



THE SCORECARD

LEAGUE OF CONSERVATION VOTERS

1998 NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SCORECARD

OCTOBER 1998

FINAL 105TH
CONGRESS

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THE NONPROFIT 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 the Members of the 105th Congress. This *Scorecard* represents the consensus of experts from 27 respected environmental and conservation organizations 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 Louis Bayard, Paul Brotherton, Betsy Loyless, Alyson McColl and Lisa Wade. Design by Judy Lutts, Cutting Edge Graphics. Published October 1998 by the League of Conservation Voters®. All rights reserved. For additional copies or information about joining the League, please contact LCV, 1707 L Street NW, Suite 750, Washington, DC, 20036. Phone: (202) 785-8683; Fax: (202) 835-0491; Email: lcv@lcv.org. Full *Scorecard* information is also available on the World Wide Web at www.lcv.org.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

SOME SAY, “WHEN YOU CAN’T WIN THE GAME, CHANGE THE WAY IT’S PLAYED.” That seemed to be the attitude of anti-environment proponents in the 105th Congress after previous unsuccessful attempts to dismantle long-standing environmental laws.

In 1998, the majority leadership in Congress became less overtly confrontational as they played politics with the environment. However, rather than advancing proactive environmental policies that benefit the health and well-being of our families, our communities, our natural resources or our Earth, these Congressional leaders instead attempted to benefit a narrow set of special interests who believe that their concerns about ever-larger profits outweigh public health and conservation interests.

Members of Congress are aware of the consistent public opinion polling that shows Americans of all political stripes value the environment. They know that voters will reject blatant attempts to weaken basic public health protections. As a result, the 105th Congress conducted a well-orchestrated effort to satisfy the special interests by weakening environmental protections, all while hiding the unpopular actions from the voting public.

To carry out the attacks, the anti-environment rider became the weapon of choice.

Leadership in the 105th Congress pushed a “Trojan Horse” approach to slashing environmental protections, programs and standards. Basically, the rider is a legislative maneuver to try to move an initiative that wouldn’t be passed on its own, or to disguise an unpopular effort by piggybacking it on an unrelated, but important bill. When more than 30 anti-environment riders find their way onto critical appropriations bills and more than one-third of our *Scorecard* is dedicated to scoring riders, it points to a legislative strategy that should not be ignored.

Through the rider efforts, Congress tried to weaken popular environmental protections yet not suffer the consequences of public backlash.

Congress also moved some obscure, yet terribly detrimental environmental attacks. Rather than carving out huge portions of significant environmental legislation like the Clean Water Act or the Endangered Species Act, some in Congress sought a more convoluted method to prevent their enforcement. They amended regulatory procedures, hampering efforts to enforce and administer environmental laws as they were originally intended by Congress and the federal government. They didn’t directly attack the laws, but they did attack the way they are carried out.

This regulatory attack on environmental policy was couched in responsible sounding language, such as the Mandates Information Act or the Small Business Paperwork Reduction Act. The reality is these

measures would have serious negative implications for environmental protections. It's the old wolf in sheep's clothing approach.

Regulatory attacks and the riders strategy are enough to make even the most astute political observer's eyes glaze over. To shed light on the real intent of these maneuvers, the environmental community was forced to rely on cumbersome explanations and detailed analysis. There is no easy way to explain the very real ramifications of these strategies to the American public. That's what the anti-environment proponents are banking on—confuse the issue enough so that the American people will tune out.

That is why this *Scorecard* is so critical. It separates legislative fact from rhetorical fiction. While Congress plays hide-and-seek with environmental protections, the *Scorecard* presents the facts so the public can make informed decisions.

At the end of the day, the environmental scores speak for themselves. They provide an unbiased, factual account of each Representative's or Senator's environmental commitment. LCV holds all Members of Congress accountable for their voting record and guarantees that their constituents can "know the score" on the environment.

We can't allow the future of environmental protection to be held hostage to the whims of the special interests or the extreme wings of each party. Congressional priorities should reflect the American people's interest in clearer air, safer water, protected national treasures and all of our very real desires to pass along a world in better shape than the one we inherited.

I encourage you to use this *Scorecard* and make your voice heard. It's our legacy. We must protect it.



Deb Callahan
President

OVERVIEW OF THE SECOND SESSION OF THE 105TH CONGRESS

The politically charged second session of the 105th Congress became a defensive battle on the environment. In 1998, progress on conservation issues was replaced by anti-environment riders and funding cuts for critical conservation and environmental quality programs. Few victories were won. Congress avoided most meaningful, proactive legislation, choosing instead to advance environmentally detrimental initiatives under the radar screen of public attention to avoid backlash. The combination of budget-cutting tactics and anti-environment appropriations strategies caused major pro-environment initiatives to stall in the 105th Congress. The narrow majority in the House, the threat of a filibuster in the Senate and public opposition—enhanced by the proximity to the election—further discouraged the advancement of free-standing anti-environment bills in the second session.

Anti-Environment Riders

Since the failure of the attacks on environmental laws in 1995-96, House and Senate leadership have resorted to Trojan Horse legislative strategies—using popular legislation to carry unappealing provisions. Rather than advancing blatantly anti-environment proposals as “stand alone” bills that would be subject to public scrutiny, opposition and defeat, anti-environment proponents in Congress attached them to “must pass” legislation.

By using a legislative maneuver called a “rider,” Members of Congress circumvent the legislative process of holding committee hearings, encouraging floor debate and casting votes on the merits of an issue. As Congress rushes to complete its business before the election, the rider becomes the vehicle of choice to move anti-environment initiatives through the House and Senate. Currently, the Administration’s opposition to most of the anti-environment initiatives encourages the backers of such measures to seek appropriations bills that fund the operations of the government to carry the riders.

In 1998, more than 30 anti-environment riders weakening public health and public lands protections were attached to critical appropriations bills for the U.S. Departments of Interior, Transportation and Commerce, funding for foreign operations and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). This *Scorecard* tallies votes on a number of significant anti-environment riders.

One proposal to prevent this type of Trojan Horse strategy, the Defense of the Environment Act, H.R. 1404, was introduced in 1997 by Rep. Henry Waxman (D-CA).

The measure would change House rules to require open floor debate and a vote on all attempts to weaken environmental protections (House vote 7).

Major Environmental Legislation

The most far-reaching law with environmental implications enacted in 1998, the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century, authorizes \$210 billion over the next five years for projects such as mass transit and highway construction. The bill provides for a minimum 43% increase in funds for public transit, funding to provide community transportation alternatives (i.e., bicycle and pedestrian paths) and efforts to reduce air pollution and traffic congestion. The most expensive transportation bill in history, the legislation passed overwhelmingly, providing cover for \$9 billion to fund 1,850 special “pork” projects and several anti-environment riders.

Aside from the transportation bill, a non-controversial bill to aid tropical forest protection in developing countries, H.R. 2870, was the most significant free-standing environmental measure to become law in 1998. This measure was a win for bipartisan consensus-building in both the House and Senate (House vote 13).

Unfortunately, Congress also sought to unravel two of the most significant bipartisan pro-environment achievements of the previous Congress. Although 1998 is the international “Year of the Ocean,” Rep. Sonny Callahan (R-AL) championed a rider that would have relaxed curbs on over-fishing in the Gulf of Mexico (House vote 6). This action turns back marine fisheries protections enacted under the

landmark 1996 Magnuson-Stevens Fisheries Conservation and Management Act. Similarly, a rider to build 30 miles of road through the Izembek National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska violated the 1997 Wildlife Refuge Law, another landmark agreement designed to ensure that conservation of fish and wildlife is the primary mission of the nation's system of wildlife refuges. Even before the ink could dry on these important consensus-backed initiatives, some Members of Congress were looking for ways to renege.

The biggest win for the environment came with the defeat of “takings” legislation in the Senate, S. 2271 (Senate vote 1). Although the House and Senate leadership served as the primary architects of variations of so-called “property rights” legislation, the environmental community built high-level opposition to preempting state and local governments as the arbiters in local land use decisions. Although a takings measure passed in the House, Sens. John Chafee (R-RI), Patrick Leahy (D-VT) and Patty Murray (D-WA) led the opposition in the Senate, dealing it a sound defeat.

Attempts To Weaken Public Lands Protections

Anti-environment leaders in the 105th Congress have worked to undermine public lands protections and ease regulations on natural resource exploitation in order to satisfy extractive industries.

In the first major forest victory for environmentalists on the floor of the House in three years, the so-called Forest Recovery bill, H.R. 2515, championed by Rep. Bob Smith (R-OR), was handily defeated (House vote 2). This bill was the latest in a series of proposals claiming that a forest health crisis exists and proposing increased logging as the cure. It would have essentially extended the expired “timber salvage” program, which was widely criticized as a thinly veiled license to log national forests while waiving important environmental laws. For some timber-industry proponents like Rep. Helen Chenoweth (R-ID), this “chainsaw surgery” approach did not go far enough, so they voted against the measure.

Two pro-environment, albeit unsuccessful, amendments to riders on the Interior Appropriations bill sought to protect two important national forests in Alaska. Rep. George Miller (D-CA) proposed an amendment to prohibit taxpayer-subsidized logging road construction in the Tongass National Forest (House vote 4). Additionally, Rep. Maurice Hinchey (D-NY) offered an amendment to prohibit the waiver of environmental laws for construction of a road in the Chugach National Forest (House vote 5).

In the most blatant use of anti-environment riders, the powerful Alaska delegation fought collectively to promote corporate interests by advancing numerous assaults on

Alaska's natural resources through riders on important spending bills.

Sacrificing Public Health And Pollution Reduction

Although the Administration and the Congress came to agreement in 1997 on a balanced budget, Congress in 1998 refused to adequately fund the Administration's environmental priorities, even though the American public clearly supports clean rivers, safe drinking water, hazardous waste clean-up and repair of aging parks infrastructure. In response, during consideration of the Budget Resolution in March, Sen. Frank Lautenberg (D-NJ) proposed an amendment to restore funding for critical environmental and natural resource programs (Senate vote 2). This amendment was defeated, giving Congress the latitude to renege on previously established priorities.

The 105th Congress stepped up attacks on the Kyoto protocol to combat global climate change—even trying to impose a gag rule to prevent government experts from addressing global warming. In a defensive attempt to eliminate the worst part of the climate change gag order in the House VA-HUD Appropriations bill, Rep. David Obey (D-WI) proposed an amendment to allow EPA to continue public education efforts on climate change. This amendment passed with bipartisan support, including 50 Republicans who broke from their leadership to vote in favor of the measure (House vote 10).

This *Scorecard* includes other riders on the VA-HUD bill which would delay clean-up of toxic mercury and PCBs, delay federal action to protect children from harmful pesticides and interfere with EPA's efforts to clean the air in national parks (House vote 11).

Conclusion

Recognizing that a blatant anti-environment agenda would not resonate with the voting public, environmental foes in Congress resorted to backdoor attempts to weaken environmental and public health protections. The 105th Congress legislated through a variety of stealth strategies—failing to adequately fund programs, reversing previous bipartisan environmental gains and pushing anti-environment riders. These Trojan Horse tactics kept the environmental community constantly on the defensive, fending off attacks to public health, natural resource protection and conservation initiatives. The *Scorecard* depicts a Congress that, on balance, was more interested in undercutting, rather than underscoring, popular environmental and public health protections.

VOTING SUMMARY

105TH CONGRESS NATIONAL AVERAGES

	SENATE	HOUSE
National Average	45	47
Democrats	84	72
Republicans	12	24

105TH CONGRESS STATE AVERAGES

STATE	SENATE	HOUSE	STATE	SENATE	HOUSE
Alabama	0	15	Montana	30	10
Alaska	4	3	Nebraska	50	16
Arizona	7	27	Nevada	70	31
Arkansas	54	36	New Hampshire	37	47
California	97	54	New Jersey	97	81
Colorado	7	36	New Mexico	37	16
Connecticut	100	92	New York	54	70
Delaware	70	76	North Carolina	10	39
Florida	47	42	North Dakota	53	38
Georgia	30	29	Ohio	50	44
Hawaii	74	83	Oklahoma	0	8
Idaho	0	9	Oregon	53	74
Illinois	94	55	Pennsylvania	27	45
Indiana	17	36	Rhode Island	80	85
Iowa	47	37	South Carolina	37	42
Kansas	4	10	South Dakota	77	17
Kentucky	34	16	Tennessee	20	29
Louisiana	64	15	Texas	0	31
Maine	60	86	Utah	7	15
Maryland	97	66	Vermont	77	97
Massachusetts	100	93	Virginia	50	35
Michigan	47	58	Washington	47	39
Minnesota	50	63	West Virginia	70	58
Mississippi	0	22	Wisconsin	97	69
Missouri	4	37	Wyoming	0	3

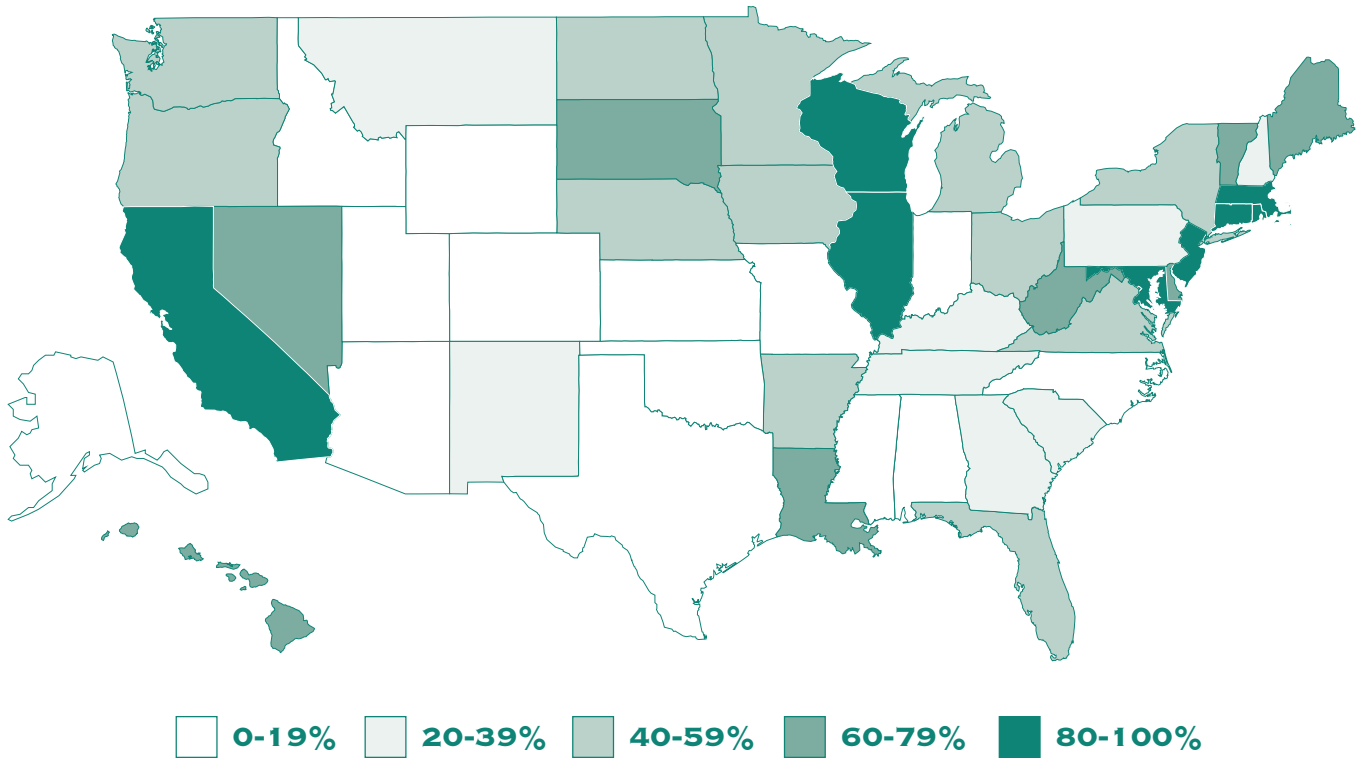
105TH CONGRESS REGIONAL AVERAGES

	SENATE	HOUSE
Mid-Atlantic/New England	72	75
Southeast	31	29
Midwest	49	40
Rocky Mountains/Southwest	11	18
West	49	42

105TH CONGRESS REGIONAL AVERAGES BY STATE

	SENATE	HOUSE		SENATE	HOUSE
West			Southeast		
Alaska	4	3	Alabama	0	15
California	97	54	Arkansas	54	36
Hawaii	74	83	Florida	47	42
Idaho	0	9	Georgia	30	29
Nevada	70	31	Kentucky	34	16
Oregon	53	74	Louisiana	64	15
Washington	47	39	Mississippi	0	22
Average	49	42	North Carolina	10	39
			South Carolina	37	42
Rocky Mountains/Southwest			Tennessee	20	29
Arizona	7	27	Virginia	50	35
Colorado	7	36	Average	31	29
Montana	30	10			
New Mexico	37	16	Mid-Atlantic/New England		
Oklahoma	0	8	Connecticut	100	92
Texas	0	31	Delaware	70	76
Utah	7	15	Maine	60	86
Wyoming	0	3	Maryland	97	66
Average	11	18	Massachusetts	100	93
			New Hampshire	37	47
Midwest			New Jersey	97	81
Illinois	94	55	New York	54	70
Indiana	17	36	Pennsylvania	27	45
Iowa	47	37	Rhode Island	80	85
Kansas	4	10	Vermont	77	97
Michigan	47	58	West Virginia	70	58
Minnesota	50	63	Average	72	75
Missouri	4	37			
Nebraska	50	16			
North Dakota	53	38			
Ohio	50	44			
South Dakota	77	17			
Wisconsin	97	69			
Average	49	40			

105TH SENATE AVERAGES



105TH SENATE HIGH AND LOW SCORES

HIGHEST SENATE DELEGATIONS:

Connecticut 100% • Massachusetts 100% • California 97% • Maryland 97% • New Jersey 97% • Wisconsin 97% • Illinois 94% • Rhode Island 80% • South Dakota 77% • Vermont 77%

HIGHEST SENATE SCORES:

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

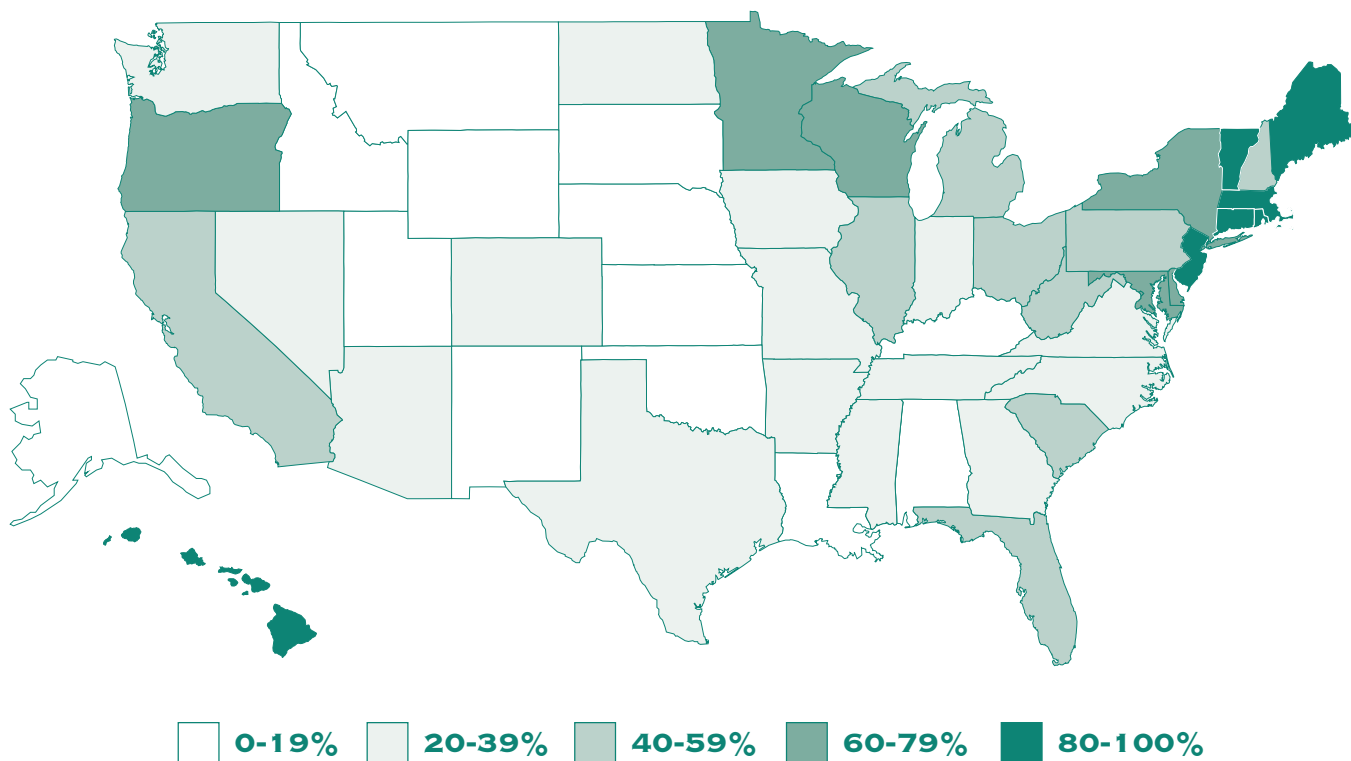
LOWEST SENATE DELEGATIONS:

Alabama 0% • Idaho 0% • Mississippi 0% • Oklahoma 0% • Texas 0% • Wyoming 0% • Alaska 4% • Kansas 4% • Missouri 4% • Arizona 7% • Colorado 7% • Utah 7%

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% 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% Washington Gorton 0% Wyoming Enzi 0% • Thomas, C. 0%

105TH HOUSE AVERAGES



105TH HOUSE HIGH AND LOW SCORES

HIGHEST HOUSE DELEGATIONS:

Vermont 97% • Massachusetts 93% • Connecticut 92% • Maine 86% • Rhode Island 85% • Hawaii 83% • New Jersey 81% • Delaware 76% • Oregon 74% • New York 70%

HIGHEST HOUSE SCORES:

California Eshoo 97% • Filner 93% • Lantos 97% • Lee 100% • Miller, G. 93% • Roybal-Allard 93% • Waxman 97% • Woolsey 93% **Colorado** DeGette 97% **Connecticut** DeLauro 100% • Gejdenson 93% • Shays 100% **Georgia** McKinney 97% **Illinois** Blagojevich 93% • Evans 93% • Jackson 97% **Maine** Allen 93% **Maryland** Cummings 97% • Morella 93% **Massachusetts** Kennedy, J. 100% • McGovern 100% • Meehan 97% • Neal 93% • Olver 97% • Tierney 100% **New Jersey** Andrews 97% • Menendez 93% • Pallone 100% **New York** Hinchey 100% • Lowey 93% • Nadler 97% • Owens 93% • Schumer 93% • Slaughter 93% • Velazquez 97% **Ohio** Brown, S. 93% **Oregon** DeFazio 97% • Hooley 93% **Rhode Island** Kennedy, P. 97% **Texas** Doggett 100% **Vermont** Sanders 97% **Wisconsin** Barrett, T. 97% • Kleczka 93%

LOWEST HOUSE DELEGATIONS:

Alaska 3% • Wyoming 3% • Oklahoma 8% • Idaho 9% • Kansas 10% • Montana 10% • Alabama 15% • Louisiana 15% • Utah 15% • Kentucky 16% • Nebraska 16% • New Mexico 16%

LOWEST HOUSE SCORES:

Alabama Aderholt 3% • Callahan 7% • Everett 3% • Riley 3% **Alaska** Young, D. 3% **Arizona** Stump 7% **California** Bono, M. 0% • Doolittle 7% • Herger 7% • Riggs 7% **Colorado** Schaefer, D. 7% • Schaffer, B. 7% **Idaho** Chenoweth 7% **Illinois** Shimkus 7% **Indiana** Burton 3% • Buyer 7% • Hostettler 7% **Kansas** Snowbarger 7% • Tiahrt 7% **Kentucky** Bunning 7% • Lewis, R. 3% **Louisiana** Baker 7% • Livingston 7% • Tauzin 7% **Maryland** Bartlett 7% **Mississippi** Parker 7% • Pickering 7% • Wicker 7% **Missouri** Emerson 3% **North Carolina** Ballenger 7% • Myrick 7% • Taylor, C. 7% **Ohio** Boehner 7% • Oxley 7% **Oklahoma** Coburn 3% • Istook 7% • Lucas 7% • Watts 3% **Oregon** Smith, R. 3% **Pennsylvania** Peterson, J. 3% • Shuster 7% **South Carolina** Graham, L. 7% • Spence 7% **Tennessee** Jenkins 3% **Texas** Barton 7% • Bonilla 7% • Brady, K. 3% • Combest 3% • Johnson, S. 7% • Sessions, P. 3% • Smith, Lamar 7% • Thornberry 7% **Virginia** Bliley 7% **Wyoming** Cubin 3%

RATING THE LEADERSHIP OF ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITTEES

SENATE

COMMITTEE	CHAIRMAN	SCORE	RANKING DEMOCRAT	SCORE
Agriculture	Lugar (IN)	7	Harkin (IA)	93
Appropriations	Stevens (AK)	7	Byrd (WV)	60
Commerce, Science and Transportation	McCain (AZ)	13	Hollings (SC)	73
Energy and Natural Resources	Murkowski (AK)	0	Bumpers (AR)	100
Environment and Public Works	Chafee (RI)	60	Baucus (MT)	60

COMMITTEE LEADERS COMPARED TO PARTY AVERAGE

House Committee Chair Average	Chairmen	17	Ranking Democrat	77
Senate Party Average	Republican Average	12	Democrat Average	84

HOUSE

COMMITTEE	CHAIRMAN	SCORE	RANKING DEMOCRAT	SCORE
Agriculture	Smith (OR-2)	3	Stenholm (TX-17)	10
Appropriations	Livingston (LA-1)	7	Obey (WI-7)	83
Commerce	Bliley (VA-7)	7	Dingell (MI-16)	66
Resources	Young (AK-AL)	3	Miller (CA-7)	93
Transportation	Shuster (PA-9)	7	Oberstar (MN-8)	48

COMMITTEE LEADERS COMPARED TO PARTY AVERAGE

House Committee Chair Average	Chairmen	5	Ranking Democrat	60
House Party Average	Republican Average	24	Democrat Average	72

PARTY LEADERS' SCORES VS. THE RANK AND FILE

SENATE

REPUBLICANS

Lott (MS), Majority Leader	0
Nickles (OK), Majority Whip	0
Mack (FL), Conference Chairman	0
Coverdell (GA), Conference Secretary	0
Leadership Average	0
Party Average	12

DEMOCRATS

Daschle* (SD), Minority Leader, Conference Chairman	73
Ford (KY), Minority Whip	67
Mikulski (MD), Conference Secretary	93
Leadership Average	78
Party Average	84

* Senator Daschle serves in more than one capacity, but his score has been included only once.

HOUSE

REPUBLICANS

Gingrich** (GA-6), Speaker of the House	NA
Armey (TX-26), Majority Leader	17
DeLay (TX-22), Majority Whip	10
Boehner (OH-8), Conference Chairman	7
Leadership Average	11
Party Average	24

** The Speaker of the House votes at his discretion.

DEMOCRATS

Gephardt (MO-3), Minority Leader	83
Bonior (MI-10), Minority Whip	83
Fazio (CA-3), Caucus Chairman	66
Leadership Average	77
Party Average	72

1998 SENATE VOTE DESCRIPTIONS

LAND USE

1. Weakening Land Use Protections—“Takings”

Sponsored by Judiciary Committee Chairman Orrin Hatch (R-UT), the Property Rights Implementation Act of 1998, S. 2271, combines two House-passed takings or so-called “property rights” bills. The bill contains language similar to H.R. 992 (as introduced) which would significantly amend most federal environmental laws, allow polluters to newly challenge long settled federal environmental protections and invite massive forum shopping by industries in search of responsive courts (See House vote 1).

S. 2271 also incorporates provisions of H.R. 1534 (*LCV 1997 Scorecard*, House vote 3). Like H.R. 1534, S. 2271 would override existing local procedures to allow developers to challenge city and county zoning and other property safeguards directly in the federal court system instead of through existing local administrative appeals and state courts.

The Supreme Court has held that land developers or other property owners must first try to resolve land disputes through local administrative appeals and in state courts before filing a lawsuit in federal court claiming a “taking” of private property. S. 2271 attempts to reverse these precedents to allow claimants to bypass local procedures and state courts. Small towns, cities and counties would be pressured to avoid the costs of defending against premature and even meritless court challenges of local environmental and public health protections. Large developers could use the threat of expensive federal lawsuits to intimidate local communities into permitting inappropriate activities, such as corporate hog farms in floodplains and hazardous waste dumps in residential areas.

By combining these two proposals, S. 2271 would threaten both federal environmental laws and local zoning.

S. 2271 was opposed by virtually every state and local government organization, including the National Governors Association, National Association of Counties, National League of Cities, National Conference of State Legislatures and the U.S. Conference of Mayors. Also opposing the bill were major religious organizations, including the U.S. Catholic Conference and the National Council of Churches, and national and local historic preservation, planning, labor and conservation groups. Prior to the Senate vote, the Clinton administration threatened to veto the bill. Floor opposition was led by Sens. Patrick Leahy (D-VT) and John Chafee (R-RI).

On July 13, 1998, the Senate voted 52 - 42 on a motion

to proceed to consideration of S. 2271—short of the 60 votes required to overcome a filibuster against the bill. (Senate debate on an issue can continue indefinitely without a final vote on passage unless 60 senators vote to invoke “cloture” to cut off debate.) NO is the pro-environment vote.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM FUNDING

2. Environmental Funding Priorities

The 1997 balanced budget agreement proposed decreasing overall environmental spending every year until at least 2003—an action with serious implications for efforts to protect natural resources and reduce pollution. During consideration of the 1999 budget resolution, which sets the framework for making annual appropriation and tax cut decisions, the Senate proposed even deeper cuts in future environmental spending.

Sen. Frank Lautenberg (D-NJ) countered with an amendment that would restore funding in the Fiscal Year 1999 budget for President Clinton’s proposed Environmental Resources Fund for America, a major spending initiative designed to fund a wide array of environment and natural resource programs. The Lautenberg amendment would provide room in the overall federal budget for several environmental initiatives, including:

- the Clean Water Action Plan, channeling \$568 million to states, tribes and individuals to reduce polluted runoff from urban areas, agriculture, mining and other sources—the largest unregulated source of water pollution;
- the Land, Water and Facility Restoration Initiative, providing an additional \$92 million for repairing and refurbishing the aging infrastructure in national parks, forests, refuges and other public lands;
- a \$2.1 billion, or 40%, funding increase for accelerating toxic waste cleanups at Superfund sites; and
- expanded funding for the Drinking Water and Clean Water State Revolving Loan funds to ensure that drinking water and wastewater treatment infrastructure continue to meet water quality and public health needs for the next century.

On April 2, 1998, the Lautenberg amendment was defeated, 47 - 52. YES is the pro-environment vote.

PUBLIC LANDS & RESOURCES

3. Selling Public Lands

America’s public lands are an integral part of its heritage, providing benefits for wildlife, water quality and recreation.

Because these lands are so valuable, Members of Congress have occasionally attempted to exchange or sell them to generate short-term budget revenues. Conservationists argue that the occasional disposal of public lands may be in the public interest but that such decisions should not be driven by the short-term need for revenues that a budget would dictate. Parcels of public land should either be exchanged for land of great natural value, or, if they are sold, the resulting revenues should be dedicated to acquiring and protecting other outstanding lands. Environmentalists believe that our public lands should be managed for long-term benefit, not short-term gain.

The Senate version of the Fiscal Year 1999 budget resolution, S. Con. Res. 86, proposes to raise revenues from the sale of lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management. The revenues would be used to provide private landowners with incentives for proactive efforts to conserve endangered species. While conservationists are generally supportive of these incentives, they should be funded through sustainable, long-term revenue mechanisms rather than sales of public land.

During floor consideration of the budget resolution, Sen. Harry Reid (D-NV) offered an amendment expressing the sense of the Senate that no public lands should be sold to finance the landowner incentives program for endangered species conservation. Sen. Dirk Kempthorne (R-ID) offered a secondary amendment to modify the Reid amendment in order to keep public lands as a funding source.

On April 2, 1998, the Kempthorne amendment to the Reid amendment was adopted, 55 - 43. NO is the pro-environment vote. The Reid amendment, as modified by Rep. Kempthorne, was subsequently adopted by voice vote.

4. Tax Breaks for Mining on Public Land

When developing federal public lands, mining companies can take advantage of two federal laws. First, under the 1872 Mining Law, companies can mine “hard rock” minerals, such as gold, silver, platinum and copper, without paying the royalties the federal government charges for other types of minerals extracted from public lands, such as oil, gas or coal. Not only do these companies get the minerals for free, but they are also able to buy the land bearing the minerals by patenting it for as little as \$2.50 an acre.

Second, a special rule under the tax code called the “percentage depletion allowance” permits mining companies to deduct a percentage of their taxable gross income from the federal taxes they must pay. The deduction is intended to reflect the reduction in the value of the mineral deposit over time as minerals are extracted. But since, under the 1872 Mining Law, mining companies pay nothing to obtain publicly owned minerals, these tax deductions allow the mining industry to get publicly owned minerals without cost and receive a tax break to mine them.

These subsidies encourage mining operations that would

otherwise be economically impracticable, often leaving badly scarred landscapes and polluted rivers and lakes. Many mining sites are listed as hazardous waste sites under Superfund, with cleanup costs estimated in the billions of dollars.

During Senate consideration of the Fiscal Year 1999 budget resolution, Sens. Dale Bumpers (D-AR) and Judd Gregg (R-NH) offered an amendment to repeal the percentage depletion allowance for mining on public lands and to re-direct the revenue generated toward special education programs proposed in President Clinton’s Fiscal Year 1999 budget. According to the Office of Management and Budget, repeal of this corporate subsidy for non-fuel minerals mined on federal lands would generate \$294 million over the next five years.

On April 2, 1998, the Senate approved a motion by Sen. Pete Domenici (R-NM) to table (kill) the Bumpers/Gregg amendment, 55 - 44. NO is the pro-environment vote.

5. Blocking Mining Reform

The modern hardrock mining industry operates on an enormous scale. Modern pit mines cover hundreds of acres, and can be hundreds of feet deep. Large amounts of toxic chemicals such as cyanide and sulfuric acid are sprayed over piles of pulverized rock to dissolve hardrock minerals in the open environment. Given the scale and techniques of this industry, mining operations often pollute entire watersheds, contaminating surface and ground water with heavy metals and other toxics. Environmental cleanup costs for individual mines can run into the tens of millions of dollars.

Current oversight of hardrock mining on public lands is a patchwork of state and federal regulations that do little to prevent environmental degradation. When considering mining permits, current regulations mandate that land management agencies approve proposed mines as the best use of the public’s land, regardless of its ecological importance. Current regulations also have inadequate bonding provisions, allowing mining companies to abandon depleted mines and leave taxpayers with the cleanup costs.

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is attempting to improve this regulatory patchwork by strengthening its oversight of hard rock mining on public lands. Originally issued in 1981, hard rock mining regulations have not been revised to reflect the modern pit mining techniques that often result in polluting entire watersheds.

During Senate consideration of S. 2237, the Fiscal Year 1999 Interior Appropriations bill, Senators Dale Bumpers (D-AR), Russ Feingold (D-WI) and Mary Landrieu (D-LA) offered an amendment to remove language from the bill which would block BLM’s proposed reforms for at least 2 years. On September 15, 1998, Senator Frank Murkowski (R-AK) offered a motion to table (kill) the Bumpers amendment. The motion passed 58 - 40, leaving the delaying language intact. NO is the pro-environment vote.

6. Transferring Public Lands to a Bombing Range

The Owyhee Canyonlands of Idaho, Nevada and Oregon are known for their extensive wildlife and their wilderness recreation opportunities. Pronghorn, sage grouse, mule deer, cougar, bald eagles, peregrine falcons, redband trout and the largest free-roaming herd of bighorn sheep in the continental U.S. live in the region. The canyonlands contain more than 300 miles of pristine rivers, all candidates for “wild and scenic” designation, and 24 areas now considered for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Sen. Dirk Kempthorne (R-ID) added language to the Defense Authorization bill, S. 2057, that would transfer 12,000 acres of the Owyhee Canyonlands from the Bureau of Land Management to the Air Force for a supersonic combat bombing range—despite the availability of training ranges nearby. The provision would authorize thousands of flights every year, sending low-level subsonic and supersonic fighter jets and heavy bombers over this remarkable area, scattering thousands of flares and clouds of radar-jamming aluminum and generating daily sonic booms in an area known for its solitude and unspoiled character.

The plan would also bypass the usual environmental reviews of such a proposal, including public comment. The net result could set a bad precedent and cause irreversible environmental damage to the Owyhee Canyonlands, with air, water and noise pollution expected to fan out across some three million acres.

On the Senate floor, Sen. Harry Reid (D-NV) offered an amendment to strike the bombing range proposal from the Defense Authorization bill. On June 25, 1998, the Senate approved Sen. Kempthorne’s motion to table (kill) the Reid amendment, 49 - 44. NO is the pro-environment vote. The Senate subsequently passed S. 2057.

NUCLEAR WASTE

7. Nevada Nuclear Waste Dump

In 1987, Congress voted to create a permanent repository for “high-level nuclear waste” (irradiated fuel) from nuclear power plants, to be located at Yucca Mountain, about 100 miles from Las Vegas, Nevada. For the past 10 years, the Department of Energy has been assessing whether Yucca Mountain is a suitable permanent waste site and is expected to make a final decision in 2001. The site comes with serious unresolved technical problems. An estimated 33 earthquake faults lie in Yucca Mountain’s vicinity. It is widely accepted that the area’s groundwater will be contaminated, with waste possibly migrating to the surface in less than 1,000 years. In the meantime, with on-site storage areas at nuclear power plants reaching full capacity, the nuclear power industry is

arguing 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 above-ground “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 put dangerous radioactive waste on the nation’s roads and rails without adequate safety standards. The establishment of a centralized “interim” nuclear waste storage site is likely to bias the decision to site the permanent repository in Nevada, regardless of the scientific findings about Yucca Mountain.

On April 15, 1997, the Senate passed S. 104, 65 - 34 (1997 LCV Scorecard, Senate vote 6). The House passed a similar bill, H.R. 1270, 307 - 120 (1997 LCV Scorecard, House vote 13). Ordinarily, a House-Senate conference committee would resolve differences between the bills and the resulting conference report would be taken up by both Houses for passage. However, bill supporters were concerned that there were too many procedural opportunities to delay votes on the Senate floor on a conference report. These supporters then tried to bring the House bill to the Senate floor. Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott (R-MS) interrupted deliberations on the tobacco bill to take up H.R. 1270. He also filed a cloture petition to cut off the likely filibuster. (Senate debate on an issue can continue indefinitely without a final vote on passage unless 60 senators vote to invoke “cloture” to cut off debate.) On June 2, 1998, the cloture petition failed, 56 - 39, and the bill was killed for the 105th Congress. NO is the pro-environment vote.

INTERNATIONAL/POPULATION

8. International Family Planning Funding

Currently estimated at 5.9 billion, the world’s human population is expected to grow by approximately one billion every 12 or 13 years. This rapid population growth, by exacerbating pollution and accelerating the depletion of natural resources, constitutes one of the most serious threats to a healthy and sustainable environment.

For more than 30 years, the United States has worked to stabilize human population growth by contributing funds to voluntary family planning programs worldwide. 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

moneys 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.

The House-Senate conference report for the State Department authorization bill, H.R. 1757, included an amendment by Rep. Chris Smith (R-NJ) to deny U.S. family planning funds for nongovernmental organizations that are involved in any abortion-related activities, even if those activities are paid for with non-U.S. government funds. Direct U.S. government funding for abortions overseas has been prohibited since 1973. But family planning opponents now seek to bar organizations from receiving U.S. funds if they use funds derived from *any* source, including their own government, for abortion.

By denying funding to some of the most experienced

and qualified providers of family planning services and maternal and child health care, these restrictions threaten to damage efforts to slow population growth and to protect the environment. The Smith amendment would allow the President to waive the ban on funding for organizations that perform legal abortions with non-U.S. funds, but such an action would trigger an overall funding cut of \$44 million—thus threatening all family planning programs with funding reductions, regardless of whether they perform abortions.

Since there was no opportunity to strike this amendment from the conference report or for members to vote separately on the specific merits of these population-related issues, the vote on final passage of the conference report became a referendum on senators' positions on international family planning programs.

On April 28, 1998, the Senate passed the State Department authorization bill conference report, 51 - 49. NO is the pro-environment vote. President Clinton threatened to veto the bill.

SENATE VOTES

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LCV SCORES

		LCV SCORES											
		105TH CONGRESS (1997-98)	1998	1997	104TH CONGRESS								
		%	%	%	%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Takings	Environmental Funding Priorities	Public Land Sales	Mining Tax Breaks	Blocking Mining Reform	Public Lands/Bombing Range	NY Nuclear Waste Dump	International Family Planning Funding
ALABAMA													
SESSIONS, J.	(R)	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHELBY	(R)	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALASKA													
MURKOWSKI	(R)	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STEVENS	(R)	7	0	14	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARIZONA													
KYL	(R)	0	0	0	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
McCAIN	(R)	13	0	29	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARKANSAS													
BUMPERS	(D)	100	100	100	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
HUTCHINSON, T.	(R)	7	0	14		-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-
CALIFORNIA													
BOXER	(D)	93	88	100	96	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+
FEINSTEIN	(D)	100	100	100	89	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
COLORADO													
ALLARD	(R)	0	0	0		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAMPBELL, B.	(R)	13	0	29	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONNECTICUT													
DODD	(D)	100	100	100	89	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
LIEBERMAN	(D)	100	100	100	89	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
DELAWARE													
BIDEN	(D)	87	75	100	96	?	+	+	+	+	+	?	+
ROTH	(R)	53	38	71	56	+	-	-	-	+	?	-	+
FLORIDA													
GRAHAM, B.	(D)	93	100	86	89	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
MACK	(R)	0	0	0	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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		105TH CONGRESS (1997-98)											
		1998	1997	104TH CONGRESS									
		%	%	%	1 Takings	2 Environmental Funding Priorities	3 Public Land Sales	4 Mining Tax Breaks	5 Blocking Mining Reform	6 Public Lands/Bombing Range	7 NY Nuclear Waste Dump	8 International Family Planning Funding	
GEORGIA													
CLELAND	(D)	60	63	57	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	
COVERDELL	(R)	0	0	0	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HAWAII													
AKAKA	(D)	87	88	86	85	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	
INOUYE	(D)	60	75	43	67	+	+	?	+	-	+	+	
IDAHO													
CRAIG	(R)	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
KEMPTHORNE	(R)	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ILLINOIS													
DURBIN	(D)	100	100	100		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
MOSELEY-BRAUN	(D)	87	88	86	85	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	
INDIANA													
COATS	(R)	27	25	29	19	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	
LUGAR	(R)	7	13	0	11	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	
IOWA													
GRASSLEY	(R)	0	0	0	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HARKIN	(D)	93	100	86	89	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
KANSAS													
BROWNBACK	(R)	7	0	14		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ROBERTS	(R)	0	0	0		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
KENTUCKY													
FORD, W.	(D)	67	63	71	59	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	
McCONNELL	(R)	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
LOUISIANA													
BREAUX	(D)	47	50	43	33	?	+	+	-	-	+	+	
LANDRIEU	(D)	80	88	71		-	+	+	+	+	+	+	

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		105TH CONGRESS (1997-98)	1998	1997	104TH CONGRESS								
		%	%	%	%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Takings	Environmental Funding Priorities	Public Land Sales	Mining Tax Breaks	Blocking Mining Reform	Public Lands/Bombing Range	NY Nuclear Waste Dump	International Family Planning Funding
MAINE													
COLLINS, S.	(R)	60	50	71		+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+
SNOWE	(R)	60	50	71	59	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+
MARYLAND													
MIKULSKI	(D)	93	88	100	89	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+
SARBANES	(D)	100	100	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
MASSACHUSETTS													
KENNEDY, E.	(D)	100	100	100	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
KERRY	(D)	100	100	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
MICHIGAN													
ABRAHAM	(R)	13	13	14	4	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
LEVIN, C.	(D)	80	88	71	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
MINNESOTA													
GRAMS	(R)	0	0	0	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WELLSTONE	(D)	100	100	100	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
MISSISSIPPI													
COCHRAN	(R)	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LOTT	(R)	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISSOURI													
ASHCROFT	(R)	0	0	0	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BOND	(R)	7	0	14	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MONTANA													
BAUCUS	(D)	60	63	57	78	+	+	+	-	-	?	+	+
BURNS	(R)	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEBRASKA													
HAGEL	(R)	0	0	0		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KERREY	(D)	100	100	100	74	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

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		105TH CONGRESS (1997-98)				104TH CONGRESS							
		%	1998	1997	%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						1 Takings 2 Environmental Funding Priorities 3 Public Land Sales 4 Mining Tax Breaks 5 Blocking Mining Reform 6 Public Lands/Bombing Range 7 NY Nuclear Waste Dump 8 International Family Planning Funding							
NEVADA													
BRYAN	(D)	73	75	71	89	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+
REID	(D)	67	63	71	85	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+
NEW HAMPSHIRE													
GREGG	(R)	60	50	71	30	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-
SMITH, R.	(R)	13	0	29	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW JERSEY													
LAUTENBERG	(D)	100	100	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
TORRICELLI	(D)	93	88	100		?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
NEW MEXICO													
BINGAMAN	(D)	67	63	71	78	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+
DOMENICI	(R)	7	0	14	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW YORK													
D'AMATO	(R)	20	13	29	4	?	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOYNIHAN	(D)	87	88	86	89	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
NORTH CAROLINA													
FAIRCLOTH	(R)	20	25	14	4	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-
HELMS	(R)	0	0	0	4	-	?	?	?	-	-	-	-
NORTH DAKOTA													
CONRAD	(D)	53	63	43	67	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+
DORGAN	(D)	53	63	43	81	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+
OHIO													
DEWINE	(R)	13	0	29	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GLENN	(D)	87	75	100	100	?	+	+	+	+	?	+	+
OKLAHOMA													
INHOFE	(R)	0	0	0	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-
NICKLES	(R)	0	0	0	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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		LCV SCORES											
		105TH CONGRESS (1997-98)				104TH CONGRESS							
		1998	1997		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
		%	%	%	Takings	Environmental Funding Priorities	Public Land Sales	Mining Tax Breaks	Blocking Mining Reform	Public Lands/Bombing Range	NY Nuclear Waste Dump	International Family Planning Funding	
OREGON													
SMITH, G.	(R)	13	13	14	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	
WYDEN	(D)	93	100	86	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
PENNSYLVANIA													
SANTORUM	(R)	7	0	14	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SPECTER	(R)	47	50	43	52	-	+	-	+	+	?	?	
RHODE ISLAND													
CHAFEE	(R)	60	50	71	70	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	
REED	(D)	100	100	100		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
SOUTH CAROLINA													
HOLLINGS	(D)	73	75	71	81	+	+	+	+	?	+	-	
THURMOND	(R)	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SOUTH DAKOTA													
DASCHLE	(D)	73	75	71	85	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	
JOHNSON, T.	(D)	80	88	71		+	+	+	-	+	+	+	
TENNESSEE													
FRIST	(R)	27	13	43	7	?	-	-	+	-	-	-	
THOMPSON, F.	(R)	13	0	29	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TEXAS													
GRAMM	(R)	0	0	0	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HUTCHISON	(R)	0	0	0	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
UTAH													
BENNETT	(R)	7	13	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	
HATCH	(R)	7	13	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	
VERMONT													
JEFFORDS	(R)	60	50	71	56	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	
LEAHY	(D)	93	100	86	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	

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		LCV SCORES											
		105TH CONGRESS (1997-98)											
		1998		1997									
		%	%	%	%								
						104TH CONGRESS							
						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Takeings	Environmental Funding Priorities	Public Land Sales	Mining Tax Breaks	Blocking Mining Reform	Public Lands/Bombing Range	NY Nuclear Waste Dump	International Family Planning Funding
VIRGINIA													
ROBB	(D)	87	88	86	89	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
WARNER	(R)	13	13	14	7	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
WASHINGTON													
GORTON	(R)	0	0	0	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MURRAY	(D)	93	100	86	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
WEST VIRGINIA													
BYRD	(D)	60	63	57	81	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+
ROCKEFELLER	(D)	80	88	71	96	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+
WISCONSIN													
FEINGOLD	(D)	100	100	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
KOHL	(D)	93	100	86	96	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
WYOMING													
ENZI	(R)	0	0	0		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
THOMAS, C.	(R)	0	0	0	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

EDITOR'S NOTE: A member's score for the 105th Congress is calculated as a percentage of all the *Scorecard* votes for both 1997 and 1998, rather than as an average of each year's scores.

1998 HOUSE VOTE DESCRIPTIONS

LAND USE

1. Weakening Land Use Protections—“Takings”

In 1995, the House passed legislation which redefined the legal concept of private property rights or “takings.” Landowners who claimed that their compliance with the Endangered Species Act or the Clean Water Act devalued even part of their property by 20% would be entitled to payment from U.S. taxpayers. For example, property owners who claimed that federal protection of endangered wildlife or wetlands reduced the value of any portion of their property by more than 20% would have to be paid in order to comply with the law. This bill and its successors did not move through the Senate.

Last year, the House passed H.R. 1534, which would further the same so-called “property rights” agenda, but by another means. This time, Rep. Elton Gallegly (R-CA), at the urging of the National Association of Homebuilders, worked to change existing rules and procedures to give developers a major advantage over local governments in lawsuits challenging land use protections (*LCV 1997 Scorecard*, House vote 3).

In 1998, so-called “property rights” supporters took a more subtle tack by attempting to undermine federal protections for neighboring property, for people and the environment. H.R. 992, the Tucker Act Shuffle Relief Act, sponsored by Rep. Lamar Smith (R-TX), would allow polluters to newly challenge long-settled federal environmental safeguards and invite massive forum shopping by industries in search of responsive courts. It would promote challenges to environmental safeguards by granting the Court of Federal Claims (CFC) the power to invalidate federal statutes, regulations and enforcement actions. This new power raises serious constitutional concerns, as it is normally reserved for the federal courts created by Article III of the U.S. Constitution, while the CFC was created by Congress. The present role and experience of the CFC is limited to deciding cases involving money claims against the United States. CFC judges lack the clear constitutional authority and necessary experience in determining whether federal environmental safeguards are lawful.

Companies could bypass long-settled decisions in the federal district court and appellate courts by asking the CFC to invalidate actions that protect neighboring homeowners, communities and the environment. Both the CFC and (on appeal) the Federal Circuit would be free to ignore prior precedents by other courts that upheld vital national protections. H.R. 992 was opposed by the U.S. Judicial

Conference, chaired by Chief Justice William Rehnquist. Floor opposition to the bill was led by Reps. Mel Watt (D-NC) and Sherwood Boehlert (R-NY).

Supporters of H.R. 992 argue that the bill would permit efficient consolidation of money and other claims. A substitute amendment offered by Reps. Watt and Steven Rothman (D-NJ) answered that argument by providing consolidation of claims within the district court system where existing legal precedents would be honored. The Watt substitute was defeated 206 - 206, when House Speaker Newt Gingrich (R-GA) took the unusual step of casting the tie vote, thereby defeating the amendment.

On March 12, 1998, the House passed H.R. 992, 230 - 180. NO is the pro-environment vote. The Clinton Administration threatened to veto this bill. The Senate later blocked action on a companion bill that combined H.R. 1534 and H.R. 992 (See Senate vote 1).

PUBLIC LANDS & RESOURCES

2. Logging in National Forests

The timber industry has backed a series of bills aimed at increasing commercial logging under the rubric of protecting “forest health.” The 104th Congress voted to suspend environmental safeguards for 18 months—under the “salvage logging rider”—to increase logging in virtually every national forest. Salvage logging proponents contend that America’s national forests are threatened by mounting outbreaks of disease and insect infestation and by the risk of catastrophic fires. They argue that only increased logging of trees can save these lands. Environmentalists counter that sound science does not support claims of a national “forest health” crisis and reject the blanket prescription of logging as the cure, pointing out that dead and dying trees are part of the natural process of succession and adaptation.

H.R. 2515, the Forest Recovery and Protection Act of 1998, sponsored by House Agriculture Committee Chairman Bob Smith (R-OR), would require the Forest Service to designate “recovery areas” within national forests and to conduct “recovery projects” in these areas. The bill contains numerous incentives to ensure that most “recovery projects” would be commercial timber sales. Furthermore, the bill provides no limit on the size, number or duration of recovery areas and projects—entire national forests could be designated as “recovery areas.”

Logging would be subsidized by a self-feeding trust fund, free of congressional oversight. The bill specifically authorizes money-losing timber sales under the “recovery projects.” Moreover, by requiring consideration of local

economic impacts to communities dependent on revenues from logging sales, it could place pressure on local forest managers to prescribe commercial logging, rather than more appropriate methods to treat legitimate forest health problems.

On March 27, 1998, the House defeated H.R. 2515, 181 - 201. NO is the pro-environment vote.

3. Protecting Roadless Areas in Forests

In January 1998, Forest Service Chief Mike Dombeck announced plans for a road-building moratorium in many of our nation's remaining unspoiled national forest areas. (Twenty-six forests were exempted under the proposal, including forests in the Pacific Northwest and the Tongass National Forest in Alaska.) The announcement spurred months of public debate on the many values of roadless areas, including watershed protection, wildlife habitat and backcountry recreational opportunities. The Forest Service received more than 60,000 comments on the moratorium, the vast majority calling for permanent protection of these last roadless areas.

During consideration of H.R. 2515, the Forest Recovery and Protection Act of 1998, Rep. Sherwood Boehlert (R-NY) offered an amendment to exempt roadless areas covered by the administration's policy from the effects of the bill. On March 27, 1998, the House adopted the amendment, 200 - 187, but a subsequent parliamentary maneuver prevented it from being attached to H.R. 2515. YES is the pro-environment vote. H.R. 2515 was later defeated in the vote on final passage (See House vote 2).

4. Alaska Logging Roads

The Tongass National Forest in Alaska preserves America's last great temperate rainforest, home to pristine trout and salmon streams and such species as grizzly bears, goshawks and wolves. More than four decades ago, the Forest Service opened up this area—the country's largest national forest—to widespread clearcut logging and road-building, which jeopardize ecosystems, wildlife and wild areas dependent on the old-growth forest.

A 1997 U.S. Forest Service plan authorizes cutting 267 million board feet from the Tongass—more than double the amount cut from the forest in 1996—and permits subsidized construction of up to 110 miles of new roads every year. Despite being home to the biggest money-losing timber program in the country, the Tongass was omitted from the Forest Service's 1998 moratorium on road-building in national forests.

Rep. George Miller (D-CA) offered an amendment to H.R. 4193, the Fiscal Year 1999 Interior Appropriations bill, to prohibit funds from being used to construct new roads in the Tongass National Forest. On July 23, 1998, the House rejected

the amendment, 186 - 237. YES is the pro-environment vote.

Led by Rep. John Porter (R-IL), many moderate Republicans voted against the Miller amendment because of an agreement they reached with Resources Chairman Don Young (R-AK) and the House Republican leadership to eliminate the Purchaser Credit Program. Under the Purchaser Credit Program, the logging roads were built in national forests by timber companies in exchange for receiving "credits" that they could use in lieu of cash to make payments on their federal timber sales. In essence, this program traded trees for logging roads. The environmental community has advocated the elimination of the Purchaser Credit Program for years. In exchange for the elimination of Purchaser Credits, the moderate Republicans agreed to oppose any efforts to further restrict road-building or the timber sale program in the Fiscal Year 1999 Interior Appropriations bill and the conservatives agreed not to use the bill to undermine the Forest Service's proposed road-building moratorium.

5. Alaska Wildlife Area Road

To the east of Alaska's Prince William Sound lies the Copper River Delta, the largest wetland on the Pacific coast of North America and the most important shorebird habitat in the Western Hemisphere, harboring the world's largest populations of nesting trumpeter swans.

In 1907, President Theodore Roosevelt created the Chugach National Forest in large part to protect the Delta and adjacent temperate rainforests from coal mining. In 1980, as part of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, Congress directed that the "conservation of fish and wildlife and their habitat" will be the primary management purpose of the Copper River Delta.

H.R. 4193, the Fiscal Year 1999 Interior Appropriations bill, contains a rider to grant an easement through the Chugach National Forest so that the Chugach Alaska Corporation, an Alaska native corporation, can build a road to access their land holdings which contain timber, and the potential for coal, and oil and gas. The easement would be 10 times the width of a normal Forest Service access road and would be exempt from any environmental review or public comment. While acknowledging that the corporation has a legal right to build a road, environmentalists argued that the easement should not be granted in a way that overrides existing environmental laws.

Rep. Maurice Hinchey (D-NY) offered an amendment to strike the Copper River easement provision. On August 18, 1998, the House rejected the amendment, 176-249. YES is the pro-environment vote.

6. Gulf of Mexico Fisheries Management

Bycatch reduction devices (BRDs) are trapdoors in shrimp trawl nets that reduce the incidental catch of marine animals other than shrimp by allowing them to escape. The use of the devices is considered crucial to protecting biological resources in the Gulf of Mexico. For every pound of shrimp caught in the Gulf of Mexico without use of a BRD, more than four pounds of juvenile fish and other marine organisms are discarded to die. For example, more than 80% of the Gulf's juvenile red snappers are caught and discarded each year by trawlers without BRDs.

Experience on commercial shrimp boats has demonstrated that BRDs can cut bycatch in half without significant shrimp loss. In the spring of 1998, in compliance with the newly reauthorized Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, the National Marine Fisheries Service issued a regulation requiring BRDs for trawling in most federally managed waters in the Gulf of Mexico.

Rep. Sonny Callahan (R-AL) introduced H.R. 3735, a bill to nullify the BRD requirement in the Gulf. Later, Rep. Callahan attached a rider to the Fiscal Year 1999 Commerce, State, Justice Appropriations bill, H.R. 4276, to extend state fisheries jurisdiction from three to nine miles from shore. This would, in effect, transfer management jurisdiction over a large section of the Gulf from the federal government to the states of Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. None of these states have BRD requirements in their waters, nor do they have the statutes, funding or capabilities to properly manage large-scale fisheries.

On August 5, 1998, Rep. Callahan, with the support of Reps. Billy Tauzin (R-LA) and Bob Livingston (R-LA), made a motion to substitute new language for the existing rider. The new language would achieve the same purpose as the existing rider but without amending the Magnuson Act. Rep. Wayne Gilchrest (R-MD) argued against the substitute amendment because, under House procedures, he had to defeat it before being allowed to strike the original rider. On August 5, 1998, the House defeated Rep. Callahan's substitute amendment, 141 - 283. NO is the pro-environment vote. Rep. Callahan then accepted a motion by Rep. Gilchrest to strike the original rider on a voice vote.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

7. Fighting Anti-Environment Riders

With increasing frequency, Members of Congress unable to advance anti-environment proposals on their own merits have sought to attach these proposals as unrelated

“riders,” frequently at the last minute, to “must-pass” spending bills. Too often, this practice forces members who otherwise would oppose the provisions to vote for them as part of a much larger, widely supported bill.

For instance, the emergency spending bill that included funds for troops in Bosnia and for flood disaster relief also contained several provisions that environmentalists believe would not have had the support to pass on their own. One of these allows a multi-lane commuter highway to be built through Petroglyph National Monument in New Mexico; another attempts to pressure the Forest Service into undermining the moratorium on the construction of new roads in national forests; and still another blocks efforts by the Department of Interior to ensure that taxpayers receive fair market value for oil extracted from public lands.

When the House debated H.R. 3534, the Mandates Information Act, Rep. Henry Waxman (D-CA) offered an amendment to create a new point of order against bills that weaken or roll back health, safety or environmental protections. This would guarantee Members of Congress the right to openly debate and independently vote on anti-environmental provisions and make it more difficult to pass major legislation with unrelated and undebated anti-environment riders.

On May 19, 1998, the House rejected the Waxman amendment, 190 - 221. YES is the pro-environment vote.

8. Restricting New Health and Safety Protections

In 1995, Congress passed the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act, which requires the Congressional Budget Office to report to government and the private sector the costs of complying with directives contained in new legislative proposals. The law also allows Members of Congress to raise a procedural hurdle—a point of order—on bills costing state and local governments more than \$50 million to comply.

This point of order currently does not apply when the costs are borne by the private sector. However, the Mandates Information Act, H.R. 3534, sponsored by Rep. Gary Condit (D-CA), would expand on the existing law by establishing a new point of order against legislation that imposes costs of more than \$100 million on the private sector. The bill would create a legislative procedure allowing Members of Congress to kill important new health and safety protections before they can be voted on.

The Mandates Information Act focuses exclusively on costs, but environmentalists believe that certain costs are not easily quantified, such as the extermination of a species or the costs of reducing the risks of birth defects and premature deaths. Nor does the bill consider whether the affected companies benefited financially from creating the pollution in the first place. This new hurdle could impede important legislation such as proposals to expand the public's right to

know about toxics in their communities or efforts to address pollution in lakes and rivers.

On May 19, 1998, the House passed H.R. 3534, 279 - 132. NO is the pro-environment vote.

ENERGY & GLOBAL WARMING

9. Funding Energy Efficiency Programs

The extraction, refinement and burning of fossil fuels (coal, oil and gas) constitutes the largest source of air pollution in the world and, in the United States, accounts for 98% of all carbon dioxide emissions—the chief contributor to global warming—and 95% of all other air pollution. Meanwhile, commercial nuclear power plants produce 95% of the country's radioactive waste—waste for which there is no permanent safe disposal method.

Energy efficiency programs are considered the single most effective means of reducing energy use and energy-related pollution. Energy efficiency improvements now save U.S. consumers \$150 billion to \$200 billion a year. The Department of Energy (DOE) has played a particularly important role in developing energy-efficient technologies—spearheading major innovations in lighting, window and building design, industrial energy efficiency and automotive design. If all the DOE's energy efficiency programs were funded at the level requested by the Clinton administration, it is estimated that the U.S. would cut its carbon dioxide emissions 136 million tons by the year 2010. This could take the U.S. more than 25% of the way toward meeting the carbon reductions required under the Kyoto protocol.

During consideration of the Fiscal Year 1999 Interior Appropriations bill, the House Appropriations Committee cut energy efficiency funding \$25 million below Fiscal Year 1998 levels and more than \$200 million below the President's requested budget. Reps. David Skaggs (D-CO) and Jon Fox (R-PA) offered an amendment to cut \$44.5 million from other programs, mostly related to fossil energy, to fund increases in energy efficiency programs.

On July 21, 1998, the House rejected the amendment, 212- 213, after the gavel to close voting was delayed by 10 minutes, giving amendment opponents time to lobby other members to change their votes. YES is the pro-environment vote. A subsequent revised amendment restored funding to both fossil energy and energy efficiency programs and was accepted on a voice vote before final passage of the bill.

10. Global Warming Gag Rule

For some years now, it has been the consensus among atmospheric scientists that the warming of the planet's atmosphere is linked to a range of potentially catastrophic climatic events: flooding, fires, searing heat and drought. At

the meeting of the United Nations Convention on Climate Change in Kyoto, Japan, in December 1997, 167 nations joined the United States in signing a treaty to limit emissions of the greenhouse gases that cause global warming. The agreement must now be ratified by the U.S. Senate.

Some Members of Congress used appropriations bill riders to block the President's administrative efforts to address global warming. Most affected is the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), which studies options for addressing global warming pollution. During committee consideration of H.R. 4194, the bill that appropriates Fiscal Year 1999 funds for the EPA, Rep. Joseph Knollenberg (R-MI) included two riders aimed at checking the efforts of government climate experts.

The first rider would prohibit the EPA from spending any money to implement the Kyoto treaty before it is ratified by the Senate. The rider's language is so broad it could bar even efforts to encourage voluntary reductions in greenhouse gases. The second rider, included in the committee report accompanying the bill, directs the EPA and the Council on Environmental Quality to refrain from conducting educational programs or informational seminars on global warming.

When the bill came to the House floor, Rep. David Obey (D-WI) offered an amendment to override the language prohibiting educational activities. On July 23, 1998, the House passed the Obey amendment, 226 - 198. YES is the pro-environment vote. While the limitation on educational activities was removed, H.R. 4194—as passed by the House on July 29, 1998—still contained the language prohibiting EPA from even considering ways to limit global warming.

POLLUTION & PUBLIC HEALTH

11. Removing Anti-Environment EPA Riders

H.R. 4194, the bill that appropriates funds for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), included nine riders restricting the agency's ability to administer existing environmental laws. Some of these provisions were included in the text of the bill itself; others were specified in the committee report language accompanying the bill.

The riders would:

- delay federal action to protect children from the effects of pesticides in food (under the Food Quality Protection Act passed in the 104th Congress);
- delay the cleanup of mercury from power plants;
- interfere with EPA's efforts to clean the air in national parks;
- interfere with Superfund clean up;
- prevent government climate experts from examining ways to stop global warming; and

■ delay the dredging of PCBs from the Hudson and Housatonic rivers and any other PCB-contaminated rivers where dredging is being considered.

When the bill came to the House floor, Rep. Henry Waxman (D-CA) offered an amendment to override all the anti-environment riders in the bill except those related to global warming, which were the subject of a separate amendment (See House vote 10).

On July 23, 1998, the House rejected the Waxman amendment, 176 - 243. YES is the pro-environment vote.

12. Undermining Environmental Reporting and Information

Oversight for numerous environmental programs depends on reliable reporting and record-keeping information, as required by law. These requirements would be undermined by H.R. 3310, the Small Business Paperwork Reduction Act Amendments of 1998, sponsored by Rep. David McIntosh (R-IN). The bill would waive civil penalties for first-time violations of reporting and record-keeping requirements, regardless of the importance of the missing or incorrect information or the magnitude of the violation itself.

Among the programs affected are those that track hazardous materials, report on hazardous emissions, report on drinking water contamination and require meat packers to prevent bacterial contamination.

Supporters claim the bill would reduce unnecessary paperwork and protect small businesses that make innocent mistakes. Currently, however, agencies already have the discretion to waive fines for first-time violators who claim to make good-faith efforts to comply. By effectively mandating the waiving of fines on willful first-time violators, H.R. 3310 could create an incentive for businesses to break the law while conferring a competitive disadvantage on businesses that comply with the law.

Recent laws—including the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act, amendments to the Paperwork Reduction Act, and the Regulatory Flexibility Act—reduce the paperwork required of small businesses. While conservationists support the elimination of unnecessary paperwork, they believe existing environmental and public health protections should not be jeopardized.

On March 26, 1998, the House passed H.R. 3310 by a vote of 267 - 140. NO is the pro-environment vote.

INTERNATIONAL

13. Tropical Forest Conservation

Tropical forests contain half of the world's known species of plants and animals, harbor the potential for life-saving new medicines and help slow global climate change by absorbing carbon dioxide. Increasingly, however, these vital resources are succumbing to logging and slash-and-burn agriculture. Some 30 million to 40 million acres are currently being lost each year and, since 1950, half the world's tropical forests have disappeared.

The past two decades have witnessed the emergence of an innovative tool for conserving tropical forests and other imperiled habitats—the “debt for nature swap,” by which countries with precious undeveloped resources can reduce their national debt burden by buying back some of their debt. In exchange, they agree to spend a portion of the resulting proceeds on conservation projects. Debt for nature swaps formed the heart of President Bush's Enterprise for the Americas Initiative, which reduced debt owed by Latin American nations to U.S. commercial banks while generating \$154 million in funds for the environment.

Building on that earlier initiative, H.R. 2870, the Tropical Forest Conservation Act of 1998, sponsored by Reps. Rob Portman (R-OH), Lee Hamilton (D-IN) and John Kasich (R-OH), would authorize \$325 million over three years to restructure developing country debt around the world. In exchange, eligible countries would place local currencies in trust funds specifically earmarked for conserving each country's tropical forests.

On March 19, 1998, the House passed its version, 356 - 61. YES is the pro-environment vote. On July 15, the Senate passed an amended version by unanimous consent (without a recorded vote). On July 15, the House agreed to the Senate version without objection. President Clinton signed the bill into law on July 29, 1998.

HOUSE VOTES

KEY

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LCV SCORES

			105TH CONGRESS (1997-98)				104TH CONGRESS												
			%	%	%	%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			1998	1997	1997	1997	Takings	Logging in National Forests	Forest Roadless Areas	Alaska Logging Roads	Alaska Wildlife Area Road	Gulf Fisheries	Fighting Anti-Environment Riders	Restricting Environmental Protections	Energy Efficiency Programs	Global Warming Gag Rule	EPA Riders	Undermining Environmental Reporting	Tropical Forest Conservation
ALABAMA																			
1	CALLAHAN	(R)	7	8	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
2	EVERETT	(R)	3	0	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	RILEY	(R)	3	0	6		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	ADERHOLT	(R)	3	0	6		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	CRAMER	(D)	24	23	25	31	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+
6	BACHUS	(R)	14	8	19	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
7	HILLIARD	(D)	48	69	31	65	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
ALASKA																			
	YOUNG, D.	(R)	3	0	6	4	-	?	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-
ARIZONA																			
1	SALMON	(R)	21	8	31	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
2	PASTOR	(D)	79	100	63	88	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
3	STUMP	(R)	7	0	13	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	SHADEGG	(R)	10	0	19	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	KOLBE	(R)	28	23	31	15	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+
6	HAYWORTH	(R)	17	15	19	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+
ARKANSAS																			
1	BERRY	(D)	28	23	31		-	?	?	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+
2	SNYDER	(D)	79	85	75		+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
3	HUTCHINSON, A.	(R)	21	23	19		-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
4	DICKEY	(R)	14	8	19	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	+
CALIFORNIA																			
1	RIGGS	(R)	7	0	13	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?
2	HERGER	(R)	7	0	13	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	FAZIO	(D)	66	85	50	69	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
4	DOOLITTLE	(R)	7	0	13	0	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	MATSUI	(D)	86	100	75	96	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

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			1998	1997	Takings									12	13		
			%	%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					Logging in National Forests	Forest Roadless Areas	Alaska Logging Roads	Alaska Wildlife Area Road	Gulf Fisheries	Fighting Anti-Environment Riders	Restricting Environmental Protections	Energy Efficiency Programs	Global Warming Gag Rule	EPA Riders	Undermining Environmental Reporting	Tropical Forest Conservation	
6	WOOLSEY	(D)	93	100	88	88	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
7	MILLER, G.	(D)	93	100	88	92	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
8	PELOSI	(D)	90	100	81	88	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
9	LEE ¹	(D)	100	100			I	I	I	+	+	+	+	+	+	I	I
10	TAUSCHER	(D)	90	85	94		+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+
11	POMBO	(R)	10	0	19	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	LANTOS	(D)	97	100	94	88	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
13	STARK	(D)	86	92	81	85	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+
14	ESHOO	(D)	97	100	94	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
15	CAMPBELL, T.	(R)	55	46	63	85	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+
16	LOFGREN	(D)	83	85	81	92	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
17	FARR	(D)	90	100	81	96	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
18	CONDIT	(D)	34	15	50	31	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
19	RADANOVICH	(R)	10	0	19	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	DOOLEY	(D)	34	38	31	35	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+
21	THOMAS, W.	(R)	14	8	19	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
22	CAPPS, L. ²	(D)	83	83			I	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+
23	GALLEGLY	(R)	10	8	13	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	?
24	SHERMAN	(D)	90	92	88		+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
25	McKEON	(R)	14	8	19	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
26	BERMAN	(D)	86	92	81	92	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
27	ROGAN	(R)	28	15	38		-	+	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	+
28	DREIER	(R)	14	8	19	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
29	WAXMAN	(D)	97	100	94	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
30	BECERRA	(D)	72	77	69	81	+	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+
31	MARTINEZ	(D)	52	62	44	65	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	?
32	DIXON	(D)	90	92	88	92	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+
33	ROYBAL-ALLARD	(D)	93	92	94	96	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

3. HOUSE SCORES

¹ Rep. Barbara Lee was elected by special election and sworn in April 21, 1998 to fill the vacancy created by Rep. Ron Dellum's resignation.

² Rep. Lois Capps was elected by special election and sworn in March 17, 1998 to fill the vacancy created by Rep. Walter Capps' death.

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		1998	1997	1997	1997	Takings	Logging in National Forests	Forest Roadless Areas	Alaska Logging Roads	Alaska Wildlife Area Road	Gulf Fisheries	Fighting Anti-Environment Riders	Restricting Environmental Protections	Energy Efficiency Programs	Global Warming Gag Rule	EPA Riders	Undermining Environmental Reporting	Tropical Forest Conservation
34	TORRES (D)	86	85	88	92	?	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
35	WATERS (D)	76	69	81	92	+	?	?	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+
36	HARMAN (D)	62	46	75	81	?	?	?	+	+	+	?	?	?	+	+	?	+
37	MILLENDER-McDONALD (D)	79	69	88	90	+	?	?	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+
38	HORN (R)	62	54	69	58	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+
39	ROYCE (R)	24	15	31	19	-	?	?	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	?	+
40	LEWIS, JERRY (R)	28	15	38	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+
41	KIM (R)	17	15	19	12	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
42	BROWN, G. (D)	79	77	81	81	?	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
43	CALVERT (R)	14	8	19	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
44	BONO, M. ³ (R)	0	0			I	I	I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I	I
45	ROHRABACHER (R)	24	15	31	15	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
46	SANCHEZ (D)	69	62	75		?	?	?	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+
47	COX (R)	28	15	38	8	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
48	PACKARD (R)	10	8	13	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
49	BILBRAY (R)	66	85	50	46	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
50	FILNER (D)	93	100	88	88	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
51	CUNNINGHAM (R)	10	8	13	19	?	?	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
52	HUNTER (R)	14	8	19	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
COLORADO																		
1	DeGETTE (D)	97	100	94		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2	SKAGGS (D)	76	85	69	88	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	+	+	+	+	+
3	McINNIS (R)	14	15	13	15	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	?	-	-	-	-	+
4	SCHAFFER, B. (R)	7	8	6		-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	HEFLEY (R)	14	15	13	8	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
6	SCHAEFER, D. (R)	7	8	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONNECTICUT																		
1	KENNELLY (D)	90	92	88	92	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+

³ Rep. Mary Bono was elected by special election and sworn in April 21, 1998 to fill the vacancy created by Rep. Sonny Bono's death.

HOUSE VOTES

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LCV SCORES

		105TH CONGRESS (1997-98)				104TH CONGRESS												
		%	1998	1997	%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Logging in National Forests Forest Roadless Areas Alaska Logging Roads Alaska Wildlife Area Road Gulf Fisheries Fighting Anti-Environmental Riders Restricting Environmental Protections Energy Efficiency Programs Global Warming Gag Rule EPA Riders Undermining Environmental Reporting Tropical Forest Conservation																
2	GEJDENSON (D)	93	92	94	96	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
3	DELAURO (D)	100	100	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
4	SHAYS (R)	100	100	100	88	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
5	MALONEY, J. (D)	83	77	88		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	
6	JOHNSON, N. (R)	86	77	94	54	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	
DELAWARE																		
	CASTLE (R)	76	69	81	62	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	
FLORIDA																		
1	SCARBOROUGH (R)	31	31	31	35	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	BOYD (D)	24	23	25		-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	
3	BROWN, C. (D)	79	77	81	85	+	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	
4	FOWLER (R)	21	15	25	8	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5	THURMAN (D)	45	38	50	65	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	
6	STEARNS (R)	17	8	25	8	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7	MICA (R)	10	15	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8	McCOLLUM (R)	17	15	19	12	-	?	?	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9	BILIRAKIS (R)	38	46	31	35	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	
10	YOUNG, B. (R)	17	15	19	19	-	-	-	?	?	+	-	-	?	?	?	-	
11	DAVIS, J. (D)	76	69	81		-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	
12	CANADY (R)	14	15	13	8	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13	MILLER, D. (R)	41	31	50	31	+	?	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	
14	GOSS (R)	41	31	50	50	?	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	
15	WELDON, D. (R)	14	15	13	12	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	
16	FOLEY (R)	41	38	44	35	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	
17	MEEK (D)	76	85	69	88	+	+	?	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
18	ROS-LEHTINEN (R)	45	46	44	38	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	
19	WEXLER (D)	90	100	81		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
20	DEUTSCH (D)	83	92	75	96	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	

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LCV SCORES

		105TH CONGRESS (1997-98)				104TH CONGRESS													
		%	1998	1997	%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
						Takings	Logging in National Forests	Forest Roadless Areas	Alaska Logging Roads	Alaska Wildlife Area Road	Gulf Fisheries	Fighting Anti-Environmental Riders	Restricting Environmental Protections	Energy Efficiency Programs	Global Warming Gag Rule	EPA Riders	Undermining Environmental Reporting	Tropical Forest Conservation	
21	DIAZ-BALART (R)	31	38	25	31	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	
22	SHAW (R)	38	31	44	35	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	
23	HASTINGS, A. (D)	86	92	81	96	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
GEORGIA																			
1	KINGSTON (R)	24	8	38	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
2	BISHOP (D)	17	15	19	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+
3	COLLINS, M. (R)	14	0	25	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	McKINNEY (D)	97	100	94	92	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
5	LEWIS, JOHN (D)	83	62	100	100	+	+	+	?	?	+	+	+	+	?	?	+	?	
6	GINGRICH (R)	THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE VOTES AT HIS DISCRETION																	
7	BARR (R)	10	0	19	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	CHAMBLISS (R)	10	8	13	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
9	DEAL (R)	17	8	25	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
10	NORWOOD (R)	10	8	13	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
11	LINDER (R)	10	8	13	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
HAWAII																			
1	ABERCROMBIE (D)	79	85	75	92	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
2	MINK (D)	86	100	75	96	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
IDAHO																			
1	CHENOWETH (R)	7	8	6	0	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	CRAPO (R)	10	15	6	0	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	+
ILLINOIS																			
1	RUSH (D)	86	92	81	85	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2	JACKSON (D)	97	100	94	85	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
3	LIPINSKI (D)	55	62	50	62	-	?	?	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	
4	GUTIERREZ (D)	90	92	88	88	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	
5	BLAGOJEVICH (D)	93	85	100		-	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
6	HYDE (R)	10	8	13	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	+

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			LCV SCORES																
			105TH CONGRESS (1997-98)		1998		1997		104TH CONGRESS										
			%	%	%	%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
							Takings	Logging in National Forests	Forest Roadless Areas	Alaska Logging Roads	Alaska Wildlife Area Road	Gulf Fisheries	Fighting Anti-Environmental Riders	Restricting Environmental Protections	Energy Efficiency Programs	Global Warming Gag Rule	EPA Riders	Undermining Environmental Reporting	Tropical Forest Conservation
4	GANSKE	(R)	41	46	38	19	-	+	+	-	-	+	?	?	+	+	-	-	+
5	LATHAM	(R)	14	15	13	8	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
KANSAS																			
1	MORAN, JERRY	(R)	17	15	19		-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
2	RYUN	(R)	10	0	19		-	-	-	-	-	-	?	?	-	-	-	-	-
3	SNOWBARGER	(R)	7	0	13		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	TIAHRT	(R)	7	0	13	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KENTUCKY																			
1	WHITFIELD	(R)	21	23	19	12	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	?	-	+
2	LEWIS, R.	(R)	3	0	6	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	NORTHUP	(R)	14	8	19		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
4	BUNNING	(R)	7	8	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
5	ROGERS	(R)	10	15	6	0	-	?	?	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+
6	BAESLER	(D)	38	46	31	50	-	-	+	-	+	+	?	?	+	-	-	+	+
LOUISIANA																			
1	LIVINGSTON	(R)	7	8	6	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	?	-	-	-	-	+
2	JEFFERSON	(D)	55	62	50	77	+	?	?	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	?	+
3	TAUZIN	(R)	7	8	6	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
4	McCRERY	(R)	10	8	13	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
5	COOKSEY	(R)	10	8	13		-	?	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
6	BAKER	(R)	7	8	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
7	JOHN	(D)	10	8	13		?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	+
MAINE																			
1	ALLEN	(D)	93	100	88		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2	BALDACCI	(D)	79	100	63	88	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
MARYLAND																			
1	GILCHREST	(R)	62	62	63	69	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+
2	EHRlich	(R)	28	15	38	31	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+

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LCV SCORES

		LCV SCORES																
		105TH CONGRESS (1997-98)	1998	1997	104TH CONGRESS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
%	%	%	%	%	Takings	Logging in National Forests	Forest Roadless Areas	Alaska Logging Roads	Alaska Wildlife Area Road	Gulf Fisheries	Fighting Anti-Environmental Riders	Restricting Environmental Protections	Energy Efficiency Programs	Global Warming Gag Rule	EPA Riders	Undermining Environmental Reporting	Tropical Forest Conservation	
12 LEVIN, S.	(D)	86	100	75	96	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
13 RIVERS	(D)	90	92	88	96	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	
14 CONYERS	(D)	79	69	88	85	+	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	+	
15 KILPATRICK	(D)	76	92	63		+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
16 DINGELL	(D)	66	69	63	81	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	
MINNESOTA																		
1 GUTKNECHT	(R)	17	8	25	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
2 MINGE	(D)	66	62	69	73	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	+
3 RAMSTAD	(R)	83	85	81	54	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	
4 VENTO	(D)	90	100	81	92	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
5 SABO	(D)	90	100	81	81	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
6 LUTHER	(D)	86	85	88	96	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	
7 PETERSON, C.	(D)	21	23	19	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	
8 OBERSTAR	(D)	48	69	31	65	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
MISSISSIPPI																		
1 WICKER	(R)	7	8	6	0	-	?	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
2 THOMPSON, B.	(D)	66	85	50	88	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	
3 PICKERING	(R)	7	8	6		-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
4 PARKER	(R)	7	8	6	0	?	?	-	?	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	
5 TAYLOR, G.	(D)	24	23	25	42	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	
MISSOURI																		
1 CLAY	(D)	62	54	69	96	+	?	?	+	-	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	
2 TALENT	(R)	17	15	19	15	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
3 GEPHARDT	(D)	83	92	75	77	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	
4 SKELTON	(D)	21	23	19	27	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	
5 McCARTHY, K.	(D)	86	92	81	92	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	
6 DANNER	(D)	21	15	25	31	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	
7 BLUNT	(R)	10	8	13		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	

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			105TH CONGRESS (1997-98)		104TH CONGRESS												
			1998	1997	104TH CONGRESS												
			%	%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					Takings	Logging in National Forests	Forest Roadless Areas	Alaska Logging Roads	Alaska Wildlife Area Road	Gulf Fisheries	Fighting Anti-Environmental Riders	Restricting Environmental Protections	Energy Efficiency Programs	Global Warming Gag Rule	EPA Riders	Undermining Environmental Reporting	Tropical Forest Conservation
8	EMERSON	(R)	3	8	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
9	HULSHOF	(R)	31	38	25	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+
MONTANA																	
	HILL	(R)	10	8	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
NEBRASKA																	
1	BEREUTER	(R)	21	15	25	38	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+
2	CHRISTENSEN	(R)	17	15	19	12	-	?	?	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+
3	BARRETT, B.	(R)	10	8	13	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
NEVADA																	
1	ENSIGN	(R)	34	31	38	31	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+
2	GIBBONS	(R)	28	8	44		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
NEW HAMPSHIRE																	
1	SUNUNU	(R)	34	31	38		-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+
2	BASS	(R)	59	54	63	31	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	+
NEW JERSEY																	
1	ANDREWS	(D)	97	100	94	92	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2	LoBIONDO	(R)	69	69	69	69	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	+
3	SAXTON	(R)	66	69	63	50	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+
4	SMITH, C.	(R)	83	85	81	62	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
5	ROUKEMA	(R)	72	69	75	73	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
6	PALLONE	(D)	100	100	100	96	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
7	FRANKS	(R)	83	77	88	58	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
8	PASCARELL	(D)	90	100	81		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
9	ROTHMAN	(D)	86	92	81		+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+
10	PAYNE	(D)	83	69	94	92	+	?	?	+	-	+	+	+	+	?	+
11	FRELINGHUYSEN	(R)	66	54	75	50	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+
12	PAPPAS	(R)	59	54	63		+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+
13	MENENDEZ	(D)	93	100	88	88	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

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LCV SCORES

			105TH CONGRESS (1997-98)		104TH CONGRESS													
			1998	1997	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
			%	%	Takings	Logging in National Forests	Forest Roadless Areas	Alaska Logging Roads	Alaska Wildlife Area Road	Gulf Fisheries	Fighting Anti-Environmental Riders	Restricting Environmental Protections	Energy Efficiency Programs	Global Warming Gag Rule	EPA Riders	Undermining Environmental Reporting	Tropical Forest Conservation	
NEW MEXICO																		
1	WILSON ⁴	(R)	17	17		I	I	I	-	-	+	I	I	-	-	-	I	I
2	SKEEN	(R)	21	15	25	4	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
3	REDMOND	(R)	11	8	14		?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
NEW YORK																		
1	FORBES	(R)	79	92	69	54	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
2	LAZIO	(R)	72	77	69	73	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
3	KING	(R)	14	15	13	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+
4	McCARTHY, C.	(D)	90	92	88		+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
5	ACKERMAN	(D)	86	92	81	88	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+
6	MEEKS ⁵	(D)	77	77			+	+	+	+	-	+	?	?	+	+	+	+
7	MANTON	(D)	72	92	56	85	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
8	NADLER	(D)	97	92	100	100	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
9	SCHUMER	(D)	93	85	100	96	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	+	+	+	+
10	TOWNS	(D)	90	100	81	96	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
11	OWENS	(D)	93	100	88	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
12	VELAZQUEZ	(D)	97	92	100	88	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+
13	FOSELLA	(R)	31	31			-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-
14	MALONEY, C.	(D)	90	92	88	100	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
15	RANGEL	(D)	72	69	75	81	+	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?
16	SERRANO	(D)	72	69	75	92	+	+	+	?	?	+	+	+	?	?	+	+
17	ENGEL	(D)	90	100	81	96	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
18	LOWEY	(D)	93	100	88	96	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
19	KELLY	(R)	83	85	81	58	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+
20	GILMAN	(R)	76	77	75	65	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+
21	McNULTY	(D)	83	62	100	77	+	?	?	+	+	+	?	?	?	+	+	+
22	SOLOMON	(R)	10	8	13	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	+	-	-	-
23	BOEHLERT	(R)	72	92	56	77	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

⁴ Rep. Heather Wilson was elected by special election and sworn in June 25, 1998 to fill the vacancy created by Rep. Steven Schiff's death.

⁵ Rep. Gregory Meeks was elected by special election and sworn in February 5, 1998 to fill the vacancy created by Rep. Floyd Flake's resignation.

HOUSE VOTES

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LCV SCORES

		105TH CONGRESS (1997-98)		104TH CONGRESS		LCV SCORES												
		%	%	%	%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
						Takings	Logging in National Forests	Forest Roadless Areas	Alaska Logging Roads	Alaska Wildlife Area Road	Gulf Fisheries	Fighting Anti-Environmental Riders	Restricting Environmental Protections	Energy Efficiency Programs	Global Warming Gag Rule	EPA Riders	Undermining Environmental Reporting	Tropical Forest Conservation
24	McHUGH (R)	24	31	19	19	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	
25	WALSH (R)	52	69	38	19	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	
26	HINCHEY (D)	100	100	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
27	PAXON (R)	14	0	25	4	-	-	?	-	-	-	?	?	-	-	-	-	
28	SLAUGHTER (D)	93	100	88	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
29	LaFALCE (D)	79	92	69	88	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	
30	QUINN (R)	52	62	44	42	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	
31	HOUGHTON (R)	34	15	50	23	-	?	?	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	?	+	
NORTH CAROLINA																		
1	CLAYTON (D)	79	85	75	92	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	
2	ETHERIDGE (D)	66	77	56		+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	
3	JONES (R)	10	8	13	4	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4	PRICE (D)	83	85	81		+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	
5	BURR (R)	10	8	13	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	
6	COBLE (R)	14	0	25	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7	McINTYRE (D)	34	46	25		-	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	
8	HEFNER (D)	62	85	44	42	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	
9	MYRICK (R)	7	8	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	
10	BALLENGER (R)	7	8	6	4	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	
11	TAYLOR, C. (R)	7	0	13	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12	WATT (D)	83	85	81	96	+	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
NORTH DAKOTA																		
	POMEROY (D)	38	38	38	62	+	?	?	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	
OHIO																		
1	CHABOT (R)	38	38	38	27	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	
2	PORTMAN (R)	38	31	44	31	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	
3	HALL, T. (D)	66	62	69	77	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	?	-	+	
4	OXLEY (R)	7	8	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	

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LCV SCORES

		105TH CONGRESS (1997-98)				104TH CONGRESS													
		%	%	%	%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
						Takings	Logging in National Forests	Forest Roadless Areas	Alaska Logging Roads	Alaska Wildlife Area Road	Gulf Fisheries	Fighting Anti-Environmental Riders	Restricting Environmental Protections	Energy Efficiency Programs	Global Warming Gag Rule	EPA Riders	Undermining Environmental Reporting	Tropical Forest Conservation	
5	GILLMOR (R)	17	15	19	31	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	+	
6	STRICKLAND (D)	76	85	69		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	
7	HOBSON (R)	31	23	38	19	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	
8	BOEHNER (R)	7	8	6	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	
9	KAPTUR (D)	76	92	63	85	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	
10	KUCINICH (D)	86	92	81		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	
11	STOKES (D)	79	85	75	85	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	
12	KASICH (R)	38	23	50	27	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	?	+	
13	BROWN, S. (D)	93	100	88	92	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
14	SAWYER (D)	86	100	75	96	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
15	PRYCE (R)	17	15	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	
16	REGULA (R)	24	23	25	19	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	
17	TRAFICANT (D)	10	15	6	15	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	
18	NEY (R)	17	8	25	12	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
19	LATOURETTE (R)	34	46	25	35	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	
OKLAHOMA																			
1	LARGENT (R)	17	15	19	12	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	
2	COBURN (R)	3	0	6	15	-	?	?	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	WATKINS (R)	10	8	13		-	?	?	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4	WATTS (R)	3	0	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5	ISTOOK (R)	7	8	6	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	
6	LUCAS (R)	7	0	13	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
OREGON																			
1	FURSE (D)	86	92	81	92	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
2	SMITH, R. (R)	3	0	6		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	
3	BLUMENAUER (D)	90	100	81	89	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
4	DeFAZIO (D)	97	100	94	88	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
5	HOOLEY (D)	93	92	94		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	

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LCV SCORES

			105TH CONGRESS (1997-98)		104TH CONGRESS															
			%	%	%	%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
3	GRAHAM, L.	(R)	7	8	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
4	INGLIS	(R)	24	15	31	23	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
5	SPRATT	(D)	76	85	69	77	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+
6	CLYBURN	(D)	83	92	75	92	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
SOUTH DAKOTA																				
	THUNE	(R)	17	23	13		-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+
TENNESSEE																				
1	JENKINS	(R)	3	0	6		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	DUNCAN	(R)	14	8	19	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
3	WAMP	(R)	10	8	13	15	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	HILLEARY	(R)	10	8	13	12	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	CLEMENT	(D)	66	62	69	65	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	+
6	GORDON	(D)	62	62	63	62	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+
7	BRYANT	(R)	10	8	13	0	-	?	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
8	TANNER	(D)	38	38	38	31	?	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+
9	FORD, H. JR.	(D)	45	23	63		-	?	?	?	?	+	+	-	?	?	?	?	?	+
TEXAS																				
1	SANDLIN	(D)	21	23	19		-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+
2	TURNER	(D)	21	23	19		-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+
3	JOHNSON, S.	(R)	7	0	13	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	HALL, R.	(D)	10	15	6	15	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
5	SESSIONS, P.	(R)	3	0	6		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	BARTON	(R)	7	8	6	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
7	ARCHER	(R)	17	15	19	4	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	+
8	BRADY, K.	(R)	3	0	6		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	LAMPSON	(D)	83	92	75		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
10	DOGGETT	(D)	100	100	100	96	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
11	EDWARDS	(D)	31	38	25	35	-	?	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+

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LCV SCORES

		105TH CONGRESS (1997-98)				104TH CONGRESS												
		%	%	%	%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		1998	1997			Takings	Logging in National Forests	Forest Roadless Areas	Alaska Logging Roads	Alaska Wildlife Area Road	Gulf Fisheries	Fighting Anti-Environmental Riders	Restricting Environmental Protections	Energy Efficiency Programs	Global Warming Gag Rule	EPA Riders	Undermining Environmental Reporting	Tropical Forest Conservation
12	GRANGER (R)	10	8	13		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
13	THORNBERRY (R)	7	0	13	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	PAUL (R)	38	23	50		-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
15	HINOJOSA (D)	59	69	50		-	?	?	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
16	REYES (D)	55	54	56		-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	+
17	STENHOLM (D)	10	15	6	15	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
18	JACKSON LEE (D)	59	62	56	81	+	?	?	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	?	+
19	COMBEST (R)	3	0	6	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	GONZALEZ (D)	14	0	25	65	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
21	SMITH, LAMAR (R)	7	8	6	4	-	?	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
22	DeLAY (R)	10	0	19	4	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	BONILLA (R)	7	0	13	4	-	?	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-
24	FROST (D)	45	46	44	65	-	?	?	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	?
25	BENTSEN (D)	76	85	69	69	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+
26	ARMEY (R)	17	8	25	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
27	ORTIZ (D)	28	38	19	27	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+
28	RODRIGUEZ (D)	64	85	47		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+
29	GREEN (D)	52	62	44	58	-	?	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+
30	JOHNSON, E.B. (D)	62	69	56	77	+	?	?	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+
UTAH																		
1	HANSEN (R)	10	0	19	8	-	?	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	COOK (R)	24	8	38		-	?	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
3	CANNON (R)	10	8	13		-	?	?	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	?	-
VERMONT																		
	SANDERS (I)	97	100	94	96	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
VIRGINIA																		
1	BATEMAN (R)	10	15	6	0	-	-	-	-	-	+	?	?	-	-	-	-	+
2	PICKETT (D)	14	8	19	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+

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			105TH CONGRESS (1997-98)				104TH CONGRESS												
			1998	1997	104TH CONGRESS														
			%	%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
					Takings	Logging in National Forests	Forest Roadless Areas	Alaska Logging Roads	Alaska Wildlife Area Road	Gulf Fisheries	Fighting Anti-Environmental Riders	Restricting Environmental Protections	Energy Efficiency Programs	Global Warming Gag Rule	EPA Riders	Undermining Environmental Reporting	Tropical Forest Conservation		
3	SCOTT	(D)	79	92	69	81	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+		
4	SISISKY	(D)	14	8	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+		
5	GOODE	(D)	14	15	13		-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+		
6	GOODLATTE	(R)	14	8	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+		
7	BLILEY	(R)	7	8	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+		
8	MORAN, JIM	(D)	83	77	88	88	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+		
9	BOUCHER	(D)	69	85	56	85	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+		
10	WOLF	(R)	24	15	31	31	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+		
11	DAVIS, T.	(R)	52	38	63	42	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+		
WASHINGTON																			
1	WHITE	(R)	28	15	38	31	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?		
2	METCALF	(R)	24	23	25	23	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+		
3	SMITH, LINDA	(R)	21	8	31	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	?		
4	HASTINGS, R.	(R)	10	8	13	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+		
5	NETHERCUTT	(R)	10	8	13	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+		
6	DICKS	(D)	69	77	63	69	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+		
7	McDERMOTT	(D)	83	77	88	96	+	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+		
8	DUNN	(R)	21	8	31	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+		
9	SMITH, A.	(D)	83	85	81		+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+		
WEST VIRGINIA																			
1	MOLLOHAN	(D)	45	46	44	15	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+		
2	WISE	(D)	66	69	63	77	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+		
3	RAHALL	(D)	62	77	50	81	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+		
WISCONSIN																			
1	NEUMANN	(R)	34	31	38	23	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-		
2	KLUG	(R)	69	62	75	65	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+		
3	KIND	(D)	83	77	88		-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+		
4	KLECZKA	(D)	93	92	94	77	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+		

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			LCV SCORES																
			105TH CONGRESS (1997-98)		104TH CONGRESS														
			1998	1997															
			%	%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
					Takings	Logging in National Forests	Forest Roadless Areas	Alaska Logging Roads	Alaska Wildlife Area Road	Gulf Fisheries	Fighting Anti-Environmental Riders	Restricting Environmental Protections	Energy Efficiency Programs	Global Warming Gag Rule	EPA Riders	Undermining Environmental Reporting	Tropical Forest Conservation		
5	BARRETT, T.	(D)	97	100	94	96	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
6	PETRI	(R)	45	46	44	46	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-		
7	OBEY	(D)	83	100	69	69	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
8	JOHNSON, J.	(D)	72	85	63		+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-		
9	SENSENBRENNER	(R)	45	38	50	38	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-		
WYOMING																			
	CUBIN	(R)	3	0	6	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

EDITOR'S NOTE: A member's score for the 105th Congress is calculated as a percentage of all the *Scorecard* votes for both 1997 and 1998, rather than as an average of each year's scores.

MEMBERS OF THE SECOND SESSION OF THE 105TH CONGRESS

SENATE LCV SCORES FOR THE 105TH CONGRESS

MEMBER	SCORE (%)	MEMBER	SCORE (%)	MEMBER	SCORE (%)
Senate Member/Party/State	Score	Faircloth, Lauch (R) NC	20	Lott, Trent (R) MS	0
Abraham, Spencer (R) MI	13	Feingold, Russ (D) WI	100	Lugar, Richard (R) IN	7
Akaka, Daniel (D) HI	87	Feinstein, Dianne (D) CA	100	Mack, Connie (R) FL	0
Allard, Wayne (R) CO	0	Ford, Wendell (D) KY	67	McCain, John (R) AZ	13
Ashcroft, John (R) MO	0	Frist, Bill (R) TN	27	McConnell, Mitch (R) KY	0
Baucus, Max (D) MT	60	Glenn, John (D) OH	87	Mikulski, Barbara (D) MD	93
Bennett, Robert (R) UT	7	Gorton, Slade (R) WA	0	Moseley-Braun, Carol (D) IL	87
Biden, Joseph (D) DE	87	Graham, Bob (D) FL	93	Moynihan, Daniel Patrick (D) NY	87
Bingaman, Jeff (D) NM	67	Gramm, Phil (R) TX	0	Murkowski, Frank (R) AK	0
Bond, Christopher (R) MO	7	Grams, Rod (R) MN	0	Murray, Patty (D) WA	93
Boxer, Barbara (D) CA	93	Grassley, Charles (R) IA	0	Nickles, Don (R) OK	0
Breaux, John (D) LA	47	Gregg, Judd (R) NH	60	Reed, Jack (D) RI	100
Brownback, Sam (R) KS	7	Hagel, Chuck (R) NE	0	Reid, Harry (D) NV	67
Bryan, Richard (D) NV	73	Harkin, Tom (D) IA	93	Robb, Charles (D) VA	87
Bumpers, Dale (D) AR	100	Hatch, Orrin (R) UT	7	Roberts, Pat (R) KS	0
Burns, Conrad (R) MT	0	Helms, Jesse (R) NC	0	Rockefeller, John (D) WV	80
Byrd, Robert (D) WV	60	Hollings, Ernest (D) SC	73	Roth, William (R) DE	53
Campbell, Ben Nighthorse (R) CO	13	Hutchinson, Tim (R) AR	7	Santorum, Rick (R) PA	7
Chafee, John (R) RI	60	Hutchinson, Kay Bailey (R) TX	0	Sarbanes, Paul (D) MD	100
Cleland, Max (D) GA	60	Inhofe, James (R) OK	0	Sessions, Jeff (R) AL	0
Coats, Dan (R) IN	27	Inouye, Daniel (D) HI	60	Shelby, Richard (R) AL	0
Cochran, Thad (R) MS	0	Jeffords, Jim (R) VT	60	Smith, Gordon (R) OR	13
Collins, Susan (R) ME	60	Johnson, Tim (D) SD	80	Smith, Robert (R) NH	13
Conrad, Kent (D) ND	53	Kempthorne, Dirk (R) ID	0	Snowe, Olympia (R) ME	60
Coverdell, Paul (R) GA	0	Kennedy, Edward (D) MA	100	Specter, Arlen (R) PA	47
Craig, Larry (R) ID	0	Kerrey, Robert (D) NE	100	Stevens, Ted (R) AK	7
D'Amato, Alfonse (R) NY	20	Kerry, John (D) MA	100	Thomas, Craig (R) WY	0
Daschle, Tom (D) SD	73	Kohl, Herbert (D) WI	93	Thompson, Fred (R) TN	13
DeWine, Mike (R) OH	13	Kyl, Jon (R) AZ	0	Thurmond, Strom (R) SC	0
Dodd, Christopher (D) CT	100	Landrieu, Mary (D) LA	80	Torricelli, Robert (D) NJ	93
Domenici, Pete (R) NM	7	Lautenberg, Frank (D) NJ	100	Warner, John (R) VA	13
Dorgan, Byron (D) ND	53	Leahy, Patrick (D) VT	93	Wellstone, Paul (D) MN	100
Durbin, Richard (D) IL	100	Levin, Carl (D) MI	80	Wyden, Ron (D) OR	93
Enzi, Michael (R) WY	0	Lieberman, Joseph (D) CT	100		

HOUSE LCV SCORES FOR THE 105TH CONGRESS

MEMBER	SCORE (%)	MEMBER	SCORE (%)	MEMBER	SCORE (%)
Abercrombie, Neil (D) HI-1	79	Baker, Richard (R) LA-6	7	Bass, Charles (R) NH-2	59
Ackerman, Gary (D) NY-5	86	Baldacci, John (D) ME-2	79	Bateman, Herbert (R) VA-1	10
Aderholt, Robert (R) AL-4	3	Ballenger, Cass (R) NC-10	7	Becerra, Xavier (D) CA-30	72
Allen, Thomas (D) ME-1	93	Barcia, James (D) MI-5	34	Bentsen, Ken (D) TX-25	76
Andrews, Robert (D) NJ-1	97	Barr, Bob (R) GA-7	10	Bereuter, Doug (R) NE-1	21
Archer, Bill (R) TX-7	17	Barrett, Bill (R) NE-3	10	Berman, Howard (D) CA-26	86
Armey, Richard (R) TX-26	17	Barrett, Thomas (D) WI-5	97	Berry, Marion (D) AR-1	28
Bachus, Spencer (R) AL-6	14	Bartlett, Roscoe (R) MD-6	7	Bilbray, Brian (R) CA-49	66
Baesler, Scotty (D) KY-6	38	Barton, Joe (R) TX-6	7	Bilirakis, Michael (R) FL-9	38

MEMBER	SCORE (%)	MEMBER	SCORE (%)	MEMBER	SCORE (%)
Bishop, Sanford (D) GA-2	17	Crane, Philip (R) IL-8	10	Frost, Martin (D) TX-24	45
Blagojevich, Rod (D) IL-5	93	Crapo, Michael (R) ID-2	10	Furse, Elizabeth (D) OR-1	86
Bliley, Thomas (R) VA-7	7	Cubin, Barbara (R) WY-AL	3	Gallegly, Elton (R) CA-23	10
Blumenauer, Earl (D) OR-3	90	Cummings, Elijah (D) MD-7	97	Ganske, Greg (R) IA-4	41
Blunt, Roy (R) MO-7	10	Cunningham, Randy (R) CA-51	10	Gejdenson, Sam (D) CT-2	93
Boehlert, Sherwood (R) NY-23	72	Danner, Pat (D) MO-6	21	Gekas, George (R) PA-17	14
Boehner, John (R) OH-8	7	Davis, Danny (D) IL-7	90	Gephardt, Richard (D) MO-3	83
Bonilla, Henry (R) TX-23	7	Davis, Jim (D) FL-11	76	Gibbons, James (R) NV-2	28
Bonior, David (D) MI-10	83	Davis, Thomas (R) VA-11	52	Gilcrest, Wayne (R) MD-1	62
Bono, Mary (R) CA-44	0	Deal, Nathan (R) GA-9	17	Gillmor, Paul (R) OH-5	17
Borski, Robert (D) PA-3	76	DeFazio, Peter (D) OR-4	97	Gilman, Benjamin (R) NY-20	76
Boswell, Leonard (D) IA-3	34	DeGette, Diana (D) CO-1	97	Gingrich, Newt (R) GA-6	
Boucher, Rick (D) VA-9	69	Delahunt, William (D) MA-10	90	Gonzalez, Henry (D) TX-20	14
Boyd, Allen (D) FL-2	24	DeLauro, Rosa (D) CT-3	100	Goode, Virgil (D) VA-5	14
Brady, Kevin (R) TX-8	3	DeLay, Tom (R) TX-22	10	Goodlatte, Bob (R) VA-6	14
Brady, Robert (D) PA-1	17	Deutsch, Peter (D) FL-20	83	Goodling, William (R) PA-19	14
Brown, Corrine (D) FL-3	79	Diaz-Balart, Lincoln (R) FL-21	31	Gordon, Bart (D) TN-6	62
Brown, George (D) CA-42	79	Dickey, Jay (R) AR-4	14	Goss, Porter (R) FL-14	41
Brown, Sherrod (D) OH-13	93	Dicks, Norman (D) WA-6	69	Graham, Lindsey (R) SC-3	7
Bryant, Ed (R) TN-7	10	Dingell, John (D) MI-16	66	Granger, Kay (R) TX-12	10
Bunning, Jim (R) KY-4	7	Dixon, Julian (D) CA-32	90	Green, Gene (D) TX-29	52
Burr, Richard (R) NC-5	10	Doggett, Lloyd (D) TX-10	100	Greenwood, Jim (R) PA-8	72
Burton, Dan (R) IN-6	3	Dooley, Calvin (D) CA-20	34	Gutierrez, Luis (D) IL-4	90
Buyer, Steve (R) IN-5	7	Doolittle, John (R) CA-4	7	Gutknecht, Gil (R) MN-1	17
Callahan, Sonny (R) AL-1	7	Doyle, Mike (D) PA-18	41	Hall, Ralph (D) TX-4	10
Calvert, Ken (R) CA-43	14	Dreier, David (R) CA-28	14	Hall, Tony (D) OH-3	66
Camp, Dave (R) MI-4	17	Duncan, John (R) TN-2	14	Hamilton, Lee (D) IN-9	62
Campbell, Tom (R) CA-15	55	Dunn, Jennifer (R) WA-8	21	Hansen, James (R) UT-1	10
Canady, Charles (R) FL-12	14	Edwards, Chet (D) TX-11	31	Harman, Jane (D) CA-36	62
Cannon, Christopher (R) UT-3	10	Ehlers, Vernon (R) MI-3	62	Hastert, Dennis (R) IL-14	17
Capps, Lois (D) CA-22	83	Ehrlich, Robert (R) MD-2	28	Hastings, Alcee (D) FL-23	86
Cardin, Benjamin (D) MD-3	79	Emerson, Jo Ann (R) MO-8	3	Hastings, Richard (R) WA-4	10
Carson, Julia (D) IN-10	83	Engel, Eliot (D) NY-17	90	Hayworth, J.D. (R) AZ-6	17
Castle, Michael (R) DE-AL	76	English, Philip (R) PA-21	38	Hefley, Joel (R) CO-5	14
Chabot, Steve (R) OH-1	38	Ensign, John (R) NV-1	34	Hefner, W.G. "Bill" (D) NC-8	62
Chambliss, Saxby (R) GA-8	10	Eshoo, Anna (D) CA-14	97	Herger, Wally (R) CA-2	7
Chenoweth, Helen (R) ID-1	7	Etheridge, Bob (D) NC-2	66	Hill, Rick (R) MT-AL	10
Christensen, Jon (R) NE-2	17	Evans, Lane (D) IL-17	93	Hilleary, Van (R) TN-4	10
Clay, William (D) MO-1	62	Everett, Terry (R) AL-2	3	Hilliard, Earl (D) AL-7	48
Clayton, Eva (D) NC-1	79	Ewing, Thomas (R) IL-15	28	Hinchey, Maurice (D) NY-26	100
Clement, Bob (D) TN-5	66	Farr, Sam (D) CA-17	90	Hinojosa, Rubén (D) TX-15	59
Clyburn, James (D) SC-6	83	Fattah, Chaka (D) PA-2	69	Hobson, David (R) OH-7	31
Coble, Howard (R) NC-6	14	Fawell, Harris (R) IL-13	62	Hoekstra, Peter (R) MI-2	28
Coburn, Tom (R) OK-2	3	Fazio, Vic (D) CA-3	66	Holden, Tim (D) PA-6	38
Collins, Michael (R) GA-3	14	Filner, Bob (D) CA-50	93	Hooley, Darlene (D) OR-5	93
Combest, Larry (R) TX-19	3	Foley, Mark (R) FL-16	41	Horn, Steve (R) CA-38	62
Condit, Gary (D) CA-18	34	Forbes, Michael (R) NY-1	79	Hostettler, John (R) IN-8	7
Conyers, John (D) MI-14	79	Ford, Jr., Harold (D) TN-9	45	Houghton, Amo (R) NY-31	34
Cook, Merrill (R) UT-2	24	Fossella, Vito (R) NY-13	31	Hoyer, Steny (D) MD-5	83
Cooksey, John (R) LA-5	10	Fowler, Tillie (R) FL-4	21	Hulshof, Kenny (R) MO-9	31
Costello, Jerry (D) IL-12	69	Fox, Jon (R) PA-13	66	Hunter, Duncan (R) CA-52	14
Cox, Christopher (R) CA-47	28	Frank, Barney (D) MA-4	90	Hutchinson, Asa (R) AR-3	21
Coyne, William (D) PA-14	90	Franks, Bob (R) NJ-7	83	Hyde, Henry (R) IL-6	10
Cramer, Robert (D) AL-5	24	Frelinghuysen, Rodney (R) NJ-11	66	Inglis, Bob (R) SC-4	24

MEMBER	SCORE (%)	MEMBER	SCORE (%)	MEMBER	SCORE (%)
Istook, Ernest (R) OK-5	7	Manton, Thomas (D) NY-7	72	Pallone, Frank (D) NJ-6	100
Jackson, Jr., Jesse (D) IL-2	97	Manzullo, Donald (R) IL-16	24	Pappas, Michael (R) NJ-12	59
Jackson Lee, Sheila (D) TX-18	59	Markey, Edward (D) MA-7	83	Parker, Mike (R) MS-4	7
Jefferson, William (D) LA-2	55	Martinez, Matthew (D) CA-31	52	Pascrell, William (D) NJ-8	90
Jenkins, William (R) TN-1	3	Mascara, Frank (D) PA-20	52	Pastor, Ed (D) AZ-2	79
John, Chris (D) LA-7	10	Matsui, Robert (D) CA-5	86	Paul, Ron (R) TX-14	38
Johnson, Eddie Bernice (D) TX-30	62	McCarthy, Carolyn (D) NY-4	90	Paxon, Bill (R) NY-27	14
Johnson, Jay (D) WI-8	72	McCarthy, Karen (D) MO-5	86	Payne, Donald (D) NJ-10	83
Johnson, Nancy (R) CT-6	86	McCollum, Bill (R) FL-8	17	Pease, Edward (R) IN-7	34
Johnson, Sam (R) TX-3	7	McCrery, Jim (R) LA-4	10	Pelosi, Nancy (D) CA-8	90
Jones, Walter (R) NC-3	10	McDade, Joseph (R) PA-10	21	Peterson, Collin (D) MN-7	21
Kanjorski, Paul (D) PA-11	76	McDermott, Jim (D) WA-7	83	Peterson, John (R) PA-5	3
Kaptur, Marcy (D) OH-9	76	McGovern, James (D) MA-3	100	Petri, Thomas (R) WI-6	45
Kasich, John (R) OH-12	38	McHale, Paul (D) PA-15	83	Pickering, Charles (R) MS-3	7
Kelly, Sue (R) NY-19	83	McHugh, John (R) NY-24	24	Pickett, Owen (D) VA-2	14
Kennedy, Joseph (D) MA-8	100	McInnis, Scott (R) CO-3	14	Pitts, Joseph (R) PA-16	17
Kennedy, Patrick (D) RI-1	97	McIntosh, David (R) IN-2	14	Pombo, Richard (R) CA-11	10
Kennelly, Barbara (D) CT-1	90	McIntyre, Mike (D) NC-7	34	Pomeroy, Earl (D) ND-AL	38
Kildee, Dale (D) MI-9	69	McKeon, Howard (R) CA-25	14	Porter, John Edward (R) IL-10	72
Kilpatrick, Carolyn (D) MI-15	76	McKinney, Cynthia (D) GA-4	97	Portman, Rob (R) OH-2	38
Kim, Jay (R) CA-41	17	McNulty, Michael (D) NY-21	83	Poshard, Glenn (D) IL-19	66
Kind, Ronald (D) WI-3	83	Meehan, Marty (D) MA-5	97	Price, David (D) NC-4	83
King, Peter (R) NY-3	14	MEEK, Carrie (D) FL-17	76	Pryce, Deborah (R) OH-15	17
Kingston, Jack (R) GA-1	24	Meeks, Gregory (D) NY-6	77	Quinn, Jack (R) NY-30	52
Klecza, Jerry (D) WI-4	93	Menendez, Robert (D) NJ-13	93	Radanovich, George (R) CA-19	10
Klink, Ron (D) PA-4	52	Metcalfe, Jack (R) WA-2	24	Rahall, Nick (D) WV-3	62
Klug, Scott (R) WI-2	69	Mica, John (R) FL-7	10	Ramstad, Jim (R) MN-3	83
Knollenberg, Joseph (R) MI-11	10	Millender-McDonald, Juanita (D) CA-37	79	Rangel, Charles (D) NY-15	72
Kolbe, Jim (R) AZ-5	28	Miller, Dan (R) FL-13	41	Redmond, Bill (R) NM-3	11
Kucinich, Dennis (D) OH-10	86	Miller, George (D) CA-7	93	Regula, Ralph (R) OH-16	24
LaFalce, John (D) NY-29	79	Minge, David (D) MN-2	66	Reyes, Silvestre (D) TX-16	55
LaHood, Ray (R) IL-18	24	Mink, Patsy (D) HI-2	86	Riggs, Frank (R) CA-1	7
Lampson, Nicholas (D) TX-9	83	Moakley, Joe (D) MA-9	83	Riley, Bob (R) AL-3	3
Lantos, Tom (D) CA-12	97	Mollohan, Alan (D) WV-1	45	Rivers, Lynn (D) MI-13	90
Largent, Steve (R) OK-1	17	Moran, James (D) VA-8	83	Rodriguez, Ciro (D) TX-28	64
Latham, Tom (R) IA-5	14	Moran, Jerry (R) KS-1	17	Roemer, Tim (D) IN-3	55
LaTourette, Steven (R) OH-19	34	Morella, Constance (R) MD-8	93	Rogan, James (R) CA-27	28
Lazio, Rick (R) NY-2	72	Murtha, John (D) PA-12	45	Rogers, Harold (R) KY-5	10
Leach, Jim (R) IA-1	76	Myrick, Sue (R) NC-9	7	Rohrabacher, Dana (R) CA-45	24
Lee, Barbara (D) CA-9	100	Nadler, Jerrold (D) NY-8	97	Ros-Lehtinen, Ileana (R) FL-18	45
Levin, Sander (D) MI-12	86	Neal, Richard (D) MA-2	93	Rothman, Steven (D) NJ-9	86
Lewis, Jerry (R) CA-40	28	Nethercutt, George (R) WA-5	10	Roukema, Marge (R) NJ-5	72
Lewis, John (D) GA-5	83	Neumann, Mark (R) WI-1	34	Roybal-Allard, Lucille (D) CA-33	93
Lewis, Ron (R) KY-2	3	Ney, Bob (R) OH-18	17	Royce, Edward (R) CA-39	24
Linder, John (R) GA-11	10	Northup, Anne (R) KY-3	14	Rush, Bobby (D) IL-1	86
Lipinski, William (D) IL-3	55	Norwood, Charles (R) GA-10	10	Ryun, Jim (R) KS-2	10
Livingston, Bob (R) LA-1	7	Nussle, Jim (R) IA-2	21	Sabo, Martin Olav (D) MN-5	90
LoBiondo, Frank (R) NJ-2	69	Oberstar, James (D) MN-8	48	Salmon, Matt (R) AZ-1	21
Lofgren, Zoe (D) CA-16	83	Obey, David (D) WI-7	83	Sanchez, Loretta (D) CA-46	69
Lowey, Nita (D) NY-18	93	Olver, John (D) MA-1	97	Sanders, Bernard (I) VT-AL	97
Lucas, Frank (R) OK-6	7	Ortiz, Solomon (D) TX-27	28	Sandlin, Max (D) TX-1	21
Luther, Bill (D) MN-6	86	Owens, Major (D) NY-11	93	Sanford, Mark (R) SC-1	52
Maloney, Carolyn (D) NY-14	90	Oxley, Michael (R) OH-4	7	Sawyer, Thomas (D) OH-14	86
Maloney, James (D) CT-5	83	Packard, Ron (R) CA-48	10	Saxton, Jim (R) NJ-3	66

MEMBER	SCORE (%)	MEMBER	SCORE (%)	MEMBER	SCORE (%)
Scarborough, Joe (R) FL-1	31	Souder, Mark (R) IN-4	21	Turner, Jim (D) TX-2	21
Schaefer, Dan (R) CO-6	7	Spence, Floyd (R) SC-2	7	Upton, Fred (R) MI-6	52
Schaffer, Bob (R) CO-4	7	Spratt, John (D) SC-5	76	Velazquez, Nydia (D) NY-12	97
Schumer, Charles (D) NY-9	93	Stabenow, Debbie (D) MI-8	83	Vento, Bruce (D) MN-4	90
Scott, Robert (D) VA-3	79	Stark, Pete (D) CA-13	86	Visclosky, Peter (D) IN-1	72
Sensenbrenner, James (R) WI-9	45	Stearns, Cliff (R) FL-6	17	Walsh, James (R) NY-25	52
Serrano, Jose (D) NY-16	72	Stenholm, Charles (D) TX-17	10	Wamp, Zach (R) TN-3	10
Sessions, Pete (R) TX-5	3	Stokes, Louis (D) OH-11	79	Waters, Maxine (D) CA-35	76
Shadegg, John (R) AZ-4	10	Strickland, Ted (D) OH-6	76	Watkins, Wes (R) OK-3	10
Shaw, Clay (R) FL-22	38	Stump, Bob (R) AZ-3	7	Watt, Melvin (D) NC-12	83
Shays, Christopher (R) CT-4	100	Stupak, Bart (D) MI-1	59	Watts, J.C. (R) OK-4	3
Sherman, Brad (D) CA-24	90	Sununu, John (R) NH-1	34	Waxman, Henry (D) CA-29	97
Shimkus, John (R) IL-20	7	Talent, James (R) MO-2	17	Weldon, Curt (R) PA-7	52
Shuster, Bud (R) PA-9	7	Tanner, John (D) TN-8	38	Weldon, David (R) FL-15	14
Sisisky, Norman (D) VA-4	14	Tauscher, Ellen (D) CA-10	90	Weller, Jerry (R) IL-11	28
Skaggs, David (D) CO-2	76	Tauzin, W.J. "Billy" (R) LA-3	7	Wexler, Robert (D) FL-19	90
Skeen, Joe (R) NM-2	21	Taylor, Charles (R) NC-11	7	Weygand, Robert (D) RI-2	72
Skelton, Ike (D) MO-4	21	Taylor, Gene (D) MS-5	24	White, Rick (R) WA-1	28
Slaughter, Louise (D) NY-28	93	Thomas, William (R) CA-21	14	Whitfield, Edward (R) KY-1	21
Smith, Adam (D) WA-9	83	Thompson, Bennie (D) MS-2	66	Wicker, Roger (R) MS-1	7
Smith, Christopher (R) NJ-4	83	Thornberry, William "Mac" (R) TX-13	7	Wilson, Heather (R) NM-1	17
Smith, Lamar (R) TX-21	7	Thune, John (R) SD-AL	17	Wise, Robert (D) WV-2	66
Smith, Linda (R) WA-3	21	Thurman, Karen (D) FL-5	45	Wolf, Frank (R) VA-10	24
Smith, Nick (R) MI-7	31	Tiahrt, Todd (R) KS-4	7	Woolsey, Lynn (D) CA-6	93
Smith, Robert (R) OR-2	3	Tierney, John (D) MA-6	100	Wynn, Albert (D) MD-4	79
Snowbarger, Vincent (R) KS-3	7	Torres, Esteban (D) CA-34	86	Yates, Sidney (D) IL-9	83
Snyder, Vic (D) AR-2	79	Towns, Edolphus (D) NY-10	90	Young, C.W. Bill (R) FL-10	17
Solomon, Gerald (R) NY-22	10	Traficant, James (D) OH-17	10	Young, Don (R) AK-AL	3

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