THE SCORECARD



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OCTOBER 1 103RD CONCESSIONS
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The political action arm of the environmental movement

This is the twenty-fifth year for which the League of Conservation Voters has published a National Environmental Scorecard since leaders of the environmental movement founded the League in 1970, the year of the first Earth Day. The League is different from other environmental groups: it remains the only group that works full-time on national electoral politics, as the movement's bipartisan political action arm. The League's annual Scorecard represents the consensus of national environmental leaders on the actions by which members of Congress are graded.

This edition provides objective, factual information about the records of the members of the 103rd Congress. Experts from 27 mainstream environmental groups volunteered their time this year to help identify the crucial votes and cosponsorships you see here. We extend special thanks to our Board of Directors and Political Advisory Committee for their valuable input, which helped create a National Environmental Scorecard that reflects the priorities and hard work of the entire environmental community.

We consider those members of Congress who stood up for the environment on fewer than 30% of these votes and bill cosponsorships to be "environmental zeros." Those who supported more than 80% of these efforts have earned the title of "environmental heroes." These are the kind of men and women the League strives to help elect. We urge all voters to know the scores of their own U.S. representative and senators, and to cast their votes accordingly on Election Day.

EDITED BY SARAH ANDERSON, PAUL BROTHERTON, PETER L. KELLEY,
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King and the Franciscope of the

How does it become a man to behave toward this American government today? I answered that he cannot without disgrace be associated with it.

--- Henry David Thoreau, 1849

Most Americans join environmental groups because they love nature, not because they love politics. In fact, like Henry David Thoreau over a century ago, many of us are often angry at government and deeply discouraged by the results of the political process.

But today the stakes are too high and the time is too short to retreat to the woods and leave government — and environmental problems — behind. What happens in the halls of Congress — and in the privacy of the voting booth — can determine the future of the planet.

That's why, for almost a century, citizens have come to Washington to fight for laws that better protect our air, water, and wild places. And it's why, for almost 25 years, they have supported the League of Conservation Voters' expanding efforts to elect environmentalists to Congress.

We've had some great years — including 1992, when we helped elect a new President and made a substantial contribution to the election of the largest freshman congressional delegation in a generation.

So now it is the fall of 1994. Passionate defenders of the environment hold key positions in Congress and the Administration. Their combined efforts, however, have failed to produce the anticipated progress on legislation addressing a host of environmental problems — from toxic waste cleanup to mining law reform to endangered species protection.

What happened?

First, having become more successful, we may have also become complacent. Perhaps we assumed that candidates who pledged support for the environment would carry out those pledges regardless of the political pressures that lay ahead.

Second, our success served as a clarion call to those interests which benefit from weak pollution laws and unprotected land, air, and water. While we celebrated, they regrouped, developed new tactics, recruited allies, spent millions of dollars, and intensified their efforts.

Our agenda was so ambitious that our Washington representatives, grassroots activists, and supporters divided, each to work on a different problem too long ignored.

But our opponents — the usual assortment of mining companies, chemical corporations, agribusiness firms, and timber and oil interests — allied as never before. Concentrating on simple themes that tapped cynicism, anger, and frustration, they reinvented themselves as populist defenders of the little guy, the small land owner, and the

financially strapped town. Attacking "Big Government," they camouflage their radical, selfish attacks on environmental protection in patriotic pleas for freedom; they equate environmental protection with intrusive bureaucracy.

Their message is promoted through a vast network of industry-funded front groups often linked with the radical right. This attack on environmental protection uses the same simple-sounding, cleverly worded amendments to attack any and all environmental protection initiatives, from creating a National Biological Survey and elevating EPA to the Cabinet, to protecting clean water and desert wilderness.

Finally, legislation which should be bipartisan and always was before this Congress, has been held hostage and put off for another year because partisan gridlock is worse than ever in Washington, D.C.

That's the bad news. The good news is that public support for increasing environmental protection is stronger than ever — and the League of Conservation Voters is larger and stronger than it has ever been. The fight moves to our turf now, to the gritty arena of political campaigning.

We fight back by helping pro-environment candidates — Republicans and Democrats, challengers and incumbents — with significant campaign contributions, on-site political organizers, press work, endorsement media spots, canvassing, and phone banking.

We publish this Scorecard, compiled by experts from every major national environmental advocacy organization, to pinpoint the votes and bills which best reflect our representatives' commitment — or lack of commitment — to environmental protection.

And we fight back by working with our allies and supporters to inform you and provide you with the tools to defeat these radical efforts to weaken our environmental laws.

Join us. Do all you can to re-elect strong environmentalists to Congress. This Scorecard provides a good start on identifying the Earth's best friends.

Join us in helping elect new environmental champions to the House and Senate — we will need all the new friends we can get in the year to come.

Finally, join us in becoming engaged in what promises to be the critical conflict of the decade: the battle of the 104th Congress, beginning in November 1994.

Jim Maddy President

OVERVIEW OF THE 103RD CONGRESS

The 1994 National Environmental Scorecard documents alarming gains in the second session of the 103rd Congress by radical opponents of environmental protection.

Indeed, the 39 votes and co-sponsorship actions included in this Scorecard (13 in the Senate and 26 in the House) point to a notable decline in overall congressional support for the environment.

The League of Conservation Voters' last Scorecard, covering 1993, the first session of this Congress, warned of the threat posed by the radical right's phony property rights campaign and other tactics.

Still, the further drop in congressional support is a painful irony in light of opinion polls that show continued public support for strong environmental laws. Just as the Safe Drinking Water Act came under attack in Congress this year, a Times Mirror poll found that 76% of Americans believe laws aimed at fighting water pollution have not gone far enough.

The decline is also painful in light of the high hopes that many Americans had for environmental legislation this year. The 103rd Congress began with House and Senate lawmakers working through the most ambitious and wideranging environmental agenda in more than a decade. Their legislative to-do list included renewing several of the nation's landmark environmental laws, protecting key natural areas by adding them to the national park system, and reforming environmentally destructive mining and energy policies.

As we approach the October adjournment, however, the 103rd Congress has failed to complete any significant environmental legislation.

The Scorecard does record a few victories of importance. They include the defeat of plans to promote drilling for offshore oil and gas (Senate vote 9), the vote to finally kill the Advanced Liquid Metal Reactor, a nuclear breeder reactor technology of questionable safety and enormous cost (House vote 18, Senate vote 10), and the defeat of an effort by Senator Jesse Helms (R-NC) to prevent the U.S. from fully participating in the international population conference in Cairo (Senate vote 12).

But these successes were overshadowed by setbacks in other areas. As the months rolled by, many major initiatives became casualties of unusually fierce partisan battling and attacks from radical opponents of environmental protection. For example:

- Lawmakers proved unable to agree on how to reauthorize the Clean Water and Endangered Species Acts. These landmark laws must now begin the renewal process again in the next Congress. They failed to reform the archaic 1872 mining law. And hopes faded in the session's final days for passage of a landmark California Desert Protection Act and vitally needed improvements to the Superfund law.
- The Clinton Administration failed to convince Congress to elevate the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to Cabinet-level status (House vote 1) and pass legislation to create a new National Biological Survey (1993 Scorecard, House votes 5 and 6).
- Environmentalists were unable to convince a majority of lawmakers to support efforts to protect farmworkers immediately from dangerous pesticides, and to cut federal subsidies for nuclear power and fossil fuels (Senate votes 1, 10, and 11 and House votes 16 and 17).

No single factor explains all of these setbacks — each had its own unique circumstances. But, generally, three lines of attack emerged in the 1994 congressional session that were used repeatedly:

CREATING NEW ENTITLEMENTS FOR POLLUTERS

Since passage of the Bill of Rights in 1791, Americans have been constitutionally protected by the Fifth Amendment from any attempt by government to "take" private property without fair compensation. During the past 25 years, Americans have benefited from even stronger protections to property — protected by laws that prevent illegal dumping of waste on adjoining properties, or illegal discharge of polluted air and water shared by homeowners and businesses. As a result, most people benefit from cleaner, healthier neighborhoods, and their property values reflect it. Appropriately, under our system, those who pollute pay the costs of cleaning up the pollution. People who do not despoil their neighbors' property do not pay.

During this Congress, constitutional and environmental protections have been subjected to attacks which turn our laws upside down. The polluters have fought to replace the principle of "polluter pays" with a new principle: "pay the polluter." They argue that any laws or regulations that restrict them in any way constitute a "taking" of their private property without compensation. Under their legislation, government would pay polluters not to put dumps in neighborhoods or foul the air and poison lakes, rivers, and shores. If a large corporation wished to drain a wetland and build a shopping center, an action which might threaten fish and wildlife, alter water tables, increase flooding, and degrade well water, its neighbors and other taxpayers would have to pay it not to, or watch their own property values collapse.

In 1994, this creation of new entitlements goes under the cynically invented title of "property rights." That this idea has credibility — even momentum — in Congress shows how far that body has strayed from reasonable debate and how formidable this lobby has become.

HOLDING THE ENVIRONMENT HOSTAGE

At the same time that virtually every candidate for state or local office touts his or her environmental commitment, some state and local elected officials are arguing to Congress that national environmental standards or "mandates," such as locally administered clean water laws, should be voluntary unless the federal government pays localities for the cost of protecting their own residents.

We always want the irreducible, legitimate costs of environmental protection to fall on the most appropriate party. It is reasonable to debate whether that should be federal, state, or local government, or a private party. But hanging the albatross of "unfunded mandates" around the neck of important public health protections is a ploy to avoid meeting our obligations to the community.

Other interests — even some corporations which tout their environmental credentials — go farther, arguing that environmental protections should be void, if Congress fails to fund them. These interests also work to *prevent* federal funding. Since Congress funds all environmental protection programs through yearly appropriations, this would subject each environmental protection to a yearly battle in Congress. If opponents gut funding, they gut protection.

MORE GOVERNMENT STUDIES IN LIEU OF CLEANUP

The third radical idea sweeping Washington this year is as old as they come: rather than complying with the law, conduct another study. Study a problem to death, and meanwhile avoid costly cleanup. This attempt to escape obligations by burying them in a mountain of federal paperwork sometimes misappropriates the names "risk assessment" and "costbenefit analysis." It is an effort to paralyze government, for example, by asking EPA to conduct expensive, time-consuming new studies before making a decision.

So-called "risk" studies really substitute abstract accounting procedures for common-sense efforts to reduce or eliminate dangerous chemicals. Adding steps to the regulatory process, they allow industry lawyers and lobbyists to invent new challenges and delaying tactics which can tie up agencies and the courts before they finally clean up their act. And they saddle taxpayers with added costs.

Under the American system, a polluter who ruins a neighborhood or threatens children's health pays the resulting costs. This is only fair, and it deters others from polluting. Big corporations with bad pollution records are the last special interests who should be looking for handouts and an escape from their responsibilities.

Many of the issues in this Scorecard will be back before Congress when its 104th session begins in January 1995. Not only will lawmakers start again on efforts to renew the Endangered Species and Clean Water Acts, but the League of Conservation Voters also expects Congress to consider legislation to protect Utah's critical wilderness lands.

In the 103rd Congress, Rep.
Maurice Hinchey (D-NY)
introduced a bill, H.R. 1500, to
protect as wilderness almost
6 million acres of Utah's public
lands managed by the Bureau
of Land Management. The bill
was based on legislation introduced in the 101st Congress by
Rep. Wayne Owens of Utah, who
no longer serves in the House.

This proposed Redrock Wilderness includes natural treasures, such as mountain lions and bighorn sheep, and important cultural artifacts, such as Anasazi Indian ruins and ancient petroglyphs.

Although the Hinchey bill attracted nearly 100 cosponsors, it did not reach the House floor for a vote. Environmentalists are organizing to push for greater progress next year.

To cover their tracks while pursuing their agenda, the radicals have used wideranging and often sophisticated tactics. Industry, for example, has funded a variety of front-groups that carry deceptive names suggesting they either favor environmental protection or are protecting individual liberty — not corporate power. Watch out for "Citizens for the Environment," "People for the West!" and even LCV's mirror: "The League of Private Property Voters."

These groups, in turn, have fanned the flames of public discontent with strident rhetoric, unrepresentative anecdotes, wide use of talk radio, and carefully orchestrated letter-writing and fax campaigns to members of Congress. Such tactics, for example, convinced some Americans that the Clinton administration has been "waging a war against the West" by trying to reform subsidized and damaging grazing and mining practices.

In Congress, one tactic adopted by Democratic and Republican allies of the radicals has been to "throw the baby out with the bathwater"; to use legitimate concerns about whether the cost of safe drinking water should be reflected in federal, state, or local budgets, for example, as a justification for eliminating health standards — instead of focusing on reasonable ways to solve problems.

Sen. Judd Gregg (R-NH), for example, offered an "unfunded mandates" amendment to the Safe Drinking Water Act to prevent EPA from requiring public water supply systems to obey pollution laws, unless U.S. taxpayers paid the system to comply with the law (Senate vote 1). In effect, this would allow many water systems to continue exposing their customers to potentially lethal pollutants and unsafe drinking water.

Another legislative tactic has been to weigh down key environmental bills with amendments that would require massive, complex studies of costs and benefits, risks, or the impacts of takings. These amendments can not only paralyze efforts to enforce the law, they can also kill any chance of passage. One reason that efforts stalled before putting EPA in the Cabinet was that the Clinton administration and many House lawmakers could not support a bill that would require millions of dollars of unproductive paperwork that attempts to measure the value of a human life against industry cleanup costs (House votes 1 and 2). Sometimes, simply a threat to attach such amendments to a bill is enough to kill efforts to move it to a vote.

One reason these legislative tactics enjoyed some success in 1994 is that they were often backed by lawmakers from both parties. For example, a bipartisan pair of lawmakers — Sen. Phil Gramm (R-TX) and Rep. Billy Tauzin (D-LA) — played key roles in using "takings" arguments to attack efforts to protect endangered species, wetlands, and wilderness. A similarly bipartisan pair — Sen. Dirk Kempthorne (R-ID) and Rep. Gary Condit (D-CA) — have actively used "unfunded mandates" arguments to weaken key environmental laws (Senate cosponsorship 13, and House cosponsorships 24 and 25).

Congress reflects the public's skepticism of government. Although poll after poll shows most Americans identify themselves as pro-environment and believe more should be done to protect our environment, far fewer trust government to do the job.

Americans must be alerted to defend against these attacks on reasonable efforts to protect our health and environment. At stake are the results of decades of progress, and our ability to deal with the problems ahead.

VOTING SUMMARY

1994 NATIONAL AVERAGES

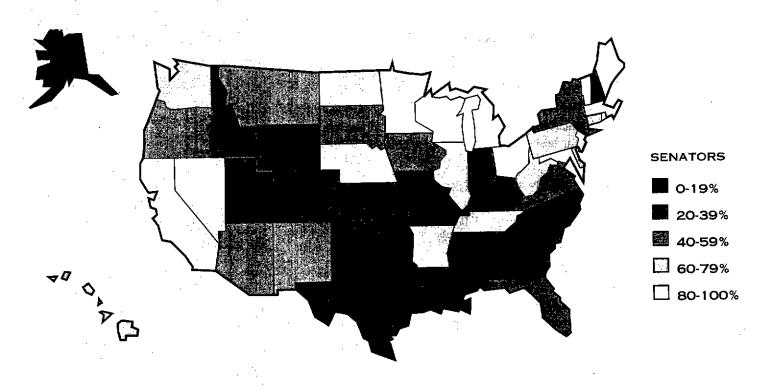
_	SENATE	HOUSE
NATIONAL AVERAGE	51%	48%
DEMOCRATS	75 %	68%
REPUBLICANS	19%	19%

1994 REGIONAL AVERAGES

	SENATE	House_
NEW ENGLAND	76%	72%
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	75%	56%
SOUTHEAST	33%	38%
MIDWEST	60%	47%
ROCKY MOUNTAINS	28%	31%
SOUTHWEST	29%	36%
WEST COAST	53%	56%

1994 STATE AVERAGES

	SENATE	HOUSE	SE	NATE	HOUSE
ALABAMA	20	30	MONTANA	46	46
ALASKA	4	0	NEBRASKA	69	37
ARIZONA	42	41	NEVADA	81	41
ARKANSAS	73	35	NEW HAMPSHIRE	23	37
CALIFORNIA	89	50	NEW JERSEY	92	72
COLORADO	35	40	NEW MEXICO	42	38
CONNECTICUT	73	76	NEW YORK	46	62
DELAWARE	77	27	NORTH CAROLINA	0	49
FLORIDA	50	43	NORTH DAKOTA	66	54
GEORGIA	27	41	оню	89	43
HAWAII	66	92	OKLAHOMA	31	30
IDAHO	0	23	OREGON	42	70
II LINOIS	77	50	PENNSYLVANIA	73	46
INDIANA	20	55	RHODE ISLAND	89	70
IOWA	58	25	SOUTH CAROLINA	39	46
KANSAS	23	41	SOUTH DAKOTA	43	65
KENTUCKY	23	30	TENNESSEE	62	34
LOUISIANA	27	31	TEXAS	0	33
MAINE	85	81	UTAH	0	37
MARYLAND	89	64	VERMONT	96	85
MASSACHUSET	TS 92	83	VIRGINIA	46	41
MICHIGAN	85	52	WASHINGTON	62	68
MINNESOTA	73	57	WEST VIRGINIA	73	62
MISSISSIPPI	0	37	WISCONSIN	93	53
MISSOURI	19	37	WYOMING	4	0



1994 SENATE HIGH AND LOW SCORES

HIGHEST SENATE DELEGATIONS:

Vermont 96% • Wisconsin 93% • Massachusetts 92% • New Jersey 92% • California 89% Maryland 89% • Ohio 89% • Rhode Island 89%

LOWEST SENATE DELEGATIONS:

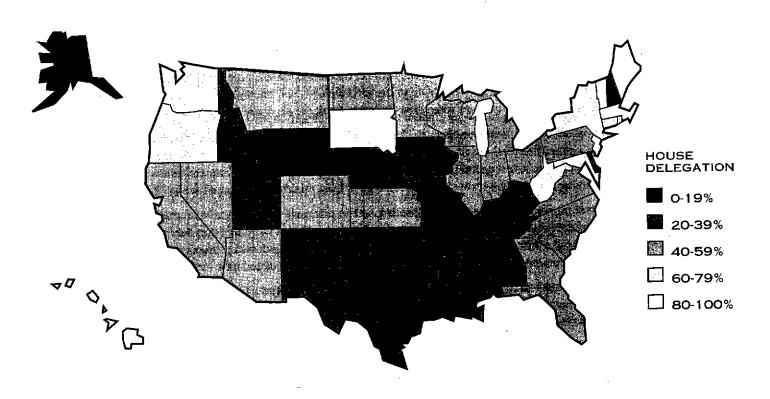
Idaho 0% • Mississippi 0% • North Carolina 0% • Texas 0% • Utah 0% • Alaska 4% • Wyoming 4%

HIGHEST SENATE SCORES:

California Boxer 100% Florida Graham 92% Iowa Harkin 92% Maryland Sarbanes 92% Massachusetts Kennedy, E. 92% • Kerry, J. 92% Minnesota Wellstone 100% Montana Baucus 92% New Jersey Bradley 92% • Lautenberg 92% New York Moynihan 92% Ohio Metzenbaum 100% Pennsylvania Wofford 92% Rhode Island Pell 92% Vermont Jeffords 100% • Leahy 92% Washington Murray 92% West Virginia Rockefeller 92% Wisconsin Feingold 100%

LOWEST SENATE SCORES:

Alabama Shelby 8% Alaska Murkowski 0% • Stevens 8% Colorado Brown, H. 8% Florida Mack 8% Georgia Coverdell 8% Idaho Craig 0% • Kempthome 0% Indiana Coats 8% Kansas Dole 0% Kentucky McConnell 0% Mississippi Cochran 0% • Lott 0% Montana Burns 0% New Hampshire Smith, R. 8% New York D'Amato 0% North Carolina Faircloth 0% • Helms 0% Oklahoma Nickles 8% South Carolina Thurmond 0% South Dakota Pressler 8% Texas Gramm 0% • Hutchison 0% Utah Bennett 0% • Hatch 0% Wyoming Simpson 8% • Wallop 0%



1994 HOUSE HIGH AND LOW SCORES

HIGHEST HOUSE DELEGATIONS:

Hawaii 92% • Vermont 85% • Massachusetts 83% • Maine 81% • Connecticut 76%

LOWEST HOUSE DELEGATIONS:

Alaska 0% • Wyoming 0% • Idaho 23% • Iowa 25% • Delaware 27%

HIGHEST HOUSE SCORES:

California Berman 96% • Dellums 96% • Eshoo 96% • Farr 100% • Filner 96% • Roybal-Allard 96% • Stark 96% • Waxman 100% • Woolsey 96% Colorado Schroeder 96% Florida Deutsch 100% Georgia Lewis, John 100% • McKinney 96% Illinois Evans 96% Maine Andrews, T. 100% Massachusetts Frank 96% • Kennedy, J. 96% • Olver 100% • Markey 100% • Studds 100% Minnesota Vento 96% New Jersey Klein 96% • Pallone 96% New Mexico Richardson 96% New York Hinchey 100% • Maloney 100% • Slaughter 96% North Carolina Watt 96% Utah Shepherd 96% Wisconsin Barrett, T. 96%

LOWEST HOUSE SCORES:

Alabama Bachus 4% • Callahan 4% • Everett 0% Alaska Young, D. 0% Arizona Kolbe 4% • Kyl 4% • Stump 4% California Calvert 4% • Doolittle 4% • Dornan 4% • Dreier 4% • Herger 4% • Hunter 4% • Lewis, Jerry 4% • McKeon 4% • Moorhead 4% • Thomas, B. 4% Colorado Schaefer 4% Florida Mica 0% Georgia Gingrich 0% Idaho Crapo 0% Illinois Crane 4% • Ewing 4% • Manzullo 4% Indiana Burton 4% Iowa Lightfoot 4% Kansas Roberts 4% Louisiana Livingston 4% Missouri Emerson 0% Nebraska Barrett, B. 4% New Mexico Skeen 0% North Carolina Ballenger 4% • Taylor, C. 0% Ohio Boehner 4% Oregon Smith, B. 4% Pennsylvania Clinger 4% • Walker 4% South Carolina Spence 4% Tennessee Sundquist 4% Texas Armey 4% • Bonilla 4% • Combest 0% • Delay 4% • Fields, J. 0% • Smith, L. 0% Utah Hansen 4% Virginia Bliley 0% Washington Dunn 4% Wyoming Thomas, C. 0%

POLLUTION AND HUMAN HEALTH

PROTECTING FARMWORKERS FROM PESTICIDES

In 1984, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) concluded that existing regulations failed to protect the nation's two million farmworkers from exposure to dangerous pesticides. Each year, researchers found, more than 300,000 farmworkers became ill—and some died—due to pesticide exposure.

To address this problem, EPA developed new health and safety standards that would require employers to provide their farmworkers with, among other things, basic pesticide safety training and emergency assistance. After a decade of delays, the new rules were scheduled to go into effect on April 21, 1994. Finally, farmworkers — many of whom are people of color living in poverty — would be protected by at least minimum health and safety standards.

Despite ample warning that the new rules were coming — and extensive opportunities to comment on their content — agribusiness interests claimed that they would not be ready to comply and sought further delay. On March 9, 1994, Sen. Thad Cochran (R-MS) went to the Senate floor to offer an amendment to delay implementation of the farmworker protection standards for 18 months. The amendment was offered to an unrelated bill.

In response, Sen. Ernest F. Hollings (D-SC) offered a motion to table (kill) the Cochran amendment. The Senate rejected Hollings' motion by a vote of 35 - 65. Following this vote, the Senate passed a compromise that delayed most of the new regulations for nine months, rather than 18.

YES on the Hollings motion to table the Cochran amendment is the pro-environment vote.

PROTECTING SAFE DRINKING WATER

In 1974, Congress passed the Safe Drinking Water Act to ensure that all Americans have access to safe, clean water. While the law helped make drinking water safer, it has failed to protect millions of Americans — particularly in rural areas and small towns — from dangerous pollutants. In part, this is because the federal government has failed to set adequate standards for some pollutants; in part it is because the law hasn't been adequately enforced. According to EPA studies, for example, millions of people still get their drinking water from systems that don't comply with the law; more than 100,000 violations of the Act are reported each year (few result in fines or other enforcement action). Sometimes, these violations can have deadly consequences: in 1993 and 1994, for example, more than 120 people in Milwaukee and Las Vegas died after drinking contaminated water from municipal water systems. Despite the obvious need for a stronger Safe Drinking Water Act, some lawmakers introduced amendments designed to weaken the law when the Senate considered reauthorization this year. Recorded votes were taken on three amendments:

2 DRINKING WATER — ENDING ENFORCEMENT

Sen. Judd Gregg (R-NH) offered an amendment designed to prohibit EPA from enforcing clean drinking water standards unless federal taxpayers paid public water systems for all of the costs of compliance. Under this approach, EPA could not protect consumers from even the most dangerous pollutants — such as lead or deadly parasites — unless federal taxpayers paid thousands of water systems to follow the law.

Sen. Max Baucus (D-MT), the chairman of the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee, Sen. John Chafee (R-RI), the committee's ranking Republican, and other lawmakers opposed the amendment, arguing that it would open a massive, potentially budget-busting loophole. Opponents also noted that the Gregg amendment attacked a fundamental principle of the law: that all Americans, regardless of where they live, deserve equal protection from unsafe drinking water. By crippling EPA's efforts to enforce clean water standards, the Gregg amendment would have exposed many unlucky citizens to dangerous drinking water.

On May 17, 1994, Sen. Baucus offered a motion to table (kill) the Gregg amendment. The Senate agreed to the Baucus motion by a vote of 56 - 43. YES is the pro-environment vote.

DRINKING WATER — OPTIONAL STANDARDS

Sen. Malcolm Wallop (R-WY) offered an amendment that would have allowed state governments to choose which clean drinking water standards they wanted to follow. Again, this amendment attacked the notion that all Americans — not just those lucky enough to live in states able to resist lobbying by polluters — deserve to have clean drinking water.

On May 17, 1994, the Senate rejected the Wallop amendment by a vote of 28-67. NO is the pro-environment vote.

DRINKING WATER — DROWNING IN PAPERWORK

Sen. J. Bennett Johnston (D-LA) offered an amendment to require EPA to produce three complex, time-consuming studies whenever it proposed to strengthen public health and environmental protections. Specifically, the amendment required EPA to conduct risk assessment, cost-benefit, and comparative risk studies of any proposed rule that would have an economic impact of over \$100 million per year. Before adopting any such rule, the agency would have to certify that its benefit justified its cost.

Although this amendment included improvements over earlier versions offered by Sen. Johnston — such as the \$100 million threshold that ensured it would be applied only to major rules — environmentalists and public health professionals opposed it because of the uncertain nature of risk and cost-benefit studies and the needless burden it places on EPA. They also noted that implementing the Johnston amendment would cost \$20 million per year.

On May 17, 1994, the Senate voted to accept the Johnston amendment by a vote of 90-8. NO is the pro-environment vote.

5 TOXIC MILITARY BASES

The end of the Cold War has prompted the Department of Defense (DOD) to close dozens of military bases around the nation. Before many of these bases can be redeveloped to create jobs for nearby communities, however, the federal government must clean up highly toxic waste left behind by the military.

The Clinton Administration has made speeding these cleanups a high priority. But in early 1994, Congress rescinded funds already earmarked for base cleanup.

Sens. Carl Levin (D-MI), William S. Cohen (R-ME), and others attempted to restore this money to the DOD's base realignment and closure account when the Senate considered the Fiscal Year 1995 Defense Authorization bill (H.R. 2182).

The Levin amendment would have shifted \$150 million authorized for the purchase of extra B-2 Stealth Bomber aircraft to base cleanup programs. The funds — designed to allow B-2 production to continue beyond the 20 aircraft already purchased by the government — had not been requested by the Air Force. In fact, in a letter to members of Congress, the Deputy Secretary of Defense said that continuing B-2 construction would hurt other higher priority programs. The letter also noted that shifting the funds into cleanup programs would help speed the economic recovery of communities hurt by base closures.

On July 1, 1994, the Senate rejected the Levin amendment by a vote of 45-55. YES is the pro-environment vote.

BIODIVERSITY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDERNESS

For more than a decade, environmentalists have been working to strengthen federal protection for the hauntingly beautiful — and biologically unique — desert lands of California. For years, however, efforts to pass a California Desert Protection Act failed in the face of opposition from the Reagan and Bush Administrations and members of California's congressional delegation.

This year, however, the presence of two new senators from California — Dianne Feinstein (D) and Barbara Boxer (D) — helped advance efforts to establish three new national parks and extensive new wilderness areas in the state.

Interior the power to allow oil companies to suspend the royalty payments that they must make on productive offshore drilling sites until the site had produced enough income to repay their initial capital investment. The amendment covered leases in the Gulf of Mexico and much of offshore Alaska, two of the nation's major offshore drilling regions.

Besides promoting more leasing and drilling in sensitive offshore areas, the Johnston amendment would have provided an economic windfall to the oil industry — a windfall paid for by American taxpayers.

On May 18, 1994, Sen. Max Baucus (D-MT) offered a motion to table (kill) the Johnston amendment. The Senate agreed to the motion by a vote of 65-34. YES is the pro-environment vote.

10 NUCLEAR PORK-BARREL

Despite massive government subsidies, the U.S. nuclear power industry has failed to solve its serious economic, safety, and waste disposal problems. As a result, no successful order for a new commercial nuclear reactor has been placed in over 15 years.

Federal subsidies for nuclear power continue, however. Over the last few years, for example, the Department of Energy has spent millions on a program to develop an Advanced Liquid Metal Reactor (ALMR), using breeder reactor technology.

Many environmentalists note that, like many past nuclear power projects, the ALMR is economically unjustifiable and suffers from serious safety flaws. They say the ALMR will generate more high-level radioactive waste than it will consume and could increase the supply of plutonium. The critics' views are supported by a 1991 Department of Energy report, which ranked 23 energy technologies on the basis of economic and energy potential, environmental impact, and technical risk: the ALMR received the third worst ranking.

When the Fiscal Year 1995 Energy and Water Appropriations bill (H.R. 4506) came to the Senate floor, Sen. John Kerry (D-MA) offered an amendment to terminate the ALMR. Sen. J. Bennett Johnston (D-LA) offered a motion to table (kill) the Kerry amendment and keep the ALMR program alive.

On June 30, 1994, the Senate accepted the Johnston tabling motion by a vote of 52-46. NO is the pro-environment vote.

In a significant victory for the environment, the ALMR was eventually terminated after the House voted against funding the project (see House vote 18).

11 RENEWABLE ENERGY

Since World War II, programs to promote the use of nuclear power and fossil fuels have consumed the vast majority of federal energy spending. In contrast, programs to study and develop renewable sources of energy — such as wind and solar power — have received relatively little money. This imbalance has hindered efforts to widely commercialize renewable energy technologies, which produce far less pollution and dangerous waste than nuclear and fossil fuel energy sources.

In June, Sens. Tom Harkin (D-IA) and Jim Jeffords (R-VT) attempted to restore balance to federal energy programs. On the Senate floor, the two lawmakers offered an amendment to the Fiscal Year 1995 Energy and Water Appropriations bill (H.R. 4506) that would have added \$33 million to renewable programs; the addition would have been balanced by a \$33 million decrease in spending for nuclear weapons (a cut of about 1 percent in the nuclear weapons budget).

On June 30, 1994, Sen. J. Bennett Johnston (D-LA) offered a motion to table (kill) the Harkin-Jeffords amendment. The Senate accepted the Johnston motion by a vote of 53-45. NO is the pro-environment vote.

12 GLOBAL POPULATION

Explosive global population growth is one of the most serious threats to a healthy environment. In response to this threat, the United States has actively participated in international efforts to promote family planning and provide families — especially women — with better health care and education. In September 1994, for example, the U.S. played a major role in the landmark United Nations conference on population held in Cairo, Egypt.

Prior to that conference, activists on the radical right attempted to block effective U.S. participation in international family planning efforts. Sen. Jesse Helms (R-NC) offered an amendment to the Foreign Operations Appropriations bill (H.R. 4426) that ostensibly was designed to prevent the U.S. from spending money on promoting abortion as a primary method of family planning.

However, opponents — including Sens. Patrick Leahy (D-VT) and Alan Simpson (R-WY) — argued that the amendment was overly vague and was actually intended to block the U.S. from participating in the Cairo conference. Moreover, they noted that it could paralyze U.S. participation in all international population and family planning programs, including basic education and health care efforts.

On July 14, 1994, the Senate rejected the Helms amendment by a vote of 42-58. NO is the pro-environment vote.

COSPONSORSHIP

GUARANTEEING ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The vast majority of Americans demand clean air and safe drinking water. But in this era of tight budgets, the age-old debate over how we should pay for these critical resources has become heated. Some state and local governments, for example, want the federal government in Washington to shoulder more of the financial burden for complying with federal health and safety laws. They are primarily concerned about "unfunded mandates" — national requirements that are only partly paid for by federal taxpayers.

Unfortunately, many lawmakers in Congress are not interested in developing reasonable solutions to the challenge of paying for clean air and water. Instead, urged on by polluters, these radical opponents of environmental protection want to "throw the baby out with the bathwater" — they want to totally eliminate the critical health and safety protections demanded by Americans simply because there is a debate over who should pay for them.

Sen. Dirk Kempthorne (R-ID), for example, has introduced the Community Regulatory Relief Act (S. 993), which would allow states and localities to ignore any federal law or regulation — no matter how important — if it was not accompanied by full funding. In addition, the proposal would require the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) to issue an annual report that estimates the total economic impact of existing mandates on the nation's 50 states and 80,000+ localities. The CBO would also be required to analyze the economic impact of every proposed mandate.

Such legislation would not make government work better or make environmental protection less expensive. Rather, it would paralyze the Environmental Protection Agency and other agencies with meaningless paperwork and block fair and reasonable efforts to protect the public's health and safety. Moreover, the Kempthorne proposal undermines a fundamental principle of American government: that all Americans, regardless of where they live, deserve equal protection from threats to their health and safety.

In addition to these problems, the Kempthorne legislation ignores a host of other issues, including the many reasons that state and local governments have trouble complying with federal mandates, the complexity of estimating the "full" cost of implementing a mandate, and the question of how to account for the huge sums of unrestricted federal money that states and localities currently receive.

As a result of these problems, "unfunded mandates" proposals like the Kempthorne legislation are opposed by a wide range of organizations — from the League of Women Voters to the American Lung Association.

The League of Conservation Voters considers cosponsorship of Sen. Kempthorne's legislation an irresponsible antienvironmental action. So far, 62 senators have cosponsored the legislation.

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Editor's note: The three righthand columns on this Senate voting chart, and the one for the House that follows on page 28, list LCV scores for 1994, for the entire two-year period of the 103rd Congress (1993-94), and for the two-year period of the 102nd Congress that preceded it (1991-92).

This year for the first time, we recalculated the score for the entire 103rd Congress as a percentage of all the votes and bill cosponsorships for both years (rather than simply averaging each year's scores). In doing so, we took into account that some members of Congress have added or withdrawn themselves as cosponsors of bills listed in our last Scorecard since it was published in February 1994. These actions are now reflected in their scores for the entire 103rd Congress.

POLLUTION AND HUMAN HEALTH

GIVING THE ENVIRONMENT A STRONGER VOICE IN GOVERNMENT

Both Republican and Democratic Presidents have asked Congress to give the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) a stronger voice in government by transforming the agency into a new Department of the Environment that would be part of the Cabinet.

Despite bipartisan support, however, radical opponents of environmental protection have been able to block legislation elevating EPA to the Cabinet. This year, opponents killed the House version of the elevation bill (H.R. 3425) by defeating a procedural move to protect the new Department from a swarm of hostile amendments.

Prior to voting directly on the substance of the EPA bill, the House took a procedural vote on whether to adopt the "rule" prepared by the House Rules Committee — meaning it voted on rules for offering amendments and debating the bill. In this case, the rule (H. Res. 312) called for limiting amendments to those that addressed the new Department's administrative rules or structure; it barred policy amendments — for example, those that would have restricted the Department's freedom to develop new policies for protecting public health and the environment.

An amendment introduced by Reps. John Mica (R-FL) and Karen Thurman (D-FL), for example, sought to force the Department to conduct expensive, time-consuming, and uncertain "risk assessment" and "cost-benefit" studies every time it wanted to improve health or environmental protections.

On February 2, 1994, the House rejected the rule by a vote of 191-227. YES is the pro-environment vote. As a result of this defeat, supporters of environmental protection withdrew the legislation, rather than open the door to amendments that would have paralyzed the new Department of the Environment.

2 ENVIRONMENTALLY SAFE TECHNOLOGIES — NEW PAPERWORK

One legislative tactic widely used by opponents of environmental protection this year was to weigh down environmental legislation with weakening amendments; this killed the legislation by forcing pro-environment lawmakers to drop their support of the bill.

In July, for example, Rep. Robert Walker (R-PA) offered a controversial amendment to the Environmental Technologies Act of 1994 (H.R. 3870), which was designed to spur development of environmentally safe technologies. The Walker amendment required the Office of Science and Technology to develop specific techniques for estimating the risks posed by new technologies.

While it may have sounded reasonable, opponents noted that — in fact — the amendment would seriously delay or prevent the adoption of public health and safety protections. Among other problems, the Walker amendment specified statistical methods that were vulnerable to bias and would fail to protect sensitive groups — such as infants and the elderly — from pollutants and other threats.

On July 26, 1994, the House voted to accept the Walker amendment by a vote of 286-139. NO is the pro-environment vote.

3 PROTECTION FROM RADON GAS

Researchers estimate that radon — an invisible, radioactive gas that can seep out of the ground and collect in homes and other structures — is the second leading cause of lung cancer in the United States, causing up to 30,000 deaths each year. Recognizing radon's dangers, Rep. Ed Markey (D-MA) introduced the Radon Awareness and Disclosure Act

(H.R. 2448) which, among other provisions, required home sellers to inform prospective buyers of any known radon problem and provide them with critical information on radon hazards.

When H.R. 2448 came to the House floor, Rep. Michael Oxley (R-OH) offered an amendment to eliminate this important consumer protection requirement and replace it with a weaker provision.

On July 28, 1994, the House rejected the Oxley amendment by a vote of 193-227. NO is the pro-environment vote.

Later on the same day, the House passed the bill. As the Scorecard went to press, similar legislation introduced by Sen. Frank Lautenburg (D-NJ) was awaiting action in the Senate (S. 657).

BIODIVERSITY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

PROTECTING MONTANA WILDERNESS

Conservationists have long sought adequate protection for roadless areas in Montana's National Forests. Over the years, 16 different bills have been introduced; in 1988, Congress did pass a Montana wilderness bill, but it was vetoed by President Ronald Reagan.

In May, the House considered — and eventually passed — a bill introduced by Rep. Pat Williams (D-MT) which would protect about 3 million acres of Montana's remaining 5 million acres of roadless lands. Many environmental organizations supported the bill (H.R. 2473).

4 MONTANA WILDERNESS — SCIENTIFIC STUDY

During debate on the House floor, Rep. Tom DeLay (R-TX) offered an amendment designed to weaken the bill. It called for deleting provisions establishing an independent scientific panel to study ecosystem protection and economic issues associated with Montana's federal lands. While conservationists considered the study panel's scope narrow, they believed it did represent an important first step toward undertaking a long-overdue study of the broader Northern Rockies ecosystem; as a result, they opposed the DeLay effort to eliminate the panel.

On May 17, 1994 the House rejected the DeLay amendment by a vote of 182-244. NO is the pro-environment vote.

MONTANA WILDERNESS — SUBSIDIZED ROADS

Rep. John Bryant (D-TX) offered an amendment designed to strengthen protection for Montana's wild forests. It required the U.S. Forest Service to practice sound forest management, protect native plants and animals, and bar taxpayer-subsidized road construction in roadless areas not otherwise protected under H.R. 2473. Environmentalists — who oppose construction of subsidized roads in undeveloped areas because it promotes erosion, water pollution, and habitat destruction — supported the amendment.

On May 17, 1994, the House rejected the Bryant amendment by a vote of 142-283. YES is the pro-environment vote.

6 A NEW BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

The National Biological Survey (NBS), a new agency within the Department of Interior, was established to provide sound scientific information on the health, distribution, and abundance of the nation's biological resources. It is a non-regulatory agency designed to make better, more efficient use of existing state and federal biological information and to enable the nation to avoid conflicts over threatened and endangered species.

In June, Rep. Wayne Allard (R-CO) attempted to eliminate funding for the Survey. The Allard amendment — offered on the House floor as a rider to the Interior Appropriations bill (H.R. 4602) — would have eliminated \$167 million in funding for the NBS.

On June 22, 1994, the House rejected the Allard amendment by a vote of 169-259 (1 member voted "present"). NO is the pro-environment vote.

7 PRESIDIO PARK

Since 1776, San Francisco's Presidio — the stretch of land at the foot of the Golden Gate Bridge — has been an active military base, first under the flags of Spain and Mexico, then the United States. Recognizing its historical significance and natural and cultural values, Congress in 1972 authorized the Presidio's inclusion in the adjacent Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA) if the government ever determined that the base was no longer necessary for national defense.

In 1988, the Base Realignment and Closure Commission (BRAC) decided that the Presidio was no longer essential as a military base. The National Park Service then held extensive public hearings in order to prepare a management plan for the site. The Park Service's preferred plan is to lease buildings on the site and then use the income to help pay for the costs of operating the Presidio.

Environmentalists supported the plan as a creative and cost-effective way to manage public lands. Rep. James Duncan (R-TN), however, attempted to reduce the benefits of the plan by offering an amendment to the Fiscal Year 1995 Interior Appropriations bill (H.R. 4602) to cut the Presidio's budget by \$14 million.

On June 22, 1994, the House rejected the Duncan amendment by a vote of 171-257. NO is the pro-environment vote.

NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDERNESS

As in the Senate (see Senate votes 6, 7 & 8), House debate on legislation to protect California's fragile desert lands was marked by controversy and frequent attempts at amendment. During the 11-week debate, in fact, lawmakers filed 43 amendments to the California Desert Protection Act (H.R. 518) introduced by Reps. Richard Lehman (D-CA) and George Miller (D-CA). Many amendments were offered by opponents as part of a strategy to prevent passage of the bill through extensive delays.

Recorded votes were taken on most of the proposed amendments, including the following:

8 CALIFORNIA DESERT — OFF-ROAD VEHICLES

Rep. Richard Pombo (R-CA) offered an amendment to open 1,068 miles of trails through BLM and National Park wilderness to off-road vehicles. Conservationists noted that the proposal opened adjacent areas to trespass and illegal activities, would increase management costs, and exposed sensitive areas to damage.

On June 10, 1994, the House rejected the Pombo amendment by a vote of 169-191. NO is the pro-environment vote.

9 CALIFORNIA DESERT — MOTOR VEHICLE USE

In an effort to obstruct passage of the law and diminish wilderness protections, Rep. Duncan Hunter (R-CA) offered an amendment requiring State of California game managers to use motorized vehicles in wilderness areas. Rep. Bruce Vento (D-MN), an opponent, offered a substitute amendment that would allow — but not require — motor vehicle use for wildlife management where consistent with the Wilderness Act. Environmentalists had supported similar compromise language, which preserves the integrity of wilderness areas, in the 1990 Arizona Desert Wilderness Act.

On June 13, 1994, the House rejected the Vento substitute amendment by a vote of 183-189. YES is the proenvironment vote. Subsequently, the House accepted the Hunter amendment.

10 CALIFORNIA DESERT — LIVESTOCK GRAZING

Rep. Vento also offered an amendment that would have phased out cattle and sheep grazing in Death Valley and other Mojave Desert lands proposed for National Park status. Grazing in fragile arid lands poses a serious threat to native plants and animals, impairs the park experience for visitors, and is costly to taxpayers. The Vento amendment called for allowing ranchers to continue grazing operations until their current permits expired; the permits would not be renewed. Opponents wanted grazing to be permanently allowed in the parks.

On July 12, 1994, the House rejected the Vento amendment by a vote of 190-207. YES is the pro-environment vote.

11 CALIFORNIA DESERT — HUNTING IN PARK

Rep. Larry LaRocco (D-ID) offered an amendment to remove language designating a 1.5 million acre Mojave National Park — where hunting would be barred — and replace it with language creating a National Park Service-managed preserve that would allow hunting. Conservationists opposed the amendment, noting that the preserve would receive a lower level of protection, cost more to manage, and produce fewer economic benefits for the region. Opponents also noted that polls showed Californians overwhelmingly supported creation of the Park and that hunters had historically shown little interest in the area. Even with Park designation, nearly 10 million acres of surrounding federal land would be open to hunting.

On July 12, 1994, the House accepted the LaRocco amendment by a vote of 239-183. NO is the pro-environment vote (see Senate vote 6).

CALIFORNIA DESERT — LAND ACQUISITION

Rep. Tom DeLay (R-TX) offered an amendment to prohibit the Department of Interior from using one of the traditional means of purchasing private lands for inclusion in the new Mojave National Park. Condemnation is the "last resort" power of government to acquire private lands by requiring landowners to accept fair market value for their property; the National Park Service rarely uses its condemnation authority to acquire lands. Had the DeLay amendment passed, the Park Service would have lost the ability to acquire Mojave lands where proposed development severely threatened wilderness, park-quality resources, and important historic sites.

On July 12, 1994, the House rejected the DeLay amendment by a vote of 145-274. NO is the pro-environment vote.

CALIFORNIA DESERT — ENDANGERED SPECIES

In what was widely perceived to be a rehearsal for future efforts to gut the Endangered Species Act, Rep. Billy Tauzin (D-LA) offered an amendment to require federal land appraisers to ignore the presence of threatened or endangered species when determining the fair market value of private lands being considered for purchase and inclusion in one of the National Parks or wilderness areas. Opponents noted that the Tauzin amendment would set a dangerous precedent by manipulating time-tested methods of assessing fair market value, force taxpayers to pay artificially high prices to protect critical habitat, and hinder efforts to prevent conflicts over declining species.

On July 14, 1994, the House accepted the Tauzin amendment by a vote of 281-148. NO is the pro-environment vote.

14 CALIFORNIA DESERT — REVOKE PROTECTION

Rep. Ken Calvert (R-CA) sought to essentially prevent designation of National Parks and wilderness areas by offering an amendment to revoke protection for lands included in the bill until the National Park Service reduced by half its existing backlog of land acquisition projects elsewhere in country.

On July 27, 1994, the House rejected the Calvert amendment by a vote of 138-288. NO is the pro-environment vote.

15 DEVELOPMENT IN PARKS

In 1965, Congress passed the Concessions Policy Act to regulate private companies that provide food, lodging, and other services to National Park visitors. The law was based on the premise that Parks are remote areas that attract few visitors; as a result, it includes financial incentives designed to attract concessionaires, including low franchise fees, long-term contracts, and favorable terms for renewing contracts.

Over the last three decades, however, there has been a boom in National Park visitation that has both fueled the growth of nearby communities and boosted profits for Park concessionaires. In 1992, for example, concessionaires grossed \$650 million, but paid an average of only 2.75 percent of that back to the federal government. These trends — along with growing concerns over commercial development inside parks, and concerns about the power of monopoly concessionaires to interfere with Park Service management decisions — prompted Congress to propose reforms.

In the House, one provision of the National Parks Concession Reform Policy Act (S. 208) gave the Secretary of the Interior greater control over commercial development inside National Parks. The provision codified in law an existing Park Service policy that gives the Secretary the power to determine if certain new facilities are needed in parks, or whether adequate facilities already exist or can be feasibly developed by private interests outside the park in nearby communities.

In a move opposed by environmentalists concerned about commercial development in parks, Rep. Austin Murphy (D-PA) offered an amendment to delete this provision. On July 28, 1994, the House rejected the Murphy amendment by a vote of 148-274 (1 member voted "present"). NO is the pro-environment vote.

The House later approved the reform bill.

ENERGY AND GLOBAL WARMING

16 NUCLEAR PORK-BARREL — 1

Despite massive government subsidies, the U.S. nuclear power industry has failed to solve its serious economic, safety, and waste disposal problems; as a result, no successful order for a new commercial nuclear reactor has been placed in over 15 years.

Federal subsidies for nuclear power continue, however. Since 1978, for example, the Department of Energy has spent over \$900 million to develop a Gas Turbine-Modular Helium Reactor (GT-MHR).

Critics say that, like many past nuclear power projects, the GT-MHR is economically unjustifiable and suffers from serious safety flaws. Environmentalists, for example, note that the reactor lacks containment structures to prevent radiation from escaping into the environment in the event of an accident. And the GT-MHR received the fourth-worst grade in a 1991 Department of Energy report which ranked 23 energy technologies on the basis of economic and energy potential, environmental impact, and technical risk. In 1992, the National Academy of Sciences recommended that Congress allocate no funds for the technology.

When the Fiscal Year 1995 Energy and Water Appropriations bill (H.R. 4506) came to the House floor, Reps. Leslie Byrne (D-VA) and Scott Klug (R-WI) offered an amendment to terminate the dangerous nuclear project by cutting its \$12 million appropriation.

On June 14, 1994, the House rejected the Byrne-Klug amendment by a vote of 188-241. YES is the pro-environment vote.

COAL SUBSIDY

Despite massive pollution problems associated with the mining and use of coal, the Department of Energy has traditionally spent vast sums on research and development (R&D) for coal technologies. For Fiscal Year 1995, however, the Department of Energy (DOE) recommended reducing federal funding for coal R&D. But the House Interior Appropriations Subcommittee rejected the recommendation; instead, it voted to increase funding for coal R&D — while simultaneously cutting Clinton's budget request for energy efficiency programs.

When the Fiscal Year 1995 Interior Appropriations bill (H.R. 4602) came before the full House, Reps. Scott Klug (R-WI), Gerald Kleczka (D-WI), and Jim Ramstad (R-MN) offered an amendment to reduce coal R&D funding to the amount originally requested by DOE. The amendment called for cutting \$27 million from funds earmarked for coal R&D, returning the funding level to \$128 million.

On June 23, 1994, the House rejected the Klug (et. al.) amendment by a vote of 182-242. YES is the pro-environment vote.

18 NUCLEAR PORK-BARREL — 2

This year, as in several recent years, the House voted by a wide margin to terminate the Department of Energy's program to develop an Advanced Liquid Metal Reactor (ALMR), a wasteful and dangerous nuclear technology. The Senate, in contrast, voted narrowly to continue funding the ALMR (see Senate vote 10).

As a result, the fate of the ALMR had to be decided in "conference," when lawmakers from the House and Senate meet to work out differences between their versions of the same piece of legislation (ALMR funding is included in the annual Energy and Water Appropriations bill).

Prior to the conference, Rep. Phil Sharp (D-IN) wanted to require the House "conferees" — the lawmakers who represent the House at the conference — to uphold the House vote to terminate the ALMR. Before Sharp could offer his amendment, however, the House had to vote to defeat a "previous question" — a previously offered motion that would have enabled the House conferees to accept the Senate's position to keep the ALMR alive.

On August 1, 1994, the House rejected the previous question by a vote of 171-209, allowing Rep. Sharp to offer an amendment to instruct the conferees to terminate ALMR. NO is the pro-environment vote. In a significant victory for the environment, the Sharp amendment subsequently passed on a voice vote and the House-Senate conference terminated the ALMR program.

COSPONSORSHIPS

FOOD SAFETY

In what they claimed was an effort to "reform" the nation's safe food and pesticide laws, Reps. Richard Lehman (D-CA), Thomas Bliley (R-VA), and J. Roy Rowland (D-GA) introduced the Food Safety Act (H.R. 1627). In fact, the proposal would substantially weaken two major laws that protect people and the environment from unnecessary pesticide use and pesticide residues on food: the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), and the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA). Among other problems, the Food Safety Act makes no effort to reduce pesticide use or protect children from pesticides in food, despite a recent National Academy of Sciences report that calls for greater protections for this sensitive group.

The League of Conservation Voters considers cosponsoring H.R. 1627 to be an anti-environmental action. So far, 224 lawmakers have cosponsored the bill.

20 BAD DRINKING WATER

Reps. Jim Slattery (D-KS) and Thomas Bliley (R-VA) have introduced the Safe Drinking Water Amendments (H.R. 3392), which they claim will help local governments provide safe drinking water. In fact, the proposal does not responsibly address drinking water issues; instead, it dramatically weakens the Safe Drinking Water Act. Among other actions, the bill would relax current health standards for drinking water, remove the existing requirement that the public be informed of contamination problems, and eliminate nationwide water safety testing requirements. Such policies would permit the kind of drinking water contamination that killed more than 120 people in Milwaukee and Las Vegas in 1993 and 1994. The House passed the Safe Drinking Water Act on September 27, 1994, with no weakening amendments

The League of Conservation Voters considers cosponsoring H.R. 3392 an anti-environmental action. So far, 198 lawmakers have cosponsored the bill.

21 REDWOOD FOREST PROTECTION

For at least 2,000 years, magnificent redwood forests towered above the nation's Pacific Coast, sheltering a rich array of plants and animals. Today, however, less than 5 percent of these ecologically important old-growth forests remain. Often, the remnants are located in the headwaters of the region's rivers, areas critical to the survival of endangered salmon and birds such as the Spotted Owl and Marbled Murrelet.

To protect these old-growth forests, Rep. Dan Hamburg (D-CA) introduced the Headwaters Forest Act (H.R. 2866). It authorizes the U.S. Forest Service to acquire — through purchase, donation, or land exchange — one of the largest remaining unprotected redwood forests in the world, including 6,000 acres of ancient redwood groves in California's Headwaters Forest Grove.

The League of Conservation Voters considers cosponsorship of H.R. 2866 to be an important pro-environment action. So far, 138 lawmakers have cosponsored the bill.



NEW ENTITLEMENTS FOR POLLUTERS

Rep. Billy Tauzin (D-LA) introduced the Private Property Owners Bill of Rights (H.R. 3875), which would require taxpayers to pay landowners whenever wetlands or endangered species laws were judged to reduce the potential value of the "affected portion of the property" by 50 percent. This proposal — which exemplifies the radical attack on environmental laws by those claiming to speak for landowners — would force taxpayers to pay landowners to obey public health and environmental laws even where no property has been "taken" under the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution. Under this law, landowners would be free to pollute and destroy wetlands and endangered species habitat if taxpayers could not afford to pay. Moreover, the proposal ignores the fact that — over more than two centuries of American history — courts have developed adequate protections for people who have land "taken" by government.

While H.R. 3875 has been assigned to committee for study and deliberation, Rep. Tauzin has filed a "discharge petition" — if 218 House lawmakers sign the petition, the bill will be released directly to the House floor for a vote. This would preclude the careful analysis and opportunity for comment that such a complex — and far reaching — proposal demands.

The League of Conservation Voters considers cosponsoring H.R. 3875, and signing the discharge petition for the bill, to be anti-environmental actions. So far, 162 lawmakers have cosponsored H.R. 3875 and 146 lawmakers have signed the discharge petition.

24

GUARANTEEING ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

As in the Senate, some House lawmakers are taking a radical "throw out the baby with the bath water" approach to the age-old debate over how the nation should pay for protecting clean air and water — they want to totally eliminate the critical health and safety protections demanded by Americans simply because there is a debate over financing them. Instead of developing creative and equitable solutions to the problem, the radicals are proposing to free polluters from controls unless federal taxpayers pay the full cost of complying with basic, common-sense protections.

Rep. Gary Condit (D-CA), for example, has introduced the Federal Mandate Relief Act (H.R. 140). (It is similar to Sen. Dirk Kempthorne's Community Regulatory Relief Act, S. 993 — see Senate cosponsorship 13.) Unlike the Senate bill, Rep. Condit's bill would not require the Congressional Budget Office to issue reports estimating the economic impact of existing or proposed mandates.

Like all legislation, H.R. 140 has been assigned to committee for study and deliberation. However, Rep. Condit has filed a "discharge petition" — if 218 House lawmakers sign the petition, H.R. 140 would be released directly to the House floor for a vote. This would preclude the careful analysis and opportunity for comment that such a complex — and far reaching — proposal demands.

The League of Conservation Voters considers cosponsoring H.R. 140, and signing the discharge petition for the bill, to be anti-environmental actions. So far, 227 lawmakers have cosponsored H.R. 140 and 171 lawmakers have signed the discharge petition.

26

RENEWABLE ENERGY FUNDING

Recognizing the need for the federal government to reorder spending policies that favor polluting sources of energy over improved energy efficiency and renewable energy sources, Reps. Phil Sharp (D-IN), Sherwood Boehlert (R-NY), Dick Swett (D-NH), and Connie Morella (R-MD) introduced House Concurrent Resolution 188. The resolution calls for: increasing U.S. energy efficiency by 30 percent by 2010; increasing the use of renewable energy sources so that they produce 20 percent of U.S. energy needs by 2010; and taking a first step toward achieving these goals by shifting \$1 billion in the Department of Energy's overall budget towards energy efficiency and renewable energy programs, while reducing the overall department budget.

The League of Conservation Voters considers cosponsoring H.C.R. 188 to be a pro-environment action. So far, 124 lawmakers have cosponsored the resolution.

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10 JACOBS (D)	'	-	+		+	+	+	+	†	· +] "						-	100											
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9 CARDIN (D)		+	_	+		+	+	4	+	+	4	+	+	1	+	-	•	+	+	+	1 433. 1 457.	+	+	+	+	4	88	91	71	
4 WYNN (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	_	+	+	+.	1 °	+	+	+	+	+,	+	[-	+	+	-	+	+	92	93		
5 HOYER (D)	+	. <u> </u>	+	+	4	+	+	+	+	+	4	1	3	7	**	1.	V-11 1-55		+	+	7.	1	*	+	+	1 p	65	63	56	
6 BARTLETT (R)	-	-	-	:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	В	13		5
7 MFUME (D)	. +	+.	+	+	-		+	+		+	+		4	+	4	+	.3 C	*		.†		4	i i	法	+	ÿ.	85	60	80	
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		TO ENVIRONMENT STRONGE	D PROTECTION SAFE TECH.	MONTANA ROM RADON GAS	MONTANA WILDERNESS - SCIENCE	A NEW H.C. STUDY	A PRESIDIO O.	8 CAL Discern		O CAL DECEMBERIOR VEHICLES		HUNTING!	U CAL DESERT LAND ACQUISTION	- ENDANGERET	of DEVELORS.	O NUCLEAD OF	COAL SILES	Yalsan	FOOD SAFE	BAD Darwan	DWOON C	N NEW ENTITY	EW ENT.	GUARANTS - PETITION		9 RENEWS ENVL PROTECT	% 1994 PETITION		- 103RD CONCOL	1 I
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			MIGER VOICE IN GOLD	H. NEW PAPERWORK	Ska	SCIENTIFIC STUDY	SUBSIDIZED ROADS.		OFF-ROAD IS	MOTOR VE	LIVESTOCK OF	GRAZING.	" FARK	ENDANGER	- REVOKE PERS	MOLECTION							Bir		моіш	JECTION - BILL		- /	103RD Com	- 102ND CONGRESS
		FAN THE ENVIRONMENT CT.	D PROCESSION SAFETER	MONT FROM RADON C	MON.	A A NEW MILDERNESS	2 PRESS.	Car S PARK				Z CAL P. HUNTING IN C.	CAL DESERT - LAND ACOLL	P Car P ENDANGE	DESERT - REVOKE F	9 NUCLESPINENT IN PARKS	L COAL S. PORK-BARREL	Yalsalov J. F.	6 FOOD S	BAD D.	REPUBLING WATER	NEW F. PROTECT	S NEW CHITILEMENTS - B	GIN ENTITLEMENTS - P	52 GILLS GILLS ENVL PROTECTION	2 RELIEVING ENVL PROCESSION	WEWABLE ENERGY FUNDING	- /.		
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1 WHITTEN (D)	-	+	?	?	?	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	-	+	+	F	?	?	+	•		+	+ (),	1 .	+		35	41	29	
2 THOMPSON (D)	*	†	; + 	.	+	+	*	?	+	+	李	#.	+	+	+	Ţ	-	3	*	+	*	*		*	.+	Ī	61	72	_	
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5 WHEAT (D)	4	?	?	+	+	+	+	?	?	?	?	.7		?	?			7	**	+	4	#	4.	4	+	+	46	6 1.	86	•
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1 WILLIAMS (D)	<u> </u> -	-	-	+	+	+	· -	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	_	+		_	<u> </u>	+	+	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	_	46	54	46	

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	Gha	GIVING ENVIRONMENT STAGE	W PROTE	A MONT.	MONTH WILDERNESS C	O A NEW STREET STEWNESS - ST.	L PRECIO BUNDE SUBSIDIZED ROADS	CAI PARK	CAL PA		Call Parish		CAI P. LAND ACOILL	ENDANGERE	I DEVELOR PROVE PROVE	9 Nucle -	L COAL C	Valsauce 1900 N	6 FOOD C.	O BAD Dam	1 REDWOOD WATER	NEW FACE PROFECTION	NEW ENTERNEYTS BILL	& GLADO.	G GLAN.	9 RENE BOYL PROTE	% 1994 PETITION		- 103RD Com	1992 - 102ND CONGRESS A	
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1 BEREUTER (R)				_	_	_	+	_	_	_	_	_]	_	.	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	19	28	36		
2 HOAGLAND (D)	+	-	÷.	+	_	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	66	89	74		
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2 SWETT (D)	+	-	+	+		+.	-	+	?	?	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+		-	+	+	-	+	+	65	74	65		
NEW JERSEY																															
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2 HUGHES (D)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	73	80	90		
3 SAXTON (R)		-	-	+	.+	+	+	+	+.	+		-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-		ું	46	57	46		
4 SMITH, C. (R)	۱-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	?	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	58	61	53		
5 ROUKEMA (R)	-	-	+	+	+	+		+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	+	-	69	65	46		
6 PALLONE (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	96	96	8 6		
7 FRANKS, B. (R)	-	-		+	+	+	-	+	+	?	+	- 1	+	+ 1	+	-	+	-	+	. +		+	+	-	-	-	54	50	- :-		
8 KLEIN (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+.	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	96	93	,		
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10 PAYNE, D. (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	.+	+	+	+	-		91	Ιł	-	<i>y</i>
11 GALLO (R)	<u>-</u>	-	-	+	+	+	+		-	?	?	?	?	-	?		•	?	; - .			+	+	5.5		s. e. ∴	23	35 	-1	8/	
12 ZIMMER (R)		-	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-		+	-	63	67		
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19 COMBEST (R)	- - -		-	-	-:		, ,	, ,		1		(4.3)	- 1267 200				-		- آيٽ	\$Z	• (%)	١.,			ş		0		0	l
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27 ORTIZ (D)		-	+	+		٠ [+ +				_	- 1		4	- 1.	-	- 1	-	ı	_	-	-	-	+	+		35	43	-	
28 TEJEDA (D) 29 GREEN (D)		_	<u> </u>	+	4	1	1	-	?	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	62	67		
30 JOHNSON, E.B. (D)	+	+	r ₊	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+		-	+	+	+	+	-	77.	74	134	
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2 SWIFT (D)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+.	-	-	+		+	+	-	-	2		-	-	+	+	+	+	+	62	63	39	
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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)		1000年を発売を集まります。	一年の一年の十八十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十	(学者) ものものましまがらいまるものまた。	+ + · · + · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		(サント)サーナが行っていまっている。	+ +	+ + + ? + ?	一年の十二年の十二年の十二年の十二年の	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	+ 2 + + - 2 -	一年 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	* + · * + · * · * · * · · · · · · · · ·	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	+ + + + +	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	() 中国 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	の 100 mm 100 m	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	・ 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	では、十分年が、十分年が、一方年が、一方年が、十分年が、一方年が、一方年が、一方年が、一方年が、一方年が、一方年が、一方年が、一方	19	33 67	40 24 53 41 66 18	
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Note: During the 103rd Congress, Rep. Frank Lucas (R-OK) was elected by special election to replace retiring member Glenn English (D-OK). Rep. Ron Lewis (R-KY) replaced deceased Rep. William Natcher (D-KY).

The following representatives withdrew their cosponsorships of HR 140. We regret that this is not reflected in the Scorecard. Their corrected scores are as follows: 1994 LCV score 1993/94 average n/a Vernon Ehlers (MI-03) 69%

Dick Zimmer (NJ-12)

81%

85%

THE SENATE 1994 LCV SCORE 46 KASSEBAUM, NANCY (R) KS 0 KEMPTHORNE, DIRK (R) ID 92 KENNEDY, EDWARD (D) MA 62 69 AKAKA, DANIEL (D) HI KERREY, BOB (D) NE 92 BAUCUS, MAX (D) MT 92 KERRY, JOHN (D) MA 0 BENNETT, ROBERT (R) UT 85 KOHL, HERB (D) WI 85 92 BIDEN, JOSEPH (D) DE LAUTENBERG, FRANK (D) NJ 69 92 BINGAMAN, JEFF (D) NM LEAHY, PATRICK (D) VT 15 85 BOND, CHRISTOPHER (R) MO LEVIN, CARL (D) MI 54 BOREN, DAVID (D) OK 77 LIEBERMAN, JOSEPH (D) CT 100 0 BOXER, BARBARA (D) CA LOTT, TRENT (R) MS 92 31 BRADLEY, BILL (D) NJ LUGAR, RICHARD (R) IN 31 8 BREAUX, JOHN (D) LA MACK, CONNIE (R) FL 8 62 BROWN, HANK (R) CO MATHEWS, HARLAN (D) TN 77 15 BRYAN, RICHARD (D) NV McCain, John (R) AZ 77 o BUMPERS, DALE (D) AR MCCONNELL, MITCH (R) KY 0 100 BURNS, CONRAD (R) MT METZENBAUM, HOWARD (D) OH 54 BYRD, ROBERT (D) WV 85 MIKULSKI, BARBARA (D) MD 62 CAMPBELL, BEN NIGHTHORSE (D) CO 85 MITCHELL, GEORGE (D) ME 85 77 CHAFEE, JOHN (R) RI MOSELEY-BRAUN, CAROL (D) IL 8 92 COATS, DAN (R) IN MOYNIHAN, DANIEL PATRICK (D) NY 0 0 COCHRAN, THAD (R) MS MURKOWSKI, FRANK (R) AK 85 COHEN, WILLIAM (R) ME MURRAY, PATTY (D) WA 92 62 8 CONRAD, KENT (D) ND NICKLES, DON (R) OK 8 46 COVERDELL, PAUL (R) GA NUNN, SAM (D) GA o 38 CRAIG, LARRY (R) ID PACKWOOD, BOB (R) OR 0 D'AMATO, ALFONSE (R) NY PELL, CLAIBORNE (D) RI 92 23 8 DANFORTH, JOHN (R) MO PRESSLER, LARRY (R) SD 77 69 DASCHLE, TOM (D) SD PRYOR, DAVID (D) AR 69 85 DECONÇINI, DENNIS (D) AZ REID, HARRY (D) NV 69 DODD, CHRISTOPHER (D) CT 85 RIEGLE, DONALD (D) MI О 69 DOLE, BOB (R) KS ROBB, CHARLES (D) VA 15 92 DOMENICI, PETE (R) NM ROCKEFELLER, JOHN (D) WV 69 DORGAN, BYRON (D) ND 69 ROTH, WILLIAM (R) DE 46 DURENBERGER, DAVE (R) MN SARBANES, PAUL (D) MD 92 69 62 EXON, JIM (D) NE SASSER, JIM (D) TN O FAIRCLOTH, LAUCH (R) NC 8 SHELBY, RICHARD (D) AL 100 FEINGOLD, RUSSELL (D) WI 77 SIMON, PAUL (D) IL 77 FEINSTEIN, DIANNE (D) CA SIMPSON, ALAN (R) WY 8 46 я FORD, WENDELL (D) KY SMITH, ROBERT (R) NH 77 GLENN, JOHN (D) OH 54 SPECTER, ARLEN (R) PA 31 GORTON, SLADE (R) WA я STEVENS, TED (R) AK 92 . 0 GRAHAM, BOB (D) FL THURMOND, STROM (R) SC 0 GRAMM, PHIL (R) TX n WALLOP, MALCOLM (R) WY 23 23 GRASSLEY, CHARLES (R) IA WARNER, JOHN (R) VA 38 GREGG, JUDD (R) NH 100 WELLSTONE, PAUL (D) MN 92 92 HARKIN, TOM (D) IA WOFFORD, HARRIS (D) PA 0 HATCH, ORRIN (R) UT 46 HATFIELD, MARK (R) OR 31 HEFLIN, HOWELL (D) AL O HELMS, JESSE (R) NC 77 HOLLINGS, ERNEST (D) SC 0 HUTCHISON, KAY BAILEY (R) TX 69 INOUYE, DANIEL (D) HI 100 JEFFORDS, JAMES (R) VT

23

JOHNSTON, J. BENNETT (D) LA

THE HOUSE OF			<i>7</i> 0
REPRESENTATIVES		CAMP, DAVE (R) MI-4	8
-	CV SCORE	CANADY, CHARLES (R) FL-12	8
133	%	CANTWELL, MARIA (D) WA-1	85
		CARDIN, BENJAMIN (D) MD-0	88
ABERCROMBIE, NEIL (D) HI-1	: . 92	CARR, BOB (D) MIS	50
ACKERMAN, GARY (D) NY-5	69	CASTLE, MICHAEL (R) DE-AL	27
ALLARD, WAYNE (R) CO-4	23	CHAPMAN, JIM (D) 1A-1	35
ANDREWS, MICHAEL (D) TX-25	69	CLAY, WILLIAM (D) WO'T	73
ANDREWS, ROBERT (D) NJ-1	85	CLAYTON, EVA (D) NOT	81 50
ANDREWS, THOMAS (D) ME-1	100	CLEMENT, BOB (D) 114-5	- 4
APPLEGATE, DOUGLAS (D) OH-18	35	CLINGER, WILLIAM (R) FA-5	73
ARCHER, BILL (R) TX-7	12	CLYBURN, JAMES (D) 3C-0	12
ARMEY, DICK (R) TX-26	- 4	COBLE, HOWARD (R) NC-6	69
BACCHUS, JIM (D) FL-15	85	COLEMAN, RONALD (D) TX-16	73
BACHUS, SPENCER (R) AL-6	. 4	COLLINS, BARBARA-ROSE (D) MI-15	77
BAESLER, SCOTTY (D) KY-6	. 42	COLLINS, CARDISS (D) IL-7	12
BAKER, BILL (R) CA-10	. 8	COLLINS, MAC (R) GA-3	. 0
BAKER, RICHARD (R) LA-6	. 8	COMBEST, LARRY (R) TA-15	19
BALLENGER, CASS (R) NC-10	4	CONDIT, GART (B) CA-10	69
BARCA, PETER (D) WI-1	7 7	CONYERS, JOHN (D) MI-14	42
BARCIA, JAMES (D) MI-5	· 3 5	COOPER, JIM (D) TN-4	85
BARLOW, TOM (D) KY-1	54	COPPERSMITH, SAM (D) AZ-1	54
BARRETT, BILL (R) NE-3	4	COSTELLO, JERRY (D) IL-12 COX, C. CHRISTOPHER (R) CA-47	12
BARRETT, THOMAS (D) WI-5	96		65
BARTLETT, ROSCOE (R) MD-6	8	COYNE, WILLIAM (D) PA-14 CRAMER, ROBERT "BUD" (D) AL-5	46
BARTON, JOE (R) TX-6	8	CRANE, PHILLIP (R) IL-8	4
BATEMAN, HERBERT (R) VA-1	. 8		.0
BECERRA, XAVIER (D) CA-30	88	CRAPO, MIKE (R) ID-2 CUNNINGHAM, RANDY "DUKE" (R) CA-51	в
BEILENSON, ANTHONY (D) CA-24	92	DANNER, PAT (D) MO-6	27
BENTLEY, HELEN DELICH (R) MD-2	8	DANNER, FAT (D) III O O DANNER, FAT (D) III O GA-7	50
BEREUTER, DOUG (R) NE-1	19	DEAL, NATHAN (D) GA-9	42
BERMAN, HOWARD (D):CA-26	96	DE LA GARZA, E. "KIKA" (D) TX-15	54
BEVILL, TOM (D) AL-4	54	DEFAZIO, PETER (D) OR-4	85
BILBRAY, JIM (D) NV-1	73	DELAURO, ROSA (D) CT-3	92
BILIRAKIS, MICHAEL (R) FL-9	. 12	DELAY, TOM (R) TX-22	4
BISHOP, SANFORD (D) GA-2	50	DELLUMS, RONALD (D) CA-9	96
BLACKWELL, LUCIEN (D) PA-2	73	DERRICK, BUTLER (D) SC-3	73
BLILEY, THOMAS (R) VA-7	0 27	DEUTSCH, PETER (D) FL-20	100
BLUTE, PETER (R) MA-3	85	DIAZ-BALART, LINCOLN (R) FL-21	50
BOEHLERT, SHERWOOD (R) NY-23	4	DICKEY, JAY (R) AR-4	12
BOEHNER, JOHN (R) OH-B	4	DICKS, NORMAN (D) WA-6	62
BONILLA, HENRY (R) TX-23	85	DINGELL, JOHN (D) MI-16	62
BONIOR, DAVID (D) MI-10		DIXON, JULIAN (D) CA-32	81
	73 62	DOOLEY, CALVIN (D) CA-20	27
BOUCHER, RICK (D) VA-9	27	DOOLITTLE, JOHN (R) CA-4	4
BREWSTER, BILL (D) OK-3	62	DORNAN, ROBERT (R) CA-46	4
BROOKS, JACK (D) TX-9	42	DREIER, DAVID (R) CA-28	'4
BROWDER, GLEN (D) AL-3	85	DUNCAN, JOHN "JIMMY" (R) TN-2	12
BROWN, CORRINE (D) FL-3	69	Dunn, Jennifer (R) WA-8	4
BROWN, GEORGE (D) CA-42	88	DURBIN, RICHARD (D) IL-20	73
BROWN, SHERROD (D) OH-13	85	EDWARDS, CHET (D) TX-11	35
BRYANT, JOHN (D) TX-5	8	EDWARDS, DON (D) CA-16	92
BUNNING, JIM (R) KY-4	4	EHLERS, VERNON (R) MI-3	65
BURTON, DAN (R) IN-6	12	EMERSON, BILL (R) MO-8	0
BUYER, STEVE (R) IN-5	85	ENGEL, ELIOT (D) NY-17	92
BYRNE, LESLIE (D) VA-11 CALLAHAN, SONNY (R) AL-1	4	ENGLISH, KARAN (D) AZ-6	76
CALLAHAN, SONNY (R) AL-1 CALVERT, KEN (R) CA-43	4	Eshoo, Anna (D) CA-14	96
CALVERT, REN (R) CA-40			

			%
THE HOUSE OF			
REPRESENTATIVES		Hastings, ALCEE (D) FL-23	69
	1994 LCV SCORE	HAYES, JIMMY (D) LA-7	-16
	%	HEFLEY, JOEL (R) CO-5	12
		HEFNER, W.G. "BILL" (D) NC-8	65
Evans, Lane (D) IL-17	96	HERGER, WALLY (R) CA-2	4
EVERETT, TERRY (R) AL-2	0	HILLIARD, EARL (D) AL-7	62
EWING, THOMAS (R) IL-15	4	HINCHEY, MAURICE (D) NY-26	100
FARR, SAM (D) CA-17	100	Hoagland, Peter (D) NE-2	88
Fawell, Harris (R) IL-13	46	HOBSON, DAVID (R) OH-7	19
FAZIO, VIC (D) CA-3	62	HOCHBRUECKNER, GEORGE (D) NY-1	69
FIELDS, CLEO (D) LA-4	81	HOEKSTRA, PETER (R) MI-2	12
FIELDS, JACK (R) TX-8	0	HOKE, MARTIN (R) OH-10	12
FILNER, BOB (D) CA-50	96	HOLDEN, TIM (D) PA-6	58
FINGERHUT, ERIC (D) OH-19	88	Horn, Steve (R) CA-38	31
FISH, HAMILTON (R) NY-19	65	HOUGHTON, AMO (R) NY-31	15
FLAKE, FLOYD (D) NY-6	62	HOYER, STENY (D) MD-5	65
FOGLIETTA, THOMAS (D) PA-1	85	HUFFINGTON, MICHAEL (R) CA-22	19
FOLEY, THOMAS (D) WA-5		Hughes, William (D) NJ-2	73
FORD, HAROLD (D) TN-9	62	HUNTER, DUNCAN (R) CA-52	4
FORD, WILLIAM (D) MI-13	. 69	HUTCHINSON, TIM (R) AR-3	12
FOWLER, TILLIE (R) FL-4	8	HUTTO, EARL (D) FL-1	23
FRANK, BARNEY (D) MA-4	96	HYDE, HENRY (R) IL-6	8 12
FRANKS, BOB (R) NJ-7	54 65	INGLIS, BOB (R) SC-4	8
FRANKS, GARY (R) CT-5	46	INHOFE, JAMES (R) OK-1	62
FROST, MARTIN (D) TX-24	92	INSLEE, JAY (D) WA-4	8
FURSE, ELIZABETH (D) OR-1	8	ISTOOK, ERNEST (R) OK-5	73
GALLEGLY, ELTON (R) CA-23	23	JACOBS, ANDREW (D) IN-10	81
GALLO, DEAN (R) NJ-11	85	JEFFERSON, WILLIAM (D) LA-2	54 54
GEJDENSON, SAM (D) CT-2	12	JOHNSON, DON (D) GA-10 JOHNSON, EDDIE BERNICE (D) TX-30	77
GEKAS, GEORGE (R) PA-17	77	JOHNSON, NANCY (R) CT-6	38
GEPHARDT, RICHARD (D) MO-3	12	JOHNSON, SAM (R) TX-3	8
GEREN, PETE (D) TX-12	73	JOHNSON, TIM (D) SD-AL	65
GIBBONS, SAM (D) FL-11 GILCHREST, WAYNE (R) MD-1	77	JOHNSTON, HARRY (D) FL-19	88
GILLMOR, PAUL (R) OH-5	23	KANJORSKI, PAUL (D) PA-11	73
GILMAN, BENJAMIN (R) NY-20	81	KAPTUR, MARCY (D) OH-9	54
GINGRICH, NEWT (R) GA-6	О	KASICH, JOHN (R) OH-12	8
GLICKMAN, DAN (D) KS-4	62	KENNEDY, JOE (D) MA-8	96
GONZALEZ, HENRY (D) TX-20	77	KENNELLY, BARBARA (D) CT-1	92
GOODLATTE, ROBERT (R) VA-6	8	KILDEE, DALE (D) MI-9	92
GOODLING, BILL (R) PA-19	12	KIM, JAY (R) CA-41	8
GORDON, BART (D) TN-6	62	KING, PETER (R) NY-3	15
GOSS, PORTER (R) FL-14	31	KINGSTON, JACK (R) GA-1	12
GRAMS, ROD (R) MN-6	8	KLECZKA, GERALD (D) WI-4	85
GRANDY, FRED (R) IA-5	23	KLEIN, HERBERT (D) NJ-8	96
GREEN, GENE (D) TX-29	62	KLINK, RON (D) PA-4	69
GREENWOOD, JAMES (R) PA-8	50	KLUG, SCOTT (R) WI-2	65
GUNDERSON, STEVE (R) WI-3	27	KNOLLENBERG, JOE (R) MJ-11	8
GUTIERREZ, LUIS (D) IL-4	85	KOLBE, JIM (R) AZ-5	. 4
HALL, RALPH (D) TX-4	15	KOPETSKI, MIKE (D) OR-5	77
HALL, TONY (D) OH-3	69	KREIDLER, MIKE (D) WA-9	88
HAMBURG, DAN (D) CA-1	92	KYL, JON (R) AZ-4	4
HAMILTON, LEE (D) IN-9	65	LAFALCE, JOHN (D) NY-29	81
HANCOCK, MEL (R) MO-7	12	LAMBERT, BLANCHE (D) AR-1	58
HANSEN, JAMES (R) UT-1	4	LANCASTER, H. MARTIN (D) NC-3	54
HARMAN, JANE (D) CA-36	58	Lantos, Tom (D) CA-12	92
HASTERT, DENNIS (R) IL-14	8	LAROCCO, LARRY (D) ID-1	46
		LAUGHLIN, GREG (D) TX-14	19

THE HOUSE OF		and the state of t	ı
REPRESENTATIVES		MOAKLEY, JOE (D) MA-9	
1994 LCV		MOLINARI, SUSAN (R) NY-13 27	
1994 ECV	%	MOLLOHAN, ALAN (D) WV-1	
	. /o	MONTGOMERY, G.V. "SONNY" (D) MS-3	
Diev (D) NV 2	42	MOORHEAD, CARLOS (R) CA-27	-
LAZIO, RICK (R) NY-2	35	MORAN, JAMES (D) VA-8	
LEACH, JIM (R) IA-1	35	MORELLA, CONSTANCE (R) MD-8	
LEHMAN, RICHARD (D) CA-19	92	MURPHY, AUSTIN (D) PA-20	
LEVIN, SANDER (D) MI-12	- 15	MURTHA, JOHN (D) PA-12	
LEVY, DAVID (R) NY-4	4	MYERS, JOHN (R) IN-7	
LEWIS, JERRY (R) CA-40 LEWIS, JOHN (D) GA-5	100	NADLER, JERROLD (D) NY-8	
	12	NEAL, RICHARD (D) MA-2	
LEWIS, TOM.(R) FL-16 LEWIS, RON (R) KY-02	17	NEAL, STEPHEN (D) NC-5	
LIGHTFOOT, JIM ROSS (R) IA-3	4	NUSSLE, JIM (R) IA-2	
LINDER, JOHN (R) GA-4	8	OBERSTAR, JAMES (D) MN-8	
LIPINSKI, WILLIAM (D) IL-3	46	OBEY, DAVID (D) WI-7	
LIVINGSTON, ROBERT (R) LA-1	• 4	OLVER, JOHN (D) MA-1	
LLOYD, MARILYN (D) TN-3	35	ORTIZ, SOLOMON (D) TX-27	
Long, Jill (D) IN-4	- 65	ORTON, BILL (D) 01-3	
LOWEY, NITA (D) NY-18	92	OWENS, MAJOR (D) NITT	
LUCAS, FRANK (R) OK-06	8	OXLEY, MICHAEL (R) OF-4	8
MACHTLEY, RONALD (R) RI-1	54	PACKARD, RON (R) CA-40	
MALONEY, CAROLYN (D) NY-14	100	PALLONE, PRANK (D) NO-0	9
MANN, DAVID (D) OH-1	85	PARKER, MIKE (D) MS-4	
MANTON, THOMAS (D) NY-7	73	PASTOR, ED (D) AZ-Z	2
MANZULLO, DONALD (R) IL-16	4	PAXON, BILL (R) N1-27	8
MARGOLIES-MEZVINSKY, MARJORIE (D) PA-13	85	PAYNE, DONALD (D) NO-10	12
MARKEY, EDWARD (D) MA-7	100	PAYNE, LEWIS (D) VA-S	2
MARTINEZ, MATTHEW (D) CA-31	65	PELOSI, NANCT (D) CA-6	27
MATSUI, ROBERT (D) CA-5	81	PENNY, HMOTHI (B) WINT	., 38
MAZZOLI, ROMANO (D) KY-3	50	PETERSON, COLLIN (D) MIN 7	54
McCandless, AL (R) CA-44	8	PETERSON, PETE (D) TEZ	
MCCLOSKEY, FRANK (D) IN-8	- 81	PEIRI, I HOMAS (R) WITO	 9
MCCOLLUM, BILL (R) FL-8	12	PICKETT, OWEN (D) VA-2	54
McCrery, Jim (R) LA-5	15	PICKLE, J.J. (D) TX-10	8
McCurdy, Dave (D) OK-4	42	POMBO, RICHARD (R) CA-11	_
MCDADE, JOSEPH (R) PA-10	19	POMEROY, EARL (D) NO-AL	31
MCDERMOTT, JIM (D) WA-7	88	PORTER, JOHN (K) IL-10	19
MCHALE, PAUL (D) PA-15	81	PORTMAN, ROB (R) OTT2	38
McHugh, John (R) NY-24	15	POSHARD, GLENN (D) IL-19	91
MCINNIS, SCOTT (R) CO-3	12	PRICE, DAVID (D) NC-4 PRYCE, DEBORAH (R) OH-15	12
McKeon, Howard "Buck" (R) CA-25	4	PRICE, DEBORAH (II) OIL IS	12
McKinney, Cynthia (D) GA-11	96	GUILLEIN, SAMES (17) 111 -	15
McMillan, Alex (R) NC-9	23	RAHALL, NICK (D) WV-3	69
MCNULTY, MICHAEL (D) NY-21	73	RAMSTAD, JIM (R) MN-3	54
MEEHAN, MARTIN (D) MA-5	92	RANGEL, CHARLES (D) NY-15	65
MEEK, CARRIE (D) FL-17	69	RAVENEL, ARTHUR (R) SC-1	54
MENENDEZ, ROBERT (D) NJ-13	92	REED, JACK (D) RI-2	85
MEYERS, JAN (R) KS-3	65	REGULA, RALPH (R) OH-16	35
MFUME, KWEISI (D) MD-7	85	REYNOLDS, MEL (D) IL-2	62
MICA, JOHN (R) FL-7	. 0	RICHARDSON, BILL (D) NM-3	96
MICHEL, ROBERT (R) IL-18	8	RIDGE, TOM (R) PA-21	15
MILLER, DAN (R) FL-13	19	ROBERTS, PAT (R) KS-1	
MILLER, GEORGE (D) CA-7	92	ROEMER, TIM (D) IN-3	7:
MINETA, NORMAN (D) CA-15	85	ROGERS, HAROLD (R) KY-5	1
MINGE, DAVID (D) MN-2	58	ROHRABACHER, DANA (R) CA-45	
MINK, PATSY (D) HI-2	92	HOTHER THE TAX A TO THE TAX A T	

			%
THE HOUSE OF		= Diev (D) NIII O	65
REPRESENTATIVES		SWETT, DICK (D) NH-2	62
1994 L0	CV SCORE	SWIFT, AL (D) WA-2	88
	%	SYNAR, MICHAEL (D) OK-2	23
		TALENT, JAMES (R) MO-2 TANNER, JOHN (D) TN-8	27
Ros-Lehtinen, Ileana (R) FL-18	77	TAUZIN, W.J. "BILLY" (D) LA-3	15
Rose, Charlie (D) NC-7	54	Taylor, Charles (R) NC-11	0
ROSTENKOWSKI, DAN (D) IL-5	69		19
ROTH, TOBY (R) WI-8	19	TAYLOR, GENE (D) MS-5 TEJEDA, FRANK (D) TX-28	35
ROUKEMA, MARGE (R) NJ-5	69	THOMAS, BILL (R) CA-21	4
ROWLAND, J. ROY (D) GA-8	27	THOMAS, CRAIG (R) WY-AL	0
ROYBAL-ALLARD, LUCILLE (D) CA-33	96	THOMPSON, BENNIE (D) MS-2	81
ROYCE, ED (R) CA-39	12	THORNTON, RAY (D) AR-2	58
Rush, Bobby (D) IL-1	8 5	THURMAN, KAREN (D) FL-5	50
SABO, MARTIN OLAV (D) MN-5	88	TORKILDSEN, PETER (R) MA-6	46
SANDERS, BERNARD (I) VT-AL	65	TORRES, ESTEBAN (D) CA-34	81
SANGMEISTER, GEORGE (D) IL-11	65	TORRICELLI, ROBERT (D) NJ-9	7 3
SANTORUM, RICK (R) PA-18	15	TOWNS, EDOLPHUS (D) NY-10	77
SARPALIUS, BILL (D) TX-13	27	TRAFICANT, JAMES (D) OH-17	35
SAWYER, TOM (D) OH-14	77	TUCKER, WALTER (D) CA-37	69
SAXTON, H. JAMES (R) NJ-3	46	UNSOELD, JOLENE (D) WA-3	92
SCHAEFER, DAN (R) CO-6	4	UPTON, FRED (R) MI-6	38
SCHENK, LYNN (D) CA-49	77 19	VALENTINE, TIM (D) NC-2	58
SCHIFF, STEVEN (R) NM-1	96	VELAZQUEZ, NYDIA (D) NY-12	88
SCHROEDER, PATRICIA (D) CO-1	96 88	VENTO, BRUCE (D) MN-4	96
SCHUMER, CHARLES (D) NY-9	81	VISCLOSKY, PETER (D) IN-1	81
SCOTT, ROBERT (D) VA-3	15	VOLKMER, HAROLD (D) MO-9	42
SENSENBRENNER, F. JAMES (R) WI-9	92	VUCANOVICH, BARBARA (R) NV-2	e
SERRANO, JOSE (D) NY-16	85	WALKER, ROBERT (R) PA-16	4
SHARP, PHILIP (D) IN-2	27	WALSH, JAMES (R) NY-25	38
SHAW, E. CLAY (R) FL-22	85	WASHINGTON, CRAIG (D) TX-18	35
SHAYS, CHRISTOPHER (R) CT-4	96	WATERS, MAXINE (D) CA-35	88
SHEPHERD, KAREN (D) UT-2	15	WATT, MELVIN (D) NC-12	96
SHUSTER, E.G. "BUD" (R) PA-9	23	WAXMAN, HENRY (D) CA-29	100
SISISKY, NORMAN (D) VA-4	92	WELDON, CURT (R) PA-7	50
SKAGGS, DAVID (D) CO-2	0	WHEAT, ALAN (D) MO-5	46
SKEEN, JOE (R) NM-2 SKELTON, IKE (D) MO-4	31	WHITTEN, JAMIE (D) MS-1	35
SLATTERY, JIM (D) KS-2	35	WILLIAMS, PAT (D) MT-AL	46
SLAUGHTER, LOUISE (D) NY-28	96	WILSON, CHARLES (D) TX-2	27
SMITH, BOB (R) OR-2	4	WISE, BOB (D) WV-2	54
SMITH, CHRISTOPHER (R) NJ-4	58	WOLF, FRANK (R) VA-10	27
SMITH, LAMAR (R) TX-21	0	WOOLSEY, LYNN (D) CA-6	96 92
SMITH, NEAL (D) IA-4	42	WYDEN, RON (D) OR-3	92
SMITH, NICK (R) MI-7	12	WYNN, ALBERT (D) MD-4	88
SNOWE, OLYMPIA (R) ME-2	62	YATES, SIDNEY (D) IL-9	15
SOLOMON, GERALD (R) NY-22	6	Young, C.W. Bill (R) FL-10	0
SPENCE, FLOYD (R) SC-2	. 4	Young, Don (R) AK-AL	8
SPRATT, JOHN (D) SC-5	. 62	ZELIFF, BILL (R) NH-1	7 7
STARK, PETE (D) CA-13	96	ZIMMER, DICK (R) NJ-12	•
STEARNS, CLIFF (R) FL-6	15		
STENHOLM, CHARLES (D) TX-17	12		
STOKES, LOUIS (D) OH-11	77		
STRICKLAND, TED (D) OH-6	65		
STUDDS, GERRY (D) MA-10	100	•	
STUMP, BOB (R) AZ-3	4		
STUPAK, BART (D) MI-1	62		
SUNDQUIST, DON (R) TN-7	4		

OTHER PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST

The League of Conservation Voters publishes a number of useful tools to help voters judge the performance of their elected officials, to assist environmental activists on state and federal election campaigns, and to reach the media with timely information.

Scorecard regional editions

Condensed versions of the scorecard in 12 regional editions, easily photocopied, faxed, and reprinted. Perfect for voter education campaigns and grassroots organizations.

Scorecard electronic editions

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- E-Mail: scorecard@econet.apc.org
- Gopher: gopher.econet.apc.org; port 70
- Interactive World Wide Web: http://www.econet.apc.org/lev/scorecard.html

Presidential Scorecard

A year-end rating of the environmental promises and performance of the U.S. President and Administration.

Election Report

Post-election wrapup on winners and losers in biannual congressional elections and how LCV made a difference.

GreenVote Forum transcripts

Insider information on the politics of the environment from Administration, Capitol Hill, and environmental movement leaders who gather in Washington each year on Earth Day.

Published by the organization's public education arm, the League of Conservation **Voters Education Fund:**

The Environmental Citizen

A how-to guide for environmentalists and other activists looking for a chance to get politically active at the state level, with case studies.

The Green Book

Guide to the new members of each Congress, published within weeks of the election.

Scouting Report

Profiles of skilled young environmental activists trained at the biannual Summer Training Academy, hosted by the LCV Education Fund.

MEMBERSHIP

The League is supported by thousands of individual environmentalists nationwide who share the belief that too often, important environmental legislation fails because the majority of the U.S. Congress has conflicting ties to special interests that harm the environment. Your membership underwrites League programs that educate voters and hold elected officials accountable.

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Name							
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.uy Phone (optional)							



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"No other organization has the position nationwide to tell the voters with authority and reliability exactly where the candidates stand on the environmental issues." - Vice President Al Gore

"I can't do it by myself. Keep the Scorecard going."

- Sen. Barbara Boxer, D-CA

"These people really know their job and they do it well. Their rating system's tough but honest. And when they decide to help you, they know what to do ."

- Sen. Jim Jeffords, R-VT

"The environmental organizations that I care about all depend to a great extent on what Congress does. And if Congress isn't going to renew the Endangered Species Act or the Clean Water Act, all the work I do for Trout Unlimited goes down the drain."

— Theodore Roosevelt IV

"Almost every politician claims to protect the environment, but in the end, I think we need to protect the environment from politicians. The best way to do that is to check the LCV Scorecard."

- Bianca Jagger

