The

SCORECARD



LEAGUE OF CONSERVATION VOTERS

FEBRUARY 1994 103RD CONGRESS FIRST SESSION

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SCORECARD

BOARD OF DIRECTORS*

CHAIR FRANK LOY

VICE CHAIR
DEBORAH TUCK
RUTH MOTT FUND

TREASURER
MAITLAND SHARPE
IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF
AMERICA

RICHARD AYRES
O'MELVENY & MYERS

DARRYL BANKS
WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE

BRENT BLACKWELDER FRIENDS OF THE EARTH

THOMAS C.T. BROKAW ENVIRONMENTALIST AND PRIVATE INVESTOR

BUNYAN BRYANT ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE STUDIES

SYD BUTLER

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF
ZOOLOGICAL PARKS AND
AQUARIUMS

RUTH CAPLAN ECONOMICS WORKING GROUP

CHARLES CLUSEN
NATURAL RESOURCES
DEFENSE COUNCIL

JOHN DEARDOURFF BAILEY, DEARDOURFF & ASSOCIATES INC.

BROCK EVANS
NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY

NANCY F. GREEN
THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY

JOHN A. HARRIS
CHANGING HORIZONS FUND

CHRISTOPHER HORMEL GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT PROJECT INSTITUTE

JOHN HUNTING BELDON FUND

GENE KARPINSKI
US PUBLIC INTEREST RESEARCH
GROUP

WINSOME MCINTOSH
THE MCINTOSH FOUNDATION

PAUL PRITCHARD

NATIONAL PARKS AND
CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION

BILL ROBERTS ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENSE FUND THEODORE ROOSEVELT IV

THE HONORABLE
CLAUDINE SCHNEIDER

DEBBIE SEASE SIERRA CLUB

JOHN WATTS
FISCHER FRANCIS TREES &
WATTS INC.

JOANNE WITTY

PRESIDENT
JIM MADDY

LCV POLITICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE*

BOB ADLER

NATURAL RESOURCES DEFENSE
COUNCIL

DAN BECKER SIERRA CLUB

SUSAN BIRMINGHAM
US PUBLIC INTEREST RESEARCH
GROUP

BILL CHANDLER
NATIONAL PARKS AND
CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION

DAVID CONRAD

RALPH DE GENNARO FRIENDS OF THE EARTH

JIM DOUGHERTY GREENSEAL

DAWN ERLANDSON FRIENDS OF THE EARTH

JOHN FITZGERALD
DEFENDERS OF WILDLIFE

KAREN FLORINI ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENSE FUND

TOM GRASSO

MELANIE GRIFFIN SIERRA CLUB

MARY HANLEY
THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY

NANCY HIRSCH ENERGY CONSERVATION COALITION

FRAN HUNT

LEON LOWRY
ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION

JIM LYON
MINERAL POLICY CENTER

BILL MAGAVERN PUBLIC CITIZEN GARY MAGNUSON CENTER FOR MARINE CONSERVATION

VICTORIA MARKELL POPULATION ACTION INTERNATIONAL

MARY MARRA

ALDEN MEYER
UNION OF CONCERNED
SCIENTISTS

BETH MILLEMANN COAST ALLIANCE

STEVE MOYER
TROUT UNLIMITED

LISANNE NELSON
NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY

SHARON NEWSOME

BETH NORCROSS AMERICAN RIVERS

ERIK OLSON

NATURAL RESOURCES DEFENSE
COUNCIL

JIM OWENS
WESTERN ANCIENT FOREST
CAMPAIGN

ED ROTHSCHILD CITIZEN ACTION

CINDY SHOGAN
SOUTHERN UTAH WILDERNESS
ALLIANCE

MARIKA TATSUTANI
NATURAL RESOURCES DEFENSE
COUNCIL

BRIAN TRELSTAD

CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENTAL

CITIZENSHIP/CAMPUS GREENVOTE

KRISTIN VEHRS
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF
ZOOLOGICAL PARKS AND
AQUARIUMS

NANCY WALLACE SIERRA CLUB

DANIEL J. WEISS SIERRA CLUB

PATRICIA WILLIAMS

* ORGANIZATIONS ARE SHOWN FOR IDENTIFICATION PURPOSES ONLY

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT ...

Environmental protection has made great strides in the 32 years since Rachel Carson wrote "Silent Spring." Conserving the natural world we and our children will inhabit has become a bedrock American value. The great naturalist Aldo Leopold wrote, "We abuse land because we regard it as a commodity belonging to us. When we see land as a community to which we belong, we may begin to use it with love and respect." This transformation is well underway in the '90s in America.

So why don't more of our leading politicians act as if they understand?

As our environmental awareness grew, Congress at first acted effectively on our behalf. The air that 22 million Americans breathe no longer violates federal pollution standards. Not so long ago, Ohio's Cuyahoga River was so choked with pollution it burned; today it's a center for recreation and economic activity. Political leaders throughout the world heeded environmentalists' warnings, and agreed to prevent further weakening of the atmosphere's capacity to shield us from harmful radiation. We've begun cleaning up America's most toxic places at polluters' expense.

But every action meets an equal and opposite reaction, in politics as in physics. Today we face a backlash led by those who profit from waste and pollution. By now, their decades of campaign contributions have warped our representation in Congress. The sorry truth is that today's Congress would not enact many of the landmark environmental laws of the late '60s and early '70s that turned the tide against pollution. Instead of protecting and conserving, we're still losing precious places and contaminating our everyday lives.

Nowhere is the problem so acute as in the representation that loyal Republican voters get from their standard-bearers in the House and Senate. Republicans are just as likely to consider themselves environmentalists as Democrats, according to a January 1994 poll by Environment Opinion Study. Large majorities of both parties' voters think Congress does a "not-so-good" or "poor" job of protecting the environment. Yet Republican politicians, even more than Democrats, often fail to cast the votes that earn a favorable LCV score.

Representative democracy has betrayed these voters, who share deeply-held environmental values but whose representatives largely fail to act on them. This past year, even prominent elected environmentalists — men and women of both parties who ran for Congress or won reelection with the League's endorsement — defected on crucial votes that could have finally brought us public land reform in the West. Instead, they were effectively intimidated by those who profit from the status quo, and reform was quickly crushed.

Our movement for the environment has made great strides since a simple book told how pesticides are killing our songbirds. Today's Congress clearly is not willing to finish the job. So we have a job to do, to change Congress — in particular, to change the Senate, which still blocks reforms to protect our great forests, parks, rangeland, and wilderness.

If you're among the 9 out of 10 Americans who call themselves environmentalists, make a decision today to help the most promising challengers to the status quo, and endangered pro-Earth incumbents. Join the League of Conservation Voters. Right now, in 1994, it's not too late to protect our environment from the politicians who are voting to give it away.

Jim Maddy

President of the League of Conservation Voters

CONTENTS

- 1 PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE
- 3 THE 103RD CONGRESS
- 7 VOTING SUMMARY
- 10 SENATE VOTE

 DESCRIPTIONS
- 17 SENATE VOTES
- 23 House Vote

 Descriptions
- 31 House Votes
- 48 MEMBERS OF THE
 FIRST SESSION OF
 THE 103RD
 CONGRESS

EDITED BY SARAH ANDERSON. BETSY LOYLESS, AND PETER L. KELLEY, PUBLISHED FEBRUARY 1994 BY THE LEAGUE OF CONSER-VATION VOTERS®. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. THE NATIONAL ENVI-RONMENTAL SCORECARD IS AN ANNUAL PUBLICATION WHICH RATES THE ENVIRONMENTAL VOTING RECORDS OF US HOUSE AND SENATE MEMBERS, FOR ADDITIONAL COPIES OR INFORMATION ABOUT JOINING THE LEAGUE, PLEASE CONTACT: LCV, 1707 L STREET, NW. SUITE 550, WASHINGTON, DC 20036 PHONE: (202) 785-8683 INTERNET:

LCV@ECONET.APC.ORG

The League of Conservation Voters is the 24-year old bipartisan 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 1994 election season is to provide voters with factual, objective information about both the past records and the campaign promises of all candidates for the U.S. House and Senate.

The League of Conservation Voters would like to extend special thanks to the members of our Political Advisory Committee (inside front cover), and other leading environmentalists who volunteer their time to advise the League on policy questions. Their valuable input helped to create a National Environmental Scorecard that reflects the priorities and hard work of the broader environmental community. Their organizations are listed for identification purposes only.

THE UNFINISHED AGENDA OF THE 103 ND CONGRESS

This National Environmental Scorecard for the first year of the 103rd Congress reflects dramatic changes in environmental politics in 1993, brought about by a new administration working with congressional leadership of the same party.

The League of Conservation Voters has scored more votes than usual for the first year of a congressional session, in large part because of the activism of the Clinton administration. The new team in the White House pushed ahead on many legislative fronts, and — in contrast to the record of the past 12 years — built environmental proposals into many of its initiatives. But the Republican leadership's role in opposing the president's agenda resulted in sharp contrasts between the parties, as Republican members had to make the difficult choice between voting with their party's leadership and voting for environmental progress. Usually reliable environmentalists in both parties, faced with heavy lobbying by home-state industries, betrayed their best instincts and voted for the status quo.

In 1994, the League warns that the heart of the environmental agenda is at stake as a phony "property rights" movement challenges the broad protections that environmental laws give us.

ENERGY TAX AND PUBLIC LAND REFORMS TAKE CENTER STAGE

Two major environmental issues saw congressional debate during 1993. The first was the administration-sponsored Btu energy tax. Backed by every major environmental organization but weakened considerably in the House, the energy tax was killed altogether in the Senate Finance Committee by Senator David Boren (D-OK) and a bipartisan oil patch coalition. Since this energy conservation measure died in committee and not on the floor of Congress, the Scorecard does not fully reflect the environmental community's push to secure energy policy reform in 1993.

Another major debate of 1993, in contrast, saw so much congressional action and had such priority for the environmental community that it is reflected by four separate entries in the Senate and four in the House. It took place over a package of reforms of federally subsidized logging, grazing, and mining on public lands, designed by the administration to apply cost accounting and environmental stewardship to these long-abused programs. After initial skirmishes during the budget's debate and passage in the House, the Clinton administration capitulated to a bloc of Western Democratic senators, led by Max Baucus (D-MT) and Jeff Bingaman (D-NM) with support from most Republicans, and dropped the reform provisions from the 1994 Budget Resolution. An avalanche of criticism ensued; the administration then promised to enact the same changes through separate legislation or by executive action.

Issues of subsidized development returned again and again to Congress. The same Western-dominated bloc delayed Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt's grazing reforms further by filibustering the Interior Department's spending bill, even after a House-Senate conference committee rejected their tactics and tried to pass a compromise reform.

SCORES FOR 1993 REFLECT BATTLES BETWEEN THE PARTIES

This year's scores display the sharp polarization of Republicans and Democrats in 1993. In the Senate, partisan opposition met both the Clinton budget package and Secretary Babbitt's public land reform proposals. Republican leadership opposed both initiatives. Republican senators followed their lead with only a handful of exceptions (although their success at defeating the reform measures usually depended on whether or not a group of Democrats abandoned the administration). Those Republican senators who put their environmental ideals aside to fall in line behind Senate Minority Leader Bob Dole (R-KS) received lower scores than in the past. In contrast, partisanship enhanced the scores of some Democratic senators, reflecting the response of Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell (D-ME) to the Dole challenge.

In the House, Western representation is not exaggerated, and environmental opponents lack the filibuster as a delaying tactic. There, environmental initiatives for the most part survived in 1993. The president's proposed tax on nonrenewable energy sources did pass the House, for example, before being derailed in the Senate Finance Committee. The Senate version of mining law reform was a faint shadow of the landmark reform bill that the House produced. And it was the House, led by Republican Ralph Regula (R-OH), that stood by Secretary Babbitt's attempts to overhaul grazing policies on public lands by sending a strong message to its conferees to support reform.

When a strong Republican leads an environmental initiative on the floor of Congress, it often has the beneficial effect of splintering partisan opposition to the bill. This tactic was most successful in the House in 1993 on amendments that combined fiscal conservatism and environmental protection, such as Rep. Regula's motion to collect higher user fees for grazing livestock on public land, and an amendment by Rep. Robert Walker (R-PA) to defeat needless fossil fuel subsidies. Rep. John Porter (R-IL), with strong encouragement from the national environmental community, was unable to overcome the Democratic leadership's insistence on wasteful spending on new roads through national forests.

"WISE USE" MOVEMENT THREATENS LEGAL CORNERSTONES

What lies ahead for 1994? Three major laws, two dating from the dawn of the modern environmental movement in the '60s and early '70s, are now up for extension and we hope, improvement: the law that created the Superfund to clean up toxic waste sites, the Clean Water Act (with its important wetlands protection provisions) and the Endangered Species Act. That these cornerstones of American environmental protection failed to see action in 1993 was in part due to the efforts of a renewed and powerful opposition that claims to be for the "wise use" of our natural resources, but in reality, threatens their waste and abuse for subsidized profits. This movement rests on a radical (and fundamentally anti-democratic) reinterpretation of the private property rights already guaranteed by state and federal constitutions, in a barely disguised attempt to evade environmental protection laws.

The Fifth Amendment to the Constitution provides that the government may not "take" private property for public use without "just compensation." This means that when the federal, state or local government constructs a highway, an airport, or a dam, it must buy up whatever private land is needed. If the landowner and the government cannot agree on a price, the government may "take" physical possession of the land — condemn it — but the Constitution guarantees the owner its fair price as determined by a court.

This much is clear. When the government doesn't want physical possession of property, however, but only regulates its use, the picture becomes more complicated.

President Teddy Roosevelt said in 1910, "Every man holds his property subject to the general right of the community to regulate its use to whatever degree the public welfare may require it." The way these environmental opponents interpret the Constitution, however, profit comes first — and whenever a government action or regulation limits a property-owner's maximum profit, they claim a government "taking" for which the taxpayers must pay. Far from the case-by-case review that a court would make, property rights extremists seek blanket buyouts by the government. The potential effects are far-reaching:

- A town council passes a zoning code to prevent heavy industry from locating in a residential neighborhood. If that is seen as a "taking," since a property owner might make more money by selling lots for industrial development than for houses, the town would either have to make up the difference with a subsidy or invalidate its zoning.
- The Clean Water Act requires a factory to clean up its discharges so that property owners nearby and downstream don't suffer from the pollution. By the property rights movement's argument, the factory's owners have the right to pollute unless the government is willing to pay them to stop.
- The benefits to everyone of protecting our surviving wetlands natural filtration and trapping of pollution, flood protection, and wildlife habitat are pitted against a few private interests who seek a guaranteed taxpayers' subsidy in exchange for not developing these threatened and valuable places.

The point is that everyone lives downstream or downwind of pollution or harmful activities. We all need to guarantee *our* property values through some form of restraint on our neighbor's rights to do anything at all with his property. And in 1994 and beyond, we will be forced to defend ourselves through our political system.

During the Reagan administration, some of these novel legal interpretations of "property rights" were included in presidential executive orders, but they have been largely ignored by agencies and the courts. Thus the wise use contingent has turned to Congress, to write into law the radical definitions of governmental takings that could cut across all environmental, health and safety laws.

In 1993, Republican Senate Leader Bob Dole (R-KS) threatened an amendment to the legislation that would elevate the Environmental Protection Agency to full Cabinet status. The amendment, which after some debate was not offered on the floor, would have given the power of law to a Reagan-era executive order that granted the attorney general authority to veto any regulations deemed to result in a taking.

In the House, Rep. Billy Tauzin (D-LA) attempted to sabotage the administration's bill to create a National Biological Survey, by insisting that the scientific studies it called for would trigger compensation proceedings for property owners whose land was found to harbor any endangered species. His provision was so sweeping that the House ruled it out of order. But advocates of phony property rights seized the momentum and offered another amendment to bar volunteer researchers, such as college students or bird watchers, from helping in the survey on the grounds that Americans who volunteer their time to science, nature or their country may have an insidious anti-property agenda. The House accepted this shameful amendment. Tauzin and his property rights-minded colleagues are sure to propose takings amendments when the Clean Water Act and the Endangered Species Act are considered.

Private property rights are as American as apple pie. Unable to gather public support to weaken environmental legislation directly, and heavily funded by extractive industries such as mining companies, the wise use groups have seized on an issue that resonates with the public. But actually, it puts ordinary Americans' property values in jeopardy to the largest land owners and the biggest polluters. They believe they have found a sweeping message which may fool enough of the public for long enough to endanger the heart of our environmental agenda: laws that safeguard the public's rights to clean water and clean air, to prevent the build-up of toxic pollutants in our children's environment, and to halt the extinction of our wildlife.

The general public and its elected representatives have yet to realize the magnitude of the threat both to environmental protection and the Treasury. In fact, 106 House members to date have cosponsored House bill 561, an attempt by Rep. Gary Condit (D-CA) similar to Sen. Dole's, to change our basic rights with regard to environmental health, worker safety, even the protection we may have in owning a home.

After 12 years and two presidents mostly unsympathetic to many environmental initiatives, environmental organizations got off to an unaccustomed fast start in 1993 with the help of the Clinton administration. In 1994, however, we face the same familiar anti-environmental opponents repackaged as the wise use movement, seeking phony property rights. Once again, the League of Conservation Voters will be keeping the scores on our representatives to see which are strong enough, smart enough, and brave enough to stand up for all of us.

VOTING SUMMARY

NATIONAL AVERAGE

	SENATE	House
NATIONAL AVERAGE	46%	55%
DEMOCRATS	70%	71%
REPUBLICANS	16%	32%

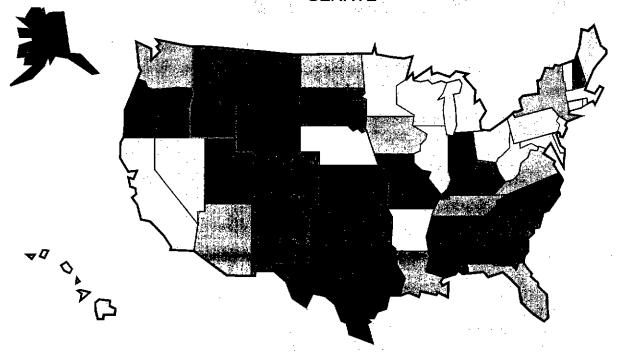
REGIONAL AVERAGE

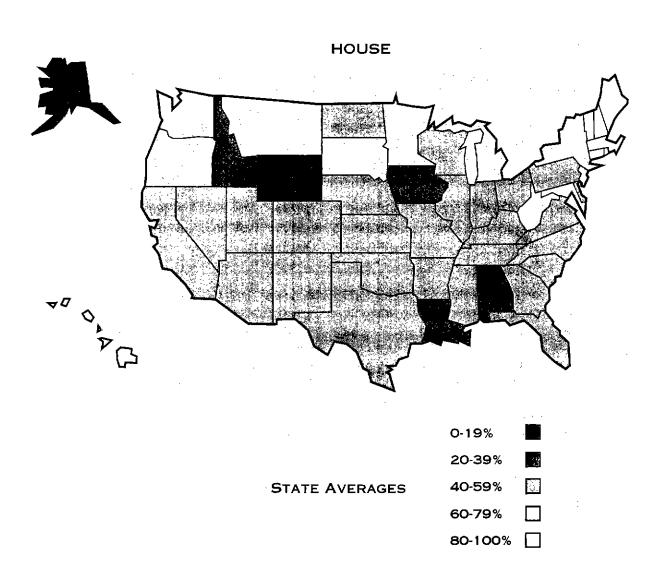
	SENATE	House
NEW ENGLAND	72%	82%
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	71%	61%
SOUTHEAST	36%	47%
MIDWEST	50%	53%
ROCKY MOUNTAINS	27%	40%
SOUTHWEST	28%	46%
WEST COAST	43%	57%

STATE AVERAGES

	SENATE	HOUSE		SENATE	
ALABAMA	25	39	MONTANA	35	
ALASKA	6	10	NEBRASKA	72	
ARIZONA	41	47	NEVADA	66	
ARKANSAS	66	43	NEW HAMPSHIR	E 22	
CALIFORNIA	76	57	NEW JERSEY	97	
COLORADO	26	42	NEW MEXICO	31.	
CONNECTICUT	85	80	NEW YORK	47	
DELAWARE	60	45	NORTH CAROLI	NA 10	
FLORIDA	41	55	NORTH DAKOTA	50	
GEORGIA	35	50	оню	82	
HAWAII	69	80	OKLAHOMA	26	
IDAHO	10	38	OREGON	16	
ILLINOIS	75	56	PENNSYLVANIA	66	
INDIANA	6	51	RHODE ISLAND	79	
IOWA	47	31	SOUTH CAROLIN	NA 31	
KANSAS	16	55	SOUTH DAKOTA	. 28	
KENTUCKY	25	46	TENNESSEE	53	
LOUISIANA	50	32	TEXAS	15	
MAINE	66	85	UTAH	13	
MARYLAND	82	68	VERMONT	85	
MASSACHUSETT	'S 94	83	VIRGINIA	50	
MICHIGAN	75	61	WASHINGTON	47	
MINNESOTA	63	64	WEST VIRGINIA	72	
MISSISSIPPI	6	42	WISCONSIN	85	
MISSOURI	6	47	WYOMING	10	

SENATE :





HIGH AND LOW SCORES

HIGHEST DELEGATION

SENATE:

NEW JERSEY 97%, MASSACHUSETTS 94%,

CONNECTICUT 85%, VERMONT 85%, WISCONSIN 85%

HOUSE:

VERMONT 95%, RHODE ISLAND 90%, MAINE 85%,

MASSACHUSETTS 83%, CONNECTICUT 80%,

HAWAII 80%

LOWEST DELEGATION:

SENATE:

ALASKA 6%, INDIANA 6%, MISSISSIPPI 6%, MISSOURI 6%,

IDAHO 10%, NORTH CAROLINA 10%, WYOMING 10%

HOUSE:

WYOMING 5%, ALASKA 10%, IOWA 31%, LOUISIANA 32%,

IDAHO 38%, ALABAMA 39%

HIGHEST SCORES:

SENATE:

LIEBERMAN (CT) 100%, KERRY (MA) 100%, LAUTENBERG

(NJ) 100%, METZENBAUM (OH) 100%, LEAHY (VT) 100%

HOUSE:

WOOLSEY (CA) 100%, LANTOS (CA) 100%, ESHOO (CA) 100%, BECERRA (CA) 100%, ANDREWS, T. (ME) 100%, VENTO (MN) 100%, NADLER (NY) 100%, SHEPHERD (UT)

100%, BYRNE (VA) 100%

LOWEST SCORES:

SENATE:

PRESSLER (SD) 0%, HUTCHISON (TX) 0%, MURKOWSKI (AK) 6%, STEVENS (AK) 6%, MACK (FL) 6%, KEMPTHORNE (ID) 6%, COATS (IN) 6%, LUGAR (IN) 6%, GRASSLEY (IA) 6% DOLE (KS) 6%, MCCONNELL (KY) 6%, COCHRAN (MS) 6%, LOTT (MS) 6%, BOND (MO) 6%, DANFORTH (MO) 6%, BURNS (MT) 6%, DOMENICI (NM) 6%, HELMS (NC) 6%, PACKWOOD (OR) 6%, THURMOND (SC) 6%, GRAMM (TX)

6%, WALLOP (WY) 6%

HOUSE:

CALLAHAN (AL) 5%, PACKARD (CA) 5%, TAYLOR (NC) 5%, BOEHNER (OH) 5%, HANSEN (UT) 5%, THOMAS (WY) 5%, YOUNG (AK) 10%, STUMP (AZ) 10%, POMBO (CA) 10%, DORNAN (CA) 10%, SCHAEFER (CO) 10%, BURTON (IN) 10%, MYERS (IN) 10%, LIGHTFOOT (IA) 10%, MCCRERY (LA) 10%, EMERSON (MO) 10%, SKEEN (NM) 10%, INHOFE (OK)

10%, SMITH (OR) 10%, SUNDQUIST (TN) 10%

1993 SENATE VOTE DESCRIPTIONS

A. BIODIVERSITY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

MINING ROYALTIES

The House and Senate are on the verge of overhauling the 1872 Mining Law, an anachronism that provides few environmental standards or requirements for repairing lands damaged by a century of hard rock mining. Today, private mining companies pay virtually nothing to obtain publicly owned minerals. Seeking to strengthen the outdated law, the House in late 1993 passed H.R. 322 (see House vote No. 3), supported by both the administration and environmentalists. The Senate-passed version, S. 775, is backed by the mining industry and some Western senators. A conference committee will try to strike a compromise in early 1994.

In its initial fiscal 1994 budget proposal to Congress, the Clinton administration had made its own effort to receive fair value for the public's minerals, reduce the deficit, and move toward mining reform: the original Clinton budget proposed a 12.5% royalty for hard rock mining on public lands. But Western senators strongly objected and pressured the White House to drop the royalty. Accordingly, Sen. Larry Craig (R-ID) tried to amend the budget with S. Res. 18, which would have reduced the amount the Energy and Natural Resources Committee was instructed to raise in fiscal 1994. As Chair of the Budget Committee, Sen. Jim Sasser (D-TN) saw this move as an attempt to undercut the Senate's obligation to reduce the budget deficit, and therefore opposed the amendment.

Sen. Sasser moved to table (kill) S. Res. 18. The motion was agreed to 61-38. **YES** is the pro-environmental vote.

2 LIVESTOCK GRAZING ON PUBLIC LANDS

Environmental activists have tried for 10 years to change the rules by which the public

range is used for cattle and sheep grazing. Overgrazing can destroy vegetation, cause erosion, and pollute watersheds. Unable to gain administrative changes during the Reagan or Bush administrations, the House of Representatives has repeatedly passed reform legislation only to be stymied by the Senate.

In August 1993, the Clinton administration released a draft proposal called "Rangeland Reform '94," which addressed grazing fees, riparian management and restoration, water rights, and range improvements. Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt recognized that the grazing issue was about the condition of the land and not just user fees. Rangeland Reform '94 would fundamentally change the management of 170 million acres of public lands by emphasizing the creation of healthier ecosystems.

The administration *could* carry out reforms under existing law without action by Congress. Nevertheless, Sen. Pete Domenici (R-NM) proposed an amendment to the 1994 Interior Department Appropriations bill to prohibit the administration from spending any funds on Rangeland Reform '94 for one year. The Domenici amendment, if it became law, would effectively halt the administration's new grazing policy. It passed the Senate 59-40 on September 14, 1993. **NO** is the pro-environmental vote.

After the Senate's action, the House voted to instruct its conferees to reject the Domenici amendment (see House vote No. 2). Then, during the House and Senate conference on the Interior Appropriations bill, Sen. Harry Reid (D-NV) negotiated a grazing compromise. Under the "Reid Compromise," a new law would direct the Department of Interior to develop several important grazing reforms that would: (a) establish new guidelines for rangeland management; (b) allow permit holders to give grazing lands a rest rather than have to graze them continually to keep their permit; (c) eliminate "single-user" grazing advisory boards, and authorize the creation of councils with representation from several user groups; and (d) authorize the use of grazing fee receipts for rangeland restoration. The Reid Compromise provided a smaller increase in grazing permit fees than Interior's draft proposal.

After the conferees approved the proposal, Western senators led by Sen. Domenici attempted to derail the compromise with a filibuster, the stalling tactic in which a minority of senators threaten to engage in endless debate to prevent a bill they oppose from coming to a vote. Sixty votes are needed to cut off a Senate debate and bring such a bill to a vote, known as "invoking cloture." This time the pro-reform senators made three attempts to invoke cloture and defeat the Westerners' filibuster.

The first cloture vote on the Reid compromise is important because it identifies senators who will vote for the environment. The third cloture vote shows which additional senators were persuaded during this period to change their positions. Taken together, then, these votes reveal the environmental supporters, the converts, and the senators who relentlessly opposed the environmental position. After the third attempt at cloture, a new compromise was reached that waived all grazing reform provisions from the Interior spending bill, and Secretary Babbitt was able to proceed administratively.

The votes are on the first and third motions to invoke cloture on the grazing filibuster of the Interior Appropriations bill. The first vote to end debate failed 53-41 on October 21, 1993. The third and last vote to end debate failed 54-44 on October 28, 1993. **YES** is the proenvironmental vote on each.

B. ENERGY AND GLOBAL WARMING

USING FREE MARKETS TO SPUR ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Soon after his inauguration, President Clinton proposed an energy tax on non-renewable energy sources, based on their relative heat content as measured in British Thermal Units. This energy tax, often called the "Btu tax," would have raised revenues, reduced the deficit, and caused more of the environmental costs of conventional energy production and consumption to be reflected in the price of energy.

The energy tax was the glue that held the green portion of the economic package together. Raising prices on inefficient or non-renewable energy uses would harness market forces to benefit the environment. Revenue from the tax was to be used to pay for other beneficial environmental measures in the President's stimulus package. It was opposed by industry, particularly agribusiness and oil companies who did not want to pay their fair share of taxes.

During floor consideration of the fiscal 1994 Budget Resolution, Sen. Don Nickles (R-OK) introduced an amendment which sought to completely eliminate the energy tax. The Nickles amendment was rejected 46-52 on March 18, 1993. NO is the pro-environmental vote.

(The budget package that included the energy tax revenues and provisions then passed both the House and the Senate. However, the Senate Finance Committee took up the tax in the Reconciliation Act, and replaced it with an unimpressive 4.3 cents-per-gallon gasoline sales tax.)

During the same budget debate, Sen. Paul Wellstone (D-MN) introduced an amendment to exempt ethanol, among other fuels, from the energy tax. The Wellstone amendment threatened the integrity of the tax plan because it would have encouraged other senators to offer exemptions of their own. The object of heavy lobbying by agricultural interests, this amendment sought to treat ethanol (derived from corn) as an environmentally benign energy source and to further subsidize its production. The Wellstone amendment to the fiscal 1994 Budget Resolution was rejected 48-52 on March 18, 1993. **NO** is the pro-environmental vote.

7 PROTECTING RIVERS AND FISH

When President Clinton proposed his broad-based energy tax, conservationists supported the administration's position that hydroelectric power should be taxed at the average Btu content of fossil-fired electricity because of hydropower's harmful impacts on the environment. Hydropower projects have contributed to dramatic declines in fisheries, species diversity, riparian habitat, and river water quality, and the degradation of recreational areas for canoeing, rafting, hiking, and other outdoor sports enjoyed by millions of Americans.

During the budget debate, Sen. Larry Craig (R-ID) countered with an amendment to exclude hydroelectric power from the energy tax. Apart from rewarding the use of this damaging source of energy, exempting hydropower would have created severe regional inequities in the energy tax. About one half of the nation's conventional hydroelectric energy is Federally-marketed, much of it from Federal dams in the West, and much of it is sold far below market rates. The Craig amendment would have exacerbated regional differences over the energy tax, and represented a large added subsidy for hydropower users. Budget Committee Chair Jim Sasser (D-TN) moved to table (kill) the Craig amendment to the fiscal 1994 Budget Resolution, and succeeded by a vote of 57-41 on March 25, 1993. YES is the pro-environmental vote.

8 Nuclear Pork-Barrel Spending

Nuclear power has claimed two-thirds of all federal energy funding since World War II. Renewable energy sources have received only 11% of the funds, and greater energy efficiency only 6%. Despite massive government subsidies, the nuclear power industry has failed to solve its economic, safety and waste problems, and no successful order for a new reactor has been placed in over 15 years.

The bulk of current federal funding for nuclear fission goes to the Advanced Liquid Metal Reactor (ALMR), a breeder reactor technology that could increase the already excessive world supply of deadly plutonium. This proposed new reactor consumes the largest share of nuclear fission funding, yet makes no economic sense, suffers from serious safety problems, and would generate more high-level nuclear waste than it would consume. A 1991 Department of Energy review of energy technologies compared 23 potential technologies for economic and energy potential, environmental impact, and technical risk. The liquid metal reactor received the third worst rating.

When the fiscal 1994 Energy and Water Appropriations bill came to the Senate floor, Sen. John Kerry (D-MA) offered an amendment to terminate the reactor's funding. Energy and Water Subcommittee Chair J. Bennett Johnston (D-LA) moved to table (kill) the amendment and keep the program alive. The Johnston tabling motion passed 53-45 on September 30, 1993. NO is the pro-environmental vote.

During the same debate, the Senate voted on an amendment proposed by Sen. Bill Bradley (D-NJ) to follow President Clinton's recommendation and terminate another unwise Department of Energy nuclear project: the Modular High-Temperature Gas-Cooled Reactor (MHTGR). In the Department's 1991 review of 23 potential energy technologies, it had received the fourth worst rating. The National Academy of Sciences had recommended in 1992 that no funds be allocated for such technology. Environmentalists also opposed this reactor because it lacked containment structures to prevent radiation releases in the event of an accident.

On September 30 1993, when Sen. Bradley offered his amendment to strip \$22 million for the high-temperature, gas-cooled reactor from the Energy and Water Appropriations bill, Subcommittee Chair Johnston (D-LA) moved to table, thereby keeping the funding level for the reactor. The Johnston motion to table failed 41-58, and the amendment then passed by a voice vote. **NO** is the pro-environmental vote.

C. POLLUTION AND HUMAN HEALTH

10 ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT IMPACT STATEMENTS

The Clinton administration has made the elevation of the Environmental Protection Agency to a Cabinet-level department, discussed for years, into one of its environmental priorities in Congress. Ironically, this has created an opening for those who want to weaken environmental protection. During consideration of S. 171, the EPA Cabinet elevation bill, Sen. Don Nickles (R-OK) offered an amendment to require an economic and employment impact statement with each major bill considered by Congress and each regulatory proposal from the administration. This would give polluters and their teams of lawyers another hammer to quash environmental protection regulations before they see the light of day. Within a squeamish bureaucracy, many regulations would be dead on arrival, and innovative work on new approaches to environmental protection would be throttled. In addition, such impact statements are costly to produce and largely unreliable. The effect would be to hamper the ability of Congress and the executive branch to take decisive action to protect the environment and human health.

A motion was introduced by Government Operations Chair John Glenn (D-OH) to table (kill) the amendment. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 50-48 on April 29, 1993. **YES** is the pro-environmental vote.

WETLANDS CLASSIFICATION

During the same debate on EPA Cabinet elevation, Sen. Kit Bond (R-MO) attempted to add an amendment to, among other things, give the Soil Conservation Service sole authority to decide which agricultural lands should be classified as wetlands. At the time of this vote, the official definition of lands as wetlands to be protected under the Clean Water Act was a lengthy process involving both the Environmental Protection Agency and the Army Corps of Engineers. Giving power to the Soil Conservation Service, already infamous for failing to properly identify and protect wetlands, would undermine their protection on agricultural lands. Furthermore, Bond's amendment would exempt certain wetlands from protection under the Clean Water Act.

Environment and Public Works Committee Chair Max Baucus (D-MT), with support from Sen. John Chafee (R-RI), moved to include his own secondary amendment to the Bond amendment to require an assessment of the best way to transfer this authority to the Soil Conservation Service, rather than a blanket authorization and Clean Water Act exemption. Then Sen. Bond attempted to table (kill) the Baucus amendment to his amendment. This motion was rejected by a vote of 40-54 on May 4, 1993 and the Baucus proposal was accepted. NO is the pro-environmental vote.

(Unfortunately, following our environmental victory on the Senate floor, President Clinton subsequently used his executive authority to designate the Soil Conservation Service as the sole agency with the authority to determine which agricultural lands should be classified as wetlands.)

12 ADVANCED SOLID ROCKET MOTOR

NASA initiated the Advanced Solid Rocket Motor (ASRM) in the wake of the Space Shuttle Challenger's explosion, in an effort to improve shuttle safety. However, this next-generation shuttle booster proved to be unnecessary, wasteful, and harmful to the environment and possibly human health. Experts widely condemned it as an obsolete technology unnecessary for the space program. The General Accounting Office found it would have provided no significant improvements in shuttle safety. The Congressional Budget Office estimated that its cancellation would save more than \$1.6 billion over the next five years. And cleaner rocket fuels are available that release fewer polluting hydrochloric and aluminum particulates.

Sen. Dale Bumpers (D-AR) attempted to strip funding for the new shuttle booster from the VA, HUD and Independent Agencies Appropriations bill. Both NASA and EPA are independent agencies funded by this bill, and because of budget limitations, EPA is forced to compete with other independent agencies for funding. The vote was on a motion by Subcommittee Chair Barbara Mikulski (D-MD) to table (kill) Sen. Bumpers' amendment to terminate the Advanced Solid Rocket Motor. The motion to table was agreed to 53-47 on September 22, 1993. NO is the pro-environmental vote.

D. COSPONSORSHIPS

13 ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

Congress passed the Endangered Species Act in 1973 to protect, conserve, and restore animal and plant species listed as endangered or threatened, and the ecosystems upon which they depend. For several reasons, however, the act has so far failed to protect hundreds of species from the threat of human-caused extinction.

In the United States, federal agencies reduce habitat and species numbers by their own actions, such as building dams and highways, but they usually stop short of extinction; not so overseas. Typically when the Bureau of Reclamation designs dams overseas, it waives the biological assessment and consultative process that might uncover species meant to be protected by the law. Additionally, the Endangered Species Act is grossly underfunded; therefore, even if a species is listed as threatened or endangered, it may take 10 years or more to develop a recovery plan due to lack of funds. Those charged with implementing the act have failed to heed its admonition to protect the ecosystems upon which species depend.

Environment and Public Works Committee Chair Max Baucus (D-MT) has introduced S. 921, The Endangered Species Act Amendments of 1993, to correct many of these problems and reauthorize spending at higher levels to implement the ESA more fully. His bill would strengthen the act by: a) requiring that recovery plans be created in cooperation with state agencies, based on the best scientific information available, within 18 months of an animal or plant's addition to the list; b) prohibiting throughout the world U.S. government actions that jeopardize species; and c) requiring federal expenditures and programs to be assessed for their impact on listed species, and candidates for listing.

The League of Conservation Voters considers cosponsorship of S. 921 to be an important **pro**-environmental action. So far, 24 senators have signed on as cosponsors.

14 MINING LAW REFORM

In a further effort to reform the 1872 Mining Law, Sen. Dale Bumpers (D-AR) has introduced S. 257, the Mineral Exploration and Development Act of 1993. While S. Res. 18 (see Senate vote No. 1) would affect the federal budget, Bumpers' bill lays out more specific financial and environmental reforms.

Among its many reforms, the bill would charge an 8% royalty on minerals produced on public land; abolish the below-cost sale of public lands through "patenting"; give land managers the ability to deny environmentally damaging mining permits and set aside areas as unsuitable for mining; set strict environmental requirements on mining operations; require reclamation after mining; require inspection and mandatory enforcement; provide the public with the right to file lawsuits; and fund a program to begin cleaning up hundreds of thousands of abandoned hard rock mines. S. 257 closely resembles H.R. 322, the comprehensive reform bill that overwhelmingly passed in the House in November 1993 (see House vote No. 3).

The Senate has avoided taking action on S. 257 by instead passing S. 775, an industry-supported "sham reform" bill sponsored by Sen. Larry Craig (R-ID). It would maintain virtually intact the wasteful and destructive mining practices sanctioned by the 1872 Mining Law. The League considers cosponsorship of S. 257 to be an important **pro**-environmental action. Currently 28 senators have cosponsored this legislation.

15 ARCTIC WILDERNESS

The Arctic National Wildlife Refuge faces an uncertain future. Congress continues to equivocate over protecting this 1.5 million-acre coastal plain in the northeastern corner of Alaska. The oil and gas industries argue that the Arctic Refuge should be made available for oil and gas leasing, development, and production. Conservationists argue that it should be designated as wilderness to preserve the unique character of the area and protect the habitat of 180,000 Porcupine caribou, among many other species. Wilderness protection for the Arctic Refuge is a top priority for environmentalists nationwide.

Sen. William Roth (R-DE) has introduced the Arctic National Wildlife Protection Act, S. 39, to accomplish this. The League of Conservation Voters has included cosponsorship of Roth's bill as an important **pro**-environmental action. Currently, 27 senators are cosponsors.

16 DESERT PROTECTION

The scenic deserts of California contain extraordinary wilderness value. Varying from towering mountain ranges to expansive sand dunes, they contain thousands of archaeological sites and tremendous biological diversity, providing habitat for more than 2,000 species of wildlife and plants, including the threatened desert tortoise and the rare desert bighorn sheep. These lands are fragile and susceptible to permanent damage from activities such as off-road motor vehicle use, mining, and livestock grazing.

Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-CA), joined by Sen. Barbara Boxer (D-CA), have introduced the California Desert Protection Act to retain a portion of these shrinking and threatened desert ecosystems in their natural condition for future generations. The act would enlarge both Death Valley National Monument and Joshua Tree National Monument, and designate them as national parks. It would create a 1.5 million-acre Mojave National Park and establish almost four million acres of wilderness areas under the Bureau of Land Management. The bill has been approved by the Energy and Natural Resources Committee and has not yet been considered by the full Senate. The League has included cosponsorship of S. 21, the California Desert Protection Act, as an important **pro**-environmental action. Currently, 37 senators are cosponsors.

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.

		MINING ROYALTIES	GRAZING - DELAY	IST CLOTURE	3RD CLOTURE	BTU TAX	ETHANOL FUEL	HYDRO POWER	S ALMR	MHTGR	C EPA ECONOMICS	WETLANDS	N ASRM	W ENDANGERED SPECIES	T MINING REFORM	or Archic	•	1993	- 1	5 1989. 1S
ALABAMA																				
HEFLIN (D) SHELBY (D)	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	- -	: - -	-	 	- -	- ·	-	:: 	-	31 19	8 15	27	
ALASKA	• • •		i '							-					· .				· TT.	
MURKOWSKI (R)	. <u>-</u>	-	-		-	+	-	-		-	-	: -	·	-	, - .	_	6	14	22	
STEVENS (R)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-		-	?.	. .			, - , :	-	6	14	18	
ARIZONA											+ : .						63	25	50	
DECONCINI (D) MCCAIN (R)	- -	_	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+.	+	+ -	-	-	-	+	19	21	18	
ARKANSAS BUMPERS (D)	+			+				 +	+	+	? .	. +	. <u>-</u> .		- <u></u> -	_	69	48	68	
PRYOR (D)	+	+		+	+	-	+	7.	7	. +	+	+	-	+	. <u> </u>	-	63	34	68	
CALIFORNIA BOXER (D)	.+.	•	+	+	+	_	+	+ -	- .	· •	+	+	+	 +	+	+ ,	88			
FEINSTEIN (D)	.+	-	+	+	+	,	+	+:,	-".	+	+	<u>ٿ</u> .	7.		.	+	63		1	
COLORADO BROWN, H. (R)	· <u>-</u> ·	-		<u> </u>		+	-	<u>-</u>	+ .	:		- .	· ;	. <u>2</u>	r S er V	_	13	18		
CAMPBELL (D)	+	-		-	+.		+	- .	+	_	+	+	°; -	` - ;		- -	38	San Paris		
CONNECTICUT	+	_	+		+	_	÷	7≟	+.	+	. +	_	+	***	: +		69	78	82	
LIEBERMAN (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	4	+ +	+	+	+	280 (6.5) 1. ***	•	*	+	100	100	95	ŀ
DELAWARE BIDEN (D)									2 %	ا		٠				#	68	80	86	
ROTH, W. (R)	+	+	.	+	+	+	7	+	*; *	+ " - 1	+	+	. ∿7 ; -		* . + . ,	-	31		50	
FLORIDA																				
GRAHAM (D)	+	+ '	+ .	+.	+	-	+	+	+	+	+ .	_	+	-		+	75 6	74 18	95 22	
MACK (R)	I -	1 -	1 7		ļ —	†	-	ļ - .	I, I		-	- :	1 -	ı -	-	~~ '	! "		~~.	ł

		_	-	- 1	1		- 1	- 1	-	1	- 1	1		- 7	7	_	1	1.0	CV Sc	OB
		/_												ENDANGERED SPECIFS	? /		\ <u>\tau</u>			Ţ
		MINING ROYALTIES	GRAZING - DELAY	/	/		;;	/ 4		1	EPA ECONOMICS			SPE	\\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\		CALIFORNIA DESERT	' /	'	1
	,	OYA	١۾	IST CLOTURE	3RAZING . 3RD CLOTURE	/ /	ETHANOL FUEL	HYDRO POWER	1 /	1	\ \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	/ g	/ /	, RED	MINING REFORM	/ /	MIA		1992	1989 - 1990
		NG F	ZING	22 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	10 kg	BTU TAX	ANO(04/	<u>«</u> /	MHTGR	F.C.	WETLANDS	₹ /	ANG	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	5	FOR	_თ /	$\frac{1}{2}$	9.
	$\int_{\mathbb{R}^{n}}$	XIX (5.5/6	\$ 2 / J	2/	H_{H}	ά/.	ALMR	Ξ/,	4 / A	WET	ASRM	N. / .	Σ.	ARCTIC	3 / 3	£667	1667	138
		ı / 2	2 / 3	3 / 4	ı / 5	5 / E	s / 7	7 / 8		1	0 / 1	1 / 1			,	5 / 10	6/%	- 1	, / 🤊	6./
GEORGIA	1				1					/		([/ ,		/		/
COVERDELL (R)	_	_	_	_	-	+			+	_	_	_	_			-	13			
NUNN (D)	.+	+	+	.+	+	+	+	_		·_	7	+	-		-	+	56	53	59	
HAWAII	,																			
AKAKA (D)	+	. +	+	+	+	_	+	+	+	+	+.	-	+		t.	, + · ·	81	83	. · .	
INOUYE (D)	7	-	+	+.	+		?	+	. +	+	+	÷	+	*	-/	- 1	56	34	46	
IDAHO									;											ŧ
CRAIG (R)	-	-	<u>-</u>		-,	.+	<u>.</u>		-		- .	: +	- ·	-	- 1	-	13	7		
KEMPTHORNE (R)	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	+	-	7	•	- 1	6	:		
ILLINOIS																				
MOSELEY-BRAUN (D)	÷.	+	: +	+	+ .	-	+.	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	69		*,	
SIMON. (D)	+.	.+	+ .	+.	+ -	-	+		-	+	+	+ :	+	+	+ .	.	81	89	.86	
INDIANA				,							١	15.							l f	
COATS (R)	-		-	-		-		-	+	~	-	· - ;		-	-	- -	6	18	32	
LUGAR (R)				-	-	-	-	-	+	-	7	:	-			-	. 16	30	36	
IOWA															-		_:			
GRASSLEY (R)	+	+		-	-	· ·		-		-	+	+		+	-	+	6 88	29 53	22 73	
HARKIN (D)	T.	. *	*	+	*	. 72.		· ग. · · .	*	, T,	7	. •		*	. *] -T . ·	٠		, •	
KANSAS (R)	÷	_	7	_		. <u> </u>		<u> </u>		=		_:		_			6	7	. 22	
DOLE (R) KASSEBAUM (R)	+		_	_	-	_ 	- +	-	+	-	- -				-	- (1	25	37	36	
KENTUCKY	-		-	1			٠.				`					N + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	\$ 1		t ers	
FORD, W. (D)		_	. +	+					_	+	+	, .		_	 . - .		44	12	13	
McCONNELL (R)	-	-	_	?	-	+	_		-	_	-	:	-	-	-	_	6	15	22	
LOUISIANA										.,										
BREAUX (D)	+		+	+	+	+	+		-	÷ .		- <u>-</u> _	- ;	_		 	50	23	18	
JOHNSTON, B. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		-	+	-				-	-:	50	19	18	

	- 1	MINING ROYALTIES	W GBAZING . DELAY	1 ST CLOTURE	3RD CLOTURE	O Fax	L THANOL FLIEL			I G E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E	C EPA ECONOMICS			T WANGERED SPECIES		ייי אלכידים אייי איייי איייי איייי אייייי אייייי אייייי איייייי	% 100.		2661 - 1865 **	
MAINE COHEN (R) MITCHELL (D)	+	+ +	+	+	- +	+ -	- +		2 + .	+	+	+	+	+	- I	- -	56 75	80 82	91	
MARYLAND MIKULSKI (D) SARBANES (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	- · +	+	+	+	75 88	80 89	77 86	
MASSACHUSETTS KENNEDY, E. (D) KERRY, J. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+ +	+ +	+	+	+	1 +	+	+ .	68 100	100 93	86 100	
MICHIGAN LEVIN, C. (D) RIEGLE (D)	+	+	+	+	+	- -	+	+	+	+	+	+	 . +	+			75 75	74 71	46 64	
MINNESOTA DURENBERGER (R) WELLSTONE (D)	-+	+	7	7 +	+	1 1.	- .	- +	+	- +	+	+	+	+ +	+	+	31 94	55 96	55	
MISSISSIPPI COCHRAN (R) LOTT (R)	1.2	 	7	_	-	+		<u></u>		2	-:	 -			. . .	-	6	3 10	4	
MISSOURI BOND (R) DANFORTH (R)	-		- -	-	<u>)</u>	+	-	3	12 1-35; 1:4-3			# / /-	-				6 6	11 18	13 32	
MONTANA BAUCUS (D) BURNS (R)	+			- -	+	- ,,	+	-# - <u>-</u>	. +	+		*). (#) (2) (2)		*	-	63 6	69 7	32 13	
NEBRASKA EXON (D) KERREY, B. (D)	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+ ,	₹ +	. + ,.	-	-	- ´ +	1 1 1	***	69 75	.46 65	46 73	

	ı		7	\int	T	\mathcal{T}	\int	\int	$\overline{\int}$	$\overline{\mathcal{T}}$	$\overline{\int}$		SPECIFE	7	$\overline{\int}$		L	CV Sc	OR
	1 MINING	N GRAZING - DELAY	GRAZING. 1ST CLOTURE	3RD CLOTURE	ETU TAX	ETHANOL FUEL		ALMR 6	MHTGR 10		1 WETLANDS	ASRM 1	ENDANGEREL	MINING REFO	1 ARCTIC	,	- 1	,	1989 1990
NEVADA									/			/					67	95	
BRYAN (D)	1	- +	+ +	+	+	+	+ -	+	1 1.	+	-	-	-	+	+	63 69	60	82	
NEW HAMPSHIRE				'									·			- "			İ
GREGG (R) SMITH, R (R)	P 1 -	- - - -	-	1	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	÷.	÷.,	: - ::1 ::1	- -	31 13	38		
NEW JERSEY BRADLEY (D)	+	+ +	+	+	+	÷.	+	+		+	+		<u>.</u>	+	: "/ +	94	85	95	
LAUTENBERG (D)	+	+1 +1	+.	+,	+	+1	+	+	+	+	+	+ ,	÷	+	+	100	96	95	
NEW MEXICO BINGAMAN (D) DOMENICI (R)	+ · .		-	+	+ +	+	+	-	÷	+	+ 7				* † *****	56°	49 7	73 22	
NEW YORK D'AMATO (R)		- 7	-	7.	+ .	_	-	+	1	+	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	- .			<u>-</u>	19	49	41	
MOYNIHAN (D)	#	- +	+	+		. +		+	+	4.5	+	+		+	+	75	80	86	
NORTH CAROLINA FAIRCLOTH (R)	- -	- - - - - - - - - -	-	_	+ .			*)	7		-	<u> </u>	_	-	<u>-</u> .	13		8	
HELMS (R)		- 3	;			<u>ئى</u> .	7	<u>-</u>	· - ·		::-	.,-	÷	- '	41	. B	3	. ə ∷	
NORTH DAKOTA CONRAD (D) DORGAN (D)				+		+	*	* * */*	+ 		**************************************		12 m	_	-	44 56	32	36	
ОНЮ		;	J			• :	. = "	1.5.65	«-		1. 23		S. 7		-				
GLENN (D) METZENBAUM (D)		+ + +	+	+	+ +	+	*	** *	+	+ +	- +	+ , ,	+.	+	- : + :	63 100	74 97	55 91	
OKLAHOMA							Ì												
BOREN (D) NICKLES (R)	+	- +	+	-	+	** 1± 1	·	-	-	-		<u>-</u> -	- -	-	+	38 13	38 3	22 4	

	- 1	MINING ROYALTIES	ſ	1 ST CLOTURE P GRAZII	SRD CLOTURE U BTT.	O Free	L HVE	O ALL		I EBA				LINDANGERED SPECIES			% TOO	190.	V Scc 2661 - 180	1989 - 1990
OREGON HATFIELD (R) PACKWOOD (R)	 	-	-	-	<u>-</u>	+ +	- : - :	+	-	<u>:</u> :-	+	·_	F.		-	3.1 g/s	25 6	34 19	73 59	
PENNSYLVANIA SPECTER (R) WOFFORD (D)	+	+	-	- + ·	- +	+	+	+	-	+	+.	+	 + .,	+	 -	+	38 94	45 76	64	
RHODE ISLAND CHAFEE (R) PELL (D)	+	+	+	+		+	+ +	+	+	+	.7	+	+	+		-+	69 88	73 92	46 95	
SOUTH CAROLINA HOLLINGS (D) THURMOND (R)	+	-	+	†	+	-	. -	; +	-	+	. + .	+ 7	 -	- - -		-	56 6	54 3	59 27	
SOUTH DAKOTA DASCHLE (D) PRESSLER (R)	+	-	+	+	+	1 - 1 -	+	<u>-</u> -,	-	+	3. * 3.7 6	+	- -	-	_	+	56 O	56 14	64 50	
TENNESSEE MATHEWS (D) SASSER (D)	1		+	1. 1	+	15. 15.	. +	7. 7. 4. The		+	- -	_	-	+	_	-+', -, -	56 50	52	68	
TEXAS GRAMM (R) HUTCHISON 1 (R) KRUEGER 2 (D)	1		-	- - .I	1	1 1 2 2 2 3	1	1		1	1				1	+	6 0 40	10	4	
UTAH BENNETT (R) HATCH (R)	-	1	-	-	-	+		\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	-	-	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	+	-		-	-	13	.7	8	
VERMONT JEFFORDS (R LEAHY (D	1.		? +	+	+	-	- +	** **	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		81 100	73 95	

	- 1	MINING ROYALTIES	,	IST CLOTURE	SANAZING. SAD CLOTURE		ETHANOL FUEL		ALMR	MHTGR	O EPA ECONOMICS	1 WETLANDS	- 1	W ENDANGERED SPECIE		G ARCTIC	- 1	1993	j	ORES 0661 %
VIRGINIA ROBB (D) WARNER (R)	+	+	+	+*	7	+	++	÷ -	+	+	+ 7	1 . 1	-	+		*	75 25	73 18	55 22	
WASHINGTON GORTON (R) MURRAY (D)	- +	- +		- +	-	+	-	-	+	+	 +	-+	+.		**	-	13 81	28	41	-
WEST VIRGINIA BYRD (D) ROCKEFELLER (D)	<u>+</u> ,	+	+	+	+	_	+	+	+	+	++	+	-	1	-	-+	69 75	38 78	50 77	
WISCONSIN FEINGOLD (D) KOHL (D)	+	+-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+.	+	-	+	+	+	94 75	78	95	
WYOMING SIMPSON (R) WALLOP (R)	1 '2 : - '	- - -	; -	-	-	+		-	+	1 -	-	-	-				13	7	4	

¹ Senator Kay Bailey Hutchison won a special election on June 5, 1993. Her score is based on the votes for which she was eligible.

² Senator Robert Krueger lost in the June 5, 1993 special election. His score is based on the votes for which he was eligible.

1993 HOUSE VOTE DESCRIPTIONS

A. BIODIVERSITY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

STOPPING THE TIMBER GIVEAWAY

The federal government has sanctioned tremendous environmental damage through its proposals to sell or give away timber on public lands. The resulting clear-cutting destroys wildlife habitat. New logging roads slice through the last large unprotected tracts of undeveloped forests. Silt runs off roads, clogging valuable trout and salmon streams and threatening commercial fisheries that contribute over \$1 billion to the nation's economy. The silt invades clean water supplies for homes and industries.

To make matters worse, taxpayers lost nearly \$1.1 billion in the last five years on below-cost timber sales from federal lands. The Forest Service not only sells timber below its cost of preparing it for sale, but subsidizes the construction of an extensive network of roads to get the logs out. According to testimony before Congress, these activities waste a major portion of taxpayers' dollars given to the Forest Service. In fiscal 1992 alone, the losses reached \$350 million in 101 national forests.

In an amendment to the fiscal 1994 Interior Appropriations bill, Rep. John Porter (R-IL), joined by Reps. Mike Synar (D-OK) and Lynn Schenk (D-CA), attempted to cut funding for the Forest Service by \$11.9 million to discourage these destructive below-cost timber sales. The Porter amendment was rejected 164-262 on July 14, 1993. **YES** is the pro-environmental vote.

LIVESTOCK GRAZING ON PUBLIC LAND

The Clinton administration, with Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt in the lead, promised soon after taking office to reform the environmental abuses of livestock producers who graze their cattle and sheep on public land (see Senate vote Nos. 2-4). In the summer of 1993, a package of reforms was unveiled that included modest increases in the fees charged for the use of the land, moving them closer to fees charged on private land. Then on September 14, the Senate adopted an amendment to the 1994 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations bill that would prevent the Department of Interior from implementing its reforms or increasing livestock grazing fees for one year (see Senate vote No. 2).

The House in the past four years has repeatedly endorsed rangeland reform and increased grazing fees. To reiterate House support for this policy, and allow the administration to proceed with its regulatory efforts, Rep. Ralph Regula (R-OH) offered a "Motion to Instruct the Conferees." It would instruct the members who were representing the House, in negotiations with the Senate over the Interior Department's spending bill, to reject the Senate language. Passage of Regula's motion would bring pressure on the Senate to reconsider Secretary Babbitt's grazing reforms. It was approved 314-109 on September 29, 1993. YES is the pro-environmental vote.

3 MINING LAW REFORM

The 1872 Mining Law promotes the destruction of the public's land by encouraging unrestricted mining with scarcely any safeguards of the environment. Federal land managers lack the ability to refuse a mining permit, no matter what sensitive habitat or place of beauty might be spoiled. And the law allows private companies to mine publicly owned minerals at virtually no cost.

In November 1993, the House passed a comprehensive reform bill, H. R. 322. This bill gives managers the right to approve, modify, or deny mining permit applications on public lands. It also gives the authority to assess whether specific public lands should be designated as "unsuitable" for mining due to their fragility and uniqueness. H. R. 322's original "unsuitability" provision, proposed by Rep. Nick Joe Rahall (D-WV) was substantially weakened during the bill's consideration in the House Natural Resources Committee. The committee voted to accept a substitute bill offered by Rep. Rick Lehman (D-CA) which removed or weakened some of the unsuitability standards.

Then, during full House floor debate, Rep. Peter DeFazio (D-OR) offered an amendment to replace some of the unsuitability protection provisions removed in committee. Specifically, he sought to strengthen the standard for deciding whether mining would damage the land, and to reinstate so-called "Areas of Critical Environmental Concern" and "Research Natural Areas" as reasons to declare land unsuitable for mining. The vote on the DeFazio amendment to strengthen H. R. 322's mining lands review provisions was defeated, 198-232. YES is the pro-environmental vote.

During further debate on the mining law reform bill, Rep. Michael Crapo (R-ID) offered a motion to prevent a final vote on H. R. 322 by recommitting the bill to the House Natural Resources Committee for study of its economic impact. This was a last-ditch effort to delay or derail Mining Law reform in the House. The House rejected the Crapo amendment by 140-270. **NO** is the pro-environmental vote.

5 NATIONAL BIOLOGICAL SURVEY AND "TAKINGS"

The National Biological Survey, as a new agency within the Department of Interior, is intended to improve our scientific understanding of the nation's living resources. Its only role is scientific, and it would not regulate industry.

The survey will gather information on the health, distribution, and abundance of the nation's plants and animals, and spotlight any trends that bear watching. It has been called an "early warning system," meant to allow the government to respond to chronic declines before a species or its habitat reaches a critically low level and a crisis develops. Opponents of the survey, led by Rep. Billy Tauzin (D-LA), sought to offer an amendment to weaken environmental laws. It would have required that if any government action resulted from the information gathered, it would trigger payoffs to property owners for a government "taking" of their land's potential value. "Takings" legislation threatens to severely limit enforcement of health, safety, and environmental laws, pass on huge costs to taxpayers, and create a large

enforcement bureaucracy. The House Rules Committee ruled Tauzin's proposed amendment "non-germane"; Rep. Tauzin then opposed passage of the limiting rule.

The vote is on the rule to provide for House floor consideration of the bill to establish the National Biological Survey (H. R. 1845). The rule was adopted 238-188 on October 6, 1993. **YES** is the pro-environmental vote.

While the intent of the National Biological Survey is to prevent conflicts over natural resources, this legislation was attacked by anti-environmental members as an invasion of private property rights. They next attacked the provision of the bill that allowed unpaid volunteers to help catalog plant and animal populations.

Rep. Tauzin argued on the House floor that opening the process to volunteer researchers would tempt environmental groups, garden clubs and others to provide skewed information about threatened plant life and animals. Tauzin offered an amendment striking the survey's authority to use volunteers. His supporters went so far as to claim the bill would create an "eco-gestapo." The House voted 217-212 to adopt the amendment on October 6, 1993. **NO** is the pro-environmental vote.

7 PROTECTING THE EVERGLADES ECOSYSTEM

The Kissimmee River in central Florida is the headwater of the Everglades-Lake Okeechobee-Kissimmee River watershed. This once-meandering river provided water storage for the Everglades system as well as habitat for a vast array of birds and other animals. In the name of flood control, the Army Corps of Engineers channelized the river, draining valuable wetlands habitat and opening up the basin for intensified agricultural use. Two hundred thousand acres of marshland were drained, driving away 90% of the native waterfowl and robbing the Everglades of its primary watershed.

In 1992, working with the state of Florida, Congress acted to reverse the Corps plan under the Water Resources Development Act. The act required the restoration of the Kissimmee Basin to its previous water flow. It undertook the Headwater Revitalization Project, designed to restore lake levels in the upper basin and provide enough water so that the Kissimmee River would flow naturally, helping save the Everglades.

Rep. Jimmy Duncan (R-TN) offered an amendment to the fiscal 1994 Energy and Water Appropriations Subcommittee bill to strike \$5 million from the Kissimmee River ecosystem restoration project. This amendment was rejected on June 24, 1993 by a vote of 100-324. **NO** was the pro-environmental position.

8 PROTECTING WILDLIFE HABITAT

On the recommendation of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Stone Lakes National Wildlife Refuge is being established in Sacramento County, California, to preserve and restore a wide variety of native plant communities and their associated wildlife. The land is being purchased from land owners willing to sell, with funds appropriated by Congress from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Rep. Richard Pombo (R-CA) offered an amendment to the fiscal 1994 Interior Appropriations bill to strike \$1 million from the Land and Water Conservation Fund to prevent acquisition of Stone Lakes Refuge. Rep. Pombo and other opponents of the refuge argued that its creation would infringe on private property rights despite the stipulation that no land would be purchased from unwilling sellers. The Pombo amendment was rejected 174-246 on July 15, 1993. NO is the pro-environmental vote.

B. ENERGY AND GLOBAL WARMING

9 NUCLEAR PORK-BARREL SPENDING

Massive government subsidies since 1948 have claimed 65% of federal energy spending, yet the nuclear power industry continues to be plagued with economic, safety and waste problems (see Senate vote No. 8). The Advanced Liquid Metal Reactor (ALMR), a breeder reactor technology that could increase the already excessive world supply of deadly plutonium, consumes the largest share of the current nuclear fission budget and was ranked third from the bottom in a 1991 Department of Energy review of 23 potential energy sources, based on economic and energy potential, environmental impact, and technical risk.

When the fiscal 1994 Energy and Water Appropriations bill came to the House floor, Rep. Sam Coppersmith (D-AZ) offered an amendment to terminate funding for the Advanced Liquid Metal Reactor. The amendment passed by a vote of 267-162. **YES** is the pro-environmental vote.

10 COAL SUBSIDIES

Environmentalists have long advocated shifting federal budget priorities for energy research away from coal and other fossil fuels, toward energy conservation. Coal is inexpensive, but it is one of the most polluting sources of energy. Despite its shortcomings, the Department of Energy provided \$184 million in subsidies for the already well-studied areas of coal research and development.

President Clinton sought to reduce federal funding for coal research and development in fiscal 1994. Over his recommendation, the House Interior Appropriations Subcommittee increased public funding for research.

During floor debate on the fiscal 1994 House Interior Appropriations bill (H.R. 2520), Rep. Robert Walker (R-PA) offered an amendment to cut \$50 million in funding for coal research and development. Of the savings, his amendment transferred \$25 million to energy conservation research and development to partially restore a significant cut from the President's budget. The remaining \$25 million was for deficit reduction. The amendment was agreed to by 276-144 on July 15, 1993. **YES** is the pro-environmental vote.

C. POLLUTION AND HUMAN HEALTH

WASTEWATER CLEANUP

In the Clean Water Act, Congress set an important goal for the country: by 1985, American industries, utilities, and municipalities would limit polluting discharges into our sewers and rivers. However, the nation today remains far from this goal. The federal government has helped to reduce one major source of pollution, by providing grants or loans to build and upgrade public wastewater treatment plants. However, the Environmental Protection Agency still identifies over \$100 billion in unmet public sewage treatment needs.

The fiscal 1993 Supplemental Appropriations bill included \$290 million more in federal aid for the construction of wastewater facilities (adding to the \$2 billion in the original fiscal 1993 appropriation), and waived the requirement that states commit 20% in matching funds. However, Rep. Dan Burton (R-IN) offered an amendment to reinstate the state matching requirements and to reduce the federal commitment to \$200 million, representing a \$90 million cut in funding for the construction of wastewater treatment facilities. The amendment was rejected 213-219, so the funding level remained at \$290 million. NO is the pro-environmental vote.

2 ADVANCED SOLID ROCKET MOTOR

In contrast to the Senate's decision (see Senate vote No. 12) to continue funding the environmentally unfriendly Advanced Solid Rocket Motor (ASRM) as a new space shuttle booster, the House voted overwhelmingly earlier in the year to terminate funding. However, the House-Senate conference committee on the VA, HUD and Independent Agencies Appropriations bill sided with the Senate's recommendations. In response, Reps. James Hansen (R-UT) and Scott Klug (R-WI) led the fight to reject the procedure for considering the conference report because it did not allow a separate vote to terminate the booster rocket.

The key vote was on whether to adopt the rule on the conference report that allowed no separate vote on continuing to fund the ASRM. The rule was defeated 123-305 on October 6, 1993. NO is the pro-environmental vote. (A revised rule was subsequently adopted that allowed a separate vote to terminate the ASRM and transfer \$15 million of the savings to the EPA Superfund cleanup program.)

HAZARDOUS WASTE CLEANUP

Leaking and abandoned hazardous waste sites pose serious threats to the public health, have caused extensive environmental damage in some areas, and have contaminated drinking water supplies in communities across the country. In 1980, Congress established the federal Superfund program to identify and clean up the nation's most dangerous toxic waste dumps. But in the early '80s, environmental advocates in Congress became dissatisfied with the ineffective cleanup efforts then being pursued by the Environmental Protection Agency. Therefore, when Congress reauthorized Superfund in 1986, it required EPA to make the permanent treatment of hazardous wastes its preferred method of cleaning up Superfund sites.

As part of the "Reinventing Government and Spending Cuts" deficit reduction package, Reps. Timothy Penny (D-MN) and John Kasich (R-OH) introduced an amendment that would divert \$1.2 billion from the Superfund program by eliminating the requirement for treating hazardous waste, and instead use zoning laws and other restrictions to keep people away from hazardous waste sites. Rather than permanently and reliably treating toxic waste, the bill called for waste containment. Considering the high risk of leakage, this approach would be a ticking time bomb.

The Penny-Kasich amendment to the Government Reform and Savings Act of 1993 was defeated 213-219 on November 22, 1993. NO is the pro-environmental vote.

D. INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS

14 GLOBAL POPULATION CRISIS

While the U.S. government directly or indirectly supports population and family planning activities in many countries, the United Nation's Population Fund (UNFPA) goes further in providing aid to 140 countries, including some which cannot or will not accept direct U.S. aid. The fund receives requests from the developing world for millions of dollars in family planning assistance that it cannot provide due to lack of funds. President Clinton has overturned the policy of the last 12 years and the United States is once again providing financial support to UNFPA.

Rep. Chris Smith (R-NJ) tried to amend the fiscal 1994-95 State Department Authorization (the law which authorizes the funding for appropriations) to prohibit funding of UNFPA unless the President certified that the population stabilization program is not coercive, or the fund ceased to contribute to China's program. If passed, no American funding would have been available for any of the U.N.'s population programs despite the fact that no U.S. dollars would fund abortion, and no U.S. dollars are spent in China. This amendment was rejected 191-236 on June 16, 1993. NO is the pro-environmental vote.

E. COSPONSORSHIPS

15 ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

In companion legislation to S. 921, which would strengthen and extend the Endangered Species Act (ESA), the House is considering H.R. 2043 (see Senate cosponsorship No. 13 for a full explanation). The House version was introduced by Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee Chair Gerry Studds (D-MA) and committee member Jim Saxton (R-NJ), and and Energy and Commerce Committee Chair John Dingell (D-MI).

The League of Conservation Voters considers cosponsorship of H.R. 2043 to be an important **pro**-environmental action. Currently, there are 105 House cosponsors.

In a competing action, Rep. Billy Tauzin (D-LA) has introduced the Endangered Species Act Procedural Reform Amendments of 1993 to drastically weaken the ESA. This bill

would require extensive review of the proposed listing of a plant or animal even when there is no substantial disagreement among scientists. It would allow entire multi-state regions of the country to be exempt from nearly every requirement of the act. It would obviate the federal government's duty to avoid degrading critical habitat, and substitute captive breeding programs for habitat protection wherever possible in recovery plans. This bill would also strip conservation groups of the right to sue anyone other than the federal government to prevent violations of the act.

The League of Conservation Voters considers cosponsorship of H.R. 1490 to be an antienvironmental position. Currently, there are 93 cosponsors.

ARCTIC WILDERNESS

The uncertain future of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge on the Alaskan coast, with its herd of 180,000 caribou (see Senate cosponsorship No. 15), led Rep. Richard Lehman (D-CA) to introduce H.R. 39 to designate the Arctic coastal plain as wilderness. Originally championed by retired Interior Committee Chair Morris Udall (D-AZ), the bill has been named the Morris K. Udall Wilderness Act of 1993 in his honor.

The League of Conservation Voters considers cosponsorship of H.R. 39 to be an important pro-environmental position. The bill has 119 cosponsors.

18 DESERT PROTECTION

H.R. 518 corresponds to the California Desert Protection Act in the Senate (see Senate cosponsorhip No. 16 for a full description). It was introduced by Rep. Richard Lehman (D-CA) and Natural Resources Chair George Miller (D-CA) to protect California's shrinking and threatened desert ecosystems. It would enlarge both Death Valley National Monument and Joshua Tree National Monument, designate them both as national parks, create a 1.5-million acre Mojave National Park, and establish four million acres of wilderness under the Bureau of Land Management.

The League of Conservation Voters includes cosponsorship of H.R. 518 as an important **pro**-environmental action. Currently, 95 representatives have cosponsored.

19 PHONY PROPERTY RIGHTS AND "TAKINGS"

The Fifth Amendment to the Constitution provides that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation to the property owner. Two types of "takings" are recognized by the courts: the physical acquisition of property for public use and the "regulatory taking" of property when government regulation significantly reduces its value.

The question of what constitutes a "regulatory taking" remains a legal gray area. A polluter required to obey the Clean Air Act might claim its regulations reduce the profits of his factory and thus the property's value. Yet cleaner air would improve the health and economy of the entire community, boosting overall property values in the long run.

During the Reagan administration, radical interpretations of the Fifth Amendment were proposed that gave power to polluters and large property owners at the expense of the public's rights. In 1987, President Reagan issued an executive order that required redundant, time-consuming and costly "takings" reviews by the U.S. attorney general of all regulations promulgated.

The Private Property Rights Act (H.R. 561), introduced by Rep. Gary Condit (D-CA), would write into law the Reagan executive order and give the attorney general authority to veto any regulations declared to result in a "taking." It could weaken or abolish regulations safeguarding public health and safety by characterizing them as "takings" of property rights, and has the potential to create a massive bureaucracy to carry out the government reviews required. The so-called "property rights" campaign, known in the West as the "wise-use movement," has been attacked for, in effect, advocating the waste and abuse of our natural resources.

The League considers cosponsorship of H.R. 561 to be an anti-environmental action. Currently there are 106 cosponsors.

20 WETLANDS DESTRUCTION

Wetlands provide essential fish and wildlife habitat, improve water quality by acting as a natural filter for pollutants, protect private and public property against flooding, and serve other valuable functions. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service estimates that the country drains over 290,000 acres of wetlands each year for industrial, energy or agricultural purposes.

Rep. Jimmy Hayes (D-LA) has introduced H.R.1330 to weaken provisions of the Clean Water Act designed to protect wetlands, which would devastate federal protection of this vanishing resource. The League Conservation Voters considers cosponsorship of H.R. 1330 to be an **anti**-environmental action. Currently there are 130 cosponsors.

KEY: + INDICATES A PRO-ENVIRONMENT VOTE, - INDICATES A VOTE AGAINST THE ENVIRON-MENT, ? 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.

			LOGGING RO	- 1	WINING SILIT	- 1	O NBS RULE		EVERGLADES		6 ALMR	COAL SUBSIDIE	TREA	N ASRM CINT		P POPULATION		- / !	L ARCTIC THE ESA	© CALIFORNIA DE	& PROPERTY RIC:	O WETTANDS DESTRUCTION	, 993	- 1	0 1989.
ALABAMA		/		/	/		/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/		/	/ ,		/	Ι.	/	/	/	1
1 CALLAHAN	(R)	_	_	_	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	-	_	_	_	~	-	+	-	5	0	17	1
2 EVERETT	(R)		+	_	_	-	_	-	-	_	+	_		-	-	-	+	-	_	+	+	30			l
3 BROWDER	(D)	. –	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	_	-	+	-	-	+	+	45	41	72	l
4 BEVILL	(D)	·-	+	-	+	-	-	+	?	-	7	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	- .	+	+	45	21	39	l
5 CRAMER	(D)	_	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	55	45		l
6 BACHUS	(R)	-	+	-] -	-	- '	+	-	+	+	-	+	_	-] -	-	-	-	+	+	35			l
7 HILLIARD	(D)	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	60			1
ALASKA																									
1 YOUNG, D.	(R)	_	_	_	?	_	_	_	-	_	_	-	+	_	_	_	_	_	_	+	_	10	0	11	
ARIZONA																									۱
1 COPPERSMITH	(D)		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	,	+	+	+	_	+	_	+	+	+	+	+	90	.:		
2 PASTOR	(D)	_	+	_	+	+	+	+	+		_	+	ļ .	+	']_	,	\	_	+	` +	65	53		
3 STUMP	(R)	_		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	+.	_	+	_	-	_			_	_	_	10	0	6	İ
4 KYL	(R)	_	_		_	-	_	-	_	+	+	_	+	_	_		_	-	_	_	_	15	0	17	1
5 KOLBE	(R)	_	_	_	-	-	_	+	7	_	?	-	+	_	+	-	+	-	_	+	+	30	8	28	
6 ENGLISH, K.	(D)	-	_	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	_		+	-	+	+	70	'	ľ	1
ARKANSAS													ļ												l
1 LAMBERT	(D)	+	+	+	+	+	_	+		+	+	+	+	_	+	_		_	1	_	_	65			l
2 THORNTON	(D)	_	+	_	+	+	_	+	+	_	+	+	_	+	7		+	_	_	+	+	55	32		l
3 HUTCHINSON	(R)	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	+	_	+	-	_	_	_	_	_	+	_	15			l
4 DICKEY	(R)	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	_·	+		-	-	-	-	_	+	+	35	-		İ
CALIFORNIA	,							·		"						"			,				,		ļ
1 HAMBURG	(D)	_	+	+	_	+	+	+	+	_	_	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	90			l
2 HERGER	· (R)	-	_	_	-	_	_	·	_	+	;	_	+	_	-	-	_	_	· .	_	_	15	з	6	
3 FAZIO	(D)	-	_	_	+	+	_	+	+	_	_	+	-·	+	+	-	+	_	+	+	+	55	63	72	
4 DOOLITTLE	(R)	-		-	-	· -	! -	-	-	+.	· .	-	+	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	0		
5 MATSUI	(D)	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	_	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	75	73	78	
6 WOOLSEY	(D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	-	, .	
7 MILLER, G.	(D)	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	90	80	89	l
																		,							-

	1	1	LOGGING ROADS	- 1	1	- /	,		1		ALMR				3 / 14	4/15	5/16	T AT THE	7/1: / /	8 / 19	9/2			. /	0661 - 686.
8 PELOSI	(D)	+	+	+	+	+	*	+	+	+	*]	+	+	†	?	+	*	*	+	+	*	95 90	93	89	
	(D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	*	+	+	_]	+	†	+	*	†		*	+	+	+	25	3 3		
10 BAKER, B.	(R)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	_	+	_	_	+	+	10			
11 POMBO	(R)	-	~	-	-	_	-	_	-	_	+	_	+	-	_	i		- +	+	+	+	100	89	78	į.
12 LANTOS	(D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	†	†	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	95	100	89	
13 STARK	(D)	+	+	-	†	+	+	+	+	+ +	.+	+	+	+	· +		`	+	+	+	+	100	Ì		
14 ESHOO	(D)	+	+	†	+	+	+	+	+	_	+	+		+	+	, +	`	+	+	+	+	80	83	78	İ
15 MINETA	(D)	_	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	_	. +	_	+	` +		. +	+	+	+	+	90	96	83	
16 EDWARDS, D.	(D)	+	*	+ _	+	+	, T	+	+	+	+	ı	_	+	+	+		+	+	! ! +	+	89			
17 FARR	(D)	+	+	_	+	+	_	+	_	+	,	-	_ !	\ _	,	_	_			_	_	25	32	60	
18 CONDIT	(D)	_	_	_	+	_	_	+	7		?	7	+	+	+	_	+	+	+	+	+	55	46	72	
19 LEHMAN 20 DOOLEY	(D)	_	_	_	+	_	_	+		+	+	+	+	_	+	_	_	_	_	-	_	40	56		
21 THOMAS, W.	(R)	_	_	-	-	_	_	+	_	_	+	i	+	_	+	_	-	_	-	-	-	20	11	22	
22 HUFFINGTON	(R)	_	-	_	_	_	_	+	_	_		_	+	-	+	_	+	-	_	+	+	35			
23 GALLEGLY	(R)		_	_	_	_	_	+	_	_	+	_	+	_	-		_	_	<u> </u>	-	_	20	з	33	
24 BEILENSON	(D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	95	100	94	
25 MCKEON	(R)	+	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	20	•		
26 BERMAN	(©)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90	96	78	
27 MOORHEAD	(R)	+	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	} -	+	-	20	14	17	
28 DREIER	(R)	-	_	-	-	_	-	_	-	-	+	-	+	-		-	+	-	-	+	-	20	19	50	
29 WAXMAN	(D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	7	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90	96	89	
30 BECERRA	(D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100			
31 MARTINEZ	(D)	~	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	?	-	+	+	-	+	-	.~	+	+	60	65	72	
32 DIXON	(D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	85	89	78	
33 ROYBAL-ALLARD	(D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	95			
34 TORRES	(D)	+	+	1	+	+	+	+	7	-	7	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	80	93	89	
35 WATERS	(D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	85	76		
36 HARMAN	(D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	7	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	80			
37 TUCKER	(D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	?	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	65	1		

	L LOGGING BY	O GRAZING REFORM	MINING SUITABILITY	1 1	A NBS VOLUNTEFED	® WILL ADES	U ALMR		THEATHWATER	N ASRM		4/15	5/16		CALIFOR	6 PROPERTY BY	O WETLANDS DESTRUCTION *	1993	SC 2661 - 1885	1989 - 1990
- 機関性性はないである。 (2×2・2) 1.1	-		+ -	'	+	1 -	+ +	-	+	+	*	- -	**-		+ +	-	50 25		,	
40 LEWIS, J. (R) 41 KIM (R)	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *		+ +		+	-	- + + +	-+	+	- +	+ -	-	- X + X + X + X + X + X + X + X + X + X	-		-	25 30 90	. 4	22 61	
45 ROHRABACHER (R)	- - -				+ + + - +	-	+	 	+	-	+	-	+	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	- +		30 30 30	7, 11	11 28	
47 COX (R)		-			+	-	+ 7	-	+	- , , ,	-	-	+		- +	- 1 -	25	12	61	
	- + +	+	+ +	1 10	-	٧٠ .	+ 7	+	+	-	+	+	+	東州 でいて	+ +	- 7.: +	5 80	• 6	· 6	
51 CUNNINGHAM (R)	* -	*		- - 	· 作	- 1 - 1	+ + + +	*		+	.	-	Todacia, Ini	(මුණ් වූ 	+	-	80 25	0		
COLORADO			. 🔭 📗 🙃			- (T.)	7. +	1.	(*) (*)	·:	- 1			7	***			9.4	. 6	
- 私のから、特に大き込むです。 シャ 🌠	+ +	+	+ +		+		+ + + +	+	+ 1.5.2	+	<u>+</u> +	+	+	+ ·	- +	1 2 2	95 90	93 77	89 89	
5 HEFLEY (R)	- - - - - - - -		- - - -	- ; ,.	- 1 1	÷ .	+ + + ? + +		+ + +	- [- - -		-	\$	-	- +	15 15 25	0	******** *****************************	
1. Mai 2. 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	+ -	- ,			\$ \(\frac{1}{2} \)		7	1 -	÷.		<u> </u>	4			<u>.</u>		10	Ò	22	
1 KENNELLY (D) 2 GEJDENSON (D)	*	+ 1	+ +	20 E.	* (**	- 1	+ + + +	+	F.A.	* \	+	42 734	+		+ +	+	95 95	62 58	83 94	
3 DELAURO (D) 4 SHAYS (R) 5 FRANKS G (R)	+ + + +	***	+ +	+ +	+	*	+ + +		÷	- 4	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	+	+	+	+ +	+	95 60	97 100 23	100	
	+ +	+	+ 4	` <i>'</i>	-	-	- +	+	+	-	+	-	+		- +	+	65	38	67	

		/;	- / -	- 1	- (MINING RECOMM			EVERGLADES		ALMR	O COAL SUBSIDIES		WAST 13		TOPULATION		WEAKENING THE	- /	G CALIFORNIA DESE	- 1	% DESTANDS % TOO	$\overline{}$	A 2002	1989 . 1990
DELAWARE																		ĺ						١	
1 CASTLE	(R)	-	+	-	-	,	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	45		ı	
FLORIDA												 										l			
1 HUTTO	(D)	\	+	_	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	_	+	+.	-	-	+ \		-	_	+	50	11	33	
2 PETERSON, P.	(D)	-	+	-	+	+	+	.+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+		+	-	14.	+	+	65	38	 -	
3 BROWN, C.	(D)	i	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	75			
4 FOWLER	(R)	-	+	-	-		-	+	-	+	+	-	.+	-	-	-	+	-	· = ,	+	-	35		· :	
5 THURMAN	(D)	+	+	_	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-		+	+	75			
6 STEARNS	(R)	-	+ .	-	-	- .	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	+		-	+.	+	40	20	50	
7 MICA	(R)	+	+.	-		-	-	+	-	-	-	-	•	_	-		.+		_	+	+	35	25	20	
8 McCOLLUM	(R)	+.	-	-	-	-	-	+		-	+	-	+	-	?		+	- '	-	+	-	30	25	39 61	}
9 BILIRAKIS	(R)	+.	+	-		-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+		_	-	+	-	-	+	+	40 45	17 20	39	
10 YOUNG, B.	(R)	+	+		-		-	+	-	+	+	-	+	, -	7	. 7	+	\ -	-	+	†		56	89	
11 GIBBONS	(D)	 	+	-	+	.] +	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+ .	+		*	-	-	* .	+	65 25	36	53	-
12 CANADY	(R)		-		-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	:-	-	1	-	ļ		+	*	50 50	1 : .	1	٠ ا
13 MILLER, D.	(R)	+	+	. +		-	-	+	-	+	+.	-	+	-	-	_	+] -	-	*	*	50	39	61	
14 GOSS	(R)	+	+	+		-	-	+	-	_	+	+	+	-	-		+	-	-	+	*	75	82	"	
15 BACCHUS	(D)	-	+	+	?	+	+	+	 	+	+	*	-	-	+	-	†	+	+	†	+	35	21	22	
16 LEWIS, T.	(R)	:+	-	-	-			†	-	-	*	-	+	_] -	-	†	-] <u> </u>	*	+	75	-		1
17 MEEK	(D)		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	_	+	*	-	+	+	-		, , ,	 	*		75	55	87	
18 ROS-LEHTINEN	(R)	+	*	+	+	+	*	*	-	+	+	-	+	+	1		*	+	+		;	90	93	83	
19 JOHNSTON, H.	(D)	-	+	+	1	+	+	+	+	+	+	†		,+ ,+	+	+	+] _		+	.	90			
20 DEUTSCH	(D)	*	+	+	+	+	+	+	*	*	*	+	*			_		1	_	1	+	50	-		
21 DIAZ-BALART	(R)	-	*	-	-	-	+	*	-	l +	+	¯,		1	-				_	+		40	17	44	
22 SHAW	(R)	1	*	-	_	?	7	+	7	-	+	+	7	-	+	+		+	<i>-</i>	+	+	65		1	
23 HASTINGS	(D)	-	*	+	+	'	'		1			'	.								1				1
GEORGIA									1									١.							1
1 KINGSTON	, (R)	-	-	. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+		-	+	*	25			
2 BISHOP	(D)	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	- ,	-	-	-	+	-	55			I

		LOGGING ROADS	GRAZING REFORM		- /	NBS RULE	- 1	EVERGLADES		ALMR	COAL SUBSIDIES	TREATMENTER	WURT 13	SOLKOL B	TOPULATION		MEAKENING THE	- 7	8 CALIFORNIA DEST	- /]		> Sco Sec %	0661 - 685
3 COLLINS, M. (R)	-	+	-	-			-	-	.+	* .	-	+		-	-	-	-		+	. - .	25 30	• '		
4 LINDER (R)	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	. +		-		†	-		+		85	 86	.89	
5 LEWIS, J. (D)	-	+ 1	+	+	*	+.	+	, +	*	*	*	-	+	1	†	†	+	· -	+	-	30	7	11	
6 GINGRICH (R)	. +	-	-	-	_	-	?	-	-	.	?	-	·_	+	_	+	-	 	-	4	70	53	56	
7 DARDEN (D)	1	+	<u> </u>	†	†	+	+	+ +	+	+	+	s.	_	+	_]	_	_	_	+ +	_	50	40	61	
8 ROWLAND (D)	4. *	+	- . +	+		_ !	+	+ /	+	·		+		-	_	+		<u> </u>		+	50			
9 DEAL (D)		+	+	+	<i>₹</i> ,	+	+	+	+	+	_	+	_	+	_	+	-	- ::! -	-	+	65			
11 MCKINNEY (D	1	+	?	+	+	+	+	?	+	-	+	+ .	+	+ .	-	+	·_	-	+	+	65			
HAWAII			-,				···	ļ '		 											·] '		İ
	. _		_ '	1	+	+	+		_	+	+		+	+	+	+	_			+	75	82	,	
1 ABERCROMBIE (D		* .		+	.	+	,	+	+	+	+		+	+ .	+	+	+	-	+	+	85	96		
, ž			-						-				1		-		,					['		
IDAHO						١		+	_	+	+			+	_	+	_	_		+	60	52		
1 LAROCCO (D 2 CRAPO (R	. '			+	+	+	+	_	<u> </u>	+		,	-:	-		_	• •	_`.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		15			
	? -	-				"					1		-			-		-					,	
ILLINOIS	1	-			-							. '	١.	<u>-</u> -	 <u>:</u> .		:_		+	+	75			
1 RUSH (D	1	+	+	+, >	+	*	+.	†	+	7	+	+	+	*	- +	† ; +	+	+		+	90	1		
2 REYNOLDS (D		+	+	+	+		+	+	+		,	,	, ,	_	4	+		_	+	+	75	50	67	
3 LIPINSKI (D 4 GUTIERREZ (D	-	*		_	+	+	+	+	+	-		+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	95			
5 ROSTENKOWSKI (D		+	-	+	+			+	_	: + ·	?	-	+	/ /+0	_	+.	· ·	_ ,	+	1	55	39	72	
6 HYDE (R	i.	+	_	_	_	_	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	20	10	17	l
7 COLLINS, C. (E) -	+	+	.+	+	+	+:	+	+	(; , ;	+ :	¥	*		-	+ *	j-,	-	+	+	75	63	78	
B CRANE (R	o -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+] -			-	-	-	+	-	15	4	39	
9 YATES (E	o =	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	12.		+	-	*	+.	-4	+	+	+	+	+	80	82	89	
10 PORTER (F	b +	+	+	+	+.	+	-	-	-	-		+	-	+	+ -	+	-	+.	+.	. +	65	59	61	
11 SANGMEISTER (E	n +	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	65	74	.78	
12 COSTELLO (C	» +	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-		-	65	47	78	
13 FAWELL (F	0 +	+	- -	 +	- ,	ļ "	-	-	:-		-	+		+	1	.	-	-	1.	*	40	53	78	1

	1		- 1	MINING SUITABILITY	- /	NBS RULE		EVERGLADES		ALMR	O COAL SUBSIDIES	TREA	ASRM 1	,			WEAKENING THE	ARCTIC CESA		N WEST RIGHTS) *	, 100.	/ %	066
14 HASTERT (R)	-	-	-		-	-		-	-,		-	+	-	_		+	-	-	+.	-	15 25	6	22	
15 EWING (R)	+	;-	-	_	_	-	+	+	_	+	_	+.	_	-	_	+	_	_	+	+	30			
16 MANZULLO (R)	+	_	+		. +	+		+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	:	+	+	95	92	94	
18 MICHEL (R)	-	?	· -	-	-	?	+	_	_	· -	- '	+		-	-	+	-	- !	+	-	20	3	17	
19 POSHARD (D)	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	1	-	-	+	+	. 1	-	-	55	55	78	
20 DURBIN (D)	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	65	81	78	
INDIANA				.																				
i VISCLOSKY (D)	. –	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	_	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	+		65	46	72	
2 SHARP (D)		+	+	+	+	+.	+	+	. +	+	+	+	-	+	-	+ 1	-	-	+	+	75	50 53	89	
3 ROEMER (D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		<u>-</u>	-	-	-	- ,	+	+	70 60	45	94	
4 LONG (D) 5 BUYER (R)	1		_	+	+ -	.+	+	† -	+	- +	+ _	+	- -	+	. = · _	-	_	-	3 % +	_	20	77.1		
6 BURTON (R)	-		, -	-	_	<u>.</u> .	_	_	_	+	_	+	1	_		-	_	-	-		10	- 6	22	
7 MYERS (R)	_ :	-	-	· - !	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	_	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	3	17	
8 McCLOSKEY (D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+ ,	-	7	- <u>-</u>	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	65	63	89	
9 HAMILTON (D)	- 1	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	70	53	94	
10 JACOBS (D)	+	+	.+	+	-	+	-	- :	+	+	-	+	:+		.#	+	. +	: =		+	65	84	89	
IOWA																								
1 LEACH (R)	?	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	?		-	+	-	+	-	- 	+	+	45	39	100	
2 NUSSLE (R)	+	-	-	- -	-				+	+ -:	- -	†	- +	-	-		<u> </u>			1:	20 10	7	11	
3 LIGHTFOOT (R)	?	+	_	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	_	T	+			<u> </u>		-	+	55	32	33	
4 SMITH, NEAL (D) 5 GRANDY (R)	<u>'</u>	?	-	?	-	-	-	+,	+	+		+	-	lar si L	-	+	- -	-	+	-	25	4	22	
KANSAS																								
4 1 ROBERTS (R)		- :	_	1	-	: · · ·	+			+	-	+	· -	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	15	` o	22	•
2 SLATTERY (D)	+	+	-		+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	-		+	+	-	-	+	60	58	89	
3 MEYERS (R)	+	+	.+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	, -1,	+	+	70	52	78	
4 GLICKMAN (D)	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	.+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	75	52	94	

	1	- 1	- 1		- /		- 1	EVERGLADES	- 1	ALMR						,		AMCTIC C		- 1	DESTANDE Test		2661 - 1895 %
KENTUCKY			1,50							_ :.	. +	•	_ {				24		+	+	. 55		12 m
1 BARLOW (D) 2 NATCHER (D)	-	+	. .	+	+	- +	+	+	** -			_	+	+	-	.;¦∜. +	-	-	+	-	55	39	61
3 MAZZQLI (D)	-	+	-	+	+		+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	*	**************************************	<u>.</u>	+	+	.50 ·	51	78
4 BUNNING (R)	-	-	-	- 		-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	- -	+ : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :		- 35	+ +	-	25 20	4 ે ક	17
6 BAESLER (D)		+	+	: ₹ ·	+	+	+	+	7 +	+	+	12.1 +		+	-	+	.200 .1	- ** · · ·	-	÷	70	i aliuma	
LOUISIANA	1											,					ļ						Ì
1 LIVINGSTON (R)	-	_	-	_	_ 	-	+	-		+	-	+	-	_ 	_ 	-	• _ ~:	- 377	-	- ·	15	0	11
2 JEFFERSON (D)	. - .	+	+	*	+	-	+	٠+.	+	- ,	+	4	+	**	7 ∓ [] 	, 44 , 452 (A			/#! -	+	75 20	62 14	39
3 TAUZIN (D)	- 	- +	_ .+		- 12 *:		+	- -	+	+ _	- - -	+ 		+	 . <u>-</u> ' .	+			***	, 3	70	200	
5 McCRERY (R)		-	3.2	7	: ·	- : 41		-	-	+	-		- 18 -	-	-	(29424) -	-	-	-	- 24	10	10	11
6 BAKER, R. (R)	· +	_	.: <u>-</u> .	_	i i			3 - 2 4	-	+	-	+	7.	; 7.	7	-		25		; - ,	15	Ó	6
7 HAYES (D)	-	-	-	-	_	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	<u> </u>	-	-	-	-	-	20	15	33
MAINE					 									, -	l go er	ren e .		L				. TOP4.5%	
1 ANDREWS, T. (D)	+	+	+	+	*			Ž.	:	•	.	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	(* -)		1			Ž2	**)* +	100	160	
2 SNOWE (R)	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	_	+	+	-	+	+	70	62	69
MARYLAND			1 / 1		A	N .							1 - 10		٠.				1	ļ	-	71	-
g GILCHREST (R)	, † ,	*	+	1	*	+ .	†	1	.+	†	*	*		+	+.	4	*	 -	** +	. *	95 20	7	28
2 BENTLEY (R)	- 	- 	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	- - -	-	+	+	+	+	+	1			- 3 -#	95	71	78
4 WYNN (D)	 -	.] <i>[</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	90	Park.	Tripping 1
5 HOYER (C)	-	*	+	*	•	+	+	7	-	-		J. 7.	+	*	-		-		+	.25	60	56	83
6 BARTLETT (R)	+.	+] -	-	-	-		-	-	+		+	-	_ 8.50	-	- %	_	-		-	20		1325
7 MFUME (D)		+	+:	+		# -	3	+	**	No.	. + 3€:	1	1		1	1	1	*	**	+	75 90	87	94
8 MORELLA (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	*	"	! ".	

				- /	MINING SUITABII	MINING RECOMM		NBS VOLUNTEET	EVERGLADES		ALMR	O COAL SUBSIDIES			,			WEAKENING THE	- 1	& CALIFORNIA DECE	- 1	# PESTANDS		A 2691 - 1892	0661 - 686 ;
MASSACHUSETTS	•							!												, }					i
1 OLVER	(D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	*	+	+	*	95	94		
2 NEAL, R.	(D)	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	80	78	94	
3 BLUTE	(R)	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	~	+	+	+	.*	-	-	-	*	-	-	+	+	55			
4 FRANK	(D)	+	+	*	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	95	100	83	
5 MEEHAN	(D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	*	-	+	+	+	90			ĺ
6 TORKILDSEN	(R)	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	65			ļ
7 MARKEY	(D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+ .	+	-	+	+	+ • .	95	90	89	
8 KENNEDY, J.	(D)	+	+.	+	+	†	*	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	95	96	94	
9 MOAKLEY	(D)		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	7	_	+	-	- 	+	+	65 90	52 87	94	
10 STUDDS	(D)		+	+	+	+	†	+	+	+	*	+	*	+	+	+	+	_	+	+	+	90	67	54	1
MICHIGAN		Į	,	•			}																		
1 STUPAK	(D)		+	+	+	+	+ .	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-		+	-		+	+	75			ĺ
2 HOEKSTRA	(R)	-	+	-	-	~	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	- .	-	+	35		ı	
3 EHLERS	(R)		1	1	1	1	١.	ı	i	1	ı	ı	ı	1	1	ı	ı	ı	1	ı	ı		·		•
3 HENRY ²	(R)	.7	ı	1	1	١.	١.	7	7	?	7	7	1	1	7	1	ı	ı	1	1	1		49	83	
4 CAMP	(R)	-		-	-		-	-	+	-	+		+		-		-	-	-	-	+	20	14		ĺ
5 BARCIA	(D)	,-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	٠.		
6 UPTON	(R)	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	+		+	-	+	-	-	-	+	55	39	39	
7 SMITH, NICK	(R)	+	?	-	-	-	-	7	-	+	+	-	+		-	-	+	~	-	+ .	+	35	,		
8 CARR	(D)] -	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-		+	-	+	+ .	-	+	-	-	+	+	60	36	61	l
9 KILDEE	(D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	. 85	.76	89	
10 BONIOR	(D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	70	81	83	
11 KNOLLENBERG	(R)	+	+	-	-	-		-	-		+	-	+	-	-		+ :	-	-	+	+	35			
12 LEVIN, S.	(D)	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	†	+	85	76	78	
13 FORD, W.	(D)	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	*	+		+	+	+ ,	+	+	+		+	+	+	85	60	72	
14 CONYERS	(D)	?	7	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	?		. +	+	+	+	*	+	+	+	+	80	87	72	
15 COLLINS, B.	(D)	-	+	+	+.	+	+	+.	+	+	-	+	+	+	+ .	+	+	+	*	+	+	90	62		
16 DINGELL	(D)	-	7	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	65	42	56	1

		1.	- 1	J	G NECOMMIT	9 ANT CLEE		- 1		ALMR	COAL SUBSIDIES	TREA	Want 2	,		J		AMCTIC Gei	A BELFORNIA DESFE	- 1	DESTANDS * 1900		, ,	1990
MINNESOTA 1 PENNY (D) 2 MINGE (D)	* 4. +	. + - }	+		+	- -	+	-	** **	+	;;_	+		+ +		+	+		-	+	50 65	65	72	
2 RAMSTAD (R) 4 VENTO (D) 5 SABO (D)	+	+ +	+	+	+	+ + +	+	+	+	+	+	· I	+ + + - +	+	+ + +	+ (#:2)	+	+	+ +	+ + + + + + +	55 100 85 25	56 81 79	83 83	
6 GRAMS (R) 7 PETERSON, C. (D) 8 OBERSTAR (D)	-	- - - - +	- - +	+	- - - - - - +	+	- (**) *******	- ** +	+ +	+	+	+ ************************************	+		- - - - - -	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	- 1		+ = : ::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	**************************************	60 75	58 71	72	
MISSISSIPPI 1 WHITTEN (D) 2 THOMPSON (D) 3 MONTGOMERY (D)	?	* 11 * 11 * 11 * 1	+ -	+	+ (+ // +	-	+ 7.	+ + *****	?	7	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	1 1111	+ ****	- + - -		+			*	+	55 60 25	29 15	50 28	
4 PARKER (D) 5 TAYLOR, G. (D) MISSOURI		+	\$1 <u>6</u> 1		<u> </u>	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	.	1 1	1	-			+	**************************************	35	23	67	
1 CLAY (D) 2 TALENT (R) 3 GEPHARDT (D)	_	 - +	+	+ - +	+ +	+	+	-	+ ,	+ -		(1) + (1) - (1)		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	- 14	+ *	-		-	+ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	25 55		.78 .83	
4 SKELTON (D) 5 WHEAT (D) 6 DANNER (D)	. j. = -	+ + + -	- +		+ + + 1	1. + 1,1	+ (+	+	+	+ 3 - 3 + 3	+ 1 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4	+	+ () # * * * * * * * * *			+ 	+		+	+	50 60 55 20	15 86	44 .69	
8 EMERSON (R) 9 VOLKMER (D)	-	+	_	 - +	-	1.35%	* (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	-		-		+	-			**	78 m. (1)		2		10	3 21	44	
MONTANA 1 WILLIAMS (D)	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	?	+	+	+	-	+	+	- .	+	+	65	46	67	

				,	MINING SUITABILL	- /	NBS RULE		EVERGLADES		ALMR	O COAL SUBSIDIFE		WASA 1:	- 1	FOPULATION		WEAKENING THE	- 1	8 CALIFORNIA DECT	,	# DESTANDS 185			1989 - 1990
NEBRASKA																						40	25	.	
1 BEREUTER	(R)	-	+	-	-	-	-			-	+	+	+	-	*	-	*		-	+	+	40 90	36 74	100	1
2 HOAGLAND	(D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	.*	_	+	*	*	+	+	15	0		ŀ
3 BARRETT, B.	(R)	-	-	-	-	-	_	+	-	-	+	_	+	-	-	-	_	-							
NEVADA																									
1 BILBRAY	(D)	- '	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+		-	*	-	+	+	+	65	55 9	61	
2 VUCANOVICH	(R)		-	-	- '	1	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	- 1	+ '	-	20	ש		
NEW HAMPSHIRE												}			Ì										
1 ZELIFF	(R)	-	+		-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	- '	+	-	+	_	-	-	+	35	15	!	
2 SWETT	(D)	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	85	85	I	
NEW JERSEY																									
1 ANDREWS, R	(D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	80	65	· . :	
2 HUGHES	(D)	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	. +	+	+	90	90	78 a	
3 SAXTON	(R)	+	+	+	+	+	-	•	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	_	*	+	65 65	46 53	78 78	
4 SMITH, C.	(R)	†	. +	+	+	-	+	+		+	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	*	+	55	46	78	İ
5 ROUKEMA	(R)	*	+	?	*	ļ- <u>-</u>	-	+	+	+	-	_	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	95	86	89	
6 PALLONE	(D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	_	+	+	,	-	\	-	+] <u>.</u>	-		+	45			
7 FRANKS, B. 8 KLEIN	(R) (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+			+	+	+	_	+	-	-	+	+	80	13]
9 TORRICELLI	(D)	1-	`	?	+			+	+	-		+		+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	.75	66	89	
10 PAYNE, D.	(D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	95	87	67	1
11 GALLO	(R)	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	55	29	72	1
12 ZIMMER	(R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	85	67		
13 MENENDEZ	(D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	†	, + .	+	+	-	+	+	-	. +	-	-	+	+	75			
NEW MEXICO																									
1 SCHIFF	(R)	?	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-			+	30	18	33	-
2 SKEEN	(R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	?	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	3	6	
3 RICHARDSON	(D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	95	66	83	

		LOGGING ROADS	- 1	MINING SUITABIL	- 1			EVERGLADES		ALMR	O COAL SUBSIDIES	TREA FA	MASEM 1:				WEAKENING THE	- 1		- 1	O DESTRUCTION	1993	28. 188.	1990
NEW YORK																ļ								
1 HOCHBRUECKNER(D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?		+	+	-	+	+		+	-	_ 	+	+	70	68	83	
2 LAZIO (R)	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	- 1	+	+	-	+	*	+	- 1	*	+	*	. *	.*.	∂65	Elware A		
3 KING (R)	+	+	- '	-	-		- 		+	+	_	+	*	- 	_ , ;;	+		i Lasta	+	+	45 3€	a garaga	25.7	
4 LEVY (R)	+	+		-	-	- :	- :	-	+	+	-	+	.+	7	, -	ا ئى د.		ðĒÁ	aj t Lyus	- 1	45 85	76	89	
5 ACKERMAN (D)		+	. +	.+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+ .		*	†	+	.	* 4"	+	*	•	80	72	67	
6 FLAKE (D)		+		+	+	+	+	+	+ :	+ ·	+		*	* :	+	*	; ;	4.	+	#*** +	75	50	50	
7 MANTON (D)	-	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+ 	Ţ.,	+	+	***	4	a dada a	ψ		100	A TAGE PT		
8 NADLER (D) 9 SCHUMER (D)	+	+ +	+	+	+	+	7	+	+	+	+	_	+	7	-	+	(3.5) +	1 8 20 m	+	+	7 5	90	89	
10 TOWNS (D)			+	+	+	+	?	7	+ -	?	+		ı 4	4	- 1 3 s 1 4 s s	1 .	***	1 () () 1 + 10		+*	80	77	78	
11 OWENS (D)		+	+	+	+	 +	+	+	+	_	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	85	86	83	
12 VELAZQUEZ (D)	-	+	+	+ .	+	+	+	+	+	+:	+		+ %	÷	ش	*	-		***	*	80			
13 MOLINARI (R)	+	+	+	+	_ !	- -	+	-	+	+	+	+	- "	-	- /	+	-	-	+	+	60	41	63	
14 MALONEY (D)	,	+	+	+:		+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	4	. + 1	*	+		95	 数数数		
15 RANGEL (D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	85	73	67	
16 SERRANO (D)		7	. +	+	+	+	.+	+	+		†	- : - :	- -	*	¥ .4	1	ξ 3 4 44 - π.	Januar -	+	1	75	86	75	İ
17 ENGEL (D)	. –	+	+	+	+	+	7	+	?		+	7	+	+	.	+	+		+	+	70	89	63	1
18 LOWEY (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+.	+	+	-	+	1.2m	*.	+	. <u></u>	. ++ . 1827 €		ď.	+	*	75	86	89	l.
19 FISH (R)	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	7	+	+	+	-	+	+	65	83	72	1
20 GILMAN (R)	+	+	.+,,	+	-	+	+	- :	+	- .	-	,+	+	+	+	*	5.	-	+		70	68	100	1
21 MCNULTY (D)	-	+	- ,	+	+	+	+	+	+	*	+		+ -: ::	+	-	+	-	- (+	+	70 *****	39	78	1
22 SOLOMON (R)	*	.+			- :] -	7.55	1 - 1 2 - 2	+	-	.# 1 ** 6* 8		-	- N	~ · · · ·	l	. 174.	-	_~. 	20	82	39 100	ľ.
23 BOEHLERT (R)	7	+	*	*	-	*	* .	-	+	+	+	†	-	* 200	- 	+	+ `		+ -		75 20	g Parkira	1.00	l
24 MCHUGH (R)	+	†	-		· - .	-	-	ļ. <u>-</u> .	- ,	+	[]:·	† +	[b.7°√ _	- -2, 73 +	+	2 4 2		-	/- T	40	40	50	
25 WALSH (R)	†]				+	+	+	+	+	1		+ .				,,	1 :	+	90			
26 HINCHEY (D) 27 PAXON (R)	*	+	+	+	† -	+	7	; , ,	_ `		Ī	-	-	}	***	**************************************	- X	- 12 m		_ 	20	11	44	
27 PAXON (R)				+	+	+		; ·	! +	· ·		-	*			*	+	j a	+		90	96	89	
29 LAFALCE (D)	†		* *	+	?		+	+	:	+	-	+	1 1 m	-, 34.) (lar -	+	_		- 1	.45-1-763 	60	45	78	
30 QUINN (R)	+	+	·	-		_	-		,	+		+	-		<u>-</u> 's	+	-		4 +	+	35	2 M. 12.		
31 HOUGHTON (R)		_	_	_	_	-	+	-	_	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	20	10	39	
	ı	i	1	1	1	1	ı	1	1	1	1	1	'	'	'	1	•	•	'	'	•	•		•

	- 1	,	- 1		- 1	ſ	- 1	,	- (,	,	TRES		- 1		· ·	WEAKENING THE			O PROPERTY RIGHT		688 / 52	ſ	1989 - 1990
NORTH CAROLINA				:	1																	ļ		
1 CLAYTON (D)] -	+ :	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+.	+.	+	_	+	+	-	+	+	85	,		
2 VALENTINE (D)	+	. +	+	+ .	+	+.	+	-	-	+	÷	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	70	53	94	ļ ·
3 LANCASTER (D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	 +	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+		+	-	75	47	83	
4 PRICE (D)	-	+	٠.	+	.+	+	+	+	+	+	+.	-	+	+		+ .	,+	+	. +	+.	85	74	89	
5 NEAL, S. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	95	91	83	
6 COBLE (R)		+		-		-	-	. →	.+	+	-	+		- .	-			-	*	-	25	11	44	
7 ROSE (D)	-	+	-	7	+	+	. + .	+	-	+	+	-	. +	+		.+		-	, +	+	60	52	83	
8 HEFNER (D)	-	+ -	-	.+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	.*	-	`+	-	· -	+		65	33	61	
9 McMILLAN (R)	-	+	-	_	-	-	+	-	-	_	-	+	- -		-	+	-	-	-	+	25	17	28	
10 BALLENGER (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		+	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-		-	,-	20	3	22	
11 TAYLOR, C. (R)	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	- .		-	-	,	-	~	_	_	-	-	- - 	-	5	3	, Ý.,	
12 WATT (D)	-	+	*	+	+	*	*	+	+	+	+	*	+	+	-	.+	-	-	.*.	· t	. во	·		
NORTH DAKOTA]																				,			
1 POMEROY (D)	-	-	-	+	?	?	+	+	+	-	+	7	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	45			
оню																								
1 MANN (D)		+			+	+	+	+	+	4.	+	+	_	+.	<u> </u> '	+.	-	_	+	+	75	"5" "44 NA 7		
2 PORTMAN (R)	-	+	_	_	-	_	+		-	+	-	3	_	} -	-	+	-	-	+	+	30	•		
3 HALL, T. (D)	-		-	+	+	+	-	+	+.	<u> -</u>	+	- ,	7.		-	+	-	-	+	+	50	45	83	
4 OXLEY (R)	-	+	_	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	_	+	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	- !	15	0	22	
5 GILLMOR (R)	+	+	- +	. –	.+	-	+ -	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+		-	-	-	40	21	44	
6 STRICKLAND (D)	+	+	-	+	+		+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	- <u>.</u>	+	_	- _.	+	+	70			
7 HOBSON (R)	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	.*.			+	-	-		+	-	: - ,	+	\ - :	35	10		
8 BOEHNER (R)] -	-	-	-	-			-	-			+	-	-	-		-			_	5	0,		
9 KAPTUR (D)	-	+	+	+	+		+,	-	. +	'	+ -	-		+	+:	+	-	+	. *	+	65	59	78	
10 HOKE (R)	+	+	-	7	-	-	-	-	+	-	?	-	-	- ,	-	+.		-	152	+	25	e 19 1		
11 STOKES (D)	-	+	+	+	+.	+	+	+			÷	-	+	.*	. * .	+	+ .	+	+	+:	.eo	79	78	
12 KASICH (R)	,.	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-		+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	30	24	44	
13 BROWN, S. (D)	+	+,	+	.+	+	+	+	+	+	-,	+ *	-	*	+		+	14	-	+	+	. 80		5. "	
14 SAWYER (D)	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	ļ +	65	62	78	

	1	N GBS	W MINITE REFORM	P MINING SUITABILITY	O NBS T	9 NBS VI	L EVEDS	& WILL	© ALME REFUGE	10		N ASBY	13 JOK 13	J	G ENDANGE	9 WEAKE	A ARCTIS	CALIFO 18	6 PROF.	ſ	* 1993		SS 1 985 %	
15 PRYCE (R) 16 REGULA (R) 17 TRAFICANT (D) 18 APPLEGATE (D) 19 FINGERHUT (D)	+ +	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	- + - +		+		1 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 +	- + + +	+	4	-	+ + - +	-	- \ • * \ - \		+	2 - 13 D 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 -		- * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	* * * *	35 40 60 50	16 56	33 61 56	
OKLAHOMA 1 INHOFE (R) 2 SYNAR (D) 3 BREWSTER (D) 4 MCCURDY (D) 5 ISTOOK (R) 6 ENGLISH, G. (D)	1 + 1 + 2 + 1	- + - + + + + +	+ 1 - 1 - 1	- + + - +	- +	+ - +	- ? + + - +	- + + / + - + /	- ? + - +	+ + + + +	- +	+ + + + + +	- 1	- ***		+			- 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1		10 75 45 65 30	0 79 24 46	11 78 78	
OREGON 1 FURSE (D) 2 SMITH, B; (R) 3 WYDEN (D) 4 DEFAZIO (D) 5 KOPETSKI (D)	+ *	+ - + - +	+ + + + + + +	+ + + + + + +	+ 1 + 1 + 1	+ \(\(\frac{1}{2}\) + \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}{	+ - + - + - + - + - + - + - + - + - + -	+ + . + . +	+ + +	+ + + -	+ - + - + + - + - + - + - + - + - +	**************************************	+ 0 = 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0	+ * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	+	+	+ 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		+	+ 100 mm + 1	95 10 80 90 75	79 76 58	94 89	·
PENNSYLVANIA 1 FOGLIETTA (D) 2 BLACKWELL (D) 3 BORSKI (D) 4 KLINK (D) 5 CLINGER (R)		+ + 7 +	7 + 7 +	+ + ? ?	+ + - + ?	7 +	+ ? + + + +	* + + + - + - +	-		+		+ 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4		# 1 * *	+	(金) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1	さい はない 一 ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・	+ + -	1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1	65 70 80 45 30	59 63 51	72	
6 HOLDEN (D) 7 WELDON (R) 8 GREENWOOD (R) 9 SHUSTER (R) 10 McDADE (R)	+ -	+ + + 7	+ + + - +	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	+	+	+	-	+	* *	(2)	;* +	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	+		+	-		+	*	65	42 0 18	7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	

			LOGGING ROS	- 1	MINING SUITA	- 1	O NBS RULE		EVERGLADES		O ALMR	O COAL SUBSIDIE	TREATH WATER	N ASRM		1 POPULATION	SPECIES ACED	WEAKENING THE	1 ARCTIC TIE ESA	© CALIFORNIA DE	N PROPERTY RIGHT	% TO DESTRUCTION	888.	- 1	1989 . 1990
11 KANJORSKI	(D)	(+	+	_	+		(+	(,	_	+	-	+	(- (+	[_ :	_	+ (_	_	(+	+	60	56	83	
12 MURTHA	(D)	<u> </u>	. +	_		+	_			_	_	+	_	+	+	_	+	_	-	_	÷	50	40	61	
13 MARGOLIES-	(_,		,														İ					ļ			
MEZVINSKY	(D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	80			
14 COYNE	(D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	+ .	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	75	70	83	
15 MCHALE	(D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	4 .	+	-	+	+	80			
16 WALKER	(R)	+	_	-	_	-·	-	-	-	-	+	-	+		-	-	+	-	-	-		20	7	28	
17 GEKAS	(R)	+	-	_	-		_	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	25	13	22	
18 SANTORUM	(R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	25	9		•
19 GOODLING	(R)	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	_	-	+	-	35	9	22	
20 MURPHY	(D)	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	45	48	78	
21 RIDGE	(R)	-	+	-	?	-	-	-	-	+	?	?	+	i –	-	-	+	-	-	-	- '	20	13	50	
RHODE ISLAND																							,		
1 MACHTLEY	(R)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	85	82	94	
2 REED	(D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	95	93		
SOUTH CAROLIN	Α																								
1 RAVENEL	(R)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	80	84	72	
2 SPENCE	(R)	?	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	25	7.	33	
3 DERRICK	(D)	-	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+ .	65	60	61	
4 INGLIS	(R)	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	40			
5 SPRATT	(D)	-	?	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	75	74	89	
6 CLYBURN	(D)	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	60		i	
SOUTH DAKOTA		ŀ																					.		
1 JOHNSON, T.	(D)	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	75	69	83	
TENNESSEE																									
1 QUILLEN	(R)	_	_	_	_	_	_	+	_	+	-	+	-	+	-	1	-	-	_	_	_	20	3	6	
2 DUNCAN	(R)	+	1	_	_	_	_	-	_	+	+	_	+	-	_	_	_	_	_	+	~	30	7	28	
3 LLOYD	(CI)	-	7	_	+	_	_	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	_	+	_	· -	_	+	45	32	50	
4 COOPER	(D)		`	+	+	+	_	+	+	+	-	+	+	_	+	_	+	+	+	+	+	80	70	78	
	,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	ı	1	1	ı	1	1	1	ı	ı	1	í	•	1	1	1

		LOGGING ROAD	GRAZING REFORM	MINING SUITABIL	- 1	NBS RULE	NBS VOLUNTER	EVERGLADES		ALMR	COAL SUBSIDIES		ASRM 1		POPULATION		14	1 ARCTIC IE ESA	© CALIFORNIA DEC	N PROPERTY RIGHT	SESTANDS TILS	. E883	188	. 199 ₀
5 CLEMENT (D)	-	*		+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	. +	+	-	+	<u>-</u>		+ .:	1,	60 60	46 55	61 83	
6 GORDON (D) 7 SUNDQUIST (R)		+ - <u>-</u>		+	+	+ .	+ -	+	+	+	+	- 1: -,	- ;	+	-	+	استا	A Brown	1	_	10	35 373	28	
8 TANNER (D)	λ.(+	+	-	+	-	_	-	+	+	+	+	 -	_	+	47 + 3,4 -	+	k-wario d	終い。 -		+	50	28	56	
9 FORD, H. (D)		+ *		7	+	+	+	+	+	+	3		} + ∓7	3					4	v j * j . La ∰ La ∰ √La	.65	70	1.42 1.44 (1.44)	
TEXAS																								
1 CHAPMAN (D)	•• • • .	+	?	7	+	-	+ '	+ 	-	-	+	+ k	+	+	-	+ 1081	_ 2	- 1.1561	+	+ 23	55	6	39	
2 WILSON (D)	. ?	+ .	-	?	+	() — ()	*:	+	-	+	+**		.	*			1		+	3 - 20 7 3 4 3	4 5	39 5	44	
3 JOHNSON, S. (R)			_		-	- ;	+ 	-	+	+		· <u>-</u> -		i in			11 e 1 d	Ales C	 	;	20	ю	6	
5 BRYANT (D)	.'₹. +		√ +	+	+	-	: * · ·		+	+	+	+	+	+		+	-	966-53 +	.7.5.2° •	+	85	76	50	
6 BARTON (R)	+	- -	:_;	- -	_	-	+	. -		+	-	+	-	·	-	. ŭ:	-		+	-	25	0.4		
7 ARCHER (R)	-	+	-	-	- "	_	_	_	-	+	-	+	-	- ~ :	-	+	-	_	+	+	30	18	28	
8 FIELDS, J. (R)	_		-	-		-	+	-	-	+	-	+	<u>-</u> :	-	-		.	* -	i.,	-	15	0		
9 BROOKS (D)		+		+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	.+	-	-	-	- :::	+	-	45	35 38	44	
10 PICKLE (D)	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	*	-	+	.?,	\ -	*	,.₹		**.	+ .	60 50	38	67	
11 EDWARDS, C. (D)	-	<u>-</u> .	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+ : "'	+	+ 5%	- -	* 5_3.	 			. - . , - .			35	22	.27	ı
13 SARPALIUS (D)	_	-	-	+	+	 -	. +	?	+	7	di di +		+	1. (4) -	- -	-	 -	≈²; -	-	_	30	15	28	
14 LAUGHLIN (D)	-	+	+	+	_	_	+ :			+	+	1	1			, -			-	-	30	17.	28	ŀ
15 DE LA GARZA (D)	-	+	+	+	+	_	+	+		+	+	_	+	-	-	+	-	-		+	60	31	33	
16 COLEMAN (D)	· - ·	* # *	+	.	+	, . . '	*	7	(-)		+	. .		- +] ³	.*\		***	3 (4) 幸・!	*	* + **	70	65	67	. 1
17 STENHOLM (D)	- <u>-</u> 	-	-:	-	- • · · · · ·		+	_ , _, ;	+	+ 1920	+	,; ·	-	200	-	- 	- #800	- 接受数	- ::_}	- 53121	25	4	28	
18 WASHINGTON (D)	(T)	+ .	+	7	+	*	† -4 5°#3		. (†	*	** ,	, +							. •	13.0	7 0 20	75 0	63 6	ı
19 COMBEST (R)		_	-:	- + `	- •	- ********	+ 	-		† . _	+	+	+		- (5.5)			1		4	-70	58:	724	
21 SMITH, L. (R)	+	-	-	- -	r i hr -	#100 -	-	-	-	+	-	+	_	-	.° 6.79 •	1866 AF	##### -	-		-	15	18	22	
≥ DELAY (R)	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	120 mg 2	et de	1,86				S)	7.	+	-						d.		過度		45	4	171	
23 BONILLA (R)	+	_	-	-	_	_	_	-	_	+	-	w the set	m gare (-	د مودود وال	n colores o	22-000	-	-	-	Mark (42	15	Trans.	5-5-5- 66	
PA EROST, (C)			٠-	+	+	2	*	1.4	1	*	1			Į,	* 1		127		i t	D.	-6 0	,# 5	55	İ

				GRAZING REED	MINING SUITA	MINING RECOM			EVERGLADES	WILDLIFE		O COAL SUBSIDIE	TREA	ASRM 1		P POPULATION		WEAKENING THE	- (S CALIFORNIA DEC	- 1	O DESTANDS CHIS	igcup	1881	1989 - 1990
25 ANDREWS, M.	(D)	+	+ :	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	<u></u>	+	-	+			+ .	+ .	65	53	72	
26 ARMEY	(R)	-	-	· -	- '	-	-	+	?	-	+	-	+	-	-	- '		- 1	-		-	15	. 0	17	
27 ORTIZ	(D)	-	+	-	+ .	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	- '	-	-	- [-	. +	- [45	21	33	
28 TEJEDA	(D)	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+		-		-		+	+	55		, *	
29 GREEN	(D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+.	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	75	e,		
30 JOHNSON, E.B.	(D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	. *	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	· -	+	+	70	•	· · ·	
UTAH				ļ	<u> </u>																				
1 HANSEN	(R)	-	-		-	-	-	?	_	-:	-	-	+	-	-	- '	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	6	
2 SHEPHERD	(D)	. +	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+,	+	100		` ; · ··.	
3 ORTON	(D)	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	- '	+	-	-	-	- '	30	20		
VERMONT																ŀ							. !	1	
1 SANDERS	(I)	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	95	92		
VIRGINIA																			·						
1 BATEMAN	(R)	_	_	_	_	_	_			_	_	_		_	_	_	_	_	_		_	15	7	11	
2 PICKETT	(D)	_	+	_	+	+	_		+	_	_		_		+ :	_ :	+	:-	· -	-	~	45	29	39	
з ѕсотт	(D)	l –	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	_	+	- '	+	+	_	+	-	-	+	+	70		` ` · · · .	
4 SISISKY	(D)	. +	+	_	?	_	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	~	+	- 1	-	· _	-	50	25	44	
5 PAYNE, L.F.	(D)	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	_	+	-		-	-	-	+	65	53	50	
6 GOODLATTE	(尺)	-	+	-	-		-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+ '	35		İ	
7 BLILEY	(R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	15	0	17	
8 MORAN	(D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	: 90	58		
9 BOUCHER	(D)		+	- _.	+	+	+	+.	+.	+	-	?		+	+	-	+	- ;	-	+	+	60	53	72	
10 WOLF	(R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	+ .	Ţ.	+]	-	-	+	-	-	+	+ .	25	14	28	
11 BYRNE	(D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	*	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	†	100			
WASHINGTON															ļ										
1 CANTWELL	(D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	75		[].	
2 SWIFT	(D)	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+-		-	¥ ?*	+	+	+:	, -·	+	-	-	+	+	65	39	67	
3 UNSOELD	(D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+.	-	+	-	+	+.	+	80	83	83	
4 INSLEE	(D)	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+ '	-	+	-	-	+	+.	65	· .		[

		LOGGING ROADS	- 1	MINING SUITABIL		NBS RULE	/ 7	, E	3 / \$		0/1	//	2/13	3/1	4/1	SPECIES ACT	WEAKENING THE	ARCTIC	W CALIFORNIA DESERT	1	SESTANDS PESTANDS * 150		2661 - 1865	1990
5 FOLEY (D) 6 DÌCKS (D) 7 MCDERMOTT (D) 8 DUNN (R) 9 KREIDLER (D)		+ + +	PEA - + -	KER 7 + - +	OF + + - +	+ + + -	+ + - +	+ + - +	+ + + + +	ES / + + + +	+ + + -	+ + + + +	+	+ + + +	+ - -	+ + + +		+ + +	+ + +	+ - +	70 90 25 85	49 63	83 83	
WEST VIRGINIA 1 MOLLOHAN (D) 2 WISE (D) 3 RAHALL (D)	+	+ + + +	+	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	+	-	+	+ + +	+	-	++.	+	+ + +	- +	1 -1 : -	+ .+ .+ .+	- A	- 184 A	+ (**)	+	50 75 70	38 49 58	33 72 72	
WISCONSIN 1 BARCA (D) 2 KLUG (R) 3 GUNDERSON (R) 4 KLECZKA (D) 5 BARRETT, T. (D) 6 PETRI (R) 7 OBEY (D) 8 ROTH, T. (R) 9 SENSENBRENNER (R)	+ + +	· + · + · + · + · + · - · +	+ + + - + + + + + + - +	+ + + + + +		* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	中一十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二	+ +	+ + - + + + + + +	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1 - + + - + +	+ + + + + + + +							****		89 70 40 70 85 40 70 30	40 24 53 41 66 18	33 67 78 33 56	
WYOMING 1 THOMAS, C. (R)	-	-	-	-	-	- NE	7.4. -	-	-	e c -	-	+	_	-	-	-	-	_		_	5	0	11	

¹Representative Paul Henry was ill for part of this session of Congress and passed away.

²Representative Vern Ehlers was elected to Congress Dec. 8, 1993.

MEMBERS OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE 103RD CONGRESS

THE HOUSE OF	•	BYRNE, LESLIE (D) VA-11	100%
	W Coope	CALLAHAN, SONNY (R) AL-1	5
REPRESENTATIVES LC	V SCORE	CALVERT, KEN (R) CA-43	30
		CAMP, DAVE (R) MI-4	20
ABERCROMBIE, NEIL (D) HI-1	75%	CANADY, CHARLES (R) FL-12	25
ACKERMAN, GARY (D) NY-5	85	CANTWELL, MARIA (D) WA-1	75
ALLARD, WAYNE (R) CO-4	15	CARDIN, BENJAMIN (D) MD-3	95
ANDREWS, MICHAEL (D) TX-25	65	CARR, BOB (D) MI-8	60
ANDREWS, ROBERT (D) NJ-1	80	CASTLE, MICHAEL (R) DE-AL	45
ANDREWS, THOMAS (D) ME-1	100	CHAPMAN, JIM (D) TX-1	55
APPLEGATE, DOUGLAS (D) OH-18	50	CLAY, WILLIAM (D) MO-1	85
ARCHER, BILL (R) TX-7	30	CLAYTON, EVA (D) NC-1	8 5
ARMEY, DICK (R) TX-26	15	CLEMENT, BOB (D) TN-5	- 60
BACCHUS, JIM (D) FL-15	75	CLINGER, WILLIAM (R) PA-5	30
BACHUS, SPENCER (R) AL-6	35	CLYBURN, JAMES (D) SC-6	60
BAESLER, SCOTTY (D) KY-6	70	COBLE, HOWARD (R) NC-6	25
BAKER, BILL (R) CA-10	25	COLEMAN, RONALD (D) TX-16	70
BAKER, RICHARD (R) LA-6	15	COLLINS, BARBARA-ROSE (D) MI-15	90
BALLENGER, CASS (R) NC-10	20	COLLINS, CARDISS (D) IL-7	75
BARCA, PETER (D) WI-1	89	COLLINS, MAC (R) GA-3	25
Barcia, James (D) MI-5	35	COMBEST, LARRY (R) TX-19	20
BARLOW, TOM (D) KY-1	55	CONDIT, GARY (D) CA-18	25
BARRETT, BILL (R) NE-3	15	CONYERS, JOHN (D) MI-14	80
BARRETT, THOMAS (D) WI-5	85	COOPER, JIM (D) TN-4	80
BARTLETT, ROSCOE (R) MD-6	20	COPPERSMITH, SAM (D) AZ-1	90
BARTON, JOE (R) TX-6	25	COSTELLO, JERRY (D) IL-12	- 65
BATEMAN, HERBERT (R) VA-1	15	COX, C. CHRISTOPHER (R) CA-47	25
BECERRA, XAVIER (D) CA-30	100	COYNE, WILLIAM (D) PA-14	75
BEILENSON, ANTHONY (D) CA-24	95	CRAMER, ROBERT "BUD" (D) AL-5	55
BENTLEY, HELEN DELICH (R) MD-2	20	CRANE, PHILLIP (R) IL-8	15
BEREUTER, DOUG (R) NE-1	40	CRAPO, MIKE (R) ID-2	15
BERMAN, HOWARD (D) CA-26	90	CUNNINGHAM, RANDY "DUKE" (R) CA-51	25
BEVILL, TOM (D) AL-4	45	DANNER, PAT (D) MO-6	55
BILBRAY, JIM (D) NV-1	65	DARDEN, GEORGE "BUDDY" (D) GA-7	70
BILIRAKIS, MICHAEL (R) FL-9	40	DEAL, NATHAN (D) GA-9	. 20
BISHOP, SANFORD (D) GA-2	55	DE LA GARZA, E. "KIKA" (D) TX-15	60
BLACKWELL, LUCIEN (D) PA-2	70	DEFAZIO, PETER (D) OR-4	90
BLILEY, THOMAS (R) VA-7	15	DELAURO, ROSA (D) CT-3	65
BLUTE, PETER (R) MA-3	55	DELAY, TOM (R) TX-22	15
BOEHLERT, SHERWOOD (R) NY-23	75	DELLUMS, RONALD (D) CA-9	90
BOEHNER, JOHN (R) OH-8	5	DERRICK, BUTLER (D) SC-3	65
BONILLA, HENRY (R) TX-23	15	DEUTSCH, PETER (D) FL-20	90
BONIOR, DAVID (D) MI-10	70	DIAZ-BALART, LINCOLN (R) FL-21	50
BORSKI, ROBERT (D) PA-3	80	DICKEY, JAY (R) AR-4	35
BOUCHER, RICK (D) VA-9	60	DICKS, NORMAN (D) WA-6	70
BREWSTER, BILL (D) OK-3	45	DINGELL, JOHN (D) MI-16	65
BROOKS, JACK (D) TX-9	45	DIXON, JULIAN (D) CA-32	85
BROWDER, GLEN (D) AL-3	45	DOOLEY, CALVIN (D) CA-20	40
Brown, Corrine (D) FL-3	75	DOOLITTLE, JOHN (R) CA-4	15
Brown, George (D) CA-42	90	DORNAN, ROBERT (R) CA-46	10
BROWN, SHERROD (D) OH-13	80	DREIER, DAVID (R) CA-28	20
BRYANT, JOHN (D) TX-5	85	DUNCAN, JOHN "JIMMY" (R) TN-2	30
BUNNING, JIM (R) KY-4	25	DUNN, JENNIFER (R) WA-8	25
BURTON, DAN (R) IN-6	10	DURBIN, RICHARD (D) IL-20	65
BUYER, STEVE (R) IN-5	20	EDWARDS, CHET (D) TX-11	50
		•	

			708
EDWARDS, DON (D) CA-16	90%	HAMILTON, LEE (D) IN-9	70% 20
EHLERS, VERNON (R) MI-3	ELECTED 12/93	HANCOCK, MEL (R) MO-7	20 5
EMERSON, BILL (R) MO-8	10	HANSEN, JAMES (R) UT-1	5 80
ENGEL, ELIOT (D) NY-17	70	HARMAN, JANE (D) CA-36	15
ENGLISH, GLENN (D) OK-6	• 55	HASTERT, DENNIS (R) IL-14	
ENGLISH, KARAN (D) AZ-6	70	HASTINGS, ALCEE (D) FL-23	65 20
ESHOO, ANNA (D) CA-14	100	HAYES, JIMMY (D) LA-7	
Evans, Lane (D) IL-17	95	HEFLEY, JOEL (R) CO-5	25
EVERETT, TERRY (R) AL-2	30	HEFNER, W.G. "BILL" (D) NC-8	65
EWING, THOMAS (R) IL-15	25	HENRY, PAUL (R) MI-3	DECEASED
FARR, SAM (D) CA-17	89	HERGER, WALLY (R) CA-2	15
FAWELL, HARRIS (R) IL-13	40	HILLIARD, EARL (D) AL-7	60
FAZIO, VIC (D) CA-3	55	HINCHEY, MAURICE (D) NY-26	90
FIELDS, CLEO (D) LA-4	· 70	HOAGLAND, PETER (D) NE-2	90
FIELDS, JACK (R) TX-8	15	HOBSON, DAVID (R) OH-7	35
FILNER, BOB (D) CA-50	80	HOCHBRUECKNER, GEORGE (D) NY-1	70
FINGERHUT, ERIC (D) OH-19	90	HOEKSTRA, PETER (R) MI-2	35
FISH, HAMILTON (R) NY-19	65	HOKE, MARTIN (R) OH-10	25
FLAKE, FLOYD (D) NY-6	80	HOLDEN, TIM (D) PA-6	65
FOGLIETTA, THOMAS (D) PA-1	65	HORN, STEVE (R) CA-38	50
FOLEY, THOMAS (D) WA-5	SPEAKER	Houghton, Amo (R) NY-31	20
FORD, HAROLD (D) TN-9	65	HOYER, STENY (D) MD-5	60
FORD, WILLIAM (D) MI-13	85	HUFFINGTON, MICHAEL (R) CA-22	35
FOWLER, TILLIE (R) FL-4	35	HUGHES, WILLIAM (D) NJ-2	90
FRANK, BARNEY (D) MA-4	95	HUNTER, DUNCAN (R) CA-52	15
FRANKS, BOB (R) NJ-7	45	HUTCHINSON, TIM (R) AR-3	15
FRANKS, GARY (R) CT-5	60	HUTTO, EARL (D) FL-1	50
FROST, MARTIN (D) TX-24	60	HYDE, HENRY (R) IL-6	20 40
FURSE, ELIZABETH (D) OR-1	95	INGLIS, BOB (R) SC-4	10
GALLEGLY, ELTON (R) CA-23	20	INHOFE, JAMES (R) OK-1	
GALLO, DEAN (R) NJ-11	55	INSLEE, JAY (D) WA-4	65 30
GEJDENSON, SAM (D) CT-2	90	ISTOOK, ERNEST (R) QK-5	65
GEKAS, GEORGE (R) PA-17	25	JACOBS, ANDREW (D) IN-10	75
GEPHARDT, RICHARD (D) MO-3	55	JEFFERSON, WILLIAM (D) LA-2	65
GEREN, PETE (D) TX-12	35	JOHNSON, DON (D) GA-10	70
GIBBONS, SAM (D) FL-11	65	JOHNSON, EDDIE BERNICE (D) TX-30	65
GILCHREST, WAYNE (R) MD-1	95	JOHNSON, NANCY (R) CT-6	20
GILLMOR, PAUL (R) OH-5	40	JOHNSON, SAM (R) TX-3	25 75
GILMAN, BENJAMIN (R) NY-20	· 70	JOHNSON, TIM (D) SD-AL	90
GINGRICH, NEWT (R) GA-6	30	JOHNSTON, HARRY (D) FL-19	60
GLICKMAN, DAN (D) KS-4	75	KANJORSKI, PAUL (D) PA-11	65
GONZALEZ, HENRY (D) TX-20	70	KAPTUR, MARCY (D) OH-9	30
GOODLATTE, ROBERT (R) VA-6	35	KASICH, JOHN (R) OH-12	95
GOODLING, BILL (R) PA-19	35	KENNEDY, JOE (D) MA-8	85
GORDON, BART (D) TN-6	60	KENNELLY, BARBARA (D) CT-1	85
Goss, Porter (R) FL-14	50	KILDEE, DALE (D) MI-9	30
GRAMS, ROD (R) MN-6	25	Kim, Jay (R) CA-41	45
GRANDY, FRED (R) IA-5	25	KING, PETER (R) NY-3	25
GREEN, GENE (D) TX-29	75	KINGSTON, JACK (R) GA-1	70
GREENWOOD, JAMES (R) PA-8	65	KLECZKA, GERALD (D) WI-4	80
GUNDERSON, STEVE (R) WI-3	40	KLEIN, HERBERT (D) NJ-8	45
GUTIERREZ, LUIS (D) IL-4	95	KLINK, RON (D) PA-4	70
HALL, RALPH (D) TX-4	20	KLUG, SCOTT (R) WI-2	35
HALL, TONY (D) OH-3	50	KNOLLENBERG, JOE (R) MI-11	30
HAMBURG, DAN (D) CA-1	90	KOLBE, JIM (R) AZ-5	20

			E09/
KOPETSKI, MIKE (D) OR-5	75%	MILLER, DAN (R) FL-13	50%
KREIDLER, MIKE (D) WA-9	85	MILLER, GEORGE (D) CA-7	90
KYL, JON (R) AZ-4	15	MINETA, NORMAN (D) CA-15	80
LAFALCE, JOHN (D) NY-29	60	MINGE, DAVID (D) MN-2	65
LAMBERT, BLANCHE (D) AR-1	65	MINK, PATSY (D) HI-2	85
LANCASTER, H. MARTIN (D) NC-3	75	MOAKLEY, JOE (D) MA-9	65
LANTOS, TOM (D) CA-12	100	Molinari, Susan (R) NY-13	60
LAROCCO, LARRY (D) ID-1	60	MOLLOHAN, ÄLAN (D) WV-1	50
LAUGHLIN, GREG (D) TX-14	30	MONTGOMERY, G.V. "SONNY" (D) MS-3	25
LAZIO, RICK (R) NY-2	65	MOORHEAD, CARLOS (R) CA-27	20
LEACH, JIM (R) IA-1	45	MORAN, JAMES (D) VA-8	90
LEHMAN, RICHARD (D) CA-19	55	MORELLA, CONSTANCE (R) MD-8	90
LEVIN, SANDER (D) MI-12	85	MURPHY, AUSTIN (D) PA-20	45
LEVY, DAVID (R) NY-4	45	MURTHA, JOHN (D) PA-12	50
LEWIS, JERRY (R) CA-40	25	MYERS, JOHN (R) IN-7	10
LEWIS, JOHN (D) GA-5	85	NADLER, JERROLD (D) NY-8	100
LEWIS, TOM (R) FL-16	35	NATCHER, WILLIAM (D) KY-2	55
LIGHTFOOT, JIM ROSS (R) IA-3	10	NEAL, RICHARD (D) MA-2	80
LINDER, JOHN (R) GA-4	30	NEAL, STEPHEN (D) NC-5	95
LIPINSKI, WILLIAM (D) IL-3	75	NUSSLE, JIM (R) IA-2	20
LIVINGSTON, ROBERT (R) LA-1	15	OBERSTAR, JAMES (D) MN-8	75
LLOYD, MARILYN (D) TN-3	45	OBEY, DAVID (D) WI-7	70
LONG, JILL (D) IN-4	60	OLVER, JOHN (D) MA-1	95
LOWEY, NITA (D) NY-18	75	ORTIZ, SOLOMON (D) TX-27	45
MACHTLEY, RONALD (R) RI-1	85	ORTON, BILL (D) UT-3	30
MALONEY, CAROLYN (D) NY-14	95	OWENS, MAJOR (D) NY-11	85
MANN, DAVID (D) OH-1	75	OXLEY, MICHAEL (R) OH-4	15
MANTON, THOMAS (D) NY-7	75	PACKARD, RON (R) CA-48	5
MANZULLO, DONALD (R) IL-16	30	PALLONE, FRANK (D) NJ-6	95
MARGOLIES-MEZVINSKY, MARJORIE (D) PA-13	80	PARKER, MIKE (D) MS-4	35
MARKEY, EDWARD (D) MA-7	95	PASTOR, ED (D) AZ-2	65
MARTINEZ, MATTHEW (D) CA-31	60	PAXON, BILL (R) NY-27	20
MATSUI, ROBERT (D) CA-5	75	PAYNE, DONALD (D) NJ-10	95
MAZZOLI, ROMANO (D) KY-3	50	PAYNE, LEWIS (D) VA-5	65
MCCANDLESS, AL (R) CA-44	30	PELOSI, NANCY (D) CA-8	95
MCCLOSKEY, FRANK (D) IN-8	65	PENNY, TIMOTHY (D) MN-1	50
McCollum, Bill (R) FL-8	30	PETERSON, COLLIN (D) MN-7	60
McCrery, Jim (R) LA-5	10	PETERSON, PETE (D) FL-2	65
McCurdy, Dave (D) OK-4	65	PETRI, THOMAS (R) WI-6	40
McDade, Joseph (R) PA-10	35	PICKETT, OWEN (D) VA-2	45
McDermott, Jim (D) WA-7	90	PICKLE, J.J. (D) TX-10	60
MCHALE, PAUL (D) PA-15	80	POMBO, RICHARD (R) CA-11	10
MCHUGH, JOHN (R) NY-24	20	POMEROY, EARL (D) ND-AL	45
Mcinnis, Scott (R) CO-3	15	PORTER, JOHN (R) IL-10	65
McKeon, Howard "Buck" (R) CA-25	20	PORTMAN, BOB (R) OH-2	30
MCKINNEY, CYNTHIA (D) GA-11	65	POSHARD, GLENN (D) IL-19	55
McMillan, Alex (R) NC-9	25	PRICE, DAVID (D) NC-4	85
MCNULTY, MICHAEL (D) NY-21	70	PRYCE, DEBORAH (R) OH-15	35
MEEHAN, MARTIN (D) MA-5	90	QUILLEN, JAMES (R) TN-1	20
MEEK, CARRIE (D) FL-17	75	QUINN, JACK (R) NY-30	35
MENENDEZ, ROBERT (D) NJ-13	75	RAHALL, NICK (D) WV-3	· 70
MEYERS, JAN (R) KS-3	70	RAMSTAD, JIM (R) MN-3	55
	75	RANGEL, CHARLES (D) NY-15	85
MFUME, KWEISI (D) MD-7	35	RAVENEL, ARTHUR (R) SC-1	80
MICA, JOHN (R) FL-7		REED, JOHN (D) RI-2	95
MICHEL, ROBERT (R) IL-18	20	REED, JOHN (D) INITE	

REGULA, RALPH (R) OH-16	40%	STOKES, LOUIS (D) OH-11	80%
REYNOLDS, MEL (D) IL-2	90	STRICKLAND, TED (D) OH-6	70
RICHARDSON, BILL (D) NM-3	95	STUDDS, GERRY (D) MA-10	90
RIDGE, TOM (R) PA-21	20	STUMP, BOB (R) AZ-3	10
ROBERTS, PAT (R) KS-1	15	STUPAK, BART (D) MI-1	75
ROEMER, TIM (D) IN-3	70	SUNDQUIST, DON (R) TN-7	·10
ROGERS, HAROLD (R) KY-5	20	SWETT, DICK (D) NH-2	85
ROHRABACHER, DANA (R) CA-45	30	SWIFT, AL (D) WA-2	65
ROS-LEHTINEN, ILEANA (R) FL-18	75	SYNAR, MICHAEL (D) OK-2	75
Rose, Charlie (D) NC-7	60	TALENT, JAMES (R) MO-2	25
ROSTENKOWSKI, DAN (D) IL-5	55	TANNER, JOHN (D) TN-8	50
ROTH, TOBY (R) WI-8	30	TAUZIN, W.J. "BILLY" (D) LA-3	20
ROUKEMA, MARGE (R) NJ-5	55	TAYLOR, CHARLES (R) NC-11	5
ROWLAND, J. ROY (D) GA-8	50	TAYLOR, GENE (D) MS-5	35
ROYBAL-ALLARD, LUCILLE (D) CA-33	95	TEJEDA, FRANK (D) TX-28	55
ROYCE, ED (R) CA-39	25	THOMAS, BILL (R) CA-21	20
RUSH, BOBBY (D) IL-1	75	THOMAS, CRAIG (R) WY-AL	5
SABO, MARTIN OLAV (D) MN-5	85	THOMPSON, BENNIE (D) MS-2	60
SANDERS, BERNARD (I) VT-AL	95	THORNTON, RAY (D) AR-2	· 55
SANGMEISTER, GEORGE (D) IL-11	65	THURMAN, KAREN (D) FL-5	75
SANTORUM, RICHARD (R) PA-18	25	TORKILDSEN, PETER (R) MA-6	65
SARPALIUS, BILL. (D) TX-13	30	TORRES, ESTEBAN (D) CA-34	80
SAWYER, TOM (D) OH-14	65	TORRICELLI, ROBERT (D) NJ-9	75
SAXTON, H. JAMES (R) NJ-3	65	TOWNS, EDOLPHUS (D) NY-10	80
SCHAEFER, DAN (R) CO-6	10	TRAFICANT, JAMES (R) OH-17	60
SCHENK, LYNN (D) CA-49	eo	TUCKER, WALTER (D) CA-37	65
SCHIFF, STEVEN (R) NM-1	30	UNSOELD, JOLENE (D) WA-3	. 80
SCHROEDER, PATRICIA (D) CO-1	95	UPTON, FRED (R) MI-6	55
SCHUMER, CHARLES (D) NY-9	75	VALENTINE, TIM (D) NC-2	70
SCOTT, ROBERT (D) VA-3	70	VELAZQUEZ, NYDIA (D) NY-12	80
SENSENBRENNER, F. JAMES (R) WI-9	40	VENTO, BRUCE (D) MN-4	100
SERRANO, JOSE (D) NY-16	75	VISCLOSKY, PETER (D) IN-1	65
SHARP, PHILIP (D) IN-2	75	VOLKMER, HAROLD (D) MO-9	40
SHAW, E. CLAY (R) FL-22	40	VUCANOVICH, BARBARA (R) NV-2	20
SHAYS, CHRISTOPHER (R) CT-4	95	WALKER, ROBERT (R) PA-16	20
SHEPHERD, KAREN (D) UT-2	100	Walsh, James (R) NY-25	40
SHUSTER, E.G. "BUD" (R) PA-9	25	Washington, Craig (D) TX-18	70
SISISKY, NORMAN (D) VA-4	50	WATERS, MAXINE (D) CA-35	85
SKAGGS, DAVID (D) CO-2	90	WATT, MELVIN (D) NC-12	. 80
SKEEN, JOE (R) NM-2	10	WAXMAN, HENRY (D) CA-29	90
SKELTON, IKE (D) MO-4	50	WELDON, CURT (R) PA-7	60 80
SLATTERY, JIM (D) KS-2	60	WHEAT, ALAN (D) MO-5	
SLAUGHTER, LOUISE (D) NY-28	90	WHITTEN, JAMIE (D) MS-1	55 65
SMITH, BOB (R) OR-2	10	WILLIAMS, PAT (D) MT-AL	65 45
SMITH, CHRISTOPHER (R) NJ-4	65	WILSON, CHARLES (D) TX-2	
SMITH, LAMAR (R) TX-21	15	WISE, BOH (D) WV-2	75 25
SMITH, NEAL (D) IA-4	55	WOLF, FRANK (R) VA-10	100
SMITH, NICK (R) MI-7	35	WOOLSEY, LYNN (D) CA-6	80
SNOWE, OLYMPIA (R) ME-2	70 20	WYDEN, RON (D) OR-3	90
SOLOMON, GERALD (R) NY-22	20	WYNN, ALBERT (D) MD-4	80
SPENCE, FLOYD (R) SC-2	25 75	YATES, SIDNEY (D) IL-9	45
SPRATT, JOHN (D) SC-5	75 25	YOUNG, C.W. BILL (R) FL-10	10
STARK, PETE (D) CA-13	95	YOUNG, DON (R) AK-AL	35
STEARNS, CLIFF (R) FL-6	40	ZELIFF, BILL (R) NH-1 ZIMMER, DICK (R) NJ-12	85
STENHOLM, CHARLES (D) TX-17	25	Ammen, bion (n) no in	

THE SENATE	LCV SCORE	KASSEBAUM, NANCY (R) KS	25%
THE SERVICE		KEMPTHORNE, DIRK (R) ID	6
AKAKA, DANIEL (D) HI	81%	KENNEDY, EDWARD (D) MA	88
	63	KERREY, BOB (D) NE	75
BAUCUS, MAX (D) MT	13	KERRY, JOHN (D) MA	100
BENNETT, ROBERT (R) UT	88	KOHL, HERB (D) WI	75
BIDEN, JOSEPH (D) DE	56	KRUEGER, BOB (D) TX	40
BINGAMAN, JEFF (D) NM	6	LAUTENBERG, FRANK (D) NJ	100
BOND, CHRISTOPHER (R) MO	38	LEAHY, PATRICK (D) VT	100
BOREN, DAVID (D) OK	88	LEVIN, CARL (D) MI	75
BOXER, BARBARA (D) CA	94	LIEBERMAN, JOSEPH (D) CT	100
BRADLEY, BILL (D) NJ	50 50	LOTT, TRENT (R) MS	6
BREAUX, JOHN (D) LA	13	LUGAR, RICHARD (R) IN	6
BROWN, HANK (R) CO	63	MACK, CONNIE (R) FL	6
BRYAN, RICHARD (D) NV	69	MATHEWS, HARLAN (D) TN	56
BUMPERS, DALE (D) AR	6	McCain, John (R) AZ	19
BURNS, CONRAD (R) MT	69	McConnell, Mitch (R) KY	6
BYRD, ROBERT (D) WV		METZENBAUM, HOWARD (D) OH	100
CAMPBELL, BEN NIGHTHORSE (D	69	MIKULSKI, BARABARA (D) MD	75
CHAFEE, JOHN (R) RI	6	MITCHELL, GEORGE (D) ME	75
COATS, DAN (R) IN	6	Moseley-Braun, Carol (D) IL	69
COCHRAN, THAD (R) MS	56	MOYNIHAN, DANIEL PATRICK (D) NY	75
COHEN, WILLIAM (R) ME	44	MURKOWSKI, FRANK (R) AK	6
CONRAD, KENT (D) ND	13	MURRAY, PATTY (D) WA	81
COVERDELL, PAUL (R) GA	13	NICKLES, DON (R) OK	13
CRAIG, LARRY (R) ID	19	NUNN, SAM (D) GA	56
D'AMATO, ALFONSE (R) NY	6	PACKWOOD, BOB (R) OR	6
DANFORTH, JOHN (R) MO	56	PELL, CLAIBORNE (D) RI	88
DASCHLE, TOM (D) SD	63	PRESSLER, LARRY (R) SD	0
DECONCINI, DENNIS (D) AZ	69	PRYOR, DAVID (D) AR	63
DODD, CHRISTOPHER (D) CT	6	REID, HARRY (D) NV	69
DOLE, BOB (R) KS	6	RIEGLE, DONALD (D) MI	75
DOMENICI, PETE (R) NM	56	ROBB, CHARLES (D) VA	75
DORGAN, BYRON (D) ND	31	ROCKEFELLER, JOHN (D) WV	75
DURENBERGER, DAVE (R) MN	69	ROTH, WILLIAM (R) DE	. 31
EXON, JIM (D) NE	13	SARBANES, PAUL (D) MD	88
FAIRCLOTH, LAUCH (R) NC	94	SASSER, JIM (D) TN	50
FEINGOLD, RUSSELL (D) WI	63	SHELBY, RICHARD (D) AL	19
FEINSTEIN, DIANNE (D) CA	44	SIMON, PAUL (D) IL	81
FORD, WENDELL (D) KY	63	SIMPSON, ALAN (R) WY	13
GLENN, JOHN (D) OH	13	SMITH, ROBERT (R) NH	13
GORTON, SLADE (R) WA	75	SPECTER, ARLEN (R) PA	38
GRAHAM, BOB (D) FL	6	STEVENS, TED (R) AK	6
GRAMM, PHIL (R) TX	6	THURMOND, STROM (R) SC	6
GRASSLEY, CHARLES (R) IA	31	WALLOP, MALCOLM (R) WY	6
GREGG, JUDD (R) NH	88	WARNER, JOHN (R) VÅ	25
HARKIN, TOM (D) IA	13	WELLSTONE, PAUL (D) MN	94
HATCH, ORRIN (R) UT HATFIELD, MARK (R) OR	25	WOFFORD, HARRIS (D) PA	94
-	31		
HEFLIN, HOWELL (D) AL	6		
HELMS, JESSE (R) NC	56		
HOLLINGS, ERNEST (D) SC	50		

0

56

69 50

HUTCHISON, KAY BAILEY (R) TX

JOHNSTON, J. BENNETT (D) LA

INOUYE, DANIEL (D) HI JEFFORDS, JAMES (R) VT

STAFF

JIM MADDY PRESIDENT

ELAINE LYNCH JONES VICE PRESIDENT

ROGER STEPHENSON EDUCATION FUND PRESIDENT

ANNE SAER CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

BETSY LOYLESS
POLITICAL DIRECTOR

PETER L. KELLEY
COMMUNICATIONS DIRECTOR

MARGARET DI FILIPPO MEMBERSHIP DIRECTOR

HEDRICK BELIN DEPUTY DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR

SARAH ANDERSON RESEARCH ASSOCIATE

NANCY ROLLMAN OFFICE MANAGER

BRENDA ASHTON BOOKKEEPER

KELLY JONES
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

RESEARCH INTERNS
PAUL BROTHERTON
DEBORAH ELLMAN
H. PETER HESS
GREG LAURO
VICTORIA MASOTTA
GREG ROSEN

THIS PUBLICATION WAS PRINTED

AT STANLEY ADAMS PRINTING,

ARLINGTON, VA., ON 50%

RECYCLED COVER STOCK

(40% PRE-CONSUMER AND

10% POST-CONSUMER), AND

50% RECYCLED TEXT STOCK

(40% PRE-CONSUMER AND

10% POST-CONSUMER), USING

SOY-BASED INKS, WITH AN ALCOHOL-

FREE PRINTING PROCESS



LEAGUE OF CONSERVATION VOTERS 1707 L St., NW, SUITE 550 WASHINGTON, DC 20036