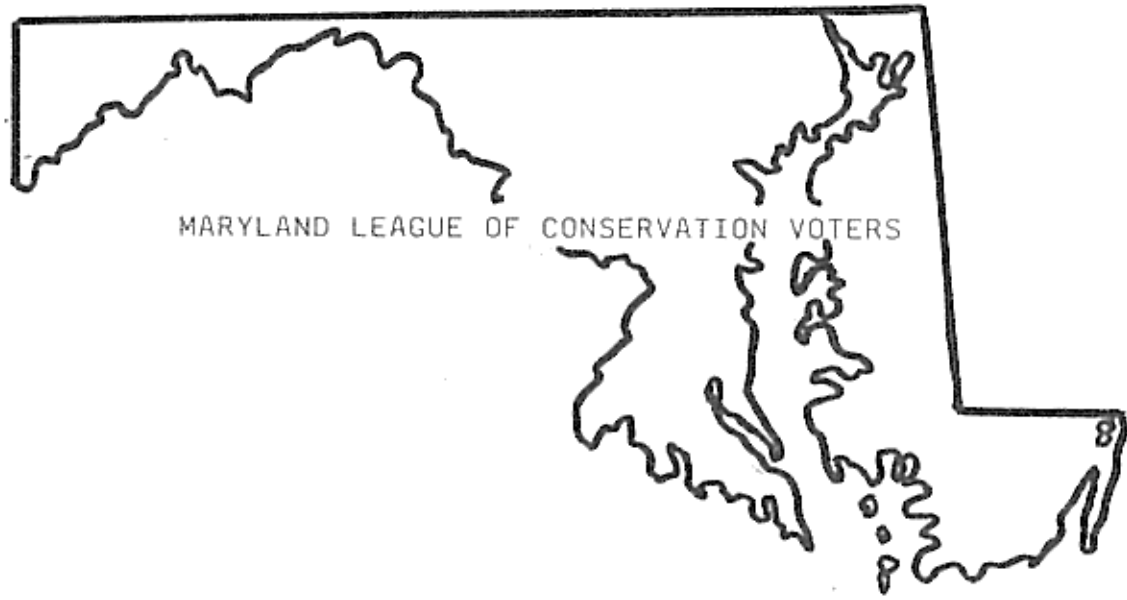


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HOW  
THE MARYLAND GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
VOTED  
ON THE ENVIRONMENT  
1983 through 1986  
VOTING CHART



## MARYLAND LEAGUE OF CONSERVATION VOTERS

44 Madison Place, Annapolis, MD 21401  
Baltimore (301) 235-8816

### Board Members

Daryl Braithwaite  
Clean Water Action Project\*  
Jim Clarke  
Sierra Club, Potomac Chapter\*  
Dave Davis  
Citizens Against Waste\*  
Nancy Davis  
Sierra Club, Howard County  
Chapter\*  
Ajax Eastman  
Conservationist  
Charles Fox  
Environmental Policy  
Institute\*  
James W. Gracie  
Cold Water Coalition\*  
Fred Hoover  
Conservationist  
John Kabler  
Clean Water Action Project\*  
Malcolm King  
Izaak Walton League\*  
Michael Mallinoff  
Conservationist  
Doyle Neimann  
Conservationist  
Mary Rosso  
Maryland Waste Coalition\*  
Joan Willey  
Sierra Club, Anne Arundel  
County Chapter\*  
William G. Wilson  
Maryland Conservation  
Council\*

The Maryland League of Conservation Voters is a state-wide, non-partisan political committee formed in 1981 to help elect conservation-minded candidates to state offices. We support candidates with outstanding environmental records running in close elections, and endorse others who deserve recognition. The League will make cash contributions and do extensive field organizing and get-out-the-Green -vote drives in key races. Every election year, the League publishes a record of key environmental votes of the General Assembly.

### The Board of Directors

The Board of Directors consists of environmental leaders of the state and national levels. They decide which votes to include in the Voting Chart and which candidates to support in elections. Board members serve as individuals and do not officially represent their organizations.

### Explanation of Votes

The votes chosen for this chart include issues which were frequently reported in the Maryland Conservation Council's legislative newsletter, Conservation Report and those which were considered by environmentalists as most important because of their potential impact on Maryland's land, water, air or other natural resources.

To enable accurate comparison of legislators, the Voting Chart is based on floor votes and does not include votes made in committee.

Please remember that these votes are only a litmus test of your legislators environmental commitment and do not reflect their total record. Other factors such as leadership in committee or in floor votes will be a major factor in determining which candidates the League will support.

### Explanation of Scores

Votes considered pro-environmental are designated by a plus (+) sign and are assigned a one point value; votes considered anti-environmental are designated by a minus (-) sign and are given no value; abstentions are designated by a lower case (a), are considered anti-environmental, and are given no value; and excused absences are designated by an upper case (A) and are not included in the votes computed. A slash (/) indicates that a legislator was not in office at the time of the vote.

Each member of the General Assembly is given a score based on the votes shown. To compute the score, we divided the number of votes into 100 and multiplied by the number of correct votes.

\* Organization listed for  
identification purposes only

## SUMMARY ANALYSIS

### State Averages:

	<u>1986</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1978</u>
House	53.2	49.6	60.8
Senate	49.1	46.5	76.2
	<u>Senate</u>	<u>House</u>	
Republicans	46	34	
Democrats	49.5	58.3	
Women	47	70.9	
Blacks	44.8	63.1	

### Regional Averages:

	<u>Senate</u>	<u>House</u>	<u>District</u>
Western Maryland	37.2	42.5	1-4
North Central	36	39.5	5,34,35
Eastern Shore	18	23.2	36-38
Southern Maryland	63.5	33.3	28,29
Anne Arundel County	50	64.1	30-33
Montgomery County	82	83.5	14-20
Prince Georges County	54.1	82.7	13,21-27
Baltimore County	40	47.5	6-12
Baltimore City	38.7	56	39-47

### Highest and Lowest Scores:

Highest House Scores(100): Thomas, Bevan, Buswell, Gordon, Garrott, Menes, Bird, Kramer, Turc, Hergenroeder

Highest Senate Scores(100): Clark, Bainum, Trotter, Winegrad, Lapidis

Lowest House Scores(0): Linton, Sprague, Riley

Lowest Senate Scores(9): Long;

### Congressional Averages:

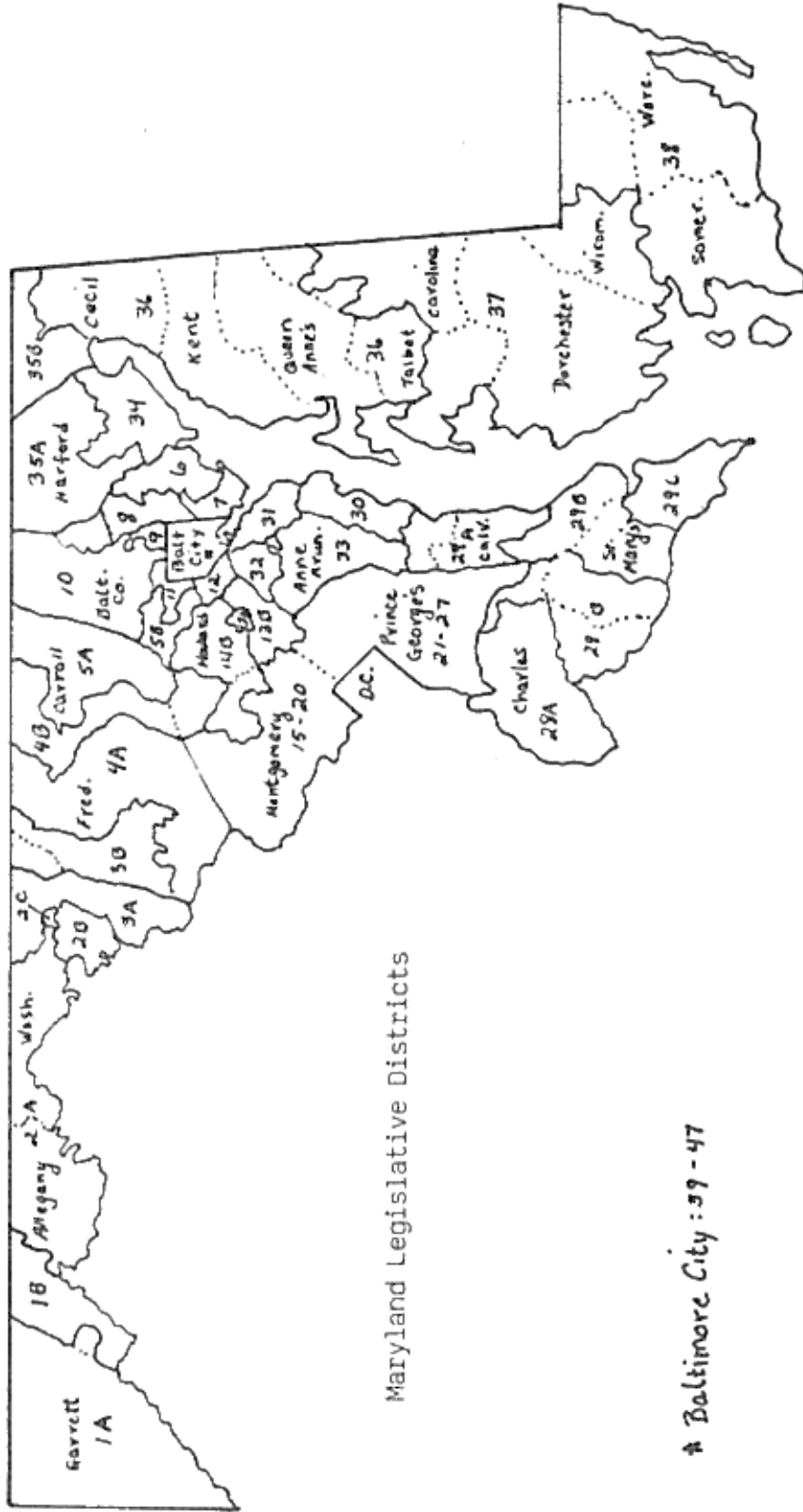
The national League of Conservation Voters compiles environmental voting records for members of the United States Congress. For more information, write: League of Conservation Voters, 320 Fourth St. N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002 or, call: (202) 547-7200.

### Maryland Senators:

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1981</u>
Mathias (R)	46	43	71
Sarbanes (D)	94	91	88

### Maryland Representatives:

<u>dist.#</u>		<u>1985</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1983</u>
1	Dyson	50	38	45
2	Bentley	33		
3	Mikulski	67	83	86
4	Holt	33	21	0
5	Hoyer	42	69	71
6	Byron	33	34	56
7	Mitchell	99	87	90
8	Barnes	100	96	91



Maryland Legislative Districts

A Baltimore City : 39 - 47

## Identification of Legislative Districts

### District #

1. All of Garrett and portions of Allegany County
2. Portions of Allegany and Washington Counties
3. Portions of Washington and Frederick Counties
4. Portions of Frederick, Carroll and Howard Counties
5. Portions of Carroll and Baltimore Counties
- 6 through 12 Baltimore County
13. Portions of Howard and Prince George's Counties
- 15 through 20 Montgomery County
- 21 through 27 Prince George's County
28. All of Charles and portions of St. Mary's County
- 29 All of Calvert and portions of St. Mary's and Anne Arundel Counties
- 30 through 33 Anne Arundel County
34. Harford County
35. Portions of Harford and Cecil Counties
36. All of Kent and Queen Anne's and portions of Cecil, Caroline, and Talbot Counties
37. All of Dorchester and portions of Caroline, Talbot and Wicomico County
38. All of Somerset and Worcester and portions of Wicomico County
- 39 through 47 Baltimore City

## Senate Vote Descriptions

### 1983 Bills

#### 1 Bottle Bill

Nearly 2 billion beverage containers are consumed annually in Maryland. About 5% are recycled. The vast majority end up as litter or as solid waste. 90 to 95% of these beverage containers would be returned for recycling if a 5¢ deposit were placed on them. Litter and solid waste would be greatly reduced; energy, water and natural resources would be saved; and many new jobs would be created in Maryland with a 5¢ deposit.

This vote was on Senator Winegrad's amendment to a beverage industry supported litter tax bill, SB 603. The amendment would have substituted a Bottle Bill (requiring a 5¢ deposit on all beverage containers sold in Maryland) for the beverage industry's ineffective litter tax.

Winegrad's amendment rejected 10 to 31 with 16 abstentions. YES is the correct environmental vote indicated by a (+). The litter tax died in the House Ways and Means Committee.

#### 2 Vehicle Emissions Inspections

Vehicle emissions inspections programs have been proven effective around the nation in improving air quality, especially in urban areas. Under federal mandate, Maryland was forced to enact a vehicle emissions inspections program to reduce ambient levels of carbon monoxide and ozone.

This vote was on SB 473 by Senator Stone which would have substantially weakened the program. Under the bill, the start-up time would have been delayed a year, inspections would have become biennial rather than annual, and program administration would have been fragmented by a host of private contractors around the state.

SB 473 passed 29 to 11 with 7 abstentions. NO is the correct environmental vote indicated by a (+). This bill to weaken the vehicle emissions inspection program died in the House.

#### 3 Sediment Control

Inadequate enforcement of existing sediment control laws was considered one of the greatest water quality problems in the state of Maryland. Increased turbidity from widespread erosion is one of the major causes of the decline of submerged aquatic vegetation and other Chesapeake Bay resources.

HB 296 was the Hughes administration's attempt to strengthen the sediment control law. It reduced violations from criminal to civil offenses, thus making them easier to prosecute. The bill also permitted the state to take over local programs failing to enforce sediment control laws.

This vote is on a committee amendmant designed to weaken sediment control by making it necessary to establish that the violation was "willfully" incurred, which is difficult to do.

Amendment failed 24 to 15 with 8 abstentions. NO is the correct environmental vote indicated by a (+). Sediment control became strengthened by SB 296.

## 1984 Bills

### 4 Youghiogheny River

The "wild and scenic" classification of Maryland's least developed and wildest river was under attack by Senator Bambacus who sought to eliminate the "wild" status and turn control of the river back to the local government, which would be more easily influenced by developers.

Vote was on an amendment by Senator Lapidés to SB 285 sponsored by Senator Bambacus. The amendment would have clarified the problem of public access by permitting canoeing and rafting which was opposed by adjacent landowners.

Lapidés amendment failed 21 to 25 with 11 abstentions. YES is the correct environmental vote indicated by a (+). SB 285 passed, but the final version did not harm the "Yock".

### 5 Chesapeake Bay Critical Areas

The Hughes administration, dedicated to reversing the decline of the Chesapeake Bay, introduced a number of "initiatives" beginning in 1984, "The Year of the Bay". SB 644 was the keystone of those initiatives. It established a 1,000 foot buffer around the Bay and its tidal tributaries as a "critical area" in need of special management. It also established a commission to develop criteria for development in the "critical areas" to be implemented by local jurisdictions.

Critical Areas passed 39 to 6 with 6 abstentions. YES is the correct environmental vote indicated by a (+). The 1,000 foot buffer and the commission were established.

## 1985 Bills

### 6 Steep Slope Surface Mining

Maryland is the only state that by statute bans the surface mining of coal on slopes greater than 20 degrees. The 1975 law has been effective in reducing sedimentation and acid mine drainage. Maryland's reclamation has been more successful as a result of the ban.

Sponsored by Senator Bambacus and supported by the coal industry, SB 230 would have repealed the steep slope ban. The bill passed 32 to 15. NO is the correct environmental vote indicated by (+). The Governor vetoed the bill and the veto was not overridden. The 20 degree ban remains in effect in Maryland.

### 7 Phosphate Ban

Too much phosphorus adversely affects water quality by over stimulating the growth of algae, which in turn can reduce the amount of dissolved oxygen and sunlight necessary for most fish to survive.

Phosphates in detergents contribute to nutrient loadings. Phosphate-free detergents can substantially reduce phosphate concentrations in waste water. In addition to the water quality benefits of a phosphate detergent ban, sewage treatment facilities can save millions of dollars per year by not having to remove phosphorus from the waste stream.

SB 277 by Senator Winegrad would prohibit the use or sale of phosphate detergents in Maryland. The bill passed 36 to 8 with 3 abstentions. YES is the correct environmental vote indicated by a (+). The phosphate ban is law in Maryland.

## 8 Endangered Species Funding

Many states have an effective system for raising money to protect endangered species. Under such a system, contributions are solicited annually in state income tax forms. In Maryland, such a system is needed because there is inadequate funding provided in the state budget for the protection of endangered species.

SB 101, sponsored by Senator Levitan called for a committee to certify programs to be included with the state income tax forms to which individuals could make contributions.

SB 101 failed by 23 to 18 with 6 abstentions. (24 votes are needed for a constitutional majority.) YES is the correct environmental vote indicated by a (+).

## 1986 Bills

## 9 Citizens Suits / Water Quality

Under the Federal Clean Water Act, citizens can bring suit in federal courts against violators of the federal clean water laws. Viewed as a measure of the last resort after enforcement agencies have failed to do their jobs, citizens have successfully forced violators into compliance.

SB 366, sponsored by Senator Winegrad provided citizens of Maryland the same right to bring civil action against violators of Md. water pollution laws and receive payment of attorneys fees and court costs. Under this bill, citizen involvement in water pollution enforcement would increase because they would have greater access to the larger number of courts at the state level.

Citizens Suits passed 30 to 12 with 5 abstentions. YES is the correct environmental vote indicated by a (+). SB 366 died in the House Judiciary Committee.

## 10 Pesticide Notification

With the rapid growth of the application of pesticides and herbicides to lawns, and the growing concern about the health risks posed by these chemicals, Montgomery and Prince George's Counties enacted laws requiring prior notification to homeowners of chemical applications to lawns.

In response to these concerns, Senators Bainum and Stone sponsored SB 246 requiring state-wide certification of pesticide applicators; requiring applicators to provide homeowners with information concerning health risks; and requiring applicators to post signs following the application. The bill was specifically amended to allow counties to pass stricter pesticide laws.

SB 246 passed 32 to 13 with 2 abstentions. YES is the correct environmental vote indicated by a (+). Pesticide notification failed in the House.

## 11 Environmental Cleanup Responsibility

The closure of hazardous waste facilities poses great risks of exposure to citizens, property and natural resources, particularly ground water, unless properly handled.

SB 471, sponsored by Senator Lapidus was modeled after recently enacted New Jersey law and called for the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene to approve a cleanup plan for any industrial facility closing, terminating operations or being sold to post a bond guaranteeing cleanup performance.

Cleanup responsibility failed by 15 to 27 with 5 abstentions. YES is the correct environmental vote indicated by a (+).



SENATE

District	Bottle Bill	Emissions Inspection	Sediment Control	Youghioghny River	Critical Areas	Steep Slopes	Phosphate Ban	Endangered Species	Citizens Suites	Pesticides Notification	Environmenta Clean-up	MdLCV Scores		
												1	2	3
1 Bambacus (R)	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	36		
2 Cushwa (D)	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	36	36	
3 Derr (R)	/	/	a	-	-	-	+	a	-	+	-	22		
4 Smelser (D)	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	55	43	70
5 Beck (R)	-	-	-	+	+	-	a	-	+	-	-	27	25*	50*
6 Rasmussen (D)	-	-	a	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	36	36	70*
7 Stone (D)	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	64	50	85
8 Bromwell (D)	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	36	21*	
9 Boozer (R)	+	+	a	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	54		45*
10 Kelly (D)	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	a	+	-	45	36	
11 Steinberg	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	27	29	80
12 Coolahan (D)	-	-	a	-	a	-	+	-	-	+	-	18		90
13 Yeager (D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	a	+	+	82		
14 Clark (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	50	80
15 Levitan (D)	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	55	43	75
16 Denis (R)	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	91	43	94
17 Shore (D)	-	a	+	+	+	+	a	+	+	+	+	73	43	70
18 Schweinhaut (D)	-	a	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	64	43	70
19 Kramer (D)	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	91	43	
20 Bainum (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	92*	
21 Dorman (D)	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	a	+	+	55	64	90
22 O'Reilly (D)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	18	29	60
23 Green (D)	a	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	91		90*
24 Trotter (D)	/	/	/	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100		80*
24 Broadwater (D)	-	-	+	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	33	50	75
25 Donovan (D)	-	a	-	+	+	-	-	a	+	-	-	27	43	75
26 Komenda (D)	a	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	45	28*	60*
27 Miller (D)	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	a	36	14	75
28 Simpson (D)	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	a	-	+	-	45	14	65
29 Fowler (D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	82		
30 Winegrad (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100*	
31 Jimeno (D)	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	+	+	-	67	33*	
31 Connell (D)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	/	/	/	13	64	65
32 Wagner (D)	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	a	+	+	-	36		
33 Cade (R)	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	a	+	a	64	86	90
34 Riley (D)	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	a	-	45	46*	75*
35 Amoss (D)	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	a	a	36	25*	26*
36 Baker (D)	a	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	18	43	
37 Malkus (D)	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	27	43	70
38 Long (D)	-	-	a	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	9	43	35
39 Mitchell (D)	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	a	a	-	a	27	64	80
40 Brailey (D)	-	-	a	-	+	-	-	a	+	+	a	27	46	60*
41 Blount (D)	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	55	50	90
42 Hoffman (D)	/	/	/	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	32		
43 Pica (D)	a	a	a	-	a	-	+	-	+	+	-	27		
44 Lapidus (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100	95
45 Irby (D)	-	a	a	a	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	27		
46 Bonvegna (D)	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	18	29	80
47 Della (D)	-	-	-	-	+	-	a	-	+	+	+	36		

\* indicates score while serving in the House of Delegates

## House Vote Descriptions

### 1983 Bills

#### 1 Vehicle Emissions Inspections

(See Senate Vote Descriptions for explanation of vehicle emissions inspection.)

Vote is on an amendment to HB 1176 by Delegate Jimeno. Amendment would have delayed the start of the program a year. Jimeno amendment failed 39 to 86 with 16 abstentions. NO is the correct environmental vote indicated by a (+).

### 1984 Bills

#### 2 Chesapeake Bay Critical Areas

(See Senate Vote Descriptions for explanation of critical areas.)

HB 970 is the companion administration bill in the House. Critical areas passed 102 to 28 with 11 abstentions. YES is the correct environmental vote indicated by a (+).

#### 3 Patuxent River and Gunpowder Falls Wildlands

Maryland is building a Wildlands preservation system by setting aside ecologically special areas representing the variety of its state lands. These unique areas are left in their natural condition as a reservoir of genetic diversity and to be studied and enjoyed by future generations.

HB 374 would have added over 1,600 acres to the Wildlands system from the Patuxent River and Gunpowder Fall State Parks, both representing the Piedmont of Maryland.

HB 374 passed 90 to 11 with 31 abstentions. YES is the correct environmental vote indicated by a (+). Patuxent River and Gunpowder Falls now have representative areas within the Wildlands system.

### 1985 Bills

#### 4 Phosphate Ban

(See Senate Vote Descriptions for explanation of phosphate ban and SB 277.)

SB 277, Phosphate Ban passed 85 to 47 with 9 abstentions. YES is the correct environmental vote indicated by a (+).

#### 5 Rockfish Moratorium

In 1984, Governor Hughes declared a moratorium on the taking, possession, sale, or transportation of rockfish in the state. His action was necessary given the precipitous decline in striped bass harvests over the past decade.

HB 977, sponsored by the Eastern Shore delegation, would have removed the moratorium if Virginia and the Potomac River Fisheries Commission failed to impose a similar ban by November, 1985. HB 977 passed 93 to 30 with 18 abstentions. NO is the correct environmental vote indicated by a (+). Rockfish ban eventually became law.

## 6 Steep Slope Surface Mining

(See Senate Vote Descriptions for explanation of Steep Slopes.)

HB 466 sponsored by Delegate Edwards was similar to the Senate Bill. Vote to lift the steep slope ban passed 85 to 42 with 14 abstentions. NO is the correct environmental vote indicated by a (+).

## 1986 Bills

## 7 Pesticide Notification

(See Senate Vote Descriptions for explanation of Pesticide Notification.)

HB 1542 was similar to the Senate bill and failed due to the lack of a constitutional majority. Votes were 65 yea to 53 nay with 23 abstentions. YES is the correct environmental vote indicated by a (+).

## 8 Maryland Clean Air Fund

Adequate funding for important environmental programs is not always provided in state or local budgets. In the case of water quality management programs, administrators were successful in obtaining statutory authority to apply permitting fees and fines towards the administration of their regulatory programs.

HB 426, sponsored by Delegate Boergers, would have permitted fees and fines from the regulation of air quality programs to apply to the Maryland Clean Air Fund for the administration of the state and local government air quality management programs.

Maryland Clean Air Fund passed 94 to 38 with 9 abstentions. YES is the correct environmental vote indicated by a (+). HB 426 subsequently died in the Senate.

## 9 Chesapeake Bay Critical Areas

In 1984, the Critical Area Act established the 1,000 foot buffer area of the Chesapeake Bay and the Critical Area Commission to develop criteria for local program development within that area.

Between 1984 and January 1986, the Critical Area Commission, representing local governments, agricultural, forestry, real estate and environmental communities, developed land use policies for development in the critical areas, held 16 public hearings, and endorsed the criteria.

The most controversial element of the criteria called for a density of one home per 20 acres in the least developed zone (rural conservation).

HJR 17 was the enabling legislation in the House of the Critical Area Commission's criteria. Bill passed 102 to 20 with 19 abstentions. YES is the correct environmental vote indicated by a (+).

The Chesapeake Bay Critical Areas criteria are now law, including the 1 in 20 density. Local governments must develop programs for management of lands in the 1,000 foot buffer based on those criteria.

HOUSE

District	Emissions Inspections	Critical Areas	Wildlands	Phosphate Ban	Rockfish Moratorium	Steep Slopes	Pesticide Notification	Clean Air Fund	Critical Areas	MdLCV Scores					
										1	2	3	4	5	6
1 A Edwards (R)	-	a	+	+	-	-	-	-	+				33		
1 B Byrnes (D)	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	56	29	30			
Finan (D)	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	67					
2 A Taylor (D)	+	+	a	-	-	-	a	a	+	33	29	40			
B Callas (D)	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	56					
C Munson (R)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	22	21	35			
3 A Muldowny (D)	a	-	+	a	-	-	-	-	+	22	12				
B McClellan (D)	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	44	33				
Morningstar (D)	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	67					
4 A Hattery (D)	-	+	+	+	-	a	+	+	a	56					
Littrell (D)	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	a	44					
B Harcherhorn (R)	-	-	a	-	+	-	-	-	-	11	50	30			
5 A Dixon (D)	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	56					
Matthews (R)	-	-	+	-	+	a	-	-	+	33	46	40			
B LaMotte (D)	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	78					
6 Collins (D)	+	+	+	+	a	+	+	+	+	89	46				
Connelly (D)	+	+	-	-	a	-	a	+	+	44	29				
Weir (D)	+	+	-	-	-	-	a	+	+	44	29	50			
7 Arnick (D)	a	+	-	-	+	+	a	+	+	56					
DePazzo (D)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	22	42				
Staab (D)	-	+	-	-	a	+	+	+	+	56	21				
8 Anderson, D. (D)	-	+	a	-	-	-	a	a	-	11					
Bartenfelter (D)	+	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	a	11					
Burgess (D)	+	+	a	-	-	-	-	+	a	33	25				
9 Hughes, D. (D)	+	+	+	+	a	a	+	+	+	78	46				
Kernan (D)	+	+	a	-	-	-	-	-	a	33	46	55			
Klima (R)	-	-	+	-	a	-	-	-	+	22					
10 Chamberlain (R)	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	44	29	50			
Kach (R)	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	a	67	67	65			
Sauerbrey (R)	-	a	+	-	+	-	-	-	a	22					
11 Alperstein (D)	+	+	+	+	-	a	+	+	+	78	58	80			
Hollinger (D)	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	78	79				
Levin (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	a	+	+	89	75	75			
12 Masters (D)	+	+	a	+	-	-	-	-	+	44	42				
Morseberger (D)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	a	+	22	29	35			
Murphy, N. (D)	+	+	a	+	+	-	+	-	+	67					
13 A Thomas (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100					
B Bevan (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100					
Buswell (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100					
14 A Chasnoff (D)	+	a	a	-	-	-	+	+	a	33	54	80			
B Kasemeyer (D)	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	56					
Kittleman (R)	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	67					
15 Counihan (D)	+	+	a	+	-	-	+	+	a	56					
Hyatt (D)	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	a	22	46	40			
Toth (D)	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	78	79	85			
16 Goldwater (D)	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	a	+	67	79	80			
Kopp (D)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	78	83	80			
Morella (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	a	89	96				

District		Emissions	Critical	Wildlands	Phosphate	Rockfish	Steep	Pesticide	Clean Air	Critical	Md LCV Scores		
		Inspection	Areas		Ban	Moratorium	Slopes	Notification	Fund	Areas	1986	'82	'78
17	Boergers (D)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	89		
	Forehand (D)	+	+	+	+	a	a	+	+	+	78		
	Gordon (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100		
18	Koss (D)	+	+	a	+	+	+	+	+	+	89	83	75
	Robertson (D)	+	+	a	+	+	+	+	+	+	89	54	60
	Sher (D)	+	+	+	+	-	-	a	+	-	56	58	
19	Garrott (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	96	
	Maurer	+	+	a	+	a	+	+	+	+	78	83	90
	Owens (D)	+	a	+	-	-	+	a	+	-	44	37	50
20	Hixson (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	89	96	
	Kirchenbauer (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	89		
	Ruben (D)	+	a	+	+	-	a	+	+	a	56	87	75
21	Maloney (D)	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	78	79	
	Menes (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	58	70
	Mooney (R)	-	-	+	+	a	+	+	+	+	67	83	
22	Bird (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	87	
	Palumbo (D)	+	a	+	+	-	+	a	+	+	67	50	
	Pesci (D)	a	+	+	+	a	+	a	+	a	56	67	90
23	Devlin (D)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	89	42	65
	Pitkin (D)	+	+	+	+	a	+	+	+	+	89	92	
	Ryan (D)	+	+	a	+	-	-	+	+	+	67	33	
24	Exum (D)	-	a	+	-	-	a	a	+	+	33	46	65
	Santangelo (D)	+	+	a	+	-	-	a	+	+	56	29	70
	Woods (D)	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	a	a	33	33	
25	Donaldson (D)	+	a	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	56	25	
	Perry (D)	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	67		
	Wynn (D)	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	78		
26	Jones (D)	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	78		
	Patterson (D)	+	+	+	+	-	a	+	+	+	78		
	Rummage (D)	+	+	+	+	-	-	a	+	+	67	29	55
27	Alexander (D)	+	-	+	a	-	+	+	+	+	67		
	McCaffrey (D)	+	-	+	+	-	a	+	+	+	67	25	70
	Vallario (D)	-	-	+	+	+	-	a	+	-	44	21	60
28	A Linton (D)	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	0		
	Sprague (D)	-	a	a	-	-	-	a	-	a	0	12	50
	B Parlett (D)	+	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	22		
29	A Rymer (D)	-	+	-	+	+	a	+	+	+	67	67	85
	B Bell (D)	+	+	a	+	-	-	-	-	+	44		
	C Slade (D)	+	+	a	+	-	-	-	+	+	56		
30	Astle (D)	-	+	+	+	+	-	a	+	+	67		
	Hagner (D)	-	+	+	+	-	a	a	+	+	56	54	75
	Kramer (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100		
31	Kolodziejwski (D)	/	+	+	A	a	a	-	-	+	43		
	Leopold (R)	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	89		
	Jimeno (D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	/	/	/	83	33	
	Turc (D)	/	/	/	/	/	/	+	+	+	100		
32	Athey (D)	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	44	37	60
	Scannello (D)	-	+	a	-	-	-	a	+	+	33	29	
	Schmincke (D)	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	56	25	

District	Emissions Inspection	Critical Areas	Wildlands	Phosphate Ban	Rockfish Moratorium	Steep Slopes	Pesticide Notification	Clean Air Fund	Critical Areas	MdLCV Scores			
										1	2	3	4
33 Gary (R)	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-		33		
Neall (R)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+		22	50	75
Smith (R)	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+		44	54	80
34 Cox (D)	+	+	+	-	-	a	-	+	+		56	46	60
Kreamer (D)	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+		67		
Rehrmann (D)	a	+	a	-	-	a	+	a	+		33		
35 A Lutz (D)	-	+	a	-	-	-	a	a	a		11		
Clark (R)	a	+	a	-	-	-	-	-	a		11		
B Murray (D)	-	-	a	+	-	-	-	-	-		11		
36 Ashley (D)	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+		44		
Guns (D)	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-		33		
Mitchell (D)	a	-	+	a	-	-	-	-	+		22	50	20
37 Colburn (R)	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-		22		
Horne (D)	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-		22	50	35
Johnson (D)	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-		33		
38 Long (D)	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-		22		
Pilchard (D)	a	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-		11	25	
Riley (R)	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	-		0	25	
39 Cummings (D)	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+		78		
Kirk (D)	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+		78		
Young (D)	+	+	+	+	a	+	+	+	+		89	71	70
40 Adams (D)	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+		67		
Hughes, R. (D)	+	+	+	a	-	-	+	+	+		67		
Rawlings (D)	+	+	+	+	a	-	+	+	-		67	58	
41 Murphy, M. (D)	+	+	+	a	-	-	+	+	+		67	50	
Oaks (D)	+	+	+	a	-	-	+	+	+		67		
Phillips (D)	a	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-		56	83	
42 Campbell (D)	+	+	+	+	a	+	+	+	+		89	62	
Cardin (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+		89	71	65
Rosenberg (D)	+	+	+	+	-	+	a	+	+		78		
43 Curran (D)	+	+	+	-	-	-	a	+	+		56	50	70
Hergenroeder (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		100	71	60
Muth (D)	a	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+		67		
44 Anderson, C (D)	+	+	a	+	a	+	a	+	+		67		
McCoy (D)	a	+	a	A	-	+	-	+	+		50	62	65
Perkins (D)	+	+	a	+	-	+	+	+	+		78	87	
45 Davis (D)	+	a	+	+	-	-	+	+	-		56		
Douglass (D)	+	+	a	-	-	-	a	-	a		22	50	60
Harrison (D)	+	+	a	-	-	-	+	+	+		56	37	50
46 DiPietro (D)	A	+	-	-	a	-	-	+	+		38	42	
Dypski (D)	a	+	+	+	a	+	+	a	+		67	75	65
Miedusiewski (D)	-	+	-	-	a	-	-	+	+		33	46	45
47 Avara (D)	a	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	a		22	33	35
O'Malley (D)	a	+	+	a	-	-	+	a	+		44	37	
Weisengoff (D)	a	a	a	+	-	-	-	+	+		33	42	45

GET POLITICAL

Political decisions affect the air you breathe and the water you drink...the land we all need for food and open space...the wildlife, the forests and the flowers. Political decisions affect your health and your life, and that of your children and their children. It's worth working for!

If we really want to protect the environment, we must teach politicians that voters support environmental protection and that conservationists support their friends at election time.

There is only one Maryland environmental group working to do this:

THE MARYLAND LEAGUE OF CONSERVATION VOTERS

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To ensure the Maryland League of Conservation Voters has the financial resources to elect strong environmental leaders, I am enclosing:

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