



N O V E M B E R

# NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SCORECARD

FINAL SESSION  
106TH CONGRESS

LEAGUE OF CONSERVATION VOTERS



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\*Organizations are shown for identification purposes only

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**T**HE NONPROFIT LEAGUE OF CONSERVATION VOTERS (LCV) has published a *National Environmental Scorecard* every Congress since 1970, the year it was founded by leaders of the environmental movement following the first Earth Day. LCV serves as the political voice of the national environmental and conservation community and is the only organization working full-time to educate citizens about the environmental voting records of members of Congress.

This edition of the *National Environmental Scorecard* provides objective, factual information about the environmental voting records of U.S. Representatives and Senators of the second session of the 106th Congress. This *Scorecard* represents the consensus of experts from 25 respected environmental and conservation organizations who selected the key votes on which members of Congress should be graded. LCV scores votes on the most important issues of environmental health and safety protections, resource conservation, and spending for environmental programs. The votes included in this *Scorecard* presented members of Congress with a real choice on protecting the environment and help distinguish which legislators are working for environmental protection. The *Scorecard* excludes issues on which no recorded votes occurred.

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

Edited by Louis Bayard, Shalen Fairbanks, Robyn Lee, Betsy Loyless, Tim Mahoney, Mary Minette, and Lisa Wade Raasch. Published October 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, 8<sup>th</sup> Floor, Washington, DC 20036. Phone: (202) 785-8683; Fax: (202) 835-0491; Email: [lcv@lcv.org](mailto:lcv@lcv.org). Full *Scorecard* information is also available on the World Wide Web at [www.lcv.org](http://www.lcv.org).

## FROM LCV'S PRESIDENT

**E**NVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION has become a normative value in America. Now, more than ever before, public opinion polls show that citizens all across America want elected officials who share their environmental and conservation concerns. Americans expect members of Congress to pass strong laws to protect the public's health, fight for cleaner air and water, and refuse to pander to polluters or justify poor environmental votes based on false economic scare tactics or partisan charges.

The mandate from the American public is loud and clear—but a majority in Congress continues to act in opposition to the public's interests.

Clearly, if the public knew more about the efforts in Congress to block mining reform, prevent the EPA from protecting against arsenic in drinking water, or interfere with cleaning up toxic waste in our waterways, voters would demand a change. But too many of our elected officials are banking on citizens' apathy, are betting that voters will turn a blind eye to their actions in Washington, all while playing roulette with the future of our environment.

Once again in the 106<sup>th</sup> Congress, a majority in both the House and the Senate voted against the most important environmental positions a majority of the time. The Republican average in both chambers hovered in the teens while the Democratic average reached the high 70s.

The divide between environmentalists and anti-environmentalists in Congress runs deep. Thirty-four Senators and 18 Representatives earned “zero” percent for both sessions of the 106<sup>th</sup> Congress. These elected officials are voting counter to the environmental concerns of their own constituents and counter to the public's interest in a safe and healthy environment. In contrast, only seven Senators and eight Representatives have earned a perfect 100 percent score for their environmental votes in 1999 and 2000. To them, the environmental community and concerned citizens are greatly indebted.

Despite the dramatic difference in the averages, advocates in both the Republican and Democratic parties helped shepherd in some important environmental gains for public lands and wildlife conservation. Democrats and Republicans also joined together occasionally to defeat anti-environment measures—like the proposal to open up the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to oil drilling and harmful “takings” legislation that would have undermined the ability of state and local governments to control sprawl and over-development. Similar bipartisan

cooperation is critical if we are to adequately address the environmental challenges—known and unknown—that we will face in the future. Congress’ ability to overcome partisan wrangling, to rise above the power and influence of the special interests and to make public health protections a top national priority will determine whether our environment is cleaner, safer and healthier for generations to come.

Time and again, we are faced with unassailable evidence that American citizens of all political backgrounds and beliefs want breathable air, drinkable water and healthy communities. For the public, environmental protection is not a partisan issue; it’s a public health issue. However, too many members in Congress continue to use the environment as a divisive wedge issue.

To protect our environment for generations to come, we need forward-thinking leadership from our elected officials. Shortsighted policies to reduce environmental protections or garner special interest favors will only leave a debt of pollution and environmental degradation to our children, our natural resources and our planet. The American public will stand behind those members of Congress who choose to show courage, compassion and a willingness to do what is right, not necessarily what is easy, for the environment.

Thank you for taking this opportunity to learn more about where your Representative and Senators stand on protecting our environment. By making use of the information in this *Scorecard*, you can hold your elected officials accountable and make your voice heard.

It’s never been more important for you to be informed and active on behalf of the environment.



Deb Callahan  
*President*

# OVERVIEW

**S**INCE THE 1994 ELECTIONS opposing political parties have controlled Congress and the White House, resulting in a legislative stalemate on environmental issues. In the past five years the *National Environmental Scorecard* has documented congressional initiatives opposed by the administration, administration-backed amendments opposed by congressional leadership, and a few exceptions of bipartisan compromise such as the 1997 wildlife refuge bill. Blocked by hostile committee chairmen, few environmental initiatives backed by the administration moved forward for votes. The President's ability to veto bills that he opposed, and his frequent use of the veto threat, often stalled anti-environment legislation well before it could reach his desk. The 106<sup>th</sup> Congress saw the President use his administrative powers to further his environmental agenda despite strong opposition from congressional leaders.

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## A Legislative Stalemate

In response to the stalemate between Capitol Hill and the White House, Republican congressional leaders routinely used anti-environment "riders"—unrelated legislative directives attached to vital spending and budget measures—to advance their agenda while avoiding a presidential veto. Hence, many of the votes in the 2000 *Scorecard* relate to riders opposed by environmentalists and the administration.

To move his environmental agenda, President Clinton embraced a regulatory strategy, using his administrative powers to issue environmental regulations and executive orders and to implement and modify programs under existing laws. However, anti-environment interests fought to prevent or nullify his sweeping, and sometimes unprecedented, executive decisions in the courts and in Congress. In the last year, the administration proposed, and Congress either threatened or attempted to undo, a new regulation banning snowmobiles from most national parks and new water management directives to benefit wildlife on the Missouri River (Senate vote 7). Congress also acted to block the administration from considering stricter standards for arsenic in drinking water (House vote 7) and to prevent the administration from setting stronger environmental standards for grazing on public lands (Senate vote 4). Other noteworthy examples of this legislative standoff include:

### 1. CLEAN AIR

In 1997, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) determined that exposure to ground level ozone, or smog, is more harmful to the public's health than was previously thought. The agency issued new and more protective rules for reducing ozone pollution under the Clean Air Act. Industry opponents, including the trucking industry, immediately challenged these new rules in court. Although an appeals court ruled that the EPA could not enforce the new

regulations until the case is final, the Court did allow the EPA to collect air quality monitoring data and to identify and publicize areas that suffer from high concentrations of unhealthy ozone.

This summer congressional opponents of the rule fought back, successfully placing a rider on the bill that funds the EPA. The rider prohibits the EPA from enforcing the new non-attainment standards until June 2001, and prevents the agency from gathering information on ozone levels and informing the public when a community's air quality violates the new health standards (House vote 8).

### 2. GLOBAL WARMING

The 1998 Kyoto Protocol to combat global warming prompted such strong opposition in Congress that President Clinton did not send it to the Senate for ratification. The administration chose instead to continue international negotiations on greenhouse gas reductions and to encourage domestic efforts to reduce global warming under existing laws and programs.

Congressional foes of the Kyoto agreement, however, have passed a series of appropriations riders to prohibit the President from taking direct actions to implement the treaty. This year Kyoto opponents proposed even more sweeping language not only to halt any efforts to carry out the treaty, but also to prohibit efforts to reduce global warming under existing laws and programs (House vote 14).

### 3. NATIONAL FORESTS

This year, following a sustained grassroots appeal to the Forest Service and the White House, the Clinton administration developed a new nationwide administrative policy protecting undeveloped forest lands from roadbuilding. This new policy will safeguard 43 million acres of *de facto* wilderness in 40 states. While environmentalists argue that the



administration should take even bolder steps to protect Alaska's Tongass National Forest and to ensure an end to logging in all roadless areas, the proposal, as it stands, has elicited a strong adverse reaction from Capitol Hill. Widely anticipated amendments to block or delay the program were raised in each chamber during consideration of the Fiscal Year 2001 Interior Appropriations bill, although in each case the threatened riders were withdrawn.

In the meantime, Congress continues to protect the heavily subsidized and insolvent Forest Service timber program, allocating more funds to the program for Fiscal Year 2001 than the President had requested. In fact, both the House and Senate rejected amendments to cut the timber sales budget (Senate vote 5; House vote 5).

#### 4. NATIONAL MONUMENTS

Under the Antiquities Act of 1906, presidents have broad powers to permanently protect public lands. Nearly every president since Theodore Roosevelt, who used the Antiquities Act to protect treasures including the Grand Canyon and Washington's Olympic Mountains, has used the Act to protect archeological, scenic or historic sites. However, President Clinton's use of this landmark law is nearly unprecedented. He has designated or expanded ten national monuments encompassing nearly four million acres in six western states (see box).

In an effort to undermine President Clinton's authority, congressional opponents of the new monuments attempted to amend the Interior Department appropriations legislation to withhold funding for their management. These amendments were defeated in both houses of Congress (House vote 2; Senate vote 2).

#### 5. MINING

"Hard rock" mines for such minerals as gold, silver, platinum and copper often cover thousands of acres and descend hundreds of feet into the ground, generating moun-

tains of toxic waste. In spite of the environmental threats posed by these massive mines, Congress has not significantly rewritten the federal mining law since it was first passed in 1872. The administration proposed new policies and regulations that would better reflect the realities of modern mining and the environmental threats posed to our public lands and waterways.

Many Western members of Congress opposed President Clinton's proposed reforms. The 1999 *Scorecard* included House and Senate votes on an administration proposal to restrict the dumping of mining waste on public lands. This year's *Scorecard* includes a Senate vote to block new regulations to allow the Bureau of Land Management to deny an operating permit to a proposed mine if it will have adverse environmental or cultural impacts (Senate vote 7).

#### Some Exceptions to the Rule

One exception to the legislative stalemate between Congress and the President this year was the bipartisan Conservation and Reinvestment Act (CARA) of 2000 (H.R. 701), sponsored by Resources Committee Chairman Don Young (R-AK) and Ranking Member George Miller (D-CA). CARA will use revenues from offshore oil and gas drilling to fund land purchases, wildlife conservation and coastal conservation. Environmentalists

and the Clinton administration strongly support the billions of dollars in conservation funding promised by this bill. However, a number of environmental groups believed that the bill needed to be strengthened to earn their full support—to ensure, for example, that the potential funding did not provide an incentive for a future expansion of offshore oil drilling. CARA passed the House overwhelmingly in May (House vote 1).

A compromise bill negotiated between Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee Chair Frank Murkowski (R-AK) and Ranking Senator Jeff Bingaman (D-NM) led to

#### PRESIDENT CLINTON'S NATIONAL MONUMENTS LEGACY

*"The President of the United States is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments."*

—Antiquities Act of 1906

President Clinton has designated 11 national monuments in his term of office, encompassing more than 3.6 million acres of public lands in 6 states and the District of Columbia:

- Agua Fria, AZ: 71,000 acres
- Anderson Cottage, DC: 2 acres
- California Coastal, CA: 8,000 small islands
- Canyons of the Ancients, CO: 164,000 acres
- Cascade-Siskiyou, OR: 52,000 acres
- Grand Canyon-Parashant, AZ: 1,014,000 acres
- Grand Staircase-Escalante, UT: 1.7 million acres
- Hanford Reach, WA: 197,000 acres
- Ironwood Forest, AZ: 135,000 acres
- Pinnacles, CA: 7,900 acres
- Sequoia, CA: 328,000 acres

a somewhat different version of CARA that passed their committee in July. By early fall the Senate was running out of time to debate the bill, and Appropriations Committee leaders and the White House elected to negotiate a deal via the appropriations process. The compromise provides \$12 billion in dedicated funding over the next six years for numerous conservation programs, including federal and state land purchases, conservation of endangered species and other declining wildlife, forest and coastal protection, and preservation of historic buildings and sites. The funding package was included in the final Fiscal Year 2001 Interior Appropriations conference report and passed the House and Senate in October.

Another exception to the generally adversarial relations between the President and Capitol Hill was the San Rafael Western Legacy District and National Conservation Act (H.R. 3605), introduced by Representatives Jim Hansen (R-UT) and Chris Cannon (R-UT) to memorialize a land management deal between the Department of Interior and officials in Emery County, Utah. The bill would govern management of BLM lands, including potential wilderness areas, in the San Rafael Swell region of southern Utah. Environmentalists strongly criticized the bill as lacking protections for wilderness and restrictions on off-road vehicle (ORV) use. During floor debate over the bill Representatives Mark Udall (D-CO), Rush Holt (D-NJ) and Jay Inslee (D-WA) put forward amendments to improve the bill that were supported by the environmental community. However, Representative Sherwood Boehlert (R-NY) attempted to substitute weaker amendments for the Udall and Holt amendments. Boehlert's substitute for Udall's

amendment to offer greater wilderness protection passed by a single vote. However, his substitute for Holt's amendment to limit ORV use was defeated by four votes, leading the bill's sponsors to pull H.R. 3605 from floor consideration—a victory for wilderness advocates (House vote 3).

### **PROTECTING THE ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE**

The coastal plain of Alaska's Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, the contested heart of America's last great Arctic ecosystem, has been a major battleground between President Clinton and Alaska's powerful congressional delegation. The Refuge is home to wolves, polar bears, tens of thousands of caribou and millions of migratory birds. It is also the last five percent of Alaska's vast north coastline that remains off-limits to oil companies.

Congress blocked legislation to mandate oil drilling and development of the Refuge during the Reagan and Bush administrations despite the support of both presidents. The 1995 shutdown of the federal government was in part due to Congress attaching a rider to allow oil drilling in the Arctic to major budget legislation, which President Clinton subsequently vetoed.

This year, the Alaska delegation attached a provision to the Senate budget resolution that included revenues from drilling in the Arctic Refuge in the federal budget. Although the budget resolution is not binding, this would have been an important first step towards drilling in the Refuge. Senator Bill Roth (R-DE) brought an unsuccessful motion on the Senate floor to remove the drilling language from the resolution (Senate vote 1). However, the provision was taken out in conference between the House and Senate over their competing versions of the budget.

The future of the Arctic coastal plain remains as tenuous at the end of the Clinton administration as it was in the beginning. Environmentalists believe that President Clinton should exercise his powers under the Antiquities Act and designate one more national monument as the crown jewel of his environmental legacy—the Arctic National Monument.

### **Trade and Globalization: An Emerging Environmental Issue**

Environmentalists, and the public as a whole, are increasingly aware of the profound impact of international trade policies on their lives and the environment. The massive demonstrations surrounding the World Trade Organization (WTO) meeting in Seattle last year, and the International Monetary Fund meeting in Washington, DC, this year, highlight the growing concerns about trade and globalization issues.

The environmental impacts of international trade first caught public attention in the early 1990s, when the precursor to the WTO declared that a U.S. ban on tuna caught using driftnets was inconsistent with international trade rules. Although the ban had contributed to a dramatic reduction in dolphins being caught and drowned in these nets, the trade panel ordered the U.S. to change its laws or face international trade sanctions. Since this decision, a number of environmental policies have come under fire from international trade institutions.

This summer, at the strong urging of the President, Congress approved a bill granting "permanent normal trade relations" for China, despite opposition from environmentalists, human rights activists, religious leaders and labor unions. China has one of the world's worst environmental



protection records. Severe pollution has left much of China's water unfit to drink and its air unhealthy to breathe. In addition, China's markets are a major destination for illegal trade in endangered species. Congress' decision to grant permanent normal trade relations will pave the way for China to join the WTO, giving China access to the WTO dispute processes that have proven so hostile to environmental protection.

In the coming years, the White House and Congress must make important decisions on international trade policy including: renewal of the "Fast Track" rules that allow the President to negotiate trade agreements with little congressional oversight; approval of new WTO agreements on international trade in agriculture and services; and creation of a new Free Trade Area of the Americas, which would expand NAFTA-like trade rules to 34 countries throughout the Western Hemisphere. Each of these decisions will have a profound impact on conservation interests.

## Conclusion

In the final appropriations end game of the 106<sup>th</sup> Congress, the standoff between Capitol Hill and the White House continued to impact environmental policy. The Fiscal Year 2001 Energy and Water Appropriations bill is a case in point—the Senate version of the bill included a rider to prevent the administration from changing its management of the upper Missouri River to benefit endangered species (Senate vote 7); the President vetoed the House/Senate conference report on the bill that included this restriction and the House voted 315-98 to override his veto. Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott (R-MS) then was forced to admit that he did not have enough votes to override the veto in the Senate and to negotiate a compromise with the White House. But the give and take of this process will end, as it has for the past six years, with some riders surviving intact, some dropping off or being modified to have a lesser impact, and little progress on environmental policy.

# VOTING SUMMARY

## 106TH CONGRESS NATIONAL AVERAGES

	SENATE	HOUSE
National Average	43	47
Democrats	79	77
Republicans	12	17

## 106TH CONGRESS STATE AND REGIONAL AVERAGES

REGION	SENATE	HOUSE	REGION	SENATE	HOUSE
Mid-Atlantic	68	64	Rocky Mountains/ Southwest	9	29
Delaware	75	73	Arizona	3	21
Maryland	84	63	Colorado	3	43
New Jersey	91	82	Montana	34	10
New York	78	72	New Mexico	34	38
Pennsylvania	19	44	Oklahoma	0	4
West Virginia	63	56	Texas	0	36
Midwest	47	46	Utah	0	8
Illinois	75	53	Wyoming	0	3
Indiana	56	34	Southeast	28	30
Iowa	50	31	Alabama	0	17
Kansas	13	26	Arkansas	16	29
Michigan	41	58	Florida	41	38
Minnesota	50	67	Georgia	94	30
Missouri	0	41	Kentucky	0	13
Nebraska	41	18	Louisiana	31	16
North Dakota	69	57	Mississippi	0	30
Ohio	16	40	North Carolina	44	35
South Dakota	72	10	South Carolina	31	34
Wisconsin	88	60	Tennessee	0	29
New England	73	86	Virginia	50	37
Connecticut	91	88	West	48	52
Maine	56	82	Alaska	0	7
Massachusetts	88	94	California	91	52
New Hampshire	19	33	Hawaii	63	92
Rhode Island	100	88	Idaho	0	2
Vermont	88	100	Nevada	78	47
			Oregon	59	72
			Washington	44	51

## RATING THE LEADERSHIP OF ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITTEES

### SENATE

COMMITTEE	CHAIRMAN	SCORE	RANKING DEMOCRAT	SCORE
Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry	Lugar (IN)	31	Harkin (IA)	94
Appropriations	Stevens (AK)	0	Byrd (WV)	31
Commerce, Science and Transportation	McCain (AZ)	6	Hollings (SC)	63
Energy and Natural Resources	Murkowski (AK)	0	Bingaman (NM)	69
Environment and Public Works	Smith, R. (NH)	6	Baucus (MT)	69

### COMMITTEE LEADERS COMPARED TO PARTY AVERAGE

Senate Committee Leader Average	Chairmen	9	Ranking Democrat	65
Senate Party Average	Republican Average	12	Democrat Average	79

### HOUSE

COMMITTEE	CHAIRMAN	SCORE	RANKING DEMOCRAT	SCORE
Agriculture	Combest (TX-19)	7	Stenholm (TX-17)	7
Appropriations	Young, B. (FL-10)	0	Obey (WI-7)	87
Commerce	Bliley (VA-7)	3	Dingell (MI-16)	73
Resources	Young, D. (AK-AL)	7	Miller, George (CA-7)	93
Transportation and Infrastructure	Shuster (PA-9)	7	Oberstar (MN-8)	73

### COMMITTEE LEADERS COMPARED TO PARTY AVERAGE

House Committee Leader Average	Chairmen	5	Ranking Democrat	67
House Party Average	Republican Average	17	Democrat Average	77

## PARTY LEADERS' SCORES VS. THE RANK AND FILE

### SENATE

#### REPUBLICANS

Lott (MS), Majority Leader	0
Nickles (OK), Majority Whip	0
Mack (FL), Conference Chair	0

Leadership Average	0
Party Average	12

#### DEMOCRATS

Daschle (SD), Minority Leader	56
Reid (NV), Minority Whip	75
Mikulski (MD), Conference Secretary	75

Leadership Average	69
Party Average	79

### HOUSE

#### REPUBLICANS

Hastert* (IL-14), Speaker of the House	NA
Armey (TX-26), Majority Leader	3
DeLay (TX-22), Majority Whip	3
Watts (OK-4), Conference Chairman	0

Leadership Average	2
Party Average	17

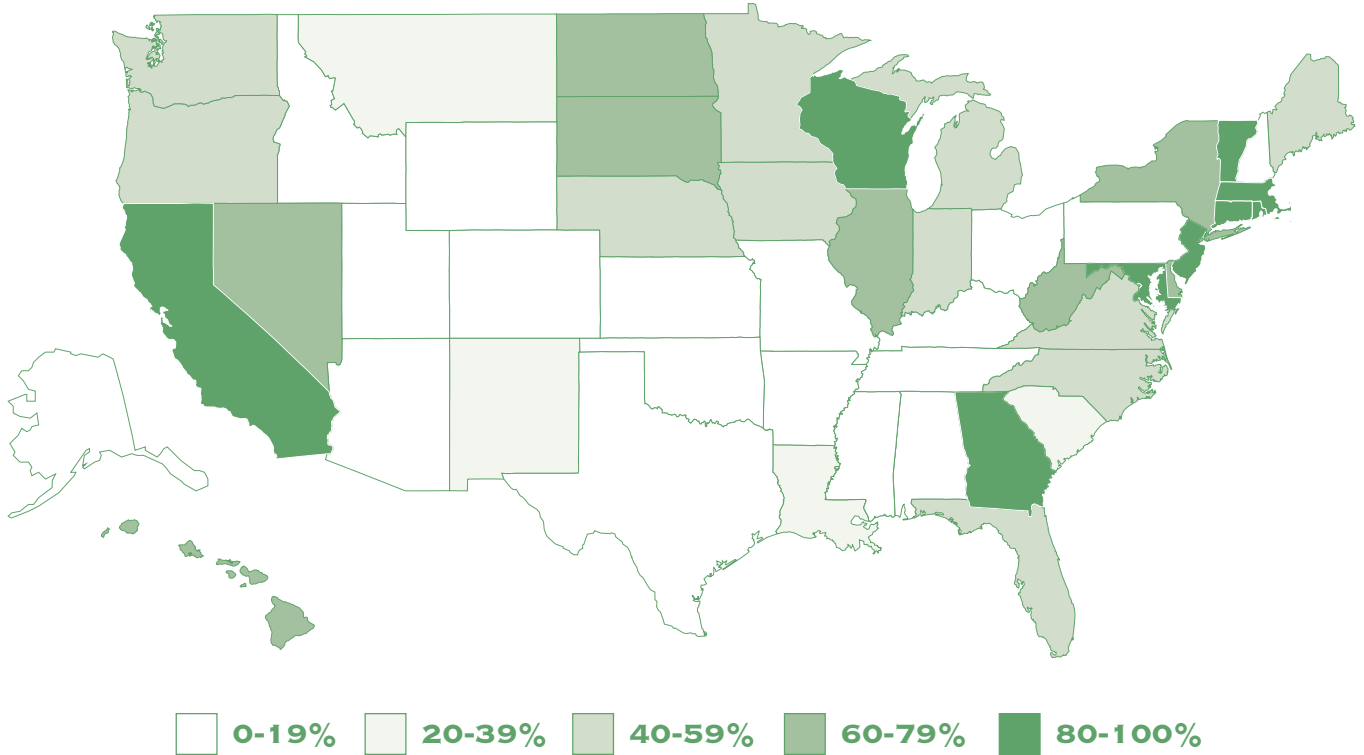
\* The Speaker of the House votes at his discretion.

#### DEMOCRATS

Gephardt (MO-3), Minority Leader	93
Bonior (MI-10), Minority Whip	97
Frost (TX-24), Caucus Chairman	60

Leadership Average	83
Party Average	77

## 106TH SENATE AVERAGES



## 106TH SENATE HIGH AND LOW SCORES

### HIGHEST SENATE DELEGATIONS:

California 91% • Connecticut 91% • Georgia 94% • New Jersey 91% • Rhode Island 100%

### HIGHEST SENATE SCORES:

**California** Feinstein 94% **Connecticut** Lieberman 94% **Georgia** Miller, Z.\* 100% **Illinois** Durbin 100% **Iowa** Harkin 94% **Maryland** Sarbanes 94% **Massachusetts** Kerry 94% **Minnesota** Wellstone 94% **New Jersey** Torricelli 94% **New York** Schumer 100% **Oregon** Wyden 100% **Rhode Island** Chafee, L. 100% • Reed 100% **Vermont** Leahy 94% **West Virginia** Rockefeller 94% **Wisconsin** Feingold 100%

### LOWEST SENATE DELEGATIONS:

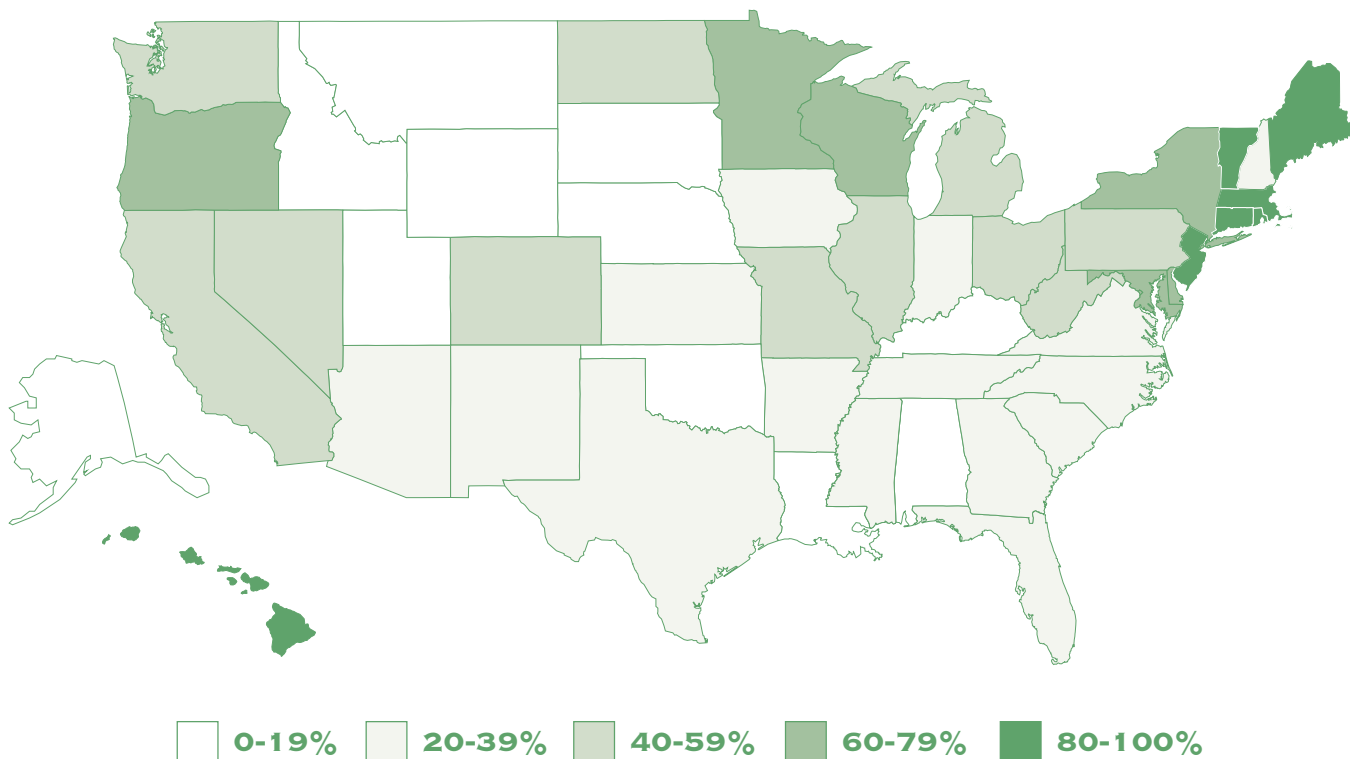
Alabama 0% • Alaska 0% • Arizona 3% • Colorado 3% • Idaho 0% • Kentucky 0% • Mississippi 0% • Missouri 0% • Oklahoma 0% • Tennessee 0% • Texas 0% • Utah 0% • Wyoming 0%

### LOWEST SENATE SCORES:

**Alabama** Sessions 0% • Shelby 0% **Alaska** Murkowski 0% • Stevens 0% **Arizona** Kyl 0% • McCain 6% **Arkansas** Hutchinson, T. 0% **Colorado** Allard 0% • Campbell, B. 6% **Florida** Mack 0% **Idaho** Craig 0% • Crapo 0% **Iowa** Grassley 6% **Kansas** Roberts 0% **Kentucky** Bunning 0% • McConnell 0% **Michigan** Abraham 0% **Minnesota** Grams 6% **Mississippi** Cochran 0% • Lott 0% **Missouri** Ashcroft 0% • Bond 0% **Montana** Burns 0% **Nebraska** Hagel 6% **New Hampshire** Smith, R. 6% **New Mexico** Domenici 0% **North Carolina** Helms 0% **Oklahoma** Inhofe 0% • Nickles 0% **Pennsylvania** Santorum 0% **South Carolina** Thurmond 0% **Tennessee** Frist 0% • Thompson 0% **Texas** Gramm 0% • Hutchison 0% **Utah** Bennett 0% • Hatch 0% **Washington** Gorton 6% **Wyoming** Enzi 0% • Thomas, C. 0%

\* Senator Zell Miller was appointed by Georgia Governor Roy Barnes and sworn in on July 27, 2000 to fill the vacancy created by Senator Paul Coverdell's death until a special election can be held on November 7, 2000.

## 106TH HOUSE AVERAGES



## 106TH HOUSE HIGH AND LOW SCORES

### HIGHEST HOUSE DELEGATIONS:

Hawaii 92% • Massachusetts 94% • Vermont 100%

### LOWEST HOUSE DELEGATIONS:

Alaska 7% • Idaho 2% • Montana 10% • Oklahoma 4%  
• South Dakota 10% • Utah 8% • Wyoming 3%

### HIGHEST HOUSE SCORES:

**California** Eshoo 97% • Filner 97% • Lee 97% • Sherman 97% • Waxman 97% • Woolsey 97% **Colorado** DeGette 97% • Udall, M. 100% **Connecticut** DeLauro 97% • Shays 97% **Florida** Wexler 97% **Georgia** McKinney 97% **Illinois** Davis, D. 97% • Jackson 100% **Massachusetts** Capuano 97% • McGovern 100% • Meehan 100% • Olver 97% **Michigan** Bonior 97% **New Jersey** Andrews 97% • Holt 100% • Menendez 97% • Pallone 97% • Pascrell 100% **New York** Crowley 97% • Nadler 97% • Owens 97% • Velazquez 97% **Ohio** Brown, S. 97% • Sawyer 97% **Texas** Doggett 97% **Vermont** Sanders 100% **Washington** Inslee 100% **Wisconsin** Barrett, T. 97% • Kleczka 97%

### LOWEST HOUSE SCORES:

**Alabama** Aderholt 3% • Callahan 3% • Riley 3% **Arizona** Stump 3% **Arkansas** Dickey 3% • Hutchinson, A. 3% **California** Calvert 3% • Doolittle 3% • Herger 3% • Hunter 0% • Miller, Gary 0% • Packard 0% • Pombo 3% **Florida** Young, B. 0% **Idaho** Chenoweth-Hage 3% • Simpson 0% **Illinois** Ewing 3% **Indiana** Burton 0% • Buyer 3% **Iowa** Latham 0% **Kansas** Ryun 0% • Tiahrt 3% **Louisiana** Baker 3% • McCrery 3% • Vitter 4% **Michigan** Camp 3% • Knollenberg 0% **Mississippi** Wicker 0% **Missouri** Blunt 0% • Emerson 3% **Nebraska** Barrett, B. 3% **North Carolina** Taylor, C. 3% **Ohio** Boehner 3% • Oxley 0% **Oklahoma** Istook 3% • Lucas, F. 3% • Watkins 0% • Watts 0% **Pennsylvania** Gekas 3% • Goodling 3% • Peterson, J. 0% **South Carolina** Spence 3% **Tennessee** Bryant 3% **Texas** Armey 3% • Barton 3% • Bonilla 0% • Brady, K. 3% • DeLay 3% • Granger 3% • Johnson, S. 3% • Smith, L. 3% • Thornberry 0% **Utah** Cannon 3% **Virginia** Bliley 3% **Washington** Hastings 0% **Wyoming** Cubin 3%

# 2000 SENATE VOTE DESCRIPTIONS

## PUBLIC LANDS

### 1. Drilling in the Arctic

With its abundant and diverse wildlife, the coastal plain of Alaska's Arctic National Wildlife Refuge has been called "America's Serengeti." Nearly 200 species, including musk oxen, polar bears, grizzly bears, wolves and millions of migratory birds, make their home in this 1.5 million-acre stretch of tundra. Each year, the coastal plain is also the site of one of North America's great wildlife spectacles: the annual migration of the Porcupine caribou herd. These caribou are a primary source of food for one of the few remaining subsistence cultures in North America, the Gwich'in people.

First established by President Eisenhower in 1960, the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge was further safeguarded by the Alaska Lands Act of 1980. However, multinational oil corporations have persistently lobbied for congressional authorization to drill along the refuge's sensitive coastline—the last five percent of Alaska's vast north slope to remain off-limits to oil exploration and development. Based on 1998 U.S. Geological Survey estimates, economically recoverable oil from the Refuge would amount to less than six months worth of U.S. oil supplies and meet no more than two percent of U.S. oil needs at any given time.

In 1989, public outrage at the Exxon Valdez oil spill helped to halt a massive industry push to allow full development on the coastal plain. In 1991, another huge outpouring of public pressure derailed President George Bush's "National Energy Strategy," the centerpiece of which called for oil drilling in the Arctic Refuge. In 1995, President Clinton vetoed the entire federal budget bill, in part because it contained a provision that would have allowed oil development in the Arctic Refuge.

This year, using higher gas and heating oil prices as a pretext, Senators Pete Domenici (R-NM) and Frank Murkowski (R-AK) attached a provision to the fiscal year 2001 budget resolution (S.Con.Res. 101) that would have assumed \$1.2 billion in revenues from oil leasing in the Arctic Refuge's coastal plain. While this provision was not binding, it would have been a first step toward passage of broader legislation allowing drilling in the refuge.

Senator William Roth (R-DE) brought a motion to strike the drilling provision on the Senate floor. Senator Murkowski then offered a motion to table (kill) the Roth amendment. On April 6, 2000, the Senate agreed to the Murkowski motion by a 51–49 vote (Senate roll call vote 58). NO is the pro-environment vote. The Arctic drilling language was later removed from the budget resolution in House/Senate conference.

### 2. National Monuments

The Antiquities Act of 1906 grants the president authority to protect important federal lands by proclaiming them national monuments. Historically, the Act has been used when a threat to public land was imminent, when Congress remained gridlocked over a conservation measure, or when federal land held the potential for public benefit in the future. The Antiquities Act has been a critical factor in the development of America's National Park System. Without it, national treasures like Grand Canyon, Denali, Zion, Glacier Bay, Olympic and Acadia national parks might never have been protected.

In 1996, President Clinton used the Antiquities Act to create the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument in southern Utah. This prompted congressional opponents to attack the Antiquities Act as an infringement on local control and on congressional authority. In fact, the Act only applies to lands that are already federally owned. Moreover, Congress has the power to fund or "de-designate" a national monument.

In July, Representative Don Nickles (R-OK) offered an amendment to H.R. 4578, the Fiscal Year 2001 Interior Appropriations bill that would have prohibited funds from being used to establish or expand a national monument, unless approved by Congress. This language would have undermined the president's authority to proclaim national monuments under the Antiquities Act. On July 18, 2000, the Senate rejected the Nickles amendment by a 49–50 vote (Senate roll call vote 208). NO is the pro-environment vote. A similar effort to deny funding to new national monuments failed in the House (House vote 2). The Interior Appropriations conference report was passed by both houses of Congress and signed by the President.

## PUBLIC RESOURCES

### 3. Hardrock Mining

According to the EPA, hardrock mining produces almost half of the toxic pollution reported in the United States, making the mining industry the nation's largest toxic polluter. Today's mines for "hardrock" minerals, such as gold, silver, platinum and copper, often cover thousands of acres and descend hundreds of feet into the ground, generating mountains of toxic waste. Dozens of mining waste sites are on the Superfund list of the nation's most toxic sites and clean up costs can run into the hundreds of millions of dollars.

Unfortunately, the only regulations written specifically to protect public lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) from the damaging impacts of hardrock



mining are the weak and outdated “3809” regulations, issued in 1981 by Interior Secretary James Watt. Since 1997, the Department of Interior has attempted to strengthen these to:

- Require mining companies to cover potential cleanup costs by paying a sufficient insurance deposit or bond before mining begins;
- Hold mining companies accountable to strong environmental performance standards, including those that govern the creation and disposal of toxic waste; and
- Allow BLM to prevent mines from being located in places where they would irreparably damage environmentally sensitive public lands.

Mining industry advocates in Congress have succeeded in blocking these needed reforms for the past three years. The revised 3809 rule is due to become final in November 2000. However, this year Senators Larry Craig (R-ID) and Frank Murkowski (R-AK) introduced a rider to H.R. 4461, the Fiscal Year 2001 Agriculture Appropriations bill, that would have effectively gutted the revised rule.

In response, Senator Richard Durbin (D-IL) offered an amendment that would have reaffirmed the Interior Secretary’s broad authority to strengthen the 3809 regulations. By offering the amendment, Durbin hoped to force a debate and vote on the substance of these issues. Senator Phil Gramm (R-TX) called for a point of order against Durbin’s amendment, arguing that it was not germane (relevant) to agricultural appropriations. Durbin had earlier attempted, and failed, to argue that the Craig-Murkowski rider was not germane to the bill.

On July 20, 2000, the Senate voted, 36–56, that the Durbin amendment was not germane, thereby preventing a vote on the amendment (Senate roll call vote 224). YES is the pro-environment vote. The mining rider was ultimately stripped from the Agriculture appropriations bill in conference; however a similar rider was added to the Interior Appropriations conference report by Senator Harry Reid (D-NV). The Clinton administration was able to negotiate modifications to the rider language that made it no longer objectionable to environmental advocates of mining reform. Stronger environmental mining regulations are due to be published by the end of 2000.

## 4. Grazing

Livestock grazing can have devastating ecological impacts on the riparian areas along rivers and streams. Throughout the western United States, poor grazing management has promoted widespread erosion and water pollution, destroying vital habitat for fish and wildlife.

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) oversees grazing permits for some 17,000 livestock operators in 11 western states. These 10-year permits affect 164 million acres of public lands managed by BLM, much of it degraded by decades of overgrazing. In 1995, BLM established a new

program that would, if properly implemented, lead to improvements and restoration of overgrazed areas.

Because a large number of grazing permits expired in 1999, this new policy threatened to exacerbate a backlog of permits awaiting review. Seizing on this backlog, livestock industry advocates in Congress secured riders in the Fiscal Year 1999 and Fiscal Year 2000 Interior appropriations bills that allowed expiring permits to be re-issued for up to 10 years with no environmental reviews or safeguards and with none of the standards and guidelines that would assure the restoration of damaged public range lands. Again this year a similar provision was attached to the Senate version of H.R. 4578, the Fiscal Year 2001 Interior Appropriations bill.

Environmentalists and the Clinton administration argued that the provision, by providing for automatic renewal, gave livestock permittees an unmerited opportunity to delay the implementation of the new standards and guidelines. The rider could encourage grazing operators with poor environmental records to obstruct BLM’s review of their permits, dragging out the review until the permit automatically renews under the terms of the rider. Moreover, BLM has largely worked through its backlog of expired and expiring permits, thereby negating any rationale for this rider.

During floor consideration of the Interior Appropriations bill, Senator Richard Durbin (D-IL) offered a compromise amendment that, instead of making permit renewal automatic, would have given the Interior Secretary the discretion to extend expiring permits if additional time was warranted. On July 12, 2000, the Senate rejected the Durbin amendment 38–62 (Senate roll call vote 175). YES is the pro-environment vote. The House/Senate conference report on the Interior retained the Senate’s harmful grazing language and was passed by both Houses in October and signed by the President.

## 5. Timber Sale Subsidies

Commercial logging has had a tremendous impact on America’s national forests, ravaging old-growth forests, washing topsoil into streams and draining nutrients from the soil, destroying wildlife habitat and, by removing mature trees and leaving brush behind, intensifying the severity of forest fires.

The Forest Service’s heavily subsidized timber sale program has long been criticized for spending more money to get timber ready for selling than it receives in sales. According to the General Accounting Office, the Forest Service’s timber sale program lost \$1 billion between 1995 and 1997. The losses are particularly acute in America’s largest national forest, Alaska’s Tongass rainforest, where the timber program permits clear-cutting of large tracts of virgin, old-growth forests while running a \$30 million average annual deficit.

During consideration of H.R. 4578, the Fiscal Year 2001 Interior Appropriations bill, Senators Richard Bryan (D-NV) and Peter Fitzgerald (R-IL) offered an amendment to reduce the Forest Service's overall timber sales program by \$25 million and eliminate the additional \$5 million that had been earmarked specifically for Tongass timber sales. Half of those total savings would have been redirected toward improving the Forest Service's planning and preparation for fighting wildfires in the National Forest System.

On July 18, 2000, the Senate rejected the Bryan-Fitzgerald amendment by a 45–54 vote (Senate roll call vote 207). YES is the pro-environmental vote. A similar effort in the House to cut the timber budget also failed (House vote 5) and the Interior conference report passed both Houses with the timber sale subsidy intact and was signed by the President.

## POLLUTION & PUBLIC HEALTH

### 6. Nuclear Waste

Radioactive waste is one of the most dangerous substances on earth and remains dangerous for hundreds of thousands of years. In 1982, Congress passed the Nuclear Waste Policy Act, directing the Department of Energy to develop two deep-burial sites for the permanent disposal of "high level nuclear waste" from nuclear power plants. In 1987, Congress amended the act to designate only one permanent repository to be located at Yucca Mountain, about 100 miles from Las Vegas, Nevada. The 1987 amendment also prohibits an interim waste dump from being located in a state that is being studied for a permanent repository. In 1992, Congress passed legislation that requires the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to develop site-specific radiation standards for Yucca Mountain.

For the past 13 years, the Energy Department has been studying whether Yucca Mountain is a viable permanent waste site. These studies have uncovered serious technical problems with the site. For example, at least 33 known earthquake faults lie in the vicinity of Yucca Mountain. Scientists also believe that groundwater at Yucca Mountain will become contaminated by radioactive wastes and that this contamination could reach the outside environment in less than 1,000 years. In 1999, EPA proposed a groundwater radiation standard for Yucca Mountain similar to that used for drinking water. However, because recent information shows that the site could exceed these standards, the nuclear industry, the Energy Department and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission have been pushing to weaken that standard.

On-site waste storage facilities are reported to be nearly full at some nuclear power plants, and the nuclear power industry is pushing for a federal interim storage facility until a permanent repository is completed. Senator Frank Murkowski (R-AK) introduced S. 1287, the Nuclear Waste Policy Act Amendments of 2000, which would allow some of the waste

from nuclear power plants to be transported to Yucca Mountain before construction of the permanent repository is complete, forcing dangerous radioactive waste onto the nation's roads and rails. The final repository would accept a total of 40,000 metric tons of irradiated fuel, which would be shipped through 43 states at the risk of transport accidents involving nuclear waste. In addition, S. 1287 would undermine EPA's ability to set radiation standards by delaying its implementation of the standards for at least one year.

The Senate passed S. 1287 on February 10, 2000 by a 64–34 vote (Senate roll call vote 8). NO is the pro-environment vote. The House also passed the bill (House vote 10) but President Clinton subsequently vetoed it, and the Senate failed to achieve the two-thirds vote necessary to override his veto.

## WATER & WETLANDS

### 7. Missouri River Water Control

Since Lewis and Clark navigated the upper Missouri River more than 200 years ago, the river has been engineered to control flooding and promote water traffic. These modifications have drastically changed the flow and character of the river and its floodplain and depleted and degraded habitat for birds and fish. For many years, environmentalists have urged the Army Corps of Engineers to assess the environmental impacts of its water management activities on the Missouri River and to lay the groundwork for reforms of its practices.

Among the reforms that environmentalists seek is an increase in the Missouri River's water flows during the months of May and June. River scientists argue that this increase would provide a vital reproductive trigger for native fish such as catfish, walleye and the endangered pallid sturgeon and would also help build sandbars to provide habitat for the endangered interior least tern and the threatened piping plover.

The Army Corps has proposed revisions to its master manual for water control that are supported by environmentalists. However, during consideration of H.R. 4733, the Fiscal Year 2001 Energy and Water Development appropriations bill, Senator Kit Bond (R-MO) inserted a rider to block revisions to the master manual and other proposed conservation actions on the river.

Senators Thomas Daschle (D-SD) and Max Baucus (D-MT) offered an amendment to strike the Bond rider from the Energy and Water Appropriations bill. On September 7, 2000, the Senate rejected the amendment, 45–52 (Senate roll call vote 232). YES is the pro-environment vote. The House/Senate conference on the bill retained the Bond rider and the President vetoed the bill. Although the House voted to override the veto, the Senate did not have sufficient votes to do so and Senate leaders, in negotiations with the White House, agreed to drop the rider from the bill.

# SENATE VOTES

## KEY

- + = Pro-environment action
- = Anti-environment action
- I = Ineligible to vote
- ? = Absence (counts as negative)

## LCV SCORES

		% 106TH CONGRESS	LCV SCORES									
			% 2000	% 1999	% 105TH CONGRESS	1 <i>Drilling in the Arctic</i>	2 <i>National Monuments</i>	3 <i>Hardrock Mining</i>	4 <i>Grazing</i>	5 <i>Timber Sale Subsidies</i>	6 <i>Nuclear Waste</i>	7 <i>Missouri River Water Control</i>
<b>ALABAMA</b>												
SESSIONS, J.	(R)	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHELBY	(R)	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>ALASKA</b>												
MURKOWSKI	(R)	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	?
STEVENS	(R)	0	0	0	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>ARIZONA</b>												
KYL	(R)	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
McCAIN	(R)	6	0	11	13	-	-	-	-	-	?	-
<b>ARKANSAS</b>												
HUTCHINSON, T.	(R)	0	0	0	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LINCOLN	(D)	31	57	11		+	+	+	+	-	-	-
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>												
BOXER	(D)	88	86	89	93	+	+	?	+	+	+	+
FEINSTEIN	(D)	94	86	100	100	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
<b>COLORADO</b>												
ALLARD	(R)	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAMPBELL, B.	(R)	6	14	0	13	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>												
DODD	(D)	88	86	89	100	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
LIEBERMAN	(D)	94	86	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	?
<b>DELAWARE</b>												
BIDEN	(D)	88	100	78	87	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
ROTH	(R)	63	71	56	53	+	+	+	-	+	-	+
<b>FLORIDA</b>												
GRAHAM, B.	(D)	81	86	78	93	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
MACK	(R)	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

2. SENATE SCORES

# SENATE VOTES

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## LCV SCORES

		% 106TH CONGRESS	% 105TH CONGRESS				LCV SCORES						
			% 2000	% 1999	% 105TH CONGRESS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
						Drilling in the Arctic	National Monuments	Hardrock Mining	Grazing	Timber Sale Subsidies	Nuclear Waste	Missouri River Water Control	
<b>GEORGIA</b>													
CLELAND	(D)	88	86	89	60	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	
COVERDELL <sup>1</sup>	(R)	0	0	0	0	-	?	I	-	?	-	I	
MILLER, Z. <sup>2</sup>	(D)	100	100			I	I	I	I	I	I	+	
<b>HAWAII</b>													
AKAKA	(D)	81	71	89	87	-	+	+	+	+	+	?	
INOUE	(D)	44	57	33	60	-	+	?	-	+	+	+	
<b>IDAHO</b>													
CRAIG	(R)	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CRAPO	(R)	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>ILLINOIS</b>													
DURBIN	(D)	100	100	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
FITZGERALD	(R)	50	57	44		+	+	+	-	+	-	-	
<b>INDIANA</b>													
BAYH	(D)	81	100	67		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
LUGAR	(R)	31	29	33	7	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>IOWA</b>													
GRASSLEY	(R)	6	0	11	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HARKIN	(D)	94	100	89	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
<b>KANSAS</b>													
BROWNBACK	(R)	25	14	33	7	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	
ROBERTS	(R)	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>KENTUCKY</b>													
BUNNING	(R)	0	0	0		-	-	?	-	-	-	-	
McCONNELL	(R)	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>LOUISIANA</b>													
BREAUX	(D)	19	43	0	47	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	
LANDRIEU	(D)	44	71	22	80	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	

<sup>1</sup> Senator Paul Coverdell died on July 18, 2000.

<sup>2</sup> Senator Zell Miller was appointed by Georgia Governor Roy Barnes and sworn in on July 27, 2000 to fill the vacancy created by Senator Paul Coverdell's death until a special election can be held on November 7, 2000.

# SENATE VOTES

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## LCV SCORES

		% 106TH CONGRESS	LCV SCORES									
			% 2000	% 1999	% 105TH CONGRESS	1 Drilling in the Arctic	2 National Monuments	3 Hardrock Mining	4 Grazing	5 Timber Sale Subsidies	6 Nuclear Waste	7 Missouri River Water Control
<b>MAINE</b>												
COLLINS, S.	(R)	56	43	67	60	+	-	+	+	-	-	-
SNOWE	(R)	56	43	67	60	+	-	+	+	-	-	-
<b>MARYLAND</b>												
MIKULSKI	(D)	75	86	67	93	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
SARBANES	(D)	94	100	89	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>												
KENNEDY, E.	(D)	81	71	89	100	+	+	?	+	+	?	+
KERRY	(D)	94	86	100	100	+	+	?	+	+	+	+
<b>MICHIGAN</b>												
ABRAHAM	(R)	0	0	0	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LEVIN, C.	(D)	81	86	78	80	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
<b>MINNESOTA</b>												
GRAMS	(R)	6	0	11	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WELLSTONE	(D)	94	100	89	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>												
COCHRAN	(R)	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LOTT	(R)	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>MISSOURI</b>												
ASHCROFT	(R)	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BOND	(R)	0	0	0	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>MONTANA</b>												
BAUCUS	(D)	69	57	78	60	+	+	-	-	-	+	+
BURNS	(R)	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>NEBRASKA</b>												
HAGEL	(R)	6	0	11	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KERREY	(D)	75	57	89	100	+	+	?	-	+	-	+

2. SENATE SCORES

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## LCV SCORES

		% 106TH CONGRESS	LCV SCORES									
			% 2000	% 1999	% 105TH CONGRESS	1 <i>Drilling in the Arctic</i>	2 <i>National Monuments</i>	3 <i>Hardrock Mining</i>	4 <i>Grazing</i>	5 <i>Timber Sale Subsidies</i>	6 <i>Nuclear Waste</i>	7 <i>Missouri River Water Control</i>
<b>NEVADA</b>												
BRYAN	(D)	81	86	78	73	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
REID	(D)	75	86	67	67	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>												
GREGG	(R)	31	14	44	60	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
SMITH, R.	(R)	6	14	0	13	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>												
LAUTENBERG	(D)	88	100	78	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
TORRICELLI	(D)	94	100	89	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>												
BINGAMAN	(D)	69	71	67	67	+	+	-	-	+	+	+
DOMENICI	(R)	0	0	0	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>NEW YORK</b>												
MOYNIHAN	(D)	56	71	44	87	-	+	-	+	+	+	+
SCHUMER	(D)	100	100	100		+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>												
EDWARDS, J.	(D)	88	100	78		+	+	+	+	+	+	+
HELMS	(R)	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>												
CONRAD	(D)	63	71	56	53	+	+	-	-	+	+	+
DORGAN	(D)	75	71	78	53	+	+	-	-	+	+	+
<b>OHIO</b>												
DeWINE	(R)	19	29	11	13	-	+	-	-	+	-	-
VOINOVICH	(R)	13	14	11		-	-	+	-	-	-	-
<b>OKLAHOMA</b>												
INHOFE	(R)	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NICKLES	(R)	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



# SENATE VOTES

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## LCV SCORES

		% 106TH CONGRESS	LCV SCORES									
			% 2000	% 1999	% 105TH CONGRESS	1 <i>Drilling in the Arctic</i>	2 <i>National Monuments</i>	3 <i>Hardrock Mining</i>	4 <i>Grazing</i>	5 <i>Timber Sale Subsidies</i>	6 <i>Nuclear Waste</i>	7 <i>Missouri River Water Control</i>
<b>OREGON</b>												
SMITH, G.	(R)	19	0	33	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WYDEN	(D)	100	100	100	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>												
SANTORUM	(R)	0	0	0	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SPECTER	(R)	38	29	44	47	-	-	+	-	+	-	-
<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>												
CHAFEE, L.	(R)	100	100	100		+	+	+	+	+	+	+
REED	(D)	100	100	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>												
HOLLINGS	(D)	63	71	56	73	+	+	-	+	+	-	+
THURMOND	(R)	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>												
DASCHLE	(D)	56	57	56	73	+	+	-	-	-	+	+
JOHNSON, T.	(D)	88	86	89	80	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
<b>TENNESSEE</b>												
FRIST	(R)	0	0	0	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
THOMPSON, F.	(R)	0	0	0	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TEXAS</b>												
GRAMM	(R)	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HUTCHISON	(R)	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>UTAH</b>												
BENNETT	(R)	0	0	0	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HATCH	(R)	0	0	0	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>VERMONT</b>												
JEFFORDS	(R)	81	71	89	60	+	+	+	+	+	-	-
LEAHY	(D)	94	86	100	93	+	+	+	+	+	-	+

2. SENATE SCORES

# SENATE VOTES

## KEY

- + = Pro-environment action
- = Anti-environment action
- I = Ineligible to vote
- ? = Absence (counts as negative)

## LCV SCORES

		% 106TH CONGRESS	LCV SCORES									
			% 2000	% 1999	% 105TH CONGRESS	1 <i>Drilling in the Arctic</i>	2 <i>National Monuments</i>	3 <i>Hardrock Mining</i>	4 <i>Grazing</i>	5 <i>Timber Sale Subsidies</i>	6 <i>Nuclear Waste</i>	7 <i>Missouri River Water Control</i>
<b>VIRGINIA</b>												
ROBB	(D)	81	86	78	87	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
WARNER	(R)	19	0	33	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>WASHINGTON</b>												
GORTON	(R)	6	0	11	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MURRAY	(D)	81	57	100	93	+	+	?	+	-	-	+
<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>												
BYRD	(D)	31	43	22	60	+	-	-	-	-	+	+
ROCKEFELLER	(D)	94	100	89	80	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<b>WISCONSIN</b>												
FEINGOLD	(D)	100	100	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
KOHL	(D)	75	86	67	93	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
<b>WYOMING</b>												
ENZI	(R)	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
THOMAS, C.	(R)	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** A member's score for the 106th Congress is calculated as a percentage of all the *Scorecard* votes for both 1999 and 2000, rather than as an average of each year's scores.

# 2000 HOUSE VOTE DESCRIPTIONS

## PUBLIC LANDS

### 1. Land Conservation Funding

The Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) provides money for federal, state and local agencies to buy public lands for open space and outdoor recreation, primarily using revenues from offshore oil and gas drilling leases. LWCF funds have helped to purchase nearly 7 million acres of parkland, wildlife habitat and open space—ranging from Denali National Park in Alaska to the Florida Everglades to California's Big Sur. In addition, more than \$3.2 billion in LWCF matching grants have helped states develop parks and local recreation areas enjoyed by millions of Americans. Congress is authorized to spend \$900 million dollars each year from LWCF but has consistently diverted large sums from the LWCF account for other purposes. As a result, the fund has an unspent paper balance of more than \$12 billion.

Beginning in 1999 Representatives Don Young (R-AK) and George Miller (D-CA) drafted H.R. 701, the Conservation and Reinvestment Act (CARA), a bill that would permanently fund LWCF. CARA would also fund state wildlife conservation, endangered and threatened species recovery, coastal conservation, historic preservation, urban parks and recreation, and permanent easements for farm and forest land. In addition, the bill would provide funding for coastal impact assistance to help coastal states mitigate the impacts of offshore oil and gas drilling.

However, as the bill moved through the legislative process, many environmental organizations opposed provisions that they believed would create incentives for new offshore drilling and allow coastal impact assistance funding to be used for environmentally harmful projects. Groups also opposed new restrictions on federal land acquisition funding and charged that CARA failed to ensure that wildlife conservation funding would be strategically targeted to protect species most in need.

During consideration of the bill, Representatives Sherwood Boehlert (R-NY), Ed Markey (D-MA), and Frank Pallone (D-NJ) introduced an amendment that substantially reduced incentives for new drilling. By agreement with the bill's managers this amendment passed by voice vote. And while other problems with the bill remained, environmentalists supported passing the bill and using the legislative process to make further improvements.

On May 11, 2000, the House passed H.R. 701 by a vote of 315–102 (House roll call vote 179). YES is the pro-environment vote. In the Senate a similar compromise bill was negotiated between Energy and Natural Resources Committee Chair Frank Murkowski (R-AK) and Ranking

Senator Jeff Bingaman (D-NM) and passed their committee in July.

By early fall it was clear that Senate leadership was unlikely to allow the bill to go to the full Senate for a vote. House appropriators then negotiated a deal with the White House to provide \$12 billion in dedicated funding over the next six years for numerous conservation programs, including federal and state land purchases, conservation of endangered species and other declining wildlife, forest and coastal protection, and preservation of historic buildings and sites. The funding package was included in the final Fiscal Year 2001 Interior Appropriations conference report that passed the House and Senate in October and was signed by the President.

### 2. National Monuments

The Antiquities Act of 1906 grants U.S. presidents the authority to protect important federal lands by proclaiming them national monuments. Historically, the Antiquities Act has been used when a threat to a culturally or environmentally important parcel of public land was imminent, when Congress was gridlocked over a proposal to conserve a particular piece of public land or when federal land held the potential for public benefit in the future. The Antiquities Act has been a critical factor in the development of America's National Park System. Without it, national parks like Grand Canyon, Denali, Zion, Glacier Bay, Olympic and Acadia might never have been protected.

In 1996, President Clinton used the Antiquities Act to create the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument in southern Utah. This prompted congressional opponents to attack the Antiquities Act as an infringement on local control and on congressional authority. In fact, the Act only applies to lands that are already federally owned. Moreover, Congress has the power to fund or "de-designate" a national monument.

A provision attached to H.R. 4578, the 2001 Interior appropriations bill, would have prohibited the use of funds for the design, planning or management of national monuments created since 1999. The provision would have prevented the Department of Interior from managing current monuments, as well as thwarting the president's authority under the Antiquities Act to proclaim new monuments.

Representative Norm Dicks (D-WA) offered an amendment to strike the prohibition on national monument funding from the bill. In response, Representative Jim Hansen (R-UT) offered a substitute amendment to keep the national monuments language in the bill. On June 15, 2000, the House rejected the Hansen amendment by a 187–234 vote (House roll call vote 280). NO is the pro-environment

vote. The Dicks amendment went on to pass by a vote of 243–177. An amendment to restrict funding for new national monuments also failed to pass the Senate (Senate vote 2). The Fiscal Year 2001 Interior appropriations conference report passed both the House and Senate in October and was signed by the President.

### 3. Utah Wilderness

Dramatic sandstone formations characterize the wild canyons and uplands of Utah’s San Rafael Swell region. The area is home to the state’s largest herds of desert bighorn sheep and a number of threatened and endangered cactus species. Unfortunately, the fragile soils of these public lands are threatened by the heavy use of off-road vehicles, and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) currently has no plan in place to restrict these vehicles. Environmental groups want Congress to declare more than 1 million acres of roadless lands in the Swell as wilderness to protect them from development and off-road vehicles while still permitting hunting, fishing, and camping. BLM is working to designate some of these lands as “wilderness study areas” which would give them interim protection until Congress decides whether or not to declare them wilderness areas. However, environmentalists believe that BLM has been far too slow to act, leaving potential wilderness insufficiently protected.

This year Representatives Chris Cannon (R-UT) and James Hansen (R-UT) introduced H.R. 3605, the San Rafael Western Legacy District and National Conservation Act. The bill would create a “western legacy district” in Emery County, Utah, an area encompassing a large portion of the Swell. Under the bill, existing and proposed wilderness study areas would be designated as a “national conservation area,” which would provide far less protection for the Swell than would wilderness designation.

Environmental groups opposed H.R. 3605 for failing to include portions of the Swell outside of Emery County, for failing to provide wilderness protection for more than 80 percent of the area that currently qualifies for wilderness designation, and for failing to address the problem of off-road vehicles.

Representative Jay Inslee (D-WA) successfully attached an amendment to include San Rafael Swell areas outside Emery County in the bill that passed by a vote of 228 to 194. Representative Mark Udall (D-CO) also introduced an amendment to designate key areas in the Swell as wilderness study areas; however, Representative Sherwood Boehlert (R-NY) proposed a much weaker substitute to the Udall amendment. The Boehlert substitute would have allowed BLM to determine which areas would be designated as wilderness study areas even though BLM has been slow to act on wilderness designations to date. The Boehlert amendment passed 212–211, with the bill’s sponsors holding the vote open beyond the normal voting period, and with the

Speaker of the House casting the deciding vote to pass the substitute amendment.

Finally, Representative Rush Holt (D-NJ) put forward an amendment that would have barred off-road vehicles from designated and potential wilderness study areas. Another Boehlert substitute amendment was offered that would have allowed BLM to decide where off-road vehicle use should be allowed. Supporters of the Holt amendment opposed Boehlert, countering that BLM currently permits off-road vehicles in wilderness study areas and other wild lands and that this policy has led to significant environmental damage. On June 7, 2000, the House defeated the Boehlert substitute by a 210–214 vote (House roll call vote 240). NO is the pro-environment vote.

In a victory for wilderness advocates, the bill’s sponsors pulled H.R. 3605 from floor consideration without voting on the Holt amendment or on final passage of the bill. Supporters of the bill subsequently attempted to attach it as a rider to the Fiscal Year 2001 Interior appropriations bill; their attempt failed and the bill died, at least for this session of Congress.

### 4. Columbia Basin Land Management

A provision added to the Fiscal Year 2001 House Interior Appropriations bill by Representative George Nethercutt (R-WA) sought to expand a provision from the 1995 Contract With America, the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act (SBREFA), to include federal land use planning activities. SBREFA requires the federal government to ensure that its activities do not adversely impact small businesses. The Nethercutt amendment would have delayed completion of the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Plan, an interagency effort to reverse the decline of Pacific Northwest salmon stocks and old-growth forests, by requiring the Forest Service to ensure that the plan did not adversely effect small businesses in the area.

While environmentalists do not, in general, support the Columbia Basin plan, they argued that the new language would set a dangerous precedent by requiring burdensome new analysis for any management plans on national forest land—and possibly on other public lands. Such plans already receive extensive analysis and public review under the National Environmental Policy Act and under the statutes of individual agencies. However, forest plans do not currently have to comply with the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act.

Representative Norm Dicks (D-WA) offered an amendment to strike the Columbia Basin provision and a harmful national monuments provision from the bill (see House vote 2). In response, Representative Nethercutt offered a substitute amendment to keep the language in the bill. On June 15, 2000, the House rejected the Nethercutt amendment by a vote of 206–221 (House roll call vote 279).

NO is the pro-environment vote. Later that evening, the House leadership announced that there would be no more votes that night and many Representatives left for the day. Representative Nethercutt then introduced an amendment to restore his Columbia Basin language, which passed by a vote of 197 to 180. However, the provision was dropped from the bill in conference between the House and Senate in favor of another delaying tactic—a provision requiring federal agencies to show how the Columbia Basin plan will affect fire outbreaks in the region. The Interior conference report passed the House and Senate in October and was signed by the President.

## PUBLIC RESOURCES

### 5. Timber Sale Subsidies

During consideration of H.R. 4578, the Fiscal Year 2001 Interior appropriations bill, Representatives David Wu (D-OR), Chris Smith (R-NJ) and Mark Udall (D-CO) offered an amendment to transfer \$14.7 million from the U.S. Forest Service timber sales budget into its fish and wildlife management program.

The House Appropriations Committee had voted to allocate \$25 million more than the Forest Service had requested to its timber sales management program and to underfund fish and wildlife management by \$14.7 million. The Wu/Smith/Udall amendment would have diverted funds from the environmentally harmful timber sales program that subsidizes destructive logging on public lands to fund urgent programs that protect and restore fish and wildlife in national forests.

On June 14, 2000, the House rejected the amendment 173–249 (House roll call vote 277). YES is the pro-environment vote. A similar vote to cut the timber program budget failed to pass the Senate (Senate vote 5). The Interior conference report passed both houses of Congress in October with the timber sale subsidy intact and was signed by the President.

### 6. Wild Predator Control

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Wildlife Services program dedicates millions of federal dollars annually to its highly controversial livestock protection program, which kills approximately 100,000 coyotes, black bears, mountain lions and other predators each year. Despite advances in the development of non-lethal alternatives for predator control, and despite directives from Congress to favor such non-lethal methods, Wildlife Services trappers routinely kill any predator within the vicinity of livestock, often before any attack has occurred. Although Wildlife Services' own researchers have determined that targeting problem animals is a more effective strategy for reducing livestock losses, the

program continues to use methods that claim large numbers of non-target animals, including some endangered and threatened species.

During consideration of the Fiscal Year 2001 Agriculture Appropriations bill, Representatives Peter DeFazio (D-OR), Charles Bass (R-NH) and Connie Morella (R-MD) introduced an amendment that, without reducing any funding for Wildlife Services operations, would have prevented any federal expenditure on lethal predator control. If successful, the amendment would have maintained or increased the funding levels for more beneficial Wildlife Services activities such as programs to protect endangered species.

On July 11, 2000, the House rejected the amendment by a 190–228 vote (House roll call vote 382). YES is the pro-environment vote. At the time this publication went to press, the Agriculture appropriations bill had passed the House and Senate and the Agriculture conference report had passed the House and Senate.

## POLLUTION & PUBLIC HEALTH

### 7. Clean Water

The Safe Drinking Water Act and the Clean Water Act give the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) authority to protect the nation's water supplies. Since 1972, EPA has used that authority to double the percentage of the nation's water that is safe for swimming and fishing and to increase the number of people served by sewage treatment plants from 85 million in 1972 to 173 million today.

One of the most important weapons in the EPA arsenal is its ability to regulate drinking-water levels of toxic chemicals such as arsenic, which the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) recently affirmed as a potential cause of lung, bladder and skin cancer. The NAS also noted that EPA's current arsenic standard, first established in 1942, is outdated and unsafe. EPA missed the last three statutory deadlines to update its arsenic standards; however, the 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act require that they set a new standard by January 1, 2001.

A rider attached to H.R. 4635, the FY 2001 VA-HUD appropriations bill, would impede EPA from substantially reducing permissible levels of arsenic in tap water and even prohibit EPA from enforcing the current arsenic standard.

In addition the bill contained a rider that would halt EPA's clean up of contaminated sediments in U.S. waterways pending completion of an NAS study. Toxic chemicals, such as PCBs, in river, lake and harbor sediments can contaminate fish and pose a serious threat to public health. A previous NAS study and research by EPA and independent scientists all indicate that removal of toxic sediments from waterways is the safest and best course of action to protect the environment and the public's health. The broad



language of this provision would interfere with clean up of at least 28 sites in 15 states. This provision could prevent not only clean up of toxic sediments but also clean up planning and negotiations.

During consideration of H.R. 4635, Representatives Maurice Hinchey (D-NY) and Henry Waxman (D-CA) introduced an amendment to strike these anti-environment provisions from the appropriations bill. On June 21, 2000, the House rejected the Hinchey-Waxman amendment, 208–216 (House roll call vote 304). YES is the pro-environment vote. In October, the Senate also passed a VA-HUD appropriations bill that included restrictions on new arsenic standards and on the removal of toxics from lakes and rivers. Senator Barbara Boxer (D-CA) offered amendments to strip these riders from the bill on the Senate floor; however, her amendments failed to pass.

## 8. Air Right to Know

Ground-level ozone, also known as smog, is a highly reactive gas that irritates the respiratory tract and can lead to permanent lung damage. Prolonged exposure to high levels of ozone is particularly dangerous for small children, senior citizens and the millions of Americans who suffer from asthma and other respiratory diseases.

In 1979, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) declared that a safe level of ozone is 0.12 parts per million over a one-hour period. Under the Clean Air Act, states with higher smog levels were required to develop pollution control plans to bring them into compliance with this standard. In 1997, in response to a growing body of scientific evidence, EPA determined that the ozone standard was not sufficient to protect public health and issued a more protective standard: 0.08 parts per million over an 8-hour period. This new standard will substantially reduce the risk of permanent lung damage for millions of at-risk Americans.

The new standard was immediately challenged in court by a wide array of industries and some states that wanted to avoid clean up. A federal appeals court stayed EPA from enforcing the new rule pending an appeal to the Supreme Court but allowed them to continue gathering information to designate areas that violate the new standard.

During consideration of H.R. 4635, the 2001 VA-HUD and Independent Agencies appropriations bill, Representatives John Linder (R-GA) and Michael Collins (R-GA) proposed a rider that would prohibit EPA identifying areas that fail to meet the new ozone standard. This would, in effect, delay EPA from informing communities that their air quality violates federal health standards and would, in turn, delay state and federal clean air planning.

On June 21, 2000, the House approved the Linder-Collins amendment, 225–199 (House roll call vote 305). NO is the pro-environment vote. In October the Senate also passed a VA-HUD appropriations bill that included

restrictions on EPA's ability to gather and disseminate information on ozone levels to citizens. Senator Barbara Boxer (D-CA) offered an amendment to strip the air rider from the bill on the Senate floor; however, her amendment failed to pass.

## 9. Superfund Exemption

Congress passed the landmark Superfund law in 1980 to begin cleaning up the nation's most contaminated toxic waste sites. The Superfund law is based on three key principles: first, polluters, not taxpayers, should pay to clean up contamination; second, contamination should be cleaned up permanently; and third, the affected community should be involved in clean up decisions.

For years, opponents in Congress have been searching for ways to weaken or undermine Superfund. One of the most recent attempts is H.R. 5175, the Small Business Liability Relief Act. The bill provides an exemption from clean up responsibility to “small” businesses that sent minimal amounts of toxic waste to a site. However the bill defines “small” very broadly to apply to firms with up to 100 employees.

The bill would also have made the government, not polluters, prove the amount of toxic waste that a polluter sent to a Superfund site, thereby creating an incentive for polluters to destroy records to avoid liability. In addition, the bill would arguably have allowed some businesses to reopen old, settled cases, suing the government to recover money already spent to clean up toxic contamination.

Finally, the bill would potentially have allowed small businesses to escape liability for damages to natural resources, such as wildlife killed by pollution or wetlands contaminated by toxics.

House leaders attempted to bypass the normal committee review process and took H.R. 5175 directly to the House floor for a vote on the suspension calendar—a type of vote normally reserved for non-controversial bills. On September 26, 2000, the House voted 253–161 in favor of the bill (House roll call vote 494); however, because bills under suspension rules must receive a two-thirds majority of all members present and voting, H.R. 5175 failed to pass. NO is the pro-environment vote.

## 10. Nuclear Waste

Radioactive waste is one of the most dangerous substances on earth and remains dangerous for hundreds of thousands of years. In 1982, Congress passed the Nuclear Waste Policy Act, directing the Department of Energy to develop two deep-burial sites for the permanent disposal of “high level nuclear waste” from nuclear power plants. In 1987, Congress amended the Act to designate only one permanent repository to be located at Yucca Mountain, about 100 miles from Las Vegas, Nevada. The 1987 amendment



also prohibits an interim waste dump from being located in a state that is being studied for a permanent repository. In 1992, Congress passed legislation that requires the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to develop site-specific radiation standards for Yucca Mountain.

For the past 13 years, the Energy Department has been studying whether Yucca Mountain is a viable permanent waste site. These studies have uncovered serious technical problems with the site. For example, at least 33 known earthquake faults lie in the vicinity of Yucca Mountain. Scientists also believe that groundwater at Yucca Mountain will become contaminated by radioactive wastes and that this contamination could reach the outside environment in less than 1,000 years. In 1999, EPA proposed a groundwater radiation standard for Yucca Mountain similar to that used for drinking water. However, because recent information shows that the site could exceed these standards, the nuclear industry, the Energy Department and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission have pushed to weaken that standard.

On-site waste storage facilities are reported to be nearly full at some nuclear power plants, and the nuclear power industry is pushing for a federal interim storage facility until a permanent repository is completed. Senator Frank Murkowski (R-AK) introduced S. 1287, the Nuclear Waste Policy Act Amendments of 2000, which would allow some of the waste from nuclear power plants to be transported to Yucca Mountain before construction of the permanent repository is complete, forcing dangerous radioactive waste onto the nation's roads and rails. The final repository would accept a total of 40,000 metric tons of irradiated fuel, which would be shipped through 43 states at the risk of transport accidents involving nuclear waste. In addition, S. 1287 would undermine EPA's ability to set radiation standards by delaying its implementation of the standards for at least one year.

On March 22, 2000, the House passed S. 1287 by a 253–167 vote (House roll call vote 63). NO is the pro-environment vote. President Clinton subsequently vetoed the bill, and the Senate failed to achieve the two-thirds vote necessary to override the veto.

## WATER & WETLANDS

### 11. Delaware River Dredging

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has long been criticized for building wasteful and environmentally damaging dams and levees, operating dredging projects, and carrying out other “pork barrel” water resources projects. Although conservationists and taxpayer and civic organizations have been able to secure important reforms in the administration of Corps projects, recent years have witnessed a disturbing increase in the number of unnecessary projects pursued by the Corps.

In the spring of 2000, two veteran Corps economists charged that high-level agency officials pressured them to alter their analyses in order to justify a \$1.2 billion expansion of locks on the Upper Mississippi and Illinois rivers. At the same time, a *Washington Post* series revealed that top Corps officials had secret plans to “grow” the agency budget by 50% over five years. These revelations have increased public concern over the reliability of Corps feasibility studies supporting project proposals.

One of the most heavily criticized Corps proposals in recent years is a project to deepen 106 miles of the Delaware River for navigation. The project would dredge 33 million cubic yards of river-bottom sediment, some of it contaminated with mercury, lead and PCBs. Conservationists, taxpayer organizations, and the state of Delaware have raised numerous concerns about the potential environmental impacts of this project on shorelines, aquifers, and marine life. The project also carries a high price tag: \$311 million. The Corps claims the area surrounding the dredged channel will experience significant economic benefits. In fact, 80 percent of the projected benefits will accrue to only six oil facilities, five of which have stated they do not intend to deepen their access channels and will therefore not benefit.

During House debate on H.R. 4733, the Fiscal Year 2001 Energy and Water Development appropriations bill, Representatives Robert Andrews (D-NJ), Wayne Gilchrest (R-MD) and Mark Sanford (R-SC) offered an amendment to cut funding for the Delaware River project. On June 27, 2000, the House rejected the amendment 176–249 (House roll call vote 338). YES is the pro-environment vote. The House and Senate passed this bill and the Energy and Water conference report with funding for the Delaware River dredging project intact. President Clinton subsequently vetoed the Energy and Water bill over a rider restricting new water management rules for the upper Missouri River (Senate vote 7). At the time this publication went to press, the House had voted to override the President's veto and the Senate leadership, lacking the necessary votes for a veto override, agreed to drop the rider from the bill.

## LAND USE

### 12. Takings

For many years anti-environment “property rights” advocates have sought to undermine land use, public health, clean water and other environmental protections by changing the way that courts determine if compensations is required because a from local, state or federal government regulation results in a “taking” of private property. In 1995 the House passed H.R. 925, a bill that would have required taxpayers to pay landowners when the Endangered Species Act or wetlands protections under the Clean Water Act

limited the potential value of any portion of the landowner's property. In 1997, the House passed H.R. 1534, a bill that would have given developers a substantial advantage in challenging land use protections in court. Fortunately neither of these bills became law.

This year, Representative Charles Canady (R-FL), at the urging of the National Association of Home Builders (NAHB), reintroduced the bill that passed the House in 1997. His bill, H.R. 2372, would allow developers to challenge local land use, zoning and environmental laws directly in federal court, bypassing local elected officials and land use procedures, as well as state courts.

Opponents argued that the bill, if passed, would allow developers to use the threat of premature, costly federal lawsuits to coerce small towns, counties and cities into approving inappropriate projects that would harm local residents and the environment. The bill would also undermine hundreds of popular local initiatives that limit and control development without "taking" any property rights. A few days before the House vote, NAHB's chief lobbyists declared that H.R. 2372 would be "a hammer to the head" of local officials.

State courts have already rejected "takings" challenges to limits on growth and to bans or controls on certain activities in residential neighborhoods such as mining, factories and liquor stores. And in 1999, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that takings claimants "suffer no constitutional injury" from local government action unless and until a state court denies compensation. The Court has also ruled that after an unreasonable proposal is denied, developers must explore alternative development proposals before filing a "takings" claim. H.R. 2372, however, would allow developers to challenge the denial of a permit without exploring any alternatives. The bill also includes a new provision, added by Representative Jim Traficant (D-OH), that would require federal agencies to notify potentially affected property owners of any anti-pollution or other agency action that limits the use of private property.

H.R. 2372 was opposed by virtually every state and local government and judicial organization, major religious organizations, national and local planning and historic preservation groups, labor unions, conservation organizations and the Clinton administration. On March 16, 2000, the House voted 226–182 to pass H.R. 2372 (House roll call vote 55). NO is the pro-environment vote. Senator Orrin Hatch (R-UT) introduced a Senate version of this bill; however, the Senate Judiciary Committee did not take up the bill before the end of the session.

### 13. International Family Planning

According to the United Nations, in October 1999 the world's population reached the 6 billion mark—doubling itself in a mere 40 years. This rapid population growth, which exacerbates pollution and accelerates the depletion of natural resources, is 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 to voluntary family planning programs worldwide. By allowing women to plan the size of their families, these programs help conserve natural resources, protect wildlife and habitat and ultimately ensure a healthier world for future generations. In recent years, family planning opponents have cut federal funding for these programs by arguing, in part, that the money funds abortion. However, current law prohibits U.S. foreign assistance from funding abortions.

At the end of the last congressional session, in order to reach a compromise on the payment of U.S. back dues to the United Nations, the White House and congressional leadership agreed on significant new restrictions on overseas family planning providers. Under the agreement, foreign non-governmental and multilateral organizations may not receive U.S. family planning funds if they use their own funds to provide legal abortion services or to participate in public debates over abortion laws or policies in their own countries. The restriction allowed the President to waive enforcement of the ban but only for a very small percentage (4 percent) of total program funding.

These restrictions hamper the ability of the U.S. Agency for International Development to fund voluntary family planning and other reproductive health programs. The restrictions also use the leverage of U.S. funds to silence discussion on a legitimate subject for public debate—an abridgment of free speech that would be deemed unconstitutional if applied to U.S. citizens and organizations.

During consideration of the Fiscal Year 2001 Foreign Operations Appropriations bill, H.R. 4811, Representatives Jim Greenwood (R-PA) and Nita Lowey (D-NY) offered a motion to strike these restrictions from the bill. On July 13, 2000, the House rejected the Greenwood-Lowey amendment, 206–221 (House roll call vote 396). YES is the pro-environment vote. The Senate passed a Foreign Operations appropriations bill that did not include the restrictions on family planning funds. In conference with the Senate, House negotiators agreed to drop the gag rule rider from the bill.

## 14. Global Climate Change

A growing body of scientific data illustrates the potential and real impacts of global warming: rising sea levels, an increase in the intensity and length of extreme weather events such as hurricanes and droughts, and the proliferation of infectious diseases. This scientific consensus helped pave the way for the 1997 Kyoto Protocol, the first major international treaty for reducing emissions of greenhouse gases that contribute to global warming. Unfortunately, the Senate has strongly indicated that it would not ratify the Kyoto Protocol if President Clinton submitted it. In addition, members of Congress have actively worked to prevent federal agencies from even discussing measures to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to climate change.

This year Representative Joseph Knollenberg (R-MI) attached a rider to several appropriations bills including H.R. 4690, the Fiscal Year 2001 Commerce, Justice, State

appropriations bill, that would have prohibited agencies like the Environmental Protection Agency from taking any steps to reduce global warming gases. Knollenberg claimed that by engaging in these activities federal agencies would be implementing the still-unratified Kyoto climate change treaty. However, his language was broadly written and could have blocked the federal government from carrying out already authorized programs—including programs to increase energy efficiency, study rises in ocean levels and educate the public about energy conservation.

During floor consideration of H.R. 4690, Representative John Olver (D-MA) introduced an amendment to clarify that the Knollenberg language did not apply to programs and activities that are otherwise authorized by law. On June 26, 2000, the House approved the Olver amendment, 217–181 (House roll call vote 323). YES is the pro-environment vote. At the time this publication went to press, the Senate had not yet passed its version of the Commerce, Justice, State appropriations bill.

# HOUSE VOTES

## KEY

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- = Anti-environment action
- I = Ineligible to vote
- ? = Absence (counts as negative)

## LCV SCORES

			LCV SCORES																	
			106TH CONGRESS				105TH CONGRESS													
			%	%	%	%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				2000	1999		Land Conservation Funding	National Monuments	Utah Wilderness	Columbia Basin Land Management	Timber Sale Subsidies	Wild Predator Control	Clean Water	Air Right To Know	Superfund Exemption	Nuclear Waste	Delaware River Dredging	Takings	International Family Planning	Global Climate Change
<b>ALABAMA</b>																				
1	CALLAHAN	(R)	3	7	0	7	+	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	EVERETT	(R)	7	7	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
3	RILEY	(R)	3	7	0	3	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	ADERHOLT	(R)	3	7	0	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
5	CRAMER	(D)	30	36	25	24	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
6	BACHUS	(R)	7	14	0	14	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
7	HILLIARD	(D)	63	57	69	48	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-
<b>ALASKA</b>																				
AL	YOUNG, D.	(R)	7	7	6	3	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>ARIZONA</b>																				
1	SALMON	(R)	7	7	6	21	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
2	PASTOR	(D)	77	71	81	79	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+
3	STUMP	(R)	3	0	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	SHADEGG	(R)	7	7	6	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
5	KOLBE	(R)	23	29	19	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+
6	HAYWORTH	(R)	7	0	13	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>ARKANSAS</b>																				
1	BERRY	(D)	27	21	31	28	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	SNYDER	(D)	83	79	88	79	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+
3	HUTCHINSON, A.	(R)	3	0	6	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	DICKEY	(R)	3	7	0	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>																				
1	THOMPSON, M.	(D)	77	86	69		+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2	HERGER	(R)	3	0	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-
3	OSE	(R)	7	7	6		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
4	DOOLITTLE	(R)	3	0	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	MATSUI	(D)	93	93	94	86	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
6	WOOLSEY	(D)	97	93	100	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+

# HOUSE VOTES

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## LCV SCORES

			LCV SCORES																	
			106TH CONGRESS	2000	1999	105TH CONGRESS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			%	%	%	%	Land Conservation Funding	National Monuments	Utah Wilderness	Columbia Basin Land Management	Timber Sale Subsidies	Wild Predator Control	Clean Water	Air Right To Know	Superfund Exemption	Nuclear Waste	Delaware River Dredging	Takeings	International Family Planning	Global Climate Change
7	MILLER, GEORGE	(D)	93	93	94	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	
8	PELOSI	(D)	93	93	94	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	
9	LEE	(D)	97	100	94	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
10	TAUSCHER	(D)	90	100	81	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
11	POMBO	(R)	3	0	6	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12	LANTOS	(D)	80	93	69	97	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	
13	STARK	(D)	83	79	88	86	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	?	+	+	
14	ESHOO	(D)	97	100	94	97	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
15	CAMPBELL, T.	(R)	37	14	56	55	?	?	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	-	-	-	+	?
16	LOFGREN	(D)	67	71	63	83	?	?	+	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
17	FARR	(D)	90	93	88	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	
18	CONDIT	(D)	53	64	44	34	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-
19	RADANOVICH	(R)	10	14	6	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-
20	DOOLEY	(D)	53	57	50	34	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	+
21	THOMAS, W.	(R)	7	7	6	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
22	CAPPS	(D)	87	93	81	83	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
23	GALLEGLY	(R)	23	36	13	10	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+
24	SHERMAN	(D)	97	93	100	90	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
25	McKEON	(R)	7	7	6	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
26	BERMAN	(D)	90	86	94	86	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+
27	ROGAN	(R)	7	7	6	28	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-
28	DREIER	(R)	7	7	6	14	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	WAXMAN	(D)	97	93	100	97	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?
30	BECERRA	(D)	93	86	100	72	+	?	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
31	MARTINEZ	(R)	43	7	75	52	+	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	?
32	DIXON	(D)	93	86	100	90	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
33	ROYBAL-ALLARD	(D)	87	79	94	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	+	+	-	+	+	+
34	NAPOLITANO	(D)	87	93	81		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
35	WATERS	(D)	90	86	94	76	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	-	+	+	+	+
36	KUYKENDALL	(R)	33	43	25		+	+	-	-	-	+	?	?	-	+	-	-	+	+

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## LCV SCORES

			106TH CONGRESS		105TH CONGRESS													
			%	%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			2000	1999	Land Conservation Funding	National Monuments	Utah Wilderness	Columbia Basin Land Management	Timber Sale Subsidies	Wild Predator Control	Clean Water	Air Right To Know	Superfund Exemption	Nuclear Waste	Delaware River Dredging	Takings	International Family Planning	Global Climate Change
37	MILLENDER-McDONALD (D)	93	86	100	79	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
38	HORN (R)	63	71	56	62	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
39	ROYCE (R)	13	14	13	24	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	?	+	-	-	-
40	LEWIS, JERRY (R)	10	14	6	28	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
41	MILLER, GARY (R)	0	0	0		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-
42	BACA (D)	57	57			+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+
43	CALVERT (R)	3	7	0	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
44	BONO (R)	7	14	0	0	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
45	ROHRBACHER (R)	10	7	13	24	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46	SANCHEZ (D)	83	93	75	69	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
47	COX (R)	10	14	6	28	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	?	-	-
48	PACKARD (R)	0	0	0	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
49	BILBRAY (R)	73	71	75	66	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
50	FILNER (D)	97	93	100	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
51	CUNNINGHAM (R)	10	14	6	10	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
52	HUNTER (R)	0	0	0	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>COLORADO</b>																		
1	DeGETTE (D)	97	93	100	97	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2	UDALL, M. (D)	100	100	100		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
3	McINNIS (R)	20	29	13	14	?	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-
4	SCHAFFER (R)	7	7	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
5	HEFLEY (R)	17	21	13	14	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
6	TANCREDO (R)	17	21	13		+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>																		
1	LARSON (D)	93	93	94		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
2	GEJDENSON (D)	87	86	88	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+
3	DeLAURO (D)	97	93	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
4	SHAYS (R)	97	93	100	100	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
5	MALONEY, J. (D)	87	93	81	83	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
6	JOHNSON, N. (R)	67	64	69	86	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	?



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## LCV SCORES

		106TH CONGRESS				105TH CONGRESS													
		%	%	%	%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			2000	1999		Land Conservation Funding	National Monuments	Utah Wilderness	Columbia Basin Land Management	Timber Sale Subsidies	Wild Predator Control	Clean Water	Air Right To Know	Superfund Exemption	Nuclear Waste	Delaware River Dredging	Takeings	International Family Planning	Global Climate Change
<b>DELAWARE</b>																			
AL	CASTLE (R)	73	71	75	76	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+
<b>FLORIDA</b>																			
1	SCARBOROUGH (R)	37	43	31	31	+	+	-	-	+	?	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-
2	BOYD (D)	40	36	44	24	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	+	+
3	BROWN, C. (D)	80	71	88	79	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	?
4	FOWLER (R)	17	14	19	21	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
5	THURMAN (D)	63	71	56	45	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+
6	STEARNS (R)	10	7	13	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
7	MICA (R)	7	14	0	10	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	McCOLLUM (R)	10	7	13	17	+	?	-	-	-	?	?	-	?	-	-	?	-	?
9	BILIRAKIS (R)	13	29	0	38	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-
10	YOUNG, B. (R)	0	0	0	17	-	?	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	DAVIS, J. (D)	73	86	63	76	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
12	CANADY (R)	7	7	6	14	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	MILLER, D. (R)	30	29	31	41	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-
14	GOSS (R)	33	43	25	41	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	+
15	WELDON, D. (R)	7	7	6	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
16	FOLEY (R)	40	43	38	41	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+
17	MEEK (D)	73	64	81	76	?	+	+	+	?	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+
18	ROS-LEHTINEN (R)	27	21	31	45	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+
19	WEXLER (D)	97	93	100	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
20	DEUTSCH (D)	93	93	94	83	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
21	DIAZ-BALART (R)	20	14	25	31	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
22	SHAW (R)	17	21	13	38	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	?	-	-	-	-
23	HASTINGS, A. (D)	87	86	88	86	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	?	+	+
<b>GEORGIA</b>																			
1	KINGSTON (R)	7	7	6	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
2	BISHOP (D)	43	36	50	17	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-

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## LCV SCORES

			LCV SCORES																
			106TH CONGRESS	2000	1999	105TH CONGRESS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		%	%	%	%	Land Conservation Funding	National Monuments	Utah Wilderness	Columbia Basin Land Management	Timber Sale Subsidies	Wild Predator Control	Clean Water	Air Right To Know	Superfund Exemption	Nuclear Waste	Delaware River Dredging	Takings	International Family Planning	Global Climate Change
3	COLLINS, M. (R)	17	14	19	14	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
4	McKINNEY (D)	97	100	94	97	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
5	LEWIS, JOHN (D)	93	93	94	83	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+
6	ISAKSON (R)	16	14	18		+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
7	BARR (R)	17	14	19	10	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
8	CHAMBLISS (R)	10	14	6	10	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
9	DEAL (R)	13	14	13	17	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
10	NORWOOD (R)	10	14	6	10	+	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
11	LINDER (R)	10	7	13	10	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
<b>HAWAII</b>																			
1	ABERCROMBIE (D)	90	86	94	79	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
2	MINK (D)	93	93	94	86	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<b>IDAHO</b>																			
1	CHENOWETH-HAGE (R)	3	0	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	?	-	-	-	?	?	-
2	SIMPSON (R)	0	0	0		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>ILLINOIS</b>																			
1	RUSH (D)	73	79	69	86	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	?	+	?
2	JACKSON (D)	100	100	100	97	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
3	LIPINSKI (D)	63	50	75	55	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	?	-	?
4	GUTIERREZ (D)	93	93	94	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?
5	BLAGOJEVICH (D)	93	93	94	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?
6	HYDE (R)	7	14	0	10	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-
7	DAVIS, D. (D)	97	93	100	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?
8	CRANE (R)	13	14	13	10	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	?	-	?	-	-
9	SCHAKOWSKY (D)	90	86	94		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	?
10	PORTER (R)	67	79	56	72	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+
11	WELLER (R)	20	29	13	28	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+
12	COSTELLO (D)	67	64	69	69	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	+
13	BIGGERT (R)	33	36	31		+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	?	+	-	-

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## LCV SCORES

			106TH CONGRESS				105TH CONGRESS													
			%	%	%	%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
						Land Conservation Funding	National Monuments	Utah Wilderness	Columbia Basin Land Management	Timber Sale Subsidies	Wild Predator Control	Clean Water	Air Right To Know	Superfund Exemption	Nuclear Waste	Delaware River Dredging	Takings	International Family Planning	Global Climate Change	
14	HASTERT (R)				17	THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE VOTES AT HIS DISCRETION														
15	EWING (R)	3	0	6	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	
16	MANZULLO (R)	7	7	6	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	?	
17	EVANS (D)	93	93	94	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	
18	LAHOOD (R)	20	21	19	24	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	
19	PHELPS (D)	53	43	63		+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	
20	SHIMKUS (R)	7	14	0	7	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	
<b>INDIANA</b>																				
1	VISCLOSKY (D)	80	71	88	72	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	
2	McINTOSH (R)	7	7	6	14	?	-	-	-	?	-	-	?	+	?	-	?	?	?	
3	ROEMER (D)	67	71	63	55	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+		
4	SOUDER (R)	7	14	0	21	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-		
5	BUYER (R)	3	0	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
6	BURTON (R)	0	0	0	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
7	PEASE (R)	27	36	19	34	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-		
8	HOSTETTLER (R)	7	0	13	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
9	HILL, B. (D)	63	79	50		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	?	+	-	+		
10	CARSON (D)	83	86	81	83	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+		
<b>IOWA</b>																				
1	LEACH (R)	67	79	56	76	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+		
2	NUSSLE (R)	7	14	0	21	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-		
3	BOSWELL (D)	53	57	50	34	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+		
4	GANSKE (R)	30	36	25	41	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	?	+	-	+		
5	LATHAM (R)	0	0	0	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
<b>KANSAS</b>																				
1	MORAN, JERRY (R)	13	14	13	17	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-		
2	RYUN (R)	0	0	0	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
3	MOORE (D)	87	93	81		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+		
4	TIAHRT (R)	3	7	0	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-		

# HOUSE VOTES

## KEY

- + = Pro-environment action
- = Anti-environment action
- I = Ineligible to vote
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			LCV SCORES																
			106TH CONGRESS			105TH CONGRESS													
			%	%	%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				2000	1999	Land Conservation Funding	National Monuments	Utah Wilderness	Columbia Basin Land Management	Timber Sale Subsidies	Wild Predator Control	Clean Water	Air Right To Know	Superfund Exemption	Nuclear Waste	Delaware River Dredging	Takings	International Family Planning	Global Climate Change
<b>KENTUCKY</b>																			
1	WHITFIELD	(R)	13	14	13	21	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	?	-	?
2	LEWIS, R.	(R)	10	14	6	3	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
3	NORTHUP	(R)	7	14	0	14	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	LUCAS, K.	(D)	30	43	19		+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+
5	ROGERS	(R)	7	7	6	10	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	FLETCHER	(R)	10	14	6		+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
<b>LOUISIANA</b>																			
1	VITTER	(R)	4	7	0		+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	JEFFERSON	(D)	70	79	63	55	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+
3	TAUZIN	(R)	7	14	0	7	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	McCRERY	(R)	3	7	0	10	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	COOKSEY	(R)	10	14	6	10	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
6	BAKER	(R)	3	7	0	7	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-
7	JOHN	(D)	13	29	0	10	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>MAINE</b>																			
1	ALLEN	(D)	87	93	81	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
2	BALDACCI	(D)	77	64	88	79	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	+
<b>MARYLAND</b>																			
1	GILCHREST	(R)	57	57	56	62	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+
2	EHRlich	(R)	23	21	25	28	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+
3	CARDIN	(D)	90	93	88	79	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
4	WYNN	(D)	77	71	81	79	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	+	-	-	+	+
5	HOYER	(D)	73	79	69	83	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+
6	BARTLETT	(R)	7	7	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
7	CUMMINGS	(D)	93	86	100	97	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	?	+
8	MORELLA	(R)	87	86	88	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	?

# HOUSE VOTES

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## LCV SCORES

			106TH CONGRESS		105TH CONGRESS		LCV SCORES													
			%	%	%	%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				2000	1999		Land Conservation Funding	National Monuments	Utah Wilderness	Columbia Basin Land Management	Timber Sale Subsidies	Wild Predator Control	Clean Water	Air Right To Know	Superfund Exemption	Nuclear Waste	Delaware River Dredging	Takings	International Family Planning	Global Climate Change
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>																				
1	OLVER	(D)	97	93	100	97	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
2	NEAL	(D)	90	86	94	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+
3	McGOVERN	(D)	100	100	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
4	FRANK	(D)	90	93	88	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
5	MEEHAN	(D)	100	100	100	97	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
6	TIERNEY	(D)	93	93	94	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
7	MARKEY	(D)	90	79	100	83	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	?
8	CAPUANO	(D)	97	93	100		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
9	MOAKLEY	(D)	93	93	94	83	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
10	DELAHUNT	(D)	93	93	94	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
<b>MICHIGAN</b>																				
1	STUPAK	(D)	70	64	75	59	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	+
2	HOEKSTRA	(R)	10	14	6	28	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
3	EHLERS	(R)	50	64	38	62	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+
4	CAMP	(R)	3	7	0	17	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	BARCIA	(D)	50	50	50	34	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-
6	UPTON	(R)	37	29	44	52	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
7	SMITH, N.	(R)	13	7	19	31	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	+	-	-	-
8	STABENOW	(D)	83	86	81	83	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
9	KILDEE	(D)	87	79	94	69	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	+
10	BONIOR	(D)	97	93	100	83	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+
11	KNOLLENBERG	(R)	0	0	0	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	LEVIN, S.	(D)	90	86	94	86	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+
13	RIVERS	(D)	80	100	63	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
14	CONYERS	(D)	93	93	94	79	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
15	KILPATRICK	(D)	87	79	94	76	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	?
16	DINGELL	(D)	73	64	81	66	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	?
<b>MINNESOTA</b>																				
1	GUTKNECHT	(R)	17	29	6	17	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+

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			LCV SCORES																	
			106TH CONGRESS				105TH CONGRESS													
			%	%	%	%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				2000	1999		Land Conservation Funding	National Monuments	Utah Wilderness	Columbia Basin Land Management	Timber Sale Subsidies	Wild Predator Control	Clean Water	Air Right To Know	Superfund Exemption	Nuclear Waste	Delaware River Dredging	Takings	International Family Planning	Global Climate Change
2	MINGE	(D)	77	79	75	66	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
3	RAMSTAD	(R)	80	86	75	83	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+
4	VENTO <sup>3</sup>	(D)	53	7	94	90	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	+	?	?	?	?
5	SABO	(D)	90	86	94	90	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
6	LUTHER	(D)	93	100	88	86	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
7	PETERSON, C.	(D)	40	43	38	21	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-
8	OBERSTAR	(D)	73	71	75	48	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>																				
1	WICKER	(R)	0	0	0	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	THOMPSON, B.	(D)	77	64	88	66	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+
3	PICKERING	(R)	7	7	6	7	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	SHOWS	(D)	27	21	31		+	?	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?
5	TAYLOR, G.	(D)	40	43	38	24	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	?	-	-	-
<b>MISSOURI</b>																				
1	CLAY	(D)	90	79	100	62	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	?	+
2	TALENT	(R)	10	7	13	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	?
3	GEPHARDT	(D)	93	93	94	83	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
4	SKELTON	(D)	47	57	38	21	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	?	-	+
5	McCARTHY, K.	(D)	83	86	81	86	?	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
6	DANNER	(D)	27	21	31	21	+	?	+	?	?	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
7	BLUNT	(R)	0	0	0	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	EMERSON	(R)	3	0	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	HULSHOF	(R)	20	7	31	31	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>MONTANA</b>																				
AL	HILL, R.	(R)	10	14	6	10	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
<b>NEBRASKA</b>																				
1	BEREUTER	(R)	37	36	38	21	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	+
2	TERRY	(R)	13	14	13		+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
3	BARRETT, B.	(R)	3	7	0	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-

<sup>3</sup> Representative Bruce Vento died on October 10, 2000 after a long illness.



# HOUSE VOTES

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## LCV SCORES

			106TH CONGRESS		105TH CONGRESS		LCV SCORES													
			%	%	%	%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				2000	1999		Land Conservation Funding	National Monuments	Utah Wilderness	Columbia Basin Land Management	Timber Sale Subsidies	Wild Predator Control	Clean Water	Air Right To Know	Superfund Exemption	Nuclear Waste	Delaware River Dredging	Takings	International Family Planning	Global Climate Change
<b>NEVADA</b>																				
1	BERKLEY	(D)	80	86	75		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+
2	GIBBONS	(R)	13	14	13	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>																				
1	SUNUNU	(R)	20	21	19	34	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-
2	BASS	(R)	47	57	38	59	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>																				
1	ANDREWS	(D)	97	100	94	97	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2	LoBIONDO	(R)	57	71	44	69	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+
3	SAXTON	(R)	63	64	63	66	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	?	-	+	+	-	+
4	SMITH, C.	(R)	80	86	75	83	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+
5	ROUKEMA	(R)	67	71	63	72	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+
6	PALLONE	(D)	97	93	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+
7	FRANKS	(R)	63	57	69	83	+	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	?	-	-	-	+	+
8	PASCARELL	(D)	100	100	100	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
9	ROTHMAN	(D)	90	86	94	86	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+
10	PAYNE	(D)	90	79	100	83	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	-	?	+	+
11	FRELINGHUYSEN	(R)	63	71	56	66	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+
12	HOLT	(D)	100	100	100		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
13	MENENDEZ	(D)	97	93	100	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>																				
1	WILSON	(R)	17	29	6	17	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+
2	SKEEN	(R)	7	7	6	21	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	UDALL, T.	(D)	90	93	88		+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<b>NEW YORK</b>																				
1	FORBES	(D)	77	79	75	79	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	-	+	?	+
2	LAZIO	(R)	70	71	69	72	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	?	-	+	+	+	?
3	KING	(R)	30	29	31	14	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+
4	McCARTHY, C.	(D)	83	86	81	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+

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			LCV SCORES																	
			106TH CONGRESS				105TH CONGRESS													
			%	%	%	%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				2000	1999		Land Conservation Funding	National Monuments	Utah Wilderness	Columbia Basin Land Management	Timber Sale Subsidies	Wild Predator Control	Clean Water	Air Right To Know	Superfund Exemption	Nuclear Waste	Delaware River Dredging	Takings	International Family Planning	Global Climate Change
5	ACKERMAN	(D)	93	86	100	86	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+
6	MEEKS	(D)	87	93	81	77	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
7	CROWLEY	(D)	97	93	100		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
8	NADLER	(D)	97	93	100	97	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
9	WEINER	(D)	93	93	94		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
10	TOWNS	(D)	87	86	88	90	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?
11	OWENS	(D)	97	93	100	93	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
12	VELAZQUEZ	(D)	97	100	94	97	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
13	FOSELLA	(R)	30	29	31	31	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	MALONEY, C.	(D)	77	93	63	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
15	RANGEL	(D)	83	64	100	72	+	+	+	+	-	+	?	?	+	+	-	+	+	?
16	SERRANO	(D)	93	86	100	72	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	+
17	ENGEL	(D)	93	93	94	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
18	LOWEY	(D)	87	79	94	93	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	?	-	+	+	+
19	KELLY	(R)	77	86	69	83	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
20	GILMAN	(R)	70	79	63	76	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-
21	McNULTY	(D)	87	86	88	83	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+
22	SWEENEY	(R)	20	29	13		+	-	?	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-
23	BOEHLERT	(R)	70	64	75	72	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+
24	McHUGH	(R)	23	21	25	24	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+
25	WALSH	(R)	37	43	31	52	?	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-
26	HINCHEY	(D)	87	93	81	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?
27	REYNOLDS	(R)	20	21	19		+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
28	SLAUGHTER	(D)	93	93	94	93	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
29	LaFALCE	(D)	87	86	88	79	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+
30	QUINN	(R)	40	36	44	52	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+
31	HOUGHTON	(R)	43	43	44	34	+	+	?	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+
<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>																				
1	CLAYTON	(D)	77	71	81	79	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+
2	ETHERIDGE	(D)	73	71	75	66	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+
3	JONES	(R)	20	14	25	10	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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## LCV SCORES

			106TH CONGRESS				105TH CONGRESS													
			%	%	%	%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
						Land Conservation Funding	National Monuments	Utah Wilderness	Columbia Basin Land Management	Timber Sale Subsidies	Wild Predator Control	Clean Water	Air Right To Know	Superfund Exemption	Nuclear Waste	Delaware River Dredging	Takings	International Family Planning	Global Climate Change	
4	PRICE	(D)	83	86	81	83	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	
5	BURR	(R)	7	14	0	10	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	
6	COBLE	(R)	7	7	6	14	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	
7	McINTYRE	(D)	33	29	38	34	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8	HAYES	(R)	13	14	13		+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	
9	MYRICK	(R)	10	14	6	7	+	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	+	?	-	-	
10	BALLENGER	(R)	10	14	6	7	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	
11	TAYLOR, C.	(R)	3	0	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12	WATT	(D)	87	86	88	83	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	
<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>																				
AL	POMEROY	(D)	57	57	56	38	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	
<b>OHIO</b>																				
1	CHABOT	(R)	30	21	38	38	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	
2	PORTMAN	(R)	30	36	25	38	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	
3	HALL, T.	(D)	77	79	75	66	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	
4	OXLEY	(R)	0	0	0	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5	GILLMOR	(R)	7	14	0	17	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	+	-	-	-	
6	STRICKLAND	(D)	70	71	69	76	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	
7	HOBSON	(R)	10	14	6	31	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	
8	BOEHNER	(R)	3	7	0	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	
9	KAPTUR	(D)	80	79	81	76	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	
10	KUCINICH	(D)	90	93	88	86	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	
11	TUBBS JONES	(D)	80	71	88		+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	-	+	+	
12	KASICH	(R)	13	21	6	38	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	?	-	
13	BROWN, S.	(D)	97	100	94	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
14	SAWYER	(D)	97	93	100	86	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	
15	PRYCE	(R)	10	14	6	17	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	
16	REGULA	(R)	13	14	13	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	
17	TRAFICANT	(D)	17	14	19	10	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	
18	NEY	(R)	7	14	0	17	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	
19	LATOURETTE	(R)	23	21	25	34	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	

# HOUSE VOTES

## KEY

- + = Pro-environment action
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- I = Ineligible to vote
- ? = Absence (counts as negative)

## LCV SCORES

			LCV SCORES																
			106TH CONGRESS			105TH CONGRESS													
			%	%	%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				2000	1999	Land Conservation Funding	National Monuments	Utah Wilderness	Columbia Basin Land Management	Timber Sale Subsidies	Wild Predator Control	Clean Water	Air Right To Know	Superfund Exemption	Nuclear Waste	Delaware River Dredging	Takings	International Family Planning	Global Climate Change
<b>OKLAHOMA</b>																			
1	LARGENT	(R)	7	0	13	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	COBURN	(R)	13	0	25	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	WATKINS	(R)	0	0	0	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	WATTS	(R)	0	0	0	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	ISTOOK	(R)	3	7	0	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	?	-	-
6	LUCAS, F.	(R)	3	7	0	7	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
<b>OREGON</b>																			
1	WU	(D)	87	86	88		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+
2	WALDEN	(R)	7	7	6		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
3	BLUMENAUER	(D)	90	93	88	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
4	DeFAZIO	(D)	90	93	88	97	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
5	HOOLEY	(D)	87	93	81	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>																			
1	BRADY, R.	(D)	80	79	81	17	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
2	FATTAH	(D)	90	93	88	69	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
3	BORSKI	(D)	87	86	88	76	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+
4	KLINK	(D)	53	36	69	52	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	?	-	?	-	?
5	PETERSON, J.	(R)	0	0	0	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	HOLDEN	(D)	50	43	56	38	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+
7	WELDON, C.	(R)	33	43	25	52	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+
8	GREENWOOD	(R)	50	50	50	72	+	?	?	-	+	+	+	+	-	?	-	?	+
9	SHUSTER	(R)	7	14	0	7	+	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
10	SHERWOOD	(R)	10	14	6		?	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	KANJORSKI	(D)	77	71	81	76	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	+
12	MURTHA	(D)	37	36	38	45	-	+	+	+	?	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+
13	HOEFFEL	(D)	93	93	94		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
14	COYNE	(D)	90	93	88	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
15	TOOMEY	(R)	20	7	31		-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

# HOUSE VOTES

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## LCV SCORES

			LCV SCORES																
			106TH CONGRESS			105TH CONGRESS													
			%	%	%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Land Conservation Funding	National Monuments	Utah Wilderness	Columbia Basin Land Management	Timber Sale Subsidies	Wild Predator Control	Clean Water	Air Right To Know	Superfund Exemption	Nuclear Waste	Delaware River Dredging	Takings	International Family Planning	Global Climate Change			
16	PITTS	(R)	10	14	6	17	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	?
17	GEKAS	(R)	3	7	0	14	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	DOYLE	(D)	53	50	56	41	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+
19	GOODLING	(R)	3	0	6	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	MASCARA	(D)	53	50	56	52	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+
21	ENGLISH	(R)	20	21	19	38	+	+	?	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>																			
1	KENNEDY, P.	(D)	93	93	94	97	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
2	WEYGAND	(D)	83	86	81	72	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>																			
1	SANFORD	(R)	30	21	38	52	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
2	SPENCE	(R)	3	0	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	GRAHAM, L.	(R)	7	7	6	7	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
4	DeMINT	(R)	10	7	13		?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
5	SPRATT	(D)	67	71	63	76	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+
6	CLYBURN	(D)	90	86	94	83	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>																			
AL	THUNE	(R)	10	14	6	17	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
<b>TENNESSEE</b>																			
1	JENKINS	(R)	10	7	13	3	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	DUNCAN	(R)	13	14	13	14	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
3	WAMP	(R)	13	14	13	10	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
4	HILLEARY	(R)	7	0	13	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	CLEMENT	(D)	47	50	44	66	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+
6	GORDON	(D)	53	50	56	62	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+
7	BRYANT	(R)	3	0	6	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	TANNER	(D)	37	43	31	38	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+
9	FORD	(D)	77	71	81	45	?	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+

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			LCV SCORES																	
			106TH CONGRESS				105TH CONGRESS													
			%	%	%	%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				2000	1999		Land Conservation Funding	National Monuments	Utah Wilderness	Columbia Basin Land Management	Timber Sale Subsidies	Wild Predator Control	Clean Water	Air Right To Know	Superfund Exemption	Nuclear Waste	Delaware River Dredging	Takings	International Family Planning	Global Climate Change
<b>TEXAS</b>																				
1	SANDLIN	(D)	27	36	19	21	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	+	-
2	TURNER	(D)	43	50	38	21	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+
3	JOHNSON, S.	(R)	3	0	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	HALL, R.	(D)	10	21	0	10	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
5	SESSIONS, P.	(R)	10	14	6	3	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
6	BARTON	(R)	3	7	0	7	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
7	ARCHER	(R)	7	7	6	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	?	-	-
8	BRADY, K.	(R)	3	7	0	3	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	LAMPSON	(D)	67	57	75	83	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+
10	DOGGETT	(D)	97	100	94	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
11	EDWARDS, C.	(D)	50	57	44	31	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+
12	GRANGER	(R)	3	0	6	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	THORNBERRY	(R)	0	0	0	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	PAUL	(R)	27	29	25	38	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	?	+	+	?	-	-
15	HINOJOSA	(D)	60	57	63	59	+	?	+	?	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	?	+	+
16	REYES	(D)	70	79	63	55	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
17	STENHOLM	(D)	7	14	0	10	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
18	JACKSON LEE	(D)	77	79	75	59	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	?	-	+	+	+
19	COMBEST	(R)	7	14	0	3	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
20	GONZALEZ	(D)	93	93	94		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
21	SMITH, L.	(R)	3	7	0	7	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	DeLAY	(R)	3	0	6	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	?	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	BONILLA	(R)	0	0	0	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	FROST	(D)	60	57	63	45	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+
25	BENTSEN	(D)	67	71	63	76	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+
26	ARMEY	(R)	3	0	6	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	ORTIZ	(D)	43	43	44	28	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+
28	RODRIGUEZ	(D)	77	71	81	64	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+
29	GREEN, G.	(D)	70	64	75	52	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+
30	JOHNSON, E.B.	(D)	80	79	81	62	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+



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			LCV SCORES																	
			106TH CONGRESS				105TH CONGRESS													
			%	%	%	%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				2000	1999		Land Conservation Funding	National Monuments	Utah Wilderness	Columbia Basin Land Management	Timber Sale Subsidies	Wild Predator Control	Clean Water	Air Right To Know	Superfund Exemption	Nuclear Waste	Delaware River Dredging	Takeings	International Family Planning	Global Climate Change
<b>UTAH</b>																				
1	HANSEN	(R)	10	7	13	10	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?
2	COOK	(R)	10	0	19	24	-	-	-	?	-	?	?	-	-	?	?	-	-	?
3	CANNON	(R)	3	0	6	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>VERMONT</b>																				
AL	SANDERS	(I)	100	100	100	97	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<b>VIRGINIA</b>																				
1	BATEMAN <sup>4</sup>	(R)	3	8	0	10	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	-	-
2	PICKETT	(D)	30	36	25	14	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+
3	SCOTT	(D)	83	86	81	79	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+
4	SISISKY	(D)	33	36	31	14	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+
5	GOODE	(I)	13	7	19	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
6	GOODLATTE	(R)	7	7	6	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
7	BLILEY	(R)	3	7	0	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
8	MORAN, JAMES	(D)	80	86	75	83	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+
9	BOUCHER	(D)	70	71	69	69	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-
10	WOLF	(R)	17	14	19	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-
11	DAVIS, T.	(R)	37	50	25	52	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+
<b>WASHINGTON</b>																				
1	INSLEE	(D)	100	100	100		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2	METCALF	(R)	23	29	19	24	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-
3	BAIRD	(D)	87	86	88		+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
4	HASTINGS, D.	(R)	0	0	0	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	NETHERCUTT	(R)	7	0	13	10	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	DICKS	(D)	80	79	81	69	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
7	McDERMOTT	(D)	73	93	56	83	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+
8	DUNN	(R)	7	7	6	21	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	SMITH, A.	(D)	87	86	88	83	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+

<sup>4</sup> Representative Herbert Bateman died on September 11, 2000.

# HOUSE VOTES

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			LCV SCORES																		
			106TH CONGRESS			105TH CONGRESS															
			%	2000	1999	%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
							Land Conservation Funding	National Monuments	Utah Wilderness	Columbia Basin Land Management	Timber Sale Subsidies	Wild Predator Control	Clean Water	Air Right To Know	Superfund Exemption	Nuclear Waste	Delaware River Dredging	Takeings	International Family Planning	Global Climate Change	
<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>																					
1	MOLLOHAN	(D)	43	64	25	45	+	+	+	+	-	?	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	
2	WISE	(D)	53	57	50	66	?	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	
3	RAHALL	(D)	70	64	75	62	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	
<b>WISCONSIN</b>																					
1	RYAN	(R)	27	21	31		+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	
2	BALDWIN	(D)	87	100	75		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
3	KIND	(D)	83	86	81	83	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	
4	KLECZKA	(D)	97	93	100	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	
5	BARRETT, T.	(D)	97	93	100	97	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	
6	PETRI	(R)	27	36	19	45	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	
7	OBEY	(D)	87	79	94	83	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	
8	GREEN, M.	(R)	13	14	13		+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9	SENSENBRENNER	(R)	20	21	19	45	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	
<b>WYOMING</b>																					
AL	CUBIN	(R)	3	0	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** A member's score for the 106th Congress is calculated as a percentage of all the *Scorecard* votes for both 1999 and 2000, rather than as an average of each year's scores.

# MEMBERS OF THE FINAL SESSION OF THE 106TH CONGRESS

## SENATE LCV SCORES FOR THE 106TH CONGRESS

MEMBER	SCORE (%)	MEMBER	SCORE (%)	MEMBER	SCORE (%)
Abraham, Spencer (R) MI	0	Feingold, Russ (D) WI	100	Mack, Connie (R) FL	0
Akaka, Daniel (D) HI	81	Feinstein, Dianne (D) CA	94	McCain, John (R) AZ	6
Allard, Wayne (R) CO	0	Fitzgerald, Peter (R) IL	50	McConnell, Mitch (R) KY	0
Ashcroft, John (R) MO	0	Frist, Bill (R) TN	0	Mikulski, Barbara (D) MD	75
Baucus, Max (D) MT	69	Gorton, Slade (R) WA	6	Miller, Zell (D) GA	100
Bayh, Evan (D) IN	81	Graham, Bob (D) FL	81	Moynihan, Daniel (D) NY	56
Bennett, Robert (R) UT	0	Gramm, Phil (R) TX	0	Murkowski, Frank (R) AK	0
Biden, Joseph (D) DE	88	Grams, Rod (R) MN	6	Murray, Patty (D) WA	81
Bingaman, Jeff (D) NM	69	Grassley, Charles (R) IA	6	Nickles, Don (R) OK	0
Bond, Christopher "Kit" (R) MO	0	Gregg, Judd (R) NH	31	Reed, Jack (D) RI	100
Boxer, Barbara (D) CA	88	Hagel, Chuck (R) NE	6	Reid, Harry (D) NV	75
Breaux, John (D) LA	19	Harkin, Tom (D) IA	94	Robb, Charles (D) VA	81
Brownback, Sam (R) KS	25	Hatch, Orrin (R) UT	0	Roberts, Pat (R) KS	0
Bryan, Richard (D) NV	81	Helms, Jesse (R) NC	0	Rockefeller, John (D) WV	94
Bunning, Jim (R) KY	0	Hollings, Ernest (D) SC	63	Roth, William (R) DE	63
Burns, Conrad (R) MT	0	Hutchinson, Tim (R) AR	0	Santorum, Rick (R) PA	0
Byrd, Robert (D) WV	31	Hutchison, Kay Bailey (R) TX	0	Sarbanes, Paul (D) MD	94
Campbell, Ben Nighthorse (R) CO	6	Inhofe, James (R) OK	0	Schumer, Charles (D) NY	100
Chafee, Lincoln (R) RI	100	Inouye, Daniel (D) HI	44	Sessions, Jeff (R) AL	0
Cleland, Max (D) GA	88	Jeffords, Jim (R) VT	81	Shelby, Richard (R) AL	0
Cochran, Thad (R) MS	0	Johnson, Tim (D) SD	88	Smith, Gordon (R) OR	19
Collins, Susan (R) ME	56	Kennedy, Edward (D) MA	81	Smith, Robert (R) NH	6
Conrad, Kent (D) ND	63	Kerrey, Robert (D) NE	75	Snowe, Olympia (R) ME	56
Coverdell, Paul (R) GA	0	Kerry, John (D) MA	94	Specter, Arlen (R) PA	38
Craig, Larry (R) ID	0	Kohl, Herbert (D) WI	75	Stevens, Ted (R) AK	0
Crapo, Michael (R) ID	0	Kyl, Jon (R) AZ	0	Thomas, Craig (R) WY	0
Daschle, Thomas (D) SD	56	Landrieu, Mary (D) LA	44	Thompson, Fred (R) TN	0
DeWine, Mike (R) OH	19	Lautenberg, Frank (D) NJ	88	Thurmond, Strom (R) SC	0
Dodd, Christopher (D) CT	88	Leahy, Patrick (D) VT	94	Torricelli, Robert (D) NJ	94
Domenici, Pete (R) NM	0	Levin, Carl (D) MI	81	Voinovich, George (R) OH	13
Dorgan, Byron (D) ND	75	Lieberman, Joseph (D) CT	94	Warner, John (R) VA	19
Durbin, Richard (D) IL	100	Lincoln, Blanche (D) AR	31	Wellstone, Paul (D) MN	94
Edwards, John (D) NC	88	Lott, Trent (R) MS	0	Wyden, Ron (D) OR	100
Enzi, Michael (R) WY	0	Lugar, Richard (R) IN	31		

## HOUSE LCV SCORES FOR THE 106TH CONGRESS

MEMBER	SCORE (%)	MEMBER	SCORE (%)	MEMBER	SCORE (%)
Abercrombie, Neil (D) HI-1	90	Baird, Brian (D) WA-3	87	Bartlett, Roscoe (R) MD-6	7
Ackerman, Gary (D) NY-5	93	Baker, Richard (R) LA-6	3	Barton, Joe (R) TX-6	3
Aderholt, Robert (R) AL-4	3	Baldacci, John (D) ME-2	77	Bass, Charles (R) NH-2	47
Allen, Thomas (D) ME-1	87	Baldwin, Tammy (D) WI-2	87	Bateman, Herbert (R) VA-1	3
Andrews, Robert (D) NJ-1	97	Ballenger, Cass (R) NC-10	10	Becerra, Xavier (D) CA-30	93
Archer, Bill (R) TX-7	7	Barcia, James (D) MI-5	50	Bentsen, Ken (D) TX-25	67
Armey, Richard (R) TX-26	3	Barr, Bob (R) GA-7	17	Bereuter, Doug (R) NE-1	37
Baca, Joe (D) CA-42	57	Barrett, Bill (R) NE-3	3	Berkley, Shelley (D) NV-1	80
Bachus, Spencer (R) AL-6	7	Barrett, Thomas (D) WI-5	97	Berman, Howard (D) CA-26	90

MEMBER	SCORE (%)	MEMBER	SCORE (%)	MEMBER	SCORE (%)
Berry, Marion (D) AR-1	27	Coyne, William (D) PA-14	90	Frost, Martin (D) TX-24	60
Biggert, Judy (R) IL-13	33	Cramer, Robert "Bud" (D) AL-5	30	Galleghy, Elton (R) CA-23	23
Bilbray, Brian (R) CA-49	73	Crane, Philip (R) IL-8	13	Ganske, Greg (R) IA-4	30
Bilirakis, Michael (R) FL-9	13	Crowley, Joseph (D) NY-7	97	Gejdenson, Sam (D) CT-2	87
Bishop, Sanford (D) GA-2	43	Cubin, Barbara (R) WY-AL	3	Gekas, George (R) PA-17	3
Blagojevich, Rod (D) IL-5	93	Cummings, Elijah (D) MD-7	93	Gephardt, Richard (D) MO-3	93
Bliley, Thomas (R) VA-7	3	Cunningham, Randy (R) CA-51	10	Gibbons, James (R) NV-2	13
Blumenauer, Earl (D) OR-3	90	Danner, Pat (D) MO-6	27	Gilchrest, Wayne (R) MD-1	57
Blunt, Roy (R) MO-7	0	Davis, Danny (D) IL-7	97	Gillmor, Paul (R) OH-5	7
Boehlert, Sherwood (R) NY-23	70	Davis, Jim (D) FL-11	73	Gilman, Benjamin (R) NY-20	70
Boehner, John (R) OH-8	3	Davis, Thomas (R) VA-11	37	Gonzalez, Charles (D) TX-20	93
Bonilla, Henry (R) TX-23	0	Deal, Nathan (R) GA-9	13	Goode, Virgil (I) VA-5	13
Bonior, David (D) MI-10	97	DeFazio, Peter (D) OR-4	90	Goodlatte, Bob (R) VA-6	7
Bono, Mary (R) CA-44	7	DeGette, Diana (D) CO-1	97	Goodling, William (R) PA-19	3
Borski, Robert (D) PA-3	87	Delahunt, William (D) MA-10	93	Gordon, Bart (D) TN-6	53
Boswell, Leonard (D) IA-3	53	DeLauro, Rosa (D) CT-3	97	Goss, Porter (R) FL-14	33
Boucher, Rick (D) VA-9	70	DeLay, Tom (R) TX-22	3	Graham, Lindsey (R) SC-3	7
Boyd, Allen (D) FL-2	40	DeMint, Jim (R) SC-4	10	Granger, Kay (R) TX-12	3
Brady, Kevin (R) TX-8	3	Deutsch, Peter (D) FL-20	93	Green, Gene (D) TX-29	70
Brady, Robert (D) PA-1	80	Diaz-Balart, Lincoln (R) FL-21	20	Green, Mark (R) WI-8	13
Brown, Corrine (D) FL-3	80	Dickey, Jay (R) AR-4	3	Greenwood, Jim (R) PA-8	50
Brown, Sherrod (D) OH-13	97	Dicks, Norman (D) WA-6	80	Gutierrez, Luis (D) IL-4	93
Bryant, Ed (R) TN-7	3	Dingell, John (D) MI-16	73	Gutknecht, Gil (R) MN-1	17
Burr, Richard (R) NC-5	7	Dixon, Julian (D) CA-32	93	Hall, Ralph (D) TX-4	10
Burton, Dan (R) IN-6	0	Doggett, Lloyd (D) TX-10	97	Hall, Tony (D) OH-3	77
Buyer, Steve (R) IN-5	3	Dooley, Calvin (D) CA-20	53	Hansen, James (R) UT-1	10
Callahan, Sonny (R) AL-1	3	Doolittle, John (R) CA-4	3	Hastert, Dennis (R) IL-14	N/A
Calvert, Ken (R) CA-43	3	Doyle, Mike (D) PA-18	53	Hastings, Alcee (D) FL-23	87
Camp, Dave (R) MI-4	3	Dreier, David (R) CA-28	7	Hastings, Doc (R) WA-4	0
Campbell, Tom (R) CA-15	37	Duncan, John (R) TN-2	13	Hayes, Robin (R) NC-8	13
Canady, Charles (R) FL-12	7	Dunn, Jennifer (R) WA-8	7	Hayworth, J.D. (R) AZ-6	7
Cannon, Christopher (R) UT-3	3	Edwards, Chet (D) TX-11	50	Hefley, Joel (R) CO-5	17
Capps, Lois (D) CA-22	87	Ehlers, Vernon (R) MI-3	50	Herger, Wally (R) CA-2	3
Capuano, Michael (D) MA-8	97	Ehrlich, Robert (R) MD-2	23	Hill, Baron (D) IN-9	63
Cardin, Benjamin (D) MD-3	90	Emerson, Jo Ann (R) MO-8	3	Hill, Rick (R) MT-AL	10
Carson, Julia (D) IN-10	83	Engel, Eliot (D) NY-17	93	Hilleary, Van (R) TN-4	7
Castle, Michael (R) DE-AL	73	English, Philip (R) PA-21	20	Hilliard, Earl (D) AL-7	63
Chabot, Steve (R) OH-1	30	Eshoo, Anna (D) CA-14	97	Hinchey, Maurice (D) NY-26	87
Chambliss, Saxby (R) GA-8	10	Etheridge, Bob (D) NC-2	73	Hinojosa, Ruben (D) TX-15	60
Chenoweth-Hage, Helen (R) ID-1	3	Evans, Lane (D) IL-17	93	Hobson, David (R) OH-7	10
Clay, William (D) MO-1	90	Everett, Terry (R) AL-2	7	Hoeffel, Joseph (D) PA-13	93
Clayton, Eva (D) NC-1	77	Ewing, Thomas (R) IL-15	3	Hoekstra, Peter (R) MI-2	10
Clement, Bob (D) TN-5	47	Farr, Sam (D) CA-17	90	Holden, Tim (D) PA-6	50
Clyburn, James (D) SC-6	90	Fattah, Chaka (D) PA-2	90	Holt, Rush (D) NJ-12	100
Coble, Howard (R) NC-6	7	Filner, Bob (D) CA-50	97	Hooley, Darlene (D) OR-5	87
Coburn, Tom (R) OK-2	13	Fletcher, Ernest (R) KY-6	10	Horn, Steve (R) CA-38	63
Collins, Michael "Mac" (R) GA-3	17	Foley, Mark (R) FL-16	40	Hostettler, John (R) IN-8	7
Combest, Larry (R) TX-19	7	Forbes, Michael (D) NY-1	77	Houghton, Amo (R) NY-31	43
Condit, Gary (D) CA-18	53	Ford, Jr., Harold (D) TN-9	77	Hoyer, Steny (D) MD-5	73
Conyers, John (D) MI-14	93	Fossella, Vito (R) NY-13	30	Hulshof, Kenny (R) MO-9	20
Cook, Merrill (R) UT-2	10	Fowler, Tillie (R) FL-4	17	Hunter, Duncan (R) CA-52	0
Cooksey, John, (R) LA-5	10	Frank, Barney (D) MA-4	90	Hutchinson, Asa (R) AR-3	3
Costello, Jerry (D) IL-12	67	Franks, Bob, (R) NJ-7	63	Hyde, Henry (R) IL-6	7
Cox, Christopher (R) CA-47	10	Frelinghuysen, Rodney (R) NJ-11	63	Inslee, Jay (D) WA-1	100

MEMBER	SCORE (%)	MEMBER	SCORE (%)	MEMBER	SCORE (%)
Isakson, Johnny (R) GA-6	16	Martinez, Matthew (R) CA-31	43	Pastor, Ed (D) AZ-2	77
Istook, Ernest (R) OK-5	3	Mascara, Frank (D) PA-20	53	Paul, Ron (R) TX-14	27
Jackson, Jr., Jesse (D) IL-2	100	Matsui, Robert (D) CA-5	93	Payne, Donald (D) NJ-10	90
Jackson Lee, Sheila (D) TX-18	77	McCarthy, Carolyn (D) NY-4	83	Pease, Edward (R) IN-7	27
Jefferson, William (D) LA-2	70	McCarthy, Karen (D) MO-5	83	Pelosi, Nancy (D) CA-8	93
Jenkins, William (R) TN-1	10	McCollum, Bill (R) FL-8	10	Peterson, Collin (D) MN-7	40
John, Chris (D) LA-7	13	McCrery, Jim (R) LA-4	3	Peterson, John (R) PA-5	0
Johnson, Eddie Bernice (D) TX-30	80	McDermott, Jim (D) WA-7	73	Petri, Thomas (R) WI-6	27
Johnson, Nancy (R) CT-6	67	McGovern, James (D) MA-3	100	Phelps, David (D) IL-19	53
Johnson, Sam (R) TX-3	3	McHugh, John (R) NY-24	23	Pickering, Charles "Chip" (R) MS-3	7
Jones, Walter (R) NC-3	20	McInnis, Scott (R) CO-3	20	Pickett, Owen (D) VA-2	30
Kanjorski, Paul (D) PA-11	77	McIntosh, David (R) IN-2	7	Pitts, Joseph (R) PA-16	10
Kapture, Marcy (D) OH-9	80	McIntyre, Mike (D) NC-7	33	Pombo, Richard (R) CA-11	3
Kasich, John (R) OH-12	13	McKeon, Howard "Buck" (R) CA-25	7	Pomeroy, Earl (D) ND-AL	57
Kelly, Sue (R) NY-19	77	McKinney, Cynthia (D) GA-4	97	Porter, John (R) IL-10	67
Kennedy, Patrick (D) RI-1	93	McNulty, Michael (D) NY-21	87	Portman, Rob (R) OH-2	30
Kildee, Dale (D) MI-9	87	Meehan, Marty (D) MA-5	100	Price, David (D) NC-4	83
Kilpatrick, Carolyn (D) MI-15	87	Meek, Carrie (D) FL-17	73	Pryce, Deborah (R) OH-15	10
Kind, Ron (D) WI-3	83	Meeks, Gregory (D) NY-6	87	Quinn, Jack (R) NY-30	40
King, Peter (R) NY-3	30	Menendez, Robert (D) NJ-13	97	Radanovich, George (R) CA-19	10
Kingston, Jack (R) GA-1	7	Metcalfe, Jack (R) WA-2	23	Rahall, Nick (D) WV-3	70
Klecza, Jerry (D) WI-4	97	Mica, John (R) FL-7	7	Ramstad, Jim (R) MN-3	80
Klink, Ron (D) PA-4	53	Millender-McDonald, Juanita (D) CA-37	93	Rangel, Charles (D) NY-15	83
Knollenberg, Joseph (R) MI-11	0	Miller, Dan (R) FL-13	30	Regula, Ralph (R) OH-16	13
Kolbe, Jim (R) AZ-5	23	Miller, Gary, (R) CA-41	0	Reyes, Silvestre (D) TX-16	70
Kucinich, Dennis (D) OH-10	90	Miller, George, (D) CA-7	93	Reynolds, Thomas (R) NY-27	20
Kuykendall, Steven (R) CA-36	33	Minge, David (D) MN-2	77	Riley, Bob (R) AL-3	3
LaFalce, John (D) NY-29	87	Mink, Patsy (D) HI-2	93	Rivers, Lynn (D) MI-13	80
LaHood, Ray (R) IL-18	20	Moakley, Joe (D) MA-9	93	Rodriguez, Ciro (D) TX-28	77
Lampson, Nicholas (D) TX-9	67	Mollohan, Alan (D) WV-1	43	Roemer, Tim (D) IN-3	67
Lantos, Tom (D) CA-12	80	Moore, Dennis (D) KS-3	87	Rogan, James (R) CA-27	7
Largent, Steve (R) OK-1	7	Moran, James, (D) VA-8	80	Rogers, Harold (R) KY-5	7
Larson, John (D) CT-1	93	Moran, Jerry, (R) KS-1	13	Rohrabacher, Dana (R) CA-45	10
Latham, Tom (R) IA-5	0	Morella, Connie (R) MD-8	87	Ros-Lehtinen, Ileana (R) FL-18	27
LaTourette, Steven (R) OH-19	23	Murtha, John (D) PA-12	37	Rothman, Steven (D) NJ-9	90
Lazio, Rick (R) NY-2	70	Myrick, Sue (R) NC-9	10	Roukema, Marge (R) NJ-5	67
Leach, Jim (R) IA-1	67	Nadler, Jerrold (D) NY-8	97	Roybal-Allard, Lucille (D) CA-33	87
Lee, Barbara (D) CA-9	97	Napolitano, Grace (D) CA-34	87	Royce, Edward (R) CA-39	13
Levin, Sander (D) MI-12	90	Neal, Richard (D) MA-2	90	Rush, Bobby (D) IL-1	73
Lewis, Jerry, (R) CA-40	10	Nethercutt, George (R) WA-5	7	Ryan, Paul (R) WI-1	27
Lewis, John, (D) GA-5	93	Ney, Bob (R) OH-18	7	Ryun, Jim (R) KS-2	0
Lewis, Ron (R) KY-2	10	Northup, Anne (R) KY-3	7	Sabo, Martin (D) MN-5	90
Linder, John (R) GA-11	10	Norwood, Charles (R) GA-10	10	Salmon, Matt (R) AZ-1	7
Lipinski, William (D) IL-3	63	Nussle, Jim (R) IA-2	7	Sanchez, Loretta (D) CA-46	83
LoBiondo, Frank (R) NJ-2	57	Oberstar, James (D) MN-8	73	Sanders, Bernard (I) VT-AL	100
Lofgren, Zoe (D) CA-16	67	Obey, David (D) WI-7	87	Sandlin, Max (D) TX-1	27
Lowey, Nita (D) NY-18	87	Olver, John (D) MA-1	97	Sanford, Mark (R) SC-1	30
Lucas, Frank (R) OK-6	3	Ortiz, Solomon (D) TX-27	43	Sawyer, Thomas (D) OH-14	97
Lucas, Ken (D) KY-4	30	Ose, Doug (R) CA-3	7	Saxton, Jim (R) NJ-3	63
Luther, Bill (D) MN-6	93	Owens, Major (D) NY-11	97	Scarborough, Joe (R) FL-1	37
Maloney, Carolyn (D) NY-14	77	Oxley, Michael (R) OH-4	0	Schaffer, Bob (R) CO-4	7
Maloney, James (D) CT-5	87	Packard, Ron (R) CA-48	0	Schakowsky, Janice (D) IL-9	90
Manzullo, Donald (R) IL-16	7	Pallone, Frank (D) NJ-6	97	Scott, Bobby (D) VA-3	83
Markey, Edward (D) MA-7	90	Pascrell, William (D) NJ-8	100	Sensenbrenner, James (R) WI-9	20

MEMBER	SCORE (%)	MEMBER	SCORE (%)	MEMBER	SCORE (%)
Serrano, Jose (D) NY-16	93	Stump, Bob (R) AZ-3	3	Velazquez, Nydia (D) NY-12	97
Sessions, Pete (R) TX-5	10	Stupak, Bart (D) MI-1	70	Vento, Bruce (D) MN-4	53
Shadegg, John (R) AZ-4	7	Sununu, John (R) NH-1	20	Visclosky, Peter (D) IN-1	80
Shaw, Clay (R) FL-22	17	Sweeney, John (R) NY-22	20	Vitter, David (R) LA-1	4
Shays, Christopher (R) CT-4	97	Talent, James (R) MO-2	10	Walden, Greg (R) OR-2	7
Sherman, Brad (D) CA-24	97	Tancredo, Thomas (R) CO-6	17	Walsh, James (R) NY-25	37
Sherwood, Don (R) PA-10	10	Tanner, John (D) TN-8	37	Wamp, Zach (R) TN-3	13
Shimkus, John (R) IL-20	7	Tauscher, Ellen (D) CA-10	90	Waters, Maxine (D) CA-35	90
Shows, Ronnie (D) MS-4	27	Tauzin, W.J. "Billy" (R) LA-3	7	Watkins, Wes (R) OK-3	0
Shuster, Bud (R) PA-9	7	Taylor, Charles (R) NC-11	3	Watt, Mel (D) NC-12	87
Simpson, Mike (R) ID-2	0	Taylor, Gene (D) MS-5	40	Watts, J.C. (R) OK-4	0
Sisisky, Norman (D) VA-4	33	Terry, Lee (R) NE-2	13	Waxman, Henry (D) CA-29	97
Skeen, Joe (R) NM-2	7	Thomas, William (R) CA-21	7	Weiner, Anthony (D) NY-9	93
Skelton, Ike (D) MO-4	47	Thompson, Bennie (D) MS-2	77	Weldon, Curt (R) PA-7	33
Slaughter, Louise McIntosh (D) NY-28	93	Thompson, Mike (D) CA-1	77	Weldon, David (R) FL-15	7
Smith, Adam (D) WA-9	87	Thornberry, William "Mac" (R) TX-13	0	Weller, Jerry (R) IL-11	20
Smith, Christopher (R) NJ-4	80	Thune, John (R) SD-AL	10	Wexler, Robert (D) FL-19	97
Smith, Lamar (R) TX-21	3	Thurman, Karen (D) FL-5	63	Weygand, Robert (D) RI-2	83
Smith, Nick (R) MI-7	13	Tiahrt, Todd (R) KS-4	3	Whitfield, Edward (R) KY-1	13
Snyder, Vic (D) AR-2	83	Tierney, John (D) MA-6	93	Wicker, Roger (R) MS-1	0
Souder, Mark (R) IN-4	7	Toomey, Pat (R) PA-15	20	Wilson, Heather (R) NM-1	17
Spence, Floyd (R) SC-2	3	Towns, Edolphus (D) NY-10	87	Wise, Robert (D) WV-2	53
Spratt, John (D) SC-5	67	Trafigant, James (D) OH-17	17	Wolf, Frank (R) VA-10	17
Stabenow, Debbie (D) MI-8	83	Tubbs Jones Stephanie (D) OH-11	80	Woolsey, Lynn (D) CA-6	97
Stark, Fortney "Pete" (D) CA-13	83	Turner, Jim (D) TX-2	43	Wu, David (D) OR-1	87
Stearns, Cliff (R) FL-6	10	Udall, Mark (D) CO-2	100	Wynn, Albert (D) MD-4	77
Stenholm, Charles (D) TX-17	7	Udall, Tom (D) NM-3	90	Young, C.W. "Bill" (R) FL-10	0
Strickland, Ted (D) OH-6	70	Upton, Fred (R) MI-6	37	Young, Don, (R) AK-AL	7

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Audrey Bianco  
*Political Assistant*

Amy Conroy  
*Chief Operations Officer*

David Daniel  
*State Outreach Director*

Shalen Fairbanks  
*Writer/Editor*

Meredith Forster  
*Development Associate*

Richard Goodrow  
*Online Editor*

Benjamin Jones  
*Accountability Project Director*

Treacy Kirkpatrick  
*Senior Manager – Membership*

Virginia Lacy  
*Special Assistant to the Chairman  
and the Board*

Robyn Lee  
*Communications Associate*

Betsy Loyless  
*Political Director*

Shalini Matani  
*Senior Media Associate*

Mary Minette  
*Research Director*

Herlyth Paul  
*Bookkeeper*

Lisa Wade Raasch  
*Director of Communication*

Mandy Robins  
*Development Assistant*

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Shirley Sanders  
*Receptionist*

Harrison Schmitt  
*Political Research Assistant*

Connie Smith  
*Executive Assistant to the President/  
Office Manager*

Sharon Smith  
*Bookkeeper*

Wendy Sommer  
*Vice President of Development*

Lydia Vermilye  
*Political Associate*

Susan Zapf  
*Deputy Director of Development*

Ashley Binter  
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Jon Lehmann  
Laura Swift Miller  
Erika Ninos  
*Interns*



**LEAGUE OF  
CONSERVATION VOTERS**

1920 L Street, NW, Suite 800

Washington, DC 20036

Phone: 202.785.8683

[www.lcv.org](http://www.lcv.org)



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