

2003



NATIONAL environmental scorecard

FEBRUARY 2004 | FIRST SESSION 108TH CONGRESS

LEAGUE OF CONSERVATION VOTERS | WWW.LCV.ORG



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

This edition of the *National Environmental Scorecard* provides objective, factual information about the environmental voting records of all Members of the first session of the 108th Congress. This *Scorecard* represents the consensus of experts from 20 respected environmental and conservation organizations who selected the key votes on which Members of Congress should be graded. LCV scores votes on the most important issues of the year, including environmental health and safety protections, resource conservation, and spending for environmental programs. The votes included in this *Scorecard* presented Members of Congress with a real choice on protecting the environment and help distinguish which legislators are working for environmental protection. Except in rare circumstances, the *Scorecard* excludes consensus action on the environment and issues on which no recorded votes occurred.

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

Edited by Louis Bayard, Ryan Cree, Barbara Elkus, Betsy Loyless, Mary Minette and Chuck Porcari. Special thanks to LCV interns Courtney Babcock and Dalal Aboulhosn. Design by Sarah McPhie, Cutting Edge Design. Published February 2004 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, 8th Floor, Washington, DC 20036. Phone: (202) 785-8683; Fax: (202) 835-0491; Email: lcv@lcv.org. Full Scorecard information is also available on the World Wide Web at www.lcv.org.

From LCV's President

In my eight years as president of the League of Conservation Voters and throughout the league's 34-year history as a whole, our congressional scorecard has stood out as our signature document, the one all-encompassing source of information on the environmental voting records of individual representatives. This year we at LCV believe the sheer weight and volume of anti-environmental measures coming out of Washington make this exhaustive examination more important than ever.

The 2003 *National Environmental Scorecard* is a reflection of the two dominating political realities in our nation's capital: first, the calculated and sustained effort of the majority party leadership in the 108th Congress to dismantle, subvert or weaken 35 years of progressive environmental policy at the behest of corporate interests; and second, the public and procedural efforts of the minority party and moderate Republicans to halt this erosion.

Fermenting below this increasingly bitter contest of wills was the realization of the environmental and conservation community that President Bush and the Republican leadership of the 108th Congress know no limits when it comes to enacting policy on behalf of the moneyed interests that propelled them into office. Public health, common good and the judgment of future generations on our actions have too often failed to sway those in power, as well as those who pay to keep them there.

As of this writing, the energy bill, the first major piece of energy legislation in ten years, contains a witches brew of harmful environmental policies, corporate giveaways and blatant pork barrel spending. A loose coalition of pro-environmental and true fiscal conservative Senators, have thus far partnered to derail its passage, but their efforts have succeeded only because of overreaching by Republican leaders. A provision in the massive bill that would allow the producers of the fuel additive MTBE to escape liability for health and economic ramifications of their product, coupled with subsidies for shopping center developments under the guise of "green bonds" proved to be too much. Dubbed by Arizona Senator John McCain (R) as the "Leave-No-Lobbyist-Behind" bill, votes on this legislation are a significant part of this scorecard.

Another significant factor in environmental policy development in the 108th Congress is the loss of any pretext

of Congressional independence from the White House agenda. The scores of the Republican leadership and chairs of environmental committees tend to be lower—with the notable exception of Senator McCain—than that of the party as a whole. One bright spot: in total, there were more perfect 100 scores in the House of Representatives than rock-bottom zeros, an indication the anti-environment agenda of our current leaders does not reflect the view of the majority of those elected, nor the constituents they represent.

For the first time our scorecard factors in votes pertaining to potential members of the third branch of government—the federal bench. LCV believes the significance of the judicial branch has risen exponentially with the decline of bipartisanship on Capitol Hill and thus has become an integral part of how environmental policy is framed in America. For better or worse, the judicial branch is a significant part of the national environmental debate.

The 2003 *Scorecard* also reflects a substantial increase in the number of votes scored due to the myriad procedural methods used by both Republicans and Democrats to either slow or fast track controversial legislation. It can also be seen as another indicator of the rank partisanship endemic in the formation of environmental policy thus far in 108th Congress.

In sum, the 2003 *National Environmental Scorecard* is a window into arguably the most contentious debate over environmental policy in our history. Never before has the scorecard shown such a disconnect between the actions of elected leadership and the desires of those they lead legislatively and most importantly, of those they represent at home.

While the League of Conservation Voters will continue to closely monitor Congressional actions in the coming months, it is our sincere hope that Congress will get back on track so we can focus on accomplishments, rather than attempted rollbacks.

Sincerely,



Deb Callahan

2003 Overview

At the close of 2002, many of the Bush administration's legislative goals were unfulfilled, largely because the Senate's Democratic leadership had succeeded in blocking the worst of their anti-environment, pro-industry proposals. The 2002 elections dramatically altered that balance of power, and at the beginning of 2003, with anti-environment leadership in charge of both the House and Senate, the outlook for environmental protection was bleak. However, the still narrow margin between Republicans and Democrats in the Senate provided environmentalists with some hope that the more extreme items on the wish list for the White House and its corporate supporters—a pro-industry, polluting energy bill, wholesale exemptions from environmental laws for the Department of Defense, and pro-timber industry forest fire legislation—might be defeated or improved.

By the end of 2003, single party control of two branches of government had broken the deadlock that had prevented the Bush administration from achieving many of the anti-environment legislative priorities developed in closed door meetings with corporate lobbyists. The partisan tactics employed by Republican leaders, particularly in the House, left pro-environment members from both parties with little option but to use procedural maneuvers such as the filibuster in the Senate and the amendment process in the House to try and achieve their goals. As a result, many of the votes included in the 2003 *Scorecard* are procedural in nature, reflecting the pro-environment minority's inability to influence the lawmaking process in more direct ways. Although tough party discipline imposed by the Republican leadership and defections among conservative Democrats doomed the majority of these tactical moves to failure, blatant overreaching by anti-environment members, and the polluting interests they represent, derailed some of the worst proposals, at least temporarily.

ENERGY—PRIORITY ONE

As in both 2001 and 2002, the biggest legislative battles of this year centered on energy legislation, and the priority that the environmental community placed on these battles is indicated in the 2003 *Scorecard* by the double-scoring of votes on this legislation in both the House and Senate. The House passed its bill in the spring (House vote 1), with pro-environment leaders from both parties vainly attempting to remove the worst provisions from the bill, including a proposal to drill in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (House votes 3 and 4), and to improve the bill by encouraging oil conservation (House vote 2). The Senate worked on its bill

over a number of months, beginning in the spring with unsuccessful attempts to cut the bill's massive nuclear energy subsidies (Senate vote 15), ensure that renewable fuel manufacturers could be held liable for environmental damage caused by their products (Senate vote 13), and protect sensitive coastal areas from oil and gas drilling (Senate vote 7). The Senate's debate continued into the summer with an unsuccessful vote to raise fuel economy standards for cars and trucks (Senate vote 3) and finally resulted in a compromise—the Senate abandoned its attempt to write a new energy bill and voted instead on the bill that had passed the Senate in 2002.

However, the Senate-passed energy bill was quickly abandoned in a conference process that essentially excluded Democratic leaders in the House and Senate. Closed door negotiations between conference leaders Representative Billy Tauzin (R-LA) and Senator Pete Domenici (R-NM) resulted in a conference bill that rewarded polluting energy interests with billions of dollars in subsidies and included a provision that would allow producers of the fuel additive MTBE, which has polluted drinking water supplies in at least 28 states, to escape liability for that contamination. The one bright spot in the conference report was that it did not allow oil drilling in the Arctic Refuge, due, in large part, to the Senate's rejection of drilling language in the 2004 Budget Resolution in February (Senate vote 4). The House passed the energy bill conference report without significant opposition. However, when it reached the Senate, it was stalled by a bipartisan filibuster threat that left the bill's supporters three votes short of the 60 votes needed to end debate. At year's end, leadership pulled the energy bill from the floor, but vowed to bring it back and pass it early in 2004.

A MILESTONE FOR GLOBAL WARMING LEGISLATION

In one of the most historic votes of the year, Senator John McCain (R-AZ) compelled his leadership to allow an up or down vote on the global warming bill that he has co-sponsored with Senator Joe Lieberman (D-CT). Their Climate Stewardship Act, which would cap U.S. global warming emissions at 2000 levels, garnered 43 votes—a solid show of support for this issue (Senate vote 2). The bill's sponsors and supporters vow to bring the legislation back to the Senate floor for another vote in 2004.

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL EXEMPTIONS RETURN

A Bush administration priority that resurfaced in 2003 (and will likely return in 2004) was the Department of Defense proposal that used national security concerns as a pretext to exempt military training activities from many environmental laws including the Endangered Species Act (ESA), the Clean Air Act, toxic waste disposal and clean up laws, and the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA). The bill that passed the House included exemptions from both the ESA and MMPA despite the fact that the General Accounting Office found no evidence that environmental protection laws have in any way impacted military readiness (House vote 9). The Senate passed a less onerous version of the bill that did not include MMPA exemptions and included much less harmful language on the ESA (Senate vote 6). In conference, however, the House version prevailed, and the military now has broad exemptions from laws protecting endangered wildlife and marine mammals. The Department of Defense has indicated that it will return to Capitol Hill in 2004 to request further exemptions from air and toxics laws.

PRO-TIMBER FOREST LEGISLATION PASSES

Yet another priority for the Bush White House was the passage of forest legislation. Years of fire suppression on national forest lands in western states and the growth of cities and towns near many national forests had resulted in several disastrous fire seasons that burned homes and communities. The White House proposed to use this tragic situation as a pretext for more logging in areas that did not pose a threat to homes and businesses, while environmentalists supported a fire policy that focused on removing hazardous brush in areas near communities. Unfortunately, the White House and the timber industry prevailed, with the House rejecting a pro-environment substitute bill and passing the president's so-called "Healthy Forests" initiative in

Judicial Nominations and Environmental Protection

In 2003, the National Environmental Scorecard includes, for the first time in its history, a vote on a judicial nominee, Alabama Attorney General William Pryor (Senate vote 11). This vote represents a growing recognition by the League of Conservation Voters and others in the environmental community, that judges, appointed for life and given the power to validate—or invalidate—environmental laws and regulations, play a key role in environmental policy. Recent court rulings that invalidated the Bush administration's rollbacks of new source review protections under the Clean Air Act and regulations to ban snowmobile use in Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks are examples of the power of the judiciary to maintain key environmental protections.

Under the current president, the ideological inclination of judicial nominees is almost certain to be anti-environment. For example, William Pryor, nominated to the Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals, challenged the constitutionality of significant portions of the federal Clean Water Act and Endangered Species Act as Alabama's attorney general. His writings, testimony and speeches demonstrate a hostility to federal environmental laws and to the concept of environmental justice. Judicial nominees such as Pryor represent a significant threat to environmental protection; LCV's inclusion of the first Senate cloture vote on his nomination in the 2003 Scorecard is a reflection of that reality.

the spring (House votes 5 and 6) and the Senate rejecting a majority of improving amendments and passing the bill in September (Senate votes 5 and 9). The president signed the bill in December.

APPROPRIATIONS: FUNDING CUTS AND ADMINISTRATION ROLLBACKS

And as in year's past, the debate over the annual spending bills for environmental agencies and programs saw significant battles over environmental policy. The 2004 spending bills also included substantial cuts to environmental pro-

grams, in light of the expanding deficit and the growing cost of the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. In the House, pro-environment members sought to use appropriations bills to reverse Bush environmental rollbacks on issues such as snowmobile use in Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks (House vote 10), management of national forests generally and forest roadless areas in particular (House votes 8 and 7), and management of wildlife refuges on the Klamath River in Oregon (House vote 12). Although attempts to raise funding of environmental programs generally did not succeed, a bipartisan effort to increase transportation funding for pedestrian trails and bike paths passed the House by a solid margin (House vote 18).

LOOKING AHEAD

In sum, environmentalists were able to halt temporarily some of 2003's most harmful legislative proposals, but anti-environment interests are not likely to give up so easily. 2004 will see more fights over energy policy, more proposals from the Defense Department for exemptions from key environmental laws, a transportation bill that substantially underfunds public transit and other environmental priorities and undermines key environmental laws such as the National Environmental Policy Act and the Clean Air Act, a Senate budget fight over drilling in the Arctic Refuge similar to that of 2003, and appropriations bills that both underfund and undermine key environmental programs.

Voting Summary

2003 NATIONAL AVERAGES

	SENATE	HOUSE
National Average	41	46
Democrat	70	82
Republicans	13	14

2003 FRESHMAN AVERAGES

	SENATE	HOUSE
National Average	14	36
Democrat	42	80
Republicans	11	9

2003 REGIONAL AVERAGES

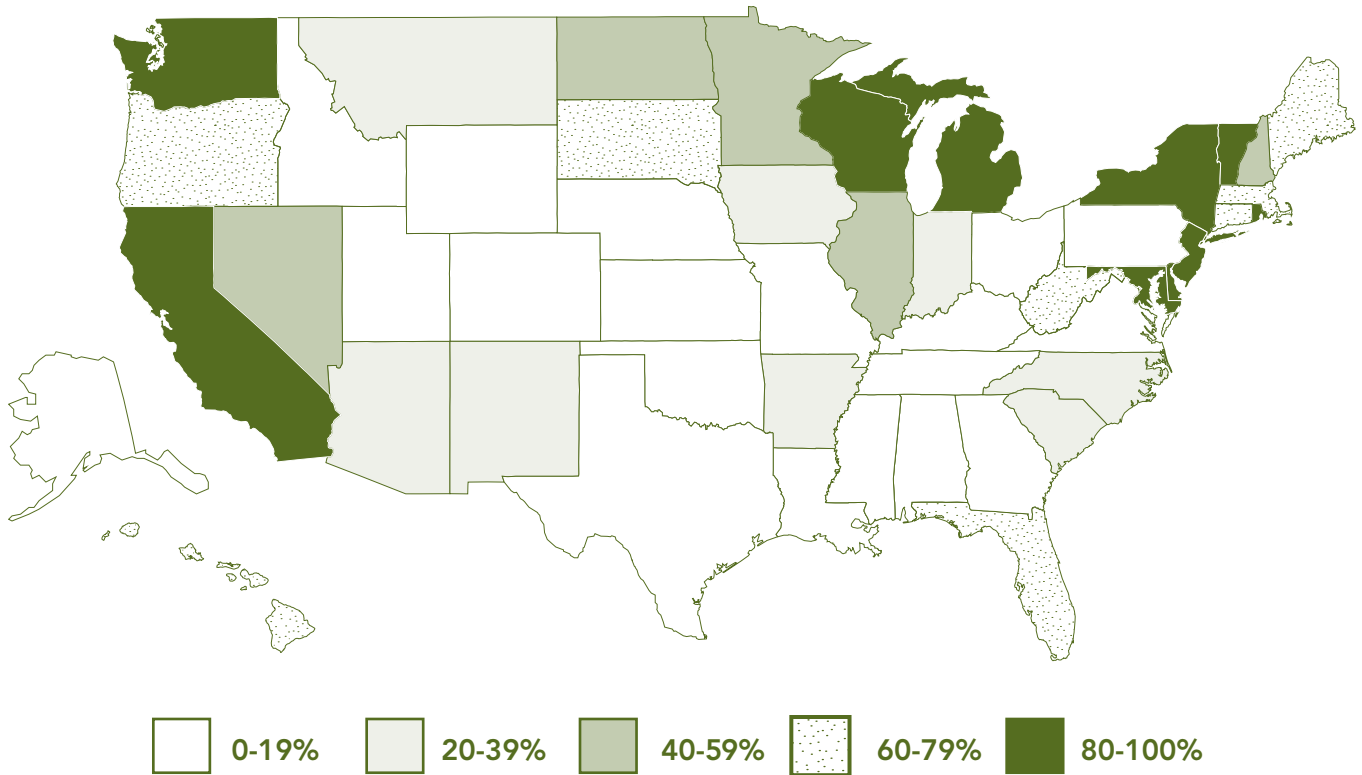
REGION	SENATE	HOUSE	REGION	SENATE	HOUSE
New England (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont)	72	88	Midwest (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin)	40	42
Mid-Atlantic (Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia)	74	62	Rocky Mountains/ Southwest (Arizona, Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, Wyoming)	14	29
Southeast (Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia)	18	31	West (Alaska, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington)	53	58

2003 STATE AVERAGES

STATE	SENATE	HOUSE	STATE	SENATE	HOUSE
Alabama	5	18	Montana	21	0
Alaska	8	0	Nebraska	11	12
Arizona	34	28	Nevada	50	27
Arkansas	37	46	New Hampshire	47	48
California	84	59	New Jersey	87	78
Colorado	5	34	New Mexico	39	37
Connecticut	63	83	New York	92	71
Delaware	92	70	North Carolina	24	42
Florida	74	33	North Dakota	50	50
Georgia	0	28	Ohio	13	35
Hawaii	68	88	Oklahoma	5	12
Idaho	0	5	Oregon	61	71
Illinois	55	58	Pennsylvania	16	34
Indiana	39	35	Rhode Island	87	98
Iowa	34	35	South Carolina	32	33
Kansas	0	26	South Dakota	61	5
Kentucky	0	10	Tennessee	8	44
Louisiana	16	13	Texas	3	32
Maine	71	88	Utah	3	23
Maryland	82	79	Vermont	95	90
Massachusetts	71	96	Virginia	5	31
Michigan	84	41	Washington	97	67
Minnesota	50	48	West Virginia	74	47
Mississippi	0	30	Wisconsin	82	64
Missouri	3	28	Wyoming	0	5

Editor's Note: Only the scores of current members of Congress were used to compute averages.

2003 SENATE AVERAGES



2003 SENATE HIGH AND LOW SCORES

Highest Senate Delegations:

Washington 97% • Vermont 95% • Delaware 92% • New York 92%

Highest Senate Scores:

Vermont Leahy 100% **Washington** Cantwell 100% **Delaware** Biden 95% **New York** Schumer 95% **Rhode Island** Reed 95% **Washington** Murray 95%

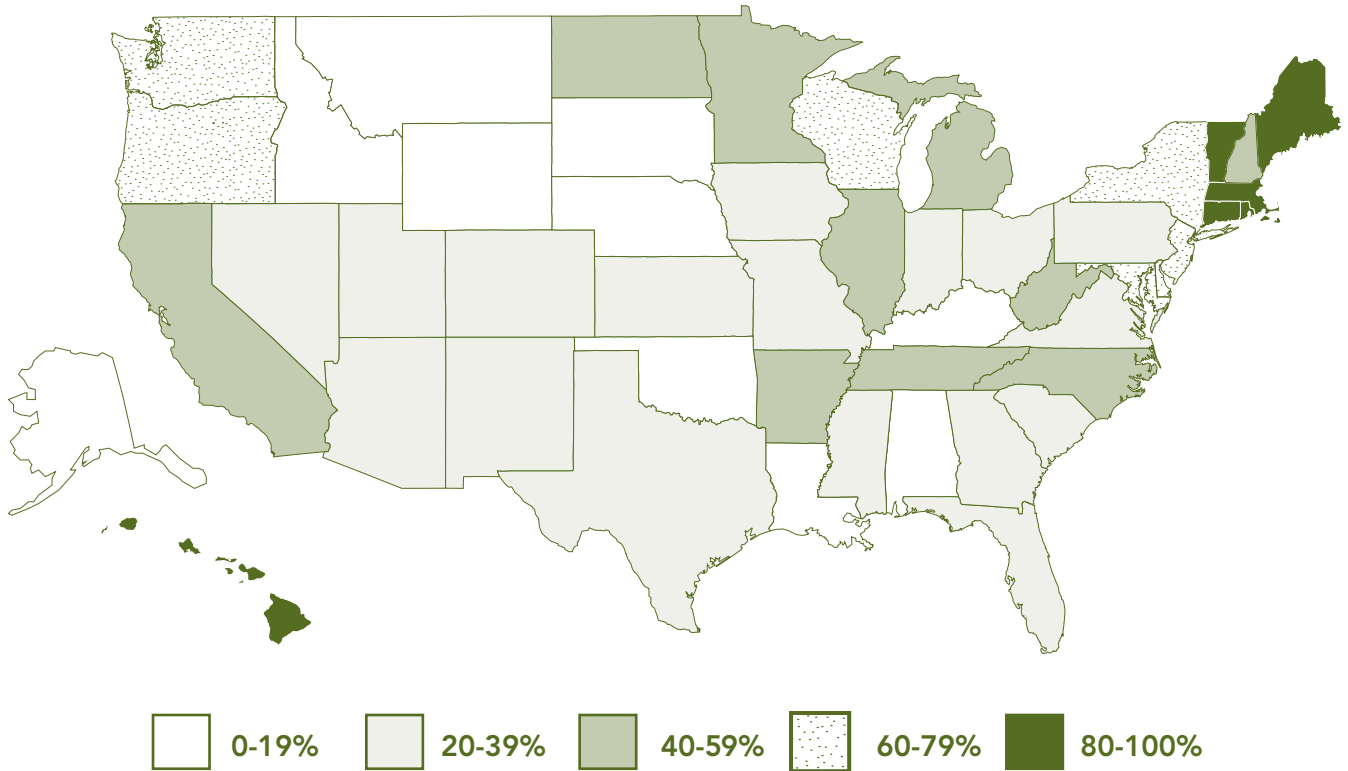
Lowest Senate Delegations:

Georgia 0% • Idaho 0% • Kansas 0% • Kentucky 0% • Mississippi 0% • Wyoming 0% • Missouri 3% • Texas 3% • Utah 3% • Alabama 5% • Colorado 5% • Oklahoma 5% • Virginia 5% • Alaska 8% • Tennessee 8%

Lowest Senate Scores:

Colorado Allard 0% **Georgia** Chambliss 0% • Miller, Z. 0% **Iowa** Grassley 0% **Idaho** Craig 0% • Crapo 0% **Kansas** Brownback 0% • Roberts 0% **Kentucky** Bunning 0% • McConnell 0% **Missouri** Bond 0% **Mississippi** Cochran 0% • Lott 0% **Montana** Burns, C. 0% **Nebraska** Hagel 0% **New Mexico** Domenici 0% **Pennsylvania** Santorum 0% **Texas** Cornyn 0% **Utah** Bennett 0% **Virginia** Allen, G. 0% **Wyoming** Enzi 0% • Thomas, C. 0%

2003 HOUSE AVERAGES



2003 HOUSE HIGH AND LOW SCORES

Highest House Delegations:

Rhode Island 98% • Massachusetts 96% • Vermont 90%

Lowest House Delegations

Alaska 0% • Montana 0% • Idaho 5% • South Dakota 5% • Wyoming 5% • Kentucky 10%

Highest House Scores:

Arizona Grijalva 100% **California** Capps 100% • Davis, S. 100% • Eshoo 100% • Harman 100% • Honda 100% • Lofgren 100% • Schiff 100% • Sherman 100% • Solis 100% • Tauscher 100% **Colorado** Udall, M. 100% **Florida** Davis, J. 100% • Wexler 100% **Georgia** Lewis, John 100% **Illinois** Davis, D. 100% • Jackson 100% • Schakowsky 100% **Massachusetts** Markey 100% • McGovern 100% • Olver 100% **Maryland** Cardin 100% • Van Hollen 100% **North Carolina** Watt 100% **New Jersey** Andrews 100% • Holt 100% • Pallone 100% **New York** Bishop, T. 100% • Engel 100% • Israel 100% • Maloney 100% • McNulty 100% • Owens 100% **Ohio** Ryan, T. 100% **Rhode Island** Langevin 100% **Tennessee** Cooper 100% **Texas** Doggett 100% **Washington** Inslee 100% • McDermott 100% • Smith, A. 100% **Wisconsin** Baldwin 100%

Lowest House Scores

Alaska Young, D. 0% **Alabama** Aderholt 0% **California** Doolittle 0% • Dreier 0% • McKeon 0% **Georgia** Kingston 0% **Iowa** Nussle 0% **Illinois** Manzullo 0% **Kansas** Ryun 0% • Tiahrt 0% **Kentucky** Rogers, H. 0% **Louisiana** Tauzin 0% • Vitter 0% **Missouri** Blunt 0% • Emerson 0% **Mississippi** Pickering 0% **Montana** Rehberg 0% **North Carolina** Coble 0% • Taylor, C. 0% **Ohio** Hobson 0% • Regula 0% • Turner, M. 0% **Oklahoma** Istook 0% **Pennsylvania** Hart 0% • Murphy 0% • Toomey 0% **South Carolina** Wilson, J. 0% **Tennessee** Blackburn 0% **Texas** Barton 0% • Bonilla 0% • DeLay 0% • Johnson, S. 0% • Sessions, P. 0% • Smith, L. 0% **Virginia** Cantor 0% **Washington** Hastings, D. 0%

RATING THE LEADERSHIP OF ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITTEES

SENATE

COMMITTEE	CHAIRMAN	SCORE	RANKING MEMBER	SCORE
Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry	Cochran (R-MS)	0	Harkin (D-IA)	68
Appropriations	Stevens (R-AK)	5	Byrd (D-WV)	68
Commerce, Science and Transportation	McCain (R-AZ)	53	Hollings (D-SC)	58
Energy and Natural Resources	Domenici (R-NM)	0	Bingaman (D-NM)	79
Environment and Public Works	Inhofe (R-OK)	5	Jeffords (I-VT)	89

COMMITTEE LEADERS COMPARED TO PARTY AVERAGE

Senate Committee Leader Average	Chairmen	13	Ranking Member	73
Senate Party Average	Republican Average	13	Democrat Average	70

HOUSE

COMMITTEE	CHAIRMAN	SCORE	RANKING MEMBER	SCORE
Agriculture	Goodlatte (VA-6)	5	Stenholm (TX-17)	15
Appropriations	Young, B. (FL-10)	15	Obey (WI-7)	95
Energy and Commerce	Tauzin (LA-3)	0	Dingell (MI-15)	95
Resources	Pombo (CA-11)	5	Rahall (WV-3)	85
Transportation and Infrastructure	Young, D. (AK-AL)	0	Oberstar (MN-8)	65

COMMITTEE LEADERS COMPARED TO PARTY AVERAGE

House Committee Leader Average	Chairmen	5	Ranking Member	71
House Party Average	Republican Average	14	Democrat Average	82

PARTY LEADERS' SCORES VS. THE RANK AND FILE

SENATE

DEMOCRATS

Daschle (SD), Minority Leader	63
Reid (NV), Minority Whip	84
Mikulski (MD), Conference Secretary	79
Leadership average	75
Party average	70

REPUBLICANS

Frist (TN), Majority Leader	11
McConnell (KY), Assistant Majority Leader	0
Santorum (PA), Conference Chairman	0
Leadership average	4
Party average	13

HOUSE

REPUBLICANS

Hastert* (IL-14), Speaker of the House	NA
DeLay (TX-22), Majority Leader	0
Blunt (MO-7), Majority Whip	0
Pryce (OH-15), Conference Chairman	15
Leadership average	5
Party average	14

*The Speaker of the House votes at his discretion.

DEMOCRATS

Pelosi (CA-8), Minority Leader	90
Hoyer (MD-5), Minority Whip	85
Menendez (NJ-13), Caucus Chairman	95
Leadership average	90
Party average	82

BIGGEST GAINS (2003 VS. 107TH CONGRESS)

MOST IMPROVED MEMBERS WITH SCORES OF 50% OR HIGHER

SENATE		2003	107 TH	GAIN	HOUSE cont.		2003	107 TH	GAIN
Carper	(D) DE	89	60	29	Rush	(D) IL-1	85	64	21
Akaka	(D) HI	84	64	20	Kirk	(R) IL-10	80	59	21
Cantwell	(D) WA	100	80	20	Lampson	(D) TX-9	70	50	20
Murray	(D) WA	95	76	19	Skelton	(D) MO-4	60	41	19
Bayh	(D) IN	74	56	18	Dooley	(D) CA-20	55	36	19
McCain	(R) AZ	53	36	17	Gilchrest	(R) MD-1	55	36	19
Bingaman	(D) NM	79	64	15	Smith, A.	(D) WA-9	100	82	18
					Dicks	(D) WA-6	95	77	18
					Kaptur	(D) OH-9	95	77	18
					Meehan	(D) MA-5	95	77	18
					Moran, James	(D) VA-8	95	77	18
HOUSE		2003	107 TH	GAIN					
Hill	(D) IN-9	95	45	50	Neal	(D) MA-2	95	77	18
Snyder	(D) AR-2	95	64	31	Brown, C.	(D) FL-3	90	73	17
Leach	(R) IA-2	90	59	31	Ford	(D) TN-9	90	73	17
Scott, B.	(D) VA-3	95	68	27	Hastings, A.	(D) FL-23	90	73	17
Johnson, Timothy V.	(R) IL-15	75	50	25					
Lipinski	(D) IL-3	60	36	24	Johnson, E.B.	(D) TX-30	90	73	17
Davis, Jim	(D) FL-11	100	77	23	Shays	(R) CT-4	90	73	17
Israel	(D) NY-2	100	77	23	Clyburn	(D) SC-6	85	68	17
Lewis, John	(D) GA-5	100	77	23	Jackson-Lee	(D) TX-18	85	68	17
Watt	(D) NC-12	100	77	23	Etheridge	(D) NC-2	80	64	16
Larsen	(D) WA-2	95	73	22	Saxton	(R) NJ-3	75	59	16
Spratt	(D) SC-5	90	68	22					

BIGGEST LOSSES (2003 VS. 107TH CONGRESS)

Biggest Drop in Score for Members with Scores of 50% or Lower

SENATE		2003	107 TH	LOSS	HOUSE cont.		2003	107 TH	LOSS
Lieberman	(D) CT	42	88	-46	Sweeney	(R) NY-20	15	36	-21
Edwards, J.	(D) NC	37	68	-31	Capito	(R) WV-2	25	45	-20
Fitzgerald	(R) IL	21	52	-31	Walsh	(R) NY-25	30	50	-20
Specter	(R) PA	32	52	-20	Greenwood	(R) PA-8	40	59	-19
Ensign	(R) NV	16	36	-20	Regula	(R) OH-16	0	18	-18
Miller, Z.	(D) GA	0	16	-16	Baca	(D) CA-43	50	68	-18
					Pomeroy	(D) ND-AL	50	68	-18
HOUSE		2003	107 TH	LOSS					
Gephardt	(D) MO-3	5	91	-86	Jones	(R) NC-3	5	23	-18
Paul	(R) TX-14	5	41	-36	Ney	(R) OH-18	5	23	-18
Quinn	(R) NY-27	10	41	-31	Weldon, D.	(R) FL-15	5	23	-18
Ferguson	(R) NJ-7	30	59	-29	Fossella	(R) NY-13	10	27	-17
Peterson, C.	(D) MN-7	20	45	-25	Ryan, P.	(R) WI-1	10	27	-17
Wilson, J.	(R) SC-2	0	25	-25	English	(R) PA-3	15	32	-17
Brady, R.	(D) PA-1	50	73	-23	Bilirakis	(R) FL-9	20	36	-16
Nussle	(R) IA-1	0	23	-23	LaHood	(R) IL-18	20	36	-16
Hoekstra	(R) MI-2	10	32	-22	Davis, T.	(R) VA-11	30	45	-15
McHugh	(R) NY-23	15	36	-21	Weldon, C.	(R) PA-7	35	50	-15

2003 Senate Vote Descriptions

Energy and Global Warming

1. NATIONAL ENERGY POLICY

President Bush's national energy plan, released in May 2001, was strongly criticized by environmentalists for encouraging environmentally destructive practices while doing little to provide Americans with clean, efficient sources of energy. Although the House passed a bill based on his plan in 2001, the Senate passed a slightly better energy bill in 2002 and the two bodies failed to reach agreement on a final bill before the 107th Congress adjourned. Early in 2003, the House again passed a bill based on the president's plan (House vote 1). The House bill, H.R. 6, was laden with more than \$37 billion in corporate tax breaks and subsidies for the coal, oil, nuclear and natural gas industries. At the same time, it sought to weaken vitally important laws like the Clean Water Act and Safe Drinking Water Act. The bill would also have given the Interior Secretary authority to exempt oil companies from paying for drilling rights on public lands and included a provision to allow drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. The House bill also largely failed to advance clean, efficient energy technologies that would enhance our national energy security and failed to increase automobile fuel efficiency standards.

The Senate began consideration of a substantially similar bill in the spring of 2003; however, by July it was clear that the bill's sponsors lacked the votes to pass their bill. In a deal struck by Republican and Democratic leaders just prior to the August congressional recess, the Senate instead passed the bill that had previously passed the Senate in 2002. The House-Senate energy conference convened early in the fall of 2003 and quickly abandoned the Senate's bill in a process that essentially excluded both House and Senate Democratic leaders. The result of this one-sided process was an energy conference report that environmentalists argued included the worst provisions of both bills but also included a provision that had not passed either the House or Senate that would give polluted urban areas more time to meet Clean Air Act targets without having to implement stronger air pollution controls, placing a significant burden on states and communities downwind of those areas. In addition the conference report undermined clean water protections by shielding makers of the gasoline additive MTBE from existing lawsuits for contaminating drinking water in 1,500 com-

munities in 28 states, and exempting oil and gas construction activities—including roads, drill pads, pipeline corridors, refineries, and compressor stations—from having to control polluted stormwater runoff under the Clean Water Act.

The House quickly passed the conference report; however, during Senate floor consideration of the energy bill conference report, the bill's opponents mounted a bipartisan filibuster to block its progress. The conference report's supporters then moved to invoke cloture, which would have effectively ended debate and brought the bill up for a vote. On November 21, 2003, the Senate voted 57-40 to reject the cloture motion—three votes short of the number needed to break the filibuster (Senate roll call vote 456). NO is the pro-environment vote. LCV considers the energy conference report to be among the most anti-environment pieces of legislation in recent history and has chosen to score this vote twice to reflect the significance of this issue. The energy conference report was removed from Senate floor consideration without a final vote, but supporters have vowed to push for final passage early in 2004.

2. GLOBAL WARMING

Strong scientific evidence links carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases to the warming of the Earth over the last 50 years. Worldwide, the United States is the biggest single contributor to global climate change, producing about 25 percent of all greenhouse gas emissions. Moreover, U.S. emissions continue to grow at an alarming rate, rising by 14 percent during the 1990s despite an international commitment to freeze emissions levels. While President Bush nominally has acknowledged the reality of global warming, he has steadfastly opposed the Kyoto climate treaty, negotiated in Japan in 1997, which calls for 38 industrialized countries to make cuts in greenhouse gas emissions. President Bush also reversed course on a promise he made during the presidential campaign to require power plants to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

The Senate has also refrained from taking concrete action to reduce the pollution that causes global warming. That changed in July 2003, when Senators John McCain (R-AZ) and Joseph Lieberman (D-CT) refused to let the Senate energy bill proceed to a House-Senate conference without an agreement to debate and hold an up-or-down vote on their global warming proposal, the Climate Stewardship

Act (S. 139). The legislation would require major industries, including power plants and oil companies, to collectively reduce U.S. emissions of greenhouse gases to 2000 emission levels by the year 2010. Although this is a relatively modest reduction in emissions, it represents an important first step towards emissions reduction and would send an important signal to the global community that the United States is willing to take action on this global issue.

McCain and Lieberman successfully brought the bill to a vote, but on October 30, 2003, the Senate defeated the McCain-Lieberman legislation by a 43-55 vote (Senate roll call vote 420). YES is the pro-environment vote. Both Senators have vowed to continue to push for passage of S. 139 in 2004.

3. FUEL ECONOMY

America's cars and light trucks consume 8 million barrels of oil every day—more than 40 percent of total U.S. oil consumption. Each gallon of gasoline burned produces 28 pounds of carbon dioxide, the primary contributor to global warming. American vehicles account for 20 percent of U.S. carbon dioxide emissions—and the U.S. is the largest global warming polluter on the planet. The U.S. could substantially reduce both its dependence on oil and its carbon dioxide emissions by raising the miles-per-gallon of new cars and trucks.

Under the corporate average fuel economy (CAFE) standards, each manufacturer's fleet of light trucks, including sport utility vehicles (SUVs), minivans and pickup trucks, is required to meet a standard of only 20.7 miles per gallon; cars must meet a higher 27.5 miles per gallon standard. Despite significant technological advances, no administration or Congress has significantly raised these CAFE standards in more than two decades. The Bush administration recently announced a small increase in the light truck standards, from 20.7 to 22.2 mpg by 2007. As increasing numbers of gas-guzzling SUVs and other light trucks have replaced cars on the nation's highways, the fuel economy of new vehicles has sunk to its lowest level since 1980.

During consideration of the Senate energy bill (S. 14), Senator Dick Durbin (D-IL) proposed an amendment to raise the CAFE standard for cars and light trucks to 40 miles per gallon by 2015. The amendment included an exception for pickup trucks, which would have to achieve only 27.5 miles per gallon by 2015. This improvement would have saved 3.1 million barrels of oil a day—combined, as much oil as the U.S. currently imports from the Persian Gulf and could extract from the Arctic refuge and the California outer continental shelf—and would have prevented the release

of more than 500 million tons of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.

On July 29, 2003, the Senate rejected the Durbin amendment by a 32-65 vote (Senate roll call vote 309). YES is the pro-environment vote. The Senate instead passed the an amendment sponsored by Senators Bond (R-MO) and Levin (D-MI) to extend an expiring loophole that allows automakers to make fewer high-mileage cars if they make vehicles that are capable of running on both ethanol and gasoline. But because few of these vehicles actually run on ethanol, in part because less than 200 of the nation's 176,000 gas stations carry ethanol, the amendment would actually increase oil dependence by at least 9 billion gallons of oil by 2008, according to the Bush administration's own research. The Bond-Levin amendment also added new hurdles for the Department of Transportation to surmount when setting future CAFE standards. This amendment was included in the House-Senate conference report of the energy bill, which has been approved by the House but not the Senate.

Public Lands and Resources

4. ARCTIC DRILLING

The protection of Alaska's Arctic National Wildlife Refuge is among the highest priorities for the national environmental community. Nowhere else on our continent is the complete range of arctic and sub-arctic landscapes protected in one unbroken chain: from America's northernmost forest, to the highest peaks and glaciers of the Brooks Range, to the rolling tundra, lagoons and barrier islands of the coastal plain. And no other conservation area in the circumpolar north has such abundant and diverse wildlife, including rare musk oxen, polar bears, grizzlies, wolves and millions of migratory birds. The refuge is also the annual gathering point for more than 120,000 caribou—animals that are central to the culture and sustenance of the Gwich'in Athabaskan people of northeast Alaska and northwest Canada.

The 1.5 million acre coastal plain of the refuge is often referred to as the "biological heart" of the refuge. And because 95 percent of Alaska's North Slope is already available to oil exploration or development, the coastal plain is also the last protected stretch of Alaska's Arctic coast.

The multinational oil corporations that covet the coastal plain argue that developing the refuge will help lower gasoline prices and reduce U.S. reliance on foreign oil. However, a 1998 study by the U.S. Geological Survey projects that the coastal plain would yield less oil than the U.S. consumes in 6 months and would take at least 10 years to bring to market.

Even then, economists argue, refuge oil would do little to lower energy costs for consumers or reduce U.S. dependence on imports. By contrast, modest improvements in vehicle fuel efficiency would save far more oil than the refuge would ever yield.

Nevertheless, the Bush administration made drilling in the Arctic refuge a cornerstone of its national energy strategy. Early in 2003, drilling advocates successfully included a provision counting revenues from drilling in the refuge in the 2004 budget resolution. If this revenue assumption had remained in the resolution (S Con Res 23), it would have eased the path for opening the refuge to drilling.

On March 19, 2003, Senator Barbara Boxer (D-CA) offered an amendment to strike this provision from the budget resolution. On March 19, 2003, the Senate approved the Boxer amendment by a 52-48 vote (Senate roll call vote 59). YES is the pro-environment vote. The House subsequently passed an energy bill (H.R. 6) that included a provision to open the Arctic refuge to drilling (House votes 3 and 4). However, the Senate version of the bill did not include drilling language, nor did the House-Senate energy conference report (Senate vote 1).

5. FOREST FIRE POLICY

Years of fire suppression on national forest lands in western states and the growth of cities and towns near many national forests had resulted in several disastrous fire seasons that burned homes and communities. The White House proposed to use this tragic situation as a pretext for more logging in areas that did not pose a threat to homes and businesses, while environmentalists supported a fire policy that focused on removing hazardous brush in areas near communities. Unfortunately, the White House and the timber industry prevailed, with the House rejecting a pro-environment substitute bill and passing a bill based on the president's so-called "Healthy Forests" initiative (H.R. 1904) in the spring (House votes 5 and 6). While the Senate version of the bill was billed as a bipartisan compromise, conservationists criticized it for weakening environmental laws and judicial independence and for failing to require agencies to adequately prioritize protection of homes and communities in areas at risk for wildfires. Conservationists also contended that, by promoting the harvesting of large fire-resistant trees far from communities and by encouraging the building of new access roads, the bill would actually increase the risk of catastrophic fires.

The Senate version of H.R. 1904 undermined environmental review for logging projects on up to 20 million acres

and, on another quarter million acres, eliminated reviews for certain projects up to 1,000 acres in size. Moreover, the bill eliminated administrative appeals of final agency decisions, making it more difficult for Americans to challenge damaging projects and have a meaningful say in public land management. In addition, the Senate bill forced courts to renew preliminary injunctions on timber projects every 60 days. Finally, H.R. 1904 sought to weaken the most important part of National Environmental Policy Act—the requirement that agencies consider a full range of alternatives to agency proposals that have environmental impacts such as logging and road building. Instead, the bill only required agencies to analyze their proposed logging projects against a single no-action alternative.

On October 30, 2003, the Senate passed their version of H.R. 1904 by a vote of 80-14 (Senate roll call vote 428). NO is the pro-environmental vote. The House and Senate passed their conference report on the forest fire bill in November and the president signed the bill into law in early December 2003.

6. DEFENSE ESA EXEMPTIONS

The 25 million acres of land owned and operated by the Defense Department provide important habitat for hundreds of endangered and threatened species. However, military officials contend that protecting these species and complying with environmental laws hampers military readiness activities.

According to a May 2003 national poll, taken after the Iraq war had begun, more than four out of five likely voters believe government agencies, including the Defense Department, should have to follow the same environmental and public health laws as everyone else. Nevertheless, the department proposed that Congress grant it sweeping exemptions from some of the nation's most important environmental and public health laws, including the Endangered Species Act, the Marine Mammal Protection Act, the Clean Air Act, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, and Superfund.

During consideration of S. 1050, the defense authorization bill, the Senate Armed Services Committee rejected many of these requests but inserted a provision exempting the military from habitat protection provisions of the Endangered Species Act when the lands in question are covered by an integrated natural resources management plan. Because such plans are often underfunded and ineffective, this exemption would remove a vital safety net for more than 300 threatened and endangered species living on Defense Department lands. Environmentalists also pointed out that the proposed exemption was unnecessary since, under the

Endangered Species Act, the secretary of Defense already has the authority to waive regulations on a case-by-case basis in the interest of national security.

In response to the proposed exemption, Senators Frank Lautenberg (D-NJ), Daniel Akaka (D-HI), Joseph Lieberman (D-CT) and Jim Jeffords (I-VT) introduced an amendment to the defense authorization bill that would have required the Interior secretary to assure that the lands in questions were adequately protected before the Endangered Species Act could be waived. On May 21, 2003, the Senate approved the amendment by a 58-41 vote (Senate roll call vote 190). YES is the pro-environment vote. The Senate then approved the authorization bill. However, when the bill went to House-Senate conference, Republican leaders, including Senator John Warner (R-VA) and Representative Duncan Hunter (R-CA), succeeded in removing the Senate's bipartisan language and adding broad military exemptions from both the Endangered Species Act and the Marine Mammal Protection Act. The final bill was approved by Congress and signed into law by President Bush.

7. OFF-SHORE DRILLING

To protect America's sensitive coastal areas from oil and gas drilling and development, Congress, since 1982, has included language in Interior appropriations bills to prevent the Interior Department from conducting leasing, pre-leasing and related activities on the Outer Continental Shelf. In 1990, President George H.W. Bush placed a ten-year moratorium on new oil leases on the Outer Continental Shelf. President Clinton subsequently extended this moratorium to 2012, and President George W. Bush included the traditional legislative moratorium language in his 2004 budget request.

However, the Senate energy bill (S.14) and House energy bill (H.R. 6) originally included language that would undermine this protection. The language required the Interior Department to inventory the potential oil and gas resources of the entire Outer Continental Shelf, including areas under moratorium, using seismic surveys, sediment sampling, and other exploration technologies that damage sea life and ocean habitat. Seismic surveys, in particular, have been shown to have severe impacts on populations of fish as well as gray, sperm, beaked and bowhead whales.

During Senate consideration of the energy bill, Senators Bob Graham (D-FL) and Dianne Feinstein (D-CA) offered an amendment to strike the off-shore inventory language from the Senate bill. On June 12, 2003, the Senate rejected the Graham-Feinstein amendment by a 44-54 vote (Senate

roll call vote 221). YES is the pro-environment vote. Despite the defeat of this amendment, the energy legislation that eventually emerged from the Senate did not include a coastal inventory provision. And while energy bill conferees later reinserted an inventory provision into the draft conference report, the House voted in October to instruct conferees to remove the provision (House vote 13). The provision is not in the final House-Senate energy conference report.

8. PRIVATIZING THE PARK SERVICE

Career employees of the National Park Service and other federal land management agencies play a critical role in protecting our nation's public lands for future generations. Yet, the Bush administration in 2003 has launched an aggressive effort to privatize many critical park service jobs, potentially allowing low-bidding private contractors to take on more than half of all jobs in the chronically understaffed, financially strapped National Park Service. Environmentalists argue that privatization poses serious risks for the future of our national parks by allowing bureaucratic goals and dictates from the Office of Management and Budget, rather than individual park needs and local park-driven priorities, to govern decision making. According to a memorandum by the Park Service's own politically-appointed director, the end-result could harm the experiences of millions of park visitors, and could further limit the ethnic diversity of the Park Service workforce.

Notwithstanding these risks, the White House continues to push for studies to determine which park service positions could be outsourced. Cost estimates of these outsourcing studies range from \$3,000 to \$8,000 per position studied, money that is diverted from desperately needed operations funding for the national parks. The jobs under study include positions that are critical to the mission of the Park Service, such as archaeologists, biologists, museum curators, masons, and other workers who serve park visitors, educate school groups, and protect the parks for future generations.

In an effort to slow these privatization efforts, Senator Harry Reid (D-NV) on September 23, 2003 offered an amendment to prohibit funding for one year to the Department of the Interior for the Administration's outsourcing studies for the national parks and other land management agencies. Language identical to the Reid amendment had earlier passed the House with bipartisan support, having been included in the chairman's mark by Interior Subcommittee Chairman Taylor (R-NC).

On September 23, 2003, the Senate rejected the Reid amendment by a 44-51 vote (Senate roll call vote 361). YES

is the pro-environment vote. Ultimately, the conference report on the Interior appropriations bill restricted the flexibility of the administration by capping the total amount the Department of Interior (including the Park Service) and the U.S. Forest Service can spend on outsourcing studies at \$2.5 million and \$5 million, respectively. The provision also included other elements that demonstrated Congress's continuing skepticism about the administration's initiative, although scarce operational dollars will still be spent on unnecessary studies during the coming year.

Environmental Policy & Procedure

9. FIRE POLICY—NEPA WAIVER

Few conservation measures have had greater or more lasting effect than the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), dubbed “the Magna Carta of environmental protection” by the New York Times. Signed into law by President Nixon in 1969, NEPA mandates public participation in important environmental decisions and requires federal agencies to undertake extensive environmental reviews of any projects that could have an impact on natural resources.

The Bush administration has been working to undercut and scale back this cornerstone environmental law in a number of different contexts, including transportation planning and forest management. For example, President Bush's so-called “Healthy Forests” initiative sought to use the emotional issue of wildfire as a smokescreen to gut NEPA's environmental review requirements and allow widespread “thinning,” or logging, of national forests.

The Senate version of the “Healthy Forests” legislation waived environmental review for logging projects up to 1,000 acres in size and denied appeals of final agency decisions, making it more difficult for Americans to challenge damaging projects and have a meaningful say in public land management. It also sought to weaken the most important part of NEPA—the requirement that agencies consider a full range of alternatives to agency proposals with environmental impacts such as logging and road building. Instead, the bill only required agencies to analyze their proposed logging projects against a single no-action alternative and permitted agencies to further game the process should other alternatives be suggested by the public.

During Senate floor consideration of the bill, Senator Maria Cantwell (D-WA) introduced an amendment to restore the adequate-range-of-alternatives standard required by NEPA when conducting environmental reviews of forest thinning projects. Senator Mike Crapo (R-ID) then of-

fered a motion to table (kill) the Cantwell amendment. On October 30, 2003, the Senate approved the motion to table by a 57-34 vote (Senate roll call vote 426) thereby defeating the Cantwell amendment. NO is the pro-environment vote. Later that day, the Senate approved final passage of H.R. 1904 (Senate vote 5). The House and Senate both passed the conference report on the forest fire bill in November and the president signed the bill into law in early December 2003.

10. TONGASS JUDICIAL REVIEW

At 17 million acres, the Tongass National Forest of southeast Alaska is the nation's largest national forest and the world's largest remaining intact coastal temperate rainforest. With an abundance of grizzly bears, bald eagles, and wild salmon, the area is also a prime venue for recreation and subsistence fishing.

Since the 1950's, industrial timber operations have carved out more than 5,000 miles of logging roads in the Tongass and clear cut over 1 million acres of pristine forest—more than 70 percent of the region's biggest and best old-growth forest. Conservationists warn that continued logging will further imperil the bears, wolves, and other wildlife that require large expanses of old-growth forest to survive.

Nevertheless, despite widespread support for protecting the last great stands of trees in the Tongass, the Forest Service continues to push ahead with massive timber sales. To halt these sales, many local residents and conservationists have filed legal challenges. However, during consideration of H.R. 2691, the Interior appropriations bill, Senator Ted Stevens (R-AK) included a provision that would undermine the ability of citizens to file these legal challenges. The language gives citizens just 30 days to file challenges against approximately 40 timber sales, including those in roadless areas. The language also interferes with the independence of the federal judiciary by forcing the Alaska federal district court to review lawsuits against these sales within 180 days. This rider drew criticism from a wide array of communities, including local businesses, conservationists, and leading legal scholars.

On September 23, 2003, Senator Barbara Boxer (D-CA) offered an amendment to remove the Stevens rider from the bill. Stevens then introduced an amendment to table (kill) the Boxer amendment. The motion passed by a 52-44 vote (Senate roll call vote 359). NO is the pro-environment vote. The Stevens rider was in the final conference report for the 2004 Interior appropriations bill that was passed by both House and Senate and signed by the president.

11. PRYOR NOMINATION

The Bush administration has amassed a long track record of nominating federal judges who are hostile to basic environmental safeguards. But few nominees have boasted stronger anti-environmental credentials than Alabama Attorney General William H. Pryor, nominated in April 2003 for a lifetime seat on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit, which handles appeals from federal district courts in Florida, Georgia and Alabama.

Pryor has been criticized by conservationists for his exceptionally aggressive attacks on core national environmental safeguards. He was alone among 50 state attorneys general in challenging the constitutionality of significant portions of the Clean Water Act and the Endangered Species Act. In testimony before Congress, he said that the EPA had “invaded the province of the states” by using its Clean Air Act authority to reduce pollution from coal-burning power plants and oil refineries (even though the pollution harms downwind states). He has also demonstrated hostility to claims of environmental injustice, stating unequivocally that “environmental racism claims should fail generally.”

In his home state of Alabama, Pryor has repeatedly failed to compel corporate polluters to comply with environmental laws. And in his oral and written responses to questions from Senators probing his environmental record, Pryor has been unresponsive and evasive about the proper role of the federal government in safeguarding our air, water, wildlife, and natural habitats. Conservationists warned that Pryor’s confirmation could have significant repercussions for environmental protection in Florida, Georgia, Alabama, and beyond.

During Senate floor consideration, opponents mounted a filibuster of Pryor’s confirmation. Pryor’s supporters then moved to invoke cloture, thus cutting off debate and clearing the way for a vote. On July 31, 2003, the Senate voted 53-44 to defeat the cloture motion (Senate roll call vote 316). NO is the pro-environment vote. The tally fell short of the 60 votes needed to invoke cloture. A later cloture vote also failed, and at press time, Pryor’s nomination remained in limbo.

Pollution and Public Health

12. NEW SOURCE REVIEW

Emissions from coal-fired power plants have been a long-standing health concern, linked by scientific studies to tens of thousands of deaths each year. Older coal-fired power plants, in particular, account for nearly all the sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxide and soot produced by utilities. The 1970

Clean Air Act specified that new power plants and other new industrial facilities include state-of-the-art pollution controls. Existing plants initially had to meet fewer requirements but were required to install modern pollution controls whenever they made plant changes that significantly increased emissions of harmful pollutants. This requirement, known as new source review, applies to more than 20,000 industrial facilities nationwide, including incinerators, steel mills, oil refineries and paper plants in addition to power plants.

On December 31, 2002, the Environmental Protection Agency published changes to new source review regulations that make it easier for dirty plants to expand their operations and increase air pollution without adopting pollution controls. For example, the new rules weaken the ability of states to control emissions from older plants. The rules also allow facilities to use some of their dirtiest years out of the past decade as the baseline for calculating increases in emissions, resulting in air pollution increases that escape control.

In response, Senator John Edwards (D-NC) offered an amendment to the omnibus appropriations bill to put the rule changes on hold until the end of fiscal year 2003. This delay would have allowed the National Academy of Sciences to evaluate the impact of the proposed rule changes on levels of air pollution and the public’s health—an analysis that EPA had failed to complete. On January 22, 2003, the Senate defeated the Edwards amendment by a 46-50 vote (Senate roll call vote 12). YES is the pro-environment vote. On August 27, 2003, EPA finalized a second set of rule changes to give existing plants greater freedom to change plant operations and increase pollution without triggering pollution control requirements; however, in December 2003 a federal court of appeals issued an injunction preventing the administration from enforcing these new rules pending the outcome of a lawsuit filed by states and environmental groups.

13. RENEWABLE FUEL LIABILITY STANDARDS

Conservationists support the use of renewable energy, but they also recognize that some renewable fuels may have serious environmental impacts. For instance, ETBE (ethyl tertiary butyl ether), a gas additive made from ethanol, may contaminate groundwater in the same manner as MTBE (methyl tertiary butyl ether). In addition, research indicates that ethanol inhibits the breakdown of other, more toxic components in gasoline and increases the spread of benzene and other hydrocarbons around leaking storage tanks. And as new eth-

anol-derived fuel additives are developed, additional public health and environmental hazards may well emerge.

The Senate energy bill (S. 14) included a provision shielding the oil, chemical, and ethanol industries from liability for problems caused by renewable fuels and fuel additives. Under this loophole, manufacturers and refiners could not be held accountable for the harm caused by their defective products, and taxpayers would be forced to bear the costs of the adverse health and environmental impacts from renewable fuels. Conservationists argued that the loophole would eliminate a major incentive for companies to thoroughly test fuels and fuel additives. It would also absolve companies for failing to warn the public of their products' risks.

During Senate floor consideration of the energy bill, Senator Barbara Boxer (D-CA) offered an amendment to ensure that companies remain fully liable for problems caused by renewable fuels and fuel additives. On June 5, 2003, the Senate rejected the Boxer amendment by a vote of 38-57 (Senate roll call vote 208). YES is the pro-environment vote. The House energy bill included a provision that exempted not only renewable fuels and fuel additive producers from liability but also exempted producers of the fuel additive MTBE, which has contaminated groundwater nationwide and is the subject of numerous lawsuits. The House-Senate conference report included the broader language of the House bill. The conference report passed the House in November 2003, but at press time had not passed the Senate.

14. SUPERFUND TAX REINSTATEMENT

Created by Congress in 1980, the Superfund program was founded on the principle that polluters should pay to clean up the toxic waste they create in part by contributing to a fund for cleaning up abandoned waste sites. Since then, Superfund has cleaned up more than 886 sites across the country. Despite this progress, a quarter of America's population still lives within four miles of a Superfund toxic waste site.

Unfortunately, the pace of Superfund cleanups has dropped by more than half over the past three years. In 2003, for example, the Bush administration cleaned up only 40 sites—as opposed to the 87 sites per year averaged by EPA during President Clinton's last term. Meanwhile, the funding burden for Superfund has shifted away from industry and toward the U.S. taxpayer. Superfund fees formerly paid by polluters—in the form of taxes on toxic chemicals and petroleum products and an environmental tax on large corporations—expired in 1995, causing the Superfund trust fund to run out of money at the end of fiscal year 2003, according to a recent GAO report. As a result, cleanup bills are now being footed by taxpayers,

who have gone from covering only 18 percent of Superfund program costs in 1995 to up to 100 percent in 2004.

Even with this infusion of taxpayer dollars, the Bush administration underfunded the Superfund program by at least \$175 million in fiscal year 2003, according to an EPA Inspector General's report, and this pattern will likely continue as Superfund is forced to compete with hundreds of other environmental programs for funding. The administration has resisted calls to reinstate the "polluter pays" fees, which would shift the cleanup burden back to the industries that create the waste and would provide a steady and equitable funding source for the program. During consideration of the fiscal year 2004 budget resolution, Senator Frank Lautenberg (D-NJ) introduced an amendment to restore the "polluter pays" fees. On March 25, 2003, the Senate rejected the Lautenberg amendment by a 43-56 vote (Senate roll call vote 97). YES is the pro-environment vote.

15. NUCLEAR POWER SUBSIDIES

Nuclear power poses an array of major risks to the environment, public health and public safety. The radioactive waste produced by nuclear power plants is among the world's most dangerous substances and is extremely difficult to store safely. In addition, mining and enriching of the uranium that fuels nuclear power plants produces even more unsafe waste. Despite these concerns, the federal government has provided the nuclear industry with more than \$66 billion in research and development subsidies.

In an attempt to jump-start the construction of new nuclear reactors, Senator Pete Domenici (R-NM) inserted language into the Senate energy bill, S. 14, that would have authorized federal loan guarantees to finance half the cost of bringing an additional 8,400 megawatts of nuclear power on line. According to the Congressional Research Service, this provision would have cost taxpayers between \$14 and \$16 billion, and the Congressional Budget Office concluded that the risk of default on the guarantees would have exceeded 50 percent. In addition, the provision authorized the federal government to buy back power from the reactors—effectively giving a double subsidy to the nuclear industry.

During floor consideration of the energy bill, Senators Ron Wyden (D-OR) and John Sununu (R-NH) offered an amendment to strike this provision. On June 10, 2003, the Senate rejected the Wyden-Sununu amendment by a 48-50 vote (Senate roll call vote 214). YES is the pro-environment vote. The Senate has not yet passed the House-Senate conference report of the energy bill, which does not include the Domenici loan guarantee provision.

Water and Wetlands

16. DEVILS LAKE PROJECT

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has long been criticized for subsidizing wasteful or environmentally damaging water development projects. One project of particular concern to environmentalists is a Corps proposal to pump water from Devils Lake in north central North Dakota into the Hudson Bay watershed via the Sheyenne and Red rivers. Devils Lake, relatively shallow for many years, tripled in surface area during an unusually wet period in the mid to late 1990s, triggering calls for water stabilization. Although the lake has dropped about two feet over the past three years, the Corps—at the prodding of the North Dakota congressional delegation—has sought to justify the pumping over strong objections from residents in neighboring Minnesota and Manitoba.

Because Devils Lake is a closed basin with no natural outlet, it contains high concentrations of salts, dissolved solids and other pollutants. Pumping this water into the Sheyenne River would damage water quality and drastically increase the likelihood of introducing non-native fish and other aquatic species, as well as viruses and pathogens that could travel as far as the Hudson Bay and Canada's Lake Winnipeg.

In order to expedite the project, Senators Byron Dorgan (D-ND) and Kent Conrad (D-ND) circumvented the congressional committees that oversee the Corps and attached a rider to H.J. Res 2, the omnibus spending bill for fiscal year 2003. The rider authorized \$100 million for the Corps' Devils Lake project, waived the longstanding requirement that the benefits of Corps projects must exceed costs and eliminated another requirement that Canadian officials must be consulted on the project. In response, Senators John McCain (R-AZ), Mark Dayton (D-MN) and Norm Coleman (R-MN) introduced an amendment to strip the rider from the omnibus spending bill. On January 23, 2003, the Senate voted to table (kill) the McCain-Dayton-Coleman amendment by a 62-35 vote. NO is the pro-environment vote.

In an environmental impact statement released three months later, the Corps disclosed that cost estimates for the Devils Lake project had doubled from \$97 million to \$208 million and that the project would likely provide only 19 cents of benefits per dollar spent. Nevertheless, the Corps approved the project in October. The project's Clean Water Act approvals are likely to be contested, and neither the Bush administration budgets nor the most recent Corps spending bill included funding to start project construction. Most re-

cently, however, in a highly controversial decision driven by North Dakota politics, Secretary of State Colin Powell declared the project complies with the U.S.-Canada Boundary Waters Treaty, over strong Canadian objections. This unilateral finding breaks with a nearly 100-year tradition of joint decision making with Canada on boundary water pollution issues, setting the stage for further controversy.

17. YAZOO PUMPS PROJECT

Although wetlands are known to serve vital environmental functions, among them filtering water and controlling floods, flood control is, ironically, often the justification cited by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for draining wetlands. Such is the case with the Corps' controversial Yazoo pumps project, which would construct one of the world's largest pumping stations to carry water over a flood control levee into Mississippi's Yazoo River. The Environmental Protection Agency has warned that the Yazoo pumps would degrade more than 200,000 acres of ecologically significant wetlands in the Mississippi Flyway—more than seven times the amount of wetlands destroyed *nationwide* each year under the Clean Water Act's Section 404 permit program. The pumps would also alter the hydrology of the entire 925,000-acre project area, as well as the four Mississippi delta rivers that flow through it. While the Corps contends the project would benefit local agriculture, independent economic studies have shown that those benefits are inflated by an estimated \$144 million.

During consideration of the fiscal year 2003 energy and water appropriations bill, later incorporated into the omnibus appropriations bill, Senators Trent Lott (R-MS) and Thad Cochran (R-MS) introduced a rider directing the Corps to contract for the design and purchase of the Yazoo pumps, even though the agency had yet to finish an environmental impact statement or a feasibility study for the project.

During debate on the 2003 omnibus spending bill, Senator John McCain (R-AZ) offered an amendment to reduce project funding to the level recommended in the President's budget so that the Corps could properly carry out its planning. The amendment also deleted language from the omnibus bill that required "continuing contracts," a provision that forces the Corps to immediately lock in contracts to build the entire project, rather than staggering contract commitments over time to allow for modifying and updating project plans. This provision could ultimately force the federal government to cover the project's entire projected cost of \$181 million. On January 23, 2003, Senator Ted Stevens

(R-AK) introduced a motion to table (or kill) the McCain amendment. The motion passed by a 67-30 vote (Senate roll call vote 23). NO is the pro-environment vote.

On February 20, President Bush signed the omnibus spending bill into law. At press time, the Corps had not yet released a final environmental impact statement for the Yazoo project.

International

18. 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 to conserve natural resources, protect wildlife and habitat, and ultimately ensure a healthy world for future generations.

Since the mid-1990s, family planning opponents have cut federal funding for these programs by arguing, in part, that the money funds abortion. In fact, the use of U.S. foreign assistance to fund abortion has been prohibited since

1973. On his second day in office, President Bush reinstated restrictions in effect during the mid-1980s and early 1990s that prohibit U.S. assistance for foreign nongovernmental organizations that use funding from any other source to: 1) perform abortion in cases other than a threat to the life of the woman, rape, or incest; 2) provide counseling and referral for abortion; or 3) lobby to make abortion legal or more available in their own country.

By hampering the ability of the U.S. Agency for International Development to fund voluntary family planning and other reproductive health programs, the Bush administration's gag rule has already forced clinics in Ethiopia, Kenya, Zambia, and Romania to close down. The rule has also cut off many family planning organizations from contraceptive supplies and impeded international HIV/AIDS prevention efforts.

During consideration of S. 925, the fiscal year 2004-2005 State Department authorization bill, Senator Barbara Boxer (D-CA) introduced an amendment to overturn the Bush restrictions on family planning assistance. In response, Senator Richard Lugar (R-IN) offered a motion to table (kill) the Boxer amendment. On July 9, 2003, the Senate rejected the Lugar motion by a 43-53 vote (Senate roll call 267). NO is the pro-environment vote. The Boxer amendment was later approved by unanimous consent. The House version of the bill, approved on July 16, did not include any language on family planning, and the Senate had yet to complete action on the authorization bill at the end of the session.

Senate Votes

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				%	%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
						National Energy Policy*	Global Warming	Fuel Economy	Arctic Drilling	Forest Fire Policy	Defense ESA Exemptions	Offshore Oil Drilling	Privatizing Park Service	Fire Policy—NEPA waiver	Tongass—Judicial Review	Pryor Nomination	New Source Review	Renewable Fuel Liability Waiver	Superfund Tax	Nuclear Subsidies	Devil's Lake	Yazoo Pumps	Population		
ALABAMA																									
SESSIONS, J.	(R)	5	4	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-		
SHELBY	(R)	5	4	0	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-		
ALASKA																									
MURKOWSKI, L.	(R)	11			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	+		
STEVENS	(R)	5	8	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+		
ARIZONA																									
KYL	(R)	16	8	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-		
McCAIN	(R)	53	36	6	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-		
ARKANSAS																									
LINCOLN	(D)	32	32	31	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+		
PRYOR	(D)	42			-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+		
CALIFORNIA																									
BOXER	(D)	89	96	88	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+		
FEINSTEIN	(D)	79	80	94	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	?	+	+	+	-	+	+			
COLORADO																									
ALLARD	(R)	0	8	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
CAMPBELL	(R)	11	8	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+			
CONNECTICUT																									
DODD	(D)	84	80	88	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+		
LIEBERMAN	(D)	42	88	94	+	+	?	+	?	+	?	?	?	?	?	+	?	+	?	?	?	?	+		
DELAWARE																									
BIDEN	(D)	95	96	88	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
CARPER	(D)	89	60		+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+		
FLORIDA																									
GRAHAM, B.	(D)	68	64	81	+	+	?	+	-	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	-	+	?			
NELSON, BILL	(D)	79	68		+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+			

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LCV SCORES

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			2003 %																				
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			National Energy Policy* Global Warming Fuel Economy Arctic Drilling Forest Fire Policy Defense EISA Exemptions Offshore Oil Drilling Privatizing Park Service Fire Policy—NEPA waiver Tongass—Judicial Review Pryor Nomination New Source Review Renewable Fuel Liability Waiver Superfund Tax Nuclear Subsidies Devil's Lake Yazoo Pumps Population																				
GEORGIA																							
CHAMBLISS	(R)	0			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MILLER, Z.	(D)	0	16	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	?
HAWAII																							
AKAKA	(D)	84	64	81	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	
INOUE	(D)	53	76	44	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	?	?	+	-	?	?	+	
IDAHO																							
CRAIG	(R)	0	4	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CRAPO	(R)	0	4	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ILLINOIS																							
DURBIN	(D)	89	92	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	
FITZGERALD	(R)	21	52	50	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	
INDIANA																							
BAYH	(D)	74	56	81	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	
LUGAR	(R)	5	12	31	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
IOWA																							
GRASSLEY	(R)	0	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HARKIN	(D)	68	84	94	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	-	+	+	?	?	+	
KANSAS																							
BROWNBACK	(R)	0	4	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ROBERTS	(R)	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KENTUCKY																							
BUNNING	(R)	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
McCONNELL	(R)	0	4	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LOUISIANA																							
BREAUX	(D)	11	20	19	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LANDRIEU	(D)	21	20	44	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+

2. SENATE SCORES

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		107th %		106th %	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
					National Energy Policy*	Global Warming	Fuel Economy	Arctic Drilling	Forest Fire Policy	Defense ESA Exemptions	Offshore Oil Drilling	Privatizing Park Service	Fire Policy—NEPA waiver	Tongass—Judicial Review	Pryor Nomination	New Source Review	Renewable Fuel Liability Waiver	Superfund Tax	Nuclear Subsidies	Devil's Lake	Yazoo Pumps	Population
MAINE																						
COLLINS, S.	(R)	68	64	56	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+
SNOWE	(R)	74	72	56	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+
MARYLAND																						
MIKULSKI	(D)	79	88	75	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+
SARBANES	(D)	84	96	94	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+
MASSACHUSETTS																						
KENNEDY, E.	(D)	89	84	81	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+
KERRY	(D)	53	92	94	?	+	?	+	?	+	+	?	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	?
MICHIGAN																						
LEVIN, C.	(D)	84	72	81	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
STABENOW	(D)	84	80		+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
MINNESOTA																						
COLEMAN	(R)	21			-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-
DAYTON	(D)	79	92		-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
MISSISSIPPI																						
COCHRAN	(R)	0	8	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LOTT	(R)	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISSOURI																						
BOND	(R)	0	8	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TALENT	(R)	5			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
MONTANA																						
BAUCUS	(D)	42	56	69	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	?	-	+
BURNS	(R)	0	8	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEBRASKA																						
HAGEL	(R)	0	0	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NELSON, BEN	(D)	21	28		-	?	-	+	?	+	-	-	?	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+

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NEVADA																						
ENSIGN	(R)	16	36		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	+	+	+	-
REID	(D)	84	92	75	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+
NEW HAMPSHIRE																						
GREGG	(R)	53	44	31	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-
SUNUNU	(R)	42			+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	-
NEW JERSEY																						
CORZINE	(D)	84	96		+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+
LAUTENBERG	(D)	89		88	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
NEW MEXICO																						
BINGAMAN	(D)	79	64	69	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+
DOMENICI	(R)	0	8	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW YORK																						
CLINTON	(D)	89	88		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
SCHUMER	(D)	95	92	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
NORTH CAROLINA																						
DOLE	(R)	11			-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
EDWARDS, J.	(D)	37	68	88	?	?	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	?
NORTH DAKOTA																						
CONRAD	(D)	53	56	63	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+
DORGAN	(D)	47	56	75	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+
OHIO																						
DEWINE	(R)	16	12	19	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
VOINOVICH	(R)	11	0	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-
OKLAHOMA																						
INHOFE	(R)	5	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
NICKLES	(R)	5	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-

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				%	%		National Energy Policy*	Global Warming	Fuel Economy	Arctic Drilling	Forest Fire Policy	Defense ESA Exemptions	Offshore Oil Drilling	Privatizing Park Service	Fire Policy—NEPA waiver	Tongass—Judicial Review	Pryor Nomination	New Source Review	Renewable Fuel Liability Waiver	Superfund Tax	Nuclear Subsidies	Devil's Lake	Yazoo Pumps	Population	
OREGON																									
SMITH, G.	(R)	32	24	19	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+		
WYDEN	(D)	89	80	100	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
PENNSYLVANIA																									
SANTORUM	(R)	0	4	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SPECTER	(R)	32	52	38	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	
RHODE ISLAND																									
CHAFEE	(R)	79	68	100	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	
REED	(D)	95	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	
SOUTH CAROLINA																									
GRAHAM, L.	(R)	5			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	
HOLLINGS	(D)	58	72	63	?	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	?	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	
SOUTH DAKOTA																									
DASCHLE	(D)	63	68	56	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+		
JOHNSON, TIM	(D)	58	52	88	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+		
TENNESSEE																									
ALEXANDER, L.	(R)	5			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	
FRIST	(R)	11	0	0	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TEXAS																									
CORNYN	(R)	0			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HUTCHISON	(R)	5	4	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	
UTAH																									
BENNETT	(R)	0	4	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HATCH	(R)	5	4	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	
VERMONT																									
JEFFORDS	(I)	89	76	81	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	
LEAHY	(D)	100	96	94	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	

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					National Energy Policy*	Global Warming	Fuel Economy	Arctic Drilling	Forest Fire Policy	Defense ESA Exemptions	Offshore Oil Drilling	Privatizing Park Service	Fire Policy—NEPA waiver	Tongass—Judicial Review	Pryor Nomination	New Source Review	Renewable Fuel Liability Waiver	Superfund Tax	Nuclear Subsidies	Devil's Lake	Yazoo Pumps	Population	
VIRGINIA																							
ALLEN, G.	(R)	0	0		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	
WARNER	(R)	11	16	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+
WASHINGTON																							
CANTWELL	(D)	100	80		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
MURRAY	(D)	95	76	81	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
WEST VIRGINIA																							
BYRD	(D)	68	56	31	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	
ROCKEFELLER	(D)	79	80	94	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	
WISCONSIN																							
FEINGOLD	(D)	89	84	100	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
KOHL	(D)	74	64	75	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	
WYOMING																							
ENZI	(R)	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
THOMAS, C.	(R)	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

2. SENATE SCORES

2003 House Vote Descriptions

Energy and Global Warming

1. ENERGY PLAN

President Bush's national energy plan, released in May 2001, was strongly criticized by environmentalists for encouraging environmentally destructive practices while doing little to provide Americans with clean, efficient sources of energy. Although the House passed a bill based on his plan in 2001, the Senate passed a slightly better energy bill in 2002 and the two bodies failed to reach agreement on a final bill before the 107th Congress adjourned.

Early in 2003, House leaders again introduced a bill based on the president's energy plan, H.R. 6. The bill was laden with more than \$37 billion in corporate tax breaks and subsidies for the coal, oil, nuclear and natural gas industries. It would also have given the Interior Secretary authority to exempt oil companies from paying for drilling rights on public lands, and it included a provision to allow drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. The House bill also largely failed to advance clean, efficient energy technologies that would enhance our national energy security and failed to increase automobile fuel efficiency standards. The bill also undermined clean water protections by shielding makers of the gasoline additive MTBE from existing lawsuits for contaminating drinking water in 1,500 communities in 28 states, and exempting all oil and gas construction activities—including roads, drill pads, pipeline corridors, refineries, and compressor stations—from having to control polluted stormwater runoff under the Clean Water Act.

During House floor consideration of H.R. 6, bill opponents tried unsuccessfully to amend some of the bill's more destructive provisions (House votes 2, 3 and 4). On April 11, 2003, the House approved H.R. 6 by a 247-175 vote (House roll call vote 145). NO is the pro-environment vote. LCV considers the H.R. 6 to be among the most anti-environment pieces of legislation passed in recent history and has chosen to score this vote twice to reflect the significance of the issue.

Following passage of H.R. 6, the Senate passed a slightly better energy bill prior to the August congressional recess. However, when the House-Senate energy conference convened early in the fall of 2003, it quickly abandoned the Senate's bill in a process that essentially excluded both House

and Senate Democratic leaders. The result of this one-sided process was an energy conference report that environmentalists argued included the worst provisions of both bills but also included a provision that had not passed either the House or Senate that would give polluted urban areas more time to meet Clean Air Act targets without having to implement stronger air pollution controls, placing a significant burden on states and communities downwind of those areas. The House quickly passed the energy conference report, but the Senate has yet to approve it (Senate vote 1).

2. OIL SAVINGS

Although the United States possesses only 3 percent of the world's oil reserves, Americans consume over a quarter of the world's oil. More than 40 percent of that oil supply goes to powering our fleet of automobiles, which emit more carbon dioxide pollution than all but four countries (the U.S., China, Russia and Japan). The U.S. could substantially reduce both its dependence on oil and its carbon dioxide emissions—the primary contributor to global warming—by raising fuel efficiency standards and by taking advantage of existing technologies, among them better engines and transmissions and improved aerodynamics.

During House consideration of the energy bill (H.R. 6), Representatives Sherwood Boehlert (R-NY) and Ed Markey (D-MA) introduced an amendment instructing the Department of Transportation to reduce the amount of oil consumed by U.S. automobiles by five percent by 2010. The amendment left it up to the administration to determine how to achieve the reduction. On April 10, 2003, the House rejected the Boehlert-Markey amendment by a vote of 162-268 (House roll call vote 132). YES is the pro-environment vote. The Senate also failed to pass an energy bill that included meaningful energy savings from passenger cars and trucks (Senate vote 3).

Public Lands and Resources

3 & 4. ARCTIC DRILLING

The protection of Alaska's Arctic National Wildlife Refuge is among the highest priorities for the national environmental community. Nowhere else on our continent is the complete

range of arctic and sub-arctic landscapes protected in one unbroken chain: from America's northernmost forest, to the highest peaks and glaciers of the Brooks Range, to the rolling tundra, lagoons and barrier islands of the coastal plain. And no other conservation area in the circumpolar north has such abundant and diverse wildlife, including rare musk oxen, polar bears, grizzlies, wolves and millions of migratory birds. The refuge is also the annual gathering point for more than 120,000 caribou—animals that are central to the culture and sustenance of the Gwich'in Athabaskan people of northeast Alaska and northwest Canada.

The 1.5 million acre coastal plain of the refuge is often referred to as the “biological heart” of the refuge. And because 95 percent of Alaska's North Slope is already available to oil exploration or development, the coastal plain is also the last protected stretch of Alaska's Arctic coast.

The multinational oil corporations that covet the coastal plain argue that developing the refuge will help lower gasoline prices and reduce U.S. reliance on foreign oil. However, a 1998 study by the U.S. Geological Survey projects that the coastal plain would yield less oil than the U.S. consumes in 6 months and would take at least 10 years to bring to market. Even then, economists argue, refuge oil would do little to lower energy costs for consumers or reduce U.S. dependence on imports. By contrast, modest improvements in vehicle fuel efficiency would save far more oil than the refuge would ever yield.

Nevertheless, the Bush administration made drilling in the Arctic refuge a cornerstone of its national energy strategy, and the House energy bill (H.R. 6) included a measure opening the Arctic refuge to oil and gas drilling. Among the most contentious issues in the House debate over this provision was the potential size of the drilling area. Development advocates maintained that the drilling operations would require no more than 2,000 acres in total—smaller than a typical airport. However, the U.S. Geological Survey has projected that commercially recoverable oil would be scattered in dozens of small pockets across the refuge. As a result, drilling activities would be spread out over hundreds of square miles, criss-crossing most of the 1.5 million-acre coastal plain. Moreover, even if drilling operations were technically confined to 2,000 acres, the effects of exploration and development would be much broader: seismic exploration would scar much of the area's tundra; oil production would contaminate the air with nitrogen oxide and other pollutants; ice road construction would drain millions of gallons of fresh water from the coastal plain's few lakes and streams; and mines would strip millions of cubic feet

of gravel from riverbanks and coastal areas. A 2003 report from the National Research Council concluded that the effects of oil drilling on animals and vegetation could extend well beyond the actual “footprint” of development.

During House consideration of the energy bill, Representative Heather Wilson (R-NM) sponsored an amendment that purported to limit development of the Arctic refuge to 2,000 acres, but would have allowed the 2,000 acres to be scattered across the coastal plain and would have excluded gravel mines, permanent roads, and even pipelines from the total tally. On April 4, 2003, the House approved the Wilson amendment by a 226-202 vote (House roll call vote 134). NO is the pro environmental vote.

Representatives Ed Markey (D-MA) and Nancy Johnson (R-CT) then offered an amendment to strike the drilling provision from the House energy bill and maintain the current prohibition on oil development in the Arctic refuge. On April 4, 2003, the House rejected the Markey-Johnson amendment by a 197-228 vote. YES is the pro-environment vote. The House later approved the energy bill. However, neither the Senate version of the bill nor the House-Senate conference report, later passed by the House but not yet passed by the Senate, include Arctic drilling language.

5 & 6. FOREST FIRE POLICY

Years of fire suppression on national forest lands in western states and the growth of cities and towns near many national forests has resulted in several disastrous fire seasons that burned homes and communities. The White House proposed to use this tragic situation as a pretext for more logging in areas that did not pose a threat to homes and businesses, while environmentalists supported a fire policy that focused on removing hazardous brush in areas near communities. The White House initiative was introduced in the House as the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (H.R. 1904) by Representative Scott McInnis (R-CO). Environmentalists criticized the bill on a number of fronts, arguing that it would promote the logging of large fire-resistant trees in the backcountry while doing little to protect the areas where people live. In addition, it eliminated the requirement in the cornerstone National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) that agencies consider a “full range of alternatives” for projects with environmental impacts on up to 20 million acres of federal public land. It further undermined NEPA by creating a new category of projects to be excluded from NEPA review that could effectively exempt up to a quarter-million acres of federal forests.

The bill also interfered with due process and an independent judiciary. H.R. 1904 forced courts to review preliminary injunctions and stays on timber projects every 60 days and immediately inform four congressional committees whenever a preliminary injunction was renewed. It also allowed counties, states and citizens only 15 days to file a legal challenge, and required courts to favor the interests of federal agencies in deciding on preliminary injunctions.

Representatives George Miller (D-CA), Peter DeFazio (D-OR), Nick Rahall (D-WV), and John Conyers (D-MI) offered a substitute amendment to H.R. 1904 that sought to protect homes and communities from the threat of wildfire without undermining public participation and environmental laws. The Miller-DeFazio-Rahall-Conyers substitute would have allocated 85 percent of the authorized funds for projects within a half mile of at-risk communities. While the amendment would have permitted NEPA exemptions within these half-mile community zones, it would have reinstated NEPA restrictions for any projects outside these zones. Moreover, the substitute amendment would have prohibited forest thinning projects in roadless areas of national forests.

On May 20, 2003, the House rejected the Miller-DeFazio-Rahall-Conyers amendment by a 184-239 vote (House roll call vote 198). YES is the pro-environment vote. Later that day, the House approved final passage of the bill by a 256-170 vote (House roll call vote 200). NO is the pro-environment vote. The Senate subsequently passed its version of the “Healthy Forests” initiative (Senate votes 5 and 9) and the bill was signed by the president.

7. FOREST ROADLESS RULE

America’s national forests are subdivided by more than 380,000 miles of roads, the vast majority of them built for the logging industry and subsidized by taxpayers. These roads often degrade key fish and wildlife habitat and pollute nearby rivers, lakes and streams. In early January 2001, after three years of public hearings and public comments, the Clinton administration issued an administrative rule, known as the roadless area conservation rule, to protect some 58.5 million acres of roadless national forest lands from roadbuilding and most forms of logging.

Since coming into office, the Bush administration has sought to undermine the roadless rule through a combination of administrative initiatives and neglect. In Idaho, for instance, the Bush administration failed to defend the rule in a lawsuit filed by Boise Corporation and the state of Idaho. More recently, the Justice Department filed an amicus brief

in the U.S. Court of Appeals urging the court to deny standing to environmental organizations appealing an injunction against the rule.

Earlier this year, the Bush administration unveiled a draft proposal to drop roadless protections for the globally significant Tongass National Forest in Alaska. Plans are now underway to drop protections for Alaska’s Chugach National Forest, America’s second largest forest, and to allow governors to petition the administration for similar exemptions for national forests in their own states. Meanwhile, the Forest Service is planning nearly 50 timber sales in Tongass old-growth forests that should be protected by the rule.

In response to these policy rollbacks, Representative Jay Inslee (D-WA) offered an amendment to H.R. 2691, the 2004 Interior appropriations bill, to prohibit the administration from expending any federal funds to make changes to the roadless rule as it was originally published. On July 17, 2003, the House rejected the Inslee amendment by a 185-234 vote (House roll call vote 386). YES is the pro-environment vote. In December 2003, the Bush administration published a proposed rule that would exempt the Tongass National Forest from the roadless rule.

8. FOREST MANAGEMENT PLANS

The U.S. national forest system encompasses 191 million acres of land—an area equivalent to the size of Texas—across some 44 states, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. These public lands harbor much of our nation’s biodiversity, providing habitat for more than 25 percent of species at risk of extinction and sheltering more intact populations of rare wildlife than any other federal land system.

Unfortunately, for many years, the Forest Service tolerated or encouraged clear-cutting and over-exploitation of these natural resources. As a result, more than half of America’s national forests have been destroyed or damaged by logging, oil and gas development, mining and other industrial uses. To reverse this trend, Congress in 1976 enacted the historic National Forest Management Act (NFMA) to bring accountability and sustainability to forest management, grounding it in sound science, public participation, and rational planning. The “population viability rule,” drafted by the Reagan administration to carry out NFMA’s mandate to protect the diversity of national forest lands, requires that planners determine whether forest management practices are protecting individual species. This rule has become one of the most important mechanisms for keeping at-risk species off the endangered species list.

In 2002, the Bush administration proposed sweeping new regulatory changes to the National Forest Management Act that would fundamentally impair the future of America's national forests. The proposed regulations, undertaken without scientific input and with the full cooperation of the timber industry, would eliminate the population viability rule, weakening safeguards for wildlife and wildlife habitats. Their proposed changes would also exempt forest plans from NEPA environmental review and place strict new limits on the ability of citizens to participate in the development of forest plans. Finally, the Bush administration proposed to make ecological sustainability of national forests a lower priority, and reduce the roles of science and monitoring in forest planning.

During consideration of H.R. 2691, the Interior appropriations bill, Representative Tom Udall (D-NM) offered an amendment to prevent the administration from finalizing or implementing these new regulations. On July 17, 2003, the House rejected the Udall amendment by a 198-222 vote (House roll call vote 384). YES is the pro-environment vote. At press time, the administration had not yet finalized its proposed rule changes.

9. DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL EXEMPTIONS

The 25 million acres of land owned and operated by the Defense Department provide important habitat for hundreds of endangered and threatened species. However, military officials contend that protecting these species and complying with environmental laws hampers military readiness activities.

According to a May 2003 national poll, taken after the Iraq war had begun, more than four out of five likely voters believe government agencies, including the Defense Department, should have to follow the same environmental and public health laws as everyone else. Nevertheless, in 2003 the Department proposed that Congress grant it sweeping exemptions from some of the nation's most important environmental and public health laws, including the Endangered Species Act, the Marine Mammal Protection Act, the Clean Air Act, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, and Superfund.

During consideration of H.R. 1588, the national defense authorization bill, the House Armed Services Committee rejected many of these requests but inserted provisions exempting the military from the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA). These exemptions would eliminate vital protection for more

than 300 federally listed threatened and endangered species living on Defense Department lands and would severely impair protections for marine mammals by altering one of the MMPA's core provisions, writing loopholes into the permit process, and allowing for broad, categorical exemptions to all of the MMPA's requirements. The exemptions are not only harmful but unnecessary. For example, under the ESA, the Secretary of Defense already has the authority to waive regulations on a case-by-case basis in the interest of national security.

The House bill also included a provision not requested by the military that sought to undermine conservation efforts along Arizona's San Pedro River by exempting Fort Huachuca from responsibility for off-base groundwater pumping related to its operations. Escalating groundwater use poses a serious threat to the San Pedro—the last free-flowing river in the desert southwest.

To make matters worse, the proposed rule for debating the bill prevented House environmental leaders such as Representatives Nick Rahall (D-WV) and John Dingell (D-MI) from offering amendments on the House floor to strike the environmental exemptions. As a result, the vote on the rule for the bill became a *de facto* vote on the bill's anti-environment provisions. On May 21, 2003, the House approved the rule by a vote of 224-200 (House roll call vote 202). NO is the pro-environment vote. The House then approved the authorizing bill by a 361-68 vote.

The Senate defense authorization bill did not include exemptions from the Marine Mammal Protection Act or provisions related to the San Pedro and contained a more limited Endangered Species Act exemption requiring specific oversight by the Secretary of the Interior (Senate vote 6). However, when the bill went to House-Senate conference, Republican leaders, including Senator John Warner (R-VA) and Representative Duncan Hunter (R-CA), succeeded in removing the Senate's bipartisan language and adding broad military exemptions from both the Endangered Species Act and the Marine Mammal Protection Act. The final bill was approved by Congress and signed into law by President Bush.

10. SNOWMOBILES IN YELLOWSTONE

Yellowstone National Park, the nation's first national park, forms the core of one of the Earth's largest intact temperate ecosystems and provides vital habitat for a range of extraordinary wildlife, including North America's last free-roaming herd of bison. With nearly 10,000 hot springs and geysers, more than 1,000 historic structures (including five national

historic landmarks) and archeological relics that date back nearly 12,000 years, the park is a touchstone to America's past and core American values.

In recent years, however, this natural and cultural wealth has been threatened by the widespread recreational use of snowmobiles, which pollute the air, degrade the visitor experience and harm wildlife in both Yellowstone and neighboring Grand Teton National Park. In November 2000, following several years of study, the National Park Service announced a planned three-year phase-out of snowmobile use in both parks—a decision supported both by scientists and a vast majority of citizens nationwide. Despite repeated Park Service and EPA findings that snowmobile use should be replaced with cleaner, quieter multipassenger snowcoach access in both parks, the Administration pushed to increase snowmobile use in both parks above the historic daily levels, arguing that “new” snowmobile technology would mitigate past problems.

During House debate on the 2004 Interior appropriations bill, H.R. 2691, Representatives Rush Holt (D-NJ), Christopher Shays (R-CT), Nick Rahall (D-WV) and Tim Johnson (R-IL) offered an amendment to uphold the original ban on snowmobile use in Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks and promote access to the park via multi-passenger snowcoaches. On July 17, 2003, the amendment failed on a tie vote of 210-210 (House roll call vote 385). YES is the pro-environment vote.

In December 2003, just as the snowmobile season was about to begin, a federal court issued a ruling that reinstated the ban on snowmobile use in both parks, finding that the administration's decision to allow snowmobiles was politically motivated and violated the park service's mandate to preserve the parks for future generations. At press time, pro-snowmobile interests were appealing the decision.

11. BISON IN YELLOWSTONE

One of America's great wildlife icons, the American bison, was nearly extirpated at the turn of the last century by hunters and was saved only because 25 of the animals found refuge in Yellowstone National Park. The offspring of those few surviving animals are today's Yellowstone bison herd, which, unlike domesticated ranch bison, are genetically pure. As the only wild, free-roaming bison to continuously occupy their native habitat in the United States, they are living links to the vast herds that once covered the western plains.

The National Park Service has, in recent years, turned from protecting Yellowstone's bison herd to facilitating

their slaughter. These actions, undertaken in partnership with the Montana Department of Livestock, were triggered by unfounded fears that bison will transmit a disease called brucellosis to local cattle. (Brucellosis is not fatal to cows but can cause premature births of first calves.) As scientists have already pointed out, there has never been a recorded transmission of brucellosis from bison to cattle in the wild. Moreover, fewer than 500 cattle graze in areas where they might come into contact with the Yellowstone bison; the chances for interaction are further reduced in winter when those cattle are removed from the range while the bison search for food. Nevertheless, in March 2003, park rangers captured 231 bison within the park and shipped them off to slaughterhouses.

During consideration of H.R. 2691, the 2004 Interior appropriations bill, Representative Nick Rahall (D-WV) offered an amendment to prohibit the National Park Service and the U.S. Forest Service from using federal funds to kill bison in and around Yellowstone. On July 17, 2003, the House rejected the Rahall amendment by a 199-220 vote (House roll call vote 383). YES is the pro-environment vote.

12. KLAMATH WILDLIFE REFUGE FARMING LEASES

The Klamath basin of Oregon and California hosts up to 80 percent of the Pacific flyway's waterfowl and the greatest concentration of wintering bald eagles in the continental United States. Salmon spawn in portions of the Klamath River and its tributaries, and the basin's six national wildlife refuges are among the most important migratory bird habitat in the country.

Unfortunately, more than 20,000 acres of these refuges have been leased to commercial farming enterprises that use 56 different pesticides, including several known carcinogens, neurotoxins, and endocrine disrupters to grow crops that use vast amounts of scarce water supplies, forcing refuge marshes to go dry periodically. In addition, runoff from agricultural chemicals and erosion of farmland further degrade water quality in both the refuges and the Klamath River.

To help address these problems, Representatives Earl Blumenauer (D-OR), Mike Thompson (D-CA), and Chris Shays (R-CT) offered an amendment to H.R. 2691, the 2004 Interior appropriations bill, that would have prohibited the Fish and Wildlife Service from issuing new commercial agriculture leases in the Klamath basin for crops that have severe environmental impacts. At the same time, it would have permitted the growing of crops that provide some benefits to wildlife, in a manner consistent with farming practices

on other national wildlife refuges. On July 17, 2003, the House rejected the amendment by a 197-228 vote (House roll call vote 380). YES is the pro-environment vote.

13. OFFSHORE DRILLING

To protect America's sensitive coastal areas from oil and gas drilling and development, Congress, since 1982, has included language in Interior appropriations bills to prevent the Interior Department from conducting leasing, pre-leasing and related activities on the Outer Continental Shelf. In 1990, President George H.W. Bush placed a ten-year moratorium on new oil leases on the Outer Continental Shelf. President Clinton subsequently extended this moratorium to 2012, and President George W. Bush included the traditional legislative moratorium language in his 2004 budget request.

However, the Senate energy bill (S.14) and House energy bill (H.R. 6) originally included language that would undermine this protection. The language required the Interior Department to inventory the potential oil and gas resources of the entire Outer Continental Shelf, including areas under moratorium, using seismic surveys, sediment sampling, and other exploration technologies that damage sea life and ocean habitat. Seismic surveys, in particular, have been shown to have severe impacts on populations of fish as well as gray, sperm, beaked and bowhead whales.

This provision was dropped from the final House and Senate versions of the energy bill, but when the bill went to conference committee, conferees attempted to reinsert language requiring surveys of the Outer Continental Shelf. In addition to requiring the inventory of offshore oil and gas resources, the conference language would have eliminated the right of states to approve oil and gas development off their shores. Representative Lois Capps (D-CA) offered a motion to instruct energy bill conferees to maintain current moratoriums. On October 13, 2003, the House agreed to the Capps motion by a 229-182 vote (House roll call vote 540). YES is the pro-environment vote. Thanks to this vote, the energy bill that emerged from House-Senate conference did not include the coastal oil and gas inventory language. The House later approved the conference report, but the Senate has yet to pass it.

Pollution and Public Health

14. OZONE POLLUTION

Some 175 million Americans live in areas where ground-level ozone, or "smog," levels are high enough to cause se-

rious health problems. Smog triggers asthma attacks and exacerbates chronic respiratory disease, sending more than 150,000 people to hospital emergency rooms each year. Even some of America's priceless national parks, such as Great Smoky Mountains and Yosemite, suffer from dramatically unhealthy levels of ozone pollution.

Under the Clean Air Act, areas with unhealthy air are required to reduce ozone pollution by strict statutory deadlines. If these areas fail to meet their deadlines, they are given more time to meet their target, but in return, they must adopt more rigorous air pollution control measures. During the fall 2003 House-Senate conference on the energy bill, Representative Joe Barton (R-TX) succeeded in inserting language that would give polluted areas more time to clean up *without* having to implement stronger air pollution controls. This would delay the adoption of urgently needed anti-pollution measures in communities throughout the country and would harm areas downwind of those communities as well.

The Barton provision was included in the energy conference report even though it had not passed either the House or Senate. In response, Representative Eddie Bernice Johnson (D-TX) offered a motion to instruct conference committee members to drop the Barton language. On October 30, 2003, the House defeated the motion by a 182-232 vote (House roll call vote 598). YES is the pro-environment vote. The conference report, which was later passed by the House, still contains the Barton provision. The Senate has not yet passed the bill.

15. CLEAN WATER ACT EXEMPTIONS

Left unchecked, the runoff from oil and gas construction sites pollutes lakes, rivers, and streams with sediment and other contaminants, killing fish and other aquatic life. Runoff from oil and gas sites can even contaminate drinking water supplies with benzene, toluene and heavy metals. Nevertheless, oil and gas companies lobbied for a special exemption from Clean Water Act requirements that limit the stormwater pollution (rain and snow runoff) caused by the construction of pipelines, drilling sites, roads and other infrastructure used in drilling—requirements all other industries must follow.

That exemption was duly included in the House energy bill (H.R. 6). Opponents of the exemptions were denied opportunities in committee and on the House floor to remove it, but when the energy bill went to conference committee, Representative Bob Filner (D-CA) offered a motion

instructing House conferees to reject Clean Water Act exemptions for the oil and gas industry. On November 7, 2003, the House rejected the Filner motion by a 188-210 vote (House roll call vote 618). YES is the pro-environment vote. The exemptions remained in the final conference report, which was passed by the House but not yet passed by the Senate.

Environmental Policy and Procedure

16. ANTI-ENVIRONMENTAL RIDERS

Because of the difficulty they face in enacting controversial legislation that weakens environmental laws, members of Congress often attempt to attach their anti-environment provisions to unrelated, must-pass spending bills. While the number of these anti-environmental “riders” had declined over the past several years, they sharply increased again during consideration in early 2003 of the fiscal year 2003 omnibus appropriations bill (H.J. Res 2), which included 11 of 13 bills that the 107th Congress had failed to pass before adjourning at the end of 2002.

During Senate consideration of the bill, Senator Ted Stevens (R-AK) inserted a rider to shield a court-ordered Forest Service review of possible wilderness designations in the Tongass National Forest from citizen appeal and judicial review. Other Senators added riders to authorize environmentally damaging Army Corps of Engineers projects and to exempt the renewal of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline from National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requirements. During House-Senate negotiations over the final conference report, several additional riders were added to the bill, including a measure to authorize unlimited private contracts for timber companies to log national forests. This “stewardship contracting” provision, a key element of the Bush administration’s Healthy Forests initiative, would allow widespread logging under the guise of forest management. The conference report also failed to include a longstanding provision to prohibit the use of federal funds for oil pre-leasing activities in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. In addition, the report removed more than \$200 million from the Conservation Trust Fund, which provides a dedicated stream of funding for chronically underfunded national parks, wildlife refuges, open space, and historic and cultural resources.

During House floor consideration of the omnibus conference report, Representative David Obey (D-WI) offered a

motion to recommit the bill with instructions for the conferees to remove the Tongass and stewardship contracting riders and restore the prohibition on Arctic leasing. On February 13, 2003, the House rejected the Obey motion by a 193-226 vote (House roll call vote 31). YES is the pro-environment vote. The House and Senate then approved the 2003 omnibus appropriations conference report with the riders intact, and the bill was signed into law later that month.

Water and Wetlands

17. DELAWARE CHANNEL PROJECT

Despite numerous flaws in project designs and economic justifications, mounting environmental problems, and growing taxpayer concern over costs, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers continues to build wasteful and environmentally damaging dams and levees, dredge waterways and carry out “pork barrel” water resources projects.

Environmentalists have been particularly critical of a Corps project to deepen a 106-mile stretch of the Delaware River from 40 to 45 feet. Corps advocates claim the project would reduce shipping costs for six crude-oil refineries along the river. However, the project is of such dubious value that refineries would likely not pay for the dredging just to link their docks with the Corps’ deeper channel. Furthermore, the Corps plans to use three south New Jersey land sites to dispose of the 88 million cubic yards of dredge spoils from the project. These plans have triggered major concerns about local environmental impacts, prompting New Jersey’s Department of Environmental Protection to rescind a previously issued permit for the project.

A May 2002 report by the General Accounting Office found that the Corps relied on outdated information to inflate the benefits of the project, which is expected to cost at least \$286 million. In December 2002, the Corps issued a “reanalysis” that again claimed the dredging project was economically justified, but outside experts once more found serious flaws with the Corps’ analysis.

During House debate of H.R. 2754, the 2004 Energy and water development appropriations bill, Representative Robert Andrews (D-NJ) proposed an amendment to reduce funding for the Delaware River deepening project by \$7.7 million. On July 18, 2003, the House rejected the amendment by a 194-213 vote (House roll call vote 391). The final appropriations bill included \$9 million in funding for the project; however, it also included language directing the Corps to reconsider “reprogramming” the money for other

purposes. President Bush signed the appropriations bill into law on December 1, 2003.

Land Use

18. BIKE AND PEDESTRIAN TRAILS

Established by the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) of 1991, the transportation enhancements program supports such community-based projects as pedestrian and bicycle facilities, scenic and historic highway programs, historic preservation, and the conversion of unused rail corridors to multi-use trails. Since 1992, this Transportation Department program has channeled \$5.62 billion to states for projects to combat traffic congestion and deteriorating air quality by encouraging walking, bicycling, and trail creation.

In July 2003, the House Appropriations Committee voted to eliminate the requirement that states use 10 percent of surface transportation funds for transportation enhancements—roughly \$620 million—from H.R. 2989, the 2004 Transportation and Treasury appropriations bill. During floor consideration of the bill, Representatives Thomas Petri (R-WI) and John Olver (D-MA) offered an amendment that reinstated the 10 percent allocation for transportation enhancements. On September 4, 2003, the House adopted the Petri-Olver amendment by a 327-90 vote (House roll call vote 469). YES is the pro-environment vote.

International

19. 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.

The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) provides family planning and population assistance to more than 140 countries around the world—far more than any other donor agency. UNFPA-funded programs, in addi-

tion to slowing population growth and protecting wildlife, offer maternal and child health care, modern contraception, and assistance in HIV/AIDS prevention.

In 1985, Congress enacted the Kemp-Kasten amendment, which denies U.S. funds to any organization that “supports or participates in the management of a program of coercive or involuntary sterilization.” In 2002, the Bush administration drew on a broad interpretation of this amendment to withhold a \$34 million U.S. contribution to UNFPA appropriated by Congress. The decision to deny funding for millions of poor women and families was motivated solely by UNFPA's presence in China. However, a fact-finding team created by the State Department uncovered “no evidence that UNFPA has knowingly supported or participated in the management of a program of coercive abortion or involuntary sterilization in [China].” In fact, UNFPA's limited program in China is designed to promote greater respect for human rights and to move the country away from its “one child” policy.

During committee consideration of H.R. 1950, the State Department authorization bill, Representative Joseph Crowley (D-NY) inserted an amendment authorizing an annual UNFPA contribution of \$50 million for fiscal years 2004 and 2005. The amendment also required that the contributions be released promptly unless the president certified that UNFPA “directly supports or participates in coercive abortion or involuntary sterilization.”

During House floor consideration of the bill, Representatives Henry Hyde (R-IL) and Rep. Chris Smith (R-NJ) offered an amendment to strike the Crowley provision and reduce by \$25 million the authorized level of the contribution. On July 15, 2003, the House narrowly approved the Hyde-Smith amendment by a 216-211 vote (House roll call 362). NO is the pro-environment vote. The House then adopted the bill, but the Senate did not complete action on its version of the bill (S. 925) before the end of the session. The 2004 omnibus spending bill, which has passed the House but not yet passed the Senate, appropriated a contribution of up to \$34 million for UNFPA, but the release of the funding remains subject to the original Kemp-Kasten restriction, making it unlikely that UNFPA will receive a contribution from the United States during 2004.

House Votes

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KEY			LCV SCORES																						
			2003																						
				%	107th	106th																			
							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
			%	%	%	National Energy Policy*	Oil Savings	Arctic—2000 Acres	Arctic Drilling	Miller/Rahall Fire Policy	Forest Fire Policy	Roadless Rule	National Forest Management	Defense Environmental Exemptions	Yellowstone—Snowmobiles	Yellowstone Bison	Klamath Farming Leases	Offshore Oil Drilling	Delaying Smog Rules	Oil/Gas Clean Water Exemption	Anti-environment Riders	Delaware River Dredging	Funding Trails	International Family Planning	
ALABAMA																									
1	BONNER	(R)	5			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	
2	EVERETT	(R)	5	0	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	+	-	-	
3	ROGERS, MICHAEL D.	(R)	5			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	
4	ADERHOLT	(R)	0	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5	CRAMER	(D)	35	36	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	
6	BACHUS	(R)	15	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	
7	DAVIS, A.	(D)	60			-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	?	+	+	+	+	
ALASKA																									
AL	YOUNG, D.	(R)	0	9	7	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	?	?	-	
ARIZONA																									
1	RENZI	(R)	5			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	
2	FRANKS	(R)	5			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	
3	SHADEGG	(R)	5	0	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	
4	PASTOR	(D)	90	82	77	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	
5	HAYWORTH	(R)	5	0	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	+	-	?	
6	FLAKE	(R)	5	14		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	
7	GRIJALVA	(D)	100			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
8	KOLBE	(R)	5	9	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	
ARKANSAS																									
1	BERRY	(D)	40	41	27	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	
2	SNYDER	(D)	95	64	83	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	
3	BOOZMAN	(R)	5	0		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	
4	ROSS	(D)	45	41		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
CALIFORNIA																									
1	THOMPSON, M.	(D)	90	91	77	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	
2	HERGER	(R)	5	0	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	
3	OSE	(R)	15	18	7	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	
4	DOOLITTLE	(R)	0	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	
5	MATSUI	(D)	95	100	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	
6	WOOLSEY	(D)	95	95	97	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	

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			2003 %																						
				107th %	106th %																				
						1 National Energy Policy*	2 Oil Savings	3 Arctic—2000 Acres	4 Arctic Drilling	5 Miller/Rahall Fire Policy	6 Forest Fire Policy	7 Roadless Rule	8 National Forest Management	9 Defense Environmental Exemptions	10 Yellowstone—Snowmobiles	11 Yellowstone Bison	12 Klamath Farming Leases	13 Offshore Oil Drilling	14 Delaying Smog Rules	15 Oil/Gas Clean Water Exemption	16 Anti-environment Riders	17 Delaware River Dredging	18 Funding Trails	19 International Family Planning	
7	MILLER, GEORGE	(D)	85	100	93	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
8	PELOSI	(D)	90	95	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	
9	LEE	(D)	95	100	97	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	
10	TAUSCHER	(D)	100	86	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
11	POMBO	(R)	5	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12	LANTOS	(D)	95	91	80	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	
13	STARK	(D)	95	82	83	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	
14	ESHOO	(D)	100	100	97	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
15	HONDA	(D)	100	100		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
16	LOFGREN	(D)	100	95	67	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
17	FARR	(D)	95	100	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	
18	CARDOZA	(D)	70			+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
19	RADANOVICH	(R)	5	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	+	-	
20	DOOLEY	(D)	55	36	53	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	
21	NUNES	(R)	5			-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	
22	THOMAS, W.	(R)	15	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	
23	CAPPS	(D)	100	95	87	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
24	GALLEGLY	(R)	10	18	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	?	+	-	
25	McKEON	(R)	0	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
26	DREIER	(R)	0	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	
27	SHERMAN	(D)	100	95	97	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
28	BERMAN	(D)	70	86	90	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	+	?	?	+	+	+	?	+	?	+	+	+	
29	SCHIFF	(D)	100	95		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
30	WAXMAN	(D)	80	91	97	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	+	
31	BECERRA	(D)	90	95	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	
32	SOLIS	(D)	100	100		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
33	WATSON	(D)	90	95		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	
34	ROYBAL-ALLARD	(D)	90	95	87	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	?	+	
35	WATERS	(D)	95	100	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	
36	HARMAN	(D)	100	91		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
37	MILLENDER-McDONALD	(D)	65	95	93	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	+	?	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	?	+	?	

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							107th	106th	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
National Energy Policy* Oil Savings Arctic—2000 Acres Arctic Drilling Miller/Rahall Fire Policy Forest Fire Policy Roadless Rule National Forest Management Defense Environmental Exemptions Yellowstone—Snowmobiles Yellowstone Bison Klamath Farming Leases Offshore Oil Drilling Delaying Snag Rules Oil/Gas Clean Water Exemption Anti-environment Riders Delaware River Dredging Funding Trails International Family Planning																									
38	NAPOLITANO	(D)	90	95	87	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	-	+	+
39	SANCHEZ, LINDA	(D)	95			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+
40	ROYCE	(R)	10	9	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	
41	LEWIS, JERRY	(R)	5	14	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	+	
42	MILLER, GARY	(R)	5	5	0	-	-	-	-	?	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
43	BACA	(D)	50	68	57	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
44	CALVERT	(R)	5	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	+	-	
45	BONO	(R)	10	9	7	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	+	-	
46	ROHRBACHER	(R)	5	14	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
47	SANCHEZ, LORETTA	(D)	95	100	83	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+
48	COX	(R)	5	14	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	?	-	?	-	-	
49	ISSA	(R)	10	5		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-
50	CUNNINGHAM	(R)	15	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-
51	FILNER	(D)	95	95	97	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
52	HUNTER	(R)	10	14	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-
53	DAVIS, S.	(D)	100	91		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
COLORADO																									
1	DEGETTE	(D)	90	100	97	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	?	+
2	UDALL, M.	(D)	100	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
3	McINNIS	(R)	15	18	20	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	+	+	-	
4	MUSGRAVE	(R)	5			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
5	HEFLEY	(R)	15	14	17	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-
6	TANCREDO	(R)	5	14	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
7	BEAUPREZ	(R)	10			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-
CONNECTICUT																									
1	LARSON	(D)	90	86	93	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
2	SIMMONS	(R)	70	64		-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+
3	DeLAURO	(D)	95	91	97	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
4	SHAYS	(R)	90	73	97	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
5	JOHNSON, N.	(R)	70	73	67	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	?	-	+	+	+	+

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			2003																					
				107th	106th	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
			%	%	%	National Energy Policy*	Oil Savings	Arctic – 2000 Acres	Arctic Drilling	Miller/Rahall Fire Policy	Forest Fire Policy	Roadless Rule	National Forest Management	Defense Environmental Exemptions	Yellowstone—Snowmobiles	Yellowstone Bison	Klamath Farming Leases	Offshore Oil Drilling	Delaying Smog Rules	Oil/Gas Clean Water Exemption	Anti-environment Riders	Delaware River Dredging	Funding Trails	International Family Planning
DELAWARE																								
AL	CASTLE	(R)	70	64	73	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
FLORIDA																								
1	MILLER, J.	(R)	10	22		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-
2	BOYD	(D)	60	59	40	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
3	BROWN, C.	(D)	90	73	80	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
4	CRENSHAW	(R)	5	5		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	BROWN-WAITE	(R)	5			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	STEARNS	(R)	15	27	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-
7	MICA	(R)	5	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
8	KELLER	(R)	15	9		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-
9	BILIRAKIS	(R)	20	36	13	-	+	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-
10	YOUNG, B.	(R)	15	27	0	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-
11	DAVIS, JIM	(D)	100	77	73	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
12	PUTNAM	(R)	5	9		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	HARRIS	(R)	15			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-
14	GOSS	(R)	15	27	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	?	-	-	+	-	-
15	WELDON, D.	(R)	5	23	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	?	-	-
16	FOLEY	(R)	20	23	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	+
17	MEEK, K.	(D)	85			+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
18	ROS-LEHTINEN	(R)	15	18	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	?	-	-
19	WEXLER	(D)	100	100	97	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
20	DEUTSCH	(D)	95	95	93	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
21	DIAZ-BALART, L.	(R)	15	18	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-
22	SHAW	(R)	15	27	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+
23	HASTINGS, A.	(D)	90	73	87	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	-	+	+
24	FEENEY	(R)	10			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-
25	DIAZ-BALART, M.	(R)	10			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-
GEORGIA																								
1	KINGSTON	(R)	0	0	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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			% 2003																						
				% 107th	% 106th	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
2	BISHOP, S.	(D)	35	45	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	
3	MARSHALL	(D)	55			+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	?	-	+	+	-	+	+	
4	MAJETTE	(D)	80			+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	?	+	-	+	+	
5	LEWIS, JOHN	(D)	100	77	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
6	ISAKSON	(R)	5	14	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	
7	LINDER	(R)	5	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	+	?	-	
8	COLLINS, M.	(R)	5	9	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	+	-	-	
9	NORWOOD	(R)	10	9	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	
10	DEAL	(R)	5	5	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	
11	GINGREY	(R)	5			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	
12	BURNS, M.	(R)	10			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	
13	SCOTT, D.	(D)	50			-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	
HAWAII																									
1	ABERCROMBIE	(D)	85	86	90	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	
2	CASE	(D)	90			+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	
IDAHO																									
1	OTTER	(R)	5	5		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	
2	SIMPSON	(R)	5	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	
ILLINOIS																									
1	RUSH	(D)	85	64	73	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
2	JACKSON	(D)	100	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
3	LIPINSKI	(D)	60	36	63	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	?	?	-	+	-	
4	GUTIERREZ	(D)	95	86	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	
5	EMANUEL	(D)	95			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	
6	HYDE	(R)	5	14	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	
7	DAVIS, D.	(D)	100	91	97	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
8	CRANE	(R)	10	5	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	
9	SCHAKOWSKY	(D)	100	100	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
10	KIRK	(R)	80	59		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	
11	WELLER	(R)	10	18	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	
12	COSTELLO	(D)	70	59	67	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	

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						National Energy Policy*	Oil Savings	Arctic—2000 Acres	Arctic Drilling	Miller/Rahall Fire Policy	Forest Fire Policy	Roadless Rule	National Forest Management	Defense Environmental Exemptions	Yellowstone—Snowmobiles	Yellowstone Bison	Klamath Farming Leases	Offshore Oil Drilling	Delaying Smog Rules	Oil/Gas Clean Water Exemption	Anti-environment Riders	Delaware River Dredging	Funding Trails	International Family Planning
13	BIGGERT	(R)	25	27	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+
14	HASTERT	(R)		THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE VOTES AT HIS DISCRETION.																				
15	JOHNSON, T.	(R)	75	50		-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-
16	MANZULLO	(R)	0	9	7	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	EVANS	(D)	95	86	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
18	LaHOOD	(R)	20	36	20	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	
19	SHIMKUS	(R)	10	0	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	
INDIANA																								
1	VISCLOSKY	(D)	70	59	80	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	?	+	+	-	+	+	
2	CHOCOLA	(R)	10			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	
3	SOUDER	(R)	5	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	+	-
4	BUYER	(R)	5	0	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	?	-	-	+	-
5	BURTON	(R)	10	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	?	-	+	-	-
6	PENCE	(R)	10	5		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-
7	CARSON, J.	(D)	95	91	83	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
8	HOSTETTLER	(R)	15	23	7	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	
9	HILL	(D)	95	45	63	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
IOWA																								
1	NUSSLE	(R)	0	23	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-
2	LEACH	(R)	90	59	67	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
3	BOSWELL	(D)	70	73	53	+	-	+	+	?	?	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
4	LATHAM	(R)	5	14	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	
5	KING , S.	(R)	10			-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	
KANSAS																								
1	MORAN, JERRY	(R)	10	0	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-
2	RYUN	(R)	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	MOORE	(D)	95	82	87	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
4	TIAHRT	(R)	0	0	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KENTUCKY																								
1	WHITFIELD	(R)	5	0	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
2	LEWIS, R.	(R)	10	0	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-

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3	NORTHUP	(R)	5	9	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
4	LUCAS, K.	(D)	30	18	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-
5	ROGERS, H.	(R)	0	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	FLETCHER	(R)	10	0	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	?	?	-	+	+	-
LOUISIANA																								
1	VITTER	(R)	0	0	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	JEFFERSON	(D)	45	55	70	-	-	+	-	+	+	?	?	+	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	?	+	?
3	TAUZIN	(R)	0	0	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	McCRERY	(R)	10	0	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-
5	ALEXANDER, R.	(D)	20			-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-
6	BAKER	(R)	10	0	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-
7	JOHN	(D)	5	9	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-
MAINE																								
1	ALLEN, T.	(D)	90	91	87	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	-	+	+
2	MICHAUD	(D)	85			+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
MARYLAND																								
1	GILCHREST	(R)	55	36	57	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
2	RUPPERSBERGER	(D)	85			+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+
3	CARDIN	(D)	100	91	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
4	WYNN	(D)	90	86	77	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+
5	HOYER	(D)	85	86	73	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
6	BARTLETT	(R)	30	36	7	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-
7	CUMMINGS	(D)	90	91	93	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
8	VAN HOLLEN	(D)	100			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
MASSACHUSETTS																								
1	OLVER	(D)	100	91	97	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2	NEAL	(D)	95	77	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+
3	McGOVERN	(D)	100	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
4	FRANK	(D)	95	100	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
5	MEEHAN	(D)	95	77	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+
6	TIERNEY	(D)	95	100	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+

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5	GARRETT	(R)	10			-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	
6	PALLONE	(D)	100	100	97	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
7	FERGUSON	(R)	30	59		-	-	+	+	+	+	?	?	-	?	?	?	+	-	-	?	?	+	?
8	PASCRELL	(D)	90	91	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	-	+	+	
9	ROTHMAN	(D)	95	100	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	
10	PAYNE	(D)	90	95	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	?	+	
11	FRELINGHUYSEN	(R)	55	55	63	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+
12	HOLT	(D)	100	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
13	MENENDEZ	(D)	95	95	97	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	
NEW MEXICO																								
1	WILSON, H.	(R)	10	9	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	
2	PEARCE	(R)	5			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	+	-	-	
3	UDALL, T.	(D)	95	100	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	
NEW YORK																								
1	BISHOP, T.	(D)	100			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
2	ISRAEL	(D)	100	77		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
3	KING, P.	(R)	10	23	30	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	
4	McCARTHY, C.	(D)	95	86	83	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	
5	ACKERMAN	(D)	90	100	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	-	+	+	
6	MEEKS	(D)	90	86	87	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	
7	CROWLEY	(D)	90	91	97	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	
8	NADLER	(D)	95	86	97	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	
9	WEINER	(D)	95	100	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	
10	TOWNS	(D)	65	77	87	?	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	?	+	-	+	+	
11	OWENS	(D)	100	95	97	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
12	VELAZQUEZ	(D)	95	100	97	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
13	FOSELLA	(R)	10	27	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	+	+	-	
14	MALONEY	(D)	100	95	77	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
15	RANGEL	(D)	90	95	83	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	?	+	
16	SERRANO	(D)	95	82	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	
17	ENGEL	(D)	100	95	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	

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			%	107th	106th	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
				%	%	National Energy Policy*	Oil Savings	Arctic—2000 Acres	Arctic Drilling	Miller/Rahall Fire Policy	Forest Fire Policy	Roadless Rule	National Forest Management	Defense Environmental Exemptions	Yellowstone—Snowmobiles	Yellowstone Bison	Klamath Farming Leases	Offshore Oil Drilling	Delaying Smog Rules	Oil/Gas Clean Water Exemption	Anti-environment Riders	Delaware River Dredging	Funding Trails	International Family Planning
18	LOWEY	(D)	95	95	87	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
19	KELLY	(R)	70	77	77	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
20	SWEENEY	(R)	15	36	20	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	+	-	+
21	McNULTY	(D)	100	100	87	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
22	HINCHEY	(D)	95	95	87	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+
23	McHUGH	(R)	15	36	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	+	-	+	+	-
24	BOEHLERT	(R)	65	68	70	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	?	+	-	+	+	+
25	WALSH	(R)	30	50	37	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	?	+	-
26	REYNOLDS	(R)	10	18	20	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	+	-
27	QUINN	(R)	10	41	40	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	?	-	?	+	-
28	SLAUGHTER	(D)	95	91	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+
29	HOUGHTON	(R)	25	36	43	?	?	?	?	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+
NORTH CAROLINA																								
1	BALLANCE	(D)	85			+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	-	+	+
2	ETHERIDGE	(D)	80	64	73	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
3	JONES	(R)	5	23	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	PRICE	(D)	95	82	83	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
5	BURR	(R)	10	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	?	-	-	+	-
6	COBLE	(R)	0	9	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	McINTYRE	(D)	65	64	33	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	-
8	HAYES	(R)	5	5	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
9	MYRICK	(R)	5	14	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	?	-
10	BALLENGER	(R)	5	0	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
11	TAYLOR, C.	(R)	0	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-
12	WATT	(D)	100	77	87	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
13	MILLER, B.	(D)	95			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+
NORTH DAKOTA																								
AL	POMEROY	(D)	50	68	57	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+
OHIO																								
1	CHABOT	(R)	15	18	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-
2	PORTMAN	(R)	15	18	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-

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						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
					National Energy Policy*	Oil Savings	Arctic—2000 Acres	Arctic Drilling	Miller/Rahall Fire Policy	Forest Fire Policy	Roadless Rule	National Forest Management	Defense Environmental Exemptions	Yellowstone—Snowmobiles	Yellowstone Bison	Klamath Farming Leases	Offshore Oil Drilling	Delaying Smog Rules	Oil/Gas Clean Water Exemption	Anti-environment Riders	Delaware River Dredging	Funding Trails	International Family Planning	
3	TURNER, M.	(R)	0			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	OXLEY	(R)	5	9	0	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	GILLMOR	(R)	15	14	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
6	STRICKLAND	(D)	85	86	70	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	
7	HOBSON	(R)	0	9	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	BOEHNER	(R)	5	0	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
9	KAPTUR	(D)	95	77	80	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	
10	KUCINICH	(D)	85	95	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	?	+	+	?	+	
11	TUBBS JONES	(D)	80	82	80	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	?	+	-	+	+	
12	TIBERI	(R)	5	9		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	+	-	-	-
13	BROWN, S.	(D)	95	95	97	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	
14	LaTOURETTE	(R)	10	23	23	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
15	PRYCE	(R)	15	18	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	
16	REGULA	(R)	0	18	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-
17	RYAN, T.	(D)	100			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
18	NEY	(R)	5	23	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
OKLAHOMA																								
1	SULLIVAN	(R)	5	0		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
2	CARSON, B.	(D)	45	32		-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	
3	LUCAS, F.	(R)	5	0	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
4	COLE	(R)	5			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
5	ISTOOK	(R)	0	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OREGON																								
1	WU	(D)	85	100	87	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	?	+	-	+	+	
2	WALDEN	(R)	10	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	+	+	
3	BLUMENAUER	(D)	85	95	90	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	
4	DeFAZIO	(D)	85	96	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	?	+	-	+	+	
5	HOOLEY	(D)	90	86	87	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	
PENNSYLVANIA																								
1	BRADY, R.	(D)	50	73	80	-	-	-	-	?	?	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	
2	FATTAH	(D)	80	86	90	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	-	+	+	

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						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
			%	%	%	National Energy Policy*	Oil Savings	Arctic—2000 Acres	Arctic Drilling	Miller/Rahall Fire Policy	Forest Fire Policy	Roadless Rule	National Forest Management	Defense Environmental Exemptions	Yellowstone—Snowmobiles	Yellowstone Bison	Klamath Farming Leases	Offshore Oil Drilling	Delaying Smog Rules	Oil/Gas Clean Water Exemption	Anti-environment Riders	Delaware River Dredging	Funding Trails	International Family Planning	
3	ENGLISH	(R)	15	32	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
4	HART	(R)	0	14		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	PETERSON, J.	(R)	5	5	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
6	GERLACH	(R)	50			-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	
7	WELDON, C.	(R)	35	50	33	-	+	-	?	-	-	-	+	-	+	?	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	
8	GREENWOOD	(R)	40	59	50	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	?	
9	SHUSTER	(R)	5	10		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	
10	SHERWOOD	(R)	5	14	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	
11	KANJORSKI	(D)	60	73	77	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	
12	MURTHA	(D)	45	41	37	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	
13	HOEFFEL	(D)	95	91	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	
14	DOYLE	(D)	70	68	53	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	
15	TOOMEY	(R)	0	14	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
16	PITTS	(R)	5	9	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	
17	HOLDEN	(D)	70	64	50	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	
18	MURPHY	(R)	0			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
19	PLATTS	(R)	25	27		-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	
RHODE ISLAND																									
1	KENNEDY, P.	(D)	95	95	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	
2	LANGEVIN	(D)	100	95		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
SOUTH CAROLINA																									
1	BROWN, H.	(R)	10	5		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	
2	WILSON, J.	(R)	0	25		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	
3	BARRETT	(R)	5			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	
4	DeMINT	(R)	5	9	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	
5	SPRATT	(D)	90	68	67	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	
6	CLYBURN	(D)	85	68	90	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	
SOUTH DAKOTA																									
AL	JANKLOW	(R)	5			-	-	-	-	-	-	?	?	-	?	?	?	+	-	-	-	?	?	?	
TENNESSEE																									
1	JENKINS	(R)	5	0	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	

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2	DUNCAN	(R)	10	18	13	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	
3	WAMP	(R)	5	9	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	
4	DAVIS, L.	(D)	60			+	-	+	-	?	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	-
5	COOPER	(D)	100			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
6	GORDON	(D)	80	68	53	+	-	+	+	+	-	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	
7	BLACKBURN	(R)	0			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8	TANNER	(D)	45	32	37	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	
9	FORD	(D)	90	73	77	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	
TEXAS																								
1	SANDLIN	(D)	35	36	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+
2	TURNER, J.	(D)	25	32	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	?	-	-	-	+	+	+
3	JOHNSON, S.	(R)	0	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	?	-	?	?	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-
4	HALL	(D)	15	5	10	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	
5	HENSARLING	(R)	5			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	
6	BARTON	(R)	0	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	?	-	?	?	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-
7	CULBERSON	(R)	5	5		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	
8	BRADY, K.	(R)	5	0	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	
9	LAMPSON	(D)	70	50	67	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	+
10	DOGGETT	(D)	100	95	97	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
11	EDWARDS, C.	(D)	30	41	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	+
12	GRANGER	(R)	10	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	?	-	?	?	-	-	-	-	-	?	+	+
13	THORNBERRY	(R)	5	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	
14	PAUL	(R)	5	41	27	?	?	?	?	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	?	-	-	
15	HINOJOSA	(D)	65	68	60	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+
16	REYES	(D)	55	55	70	?	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	?	+	-	+	+
17	STENHOLM	(D)	15	14	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	
18	JACKSON-LEE	(D)	85	68	77	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
19	COMBEST *	(R)	0	0	7	?	-	-	?	-	-	I	I	?	I	I	I	I	I	?	I	I	I	
19	NEUGEBAUER**	(R)	9			I	I	I	I	I	I	-	-	I	-	-	-	-	-	I	+	-	-	
20	GONZALEZ	(D)	75	73	93	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	+

* Representative Larry Combest resigned from office on May 31, 2003.

^{**} Representative Randy Neugebauer was elected by special election and sworn in on June 5, 2003.

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				% 107th	% 106th																			
						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
			%	%	National Energy Policy*	Oil Savings	Arctic—2000 Acres	Arctic Drilling	Miller/Rahall Fire Policy	Forest Fire Policy	Roadless Rule	National Forest Management	Defense Environmental Exemptions	Yellowstone—Snowmobiles	Yellowstone Bison	Klamath Farming Leases	Offshore Oil Drilling	Delaying Smog Rules	Oil/Gas Clean Water Exemption	Anti-environment Riders	Delaware River Dredging	Funding Trails	International Family Planning	
21	SMITH, L.	(R)	0	0	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	DeLAY	(R)	0	0	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-
23	BONILLA	(R)	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	?	?	-	?	?	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-
24	FROST	(D)	75	68	60	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
25	BELL	(D)	75			-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
26	BURGESS	(R)	5			-	-	-	-	-	-	?	?	-	?	?	-	-	-	-	?	+	-	-
27	ORTIZ	(D)	35	45	43	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	?	+	-	+	-
28	RODRIGUEZ	(D)	55	68	77	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	?	+	+
29	GREEN, G.	(D)	55	59	70	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+
30	JOHNSON, E.B.	(D)	90	73	80	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
31	CARTER	(R)	5			-	-	-	-	-	-	?	?	-	?	?	-	-	-	-	?	+	-	-
32	SESSIONS, P.	(R)	0	0	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UTAH																								
1	BISHOP, R.	(R)	5			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
2	MATHESON	(D)	60	68		-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
3	CANNON	(R)	5	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
VERMONT																								
AL	SANDERS	(I)	90	95	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
VIRGINIA																								
1	DAVIS, JO ANN	(R)	5	14		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
2	SCHROCK	(R)	5	0		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
3	SCOTT, B.	(D)	95	68	83	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
4	FORBES	(R)	10	0		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-
5	GOODE	(R)	20	9	13	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
6	GOODLATTE	(R)	5	0	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
7	CANTOR	(R)	0	0		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	MORAN, JAMES	(D)	95	77	80	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
9	BOUCHER	(D)	75	77	70	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	-	+	+	+
10	WOLF	(R)	5	14	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
11	DAVIS, T.	(R)	30	45	37	-	+	-	+	?	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	?	+	+	-	-	-	+

House Votes

KEY

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

* LCV considers this legislation so environmentally harmful that this vote is scored twice.

KEY			LCV SCORES																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
			2003 %	107th		106th		National Energy Policy*		Oil Savings		Arctic—2000 Acres		Arctic Drilling		Miller/Rahall Fire Policy		Forest Fire Policy		Roadless Rule		National Forest Management		Defense Environmental Exemptions		Yellowstone—Snowmobiles		Yellowstone Bison		Klamath Farming Leases		Offshore Oil Drilling		Delaying Smog Rules		Oil/Gas Clean Water Exemption		Anti-environment Riders		Delaware River Dredging		Funding Trails		International Family Planning																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
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MEMBERS OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE 108TH CONGRESS

SENATE LCV SCORES FOR THE 108TH CONGRESS

MEMBER	SCORE (%)	MEMBER	SCORE (%)	MEMBER	SCORE (%)
Akaka, Daniel (D) HI	84	Dole, Elizabeth (R) NC	11	Lott, Trent (R) MS	0
Alexander, Lamar (R) TN	5	Domenici, Pete (R) NM	0	Lugar, Richard (R) IN	5
Allard, Wayne (R) CO	0	Dorgan, Byron (D) ND	47	McCain, John (R) AZ	53
Allen, George (R) VA	0	Durbin, Richard (D) IL	89	McConnell, Mitch (R) KY	0
Baucus, Max (D) MT	42	Edwards, John (D) NC	37	Mikulski, Barbara (D) MD	79
Bayh, Evan (D) IN	74	Ensign, John (R) NV	16	Miller, Zell (D) GA	0
Bennett, Robert (R) UT	0	Enzi, Michael (R) WY	0	Murkowski, Lisa (R) AK	11
Biden, Joseph (D) DE	95	Feingold, Russell (D) WI	89	Murray, Patty (D) WA	95
Bingaman, Jeff (D) NM	79	Feinstein, Dianne (D) CA	79	Nelson, Benjamin (D) NE	21
Bond, Christopher (R) MO	0	Fitzgerald, Peter (R) IL	21	Nelson, Bill (D) FL	79
Boxer, Barbara (D) CA	89	Frist, Bill (R) TN	11	Nickles, Don (R) OK	5
Breaux, John (D) LA	11	Graham, Bob (D) FL	68	Pryor, Mark (D) AR	42
Brownback, Sam (R) KS	0	Graham, Lindsey (R) SC	5	Reed, Jack (D) RI	95
Bunning, Jim (R) KY	0	Grassley, Charles (R) IA	0	Reid, Harry (D) NV	84
Burns, Conrad (R) MT	0	Gregg, Judd (R) NH	53	Roberts, Pat (R) KS	0
Byrd, Robert (D) WV	68	Hagel, Chuck (R) NE	0	Rockefeller, John (D) WV	79
Campbell, Ben Nighthorse (R) CO	11	Harkin, Tom (D) IA	68	Santorum, Rick (R) PA	0
Cantwell, Maria (D) WA	100	Hatch, Orrin (R) UT	5	Sarbanes, Paul (D) MD	84
Carper, Thomas (D) DE	89	Hollings, Ernest (D) SC	58	Schumer, Charles (D) NY	95
Chafee, Lincoln (R) RI	79	Hutchison, Kay Bailey (R) TX	5	Sessions, Jeff (R) AL	5
Chambliss, Saxby (R) GA	0	Inhofe, James (R) OK	5	Shelby, Richard (R) AL	5
Clinton, Hillary Rodham (D) NY	89	Inouye, Daniel (D) HI	53	Smith, Gordon (R) OR	32
Cochran, Thad (R) MS	0	Jeffords, James (I) VT	89	Snowe, Olympia (R) ME	74
Coleman, Norm (R) MN	21	Johnson, Tim (D) SD	58	Specter, Arlen (R) PA	32
Collins, Susan (R) ME	68	Kennedy, Edward (D) MA	89	Stabenow, Debbie (D) MI	84
Conrad, Kent (D) ND	53	Kerry, John (D) MA	53	Stevens, Ted (R) AK	5
Cornyn, John (R) TX	0	Kohl, Herbert (D) WI	74	Sununu, John (R) NH	42
Corzine, Jon (D) NJ	84	Kyl, Jon (R) AZ	16	Talent, Jim (R) MO	5
Craig, Larry (R) ID	0	Landrieu, Mary (D) LA	21	Thomas, Craig (R) WY	0
Crapo, Mike (R) ID	0	Lautenberg, Frank (D) NJ	89	Voinovich, George (R) OH	11
Daschle, Thomas (D) SD	63	Leahy, Patrick (D) VT	100	Warner, John (R) VA	11
Dayton, Mark (D) MN	79	Levin, Carl (D) MI	84	Wyden, Ron (D) OR	89
DeWine, Mike (R) OH	16	Lieberman, Joseph (D) CT	42		
Dodd, Christopher (D) CT	84	Lincoln, Blanche (D) AR	32		

HOUSE LCV SCORES FOR THE 108TH CONGRESS

MEMBER	SCORE (%)	MEMBER	SCORE (%)	MEMBER	SCORE (%)
Abercrombie, Neil (D) HI-1	85	Baker, Richard (R) LA-6	10	Bell, Chris (D) TX-25	75
Ackerman, Gary (D) NY-5	90	Baldwin, Tammy (D) WI-2	100	Bereuter, Doug (R) NE-1	20
Aderholt, Robert (R) AL-4	0	Ballance, Frank (D) NC-1	85	Berkley, Shelley (D) NV-1	65
Akin, Todd (R) MO-2	10	Ballenger, Cass (R) NC-10	5	Berman, Howard (D) CA-28	70
Alexander, Rodney (D) LA-5	20	Barrett, J. Gresham (R) SC-3	5	Berry, Marion (D) AR-1	40
Allen, Thomas (D) ME-1	90	Bartlett, Roscoe (R) MD-6	30	Biggert, Judy (R) IL-13	25
Andrews, Robert (D) NJ-1	100	Barton, Joe (R) TX-6	0	Bilirakis, Michael (R) FL-9	20
Baca, Joe (D) CA-43	50	Bass, Charles (R) NH-2	45	Bishop, Rob (R) UT-1	5
Bachus, Spencer (R) AL-6	15	Beauprez, Bob (R) CO-7	10	Bishop, Sanford (D) GA-2	35
Baird, Brian (D) WA-3	90	Becerra, Xavier (D) CA-31	90	Bishop, Tim (D) NY-1	100

MEMBER	SCORE (%)	MEMBER	SCORE (%)	MEMBER	SCORE (%)
Blackburn, Marsha (R) TN-7	0	Crowley, Joseph (D) NY-7	90	Franks, Trent (R) AZ-2	5
Blumenauer, Earl (D) OR-3	85	Cubin, Barbara (R) WY-AL	5	Frelinghuysen, Rodney (R) NJ-11	55
Blunt, Roy (R) MO-7	0	Culberson, John (R) TX-7	5	Frost, Martin (D) TX-24	75
Boehlert, Sherwood (R) NY-24	65	Cummings, Elijah (D) MD-7	90	Gallegly, Elton (R) CA-24	10
Boehner, John (R) OH-8	5	Cunningham, Randy "Duke" (R) CA-50	15	Garrett, Scott (R) NJ-5	10
Bonilla, Henry (R) TX-23	0	Davis, Artur (D) AL-7	60	Gephardt, Richard (D) MO-3	5
Bonner, Jo (R) AL-1	5	Davis, Danny (D) IL-7	100	Gerlach, Jim (R) PA-6	50
Bono, Mary (R) CA-45	10	Davis, Jim (D) FL-11	100	Gibbons, Jim (R) NV-2	5
Boozman, John (R) AR-3	5	Davis, Jo Ann (R) VA-1	5	Gilchrest, Wayne (R) MD-1	55
Boswell, Leonard (D) IA-3	70	Davis, Lincoln (D) TN-4	60	Gillmor, Paul (R) OH-5	15
Boucher, Rick (D) VA-9	75	Davis, Susan (D) CA-53	100	Gingrey, Phil (R) GA-11	5
Boyd, Allen (D) FL-2	60	Davis, Tom (R) VA-11	30	Gonzalez, Charles (D) TX-20	75
Bradley, Jeb (R) NH-1	50	Deal, Nathan (R) GA-10	5	Goode, Virgil (R) VA-5	20
Brady, Kevin (R) TX-8	5	DeFazio, Peter (D) OR-4	85	Goodlatte, Bob (R) VA-6	5
Brady, Robert (D) PA-1	50	DeGette, Diana (D) CO-1	90	Gordon, Bart (D) TN-6	80
Brown, Corrine (D) FL-3	90	Delahunt, William (D) MA-10	90	Goss, Porter (R) FL-14	15
Brown, Henry (R) SC-1	10	DeLauro, Rosa (D) CT-3	95	Granger, Kay (R) TX-12	10
Brown, Sherrod (D) OH-13	95	DeLay, Tom (R) TX-22	0	Graves, Sam (R) MO-6	10
Brown-Waite, Ginny (R) FL-5	5	DeMint, Jim (R) SC-4	5	Green, Gene (D) TX-29	55
Burgess, Michael (R) TX-26	5	Deutsch, Peter (D) FL-20	95	Green, Mark (R) WI-8	35
Burns, Max (R) GA-12	10	Diaz-Balart, Lincoln (R) FL-21	15	Greenwood, James (R) PA-8	40
Burr, Richard (R) NC-5	10	Diaz-Balart, Mario (R) FL-25	10	Grijalva, Raul (D) AZ-7	100
Burton, Dan (R) IN-5	10	Dicks, Norman (D) WA-6	95	Gutierrez, Luis (D) IL-4	95
Buyer, Steve (R) IN-4	5	Dingell, John (D) MI-15	95	Gutknecht, Gil (R) MN-1	5
Calvert, Ken (R) CA-44	5	Doggett, Lloyd (D) TX-10	100	Hall, Ralph (D) TX-4	15
Camp, Dave (R) MI-4	5	Dooley, Calvin (D) CA-20	55	Harman, Jane (D) CA-36	100
Cannon, Chris (R) UT-3	5	Doolittle, John (R) CA-4	0	Harris, Katherine (R) FL-13	15
Cantor, Eric (R) VA-7	0	Doyle, Michael (D) PA-14	70	Hart, Melissa (R) PA-4	0
Capito, Shelley Moore (R) WV-2	25	Dreier, David (R) CA-26	0	Hastert, Dennis (R) IL-14	N/A
Capps, Lois (D) CA-23	100	Duncan, John (R) TN-2	10	Hastings, Alcee (D) FL-23	90
Capuano, Michael (D) MA-8	90	Dunn, Jennifer (R) WA-8	15	Hastings, Doc (R) WA-4	0
Cardin, Benjamin (D) MD-3	100	Edwards, Chet (D) TX-11	30	Hayes, Robin (R) NC-8	5
Cardoza, Dennis (D) CA-18	70	Ehlers, Vernon (R) MI-3	55	Hayworth, J.D. (R) AZ-5	5
Carson, Brad (D) OK-2	45	Emanuel, Rahm (D) IL-5	95	Hefley, Joel (R) CO-5	15
Carson, Julia (D) IN-7	95	Emerson, Jo Ann (R) MO-8	0	Hensarling, Jeb (R) TX-5	5
Carter, John (R) TX-31	5	Engel, Eliot (D) NY-17	100	Herger, Wally (R) CA-2	5
Case, Ed (D) HI-2	90	English, Phil (R) PA-3	15	Hill, Baron (D) IN-9	95
Castle, Michael (R) DE-AL	70	Eshoo, Anna (D) CA-14	100	Hinchey, Maurice (D) NY-22	95
Chabot, Steve (R) OH-1	15	Etheridge, Bob (D) NC-2	80	Hinojosa, Ruben (D) TX-15	65
Chocola, Chris (R) IN-2	10	Evans, Lane (D) IL-17	95	Hobson, David (R) OH-7	0
Clay, William Lacy (D) MO-1	85	Everett, Terry (R) AL-2	5	Hoeffel, Joseph (D) PA-13	95
Clyburn, James (D) SC-6	85	Farr, Sam (D) CA-17	95	Hoekstra, Peter (R) MI-2	10
Coble, Howard (R) NC-6	0	Fattah, Chaka (D) PA-2	80	Holden, Tim (D) PA-17	70
Cole, Tom (R) OK-4	5	Feeney, Tom (R) FL-24	10	Holt, Rush (D) NJ-12	100
Collins, Mac (R) GA-8	5	Ferguson, Mike (R) NJ-7	30	Honda, Michael (D) CA-15	100
Combest, Larry (R) TX-19	0	Filner, Bob (D) CA-51	95	Hooley, Darlene (D) OR-5	90
Conyers, John (D) MI-14	80	Flake, Jeff (R) AZ-6	5	Hostettler, John (R) IN-8	15
Cooper, Jim (D) TN-5	100	Fletcher, Ernie (R) KY-6	10	Houghton, Amo (R) NY-29	25
Costello, Jerry (D) IL-12	70	Foley, Mark (R) FL-16	20	Hoyer, Steny (D) MD-5	85
Cox, Christopher (R) CA-48	5	Forbes, Randy (R) VA-4	10	Hulshof, Kenny (R) MO-9	5
Cramer, Robert "Bud" (D) AL-5	35	Ford, Harold (D) TN-9	90	Hunter, Duncan (R) CA-52	10
Crane, Philip (R) IL-8	10	Fossella, Vito (R) NY-13	10	Hyde, Henry (R) IL-6	5
Crenshaw, Ander (R) FL-4	5	Frank, Barney (D) MA-4	95	Inslee, Jay (D) WA-1	100

MEMBER	SCORE (%)	MEMBER	SCORE (%)	MEMBER	SCORE (%)
Isakson, Johnny (R) GA-6	5	Lucas, Ken (D) KY-4	30	Olver, John (D) MA-1	100
Israel, Steve (D) NY-2	100	Lynch, Stephen (D) MA-9	95	Ortiz, Solomon (D) TX-27	35
Issa, Darrell (R) CA-49	10	Majette, Denise (D) GA-4	80	Osborne, Thomas (R) NE-3	5
Istook, Ernest (R) OK-5	0	Maloney, Carolyn (D) NY-14	100	Ose, Doug (R) CA-3	15
Jackson, Jesse (D) IL-2	100	Manzullo, Donald (R) IL-16	0	Otter, C.L. "Butch" (R) ID-1	5
Jackson-Lee, Sheila (D) TX-18	85	Markey, Edward (D) MA-7	100	Owens, Major (D) NY-11	100
Janklow, William (R) SD-AL	5	Marshall, Jim (D) GA-3	55	Oxley, Michael (R) OH-4	5
Jefferson, William (D) LA-2	45	Matheson, Jim (D) UT-2	60	Pallone, Frank (D) NJ-6	100
Jenkins, William (R) TN-1	5	Matsui, Robert (D) CA-5	95	Pascrell, Bill (D) NJ-8	90
John, Christopher (D) LA-7	5	McCarthy, Carolyn (D) NY-4	95	Pastor, Ed (D) AZ-4	90
Johnson, Eddie Bernice (D) TX-30	90	McCarthy, Karen (D) MO-5	75	Paul, Ron (R) TX-14	5
Johnson, Nancy (R) CT-5	70	McCollum, Betty (D) MN-4	95	Payne, Donald (D) NJ-10	90
Johnson, Sam (R) TX-3	0	McCotter, Thaddeus (R) MI-11	5	Pearce, Steve (R) NM-2	5
Johnson, Timothy V. (R) IL-15	75	McCrery, Jim (R) LA-4	10	Pelosi, Nancy (D) CA-8	90
Jones, Walter (R) NC-3	5	McDermott, Jim (D) WA-7	100	Pence, Mike (R) IN-6	10
Kanjorski, Paul (D) PA-11	60	McGovern, James (D) MA-3	100	Peterson, Collin (D) MN-7	20
Kaptur, Marcy (D) OH-9	95	McHugh, John (R) NY-23	15	Peterson, John (R) PA-5	5
Keller, Ric (R) FL-8	15	McInnis, Scott (R) CO-3	15	Petri, Thomas (R) WI-6	50
Kelly, Sue (R) NY-19	70	McIntyre, Mike (D) NC-7	65	Pickering, Charles "Chip" (R) MS-3	0
Kennedy, Mark (R) MN-6	25	McKeon, Howard "Buck" (R) CA-25	0	Pitts, Joseph (R) PA-16	5
Kennedy, Patrick (D) RI-1	95	McNulty, Michael (D) NY-21	100	Platts, Todd (R) PA-19	25
Kildee, Dale (D) MI-5	90	Meehan, Martin (D) MA-5	95	Pombo, Richard (R) CA-11	5
Kilpatrick, Carolyn (D) MI-13	80	Meek, Kendrick (D) FL-17	85	Pomeroy, Earl (D) ND-AL	50
Kind, Ron (D) WI-3	95	Meeks, Gregory (D) NY-6	90	Porter, Jon (R) NV-3	10
King, Peter (R) NY-3	10	Menendez, Robert (D) NJ-13	95	Portman, Rob (R) OH-2	15
King, Steve (R) IA-5	10	Mica, John (R) FL-7	5	Price, David (D) NC-4	95
Kingston, Jack (R) GA-1	0	Michaud, Michael (D) ME-2	85	Pryce, Deborah (R) OH-15	15
Kirk, Mark (R) IL-10	80	Millender-McDonald, Juanita (D) CA-37	65	Putnam, Adam (R) FL-12	5
Klecza, Jerry (D) WI-4	95	Miller, Brad (D) NC-13	95	Quinn, Jack (R) NY-27	10
Kline, John (R) MN-2	5	Miller, Candice (R) MI-10	5	Radanovich, George (R) CA-19	5
Knollenberg, Joe (R) MI-9	5	Miller, Gary (R) CA-42	5	Rahall, Nick (D) WV-3	85
Kolbe, Jim (R) AZ-8	5	Miller, George (D) CA-7	85	Ramstad, Jim (R) MN-3	75
Kucinich, Dennis (D) OH-10	85	Miller, Jeff (R) FL-1	10	Rangel, Charles (D) NY-15	90
LaHood, Ray (R) IL-18	20	Mollohan, Alan (D) WV-1	30	Regula, Ralph (R) OH-16	0
Lampson, Nick (D) TX-9	70	Moore, Dennis (D) KS-3	95	Rehberg, Dennis (R) MT-AL	0
Langevin, James (D) RI-2	100	Moran, James (D) VA-8	95	Renzi, Rick (R) AZ-1	5
Lantos, Tom (D) CA-12	95	Moran, Jerry (R) KS-1	10	Reyes, Silvestre (D) TX-16	55
Larsen, Rick (D) WA-2	95	Murphy, Timothy (R) PA-18	0	Reynolds, Thomas (R) NY-26	10
Larson, John (D) CT-1	90	Murtha, John (D) PA-12	45	Rodriguez, Ciro (D) TX-28	55
Latham, Tom (R) IA-4	5	Musgrave, Marilyn (R) CO-4	5	Rogers, Harold (R) KY-5	0
LaTourette, Steven (R) OH-14	10	Myrick, Sue (R) NC-9	5	Rogers, Michael D. (R) AL-3	5
Leach, James (R) IA-2	90	Nadler, Jerrold (D) NY-8	95	Rogers, Michael J. (R) MI-8	5
Lee, Barbara (D) CA-9	95	Napolitano, Grace (D) CA-38	90	Rohrabacher, Dana (R) CA-46	5
Levin, Sander (D) MI-12	85	Neal, Richard (D) MA-2	95	Ros-Lehtinen, Ileana (R) FL-18	15
Lewis, Jerry (R) CA-41	5	Nethercutt, George (R) WA-5	5	Ross, Mike (D) AR-4	45
Lewis, John (D) GA-5	100	Neugebauer, Randy (R) TX-19	9	Rothman, Steven (D) NJ-9	95
Lewis, Ron (R) KY-2	10	Ney, Robert (R) OH-18	5	Roybal-Allard, Lucille (D) CA-34	90
Linder, John (R) GA-7	5	Northup, Anne (R) KY-3	5	Royce, Edward (R) CA-40	10
Lipinski, William (D) IL-3	60	Norwood, Charlie (R) GA-9	10	Ruppersberger, C.A. "Dutch" (D) MD-2	85
LoBiondo, Frank (R) NJ-2	85	Nunes, Devin (R) CA-21	5	Rush, Bobby (D) IL-1	85
Lofgren, Zoe (D) CA-16	100	Nussle, Jim (R) IA-1	0	Ryan, Paul (R) WI-1	10
Lowey, Nita (D) NY-18	95	Oberstar, James (D) MN-8	65	Ryan, Tim (D) OH-17	100
Lucas, Frank (R) OK-3	5	Obey, David (D) WI-7	95	Ryun, Jim (R) KS-2	0

MEMBER	SCORE (%)	MEMBER	SCORE (%)	MEMBER	SCORE (%)
Sabo, Martin (D) MN-5	95	Solis, Hilda (D) CA-32	100	Udall, Tom (D) NM-3	95
Sanchez, Linda (D) CA-39	95	Souder, Mark (R) IN-3	5	Upton, Fred (R) MI-6	30
Sanchez, Loretta (D) CA-47	95	Spratt, John (D) SC-5	90	Van Hollen, Chris (D) MD-8	100
Sanders, Bernard (I) VT-AL	90	Stark, Fortney "Pete" (D) CA-13	95	Velazquez, Nydia (D) NY-12	95
Sandlin, Max (D) TX-1	35	Stearns, Cliff (R) FL-6	15	Visclosky, Peter (D) IN-1	70
Saxton, Jim (R) NJ-3	75	Stenholm, Charles (D) TX-17	15	Vitter, David (R) LA-1	0
Schakowsky, Janice (D) IL-9	100	Strickland, Ted (D) OH-6	85	Walden, Greg (R) OR-2	10
Schiff, Adam (D) CA-29	100	Stupak, Bart (D) MI-1	55	Walsh, James (R) NY-25	30
Schrock, Edward (R) VA-2	5	Sullivan, John (R) OK-1	5	Wamp, Zach (R) TN-3	5
Scott, Robert (D) VA-3	95	Sweeney, John (R) NY-20	15	Waters, Maxine (D) CA-35	95
Scott, David (D) GA-13	50	Tancred, Thomas (R) CO-6	5	Watson, Diane (D) CA-33	90
Sensenbrenner, James (R) WI-5	30	Tanner, John (D) TN-8	45	Watt, Melvin (D) NC-12	100
Serrano, Jose (D) NY-16	95	Tauscher, Ellen (D) CA-10	100	Waxman, Henry (D) CA-30	80
Sessions, Pete (R) TX-32	0	Tauzin, W.J. "Billy" (R) LA-3	0	Weiner, Anthony (D) NY-9	95
Shadegg, John (R) AZ-3	5	Taylor, Charles (R) NC-11	0	Weldon, Curt (R) PA-7	35
Shaw, Clay (R) FL-22	15	Taylor, Gene (D) MS-4	50	Weldon, Dave (R) FL-15	5
Shays, Christopher (R) CT-4	90	Terry, Lee (R) NE-2	10	Weller, Jerry (R) IL-11	10
Sherman, Brad (D) CA-27	100	Thomas, William (R) CA-22	15	Wexler, Robert (D) FL-19	100
Sherwood, Don (R) PA-10	5	Thompson, Bennie (D) MS-2	65	Whitfield, Ed (R) KY-1	5
Shimkus, John (R) IL-19	10	Thompson, Mike (D) CA-1	90	Wicker, Roger (R) MS-1	5
Shuster, Bill (R) PA-9	5	Thornberry, Mac (R) TX-13	5	Wilson, Heather (R) NM-1	10
Simmons, Rob (R) CT-2	70	Tiahrt, Todd (R) KS-4	0	Wilson, Joe (R) SC-2	0
Simpson, Michael (R) ID-2	5	Tiberi, Patrick (R) OH-12	5	Wolf, Frank (R) VA-10	5
Skelton, Ike (D) MO-4	60	Tierney, John (D) MA-6	95	Woolsey, Lynn (D) CA-6	95
Slaughter, Louise (D) NY-28	95	Toomey, Pat (R) PA-15	0	Wu, David (D) OR-1	85
Smith, Adam (D) WA-9	100	Towns, Edolphus (D) NY-10	65	Wynn, Albert (D) MD-4	90
Smith, Christopher (R) NJ-4	85	Tubbs Jones, Stephanie (D) OH-11	80	Young, C.W. "Bill" (R) FL-10	15
Smith, Lamar (R) TX-21	0	Turner, Jim (D) TX-2	25	Young, Don (R) AK-AL	0
Smith, Nick (R) MI-7	10	Turner, Michael (R) OH-3	0		
Snyder, Vic (D) AR-2	95	Udall, Mark (D) CO-2	100		

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