

FIRST SESSION 106TH CONGRESS F e b r u a r y 2 0 0 0



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HE 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 political voice of the national environmental community and is the only national environmental organization devoted full-time to informing citizens about the environmental voting records of federally elected officials.

This edition of the National Environmental Scorecard provides objective, factual information about the environmental voting records of all members of the first session of the 106th Congress. This Scorecard represents the consensus of experts from more than 20 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 pertaining to 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 or against environmental protection. Except in rare circumstances, the Scorecard excludes consensus action on the environment and issues on which no recorded votes occurred. We have included information in this Scorecard on how members of Congress voted on an issue with significant environmental policy implications that achieved prominence this year—campaign finance reform. Votes on this issue are included in the Scorecard for informational purposes only; these votes were not used in calculating members' scores.

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, Shalen Fairbanks, Betsy Loyless, Alyson McColl, Mary Minette, Lisa Wade and Kevin Wheeler. Published February 2000 by the League of Conservation Voters ©. All rights reserved. For additional copies or information about joining the League, please contact LCV, 1920 L Street NW, Suite 800, Washington, DC 20036. Phone: (202) 785-8683; Fax: (202) 835-0491; Email: lcv@lcv.org. Full Scorecard information is also available on the Internet at www.lcv.org.

N THE FIRST SESSION OF THE 106TH CONGRESS, environmental issues were influenced by the power of money. Congress and the Clinton administration battled over funding for key environmental programs and well-funded special interests used their weight to urge congressional leaders to continue to limit health and safety protections and weaken enforcement of current environmental laws. A bipartisan group of members from both houses of Congress unsuccessfully introduced legislation to revamp campaign finance laws and change the way money flows into campaigns.

In the Senate, many legislators ignored the views of the majority of Americans who consistently support stronger, not weaker, environmental protections. More than 50 anti-environment riders—restrictions on the use of appropriated funds designed to address specific legislative issues—were attached to annual appropriations bills. The "Trojan Horse" of the 105th Congress, riders continued to allow members of Congress to hide their unpopular actions from the voting public, while satisfying a narrow set of special interests seeking to weaken environmental protections. Over one-third of the Senate received a score of zero in this session's *Scorecard*, failing to vote on behalf of the environment a single time.

The House was not devoid of its share of anti-environment votes. Well-funded special interests were able to use their influence to hijack the funding process and rob the coffers of environmental programs. Despite bipartisan attempts to fight these environmental attacks, 50 percent of House members voted against the environment at least 60 percent of the time. How-ever, on a positive note, House Democratic freshmen, who received an average environmental voting score of 80 percent on this *Scorecard*, led floor fights to fund environmental programs and to oppose anti-environment riders. Their support for the environment helped keep the majority of harmful riders from actually becoming law, proving that a small handful of people can have a significant impact on environmental legislation.

While this *Scorecard* is characterized by riders, we anticipate the next session of Congress will produce, along with more riders, a greater amount of substantive legislation. In the House, a somewhat surprising compromise bill to protect open space by House Resources Chairman Don Young (R-AK) and Resources Ranking Member George Miller (D-CA) is expected to hit the House floor. In addition, legislation to reauthorize the Superfund program and several coastal bills—including a reauthorization of the Coastal Zone Management Act, which in its current form fails to fund programs to control non-point source pollution in coastal areas—are poised for action.

In the Senate, environmentalists are closely watching Senator Robert Smith (R-NH) who was recently elected chairman of the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee. While Smith has pledged to continue efforts to protect the Florida Everglades, he has also vowed to work closely with industry and local and state governments to steer U.S. environmental policy in a more conservative direction than that of his predecessor Senator John Chafee (R-RI).

Chafee, who received the League of Conservation Voters' 1999 Lifetime Achievement Award two weeks before his death in October, consistently worked to forge bipartisan solutions to environmental problems and served as a roadblock to prevent many anti-environment bills from moving too far down the legislative road. Without Chafee at the helm of the Environment and Public Works Committee, we could see Senate action on some of these egregious anti-environment bills.

A great deal is at stake for the environment in the final session of the 106th Congress. As a result, we cannot allow the future of environmental protection to be held hostage by wealthy special interests or their representatives. The current campaign finance system allows polluting industries to use millions of dollars in political contributions to curry favor with elected officials. According to the Washington, DC–based organization, Common Cause, from January 1, 1997 to December 31, 1998, timber, chemical, mining and oil and gas industries attempted to buy access to the President and major congressional leaders by giving almost \$13.5 million in so-called "soft money" contributions to the national party organizations. With much of our *Scorecard* dedicated to scoring anti-environment riders it is obvious that these special interests are benefiting from their contributions.

Congressional priorities should reflect the American people's concerns about their air, water and natural treasures, not the priorities of special interests who believe their concerns about everlarger profits are more important than public health and conservation interests. That is why this *Scorecard* is so significant. In addition to holding each Representative and Senator accountable for his or her votes regarding the environment, we have also included votes on two campaign finance bills—one in the House and one in the Senate—in an appendix to highlight the growing importance of campaign finance reform. We cannot have sound environmental policies while polluting industries are allowed to use huge, unlimited contributions to buy access and influence.

The *Scorecard* presents the facts, so that we, as voters, can make informed decisions and ensure a clean and healthy environment for future generations. I encourage you to use this *Scorecard* and make your voice heard.

Der Callahor ---

Deb Callahan President

T FIRST GLANCE, legislative activity in the first session of the 106th Congress looked remarkably similar to that of the 105th Congress. Assaults on resource protections were widespread, as were attempts to undermine health and safety standards. Anti-environment "riders" attached to must-pass appropriations bills dominate this *Scorecard*, much as they did in the 105th Congress, and substantive legislation is basically limited to "regulatory reform" bills—well-disguised attacks on the government's ability to enforce environmental laws. However, the narrow Republican majority in the House, coupled with the Senate's growing environmental conservatism, distinguished the politics of this session from those of the 105th Congress.

A Change in the Politics of Congress

The slim Republican majority in the House—down to a margin of only five seats—fostered both compromise and leadership from both sides of the aisle to draft and move legislation and to prevent the passage of anti-environment riders.

In the appropriations process this session, Democratic freshmen, with an impressive average voting score of 80 percent for this *Scorecard*, led floor fights to fund environmental programs and to oppose anti-environment riders. Representative Jay Inslee (D-WA) and freshmen David Wu (D-OR), Rush Holt (D-NJ) and Joseph Hoeffel (D-PA) sponsored pro-environment floor amendments to appropriations bills (House votes 4, 5 and 6). House Appropriations subcommittee chairmen such as Ralph Regula (R-OH), Jim Walsh (R-NY) and John Porter (R-IL) moved funding bills that were relatively free of anti-environment riders. Other Republicans, including Representatives Sherwood Boehlert (R-NY), Rick Lazio (R-NY), Christopher Shays (R-CT) and Brian Bilbray (R-CA), wrote letters, held press conferences and argued against specific riders on the House floor.

In an example of bipartisan compromise on legislation, House Resources Chairman Don Young (R-AK) and Ranking Member George Miller (D-CA) worked together to mark up and move a landmark open space preservation bill through the Resources Committee last year. The bill has a strong chance of passing Congress in the upcoming session. The Young/Miller bill represents months of negotiations to find common ground between H.R. 701—Young's bill to provide guaranteed funding of \$900 million annually from off-shore oil royalty receipts to the Land and Water Conservation Fund—and H.R. 798—Miller's competing legislation, which had received broad support from environmentalists. While the environmental community has expressed support of the Young/Miller compromise bill, there is concern that the bill would provide incentives for future oil drilling.

In contrast to the House, the Senate has increased its attacks on the environment. Thirty-seven senators—more

than a third of the Senate-received a score of zero for this session of Congress. The growing environmental conservatism of the Senate is perhaps best illustrated by its version of the Interior appropriations bill, which contained more than 20 anti-environment riders. This anti-environment trend may worsen this year due to the death of Senator John Chafee (R-RI), a leading moderate voice and a champion of environmental protection. His replacement as Chairman of the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee, Senator Robert Smith (R-NH), has an LCV lifetime score of 34 percent but received a zero on this Scorecard. Chairman Smith has begun to outline his agenda, which includes action to expand funding and land purchases for Florida's Everglades. His early comments as Chair have also called for increased regulatory flexibility for businesses and broader committee oversight of the budget and activities of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Smith has criticized the EPA for taking what he terms a "rifle bore" approach to air and water quality issues.

Anti-Environment Riders

In 1999, more than 50 anti-environment riders, on issues ranging from mining waste to climate change to wildlife protection, were attached to the bills that fund the departments of Commerce, State, Interior, Defense, Agriculture and the Environmental Protection Agency. Over the course of the session, conflicts arose in both the House and Senate over these riders, many of which are reflected in this *Scorecard*.

The Senate Interior appropriations bill contained more than 20 anti-environment riders, which led to prominent battles on the Senate floor over reforms of mining waste regulations and oil royalty payments. Senator Larry Craig (R-ID) successfully defended language that would allow hard rock mining companies to dump unlimited amounts of toxic waste on public lands (Senate vote 1). In contrast, the House rejected this provision in its debate over the Interior bill (House vote 7). The Senate considered a provision that would have prevented the Clinton administration from requiring oil companies to pay their fair share in royalties to taxpayers for oil extracted from public lands. Senators from oil-producing states finally cut off debate and passed their provision after a two week floor fight (Senate votes 2 and 3).

In the House, Representative Norm Dicks (D-WA) led a battle to pass, by a vote of 218 to 199, a strongly worded directive to House negotiators on the Interior bill instructing them to reject the Senate riders (House vote 1). Although the majority of the Senate riders were included in the Interior conference report that subsequently passed the House (House vote 2), strong support for the House motion to instruct reinforced the President's veto threat and led to the negotiation of a relatively rider-free final appropriations bill.

In the maelstrom of last minute negotiations over the budget, special interests proposed a number of new riders. For example, mining interests pressed for a provision that would have exempted destructive mountaintop coal mining practices in West Virginia from key environmental laws, including the Clean Water Act. House Democratic leaders and a group of House Republicans voiced strong opposition to this rider. Although the opponents of the mountaintop rider carried the day, a largely symbolic Senate vote on the issue, forced by powerful Senator Robert Byrd (D-WV), ranking member on the Senate Appropriations Committee, indicates that West Virginia coal mining practices are likely to be an issue in the next session of Congress (Senate vote 9).

When the dust settled on the final appropriations bills of the session, most of the anti-environment riders were either gone or modified to have little real impact. One significant exception was a rider preventing the Department of Transportation from raising fuel economy standards for cars and light trucks, which was included in the Transportation Appropriations bill and was signed by the President (Senate vote 7).

Environmental Funding

The House and Senate this year voted on a number of proposals to increase funding for pro-environment programs and decrease funding for environmentally harmful programs. For example, the House voted to decrease funding for research on the fossil fuels that contribute to global warming, and to increase funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund (House votes 4 and 14). The House also defeated an amendment to the Interior appropriations bill that would have decreased the Forest Service timber management budget and used those funds for fisheries and wildlife management programs (House vote 5); a similar amendment also failed to pass the Senate (Senate vote 6).

Regulatory Reform

Although few freestanding environmental bills passed either house of Congress in this session, one exception was so-called "regulatory reform" legislation. These bills, touted as efforts to reduce the regulatory burden on business owners, were actually attacks on health, safety and environmental regulations that would hamper the enforcement of key environmental laws such as the Clean Air Act and Clean Water Act. A bill to reduce "unfunded mandates" on business interests passed the House with little difficulty (House votes 10 and 11). The "Small Business Paperwork Reduction Act," whose benign name masks its broad repercussions for environmental regulations, also easily passed the House (House votes 12 and 13). This bill would waive penalties for first time violations of health, safety and environmental reporting requirements for small businesses, which are not necessarily small, regardless of whether the business willfully broke the law.

Campaign Finance Reform

In 1999, both the House and Senate engaged in extended, if ultimately inconclusive, debate over campaign finance reform that also reflected the House's newfound focus on compromise and the Senate's commitment to the status quo. The House passed a bill sponsored by Representatives Christopher Shays (R-CT) and Martin Meehan (D-MA) that would place limits on the "soft money" that increasingly dominates federal elections. The Senate stalled in its attempt to pass a more limited "soft money" ban sponsored by Senators John McCain (R-AZ) and Russ Feingold (D-WI). Votes on both of these bills are included in an appendix to this *Scorecard* as an indication of our support for the principles that underlie these reform efforts, and as a reflection of the importance of this issue to the future of environmental policy.

Looking Ahead

A number of other bills have made significant progress through key committees and may reach the House and Senate floor in the upcoming session of Congress. These include the Miller/Young compromise Land and Water Conservation Fund legislation, a controversial House bill to reauthorize the Superfund toxic waste cleanup program and a number of coastal bills, including a renewal of the Coastal Zone Management Act that contains a controversial "takings" provision. The Senate may take action on its own versions of House-passed bills, including a small business paperwork reduction bill (House votes 12 and 13) and a controversial bill to fund rural schools and roads through national forest timber sales (House vote 6).

Congress has only a small window of opportunity to enact legislation to protect our health, environment and natural resources before the election season begins in earnest in the summer of 2000. If Congress fails to act quickly, election year posturing could quickly dominate debate and the result may be more of the same—a Congress that legislates against the environment via riders on appropriations bills, and makes little progress on substantive environmental bills.

VOTING SUMMARY

1999 NATIONAL AVERAGES			
	SENATE	HOUSE	
National Average	41	46	
Democrats	76	78	
Republicans	13	16	

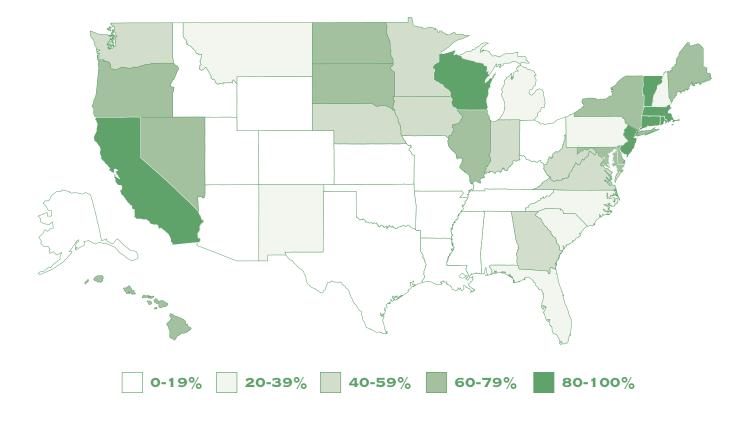
1999 FRESHMAN AVERAGES			
	SENATE	HOUSE	
National Average	46	49	
Democrats	64	80	
Republicans	31	14	

	19	99 REGION	AL AVERAGES		
REGION	SENATE	HOUSE	REGION	SENATE	HOUSI
New England	79	87	Midwest	47	46
(Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont)			(Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota,		
Mid-Atlantic	63	64	Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin)		
(Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia)			Rocky Mountains/ Southwest	10	29
Southeast	20	29	(Arizona, Colorado, Montana, New Mexico,		
(Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana,			Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, Wyoming)		
Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee,			West	50	52
Virginia)			(Alaska, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington)		

1999 STATE AVERAGES					
STATE	SENATE	HOUSE	STATE	SENATE	HOUSE
Alabama	0	14	Montana	39	6
Alaska	0	6	Nebraska	50	17
Arizona	6	22	Nevada	73	44
Arkansas	6	31	New Hampshire	22	29
California	95	52	New Jersey	84	81
Colorado	0	41	New Mexico	34	33
Connecticut	95	89	New York	72	72
Delaware	67	75	North Carolina	39	35
Florida	39	38	North Dakota	67	56
Georgia	45	31	Ohio	11	39
Hawaii	61	94	Oklahoma	0	6
Idaho	0	3	Oregon	67	70
Illinois	72	52	Pennsylvania	22	45
Indiana	50	33	Rhode Island	100	88
Iowa	50	26	South Carolina	28	37
Kansas	17	24	South Dakota	73	6
Kentucky	0	8	Tennessee	0	30
Louisiana	11	10	Texas	0	34
Maine	67	85	Utah	0	13
Maryland	78	64	Vermont	95	100
Massachusetts	95	96	Virginia	56	32
Michigan	39	58	Washington	56	50
Minnesota	50	68	West Virginia	56	50
Mississippi	0	33	Wisconsin	84	59
Missouri	0	44	Wyoming	0	6

EDITOR'S NOTE: Only the scores of current members of Congress were used to compute averages.

1999 SENATE AVERAGES



1999 SENATE HIGH AND LOW SCORES

HIGHEST SENATE DELEGATIONS:

Rhode Island 100% • California 95% • Connecticut 95% Massachusetts 95% • Vermont 95%

HIGHEST SENATE SCORES:

California Feinstein 100% Connecticut Lieberman 100% Illinois Durbin 100% Massachusetts Kerry 100% New York Schumer 100% Oregon Wyden 100% Rhode Island Chafee, L. 100% • Reed 100% Vermont Leahy 100% Washington Murray 100% Wisconsin Feingold 100%

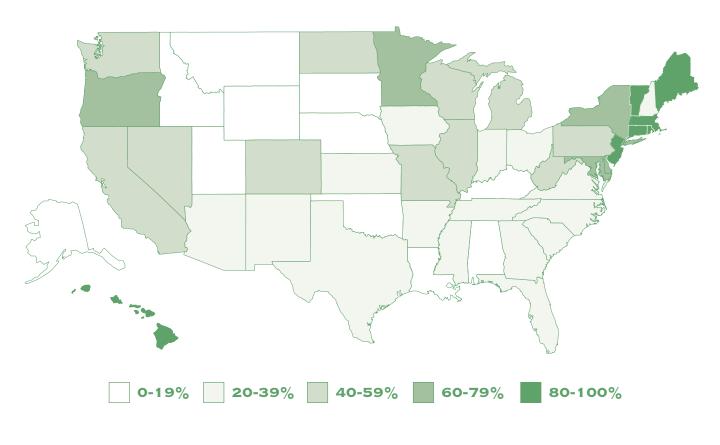
LOWEST SENATE DELEGATIONS:

Alabama 0% • Alaska 0% • Colorado 0% • Idaho 0% Kentucky 0% • Mississippi 0% • Missouri 0% • Oklahoma 0% Tennessee 0% • Texas 0% • Utah 0% • Wyoming 0%

LOWEST SENATE SCORES:

Alabama Sessions, J. 0% • Shelby 0% Alaska Murkowski 0% • Stevens 0% Arizona Kyl 0% Arkansas • Hutchinson, T. 0% Colorado Allard 0% • Campbell, B. 0% Florida Mack 0% Georgia Coverdell 0% Idaho Craig 0% • Crapo 0% Kansas Roberts 0% Kentucky Bunning 0% • McConnell 0% Louisiana Breaux 0% Michigan Abraham 0% Mississippi Cochran 0% • Lott 0% Missouri Ashcroft 0% • Bond 0% Montana Burns 0% New Hampshire Smith, R. 0% New Mexico Domenici 0% North Carolina Helms 0% Oklahoma Inhofe 0% • Nickles 0% Pennsylvania Santorum 0% South Carolina Thurmond 0% Tennessee Frist 0% Thompson, F. 0% Texas Gramm 0% • Hutchison 0% Utah Bennett 0% • Hatch 0% Wyoming Enzi 0% • Thomas, C. 0%

1999 HOUSE AVERAGES



1999 House High and Low Scores

HIGHEST HOUSE DELEGATIONS:

Vermont 100% • Massachusetts 96% • Hawaii 94%

HIGHEST HOUSE SCORES:

California Becerra 100% • Dixon 100% • Filner 100% Millender-McDonald 100% • Sherman 100% • Waxman 100% • Woolsey 100% Colorado DeGette 100% • Udall, M. 100% Connecticut DeLauro 100% • Shays 100% Florida Wexler 100% Illinois Davis, D. 100% • Jackson 100% Maryland Cummings 100% Massachusetts Capuano 100% Markey 100% • McGovern 100% • Meehan 100% • Olver 100% Michigan Bonior 100% Missouri Clay 100% New Jersey Holt 100% • Menendez 100% • Pallone 100% Pascrell 100% • Payne 100% New York Ackerman 100% Crowley 100% • Nadler 100% • Owens 100% • Rangel 100% Serrano 100% Ohio Sawyer 100% Vermont Sanders 100% Washington Inslee 100% Wisconsin Barrett, T. 100% Kleczka 100%

LOWEST HOUSE DELEGATIONS:

Idaho 3% • Alaska 6% • Montana 6% • Oklahoma 6% • South Dakota 6% • Wyoming 6% • Kentucky 8%

LOWEST HOUSE SCORES:

Alabama Aderholt 0% • Bachus 0% • Callahan 0% • Riley 0% Arkansas Dickey 0% California Bono 0% • Calvert 0% Hunter 0% • Miller, Gary 0% • Packard 0% Florida Bilirakis 0% • Mica 0% • Young, B. 0% Idaho Simpson 0% Illinois Hvde 0% • Shimkus 0% Indiana Burton 0% • Souder 0% lowa Latham 0% • Nussle 0% Kansas Ryun 0% Tiahrt 0% Kentucky Northup 0% • Louisiana Baker 0% • John 0% McCrery 0% • Tauzin 0% • Vitter 0% Michigan Camp 0% Knollenberg 0% Mississippi Wicker 0% Missouri Blunt 0% Nebraska Barrett 0% North Carolina Burr 0% Ohio Boehner 0% • Gillmor 0% • Ney 0% • Oxley 0% Oklahoma Istook 0% • Lucas, F. 0% • Watkins 0% • Watts 0% **Pennsylvania** Gekas 0% • Peterson, J. 0% • Shuster 0% **Texos** Barton 0% • Bonilla 0% • Brady, K. 0% • Combest 0% Hall, R. 0% • Smith, L. 0% • Stenholm 0% • Thornberry 0% Virginia Bateman 0% • Bliley 0% Washington Hastings, D. 0%

. ANALYSIS

RATING THE LEADERSHIP OF ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITTEES

SENATE				
COMMITTEE	CHAIRMAN	SCORE	RANKING DEMOCRAT	SCORE
Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry	Lugar (IN)	33	Harkin (IA)	89
Appropriations	Stevens (AK)	0	Byrd (WV)	22
Commerce, Science and Transportation	McCain (AZ)	11	Hollings (SC)	56
Energy and Natural Resources	Murkowski (AK)	0	Bingaman (NM)	67
Environment and Public Works	Chafee, J. (RI)	50	Baucus (MT)	78
	Smith, R. (NH)	0		

COMMITTEE LEADERS COMPARED TO PARTY AVERAGE

Senate Committee Leader Average	Chairmen	9	Ranking Democrats	62
Senate Party Average	Republican Average	13	Democrat Average	76

HOUSE

COMMITTEE	CHAIRMAN	SCORE	RANKING DEMOCRAT	SCORE
Agriculture	Combest (TX-19)	0	Stenholm (TX-17)	0
Appropriations	Young, B. (FL-10)	0	Obey (WI-7)	94
Commerce	Bliley (VA-7)	0	Dingell (MI-16)	81
Resources	Young, D. (AK-AL)	6	Miller, George (CA-7)	94
Transportation and Infrastructure	Shuster (PA-9)	0	Oberstar (MN-8)	75
COMMITTEE LEADERS COMPARE	D TO PARTY AVERAGE			
House Committee Leader Average	Chairmen	1	Ranking Democrats	69
House Party Average	Republican Average	16	Democrat Average	78

PARTY LEADERS' SCORES VS. THE RANK AND FILE

SENATE

REPUBLICANS

Lott (MS), Majority Leader	
Nickles (OK), Majority Whip	

Mack (FL), Conference Chair

Coverdell (GA), Conference Secretary

Leadership Average Party Average

DEMOCRATS

Daschle (SD), Minority Leader Reid (NV), Minority Whip
Mikulski (MD), Conference Secretary
Leadership Average Party Average

HOUSE

REPUBLICANS

0	Hastert* (IL-14), Speaker of the House	NA
0	Armey (TX-26), Majority Leader	6
0	DeLay (TX-22), Majority Whip	6
0	Watts (OK-4), Conference Chairman	0
0	Leadership Average	4
13	Party Average	16
	* The Speaker of the House votes at his discretion.	
	DEMOCRATS	
56	Gephardt (MO-3), Minority Leader	94
67	Bonior (MI-10), Minority Whip	100
67	Frost (TX-24), Caucus Chairman	63
63	Leadership Average	86

76 Party Average 78

BIGGEST GAINS AND LOSSES (1999 VS. 105TH CONGRESS)

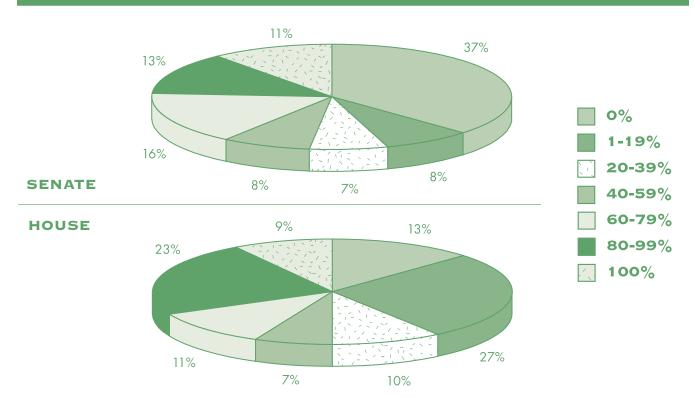
MOST IMPROVED MEMBERS WITH SCORES OF 50% OR HIGHER

SENATE		1999	105 TH	GAIN	HOUSE		1999	105™	GAIN
Cleland	(D) GA	89	60	+29	Brady, R.	(D) PA-1	81	17	+64
Jeffords	(R) VT	89	60	+29	Clay	(D) MO-1	100	62	+38
Dorgan	(D) ND	78	53	+25	Ford	(D) TN-9	81	45	+36
Baucus	(D) MT	78	60	+18	Bishop	(D) GA-2	50	17	+33
					Becerra	(D) CA-30	100	72	+28
					Rangel	(D) NY-15	100	72	+28
					Serrano	(D) NY-16	100	72	+28
					Oberstar	(D) MN-8	75	48	+27
					Kildee	(D) MI-9	94	69	+25

BIGGEST DROP IN SCORE FOR MEMBERS WITH SCORES OF 50% OR LOWER

SENATE		1999	105 TH	LOSS	HOUSE		1999	105 TH	LOSS
Landrieu	(D) LA	22	80	-58	Bilirakis	(R) FL-9	0	38	-38
Breaux	(D) LA	0	47	-47	Kasich	(R) OH-12	6	38	-32
Moynihan	(D) NY	44	87	-43	Davis, T.	(R) VA-11	25	52	-27
Byrd	(D) WV	22	60	-38	Weldon, C.	(R) PA-7	25	52	-27
Frist	(R) TN	0	27	-27	Petri	(R) WI-6	19	45	-26
Inouye	(D) HI	33	60	-27	Sensenbrenner	(R) WI-9	19	45	-26
Gregg	(R) NH	44	60	-16	Hobson	(R) OH-7	6	31	-25
					LoBiondo	(R) NJ-2	44	69	-25
					Shaw	(R) FL-22	13	38	-25

1999 LCV Scores as a Percentage of the House and Senate



PUBLIC RESOURCES

1. Mining Waste Disposal

Modern pit mines for "hard rock" minerals, such as gold, silver, platinum and copper, often cover hundreds of acres and descend hundreds of feet into the ground, generating waste dumps that extend to heights of several hundred feet and lengths of several football fields. These waste dumps often pollute surface and groundwater resources with toxic chemicals like cyanide and sulfuric acid, and heavy metals like arsenic and cadmium. Many hard rock mining sites are listed as hazardous waste sites under Superfund, with cleanup costs estimated in the billions of dollars.

The Mining Law of 1872 allows owners of 20-acre mining claims access to an additional five acres of public land, known as a millsite claim, for processing mineral ore and dumping mine waste. In practice, however, the space required to dump the massive waste piles produced at many of today's hard rock mines exceeds the limits established by the Mining Law. For many years, the mining industry had been allowed an unlimited number of millsites for each mining claim. However, in the fall of 1997, the U.S. Department of Interior announced its intention to limit each mining claim to just one millsite. In the spring of 1999, for the first time the departments of Interior and Agriculture used the provision to deny permission for an open-pit cyanide-leach gold mine.

In response, Senator Larry Craig (R-ID) introduced a rider to the Fiscal Year 2000 Interior Appropriations bill that would have legalized unlimited mine waste dumping on public lands by eliminating the millsite provision (see House vote 7).

During Senate floor consideration of the Interior appropriations bill, Senators Patty Murray (D-WA), Richard Durbin (D-IL) and John Kerry (D-MA) offered an amendment to remove the Craig language from the bill. On July 27, 1999, Senator Craig offered a motion to table (kill) the Murray amendment. The motion passed 55–41, leaving the Craig language intact. NO on the Craig motion to table is the pro-environment vote.

In the final Omnibus Appropriations bill for Fiscal Year 2000 the Craig rider was amended to allow enforcement of the single millsite provision for mines proposed after November 7, 1997. This would still exempt previously existing mines and mines proposed but not yet in production before November 7, 1997.

2. & 3. Oil Royalties

Companies that drill for oil and gas on public lands pay for the privilege in the form of royalties. Although oil companies are supposed to pay a royalty based on a percentage of gross proceeds, the industry has instead used a "posted price" which can differ by as much as \$2 per barrel from the actual daily market price of oil. According to the Department of Interior, oil companies underpay royalties by more than \$66 million per year. This has the additional effect of shortchanging the Land and Water Conservation Fund, which allocates a portion of oil royalty revenue to the purchase of important natural places and habitat.

For the past three years, the Interior Department has sought to institute reforms that would create a fair, marketbased payment process for oil royalties and make it easier for the government to catch discrepancies in royalty payments. However, members of Congress from oil-producing states have used an array of riders and other legislative tools to prevent the Interior Department from implementing these reforms.

During consideration of the Fiscal Year 2000 Interior Appropriations bill, Senators Kay Bailey Hutchison (R-TX) and Pete Domenici (R-NM) offered an amendment that would impose a moratorium on implementing new rules for oil valuation. Senator Barbara Boxer (D-CA) attempted to block the amendment through a filibuster.

Senate debate on an issue can continue indefinitely without a final vote on passage unless 60 senators vote to invoke "cloture," thereby cutting off debate. Senator Boxer's filibuster lasted for two weeks before proponents of the Hutchison amendment could muster enough senators to cut off debate and allow a vote on the amendment to delay the oil royalty reforms. Had the filibuster continued, the amendment likely would have been withdrawn, and the reforms would have gone into effect.

On September 23, 1999, the Senate voted, 60–39, to end the filibuster by invoking cloture. NO is the pro-environment vote.

The Senate then adopted the Hutchison amendment by a 51–47 vote. NO is the pro-environment vote.

The final omnibus appropriations bill included a modified oil royalty reform provision, delaying implementation of the new royalty formula until March 15, 2000.

4. Commercial Fishing in Glacier Bay

Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve in Alaska is the largest protected marine ecosystem on the Pacific coast of North America. Since its establishment in 1925, it has offered opportunities for both public enjoyment and scientific study, while at the same time preserving unique glacial formations and marine life. Glacier Bay has the world's largest concentration of tidewater glaciers, and its waters support a variety of marine life including three different types of whales, as well as harbor seals, porpoises and sea otters. Until recently, however, these values and resources were threatened by commercial fishing.

In October 1998, as part of the omnibus appropriations package, Congress and the Clinton administration reached an agreement to phase out commercial fishing in the Bay, while authorizing fishing in park waters outside of the actual Bay. This agreement resolved more than a decade of controversy over the issue.

However, during consideration of the February supplemental appropriations bill for fiscal year 1999, Senator Frank Murkowski (R-AK) offered an amendment to prohibit any expenditure of federal funds to implement the phase-out, pending a court decision on a state of Alaska lawsuit questioning federal jurisdiction of submerged lands. Murkowski's amendment would have had the effect of reopening the Bay to commercial fishing and was opposed by the Clinton administration, the Park Service and environmentalists.

Senator Max Baucus (D-MT) offered a motion to table (kill) the Murkowski amendment. The Senate rejected the motion 40–59. YES on the motion to table is the proenvironment vote. The Murkowski amendment was later dropped from the bill in House/Senate conference.

PUBLIC LANDS

5. Wildlife Surveys

The Fiscal Year 2000 Interior Appropriations bill contained dozens of anti-environment riders that threatened America's public lands and wildlife. One of the most potentially damaging riders would have affected the way the departments of Interior and Agriculture amend resource management plans, issue leases or carry out other management activities in national forests or on Bureau of Land Management lands. The rider would have allowed agency officials making these decisions to avoid collecting or considering any new scientific data on wildlife. This, would have undermined the agency's own regulations, which require the collection of population data for certain rare or important species.

The rider was designed to overturn a February 1999 decision by the 11th Circuit Court of Appeals that the Forest Service had violated National Forest Management Act regulations and the Chattahoochee Forest Management Plan by not compiling adequate scientific data on wildlife populations in its management of the Chattahoochee National Forest in Georgia. However, the rider also had broad implications for wildlife and public lands nationwide, threatening the implementation of the Northwest Forest Plan and new scientific recommendations for management planning in national forests.

Senator Chuck Robb (D-VA) introduced an amendment to remove the rider. On September 9, 1999, the Senate rejected the amendment 45–52. YES is the pro-environment vote.

6. Forest Service Fish and Wildlife Programs

During consideration of the Fiscal Year 2000 Interior Appropriations bill, Senator Richard Bryan (D-NV) introduced an amendment to transfer \$23 million out of the Forest Service timber management and timber road building programs into programs to protect fish and wildlife (see House vote 5). The Bryan amendment attempted to raise funding levels for Forest Service road maintenance and wildlife and fisheries habitat management programs. Environmentalists supported this effort to divert funds from a harmful program that subsidizes logging on public lands toward positive programs that protect fish and wildlife.

Senator Larry Craig (R-ID) then offered a motion to table (kill) the Bryan amendment. On September 14, 1999, the Senate agreed to the Craig motion by a 54–43 vote. NO on the Craig motion to table is the pro-environment vote.

ENERGY & GLOBAL WARMING

7. Fuel Efficiency Standards

The tailpipes of U.S. cars, sport utility vehicles (SUVs) and other light trucks emit 20 percent of U.S. global warming pollution in the form of carbon dioxide. Thus, the United States can substantially cut its contribution to global warming if it improves vehicle mileage per gallon by raising the Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) standards that automobile manufacturers must meet.

Current CAFE standards—27.5 miles per gallon for cars, 20.7 miles per gallon for SUVs and other light trucks already keep millions of tons of carbon dioxide out of the atmosphere by reducing the amount of fossil fuel burned. Although technologies exist to improve fuel economy, the federal government has not significantly altered these standards for more than 10 years. Since 1995, Department of Transportation appropriations bills have included a rider, first introduced by House Republican Whip Tom DeLay (R-TX), barring the Department from using its existing authority to increase CAFE standards.

During consideration of the Fiscal Year 2000 Transportation Appropriations bill, Senators Slade Gorton (R-WA), Dianne Feinstein (D-CA) and Richard Bryan (D-NV) introduced a non-binding resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the freeze on CAFE standards should end. On September 15, 1999, the Senate defeated the resolution 40–55. YES is the proenvironment vote.

The intention of the resolution was to demonstrate substantial Senate support for a potential veto of the appropriations bill with its CAFE-freeze rider. Although the 40 votes in favor of the resolution were more than the 34 votes necessary to sustain a veto, President Clinton ultimately signed the bill and the rider into law.

8. Funding Renewable Energy

Fossil energy use and production are responsible for more than 95 percent of air pollution and most greenhouse gas emissions, while commercial nuclear power plants produce the majority of radioactive waste. Development of renewable energy sources such as solar, wind, geothermal and biomass would lower air pollution and other environmental impacts associated with energy generation. Furthermore, development of renewables would reduce U.S. dependence on imported oil and expand the U.S. economy through technological advances, domestic job creation and export market growth.

In its proposed fiscal year 2000 budget, the Clinton administration sought to increase funding for the Energy Department's renewable energy programs, but the Senate Appropriations Committee voted to cut the administration's budget request by 22 percent—\$18 million less than Congress approved for renewable energy programs in fiscal year 1999.

During Senate consideration of the Energy and Water appropriations bill, Senator Jim Jeffords (R-VT) was prepared to offer an amendment that would have added \$62 million to the Energy Department's solar and renewable energy programs. Opponents of the Jeffords amendment claimed that it violated Senate budget rules because it did not provide a valid "offset" (compensating spending reduction) for its funding increase. On June 16, 1999, in a procedural vote called by Senator Harry Reid (D-NV), the Senate voted 60–39 to block the Jeffords amendment from being considered by the full Senate. NO is the pro-environment vote.

POLLUTION & PUBLIC HEALTH

9. Mountaintop Mining

In mountaintop removal strip mining, coal companies blast away entire mountaintops to reach seams of coal and then dump the leftover rock and earth into adjacent valleys, burying streams under millions of tons of coal mining waste. Recently, a West Virginia federal district court prevented the West Virginia Division of Environmental Protection from issuing new mining permits that allowed streams to be destroyed by mining wastes. The court ruled that these practices violate the water quality standards of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the stream protection provisions of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (SMCRA).

In response to this court decision, Senator Robert Byrd (D-WV) attempted to attach a last-minute rider to the Fiscal Year 2000 Omnibus Appropriations bill. The amendment would have exempted coal mining operations anywhere in the country from CWA and SMCRA. The rider would have created permanent environmental damage by opening up miles of protected streams to harmful dumping of mine wastes. In addition, it would set a precedent for other polluting industries to request their own exemptions from the Clean Water Act.

In an effort to increase support among Western senators, Senator Byrd introduced an expanded rider that would also have opened up unlimited amounts of public land to the dumping of toxic hardrock mining wastes. This expanded provision was identical to Senator Larry Craig's (R-ID) millsite rider (see Senate vote 1). Although he was unable to get this rider inserted in the omnibus appropriations bill, Senator Byrd put the Senate on record on the issue by attaching it to a continuing resolution.

On November 18, 1999, the Senate approved the Byrd amendment, 56–33. NO is the pro-environment vote. Because the House had already adjourned for the year, the continuing resolution could not become law, making the vote largely symbolic. Senator Byrd has vowed a return to this issue in this year's session of Congress.

1999 NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SCORECARD

KEY + = Pro-environment action - = Anti-environment action I = Ineligible to vote ? = Absence (counts as negative)		1990		104TH CONGRESS S	CONGRESS	/	Oil Royalsio.	, cues Milerciel F	Wildlife Sume	dlife and set	Fuel Efficience, Management	ding Row.	Mountainton An	Binnin
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CONRAD	(D)	56	53	67	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	
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 ¹ Senator John Chafee died on October 24, 1999.
 ² Senator Lincoln Chafee was appointed by Governor Lincoln Almond and sworn in on November 4, 1999 to fill the vacancy created by Senator John Chafee's death.

KEY + = Pro-environment action - = Anti-environment action I = Ineligible to vote ? = Absence (counts as negative)		° 1990		% 104TU	CONGRESS		to Oil Royaltio.	P Commercint r.	un Wildlife Survey	o Wildlife and r.	I Fuel Efficience.	contractor of the second standards the second standards of the second second standards of the second standards secondards sec	o Mountainton As: .	Summer 2.
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MURRAY	(D)	100	93	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
WEST VIRGINIA														
BYRD	(D)	22	60	81	_	+	+	_	_	_	_	-	_	
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ANTI-ENVIRONMENT RIDERS

1. & 2. Interior Appropriations Riders

In recent years, Congress has increasingly used appropriations "riders" to enact environmentally damaging laws. These riders are attached to must-pass spending bills that are difficult for members of Congress to oppose or for the President to veto. This year, the Senate's version of the Fiscal Year 2000 Interior Appropriations bill included more than 20 anti-environment riders. When the Interior appropriations bill went to conference, Representative Norm Dicks (D-WA) offered an amendment to instruct House negotiators to reject riders that would "undermine efforts to protect and restore our cultural and natural resources."

The Dicks amendment also specifically instructed the House negotiators to reject a Senate rider that would allow unlimited dumping of "hard rock" mining waste on public lands (see Senate vote 1). The House had explicitly rejected a similar provision during its consideration of the Interior appropriations bill (see House vote 7).

On October 4, 1999, the House approved the Dicks motion to instruct by a vote of 218–199. YES is the proenvironment vote.

The House negotiators ignored the non-binding instructions and, after two weeks of discussions with the Senate, agreed to accept most of the Senate's riders, including the hard rock mining waste provision. The resulting Interior appropriations conference report contained numerous provisions that would have damaged the environment or rolled back public health and safety laws. These provisions would have:

■ allowed grazing on millions of acres of public rangelands without appropriate environmental reviews;

■ allowed the oil industry to avoid paying \$66–100 million a year in royalties for drilling on public lands (see Senate votes 2 and 3);

■ diverted funds intended for building national forest trails to the promotion of timber sales;

■ allowed the secretaries of Agriculture and Interior to ignore wildlife resource data in managing national forests or Bureau of Land Management lands (see Senate vote 5);

 blocked the secretary of the Interior from protecting the Ozark National Scenic Riverways from proposed lead mining;

■ delayed efforts to reduce noise pollution in Grand Canyon National Park; and

■ subsidized increased logging in Alaska's Tongass National Forest.

On October 21, 1999, the House passed H.R. 2466 by a vote of 225–200. NO is the pro-environment vote. After

President Clinton threatened to veto the bill, negotiators removed or revised many of the anti-environment riders.

3. Fighting Anti-Environment Riders

Members of Congress who are unable to advance antienvironment proposals on their own merits have frequently sought to attach these proposals as unrelated "riders" to must-pass spending bills. This practice often compels members who otherwise would oppose the provisions to vote for them as part of a much larger, widely supported bill.

When the House debated H.R. 350, the Mandates Information Act (see House votes 10 and 11), Representative Henry Waxman (D-CA) offered an amendment that would have expanded opportunities for open debate over bills that weaken or roll back health, safety or environmental protections. The Waxman "Defense of the Environment" amendment would have created a new parliamentary procedure guaranteeing members of Congress the right to openly debate and independently vote on anti-environment provisions and making it more difficult to pass major legislation with unrelated and undebated anti-environment riders attached.

On February 10, 1999, the House rejected the Waxman amendment 203–216. YES is the pro-environment vote.

PUBLIC LANDS

4. Land and Water Conservation Fund

In 1964, Congress established the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) to purchase public lands for open space and outdoor recreation, using revenues from offshore oil and gas drilling leases. In addition to funding land purchases for national parks, wildlife refuges and forests throughout the country, LWCF has made more than \$3.2 billion in matching grants to states for the purchase, development and improvement of open space and outdoor recreation areas. LWCF grants have funded the protection of lands reaching from California's redwood forests to New Jersey's pinelands. These land purchases have given millions of Americans the opportunity to enjoy scenery and historic sites, bike along seaside and lakeside trails, picnic and play ball at local parks and enjoy public pools.

One of the first acts of the 104th Congress was to eliminate LWCF's state-side matching grant program. After four years of no funding, concerns over dwindling open space, overtaxed recreational facilities and the rapid rate of urban sprawl have triggered bipartisan efforts to resuscitate the state grant program.

During consideration of the Fiscal Year 2000 Interior Appropriations bill, Representatives Jim McGovern (D-MA), Tom Campbell (R-CA), Rush Holt (D-NJ) and Joseph Hoeffel (D-PA) introduced an amendment to replenish LWCF with \$30 million in state grants. On July 13, 1999, the House adopted the amendment 213–202. YES is the proenvironment vote.

5. Wildlife and Fisheries Management

During consideration of the fiscal year 2000 funding bill for the Interior Department, H.R. 2466, Representatives David Wu (D-OR), Darlene Hooley (D-OR) and George Miller (D-CA) introduced an amendment to transfer \$23 million from the U.S. Forest Service timber sales budget into its fish and wildlife habitat management and watershed restoration programs (see Senate vote 6). The House Appropriations Committee had voted to allocate \$23 million more than the Forest Service had requested to its timber sales management program. The Wu/Hooley/Miller amendment would have diverted funds from a harmful program that subsidizes logging on public lands to positive programs that protect fish and wildlife.

On July 14, 1999, the House rejected the amendment 174–250. YES is the pro-environment vote.

6. Timber Revenues for Rural Communities

Nearly a century ago, the U.S. government decided to compensate communities adjacent to national forests for "lost revenues" from taxes that would be paid on the forests if they were privately owned. The county payments program currently derives more than 90 percent of its revenues from the sale of national forest timber. Under current law the Forest Service must return 25 percent of all timber sale revenues to the 42 states and 714 counties that contain national forests to fund county roads and schools.

Environmentalists have criticized the county payments program as bad environmental policy. Not only does the program provide an incentive to communities to support more logging in their local national forests, but it also links the genuine needs of rural schools to the notoriously unpredictable timber market. Over the past decade, timber sales in the national forests have dropped from 12 billion board feet in 1989 to under four billion board feet in 1998. Moreover, changes in interest rates, national and international recessions and changes in federal land management policy all contribute to year-to-year earnings fluctuations.

As a result, Congress has considered proposals to stabilize the current system of payments to states and counties. One such proposal was H.R. 2389, the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 1999. Representatives Nathan Deal (R-GA) and Allen Boyd, Jr. (D-FL) sponsored the original bill. The bill that eventually went to the House floor was the result of a compromise between Representatives Deal and Boyd and a group of moderate Republicans. H.R. 2389, as passed by the House, would guarantee counties \$449 million annually—a \$224 million increase over current payments. Unfortunately, the bill would do nothing to de-couple county payments from unpredictable and highly volatile timber receipts. Indeed, it would create additional incentives for logging, because counties receiving \$100,000 or more in guaranteed payment would have to allocate 20 percent of those funds for projects in their national forests. These projects would be planned and recommended by local advisory committees that are exempted from federal open meeting requirements. The bill would set a troubling new precedent by transferring decisions about federal lands away from the federal government and allowing local interests to drive forest management decisions.

In addition, the bill would allow shortfalls in guaranteed payments to be paid out of other Forest Service programs, threatening funding for non-timber programs dedicated to fish and wildlife conservation and recreation.

On November 3, 1999, the House approved the Deal/ Boyd bill 274–153. NO is the pro-environment vote.

PUBLIC RESOURCES

7. Mining Waste

Modern mines for "hard rock" minerals, such as gold, silver, platinum and copper, operate on a massive scale. Open pit mines often cover hundreds of acres and descend hundreds of feet into the ground, generating waste dumps that extend to heights of several hundred feet and lengths of several football fields. These waste dumps often pollute surface and groundwater resources with toxic chemicals like cyanide and sulfuric acid, and heavy metals like arsenic and cadmium. Mining waste sites are on the Superfund list of toxic clean up sites, and cleanup costs for these sites can run into the tens of millions of dollars.

The Mining Law of 1872 permits each 20-acre mining claim to use up to five acres as a "millsite" for processing mineral ore and dumping mine waste. In practice, however, the space required to dump the massive waste piles produced by many of today's mines exceeds the limits established by the millsite provision. For many years, the federal government allowed mines on public lands to use an unlimited number of acres as millsites. However, in the fall of 1997 the U.S. Department of Interior announced its intention to resume limiting each 20-acre mining claim to a single 5-acre millsite. In the spring of 1999, the departments of Interior and Agriculture, for the first time, used the provision to deny permission for an open-pit cyanide-leach gold mine.

In response, Senator Larry Craig (R-ID) introduced a rider to the Fiscal Year 2000 Interior Appropriations bill that would have legalized unlimited mine waste dumping on public lands by eliminating the millsite provision (see Senate vote 1).

During House consideration of the Interior appropriations bill, Representatives Nick Rahall (D-WV), Chris Shays (R-CT) and Jay Inslee (D-WA) offered an amendment to affirm the Department of Interior's interpretation and application of the Mining Law's millsite provision. The amendment was intended to preempt the Craig rider on the Senate version of the bill. The motion passed 273–151. YES is the pro-environment vote.

8. Wild Predator Control

Each year—as a service to livestock ranchers—hunters and trappers employed by the Department of Agriculture's Wildlife Services program kill more than 100,000 coyotes, black bears, mountain lions and other predators, often on public lands. Under the practice of "preventative predator control," Wildlife Services personnel will even kill animals before livestock damage is reported, sometimes before livestock have moved onto a parcel of public land. Despite repeated congressional directives to favor non-lethal alternatives, the program continues to use an array of steel traps, poisons and firearms at consistent or increasing levels, at times killing threatened and endangered species.

During consideration of the Fiscal Year 2000 Agriculture Appropriations bill, Representatives Peter DeFazio (D-OR) and Charles Bass (R-NH) offered an amendment to cut \$7 million from the \$28 million Wildlife Services operations budget. This cut would still have allowed other programs in this budget to go forward, including programs to prevent bird strikes at airports and to protect endangered species; however, the amendment stipulated that no funds be used to kill predators for livestock protection. On June 8, 1999, the House defeated the amendment 193–230. YES is the pro-environment vote.

WATER & WETLANDS

9. Wetlands Permits

Under an Army Corps of Engineers program called Nationwide Permit 26 (NWP 26), applicants can fill up to three acres of wetlands without public notice or environmental review. The Corps is now in the process of replacing this permit with a new program that will better protect wetlands and prevent the automatic approval of proposals that place new homes and businesses in the path of flooding.

However, a provision included in the Fiscal Year 2000 Energy and Water Appropriations bill would have prohibited the Corps from phasing out NWP 26 until the agency completed an expensive study of the financial impacts of the phase-out.

The rider would also have changed the permit process through a "final agency action" provision, which would have allowed landowners to go directly to court to challenge an Army Corps of Engineers determination that a wetland exists on their property. Under current law, landowners cannot go to court to challenge such a determination unless they have first sought a permit to use their land (fewer than five percent of permit applications are denied). Sending landowners directly to court would shut the public out of the decision making process, waste both agency and landowner resources and encourage land developers and speculators to threaten litigation in hopes of extracting concessions from Corps regulators.

During House consideration of the Energy and Water appropriations bill, Representative Sherwood Boehlert (R-NY) successfully passed an amendment requiring the Corps to complete its study of the NWP 26 phase-out by December 31, 1999. The Boehlert amendment, however, would still have allowed an indefinite delay of the phase-out and did not remove the "final agency action" provision.

Representative Peter Visclosky (D-IN) offered an amendment to remove these two provisions entirely. His amendment was defeated 183–245. YES is the pro-environment vote. The "final agency action" provision was later eliminated in House/Senate conference, and the NWP 26 study requirement was altered to ensure that it does not delay the phase-out of the permit.

POLLUTION & PUBLIC HEALTH/ REGULATORY REFORM

10. & 11. 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 that cost state and local governments more than \$50 million to comply.

This point of order currently does not apply when costs are borne by the private sector. However, the Mandates Information Act (H.R. 350), sponsored by Representative 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 business. The bill would create a legislative procedure allowing members of Congress to prevent important new health and safety protections from coming to a vote.

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 toxins in their communities or efforts to address pollution in lakes or rivers.

The federal mandates on the private sector that H.R. 350 targets include:

■ requirements that companies generating hazardous waste pay the costs of disposal;

■ requirements that companies discarding waste in lakes and streams reduce the toxic and cancer-causing chemicals they release; and

■ requirements that meat packers ensure that the meat they sell is not contaminated with deadly bacteria.

The point of order established by the Mandates Information Act would limit debate on new health and safety protections to 10 minutes per side, impeding full consideration of any given bill's benefits. While the point of order could be waived by a simple-majority vote, such a vote would also allow members to block important protections without voting directly against them.

In response to the bill, Representative Sherwood Boehlert (R-NY) offered an amendment that would remove the separate vote on the point of order. It would also add 20 minutes to the amount of time provided for debate. On February 10, 1999, the House rejected the Boehlert amendment 210–216. YES is the pro-environment vote.

On February 10, 1999, the House passed the Mandates Information Act by a vote of 274–149. NO is the proenvironment vote.

12. & 13. Undermining Environmental Reporting and Information

Oversight for numerous environmental programs depends on reliable reporting and record-keeping information as required by law. The Small Business Paperwork Reduction Act Amendments of 1999 (H.R. 391), sponsored by Representative David McIntosh (R-IN), would undermine these requirements. The bill would waive civil penalties for all firsttime violations of reporting and record-keeping requirements, regardless of the importance of the missing or incorrect information or the magnitude of the violation itself. A "small business" is not necessarily small. The Small Business Administration defines "small business" on an industry-byindustry basis, but their definitions generally include businesses with up to 500 employees, and in some industries with as many as 1,500 employees.

Among the programs affected are those that track hazardous materials, report on hazardous emissions and 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. Recent laws—including the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act, amendments to the Paperwork Reduction Act and the Regulatory Flexibility Act—have reduced 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. By effectively mandating the waiving of fines for willful first-time violators, H.R. 391 could create an incentive for businesses to break the law, while putting businesses that comply with the law at a competitive disadvantage.

During House consideration of H.R. 391, Representative Dennis Kucinich (D-OH) offered an amendment that would have required federal agencies to reduce or waive civil penalties for first-time violations in appropriate circumstances. The Kucinich amendment would have replaced the bill's blanket waiver of civil penalties for first-time violations while leaving agencies with the discretion to pursue fines against intentional bad actors. It would also have removed provisions in H.R. 391 that preempt enforcement of state laws. On February 11, 1999, the House narrowly defeated the Kucinich amendment 210–214. YES is the pro-environment vote.

On February 11, 1999, the House passed H.R. 391 by a vote of 274–151. NO is the pro-environment vote.

ENERGY & GLOBAL WARMING

14. Fossil Fuel Research

The burning of fossil fuels is one of the world's major sources of pollution, producing the nitrogen oxides and carbon dioxide that, in turn, contribute to smog and global warming. Yet the Department of Energy, through its Fossil Fuel Research and Development program, continues to spend money on technologies to produce, refine and burn fossil fuels such as coal, rather than on exploring the use of cleaner fuels and technologies.

During consideration of the Fiscal Year 2000 Interior Appropriations bill, two amendments were introduced to cut portions of the \$280 million earmarked for the Energy Department's fossil fuel program. Representatives Bernard Sanders (I-VT), Ron Lewis (R-KY), James Oberstar (D-MN) and Bart Stupak (D-MI) offered an amendment to cut \$50 million from the program. Part of the savings would be used to compensate local governments that have federallyowned land in their jurisdictions for "lost" tax revenues through the Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) program. In addition, Representatives James McGovern (D-MA), Tom Campbell (R-CA), Joseph Hoeffel (D-PA) and Rush Holt (D-NJ) offered an amendment to transfer \$29 million from the fossil fuel program to the Land and Water Conservation Fund (see House vote 4). On July 13, 1999, the House passed the Sanders amendment 248–169. YES is the pro-environment vote.

INTERNATIONAL

15. International Family Planning Funding

According to United Nations estimates, in October 1999 the world's human population reached the 6 billion mark—doubling itself in a mere 40 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 three decades, 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 monies from funding abortion.

In addition, family planning supporters note that improving access to voluntary family planning not only protects the life and health of women and children, but also constitutes one of the best ways to reduce unwanted pregnancies.

The principal multilateral organization in the population and family planning field is the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), which operates in about 150 nations. In fiscal year 1999, Congress blocked a planned \$25 million contribution to UNFPA, ostensibly because UNFPA had launched a new program in China, where government authorities have compelled both abortion and sterilization. UNFPA, however, is working only in Chinese counties that have suspended the "one-child" policy and eliminated all birth targets and quotas.

During consideration of H.R. 2415, the authorization bill for the State Department, Representative Chris Smith (R-NJ) offered an amendment to extend the fiscal 1999 prohibition on U.S. contributions to UNFPA. Under his amendment, no funds could be provided to UNFPA unless the President certified either that UNFPA had ceased all activities in China or that no coerced abortion had occurred in China during the preceding 12 months.

Representatives Ben Gilman (R-NY) and Tom Campbell (R-CA) introduced a substitute amendment authorizing the restoration of up to \$25 million for UNFPA under a strict set of conditions. UNFPA must certify that it does not fund abortion in any country. U.S. funds must be maintained by UNFPA in a segregated account, none of which may be spent in China. Most significantly, the U.S. contribution will be automatically reduced dollar-for-dollar by the amount UNFPA is spending in China.

On July 20, 1999, the House adopted the Gilman-Campbell substitute amendment 221–198. YES is the pro-environment vote. Representative Nancy Pelosi (D-CA) also incorporated identical language into the Fiscal Year 2000 Foreign Operations Appropriations bill adopted by the House on August 3, 1999. President Clinton ultimately signed the amendment into law on November 29, 1999.

16. World Heritage Sites

In 1972, the U.S. government proposed creating a treaty to recognize significant natural and cultural sites around the world. The U.S. Senate ratified the World Heritage Convention Treaty, and today some 150 nations have joined this cooperative effort to preserve world-class natural and cultural resources. Recognition as a World Heritage site is a symbolic acknowledgment of a given area's global importance. The recognition does not impose additional management restrictions on the site, nor does it prevent the site from being fully managed by the country in which it is located. Consequently, while the U.N. World Heritage Committee implements the World Heritage Convention, actions taken by the Committee have no impact on U.S. sovereignty or management of U.S. public lands.

For example, the United Nations plays absolutely no role in managing U.S. national parks that have been recognized as World Heritage sites, including Yellowstone, the Grand Canyon and the Statue of Liberty. In some cases, the World Heritage Committee will declare that a certain site is "in danger" of being damaged or destroyed. In 1996, at the request of U.S. citizens, the Committee visited Yellowstone National Park and concluded that the park was "in danger" from such threats as a proposed gold mine, residue from past mining activities, road construction, grizzly bear habitat loss and invasive non-native species. The Committee's finding simply verified what many conservationists and U.S. government representatives had been arguing for years and had no effect on the management of Yellowstone.

Nevertheless, such actions have fed misconceptions that international organizations are interfering with U.S. land use decisions. During consideration of the Fiscal Year 2000 Commerce, Justice, State Appropriations bill, Representative J. D. Hayworth (R-AZ) offered an amendment to prohibit any funds from being used to add any World Heritage site to the World Heritage Committee's list of endangered sites. Members who opposed the amendment noted that the United States has a responsibility to protect national parks and other World Heritage sites whether or not they have been classified as in danger.

On August 5, 1999, the House passed the Hayworth amendment 217–209. NO is the pro-environment vote.

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43	CALVERT	(R)	0	14	4	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	
44	BONO	(R)	0	0		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	
45	ROHRABACHER	(R)	13	24	15	_	_	_	_	—	—	+	_	—	_	_	_	_	+	_	—	
46	SANCHEZ	(D)	75	69		+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	_	+	_	_	+	+	
47	COX	(R)	6	28	8	—	—	—	?	_	_	—	—	—	_	?	—	_	+	—	_	
48	PACKARD	(R)	0	10	4	_	_	_	_	-	-	_	_	-	-	_	_	_	-	_	-	
49	BILBRAY	(R)	75	66	46	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	_	+	+	?	
50	FILNER	(D)	100	93	88	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
51	CUNNINGHAM	(R)	6	10	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	
52	HUNTER	(R)	0	14	0	—	_	_	-	—	—	-	-	—	—	-	-	_	-	_	-	
С	OLORADO																					
1	DEGETTE	(D)	100	97		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
2	UDALL, M.	(D)	100			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
3	McINNIS	(R)	13	14	15	—	—	—	+	_	—	—	—	—	_	—	—	_	+	—	_	
4	SCHAFFER	(R)	6	7		—	—	—	-	—	—	—	—	—	-	—	—	_	+	—	—	
5	HEFLEY	(R)	13	14	8	—	—	—	-	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	
6	TANCREDO	(R)	13			_	_	_	-	—	—	_	+	—	—	_	_	_	+	_	—	
С	ONNECTICUT																					
1	LARSON	(D)	94			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	_	+	+	
2	GEJDENSON	(D)	88	93	96	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	-	+	+	
3	DELAURO	(D)	100	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
4	SHAYS	(R)	100	100	88	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
5	MALONEY, J.	(D)	81	83		+	+	+	_	+	+	+	+	+	+	_	+	+	_	+	+	
6	JOHNSON, N.	(R)	69	86	54	+	+	+	_	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	

³ Rep. George Brown died on July 15, 1999 after an extended illness. Rep. Jim Baca was elected by special election and sworn in on November 18, 1999 to fill the vacancy created by Rep. Brown's death.

– I	KEY = Pro-environment action = Anti-environment action = Ineligible to vote = Absence (counts as negative)		% 1905		% 10AT	1,		W Finhes.	P Lond Anti-Environment Ride	on Wildist.	on Timber on Fisheries Mananon.	A Mint. Vevenues for Rural C.	to Wild sette Disposal	West Control	O Recto	1 Restanting Environmental Para	5 Undom Environmental Protections	Undon	F forest - for the forment of the forest - fo	1 Internation	9 World Lingtonal Family Planning	unertlage Sites
D	ELAWARE																					
AL	CASTLE	(R)	75	76	62	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	_	+	-	-	_	+	+	+	
F	LORIDA																					
1	SCARBOROUGH	(R)	31	31	35	?	?	+	?	+	?	+	+	_	+	-	_	_	?	—	-	
2	BOYD	(D)	44	24		+	+	+	_	-	_	+	-	_	_	-	-	_	+	+	+	
3	BROWN, C.	(D)	88	79	85	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
4	FOWLER	(R)	19	21	8	+	_	_	+	_	_	-	-	_	_	-	-	_	_	+	-	ω
5	THURMAN	(D)	56	45	65	+	+	+	?	?	_	?	-	+	+	-	+	+	?	+	+	•
6	STEARNS	(R)	13	17	8	_	—	—	_	—	+	_	_	_	_	_	_	—	+	—	—	HOUS
7	MICA	(R)	0	10	8	-	—	_	—	—	_	-	-	—	-	-	-	—	—	—	-	JSE
8	McCOLLUM	(R)	13	17	12	-	—	_	_	—	_	+	?	_	-	-	-	_	+	_	-	
9	BILIRAKIS	(R)	0	38	35	-	—	—	—	—	—	-	-	—	-	-	-	—	—	—	-	
10	YOUNG, B.	(R)	0	17	19	-	?	-	_	—	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	—	-	-	-	SCORES
11	DAVIS, J.	(D)	63	76		+	+	+	+	?	—	+	-	+	-	-	+	—	+	+	+	UN I
12	CANADY	(R)	6	14	8	-	—	-	—	-	-	-	-	—	-	-	-	—	+	—	-	
13	MILLER, D.	(R)	31	41	31	-	—	—	—	—	+	+	+	—	-	-	-	—	+	+	-	
14	GOSS	(R)	25	41	50	-	—	-	+	-	-	+	+	_	-	-	-	—	+	—	-	
15	WELDON, D.	(R)	6	14	12	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	—	-	-	-	—	+	—	-	
16	FOLEY	(R)	38	41	35	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	
	MEEK	(D)	81	76	88	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	
	ROS-LEHTINEN	(R)	31	45	38	-	-	—	—	-	-	+	+	—	-	+	+	+	—	—	-	
19	WEXLER	(D)	100	90		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
20	DEUTSCH	(D)	94	83	96	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	
21	DIAZ-BALART	(R)	25	31	31	-	—	—	—	—	—	+	+	—	-	+	+	—	—	—	-	
	SHAW	(R)	13	38	35	-	-	-	—	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	
23	HASTINGS, A.	(D)	88	86	96	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	
G	EORGIA																					
1	KINGSTON	(R)	6	24	31	-	_	—	—	_	_	+	-	_	_	_	_	_	—	—	-	
2	BISHOP	(D)	50	17	46	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	_	+	+	+	
3	COLLINS, M.	(R)	19	14	4	-	-	—	+	—	—	-	+	—	-	-	-	-	+	—	-	

- I	KEY = Pro-environment action = Anti-environment action = Ineligible to vote = Absence (counts as negative)		% 1900		% 104TH CONGRESS	1,		with the second station of the second states and the second states and the second states and second s	P Land	un Wildhirt Water Conservation -	0 Timber 5 Manager	A Minim	o Witu S Wiste Disposal	6 West_ Control	0 Restart	T Restricting Environmental Process	N Underson Environmental Protections	C Und. Control D.C.	The focus of the second of the	G Interest Research	1	an neritage Sites
4	McKINNEY	(D)	94	97	92	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
5	LEWIS, JOHN	(D)	94	83	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	
6	ISAKSON ⁴	(R)	18			-	_	Ι	-	_	_	_	-	_	Ι	Ι	Ι	Ι	+	+	_	
7	BARR	(R)	19	10	4	_	+	_	-	_	_	_	+	_	_	_	_	_	+	-	_	
8	CHAMBLISS	(R)	6	10	4	_	_	_	-	—	—	_	-	—	—	—	_	_	+	-	—	
9	DEAL	(R)	13	17	27	_	_	_	-	_	-	+	-	_	—	—	—	_	+	-	-	
10	NORWOOD	(R)	6	10	0	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	-	+	-	-	
11	LINDER	(R)	13	10	8	_	_	_	-	—	-	_	+	—	—	—	—	_	+	-	—	
Η																						
1	ABERCROMBIE	(D)	94	79	92	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	_	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
2	MINK	(D)	94	86	96	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
I	DAHO																					
1	CHENOWETH-HAGE	(R)	6	7	0	?	_	_	?	_	_	_	?	_	—	_	_	_	+	_	_	
2	SIMPSON	(R)	0	_		_	_	_	?	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	?	_	_	
Б	LLINOIS																					
1	RUSH	(D)	69	86	85	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	?	?	+	+	+	
1	JACKSON	(D) (D)	100	97	85	+	+	:	+	+	+	+	+	+	:	: +	: +	:	+	+	+	
3	LIPINSKI	(D)	75	55	62	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	_	+	
4	GUTIERREZ	(D)	94	90	88	+	+	+	+	+	_	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
5	BLAGOJEVICH	(D)	94	93		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	_	+	+	
6	HYDE	(R)	0	10	8	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	?	?	_	_	_	
7	DAVIS, D.	(D)	100	90		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
8	CRANE	(R)	13	10	4	_	_	_	-	_	+	_	-	-	_	_	_	_	+	-	_	
9	SCHAKOWSKY	(D)	94			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	_	+	+	
10	PORTER	(R)	56	72	65	+	_	_	+	+	+	+	+	_	+	_	_	_	-	+	+	
11	WELLER	(R)	13	28	15	_	_	_	_	_	_	+	+	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	
12	COSTELLO	(D)	69	69	54	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	
13	BIGGERT	(R)	31			+	_	_	+	-	-	+	+	-	—	—	—	—	-	+	-	

⁴ Rep. Johnny Isakson was elected by special election and sworn in on February 25, 1999 to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Speaker of the House Newt Gingrich on November 6, 1998.

- I	KEY = Pro-environment action = Anti-environment action = Ineligible to vote = Absence (counts as negative)		% 1900		% 104TH CONGRESS	1,		W Fighting Riders	> Land s	on Wildlik. Conservation E.	O Timbor D Andrew Manuagement	A Minim	© Wild p. Vaste Disposal	6 Wethers Control	0 Restriction	1 Restricts	V Underworth Environmental Protoco	Underweiten Roman Roman	F Fossil r	1 Internet Research		Theritoge Sites
14	HASTERT	(R)		17	8	TI	HE S	PEA	KER	OF	TH	ΕH	OUS	e vc)TES	5 AT	HIS	5 dis	SCRI	ETIC)N	
15	EWING	(R)	6	28	27	_	_	_	_	_	_	+	_	_	?	_	_	_	_	_	_	
16	MANZULLO	(R)	6	24	15	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	-	_	_	_	-	+	_	-	
17	EVANS	(D)	94	93	96	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
18	LAHOOD	(R)	19	24	31	+	_	_	_	_	_	+	_	—	+	_	_	_	_	_	—	
19	PHELPS	(D)	63			+	+	+	—	+	—	+	_	—	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	
20	SHIMKUS	(R)	0	7		-	_	_	-	_	_	_	-	-	_	-	_	-	_	_	-	
Ir	NDIANA																					ω
1	VISCLOSKY	(D)	88	72	81	+	+	+	+	_	_	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
2	McINTOSH	(R)	6	14	8	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	+	_	_	HOUS
3	ROEMER	(D)	63	55	54	+	+	+	+	+	_	+	+	+	_	_	+	_	+	_	_	М
4	SOUDER	(R)	0	21	15	-	_	_	_	-	-	_	_	-	_	_	_	-	_	_	-	SC
5	BUYER	(R)	6	7	15	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	?	?	+	_	_	SCORES
6	BURTON	(R)	0	3	0	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	—	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	л П
7	PEASE	(R)	19	34		-	_	_	+	_	_	+	+	—	—	—	_	_	_	_	-	
8	HOSTETTLER	(R)	13	7	15	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	
9	HILL, B.	(D)	50			+	—	+	—	+	—	+	+	+	-	—	+	—	—	+	—	
10	CARSON	(D)	81	83		+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	
Ι	AWG																					
1	LEACH	(R)	56	76	62	+	_	+	+	+	_	+	+	_	+	_	_	_	_	+	+	
2	NUSSLE	(R)	0	21	8	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	—	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	
3	BOSWELL	(D)	50	34		+	+	+	—	_	_	+	_	-	+	_	+	_	_	+	+	
4	GANSKE	(R)	25	41	19	-	_	-	_	-	-	+	-	—	+	-	_	_	-	+	+	
5	LATHAM	(R)	0	14	8	_	_	—	_	_	_	_	_	-	-	-	_	_	—	_	-	
K	ANSAS																					
1	MORAN, JERRY	(R)	13	17		_	_	_	+	_	_	+	-	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	
2	RYUN	(R)	0	10		-	-	_	-	_	_	_	-	-	_	_	_	-	_	-	-	
3	MOORE	(D)	81			+	+	+	+	+	_	+	+	+	+	_	+	-	+	+	+	
4	TIAHRT	(R)	0	7	4	_	_	—	_	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	—	—	—	

– I	KEY = Pro-environment action = Anti-environment action = Ineligible to vote = Absence (counts as negative)		% 1900		% 104TH CONGRESS			W Finbert Appropriations Riders	P Lond Anti-Environment Rid.	G Wilder Conservation r	O Timber -	A Minist Revenues for Rural Cast	α With a Waste Disposal	6 West	0 Restriction	1 Reserve the Review on Providence Providenc	N Undon Environmental Prov.	E Undo	t Focor - Internation Environmental D	G Interest Research	1 World Hours	Lietitage Sites
K	ENTUCKY																					
1	WHITFIELD	(R)	13	21	12	_	_	_	_	_	_	+	+	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	
2	LEWIS, R.	(R)	6	3	0	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	+	-	_	
3	NORTHUP	(R)	0	14		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	
4	LUCAS, K.	(D)	19			_	_	_	-	_	_	+	_	_	_	_	+	_	+	_	-	
5	ROGERS	(R)	6	10	0	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	+	-	-	
6	FLETCHER	(R)	6			-	-	_	-	-	-	_	-	_	_	_	-	-	+	-	-	
L	OUISIANA																					
1	LIVINGSTON ⁵	(R)	0	7	0	Ι	Ι	_	Ι	Ι	Ι	Ι	Ι	Ι	_			_	Ι	Ι	Ι	
1	VITTER ⁶	(R)	0	/	U	1	-	Ι	-	-	-	-	-	1	Ι	– I	- I	Ι	1	-	-	
2	JEFFERSON	(D)	63	55	77	+	?	+	_	+	+	+	_	_	+	+	+	+	_	?	+	
3	TAUZIN	(R)	0	7	0	_	_	_	?	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	?	_	-	
4	McCRERY	(R)	0	10	0	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	-	_	_	_	-	
5	COOKSEY	(R)	6	10		-	_	_	-	-	-	_	-	_	_	_	-	_	_	+	-	
6	BAKER	(R)	0	7	8	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	?	-	
7	JOHN	(D)	0	10		-	-	_	-	_	_	_	-	_	_	_	_	-	-	-	-	
Μ	AINE																					
1	ALLEN	(D)	81	93		+	+	+	?	+	_	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	
2	BALDACCI	(D)	88	79	88	+	+	+	•	_	_	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	•	+	+	
R/A	ARYLAND	. /																				
1	GILCHREST	$\langle \mathbf{D} \rangle$	56-	()	(0)																	
1	EHRLICH	(R) (R)	56 25	62 28	69 31	-	—	+	++	-	-	++	+	—	+	+	-	-	++	++	+	
2	CARDIN	(K) (D)	25 88	28 79	100	+	+	+	+	+	-+	+	-+	+	+	+	+		Ŧ	+	-+	
4	WYNN	(D) (D)	81	79	92	+	+	+	+	?	+	?	+	_	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
5	HOYER	(D)	69	83	77	+	+	+	+	·	-	?	+	_	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	
6	BARTLETT	(D) (R)	6	7	12	_	_	_	-	_	_	•	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	-	_	
7	CUMMINGS	(D)	100	97	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
8	MORELLA	(R)	88	93	85	+	_	+	+	+	_	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	

⁵ Rep. Bob Livingston resigned from Congress on February 28, 1999.
 ⁶ Rep. David Vitter was elected by special election and sworn in on June 8, 1999 to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Rep. Bob Livingston.

KEY + = Pro-environment action - = Anti-environment action I = Ineligible to vote ? = Absence (counts as negative)		% 1900		% 104TH CONGRESS	1,		We Finder	> Land	UNITARY CONSERVATION F	O Timber	A Mint	ω Wild so Disposal	West	0 Rectains Permits	1 Restricting Environmental Protection	T Under State Protections	Undom in the Invitonmental Ros	F forest - for the second partial partia partial partial pa	G Internation	9 World Li	
MASSACHUSETTS																					
1 OLVER	(D)	100	97	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
2 NEAL	(D)	94	93	92	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
3 McGOVERN	(D)	100	100		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
4 FRANK	(D)	88	90	88	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	_	+	?	
5 MEEHAN	(D)	100	97	96	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
6 TIERNEY	(D)	94	100		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	_	+	+	
7 MARKEY	(D)	100	83	96	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	ω
8 CAPUANO	(D)	100			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Н
9 MOAKLEY	(D)	94	83	69	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	_	+	+	HOUSE
10 DELAHUNT	(D)	94	90		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	
MICHIGAN																					SCORES
1 STUPAK	(D)	75	59	54	+	+	+	+	_	_	+	_	+	+	+	+	+	+	_	+	DRE
2 HOEKSTRA	(R)	6	28	19	_	_	_	_	_	-	-	_	_	_	-	-	_	+	_	_	N.
3 EHLERS	(R)	38	62	50	_	_	_	+	_	+	+	+	_	+	_	_	_	_	_	+	
4 CAMP	(R)	0	17	23	_	?	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	
5 BARCIA	(D)	50	34	46	+	+	+	_	_	_	+	_	+	+	_	+	_	+	—	_	
6 UPTON	(R)	44	52	50	+	—	_	+	_	+	+	+	_	+	—	—	—	_	+	—	
7 SMITH, N.	(R)	19	31	19	_	_	_	_	_	_	+	_	_	+	?	_	_	+	_	_	
8 STABENOW	(D)	81	83		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	_	+	_	+	+	+	
9 KILDEE	(D)	94	69	88	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	_	+	
10 BONIOR	(D)	100	83	88	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
11 KNOLLENBERG	(R)	0	10	0	—	—	_	_	_	-	-	-	_	_	_	_	—	_	—	_	
12 LEVIN, S.	(D)	94	86	96	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
13 RIVERS	(D)	63	90	96	+	+	+	?	?	+	?	+	+	+	_	+	—	?	+	+	
14 CONYERS	(D)	94	79	85	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	
15 KILPATRICK	(D)	94	76		+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
16 DINGELL	(D)	81	66	81	?	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
MINNESOTA																					
1 GUTKNECHT	(R)	6	17	12	—	—	_	—	_	—	-	?	_	_	-	-	—	+	—	-	

– I	KEY = Pro-environment action = Anti-environment action = Ineligible to vote = Absence (counts as negative)		% 1900		% 104TH CONGRESS	1,	, /	w Fightime Appropriations Riders	Dening Anti-Environment Rid.	U Wilditt Conservation r	On Timber on Fisheries Manager	A Minimum Revenues for Rural Com	α Wild of Wil	10 Wester Control	0 Restrict of	T Restricting Environmental Proc	D Under Environmental Prot.	Undermining Environmentel D.	The second se	G International Research		and Herituge Sites
2	MINGE	(D)	75	66	73	+	+	+	+	_	+	+	_	+	+	_	+	_	+	+	+	(
3	RAMSTAD	(R)	75	83	54	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	_	_	_	+	+	_	
4	VENTO	(D)	94	90	92	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
5	SABO	(D)	94	90	81	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	_	+	+	
6	LUTHER	(D)	88	86	96	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	_	+	_	+	+	+	
7	PETERSON, C.	(D)	38	21	38	+	+	+	_	_	_	+	_	_	_	-	+	-	+	-	_	
8	OBERSTAR	(D)	75	48	65	+	+	+	_	-	+	+	-	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Μ	ISSISSIPPI																					
1	WICKER	(R)	0	7	0	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	-	_	
2	THOMPSON, B.	(D)	88	66	88	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
3	PICKERING	(R)	6	7		_	_	_	_	-	_	_	_	_	_	-	_	-	+	-	_	
4	SHOWS	(D)	31			_	_	+	+	_	_	+	_	_	_	_	+	_	+	_	_	
5	TAYLOR, G.	(D)	38	24	42	_	_	+	+	_	_	+	+	+	+	_	_	_	_	-	_	
Μ	ISSOURI																					
1	CLAY	(D)	100	62	96	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
2	TALENT	(R)	13	17	15	_	_	_	+	-	_	+	-	_	_	-	_	-	-	-	-	
3	GEPHARDT	(D)	94	83	77	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	_	+	+	
4	SKELTON	(D)	38	21	27	_	+	+	+	_	_	+	_	_	_	_	+	_	+	_	_	
5	McCARTHY, K.	(D)	81	86	92	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	_	+	_	+	+	+	
6	DANNER	(D)	31	21	31	+	+	-	+	-	_	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	
7	BLUNT	(R)	0	10		—	-	—	-	-	_	-	-	-	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8	EMERSON	(R)	6	3		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	
9	HULSHOF	(R)	31	31		—	—	—	+	+	?	+	+	—	—	-	-	-	+	-	-	
Μ	ONTANA																					
AL	HILL, R.	(R)	6	10		—	—	—	—	-	_	—	-	_	—	—	-	—	+	-	-	
N	EBRASKA																					
1	BEREUTER	(R)	38	21	38	_	_	_	+	?	?	+	_	_	+	_	_	_	+	+	+	
2	TERRY	(R)	13			_	_	_	-	-	_	+	-	-	_	-	-	-	+	-	-	
3	BARRETT, B.	(R)	0	10	4	—	—	—	—	-	_	-	-	-	—	-	-	_	_	-	-	

I	KEY = Pro-environment action = Anti-environment action = Ineligible to vote = Absence (counts as negative)		, 1900		% 104-	1.		W Fights	P Inned Anti-Environment Pist	U Wilder Conservation	D Timber ond Fisheries Management	A Minister Revenues for Rural Com	o Wild Ste Disposal	World Viedator Control	0 Restants Permits	1 Restricting Environmental Proc.	N Undow Surfronmental Protections	C Under Invitonmental p.	P Foccar _	1 Internation	1		
N																							
1	BERKLEY	(D)	75			+	_	?	+	+	+	_	+	+	+	+	+	_	+	+	+		
2	GIBBONS	(R)	13	28		-	_	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	_	-	+	+	_		
N	IEW HAMPSHIRE																						
1	SUNUNU	(R)	19	34		_	_	_	?	_	+	+	+	_	-	_	_	_	?	-	_		
2	BASS	(R)	38	59	31	+	_	_	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	_	_	-	+	+	_		
N	IEW JERSEY																					ω	
1	ANDREWS	(D)	94	97	92	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+		
2	LoBIONDO	(E)	44	69	69	+	_	_	+	+	+	+	+	_	_	_	_	_	+	_	_	HOUSE	
3	SAXTON	(R)	63	66	50	-	_	+	+	+	+	+	+	_	+	+	_	_	+	_	+		
4	SMITH, C.	(R)	75	83	62	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	_	_	+	+	_	_	SC	
5	ROUKEMA	(R)	63	72	73	+	_	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	_	_	-	+	+	+	SCORES	
6	PALLONE	(D)	100	100	96	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	н С	
7	FRANKS	(R)	69	83	58	+	+	_	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	_	_	-	+	+	+		
8	PASCRELL	(D)	100	90		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
9	ROTHMAN	(D)	94	86		+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
10	PAYNE	(D)	100	83	92	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
11	FRELINGHUYSEN	(R)	56	66	50	+	—	—	+	-	+	+	+	—	+	—	—	-	+	+	+		
	HOLT	(D)	100			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
13	MENENDEZ	(D)	100	93	88	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
N	IEW MEXICO																						
1	WILSON	(R)	6	17		_	_	_	_	-	_	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	+	_		
2	SKEEN	(R)	6	21	4	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	-	+	-	_		
3	UDALL, T.	(D)	88			+	+	+	+	+	_	+	_	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
N	IEW YORK																						
1	FORBES	(D)	75	79	54	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	_	_	_	_	+		
2	LAZIO	(R)	69	72	73	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	_	+	-	-	+	-		
3	KING	(R)	31	14	4	-	_	_	+	_	_	+	+	_	_	_	+	_	+	_	_		
4	McCARTHY, C.	(D)	81	90		+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	1	

KEY + = Pro-environment action - = Anti-environment action I = Ineligible to vote ? = Absence (counts as negative)		% 1900		% 104TH CONGRESS	1,		W Fishsing Appropriations Riders	> Land anti-Environment Ride	G Wildize Conservation r	0) Timbor 5 Manunous	A Minimum Revenues for Rural Com	© Wild b. Waste Disposal	6 Wetland Control	0 Restrict of Rest	1 Restricting Environmental Proc.	N Underweitenmental Protections	D Undown Survisonmental Bos	T Fosci - Fosci - Porting	1 International Research		Herituge Sties
5 ACKERMAN	(D)	100	86	88	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
6 MEEKS	(D)	81	77		?	+	+	+	+	+	+	_	+	+	+	+	+	_	+	+	
7 CROWLEY	(D)	100			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
8 NADLER	(D)	100	97	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
9 WEINER	(D)	94			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	_	+	+	
10 TOWNS	(D)	88	90	96	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	
11 OWENS	(D)	100	93	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
12 VELAZQUEZ	(D)	94	97	88	+	+	+	+	+	_	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
13 FOSSELLA	(R)	31	31		_	—	—	+	+	_	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	+	_	_	
14 MALONEY, C.	(D)	63	90	100	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	?	?	_	+	+	
15 RANGEL	(D)	100	72	81	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
16 SERRANO	(D)	100	72	92	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
17 ENGEL	(D)	94	90	96	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
18 LOWEY	(D)	94	93	96	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	_	+	+	
19 KELLY	(R)	69	83	58	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	—	—	—	+	+	_	
20 GILMAN	(R)	63	76	65	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	—	+	—	_	+	—	
21 McNULTY	(D)	88	83	77	+	+	+	+	?	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
22 SWEENEY	(R)	13			—	—	—	?	_	_	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	?	+	—	
23 BOEHLERT	(R)	75	72	77	+	—	+	+	—	—	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
24 McHUGH	(R)	25	24	19	+	—	—	+	_	_	+	-	—	—	—	_	—	+	-	_	
25 WALSH	(R)	31	52	19	-	_	_	+	+	_	+	—	—	+	_	_	_	_	-	+	
26 HINCHEY	(D)	81	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	_	?	+	
27 REYNOLDS	(R)	19			_	_	_	+	_	_	+	?	_	—	_	_	_	+	_	_	
28 SLAUGHTER	(D)	94	93	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	
29 LAFALCE	(D)	88	79	88	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	
30 QUINN	(R)	44	52	42	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	
31 HOUGHTON	(R)	44	34	23	+	—	—	+	_	_	_	+	_	+	_	—	—	+	+	+	
NORTH CAROLINA																					
1 CLAYTON	(D)	81	79	92	+	+	+	+	_	_	+	_	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
2 ETHERIDGE	(D)	75	66		?	+	+	+	+	_	+	+	+	+	_	+	_	+	+	+	
3 JONES	(R)	25	10	4	_	+	?	_	+	_	_	+	—	—	_	_	_	+	_	_	

- I	KEY = Pro-environment action = Anti-environment action = Ineligible to vote = Absence (counts as negative)		~ 1900 %		% 104TH CONGRESS	1.		W Finhest Appropriations Riders	P Inn. Anti-Environment P.J.	U Wildise Conservation r	on Timber on Fisheries Management	Minimum Revenues for Rural Com	© With Ste Disposal	0 Wester Control	01 Reserved Bermits	1 Restriction Annie Annie Procession	N Undown Stavironmental Protocol	Undown Environmental Ros	The second service on the second seco	1 Interest Research		The There is a stress of the s	7
4	PRICE	(D)	81	83		+	+	+	+	+	_	+	+	+	+	_	+	_	+	+	+		
5	BURR	(R)	0	10	4	_	_	-	_	—	—	_	—	—	—	_	—	—	—	_	—		
6	COBLE	(R)	6	14	12	-	-	-	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	-	—	—	+	?	_		
7	McINTYRE	(D)	38	34		+	+	-	+	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	+	—	+	_	—		
8	HAYES	(R)	13			-	-	-	-	—	—	+	_	-	-	-	—	—	+	-	—		
9	MYRICK	(R)	6	7	4	—	—	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—		
10	BALLENGER	(R)	6	7	4	-	—	-	-	—	_	_	_	—	-	-	—	-	+	—	-		
11	TAYLOR, C.	(R)	6	7	8	?	—	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—		ω
12	WATT	(D)	88	83	96	+	+	+	+	+	_	+	_	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		I
Ν	ORTH DAKOTA																						HOUSE
AL	POMEROY	(D)	56	38	62	+	+	+	_	+	_	+	_	_	+	_	+	_	_	+	+		0 П
0	ню																						SCORES
1	CHABOT	(R)	38	38	27	_	+	-	_	+	_	+	+	_	_	_	+	_	+	_	_		0 R
2	PORTMAN	(R)	25	38	31	_	_	_	_	+	+	+	_	_	_	_	_	_	+	_	_		л С
3	HALL, T.	(D)	75	66	77	+	+	+	+	+	_	+	+	+	+	+	+	_	_	_	+		
4	OXLEY	(R)	0	7	4	?	_	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_		
5	GILLMOR	(R)	0	17	31	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_		
6	STRICKLAND	(D)	69	76		+	_	+	-	_	_	+	+	+	+	_	+	+	+	+	+		
7	HOBSON	(R)	6	31	19	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	+	_		
8	BOEHNER	(R)	0	7	0	_	_	_	_	_		_	_	_	_	_	_	—	_	_	—		
9	KAPTUR	(D)	81	76	85	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+		
10	KUCINICH	(D)	88	86		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	—	+		
11	TUBBS JONES	(D)	88				+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+		
12	KASICH	(R)	6	38	27	-	-	-	?	—	_	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-		
13	BROWN, S.	(D)	94	93	92	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
	SAWYER	(D)	100	86	96	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
	PRYCE	(R)	6	17	19	—	—	-	—	—	—	_	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—		
	REGULA	(R)	13	24	19	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-		
17	TRAFICANT	(D)	19	10	15	—	—	-	—	—	—	+	—	+	—	-	+	-	—	—	—		
	NEY	(R)	0	17	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	-	-	-	—	-	-		
19	LATOURETTE	(R)	25	34	35	-	-	-	-	-	—	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-		

- I	KEY = Pro-environment action = Anti-environment action = Ineligible to vote = Absence (counts as negative)		~~1900		% 104TH CONGRESS			6 Finhes.	P Land Anti-Environment P:-	of Wildhit.	0) Timbor 5. Manuno.	A Minimum Sevenues for Rural Com	a Wild of Bisposal	G West Control	0 Restarts	11 Restriction Environmental Press	D Undown Structure And Protections	Undown Garvironmental Ros	F focest - hold functionmental po-	1 Interest Research		uteritoge Sites
0	KLAHOMA																					
1	LARGENT	(R)	13	17	12	_	_	_	_	_	+	_	+	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	-	
2	COBURN	(R)	25	3	15	_	+	_	_	_	+	_	+	_	_	_	_	_	+	_	-	
3	WATKINS	(R)	0	10		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	-	
4	WATTS	(R)	0	3	8	_	_	?	_	_	_	_	-	_	_	_	-	_	_	_	-	
5	ISTOOK	(R)	0	7	12	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	-	
6	LUCAS, F.	(R)	0	7	0	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	-	_	_	_	-	_	_	-	-	
0	REGON																					
1	WU	(D)	88			+	+	+	+	+	_	+	+	+	+	+	+	_	+	+	+	
2	WALDEN	(R)	6			_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	+	_	-	
3	BLUMENAUER	(D)	88	90	89	?	+	+	+	+	_	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
4	DeFAZIO	(D)	88	97	88	+	+	+	+	_	_	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
5	HOOLEY	(D)	81	93		+	+	+	+	+	_	+	-	+	+	_	+	+	+	+	+	
Ρ	ENNSYLVANIA																					
1	BRADY, R.	(D)	81	17		+	+	+	_	_	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	_	+	+	
2	FATTAH	(D)	88	69	88	+	+	+	_	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	_	+	+	
3	BORSKI	(D)	88	76	88	+	+	+	_	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	_	+	+	
4	KLINK	(D)	69	52	58	+	+	?	_	_	_	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	_	+	+	
5	PETERSON, J.	(R)	0	3		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	?	_	_	_	_	_	?	?	
6	HOLDEN	(D)	56	38	42	+	+	+	_	_	+	+	-	+	+	_	+	-	_	?	+	
7	WELDON, C.	(R)	25	52	54	_	_	+	_	_	?	+	-	_	+	_	+	_	_	_	-	
8	GREENWOOD	(R)	50	72	58	+	_	_	+	_	_	+	+	_	+	+	_	_	_	+	+	
9	SHUSTER	(R)	0	7	4	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	-	_	_	_	-	
10	SHERWOOD	(R)	6			_	_	_	_	_	_	+	-	—	—	—	-	_	_	-	-	
11	KANJORSKI	(D)	81	76	77	+	+	+	_	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	_	+	+	
12	MURTHA	(D)	38	45	50	+	_	_	_	_	_	+	-	+	-	_	+	_	_	+	+	
13	HOEFFEL	(D)	94			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	
14	COYNE	(D)	88	90	88	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	
15	TOOMEY	(R)	31			_	+	_	_	_	+	+	+	_	_	_	-	_	+	-	-	
16	PITTS	(R)	6	17		-	_	?	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	

I	KEY = Pro-environment action = Anti-environment action = Ineligible to vote = Absence (counts as negative)		, 1900 %		% 104TH CONGRESS			W Finber Appropriations Riders	P Land Anti-Environment Ride.	un Wilder Conservation F	0 Timber 5 Manuary Control	A Minimust Revenues for Rural Com	α Wild to Waste Disposal	Westerna	0 Restricts	1 Restricting Environmental Procession	N Undown Strike on the Protons	Undown Suvironmental Ros	The foscil is the second of th	1 Internet Research		 7
17	GEKAS	(R)	0	14	4	—	_	-	—	-	-	-	_	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
18	DOYLE	(D)	56	41	42	?	+	+	_	-	-	+	+	+	+	_	+	_	_	+	+	
19	GOODLING	(R)	6	14	19	_	—	-	_	-	-	-	_	—	—	_	_	—	+	—	_	
20	MASCARA	(D)	56	52	50	+	—	+	_	-	-	+	_	+	+	+	+	+	_	—	+	
21	ENGLISH	(R)	19	38	38	_	_	_	_	_	_	+	+	_	_	_	_	_	_	?	+	
R	HODE ISLAND																					
1	KENNEDY, P.	(D)	94	97	96	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	
2	WEYGAND	(D)	81	72		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	_	+	-	+	-	+	3. HOUSE
S	OUTH CAROLINA																					USE
1	SANFORD	(R)	38	52	62	—	+	—	+	-	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	
2	SPENCE	(R)	6	7	4	—	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	—	-	—	—	-	—	-	-	SCORES
3	GRAHAM, L.	(R)	6	7	4	—	—	_	—	-	-	-	_	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	
4	DEMINT	(R)	13			—	-	-	—	-	-	-	+	—	-	—	—	-	+	-	-	
5	SPRATT	(D)	63	76	77	+	+	?	+	+	-	+	_	+	?	?	+	—	+	+	+	
6	CLYBURN	(D)	94	83	92	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	_	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
S	ουτη D ακοτα																					
AL	THUNE	(R)	6	17		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	+	-	_	
Т	ENNESSEE																					
1	JENKINS	(R)	13	3		—	—	-	+	-	-	-	?	—	—	—	—	_	+	_	—	
2	DUNCAN	(R)	13	14	15	_	_	-	_	-	-	-	+	—	—	_	_	_	+	_	_	
3	WAMP	(R)	13	10	15	_	_	-	_	-	+	+	-	—	—	_	_	—	_	_	_	
4	HILLEARY	(R)	13	10	12	_	_	_	+	_	_	_	_	—	_	_	_	_	+	_	_	
5	CLEMENT	(D)	44	66	65	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	_	_	_	_	+	_	_	+	+	
6	GORDON	(D)	56	62	62	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	_	+	_	_	+	_	_	+	+	
7	BRYANT	(R)	6	10	0	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	—	_	_	_	_	_	+	_	_	
8	TANNER	(D)	31	38	31	_	_	_	+	_	_	+	_	_	_	_	+	_	+	+	_	
9	FORD	(D)	81	45		+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	

- I	KEY = Pro-environment action = Anti-environment action = Ineligible to vote = Absence (counts as negative)		% 1900		% 104T	1,	_	where the second stations and the second sec	Putto Anti-Environment P.J.	un Wilder Conservation	0 Timber 5 Manager	A Ministration of Aurol Control	o Wild of Disposal	Wester Control	0 Rectified	1 Reservent	N Undow Strifting Environmental Prove of	Underfight Environmental po	F faces - for the formental point of the former of the for	G Interview		and nettinge Sites
т	EXAS																					
1	SANDLIN	(D)	19	21		_	_	_	_	_	_	+	_	_	_	_	+	_	_	+	_	
2	TURNER	(D)	38	21		_	_	_	+	_	_	+	_	_	_	_	+	_	+	+	+	
3	JOHNSON, S.	(R)	6	7	0	_	_	_	_	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	+	_	_	
4	HALL, R.	(D)	0	10	15	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	
5	SESSIONS, P.	(R)	6	3		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	+	_	_	
6	BARTON	(R)	0	7	0	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	
7	ARCHER	(R)	6	17	4	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	+	_	_	
8	BRADY, K.	(R)	0	3		_	_	?	_	_	_	_	?	_	_	?	?	?	_	-	_	
9	LAMPSON	(D)	75	83		+	_	+	+	+	_	+	_	+	+	+	+	+	_	+	+	
10	DOGGETT	(D)	94	100	96	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	
11	EDWARDS, C.	(D)	44	31	35	+	+	+	_	_	_	+	_	_	_	?	+	_	_	+	+	
12	GRANGER	(R)	6	10		-	_	_	-	-	-	_	-	_	_	?	_	_	-	+	_	
13	THORNBERRY	(R)	0	7	0	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	
14	PAUL	(R)	25	38		_	+	_	_	_	+	_	+	—	—	_	_	_	+	_	_	
15	HINOJOSA	(D)	63	59		+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	—	+	_	-	+	+	
16	REYES	(D)	63	55		+	+	+	+	+	-	_	-	+	+	—	+	+	-	+	?	
17	STENHOLM	(D)	0	10	15	-	_	—	-	-	-	—	-	—	—	—	—	_	_	-	—	
18	JACKSON LEE	(D)	75	59	81	+	?	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	-	+	+	
19	COMBEST	(R)	0	3	0	_	_	_	?	?	-	?	-	—	_	—	_	—	?	?	_	
20	GONZALEZ	(D)	94			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	
21	SMITH, L.	(R)	0	7	4	_	_	_	-	-	-	_	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	
22	Delay	(R)	6	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	
23	BONILLA	(R)	0	7	4	-	-	_	-	-	-	_	-	—	_	—	_	_	-	-	—	
24	FROST	(D)	63	45	65	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	_	+	+	+	
25	BENTSEN	(D)	63	76	69	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	_	+	+	-	+	+	
26	ARMEY	(R)	6	17	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	—	
27	ORTIZ	(D)	44	28	27	+	_	+	_	_	-	_	-	+	+	—	+	+	_	?	+	
28	RODRIGUEZ	(D)	81	64		+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	
29	GREEN, G.	(D)	75	52	58	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	-	+	+	
30	JOHNSON, E.B.	(D)	81	62	77	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	

 I ?	KEY = Pro-environment action = Anti-environment action = Ineligible to vote = Absence (counts as negative)		~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~		% 104T	1,		() Firts.	D Lond Anti-Environment P.J.	UNITARY CONSERVATION	0 Time Dames Mannes	A Mini	00 With 5 Steposal	6 West.	01 Rest.	11 Restation Revisionmental Proc.	5 Under Environmental Press	E Under India Environmental P.	The foc-st -	1 International Research		and Heritige Siles	
U	ТАН																						
1	HANSEN	(R)	13	10	8	-	-	-	+	—	-	-	—	—	-	—	-	-	+	—	-		
2	COOK	(R)	19	24		-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-		
3	CANNON	(R)	6	10		-	-	—	-	—	-	-	—	—	-	-	-	-	+	—	-		
V	ERMONT																						
AL	SANDERS	(I)	100	97	96	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
V	IRGINIA																					ω Η	
1	BATEMAN	(R)	0	10	0	-	_	_	-	_	_	-	_	_	_	_	_	-	_	_	_	HOUSE SCORES	
2	PICKETT	(D)	25	14	12	+	_	_	_	_	_	+	?	_	_	_	+	_	_	_	+	С П	
3	SCOTT	(D)	81	79	81	+	+	+	_	+	+	+	_	+	+	+	+	+	_	+	+	SC	
4	SISISKY	(D)	31	14	20	+	_	-	_	_	-	+	+	_	_	_	_	_	_	+	+	Ö 7	
5	GOODE	(D)	19	14		-	_	_	+	_	-	+	_	_	_	_	_	_	+	_	_	л П С	
6	GOODLATTE	(R)	6	14	19	-	-	_	_	-	-	-	_	_	-	-	-	-	+	_	-		
7	BLILEY	(R)	0	7	4	?	-	_	_	_	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	-		
8	MORAN, JAMES	(D)	75	83	88	+	+	+	_	+	+	+	+	+	+	_	+	-	_	+	+		
9	BOUCHER	(D)	69	69	85	+	-	+	_	+	-	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	_	+	+		
10	WOLF	(R)	19	24	31	+	-	-	_	_	-	+	_	_	+	-	-	-	_	—	-		
11	DAVIS, T.	(R)	25	52	42	+	-	?	?	_	-	+	+	_	-	-	-	-	?	+	_		
V	ASHINGTON																						
1	INSLEE	(D)	100			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
2	METCALF	(R)	19	24	23	-	-	_	+	_	-	-	+	_	-	-	-	-	+	_	-		
3	BAIRD	(D)	88			+	+	+	+	_	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
4	HASTINGS, D.	(R)	0	10	0	_	-	_	_	_	-	-	_	_	-	-	-	-	_	_	-		
5	NETHERCUTT	(R)	13	10	4	-	-	_	+	_	-	-	_	_	-	_	-	-	+	_	_		
6	DICKS	(D)	81	69	69	+	+	+	+	_	_	+	_	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
7	McDERMOTT	(D)	56	83	96	+	+	+	?	?	+	?	+	?	+	+	+	+	?	?	?		
8	DUNN	(R)	6	21	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-		
9	SMITH, A.	(D)	88	83		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+		

- I	KEY = Pro-environment action = Anti-environment action = Ineligible to vote = Absence (counts as negative)		% 1900		% 104TH	/ ,		W Fighting Appropriations Riders	P Lond Anti-Environment Ride	on Wildist	On Timbor De Fisheries Manadom	A Minimum Revenues for Rural Com	α Wild so Wisher Disposal	6 Western	0 Rectains	11 Restain Environmental Prot	N Undom Environmental Protections	E Under Antionmental P.	T Fossis - Thinking Environmental D	C Internation		e nertage Sites
V	/est Virginia																					
1	MOLLOHAN	(D)	25	45	15	+	_	_	_	_	_	+	_	+	?	+	_	_	_	_	?	
2	WISE	(D)	50	66	77	+	_	+	_	_	-	+	_	+	+	-	+	_	_	+	+	
3	RAHALL	(D)	75	62	81	+	_	+	+	+	_	+	_	+	+	+	+	+	+	_	+	
V	ISCONSIN																					
1	RYAN	(R)	31			_	+	_	_	+	?	+	+	_	_	_	_	_	+	_	-	
2	BALDWIN	(D)	75			+	+	+	?	?	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	
3	KIND	(D)	81	83		+	+	+	+	+	_	+	+	+	+	—	+	_	+	+	+	
4	KLECZKA	(D)	100	93	77	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
5	BARRETT, T.	(D)	100	97	96	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
6	PETRI	(R)	19	45	46	-	-	_	_	_	-	+	+	-	-	_	-	_	+	-	-	
7	OBEY	(D)	94	83	69	+	+	+	+	_	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
8	GREEN, M.	(R)	13			-	_	_	_	_	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	_	_	-	-	
9	SENSENBRENNER	(R)	19	45	38	-	_	_	_	—	-	+	+	—	-	_	—	_	+	_	-	
V	YOMING																					
AL	CUBIN	(R)	6	3	0	_	_	_	_	_	-	_	_	_	_	—	_	_	+	_	-	

N THE FIRST SESSION OF THE 106TH CONGRESS, both the House and Senate spent considerable time debating the issue of campaign finance reform. The bills under consideration in both houses would have banned "soft money" contributions to political parties for so-called "party building" activities from corporations, unions and wealthy donors. Corporate interests, such as auto manufacturing, mining and oil, have made large soft money contributions to the major political parties in recent election cycles—the link between these contributions and attempts to weaken environmental laws is played out elsewhere in this *Scorecard*. We are including key votes on campaign finance reform in this year's *Scorecard* because we recognize the potential importance of this issue to the environment.

The House and Senate votes that best indicate the position of members of Congress on the issue of campaign finance reform are presented below. *These votes are included in the Scorecard for informational purposes only and were not used in calculating members' scores.*

House Passes Reform Bill (H.R. 417)

In 1999 Representatives Christopher Shays (R-CT) and Martin Meehan (D-MA) introduced a campaign finance reform bill (H.R. 417) that would have:

■ Banned "soft money," the unlimited and unregulated donations by corporations, unions and wealthy people that have become the fastest growing source of cash for the national party committees;

■ Required "issue advocacy" ads—which are sponsored by third parties and promote candidates by detailing their positions on specific issues, but without making explicit endorsements—to meet the same disclosure and contribution limits as campaign ads; and

■ Restricted the use of non-member union dues for political purposes.

Despite several attempts to substitute less stringent legislation or to add damaging amendments to H.R. 417, the bill passed as originally written. H.R. 417 passed the House on September 14, 1999 by a vote of 252–177. YES is the pro-reform vote.

Senate Reform Effort Fails (S.1593)

Senators John McCain (R-AZ) and Russ Feingold (D-WI) initially introduced a campaign finance bill (S. 26) that was substantially similar to the Shays/Meehan bill in the House. However, two days after the House passed its bill, McCain and Feingold introduced a new bill (S. 1593) containing a soft-money ban and union dues restrictions but missing the issue ad provision. They hoped to either gain GOP supporters or get a test vote on the issue ad proposal by having it put forward as a distinct amendment on the floor.

The Senate took up the new McCain/Feingold bill in mid-October. A pair of cloture votes failed to halt a filibuster coordinated by Mitch McConnell (R-KY) and the Senate did not hold a final vote on the bill. Senate debate on an issue can continue indefinitely without a final vote on passage unless 60 senators vote to invoke "cloture," thereby cutting off debate. However, in a bellwether vote on this issue, 53 senators voted to limit debate (invoke cloture) on an amendment offered by Senator Harry Reid (D-NV) that contained the soft money ban. YES is the pro-reform vote.

HOUSE REFORM BILL (H.R. 417)

KEY19 Radiatovicit (R)-Dillaviati19 Radiatovicit (R)-20 Dooley (D)+AL Castle (R)20 Dooley (D)+21 Thomas, W. (R)21 Thomas, W. (R)-22 Capps (D)+1 Scarborough (R)23 Gallegly (R)+23 Gallegly (R)+2 Boyd (D)25 McKeon (R)-3 Brown, C. (D)3 Brown, C. (D)4 LABAMA26 Berman (D)+4 Fowler (R)1 Collabor (P)27 Borgen (P)5 Thurman (D)	+ + - + -	 4 Gutierrez (D) 5 Blagojevich (D) 6 Hyde (R) 7 Davis, D. (D) 8 Crane (R) 9 Schakowsky (D) 10 Porter (R) 11 Weller (R)
- = Anti-reform action22 Capps (D)+FLORIDAI = Ineligible to vote23 Gallegly (R)+1< Scarborough (R	+ + - + -	 5 Blagojevich (D) 6 Hyde (R) 7 Davis, D. (D) 8 Crane (R) 9 Schakowsky (D) 10 Porter (R)
- = Anti-reform action22 Capps (D)+FLORIDAI = Ineligible to vote23 Gallegly (R)+1< Scarborough (R	+ + - + -	 6 Hyde (R) 7 Davis, D. (D) 8 Crane (R) 9 Schakowsky (D) 10 Porter (R)
I = Ineligible to vote23 Gallegly (R)+1 Scarborough (R)? = Absence (counts as negative)24 Sherman (D)+2 Boyd (D)25 McKeon (R)-3 Brown, C. (D)4 Fowler (R)-4 Fowler (R)	+ + - + -	 7 Davis, D. (D) 8 Crane (R) 9 Schakowsky (D) 10 Porter (R)
Y = Absence (counts as negative)24 Sherman (D)+2 Boyd (D)25 McKeon (R)-3 Brown, C. (D)4 Fowler (R)+4 Fowler (R)5 McKeon (D)+5 Theorem (D)	+ + -	8 Crane (R) 9 Schakowsky (D) 10 Porter (R)
25 McKeon (R)-3 Brown, C. (D)ALABAMA26 Berman (D)+4 Fowler (R) $5 Theorem (D)$	 + 	9 Schakowsky (D) 10 Porter (R)
ALABAMA 26 Berman (D) + 4 Fowler (R) 5 Thurson (D)	+ - -	10 Porter (R)
	_	
1 Callahan (R) $-$ 27 Rogan (R) $-$ 5 I nurman (D)	_	
$\begin{array}{c c} 2 & \text{Everett}(R) \\ 2 & \text{Everett}(R) \\ - & 28 & \text{Dreier}(R) \\ - & 6 & \text{Stearns}(R) \\ \end{array}$		12 Costello (D)
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		13 Biggert (R)
4 Aderholt (R) $-$ 30 Becerra (D) $+$ 8 McCollum (R)	_	14 Hastert (R)
$\begin{array}{cccc} + & Adefinit (R) & - & 30 & Beteria (D) & + \\ 5 & Cramer (D) & + & 31 & Martinez (D) & + & 9 & Bilirakis (R) \\ \end{array}$	_	15 Ewing (R)
3 Channel (D) 1 31 What the Z (D) 1 10 V D (D)	_	
52 Dixon (D) 1 11 D 11 (D)	+	16 Manzullo (R)
7 Timilard (D) 1 55 Roybar-Amard (D) 1	_	17 Evans (D)
	_	18 LaHood (R)
At Variation $D_{\mu}(\mathbf{R})$ 35 Waters (D) + 44 $C_{\mu\nu}(\mathbf{R})$	_	19 Phelps (D)
30 Kuykendall (K) + 45 Will D (D)	_	20 Shimkus (R)
ARIZONA 37 Willender 1(E L (D)	+	
1 Salmon (R) $-$ We Donald (D) $+$ 17 M $+$ 17 (D)	+	INDIANA
2 Pastor (D) + 36 from (R) + 10 D 11		1 Visclosky (D)
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	/	2 McIntosh (R)
4 Shadegg (R) $-$ 40 Lewis, Jerry (R) $-$ 19 Wexler (D)	+	3 Roemer (D)
5 Kolba (R) 41 Miller, Gary (R) $-$ 20 Deutsch (D)	+	4 Souder (R)
6 Hauworth (P) 42 Brown, G. I 21 Diaz-Balart (R)	_	5 Buyer (R)
43 Calvert (R) - 22 Snaw (K)	?	6 Burton (R)
ARKANSAS 44 Bono (R) – 23 Hastings, A. (D) ?	7 Pease (R)
1 Berry (D) + 45 Rohrabacher (R) - GEORGIA		8 Hostettler (R)
2 Snyder (D) + 46 Sanchez (D) + 1 Kingston (P)	?	9 Hill, B. (D)
3 Hutchinson, A. (K) $-$ 47 Cox (R) $-$ 2 Bishop (D)	÷	10 Carson (D)
4 Dickey (R) - 48 Packard (R) - 2^{-1} Dishop (D) 3 Collins, M. (R)	+	
49 Bilbray (R) + $()$	+	IOWA
50 Filmer (D) + 100 + 100 + 100		1 Leach (R)
1 Intempted, Int(D) S1 S1 Cuppingham(P)		2 Nussle (R)
2 $\operatorname{Herger}(\mathbf{K})$ – 52 $\operatorname{Hunter}(\mathbf{R})$ 0 $\operatorname{Isakson}(\mathbf{K})$	—	3 Boswell (D)
3 Ose (K) + 7 Darr(K)	_	4 Ganske (R)
4 Doolittle (R) – COLORADO 8 Chambliss (R)	_	5 Latham (R)
5 Matsui (D) + 1 DeGette (D) + 9 Deal (R)	+	
6 Woolsey (D) + 2 Udall, M. (D) + 10 Norwood (R)	—	KANSAS
7 Miller, George (D) + 3 McInnis (R) – 11 Linder (R)	_	1 Moran, Jerry (R)
8 Pelosi (D) + 4 Schaffer (R) - HAWAII		2 Ryun (R)
9 Lee (D) + 5 Haflerr (D)		3 Moore (D)
10 Tauscher (D) + (Tauscher (D))) +	4 Tiahrt (R)
11 Pombo (R) $-$ 0 Tancredo (K) $-$ 2 Mink (D)	—	
12 Lantos (D) + CONNECTICUT IDAHO		KENTUCKY
13 Stark (D) + 1 Larson (D) + 1 Chenoweth-Hag	e(R) –	1 Whitfield (R)
14 Eshoo (D) + 2 Gejdenson (D) + 2 Simpson (R)	- (11) -	2 Lewis, R. (R)
15 Campbell, T. (R) + 3 DeLauro (D) + 2^{2} Simpson (R)		3 Northup (R)
16 Lofgren (D) + 4 Shays (R) + ILLINOIS		4 Lucas, K. (D)
17 Farr (D) + 5 Maloney, J. (D) + 1 Rush (D)	+	5 Rogers (R)
18 Condit (D) + 6 Johnson, N. (R) + 2 Jackson (D)	+	6 Fletcher (R)

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HOUSE REFORM BILL (H.R. 417)

			9	Kildee (D)
	KEY			Bonior (D
+	= Pro-reform action			Knollenbe
	= Anti-reform action			Levin, S. (
	= Ineligible to vote			Rivers (D)
?	= Absence (counts as	negative)		Conyers (1
				Kilpatrick
LO	UISIANA			Dingell (E
1	Vitter (R)	_		5 (
2		+	MI	NNESOTA
	Tauzin (R)	_	1	Gutknech
4		_	2	Minge (D
5	Cooksey (R)	_	3	Ramstad (
6	Baker (R)	_	4	
7	John (D)	_	5	Sabo (D)
,	John (D)		6	Luther (D
MA			7	Peterson,
1	Allen (D)	+	8	Oberstar (
2	Baldacci (D)	+		Ň
-			MI	SSISSIPPI
MA	ARYLAND		1	Wicker (R
1	Gilchrest (R)	+	2	Thompson
2	Ehrlich (R)	_	3	Pickering
3	Cardin (D)	+	4	Shows (D)
4		+	5	Taylor, G.
5	Hoyer (D)	+		
6	Bartlett (R)	_	MI	SSOURI
7	Cummings (D)	+	1	Clay (D)
8	Morella (R)	+	2	Talent (R)
			3	Gephardt
MA	ASSACHUSETTS		4	× *
1	Olver (D)	+	5	McCarthy
2	Neal (D)	+	6	Danner (I
3	McGovern (D)	+	7	Blunt (R)
4	Frank (D)	+	8	Emerson (
5	Meehan (D)	+	9	Hulshof (
6	Tierney (D)	+		
7	Markey (D)	+		ONTANA
8	Capuano (D)	+	AL	Hill, R. (F
9	Moakley (D)	+	NI	BRASKA
10	Delahunt (D)	+	1	
			2	Bereuter (Terry (R)
MI	CHIGAN		2 3	Barrett, B.
1	Stupak (D)	_	Э	Darrett, D.
2	Hoekstra (R)	_	NF	VADA
3	Ehlers (R)	_	1	Berkley (I
4	Camp (R)	_	2	Gibbons (
5	Barcia (D)	_	-	
6	Upton (R)	+	NE	W HAMPS
7	Smith, N. (R)	+	1	Sununu (F
8	Stabenow (D)	+	2	Bass (R)

ee (D)	+	NEW JERSEY
ior (D)	+	1 Andrews (E
llenberg (R)	_	2 LoBiondo (1
in, S. (D)	+	3 Saxton (R)
ers (D)	+	4 Smith, C. (F
yers (D)	+	5 Roukema (F
atrick (D)	+	6 Pallone (D)
gell (D)	+	7 Franks (R)
5 ()		8 Pascrell (D)
SOTA		9 Rothman (I
knecht (R)	_	10 Payne (D)
ge (D)	+	11 Frelinghuys
nstad (R)	+	12 Holt (D)
to (D)	+	13 Menendez (
o(D)	+	
her (D)	+	NEW MEXICO
	_	1 Wilson (R)
rson, C. (D)		2 Skeen (R)
rstar (D)	+	3 Udall, T. (D
SIPPI		
ker (R)	_	NEW YORK
mpson, B. (D)	+	1 Forbes (D)
ering (R)		2 Lazio (R)
ws (D)	+	3 King (R)
	+	4 McCarthy, 9
or, G. (D)	т	5 Ackerman (
JRI		6 Meeks (D)
r (D)	+	7 Crowley (D
ent (R)		8 Nadler (D)
	+	9 Weiner (D)
hardt (D)		10 Towns (D)
ton(D)	+	11 Owens (D)
Carthy, K. (D)	+	12 Velazquez (1
ner (D)	+	13 Fossella (R)
$\operatorname{nt}(\mathbf{R})$	—	14 Maloney, C
erson (R)	—	15 Rangel (D)
shof (R)	+	16 Serrano (D)
		17 Engel (D)
		18 Lowey (D)
, R. (R)	+	19 Kelly (R)
SKA		20 Gilman (R)
	-	21 McNulty (I
euter (R)	+	22 Sweeney (R
ry(R)	_	23 Boehlert (R
rett, B. (R)	+	24 McHugh (R
Α		25 Walsh (R)
aley (D)	+	26 Hinchey (D
	Т.	27 Reynolds (F
bons (R)	_	28 Slaughter (I
AMPSHIRE		29 LaFalce (D)
unu (R)	_	30 Quinn (R)
s(R)	+	31 Houghton (
	Т	

NEW JERSEY		NORTH CAROL
1 Andrews (D)	+	1 Clayton (D)
2 LoBiondo (R)	+	2 Etheridge (I
3 Saxton (R)	+	3 Jones (R)
4 Smith, C. (R)	—	4 Price (D)
5 Roukema (R)	+	5 Burr (R)
6 Pallone (D)	+	6 Coble (R)
7 Franks (R)	+	7 McIntyre (E
8 Pascrell (D)	+	8 Hayes (R)
9 Rothman (D)	+	9 Myrick (R)
10 Payne (D)	+	10 Ballenger (R
11 Frelinghuysen (R)	+	11 Taylor, C. (I
12 Holt (D)	+	12 Watt (D)
13 Menendez (D)	+	
NEW MEXICO		
1 Wilson (R)	_	AL Pomeroy (D
2 Skeen (R)	_	оню
3 Udall, T. (D)	+	1 Chabot (R)
5 Odall, 1. (D)		2 Portman (R)
NEW YORK		3 Hall, T. (D)
1 Forbes (D)	+	4 Oxley (R)
2 Lazio (R)	+	5 Gillmor (R)
3 King (R)	_	6 Strickland (I
4 McCarthy, C. (D)	+	7 Hobson (R)
5 Ackerman (D)	+	8 Boehner (R)
6 Meeks (D)	+	9 Kaptur (D)
7 Crowley (D)	+	10 Kucinich (D
8 Nadler (D)	+	11 Tubbs Jones
9 Weiner (D)	+	12 Kasich (R)
10 Towns (D)	+	13 Brown, S. (I
11 Owens (D)	+	13 Drown, 3. (L 14 Sawyer (D)
12 Velazquez (D)	+	15 Pryce (R)
13 Fossella (R)	_	16 Regula (R)
14 Maloney, C. (D)	+	17 Traficant (D
15 Rangel (D)	+	17 Hancant (L 18 Ney (R)
16 Serrano (D)	+	19 LaTourette
17 Engel (D)	+	19 La lourelle
18 Lowey (D)	+	OKLAHOMA
19 Kelly (R)	+	1 Largent (R)
20 Gilman (R)	+	2 Coburn (R)
21 McNulty (D)	+	3 Watkins (R)
22 Sweeney (R)	_	4 Watts (R)
23 Boehlert (R)	+	5 Istook (R)
24 McHugh (R)	+	6 Lucas, F. (R
25 Walsh (R)	+	
26 Hinchey (D)	+	OREGON
27 Reynolds (R)	_	1 Wu (D)
28 Slaughter (D)	+	2 Walden (R)
29 LaFalce (D)	+	3 Blumenauer
30 Quinn (R)	+	4 DeFazio (D)
31 Houghton (R)	+	5 Hooley (D)
		I

ROLINA

IC	DRIH CAROLINA	
	Clayton (D)	+
	Etheridge (D)	+
	Jones (R)	
	Price (D)	+
	Burr (R)	
	Coble (R)	
	McIntyre (D)	+
	Hayes (R)	
	Myrick (R)	
0		
1	Taylor, C. (R)	
2		+
	ORTH DAKOTA	
	Pomeroy (D)	+
) 		
	Chabot (R)	_
	Portman (R)	
	Hall, T. (D)	+
	Oxley (R)	
	Gillmor (R)	+
	Strickland (D)	+
	Hobson (R)	
	Boehner (R)	
	Kaptur (D)	+
0	Kucinich (D)	+
	Tubbs Jones (D)	+
2	Kasich (R)	
3	Brown, S. (D)	+
4	Sawyer (D)	+
5	Pryce (R)	?
6	Regula (R)	+
7	Traficant (D)	
8	Ney (R)	
9	LaTourette (R)	+
)k		
	Largent (R)	
	Coburn (R)	
	Watkins (R)	
	Watts (R)	
	Istook (R)	
	Lucas, F. (R)	_
) F	REGON	
	Wu (D)	+
	Walden (R)	
	Blumenauer (D)	+
	DeFazio (D)	+
	$H_{colory}(D)$	

HOUSE REFORM BILL (H.R. 417)

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KEY

- + = Pro-reform action
- = Anti-reform action
- $\mathbf{I} =$ Ineligible to vote
- ? = Absence (counts as negative)

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PENNSYLVANIA

1	Brady, R. (D)		
2	Fattah (D)		
3	Borski (D)		
4	Klink (D)		
5	Peterson, J. (R)		
6	Holden (D)		
7	Weldon, C. (R)		
	Greenwood (R)		
9	Shuster (R)		
10	Sherwood (R)		
11	Kanjorski (D)		
12	Murtha (D)		
13	Hoeffel (D)		
14	Coyne (D)		
15	Toomey (R)		
16	Pitts (R)		
17	Gekas (R)		
18	Doyle (D)		
19	Goodling (R)		
20	Mascara (D)		
21	English (R)		
RHODE ISLAND			

1 Kennedy, P. (D)

2 Weygand (D)

1	Sanford (R)
2	Spence (R)
3	Graham, L. (R)
4	DeMint (R)
5	Spratt (D)
6	Clyburn (D)

SOUTH CAROLINA

SOUTH DAKOTA

- AL Thune (R) **TENNESSEE**
- 1 Jenkins (R) 2 Duncan (R) 3 Wamp (R) 4 Hilleary (R) 5 Clement (D) 6 Gordon (D) 7 Bryant (R) 8 Tanner (D) 9 Ford (D) **TEXAS** 1 Sandlin (D)
- 2 Turner (D)
- 3 Johnson, S. (R) 4 Hall, R. (D)
- 5 Sessions, P. (R)
- 6 Barton (R)
- 7 Archer (R)
- 8 Brady, K. (R)
- 9 Lampson (D) 10 Doggett (D)
- $^+$ +11 Edwards, C. (D)

12 Granger (R)	—	7 Bliley (R)
13 Thornberry (R)	_	8 Moran, James (D)
14 Paul (R)	_	9 Boucher (D)
15 Hinojosa (D)	+	10 Wolf (R)
16 Reyes (D)	+	11 Davis, T. (R)
17 Stenholm (D)	+	
18 Jackson-Lee, S. (D)	+	WASHINGTON
19 Combest (R)	_	1 Inslee (D)
20 Gonzalez (D)	+	2 Metcalf (R)
21 Smith, L. (R)	_	3 Baird (D)
22 DeLay (R)	_	4 Hastings, D. (R)
23 Bonilla (R)	_	5 Nethercutt (R)
24 Frost (D)	+	6 Dicks (D)
25 Bentsen (D)	+	7 McDermott (D)
26 Armey (R)	_	8 Dunn (R)
27 Ortiz (D)	+	9 Smith, A. (D)
28 Rodriguez (D)	+	
29 Green, G. (D)	+	WEST VIRGINIA
30 Johnson, E.B. (D)	+	1 Mollohan (D)
50 Johnson, E.D. (D)	Т	2 Wise (D)
UTAH		3 Rahall (D)
1 Hansen (R)	_	
2 Cook (R)	+	WISCONSIN
3 Cannon (R)	_	1 Ryan (R)
		2 Baldwin (D)
VERMONT		3 Kind (D)
AL Sanders (I)	+	4 Kleczka (D)
		5 Barrett T (D)

VIRGINIA

1	Bateman (R)
2	Pickett (D)
3	Scott (D)
4	Sisisky (D)
5	Goode (D)

+

+

6 Goodlatte (R)

2	Doucher (D)	
10	Wolf (R)	+
11	Davis, T. (R)	_
W	ASHINGTON	
1	Inslee (D)	+
2	Metcalf (R)	+
3	Baird (D)	+
4	Hastings, D. (R)	_
5	Nethercutt (R)	_
6	Dicks (D)	+
7	McDermott (D)	+
8	Dunn (R)	_
9	Smith, A. (D)	+
WI		
1	Mollohan (D)	_
2	Wise (D)	+
3	Rahall (D)	_
WI	SCONSIN	
1	Ryan (R)	_
2	Baldwin (D)	+
3	Kind (D)	+
4	Kleczka (D)	+
5	Barrett, T. (D)	+
6	Petri (R)	+
7	Obey (D)	+
8	Green, M. (R)	_
9	Sensenbrenner (R)	_
W	YOMING	
AL	Cubin (R)	_

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SENATE REFORM BILL (S. 1593)

KEY		ID/
 + = Pro-reform action - = Anti-reform action I = Ineligible to vote ? = Absence (counts as negative) 	ative)	ILL
ALABAMA Sessions, J. (R) Shelby (R)	_	INI
ALASKA Murkowski (R) Stevens (R)	_	101
ARIZONA Kyl (R) McCain (R)	- +	KA
ARKANSAS Hutchinson, T. (R) Lincoln (D)	+ +	KE
CALIFORNIA Boxer (D) Feinstein (D)	+ +	LO
COLORADO Allard (R) Campbell, B. (R)	_	MA
CONNECTICUT Dodd (D) Lieberman (D)	+ +	MA
DELAWARE Biden (D) Roth (R)	+ +	MA
FLORIDA Graham, B. (D) Mack (R)	+ _	MI
GEORGIA Cleland (D) Coverdell (R)	+ -	MI
HAWAII Akaka (D) Inouye (D)	+ +	MI

OAHO Craig (R) Crapo (R)	_
LINOIS Durbin (D) Fitzgerald (R)	+ _
NDIANA Bayh (D) Lugar (R)	+ -
DWA Grassley (R) Harkin (D)	- +
ANSAS Brownback (R) Roberts (R)	+ _
ENTUCKY Bunning (R) McConnell (R)	_
DUISIANA Breaux (D) Landrieu (D)	+ +
AINE Collins, S. (R) Snowe (R)	+ +
IARYLAND Mikulski (D) Sarbanes (D)	+ +
ASSACHUSETTS Kennedy, E. (D) Kerry (D)	+ +
Abraham (R) Levin, C. (D)	- +
Grams (R) Wellstone (D)	- +
I ISSISSIPPI Cochran (R) Lott (R)	_

MISSOURI Ashcroft (R) Bond (R)	_	PENNSYLVANIA Santorum (R) Specter (R)
MONTANA Baucus (D) Burns (R)	+ _	RHODE ISLAND Chafee, J. (R) Reed (D)
NEBRASKA Hagel (R) Kerrey (D)	_ +	SOUTH CAROLINA Hollings (D) Thurmond (R)
NEVADA Bryan (D) Reid (D)	+ +	SOUTH DAKOTA Daschle (D) Johnson, T. (D)
NEW HAMPSHIRE Gregg (R) Smith, R. (R)	_	TENNESSEE Frist (R) Thompson, F. (R)
NEW JERSEY Lautenberg (D) Torricelli (D)	+ +	TEXAS Gramm (R) Hutchison (R)
NEW MEXICO Bingaman (D) Domenici (R)	+ _	UTAH Bennett (R) Hatch (R)
NEW YORK Moynihan (D) Schumer (D)	+ +	VERMONT Jeffords (R) Leahy (D)
NORTH CAROLINA Edwards, J. (D) Helms (R)	+	VIRGINIA Robb (D) Warner (R)
NORTH DAKOTA Conrad (D) Dorgan (D)	+ +	WASHINGTON Gorton (R) Murray (D)
OHIO DeWine (R) Voinovich (R)	_	WEST VIRGINIA Byrd (D) Rockefeller (D)
OKLAHOMA Inhofe (R) Nickles (R)	_	WISCONSIN Feingold (D) Kohl (D)
OREGON Smith, G. (R)	_	WYOMING Enzi (R)

Wyden (D)

+

OMING	
Enzi (R)	
Thomas, C. (R)	

+

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MEMBERS OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE 106TH CONGRESS

1999 SENATE LCV SCORES

MEMBER	SCORE (%)	MEMBER	SCORE (%)	MEMBER	SCORE (%)
Abraham, Spencer (R) MI	0	Enzi, Michael (R) WY	0	Lugar, Richard (R) IN	33
Akaka, Daniel (D) HI	89	Feingold, Russ (D) WI	100	Mack, Connie (R) FL	0
Allard, Wayne (R) CO	0	Feinstein, Dianne (D) CA	100	McCain, John (R) AZ	11
Ashcroft, John (R) MO	0	Fitzgerald, Peter (R) IL	44	McConnell, Mitch (R) KY	0
Baucus, $Max\left(D ight)MT$	78	Frist, Bill (R) TN	0	Mikulski, Barbara (D) MD	67
Bayh, Evan (D) IN	67	Gorton, Slade (R) WA	11	Moynihan, Daniel (D) NY	44
Bennett, Robert (R) UT	0	Graham, Bob (D) FL	78	Murkowski, Frank (R) AK	0
Biden, Joseph (D) DE	78	Gramm, Phil (R) TX	0	Murray, Patty (D) WA	100
Bingaman, Jeff (D) NM	67	Grams, Rod (R) MN	11	Nickles, Don (R) OK	0
Bond, Christopher "Kit" (R) MO 0	Grassley, Charles (R) IA	11	Reed, Jack (D) RI	100
Boxer, Barbara (D) CA	89	Gregg, Judd (R) NH	44	Reid, Harry (D) NV	67
Breaux, John (D) LA	0	Hagel, Chuck (R) NE	11	Robb, Charles (D) VA	78
Brownback, Sam (R) KS	33	Harkin, Tom (D) IA	89	Roberts, Pat (R) KS	0
Bryan, Richard (D) NV	78	Hatch, Orrin (R) UT	0	Rockefeller, John (D) WV	89
Bunning, Jim (R) KY	0	Helms, Jesse (R) NC	0	Roth, William (R) DE	56
Burns, Conrad (R) MT	0	Hollings, Ernest (D) SC	56	Santorum, Rick (R) PA	0
Byrd, Robert (D) WV	22	Hutchinson, Tim (R) AR	0	Sarbanes, Paul (D) MD	89
Campbell, Ben Nighthorse ((R) CO 0	Hutchison, Kay Bailey (R) T	X 0	Schumer, Charles (D) NY	100
Chafee, Lincoln (R) RI	100	Inhofe, James (R) OK	0	Sessions, Jeff (R) AL	0
Chafee, John (R) RI	50	Inouye, Daniel (D) HI	33	Shelby, Richard (R) AL	0
Cleland, Max (D) GA	89	Jeffords, Jim (R) VT	89	Smith, Gordon (R) OR	33
Cochran, Thad (R) MS	0	Johnson, Tim (D) SD	89	Smith, Robert (R) NH	0
Collins, Susan (R) ME	67	Kennedy, Edward (D) MA	89	Snowe, Olympia (R) ME	67
Conrad, Kent (D) ND	56	Kerrey, Robert (D) NE	89	Specter, Arlen (R) PA	44
Coverdell, Paul (R) GA	0	Kerry, John (D) MA	100	Stevens, Ted (R) AK	0
Craig, Larry (R) ID	0	Kohl, Herbert (D) WI	67	Thomas, Craig (R) WY	0
Crapo, Michael (R) ID	0	Kyl, Jon (R) AZ	0	Thompson, Fred (R) TN	0
Daschle, Thomas (D) SD	56	Landrieu, Mary (D) LA	22	Thurmond, Strom (R) SC	0
DeWine, Mike (R) OH	11	Lautenberg, Frank (D) NJ	78	Torricelli, Robert (D) NJ	89
Dodd, Christopher (D) CT	89	Leahy, Patrick (D) VT	100	Voinovich, George (R) OH	11
Domenici, Pete (R) NM	0	Levin, Carl (D) MI	78	Warner, John (R) VA	33
Dorgan, Byron (D) ND	78	Lieberman, Joseph (D) CT	100	Wellstone, Paul (D) MN	89
Durbin, Richard (D) IL	100	Lincoln, Blanche (D) AR	11	Wyden, Ron (D) OR	100
Edwards, John (D) NC	78	Lott, Trent (R) MS	0		

1999 House LCV Scores

MEMBER	SCORE (%)	MEMBER	SCORE (%)	MEMBER	SCORE (%)
Abercrombie, Neil (D) HI-	1 94	Baker, Richard (R) LA-6	0	Barton, Joe (R) TX-6	0
Ackerman, Gary (D) NY-5	100	Baldacci, John (D) ME-2	88	Bass, Charles (R) NH-2	38
Aderholt, Robert (R) AL-4	0	Baldwin, Tammy (D) WI-2	75	Bateman, Herbert (R) VA-1	0
Allen, Thomas (D) ME-1	81	Ballenger, Cass (R) NC-10	6	Becerra, Xavier (D) CA-30	100
Andrews, Robert (D) NJ-1	94	Barcia, James (D) MI-5	50	Bentsen, Ken (D) TX-25	63
Archer, Bill (R) TX-7	6	Barr, Bob (R) GA-7	19	Bereuter, Doug (R) NE-1	38
Armey, Richard (R) TX-26	6	Barrett, Bill (R) NE-3	0	Berkley, Shelley (D) NV-1	75
Bachus, Spencer (R) AL-6	0	Barrett, Thomas (D) WI-5	100	Berman, Howard (D) CA-2	6 94
Baird, Brian (D) WA-3	88	Bartlett, Roscoe (R) MD-6	6	Berry, Marion (D) AR-1	31

MEMBER	SCORE (%)	MEMBER SCO	ORE (%)	MEMBER	5CORE (%)
Biggert, Judy (R) IL-13	31	Coyne, William (D) PA-14	88	Frost, Martin (D) TX-24	63
Bilbray, Brian (R) CA-49	75	Cramer, Robert "Bud" (D) AL-5	25	Gallegly, Elton (R) CA-23	13
Bilirakis, Michael (R) FL-9	0	Crane, Philip (R) IL-8	13	Ganske, Greg (R) IA-4	25
Bishop, Sanford (D) GA-2	50	Crowley, Joseph (D) NY-7	100	Gejdenson, Sam (D) CT-2	88
Blagojevich, Rod (D) IL-5	94	Cubin, Barbara (R) WY-AL	6	Gekas, George (R) PA-17	0
Bliley, Thomas (R) VA-7	0	Cummings, Elijah (D) MD-7	100	Gephardt, Richard (D) MO-	3 94
Blumenauer, Earl (D) OR-3	3 88	Cunningham, Randy (R) CA-51	6	Gibbons, James (R) NV-2	13
Blunt, Roy (R) MO-7	0	Danner, Pat (D) MO-6	31	Gilchrest, Wayne (R) MD-1	56
Boehlert, Sherwood (R) NY	-23 75	Davis, Danny (D) IL-7	100	Gillmor, Paul (R) OH-5	0
Boehner, John (R) OH-8	0	Davis, Jim (D) FL-11	63	Gilman, Benjamin (R) NY-2	63
Bonilla, Henry (R) TX-23	0	Davis, Thomas (R) VA-11	25	Gonzalez, Charles (D) TX-2) 94
Bonior, David (D) MI-10	100	Deal, Nathan (R) GA-9	13	Goode, Virgil (D) VA-5	19
Bono, Mary (R) CA-44	0	DeFazio, Peter (D) OR-4	88	Goodlatte, Bob (R) VA-6	6
Borski, Robert (D) PA-3	88	DeGette, Diana (D) CO-1	100	Goodling, William (R) PA-1	9 6
Boswell, Leonard (D) IA-3	50	Delahunt, William (D) MA-10	94	Gordon, Bart (D) TN-6	56
Boucher, Rick (D) VA-9	69	DeLauro, Rosa (D) CT-3	100	Goss, Porter (R) FL-14	25
Boyd, Allen (D) FL-2	44	DeLay, Tom (R) TX-22	6	Graham, Lindsey (R) SC-3	6
Brady, Kevin (R) TX-8	0	DeMint, Jim (R) SC-4	13	Granger, Kay (R) TX-12	6
Brady, Robert (D) PA-1	81	Deutsch, Peter (D) FL-20	94	Green, Gene (D) TX-29	75
Brown, Corrine (D) FL-3	88	Diaz-Balart, Lincoln (R) FL-21	25	Green, Mark (R) WI-8	13
Brown, George (D) CA-42	50	Dickey, Jay (R) AR-4	0	Greenwood, Jim (R) PA-8	50
Brown, Sherrod (D) OH-13	94	Dicks, Norman (D) WA-6	81	Gutierrez, Luis (D) IL-4	94
Bryant, Ed (R) TN-7	6	Dingell, John (D) MI-16	81	Gutknecht, Gil (R) MN-1	6
Burr, Richard (R) NC-5	0	Dixon, Julian (D) CA-32	100	Hall, Ralph (D) TX-4	0
Burton, Dan (R) IN-6	0	Doggett, Lloyd (D) TX-10	94	Hall, Tony (D) OH-3	75
Buyer, Steve (R) IN-5	6	Dooley, Calvin (D) CA-20	50	Hansen, James (R) UT-1	13
Callahan, Sonny (R) AL-1	0	Doolittle, John (R) CA-4	6	Hastert, Dennis (R) IL-14	
Calvert, Ken (R) CA-43	0	Doyle, Mike (D) PA-18	56	Hastings, Alcee (D) FL-23	88
Camp, Dave (R) MI-4	0	Dreier, David (R) CA-28	6	Hastings, Doc (R) WA-4	0
Campbell, Tom (R) CA-15	56	Duncan, John (R) TN-2	13	Hayes, Robin (R) NC-8	13
Canady, Charles (R) FL-12	6	Dunn, Jennifer (R) WA-8	6	Hayworth, J.D. (R) AZ-6	13
Cannon, Christopher (R) U		Edwards, Chet (D) TX-11	44	Hefley, Joel (R) CO-5	13
Capps, Lois (D) CA-22	81	Ehlers, Vernon (R) MI-3	38	Herger, Wally (R) CA-2	6
Capuano, Michael (D) MA	-8 100	Ehrlich, Robert (R) MD-2	25	Hill, Baron (D) IN-9	50
Cardin, Benjamin (D) MD-		Emerson, Jo Ann (R) MO-8	6	Hill, Rick (R) MT-AL	6
Carson, Julia (D) IN-10	81	Engel, Eliot (D) NY-17	94	Hilleary, Van (R) TN-4	13
Castle, Michael (R) DE-AL	2 75	English, Philip (R) PA-21	19	Hilliard, Earl (D) AL-7	69
Chabot, Steve (R) OH-1	38	Eshoo, Anna (D) CA-14	94	Hinchey, Maurice (D) NY-26	81
Chambliss, Saxby (R) GA-8	8 6	Etheridge, Bob (D) NC-2	75	Hinojosa, Ruben (D) TX-15	63
Chenoweth-Hage, Helen (R	R) ID-1 6	Evans, Lane (D) IL-17	94	Hobson, David (R) OH-7	6
Clay, William (D) MO-1	100	Everett, Terry (R) AL-2	6	Hoeffel, Joseph (D) PA-13	94
Clayton, Eva (D) NC-1	81	Ewing, Thomas (R) IL-15	6	Hoekstra, Peter (R) MI-2	6
Clement, Bob (D) TN-5	44	Farr, Sam (D) CA-17	88	Holden, Tim (D) PA-6	56
Clyburn, James (D) SC-6	94	Fattah, Chaka (D) PA-2	88	Holt, Rush (D) NJ-12	100
Coble, Howard (R) NC-6	6	Filner, Bob (D) CA-50	100	Hooley, Darlene (D) OR-5	81
Coburn, Tom (R) OK-2	25	Fletcher, Ernest (R) KY-6	6	Horn, Steve (R) CA-38	56
Collins, Michael "Mac" (R)	GA-3 19	Foley, Mark (R) FL-16	38	Hostettler, John (R) IN-8	13
Combest, Larry (R) TX-19		Forbes, Michael (D) NY-1	75	Houghton, Amo (R) NY-31	44
Condit, Gary (D) CA-18	44	Ford, Jr., Harold (D) TN-9	81	Hoyer, Steny (D) MD-5	69
Conyers, John (D) MI-14	94	Fossella, Vito (R) NY-13	31	Hulshof, Kenny (R) MO-9	31
Cook, Merrill (R) UT-2	19	Fowler, Tillie (R) FL-4	19	Hunter, Duncan (R) CA-52	0
Cooksey, John (R) LA-5	6	Frank, Barney (D) MA-4	88	Hutchinson, Asa (R) AR-3	6
Costello, Jerry (D) IL-12	69	Franks, Bob (R) NJ-7	69	Hyde, Henry (R) IL-6	0
Cox, Christopher (R) CA-4		Frelinghuysen, Rodney (R) NJ-1		Inslee, Jay (D) WA-1	100

MEMBER SCORE	E (%)	MEMBER SCO	RE (%)	MEMBER SCOR	E (%)
Isakson, Johnny (R) GA-6	18	Markey, Edward (D) MA-7	100	Pascrell, William (D) NJ-8	100
Istook, Ernest (R) OK-5	0	Martinez, Matthew (D) CA-31	75	Pastor, Ed (D) AZ-2	81
Jackson, Jr., Jesse (D) IL-2	100	Mascara, Frank (D) PA-20	56	Paul, Ron (R) TX-14	25
Jackson Lee, Sheila (D) TX-18	75	Matsui, Robert (D) CA-5	94	Payne, Donald (D) NJ-10	100
Jefferson, William (D) LA-2	63	McCarthy, Carolyn (D) NY-4	81	Pease, Edward (R) IN-7	19
Jenkins, William (R) TN-1	13	McCarthy, Karen (D) MO-5	81	Pelosi, Nancy (D) CA-8	94
John, Chris (D) LA-7	0	McCollum, Bill (R) FL-8	13	Peterson, Collin (D) MN-7	38
Johnson, Eddie Bernice (D) TX-30	81	McCrery, Jim (R) LA-4	0	Peterson, John (R) PA-5	0
Johnson, Nancy (R) CT-6	69	McDermott, Jim (D) WA-7	56	Petri, Thomas (R) WI-6	19
Johnson, Sam (R) TX-3	6	McGovern, James (D) MA-3	100	Phelps, David (D) IL-19	63
Jones, Walter (R) NC-3	25	McHugh, John (R) NY-24	25	Pickering, Charles "Chip" (R) MS-3	6
Kanjorski, Paul (D) PA-11	81	McInnis, Scott (R) CO-3	13	Pickett, Owen (D) VA-2	25
Kaptur, Marcy (D) OH-9	81	McIntosh, David (R) IN-2	6	Pitts, Joseph (R) PA-16	6
Kasich, John (R) OH-12	6	McIntyre, Mike (D) NC-7	38	Pombo, Richard (R) CA-11	6
Kelly, Sue (R) NY-19	69	McKeon, Howard "Buck" (R) CA-	25 6	Pomeroy, Earl (D) ND-AL	56
Kennedy, Patrick (D) RI-1	94	McKinney, Cynthia (D) GA-4	94	Porter, John (R) IL-10	56
Kildee, Dale (D) MI-9	94	McNulty, Michael (D) NY-21	88	Portman, Rob (R) OH-2	25
Kilpatrick, Carolyn (D) MI-15	94	Meehan, Marty (D) MA-5	100	Price, David (D) NC-4	81
Kind, Ron (D) WI-3	81	Meek, Carrie (D) FL-17	81	Pryce, Deborah (R) OH-15	6
King, Peter (R) NY-3	31	Meeks, Gregory (D) NY-6	81	Quinn, Jack (R) NY-30	44
Kingston, Jack (R) GA-1	6	Menendez, Robert (D) NJ-13	100	Radanovich, George (R) CA-19	6
Kleczka, Jerry (D) WI-4	100	Metcalf, Jack (R) WA-2	19	Rahall, Nick (D) WV-3	75
Klink, Ron (D) PA-4	69	Mica, John (R) FL-7	0	Ramstad, Jim (R) MN-3	75
Knollenberg, Joseph (R) MI-11	0	Millender-McDonald, Juanita (D) CA	-37 100	Rangel, Charles (D) NY-15	100
Kolbe, Jim (R) AZ-5	19	Miller, Dan (R) FL-13	31	Regula, Ralph (R) OH-16	13
Kucinich, Dennis (D) OH-10	88	Miller, Gary (R) CA-41	0	Reyes, Silvestre (D) TX-16	63
Kuykendall, Steven (R) CA-36	25	Miller, George (D) CA-7	94	Reynolds, Thomas (R) NY-27	19
LaFalce, John (D) NY-29	88	Minge, David (D) MN-2	75	Riley, Bob (R) AL-3	0
LaHood, Ray (R) IL-18	19	Mink, Patsy (D) HI-2	94	Rivers, Lynn (D) MI-13	63
Lampson, Nicholas (D) TX-9	75	Moakley, Joe (D) MA-9	94	Rodriguez, Ciro (D) TX-28	81
Lantos, Tom (D) CA-12	69	Mollohan, Alan (D) WV-1	25	Roemer, Tim (D) IN-3	63
Largent, Steve (R) OK-1	13	Moore, Dennis (D) KS-3	81	Rogan, James (R) CA-27	6
Larson, John (D) CT-1	94	Moran, James (D) VA-8	75	Rogers, Harold (R) KY-5	6
Latham, Tom (R) IA-5	0	Moran, Jerry (R) KS-1	13	Rohrabacher, Dana (R) CA-45	13
LaTourette, Steven (R) OH-19	25	Morella, Connie (R) MD-8	88	Ros-Lehtinen, Ileana (R) FL-18	31
Lazio, Rick (R) NY-2	69	Murtha, John (D) PA-12	38	Rothman, Steven (D) NJ-9	94
Leach, Jim (R) IA-1	56	Myrick, Sue (R) NC-9	6	Roukema, Marge (R) NJ-5	63
Lee, Barbara (D) CA-9	94	Nadler, Jerrold (D) NY-8	100	Roybal-Allard, Lucille (D) CA-33	94
Levin, Sander (D) MI-12	94	Napolitano, Grace (D) CA-34	81	Royce, Edward (R) CA-39	13
Lewis, Jerry (R) CA-40	6	Neal, Richard (D) MA-2	94	Rush, Bobby (D) IL-1	69
Lewis, John (D) GA-5	94	Nethercutt, George (R) WA-5	13	Ryan, Paul (R) WI-1	31
Lewis, Ron (R) KY-2	6	Ney, Bob (R) OH-18	0	Ryun, Jim (R) KS-2	0
Linder, John (R) GA-11	13	Northup, Anne (R) KY-3	0	Sabo, Martin (D) MN-5	94
Lipinski, William (D) IL-3	75	Norwood, Charles (R) GA-10	6	Salmon, Matt (R) AZ-1	6
Livingston, Bob (R) LA-1	0	Nussle, Jim (R) IA-2	0	Sanchez, Loretta (D) CA-46	75
LoBiondo, Frank (R) NJ-2	44	Oberstar, James (D) MN-8	75	Sanders, Bernard (I) VT-AL	100
Lofgren, Zoe (D) CA-16	63	Obey, David (D) WI-7	94	Sandlin, Max (D) TX-1	19
Lowey, Nita (D) NY-18	94	Olver, John (D) MA-1	100	Sanford, Mark (R) SC-1	38
Lucas, Frank (R) OK-6	0	Ortiz, Solomon (D) TX-27	44	Sawyer, Thomas (D) OH-14	100
Lucas, Ken (D) KY-4	19	Ose, Doug (R) CA-3	6	Saxton, Jim (R) NJ-3	63
Luther, Bill (D) MN-6	88	Owens, Major (D) NY-11	100	Scarborough, Joe (R) FL-1	31
Maloney, Carolyn (D) NY-14	63	Oxley, Michael (R) OH-4	0	Schaffer, Bob (R) CO-4	6
Maloney, James (D) CT-5	81	Packard, Ron (R) CA-48	0	Schakowsky, Janice (D) IL-9	94

MEMBER	SCORE (%)	MEMBER	SCORE (%	(6)	MEMBER	SCORE (%)
Sensenbrenner, James (R)	WI-9 19	Strickland, Ted (D)	OH-6	69	Upton, Fred (R) MI-6	44
Serrano, Jose (D) NY-16 100		Stump, Bob (R) AZ	-3	6	Velazquez, Nydia (D) NY-12	94
Sessions, Pete (R) TX-5	6	Stupak, Bart (D) M	[-1	75	Vento, Bruce (D) MN-4	94
Shadegg, John (R) AZ-4	6	Sununu, John (R) N	H-1	19	Visclosky, Peter (D) IN-1	88
Shaw, Clay (R) FL-22	13	Sweeney, John (R) N	JY-22	13	Vitter, David (R) LA-1	0
Shays, Christopher (R) C	Г-4 100	Talent, James (R) M	[O-2	13	Walden, Greg (R) OR-2	6
Sherman, Brad (D) CA-24	4 100	Tancredo, Thomas	(R) CO-6	13	Walsh, James (R) NY-25	31
Sherwood, Don (R) PA-10	0 6	Tanner, John (D) T	N-8	31	Wamp, Zach (R) TN-3	13
Shimkus, John (R) IL-20	0	Tauscher, Ellen (D)	CA-10	81	Waters, Maxine (D) CA-35	94
Shows, Ronnie (D) MS-4	31	Tauzin, W.J. ''Billy'	' (R) LA-3	0	Watkins, Wes (R) OK-3	0
Shuster, Bud (R) PA-9	0	Taylor, Charles (R)	NC-11	6	Watt, Mel (D) NC-12	88
Simpson, Mike (R) ID-2	0	Taylor, Gene (D) M	S-5	38	Watts, J.C. (R) OK-4	0
Sisisky, Norman (D) VA-4	4 31	Terry, Lee (R) NE-2	2	13	Waxman, Henry (D) CA-29	100
Skeen, Joe (R) NM-2	6	Thomas, William (I	R) CA-21	6	Weiner, Anthony (D) NY-9	94
Skelton, Ike (D) MO-4	38	Thompson, Bennie	(D) MS-2	88	Weldon, Curt (R) PA-7	25
Slaughter, Louise McIntos	sh (D) NY-28 94	Thompson, Mike (I	D) CA-1	69	Weldon, David (R) FL-15	6
Smith, Adam (D) WA-9	88	Thornberry, William	m "Mac" (R) TX-13	0	Weller, Jerry (R) IL-11	13
Smith, Christopher (R) N	J-4 75	Thune, John (R) SE)-AL	6	Wexler, Robert (D) FL-19	100
Smith, Lamar (R) TX-21	0	Thurman, Karen (I)) FL-5	56	Weygand, Robert (D) RI-2	81
Smith, Nick (R) MI-7	19	Tiahrt, Todd (R) K	5-4	0	Whitfield, Edward (R) KY-1	13
Snyder, Vic (D) AR-2	88	Tierney, John (D) N	IA-6	94	Wicker, Roger (R) MS-1	0
Souder, Mark (R) IN-4	0	Toomey, Pat (R) PA	-15	31	Wilson, Heather (R) NM-1	6
Spence, Floyd (R) SC-2	6	Towns, Edolphus (I	D) NY-10	88	Wise, Robert (D) WV-2	50
Spratt, John (D) SC-5	63	Traficant, James (D) OH-17	19	Wolf, Frank (R) VA-10	19
Stabenow, Debbie (D) MI	-8 81	Tubbs Jones, Stepha	anie (D) OH-11	88	Woolsey, Lynn (D) CA-6	100
Stark, Fortney "Pete" (D)	CA-13 88	Turner, Jim (D) TX	-2	38	Wu, David (D) OR-1	88
Stearns, Cliff (R) FL-6	13	Udall, Mark (D) CO)-2 1	00	Wynn, Albert (D) MD-4	81
Stenholm, Charles (D) TY	K-17 0	Udall, Tom (D) NM	1-3	88	Young, C.W. "Bill" (R) FL-1	0 0
					Young, Don (R) AK-AL	6

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1920 L Street, NW, Suite 800 Washington, DC 20036 Phone: 202.785.8683 http://www.lcv.org



