83	81
3. Mrazek (D)	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	88	80	83	75
4. ... (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	10	24	41
5. McGrath (R)	—	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	75	80	78	75
6. ... (D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	88	20	67	88
7. Ackerman (D)	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	88	90	89	94
8. ... (D)	+	+	+	+	—	—	?	+	63	40	50	56
9. Manton (D)	+	—	+	+	—	—	+	+	63	40	50	56
10. ... (D)	+	—	+	+	—	—	+	+	63	90	78	63
11. Towns (D)	+	—	+	+	+	—	+	—	63	90	78	63
12. ... (D)	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	88	90	89	81
13. Solarz (D)	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	100	60	78	81
14. ... (R)	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	100	60	78	81
15. Green (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100	100	88
16. ... (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100	100	88
17. Weiss (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	75	90	83	
18. ... (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	75	90	83	
19. Engel (D)	+	+	+	+	?	?	+	+	75	70	72	81
20. ... (D)	—	+	+	+	+	?	?	+	75	70	72	81
21. Fish (R)	—	+	+	+	+	—	+	—	63	90	78	
22. ... (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	75	10	39	31
23. McNulty (D)	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	—	100	100	100	81
24. ... (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100	100	81
25. Boehlert (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100	100	81
26. ... (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	30	50	
27. Walsh (R)	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	—	75	30	50	



HOUSE VOTES

	1. DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	2. GREEN CONSUMER	3. WATER SUBSIDIES	4. WATER SUBSIDIES	5. PLUTONIUM PRODUCTION	6. COST-SHARING	7. WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS	8. ORGANIC FOODS	LCV SCORES			
									'90 %	'89 %	'89/'90 %	'87/'88 %

NEW YORK (CON'T)

28. McHugh (D)	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	+	63	90	78	81
29. Horton (R)	—	+	+	+	—	—	+	+	63	70	67	69
30. Slaughter, L. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	88	90	89	88
31. Paxon (R)	—	—	+	?	—	+	+	—	38	50	44	
32. LaFalce (D)	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	88	70	78	81
33. Nowak (D)	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	+	75	90	83	81
34. Houghton (R)	—	+	+	+	—	+	—	+	63	20	39	38

NORTH CAROLINA

1. Jones, W. (D)	+	—	+	+	+	—	+	+	75	40	56	50
2. Valentine (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	88	100	94	63
3. Lancaster (D)	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	+	75	90	83	69
4. Price (D)	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	88	90	89	69
5. Neal, S. (D)	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	88	80	83	75
6. Coble (R)	—	—	+	+	+	+	+	—	63	30	44	31
7. Rose (D)	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	+	75	90	83	50
8. Hefner (D)	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	+	75	50	61	31
9. McMillen, A. (R)	—	—	—	+	—	+	+	—	38	20	28	38
10. Ballenger (R)	—	—	+	+	—	+	?	—	38	10	22	25
11. Clarke (D)	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	88	90	89	75

NORTH DAKOTA

1. Dorgan (D)	+	—	+	?	—	—	—	+	38	90	67	69
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OHIO

1. Luken (D)	+	—	+	+	—	—	+	+	63	50	56	56
2. Gradison (R)	—	—	?	+	—	+	—	—	25	80	56	44
3. Hall, T. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	88	80	83	50
4. Oxley (R)	—	—	+	+	—	+	—	—	38	10	22	13
5. Gillmor (R)	+	+	—	+	—	+	—	—	50	40	44	
6. McEwen (R)	—	+	—	+	—	+	+	—	38	20	28	19
7. DeWine (R)	—	—	+	+	—	+	+	—	50	60	56	50



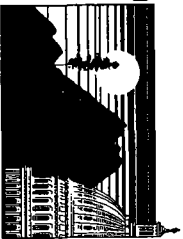
HOUSE VOTES

1. DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	2. GREEN CONSUMER	3. WATER SUBSIDIES	4. WATER SUBSIDIES	5. PLUTONIUM PRODUCTION	6. COST-SHARING	7. WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS	8. ORGANIC FOODS	LCV SCORES			
								'90 %	'89 %	'89/'90 %	'87/'88 %

DELAWARE												
8. Lukens (R)	—	?	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	20	11	13
FLORIDA												
10. Miller, C. (R)	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	13	10	11	31
GEORGIA												
12. Kasich (R)	—	—	+	+	—	+	+	—	50	40	44	25
HAWAII												
14. Sawyer (D)	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	88	70	78	94
ILLINOIS												
16. Regula (R)	—	—	+	+	—	+	—	—	38	30	33	44
INDIANA												
18. Applegate (D)	+	—	+	+	—	+	+	+	75	40	56	44
IOWA												
20. Oakar (D)	+	—	+	+	+	—	—	+	63	80	72	81
KANSAS												

KANSAS												
1. Inhofe (R)	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	13	10	11	19
2. Cornman (D)	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
3. Watkins (D)	+	—	?	?	—	—	+	—	25	30	28	38
4. Edwards (D)	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
5. Edwards, M. (R)	—	—	—	—	—	+	?	—	13	10	11	25
6. English (D)	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		20		

OREGON												
1. AuCoin (D)	+	+	+	—	—	—	?	+	50	90	72	100
MINNESOTA												
3. Wyden (D)	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	88	100	94	81
MISSOURI												
5. Smith, D. (R)	?	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	20	11	25



HOUSE VOTES

1. DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
2. GREEN CONSUMER
3. WATER SUBSIDIES
4. WATER SUBSIDIES
5. PLUTONIUM PRODUCTION
6. COST-SHARING
7. WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS
8. ORGANIC FOODS

LCV SCORES

'90 %	'89 %	'89/'90 %	'87/'88 %
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PENNSYLVANIA

1. Foglietta (D)	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	88	90	89	69
2. Gray (D)	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	74	61	78	69
3. Borski (D)	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	88	60	72	75
4. Kolter (D)	+	—	+	+	+	—	—	+	50	70	61	50
5. Schulze (R)	—	+	+	+	+	—	—	?	38	20	28	56
6. Yatron (D)	+	—	+	+	+	—	—	+	63	90	78	50
7. Weldon (R)	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	88	40	61	56
8. Hostmeyer (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	90	94	88
9. Shuster (R)	—	—	—	?	—	+	—	—	13	10	11	19
10. McBade (R)	—	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	38	40	49	38
11. Kanjorski (D)	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	88	80	83	63
12. Murtha (D)	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	75	50	61	38
13. Coughlin (R)	—	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	63	60	61	69
14. Coyne (D)	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	75	91	83	88
15. Ritter (R)	—	—	+	?	?	+	+	+	50	20	33	31
16. Walker (R)	—	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	50	10	28	50
17. Gekas (R)	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	25	20	22	50
18. Walgren (D)	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	63	70	76	81
19. Goodling (R)	—	—	+	?	—	+	—	—	25	20	22	44
20. Caydos (D)	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	75	61	67	44
21. Ridge (R)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	75	30	50	75
22. Murphy (D)	+	—	+	+	+	—	—	+	75	80	79	31
23. Clinger (R)	—	?	—	+	—	+	—	—	25	30	28	38

RHODE ISLAND

1. Machtley (R)	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	88	100	94	
2. Schneider (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	90	94	81



HOUSE VOTES

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|--------------------------------------|
| 1. DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION |
| 2. GREEN CONSUMER |
| 3. WATER SUBSIDIES |
| 4. WATER SUBSIDIES |
| 5. PLUTONIUM PRODUCTION |
| 6. COST-SHARING |
| 7. WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS |
| 8. ORGANIC FOODS |

LCV SCORES

'90 %	'89 %	'89/'90 %	'87/'88 %
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SOUTH CAROLINA

1. Ravenel (R)	—	+	+	+	—	—	+	+	63	80	72	56
3. Derrick (D)	+	+	—	+	—	—	+	+	63	60	61	69
5. Spratt (D)	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	+	75	100	89	75

NORTH DAKOTA

1. Johnson, T. (D)	+	+	+	—	+	—	+	+	75	90	83	75
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ILLINOIS

1. Quillen (R)	—	—	—	?	—	+	—	—	13	0	6	19
3. Lloyd (D)	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	—	63	40	50	25
5. Clement (D)	+	—	+	+	+	—	+	+	75	50	61	50
7. Sundquist (R)	—	—	+	?	—	+	+	—	38	20	28	19
9. Ford, H. (D)	?	+	+	+	+	—	+	?	63	80	72	50

TEXAS

1. Chapman (D)	—	—	+	+	—	—	+	—	38	40	39	31
3. Bartlett (R)	—	—	+	+	—	+	—	—	38	30	33	13
5. Bryant (D)	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	+	75	30	50	56
7. Archer (R)	—	—	+	+	—	+	+	—	50	10	28	25
9. Brooks (D)	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	+	75	20	44	25



HOUSE VOTES

TEXAS (cont.)	1. DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION 2. GREEN CONSUMER 3. WATER SUBSIDIES 4. WATER SUBSIDIES 5. PLUTONIUM PRODUCTION 6. COST-SHARING 7. WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS 8. ORGANIC FOODS								LCV SCORES				
10. Pickle (D)	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	75	60	67	63	
11. Leath (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	11	30	40	30	
12. Geren (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	13	43	27		
13. Sarpalius (D)	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	25	30	28		
14. Laughlin (D)	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	25	30	28		
15. De la Garza (D)	+	+	-	?	-	-	+	-	50	80	67	44	
16. Coleman, R. (D)	+	+	?	?	-	-	+	+	50	80	67	44	
17. Steinhilber (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	26	30	28		
18. Washington (D)	+	+	+	+	?	?	?	?	63		63		
19. Corns (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	12	0	10	15	
20. Gonzalez (D)	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	63	80	72	88	
21. Smith L. (R)	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	38	10	22	13	
22. Delay (R)	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	38	0	17	6	
23. Bustamante (D)	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	50	30	28	40	
24. Frost (D)	+	+	+	?	-	-	+	+	63	50	56	44	
25. Andrews (D)	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	75	70	72	71	
26. Arney (R)	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	38	0	17	19	
27. Ortiz (D)	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	25	30	28	40	
UTAH													
1. Hansen (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	10	6	6	
2. Owens, W. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	88	90	89	81	
3. Nielson (R)	-	-	?	?	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	19	
VERMONT													
1. Smith, P. (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100	100		
VIRGINIA													
1. Bateman (R)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	13	10	11	44	
2. Pickett (D)	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	38	40	39	50	
3. Biley (R)	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	25	10	17	31	



HOUSE VOTES

	1. DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	2. GREEN CONSUMER	3. WATER SUBSIDIES	4. WATER SUBSIDIES	5. PLUTONIUM PRODUCTION	6. COST-SHARING	7. WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS	8. ORGANIC FOODS	LCV SCORES			
									'90 %	'89 %	'89/'90 %	'87/'88 %

VIRGINIA (CONT)

4. Sisiky (D)	—	—	+	+	+	—	+	—	50	40	44	56
5. Payne, L. (D)	+	—	—	+	—	—	+	+	50	50	50	
6. Olin (D)	—	+	—	+	—	—	—	—	25	70	50	44
7. Slaughter, F. (R)	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	13	10	11	25
8. Parris (R)	—	—	—	+	—	?	—	—	13	0	6	38
9. Boucher (D)	+	—	—	+	—	—	+	+	50	90	72	56
10. Wolf (R)	—	—	+	+	—	+	—	—	38	20	28	56

WASHINGTON

1. Miller, J. (R)	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	88	90	89	75
2. Swift (D)	+	+	—	—	—	—	+	+	50	80	67	75
3. Unsoeld (D)	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	+	75	90	83	
4. Morrison, S. (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	50	28	50
5. Foley (D)	Speaker of the House only votes to break ties											50
6. Dicks (D)	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	+	75	90	83	69
7. McDermott (D)	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	88	80	83	
8. Chandler (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	+	25	70	50	50

WEST VIRGINIA

1. Mollohan (D)	—	—	+	+	—	—	+	—	38	30	33	31
2. Staggers (D)	?	—	+	+	—	—	+	—	38	60	50	63
3. Wise (D)	+	—	+	+	—	—	?	+	50	90	72	63
4. Rahall (D)	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	+	75	70	72	50

WISCONSIN

1. Aspin (D)	+	—	+	+	—	—	+	+	63	50	56	75
2. Kastnermeier (D)	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	88	90	89	94
3. Gunderson (R)	—	+	—	+	—	+	+	—	50	20	33	56
4. Kleczka (D)	+	+	—	?	—	+	+	+	63	70	67	75



HOUSE VOTES

	1. DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	2. GREEN CONSUMER	3. WATER SUBSIDIES	4. WATER SUBSIDIES	5. PLUTONIUM PRODUCTION	6. COST-SHARING	7. WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS	8. ORGANIC FOODS	LCV SCORES			
									'90 %	'89 %	'89/'90 %	'87/'88 %
WISCONSIN (CON'T)												
5. Moody (D)	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	88	90	89	81
6. Petri (R)	—	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	75	80	78	56
7. Obey (D)	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	+	75	80	78	94
8. Roth (R)	—	—	+	+	—	+	+	—	50	20	33	31
9. Sensenbrenner (R)	—	—	+	+	+	+	+	—	63	50	56	56
WYOMING												
1. Thomas, C. (R)	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	13	10	11	

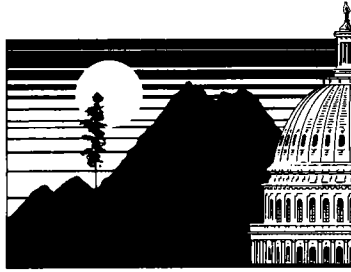
KEY + Favorable, — Unfavorable, ? Absent, P Present, I Not then a member.

NOTES:

* Rep. Daniel Akaka was appointed to fill the Senate seat left open by the death of Senator Matsunaga (D—HI). See the Senate Scorecard for his 1990 score.

** Rep. Jim Florio was elected Governor in 1989, and his house seat will not be filled until November 1990.

THE 1990 SENATE VOTES:



NOT ENOUGH BILLS DEBATED, NOT ENOUGH WINS

Environmental protection is won or lost in sub-committee, committee and in complex votes on “rules and procedure”. Motions to table, invoke “cloture” or raise a “point of order” usually are the precise measures by which Senators are working to strengthen or weaken environmental legislation. The following votes represent the crucial votes for 1990 with attempts to both strengthen and weaken the Clean Air Act as a central part of the environmental debate. We have also included votes on economic factors that directly affect environmental concerns: sugar subsidies and log exports. Finally, we include an attempt to impose crippling regulatory burdens on the EPA and other agencies working to protect the environment.

TOWARDS CLEANER AIR : THE CLEAN AIR ACT

The Senate Environment and Public Works Committee reported out a strong clean air bill which was subsequently greatly weakened in closed door negotiations. It was this weakened version that was brought to the floor as a substitute bill. Amendments were offered to the substitute measure.



STATE STANDARDS FOR RADIOACTIVE EMISSIONS

Under the present Clean Air Act, states have the authority to set standards more protective than the federal standards, for radioactive emissions from Nuclear Regulatory Commission facilities. The Senate Committee bill included a provision that would preempt states’ rights to establish their own standards for radioactive air pollutants.

The Glenn-Heinz amendment was intended to restore states’ rights to set tough public health standards for radionuclides. This vote was on a motion to table the Glenn-Heinz amendment. **The motion failed, with a vote of 36-61 on March 7. No is the pro-environment vote.** The amendment subsequently passed with a voice vote.



CONTROLLING TOXIC EMISSIONS FROM MOTOR VEHICLES

Motor vehicles emit a variety of cancer-causing pollutants ranging from benzene to butadiene to formaldehyde. According to the EPA, 56 percent of the cancer deaths caused by emissions of airborne toxics come from motor vehicles. Under the Committee bill, the EPA was required to develop a strategy and regulate emissions from small, “nonpoint” sources of air pollution, including motor vehicles, to reduce cancer deaths by the President’s goal of 75 percent. Under the deal that was negotiated by the Administration, motor vehicles were taken out of the equation.

The Lautenberg amendment was intended to reinstate the mandate to control toxic emissions from motor vehicles. **The motion to table the amendment carried by a vote of 65-33 on March 8. No was the pro-environment vote.**



CLEAN CARS AND CLEAN FUELS

Despite progress in controlling pollution from motor vehicles, cars are still the dominant source of air pollution in many polluted cities. The effect of tightened emissions standards is being outstripped by the growth in vehicle use. More effective controls on mobile sources will be needed to tackle the smog problem. The Committee bill would have required two phases of tightened auto emissions standards and would have



required automakers to build cars that could meet the standards for their full useful life. The Administration negotiated a weakened version that delayed the first phase of reductions, and made the second phase contingent on a complicated air quality test that ignores the public health concerns of millions of Americans. Furthermore, the deal weakens the key provision governing the performance of cars in use and includes a weak clean fuel program that does no more than encourage the use of "reformulated" gasoline in the 10 smoggiest cities.

The Wirth-Wilson amendment was intended to remedy these problems. It would have reduced emissions from new cars and mandated an alternative fuels program for America's dirtiest cities. Specifically, the amendment would have strengthened the substitute by requiring cars to be built with emissions controls that would last the life of the car; by making the second phase tailpipe standards mandatory; by requiring use of reformulated gas in nearly 40 areas with serious ozone smog problems; and by instituting an effective plan to encourage the full range of "clean fuels" for vehicles — everything from gasahol and methanol to natural gas and electricity. **The motion to table the Wirth-Wilson amendment carried by a vote of 52-46 on March 20. No is the pro-environment vote.**

4

CONTROLLING SMOG

Lung-searing ozone smog plagues cities across the country where almost half the population lives. The Senate Environment Committee's program for cleaning up urban smog was severely weakened during closed door negotiations, making the bill weaker than current law in several key respects. For example, the substitute bill rescinded EPA's current mandate to adopt a smog cleanup plan if a state fails to act, weakened the ability of neighboring states and citizens to bring suit if a state plan is inadequate, and attached increased weight to cost considerations in the setting of emissions limitations on existing industries in polluted areas.

The Kerry-Wilson amendment sought to restore the federal mandate to step in when states failed to carry out their responsibilities, to assure the citizens' right to sue to counter urban smog, and to reinstate the current Clean Air Act's technology requirements for polluted areas. **The motion to table the amendment passed with a vote of 53-46 on March 21. No is the pro-environment vote.**

5

PERMITS AND ENFORCEMENT AND CITIZEN SUIT PROVISIONS

A permit program can be a valuable enforcement tool to apply the general commands of the law to particular pollution sources. But the Nickles-Heflin amendment turned this idea on its head. It would have provided a shield to protect emitters from clean-up requirements needed to protect public health, repealed monitoring requirements under current law, and eliminated the rights of citizens to enforce the law.

The vote, on a motion to table the Nickles-Heflin amendment, which would have hand-cuffed EPA's ability to enforce all Clean Air Act requirements and limited citizen suits, **failed by a vote of 47-50 on March 27. Yes is the pro-environment vote.**

6

A roll call vote on the Nickles-Heflin amendment followed. The amendment failed 47-50 on March 27. **No is the pro-environment vote.**

7

This vote was on a motion of Senator Dole to reconsider the Nickles-Heflin amendment. **The motion was defeated with a vote of 49-51 on April 3. No was the pro-environment vote.**



RADIOACTIVE AIR POLLUTANTS

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission's standards can be significantly less stringent than EPA's newly issued standards for radionuclide emissions. Senator Simpson offered an amendment to weaken EPA's role in the regulation of radioactive air emissions from facilities licensed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

The vote was on a motion to table the Simpson amendment. It failed by a vote of 33-67 on April 3. Yes was the pro-environment vote. The amendment was subsequently adopted on a voice vote.

NATIONAL FORESTS

This bill would allow states to restrict the export of unprocessed logs from state lands and make permanent the federal ban on the export of raw logs from federal lands. States are now prohibited from making such decisions to protect their resources under a 1984 Supreme Court decision.

Environmentalists support these measures because the timber industry and federal agencies have cut down nearly 90% of our virgin forests while failing to create jobs in the production of finished wood products. The export of raw logs from state and private lands contributes to the pressures placed upon public forest lands in the Pacific Northwest. Environmentalists are fighting to preserve ancient forests and endangered species. The media has focused on the Northern Spotted Owl and has made it a symbol of conflict between jobs and the environment. In fact, timber industry jobs are being lost to mill modernization and the export of raw logs in place of finished timber products.

Between 1979 and 1987 the timber industry in Oregon and Washington reduced its work force by sixteen percent, primarily because of technological advances in the forest products industry, and this trend is likely to continue. In 1988, 30% of the logs cut in Oregon were sold — unprocessed by American workers—to foreign countries to be made into finished products, a direct loss of jobs.

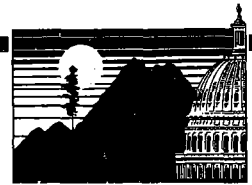
Providing states with the power to restrict the export of raw logs from public lands is a crucial step in helping to resolve the timber crisis in the Northwest. **The Senate passed the bill with a strong vote of 81-17 on April 24. Yes is the pro-environment vote.**

EVERGLADES PROTECTION

Sugar production in southern Florida damages one of our country's natural treasures, the greater Everglades ecosystem, including Everglades National Park and the Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge. The Everglades are threatened by the nutrient-enriched water drained daily from the 700,000 acre Everglades Agricultural Area.

Sugar and other farming have already seriously polluted Lake Okeechobee and the Loxahatchee Refuge. Lake Okeechobee is the nation's second largest natural freshwater lake, a principal drinking water source for south Florida, and the heart of the water system that has historically sustained the Everglades. Halting the pollution and the diversion of water supplies caused by the subsidized sugar industry is essential to restoring the rich and diverse aquatic ecosystem for the Everglades, and assuring a water supply for the citizens of south Florida.

This vote was on a motion to table (kill) the amendment offered by Senators Bradley (D-NJ) and Roth (R-DE) to reduce the price support for sugar from 18 cents per pound to 16 cents per pound. Subsidizing our sugar program at the current rate is contributing to the destruction of the Everglades. **The Senate voted to table the amendment by a vote of 54-44 on July 24. No is the pro-environment vote.**



11

MORE REGULATORY RED TAPE THREATENS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

This vote was on a motion to table (kill) an amendment to the 1990 Farm Bill offered by Senator Symms (R-ID). The amendment would threaten many of the nation's key environmental policies by codifying a seriously flawed 1988 Executive Order (EO 12630) issued by the Reagan Administration. The Executive Order was purportedly conceived to ensure that all government actions comply with the Just Compensation Clause of the U.S. Constitution's Fifth Amendment. The clause requires federal agencies to perform "Takings Implication Assessments" (TIAs) and applies to all regulation, proposed regulation, denial or conditioning of permits, comments on legislation, and policy statements.

Environmentalists agree with the 1988 report by the Congressional Research Service that the EO is an erroneous interpretation of the Just Compensation Clause. It advocates a biased anti-regulatory view toward government regulatory programs. The Fifth Amendment already provides private landowners adequate protection from illegal government "takings" of property without just compensation. The Symms amendment further ties up federal agency efforts to protect public health, safety, and the environment. The agencies affected by the EO pass hundreds of regulations and make thousands of regulatory decisions each year. The Symms amendment would have a chilling effect on the issuance of regulations to protect public health and the environment, and impose additional delays and burdens on regulation writing and permit issuance procedures.

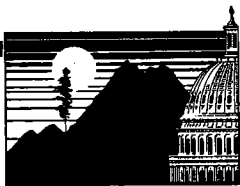
For example, if EPA needs to restrict pesticide use to protect public health, but to do so the agency must adopt the EO's skewed "takings" standard and implement time consuming TIA's on each pesticide restriction it considers, EPA is likely to establish a weak regulation and enforce it less vigorously, thereby jeopardizing public health and environmental protection, due to the Symms amendment. **The motion to table was agreed to by a vote of 52-43 on July 27. Yes is the pro-environment vote.**

12

GLOBAL WARMING/ENERGY CONSERVATION

This vote was on a motion to cut off debate and proceed to a vote on Senator Richard Bryan's (D-NV) bill to improve automobile fuel efficiency 40% by the year 2000. Environmentalists strongly supported the bill because it would have significantly reduced carbon dioxide emissions that cause global warming. By cutting gasoline consumption, the Bryan bill would also have reduced pressure for oil drilling in sensitive areas like the outer continental shelf and Alaska's Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. The Bryan bill would have greatly increased America's energy independence by saving 2.8 million barrels of oil per day — one million barrels per day more than we import from the entire Persian Gulf.

The Bush Administration and the automobile companies opposed the Bryan bill and forced the Senate to take two separate votes to end the industry-backed filibuster. The first effort to cut off debate passed by a vote of 68-28. Sixty votes are needed to end a filibuster. But after heavy industry and White House lobbying, eleven senators switched their votes, **and the attempt to cut off the second filibuster failed 57-42 on September 25th. Yes is the pro-environment vote.**



1990 SENATE SCORECARD

CLEAN AIR ACT

	1. RADIOACTIVE EMISSIONS	2. MOTOR VEHICLE EMISSIONS	3. CLEAN CARS/ CLEAN FUELS	4. SMOG CONTROL	5. PERMITS AND ENFORCEMENT	6. PERMITS AND ENFORCEMENT	7. PERMITS AND ENFORCEMENT	8. RADIOACTIVE AIR POLLUTANTS	9. NATIONAL FORESTS	10. EVERGLADES PROTECTION	11. REGULATORY BURDEN	12. GLOBAL WARMING/ ENERGY CONSERVATION	LCV SCORES			
													'90 %	'89 %	'89/ '90 %	'87/ '88 %
ALABAMA Bishop (D) Hefley (D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
ALASKA Murkowski (R) Stevens (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	+	—	—	17	30	22	30
	—	—	?	?	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	8	30	18	40
ARIZONA Condit (D) Goldwater (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
ARKANSAS Bumpers (D) Pryor (D)	+	—	—	—	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	58	80	68	40
	+	—	—	—	+	+	+	—	+	—	—	+	50	90	68	30
CALIFORNIA Feinstein (D) Gore (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	83	100	91	70
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	—	—	—	75	40	59	70
COLORADO Armstrong (R) Wirth (D)	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	?	—	17	10	13	20
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	92	90	91	70
CONNECTICUT Biden (D) Derman (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				
DELAWARE Biden (D) Roth (R)	+	—	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	83	90	86	70
	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	+	+	+	—	+	58	50	55	80
FLORIDA Cannon (D) Pack (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
GEORGIA Fowler (D) Nunn (D)	+	—	+	—	+	+	+	—	+	—	+	+	67	80	73	60
	+	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	+	+	+	—	42	80	59	20
HAWAII Gore (D) Matsunaga (D) Matsunaga (D)	—	—	—	—	+	+	+	—	+	—	+	+	50	49	46	50
	?	?	?	+	?	?	+	—	1	1	1	1	25*	60	44	80
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	75*	90	86	—
IDAHO McClure (R) Symms (R)	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	17	0	8	0
	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	17	0	8	0



SENATE VOTES

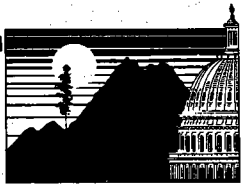
CLEAN AIR ACT

1. RADIOACTIVE EMISSIONS
2. MOTOR VEHICLE EMISSIONS
3. CLEAN CARS/
CLEAN FUELS
4. SMOG CONTROL
5. PERMITS AND
ENFORCEMENT
6. PERMITS AND
ENFORCEMENT
7. PERMITS AND
ENFORCEMENT
8. RADIOACTIVE AIR
POLLUTANTS
9. NATIONAL FORESTS
10. EVERGLADES PROTECTION
11. REGULATORY BURDEN
12. GLOBAL WARMING/
ENERGY CONSERVATION

LCV SCORES

'90 %	'89 %	'89/ 90 %	'87/ 88 %
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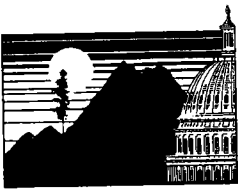
INDIANA	Coats (R)	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	33	30	32	
	Lugar (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	17	60	36	40
KANSAS	Dole (R)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	25	20	22	20
	Kassebaum (R)	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	25	50	36	40
LOUISIANA	Breaux (D)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	25	10	18	30
	Johnston (D)	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	?	-	25	10	18	20
MARYLAND	Mikulski (D)	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	83	70	77	70
	Sarbanes (D)	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	92	80	86	80
MICHIGAN	Levin (D)	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	50	40	46	50
	Riegle (D)	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	58	70	64	80
MISSISSIPPI	Cochran (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	10	4	10
	Lott (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	10	4	



SENATE VOTES

CLEAN AIR ACT

	1. RADIOACTIVE EMISSIONS	2. MOTOR VEHICLE EMISSIONS	3. CLEAN CARS/ CLEAN FUELS	4. SMOG CONTROL	5. PERMITS AND ENFORCEMENT	6. PERMITS AND ENFORCEMENT	7. PERMITS AND ENFORCEMENT	8. RADIOACTIVE AIR POLLUTANTS	9. NATIONAL FORESTS	10. EVERGLADES PROTECTION	11. REGULATORY BURDEN	12. GLOBAL WARMING/ ENERGY CONSERVATION	LCV SCORES			
													'90 %	'89 %	'89/ '90 %	'87/ '88 %
MISSOURI Bond (R) Dallanorth (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
MONTANA Baucus (D) Burns (R)	—	—	—	—	—	+	+	—	+	—	—	+	33 17	30 10	32 13	60
NEBRASKA Brown (D)	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
NEVADA Bryan (D) Reid (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100 92	90 70	95 82	50
NEW HAMPSHIRE Baker (R) Gann (D)	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 8	50 40	59 36	40 30
NEW JERSEY Bradley (D) Lautenberg (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100 100	90 90	95 95	70 90
NEW MEXICO Bishop (D) Carson (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
NEW YORK D'Amato (R) Moynihan (D)	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	+	50 92	30 80	41 86	40 90
NORTH CAROLINA Burr (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
NORTH DAKOTA Burdick (D) Conrad (D)	—	—	—	—	+	+	+	—	+	—	—	+	42 42	60 30	50 36	60 60
OHIO Baker (D) Metzenbaum (D)	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	8 8	40 0	22 4	20 0
OKLAHOMA Boren (D) Nickles (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	8 8	40 0	22 4	20 0



SENATE VOTES

CLEAN AIR ACT

	1. RADIOACTIVE EMISSIONS	2. MOTOR VEHICLE EMISSIONS	3. CLEAN CARS/ CLEAN FUELS	4. SMOG CONTROL	5. PERMITS AND ENFORCEMENT	6. PERMITS AND ENFORCEMENT	7. PERMITS AND ENFORCEMENT	8. RADIOACTIVE AIR POLLUTANTS	9. NATIONAL FORESTS	10. EVERGLADES PROTECTION	11. REGULATORY BURDEN	12. GLOBAL WARMING/ ENERGY CONSERVATION	LCV SCORES			
													'90 %	'89 %	'89/ '90 %	'87/ '88 %
OREGON																
Hatfield (R)	+	—	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	92	50	73	70
Packwood (R)	?	?	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	75	40	59	60
PENNSYLVANIA																
Heinz (R)	+	—	—	+	+	—	—	—	+	+	+	+	58	70	64	50
Specter (R)	+	—	—	+	+	—	—	—	+	+	+	—	50	80	64	30
RHODE ISLAND																
Chafee (R)	—	—	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	+	+	+	50	40	46	100
Fell (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	90	95	80
SOUTH CAROLINA																
Hollings (D)	—	—	—	+	+	+	+	—	+	—	+	+	58	60	59	50
Thurmond (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	8	50	27	20
SOUTH DAKOTA																
Daschle (D)	+	—	+	—	+	+	+	—	+	—	—	+	58	70	64	50
Pressler (R)	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	—	+	?	—	+	67	30	50	30
TENNESSEE																
Gore (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	92	100	95	50
Sasser (D)	+	—	—	—	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	—	58	80	68	50
TEXAS																
Bentsen (D)	+	—	—	—	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	+	42	60	50	40
Gramm (R)	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	0	4	20
UTAH																
Garn (R)	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	?	—	—	8	20	13	10
Hatch (R)	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	10	8	20
VERMONT																
Jeffords (R)	+	—	—	—	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	67	80	73	
Leahy (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	92	100	95	100
VIRGINIA																
Robb (D)	+	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	+	+	+	+	50	60	55	
Warner (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	+	—	—	17	30	22	40
WASHINGTON																
Adams (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	92	100	95	80
Gorton (R)	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	+	50	30	41	
WEST VIRGINIA																
Byrd (D)	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	+	+	—	+	—	58	40	50	60
Rockefeller (D)	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	+	+	—	+	+	58	100	77	70



SENATE VOTES

CLEAN AIR ACT

	1. RADIOACTIVE EMISSIONS	2. MOTOR VEHICLE EMISSIONS	3. CLEAN CARS/ CLEAN FUELS	4. SMOG CONTROL	5. PERMITS AND ENFORCEMENT	6. PERMITS AND ENFORCEMENT	7. PERMITS AND ENFORCEMENT	8. RADIOACTIVE AIR POLLUTANTS	9. NATIONAL FORESTS	10. EVERGLADES PROTECTION	11. REGULATORY BURDEN	12. GLOBAL WARMING/ ENERGY CONSERVATION	LCV SCORES			
													'90 %	'89 %	'89/ '90 %	'87/ '88 %
WISCONSIN																
Kasten (R)	+	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	+	+	+	—	42	60	50	40
Kohl (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	92	100	95	

KEY + Favorable, — Unfavorable, ? Absent, P Present, I Not then a member.

* The death of Senator Matsunaga created an open seat mid-year. Daniel Akaka was appointed to the seat by the Governor to serve until the special election in November 1990. Senator Akaka's 1990 score reflects the one vote he cast in the House and three votes he cast in the Senate. His score for 1989 reflects only votes cast in the House.