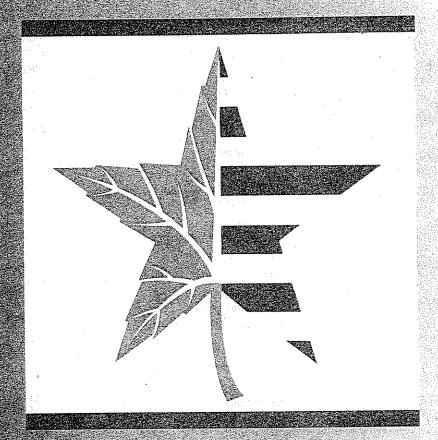
League of Conservation Voters



1997 National Environmental Scorecard

February 1998

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of the 105th Congress

LCV Membership Information

The League of Conservation Voters (LCV) has published a National Environmental Scorecard every Congress since 1970, the year it was founded by leaders of the environmental movement following the first Earth Day. LCV is the bipartisan political voice for more than nine million members of environmental and conservation organizations and the only organization working full-time to educate citizens about the environmental voting records of Members of Congress.

This edition of the *National Environmental Scorecard* provides objective, factual information about the environmental voting records of all Members of the first session of the 105th Congress. This *Scorecard* represents the consensus of experts from 27 respected environmental groups who selected the key votes on which Members of Congress should be graded. LCV scores votes on the most important issues of environmental health and safety protections, resource conservation, and spending for environmental programs. The votes included in this *Scorecard* presented Members of Congress with a real choice on protecting the environment and help distinguish which legislators are working for environmental protection. Except in rare circumstances, the *Scorecard* excludes consensus action on the environment and issues on which no recorded votes occurred.

Dedicated environmentalists and national leaders volunteered their time to identify and research crucial votes. We extend special thanks to our Board of Directors, Political Committee and Political Advisory Committee for their valuable input.

Edited by Paul Brotherton, David Lewis, Betsy Loyless, Alyson McColl, Marlyn Twitchell and Lisa Wade. Published February 1998 by the League of Conservation Voters. All rights reserved. For additional copies or information about joining, please contact LCV, 1707 L Street NW, Suite 750, Washington, DC, 20036. Phone: (202) 785-8683; Fax: (202) 835-0491: E-mail: lcv@lcv.org. Full *Scorecard* information is also available on the World Wide Web at http://www.lcv.org/.

Message from the President

ongress was created to work on behalf of the public interest and to represent the concerns of the voters. Unfortunately, in an era when over 80% of Americans consider themselves environmentalists, only 25% of Congress votes at least 80% of the time for our environmental best interests.

Congressional leaders continue to ignore an important assignment from their constituents. Rather than enact pro-active, pro-environment initiatives, too many elected officials are responding to polluter interests advocating environmentally unsound practices.

Last year, Congress was stalled and silent on the biggest environmental challenges. In fact, the most significant environmental proposals of 1997 were shaped outside Congress. The clean air and climate change initiatives were largely addressed by the actions of the President, industry, the media and environmental advocates.

The bad news for the American public is that while industry efforts did not reflect or represent the views of the vast majority of the public, many in Congress sided with the polluters who sought to constrain or overturn progress made outside the halls of Capitol Hill.

The rhetorical flourish of the polluters' arguments can sound quite persuasive. Industry groups argue strenuously that environmental programs and practices can be costly—so costly, they claim, that America's economic growth could screech to a halt if environmental protections are increased.

They say the sky will fall—if we take measures to keep the air clean.

But other business people see a different future, one where good business practices encompass good environmental practices.

One of the great moments I experienced this year was at the White House Conference on Climate Change. A successful businessman discussing his views on industry's future in light of the proposed international treaty to reduce global warming claimed, "where others see obstacles, I see opportunity." He was referring to the boost such a treaty would provide for development of new, non-polluting energy technologies. American know-how could provide the world with sustainable energy, while positioning our economy for the future.

That's the can-do attitude that built America. But that's not the story that is being told by the polluters' paid media ads.

In 1997, industry mounted a combined \$38 million ad campaign decrying initiatives on clean air and climate change. Even after the onslaught of these ads, 67% of Americans supported strong new clean air standards and 82% said they cared enough about slowing global warming to take personal action.

The public was not swayed, but Congressional leaders were attentive to polluters' claims.

The 104th Congress (1995-1996) mounted the most aggressive assault ever seen on environmental protections. In the 105th Congress, Members are reluctant to push blatantly anti-environment legislation, fearing a backlash from a public that is committed to environmental protection. As a result, Congress often turns to irresponsible compromises and backdoor efforts to provide legislative cover for unpopular votes. Or, fearing a public backlash if they move to weaken environmental statutes, Congress remains silent on some of the most pressing environmental issues of the day.

LCV holds Members of Congress accountable for their voting records and makes certain that their constituents know how they score on the environment. It is LCV's job to separate the rhetoric from the legislative reality, and to fairly report these facts to the voters.

I wish the news was more optimistic.

Our elected leaders are not leading. Legislators who should lead environmental initiatives are holding back, with a few notable exceptions. For example, freshman Congressman Dennis Kucinich (D-OH) cultivated the support of 54 Representatives in a letter to President Clinton urging adoption of new clean air standards proposed by EPA, which were national environmental organizations' top priority for most of 1997. Kucinich took a courageous stand. More "rank-and-file" Members need to step out and make their "leaders" listen.

Environmental protection is each citizen's responsibility as well as our legacy. We need to let our Members of Congress know that we are watching and that we "Know the Score" on environmental votes in Congress. <u>Use this Scorecard</u> and make your voice heard.

Deb Callahan President

Callahan

OVERVIEW OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE 105TH CONGRESS

majority in the U.S. House and Senate, both the Democratic President and Republican Congressional leadership initially adopted a conciliatory tone and pledged to work together to govern the country in a bipartisan manner. For the environment, this approach meant fewer overt attempts to undermine protections. However, the same anti-environment Congressional leaders from the 104th Congress continue to set the environmental agenda. As this *Scorecard* shows, there was a predominance of initiatives that chipped away environmental protections during the first session of the 105th Congress but only a few successful efforts to improve environmental protections over the status quo.

Wildlife and Lands Initiatives

A combination of Administration initiative and bipartisan Congressional negotiations produced at least one successful pro-environment bill. H.R. 1420 legally establishes fish and wildlife conservation as the mission of the National Wildlife Refuge System for the first time.

This environmental win was overshadowed by the passage of a slew of anti-environment initiatives late in the session. Led by western Reps. James Hansen (R-UT), Don Young (R-AK), and Robert Smith (R-OR), the House passed legislation undercutting grazing reform, restricting Biosphere Reserve designations, mandating federal court settlement of local property rights disputes and limiting the President's ability to designate national monuments.

Each of these anti-environment bills was strongly opposed by the environmental community. To ensure passage of these bills, western anti-environment Members modified them just enough to gain bipartisan support from some eastern Republicans and to capture up to one-quarter of House Democrats.

This successful approach by western conservatives and some eastern moderates to pass "wise use" initiatives generated alarm among environmentalists as Members of Congress incrementally negotiated away resource protections.

Environmental Effects of the Budget Process

The Balanced Budget Agreement shaped most environmental legislative initiatives. At President Clinton's insistence, the agreement designated \$700 million for the Land and Water Conservation Fund, including \$315 million to purchase mining claims outside Yellowstone Park and to buy a fraction of the Headwaters redwood forest in Northern California. It also contained adequate funding levels for the EPA and Interior Department programs that had been contested in the 104th Congress. Anti-environment provisions or "riders" continued to be attached to budget bills and were used by Congress as a backdoor method to subvert environmental policy.

Updating Public Health Protections

In 1997, major environmental battles over clean air and climate change were waged in committee hearing rooms and over the public airways. A bipartisan Congressional effort to repeal the Clinton Administration's new clean air standards for particulate matter and ozone dominated the debate most of the year. The automobile, utility, and chemical industries unleashed a \$25 million media campaign to oppose EPA's efforts to set strong new air regulations. After EPA pushed forward with their new standards, Congressional opponents unsuccessfully tried to eliminate the new standards by introducing H.R. 1984, the Clean Air Act Moratorium or "Dirty Air Bill," sponsored by Reps. Ron Klink (D-PA) and Fred Upton (R-MI).

To insulate Republicans from public criticism for supporting efforts to repeal the popular new clean air standards, House Commerce Committee Chairman Thomas Bliley (R-VA) demanded that H.R. 1984 have 100 Democratic cosponsors before asking the full House to vote on the bill. This test was not met, in large measure because clean air proponents Reps. Henry Waxman (D-CA), Sherwood Boehlert (R-NY) and Dennis Kucinich (D-OH) led a successful counter-drive to generate support for updated standards. While H.R. 1984 was not voted on, LCV recognizes cosponsorship of the "Dirty Air Bill" as a serious bipartisan effort to repeal updated public health protections and has scored it.

What the Scores Show

This year, the LCV Scorecard reflects fewer 0% and 100% scores in the House, but a proliferation of 6% and 94% scores. Compared to the last Congress, 25 fewer Members scored over 80% while 59 fewer Members scored under 20%. As Members increasingly score somewhere in the middle on the environment, fewer Members are taking strong leadership roles for proenvironment initiatives.

In the Senate, scores remain consistent in the high and low categories—30 Senators scoring under 10% and only 18 scoring above 90%. Particularly notable is the perfect 0% cumulative score for Members of the Senate leadership.

Overall the national average is similar to the last Congress—46% in the Senate and 47% in the House, a 1% increase.

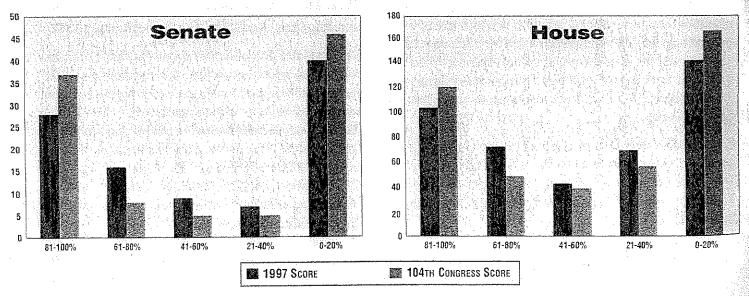
What to Expect in 1998

In 1998, public lands fights over House-passed antienvironment initiatives will advance to the Senate. The battle over re-authorization of the Endangered Species Act will quickly move front and center. The Kyoto Protocol on climate change will spark debate in both chambers about how to implement the treaty's goals. We can expect intense, well-funded anti-environment pressure continuing throughout 1998 on transportation policy and highway spending, electric utility deregulation, efforts to reduce environmental regulation, and national forest management.

The first session of the 105th Congress proved to be a defensive battle for the environment. As Members of Congress look toward the second session and the 1998 elections, they should acknowledge the strong public concern for environmental protection and recall the winning 1996 election themes of "environment, education and economy." As the scores show, in 1997 Congress marched toward the middle on the environment—bucking the rising tide of public support for environmental protection when they should have been riding high on this increasingly salient issue.

Senate and House Comparative Scores 1997 vs. 104th Congress

Number of Members Who Scored in Each 20% Range





1997 National Averages

	SENATE	House
National Average	46	47
Democrats	83	69
Republicans	16	27

1997 Freshmen Averages

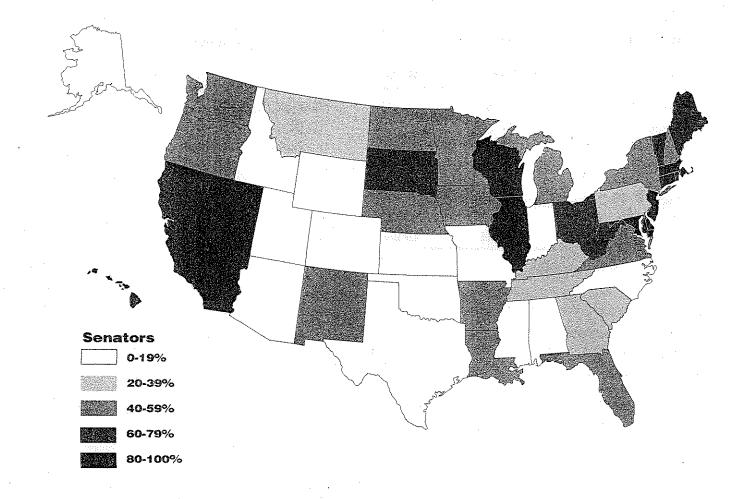
	SENATE	House
National Average	41	47
Democrats	83	69
Republicans	13	19

1997 Regional Averages

	SENATE	House
Mid Atlantic/New England	77	74
Southeast	32	30
Midwest	48	39
Rocky Mtns/Southwest	13	21
West	48	43

1997 State Averages

		SENATE	House		SENATE	House
Alabama		0	14	Montana	29	13
Alaska	172	7	6	Nebraska	50	19
Arizona	\$ \frac{1}{2}	15	30	Nevada	71	41
Arkansas	2011	57	36	New Hampshire	50	51
California		100	56	New Jersey	100	81
Colorado	279	15	34	New Mexico	43	20
Connecticut		100	94	New York	58	68
Delaware		86	81	North Carolina	7	37
Florida		43	43	North Dakota	43	38
Georgia		29	36	Ohio	65	43
Hawaii		65	75	Oklahoma	0	11
Idaho		0	6	Oregon	50	71
Illinois		93	55	Pennsylvania	29	45
Indiana		15	36	Rhode Island	86	82
Iowa		43	33	South Carolina	36	43
Kansas		7	16	South Dakota	71	13
Kentucky		36	15	Tennessee	36	33
Louisiana		57	15	Texas	0	30
Maine		71	. 76	Utah	0	23
Maryland	•	100	64	Vermont	79	94
Massachusetts		100	94	Virginia	50	35
Michigan		43	54	Washington	43	43
Minnesota		50	59	West Virginia	64	52
Mississippi		0	19	Wisconsin	. 93	68
Missouri		7	36	Wyoming	0	6



1997 Senate High and Low Scores

Highest Senate Delegations:

California 100% • Connecticut 100% • Maryland 100% • Massachusetts 100% • New Jersey 100% • Illinois 93% • Wisconsin 93% • Delaware 86% • Rhode Island 86% • Vermont 79%

Lowest Senate Delegations:

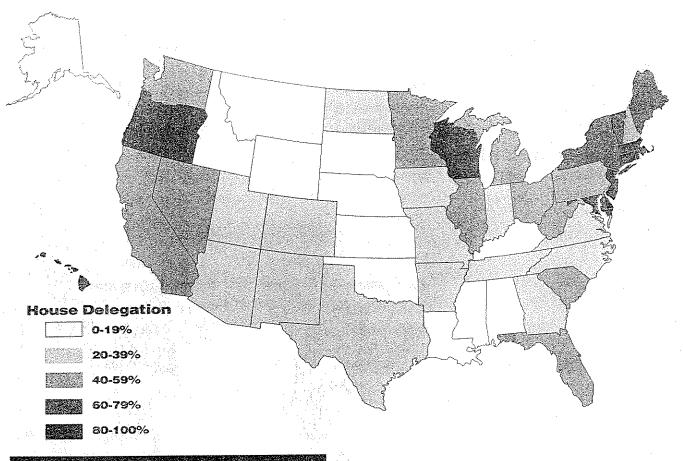
Alabama 0% • Idaho 0% • Mississippi 0% • Oklahoma 0% • Texas 0% • Utah 0% • Wyoming 0% • Alaska 7% • Kansas 7% • Missouri 7% • North Carolina 7%

Highest Senate Scores:

Arkansas Bumpers 100% California Boxer 100% • Feinstein 100% Connecticut Dodd 100% • Lieberman 100% Delaware Biden 100% Illinois Durbin 100% Maryland Mikulski 100% • Sarbanes 100% Massachusetts Kennedy, E. 100% • Kerry 100% Minnesota Wellstone 100% Nebraska Kerrey 100% New Jersey Lautenberg 100% • Torricelli 100% Ohio Glenn 100% Rhode Island Reed 100% Wisconsin Feingold 100%

Lowest Senate Scores:

Alabama Sessions, J. 0% • Shelby 0% Alaska Murkowski 0% Arizona Kyl 0% Colorado Allard 0% Florida Mack 0% Georgia Coverdell 0% Idaho Craig 0% • Kempthorne 0% Indiana Lugar 0% Iowa Grassley 0% Kansas Roberts 0% Kentucky McConnell 0% Minnesota Grams 0% Mississippi Cochran 0% • Lott 0% Missouri Ashcroft 0% Montana Burns 0% Nebraska Hagel 0% North Carolina Helms 0% Oklahoma Inhofe 0% • Nickles 0% South Carolina Thurmond 0% Texas Gramm 0% • Hutchison 0% Utah Bennett 0% • Hatch 0% Washington Gorton 0% Wyoming Enzi 0% • Thomas, C. 0%



1997 House High and Low Scores

Highest House Delegations:

Connecticut 94% • Massachusetts 94% • Vermont 94% • Rhode Island 82% • Delaware 81% • New Jersey 81% • Maine 76% • Hawaii 75% • Oregon 71%

Lowest House Delegations:

Alaska 6% • Idaho 6% • Wyoming 6% • Oklahoma 11% • Montana 13% • South Dakota 13% • Alabama 14% • Kentucky 15% • Louisiana 15% • Kansas 16%

Highest House Scores:

California Capps 100% • Dellums 94% • Eshoo 94% • Lantos 94% • Roybal-Allard 94% • Tauscher 94% • Waxman 94% Colorado DeGette 94% Connecticut DeLauro 100% • Gejdenson 94% • Johnson, N. 94% • Shays 100% Georgia Lewis, John 100% • McKinney 94% Illinois Blagojevich 100% • Davis, D. 94% • Jackson 94% Maryland Cummings 94% • Morella 94% Massachusetts Kennedy, J. 100% • Markey 100% • McGovern 100% • Meehan 100% • Olver 94% • Tierney 100% New Jersey Andrews 94% • Pallone 100% • Payne 94% New York Hinchey 100% • McNulty 100% • Nadler 100% • Schumer 100% • Velazquez 100% Oregon DeFazio 94% • Hooley 94% Rhode Island Kennedy, P. 94% Texas Doggett 100% Vermont Sanders 94% Wisconsin Barrett, T. 94% • Kleczka 94%

Lowest House Scores:

Alabama Aderholt 6% • Callahan 6% • Everett 6% • Riley 6% Alaska Young, D. 6% Colorado Schaefer, D. 6% • Schaffer, B. 6% Florida Mica 6% Idaho Chenoweth 6% • Crapo 6% Illinois Shimkus 6% Indiana Burton 6% • Buyer 6% Kentucky Bunning 6% • Lewis, R. 6% • Rogers 6% Louisiana Baker 6% • Livingston 6% • Tauzin 6% Mississippi Parker 6% • Pickering 6% • Wicker 6% Missouri Emerson 0% North Carolina Ballenger 6% • Myrick 6% Ohio Boehner 6% • Oxley 6% • Traficant 6% Oklahoma Coburn 6% • Istook 6% • Watts 6% Oregon Smith, R. 6% Pennsylvania Peterson, J. 6% • Shuster 6% South Carolina Graham, L. 6% • Spence 6% Tennessee Jenkins 6% Texas Barton 6% • Brady 6% • Combest 6% • Hall, R. 6% • Sessions, P. 6% • Smith, Lamar 6% • Stenholm 6% Virginia Bateman 6% • Bliley 6% Wyoming Cubin 6%

Rating the Leadership of Environmental Committees

SENATE

Committee	Chairman	Score	Ranking Democrat	Score
Agriculture	Lugar (IN)	0	Harkin (IA)	86
Appropriations	Stevens (AK)	14	Byrd (WV)	57
Commerce, Science and Transportation	McCain (AZ)	29	Hollings (SC)	71
Energy and Natural Resources	Murkowski (AK)	0	Bumpers (AR)	100
Environment and Public Works	Chafee (RI)	71	Baucus (MT)	57
Committee Leaders Compared to Party A	verage			
Senate Committee Chair Average	Chairmen	23	Ranking Democrat	74
Senate Party Average	Republican Averag	e 16	Democrat Average	83

House

Committee	Chairman	Score	Ranking Democrat	Score
Agriculture	Smith (OR-02)	6	Stenholm (TX-17)	6
Appropriations	Livingston (LA-01)) 6	Obey (WI-07)	69
Commerce	Bliley (VA-07)	6	Dingell (MI-16)	63
Resources	Young (AK-AL)	6	Miller (CA-07)	88
Transportation and Infrastructure	Shuster (PA-09)	6	Oberstar (MN-08)	31
Committee Leaders Compared to Party	y Average			
House Committee Chair Average	Chairmen	6	Ranking Democrat	51 -
House Party Average	Republican Average	e 27	Democrat Average	69

Party Leaders' Scores versus the Rank and File

SENATE	12 - 43 - 54 - 54 24 - 54 - 54	House	
REPUBLICANS		REPUBLICANS	
Lott (MS), Majority Leader	0	Gingrich* (GA-06), Speaker of the House	NA :
Nickles (OK), Majority Whip	0	Armey (TX-26), Majority Leader	25
Mack (FL), Conference Chairman	0	DeLay (TX-22), Majority Whip	19
Coverdell (GA), Conference Secretary	0	Boehner (OH-08), Conference Chairman	6
Leadership Average	0	Leadership Average	17
Party Average	16	Party Average	27
Democrats		*The Speaker of the House votes at his discretion.	
Daschle* (SD), Minority Leader, Conference Chairma	n 71	Democrats	
Ford (KY), Minority Whip	71	Gephardt (MO-03), Minority Leader	75
Mikulski (MD), Conference Secretary	100	Bonior (MI-10), Minority Whip	75
Leadership Average	81	Fazio (CA-03), Caucus Chairman	50
Party Average	83	Leadership Average	67
* Sen. Daschle serves in more than one capacity, but his score has been included only once.		Party Average	69

Biggest Gains and Losses

1997 vs. 104th Congress

MOST IMPROVED MEMBERS WITH SCORES OF 50% AND ABOVE

BIGGEST DROP IN SCORES MEMBERS WITH SCORES OF 50% AND BELOW

State	Name	Party	97	104th	Gain	State	Name	Party	97	104th	Loss
SENA	TE						Carly Designed Of St.				
NH	Gregg	(R)	71	30	41	ND	Dorgan	(D)	43	81	-38
NE	Kerrey	(D)	100	74	26	HI	Inouye	(D)	43	67	-24
DE	Roth	(R)	71	56	15	ND	Conrad	(D)	43	67	-24
VT	Jeffords	(R)	71	56	15	IA.	Grassley	(R)	0	11	-11
KY	Ford, W.	(D)	71	59	12	IN	Lugar	(R)	0	11	-11
ME	Snowe	(R)	71	59	12	MO	Ashcroft	(R)	0	11	-11
CA	Feinstein	(D)	100	89	11	OK	Nickles	(R)	0	11	-11
СТ	Dodd	(D)	100	89	11	WY	Thomas, C.	(R)	0	11	-11
СТ	Lieberman	(D)	100	89	11						
MD	Mikulski	(D)	100	89	11						
											÷
State	Name	Party	97	104th	Gain	State	Name	Party	97	104th	Loss
				100							
Hou	SE										
CT-06	SE Johnson, N.	(R)	94	54	40	TX-20	Gonzalez	(D)	25	65	-40
A A Set 19 (19 1)	:	(R) (R)	94 69	54 35	40 34	TX-20 MI-09	Gonzalez Kildee	(D) (D)	25 50	65 88	-40 -38
CT-06	Johnson, N.										
CT-06 IL-13	Johnson, N. Fawell	(R)	69	35	34	MI-09	Kildee	(D)	50	88	-38
CT-06 IL-13 NH-02	Johnson, N. Fawell Bass Franks	(R) (R)	69 63	35 31	34 32	MI-09 MS-02	Kildee Thompson, B.	(D) (D)	50 50	88 88	-38 -38
CT-06 IL-13 NH-02 NJ-07	Johnson, N. Fawell Bass Franks	(R) (R) (R)	69 63 88	35 31 58	34 32 30	MI-09 MS-02 AL-07	Kildee Thompson, B. Hilliard	(D) (D) (D)	50 50 31	88 88 65	-38 -38 -34
CT-06 IL-13 NH-02 NJ-07 MN-03	Johnson, N. Fawell Bass Franks Ramstad	(R) (R) (R) (R)	69 63 88 81	35 31 58 54	34 32 30 27	MI-09 MS-02 AL-07 MN-08 WV-03	Kildee Thompson, B. Hilliard Oberstar	(D) (D) (D) (D)	50 50 31 31	88 88 65 65	-38 -38 -34 -34
CT-06 IL-13 NH-02 NJ-07 MN-03 NY-31	Johnson, N. Fawell Bass Franks Ramstad Houghton	(R) (R) (R) (R) (R)	69 63 88 81 50	35 31 58 54 23	34 32 30 27 27	MI-09 MS-02 AL-07 MN-08 WV-03	Kildee Thompson, B. Hilliard Oberstar Rahall	(D) (D) (D) (D) (D)	50 50 31 31 50	88 88 65 65 81	-38 -38 -34 -34
CT-06 IL-13 NH-02 NJ-07 MN-03 NY-31 NJ-11 NY-19 NY-21	Johnson, N. Fawell Bass Franks Ramstad Houghton Frelinghuysen Kelly McNulty	(R) (R) (R) (R) (R) (R)	69 63 88 81 50 75	35 31 58 54 23 50	34 32 30 27 27 25	MI-09 MS-02 AL-07 MN-08 WV-03 GA-02 LA-02	Kildee Thompson, B. Hilliard Oberstar Rahall Bishop	(D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D)	50 50 31 31 50	88 88 65 65 81 46	-38 -38 -34 -34 -31 -27
CT-06 IL-13 NH-02 NJ-07 MN-03 NY-31 NJ-11 NY-19 NY-21 OH-12	Johnson, N. Fawell Bass Franks Ramstad Houghton Frelinghuysen Kelly McNulty	(R) (R) (R) (R) (R) (R) (R)	69 63 88 81 50 75	35 31 58 54 23 50 58	34 32 30 27 27 25 23	MI-09 MS-02 AL-07 MN-08 WV-03 GA-02 LA-02	Kildee Thompson, B. Hilliard Oberstar Rahall Bishop Jefferson	(D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D)	50 50 31 31 50 19	88 88 65 65 81 46 77	-38 -38 -34 -34 -31 -27
CT-06 IL-13 NH-02 NJ-07 MN-03 NY-31 NJ-11 NY-19 NY-21	Johnson, N. Fawell Bass Franks Ramstad Houghton Frelinghuysen Kelly McNulty	(R) (R) (R) (R) (R) (R) (R) (R) (D)	69 63 88 81 50 75 81	35 31 58 54 23 50 58 77	34 32 30 27 27 25 23 23	MI-09 MS-02 AL-07 MN-08 WV-03 GA-02 LA-02 ND-AL	Kildee Thompson, B. Hilliard Oberstar Rahall Bishop Jefferson Pomeroy	(D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D)	50 50 31 31 50 19 50 38	88 88 65 65 81 46 77 62	-38 -38 -34 -34 -31 -27 -27
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1997 SENATE VOTE DESCRIPTIONS

PUBLIC LANDS

1. Pave the Parks

uring consideration of the emergency supplemental spending bill to provide financial assistance to victims of devastating spring floods in North Dakota and California (S. 672), Appropriations Committee Chairman Ted Stevens (R-AK) attached a "rider" (a substantive change in policy attached to a funding bill) to allow states to claim the right to build roads across national parks, monuments, wildlife refuges and wilderness areas using a 130-year-old law known as "R.S. 2477."

Part of the 1866 Mining Act, R.S. 2477 granted road rights-of-way across public lands not reserved for other uses. It was repealed over 20 years ago, in 1976, but rights-of-way that were already established were not revoked. In 1988, claims for R.S. 2477 rights-of-way increased dramatically when Reagan Administration Department of the Interior Secretary Donald Hodel issued a policy that allowed virtually any dirt road, track, footpath, dog sled route, minimal improvement activities such as removal of vegetation or rocks, or even section lines (one-mile squares on a map) to qualify as a road rightof-way. These claims could possibly be upgraded to paved roads or highways. More than 5,000 right-of-way claims have been made on federal lands in Utah. In Alaska, an estimated 250 claims total about 6,000 miles. in addition to the State's claims along section lines, which total almost 500,000 miles.

In January 1997, the Interior Department revoked the Hodel policy and issued a new policy, designed to expedite legitimate claims for road rights-of-way, that requires states to prove that proposed rights-of-way were historically used as significant routes for vehicles.

Senator Stevens' rider would effectively revoke the 1997 policy and reinstate the 1988 Hodel policy, opening the door to thousands of roads across parks and wildlife refuges including the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska and the newly created Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument in Utah.

During debate on S. 672 on the Senate floor, Senator Dale

Bumpers (D-AR) offered an amendment to remove the "pave the parks" rider. On May 7, 1997, the Senate approved a motion by Senator Stevens to table (kill) the Bumpers amendment 51 - 49. NO is the proenvironment vote.

President Clinton vetoed the emergency supplemental spending bill on June 9, citing the "pave the parks" rider as one of his reasons for doing so. In response, Congress deleted the controversial provision, and the President signed the emergency relief bill into law on June 12, 1997.

2. Logging Roads Subsidies

T early 380,000 miles of roads criss-cross the National Forests-eight times the length of the Interstate Highway system, and enough to circle the globe 15 times. In most western states the density of roads on Forest Service lands is greater than the density of roads on all other lands. Approximately 70% of those roads were built as logging roads. Logging roads have many adverse effects. In addition to destroying the wild character of the forests, logging roads destroy and fragment wildlife habitat, cause erosion and mud slides, and generate sediment in streams that damages fish habitat. Sediment loading in streams also threatens the drinking water of hundreds of communities. Despite the damage done to public resources by logging roads, the Forest Service subsidizes timber companies' road construction costs.

During consideration of H.R. 2107, the Fiscal Year 1998 Department of the Interior Appropriations (budget) bill, Senator Richard Bryan (D-NV) offered an amendment to cut by \$10 million the Forest Service's \$47 million account that funds new logging road construction, and to eliminate an indirect subsidy, the Purchaser Road Credits program. Under that program, timber companies receive credits for construction of new logging roads to offset what they owe the government for sales of timber from Forest Service lands. In essence, the program gives trees to timber companies in payment for road construction costs. The Forest Service spent \$40 million last year on the Purchaser Road Credits program.

The initial vote on the Bryan amendment was a tie, which would have killed the amendment. Prior to the vote ending, Senator Bryan switched his vote from "yes" to "no" to allow him to use a procedural technique to ask for a revote. On the second vote Senator Sam Brownback (R-KS) changed his vote from "yes" to "no" and, on September 17, 1997, the Bryan amendment was defeated 49 – 51. YES is the pro-environment vote. (See House vote 2).

PUBLIC RESOURCES

3. Subsidy for Hard Rock Mining Companies

T and rock mining companies can take advantage of subsidies under two federal laws when mining on federal public lands. First, companies can mine hard rock minerals, such as gold, silver, platinum and copper, for free because the federal government does not charge royalties for minerals extracted from public lands under the 1872 Mining Law. In addition, the 1872 Mining Law allows companies to buy ("patent") public land for as little as \$2.50 per acre. Second, a special rule under the federal Tax Code called the "percentage depletion allowance" permits mining companies to deduct from their income taxes a percentage of their taxable gross income, thus reducing the amount of federal taxes they must pay. Although the deduction is intended to reflect the reduction in the value of the land as minerals are extracted, it allows companies to deduct a fixed percentage of their gross income that is often far more than the actual loss of value.

These subsidies encourage mining operations that would otherwise be economically impracticable, and that often leave badly scarred landscapes and polluted rivers and lakes. Many mining sites are listed as hazardous waste sites under Superfund, with cleanup costs estimated to be in the billions of dollars.

During Senate consideration of S. 949, the Revenue Reconciliation Act, Senators Dale Bumpers (D-AR) and Judd Gregg (R-NH) offered an amendment to repeal the percentage depletion allowance for that part of a mining company's activity which occurs on public land and former public land that has been patented: The amendment would reduce the mining industry's subsidy by approximately \$468 million over five years. Thus, while

not repealing the 1872 Mining Law outright, the amendment would reduce a wasteful government subsidy and marginal mining operations on public lands.

On June 26, 1997, Senator Frank Murkowski (R-AK) raised a point of order to kill the amendment. Senator Gregg moved to overrule the point of order. The Gregg motion failed 36 – 63. Thus, Sen. Murkowski's maneuver was upheld and the Bumpers-Gregg amendment was killed. YES is the pro-environment vote.

4. American Heritage Rivers

on September 11, 1997, President Clinton established the "American Heritage Rivers Initiative." The purpose of the Initiative is to protect natural resources, preserve historic and cultural sites, and revitalize the economies surrounding 10 rivers that will be selected from nominations submitted by river-side communities. Communities along selected rivers will receive technical assistance in implementing their locally designed river restoration plans. Among the rivers nominated for designation are the Hudson, Connecticut, Upper Mississippi, Willamette, South Platte, Rio Grande and French Broad.

During consideration of H.R. 2107, the Fiscal Year 1998 Department of the Interior Appropriations (budget) bill, Senator Tim Hutchinson (R-AR) offered an amendment that would cripple the Initiative by imposing cumbersome notice and consultation requirements and would require that Congress approve the designation of each of the 10 selected rivers.

Senator Alphonse D'Amato (R-NY) moved to table (kill) Senator Hutchinson's amendment. On September 18, 1997, the Senate agreed to the D'Amato motion 57 – 42. YES is the pro-environment vote.

WATER

5. Animas-La Plata Irrigation Project

Ontroversial since it was first authorized in 1968, the Bureau of Reclamation's Animas-La Plata project is one of the worst "boondoggle" western water projects ever proposed. It will cause substantial damage to fish, wildlife, and water resources in Colorado and New Mexico at huge taxpayer cost. The project will pump

as much as half of the flow of the Animas River in southwestern Colorado to irrigate marginal agriculture lands at high altitude. The water will be pumped 1,000 feet uphill, consuming enough electricity to run a city of 60,000. In addition, as originally proposed, the project includes construction of two major water reservoirs, seven pumping plants and 200 miles of canals and pipes—all at a cost to federal taxpayers of approximately \$503 million. This massive project will destroy important habitat for elk and other big game, threaten two species of endangered fish, critically deplete water flows in the Animas and San Juan Rivers, which support a thriving multi-million-dollar rafting industry, and cause continuous water quality violations downstream in New Mexico. After years of debate and several successful lawsuits challenging the project, changes to the project are being discussed, but an alternative project has not been officially adopted.

During consideration of S. 1004, the Fiscal Year 1998 Energy and Water Development Appropriations (budget) bill, Senators Russ Feingold (D-WI), Sam Brownback (R-KS), and John McCain (R-AZ) offered an amendment to halt construction of the Animas-La Plata project until the Department of the Interior reports to Congress on revising and reducing the project, and Congress authorizes a new project.

On July 15, 1997, the Senate approved Senator Ben Nighthorse Campbell's (R-CO) motion to table (kill) the Feingold amendment, 56 - 42. NO is the proenvironment vote. (See House vote 10).

NUCLEAR WASTE

6. Nevada Nuclear Waste Dump

In 1982 Congress passed the Nuclear Waste Policy Act, directing the Department of Energy to develop two deep burial sites (repositories) for permanent disposal of "high-level nuclear waste" (spent fuel) from nuclear power plants. In 1987 Congress amended the Act to designate only one permanent repository to be located at Yucca Mountain, about 100 miles from Las Vegas, Nevada. The 1987 amendment also prohibits an interim waste dump from being located in a state that is being studied for a permanent repository. For the past 10 years, the Department of Energy has been assessing whether

Yucca Mountain is a viable permanent waste site. The assessment is scheduled to be completed in 1998. Serious technical problems at the site, including the area's seismic (earthquake) activity and the potential for groundwater contamination remain unresolved. For example, it is estimated that at least 33 known earthquake faults lie in Yucca Mountain's vicinity. It is widely accepted that the groundwater at Yucca Mountain will be contaminated, and some scientists believe that the contaminated groundwater will move through the ground and reach the environment in less than 1,000 years, instead of many thousands of years as Department of Energy officials conclude. In the meantime, nuclear power plants have been storing spent nuclear fuels on-site. Because on-site storage areas are reported to be nearly filled at some sites, the nuclear power industry has pushed for a federal interim storage facility until a permanent repository is completed.

S. 104, the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1997, sponsored by Energy and Natural Resources Committee Chairman Frank Murkowski (R-AK), would establish an aboveground "interim" nuclear waste dump near the proposed permanent repository at Yucca Mountain. The facility, to be opened in 2003, would accept a total of 40,000 metric tons of irradiated fuel that would be transported through 43 states. S. 104 would also severely weaken environmental standards for nuclear waste disposal, weaken allowable radiation exposure standards at the site, and force dangerous radioactive waste onto the nation's roads and rails without adequate safety standards. In addition, establishment of a centralized "interim" nuclear waste storage site is likely to create a bias in favor of siting the permanent repository in Nevada, regardless of the scientific findings about Yucca Mountain. Prior to the Senate vote, President Clinton promised to veto the bill.

On April 15, 1997, the Senate passed S. 104, 65 – 34. NO is the pro-environment vote. (See House vote 13).

INTERNATIONAL/POPULATION

R apid global population growth is one of the most serious threats to a healthy and sustainable environment, leading to depletion of natural resources and contributing to pollution. The current world population is estimated at 5.8 billion. At the current growth rate, the world population grows by approximately one billion every 11 years.

For more than 30 years, the United States has contributed funds to voluntary family planning programs worldwide in order to help stabilize human population growth. In recent years, family planning opponents have cut federal funding for these programs by arguing, in part, that the money funds abortions. In fact, current law prohibits U.S. foreign assistance monies from funding abortion, and there are no reports that any organization receiving U.S. funds has ever violated this prohibition. In addition, family planning supporters note that improving access to voluntary family planning not only protects the life and health of women and children, it is also one of the best ways to reduce unwanted pregnancies.

7. Release of Funds for International Family Planning

uring the 104th Congress (1995-96), opponents of family planning attempted to prohibit U.S. foreign aid to organizations that use non-U.S. government funds to provide legal abortion services or to participate in public policy debates on the issue in their own countries, even though current law already prohibits U.S. foreign assistance from funding abortion. Although unsuccessful in writing this prohibition into law, family planning opponents continued to insist that severe restrictions be placed on the release of population assistance funds in Fiscal Year 1997. In order to break a political deadlock that nearly shut down the federal government in September 1996, Congress agreed to a complicated legislative procedure. Under the deal, release of the international family planning funds would be blocked for nine months, until July 1, 1997, unless the President made a finding that the delay in releasing funds was having a negative impact on overseas family planning programs, and unless this finding was approved by a vote of both houses of Congress. If the President's finding was approved by Congress, funds could begin flowing on March 1.

President Clinton made the required finding on January 31, 1997. H.J. Res. 36 provides Congressional approval of that finding, allowing the blocked international family planning aid monies to be released on March 1, 1997. During debate on H.J. Res. 36 family planning opponents worked to overturn the President's determination, again attempting to entangle the family planning funding decision in the politics of abortion.

On February 25, 1997, the Senate passed H.J. Res. 36, 53 – 46. YES is the pro-environment vote.

President Clinton signed the measure on February 29, 1997, releasing the money to be available on March 1.

SENATE VOTES 1997

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1997 House Vote Descriptions

WILDLIFE PROTECTION

1. Endangered Species Act Flood Waivers

ollowing a series of disastrous floods in California, Reps. Richard Pombo (R-CA) and Wally Herger (R-CA) introduced H.R. 478, the "Flood Prevention and Family Protection Act of 1997," to exempt nearly all flood control activities from compliance with the Endangered Species Act (ESA). The ESA requires that flood control projects undergo a review to ensure they do not harm endangered plants, fish or wildlife. The review can be expedited in the case of an impending emergency. Despite the lack of any credible evidence linking the floods to ESA requirements, Reps. Pombo and Herger claimed that the ESA review process caused levee maintenance delays that contributed to levee breaks during the floods and, consequently, such maintenance should be exempted from the ESA review process. However, H.R. 478 was written so broadly that it would exempt virtually any project related to flood control, including levees, canals, dredging, draining wetlands even massive dams in the West-from the requirement to consider impacts on endangered species. Because many endangered species live in or along waterways, the bill would substantially undermine the Act.

On May 7, 1997, Rep. Sherwood Boehlert (R-NY) offered an amendment that significantly narrowed H.R. 478 to exempt only project repairs in federally declared disaster areas or when there is a substantial threat to human lives and property. The exemption would expire at the end of 1998. Rep. Boehlert's amendment was supported by a bipartisan coalition similar to that which defeated numerous anti-environmental measures in the 104th Congress. The House approved the Boehlert amendment 227 – 196. YES is the pro-environment vote.

Before H.R. 478 could come to a final vote, its supporters pulled the amended bill from the floor rather than see it pass. This would allow them to consider the bill later if they could convince enough of their colleagues to change their vote so that Reps. Pombo and Herger's version of the bill would pass. However, in the Senate, Sen. Larry Craig (R-ID) inserted language

similar to H.R. 478 into S. 672, the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations bill, to provide disaster relief for flood victims. After several Senators expressed concern over the Craig provision, a narrower version—similar to the Boehlert language—was accepted by unanimous consent (without a vote) in the Senate. S. 672 passed Congress and was signed into law by President Clinton on June 12, 1997.

FORESTS

2. Logging Roads Subsidies

Tearly 380,000 miles of roads criss-cross the National Forests—eight times the length of the Interstate Highway system, and enough to circle the globe 15 times. In most western states, the density of roads on Forest Service lands is greater than the density of roads on all other lands in the state. Approximately 70% of the roads in our national forests were built as logging roads. These roads have many adverse effects. In addition to destroying the wild character of the forests, logging roads destroy and fragment wildlife habitat, cause erosion and mud slides, and generate sediment in streams that damages fish habitat and threatens the drinking water of hundreds of communities. Despite the damage done to public resources by logging roads, the Forest Service continues to subsidize timber companies' road construction costs.

During consideration of H.R. 2107, the Fiscal Year 1998 Department of the Interior Appropriations (budget) bill, Reps. John Porter (R-IL) and Joseph Kennedy (D-MA) offered an amendment to cut \$42 million from the Forest Service's \$47 million account for new logging road construction, and \$50 million from the Purchaser Road Credits program. Under that program, timber companies receive credits for construction of new logging roads to offset what they owe the government for sales of timber from Forest Service lands. In essence, the program gives timber companies trees in payment for road construction costs. In an attempt to undercut Rep. Porter's proposed cuts, Rep. Norm Dicks (D-WA) offered a timber industry-backed substitute amendment to reduce the Forest Service's logging road construction

budget by only \$5.6 million, and the Purchaser Road Credits program by only \$25 million.

On July 10, 1997, the House passed the Dicks amendment 211 – 209, which then substituted for, and defeated, Rep. Porter's original amendment. NO is the pro-environment vote. (See Senate vote 2).

LAND USE

3. Weakening Land Use Protections — "Takings"

T.R. 1534, written by the National Association of Homebuilders and sponsored by Rep. Elton Gallegly (R-CA), would change existing rules and procedures to give developers a dramatic advantage over local governments in lawsuits challenging land use laws. It would also greatly increase the burden on federal courts. Under U.S. Supreme Court decisions, developers must resolve land disputes through local administrative appeals and in state courts before filing a lawsuit in federal court claiming a "taking" of private property. H.R. 1534 would reverse these precedents and literally turn every zoning dispute into a federal case. It would allow developers to sue in federal court once a single development proposal is denied, even if the proposal would harm neighboring homeowners and even if local officials would approve an alternative development proposal. Small towns, cities and counties would be unable to bear the costs of defending against premature, meritless federal court takings claims. As a result, threats of repeated federal lawsuits by large developers could force local communities to abandon fundamental planning and zoning safeguards, and permit inappropriate activities that harm people, neighboring property, communities and the environment. H.R. 1534 was opposed by the National Governors' Association, the U.S. Department of Justice, Attorneys General from 37 states, the National League of Cities, the U.S. Conference of Mayors, and the U.S. Judicial Conference (on behalf of the federal courts).

On October 22, 1997, the House passed H.R. 1534, 248 – 178. NO is the pro-environment vote.

GRAZING

rivately owned domestic livestock graze on approximately 250 million acres of public land. Excessive grazing by domestic cattle and sheep damages fish and wildlife habitat on our federal lands and is contributing to declines in wildlife populations, including desert tortoise, Sonoran pronghorn antelope, and numerous bird species. In addition, overgrazing destroys native vegetation, and the livestock pollute streams, cause erosion, and interfere with recreation activities.

Grazing regulation is currently administered by land managing agencies (primarily the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service) under broad statutory authority. Fees are limited by law and are adjusted by the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior. When President Clinton and Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt attempted to reform grazing practices and fees in 1993, their efforts provoked a bitter fight with Congress, where they were blocked. Secretary Babbitt then attempted more modest reforms over the next two years. The legislation before the 105th Congress, H.R. 2493, prevents Secretary Babbitt, or future administrations, from achieving needed reforms by locking in current practices and fees by statute.

4. Irresponsible Grazing Policies

T.R. 2493, the so-called "Forage Improvement Act," sponsored by Agriculture Committee Chairman Bob Smith (R-OR), includes several changes to benefit ranching interests, but fails to improve rangeland management to protect federal fish, wildlife and water resources. The bill revises the formula for calculating grazing fees each year, but fails to raise them to a level even close to market value—or even to a level to cover grazing administration costs. Under the formula in H.R. 2493, fees would be raised from the current \$1.35 per adult cow per month to approximately \$1.55—far below the government's administrative costs of \$5.81 for permitting, monitoring, inspection, and enforcement. In addition, the bill would make it more difficult for federal agencies to monitor the condition of rangelands and to alter grazing practices where necessary to limit damage to the land, and would lock in grazing at existing levels, even if it causes environmental damage.

On October 30, 1997, the House passed H.R. 2493, 242 – 182. NO is the pro-environment vote.

5. Grazing Subsidy

fee far below fair market value for grazing cattle and sheep on federal rangelands. The federal government subsidies encourage overgrazing by setting the fee far lower than fair market value, which allows ranchers to graze more livestock, resulting in widespread environmental damage to the public's fish, wildlife, and water resources on millions of acres of our national forests and public lands. Below-market fees also cost U.S. taxpayers hundreds of millions of dollars in lost revenues each year. It is estimated that the federal government loses approximately \$4.00 for every \$1.00 spent to administer the grazing program on federal lands.

During House consideration of H.R. 2493, Rep. Scott Klug (R-WI) offered an amendment to require livestock operators to pay a fee equal to the state grazing fee for the state in which the federal lands are located. State grazing fees in every western state are higher than the federal fee. In 1996, state fees ranged from just over \$2.00 to more than \$7.00 per adult cow per month.

On October 30, 1997, the House defeated the Klug amendment, 205 – 219. YES is the pro-environment vote.

NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE REFUGES

6. National Wildlife Refuges

he 92 million-acre National Wildlife Refuge System L has operated without an explicit mission since its creation in 1903. As a consequence, many uses that are incompatible with wildlife protection have been allowed to occur on some refuges, including farming, cattle grazing, and oil and gas production. At least three congresses have attempted to establish a legislative mandate for the Refuge System but were unable to resolve differences over what human uses should be allowed in the refuges. In particular, some hunting organizations wanted recreational hunting to be an express purpose of the refuges, equal to wildlife protection. However, most environmental and sportsmen organizations insisted that wildlife protection be the Refuge System's primary mission, and that hunting be allowed only in specific refuges where it is judged to be compatible with wildlife protection. In 1997, key Members of Congress, the Department of the Interior, and a limited number of interest groups resolved these differences and agreed to legislative language.

H.R. 1420, sponsored by Resources Committee Chairman Don Young (R-AK), establishes for the first time that conservation of fish and wildlife is the basic mission for the nation's 509 wildlife refuges. If determined to be compatible with conservation and the purposes of a particular refuge, "wildlife-dependent" recreation, including "hunting, fishing, wildlife observation and photography, or environmental education and interpretation" are recognized as priority uses of the refuges and are allowed. Other uses may be allowed if they are found to be compatible. The bill also requires conservation plans to be developed for each refuge, and requires the Secretary of the Interior to ensure that the biological integrity, diversity and health of the system are protected.

The House passed H.R. 1420 on June 3, 1997, 407 - 1, and the Senate passed the bill on September 10, 1997, by unanimous consent (without a vote). The House agreed to the minor amendments made by the Senate on September 23, 1997, and passed H.R. 1420, 419 - 1. YES is the pro-environment vote. The President signed the bill into law on October 9, 1997.

7. Limiting National Monuments

The Antiquities Act is an effective tool for protecting our nation's natural heritage as well as historical, scenic and scientific resources. Signed into law in 1906 by President Theodore Roosevelt, the Act gives the President the authority to take swift action to protect significant federal lands and resources from imminent threats of exploitation such as logging, mining, oil drilling and commercial development. Since enactment, 13 Presidents, from both political parties, have used the Act to proclaim 105 national monuments in order to protect outstanding historic, scientific, and scenic objects on federal lands. Many of these monuments were later designated by Congress as national parks, including Grand Canyon, Olympic, Joshua Tree, Acadia, Capitol Reef, Death Valley, Glacier Bay and Denali. In the past 50 years the law has been used sparingly. Just 21 monument proclamations have been issued since 1943.

In September 1996, President Clinton declared 1.7 million acres in southern Utah as the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument, to protect the area from a proposed massive mining operation, among other threats. The area has been considered for special protection for many years. Some western Members of Congress were angered by the President's action and, rather than exercise

Congress's authority to reverse the specific Utah monument designation, responded by proposing broad limits to the President's authority to proclaim national monuments.

H.R. 1127, sponsored by Parks Subcommittee Chairman Jim Hansen (R-UT), would prohibit the President from unilaterally and rapidly designating a national monument larger than 50,000 acres, an arbitrary acreage limit that bears no relationship to the amount of land deserving protection and is smaller than most prior monuments. Before declaring a monument over 50,000 acres, H.R. 1127 requires the President to notify the governor of the state in which the federal land is located and allow 30 days for the state to comment. In addition, any monument established by the President would expire after two years unless Congress expressly approves the monument designation. These procedures and Congressional oversight would eliminate the President's current ability to provide threatened lands and resources with immediate protection. Environmental groups fought the legislation, believing that it would prevent important federal resources from being protected in the future, and would allow powerful Members of Congress to frustrate nationally significant land protection efforts.

On October 7, 1997, the House passed H.R. 1127, 229 – 197. NO is the pro-environment vote.

8. Restricting World Heritage Sites and Biosphere Reserves

he United States is an influential leader in global L conservation efforts. For 25 years it has been a leader in international efforts to protect natural and cultural resources through its participation in the World Heritage Convention and the U.S. Man and Biosphere Program. World Heritage sites are places that have been recognized as world-class natural and cultural resources worthy of preservation. Of the 20 World Heritage sites in the United States, 17 are national parks, including Yellowstone, Grand Canyon, Independence Hall and the Statue of Liberty. Biosphere Reserves are established to represent the world's varied ecosystems and provide opportunities for scientific research and sustainable economic development. The 47 Biosphere Reserves in the United States include 30 national parks, among them, Glacier and Rocky Mountain National Parks. Both programs promote worldwide protection of natural and cultural resources by enhancing public awareness and facilitating greater international scientific cooperation. International research and recognition has benefited many of the designated areas. Designations are issued by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) only upon request of the local community and country in which the site is located.

In May and June 1997, the Congressional Research Service issued fact sheets on the programs, confirming that the United Nations has no control or jurisdiction over designated sites. Nonetheless, Rep. Don Young (R-AK) introduced H.R. 901, "The American Land Sovereignty Protection Act," claiming that participation in these U.N.sponsored programs threatens American sovereignty and private property rights. H.R. 901 severely hinders the ability of the United States to exercise its leadership in the global conservation movement by restricting U.S. participation in these programs. The bill requires that any new World Heritage site be authorized by a specific act of Congress, ends U.S. participation in the Man and Biosphere program, and rescinds the existing 47 Biosphere Reserve designations unless each site is individually authorized by Congress before 2001.

Rep. Young's efforts to pass H.R. 901 were initially derailed when Reps. George Miller (D-CA) and Bruce Vento (D-MN) coordinated an effort to have Members of Congress offer amendments to specifically protect Biosphere Reserves located in their districts. Rep. Young responded by getting the House leadership to drastically restrict debate on the bill and to limit the number and type of amendments that could be offered. As reported in the October 7 Congressional Record, he then portrayed the vote as a test of a Congressman's patriotism, at one point admonishing his colleagues that "if they do not support this bill, they are against the Constitution."

On October 8, 1997, the House passed H.R. 901, 236 – 191. NO is the pro-environment vote.

FLORIDAEVERGLADES

9. Sugar "Subsidy"

The federal sugar program does not require direct outlays of subsidy dollars like other farm programs, but instead maintains U.S. sugar prices at roughly double the world market price. The artificially high cost of sugar is maintained by a combination of price supports, special loans, and restrictions on imports. The General Accounting Office has estimated that the higher retail prices created by the sugar program cost consumers more

than \$1 billion a year. The program's benefits are highly concentrated, with 1% of growers receiving over 40% of the benefits.

Over the past 30 years Florida's sugar production has increased nine-fold to 450,000 acres, polluting waters with pesticides and phosphorus, and diverting essential water from Florida's Everglades. Polluted runoff and interrupted water flows caused by sugar production are helping to destroy the Everglades ecosystem and the diverse plant and animal life it supports. As much as 20% of the 450,000 acres in sugar cane cultivation in Florida rely on the artificial price secured by the sugar price support program.

A key element in the sugar program is the non-recourse loan issued by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). Processors obtain these loans using their sugar as collateral. The processor can either repay the loan with interest or default and forfeit the sugar. The USDA thus has an interest in keeping the price of sugar high enough to prevent mass forfeiture of sugar under the non-recourse loans.

During consideration of H.R. 2160, the Fiscal Year 1998 Agriculture Appropriations (budget) bill, Reps. Dan Miller (R-FL) and Charles Schumer (D-NY) offered an amendment that would prohibit the USDA from expending funds to administer non-recourse loans under the sugar program. Elimination of the non-recourse loans would remove a key component of the sugar program that has increased the level of environmentally destructive sugar cane production in southern Florida.

On July 24, 1997, the House defeated the Miller-Schumer amendment 175 – 253. YES is the pro-environment vote.

MATER

10. Animas-La Plata Irrigation Project

Ontroversial since it was first authorized in 1968, the Bureau of Reclamation's Animas-La Plata project is one of the worst "boondoggle" western water projects ever proposed. It will cause substantial damage to fish, wildlife and water resources in Colorado and New Mexico at huge taxpayer cost. The project will pump as much as half of the flow of the Animas River in southwestern Colorado to irrigate marginal agriculture lands at high altitude. The water will be pumped 1,000 feet uphill, consuming enough electricity to run a city of 60,000. In addition, as originally

proposed, the project includes construction of two major water reservoirs, seven pumping plants, and 200 miles of canals and pipes—all at a cost to federal taxpayers of approximately \$503 million. This massive project will destroy important habitat for elk and other big game, threaten two species of endangered fish, critically deplete water flows in the Animas and San Juan Rivers, which support a thriving multi-million-dollar rafting industry, divert water from the La Plata River, and cause continuous water quality violations downstream in New Mexico. After years of debate and several successful lawsuits challenging the project, changes to the project are being discussed, but an alternative project has not been officially adopted.

During consideration of H.R. 2203, the Fiscal Year 1998 Energy and Water Development Appropriations (budget) bill, Reps. Tom Petri (R-WI) and Peter DeFazio (D-OR) offered an amendment to prohibit the use of funds to buy land for the project or begin construction. Rep. Vic Fazio (D-CA) offered a complicated substitute amendment that limited funding to only projects that met certain criteria, and since only the original project could meet those criteria, the amendment had the effect of allowing funds to be expended on the project.

On July 25, 1997, the House adopted the Fazio substitute amendment, which defeated the Petri-DeFazio amendment, 223 – 201. NO is the pro-environment vote. (See Senate vote 5).

ENERGY

11. "Clean Coal" Technology Program

oal is the most polluting fossil fuel. Emissions from coal combustion, including sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides, contribute to the formation of acid rain, which damages forests, lakes and streams. In addition, carbon dioxide produced from burning coal is a major contributor to global warming.

Since 1984, the Department of Energy's Clean Coal Technology Program has provided more than \$1.5 billion in federal subsidies to private corporations to try to develop technologies for cleaner coal burning. The program provides up to 50% in federal matching funds for demonstration projects for these new technologies. This seemingly beneficial program is both ineffective and unnecessary. The program cannot significantly address the biggest problem with burning coal—carbon dioxide

emissions—which cannot be substantially reduced at any feasible cost. In addition, the program has been unnecessary for several years because the 1990 amendments to the Clean Air Act provide sufficient market incentives to encourage utilities to reduce their emissions from burning coal. By providing incentives to continue using coal, the program reduces incentives to pursue more environmentally sound alternatives such as energy conservation, efficiency and alternative power sources. Nevertheless, the program has strong support from the businesses that participate in the program and from those states that benefit from the infusion of federal dollars for these projects.

On July 11, 1997, Rep. Scott Klug (R-WI) offered an amendment to H.R. 2107, the Fiscal Year 1998 Department of the Interior Appropriations (budget) bill, to cut \$292 million from the program in addition to the \$100 million already cut by the House Interior Appropriations subcommittee. The Klug amendment failed 173 – 243. YES is the pro-environment vote.

The Senate passed H.R. 2107 on September 18, 1997, and President Clinton signed the bill into law on November 14, 1997.

NUCLEAR WASTE

12. Texas Low-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal Compact

he 1980 Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Act requires states to either create their own disposal sites for low-level radioactive waste or form agreements called "compacts" with other states (which must be approved by Congress) to establish burial sites. Lowlevel radioactive waste includes a wide range of contaminated materials. The wastes come from hospitals and waste materials from nuclear power plants that have become radioactive as a result of exposure to nuclear fuel. Although proponents often state that low-level waste is only medical waste, booties and gloves, the primary constituent (more than 90%) of "low-level" radioactive waste is nuclear reactor waste. Low-level waste from nuclear power plants includes control rods and a variety of irradiated materials from the plant. H.R. 629, sponsored by eastern Texas Reps. Joe Barton (R-TX) and Ralph Hall (D-TX), approves a compact that permits Maine and Vermont to ship low-level radioactive wastes to a facility in western Texas.

The waste facility would be built outside Reps. Barton and Hall's districts, near Sierra Blanca, a predominantly Hispanic and low-income community located on the Mexican border and about 16 miles from the Rio Grande River. Sierra Blanca's Congressman Henry Bonilla (R-TX), as well as neighboring Rep. Silvestre Reyes (D-TX), strongly oppose the project. Opponents of the compact, including Sierra Blanca residents, argue that the facility will violate agreements with Mexico that prohibit environmental degradation along the U.S.-Mexico border, and the President's Executive Order on Environmental Justice by singling out a low-income, predominantly Hispanic community to receive nuclear waste.

On October 7, 1997, the House passed H.R. 629, 309 – 107. NO is the pro-environment vote.

13. Nevada Nuclear Waste Dump

In 1982 Congress passed the Nuclear Waste Policy Act, L directing the Department of Energy to develop two deep burial sites for permanent disposal of "high-level nuclear waste" (spent fuel) from nuclear power plants. In 1987 Congress amended the Act to designate only one permanent repository to be located at Yucca Mountain, about 100 miles from Las Vegas, Nevada. The 1987 amendment also prohibits an interim waste dump from being located in a state that is being studied for a permanent repository. For the past 10 years, the Department of Energy has been assessing whether Yucca Mountain is a viable permanent waste site. The assessment is scheduled to be completed in 1998. Serious technical problems at the site, including the area's seismic activity and the potential for groundwater contamination remain unresolved. For example, it is estimated that at least 33 known earthquake faults lie in Yucca Mountain's vicinity. It is widely accepted that the groundwater at Yucca Mountain will be contaminated, and some scientists believe that the contaminated groundwater will move through the ground and reach the environment in less than 1,000 years, instead of many thousands of years as Department of Energy officials conclude. In the meantime, nuclear power plants have been storing spent nuclear fuels on-site. Because on-site storage areas are reported to be nearly filled at some sites, the nuclear power industry has pushed for a federal interim storage facility until a permanent repository is completed.

H.R. 1270, the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1997, introduced by Rep. Fred Upton (R-MI), would establish an

above-ground "interim" nuclear waste dump near the proposed permanent repository at Yucca Mountain. The facility, to be opened in 2002, would accept a total of 40,000 metric tons of irradiated fuel that would be transported through 43 states. H.R. 1270 would also broadly pre-empt all "inconsistent" federal, state and local laws, including the Safe Drinking Water Act, weaken allowable radiation exposure standards at the site, and force dangerous radioactive waste onto the nation's roads and rails. In addition, establishment of a centralized "interim" nuclear waste storage site is likely to create a bias in favor of siting the permanent repository at Yucca Mountain, regardless of the scientific findings about the site's suitability. Prior to the House vote, President Clinton promised to veto the bill.

On October 30, 1997, the House passed H.R. 1270, 307 – 120. NO is the pro-environment vote. (See Senate vote 6).

INTERNATIONAL/POPULATION

apid global population growth is one of the most serious threats to a healthy and sustainable environment, leading to depletion of natural resources and contributing to pollution. The current world population is estimated at 5.8 billion. At the current growth rate, world human population grows by approximately one billion every 11 years.

For more than 30 years, the United States has contributed funds to voluntary family planning programs worldwide in order to help stabilize human population growth. In recent years, family planning opponents have cut federal funding for these programs by arguing in part that the money funds abortions. In fact, current law prohibits U.S. foreign assistance monies from funding abortion, and there are no reports that any organization receiving U.S. funds has ever violated this prohibition. In addition, family planning supporters note that improving access to voluntary family planning not only protects the life and health of women and children, it is also one of the best ways to reduce unwanted pregnancies.

14. Release of Funds for International Family Planning

uring the 104th Congress (1995-96), opponents of family planning attempted to prohibit U.S. foreign aid to organizations that use non-U.S. government funds to

provide legal abortion services or to participate in public policy debates on the issue in their own countries, even though current law already prohibits U.S. foreign assistance from funding abortion. Although unsuccessful in writing this prohibition into law, family planning opponents continued to insist that severe restrictions be placed on the release of population assistance funds in Fiscal Year 1997. In order to break a political deadlock that nearly shut down the federal government in September 1996, Congress agreed to a complicated legislative procedure. Under the deal, the release of the international family planning funds would be blocked for nine months—until July 1, 1997—unless the President made a finding that the delay in releasing funds was having a negative impact on overseas family planning programs, and unless this finding was approved by a vote of both houses of Congress. If the President's finding was approved by Congress, funds could begin flowing on March 1.

President Clinton made the required finding on January 31, 1997. H.J. Res. 36 provides Congressional approval of that finding, allowing the blocked international family planning aid monies to be released on March 1, 1997. During debate on H.J. Res. 36, family planning opponents violated the procedure agreed to the previous year and worked to overturn the President's determination, again attempting to entangle the family planning funding decision in the politics of abortion.

On February 13, 1997, the House passed H.J. Res. 36, 220 – 209. YES is the pro-environment vote.

The Senate passed H.J. Res. 36 on February 25, 1997, and President Clinton signed it on February 29, 1997, releasing the money to be available on March 1.

15. Restricting Private International Family Planning Funds

uring consideration of H.R. 2159, the Fiscal Year 1998 Foreign Operations Appropriations (budget) bill, Rep. Chris Smith (R-NJ) offered an amendment to deny U.S. family planning funds to non-governmental organizations that are involved in any abortion-related activities, even if paid for with non-U.S. government funds. This restriction would deny funding to some of the most experienced and qualified providers of maternal and child health care and family planning services. Opponents were not satisfied with the current ban on direct U.S. government funding for abortion but sought

to bar organizations using any other source of funds. Reps. Ben Gilman (R-NY) and Nancy Pelosi (D-CA) introduced a substitute amendment which would not apply to organizations that use the funds to *prevent* abortion as a method of family planning but only to those that *promote* it as a method of family planning.

On September 4, 1997, the House rejected the Gilman-Pelosi substitute amendment, 210 - 218. YES is the pro-environment vote.

Despite a veto threat from the President, the House subsequently adopted the original Smith amendment, 234 – 191. However, after an intense political battle, the new restrictions were not made a part of the final bill that was signed into law by President Clinton on November 26, 1997.

COSPONSORSHIP

16. Dirty Air

In July 1997, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued regulations under the Clean Air Act updating the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for ozone (smog) and particulates (soot). EPA had not modified the ozone standard since 1979 and the particulate standard since 1987, although the law provides for review of these standards every five years.

A significant amount of research completed in recent years links existing levels of smog and particulate air pollution to illness, hospitalization and premature death, particularly among the aged, children, and those with asthma and other lung impairments. The new ozone standard replaces the one-hour ozone standard with an eight-hour measure because health research has shown long-term exposure is the most dangerous to human health. EPA set a new "fine particle" standard for particulates in recognition of research showing that the very smallest particles penetrate into human lungs far more effectively than the larger particles regulated under the old standard, and cause premature death.

The new air quality standards provoked a bipartisan, largely regional, and industry-generated debate in Congress. Currently, many counties, especially in the Midwest and Southeast, experience air pollution that exceeds the new standards. Areas out of compliance will be required to develop and implement strategies for reducing emissions from industrial sources, power plants

and motor vehicles. By applying broader regional pollution controls, areas with the most serious air pollution problems will experience improved air quality because a significant portion of the air pollution is transported hundreds of miles by prevailing winds.

Reps. Ron Klink (D-PA) and Fred Upton (R-MI) introduced H.R. 1984, the "Moratorium on Establishment of the Ozone and Fine Particulate Matter Standards," and mounted a bipartisan cosponsorship drive. The bill would, for the first time in the 27-year history of the Clean Air Act, substitute Congress's political judgment for EPA's scientific judgment. H.R. 1984 would cancel EPA's new ozone and fine particle standards, re-instate the old standards, and require EPA to "re-decide" whether to issue new standards five years from now after reviewing additional research completed during this period. The Klink-Upton bill would significantly delay by several years EPA's efforts to reduce the emissions contributing to unhealthy levels of smog and soot despite a widely held belief among doctors and other health professionals that the old standards do not adequately protect public health.

While Reps. Klink and Upton were seeking cosponsors to H.R. 1984, Reps. Sherwood Boehlert (R-NY) and Henry Waxman (D-CA) drafted letters supporting EPA's new clean air standards and obtained signatures from a bipartisan coalition of 140 Congressmen. This number helps ensure that there is sufficient support in the House for the new standards so that even if the bill is passed the opposition will not have the necessary votes to override a presidential veto.

Establishing updated air quality standards was the national environmental community's top priority for most of 1997. State and local environmental and health organizations across the country worked to deliver the clean air message in Congressmen's districts.

The League of Conservation Voters considers cosponsoring H.R. 1984 an anti-environmental action. 197 House Members have cosponsored the bill.

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6	WOOLSEY	(D) 88	88	98	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	
7	MILLER, G.	(D) 88	92	91	+	+	+	+	+	- +-	+	+	+	?	+		+	+	+	+	
8	PELOSI	(D) 81	88	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	?	_	+	+	+	+	

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KEY		V SC	ORE	S	_	1	1	1	1	1						, ig		/.	. /
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- = Anti-environment action				, ser	/	1 2			/ "	1	/_	/			Jumen		/ F	1-Restrictions	/ /
? = Absence (counts as negative)		1			, 1	ofectio,	Ι,	[:]	/	nents	omino	ubsita	5	Ι,	Envir	//	ining	ming.	<i>i </i>
I = Ineligible to vote		ES /	JESS	ies Act	ibsidie	Use Pr				Monut	ds Rec	gar "S	'struct		, Dump	a Dump	iliy Pla	illy Pla	orship
P = Voted present to avoid a				Spec	S spen	r Land	lificies /	thsidy	efuges	ationa)	la la]]	eet Co		r Wast	J. Masil	Tal Fan	al Fall	wodso.
possible conflict of interest	100 PB	103HD Com	autre,	Laggina b.	Weaken	Grazina Berr	Grazina S	Wildlife 2		o International Monuments	Evernian Lands Recognition	Water D. Sugar "Subsidy"	Coal Subs		Nacio	Internation		ty Air	Cosponsorship
Rep. Walter Capps died October 28, 1997.		/%	1 1	2	3	Grazing Land Use Profestions - Taking	\ \ \ \ 5 \ \ 5	6		\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	/ £	10	/ ⁸ ပီ 11	12	S NV Nucio.	14	of Internais.	a Dirty Air Co.	
DELLUMS (D) 9		93	+	+ (+	+	+	$ \mathcal{X} $	+	4	1.7	+	/ +	+	: · : + ·	÷.	+	+	<i>!</i>
) TAUSCHER (D) 9			+	+	+	+	+	+,	+.	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	
POMBO (R) 1	8	9			77.1	NEWS.		+						1	+	5 1	-		
2 LANTOS (D) 9	88	96	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	. ,+	+	+	+	+	
3 STARK (D) 8		96	+	+	+	+	+		+	+)	?	?	+	-	(.)		4	+	
1 ESHOO (D) 9	100	98	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.	+ teraci	+	+	+	
5 CAMPBELL, T. (R) 6	85		5143 5.7%	4	12	+	.			1316/3/ 5 5	+	+	+	\$ 1	1834. 71	+	# (+	
5 LOFGREN (D) 8	. 92		+	+;	+	+	+	+	+	+]	-	 14 P	+	+	+	+	
7 FARR (D) 8	96	96		**	+		+	+	77. 35. 3 1 0.	+			?		+	•	+	+	
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I THOMAS, W. (R) I	Acceptation	11				6300. 13.								\$		+	+	: <u>2</u> 3%	
2 CAPPS ¹ (D) 10		range ya cikin	4	+ 51/45/10	+	I	I	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	I	+	+	+ 3503	
3 GALLEGLY (R) 1		13	-	-		•		100 de 100 d 100 de 100 de		1.2	+	-	1	S [*] T [*]	š – š	-	-		
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7 ROGAN (R) 3				+		} \+`};) - :i	+	-17	-	†	- \	+	+		, ` `` ;;	. *	+	
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0 BECERRA (D) 6		93	?	?	+	1	+	+	?	+		+	+	?	+	+	+	+	
1 MARTINEZ (D) 4	2.35	65	+	?		7			+	-	-	?	7		+	+	+	+	
2 DIXON (D) 8	100	83	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+		+	+	+	+	+	
3 ROYBAL-ALLARD (D) 9		100	+	+	+	+	+	1	+	+		+	t	+	+	+	+	+	
4 TORRES (D) 8		80	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	3.7	+		+	+	+	+	+	KW400580
5 WATERS (D) 8		87	+	+	+	+	+:	+	+	+	4.4	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	
6 HARMAN (D) 7		67	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+		-	+		+	+	+	+	
7 MILLENDER-McDONALD (D) 8		20	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+ .		+	, -	+	+	+	+	+	
8 HORN (R) 6		39	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-		+	+	-	_	+	+	+	
9 ROYCE (R) 3		17.		+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+ 1	+	+				-	-	EXCENSIVE EN
0 LEWIS, JERRY (R)	0533	13		-	-		-	+	-	-	-		_	+	+	+	+	+	Company of the
1 KIM (R)		15	and the second	-	-			+	,		+	+					-		ESSENCE PROPERTY.
2 BROWN, G. (D)	81	78	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	1 -	1 +	1 -	-	4	+	+	+	Ĭ.

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	 KEY + = Pro-environment action - = Anti-environment action ? = Absence (counts as negativ) I = Ineligible to vote P = Voted present to avoid a possible conflict of interest 		S 104m C.	% 103nu Co		Vaivers	s Weakening	* Grazing Ports	Grazing Sut	9 Wildige	Limiting Act	o International Monuments	G Evernia	S Waler Proise	Coat e.	Agistano marki 12	S NV Nuova	internation of the party of the	Cs International Family Planning Funding	on Diny Air Goom	. 1
	43 CALVERT	(R) 19	4	15	13.13. 13.53.	35 555 T	3			1				₩ <u>-</u>		1		# <u>5</u> #		4	
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	46 SANCHEZ	(D) 75	29 29/20/13/59	- CO)C188004	+	?	- Missoria	+	+	+	+	+		+	- WWW	+	+	+ '	+	+	
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	1 DeGETTE	(D) 94			+	+	+	4	4	4	+	+	+	+	+	-	1	+	4-0	4	
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	4 SCHAFFER, B.	(R) 6	8	17	-	-	- 1.500	General	12.0%	+	- 6288	-		- 102-	+	51 (745 si		6129	1		
i Ş	5 HEFLEY 6 SCHAEFER, D.	(R) 13 (R) 6	o 8	7		-							488			-	(4) (60) (60) -	.984903	165,660	35000000	
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	4 SHAYS	(R) 100	88	92	+	+	+	+	+ a / a	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+ 349	+	+	+	
	5 MALONEY, J.	(D) 88 (R) 94	54	50	ĕ	+	1	+	+	#	(数) +	+	+	+ +	+	+		+	+	+	
	6 JOHNSON, N.	(R) 94	54	30	.+	+	+	+		1	-		+			,		'	ļ '	'	
	DELAWARE																				
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	FLORIDA					***************************************						,									
	1 SCARBOROUGH	(R) 31	35		-	+		+	+	?			+	-	+		1, 7 1, , -	-	1.34		
	2 BOYD	(D) 25			-	_	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-		-	-	+	+	-	
	3 BROWN, C.			80	+	+	+	+	+	+	1	4		+	+		&. . 7	1	+	+	
	4 FOWLER	(R) 25	8	20	-	7.	-			- +.	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	
	•	3. Company of the Control of the Con		-	•	•	•	•													

 KEY + = Pro-environment action - = Anti-environment action ? = Absence (counts as negative) I = Ineligible to vote P = Voted present to avoid a possible conflict of interest 	% 1897		% 103m o	T	Waivers	2 Mac. 1	ise Profections	o Grazz	a Minus	- Limite Reluges	co Inter-	to For	- verglades — Sugar "Subsidy" - Walas S	Cont.	Apparation for the state of the	** A Nuclear Waste Dump. Environ	Wuclear Waste Dump	the state of the s	mernational Family Planning	uny Air Casponsorship
THURMAN (D)	50	65	61	1		1	-		+	(+	+	10 m			?		+		(t.	1
STEARNS (R)	25	8	24		- sumbodes	+ v dutram	- ta/Ye/Ar-	-	+	- Inserved	- -	- 1	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	
MICA (R)	6	8	13		6-5				+		352	9.4	(\$1 2 7).	, <u>-</u>	17		-	5	-	
McCOLLUM (R)	19	12	20	# Sedentêre	. ~ 3000-00-00	 2004 VS&C	- Seatan	- Nicesto	+	- ins(音)(i)	- lessions	- i	+	+	196.3	-	-	-	-	
BILIRAKIS (R)	31	35	24	79.75	+	4,7	E E	+	+	-	3.5	1.7	•	Ů.V.	D.A	1971	} .÷?		t	
YOUNG, B. (R)	19	19	28	- Mariana	-	-	- (3) 答為。		+	-	- 	+		- Hasc		- 2 A.3	- HORAN	-	+-	
DAVIS, J. (D) CANADY (R)	81	o	1.7	+	1	+	+	+	+	+	+	77.	100 -1- 00 100 -100	-				+	1+	
CANADY (R) MILLER, D. (R)	13	8 31	13 33	1951-190	2.7			ign egg s	+	-	- 1624 (-		7.57	- 15700		100	- -		+	
GOSS (R)	50 50	50	39	+	+	+		+	† +		7.	+	O.T.	+		7			+	
WELDON, D. (R)	13	12		\$ 14			?	?	+	-	10.6	1 1 55 700		Sec. 20		7			40	
FOLEY (R)	44	35) \$1868.A	?	+	1994 (1886) ••	- (100 TeV)		4	-	1625173	-	+	†; +	31/37	(+	+	+	
MEEK (D)	69	88	74	1645-46 1 4 -83	 		+		- Magar - 4 -3	1	4	(2) m	1		١.,	100 rac		1	4.	
ROS-LEHTINEN (R)	44	38	76	+	?		-	+	+	-	# 1	+	-	+	+	-	ave kar	-	+	
WEXLER (D)	81			+		+	Ė	+	Ť	14	4		+		3.2			35°	1.	
DEUTSCH (D)	7,5	96	98	+	+		+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	
DIAZ-BALART (R)	25	31	50	+	-	-	7		14		7	-	-		+	1.			1.4	-
SHAW (R)	44	35	33		+	- 	-	-	+	-	_	+		+	-	-	+	+	+	
HASTINGS, A. (D)	-81	96	67	7		Ť	1	1	?	+	140	10000	+	1	1873 1873 1874	17	+	1		
EORGIA																	-	•		
KINGSTON (R)	38	31	17	4	- 357 p. s 18. - 1 38.			14			Agair	4.		\$ 4 1	78-95 75-	1		-		
BISHOP (D)	19	46	52	-	_		-	8) TSA -	+	-	krasija ÷	- :		-	-		+	+	-	SANCES CONTRACTOR OF THE PERSON NAMED IN
COLLINS, M. (R)	25	4	17	10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 -					4	-		+	+	+		1			-	
McKINNEY (D)	94	92	83	?	+	+.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	.+	+	+	+	+	+	
LEWIS, JOHN (D)	100	100	96	(<u>*</u>	1	表生	1	* 1000 * 1000		+	+			+	+	+	+	7	+	
GINGRICH (R)			13	TI	HE SI	PEA)	KER	OF T	HE!	HOU	SE V	OTE	S AT	HIS	DIS	CRE'	TION	Ţ		
BARR (R)	19	4		_	-			-	+	1	-	+	1	+		-	-	-	-	
CHAMBLISS (R)	13	. 4				?	-	-	+	-	_	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	riconardania.
DEAL (R)	25	27	46		.	-	-	-	+	-	_:	-		+	+	-	-	-		in the second se
NORWOOD (R)	13	0		-	-	-	-	-	+		-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	
LINDER (R)	13	8	15		-	-	-	·	+	-	-	+	1:	-	-	-	-	-	-	

*	34	SCALE PROPERTY.							New York					-						-
KEY	•	L	CV SI	CORE				Source /		1	1		<i>\frac{1}{2}</i>			A Muclear Waste Dump: Environment	distice		7 — Restrict	tions
+ = Pro-environment action	1			1	1 :	, /		* /				1								
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I = Ineligible to vote				MGRE	Salsa	Subs	u Use	g /	*	\$	Jaj Mg	spung /	Sugar	Sonstry		ste Du	ste D	amily	Ailme)nsarsi
\mathbf{P} = Voted present to avoid a			3/	3/	s pag	Roads	ing La	Policie	Subsit	Retug	Natio	Teuo,] g	olect (sidy.	ar Wa	Sar Wa	Jewo	leuo,	Cospic
possible conflict of inte	rest		۱/ څ	FORTS.	I for	mba ₀	Graving Land Use Protections	Gravia Policies	Wite.	2 Lims Antiques	o Interm		Wain Subsidy.	Const.	TV L	# / # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	Inter-	of litter	lering	any Air Cosponsorship
	. •	1897 % 1047 m. 5	%	1	$\int \bar{z}$	Subsidies Subsidies	/ 4	/ 5	/ 6	7	8	Eyers.	10	11	12	13	14	15	of Dirty a	
Hawaii												1					(
1 ABERCROMBIE	(D) 7	92	85	+	4	1	+	+	+	+	1	-		100 A		1	+	:		
2 MINK	(D) 7 :		89	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-		-	-	+	+	+	+	
IDAHO															***************************************					
1 CHENOWETH	(R) 6	0	X/S						47	8 38 2 - 1				7			13.50			
2 CRAPO	(R) 6		7	-	-	-	-	-	+	_	_	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	
ILLINOIS										:		***************************************								
The contraction of the contract of the contrac			12.3	+			<u> </u> 45'85		ei Disei	Sassia.	GN/AS			1 (1)	V: 3/83	8 . <u>\$</u> 7.863	ange W		(4) (A)	
1 RUSH	(D) 8		80		+	+	+	4	**	. t	+	+	+	-	1+	1-1	+	+	1.50	
2 JACKSON	(D) 9	90,000,00	-	+	+ * 3v1	+	+	+	+ (343)	十 高和	++	+	+	-	1	+	+	+	+	
3 LIPINSKI 4 GUTIERREZ	(D) 5		59		\$. \$ Y \ \$. \$. \$		2 <u>-</u> 0	j+ :	i,t.,	+		-	1	-	+	-	So in		\$ /\$ (\$)	
TO A CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF	(D) 88	200 - 100	89	+	+ 545 \$14	+	+	+ 24 3 3	# 2342	+ 3173 1743	+	- 1 1 eyil	+		+	- +	+ 1886	+ 1237	+	
5 BLAGOJEVICH 6 HYDE	(D) 10			+	(t)	. + .	. +	* + *	\$;† ;}	rij et io	+	+	<i>)</i> +	+	+	/\t	+/	inter	+	
7 DAVIS, D.	(R) 1. (D) 9		13		-	- 	- 13 (45)	- 34.41	+	- 1913)	1	-	:::₹::: \$1859		<u>-</u> }}};	- (1904)	- -	 2006	+	
8 CRANE	(D) 9- (R) 19		9	+	+.		*	±.	1	+	1 40	+	†	1 3/3	+	1+) At	1	+	
9 YATES	(D) 8		85	+	?	4			+		- - - - - -	+	<u>.</u> 4		- 	- 	- 	4	+	
10 PORTER	(R) 7		74	+	+	+	I T	+ +	+	+	14 Tab	+		-	+	T	+	+	7	
11 WELLER	(R) 2			+				17.7	+	inge:	F STA	<u>.</u>		1 AV	<u></u>		1 1	1 4,1	+ 	
12 COSTELLO	(D) 6.	NS245200	59	+	# 1 PA	+	+	+	+	+	(5% +		+	1	+ 1		45 (Tai) 2	* 75.7	+	
13 FAWELL	(R) 6		43	+	+	4	200	+	4	_	+	+		+			+	+	1	Marada Andreas
14 HASTERT	(R) 1		11	-	-	-	_	_	+	_	-	-		-	-	_	-	-	+	
15 EWING	(R) 3		13		+	+	<u></u>	_	+	+	-			校	-	_	/, ; <u>-</u> ,		+	
16 MANZULLO	(R) 2		13	-	-		_		+	-	_	+	+	-	***************************************	-	-	-	+	
17 EVANS	(D) 88	96	96	+	+	1	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	4	+	+	+	+	
18 LaHOOD	(R) 15	31		+	-	-	-	_	+	-	_	-		_	+	-	-			
19 POSHARD	(D) 6	46	46	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	-	1.4	-		_	-	
20 SHIMKUS	(R) . 6			-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	CHRESTANDER STATES
INDIANA																				
1 VISCLOSKY	(D) 69	81	74	+	+	+	+	+	: Éu	4	+	+*	***		2		+	+		na n
2 McINTOSH	(R) 1			-	+	?	-		+	-	-	_	213	-	-	+	-	-	-	
3 ROEMER	(D) 50		72	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-		+	_		+	-		-	
4 SOUDER	(R) 3			-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	1 +	+	_	-	
NATURE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROP																•	*			

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III. House Scores

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5 ROUKEMA	(R)	75 73	65	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+		+		.	+/	+	+	
6 PALLONE	(D)	100 96	96	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
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- + = Pro-environment action
- = Anti-environment action
- 2 = Absence (counts as negative)
- I = Ineligible to vote
- P = Voted present to avoid a possible conflict of interest

tep. Bill Redmond was elected by pecial election and sworn in May 20, 997 to fill the vacancy created by tep. Bill Richardson's resignation.

cep. Susan Molinari resigned August 1, 997. She was replaced by Rep. Vito ossella who was elected by special lection on November 4, 1997.

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House Votes 1997

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III. House Scores

LouseVone 1997

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House Voires 1997

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IX Nuciear Waste Dump: Environmental Justice

· Coal Subsidy

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KEY

- = Pro-environment action
- = Anti-environment action
- = Absence (counts as negative)
- = Ineligible to vote
- = Voted present to avoid a possible conflict of interest

Rep. Ciro Rodriquez was elected by special election and sworn in April 17, 1997 to fill the vacancy created by Rep. Frank Tejeda's death.

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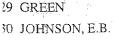
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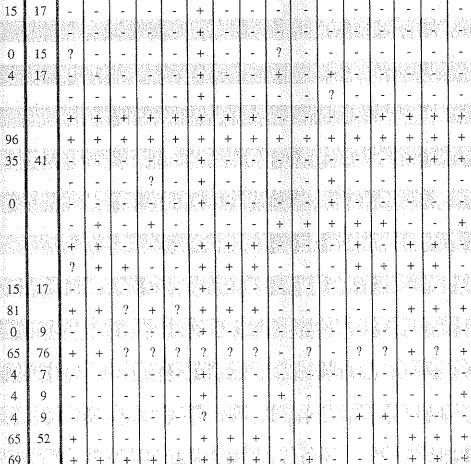
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House Voires 1997

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KIND (D)	88		+	1		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+			1	+	+		
KLECZKA (D)	94	77 78	1 +	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
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SENATE LCV Scores for 1997

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Member/Party/State	97 Score	Member/Party/State	97 Score	Member/Party/State	97 Score
Abraham, Spencer (R) MI	14	Feingold, Russ (D) WI	100	Lugar, Richard (R) IN	0
Akaka, Daniel (D) HI	86	Feinstein, Dianne (D) CA	100	Mack, Connie (R) FL	0
Allard, Wayne (R) CO	0	Ford, Wendell (D) KY	71	McCain, John (R) AZ	29
Ashcroft, John (R) MO	0	Frist, Bill (R) TN	43	McConnell, Mitch (R) KY	0
Baucus, Max (D) MT	57	Glenn, John (D) OH	100	Mikulski, Barbara (D) MD	100
Bennett, Robert (R) UT	0	Gorton, Slade (R) WA	0	Moseley-Braun, Carol (D) IL	86
Biden, Joseph (D) DE	100	Graham, Bob (D) FL	- 86	Moynihan, Daniel Patrick (D) NY	7 86
Bingaman, Jeff (D) NM	71.	Gramm, Phil (R) TX	0	Murkowski, Frank (R) AK	0
Bond, Christopher (R) MO	14	Grams, Rod (R) MN	0	Murray, Patty (D) WA	86
Boxer, Barbara (D) CA	100	Grassley, Charles (R) IA	0	Nickles, Don (R) OK	0 .
Breaux, John (D) LA	43	Gregg, Judd (R) NH	71	Reed, Jack (D) RI	100
Brownback, Sam (R) KS	14	Hagel, Chuck (R) NE	0	Reid, Harry (D) NV	71
Bryan; Richard (D) NV	. 71	Harkin, Tom (D) IA	- 86	Robb, Charles (D) VA	86
Bumpers, Dale (D) AR	100	Hatch, Orrin (R) UT	0.	Roberts, Pat (R) KS	0
Burns, Conrad (R) MT	0	Helms, Jesse (R) NC	0	Rockefeller, John (D) WV	71
Byrd, Robert (D) WV	57	Hollings, Ernest (D) SC	7-1	Roth, William (R) DE	71
Campbell, Ben Nighthorse (R) Co	O 29	Hutchinson, Tim (R) AR	14	Santorum, Rick (R) PA	14
Chafee, John (R) RI	.71	Hutchison, Kay Bailey (R) TX	0	Sarbanes, Paul (D) MD	100
Cleland, Max (D) GA	57	Inhofe, James (R) OK	0	Sessions, Jeff (R) AL	0
Coats, Dan (R) IN	29	Inouye, Daniel (D) HI	43	Shelby, Richard (R) AL	0
Cochran, Thad (R) MS	0	Jeffords, Jim (R) VT	71	Smith, Gordon (R) OR	14
Collins, Susan (R) ME	71	Johnson, Tim (D) SD	71	Smith, Robert (R) NH	29
Conrad, Kent (D) ND	43	Kempthorne, Dirk (R) ID	0	Snowe, Olympia (R) ME	71
Coverdell, Paul (R) GA	0	Kennedy, Edward (D) MA	100	Specter, Arlen (R) PA	43
Craig, Larry (R) ID	0	Kerrey, Robert (D) NE	100	Stevens, Ted (R) AK	14
D'Amato, Alfonse (R) NY	29	Kerry, John (D) MA	100	Thomas, Craig (R) WY	0
Daschle, Tom (D) SD	71	Kohl, Herbert (D) WI	86	Thompson, Fred (R) TN	29
DeWine, Mike (R) OH	29	Kyl, Jon (R) AZ	0	Thurmond, Strom (R) SC	0
Dodd, Christopher (D) CT	100	Landrieu, Mary (D) LA	71	Torricelli, Robert (D) NJ	100
Domenici, Pete (R) NM	14	Lautenberg, Frank (D) NJ	100	Warner, John (R) VA	14
Dorgan, Byron (D) ND	. 43	Leahy, Patrick (D) VT	86	Wellstone, Paul (D) MN	100
Durbin, Richard (D) IL	100	Levin, Carl (D) MI	71	Wyden, Ron (D) OR	86
Enzi, Michael (R) WY	0	Lieberman, Joseph (D) CT	100		
Faircloth, Lauch (R) NC	14	Lott, Trent (R) MS	0		

House LCV Scores for 1997

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Abercrombie, Neil (D) HI-1	75	Barr, Bob (R) GA-7	19	Bilirakis, Michael (R) FL-9	31
Ackerman, Gary (D) NY-5	81	Barrett, Bill (R) NE-3	13	Bishop, Sanford (D) GA-2	19
Aderholt, Robert (R) AL-4	6	Barrett, Thomas (D) WI-5	94	Blagojevich Rod (D) IL-5	100
Allen, Thomas (D) ME-1	88	Bartlett, Roscoe (R) MD-6	13	Bliley, Thomas (R) VA-7	6
Andrews, Robert (D) NJ-1	94	Barton, Joe (R) TX-6	6	Blumenauer, Earl (D) OR-3	81
Archer, Bill (R) TX-7	19	Bass, Charles (R) NH-2	63	Blunt, Roy (R) MO-7	13
Armey, Richard (R) TX-26	25	Bateman, Herbert (R) VA-1	-6	Boehlert, Sherwood (R) NY-23	56
Bachus, Spencer (R) AL-6	19	Becerra, Xavier (D) CA-30	69	Boehner, John (R) OH-8	6
Baesler, Scotty (D) KY-6	31	Bentsen, Ken (D) TX-25	69	Bonilla, Henry (R) TX-23	13
Baker, Richard (R) LA-6	6	Bereuter, Doug (R) NE-1	25	Bonior, David (D) MI-10	75
Baldacci, John (D) ME-2	63	Berman, Howard (D) CA-26	81	Bono, Sonny (R) CA-44	. 13
Ballenger, Cass (R) NC-10	6	Berry, Marion (D) AR-1	31	Borski, Robert (D) PA-3	63
Barcia, James (D) MI-5	.25	Bilbray, Brian (R) CA-49	50	Boswell, Leonard (D) IA-3	31

House LCV Scores for 1997

Boucher, Rick (D) VA-9	56	Delahunt, William (D) MA-10	88	Gillmor, Paul (R) OH-5	19
Boyd, Allen (D) FL-2	25	DeLauro, Rosa (D) CT-3	100	Gilman, Benjamin (R) NY-20	75
Brady, Kevin (R) TX-8	6	DeLay, Tom (R) TX-22	19	Gingrich, Newt (R) GA-6	
Brown, Corrine (D) FL-3	81	Dellums, Ronald (D) CA-9	94	Gonzalez, Henry (D) TX-20	25
Brown, George (D) CA-42	.81	Deutsch, Peter (D) FL-20	75	Goode, Virgil (D) VA-5	13
Brown, Sherrod (D) OH-13	88	Diaz-Balart, Lincoln (R) FL-21	25	Goodlatte, Bob (R) VA-6	19
Bryant, Ed (R) TN-7	13	Dickey, Jay (R) AR-4	19	Goodling, William (R) PA-19	13
Bunning, Jim (R) KY-4	6	Dicks, Norman (D) WA-6	63	Gordon, Bart (D) TN-6	63
Burr, Richard (R) NC-5	13	Dingell, John (D) MI-16	63	Goss, Porter (R) FL-14	50
Burton, Dan (R) IN-6	6	Dixon, Julian (D) CA-32	88	Graham, Lindsey (R) SC-3	6
Buyer, Steve (R) IN-5	6	Doggett, Lloyd (D) TX-10	100	Granger, Kay (R) TX-12	13
Callahan, Sonny (R) AL-1	6	Dooley, Calvin (D) CA-20	31	Green, Gene (D) TX-29	44
Calvert, Ken (R) CA-43	19	Doolittle, John (R) CA-4	13	Greenwood, Jim (R) PA-8	75
Camp, Dave (R) MI-4	13	Doyle, Mike (D) PA-18	44	Gutierrez, Luis (D) IL-4	88
Campbell, Tom (R) CA-15	63	Dreier, David (R) CA-28	19	Gutknecht, Gil (R) MN-1	25
Canady, Charles (R) FL-12	13	Duncan, John (R) TN-2	19	Hall, Ralph (D) TX-4	6
Cannon, Christopher (R) UT-3	13	Dunn, Jennifer (R) WA-8	31	Hall, Tony (D) OH-3	69
Capps, Walter (D) CA-22	100	Edwards, Chet (D) TX-11	25	Hamilton, Lee (D) IN-9	63
Cardin, Benjamin (D) MD-3	81	Ehlers, Vernon (R) MI-3	56	Hansen, James (R) UT-1	19
Carson, Julia (D) IN-10	69	Ehrlich, Robert (R) MD-2	38	Harman, Jane (D) CA-36	75
Castle, Michael (R) DE-AL	81	Emerson, Jo Ann (R) MO-8	. 0	Hastert, Dennis (R) IL-14	13
Chabot, Steve (R) OH-1	38	Engel, Eliot (D) NY-17	81	Hastings, Alcee (D) FL-23	81
Chambliss, Saxby (R) GA-8	13	English, Philip (R) PA-21	44	Hastings, Richard (R) WA-4	13
Chenoweth, Helen (R) ID-1	6	Ensign, John (R) NV-1	38	Hayworth, J.D. (R) AZ-6	19
Christensen, Jon (R) NE-2	19	Eshoo, Anna (D) CA-14	94	Hefley, Joel (R) CO-5	13
Clay, William (D) MO-1	69	Etheridge, Bob (D) NC-2	56	Hefner, W.G. "Bill" (D) NC-8	44
Clayton, Eva (D) NC-1	75	Evans, Lane (D) IL-17	88	Herger, Wally (R) CA-2	13
Clement, Bob (D) TN-5	69	Everett, Terry (R) AL-2	6	Hill, Rick (R) MT-AL	13
Clyburn, James (D) SC-6	75	Ewing, Thomas (R) IL-15	31	Hilleary, Van (R) TN-4	13
Coble, Howard (R) NC-6	25	Farr, Sam (D) CA-17	81	Hilliard, Earl (D) AL-7	31
Coburn, Tom (R) OK-2	6	Fattah, Chaka (D) PA-2	. 69	Hinchey, Maurice (D) NY-26	100
Collins, Michael (R) GA-3	25	Fawell, Harris (R) IL-13	69	Hinojosa, Rubén (D) TX-15	50
	25 6	Fazio, Vic (D) CA-3	50	Hobson, David (R) OH-7	38
Combest, Larry (R) TX-19			88	Hoekstra, Peter (R) MI-2	38
Condit, Gary (D) CA-18	50	Filmer, Bob (D) CA-50		Holden, Tim (D) PA-6	19
Convers, John (D) MI-14	88	Flake, Floyd (D) NY-6	63 69	Hooley, Darlene (D) OR-5	19 94
Cook, Merrill (R) UT-2	38	Foglietta, Thomas (D) PA-1		Horn, Steve (R) CA-38	69
Cooksey, John (R) LA-5	13	Foley, Mark (R) FL-16	44 69	Hostettler, John (R) IN-8	
Costello, Jerry (D) IL-12	63	Forbes, Michael (R) NY-1		* **	13 50
Cox, Christopher (R) CA-47	38	Ford, Jr., Harold (D) TN-9	63	Houghton, Amo (R) NY-31 Hoyer, Steny (D) MD-5	
Coyne, William (D) PA-14	88	Fowler, Tillie (R) FL-4	25		69
Cramer, Robert (D) AL-5	25	Fox, Jon (R) PA-13	63	Hulshof, Kenny (R) MO-9	25
Crane, Philip (R) IL-8	19	Frank, Barney (D) MA-4	88	Hunter, Duncan (R) CA-52	19
Crapo, Michael (R) ID-2	6	Franks, Bob (R) NJ-7	88	Hutchinson, Asa (R) AR-3	19
Cubin, Barbara (R) WY-AL	6	Frelinghuysen, Rodney (R) NJ-11		Hyde, Henry (R) IL-6	13
Cummings, Elijah (D) MD-7	94	Frost, Martin (D) TX-24	44	Inglis, Bob (R) SC-4	38
Cunningham, Randy (R) CA-51	13	Furse, Elizabeth (D) OR-1	81	Istook, Ernest (R) OK-5	6
Danner, Pat (D) MO-6	25	Gallegly, Elton (R) CA-23	13	Jackson, Jr., Jesse (D) IL-2	94
Davis, Danny (D) IL-7	94	Ganske, Greg (R) IA-4	38	Jackson Lee, Sheila (D) TX-18	56 50
Davis, Jim (D) FL-11	81	Gejdenson, Sam (D) CT-2	94	Jefferson, William (D) LA-2	50
Davis, Thomas (R) VA-11	63	Gekas, George (R) PA-17	19	Jenkins, William (R) TN-1	6
Deal, Nathan (R) GA-9	25	Gephardt, Richard (D) MO-3	75	John, Chris (D) LA-7	13
DeFazio, Peter (D) OR-4	94	Gibbons, James (R) NV-2	44	Johnson, Eddie Bernice (D) TX-30	56
DeGette, Diana (D) CO-1	94	Gilchrest, Wayne (R) MD-1	63	Johnson, Jay (D) WI-8	63
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House LCV Scores for 1997

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Johnson, Nancy (R) CT-6	94	McCarthy, Karen (D) MO-5	81	Paul, Ron (R) TX-14	50
Johnson, Sam (R) TX-3	13	McCollum, Bill (R) FL-8	19	Paxon, Bill (R) NY-27	25
Jones, Walter (R) NC-3	13	McCrery, Jim (R) LA-4	13	Payne, Donald (D) NJ-10	94
Kanjorski, Paul (D) PA-11	69	McDade, Joseph (R) PA-10	31	Pease, Edward (R) IN-7	38
Kaptur, Marcy (D) OH-9	63	McDermott, Jim (D) WA-7	88	Pelosi, Nancy (D) CA-8	81
Kasich, John (R) OH-12	50	McGovern, James (D) MA-3	100	Peterson, Collin (D) MN-7	19
Kelly, Sue (R) NY-19	81	McHale, Paul (D) PA-15	81	Peterson, John (R) PA-5	.6
Kennedy, Joseph (D) MA-8	100	McHugh, John (R) NY-24	19	Petri, Thomas (R) WI-6	44
Kennedy, Patrick (D) RI-1	94	McInnis, Scott (R) CO-3	13	Pickering, Charles (R) MS-3	6
Kennelly, Barbara (D) CT-1	88	McIntosh, David (R) IN-2	19	Pickett, Owen (D) VA-2	19
Kildee, Dale (D) MI-9	50	McIntyre, Mike (D) NC-7	25	Pitts, Joseph (R) PA-16	19
Kilpatrick, Carolyn (D) MI-15	63	McKeon, Howard (R) CA-25	19	Pombo, Richard (R) CA-11	19
Kim, Jay (R) CA-41	19	McKinney, Cynthia (D) GA-4	94	Pomeroy, Earl (D) ND-AL	38
Kind, Ronald (D) WI-3	88	McNulty, Michael (D) NY-21	100	Porter, John Edward (R) IL-10	75
King, Peter (R) NY-3	. 13	Meehan, Marty (D) MA-5	100	Portman, Rob (R) OH-2	44
Kingston, Jack (R) GA-1	38	Meek, Carrie (D) FL-17	69	Poshard, Glenn (D) IL-19	63
Kleczka, Jerry (D) WI-4	94	Menendez, Robert (D) NJ-13	88	Price, David (D) NC-4	81
Klink, Ron (D) PA-4	38	Metcalf, Jack (R) WA-2	25	Pryce, Deborah (R) OH-15	19
Klug, Scott (R) WI-2	75	Mica, John (R) FL-7	6	Quinn, Jack (R) NY-30	44
Knollenberg, Joseph (R) MI-11	13	Millender-McDonald, Juanita (D		Radanovich, George (R) CA-19	19
Kolbe, Jim (R) AZ-5	31	Miller, Dan (R) FL-13	50	Rahall, Nick (D) WV-3	50
Kucinich, Dennis (D) OH-10	81	Miller, George (D) CA-7	88	Ramstad, Jim (R) MN-3	81
LaFalce, John (D) NY-29	69	Minge, David (D) MN-2	69	Rangel, Charles (D) NY-15	75
LaHood, Ray (R) IL-18	19	Mink, Patsy (D) HI-2	75	Redmond, Bill (R) NM-3	21
Lampson, Nicholas (D) TX-9	75	Moakley, Joe (D) MA-9	81	Regula, Ralph (R) OH-16	25
Lantos, Tom (D) CA-12	94	Molinari, Susan (R) NY-13	29 -	Reyes, Silvestre (D) TX-16	56
Largent, Steve (R) OK-1	19	Mollohan, Alan (D) WV-1	44	Riggs, Frank (R) CA-1	13
Latham, Tom (R) IA-5	13	Moran, Jerry (R) KS-1	19	Riley, Bob (R) AL-3	6
LaTourette, Steven (R) OH-19	25	Moran, Jim (D) VA-8	88	Rivers, Lynn (D) MI-13	88
Lazio, Rick (R) NY-2	69	Morella, Constance (R) MD-8	94	Rodriguez, Ciro (D) TX-28	47
Leach, Jim (R) IA-1	69	Murtha, John (D) PA-12	38	Roemer, Tim (D) IN-3	50
Levin, Sander (D) MI-12	75	Myrick, Sue (R) NC-9	6	Rogan, James (R) CA-27	38
Lewis, Jerry (R) CA-40	38	Nadler, Jerrold (D) NY-8	100	Rogers, Harold (R) KY-5	6
Lewis, John (D) GA-5	100	Neal, Richard (D) MA-2	- 88	Rohrabacher, Dana (R) CA-45	31
Lewis, Ron (R) KY-2	6	Nethercutt, George (R) WA-5	13	Ros-Lehtinen, Ileana (R) FL-18	44
Linder, John (R) GA-11	13	Neumann, Mark (R) WI-1	38	Rothman, Steven (D) NJ-9	81
Lipinski, William (D) IL-3	50	Ney, Bob (R) OH-18	25	Roukema, Marge (R) NJ-5	75
Livingston, Bob (R) LA-1	6	Northup, Anne (R) KY-3	19	Roybal-Allard, Lucille (D) CA-33	94
LoBiondo, Frank (R) NJ-2	69	Norwood, Charles (R) GA-10	13	Royce, Edward (R) CA-39	31
Lofgren, Zoe (D) CA-16	81	Nussle, Jim (R) IA-2	13	Rush, Bobby (D) IL-1	81
Lowey, Nita (D) NY-18	88	Oberstar, James (D) MN-8	31	Ryun, Jim (R) KS-2	19
Lucas, Frank (R) OK-6	13	Obey, David (D) WI-7	69	Sabo, Martin Olav (D) MN-5	81
Luther, Bill (D) MN-6	88	Olver, John (D) MA-1	94	Salmon, Matt (R) AZ-1	31
Maloney, Carolyn (D) NY-14	88	Ortiz, Solomon (D) TX-27	19	Sanchez, Loretta (D) CA-46	75
Maloney, James (D) CT-5	88	Owens, Major (D) NY-11	88	Sanders, Bernard (I) VT-AL	94
Manton, Thomas (D) NY-7	. 56	Oxley, Michael (R) OH-4	6	Sandlin, Max (D) TX-1	19
Manzullo, Donald (R) IL-16	25	Packard, Ron (R) CA-48	13	Sanford, Mark (R) SC-1	63
Markey, Edward (D) MA-7	100	Pallone, Frank (D) NJ-6	100	Sawyer, Thomas (D) OH-14	75
Martinez, Matthew (D) CA-31	44	Pappas, Michael (R) NJ-12	63	Saxton, Jim (R) NJ-3	63
Mascara, Frank (D) PA-20	. 44	Parker, Mike (R) MS-4	16,	Scarborough, Joe (R) FL-1	31
Matsui, Robert (D) CA-5	75	Pascrell, William (D) NJ-8	81	Schaefer, Dan (R) CO-6	6
McCarthy, Carolyn (D) NY-4	88	Pastor, Ed (D) AZ-2	63	Schaffer, Bob (R) CO-4	6
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House LCV Scores for 1997

Schiff, Steven (R) NM-I	13	Spence, Floyd (R) SC-2	-6	Turner, Jim (D) TX-2	19
Schumer, Charles (D) NY-9	100	Spratt, John (D) SC-5	69	Upton, Fred (R) MI-6	56
Scott, Robert (D) VA-3	69	Stabenow, Debbie (D) MI-8	81	Velazquez, Nydia (D) NY-12	100
Sensenbrenner, James (R) WI-9	50	Stark, Pete (D) CA-13	81	Vento, Bruce (D) MN-4	81
Serrano, Jose (D) NY-16	75	Stearns, Cliff (R) FL-6	25	Visclosky, Peter (D) IN-1	69
Sessions, Pete (R) TX-5	. 6	Stenholm, Charles (D) TX-17	6	Walsh, James (R) NY-25	38
Shadegg, John (R) AZ-4	25	Stokes, Louis (D) OH-11	75	Wamp, Zach (R) TN-3	. 13
Shaw, Clay (R) FL-22	44	Strickland, Ted (D) OH-6	69	Waters, Maxine (D) CA-35	81
Shays, Christopher (R) CT-4	100	Stump, Bob (R) AZ-3	. 13	Watkins, Wes (R) OK-3	13
Sherman, Brad (D) CA-24	88	Stupak, Bart (D) MI-1	50	Watt, Melvin (D) NC-12	81
Shimkus, John (R) IL-20	6 .	Sununu, John (R) NH-1	38	Watts, J.C. (R) OK-4	6
Shuster, Bud (R) PA-9	6	Talent, James (R) MO-2	19	Waxman, Henry (D) CA-29	94
Sisisky, Norman (D) VA-4	20	Tanner, John (D) TN-8	38	Weldon, Curt (R) PA-7	38
Skaggs, David (D) CO-2	69	Tauscher, Ellen (D) CA-10	,94	Weldon, David (R) FL-15	13
Skeen, Joe (R) NM-2	25	Tauzin, W.J. "Billy" (R) LA-3	6	Weller, Jerry (R) IL-11	25
Skelton, Ike (D) MO-4	19.	Taylor, Charles (R) NC-11	13	Wexler, Robert (D) FL-19	81
Slaughter, Louise (D) NY-28	88	Taylor, Gene (D) MS-5	25	Weygand, Robert (D) RI-2	69
Smith, Adam (D) WA-9	- 81	Thomas, William (R) CA-21	19	White, Rick (R) WA-1	38
Smith, Christopher (R) NJ-4	81	Thompson, Bennie (D) MS-2	50	Whitfield, Edward (R) KY-1	- 19
Smith, Lamar (R) TX-21	. 6	Thornberry, William "Mac" (R)	ΓX-13 13	Wicker, Roger (R) MS-1	6
Smith, Linda (R) WA-3	31	Thune, John (R) SD-AL	13	Wise, Robert (D) WV-2	63
Smith, Nick (R) MI-7	31	Thurman, Karen (D) FL-5	50	Wolf, Frank (R) VA-10	31
Smith, Robert (R) OR-2	. 6	Tiahrt, Todd (R) KS-4	13	Woolsey, Lynn (D) CA-6	. 88
Snowbarger, Vincent (R) KS-3	13	Tierney, John (D) MA-6	100	Wynn, Albert (D) MD-4	63
Snyder, Vic (D) AR-2	75	Torres, Esteban (D) CA-34	88	Yates, Sidney (D) IL-9	81
Solomon, Gerald (R) NY-22	13	Towns, Edolphus (D) NY-10	81.	Young, C.W. Bill (R) FL-10	19
Souder, Mark (R) IN-4	31	Traficant, James (D) OH-17	6	Young, Don (R) AK-AL	6

Help Others "Know the Score" on the Environment

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City			State	Zip

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