



Conservation Council of North Carolina 1999 SESSION OF THE NORTH CAROLINA GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1999 ETERNAL VIGILANCE...

Conservation Council of North Carolina (CCNC) is a statewide organization dedicated to protecting, preserving, and restoring NC's environment through advocacy, education, and collaboration. CCNC supports one of the only full-time environmental lobbyists, Nat Mund. CCNC's non-partisan Political Committee takes a more active role in the political process by supporting legislative candidates who will protect the environment, and holding legislators accountable for their actions. CCNC is growing stronger with your support.

CCNC wishes to thank the sponsors of CCNC's first Legislative Scorecard for their generous support:

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The 1999 Session of the General Assembly of North Carolina was an important one for the environment, and environmentalists across the state worked hard to make it a good one. Significant legislation was considered, and a landmark measure to help protect air quality was passed. Once again, CCNC played a major role in making certain the legislators were constantly reminded how their constituents feel about the environment.

1999 saw some significant changes from previous sessions. First, there were fewer pieces of legislation considered that were damaging to the environment. This is a tremendous shift, even from the politics of the last few years. Although there is still much work to do, we *are* moving in a positive direction.

Another change has been the growing importance of the "stakeholder" process in recent years. Interested parties are sitting around the table before legislation is brought to committee, and to the floor. As a result, fewer controversial environmental bills are considered by the General Assembly, having already been refined beforehand. This generally means less rancorous debate, and fewer amendments offered. But we have to be there.

An exception to consensus legislation was SB 953, Ambient Air Quality Amendments. This legislation, although the subject of an extremely intensive stakeholder process, was still quite controversial when it came to the floor. In the House, many amendments were submitted in two days of debate. The vote was also controversial in the Senate. Due to its significance, two votes from the House debate are included in the scorecard.

In 1997, the average environmental score in the House was 64% (79% average for Democrats; 49% average for Republicans), and the average Senate environmental score was 83% (97% average for Democrats, 63% average for Republicans). With eternal vigilance, 1999 saw more widespread and bi-partisan support: the 1999 scores averaged 79% in the House (91% average for Democrats, 64% for Republicans), and 90% in the Senate (95% for Democrats, 78% for Republicans).

1999 House Vote Descriptions

The 1999 Session brought a major change to the House. The 1998 elections returned a Democratic majority to the body after four years of Republican leadership. Rep. Jim Black (D-Mecklenburg), the former Minority Leader, was expected to be elected Speaker of the House. However, on the opening day of the Session, an attempted "coup" by Republicans and a few Democrats came within a single vote of electing Rep. Dan Blue (D-Wake) to the Speaker's gavel. Repercussions of this event were felt throughout the Session, although the Speaker's power became more stable as the Session progressed.

For the environment this event meant a cautious leadership, unwilling to bring controversial issues to the floor. This supported the growing trend toward consensus processes, since bills would not be brought forward until they were "ready." The Air Quality legislation was an exception to this rule in the environmental field. Governor Hunt (D) worked with leaders of the House to bring the Ambient Air Quality Improvement legislation to a successful vote in the House. Long-time environmental leader, Rep. Joe Hackney (D-Orange, Chatham), as House Speaker Pro Tempore guided the best of the environmental bills through that chamber. In addition to Rep. Hackney, 47 other Representatives had 100% scores.

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1999 House Vote Descriptions

① Air Quality, Final Vote (SB 953): 1999 marked the first year that the General Assembly took up comprehensive air quality legislation. The legislation focused on the impacts of automobiles on air quality, providing for cleaner gas, expanding emissions inspection programs, and setting goals for the overall reduction of certain kinds of pollution.

The bill was the subject of two full days of vigorous debate. Members attacked the need for the legislation, and the ability of the legislation to fully address air quality problems in North Carolina. On its final vote, the legislation passed 82-30.

② Air Quality, Drop emissions testing expansion (SB 953, A4.): The most controversial aspect of the Clean Air legislation was the expansion of the Inspection and Maintenance (I&M) program to additional counties. Currently, nine of the most urban counties test automobiles for emissions performance. S 953 phases in an additional 39 counties, until 2006.

Rep. Cary Allred (R-Alamance) introduced an amendment which would eliminate this expansion twice, once during each day of debate. On the first day, the amendment failed, 45-66. Rep. Allred reintroduced the amendment on the second day of debate, where it failed on a vote of 44-67. This second vote is included in the scorecard.

③ Water Quality (HB 1160, Conf. Rep.): This broad based clean water legislation extends the moratorium on new and expanding swine operations until July 1, 2001, has stronger reporting requirements for all polluters, increases some penalties, and contains several other items for improving water quality.

Although the conservation community lobbied for a stronger bill, this legislation is a step in the direction of improving water quality. After initially rejecting the Senate passed legislation, the House voted to adopt a compromise that was substantially similar to the Senate bill. The conference report was adopted on a vote of 83-30.

④ Neuse Buffer Amendments (SB 1049): During the 1998 Session,

HB 1402, Disapprove Neuse Buffer Rule, was passed, requiring a large stakeholder group to meet in the time leading up to the 1999 Session. This stakeholder group, composed of members of the environmental community, the regulated community, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, and a host of others, substantially altered the Rule protecting riparian buffers in the Neuse River Basin. Some of the changes required legislation, embodied in this bill.

The conservation community agreed to the new buffer protection package. Overall, it provides enhanced protection for riparian buffers through stronger enforcement and broader applicability. An attempt to amend the bill on the floor failed, and the legislation passed by a vote of 103-7.

⑤ Strengthen Sedimentation Act (HB 1098): Rep. Joe Hackney (D-Orange) introduced legislation that improved the Sedimentation and Erosion Control Act. It has had much lower penalties for violations than other environmental laws and several loopholes related to enforcement. This act increased the penalties and closed the loopholes.

The bill voted on was the result of a consensus process, with the agreement of representatives of the regulated community. It passed by a vote of 81-20.

⑥ Farmland Preservation (HB 1132): Farmland is increasingly being lost to development as North Carolina's urban centers push further into the countryside. In recent years, the Farmland Preservation Trust Fund, originally established in 1986, has been receiving sufficient funding to begin the acquisition of agricultural easements, guaranteeing that land will not grow houses instead of crops in the short term. Rep. Verla Insko (D-Orange) introduced legislation to provide incentives to counties to take advantage of this opportunity.

After a series of hearings in the House Agriculture Committee, the bill came to the floor of the House, where it passed with an overwhelming vote of 100-6. The bill is currently in the Senate Agriculture, Environment, and Natural Resources Committee.

⑦ Renewable Energy Tax Credits (HB 1472): Renewable energy

technologies represent an important alternative to traditional, polluting energy generation technologies. Through the work of a bipartisan group of legislators, including Rep. Hackney, Rep. Paul Luebke (D-Durham) and Rep. Danny McComas (R-New Hanover) as well as the North Carolina Solar Energy Association, a significant expansion of the tax credit available for residential and business use was enacted.

The House approved this legislation with no opposition, 101-0.

⑧ Coastal Recreational Fishing License (HB 1434): Anglers on inland waters have long had a recreational fishing license, the proceeds of which are used to improve habitat and finance enforcement of regulations governing such activities. A coastal license has been proposed to provide funds for similar purposes in coastal waters. A license would also provide a way to better quantify the impact that recreational fishing has on fish stocks, leading to better fishery management.

Some members of the non-recreational fishing community oppose the license, concerned that it will lead to greater regulation of their activities. They have a strong voice in the General Assembly, and were able to dramatically weaken the proposed legislation. Still, a diminished version of the license passed the House after a contentious debate by a vote of 88-23. The bill is currently in the Senate Agriculture, Environment, and Natural Resources Committee.

⑨ Ban Billboards on I-40 (SB 829): Billboards have always been a difficult issue for the General Assembly. In 1999, a proliferation of billboards on I-40 prompted action. This legislation put a moratorium on the erection of new billboards on I-40 east of the Orange/Alamance county line, as well as studying a permanent ban on such billboards.

This legislation passed the House surprisingly easily, by a vote of 96-15.

1999 Senate Vote Descriptions

The Senate, the more environmentally sensitive body in recent years, continued with far fewer changes than the House. Sen. Marc Basnight (D-Dare) was re-elected President Pro Tempore easily, and kept the same leadership team in place. With the Democrats in a comfortable 35-15 majority in the Senate, no legislation could be passed without the approval of the leadership. Again, consensus reigned. The environment was again shown to be a widely supported, bi-partisan issue, and there were 26 senators with 100% environmental scores.

1 Air Quality (SB 953, Con.): 1999 marked the first year that the General Assembly took up comprehensive air quality legislation. The legislation focused on the impacts of automobiles on air quality, providing for cleaner gas, expanded emissions inspection programs, and setting goals for the overall reduction of certain kinds of pollution.

This bill faced a different kind of opposition in the Senate, as some members attacked the legislation for not going far enough to regulate the emissions from power plants. While the conservation community certainly agreed that power plants should have been included in the legislation, there was enough positive to outweigh this failing. The Senate concurred in the House legislation on partisan lines, with a 34-12 vote.

2 Water Quality (HB 1160): The Senate took the lead in developing water quality legislation. Sen. Brad Miller (D-Wake), Sen. Wib Gulley (D-Durham), and Sen. Dan Clodfelter (D-Mecklenburg) worked to ensure environmentally strong legislation. HB 1160, Clean Water Act of 1999, extends the moratorium on swine operations until July 1, 2001, has stronger

reporting requirements for all polluters, increases some penalties, and contains several other items for improving water quality.

While the conservation community supported more than encompassed by this legislation, including establishing permanent performance standards for animal operations, the Clean Water Act of 1999 is a significant step in protecting water quality. The legislation passed by a 45-0 margin.

3 Neuse Buffer Amendments (SB 1049): During the 1998 Session, HB 1402, Disapprove Neuse Buffer Rule, was passed, requiring a large stakeholder group to meet in the time leading up to the 1999 Session. This stakeholder group, composed of members of the environmental community, the regulated community, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, and a host of others, substantially altered the Rule protecting riparian buffers in the Neuse River Basin. Some of the changes required legislation, embodied in this bill.

Sen. Charlie Albertson (D-Duplin) took significant interest in this legislation, and shepherded it through the Senate. It passed 46-1.

4 Strengthen Sedimentation Act (HB 1098): The Sedimentation and Erosion Control Act has long been weaker than other, similar environmental protection laws. It has had much lower penalties for violations and several loopholes related to enforcement. This act increased the penalties and closed the loopholes.

The bill voted on was the result of a consensus process, with the agreement of

representatives of the regulated community. The Senate concurred in the House bill, allowing quick passage. It passed by a vote of 49-0.

5 Renewable Energy Tax Credits (HB 1472): Renewable energy technologies represent an important alternative to traditional, polluting energy generation technologies. This legislation expands the tax credit available for residential and business use, making North Carolina a leader in this area. The legislation also calls for the tracking of credit use for the first time, allowing a more complete assessment of the impact.

Although overall revenues are declining, this tax credit increased was approved because of the potential benefits. The legislation passed by a 47-0 vote.

6 Southeast Compact Commission (SB 247): In the 1980's North Carolina became a member of a regional group, the Southeastern Compact, to deal with the issue of disposal of low level radioactive waste. Under the terms of the compact, North Carolina would have to take on low level waste from surrounding states in the near future. The conservation community has long argued that the Compact was not an equitable way to deal with the issue of radioactive waste.

In the closing days of the Session, legislation was brought forth to remove North Carolina from the Commission. The bill passed 42-2.

7 Ban Billboards on I-40 (SB 829): Billboards have always been a difficult issue for the General Assembly. In 1999, a proliferation of billboards on I-40 prompted action. This legislation put a moratorium on the erection of new billboards on I-40 east of the Orange/Alamance county line, as well as studying a permanent ban on such billboards.

Sen. Luther Jordan (D-New Hanover) and Sen. Tony Rand (D-Cumberland) helped guide this bill in committee, and it passed the full Senate, 38-6.

How to Contact Your Elected Officials:

Legislative Switchboard.....(919) 733-4111

N.C. General Assembly Website.....www.ncga.state.nc.us

Includes legislators' addresses, phone numbers, and emails. **Click on the "Geography and Representation" button to find out who your representatives are.**

1999 House Votes



HOUSE		Dist.	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	% ENV.
PRO-ENV. VOTE			Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	100
Speaker Black	D	36	+	+	+	O	+	+	+	+	+	89
Adams	D	26	+	-	+	+	E	O	E	+	+	71
Alexander	R	9	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Allen	D	56	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	+	89
Allred	R	25	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	56
Arnold	R	72	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	67
Baddour	D	11	+	+	E	E	+	+	+	+	+	100
Baker	R	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	11
Barbee	R	82	+	+	E	E	+	E	E	+	+	100
Barefoot	D	52	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	89
Berry	R	45	-	-	-	+	O	+	O	-	+	33
Blue	D	21	+	+	+	+	+	+	E	+	+	100
Bonner	D	87	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Bowie	R	29	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	89
Boyd-Mcintyre	D	28	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Braswell	D	97	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Bridgeman	D	76	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	89
Brown	R	41	-	-	-	-	+	E	+	-	E	29
Brubaker	R	38	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	67
Buchanan	R	46	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	78
Cansler	R	51	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	89
Capps	R	92	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	44
Carpenter	R	53	-	-	-	-	O	+	+	-	+	33
Church	D	47	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Clary	R	48	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	44
Cole	D	25	-	-	+	+	+	O	+	+	+	67
Cox	D	19	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Crawford	D	22	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	89
Creech	R	20	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	67
Culp	R	30	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Culpepper	D	86	+	+	+	+	+	+	E	+	O	88
Cunningham	D	59	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Daughtry	R	95	+	-	+	+	E	+	+	+	E	86
Davis	R	19	E	E	-	+	E	+	+	E	-	60
Decker	R	84	E	E	O	O	E	-	+	E	-	20
Dedmon	D	48	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Dockham	R	94	-	-	-	-	+	+	E	+	+	50
Earle	D	60	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Easterling	D	58	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Eddins	R	65	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	56
Edwards	D	2	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100

+ pro-environment vote; - anti-environment vote; **O** absent/did not vote (= - vote); **E** excused absence (not used in final %)

1999 House Votes



HOUSE		Dist.	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	% ENV.
PRO-ENV. VOTE			Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	100
Ellis	R	15	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	56
Esposito	R	88	-	-	+	+	+	+	E	+	+	75
Fitch	D	70	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Fox	D	78	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	E	100
Gardner	R	35	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	67
Gibson	D	33	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Gillespie	R	49	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	56
Goodwin	D	32	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Grady	R	80	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	67
Gray	R	39	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	E	+	100
Gulley	R	69	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	78
Hackney	D	24	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Haire	D	52	+	+	+	+	E	+	E	+	+	100
Hardaway	D	7	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	+	89
Hensley	D	64	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Hiatt	R	40	-	-	-	O	-	+	+	-	-	22
Hill	D	14	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Holmes	R	41	-	-	-	+	O	+	+	+	O	44
Horn	D	48	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Howard	R	74	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	78
Hunter	D	5	+	+	+	+	O	O	+	O	+	67
Hurley	D	18	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Insko	D	24	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Jarrell	D	89	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Jeffus	D	89	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Justus	R	50	-	O	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	44
Kinney	D	17	E	E	E	E	O	E	E	E	E	0
Kiser	R	45	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	33
Luebke	D	23	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Mcallister	D	17	+	-	+	+	O	+	+	+	+	78
Mccomas	R	13	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Mccombs	R	83	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	67
Mccrary	D	37	+	-	+	+	+	E	+	+	E	86
Mclawhorn	D	9	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Memahan	R	55	+	+	+	+	+	+	E	+	+	100
Melton	D	34	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Michaux	D	23	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Miller	D	23	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Miner	R	62	+	+	+	+	+	+	E	+	-	88
Mitchell	R	42	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	67
Moore	D	90	-	-	+	+	-	O	+	+	+	56
Morgan	R	31	+	+	+	+	E	O	+	+	+	88
Morris	R	18	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	78

+ pro-environment vote; - anti-environment vote; O absent/did not vote (= - vote); E excused absence (not used in final %)

1999 House Votes



HOUSE		Dist.	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	% ENV.
PRO-ENV. VOTE			Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	100
Mosley	D	63	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	100
Neely/Pope*	R	61	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Nesbitt	D	51	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	89
Nye	D	96	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	89
Oldham	D	67	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Owens	D	1	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	78
Preston	R	4	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	67
Ramsey	D	52	E	E	+	O	E	+	E	E	+	75
Rayfield	R	93	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	56
Redwine	D	14	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Rogers	D	6	+	+	+	+	+	O	E	+	+	88
Russell	R	77	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	78
Saunders	D	54	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Setzer	R	43	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	56
Sexton	R	73	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	44
Sherrill	R	51	+	-	+	+	E	+	+	+	+	88
Smith	D	4	+	-	+	+	E	+	+	-	+	75
Starnes	R	91	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	33
Sutton	D	85	-	-	+	+	+	+	E	+	+	75
Tallent	R	81	-	-	-	+	-	+	E	+	+	50
Teague	R	25	-	-	-	+	-	+	E	-	+	38
Thomas	D	3	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Thompson	R	46	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	78
Tolson	D	71	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Tucker	D	10	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Wainwright	D	79	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Walend	R	68	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	75
Warner	D	75	E	+	+	O	E	+	+	E	+	83
Warren	D	8	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Warwick	D	12	E	E	+	+	E	O	+	O	+	67
Wilson, C.	R	57	+	+	-	+	+	O	+	+	+	78
Wilson, G.	R	40	+	-	O	+	+	+	+	+	-	67
Womble	D	66	+	-	+	+	+	O	+	+	+	78
Wood	R	27	-	-	E	E	E	+	+	-	-	33
Wright	D	98	E	E	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Yongue	D	16	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100

+ pro-environment vote; - anti-environment vote; O absent/did not vote (= - vote); E excused absence (not used in final %)

1999 Senate Votes



SENATE		District	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	% ENV.
PRO-ENV. VOTE			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	100
Albertson	D	5	+	+	+	+	+	E	+	100
Allran	R	26	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	86
Ballance	D	2	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	86
Ballantine	R	4	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	86
Basnight	D	1	O	+	+	+	+	+	O	71
Carpenter	R	42	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Carrington	R	36	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	86
Carter	D	28	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Clodfelter	D	40	+	+	+	+	+	E	+	100
Cochrane	R	38	-	+	E	+	E	+	+	80
Cooper	D	10	+	+	O	+	+	+	+	86
Dalton	D	37	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Dannelly	D	33	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
East	R	12	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	86
Forrester	R	39	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	86
Foxx	R	12	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	86
Garrou	D	20	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Garwood	R	27	O	O	+	+	+	+	-	57
Gulley	D	13	+	+	+	+	E	+	+	100
Hagan	D	32	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Harris	D	15	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Hartsell	R	22	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	86
Horton	R	20	-	O	+	+	+	-	+	57
Hoyle	D	25	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	86
Jordan	D	7	E	E	+	E	E	E	+	100
Kerr	D	8	+	O	+	+	+	+	+	86
Kinnaird	D	16	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Lee	D	16	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Lucas	D	13	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Martin, R.	D	6	+	+	E	+	+	+	-	83
Martin, W.	D	31	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Metcalf	D	28	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Miller	D	14	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	86
Moore	R	27	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	71
Odom	D	34	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	86
Perdue	D	3	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Phillips	D	23	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Plyler	D	17	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Purcell	D	17	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Rand	D	24	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Reeves	D	14	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	86
Robinson	D	29	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100

+ pro-environment vote; - anti-environment vote; O absent/did not vote (= - vote); E excused absence (not used in final %)

1999 Senate Votes



SENATE		District	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	% ENV.
PRO-ENV. VOTE			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	100
Rucho	R	35	-	+	+	+	+	E	-	67
Shaw, L.	D	41	E	E	+	+	+	E	+	100
Shaw, R.	R	19	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	86
Soles	D	18	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	86
Warren	D	9	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Webster	R	21	-	+	-	+	+	E	-	50
Weinstein	D	30	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100
Wellons	D	11	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100

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+ pro-environment vote; - anti-environment vote; O absent/did not vote (= - vote); E excused absence (not used in final %)

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www.serve.com/ccnc/

1999 SCORECARD FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Please note: The originally issued version of the scorecard inadvertently left out a vote description in the Senate text. This is the corrected edition. In the original version, the vote listed under column ⑥ is actually the vote on “Southeast Compact Commission” (SB 247), and column ⑦ is the vote for “Ban Billboards on I-40” (SB 829).