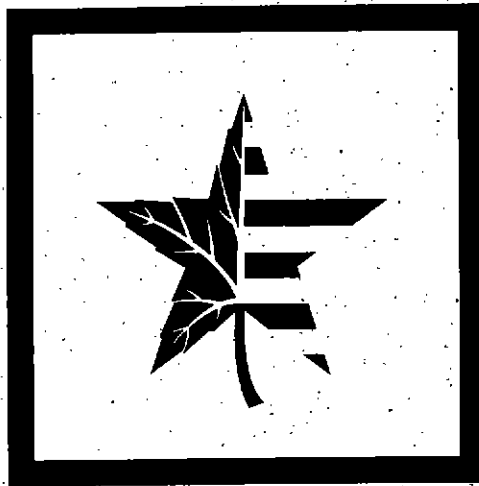


LEAGUE OF
CONSERVATION
VOTERS



■ 1991 ■

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MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT...

It's 1992. The decade of the environment. Or is it?

Scientists say global warming is imminent and the consequences severe, the world's rainforests burn, 100 animal and plant species disappear every day, America's remaining ancient forests are falling under the axe for export overseas, and world population grows exponentially, at an average of 96 million every year.

We've put our planet in danger. And as a nation, we aren't doing much about it.

As individuals, it's a different story. I've watched a blossoming of individual and community-based activism all over this country in my travels as the League's president. The simple message — each of us has a personal responsibility to the planet — is heard in homes and city halls, council chambers and state houses.

The paradox of the environmental movement is that while witnessing the extraordinary power of pro-Earth ideas at the local and state level, we see, at the same time, no action at the federal level. Congress sits on its hands most of time, passing one small bill here, while stopping another environmental disaster from becoming law over there. Like the Dutch boy with his finger in the dike, our representatives refuse to see the tidal wave just over the horizon.

There is no national environmental agenda. There are too few national pro-Earth leaders. We have no national vision of a cleaner, greener Earth to pass on to our children.

Absolute indifference reigns supreme in Congress. Where it's not indifference, it's worse. People are actively working on the other side, in thrall to the monetary contributions of the timber companies, the oil companies, the utilities, and the developers.

Why is there an extraordinary contrast between local government and national leadership? Why have our leaders so abjectly failed us at the federal level? We desperately need national leadership, world vision, but where is it? Something is dramatically wrong in the national political process when you contrast what's happening in your community with the puny efforts of the U.S. Congress.

There is a solution. We must use the political process to bring the energy of the environmental movement into the byways, streets, and political back alleys of this country. We, as American voters, must identify our environmental friends, incumbents and challengers, and elect them. And we must identify our enemies and drive them into oblivion.

Each one of us must become politically active. 1992 is an important election year. We must get involved by registering voters, raising money, canvassing, knocking on doors, educating the media, pushing our pro-Earth agenda. We must make a difference at the ballot box so that we can change the indifference in the halls of Congress.

The League of Conservation Voters focuses its resources on electing a pro-environment majority to Congress. The public officials you send to Congress must be held accountable for their votes on critical environmental legislation.

The League's **National Environmental Scorecard** provides voters with the information needed to watch over elected officials. The **Scorecard** gives voters a chance to see a candidate's true environmental voting record, and to recognize those who support a sound and healthy future, and those who vote for the continued degradation of our land, air, and water.

We need your help to close the gap between our small "David-like" effort and the "Goliath" of well-heeled special interests, who now dominate the American political dialogue. Use this **Scorecard** to tell the difference between your pro-Earth friends and those who vote against the environment. Make your voice heard on Election Day.

Your actions will signal to every member of the United States Congress that Americans will hold their elected officials accountable for the quality of our environment. Make the next Election Day, Earth Day.

Bruce Babbitt
President of the League of Conservation Voters

CONTENTS

4 VOTING SUMMARY

6 HOUSE VOTE
DESCRIPTIONS

13 HOUSE VOTES

30 SENATE VOTE
DESCRIPTIONS

38 SENATE VOTES

EDITED BY ANNA GOLDRICH
AND DONNA J. KOREN

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HALF-TIME PRO-EARTH SCORE BLEAK FOR 102ND CONGRESS

The first year of the environmental decade, and the first session of the 102nd Congress, was marked by a few major advances, several more holding actions, and a real lack of forward motion on the pro-Earth agenda. The **1991 National Environmental Scorecard** covers just the first session, from January until November of 1991, but the half-time score for the U.S. Congress is bleak.

Population issues took a giant step forward as both Houses said "no" to the environmentally-dangerous population policy of the 1980s. Both voted to restore funding for the United Nations Population Fund and repudiated the policy which unfairly linked abortion services with family planning. Unfortunately, these measures ran into the brick wall of the Bush Administration's refusal to even discuss population and the election year politics of 'play it safe.'

The light went on in energy policy, only to illuminate that there's no one home. No sensible national efficiency-based policy emerged from the ticker tape of the Iraq war; only 'business-as-usual, burn and drill as you go' came out of the White House and U.S. Senate. The repudiation of the Johnston-Wallop bill this session breathed new life into the energy policy debate. Environmentalists will continue to push for a national energy strategy that stresses energy conservation and efficiency. It's back to the drawing boards for a coherent national energy policy.

The Congress did take running steps towards a national transportation policy, which is not exclusively wedded to the road. Unnoticed by a nation transfixed by Clarence Thomas, Willie Smith, and the recession, the Surface Transportation Act passed both chambers and was signed into law by President Bush. This legislation turned conventional practice on its head, forcing roadhogs to share the wealth with other transportation methods, such as rail, transit, van, pedestrian, bicycle, and congestion-management options.

While some of the news on energy was very good, the bad news was more deafening silence. As the Earth Summit approaches this Summer, no global warming legislation has made it through the congressional process to date. Neither the President nor Congress has shown that they can even find the road to Rio, site of the Earth Summit.

Wildlife protection and wide open space preservation efforts fared well. The House voted on the landmark California Desert Protection Act — protecting the homes of endangered species and splendid vistas, such as Monument Valley — and rebuffed attempts to weaken the bill. The Senate is still sitting on its version, while the two California Senators agree on a proposal. It wasn't a bad year for wilderness legislation, although much more remains to be saved.

Pollution and human health were not part of the legislative game plan in 1991. The second session of the 102nd Congress should bring serious debate on the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, which tracks and regulates hazardous waste from generation to disposal, as well as the re-authorization of the Clean Water Act. But the half-time score on the first session of the 102nd shows a pitiful lack of movement on the major issues of the day.

Nothing changed the way Americans feel about environmental protection and the conservation of our natural resources. Recent polls confirm **again** that after crime and drugs, most people feel environmental problems pose the greatest threat to future generations. The **1991 National Environmental Scorecard** clearly shows that the American people are far ahead of their elected officials in their desire for a cleaner, greener Earth.




For the past 21 years, the non-partisan League of Conservation Voters has held elected officials accountable for their conservation records. On Election Day, the voters will have their chance to make their voices heard.





VOTING SUMMARY

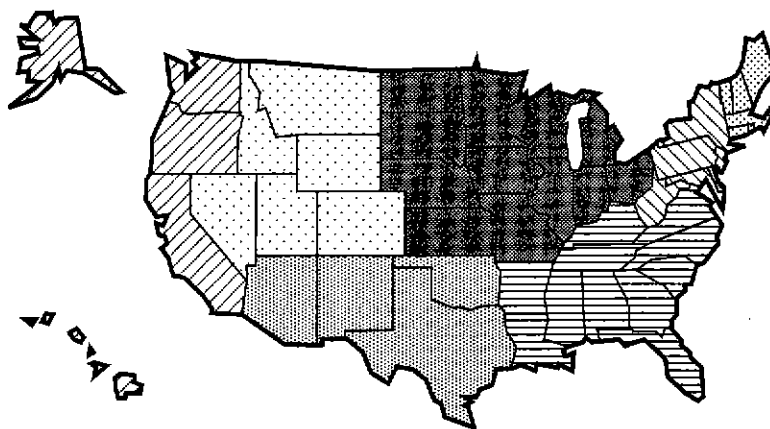
NATIONAL AVERAGE

	HOUSE	SENATE
NATIONAL AVERAGE	46%	50%
REPUBLICANS	20%	29%
DEMOCRATS	63%	65%

REGIONAL AVERAGES

	HOUSE	SENATE
 WEST COAST	51%	40%
 ROCKY MOUNTAINS	31%	34%
 SOUTH WEST	28%	27%

	HOUSE	SENATE
 MID WEST	47%	53%
 MIDDLE ATLANTIC	54%	75%
 SOUTH EAST	39%	34%
 NEW ENGLAND	73%	84%



STATE AVERAGES

	HOUSE	SENATE
ALABAMA	30%	10%
ALASKA	0%	20%
ARIZONA	13%	33%
ARKANSAS	25%	37%
CALIFORNIA	50%	47%
COLORADO	36%	58%
CONNECTICUT	64%	87%
DELAWARE	69%	83%
FLORIDA	45%	47%
GEORGIA	55%	50%
HAWAII	85%	50%
IDAHO	43%	14%
ILLINOIS	52%	70%
INDIANA	55%	24%
IOWA	30%	53%
KANSAS	34%	27%
KENTUCKY	24%	10%

	HOUSE	SENATE
LOUISIANA	18%	17%
MAINE	81%	87%
MARYLAND	61%	90%
MASSACHUSETTS	78%	97%
MICHIGAN	54%	70%
MINNESOTA	61%	77%
MISSISSIPPI	32%	14%
MISSOURI	39%	20%
MONTANA	27%	47%
NEBRASKA	44%	67%
NEVADA	27%	60%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	50%	52%
NEW JERSEY	69%	94%
NEW MEXICO	31%	27%
NEW YORK	60%	67%
NORTH CAROLINA	45%	37%
NORTH DAKOTA	15%	54%

STATE AVERAGES (CONT.)

	HOUSE SENATE			HOUSE SENATE	
OHIO	38%	83%	TEXAS	30%	30%
OKLAHOMA	31%	20%	UTAH	31%	13%
OREGON	57%	20%	VERMONT	85%	94%
PENNSYLVANIA	34%	63%	VIRGINIA	33%	54%
RHODE ISLAND	85%	90%	WASHINGTON	52%	64%
SOUTH CAROLINA	60%	37%	WEST VIRGINIA	48%	57%
SOUTH DAKOTA	69%	37%	WISCONSIN	47%	57%
TENNESSEE	39%	63%	WYOMING	0%	10%

HIGH AND LOW SCORES:

HIGHEST DELEGATION

SENATE: MASSACHUSETTS 97%, NEW JERSEY 94%, VERMONT 94%,
MARYLAND 90%, RHODE ISLAND 90%

HOUSE: HAWAII 85%, RHODE ISLAND 85%, VERMONT 85%

LOWEST DELEGATION

SENATE: ALABAMA 10%, KENTUCKY 10%, WYOMING 10%

HOUSE: ALASKA 0%, WYOMING 0%, ARIZONA 13%, NORTH DAKOTA 15%

HIGHEST SCORING:

SENATE: 100%: LIEBERMAN (CT), KENNEDY (MA), LAUTENBERG (NJ), PELL (RI),
LEAHY (VT)

HOUSE : 100%: STARK (CA), BEILENSON (CA), DELAURO (CT), SHAYS (CT),
JONTZ (IN), T. ANDREWS (ME), FRANK (MA), WOLPE (MI),
NEAL, S. (NC), RAVENEL (SC)

LOWEST SCORING:

SENATE: 7%: HEFLIN (AL), FORD (KY), COCHRAN (MS), HELMS (NC), NICKLES
(OK), THURMOND (SC), WALLOP (WY)

HOUSE: 0%: CALLAHAN (AL), YOUNG (AK), RHODES (AZ), STUMP (AZ), KYL
(AZ), HAMMERSCHMIDT (AR), HERGER (CA), DOOLITTLE (CA),
LAGOMARSINO (CA), GALLEGLY (CA), DANNEMEYER (CA),
PACKARD (CA), CUNNINGHAM (CA), HUNTER (CA), ALLARD
(CO), HEFLEY (CO), SCHAEFER (CO), HASTERT (IL), EWING (IL),
MICHEL (IL), BURTON (IN), MYERS (IN), LIGHTFOOT (IA),
ROBERTS (KS), ROGERS (KY), LIVINGSTON (LA), BAKER (LA),
HOLLOWAY (LA), COLEMAN (MO), HANCOCK (MO), EMERSON
(MO), MARLENEE (MT), BARRETT (NE), VUCANOVICH (NV),
SKEEN (NM), MARTIN (NY), BALLENGER (NC), C. TAYLOR (NC),
OXLEY (OH), MCEWEN (OH), BOEHNER (OH), INHOFE (OK),
M. EDWARDS (OK), R. SMITH (OR), SHUSTER (PA), SANTORUM
(PA), GOODLING (PA), QUILLEN (TN), CHAPMAN (TX), HALL (TX),
BARTON (TX), FIELDS (TX), COMBEST (TX), ARMEY (TX),
HANSEN (UT), BLILEY (VA), D. SLAUGHTER (VA), THOMAS (WY)

1991 HOUSE VOTE DESCRIPTIONS

Buried among the 444 votes which the House of Representatives cast during the first session of the 102nd Congress in 1991 are several important environmental decisions. Your Congressperson was asked to vote seven times on environmental questions, which included casting a resounding "no" vote to a disastrous substitute to the California Desert Protection Act. Conservationists asked your Representative to add his or her support to important bills by co-sponsoring legislation such as the Community Right to Know More Act, which gives citizens better access to information about the production and use of toxic chemicals. Just once, the national environmental community asked your Member of Congress to sign an important letter on one of the most critical issues of the day, population and family planning. These 13 actions — votes, co-sponsorships, and a letter — represent a range of environmental issues and combine to give a clear picture of who really works to protect the planet.

Almost all conservation issues fall into four fundamental areas: Energy and Global Warming, Natural Resources and Biological Diversity, Pollution and Human Health, and Population. We have organized the critical environmental votes of 1991, co-sponsorships, and the letter discussed in this **Scorecard** into these four areas. A balanced approach to solving the conservation challenges of this decade requires that our national leadership address each of these four areas each year.

In an otherwise markedly unremarkable year, the House did pass one of the most comprehensive land protection measures to come before Congress since the passage of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980. The California Desert Protection Act (H.R. 2929) calls for 4.1 million acres to be designated Bureau of Land Management (BLM) wilderness and creates a new 1.5 million acre national monument in the East Mojave National Scenic Area to be administered by the National Park Service. Additionally, H.R. 2929 creates two national parks from the existing Joshua Tree and Death Valley National Monuments. While the Act faces a tough fight in the Senate, the House has accomplished much of the hard work.

ENERGY AND GLOBAL WARMING

1

GLOBAL RESEARCH

Named by astronaut Dr. Sally Ride, Mission to Planet Earth is the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA) contribution to the President's U.S. Global Change Research Program. Mission to Planet Earth represents global leadership by America, extensive international cooperation, and a cause that will inspire both our children and our brightest scientists. The mission is to understand the global climate changes that could devastate our environment and economy. This will be achieved through a series of satellites and supporting programs coordinated with international efforts to study global climate change. As NASA's budget shrinks, Mission to Planet Earth competes for funding within the agency.

Early in the funding process, the Subcommittee on Veterans Affairs (VA), Housing and Urban Development (HUD), and Independent Agencies, which funds NASA, voted to table (kill) the NASA's orbiting Space Station project to free funds for many other competing programs, including Mission to Planet Earth. When the VA-HUD-Independent Agencies' Appropriations (H.R. 2519) came to the floor, Representatives Jim Chapman (D-TX 1) and Bill Lowery

(R-CA 41) offered an amendment to reverse the Subcommittee's decision. The Chapman-Lowery Amendment cut \$145 million (18%) from the funding level for Mission to Planet Earth as reported by the Appropriations Committee.

The Chapman-Lowery Amendment was adopted 240-173 on June 6, 1991. **NO** is the pro-environment vote.

POLLUTION AND HUMAN HEALTH

2 TURNING OFF THE TOXIC TAP

The best way to minimize the risks of hazardous substances is to reduce and, when possible, eliminate their source production and use. The Community Right to Know More Act of 1991 is the first piece of legislation that would require industries to report on toxic chemicals they use **and** produce, in addition to those released into the air and water.

Building on the first Community Right to Know Act of 1986, the 1991 Act would force industries to develop plans for decreasing their use of toxic chemicals and would provide for national uniform reporting requirements and greater public access to hazardous waste databanks. Moreover, only 5% of all chemical releases are currently reported. Thus, the Community Right to Know More Act calls for expanding the list of chemicals covered under the 1986 Act to include hazardous chemicals listed in other environmental regulations, including the Clean Water Act, the Clean Air Act, and the Safe Drinking Water Act.

Representative Gerry Sikorski (D-MN 6) sponsored the Community Right to Know More Act of 1991. LCV included **co-sponsorship** of H.R. 2880 as a pro-environment action. There are currently 144 co-sponsors.

BIODIVERSITY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

1 WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

The **Niobrara River** is recognized by scientists and conservationists alike as a nationally significant river; therefore, adding the Niobrara to the Wild and Scenic Rivers System is an issue of national importance.

The Niobrara Valley is referred to as "the biological crossroads of the nation." Here, typically western vegetation meets vegetation commonly found in the East. At the 100th Meridian, which cuts across the designated segment of the river, six separate types of habitat exist within a few miles of each other. This ecologically diverse area provides critical habitat for whooping cranes, terns, and piping plovers, as well as major wintering sites for bald eagles. Prior to designation, the Niobrara was carefully studied by government agencies at all levels, university scientists, and private conservation organizations; all were united in their support for the protection of this valuable river.

This vote is on Representative Bill Barrett's (R-NE 3) substitute amendment to eliminate the designation of the Niobrara River as part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and instead require a three-year study for possible future designation of such segments of the river. These provisions would have delayed, and might have ultimately removed, protection for key areas of the river and would have seriously damaged the proposed river protection program.

The Barrett Amendment was rejected 109-293 on May 14, 1991. **NO** is the pro-environment vote.

4 GRAZING FEES

For decades, our tax dollars have subsidized ranchers in 16 western states. The federal government charges less than market rates for grazing livestock on nearly 270 million acres of Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and U.S. Forest Service public lands. In 1991, those federal agencies charged \$1.97 per animal unit month (AUM), while the market value on private land is \$9.22 per AUM. The federal fee is determined annually by a formula established in 1978 under the Public Rangelands Improvement Act. Although this formula was set to expire in 1986, its use was indefinitely extended through an Executive Order.

Representative Michael Synar (D-OK 2) introduced an amendment to the Interior Appropriations for FY 1992 to revise the formula which sets the grazing fee closer to the fair market rate for ranching use of these lands. Over a four-year period, the amendment would raise the livestock grazing fee from \$1.97 to \$8.70 per AUM, or to fair market value as determined by the new formula, whichever is higher, by 1995. The Synar Amendment would also direct the BLM and the U.S. Forest Service to broaden the use of grazing fee receipts to restore streams and wildlife habitat damaged by overgrazing, and would abolish the BLM's grazing advisory boards. These boards, which were supposed to have been eliminated in 1986, largely determine the use of grazing fee receipts, influence local policy on public lands, and consist almost entirely of ranchers.

The Synar Amendment was adopted 232-192 on June 25, 1991. **YES** is the pro-environment vote. This provision was later dropped from the bill during the conference committee negotiations.

5 TALLGRASS PRAIRIE NATIONAL MONUMENT

Millions of acres of tallgrass prairie once blanketed the vast expanses of the Midwest between the Mississippi River and the Rockies. Today, nearly 99% of those original 180 million acres have been lost. Congress had the opportunity to save a tiny fragment of the remaining 1% of our prairie heritage by purchasing the historic Z-Bar Ranch.

Representative Dan Glickman (D-KS 4) introduced H.R. 2369 to designate 10,894 acres as the Flint Hills Prairie National Monument. The monument would be the first and only unit of the National Park System expressly devoted to protecting tallgrass prairie. According to Representative Glickman, "given that the tallgrass prairie is the most distinctively American land form, this could be one of the most important preservation projects in the country."

The Flint Hills Prairie National Monument designation would authorize the National Park Service to acquire land in the Flint Hills region of Kansas to establish a federal tallgrass prairie preserve. The bill passed by a vote of 284-121 on October 15, 1991. **YES** is the pro-environment vote.

6

CALIFORNIA DESERT PROTECTION ACT

This landmark legislation sponsored by Representatives Mel Levine (D-CA 27), Richard Lehman (D-CA 18), and George Miller (D-CA 7) is one of the most comprehensive land protection measures to come before Congress since the passage of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act in 1980. The California Desert Protection Act, H.R. 2929, would create a new 1.5 million acre national monument, for administration by the National Park Service, from the existing East Mojave National Scenic Area which is currently managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). H.R. 2929 would also designate 73 BLM areas totaling 4.1 million acres as BLM wilderness. Additionally, H.R. 2929 calls for the creation of two national parks from the existing Joshua Tree and Death Valley National Monuments and expands the boundaries beyond the present Monument areas. These park and wilderness designations would ensure that the fragile and unique natural ecosystems of the desert are preserved for all future generations.

Representative Jerry Lewis (R-CA 35) offered a substitute to the California Desert Protection Act, which would have designated only 2.3 million acres as wilderness, instead of the more than 7.5 million acres of new protected areas under the original legislation. The Lewis Substitute (H.R. 3066) is based on BLM's recommendations for wilderness, as well as its management plan for the California Desert Conservation Area; the plan repeatedly ranked mining, grazing, and motorized recreation over wildlife protection. In the Lewis Substitute, too few areas are designated as wilderness, and the areas are too small and widely scattered to sustain ecosystems. These small "islands" of protected natural desert landscapes would eventually be isolated by a sea of development and increasing environmental impacts.

In protecting virtually every resource, the Lewis Substitute would fall short; thousands of archaeological sites and millions of acres of vital wildlife habitat would be left vulnerable under this substitute. For example, while H.R. 2929 provides wilderness protection for 51 areas with important desert tortoise habitat, the Lewis Substitute would only protect the tortoise habitat in nine of these areas. Moreover, the Lewis Substitute failed to designate the Death Valley and Joshua Tree National Monuments as national parks. Most significantly, the Lewis Substitute failed to remove the East Mojave from BLM management and place it under the National Park Service's jurisdiction, despite the analysis and recommendations of personnel in both agencies, whose studies found the area qualified for inclusion in the Park Service.

The Lewis Substitute Amendment was defeated 150-241 on November 22, 1991. **NO** is the pro-environment vote.

7

NATIONAL PARK INTEGRITY

The Department of the Interior has the authority to acquire private land to protect the integrity of public lands and their resources. In places where public land is jeopardized by its proximity to proposed incompatible development on private lands, the Department can acquire private land for conservation purposes through condemnation.

The Department of the Interior has the authority to acquire private land to protect the integrity of public lands and their resources. In places where public land is jeopardized by its proximity to proposed incompatible development on private lands, the Department can acquire private land for conservation purposes through condemnation.

Representative Tom DeLay (R-TX 22) proposed an amendment to deny condemnation authority to the National Park Service within the proposed Mojave National Monument. The Park

management authority of the National Park Service.

The vote is on Representative DeLay's amendment to prohibit condemnation within the Mojave National Monument. The vote was rejected 143-289 on November 26, 1991. NO is the pro-environment vote.

8

ANCIENT FORESTS

America once had over 500 million acres of ancient forests. Now only three to five million acres of these ancient trees remain. Significant segments of the remaining ancient forests exist in the Pacific Northwest on federally owned lands. Bowing to the wishes of the timber industries, the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) have plans to allow the cutting of much of the remaining few million acres before the year 2000.

10**UTAH WILDERNESS ACT**

Representative Wayne Owens (D-UT 2) reintroduced the Utah BLM Wilderness Act (H.R. 1500) to designate 5.4 million acres of Utah's public lands as wilderness area. This bill responds to the Bureau of Land Management's seriously flawed wilderness review in Utah, in which it continued to recommend an inadequate amount of land for wilderness designation. Presently, only 800,000 acres of public lands in Utah are protected as wilderness under both BLM and the U.S. Forest Service combined.

These particular wild lands lie within the drainage systems of the Colorado River and the delicate ecosystems of Utah's Great Basin. These areas are rich in wildlife. The desert bighorn sheep, the desert tortoise, and free-roaming buffalo all depend on the land for their survival. The land itself is truly unique, containing desert mountains, wild rivers, and canyons and arches, which have evolved over time with the flow of water and wind. Environmentalists believe this extraordinary and beautiful land should be preserved as a wilderness area in its own right and for future generations.

The League included **co-sponsorship** of H.R. 1500 as a pro-environment action. There are 103 co-sponsors of the Utah BLM Wilderness Act.

11**ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE**

The future of the 1.5 million acre coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in the northeastern corner of Alaska will be determined by Congress. Representatives of the oil and gas industries argue that the Arctic Refuge should be made available for exploration, development, and production. Conservationists argue that it should be preserved as wilderness to protect the habitat of the Porcupine Caribou herd and many other species, and to preserve the unique wilderness value of the area. Wilderness protection for the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge is a top national priority.

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

The League has included **co-sponsorship** of the Morris K. Udall Wilderness Act as a pro-environment position. H.J. Res. 239 is currently under consideration by the Interior Committee and has 121 co-sponsors.

POPULATION**12****UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND**

While the U.S. Government directly or indirectly supports significant population and family planning activities in some countries, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) provides aid to 140 countries. It provides support to countries which cannot or will not accept direct aid from the U.S. UNFPA receives millions of dollars worth of requests for family planning aid

from the developing world that cannot be met due to lack of funds. In 1986, the United States cut off all funding for UNFPA, charging that it funded coercive programs in one country's program, China. This policy has continued. UNFPA does not fund abortion.

Hoping to remove proposed re-funding for UNFPA, Representative Christopher Smith (R-NJ 4) introduced an amendment to the Foreign Aid Authorization bill to strip the \$20 million which the bill originally provided. Representative Peter Kostmayer (D-PA 8) offered a substitute amendment to the Smith Amendment to preserve the original language of the bill and ensure restored funding for UNFPA.

The Kostmayer Amendment was adopted 234-188 on June 12, 1991. YES is the pro-environment vote.

13

INTERNATIONAL POPULATION ASSISTANCE

Given the exponential rate of world population growth, which added 96 million people in the past year alone, action taken this decade to stem growth will determine whether the Earth's population doubles or triples in the next century. World population is now slightly more than 5.4 billion. Nearly half those living in the developing world will enter their reproductive years within the next 25 years. If we make a concerted effort now, world population should peak near 10 billion. If we fail to act now, it will continue to soar to 14 billion or more.

Implementation of the U.N. Amsterdam Declaration, endorsed by 79 countries, including the United States in 1989, would help hold world population relatively stable at 10 billion by making voluntary family planning universally available by the year 2000. The U.S. needs to target 4% of its foreign aid budget to population assistance to realize this goal. Last year, the U.S. increased its contribution to international population programs significantly from \$270 million to \$330 million. Turning the corner on the problem, however, will require even larger increases in the future.

A formal letter, written by Representatives Anthony Beilenson (D-CA 23) and Peter Kostmayer (D-PA 8) to the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations Chairman David Obey (D-WI 7), requested an increase to \$570 million in FY 1992 for international population assistance. The letter was sent to Chairman Obey on May 28, prior to votes in the Subcommittee on FY 1992 appropriations. The Subcommittee approved \$400 million.

Combating population growth is one of the most vital and farsighted efforts we can undertake, and an increase in funding now will save many times the expense in future foreign assistance. Environmentalists consider a **signature** on the Beilenson-Kostmayer letter to be a strong pro-environment position. The letter was signed by 101 Members of Congress.

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

HOUSE VOTES 1991

ALABAMA

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

ALASKA

- 1 YOUNG, DON (R)

ARIZONA

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

ARKANSAS

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

CALIFORNIA

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

	GLOBAL RESEARCH	TOXIC WASTE	WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS	PUBLIC LAND USE	NATIONAL MONUMENT	CALIFORNIA DESERT	NATIONAL PARK INTEGRITY	ANCIENT FORESTS	WETLANDS	UTAH WILDERNESS	ARCTIC REFUGE	UN POPULATION FUND	GLOBAL POPULATION	LCV SCORES		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	91 %	89/90 %	87/88 %
1 CALLAHAN (R)	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	17	19
2 DICKINSON (R)	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	8	17	13
3 BROWDER (D)	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	38	72	
4 BEVILL (D)	-	-	-	-	?	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	23	39	25
5 CRAMER (D)	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	46		
6 ERDREICH (D)	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	62	78	50
7 HARRIS (D)	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	61	50
1 YOUNG, DON (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	11	25
1 RHODES (R)	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	11	13
2 PASTOR (D)	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	50		
3 STUMP (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	6	0
4 KYL (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	17	19
5 KOLBE (R)	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	15	28	31
1 ALEXANDER (D)	+	-	?	-	+	?	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	38	50	44
2 THORNTON (D)	-	-	+	?	?	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	38		
3 HAMMERSCHMIDT (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	17	13
4 ANTHONY (D)	+	-	?	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	23	50	31
1 RIGGS (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	31		
2 HERGER (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	6	0
3 MATSUI (D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	77	78	81
4 FAZIO (D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	69	72	69
5 PELOSI (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	92	89	79
6 BOXER (D)	+	+	?	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	85	89	88
7 MILLER, G. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	85	89	88
8 DELLUMS (D)	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	92	89	94

HOUSE VOTES 1991

CALIFORNIA (CONT'D)

	GLOBAL RESEARCH	TOXIC WASTE	WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS	PUBLIC LAND USE	NATIONAL MONUMENT	CALIFORNIA DESERT	NATIONAL PARK INTEGRITY	ANCIENT FORESTS	WETLANDS	UTAH WILDERNESS	ARCTIC REFUGE	UN POPULATION FUND	GLOBAL POPULATION	LCV SCORES		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	91 %	89/ 90 %	87/ 88 %
9 STARK (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	89	88
10 EDWARDS, D. (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	92	83	94
11 LANTOS (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	85	78	94
12 CAMPBELL, T. (R)	—	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	+	69	100	
13 MINETA (D)	—	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	85	78	81
14 DOOLITTLE (R)	—	—	—	—	—	?	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0		
15 CONDIT (D)	+	—	+	—	+	—	+	—	—	—	—	+	—	38	60	
16 PANETTA (D)	+	—	+	—	+	+	—	+	+	—	+	+	+	69	83	88
17 DOOLEY (D)	—	—	+	—	+	+	+	—	+	—	+	+	+	62		
18 LEHMAN, R. (D)	—	—	?	—	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	—	54	72	75
19 LAGOMARSINO (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	44	38
20 THOMAS, W. (R)	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	15	22	31
21 GALLEGLY (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	33	31
22 MOORHEAD (R)	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	15	17	19
23 BEILENSEN (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	94	94
24 WAXMAN (D)	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	92	89	88
25 ROYBAL (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	92	72	88
26 BERMAN (D)	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	92	78	81
27 LEVINE, M. (D)	—	+	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	69	78	88
28 DIXON, J. (D)	—	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	85	78	81
29 WATERS (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	—	77		
30 MARTINEZ (D)	?	+	+	—	+	—	+	—	+	+	—	+	+	62	72	56
31 DYMALLY, M. (D)	?	—	?	—	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	54	72	63
32 ANDERSON (D)	—	—	—	+	+	—	—	—	+	—	—	+	—	31	50	63
33 DREIER, D. (R)	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	31	50	44
34 TORRES (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	92	89	75
35 LEWIS, J. (R)	—	—	—	—	?	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	8	22	19
36 BROWN, G. (D)	—	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	85	61	75
37 MCCANDLESS (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	8	11	19
38 DORNAN, R. (R)	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	6	13
39 DANNEMEYER (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	17	6

HOUSE VOTES 1991

CALIFORNIA (CONT'D)

40 COX, C. (R)
41 LOWERY, B. (R)
42 ROHRBACHER (R)
43 PACKARD (R)
44 CUNNINGHAM (R)
45 HUNTER (R)

COLORADO

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

CONNECTICUT

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

DELAWARE

1 CARPER (D)

FLORIDA

1 HUTTO (D)
2 PETERSON, P. (D)
3 BENNETT (D)
4 JAMES (R)
5 MCCOLLUM (R)
6 STEARNS (R)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	LCV SCORES		
	GLOBAL RESEARCH	TOXIC WASTE	WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS	PUBLIC LAND USE	NATIONAL MONUMENT	CALIFORNIA DESERT	NATIONAL PARK INTEGRITY	ANCIENT FORESTS	WETLANDS	UTAH WILDERNESS	ARCTIC REFUGE	UN POPULATION FUND	GLOBAL POPULATION	91 %	89/90 %	87/88 %
40 COX, C. (R)	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	23	61	
41 LOWERY, B. (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	+	-	-	-	-	8	33	19
42 ROHRBACHER (R)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	15	28	
43 PACKARD (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	6	13
44 CUNNINGHAM (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0		
45 HUNTER (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	6	13
1 SCHROEDER (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	92	89	81
2 SKAGGS (D)	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	85	89	75
3 CAMPBELL, B. (D)	?	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	38	28	69
4 ALLARD (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0		
5 HEFLEY (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	33	31
6 SCHAEFER (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	22	19
1 KENNELLY (D)	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	77	63	75
2 GEJDENSON (D)	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	54	94	75
3 DELAURO (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100		
4 SHAYS (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100	89
5 FRANKS, G. (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	15		
6 JOHNSON, N. (R)	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	38	67	56
1 CARPER (D)	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	69	61	88
1 HUTTO (D)	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	33	44
2 PETERSON, P. (D)	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	38		
3 BENNETT (D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	69	83	75
4 JAMES (R)	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	46	78	
5 MCCOLLUM (R)	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	31	39	25
6 STEARNS (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	15	50	

HOUSE VOTES 1991

FLORIDA (CONT'D)

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

GEORGIA

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

HAWAII

1 ABERCROMBIE (D)
2 MINK (D)

IDAHO

1 LAROCCO (D)
2 STALLINGS (D)

	GLOBAL RESEARCH	TOXIC WASTE	WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS	PUBLIC LAND USE	NATIONAL MONUMENT	CALIFORNIA DESERT	NATIONAL PARK INTEGRITY	ANCIENT FORESTS	WETLANDS	UTAH WILDERNESS	ARCTIC REFUGE	UN POPULATION FUND	GLOBAL POPULATION	LCV SCORES		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	91 %	89/ 90 %	87/ 88 %
7 GIBBONS (D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	62	89	63
8 YOUNG, B. (R)	-	-	+	?	-	?	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	15	39	31
9 BILIRAKIS (R)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	15	61	44
10 IRELAND (R)	-	-	+	+	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	44	38
11 BACCHUS (D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	77		
12 LEWIS, T. (R)	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	23	22	31
13 GOSS (R)	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	46	61	
14 JOHNSTON, H. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	92	83	
15 SHAW (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	15	44	31
16 SMITH, L. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	77	83	75
17 LEHMAN, W. (D)	+	+	?	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	77	78	81
18 ROS-LEHTINEN (R)	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	54	87	
19 FASCELL (D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	77	83	75
1 THOMAS, L. (D)	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	46	50	50
2 HATCHER (D)	+	-	?	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	46	39	31
3 RAY (D)	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	38	44	44
4 JONES, B. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	92	72	
5 LEWIS, J. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	85	69	75
6 GINGRICH (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	11	50
7 DARDEN (D)	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	69	56	50
8 ROWLAND, R. (D)	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	62	61	44
9 JENKINS (D)	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	62	44	50
10 BARNARD (D)	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	46	39	50
1 ABERCROMBIE (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	77		
2 MINK (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	92		
1 LAROCCO (D)	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	54		
2 STALLINGS (D)	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	50	38

HOUSE VOTES 1991

ILLINOIS

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	LCV SCORES		
	GLOBAL RESEARCH	TOXIC WASTE	WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS	PUBLIC LAND USE	NATIONAL MONUMENT	CALIFORNIA DESERT	NATIONAL PARK INTEGRITY	ANCIENT FORESTS	WETLANDS	UTAH WILDERNESS	ARCTIC REFUGE	UN POPULATION FUND	GLOBAL POPULATION	91 %	89/ 90 %	87/ 88 %
1 HAYES, C. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	77	89	88
2 SAVAGE (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	69	83	88
3 RUSSO (D)	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	62	83	63
4 SANGMEISTER (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	85	78	
5 LIPINSKI (D)	-	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	62	67	75
6 HYDE (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	8	17	19
7 COLLINS, C. (D)	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	69	78	81
8 ROSTENKOWSKI (D)	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	?	-	54	72	38
9 YATES (D)	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	?	-	77	89	88
10 PORTER (R)	-	+	+	?	?	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	62	61	44
11 ANNUNZIO (D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	62	67	44
12 CRANE (R)	-	-	-	+	?	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	39	13
13 FAWELL (R)	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	62	78	50
14 HASTERT (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	22	19
15 EWING (R) ²	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0		
16 COX, J. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	85		
17 EVANS, L. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	85	94	100
18 MICHEL (R)	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	17	6
19 BRUCE (D)	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	83	69
20 DURBIN (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	92	78	75
21 COSTELLO (D)	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	38	78	
22 POSHARD (D)	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	54	78	

INDIANA

1 VISCLOSKEY (D)	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	54	72	63
2 SHARP (D)	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	62	89	75
3 ROEMER (D)	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	62		
4 LONG (D)	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	46	94	
5 JONTZ (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	94	100
6 BURTON (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	22	13
7 MYERS (R)	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	17	31
8 MCCLOSKEY (D)	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	69	89	69
9 HAMILTON (D)	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	62	94	69
10 JACOBS (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	92	89	94

HOUSE VOTES 1991

IOWA

- 1 LEACH, J. (R)
- 2 NUSSLE (R)
- 3 NAGLE (D)
- 4 SMITH, N. (D)
- 5 LIGHTFOOT (R)
- 6 GRANDY (R)

KANSAS

- 1 ROBERTS, P. (R)
- 2 SLATTERY (D)
- 3 MEYERS (R)
- 4 GLICKMAN (D)
- 5 NICHOLS (R)

KENTUCKY

- 1 HUBBARD (D)
- 2 NATCHER (D)
- 3 MAZZOLI (D)
- 4 BUNNING (R)
- 5 ROGERS (R)
- 6 HOPKINS (R)
- 7 PERKINS (D)

LOUISIANA

- 1 LIVINGSTON (R)
- 2 JEFFERSON (D)
- 3 TAUZIN (D)
- 4 MCCRERY (R)
- 5 HUCKABY (D)
- 6 BAKER (R)
- 7 HAYES, J. (D)
- 8 HOLLOWAY (R)

	GLOBAL RESEARCH	TOXIC WASTE	WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS	PUBLIC LAND USE	NATIONAL MONUMENT	CALIFORNIA DESERT	NATIONAL PARK INTEGRITY	ANCIENT FORESTS	WETLANDS	UTAH WILDERNESS	ARCTIC REFUGE	UN POPULATION FUND	GLOBAL POPULATION	LCV SCORES		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	91 %	89/90 %	87/88 %
1 LEACH, J. (R)	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	46	100	69
2 NUSSLE (R)	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8		
3 NAGLE (D)	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	77	78	75
4 SMITH, N. (D)	+	-	+	-	+	?	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	38	33	50
5 LIGHTFOOT (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	11	31
6 GRANDY (R)	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	22	38
1 ROBERTS, P. (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	22	31
2 SLATTERY (D)	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	54	89	75
3 MEYERS (R)	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	54	78	56
4 GLICKMAN (D)	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	54	94	94
5 NICHOLS (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	8		
1 HUBBARD (D)	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	38	39	38
2 NATCHER (D)	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	46	61	38
3 MAZZOLI (D)	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	78	56
4 BUNNING (R)	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	17	19
5 ROGERS (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	11	19
6 HOPKINS (R)	-	-	?	-	?	-	-	-	+	-	-	?	-	8	17	19
7 PERKINS (D)	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	38	61	44
1 LIVINGSTON (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	11	25
2 JEFFERSON (D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	62		
3 TAUZIN (D)	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	39	25
4 MCCRERY (R)	-	-	?	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	11	25
5 HUCKABY (D)	?	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	39	31
6 BAKER (R)	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	6	19
7 HAYES, J. (D)	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	33	38
8 HOLLOWAY (R)	-	-	?	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	6	19

HOUSE VOTES 1991

MAINE

1 ANDREWS, T. (D)

2 SNOWE (R)

MARYLAND

1 GILCREST (R)

2 BENTLEY (R)

3 CARDIN (D)

4 MCMILLEN, T. (D)

5 HOYER (D)

6 BYRON (D)

7 MFUME (D)

8 MORELLA (R)

MASSACHUSETTS

1 OLVER (D)³

2 NEAL, R. (D)

3 EARLY (D)

4 FRANK, B. (D)

5 ATKINS (D)

6 MAVROULES (D)

7 MARKEY (D)

8 KENNEDY, J. (D)

9 MOAKLEY (D)

10 STUDDS (D)

11 DONNELLY (D)

MICHIGAN

1 CONYERS (D)

2 PURSELL (R)

3 WOLPE (D)

4 UPTON (R)

5 HENRY (R)

	GLOBAL RESEARCH	TOXIC WASTE	WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS	PUBLIC LAND USE	NATIONAL MONUMENT	CALIFORNIA DESERT	NATIONAL PARK INTEGRITY	ANCIENT FORESTS	WETLANDS	UTAH WILDERNESS	ARCTIC REFUGE	UN POPULATION FUND	GLOBAL POPULATION	LCV SCORES		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	91 %	89/90 %	87/88 %
1 ANDREWS, T. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100		
2 SNOWE (R)	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	62	89	75
1 GILCREST (R)	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	54		
2 BENTLEY (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	8	28	31
3 CARDIN (D)	-	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	62	78	81
4 MCMILLEN, T. (D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	77	67	69
5 HOYER (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	69	83	63
6 BYRON (D)	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	38	50	44
7 MFUME (D)	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	85	83	100
8 MORELLA (R)	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	92	94	88
1 OLVER (D) ³	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	89		
2 NEAL, R. (D)	-	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	69	94	
3 EARLY (D)	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	54	83	69
4 FRANK, B. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	83	94
5 ATKINS (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	85	89	88
6 MAVROULES (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	69	78	88
7 MARKEY (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	92	89	88
8 KENNEDY, J. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	92	94	88
9 MOAKLEY (D)	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	54	78	94
10 STUDDS (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	85	94	94
11 DONNELLY (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	69	89	75
1 CONYERS (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	92	72	88
2 PURSELL (R)	+	-	+	?	+	?	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	31	61	38
3 WOLPE (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	94	88
4 UPTON (R)	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	54	39	38
5 HENRY (R)	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	54	83	63

HOUSE VOTES 1991

MICHIGAN (CONT'D)

6 CARR (D)
7 KILDEE (D)
8 TRAXLER (D)
9 VANDERJAGT (R)
10 CAMP (R)
11 DAVIS, R. (R)
12 BONIOR (D)
13 COLLINS, B. (D)
14 HERTEL (D)
15 FORD, W. (D)
16 DINGELL (D)
17 LEVIN, S. (D)
18 BROOMFIELD (R)

MINNESOTA

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

MISSISSIPPI

1 WHITTEN (D)
2 ESPY (D)
3 MONTGOMERY (D)
4 PARKER (D)
5 TAYLOR, G. (D)

	GLOBAL RESEARCH 1	TOXIC WASTE 2	WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS 3	PUBLIC LAND USE 4	NATIONAL MONUMENT 5	CALIFORNIA DESERT 6	NATIONAL PARK INTEGRITY 7	ANCIENT FORESTS 8	WETLANDS 9	UTAH WILDERNESS 10	ARCTIC REFUGE 11	UN POPULATION FUND 12	GLOBAL POPULATION 13	LCV SCORES		
														91 %	89/ 90 %	87/ 88 %
6 CARR (D)	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	46	61	50
7 KILDEE (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	77	89	88
8 TRAXLER (D)	+	-	+	+	+	?	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	46	50	63
9 VANDERJAGT (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	22	13
10 CAMP (R)	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	15		
11 DAVIS, R. (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	?	-	15	44	31
12 BONIOR (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	92	83	69
13 COLLINS, B. (D)	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	62		
14 HERTEL (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	77	94	81
15 FORD, W. (D)	+	-	+	+	?	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	69	72	69
16 DINGELL (D)	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	?	-	46	56	69
17 LEVIN, S. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	77	78	75
18 BROOMFIELD (R)	-	-	+	-	+	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	33	31
1 PENNY (D)	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	62	72	75
2 WEBER (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	15	44	69
3 RAMSTAD (R)	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	62		
4 VENTO (D)	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	69	83	88
5 SABO (D)	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	77	83	81
6 SIKORSKI (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	92	94	94
7 PETERSON, C. (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	54		
8 OBERSTAR (D)	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	54	72	88
1 WHITTEN (D)	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	46	50	38
2 ESPY (D)	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	54	28	50
3 MONTGOMERY (D)	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	28	25
4 PARKER (D)	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	17	
5 TAYLOR, G. (D)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	15	67	

HOUSE VOTES 1991

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	LCV SCORES		
	GLOBAL RESEARCH	TOXIC WASTE	WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS	PUBLIC LAND USE	NATIONAL MONUMENT	CALIFORNIA DESERT	NATIONAL PARK INTEGRITY	ANCIENT FORESTS	WETLANDS	UTAH WILDERNESS	ARCTIC REFUGE	UN POPULATION FUND	GLOBAL POPULATION	91 %	89/90 %	87/88 %
MISSOURI																
1 CLAY (D)	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	85	78	81
2 HORN (D)	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	77		
3 GEPHARDT (D)	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	54	83	19
4 SKELTON (D)	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	44	44
5 WHEAT (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	85	89	81
6 COLEMAN, T. (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	28	31
7 HANCOCK (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	17	
8 EMERSON (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	19
9 VOLKMER (D)	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	44	56
MONTANA																
1 WILLIAMS, P. (D)	?	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	54	67	75
2 MARLENEE (R)	-	-	?	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	6	19
NEBRASKA																
1 BEREUTER (R)	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	46	11	44
2 HOAGLAND (D)	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	85	100	
3 BARRETT (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0		
NEVADA																
1 BILBRAY (D)	?	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	54	61	69
2 VUCANOVICH (R)	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	6	13
NEW HAMPSHIRE																
1 ZELIFF (R)	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	23		
2 SWETT (D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	77		
NEW JERSEY																
1 ANDREWS, R. (D)	-	+	+	-	+	?	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	62		
2 HUGHES (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	92	78	81
3 PALLONE (D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	85	89	
4 SMITH, C. (R)	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	62	78	56
5 ROUKEMA (R)	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	?	-	54	78	81
6 DWYER (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	92	83	75
7 RINALDO (R)	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	62	83	75

HOUSE VOTES 1991

NEW JERSEY (CONT'D)

- 8 ROE (D)
9 TORRICELLI (D)
10 PAYNE, D. (D)
11 GALLO (R)
12 ZIMMER (R)
13 SAXTON (R)
14 GUARINI (D)

NEW MEXICO

- 1 SCHIFF (R)
2 SKEEN (R)
3 RICHARDSON (D)

NEW YORK

- 1 HOCHBRUECKNER (D)
2 DOWNEY, T. (D)
3 MRAZEK (D)
4 LENT (R)
5 MCGRATH (R)
6 FLAKE (D)
7 ACKERMAN (D)
8 SCHEUER (D)
9 MANTON (D)
10 SCHUMER (D)
11 TOWNS (D)
12 OWENS, M. (D)
13 SOLARZ (D)
14 MOLINARI, S. (R)
15 GREEN (R)
16 RANGEL, C. (D)
17 WEISS (D)
18 SERRANO (D)
19 ENGEL (D)

	GLOBAL RESEARCH	TOXIC WASTE	WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS	PUBLIC LAND USE	NATIONAL MONUMENT	CALIFORNIA DESERT	NATIONAL PARK INTEGRITY	ANCIENT FORESTS	WETLANDS	UTAH WILDERNESS	ARCTIC REFUGE	UN POPULATION FUND	GLOBAL POPULATION	LCV SCORES		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	91 %	89/ %	87/ %
8 ROE (D)	-	-	+	-	-	?	?	+	+	+	-	-	-	31	56	56
9 TORRICELLI (D)	-	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	69	89	69
10 PAYNE, D. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	92	67	
11 GALLO (R)	?	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	38	72	63
12 ZIMMER (R)	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	85		
13 SAXTON (R)	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	54	78	56
14 GUARINI (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	92	89	81
1 SCHIFF (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	23	33	
2 SKEEN (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	6	19
3 RICHARDSON (D)	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	69	83	50
1 HOCHBRUECKNER (D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	62	83	88
2 DOWNEY, T. (D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	77	89	81
3 MRAZEK (D)	?	+	?	+	?	?	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	54	83	75
4 LENT (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	28	44
5 MCGRATH (R)	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	46	78	75
6 FLAKE (D)	+	-	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	69	67	88
7 ACKERMAN (D)	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	77	89	94
8 SCHEUER (D)	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	92	83	75
9 MANTON (D)	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	62	50	56
10 SCHUMER (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	92	89	88
11 TOWNS (D)	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	85	78	63
12 OWENS, M. (D)	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	77	83	81
13 SOLARZ (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	77	89	81
14 MOLINARI, S. (R)	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	38	63	
15 GREEN (R)	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	77	78	81
16 RANGEL, C. (D)	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	77	67	94
17 WEISS (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	85	100	88
18 SERRANO (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	85	75	
19 ENGEL (D)	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	85	83	

HOUSE VOTES 1991

NEW YORK (CONT'D)

20 LOWEY, N. (D)
 21 FISH (R)
 22 GILMAN (R)
 23 MCNULTY (D)
 24 SOLOMON (R)
 25 BOEHLERT (R)
 26 MARTIN, D. (R)
 27 WALSH (R)
 28 MCHUGH (D)
 29 HORTON (R)
 30 SLAUGHTER, L. (D)
 31 PAXON (R)
 32 LAFALCE (D)
 33 NOWAK (D)
 34 HOUGHTON (R)

NORTH CAROLINA

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

NORTH DAKOTA

1 DORGAN, B. (D)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	LCV SCORES		
	GLOBAL RESEARCH	TOXIC WASTE	WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS	PUBLIC LAND USE	NATIONAL MONUMENT	CALIFORNIA DESERT	NATIONAL PARK INTEGRITY	ANCIENT FORESTS	WETLANDS	UTAH WILDERNESS	ARCTIC REFUGE	UN POPULATION FUND	GLOBAL POPULATION	91 %	89/90 %	87/88 %
20 LOWEY, N. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	85	89	
21 FISH (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	85	72	81
22 GILMAN (R)	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	54	100	94
23 MCNULTY (D)	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	54	78	
24 SOLOMON (R)	?	-	-	+	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	39	31
25 BOEHLERT (R)	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	77	100	81
26 MARTIN, D. (R)	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	0	33	50
27 WALSH (R)	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	31	50	
28 MCHUGH (D)	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	62	78	81
29 HORTON (R)	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	54	67	69
30 SLAUGHTER, L. (D)	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	92	89	88
31 PAXON (R)	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	44	
32 LAFALCE (D)	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	78	81
33 NOWAK (D)	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	54	83	81
34 HOUGHTON (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	8	39	88
1 JONES, W. (D)	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	31	56	50
2 VALENTINE (D)	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	69	94	63
3 LANCASTER (D)	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	69	83	69
4 PRICE, DAVID (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	92	89	69
5 NEAL, S. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	83	75
6 COBLE (R)	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	44	31
7 ROSE (D)	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	54	83	50
8 HEFNER (D)	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	54	61	31
9 MCMILLAN, A. (R)	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	28	38
10 BALLENGER (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	22	25
11 TAYLOR, C. (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0		
1 DORGAN, B. (D)	+	+	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	67	69

HOUSE VOTES 1991

OHIO

	GLOBAL RESEARCH 1	TOXIC WASTE 2	WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS 3	PUBLIC LAND USE 4	NATIONAL MONUMENT 5	CALIFORNIA DESERT 6	NATIONAL PARK INTEGRITY 7	ANCIENT FORESTS 8	WETLANDS 9	UTAH WILDERNESS 10	ARCTIC REFUGE 11	UN POPULATION FUND 12	GLOBAL POPULATION 13	LCV SCORES		
														91 %	89/ 90 %	87/ 88 %
1 LUKEN, C. (D)	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	62		
2 GRADISON (R)	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	23	56	44
3 HALL, T. (D)	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	46	63	50
4 OXLEY (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	22	13
5 GILLMOR (R)	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	23	44	
6 MCEWEN (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	28	19
7 HOBSON (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	8		
8 BOEHNER (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0		
9 KAPTUR (D)	+	-	?	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	62	78	81
10 MILLER, C. (R)	-	-	?	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	11	31
11 ECKART (D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	77	72	88
12 KASICH (R)	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	23	44	25
13 PEASE (D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	77	72	81
14 SAWYER (D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	62	78	94
15 WYLIE (R)	-	-	+	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	33	25
16 REGULA (R)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	33	44
17 TRAFICANT (D)	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	62	61	69
18 APPLEGATE (D)	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	56	44
19 FEIGHAN (D)	-	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	77	78	94
20 OAKAR (D)	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	54	72	81
21 STOKES (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	77	78	81

OKLAHOMA

1 INHOFE (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	11	19
2 SYNAR (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	77	78	69
3 BREWSTER (D)	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	23		
4 MCCURDY (D)	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	54	78	56
5 EDWARDS, M. (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	11	25
6 ENGLISH (D)	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	31	39	44

HOUSE VOTES 1991

OREGON

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

PENNSYLVANIA

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

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	91	89/90	87/88
	GLOBAL RESEARCH	TOXIC WASTE	WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS	PUBLIC LAND USE	NATIONAL MONUMENT	CALIFORNIA DESERT	NATIONAL PARK INTEGRITY	ANCIENT FORESTS	WETLANDS	UTAH WILDERNESS	ARCTIC REFUGE	UN POPULATION FUND	GLOBAL POPULATION	%	%	%
1 AUCOIN (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	77	72	100
2 SMITH, R. (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	11	19
3 WYDEN (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	77	94	81
4 DE FAZIO (D)	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	77	89	94
5 KOPETSKI (D)	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	54		
1 FOGLIETTA (D)	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	62	89	69
2 BLACKWELL (D) ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	57		
2 GRAY, W. (D) ⁴	+	-	+	?	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	40	78	69
3 BORSKI (D)	?	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	46	72	75
4 KOLTER (D)	-	-	+	?	+	?	+	-	-	+	-	?	-	31	61	50
5 SCHULZE (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	8	28	56
6 YATRON (D)	-	-	+	+	+	?	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	38	78	50
7 WELDON (R)	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	46	61	56
8 KOSTMAYER (D)	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	92	94	88
9 SHUSTER (R)	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	11	19
10 MCDADE (R)	-	-	+	-	+	?	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	39	38
11 KANJORSKI (D)	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	62	83	63
12 MURTHA (D)	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	54	61	38
13 COUGHLIN (R)	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	46	61	69
14 COYNE, W. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	77	83	38
15 RITTER (R)	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	33	31
16 WALKER (R)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	28	50
17 GEKAS (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	8	22	50
18 SANTORUM (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0		
19 GOODLING (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	22	44
20 GAYDOS (D)	-	+	+	-	+	?	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	38	67	44
21 RIDGE (R)	-	-	?	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	50	75
22 MURPHY (D)	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	78	31
23 CLINGER (R)	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	28	38

HOUSE VOTES 1991

RHODE ISLAND

1 MACHTLEY (R)

2 REED (D)

SOUTH CAROLINA

1 RAVENEL (R)

2 SPENCE (R)

3 DERRICK (D)

4 PATTERSON (D)

5 SPRATT (D)

6 TALLON (D)

SOUTH DAKOTA

1 JOHNSON, T. (D)

TENNESSEE

1 QUILLEN (R)

2 DUNCAN, JR. (R)

3 LLOYD (D)

4 COOPER (D)

5 CLEMENT (D)

6 GORDON (D)

7 SUNDQUIST (R)

8 TANNER (D)

9 FORD, H. (D)

TEXAS

1 CHAPMAN (D)

2 WILSON, C. (D)

3 JOHNSON, S. (R)⁵

4 HALL, R. (D)

5 BRYANT, J. (D)

6 BARTON (R)

7 ARCHER (R)

8 FIELDS (R)

	GLOBAL RESEARCH	TOXIC WASTE	WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS	PUBLIC LAND USE	NATIONAL MONUMENT	CALIFORNIA DESERT	NATIONAL PARK INTEGRITY	ANCIENT FORESTS	WETLANDS	UTAH WILDERNESS	ARCTIC REFUGE	UN POPULATION FUND	GLOBAL POPULATION	LCV SCORES		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	91 %	89/ 90 %	87/ 88 %
1 MACHTLEY (R)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	—	77	94	
2 REED (D)	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	92		
1 RAVENEL (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	72	56
2 SPENCE (R)	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	33	44
3 DERRICK (D)	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	—	77	61	69
4 PATTERSON (D)	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	85	61	50
5 SPRATT (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	92	89	75
6 TALLON (D)	—	—	+	—	+	+	—	+	—	+	—	—	—	38	56	69
1 JOHNSON, T. (D)	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	—	+	—	+	+	—	69	83	75
1 QUILLEN (R)	—	—	—	—	—	?	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	6	19
2 DUNCAN, JR. (R)	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	28	
3 LLOYD (D)	—	—	+	+	—	?	+	—	+	—	—	+	—	38	50	25
4 COOPER (D)	—	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	77	78	75
5 CLEMENT (D)	+	—	+	+	+	?	+	+	—	—	—	+	—	54	61	50
6 GORDON (D)	—	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	+	—	54	83	63
7 SUNDQUIST (R)	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	28	19
8 TANNER (D)	—	—	+	+	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	+	—	31	56	
9 FORD, H. (D)	+	+	?	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	77	72	50
1 CHAPMAN (D)	—	—	?	—	?	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	39	31
2 WILSON, C. (D)	—	—	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	+	—	46	44	25
3 JOHNSON, S. (R) ⁵	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	9		
4 HALL, R. (D)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	6	31
5 BRYANT, J. (D)	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	+	77	50	56
6 BARTON (R)	—	—	?	—	?	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	11	6
7 ARCHER (R)	—	—	—	+	+	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	23	28	25
8 FIELDS (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	11	19

HOUSE VOTES 1991

TEXAS (CONT'D)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	91 %	89/ 90 %	87/ 88 %
9 BROOKS (D)	-	-	+	+	+	?	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	38	44	25
10 PICKLE (D)	-	-	?	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	38	67	63
11 EDWARDS, C. (D)	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	38		
12 GEREN (D)	-	-	?	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	31	27	
13 SARPALIUS (D)	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	28	
14 LAUGHLIN (D)	-	-	+	-	+	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	28	
15 DE LA GARZA (D)	-	-	+	-	+	?	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	31	33	38
16 COLEMAN, R. (D)	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	62	67	44
17 STENHOLM (D)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	28	31
18 WASHINGTON (D)	+	-	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	69	63	
19 COMBEST (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	6	25
20 GONZALEZ (D)	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	54	72	88
21 SMITH, L. (R)	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	23	22	19
22 DELAY (R)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	17	6
23 BUSTAMANTE (D)	-	+	?	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	62	39	50
24 FROST (D)	-	+	?	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	54	56	44
25 ANDREWS, M. (D)	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	69	72	31
26 ARMEY (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	17	19
27 ORTIZ (D)	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	33	44

UTAH

1 HANSEN (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	6	6
2 OWENS, W. (D)	+	-	+	-	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	77	89	81
3 ORTON (D)	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15		

VERMONT

1 SANDERS (I)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	85		
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VIRGINIA

1 BATEMAN (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	11	44
2 PICKETT (D)	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	38	39	50
3 BLILEY (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	17	31
4 SISISKY (D)	?	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	38	44	56
5 PAYNE, L. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	69	80	

HOUSE VOTES 1991

VIRGINIA (CONT'D)

6 OLIN (D)
7 ALLEN (R)⁶
7 SLAUGHTER, F. (R)⁶
8 MORAN (D)
9 BOUCHER (D)
10 WOLF (R)

WASHINGTON

1 MILLER, J. (R)
2 SWIFT (D)
3 UNSOELD (D)
4 MORRISON, S. (R)
5 FOLEY (D)
6 DICKS (D)
7 MCDERMOTT (D)
8 CHANDLER (R)

WEST VIRGINIA

1 MOLLOHAN (D)
2 STAGGERS (D)
3 WISE (D)
4 RAHALL (D)

WISCONSIN

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

	GLOBAL RESEARCH	TOXIC WASTE	WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS	PUBLIC LAND USE	NATIONAL MONUMENT	CALIFORNIA DESERT	NATIONAL PARK INTEGRITY	ANCIENT FORESTS	WETLANDS	UTAH WILDERNESS	ARCTIC REFUGE	UN POPULATION FUND	GLOBAL POPULATION	LCV SCORES		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	91 %	89/90 %	87/88 %
6 OLIN (D)	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	38	50	44
7 ALLEN (R) ⁶	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	14		
7 SLAUGHTER, F. (R) ⁶	-	-	-	-	?	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	11	25
8 MORAN (D)	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	54		
9 BOUCHER (D)	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	62	72	56
10 WOLF (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	15	28	56
1 MILLER, J. (R)	?	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	46	89	75
2 SWIFT (D)	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	46	67	75
3 UNSOELD (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	85	83	
4 MORRISON, S. (R)	-	-	+	-	+	?	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	31	28	50
5 FOLEY (D)																50
THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE ONLY VOTES TO BREAK TIES.																
6 DICKS (D)	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	54	83	69
7 MCDERMOTT (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	85	83	
8 CHANDLER (R)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	15	50	50
1 MOLLOHAN (D)	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	38	33	31
2 STAGGERS (D)	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	46	50	63
3 WISE (D)	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	54	72	63
4 RAHALL (D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	54	72	50
1 ASPIN (D)	-	-	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	62	56	75
2 KLUG (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	31		
3 GUNDERSON (R)	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	33	56
4 KLECZKA (D)	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	69	67	75
5 MOODY (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	92	89	81
6 PETRI (R)	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	38	78	56
7 OBEY (D) ⁷	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	58	78	94
8 ROTH, T. (R)	+	-	+	-	-	?	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	33	31
9 SENSENBRENNER (R)	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	23	56	56

HOUSE VOTES 1991

WYOMING

1 THOMAS, CRAIG (R)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	LCV SCORES		
	GLOBAL RESEARCH	TOXIC WASTE	WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS	PUBLIC LAND USE	NATIONAL MONUMENT	CALIFORNIA DESERT	NATIONAL PARK INTEGRITY	ANCIENT FORESTS	WETLANDS	UTAH WILDERNESS	ARCTIC REFUGE	UN POPULATION FUND	GLOBAL POPULATION			
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91	89/	87/
														%	%	%
														0	11	

NOTE

- ¹ REP. ED PASTOR WAS ELECTED TO FILL THE VACANCY CREATED BY THE RETIREMENT OF REP. MORRIS UDALL.
- ² REP. THOMAS EWING WAS ELECTED TO FILL THE VACANCY CREATED BY THE APPOINTMENT OF REP. EDWARD MADIGAN AS SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.
- ³ REP. JOHN OLVER WAS ELECTED TO FILL THE VACANCY CREATED BY THE DEATH OF REP. SILVIO CONTE.
- ⁴ REP. LUCIEN BLACKWELL WAS ELECTED TO FILL THE VACANCY CREATED BY THE RETIREMENT OF REP. WILLIAM GRAY.
- ⁵ REP. SAM JOHNSON WAS ELECTED TO FILL THE VACANCY CREATED WHEN REP. STEVE BARTLETT RESIGNED.
- ⁶ REP. GEORGE ALLEN WAS ELECTED TO FILL THE VACANCY CREATED BY THE RETIREMENT OF REP. D. FRENCH SLAUGHTER.
- ⁷ AS THE RECIPIENT OF THE POPULATION LETTER FROM CONGRESSMEN BEILENSON AND KOSTMAYER, REP. DAVID OBEY COULD NOT ALSO BE A SIGNATORY.

1991 SENATE VOTE DESCRIPTIONS

With a few notable exceptions, 1991 was not the year for dramatic Senate action to save the Earth. Indeed, the Senate rose only half-heartedly to meet the pro-Earth challenge, passing the Surface Transportation Act but refusing to take action on the wide range of environmental challenges which faced the nation.

One of the major environmental victories this year was the defeat of the Johnston-Wallop National Energy Security Act (S. 1220). While there is strong agreement that a national energy policy must be a top priority of the 102nd Congress, that policy needs a pragmatic strategy which invests in the future, stressing efficient use and conservation of energy over increased fossil-fuel production. A massive grassroots effort which generated thousands of phone calls and letters to Senators urging them to support a real national energy strategy, rather than the Johnston-Wallop bill, resulted in success for the pro-Earth forces.

Another victory in 1991 brought about a basic change to how we finance our nation's transportation programs. By promoting more efficient use of our existing transportation infrastructure rather than extensive new highway systems, the Surface Transportation Reauthorization (S. 1204) offered both more rational transportation choices and a sensible energy policy.

Our choice of Senate votes and co-sponsorships covers a spectrum of issues important to the protection and conservation of the Earth. Your Senator had the opportunity to make his or her voice clearly heard as a pro-Earth supporter.

Each area — Energy and Global Warming, Natural Resources and Biological Diversity, Pollution and Human Health, and Population — encompasses a broad range of issues. The categories naturally overlap and represent interrelated and interdependent components of the national environmental agenda. In this **Scorecard**, you'll see more votes on natural resources and fewer votes on population. That's not because one issue is more important than the other — it simply means that Congress sat on its collective hands in 1991 on critical legislation in the under-represented areas.

ENERGY AND GLOBAL WARMING

1-2

NATIONAL ENERGY SECURITY

This year concern about our national energy security reached an all-time high with American troops fighting in the Persian Gulf. The war created a legislative push for a long-needed national energy policy. Unfortunately, the massive energy bill introduced by Senators Bennett Johnston (D-LA) and Malcolm Wallop (R-WY) relied on increased development of fossil fuel and nuclear energy and offered only token efforts to increase efficiency.

The bill, S. 1220, became best known for its provision to open the pristine Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to oil and gas exploration and its failure to include any increase in automobile fuel efficiency, one of the most effective means of reducing our deepening dependence on foreign oil. Other environmentally damaging aspects of the energy bill included reduced citizen participation in the nuclear licensing process, reduced federal regulation of hydropower projects, and restricted state oversight of electrical utilities.

In one of the most significant environmental victories of 1991, a filibuster, led by several pro-environment senators against the Johnston-Wallop bill, successfully prevented the bill from reaching the Senate floor for a vote. The repudiation of the Johnston-Wallop bill this session breathed new life into the energy policy debate. Environmentalists will continue to push for a national energy strategy that stresses energy conservation and efficiency.

To end a filibuster, the Senate must vote to end the debate, known as “invoking cloture.” If 60 senators vote to invoke cloture, the debate over the bill is limited; the Senate can then vote on the measure.

The motion to invoke cloture was rejected 50-44 on November 1, 1991. **NO** (or absence/abstention from vote) is the pro-environment action. In this instance, if a senator was absent for the cloture vote, that absence or abstention was counted as a pro-environment action because the supporters of S. 1220 needed to find 60 YES votes to bring the legislation to a vote.

This vote was so significant in determining the future of this country’s energy policy that LCV has given this vote double weight in the **Scorecard**.

3 **AUTOMOBILE FUEL EFFICIENCY**

Motor vehicles account for over 50% of U.S. oil consumption, and our oil addiction is rising steadily. Technology exists to improve fuel efficiency dramatically and safely. Reducing gasoline consumption is the single most effective means of reducing our increasing dependence on foreign oil. It is also the single most important step Congress can take toward controlling global warming, since vehicle emissions produce a significant amount of carbon dioxide, the primary greenhouse gas.

Senator Richard Bryan (D-NV) introduced legislation to mandate improved automobile fuel efficiency by 20% by 1996 and 40% by the year 2001. The Motor Vehicle Fuel Efficiency Act (S. 279) would greatly increase America’s energy independence by saving 2.5 million barrels of oil per day — nearly one million barrels per day more than we import from the entire Persian Gulf.

The League has included **co-sponsorship** of S. 279 as a pro-environment position. There are currently 37 co-sponsors.

4 **FEDERAL FUNDING FOR FUEL CONSUMPTION**

The transportation sector is consuming energy at a rate much faster than any other sector of our economy. Unless we take steps to control and reduce energy use in transportation, the risks of global warming will only grow worse. The Surface Transportation Reauthorization (S. 1204) offered a tremendous opportunity to re-tool the way we look at transportation methods and focus the nation’s energy on efficient means of transportation.

Both rational transportation policy and sensible energy policy result from promoting more efficient use of our existing transportation infrastructure and less energy-intensive methods, such as mass transit, to address increased energy demand and transportation needs. In particular,

S. 1204 allocated funds to states based on formulas that rewarded them for reducing vehicle use and energy consumption. The legislation penalized states that failed to control vehicle use.

Senator Bob Graham (D-FL) offered an amendment to replace the apportionment formulas of S. 1204 with formulas that would allocate funds based largely on each state's fuel consumption and vehicle use. The more fuel a state consumed, the more money it would receive. Under the Graham Amendment, states investing in mass transportation, car pooling, high occupancy vehicle lanes, and other programs to control congestion, energy consumption, and pollution, would have their allocation of transportation funds decreased, while states that allowed vehicle use to grow out of control would be rewarded with increased funding.

The Graham Amendment was rejected 41-57 on June 18, 1991. **NO** is the pro-environment vote.

POLLUTION AND HUMAN HEALTH

5

FEDERAL FUNDING FOR INCREASED AUTO POLLUTION

During consideration of the 1991 Surface Transportation Reauthorization, environmental organizations worked hard to eliminate the bias in current law favoring highway construction over other modes of transportation.

Environmentalists strongly supported provisions in S. 1204 that prohibited funds set aside for maintenance of the interstate highway system to be used for new highway capacity. Funds were also available in S. 1204 to add new capacity to highways. However, the bill required such projects to compete with alternative transit solutions, such as high occupancy vehicle lanes, to address increased transportation demand.

Senator Harry Reid (D-NV) offered an amendment that would have allowed the interstate maintenance funds, as well as the other funds in S. 1204, to be used for the construction of new lanes on interstate highways, purportedly to address air pollution concerns. In fact, diverting funds from mass transit programs to construct more clogged and congested highway systems would increase air pollution in the long run. Environmental groups opposed the Reid Amendment because it would have restored the bias in current law favoring highway construction.

Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-NY) moved to table (kill) the Reid Amendment. The Moynihan motion to table was accepted 62-36 on June 13, 1991. **YES** is the pro-environment vote.

6

NUCLEAR WASTE CLEANUP

During deliberation over the Energy and Water Appropriations for FY 1992, the Senate defeated a measure to shift \$118 million from nuclear weapons research and production to programs established to clean up the highly contaminated Department of Energy (DOE) nuclear weapons facilities.

With cleanup costs currently estimated at \$150 billion over the next 30 years, cuts in the budget will delay cleanups in 23 states that host contaminated DOE facilities. Such delays will prevent DOE from honoring legal agreements with states for speedy cleanups and consequently will increase health risks and long-term costs to taxpayers.

Senators John Glenn (D-OH), Jim Exon (D-NE), and Tim Wirth (D-CO) offered an amendment to restore funds the subcommittee had cut from the cleanup program, adding \$118 million to the DOE nuclear weapons cleanup by taking the funding back from the nuclear weapons production program. This amendment would have increased the Senate's proposal for cleanup funding to the level previously authorized by the House.

Senator Bennett Johnston (D-LA) moved to table (kill) the Glenn-Exon-Wirth Amendment. The Johnston motion to table was accepted 54-43 on July 9, 1991. **NO** is the pro-environment vote.

7 HAZARDOUS WASTE AND FEDERAL FACILITIES

In 1976, Congress enacted the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act as the nation's most comprehensive law controlling waste-disposal. Although nuclear weapons plants and military bases are among the nation's worst polluters, they claim immunity from the 1976 law. Environmentalists, backed by the Environmental Protection Agency, have long disputed this lack of accountability.

The Federal Facilities Compliance Act (S. 596), introduced by Majority Leader George Mitchell (D-ME), would end this immunity. The bill would allow EPA to impose administrative orders and monetary penalties on those federal agencies which fail to comply with all federal, state, interstate, and local solid and hazardous waste management and disposal requirements.

Although the Act passed overwhelmingly in the Senate, in order to avoid a filibuster, it was significantly weakened by the time it reached the floor. Therefore, the League has counted **co-sponsorship** of the original strong version of the bill as a pro-environment position. There were 53 co-sponsors of S. 596.

8 VISUAL POLLUTION

The Surface Transportation Act governs the use of our nation's highways, and is reauthorized every five years. In 1991, environmental groups made a coordinated effort to make basic changes in the policy governing the financing of our nation's transportation program.

The Highway Beautification Act of 1965 was intended to curb the proliferation of billboards along the nation's highways. Today, billboards are going up 20 times faster than states and local governments can remove them. The Federal Highway Administration has concluded that the Act has become a "sign industry dominated program that is actually enriching and subsidizing the industry." Environmental groups and local officials believe the law is little more than a "billboard protection act."

As reported out of committee, the Surface Transportation Reauthorization (S. 1204) would have banned new billboard construction along federally subsidized highways and restored local authority over billboard removal. S. 1204 would have also prohibited the destruction of publicly owned trees for the sole purpose of improved billboard visibility — a practice allowed in 19 states.

This vote was on an amendment offered by Senator Harry Reid (D-NV) to strike all billboard reform from the bill. The Reid Amendment was adopted 60-39 on June 12, 1991. **NO** is the pro-environment vote.

BIODIVERSITY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

9

ENDANGERED SPECIES

Senator Bob Packwood (R-OR) introduced an amendment to the Interior Department Appropriations bill (H.R. 5769 - S. Rept. 101-534) to significantly weaken the Endangered Species Act. The Packwood Amendment sought to create a short cut in the process to invoke the Endangered Species Committee clause of that Act.

The Act provides for an Endangered Species Committee, known as the 'God Squad,' to resolve irreconcilable conflicts between development activities and endangered species conservation. Under the Act, the Committee can only be convened if the federal agencies involved consult the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and exhaust all reasonable and prudent alternatives to the proposed development action. Only if the Fish and Wildlife Service and the action agencies cannot identify reasonable alternatives that are not likely to jeopardize continued existence of the species, and the Service decrees that the species is in 'jeopardy' because of the proposed action, may the 'God Squad' be convened to balance the economic and social benefit of development against the value of protecting a species from extinction.

In this case, the fate of the spotted owl in the Pacific Northwest was the issue to be decided by the Endangered Species Committee.

The Packwood Amendment would have allowed the U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to bypass these established provisions and immediately convene the Committee to decide whether or not the interests of the timber industry in the Northwest outweigh the value of preserving the spotted owl and its habitat in the ancient forest. Environmentalists felt strongly that the Packwood Amendment would not only spell extinction for the spotted owl, but would, on the larger scale, seriously impair the effectiveness of the Endangered Species Act as a whole by setting a 'short-cut' precedent.

The vote is on Senator Max Baucus' (D-MT) motion to table (kill) the Packwood Amendment to the Appropriations bill. The motion was accepted 62-34 on October 23, 1990. **YES** is the pro-environment vote. LCV is including this vote in the 1991 **Scorecard** because it took place after publication of the 1990 **Scorecard**.

10 ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A major debate continues in Congress concerning the fate of the 1.5 million acre coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in the northeastern corner of Alaska. The oil and gas industries argue that the Arctic Refuge should be made available for exploration, development, and production. Conservationists argue that it should be designated as wilderness to preserve the unique wilderness value of the area as well as to protect the habitat of the Porcupine Caribou herd and many other species. Wilderness protection for the Arctic Refuge is a top priority for environmentalists nationwide.

Senators William Roth (R-DE) and Max Baucus (D-MT) introduced legislation, S. 39, to designate the Arctic coastal plain as wilderness. It was approved by the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee on October 17, 1991 and currently has 25 co-sponsors. LCV has included **co-sponsorship** of S. 39 as a pro-environment position.

11 WETLANDS PROTECTION

S. 1463, introduced by Senator John Breaux (D-LA) to gut Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, would endanger millions of acres of wetlands nationwide. Wetlands provide essential fish and wildlife habitat and improve water quality. Nationwide, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service estimates that over 290,000 acres of wetlands are lost each year, at a rate of more than 30 acres per hour. It is critical that Congress work to strengthen Section 404 and resist any attempts to weaken current wetlands protection.

To reflect that priority, the League has included **co-sponsorship** of S. 1463 as an anti-environment position. When Congress adjourned for the year on November 27 there were 24 Cosponsors of S. 1463.

12 WEAKENING THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

This vote was on a motion by Senator George Mitchell (D-ME) to table (kill) an amendment offered by Senator Steve Symms (R-ID) to the 1991 Surface Transportation Reauthorization. A similar amendment (also offered by Symms) to the 1990 Farm Bill was narrowly defeated last year.

The Symms Amendment, on the pretext of protecting private property rights, would threaten many of the nation's key environmental policies by codifying a seriously flawed 1988 Executive Order. Under the guise of ensuring that all government actions comply with the Just Compensation Clause of the U.S. Constitution's Fifth Amendment, the EO requires federal agencies to perform "Takings Implications 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. The Fifth Amendment already provides land owners 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 it would impose additional delays and burdens on regulation writing and permit issuance procedures.

The Mitchell motion to table the Symms Amendment was rejected 44-55 on June 12, 1991. **YES** is the pro-environment vote. The Symms Amendment was subsequently adopted by voice vote.

13 PROTECTING TAXPAYERS

Senator Dale Bumpers (D-AR) offered an amendment to the FY 1992 Interior Appropriations bill (H.R. 2686) to impose a one-year moratorium on the issuance of "patents" to hard rock mining claims on the West's public lands and National Forests. The need for the Bumpers Amendment is significant, and it has passed the House of Representatives twice.

Over 24 million acres of public lands and national forests suffer mining claims established under the 1872 Mining Law. Tens of thousands of additional acres are covered by applications for "patents" under that archaic statute. If these patents are issued by the government, the public land covered by the mining claims will be conveyed into private ownership for as little as \$2.50 an acre. In a 1989 study, the General Accounting Office investigated 20 recently-patented claims and found that the government received \$4,000 for public lands worth \$48 million. Lands which would have been protected by the Bumpers Amendment are worth hundreds of millions more.

Although the Bumpers Amendment would temporarily halt the give-away of valuable public lands, it would in no way preclude mining, exploration, or claim location activities. The moratorium on patents is intended to prevent public lands from being conveyed into private ownership while Congress develops more comprehensive reforms of the 1872 Mining Law. Nevertheless, the amendment was vigorously opposed by the mining industry and its Senate allies.

Senator Harry Reid (D-NV) moved to table (kill) the Bumpers Amendment, which prohibited the use of funds for one year to process applications for mining patents under the 1872 Mining Act. The Reid motion to table was accepted to 47-46 on September 13, 1991. **NO** is the pro-environment vote. A similar moratorium provision authored by Representative Ralph Regula (R-OH 16) was included in the House bill, but died in the conference committee.

14 ABUSE OF FEDERAL LANDS

For decades, our tax dollars have subsidized ranchers in 16 western states; the federal government charges below-market rates for grazing herds on nearly 270 million acres of Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and U.S. Forest Service public lands. In 1991, those federal agencies charged \$1.97 per animal unit month (AUM) — the amount of forage which one cow and one calf consume per month — while the current value is estimated to exceed \$9.00 per AUM. The federal fee is determined annually by a formula established in 1978 under the Public Rangelands Improvement Act. Although this formula was statutorily set to expire in 1986, its use was extended indefinitely by Executive Order.

The House of Representatives had already voted to adopt a new formula to increase grazing fees to fair market value by 1995. In an effort to reach a compromise, Senators James Jeffords (R-VT) and Howard Metzenbaum (D-OH) introduced an amendment to the Interior Appropriations for FY 1992 to revise the formula. The Jeffords-Metzenbaum Amendment would result in an increase in the grazing fee to \$5.13 per AUM by 1995, thus increasing grazing fees by no more than 33% per year.

The Jeffords-Metzenbaum Amendment would also broaden the use of grazing fee receipts for such activities as the restoration of wildlife and fish habitat and other resources damaged by overgrazing. The amendment would abolish the BLM's grazing advisory boards, which largely determine the use of grazing fee receipts, thereby influencing policy on public lands. These advisory boards consist almost entirely of ranchers. Senator Pete Domenici (R-NM) moved to table (kill) the amendment.

The Domenici motion to table the Jeffords Amendment was accepted 60-38 on September 17, 1991. **NO** is the pro-environment vote. While the House had passed a similar provision, it was dropped from the bill in conference.

POPULATION

15

FUNDING UNITED NATIONS POPULATION PROGRAMS

While the U.S. Government directly supports family planning programs overseas in some countries, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) provides aid to 140 countries. It provides support to countries which will not or cannot accept direct aid from the U.S. UNFPA receives millions of dollars of requests for family planning aid from the developing world that cannot be met for lack of funds. In 1986, the U.S. cut off all funding for UNFPA, charging that it funded coercive programs in one country (China). UNFPA does not fund abortion.

This vote was on the motion to the Foreign Aid Authorization for FY 1992-93 to invoke cloture (thus limiting debate) on an amendment by Senator Paul Simon (D-IL). This amendment would authorize \$20 million for use by UNFPA for contraceptive supplies with the stipulation that if any UNFPA funds go to China, the entire \$20 million would be returned to the U.S.

The Motion was agreed to 63-33 (60 votes are required for cloture) on July 25, 1991. **YES** is the pro-environment vote. The final version of this bill passed with this amendment intact, but the House-Senate Conference modified it to require approval of the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations before any funds could be spent by UNFPA.

KEY: + INDICATES A PRO-ENVIRONMENT VOTE, — INDICATES A VOTE AGAINST THE ENVIRONMENT, ? INDICATES AN ABSENCE, I INDICATES THAT A MEMBER WAS INELIGIBLE TO VOTE, P INDICATES THAT THE SENATOR WAS PRESENT BUT DID NOT VOTE. AN ABSENCE (?) COUNTS AS A NEGATIVE VOTE UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED IN THE TEXT.

SENATE VOTES 1991

DUPLICATED VOTES:

ALABAMA

HEFLIN (D)

SHELBY (D)

ALASKA

MURKOWSKI (R)

STEVENS (R)

ARIZONA

DECONCINI (D)

MCCAIN (R)

ARKANSAS

BUMPERS (D)

PRYOR (D)¹

CALIFORNIA

CRANSTON (D)

SEYMOUR (R)

COLORADO

BROWN (R)

WIRTH (D)

CONNECTICUT

DODD (D)

LIEBERMAN (D)

DELAWARE

BIDEN (D)

ROTH, W. (R)

FLORIDA

GRAHAM, B. (D)

MACK (R)

GEORGIA

FOWLER (D)

NUNN (D)

HAWAII

AKAKA (D)

INOUE (D)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	LCV SCORES		
	NATIONAL ENERGY SECURITY	NATIONAL ENERGY SECURITY	CAFE	FUEL CONSUMPTION	AUTO POLLUTION	NUCLEAR WASTE CLEANUP	HAZARDOUS WASTE	VISUAL POLLUTION	ENDANGERED SPECIES	ARCTIC REFUGE	WETLANDS PROTECTION	WEAKENING THE EPA	TAXPAYER PROTECTION	ABUSE OF FEDERAL LANDS	UN POPULATION PROGRAMS	91 %	89/90 %	87/88 %
ALABAMA																		
HEFLIN (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	7	27	10
SHELBY (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	13	22	20
ALASKA																		
MURKOWSKI (R)	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	20	22	30
STEVENS (R)	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	20	18	40
ARIZONA																		
DECONCINI (D)	-	-	+	?	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	33	50	50
MCCAIN (R)	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	33	18	50
ARKANSAS																		
BUMPERS (D)	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	47	68	40
PRYOR (D) ¹	-	-	-	?	?	?	+	?	+	-	+	?	+	-	?	27	68	30
CALIFORNIA																		
CRANSTON (D)	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	80	91	70
SEYMOUR (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	1	-	-	-	?	-	+	14		
COLORADO																		
BROWN (R)	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	1	-	+	-	-	-	+	36		
WIRTH (D)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	80	91	70
CONNECTICUT																		
DODD (D)	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	-	+	73	82	60
LIEBERMAN (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	95	
DELAWARE																		
BIDEN (D)	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	93	86	70
ROTH, W. (R)	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	73	50	55
FLORIDA																		
GRAHAM, B. (D)	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	?	+	+	73	95	70
MACK (R)	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	?	-	20	22	
GEORGIA																		
FOWLER (D)	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	60	73	60
NUNN (D)	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	?	+	+	40	59	20
HAWAII																		
AKAKA (D)	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	73		
INOUE (D)	-	-	-	+	-	?	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	?	+	27	46	50

SENATE VOTES 1991

DUPLICATED VOTES:

IDAHO

CRAIG (R)
SYMMS (R)

ILLINOIS

DIXON, A. (D)
SIMON (D)

INDIANA

COATS (R)
LUGAR (R)

IOWA

GRASSLEY (R)
HARKIN (D)

KANSAS

DOLE (R)
KASSEBAUM (R)

KENTUCKY

FORD, W. (D)
MCCONNELL (R)

LOUISIANA

BREAUX (D)
JOHNSTON, B. (D)

MAINE

COHEN (R)
MITCHELL, G. (D)

MARYLAND

MIKULSKI (D)
SARBANES (D)

MASSACHUSETTS

KENNEDY, E. (D)
KERRY, J. (D)

MICHIGAN

LEVIN, C. (D)
RIEGLE (D)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	LCV SCORES		
	NATIONAL ENERGY SECURITY	NATIONAL ENERGY SECURITY	CAFE	FUEL CONSUMPTION	AUTO POLLUTION	NUCLEAR WASTE CLEANUP	HAZARDOUS WASTE	VISUAL POLLUTION	ENDANGERED SPECIES	ARCTIC REFUGE	WETLANDS PROTECTION	WEAKENING THE EPA	TAXPAYER PROTECTION	ABUSE OF FEDERAL LANDS	UN POPULATION PROGRAMS	91 %	89/90 %	87/88 %
CRAIG (R)	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14		
SYMMS (R)	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	8	0
DIXON, A. (D)	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	53	59	20
SIMON (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	87	86	40
COATS (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	20	32	
LUGAR (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	27	36	40
GRASSLEY (R)	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	33	22	30
HARKIN (D)	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	-	?	73	73	70
DOLE (R)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	13	22	20
KASSEBAUM (R)	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	40	36	40
FORD, W. (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	7	13	30
MCCONNELL (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	22	30
BREAUX (D)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	20	18	30
JOHNSTON, B. (D)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	+	-	-	13	18	20
COHEN (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	93	91	80
MITCHELL, G. (D)	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	80	64	80
MIKULSKI (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	93	77	70
SARBANES (D)	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	87	86	80
KENNEDY, E. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	86	70
KERRY, J. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	93	100	100
LEVIN, C. (D)	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	73	46	50
RIEGLE (D)	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	67	64	80

SENATE VOTES 1991

															LCV SCORES			
	NATIONAL ENERGY SECURITY	NATIONAL ENERGY SECURITY	CAFE	FUEL CONSUMPTION	AUTO POLLUTION	NUCLEAR WASTE CLEANUP	HAZARDOUS WASTE	VISUAL POLLUTION	ENDANGERED SPECIES	ARCTIC REFUGE	WETLANDS PROTECTION	WEAKENING THE EPA	TAXPAYER PROTECTION	ABUSE OF FEDERAL LANDS	UN POPULATION PROGRAMS	91 %	89/90 %	87/88 %
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			
DUPLICATED VOTES:																		
MINNESOTA																		
DURENBERGER (R)	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	60	55	80
WELLSTONE (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	93		
MISSISSIPPI																		
COCHRAN (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	7	4	10
LOTT (R)	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	4	
MISSOURI																		
BOND (R)	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	13	13	10
DANFORTH (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	27	32	50
MONTANA																		
BAUCUS (D)	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	80	32	60
BURNS (R)	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	13	
NEBRASKA																		
EXON (D)	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	53	46	10
KERREY, B. (D)	?	?	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	80	73	
NEVADA																		
BRYAN, R. (D)	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	67	95	
REID (D)	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	53	82	50
NEW HAMPSHIRE																		
RUDMAN (R)	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	53	36	50
SMITH, R. (R)	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	50		
NEW JERSEY																		
BRADLEY (D)	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	87	95	70
LAUTENBERG (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	95	90
NEW MEXICO																		
BINGAMAN (D)	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	40	73	50
DOMENICI (R)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	13	22	30
NEW YORK																		
D'AMATO (R)	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	40	41	40
MOYNIHAN (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	93	86	90
NORTH CAROLINA																		
HELMS (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	8	0
SANFORD (D)	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	67	64	80

SENATE VOTES 1991

DUPLICATED VOTES:

NORTH DAKOTA

BURDICK (D)
CONRAD (D)

OHIO

GLENN (D)
METZENBAUM (D)

OKLAHOMA

BOREN (D)
NICKLES, D. (R)

OREGON

HATFIELD (R)
PACKWOOD (R)

PENNSYLVANIA

SPECTER (R)
WOFFORD (D)

RHODE ISLAND

CHAFEE (R)
PELL (D)

SOUTH CAROLINA

HOLLINGS (D)
THURMOND (R)

SOUTH DAKOTA

DASCHLE (D)
PRESSLER (R)

TENNESSEE

GORE (D)
SASSER (D)

TEXAS

BENTSEN (D)
GRAMM, P. (R)

UTAH

GARN (R)
HATCH (R)

	NATIONAL ENERGY SECURITY	NATIONAL ENERGY SECURITY	CAFE	FUEL CONSUMPTION	AUTO POLLUTION	NUCLEAR WASTE CLEANUP	HAZARDOUS WASTE	VISUAL POLLUTION	ENDANGERED SPECIES	ARCTIC REFUGE	WETLANDS PROTECTION	WEAKENING THE EPA	TAXPAYER PROTECTION	ABUSE OF FEDERAL LANDS	UN POPULATION PROGRAMS	LCV SCORES		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	91	89/90	87/88
	*	*														%	%	%
BURDICK (D)	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	60	50	60
CONRAD (D)	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	47	36	60
GLENN (D)	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	73	55	50
METZENBAUM (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	93	91	70
BOREN (D)	?	?	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	33	22	20
NICKLES, D. (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	4	0
HATFIELD (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	27	73	70
PACKWOOD (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	13	59	60
SPECTER (R)	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	40	64	30
WOFFORD (D)	?	?	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	86		
CHAFEE (R)	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	80	46	100
PELL (D)	P	P	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	95	80
HOLLINGS (D)	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	67	59	50
THURMOND (R)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	27	20
DASCHLE (D)	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	53	64	50
PRESSLER (R)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	20	50	30
GORE (D)	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	73	95	50
SASSER (D)	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	53	68	50
BENTSEN (D)	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	?	40	50	40
GRAMM, P. (R)	?	?	-	-	+	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	?	-	-	20	4	20
GARN (R)	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	13	10
HATCH (R)	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	8	20

SENATE VOTES 1991

DUPLICATED VOTES:

VERMONT

JEFFORDS (R)
LEAHY (D)

VIRGINIA

ROBB (D)
WARNER (R)

WASHINGTON

ADAMS (D)
GORTON (R)

WEST VIRGINIA

BYRD, R. (D)
ROCKEFELLER (D)

WISCONSIN

KASTEN (R)
KOHL (D)

WYOMING

SIMPSON (R)
WALLOP (R)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	LCV SCORES		
	NATIONAL ENERGY SECURITY	NATIONAL ENERGY SECURITY	CAFE	FUEL CONSUMPTION	AUTO POLLUTION	NUCLEAR WASTE CLEANUP	HAZARDOUS WASTE	VISUAL POLLUTION	ENDANGERED SPECIES	ARCTIC REFUGE	WETLANDS PROTECTION	WEAKENING THE EPA	TAXPAYER PROTECTION	ABUSE OF FEDERAL LANDS	UN POPULATION PROGRAMS	91 %	89/90 %	87/88 %
JEFFORDS (R)	?	?	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	87	73	
LEAHY (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	95	100
ROBB (D)	+	+	+	—	—	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	80	55	
WARNER (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	+	—	+	—	—	+	—	27	22	40
ADAMS (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	87	95	80
GORTON (R)	—	—	+	+	+	+	—	+	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	40	41	
BYRD, R. (D)	—	—	—	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	+	+	—	—	+	33	50	60
ROCKEFELLER (D)	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	—	+	80	77	70
KASTEN (R)	—	—	—	—	+	+	—	—	+	—	+	+	—	+	—	40	50	40
KOHL (D)	+	+	—	—	+	+	+	—	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	73	95	
SIMPSON (R)	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	13	4	20
WALLOP (R)	—	—	—	+	?	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	4	0

NOTES

1 SENATOR PRYOR WAS IN THE HOSPITAL FOR A LARGE PART OF THE YEAR.

SPECIAL THANKS

The League of Conservation Voters is the 21 year old, non-partisan, political arm of the environmental movement. The League holds elected officials accountable for their conservation records and works to elect candidates to federal office who will protect the nation's environmental future. One of the League's primary objectives during the 1992 election season is to provide voters with factual, objective information about both the past records and the campaign promises of all candidates for national office.

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

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DAN BECKER

SIERRA CLUB

BUBAN BIRMINGHAM

US PIRG

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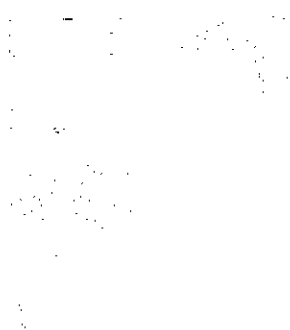
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