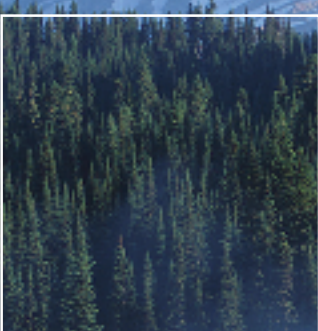
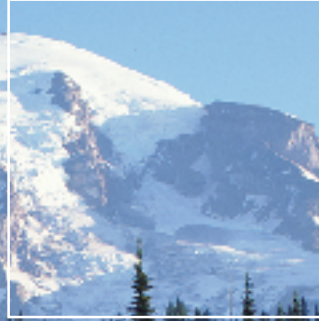
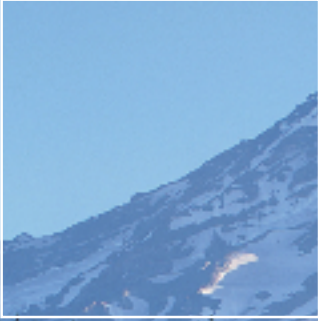


2001



FEBRUARY 2002 · FIRST SESSION 107TH CONGRESS

# NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SCORECARD

LEAGUE OF CONSERVATION VOTERS

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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 107th Congress. This *Scorecard* represents the consensus of experts from 23 respected environmental and conservation organizations who selected the key votes on which members of Congress should be graded. LCV scores votes on the most important issues of environmental health and safety protections, resource conservation, and spending for environmental programs. The votes included in this *Scorecard* presented members of Congress with a real choice on protecting the environment and help distinguish which legislators are working for environmental protection. Except in rare circumstances, the *Scorecard* excludes consensus action on the environment and issues on which no recorded votes occurred.

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

Edited by Louis Bayard, Keith Gaby, Robyn Lee, Betsy Loyless, Mary Minette, Allison Watanabe and Erika Young. Design by Sarah McPhie, Cutting Edge Graphics. Published February 2002 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](mailto:lcv@lcv.org). Full Scorecard information is also available on the Internet at [www.lcv.org](http://www.lcv.org).

# FROM LCV'S PRESIDENT

The events of 2001 have led many Americans to reexamine their priorities and rededicate themselves to the values they hold most dear. For all of us, of course, that has meant a focus on defending our nation in a time of unprecedented crisis. But for the large majority of American voters who call themselves environmentalists, it has also meant renewing our commitment to protecting our air, land, and water from the very serious environmental threats that endanger our common future.

In 2001, Americans saw their government pass through three distinct phases, each with an important impact on environmental policy. As the year began, the anti-environmental congressional leadership had every reason believe that efforts to roll back federal environmental protections would receive a friendly reception at the White House. As a consequence, attempts were made to open areas off the coast of Florida and in the Great Lakes to oil drilling, exploit protected lands in our national forests and national monuments, undermine anti-pollution mining regulations, weaken public health standards and slash spending on environmental enforcement. Fortunately, however, these efforts were blocked by a strong reaction from the American people and sustained resistance from a coalition of pro-environment Republicans and Democrats in the House of Representatives.

Congressional action in this first phase of 2001 culminated in the introduction of the president's energy policy, developed behind closed doors by Vice President Cheney's industry-dominated task force. This plan, based heavily on the use of corporate subsidies to promote the production of polluting fossil fuels and nuclear power, virtually ignored clean, future-oriented and sustainable solutions to our energy challenges. The energy plan also called for relaxing environmental protections to encourage energy production. It was clear from the start that this energy plan, with its directive to undertake massive oil exploration in some of our most sensitive wilderness areas, would be the major environmental test of the 107th Congress.

The second phase of this congressional session began on May 25, when Senator Jim Jeffords, one of LCV's Environmental Champions in 2000, left the Republican Party, changing the Senate's leadership and reestablishing divided government in Washington. In most cases, the new Senate committee chairmen had significantly stronger environmental

records than their predecessors, creating an entirely new landscape for the White House and anti-environment members of Congress. Perhaps the most important environmental consequence of the Senate switch was that it allowed moderates to carefully and deliberately review the president's energy plan, rather than having the process controlled by outspoken partisans of an unrestricted drill and burn policy. Unfortunately, though, the new "safety net" in the Senate seemed to weaken the resolve of the House, which approved legislation based on the president's energy plan during the summer.

The third phase of this Congress began at 8:48 a.m. on September 11th, as our politically divided government came together in response to the catastrophic events of that terrible morning. In the months that followed, the Congress demonstrated a remarkable ability to act in concert on matters of national security, while continuing a healthy and vigorous debate on a range of domestic issues. Amidst this impressive level of political comity, however, there were a few who sought to exploit the crisis in order to promote their legislative agendas. Some leaders even tried to make support for unfettered drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge a test of patriotism.

Despite 2001's dramatic twists and turns, during each phase of the year Congress addressed issues with serious, long-term implications for our environment. The votes scored in this edition of the *National Environmental Scorecard* represent the ongoing and important environmental debate about this nation's priorities, and the value we place on public health and our natural heritage. That is why it is crucial that the public has the factual information contained in this document. While much of our nation's attention has been focused on the battle against the immediate threats of terrorism, Americans must also ensure that our government continues to address our long-term environmental challenges. The *National Environmental Scorecard* is an important tool for measuring Congress' progress towards meeting that important goal.



Deb Callahan  
President

**A**t the beginning of 2001 the same party controlled both the legislative and executive branches for the first time since 1994—and the party in charge of both was the Republicans, for the first time since 1955. In January most observers believed that President Bush would be forced to moderate his policies due to his narrow election. However, environmentalists feared that he would have free reign to push an anti-environment agenda through Congress, including an energy plan that would greatly expand dirty fossil energy production and allow drilling on sensitive public lands including the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. In turn, anti-environment leaders in Congress would have a sympathetic pen in the White House to sign their legislative priorities into law. However, by year's end the Democrats controlled the Senate, national security concerns had displaced energy policy at the top of the country's issues list, and little environmental legislation, either good or bad, had made its way to the president's desk. What happened along the way is an interesting tale, well told by the votes included in the 2001 *National Environmental Scorecard*.

## Presidential Nominations— Battle Lines Are Drawn

Among the first items taken up by the newly convened Senate were President Bush's nominations for cabinet positions, including several that were highly controversial. Secretary of Interior nominee Gale Norton, whose portfolio includes the management of many of our precious public lands and the enforcement of critical wildlife laws such as the Endangered Species Act, generated vocal and sustained opposition from the environmental community. A massive grassroots lobbying effort resulted in 24 votes against her nomination on the Senate floor—more than the total votes against Norton's mentor, Reagan Interior Secretary James Watt (Senate vote 1). Other controversial nominations related to the environment included John Ashcroft as attorney general and Spencer Abraham as secretary of Energy—both had earned lifetime averages of only five percent on the *National Environmental Scorecard* when serving in the Senate. The nomination of New Jersey Governor Christine Todd Whitman as administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) drew little criticism from environmentalists and expressions of hope for a more moderate course at that agency.

The environmental community opposed many administration nominees below the level of secretary in environmental agencies and bureaus. These included J. Steven Griles, a former coal company lobbyist, nominated as deputy secretary of Interior, and Donald Schregardus, a former Ohio environmental official with a very poor enforcement record, nominated as deputy EPA administrator for operations and enforcement. John Graham, a Harvard professor and a long-time critic of many environmental regulations, nominated as

head of an office in the White House that has significant oversight over new government regulations garnered strong opposition from environmental, labor and consumer groups. Although Griles was approved by voice vote, Donald Schregardus was forced to withdraw his name from consideration when an EPA report questioning his record in the Ohio EPA was released in September. John Graham, although approved as head of the White House Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, received 34 votes against his nomination, largely due to the strong opposition of the environmental community and the leadership of senators including Richard Durbin (D-IL) (Senate vote 2).

## The Administration Stumbles— And Congress Responds

Among President Bush's first acts in office were several that galvanized the environmental community and garnered strong opposition in both the House and Senate. Bush's newly appointed chief of staff, Andrew Card, issued a memo to all agencies delaying a number of new environmental regulations and policies issued in the final months of the Clinton administration. These included a regulation to lower the amount of arsenic permitted in drinking water, regulations to prevent toxic pollution from hardrock mines operating on public lands, and a new policy to protect roadless areas in national forests. When EPA Administrator Whitman further delayed the arsenic rule pending a further study by the National Academy of Sciences, the House responded by attaching an amendment to the EPA spending bill to prevent her from going back to the older, less protec-

tive standard (House vote 8). The Senate also passed an amendment supporting the new standard. The arsenic issue was, however, favorably resolved in September when Administrator Whitman announced that she would allow the new, tougher standard to stand.

According to the EPA's Toxics Release Inventory, hardrock mining produces almost half of the toxic pollution reported in the United States, making the mining industry the nation's largest polluter. In March, Interior Secretary Norton announced a public comment period on rolling back new regulations on hardrock mining, which had been adopted after four years of study that included numerous public hearings and thousands of public comments. Representatives Jay Inslee (D-WA) and Steven Horn (R-CA) responded with an amendment that would have prevented a return to the older, more permissive standards (House vote 3). However, the mining provision was removed in conference with the Senate and in October Norton announced that in spite of public comments that overwhelmingly supported the new rule, she would abandon most of the new regulations in favor of the older standards.

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. U.S. contributions to voluntary family planning programs worldwide have helped to stabilize global population growth over the past three decades. However, President Bush, immediately upon taking office, reinstated a controversial Reagan-era policy restricting U.S. foreign aid for family planning. In applying the so-called Mexico City policy, the president prevented U.S. family planning funds from going to organizations that use their own funds to perform abortions or provide counseling. Representative Barbara Lee (D-CA) led a successful effort in the House International Relations Committee to amend the State Department authorization bill to prevent the administration from denying family planning funds to these organizations. However, in a close vote on the House floor the Lee amendment was removed from the bill (House vote 13). The Senate Foreign Operations funding bill included language to prevent the administration from carrying out the Mexico City policy; however the final conference report did not include the Senate's provision due to a presidential veto threat.

In addition to delaying new rules, the president in May publicly repudiated the Kyoto agreement on global warming, rejecting this multilateral approach to climate change as too burdensome on U.S. business interests. The House immediately responded by passing a State Department authorization bill that included an amendment sponsored by Robert Menendez (D-NJ) urging the administration to resume negotiations on the Kyoto Protocol. Interestingly, a Knollenberg (R-MI) rider to prevent administration spending on implementation of the Kyoto treaty that had been attached to numerous bills over the past four years was not in-

cluded in any bills this year. However, Representative Knollenberg may well have considered such efforts unnecessary in light of the president's actions.

The House and Senate also battled with the administration over proposed cuts in environmental budgets. A Bush administration proposal to cut the EPA enforcement budget in favor of giving grants to states proved highly controversial, and although a House amendment to restore the cuts was defeated (House vote 9) the Senate restored the money and the final conference report funding the agency did not include the cut. The president's budget also included substantial cuts in energy efficiency and renewable energy programs and was widely criticized for doing so in light of his push for a comprehensive energy policy—a policy that was primarily focused on fossil fuel production and use. The House and Senate restored this funding to the budget, although a House amendment to further increase the energy efficiency budget failed to pass (House vote 12).

However, many of the president's decisions and policies would likely have gone unchallenged had it not been for an event in late May 2001. Senator Jim Jeffords of Vermont, citing among other things his strong disagreement with the new administration's environmental policies, decided to leave the Republican Party and to caucus with Senate Democrats as an Independent. This decision turned control of the Senate over to the Democrats and ensured that the president—and Republican leaders in the House—could no longer expect easy passage of anti-environment legislation.

## An Energy Plan Emerges

The focus of political debate for most of 2001 was energy policy. After a winter of high energy prices in much of the country and electricity shortages in California and the Pacific Northwest, the president announced his energy plan in April. The administration's plan promised expanded oil drilling on public lands, rollbacks of public health protections to boost energy production, and paid little attention to cleaner renewable energy sources and to potential energy savings from efficient cars, appliances, and buildings. And again, Congress responded.

During the appropriations process, the House and Senate passed a series of amendments to prevent expanded oil and gas drilling in national monuments (House vote 4; Senate vote 3), off Florida's Gulf Coast (House vote 5; Senate vote 4), and in the Great Lakes (House vote 6). Nonetheless, the House began work on, and in early August passed, a sweeping, anti-environment energy bill that in large part echoed the administration's priorities by including \$25 billion in subsidies for fossil fuel development and use, and opening Alaska's Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to oil and gas development (House vote 11). An attempt by Representatives Boehlert (R-NY) and Markey (D-MA) to add a provision raising fuel efficiency standards for SUVs and other

light trucks failed on the House floor (House vote 10). And anti-environment forces, aided by strong lobbying from the administration and from the Teamsters union and the AFL-CIO, defeated an amendment sponsored by Representatives Markey (D-MA) and Johnson (R-CT) to remove the arctic drilling provision from the bill (House vote 2). Instead the House passed a “Trojan Horse” amendment offered by Representative Sununu that claimed, erroneously, to limit the impact of oil development on the refuge (House vote 1).

Just as the Senate Energy and Natural Resources committee was about to begin serious work on its own energy legislation, the terrorist attacks on September 11 halted progress on the bill. However, Senator Murkowski would not set aside his parochial interest in opening the Arctic refuge to oil development. He held up the Senate’s business by attempting to attach energy legislation, including an Arctic provision, to unrelated bills moving through the Senate including the Defense authorization bill, the Railroad Retirement bill and the Farm Bill.

## Farm Policy—The Debate Begins

Although the events of September 11 halted the progress of most legislation not related to funding or fighting terrorism, one significant exception was legislation to reauthorize farm programs. The Farm Bill is not due for reauthorization until 2002, but House and Senate members from agricultural states were concerned that the tightening budget outlook as the economy cooled and the president’s tax cuts took effect would prevent them from authorizing substantial farm spending next year. In midsummer, Senator Harkin (D-IA) attempted to pass a supplemental bill to boost farm conservation funding for 2001 and 2002 that failed to pass (Senate vote 6). The House moved its farm bill in early October; however, it included substantially more funding for commodity programs to support farmers that raise row crops such as corn and wheat than the administration wanted, and significantly less funding for farm conservation programs such as the Conservation Reserve Program than environmentalists and the administration wanted. Representatives Boehlert (R-NY) and Kind (D-WI) worked with environmentalists to craft a floor amendment to the bill that would have significantly boosted conservation program funding; however the amendment failed to pass (House vote 7).

The Senate began work on its farm bill in December with Senator Harkin and other leaders fighting off a flurry of potentially harmful amendments (Senate vote 7). However, they were unable to cut off a Republican filibuster of the bill and were forced to put off consideration of the bill until 2002.

## Looking Ahead

While many issues were put on hold following the terrorist attacks on September 11 and during the initial stages of the military action in Afghanistan, the administration continued to push its anti-environment priorities, such as the rollback of hardrock mining regulations, through administrative action. The administration also continued its push for passage of an energy bill, joined by Senate proponents of drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge who attempted unsuccessfully to attach a version of the anti-environment House bill, H.R. 4, to numerous unrelated pieces of legislation after September.

Strong leadership from Majority Leader Tom Daschle (D-SD) has helped to prevent passage of an anti-environment energy bill similar to that passed by the House. He has pledged to take his own energy bill, introduced in December with Energy Committee Chairman Jeff Bingaman (D-NM), directly to the Senate floor early next year. A floor battle on drilling in the Arctic is expected, with several Senators, including John Kerry (D-MA), Joseph Lieberman (D-CT) and Barbara Boxer (D-CA), threatening to filibuster any attempt to add a drilling amendment. If a bill does finally pass the Senate, it will likely be followed by a protracted conference with the House-passed bill: many observers believe that a final bill will not emerge before the fall, if then.

The Senate will likely return to consideration of the farm bill early in 2002 as well, with continued debate still pending over funding levels for commodity programs and a number of anti-environment amendments.

Following the House’s last minute, and very narrow, passage of a bill to give the president fast track trade negotiating authority (House vote 14), the Senate could take up its own bill in the new year. However, a Senate bill may look somewhat different, including significantly more safeguards for the environment and more congressional oversight of trade negotiations.

The House could take up campaign finance reform legislation this year if Representatives Shays (R-CT) and Meehan (D-MA) obtain the final few signatures on a discharge petition that would allow them to take their bill directly to the House floor. House leaders thwarted an attempt in mid-2001 to get a floor vote on their bill; the Senate passed a similar bill, sponsored by Senators McCain (R-AZ), Feingold (D-WI) and Cochran (R-MS) in early 2001 (Senate vote 8).

2002 is also likely to see significant battles over the budget for environmental agencies and programs. Administration officials have already warned that the fight against terrorism will mean less funding for domestic programs, but it is not likely that pro-environment members of Congress will quietly agree to large cuts in spending for key programs to protect the environment and the public’s health.

# VOTING SUMMARY

## 2001 NATIONAL AVERAGES

	SENATE	HOUSE
National Average	46	48
Democrats	82	81
Republicans	9	16

## 2001 FRESHMAN AVERAGES

	SENATE	HOUSE
National Average	67	36
Democrats	79	82
Republicans	13	15

## 2001 REGIONAL AVERAGES

REGION	SENATE	HOUSE	REGION	SENATE	HOUSE
New England (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont)	68	88	Midwest (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin)	54	47
Mid-Atlantic (Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia)	79	67	Rocky Mountains/ Southwest (Arizona, Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, Wyoming)	13	27
Southeast (Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia)	30	29	West (Alaska, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington)	50	59

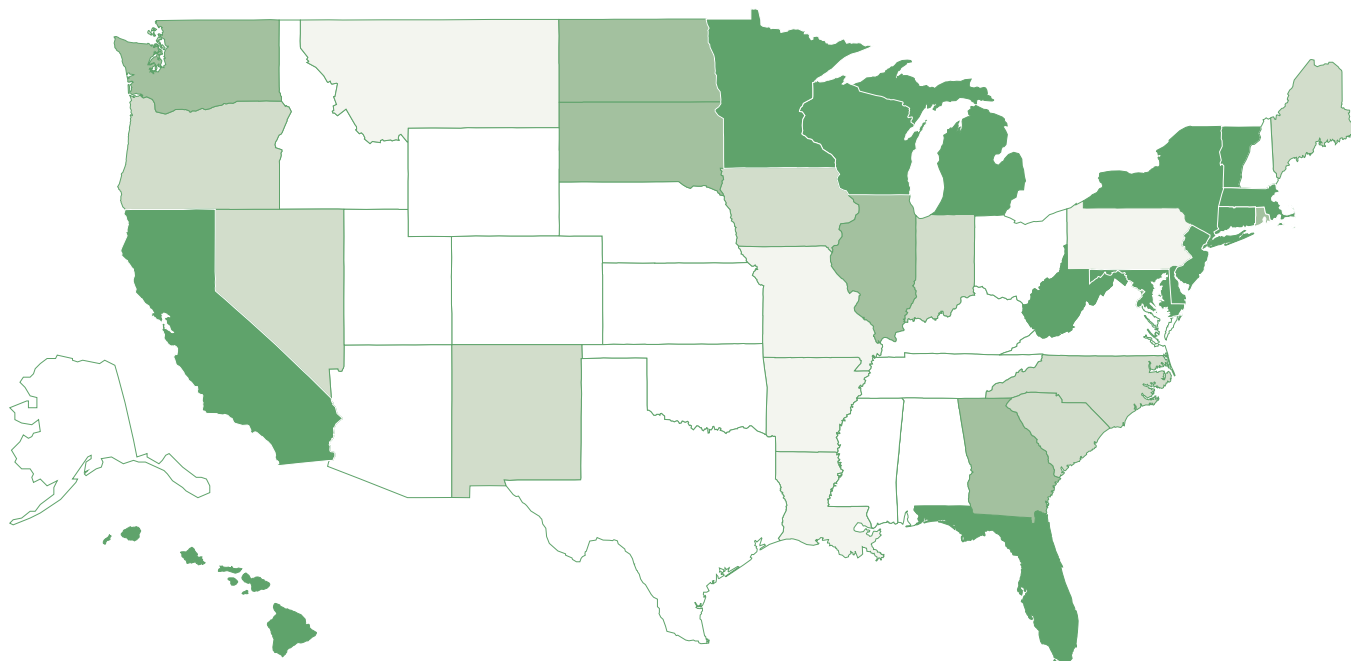


## 2001 STATE AVERAGES

STATE	SENATE	HOUSE	STATE	SENATE	HOUSE
Alabama	0	15	Montana	38	0
Alaska	6	0	Nebraska	19	5
Arizona	13	18	Nevada	56	39
Arkansas	31	43	New Hampshire	19	46
California	88	59	New Jersey	94	87
Colorado	6	37	New Mexico	44	36
Connecticut	94	86	New York	88	75
Delaware	81	79	North Carolina	44	38
Florida	81	40	North Dakota	69	71
Georgia	69	23	Ohio	6	40
Hawaii	81	93	Oklahoma	0	5
Idaho	0	4	Oregon	44	76
Illinois	69	54	Pennsylvania	25	44
Indiana	50	31	Rhode Island	75	93
Iowa	50	44	South Carolina	44	31
Kansas	0	20	South Dakota	75	0
Kentucky	0	6	Tennessee	13	34
Louisiana	31	9	Texas	0	32
Maine	44	93	Utah	0	24
Maryland	100	71	Vermont	88	100
Massachusetts	88	94	Virginia	13	28
Michigan	94	55	Washington	75	65
Minnesota	100	67	West Virginia	88	50
Mississippi	6	26	Wisconsin	81	70
Missouri	31	37	Wyoming	0	0

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

## 2001 SENATE AVERAGES



## 2001 SENATE HIGH AND LOW SCORES

### HIGHEST SENATE DELEGATIONS:

Maryland 100% • Minnesota 100% • Connecticut 94% • Michigan 94% • New Jersey 94%

### HIGHEST SENATE SCORES:

**California** Boxer 100% **Connecticut** Lieberman 100% **Delaware** Biden 100% **Georgia** Cleland 100% **Iowa** Harkin 100% **Illinois** Durbin 100% **Maryland** Mikulski 100% • Sarbanes 100% **Michigan** Stabenow 100% **Minnesota** Dayton 100% • Wellstone 100% **New Jersey** Corzine 100% **Rhode Island** Reed 100% **Vermont** Leahy 100% **West Virginia** Rockefeller 100%

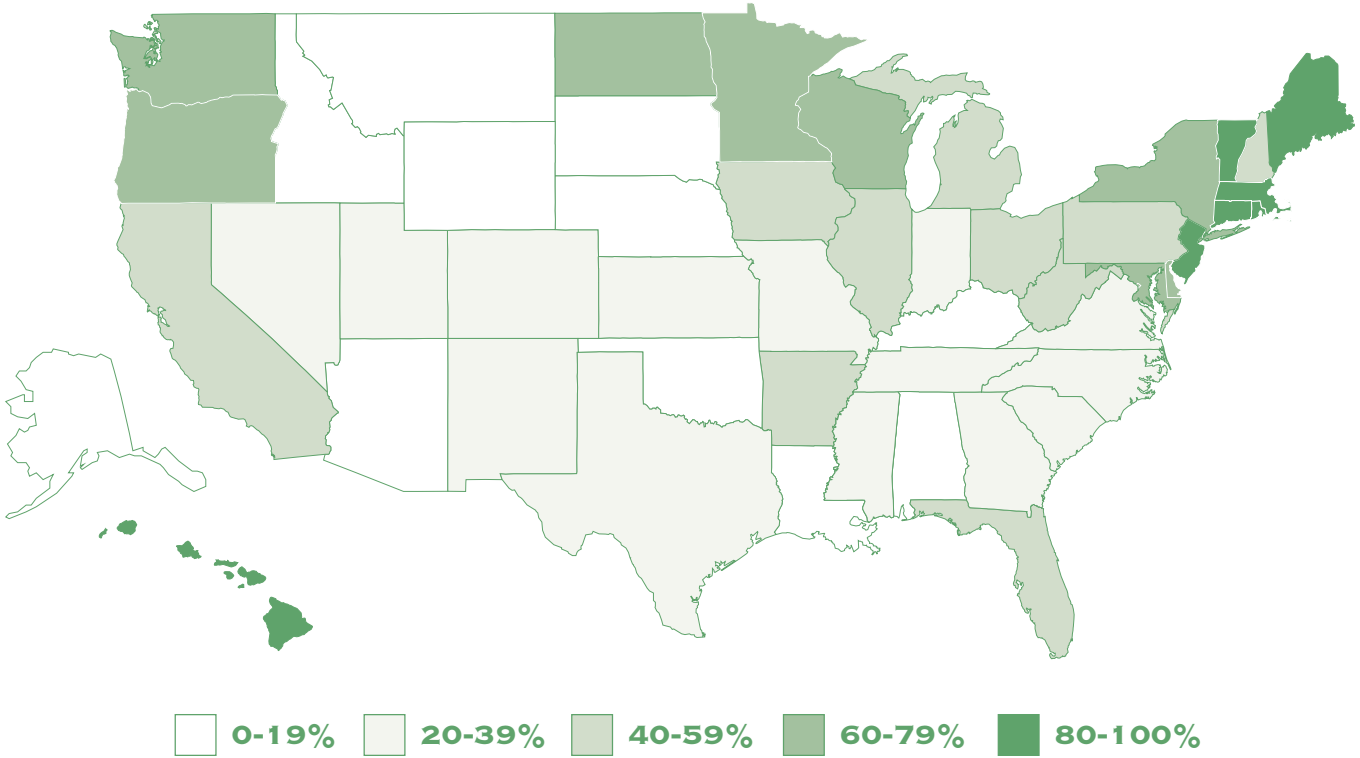
### LOWEST SENATE DELEGATIONS:

Alabama 0% • Idaho 0% • Kansas 0% • Kentucky 0% • Oklahoma 0% • Texas 0% • Utah 0% • Wyoming 0% • Alaska 6% • Colorado 6% • Mississippi 6% • Ohio 6%

### LOWEST SENATE SCORES:

**Alabama** Sessions, J. 0% • Shelby 0% **Alaska** Murkowski 0% • **Arizona** Kyl 0% **Colorado** Campbell 0% **Idaho** Craig 0% • Crapo 0% **Iowa** Grassley 0% **Kansas** Brownback 0% • Roberts 0% **Kentucky** Bunning 0% • McConnell 0% **Missouri** Bond 0% **Mississippi** Lott 0% **Montana** Burns 0% **North Carolina** Helms 0% **Nebraska** Hagel 0% **Ohio** Voinovich 0% **Oklahoma** Inhofe 0% • Nickles 0% **Oregon** Smith, G. 0% **Pennsylvania** Santorum 0% **South Carolina** Thurmond 0% **Tennessee** Frist 0% **Texas** Gramm 0% • Hutchison 0% **Utah** Bennett 0% • Hatch 0% **Virginia** Allen, G. 0% **Wyoming** Enzi 0% • Thomas, C. 0%

## 2001 HOUSE AVERAGES



## 2001 HOUSE HIGH AND LOW SCORES

### HIGHEST HOUSE DELEGATIONS:

Vermont 100% • Massachusetts 94% • Hawaii 93% • Maine 93% • Rhode Island 93%

### HIGHEST HOUSE SCORES:

**California** Eshoo 100% • Farr 100% • Filner 100% • Harman 100% • Honda 100% • Lantos 100% • Lee 100% • Matsui 100% • Millender-McDonald 100% • Miller, George 100% • Napolitano 100% • Sanchez 100% • Solis 100% • Thompson, M. 100% • Waters 100% • Watson 100% • Waxman 100% • Woolsey 100% **Colorado** DeGette 100% • Udall, M. 100% **Florida** Deutsch 100% • Wexler 100% **Illinois** Jackson 100% • Schakowsky 100% **Maryland** Cummings 100% **Massachusetts** Delahunt 100% • Frank 100% • Lynch 100% • Markey 100% • McGovern 100% • Tierney 100% **Minnesota** Luther 100% **New Jersey** Andrews 100% • Holt 100% • Menendez 100% • Pallone 100% • Payne 100% • Rothman 100% **New Mexico** Udall, T. 100% **New York** Ackerman 100% • Engel 100% • Lowey 100% • McNulty 100% • Nadler 100% • Rangel 100% • Velazquez 100% • Weiner 100% **Ohio** Brown, S. • Sawyer 100% **Oregon** Wu 100% **Vermont** Sanders 100% **Washington** Baird 100% • Inslee 100% • McDermott 100% **Wisconsin** Baldwin 100% • Barrett, T. 100% • Kind 100% • Kleczka 100%

### LOWEST HOUSE DELEGATIONS:

Alaska 0% • Montana 0% • South Dakota 0% • Wyoming 0% Idaho 4% • Nebraska 5% • Oklahoma 5% • Kentucky 6% • Louisiana 9%

### LOWEST HOUSE SCORES:

**Alabama** Callahan 0% • Everett 0% • Riley 0% **Alaska** Young, D. 0% **Arizona** Hayworth 0% • Shadegg 0% • Stump 0% **Arkansas** Boozman 0% **California** Bono 0% • Calvert 0% • Cox 0% • Cunningham 0% • Dreier 0% • Herger 0% • Hunter 0% • Issa 0% • Lewis, Jerry 0% • McKeon 0% • Miller, Gary 0% • Radanovich 0% • Royce 0% **Colorado** Schaffer 0% • Tancredo 0% **Florida** Mica 0% • Miller, J. 0% **Georgia** Chambliss 0% • Collins, M. 0% • Deal 0% • Kingston 0% • Linder 0% **Idaho** Simpson 0% **Illinois** Crane 0% • Shimkus 0% **Indiana** Burton 0% • Buyer 0% • Hostettler 0% • Pence 0% • Souder 0% **Kansas** Moran, Jerry 0% • Ryun 0% • Tiahrt 0% **Kentucky** Fletcher 0% • Lewis, R. 0% • Whitfield 0% **Louisiana** Baker 0% • Cooksey 0% • McCrery 0% • Tauzin 0% • Vitter 0% **Michigan** Knollenberg 0% Smith, N. 0% **Mississippi** Pickering 0% • Wicker 0% **Missouri** Akin 0% • Blunt 0% • Graves 0% **Montana** Rehberg 0% **Nebraska** Osborne 0% • Terry 0% **Nevada** Gibbons 0% **New Mexico** Skeen 0% **North Carolina** Ballenger 0% • Burr 0% • Hayes 0% **Ohio** Boehner 0% • Hobson 0% • Oxley 0% • Tiberi 0% **Oklahoma** Istook 0% • Largent 0% • Lucas, F. 0% • Watkins 0% • Watts 0% **Pennsylvania** Gekas 0% • Peterson, J. 0% • Pitts 0% **South Carolina** DeMint 0% **South Dakota** Thune 0% **Tennessee** Bryant 0% • Jenkins 0% **Texas** Armeey 0% • Bonilla 0% • Brady, K. 0% • Combest 0% • Culberson 0% • DeLay 0% • Sessions, P. 0% • Smith, L. 0% • Thornberry 0% **Virginia** Cantor 0% • Forbes 0% • Goodlatte 0% • Schrock 0% **Washington** Hastings, D. 0% • Nethercutt 0% **Wyoming** Cubin 0%

## RATING THE LEADERSHIP OF ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITTEES

### SENATE

COMMITTEE	CHAIRMAN	SCORE	RANKING REPUBLICAN	SCORE
Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry	Harkin (IA)	100	Lugar (IN)	13
Appropriations	Byrd (WV)	75	Stevens (AK)	13
Commerce, Science and Transportation	Hollings (SC)	88	McCain (AZ)	25
Energy and Natural Resources	Bingaman (NM)	75	Murkowski (AK)	0
Environment and Public Works	Jeffords (VT)	75	Smith, R. (NH)	13

#### COMMITTEE LEADERS COMPARED TO PARTY AVERAGE

Senate Committee Leader Average	Chairmen	83	Ranking Republican	13
Senate Party Average	Democrat Average	82	Republican Average	9

### HOUSE

COMMITTEE	CHAIRMAN	SCORE	RANKING DEMOCRAT	SCORE
Agriculture	Combest (TX-19)	0	Stenholm (TX-17)	14
Appropriations	Young, B. (FL-10)	21	Obey (WI-7)	93
Energy and Commerce	Tauzin (LA-3)	0	Dingell (MI-16)	79
Resources	Hansen (UT-1)	7	Rahall (WV-3)	79
Transportation and Infrastructure	Young, D. (AK-AL)	0	Oberstar (MN-8)	79

#### COMMITTEE LEADERS COMPARED TO PARTY AVERAGE

House Committee Leader Average	Chairmen	6	Ranking Democrat	69
House Party Average	Republican Average	16	Democrat Average	81

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

### SENATE

#### DEMOCRATS

Daschle (SD), Majority Leader	88
Reid (NV), Majority Whip	88
Dorgan (ND), Democratic Policy Committee Chair	75
<b>Leadership Average</b>	<b>84</b>
<b>Party Average</b>	<b>82</b>

#### REPUBLICANS

Lott (MS), Minority Leader	0
Nickles (OK), Minority Whip	0
Santorum (PA), Conference Chair	0
Craig (ID), Republican Policy Committee Chair	0
<b>Leadership Average</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Party Average</b>	<b>9</b>

### HOUSE

#### REPUBLICANS

Hastert* (IL-14), Speaker of the House	NA
Armey (TX-26), Majority Leader	0
DeLay (TX-22), Majority Whip	0
Watts (OK-4), Conference Chairman	0
<b>Leadership Average</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Party Average</b>	<b>16</b>

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

#### DEMOCRATS

Gephardt (MO-3), Minority Leader	93
Pelosi (CA-8), Minority Whip	93
Frost (TX-24), Caucus Chairman	64
<b>Leadership Average</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>Party Average</b>	<b>81</b>

## BIGGEST GAINS AND LOSSES (2001 vs. 106TH CONGRESS)

### MOST IMPROVED MEMBERS WITH SCORES OF 50% OR HIGHER

SENATE			2001	106 <sup>TH</sup>	GAIN	HOUSE			2001	106 <sup>TH</sup>	GAIN
Byrd	(D) WV		75	31	+44	McIntyre	(D) NC-7		79	33	+45
Inouye	(D) HI		88	44	+44	Condit	(D) CA-18		86	53	+32
Daschle	(D) SD		88	56	+31	Clement	(D) TN-5		79	47	+32
Hollings	(D) SC		88	63	+25	Boyd	(D) FL-2		71	40	+31
Mikulski	(D) MD		100	75	+25	LaHood	(R) IL-18		50	20	+30
Lincoln	(D) AR		50	31	+19	LoBiondo	(R) NJ-2		86	57	+29
						McDermott	(D) WA-7		100	73	+27
						Lofgren	(D) CA-16		93	67	+26
						Berry	(D) AR-1		50	27	+23
						Thompson, M.	(D) CA-12		100	77	+23
						Gilman	(R) NY-20		93	70	+23
						Petri	(R) WI-6		50	27	+23
						Thurman	(D) FL-5		86	63	+22
						Lantos	(D) CA-12		100	80	+20
						Ganske	(R) IA-4		50	30	+20
						Walsh	(R) NY-25		57	37	+20
						Roemer	(D) IN-3		86	67	+19
						Boswell	(D) IA-3		71	53	+18
						Gordon	(D) TN-6		71	53	+18
						Sanchez	(D) CA-46		100	83	+17
						Peterson, C.	(D) MN-7		57	40	+17
						Rangel	(D) NY-15		100	83	+17
						Weldon, C.	(R) PA-7		50	33	+17
						Kind	(D) WI-3		100	83	+17
						Wynn	(D) MD-4		93	77	+16
						Baldacci	(D) ME-2		93	77	+16
						Maloney, C.	(D) NY-14		93	77	+16
						Boehlert	(R) NY-23		86	70	+16
						Strickland	(D) OH-6		86	70	+16
						Pomeroy	(D) ND-AL		71	57	+15

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

SENATE			2001	106 <sup>TH</sup>	LOSS	HOUSE			2001	106 <sup>TH</sup>	LOSS
Miller, Z.	(D) GA		38	100	-63	Lipinski	(D) IL-3		36	63	-28
Chafee, L.	(R) RI		50	100	-50	Bereuter	(R) NE-1		14	37	-22
Brownback	(R) KS		0	25	-25	Green, G.	(D) TX-29		50	70	-20
Smith, G.	(R) OR		0	19	-19	Collins, M.	(R) GA-3		0	17	-17
Lugar	(R) IN		13	31	-19	Tancredo	(R) CO-6		0	17	-17
Collins, S.	(R) ME		38	56	-19	Bentsen	(D) TX-25		50	67	-17
						Gallegly	(R) CA-23		7	23	-16
						Chabot	(R) OH-1		14	30	-16
						Portman	(R) OH-2		14	30	-16
						Mollohan	(D) WV-1		29	43	-15

# 2001 SENATE VOTE DESCRIPTIONS

## NOMINATIONS

### 1. Norton Nomination

As the nation's primary steward of federal lands, the secretary of the Interior is responsible for enforcing the laws that protect public lands and resources. In support of that mission, the secretary is expected to encourage scientific research, foster the sound use of energy, mineral, land, and water resources, and administer programs to conserve and protect fish and wildlife.

Environmentalists were strongly opposed to President Bush's nominee for this important position: Gale A. Norton. Norton's 20-year career as an attorney had been defined by strong opposition to the laws protecting federal lands, public resources, and wildlife. As a protégée of President Reagan's controversial Interior Secretary James Watt, both at the conservative Mountain States Legal Foundation and later in the Reagan Interior Department, Norton echoed her mentor's policies and consistently sided with extractive industries in legal and policy disputes.

During her tenure as attorney general of Colorado, she had favored policies that encourage businesses to regulate themselves and had defended a state law that allows polluters to avoid legal action if they report environmental violations and pledge to avoid future violations. The EPA had criticized the Colorado law because it keeps details of company actions confidential, preventing citizens and government agencies from investigating even egregious health and environmental violations.

During her confirmation hearing, Norton moderated her rhetoric but did not repudiate her previous positions on federal lands stewardship or her past suggestions that taxpayers should compensate polluters and developers for complying with environmental laws. These and other items in her public record persuaded environmentalists that Norton, far from being an advocate for public resources, would give industry free reign to exploit America's lands and waters.

Despite vocal opposition to her nomination from the environmental community, only two Senators—Ron Wyden (D-OR) and Charles Schumer (D-NY)—voted against it in the Energy committee. And on January 30, 2001, the Senate voted, 75-24, to confirm Norton to the post of secretary of the Interior (Senate roll call vote 6). NO is the pro-environment vote. Since taking office, Norton has strongly advocated drilling in Alaska's Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, and even misrepresented biological data to a Senate committee to support her pro-drilling arguments. She has rescinded new mining regulations designed to protect public lands from toxic pollution, responding to pressure from the min-

ing industry. And she scuttled a plan to reintroduce grizzly bears in wilderness areas in Idaho and Montana—a plan that had the support of local conservation groups and some timber industry representatives—in part because of opposition from Idaho Governor Dirk Kempthorne.

### 2. Graham Nomination

Few presidential nominees generated more controversy than John Graham, President Bush's pick to head the Information and Regulatory Affairs Office of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

As director of the industry-funded Harvard Center for Risk Analysis, Graham used a biased approach to risk assessment and cost-benefit analysis to argue against regulations protecting millions of Americans—including restrictions on toxic substances like dioxin, arsenic, and nuclear waste. Graham's work at the center encouraged the use of risk assessment techniques that downplayed the importance of data on future deaths from diseases such as cancer and blurred the distinction between different types of risk such as those that are voluntary and those that come from pollution. Graham also helped to develop proposals for environmental rollbacks that were a part of the so-called regulatory reform portions of the 1995 Contract with America.

The OMB Information and Regulatory Affairs office has a powerful role in establishing new regulations in every federal agency. Environmental, health and labor advocates, citing concerns that Graham would use far-reaching regulatory reviews to favor business interests and undermine public health and environmental protections, mounted a campaign against his nomination with the help of key members of the Senate including Senator Richard Durbin (D-IL).

On July 19, 2001, the Senate voted 61-37 to confirm Graham to the OMB post (Senate roll call vote 242). NO is the pro-environment vote. Since assuming his post, Graham's actions have begun to bear out the fears of his critics: in a year-end report to Congress, he flagged a list of so-called "outmoded or outdated" regulations that he is targeting for change or elimination. His list includes the new rule to reduce levels of arsenic in drinking water and the new source review rule under the Clean Air Act.

## PUBLIC LANDS & PUBLIC RESOURCES

### 3. Monuments Drilling

National monuments protect a diverse array of unique and fragile cultural, historic, archeological, biological and scenic

areas. Although popular with the American public, national monuments—particularly the 22 new monuments designated by President Clinton—were the targets of early criticism by the Bush administration and its allies in the oil, gas and mining industries. In particular, administration officials indicated that they would consider opening up some monuments to oil and gas exploration and development. In a March 13 press conference, President Bush suggested that such development could take place in some units without harming the environment. In April the *Associated Press* reported that Interior Secretary Norton said in an interview that drilling in the new monuments was “under consideration.”

Environmentalists opposed these developments, arguing that national monuments are treasures to be safeguarded for future generations. In addition, the increased tourism and recreation generated by national monuments depend on preserving these federal lands in perpetuity.

On July 11, 2001, Senator Richard Durbin (D-IL) offered an amendment to H.R. 2217, the Fiscal Year 2002 Interior Appropriations bill, that would prohibit Secretary Norton from issuing oil, gas coal, and geothermal leases on national monuments. When Senator Durbin offered his amendment, Senator Conrad Burns (R-MT) introduced a motion to table (or kill) the amendment. On July 11, 2001, the Senate rejected the Burns motion by a 42-57 vote (Senate roll call vote 229). NO is the pro-environment vote. Senator Durbin’s amendment was then accepted on a voice vote. The House passed a similar amendment sponsored by Rep. Nick Rahall (D-WV) when it considered the Interior appropriations bill. (House vote 4.) The Interior appropriations conference report, which included the prohibition on drilling in national monuments, passed both the House and Senate in October and was signed by the president in November.

## 4. Gulf Drilling

In early 2001, the Bush administration appeared poised to move forward with a controversial oil and gas leasing program off the east coast of the Gulf of Mexico, known as Lease Sale 181. Environmentalists, however, contended that even the routine pollution associated with offshore drilling—not to mention the threat of a deep-water oil spill—could do irreparable damage to Florida’s unique and fragile coastline, the vacation and recreation destination for millions of Americans.

After the House voted overwhelmingly to prohibit oil and gas leasing off Florida’s coast (House vote 5), the Interior Department proposed canceling a large part of Lease Sale 181 while still allowing some new leases in the eastern Gulf that may encroach on sensitive shorelines. The plan would offer new oil and gas leases in a 1.47-million-acre area in the eastern Gulf of Mexico—scaled back from the 6-million-acre area originally proposed. During consideration of

H.R. 2217, the Fiscal Year 2002 Interior Appropriations bill, Senator Bill Nelson (D-FL) offered an amendment—identical to the House-approved amendment—that would have prevented any part of Lease Sale 181 from going forward. Acting on a motion by Senator Mary Landrieu (D-LA), the Senate, on July 12, 2001, voted to table (or kill) the Nelson amendment by a 67-33 vote (Senate roll call vote 231). NO is the pro-environment vote.

The House-approved amendment was later stripped from the Energy and Water appropriations bill in conference. The House and Senate approved the conference report on November 1, and President Bush signed it on November 12. Thus the president’s compromise plan, which allows some drilling in the eastern Gulf, will go forward.

## 5. Klamath Endangered Species

The unique Klamath basin ecosystem of northern California and southern Oregon has been called a “Western Everglades” because of the great diversity and abundance of its wildlife. The six national wildlife refuges in the area provide essential wetlands habitat for the largest winter concentration of bald eagles in the contiguous United States and for 80 percent of the birds that migrate along the Pacific Flyway.

That wildlife, however, is threatened by the federal government’s massive Klamath Irrigation Project, which dams the region’s rivers, drains wetlands, and diverts large amounts of water for irrigation. The effects of this water diversion have been particularly severe on the region’s fish populations. The Klamath River was once the third largest producer of commercially-fished salmon and steelhead in the United States. Today, fish stocks are a fraction of their onetime numbers, and the river’s coho salmon run is listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act. The decline of fish stocks has also harmed California’s Yurok, Karuk, and Hoopa Valley tribes, which hold fishing rights in the basin, and has led to the loss of 4,000 jobs in commercial fishing and related industries.

In addition, water diversions and agricultural pollution have led to the decline of two lake fish in the upper Klamath Basin—the Lost River sucker and the short-nosed sucker. These fish, listed as endangered under the Endangered Species Act, are a historically important food source for Oregon’s Klamath tribes. A 2001 Fish and Wildlife Service biological opinion requires minimum water levels in the upper basin lakes to prevent the further decline of these fish.

The conflicts over the Klamath River’s limited water supply came to a head in 2001, when a federal judge determined that the impact of water diversions on the threatened coho salmon violated the Endangered Species Act. The court ordered the Bureau of Reclamation to stop making irrigation deliveries to farmers until it had completed a plan, in consultation with the National Marine Fisheries Service, to ensure

that coho salmon and their habitat would not be harmed by the water diversion. The Bureau of Reclamation wrote and adopted a plan to ensure water for the fish; however, a severe drought in the region left little water for farmers.

During Senate consideration of H.R. 2217, the Fiscal Year 2002 Interior appropriations bill, Senator Gordon Smith (R-OR) offered an amendment that would have rolled back Endangered Species Act protections for the coho salmon and for the endangered lake fish in the Klamath Basin by requiring a return to water flows that would not meet the needs of the fish. The amendment would have overridden biological opinions issued by both the National Marine Fisheries Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and would have had a devastating impact on wildlife throughout the region.

Senator Harry Reid (D-NV) introduced a motion to table (or kill) the Smith amendment. On July 12, 2001, Senate approved the Reid motion by a vote of 52-48 (Senate roll call vote 232). YES is the pro-environment vote. The Interior appropriations conference report passed both the House and Senate in October and was signed by the President in November.

## AGRICULTURE

### 6. Farm Conservation Funding

Farming and ranching operations occupy more than half the land in the 48 contiguous United States. Conserving this land is vital to keeping our water clean, preserving our open spaces, maintaining local sources of food, and protecting wildlife habitat. To advance these efforts, the U.S. Department of Agriculture administers several conservation incentive programs that encourage agricultural producers to voluntarily preserve their natural resources. While these programs are popular with landowners, most farmers and ranchers who seek to enroll in them are turned away due to lack of funding.

That funding threatened to vanish altogether when the Bush administration, in its proposed Fiscal Year 2002 budget, eliminated all funding for three popular agricultural conservation programs:

- the Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP), which encourages landowners to preserve wetlands by establishing long-term conservation easements or entering into cost-sharing agreements to restore wetlands;
- the Farmland Protection Program (FPP), which helps government officials purchase development rights to prevent productive farmland from succumbing to sprawl; and
- the Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP), which encourages landowners to create wildlife habitat on their properties.

In part to prevent the elimination of these programs in Fiscal Year 2002, Senate Agriculture Committee Chair Tom Harkin (D-IA) drafted a bill, S. 1246, that included specific earmarks for each program. The bill would have set aside \$200 million for WRP, \$40 million for FPP, and \$7 million for WHIP from agriculture reserve funds.

The Senate Agriculture Committee approved the Harkin bill, but on the Senate floor, Senator Richard Lugar (R-IN) offered a substitute amendment that would have eliminated all FY 2002 funding for the three conservation programs. In order to preserve the conservation funding, Senator Harry Reid (D-NV) offered a motion to table (or kill) the Lugar substitute amendment. On July 31, 2001, the Senate voted 52 to 48 to reject the Lugar amendment (Senate roll call vote 261). YES is the pro-environment vote.

After that vote, the Harkin bill was subjected to a filibuster and the bill's supporters failed to get enough votes to end the filibuster and bring the bill to vote. The Senate subsequently passed a version of the bill that provided no funding for the three conservation programs in Fiscal Year 2002.

## REGULATORY REFORM

### 7. Regulatory Waivers

In September the House passed a bill to reauthorize farm programs, including farm conservation programs such as the Wetlands Reserve program. When the Senate took up Senator Harkin's farm bill (S. 1731) in December, opponents attempted to stall the bill by refusing to vote to cut off debate and by offering a number of controversial amendments.

During floor debate on the Harkin farm bill, Senator Kit Bond (R-MO) introduced a broadly-worded amendment that would have given the secretary of agriculture new powers to review, and the president sweeping new powers to block, virtually any federal agency proposal that they determined would be "likely to have a significant adverse economic impact on or jeopardize the personal safety of agricultural producers". In the only restriction on this broad exercise of discretion, the president could not block any agency proposal needed to protect public health or national security.

Granting the executive branch such broad and vague mandates would have put at risk virtually every area of the law which currently affects agriculture, including policies and regulations to protect endangered species, clean up rivers and bays, protect wetlands, regulate pesticides, and protect farm workers' health.

Senator Harry Reid (D-NV) offered a motion to table (or kill) the Bond amendment. On December 13, 2001 the Senate agreed to the Reid motion by a vote of 54 to 43 (Senate roll call vote 365). YES on the Reid motion to table is the



pro-environment vote. The Senate failed to pass S. 1731 before adjourning for the year, and will have to take up the legislation when they reconvene in 2002.

## CAMPAIGN FINANCE

### 8. Campaign Finance Reform

The current campaign finance system allows polluting industries to contribute millions of dollars to political parties that offer access and influence in Congress. A loophole in the campaign finance laws allows corporations, labor unions and wealthy individuals to give large donations, known as “soft money,” to political party organizations without regulation by the Federal Election Commission (FEC). Direct contributions to candidates for federal office are strictly limited by law and must be reported to the FEC; soft money contributions to the national party organizations are neither limited by law nor regulated by the FEC. In the 2000 elections, the national parties raised nearly \$500 million in “soft money,” much of it in very large contributions from corporations and wealthy individuals. Some of the largest contributors of soft money are industries such as the mining, timber and oil industries that pollute our nation’s air, land and water and seek to weaken our environmental protections.

S. 27, sponsored by Senators John McCain (R-AZ), Russell Feingold (D-WI), and Thad Cochran (R-MS),

would bar political parties from accepting soft money and prevent state and local party organizations from using soft money contributions in federal elections. A similar measure sponsored by Senators McCain and Feingold has failed to pass the Senate since 1995; however, in the wake of the 2000 elections the Senate was finally poised to pass the bill.

During consideration of the bill, Senator Chuck Hagel (R-NE) introduced an amendment to limit, rather than ban, “soft money” contributions to \$60,000 per year. It would also have allowed state parties to use soft money for some activities that influence federal elections. The Hagel amendment would have undermined S.27’s ban on soft money and perpetuated the existing legal loophole.

Senator McCain offered a motion to table (or kill) the Hagel amendment. On March 27, 2001, the Senate approved the McCain motion by a 60-40 vote (Senate roll call vote 51). YES is the pro-environment vote. The Senate later approved the McCain-Feingold-Cochran bill, although some environmentalists eventually opposed it because it permitted higher individual campaign contribution limits. A House version of the bill sponsored by Reps. Christopher Shays (R-CT) and Martin Meehan (D-MA) was removed from floor consideration when House leadership put forth a rule for debate that was deemed unacceptable by the bill’s sponsors. The House bill has not yet passed, but at press time its sponsors had nearly enough signatures on a discharge petition to take their bill directly to the floor, bypassing the House leadership.

# SENATE VOTES

## KEY

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

			LCV SCORES										
			% 2001	% 106TH CONGRESS	% 105TH CONGRESS	1 <i>Norton Nomination</i>	2 <i>Graham Nomination</i>	3 <i>Monuments Drilling</i>	4 <i>Gulf Drilling</i>	5 <i>Klamath Endangered Species</i>	6 <i>Farm Conservation Funding</i>	7 <i>Regulatory Waivers</i>	8 <i>Campaign Finance Reform</i>
<b>ALABAMA</b>													
SESSIONS, J.	(R)	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHELBY	(R)	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>ALASKA</b>													
MURKOWSKI	(R)	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STEVENS	(R)	13	0	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
<b>ARIZONA</b>													
KYL	(R)	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
McCAIN	(R)	25	6	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+
<b>ARKANSAS</b>													
HUTCHINSON, T.	(R)	13	0	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
LINCOLN	(D)	50	31		-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>													
BOXER	(D)	100	88	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
FEINSTEIN	(D)	75	94	100	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
<b>COLORADO</b>													
ALLARD	(R)	13	0	0	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAMPBELL, B.	(R)	0	6	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>													
DODD	(D)	88	88	100	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
LIEBERMAN	(D)	100	94	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<b>DELAWARE</b>													
BIDEN	(D)	100	88	87	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
CARPER	(D)	63			-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
<b>FLORIDA</b>													
GRAHAM, B.	(D)	75	81	93	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
NELSON, BILL	(D)	88			-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

# SENATE VOTES

## KEY

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

## LCV SCORES

		% 2001	LCV SCORES									
			% 106TH CONGRESS	% 105TH CONGRESS	1 Norton Nomination	2 Graham Nomination	3 Monuments Drilling	4 Gulf Drilling	5 Klamath Endangered Species	6 Farm Conservation Funding	7 Regulatory Waivers	8 Campaign Finance Reform
<b>GEORGIA</b>												
CLELAND	(D)	100	88	60	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
MILLER, Z.	(D)	38	100		-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+
<b>HAWAII</b>												
AKAKA	(D)	75	81	87	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
INOUE	(D)	88	44	60	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<b>IDAHO</b>												
CRAIG	(R)	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CRAPO	(R)	0	0		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>ILLINOIS</b>												
DURBIN	(D)	100	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
FITZGERALD	(R)	38	50		-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+
<b>INDIANA</b>												
BAYH	(D)	88	81		+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
LUGAR	(R)	13	31	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
<b>IOWA</b>												
GRASSLEY	(R)	0	6	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HARKIN	(D)	100	94	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<b>KANSAS</b>												
BROWNBACK	(R)	0	25	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ROBERTS	(R)	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>KENTUCKY</b>												
BUNNING	(R)	0	0		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
McCONNELL	(R)	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>LOUISIANA</b>												
BREAUX	(D)	25	19	47	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-
LANDRIEU	(D)	38	44	80	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+

2. SENATE SCORES

# SENATE VOTES

## KEY

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

			LCV SCORES										
			% 2001	% CONGRESS		TOPICS							
				% 106TH CONGRESS	% 105TH CONGRESS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Norton Nomination	Graham Nomination	Monuments Drilling	Gulf Drilling	Klamath Endangered Species	Farm Conservation Funding	Regulatory Waivers	Campaign Finance Reform
<b>MAINE</b>													
COLLINS, S.	(R)	38	56	60	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	
SNOWE	(R)	50	56	60	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	
<b>MARYLAND</b>													
MIKULSKI	(D)	100	75	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
SARBANES	(D)	100	94	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>													
KENNEDY, E.	(D)	88	81	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+
KERRY	(D)	88	94	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+
<b>MICHIGAN</b>													
LEVIN, C.	(D)	88	81	80	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
STABENOW	(D)	100			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<b>MINNESOTA</b>													
DAYTON	(D)	100			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
WELLSTONE	(D)	100	94	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>													
COCHRAN	(R)	13	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
LOTT	(R)	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>MISSOURI</b>													
BOND	(R)	0	0	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CARNAHAN <sup>1</sup>	(D)	63			-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	
<b>MONTANA</b>													
BAUCUS	(D)	75	69	60	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
BURNS	(R)	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Senator Jean Carnahan was appointed by Governor Roger Wilson and sworn in on January 3, 2001 to replace her husband, Senator-elect Mel Carnahan, after his death in a plane crash on October 16, 2000.

# SENATE VOTES

## KEY

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## LCV SCORES

		% 2001	LCV SCORES									
			% 106TH CONGRESS	% 105TH CONGRESS	1 Norton Nomination	2 Graham Nomination	3 Monuments Drilling	4 Gulf Drilling	5 Klamath Endangered Species	6 Farm Conservation Funding	7 Regulatory Waivers	8 Campaign Finance Reform
<b>NEBRASKA</b>												
HAGEL	(R)	0	6	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NELSON, BEN	(D)	38			-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-
<b>NEVADA</b>												
ENSIGN	(R)	25			-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+
REID	(D)	88	75	67	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>												
GREGG	(R)	25	31	60	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-
SMITH, R.	(R)	13	6	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>												
CORZINE	(D)	100			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
TORRICELLI	(D)	88	94	93	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>												
BINGAMAN	(D)	75	69	67	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
DOMENICI	(R)	13	0	7	-	-	+	-	-	-	?	-
<b>NEW YORK</b>												
CLINTON	(D)	88			+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
SCHUMER	(D)	88	100		+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>												
EDWARDS, J.	(D)	88	88		+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
HELMS	(R)	0	0	0	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>												
CONRAD	(D)	63	63	53	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+
DORGAN	(D)	75	75	53	?	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
<b>OHIO</b>												
DeWINE	(R)	13	19	13	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
VOINOVICH	(R)	0	13		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

2. SENATE SCORES

# SENATE VOTES

## KEY

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## LCV SCORES

		% 2001	LCV SCORES									
			% 106TH CONGRESS	% 105TH CONGRESS	1 <i>Norton Nomination</i>	2 <i>Graham Nomination</i>	3 <i>Monuments Drilling</i>	4 <i>Gulf Drilling</i>	5 <i>Klamath Endangered Species</i>	6 <i>Farm Conservation Funding</i>	7 <i>Regulatory Waivers</i>	8 <i>Campaign Finance Reform</i>
<b>OKLAHOMA</b>												
INHOFE	(R)	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NICKLES	(R)	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>OREGON</b>												
SMITH, G.	(R)	0	19	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WYDEN	(D)	88	100	93	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>												
SANTORUM	(R)	0	0	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SPECTER	(R)	50	38	47	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	+
<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>												
CHAFEE, L.	(R)	50	100		-	-	+	-	+	-	+	+
REED	(D)	100	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>												
HOLLINGS	(D)	88	63	73	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
THURMOND	(R)	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>												
DASCHLE	(D)	88	56	73	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
JOHNSON, T.	(D)	63	88	80	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+
<b>TENNESSEE</b>												
FRIST	(R)	0	0	27	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-
THOMPSON, F.	(R)	25	0	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+
<b>TEXAS</b>												
GRAMM	(R)	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HUTCHISON	(R)	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>UTAH</b>												
BENNETT	(R)	0	0	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HATCH	(R)	0	0	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

# SENATE VOTES

## KEY

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## LCV SCORES

		% 2001	LCV SCORES									
			% 106TH CONGRESS	% 105TH CONGRESS	1 <i>Norton Nomination</i>	2 <i>Graham Nomination</i>	3 <i>Monuments Drilling</i>	4 <i>Gulf Drilling</i>	5 <i>Klamath Endangered Species</i>	6 <i>Farm Conservation Funding</i>	7 <i>Regulatory Waivers</i>	8 <i>Campaign Finance Reform</i>
<b>VERMONT</b>												
JEFFORDS	(I)	75	81	60	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
LEAHY	(D)	100	94	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<b>VIRGINIA</b>												
ALLEN, G.	(R)	0			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WARNER	(R)	25	19	13	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-
<b>WASHINGTON</b>												
CANTWELL	(D)	75			-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
MURRAY	(D)	75	81	93	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>												
BYRD	(D)	75	31	60	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
ROCKEFELLER	(D)	100	94	80	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<b>WISCONSIN</b>												
FEINGOLD	(D)	75	100	100	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
KOHL	(D)	88	75	93	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<b>WYOMING</b>												
ENZI	(R)	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
THOMAS, C.	(R)	0	0	0	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-

2. SENATE SCORES

# 2001 HOUSE VOTE DESCRIPTIONS

## PUBLIC LANDS & PUBLIC RESOURCES

### 1. & 2. 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. Because 95 percent of Alaska's North Slope is already open to oil exploration or development, the coastal plain is also the last protected stretch of Alaska's Arctic coast.

Unfortunately, multinational oil corporations also covet the coastal plain for petroleum exploration and development. Drilling advocates 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 3.2 billion barrels of commercially recoverable oil—less than what the U.S. consumes in six months—that would take at least 10 years to bring to market. Even then, economists argue, refuge oil would do nothing to lower energy costs for consumers or to 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 urged Congress to mandate that change through law. The Teamsters union joined the administration in pushing for oil and gas development in the refuge, arguing that it would create more than 750,000 jobs—an argument that has since been widely discredited by leading economists.

The House included a measure opening the Arctic refuge to oil and gas development in its energy bill (H.R. 4). Among the most contentious issues in the House debate over this provision was the potential size of the drilling area. Development advocates maintained that drilling operations would require no more than 2,000 acres total—less 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, crisscrossing 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. Nitrogen oxide and other pollutants would contaminate the air. Millions of gallons of fresh water for ice road construction would be drained from the coastal plain's few lakes and streams. Mines would gouge millions of cubic feet of gravel from riverbanks and coastal areas. Taken together, these activities would have a devastating impact on the biological heart of the Arctic refuge.

Nevertheless, during floor debate on H.R. 4, Representatives John Sununu (R-NH) and Heather Wilson (R-NM) sponsored an amendment that purported to limit the environmental damage from oil development on the coastal plain. Their 2,000-acre "limitation" was designed to mislead both the public and other lawmakers. Not only would it allow the 2,000 acres to be scattered across the coastal plain, it would exempt gravel mines, permanent roads, and even pipelines from the "limitation." Because the nature of drilling activities in the Arctic Refuge would be no different with or without the Sununu-Wilson amendment, environmentalists strongly opposed this deceptive amendment. On August 1, 2001, the House approved the amendment by a 228-201 vote (House roll call vote 316). NO is the pro-environment vote.

Immediately afterward, Representatives Ed Markey (D-MA) and Nancy Johnson (R-CT) 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 August 1, 2001, the House rejected the Markey-Johnson amendment by a 206-223 vote (House roll call vote 317). YES is the pro-environment vote. At press time, the Senate had not yet begun debate on energy legislation.

### 3. Hardrock Mining

Today's mines for "hardrock" minerals, such as gold, silver, platinum and copper, often cover thousands of acres and descend hundreds of feet into the ground, generating mountains of toxic waste. According to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), almost half of the toxic pollution reported in the United States comes from hardrock mining, making the mining industry the nation's largest toxic polluter. The EPA also estimates that mining has polluted 40 percent of Western watersheds with substances such as arsenic and cyanide. Dozens of mining waste sites are on the Superfund list of the



nation's most toxic sites, and cleanup costs could ultimately run into the hundreds of millions of dollars.

In an effort to control this pollution, the Interior Department in January 2001 issued new regulations on hardrock mining. The product of four years of public comments and hearings, the new regulations represented a significant improvement over outdated 1980 regulations, which were drafted before the widespread use of enormous open-pit, chemical-process mining. Among other advantages, the new regulations:

- Established mining-specific environmental and cleanup standards to protect public lands, surface and ground water, wildlife habitat and surrounding communities;
- Required mining companies, rather than taxpayers, to foot the bill for cleanups;
- Gave the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) the right to deny permits for mines that would irreparably damage environmentally sensitive public lands.

Two months after the updated regulations were issued, Interior Secretary Gale Norton, citing industry concerns, proposed suspending the newly issued regulations and exploring alternatives including modification of the new regulations or a return to the 1980 regulations. During the 45-day public comment period on this proposal, the Interior Department received 49,000 comments—more than 45,000 in opposition to changing the new rules.

In response, Representatives Jay Inslee (D-WA) and Steve Horn (R-CA) offered an amendment to H.R. 2217, the Fiscal Year 2002 House Interior Appropriations bill, to block the Interior Department from rolling back the newly issued regulations. On June 21, 2001, the House of Representatives approved the amendment by a 216-194 vote (House roll call vote 182). YES is the pro-environment vote.

The Senate, however, did not include a similar amendment, and the Inslee-Horn language was stripped from the final Interior appropriations bill in conference. On October 31, 2001, the Interior Department released new mining regulations that removed the cleanup standards from the rule, eliminated the BLM's authority to block environmentally damaging mines and gutted mining-specific environmental standards. While the regulations retained a provision requiring mining companies to pay the full costs of cleanup, that provision was significantly weakened by the removal of any standards to evaluate that cleanup.

## 4. Monuments Drilling

National monuments protect a diverse array of unique and fragile cultural, historic, archeological, biological and scenic areas. Although popular with the American public, national monuments—particularly the 22 new monuments designated by President Clinton—were the targets of early criticism by the Bush administration and its allies in the oil, gas and mining industries. In particular, administration officials indicated

that they would consider opening up these monuments to oil and gas exploration and development. In a March 13 press conference, President Bush suggested that such development could take place in some units without harming the environment. In April the *Associated Press* reported that Interior Secretary Norton said in an interview that drilling in the new monuments was “under consideration.”

Environmentalists opposed these developments, arguing that national monuments are treasures to be safeguarded for future generations. In addition, the increased tourism and recreation generated by national monuments depend on preserving these federal lands in perpetuity.

During House consideration of H.R. 2217, the Fiscal Year 2002 Interior Appropriations bill, Representative Nick Rahall (D-WV) introduced an amendment to prohibit Secretary Norton from issuing any oil, gas, coal or geothermal leases in any national monument. On June 21, 2001, the House approved the Rahall amendment by a 242-173 vote (House roll call vote 180). YES is the pro-environment vote.

The Senate later approved a similar amendment sponsored by Senator Richard Durbin (Senate vote 3). The Interior appropriations conference report, including this provision, passed both the House and Senate in October and was signed by the president in November.

## 5. Gulf Drilling

In early 2001, the Bush administration appeared poised to move forward with a controversial oil and gas leasing program off the east coast of the Gulf of Mexico, known as Lease Sale 181. Environmentalists contended that the routine pollution associated with offshore drilling—not to mention the threat of a deep-water oil spill—could do irreparable damage to Florida's unique and fragile coastline, the vacation and recreation destination for millions of Americans.

During consideration of H.R. 2217, the Fiscal Year 2002 Interior Appropriations bill, Representatives Jim Davis (D-FL) and Joe Scarborough (R-FL) offered an amendment to delay oil and gas leasing off Florida's coastline. On June 21, 2001, the House approved the Davis-Scarborough amendment by a 247-164 vote (House roll call vote 181). YES is the pro-environment vote.

Following the House vote, the Interior Department proposed canceling a large part of Lease Sale 181 while still allowing new leases in the eastern Gulf that may further encroach on sensitive shorelines. The plan would offer new oil and gas leases in a 1.47-million-acre area in the eastern Gulf—scaled back from the 6-million-acre area originally proposed. In July, the Senate voted to table an amendment to prevent any part of Lease Sale 181 from moving forward (Senate vote 4). The House-approved amendment was later stripped from the Energy and Water appropriations bill in conference. The House and Senate approved the conference report on November 1, and President Bush signed it on No-

vember 12. Thus the president's compromise plan, which allows some drilling in the eastern Gulf, will go forward.

## 6. Great Lakes Drilling

The Great Lakes, which contain 20 percent of the world's fresh water supply, are endangered by continued oil and gas drilling beneath the lake beds. This so-called "directional drilling" jeopardizes shorelines, surrounding wetlands, and the waters of the Great Lakes themselves. In addition, oil spills have the potential to contaminate drinking water in eight states.

Since 1979, the seven directional wells currently in operation under the Great Lakes have not produced enough oil or gas to fuel U.S. energy needs for even a single day. Yet the governor and state legislature of Michigan recently moved to lift an existing moratorium on new drilling. During consideration of H.R. 2311, the Energy and Water appropriations bill, Representatives David Bonior (D-MI), Bart Stupak (D-MI), Marcy Kaptur (D-OH), and Steven LaTourette (R-OH) introduced an amendment to impose a one-year moratorium on new drilling. Specifically, the amendment would have prohibited the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers from spending federal funds to issue new permits for oil or gas drilling beneath any of the Great Lakes, as well as Lake St. Clair, St. Mary's River, St. Clair River, the Detroit River, the Niagara River, and the St. Lawrence River from Lake Ontario to the 45<sup>th</sup> parallel.

On June 28, 2001 the House approved the Bonior-Stupak-Kaptur-LaTourette amendment by a 265-157 vote (House roll call vote 203). YES is the pro-environment vote. In July, the Senate approved an amendment to the Energy and Water appropriations bill by Unanimous Consent (without a recorded vote) that would place a two-year moratorium on new oil and gas drilling in the Great Lakes. The House and Senate approved the conference report containing the Senate's moratorium on November 1, and President Bush signed it on November 12.

## AGRICULTURE

### 7. Farm Conservation

Farming and ranching operations occupy more than half the land in the 48 contiguous United States. Conserving this land is vital to keeping our water clean, preserving our open spaces, maintaining local sources of nutritious food, and protecting wildlife habitat. To advance these efforts, the U.S. Department of Agriculture administers several conservation incentive programs that encourage agricultural landowners to voluntarily preserve open space, farmland, and forested lands; improve water quality; protect public health; and protect and enhance wildlife habitat. While these programs are popular with landowners, most farmers and ranchers who seek to enroll in them are turned away due to lack of funding.

During consideration of the House farm bill, H.R. 2646,

Representatives Sherwood Boehlert (R-NY), Ron Kind (D-WI), Wayne Gilchrest (R-MD), and John Dingell (D-MI) introduced an amendment to provide \$5.4 billion a year for agricultural conservation programs over the next 10 years.

On October 4, 2001, the House narrowly rejected the amendment by a 200-226 vote (House roll call vote 366). YES is the pro-environment vote. The next day, the House approved H.R. 2646. At press time, a Senate version of the farm bill had yet to be approved.

## POLLUTION AND PUBLIC HEALTH

### 8. Arsenic

According to the National Academy of Sciences, arsenic in drinking water may cause bladder, lung, and skin cancer, harm the nervous system, heart and blood vessels, and cause birth defects and reproductive problems. Extensive scientific evidence indicates that a maximum allowable level of 50 parts per billion (ppb) for arsenic in tap water does not do enough to protect the public against this potent carcinogen. However, the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) standard remained at that level from 1942 until the Clinton administration reduced it to 10 ppb in January 2001.

On March 22, EPA Administrator Christine Whitman suspended the new 10 ppb standard, arguing that it was too strict. Despite the findings of six National Academy of Sciences reports that supported a lower standard, Whitman argued that the rule was not based on "sound science." In September, the Academy issued its seventh arsenic report, which concluded that even the 10 ppb standard presents risks of lung and bladder cancer about 30 times higher than the EPA's "maximum acceptable" cancer risk.

During consideration of H.R. 2620, the VA-HUD and Independent Agencies appropriations bill (which funds the EPA), Representative David Bonior (D-MI) introduced an amendment to prohibit the EPA from delaying or weakening the January 2001 standard of 10 ppb. Environmentalists argued that the 10 ppb standard would protect thousands of Americans from the risk of cancer. On July 27, the House approved the Bonior amendment by a 218-189 vote (House roll call vote 288). YES is the pro-environment vote.

House-Senate conferees later accepted a modified version of the Bonior amendment that would have required EPA to issue a standard no weaker than 10 ppb. In September, just before the conferees reached agreement, EPA Administrator Whitman announced that she would uphold the 10 ppb standard.

### 9. EPA Enforcement

The Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) effectiveness in safeguarding the environment and protecting the American public depends on its ability to enforce laws to reduce

ground, air, and water pollution. As a federal agency, the EPA can often provide much stronger and more comprehensive protections than state agencies, which may be unable to cope with cross-boundary pollution, may lack resources for adequate monitoring, or may be unwilling to resist the pressures of local industries.

The Bush administration, in its budget recommendations for Fiscal Year 2002, proposed a funding cut of \$25 million in federal EPA enforcement programs, slashing the number of enforcement personnel by 8 percent and transferring the money to state agencies as grants. These budget cuts would have drastically limited the capacity of EPA to hold polluters accountable and would have undercut the agency's ability to oversee some of our most important environmental laws, including the Clean Air Act and Clean Water Act.

The president's funding cut was included in the House version of the Fiscal Year 2002 VA-HUD and Independent Agencies appropriations bill. On the House floor Representative Robert Menendez (D-N.J.) offered an amendment to restore EPA funding and maintain its enforcement personnel. On July 27, 2000, the House rejected the Menendez amendment by a 182-214 vote (House roll call vote 289). YES is the pro-environment vote. The House-Senate conference restored \$15 million to the enforcement budget, bringing it back to the previous year's level. Both the House and Senate approved the conference report, and on November 26, 2001 President Bush signed it into law.

## ENERGY AND GLOBAL WARMING

### 10. Fuel Economy

America's cars, sport utility vehicles (SUVs) and other light trucks consume 8 million barrels of oil every day—some 40 percent of U.S. oil consumption—and emit 20 percent of America's carbon dioxide, a major contributor to global warming. The U.S. could substantially reduce both its dependence on oil and its carbon dioxide emissions by raising the vehicle mileage-per-gallon for new cars and light trucks.

Under the corporate average fuel economy (CAFE) standards that have been in place for 20 years, each manufacturer's fleet of SUVs, minivans and pickup trucks is required to meet a standard of only 20.7 miles per gallon, as opposed to the 27.5 miles-per-gallon average required for cars. With the light truck category growing from only 20 percent of the new-vehicle market in 1975 to nearly 50 percent today, this light truck loophole has led to a significant increase in both oil demand and carbon dioxide emissions. In 2001, gas-guzzling SUVs and other light trucks dragged the average fuel economy of all new vehicles sold down to its lowest point since 1980.

During consideration of H.R. 4, the House energy bill, Representatives Sherwood Boehlert (R-NY) and Edward

Markey (D-MA) introduced an amendment to increase fuel economy standards by closing the light-truck loophole. The amendment would have combined light trucks and cars into one fleet that would have been required to meet a 27.5 miles-per-gallon average by 2007. This step alone would have saved 1 million barrels of oil per day and slashed carbon dioxide emissions. On August 1, 2001, the House rejected the Boehlert-Markey amendment by a 160-269 vote (House roll call vote 311). YES is the pro-environment vote.

### 11. National Energy Policy

Environmentalists criticized President Bush's national energy plan, released on May 17, 2000, for emphasizing polluting fossil fuel development and production at the expense of cleaner renewable energy and energy-efficiency technologies. Key features of the president's plan were incorporated into the House energy bill, H.R. 4.

If signed into law, H.R. 4 would open the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge and other public lands to oil drilling and other energy development and would give polluting energy companies more than \$38 billion in new or expanded taxpayer-funded handouts. The oil and gas industries alone would receive more than \$21 billion in subsidies, mostly through tax breaks. For example, H.R. 4 would:

- Extend and expand the credit for "non-conventional" fuels by \$2.8 billion over the next ten years. This subsidy is now largely used to encourage destructive coal-bed methane drilling, which is responsible for contaminating drinking water supplies in the West.
- Increase the amount of tax deductions that oil and gas producers with low-producing wells can take. These deductions could cost U.S. taxpayers more than \$1 billion over five years.

The coal industry would receive more than \$5.8 billion in handouts, including tax incentives for installing "advanced clean coal technology," which, despite its name, still produces large amounts of carbon dioxide, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, mercury, and other pollutants. H.R. 4 would also create a federally funded research and development program called the Clean Coal Power Initiative to ensure that coal remains a cost-competitive source of electricity.

The nuclear power industry would receive more than \$2.7 billion in tax breaks and subsidies, including funding for research on reducing the toxicity of nuclear waste through reprocessing. According to a Department of Energy report to Congress, these technologies could, over the next century, cost upward of \$280 billion and would still not eliminate the need for a repository for highly radioactive wastes. The research program would also reverse a decade-old U.S. policy against the reprocessing of commercial nuclear fuel because it creates weapons grade plutonium.

Environmental groups argued that a national energy strategy should provide consumers with clean, affordable energy that protects the environment. H.R. 4, by contrast,

would provide massive handouts for polluting fossil fuel producers and developers at the expense of the environment and U.S. taxpayers. On August 1, 2001, the House approved H.R. 4 by a 240-189 vote (House roll call vote 320). NO is the pro-environment vote. At press time, the Senate had yet to act on comprehensive energy legislation introduced by Senator Thomas Daschle (D-SD).

## 12. Energy Efficiency

America increasingly relies on fossil fuels—oil, coal, and natural gas—to power its industries, heat and cool its homes, and provide transportation for its people. This widespread dependence extracts a huge environmental and public health cost. In the United States, fossil fuels account for 98 percent of all carbon dioxide emissions—the major contributor to global warming—and 95 percent of all other air pollution. Fossil fuel emissions have also been linked to premature deaths and chronic respiratory illnesses.

The quickest, cheapest, cleanest way to reduce America's dependence on these polluting and unstable energy sources is to promote energy efficiency. Over the last 25 years, U.S. energy consumption has grown by 40 percent—less than it would have without efficiency improvements—and even conservative estimates project similar progress over the next 25 years. Environmentalists have been particularly supportive of programs to reduce fuel costs and increase efficiency by weatherizing homes.

During House debate of the Fiscal Year 2002 Interior appropriations bill, Representative Bernard Sanders (I-VT) introduced an amendment to increase low income weatherization assistance by \$24 million and add \$12 million for other energy conservation programs, paid for by a \$52 million cut in funding for fossil fuel development. On June 21, 2001, the House rejected the amendment by a 153-262 vote (House roll call vote 178). YES is the pro-environment vote. The Interior appropriations conference report, which included more money for weatherization and energy efficiency as approved by the Senate, was passed by both the House and Senate in October and was signed by the president in November.

## INTERNATIONAL

## 13. 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 pro-

grams help to conserve natural resources, protect wildlife and habitat, and ultimately ensure a healthy world for future generations. In recent years, however, family planning opponents have cut federal funding for these programs by arguing, in part, that the money funds abortion. In fact, current law prohibits U.S. foreign assistance from funding abortion.

On his second day in office, President Bush reinstated restrictions on family planning funds that were in effect during the Reagan and George H. Bush administrations. These restrictions bar U.S. family planning assistance to foreign non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that use their own funds to provide legal abortion services or to participate in public debate over abortion laws or policies in their own countries.

These restrictions hamper the ability of the U.S. Agency for International Development to fund voluntary family planning and other reproductive health programs. Preliminary assessments by U.S. family planning organizations of the new policy's impact on the ground suggest that many of the best local organizations, providing the most comprehensive family planning and reproductive health services, are among those most likely to be deprived of funding by the new restrictions. The restrictions also use the leverage of U.S. funds to silence discussion on a legitimate subject for public debate.

During consideration of the Fiscal Year 2002-2003 State Department authorization bill (H.R. 1646) in the House International Relations Committee Representative Barbara Lee (D-CA) successfully introduced an amendment that overturned the Bush administration restrictions on family planning organizations. The Lee amendment prohibited the president from refusing to fund foreign NGOs solely because they provide medical services, including counseling and referral, that are legal in their countries and are legal in the United States.

Representatives Henry Hyde (R-IL) and Chris Smith (R-NJ) offered a motion on the House floor to strike the Lee amendment. On May 16, 2001, the House adopted the Hyde-Smith amendment, 218-210 (House roll call vote 115). NO is the pro-environment vote. The Senate version of the bill, S. 1401, included a provision that would have prevented the administration from carrying out the restriction on family planning aid. However, the House and Senate conferees removed the provision from their report due to a veto threat from the White House and passed the conference report in December. At press time, the president had not yet signed the bill.

## 14. Fast Track

As trade has become an increasingly significant component in the global economy, important policy decisions on such issues as marine species conservation and sustainable forestry practices are increasingly being made in the context of international trade agreements and institutions. These bodies often fail to acknowledge environmental concerns and

have, in some cases, rejected laws to protect the environment and the public's health as barriers to trade. As a result, conservationists have pushed for forward-thinking trade agreements that encourage environmental protection and guard against the weakening of environmental standards while still promoting economic growth.

One potentially useful tool for securing such agreements is fast-track trade negotiating authority. Under this procedure, Congress can set goals and objectives for the president to achieve in trade negotiations. In exchange, Congress agrees to an expedited procedure for approving the resulting trade agreement that does not allow amendments, limits debate, and calls for a single "up-or-down" vote on an agreement.

Presidential fast-track authority expired in 1994 and has not been renewed since. The environmental community has

urged Congress and the administration to agree on fast track legislation that would ensure that trade agreements support, and do not erode, environmental safeguards. However, H.R. 3005, the fast-track authority bill introduced in 2001 by Representative Bill Thomas (R-CA) did not provide sufficient assurances to Congress that the administration would negotiate trade agreements that meet objectives designed to safeguard the environment. Furthermore, the bill did not adequately protect environmental and public health laws from lawsuits by foreign investors or from "regulatory takings" claims by foreign companies.

On Thursday, December 6, 2001, the House passed H.R. 3005 by a vote of 215-214 (House roll call vote 481). NO is the pro-environment vote. At press time, the Senate had not yet debated a fast track bill.

# HOUSE VOTES

## KEY

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

## LCV SCORES

			% 2001	LCV SCORES															
			%	106TH CONGRESS	105TH CONGRESS														
			%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
				Arctic-2000 Acres	Arctic Drilling	Mining Regulations	Monument Drilling	Gulf Drilling	Great Lakes Drilling	Farm Conservation	Arsenic	EPA Enforcement	Fuel Economy	Energy Policy	Energy Efficiency	Family Planning	Fast Track		
<b>ALABAMA</b>																			
1	CALLAHAN	(R)	0	3	7	-	-	?	?	?	-	-	?	?	-	-	-		
2	EVERETT	(R)	0	7	3	-	-	?	?	?	-	-	-	-	-	?	-		
3	RILEY	(R)	0	3	3	-	-	?	?	?	-	-	-	-	-	?	-		
4	ADERHOLT	(R)	7	3	3	-	-	?	?	?	-	-	-	-	-	?	-		
5	CRAMER	(D)	29	30	24	-	-	?	?	?	+	-	+	-	-	-	?		
6	BACHUS	(R)	7	7	14	-	-	?	?	?	+	-	-	-	-	?	-		
7	HILLIARD	(D)	64	63	48	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+		
<b>ALASKA</b>																			
AL	YOUNG, D.	(R)	0	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	?	?	-	-	-		
<b>ARIZONA</b>																			
1	FLAKE	(R)	7			+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
2	PASTOR	(D)	86	77	79	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+		
3	STUMP	(R)	0	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
4	SHADEGG	(R)	0	7	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
5	KOLBE	(R)	14	23	28	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+		
6	HAYWORTH	(R)	0	7	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
<b>ARKANSAS</b>																			
1	BERRY	(D)	50	27	28	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+		
2	SNYDER	(D)	79	83	79	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-		
3	HUTCHINSON, A. <sup>1</sup>	(R)	17	3	21	?	?	-	-	+	+	I	-	-	?	?	-		
3	BOOZMAN <sup>2</sup>	(R)	0			I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I		
4	ROSS	(D)	43			-	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	+		
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>																			
1	THOMPSON, M.	(D)	100	77		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
2	HERGER	(R)	0	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-		
3	OSE	(R)	21	7		-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+		
4	DOOLITTLE	(R)	7	3	7	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

<sup>1</sup> Representative Asa Hutchinson resigned on August 6, 2001.

<sup>2</sup> Representative John Boozman was elected and sworn in by special election on November 20, 2001.

# HOUSE VOTES

## KEY

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

		LCV SCORES																
		% 2001	% 106TH CONGRESS	% 105TH CONGRESS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
					Arctic—2000 Acres	Arctic Drilling	Mining Regulations	Monument Drilling	Gulf Drilling	Great Lakes Drilling	Farm Conservation	Arsenic	EPA Enforcement	Fuel Economy	Energy Policy	Energy Efficiency	Family Planning	Fast Track
5	MATSUI (D)	100	93	86	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
6	WOOLSEY (D)	100	97	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
7	MILLER, GEORGE (D)	100	93	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
8	PELOSI (D)	93	93	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
9	LEE (D)	100	97	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
10	TAUSCHER (D)	93	90	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
11	POMBO (R)	7	3	10	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	LANTOS (D)	100	80	97	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
13	STARK (D)	71	83	86	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	+	+	+	+
14	ESHOO (D)	100	97	97	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
15	HONDA (D)	100			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
16	LOFGREN (D)	93	67	83	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
17	FARR (D)	100	90	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
18	CONDIT (D)	86	53	34	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
19	RADANOVICH (R)	0	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	DOOLEY (D)	43	53	34	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-
21	THOMAS, W. (R)	7	7	14	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	?	-	-	-	-	+	-
22	CAPPS (D)	93	87	83	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
23	GALLEGLY (R)	7	23	10	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	SHERMAN (D)	93	97	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
25	McKEON (R)	0	7	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	BERMAN (D)	79	90	86	+	+	?	+	?	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+
27	SCHIFF (D)	93			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
28	DREIER (R)	0	7	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	WAXMAN (D)	100	97	97	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
30	BECERRA (D)	93	93	72	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
31	SOLIS (D)	100			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
32	WATSON <sup>3</sup> (D)	100			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	I	+
33	ROYBAL-ALLARD (D)	93	87	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
34	NAPOLITANO (D)	100	87		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
35	WATERS (D)	100	90	76	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

## 3. HOUSE SCORES

<sup>3</sup> Representative Diane Watson was elected by special election and sworn in on June 7, 2001 to replace Representative Julian Dixon, who died on December 8, 2000.

# HOUSE VOTES

## KEY

- + = Pro-environment action
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## LCV SCORES

			% 2001	LCV SCORES														
				% 106TH CONGRESS	% 105TH CONGRESS	1 Arctic-2000 Acres	2 Arctic Drilling	3 Mining Regulations	4 Monument Drilling	5 Gulf Drilling	6 Great Lakes Drilling	7 Farm Conservation	8 Arsenic	9 EPA Enforcement	10 Fuel Economy	11 Energy Policy	12 Energy Efficiency	13 Family Planning
36	HARMAN	(D)	100		62	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
37	MILLENDER-McDONALD	(D)	100	93	79	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
38	HORN	(R)	50	63	62	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+
39	ROYCE	(R)	0	13	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40	LEWIS, JERRY	(R)	0	10	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-
41	MILLER, GARY	(R)	0	0		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42	BACA	(D)	64	57		+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	+
43	CALVERT	(R)	0	3	14	-	-	?	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44	BONO	(R)	0	7	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	ROHRBACHER	(R)	7	10	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
46	SANCHEZ	(D)	100	83	69	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
47	COX	(R)	0	10	28	-	-	?	?	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-
48	ISSA	(R)	0			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
49	DAVIS, S.	(D)	93			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
50	FILNER	(D)	100	97	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
51	CUNNINGHAM	(R)	0	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
52	HUNTER	(R)	0	0	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>COLORADO</b>																		
1	DeGETTE	(D)	100	97	97	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2	UDALL, M.	(D)	100	100		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
3	McINNIS	(R)	14	20	14	-	-	?	?	?	+	-	?	?	+	-	?	-
4	SCHAFFER	(R)	0	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	HEFLEY	(R)	7	17	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
6	TANCREDO	(R)	0	17		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>																		
1	LARSON	(D)	93	93		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+
2	SIMMONS	(R)	71			+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+
3	DeLAURO	(D)	93	97	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
4	SHAYS	(R)	86	97	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-
5	MALONEY, J.	(D)	93	87	83	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
6	JOHNSON, N.	(R)	79	67	86	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-



# HOUSE VOTES

## KEY

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- ? = Absence (counts as negative)

			LCV SCORES																		
			% 2001	% 106TH CONGRESS	% 105TH CONGRESS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
						Arctic—2000 Acres	Arctic Drilling	Mining Regulations	Monument Drilling	Gulf Drilling	Great Lakes Drilling	Farm Conservation	Arsenic	EPA Enforcement	Fuel Economy	Energy Policy	Energy Efficiency	Family Planning	Fast Track		
<b>DELAWARE</b>																					
AL	CASTLE	(R)	79	73	76	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-		
<b>FLORIDA</b>																					
1	SCARBOROUGH <sup>4</sup>	(R)	58	37	31	-	-	+	+	+	+	I	+	-	+	-	+	-	I		
1	MILLER, J. <sup>5</sup>	(R)	0			I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	-	
2	BOYD	(D)	71	40	24	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+		
3	BROWN, C.	(D)	79	80	79	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+		
4	CRENSHAW	(R)	7			-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
5	THURMAN	(D)	86	63	45	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+		
6	STEARNS	(R)	14	10	17	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
7	MICA	(R)	0	7	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
8	KELLER	(R)	7			-	-	-	-	+	-	-	?	?	-	-	-	-	-		
9	BILIRAKIS	(R)	36	13	38	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-		
10	YOUNG, B.	(R)	21	0	17	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-		
11	DAVIS, JIM	(D)	86	73	76	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-		
12	PUTNAM	(R)	14			-	-	-	-	+	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	
13	MILLER, D.	(R)	21	30	41	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	?	?	-	-	-	+	-		
14	GOSS	(R)	21	33	41	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
15	WELDON, D.	(R)	14	7	14	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
16	FOLEY	(R)	36	40	41	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+		
17	MEEK	(D)	71	73	76	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	?		
18	ROS-LEHTINEN	(R)	14	27	45	-	-	-	-	+	?	-	?	?	+	-	-	?	-		
19	WEXLER	(D)	100	97	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
20	DEUTSCH	(D)	100	93	83	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
21	DIAZ-BALART	(R)	14	20	31	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-		
22	SHAW	(R)	21	17	38	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
23	HASTINGS, A.	(D)	79	87	86	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	+		
<b>GEORGIA</b>																					
1	KINGSTON	(R)	0	7	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

3. HOUSE SCORES

<sup>4</sup> Representative Joe Scarborough resigned on September 5, 2001.

<sup>5</sup> Representative Jeff Miller was elected by special election and sworn in on October 23, 2001.

# HOUSE VOTES

## KEY

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## LCV SCORES

			% 2001	LCV SCORES														
				% 106TH CONGRESS	% 105TH CONGRESS	1 Arctic—2000 Acres	2 Arctic Drilling	3 Mining Regulations	4 Monument Drilling	5 Gulf Drilling	6 Great Lakes Drilling	7 Farm Conservation	8 Arsenic	9 EPA Enforcement	10 Fuel Economy	11 Energy Policy	12 Energy Efficiency	13 Family Planning
2	BISHOP	(D)	57	43	17	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	+
3	COLLINS, M.	(R)	0	17	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	?	?	-	-	-	-
4	McKINNEY	(D)	93	97	97	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
5	LEWIS, JOHN	(D)	71	93	83	+	+	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+
6	ISAKSON	(R)	14	16		-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
7	BARR	(R)	7	17	10	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	CHAMBLISS	(R)	0	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	DEAL	(R)	0	13	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	NORWOOD	(R)	7	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	+
11	LINDER	(R)	0	10	10	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	?	?	-	-	-	-
<b>HAWAII</b>																		
1	ABERCROMBIE	(D)	93	90	79	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2	MINK	(D)	93	93	86	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
<b>IDAHO</b>																		
1	OTTER	(R)	7			+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	SIMPSON	(R)	0	0		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>ILLINOIS</b>																		
1	RUSH	(D)	57	73	86	+	+	?	?	?	+	-	+	+	-	+	?	+
2	JACKSON	(D)	100	100	97	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
3	LIPINSKI	(D)	36	63	55	?	?	+	+	-	+	-	?	?	-	?	+	+
4	GUTIERREZ	(D)	93	93	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
5	BLAGOJEVICH	(D)	93	93	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
6	HYDE	(R)	14	7	10	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	DAVIS, D.	(D)	93	97	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
8	CRANE	(R)	0	13	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	SCHAKOWSKY	(D)	100	90		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
10	KIRK	(R)	71			+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+
11	WELLER	(R)	29	20	28	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
12	COSTELLO	(D)	64	67	69	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+
13	BIGGERT	(R)	21	33		-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-

# HOUSE VOTES

## KEY

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

			LCV SCORES																
			% 2001	% 106TH CONGRESS	% 105TH CONGRESS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
						Arctic—2000 Acres	Arctic Drilling	Mining Regulations	Monument Drilling	Gulf Drilling	Great Lakes Drilling	Farm Conservation	Arsenic	EPA Enforcement	Fuel Economy	Energy Policy	Energy Efficiency	Family Planning	Fast Track
14	HASTERT	(R)			17	THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE VOTES AT HIS DISCRETION													
15	JOHNSON, T.	(R)	64			+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-
16	MANZULLO	(R)	7	7	24	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	EVANS	(D)	86	93	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
18	LAHOOD	(R)	50	20	24	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-
19	PHELPS	(D)	43	53		+	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+
20	SHIMKUS	(R)	0	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>INDIANA</b>																			
1	VISCLOSKY	(D)	64	80	72	-	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	-	-	-	+	+
2	PENCE	(R)	0			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	ROEMER	(D)	86	67	55	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+
4	SOUDER	(R)	0	7	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	BUYER	(R)	0	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	BURTON	(R)	0	0	3	-	-	-	-	-	?	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	KERNS	(R)	7			-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	HOSTETTLER	(R)	0	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?
9	HILL, B.	(D)	64	63		-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	-
10	CARSON, J.	(D)	93	83	83	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
<b>IOWA</b>																			
1	LEACH	(R)	71	67	76	+	+	+	+	+	?	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-
2	NUSSLE	(R)	21	7	21	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
3	BOSWELL	(D)	71	53	34	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	?	-	+	+	+	+
4	GANSKE	(R)	50	30	41	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-
5	LATHAM	(R)	7	0	14	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>KANSAS</b>																			
1	MORAN, JERRY	(R)	0	13	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	RYUN	(R)	0	0	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	MOORE	(D)	79	87		+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	-
4	TIAHRT	(R)	0	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

# HOUSE VOTES

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## LCV SCORES

			% 2001	LCV SCORES																
			%	106TH CONGRESS	105TH CONGRESS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
						Arctic—2000 Acres	Arctic Drilling	Mining Regulations	Monument Drilling	Gulf Drilling	Great Lakes Drilling	Farm Conservation	Arsenic	EPA Enforcement	Fuel Economy	Energy Policy	Energy Efficiency	Family Planning	Fast Track	
<b>KENTUCKY</b>																				
1	WHITFIELD	(R)	0	13	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	LEWIS, R.	(R)	0	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	NORTHUP	(R)	7	7	14	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	LUCAS, K.	(D)	21	30		-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	ROGERS, H.	(R)	7	7	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
6	FLETCHER	(R)	0	10		-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>LOUISIANA</b>																				
1	VITTER	(R)	0	4		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	JEFFERSON	(D)	57	70	55	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-
3	TAUZIN	(R)	0	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	McCRERY	(R)	0	3	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	?	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	COOKSEY	(R)	0	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	BAKER	(R)	0	3	7	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	JOHN	(D)	7	13	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>MAINE</b>																				
1	ALLEN, T.	(D)	93	87	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
2	BALDACCI	(D)	93	77	79	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
<b>MARYLAND</b>																				
1	GILCHREST	(R)	50	57	62	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-
2	EHRlich	(R)	21	23	28	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-
3	CARDIN	(D)	93	90	79	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
4	WYNN	(D)	93	77	79	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
5	HOYER	(D)	86	73	83	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+
6	BARTLETT	(R)	36	7	7	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
7	CUMMINGS	(D)	100	93	97	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
8	MORELLA	(R)	93	87	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-

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			LCV SCORES																
			% 2001	% 106TH CONGRESS	% 105TH CONGRESS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
						Arctic—2000 Acres	Arctic Drilling	Mining Regulations	Monument Drilling	Gulf Drilling	Great Lakes Drilling	Farm Conservation	Arsenic	EPA Enforcement	Fuel Economy	Energy Policy	Energy Efficiency	Family Planning	Fast Track
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>																			
1	OLVER	(D)	93	97	97	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
2	NEAL	(D)	71	90	93	+	+	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+
3	McGOVERN	(D)	100	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
4	FRANK	(D)	100	90	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
5	MEEHAN	(D)	86	100	97	+	+	?	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
6	TIERNEY	(D)	100	93	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
7	MARKEY	(D)	100	90	83	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
8	CAPUANO	(D)	93	97		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
9	MOAKLEY <sup>6</sup>	(D)		93	83	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	?	I
9	LYNCH <sup>7</sup>	(D)	100			I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	+
10	DELAHUNT	(D)	100	93	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<b>MICHIGAN</b>																			
1	STUPAK	(D)	71	70	59	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+
2	HOEKSTRA	(R)	29	10	28	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
3	EHLERS	(R)	57	50	62	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
4	CAMP	(R)	14	3	17	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-
5	BARCIA	(D)	64	50	34	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+
6	UPTON	(R)	43	37	52	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
7	SMITH, N.	(R)	0	13	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-
8	ROGERS, M.	(R)	7			-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	KILDEE	(D)	86	87	69	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+
10	BONIOR	(D)	86	97	83	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+
11	KNOLLENBERG	(R)	0	0	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	LEVIN, S.	(D)	86	90	86	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
13	RIVERS	(D)	93	80	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
14	CONYERS	(D)	93	93	79	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
15	KILPATRICK	(D)	79	87	76	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	-	+	-	+	+
16	DINGELL	(D)	79	73	66	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+

<sup>6</sup> Representative Joe Moakley died on May 28, 2001. He cast no votes out of the 14 included in the Scorecard for this session of Congress and thus was not assigned a score.

<sup>7</sup> Representative Stephen Lynch was elected by special election and sworn in on October 23, 2001.

# HOUSE VOTES

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## LCV SCORES

			LCV SCORES																	
			% 2001	% 106TH CONGRESS	% 105TH CONGRESS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
						Arctic—2000 Acres	Arctic Drilling	Mining Regulations	Monument Drilling	Gulf Drilling	Great Lakes Drilling	Farm Conservation	Arsenic	EPA Enforcement	Fuel Economy	Energy Policy	Energy Efficiency	Family Planning	Fast Track	
<b>MINNESOTA</b>																				
1	GUTKNECHT	(R)	7	17	17	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	KENNEDY, M.	(R)	29			-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
3	RAMSTAD	(R)	86	80	83	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-
4	McCOLLUM	(D)	93			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
5	SABO	(D)	86	90	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
6	LUTHER	(D)	100	93	86	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
7	PETERSON, C.	(D)	57	40	21	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+
8	OBERSTAR	(D)	79	73	48	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>																				
1	WICKER	(R)	0	0	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	THOMPSON, B.	(D)	64	77	66	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+
3	PICKERING	(R)	0	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	SHOWS	(D)	21	27		-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+
5	TAYLOR, G.	(D)	43	40	24	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+
<b>MISSOURI</b>																				
1	CLAY	(D)	86			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+
2	AKIN	(R)	0			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	GEPHARDT	(D)	93	93	83	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
4	SKELTON	(D)	43	47	21	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
5	McCARTHY, K.	(D)	93	83	86	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
6	GRAVES	(R)	0			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	BLUNT	(R)	0	0	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	EMERSON	(R)	7	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
9	HULSHOF	(R)	7	20	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
<b>MONTANA</b>																				
AL	REHBERG	(R)	0			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>NEBRASKA</b>																				
1	BEREUTER	(R)	14	37	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-

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			% 2001	% 106TH CONGRESS	% 105TH CONGRESS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
						Arctic—2000 Acres	Arctic Drilling	Mining Regulations	Monument Drilling	Gulf Drilling	Great Lakes Drilling	Farm Conservation	Arsenic	EPA Enforcement	Fuel Economy	Energy Policy	Energy Efficiency	Family Planning	Fast Track
2	TERRY	(R)	0	13		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	OSBORNE	(R)	0			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>NEVADA</b>																			
1	BERKLEY	(D)	79	80		+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
2	GIBBONS	(R)	0	13	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>																			
1	SUNUNU	(R)	36	20	34	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	?	?	-	-	+	-	-
2	BASS	(R)	57	47	59	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>																			
1	ANDREWS	(D)	100	97	97	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2	LoBIONDO	(R)	86	57	69	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-
3	SAXTON	(R)	71	63	66	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-
4	SMITH, C.	(R)	86	80	83	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-
5	ROUKEMA	(R)	64	67	72	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	-	?	+	-	+	+	?
6	PALLONE	(D)	100	97	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
7	FERGUSON	(R)	71			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	-
8	PASCRELL	(D)	93	100	90	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
9	ROTHMAN	(D)	100	90	86	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
10	PAYNE	(D)	100	90	83	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
11	FRELINGHUYSEN	(R)	64	63	66	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-
12	HOLT	(D)	100	100		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
13	MENENDEZ	(D)	100	97	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>																			
1	WILSON	(R)	7	17	17	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	SKEEN	(R)	0	7	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	UDALL, T.	(D)	100	90		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<b>NEW YORK</b>																			
1	GRUCCI	(R)	21			-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
2	ISRAEL	(D)	71			+	+	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+

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			% 2001	% 106TH CONGRESS	% 105TH CONGRESS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
						Arctic—2000 Acres	Arctic Drilling	Mining Regulations	Monument Drilling	Gulf Drilling	Great Lakes Drilling	Farm Conservation	Arsenic	EPA Enforcement	Fuel Economy	Energy Policy	Energy Efficiency	Family Planning	Fast Track
3	KING	(R)	29	30	14	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-
4	McCARTHY, C.	(D)	93	83	90	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
5	ACKERMAN	(D)	100	93	86	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
6	MEEKS	(D)	86	87	77	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
7	CROWLEY	(D)	86	97		?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
8	NADLER	(D)	100	97	97	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
9	WEINER	(D)	100	93		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
10	TOWNS	(D)	79	87	90	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+
11	OWENS	(D)	93	97	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
12	VELAZQUEZ	(D)	100	97	97	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
13	FOSELLA	(R)	29	30	31	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	MALONEY, C.	(D)	93	77	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
15	RANGEL	(D)	100	83	72	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
16	SERRANO	(D)	71	93	72	+	+	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+
17	ENGEL	(D)	100	93	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
18	LOWEY	(D)	100	87	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
19	KELLY	(R)	86	77	83	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-
20	GILMAN	(R)	93	70	76	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
21	McNULTY	(D)	100	87	83	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
22	SWEENEY	(R)	43	20		-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-
23	BOEHLERT	(R)	86	70	72	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-
24	McHUGH	(R)	43	23	24	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+
25	WALSH	(R)	57	37	52	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+
26	HINCHEY	(D)	93	87	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
27	REYNOLDS	(R)	21	20		-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
28	SLAUGHTER	(D)	86	93	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	+	+	+	+	+
29	LaFALCE	(D)	93	87	79	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
30	QUINN	(R)	43	40	52	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	-	-	+	-	?
31	HOUGHTON	(R)	36	43	34	+	+	?	?	?	-	?	-	-	+	+	?	+	-



# HOUSE VOTES

## KEY

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

			LCV SCORES																	
			% 2001	% 106TH CONGRESS	% 105TH CONGRESS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
						Arctic—2000 Acres	Arctic Drilling	Mining Regulations	Monument Drilling	Gulf Drilling	Great Lakes Drilling	Farm Conservation	Arsenic	EPA Enforcement	Fuel Economy	Energy Policy	Energy Efficiency	Family Planning	Fast Track	
<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>																				
1	CLAYTON	(D)	86	77	79	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	
2	ETHERIDGE	(D)	79	73	66	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	
3	JONES	(R)	21	20	10	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	
4	PRICE	(D)	93	83	83	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	
5	BURR	(R)	0	7	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6	COBLE	(R)	7	7	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	
7	McINTYRE	(D)	79	33	34	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	
8	HAYES	(R)	0	13		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9	MYRICK	(R)	7	10	7	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10	BALLENGER	(R)	0	10	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11	TAYLOR, C.	(R)	7	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	?	-	-	-	-	+	
12	WATT	(D)	79	87	83	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	
<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>																				
AL	POMEROY	(D)	71	57	38	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	?	-	+	-	+	+	
<b>OHIO</b>																				
1	CHABOT	(R)	14	30	38	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	PORTMAN	(R)	14	30	38	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	HALL, T.	(D)	79	77	66	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	
4	OXLEY	(R)	0	0	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5	GILLMOR	(R)	14	7	17	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6	STRICKLAND	(D)	86	70	76	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	
7	HOBSON	(R)	0	10	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8	BOEHNER	(R)	0	3	7	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	
9	KAPTUR	(D)	64	80	76	+	+	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	-	+	?	+	+	
10	KUCINICH	(D)	93	90	86	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	
11	TUBBS JONES	(D)	93	80		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	
12	TIBERI	(R)	0			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13	BROWN, S.	(D)	100	97	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
14	SAWYER	(D)	100	97	86	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	

# HOUSE VOTES

## KEY

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

## LCV SCORES

			% 2001	LCV SCORES														
				% 106TH CONGRESS	% 105TH CONGRESS	1 Arctic—2000 Acres	2 Arctic Drilling	3 Mining Regulations	4 Monument Drilling	5 Gulf Drilling	6 Great Lakes Drilling	7 Farm Conservation	8 Arsenic	9 EPA Enforcement	10 Fuel Economy	11 Energy Policy	12 Energy Efficiency	13 Family Planning
15	PRYCE	(R)	21	10	17	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-
16	REGULA	(R)	14	13	24	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
17	TRAFICANT	(D)	14	17	10	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
18	NEY	(R)	29	7	17	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	LATOURETTE	(R)	29	23	34	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+
<b>OKLAHOMA</b>																		
1	LARGENT	(R)	0	7	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	?	-	-	-	-
2	CARSON, B.	(D)	29			-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-
3	WATKINS	(R)	0	0	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	WATTS	(R)	0	0	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	ISTOOK	(R)	0	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	LUCAS, F.	(R)	0	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>OREGON</b>																		
1	WU	(D)	100	87		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2	WALDEN	(R)	7	7		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
3	BLUMENAUER	(D)	86	90	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	+	+	+	+
4	DeFAZIO	(D)	93	90	97	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+
5	HOOLEY	(D)	93	87	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+
<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>																		
1	BRADY, R.	(D)	64	80	17	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+
2	FATTAH	(D)	93	90	69	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
3	BORSKI	(D)	86	87	76	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
4	HART	(R)	14			-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-
5	PETERSON, J.	(R)	0	0	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	HOLDEN	(D)	57	50	38	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+
7	WELDON, C.	(R)	50	33	52	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+
8	GREENWOOD	(R)	64	50	72	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	-
9	SHUSTER, BILL <sup>8</sup>	(R)	8			-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	I
10	SHERWOOD	(R)	14	10		-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-

<sup>8</sup> Representative Bill Shuster was elected by special election and sworn in on May 17, 2001 to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Representative Bud Shuster on February 3, 2001.

# HOUSE VOTES

## KEY

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

			LCV SCORES																		
			% 2001	% 106TH CONGRESS		% 105TH CONGRESS		Arctic - 2000 Acres													
				%	%	%	%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Arctic Drilling   Mining Regulations   Monument Drilling   Gulf Drilling   Great Lakes Drilling   Farm Conservation   Arsenic   EPA Enforcement   Fuel Economy   Energy Policy   Energy Efficiency   Family Planning   Fast Track																		
11	KANJORSKI	(D)	64	77	76	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	
12	MURTHA	(D)	36	37	45	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	
13	HOEFFEL	(D)	93	93		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	
14	COYNE	(D)	93	90	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	
15	TOOMEY	(R)	7	20		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
16	PITTS	(R)	0	10	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
17	GEKAS	(R)	0	3	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
18	DOYLE	(D)	57	53	41	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	
19	PLATTS	(R)	21			-	-	-	-	+	?	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	
20	MASCARA	(D)	57	53	52	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	
21	ENGLISH	(R)	36	20	38	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>																					
1	KENNEDY, P.	(D)	93	93	97	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	
2	LANGEVIN	(D)	93			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>																					
1	BROWN, H.	(R)	7			-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	SPENCE <sup>9</sup>	(R)	0	3	7	?	?	-	-	-	-	I	?	?	?	?	-	-	I		
3	GRAHAM, L.	(R)	14	7	7	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	
4	DeMINT	(R)	0	10		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5	SPRATT	(D)	71	67	76	+	?	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	
6	CLYBURN	(D)	64	90	83	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>																					
AL	THUNE	(R)	0	10	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>TENNESSEE</b>																					
1	JENKINS	(R)	0	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	DUNCAN	(R)	14	13	14	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	
3	WAMP	(R)	7	13	10	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4	HILLEARY	(R)	7	7	10	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	

3. HOUSE SCORES

<sup>9</sup> Representative Floyd Spence died on August 16, 2001. He cast only six votes out of the 14 included in the Scorecard for this session of Congress and his score is based only on those six votes.

# HOUSE VOTES

## KEY

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

## LCV SCORES

			LCV SCORES																
			% 2001	% 106TH CONGRESS	% 105TH CONGRESS	1 Arctic-2000 Acres	2 Arctic Drilling	3 Mining Regulations	4 Monument Drilling	5 Gulf Drilling	6 Great Lakes Drilling	7 Farm Conservation	8 Arsenic	9 EPA Enforcement	10 Fuel Economy	11 Energy Policy	12 Energy Efficiency	13 Family Planning	14 Fast Track
5	CLEMENT	(D)	79	47	66	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	+
6	GORDON	(D)	71	53	62	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	+
7	BRYANT	(R)	0	3	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	TANNER	(D)	43	37	38	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-
9	FORD	(D)	86	77	45	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
<b>TEXAS</b>																			
1	SANDLIN	(D)	29	27	21	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+
2	TURNER	(D)	36	43	21	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+
3	JOHNSON, S.	(R)	7	3	7	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	HALL, R.	(D)	7	10	10	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	SESSIONS, P.	(R)	0	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	BARTON	(R)	7	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
7	CULBERSON	(R)	0			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	BRADY, K.	(R)	0	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	LAMPSON	(D)	57	67	83	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	+
10	DOGGETT	(D)	93	97	100	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
11	EDWARDS, C.	(D)	43	50	31	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	+
12	GRANGER	(R)	7	3	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
13	THORNBERRY	(R)	0	0	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	PAUL	(R)	36	27	38	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+
15	HINOJOSA	(D)	64	60	59	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	?	?	-	+	+	+	-
16	REYES	(D)	57	70	55	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	+
17	STENHOLM	(D)	14	7	10	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
18	JACKSON LEE	(D)	71	77	59	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+
19	COMBEST	(R)	0	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	GONZALEZ	(D)	71	93		-	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
21	SMITH, L.	(R)	0	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	?	?	-	-	-	-	-
22	DeLAY	(R)	0	3	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	BONILLA	(R)	0	0	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	FROST	(D)	64	60	45	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	?	?	-	+	-	+	+
25	BENTSEN	(D)	50	67	76	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-

# HOUSE VOTES

## KEY

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

			LCV SCORES																
			% 2001	% 106TH CONGRESS	% 105TH CONGRESS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
						Arctic—2000 Acres	Arctic Drilling	Mining Regulations	Monument Drilling	Gulf Drilling	Great Lakes Drilling	Farm Conservation	Arsenic	EPA Enforcement	Fuel Economy	Energy Policy	Energy Efficiency	Family Planning	Fast Track
26	ARMEY	(R)	0	3	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	ORTIZ	(D)	36	43	28	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-
28	RODRIGUEZ	(D)	71	77	64	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
29	GREEN, G.	(D)	50	70	52	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+
30	JOHNSON, E.B.	(D)	79	80	62	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+
<b>UTAH</b>																			
1	HANSEN	(R)	7	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	?	-	-	+	-	-
2	MATHESON	(D)	57			+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-
3	CANNON	(R)	7	3	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
<b>VERMONT</b>																			
AL	SANDERS	(I)	100	100	97	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<b>VIRGINIA</b>																			
1	DAVIS, JO ANN	(R)	14			-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	SCHROCK	(R)	0			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	SCOTT	(D)	71	83	79	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	+
4	FORBES <sup>10</sup>	(R)	0			-	-	I	I	I	-	-	-	-	-	-	I	I	-
5	GOODE	(I)	7	13	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
6	GOODLATTE	(R)	0	7	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	CANTOR	(R)	0			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	MORAN, JAMES	(D)	86	80	83	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-
9	BOUCHER	(D)	79	70	69	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+
10	WOLF	(R)	7	17	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	?	?	-	-	-	-	-
11	DAVIS, T.	(R)	43	37	52	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-
<b>WASHINGTON</b>																			
1	INSLEE	(D)	100	100		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2	LARSEN	(D)	93			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
3	BAIRD	(D)	100	87		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
4	HASTINGS, D.	(R)	0	0	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

3. HOUSE SCORES

<sup>10</sup> Representative Randy Forbes was elected by special election and sworn in on June 26, 2001 to replace Representative Norman Sisisky, who died on March 29, 2001.

# HOUSE VOTES

## KEY

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

## LCV SCORES

			LCV SCORES																
			% 2001	% 106TH CONGRESS	% 105TH CONGRESS	106TH CONGRESS													
						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
						Arctic—2000 Acres	Arctic Drilling	Mining Regulations	Monument Drilling	Gulf Drilling	Great Lakes Drilling	Farm Conservation	Arsenic	EPA Enforcement	Fuel Economy	Energy Policy	Energy Efficiency	Family Planning	Fast Track
5	NETHERCUTT	(R)	0	7	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	DICKS	(D)	86	80	69	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-
7	McDERMOTT	(D)	100	73	83	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
8	DUNN	(R)	21	7	21	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	?	?	-	-	-	+	-
9	SMITH, A.	(D)	86	87	83	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>																			
1	MOLLOHAN	(D)	29	43	45	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+
2	CAPITO	(R)	43			-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+
3	RAHALL	(D)	79	70	62	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+
<b>WISCONSIN</b>																			
1	RYAN	(R)	29	27		-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
2	BALDWIN	(D)	100	87		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
3	KIND	(D)	100	83	83	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
4	KLECZKA	(D)	100	97	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
5	BARRETT, T.	(D)	100	97	97	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
6	PETRI	(R)	50	27	45	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-
7	OBEY	(D)	93	87	83	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
8	GREEN, M.	(R)	29	13		-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
9	SENSENBRENNER	(R)	29	20	45	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
<b>WYOMING</b>																			
AL	CUBIN	(R)	0	3	3	-	-	?	?	?	-	-	?	?	-	-	?	-	-

# MEMBERS OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE 107TH CONGRESS

## 2001 SENATE LCV SCORES

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

## 2001 HOUSE LCV SCORES

MEMBER	SCORE (%)	MEMBER	SCORE (%)	MEMBER	SCORE (%)
Abercrombie, Neil (D) HI-1	93	Baird, Brian (D) WA-3	100	Barton, Joe (R) TX-6	7
Ackerman, Gary (D) NY-5	100	Baker, Richard (R) LA-6	0	Bass, Charles (R) NH-2	57
Aderholt, Robert (R) AL-4	7	Baldacci, John (D) ME-2	93	Becerra, Xavier (D) CA-30	93
Akin, Todd (R) MO-2	0	Baldwin, Tammy (D) WI-2	100	Bentsen, Ken (D) TX-25	50
Allen, Thomas (D) ME-1	93	Ballenger, Cass (R) NC-10	0	Bereuter, Doug (R) NE-1	14
Andrews, Robert (D) NJ-1	100	Barcia, James (D) MI-5	64	Berkley, Shelley (D) NV-1	79
Armey, Richard (R) TX-26	0	Barr, Bob (R) GA-7	7	Berman, Howard (D) CA-26	79
Baca, Joe (D) CA-42	64	Barrett, Thomas (D) WI-5	100	Berry, Marion (D) AR-1	50
Bachus, Spencer (R) AL-6	7	Bartlett, Roscoe (R) MD-6	36	Biggert, Judy (R) IL-13	21

MEMBER	SCORE (%)	MEMBER	SCORE (%)	MEMBER	SCORE (%)
Bilirakis, Michael (R) FL-9	36	Crowley, Joseph (D) NY-7	86	Gephardt, Richard (D) MO-3	93
Bishop, Sanford (D) GA-2	57	Cubin, Barbara (R) WY-AL	0	Gibbons, James (R) NV-2	0
Blagojevich, Rod (D) IL-5	93	Culberson, John (R) TX-7	0	Gilchrest, Wayne (R) MD-1	50
Blumenauer, Earl (D) OR-3	86	Cummings, Elijah (D) MD-7	100	Gillmor, Paul (R) OH-5	14
Blunt, Roy (R) MO-7	0	Cunningham, Randy "Duke" (R) CA-51	0	Gilman, Benjamin (R) NY-20	93
Boehlert, Sherwood (R) NY-23	86	Davis, Danny (D) IL-7	93	Gonzalez, Charles (D) TX-20	71
Boehner, John (R) OH-8	0	Davis, Jim (D) FL-11	86	Goode, Virgil (I) VA-5	7
Bonilla, Henry (R) TX-23	0	Davis, Jo Ann (R) VA-1	14	Goodlatte, Bob (R) VA-6	0
Bonior, David (D) MI-10	86	Davis, Susan (D) CA-49	93	Gordon, Bart (D) TN-6	71
Bono, Mary (R) CA-44	0	Davis, Thomas (R) VA-11	43	Goss, Porter (R) FL-14	21
Boozman, John (R) AR-3	0	Deal, Nathan (R) GA-9	0	Graham, Lindsey (R) SC-3	14
Borski, Robert (D) PA-3	86	DeFazio, Peter (D) OR-4	93	Granger, Kay (R) TX-12	7
Boswell, Leonard (D) IA-3	71	DeGette, Diana (D) CO-1	100	Graves, Samuel (R) MO-6	0
Boucher, Rick (D) VA-9	79	Delahunt, William (D) MA-10	100	Green, Gene (D) TX-29	50
Boyd, Allen (D) FL-2	71	DeLauro, Rosa (D) CT-3	93	Green, Mark (R) WI-8	29
Brady, Kevin (R) TX-8	0	DeLay, Tom (R) TX-22	0	Greenwood, Jim (R) PA-8	64
Brady, Robert (D) PA-1	64	DeMint, Jim (R) SC-4	0	Grucci, Felix (R) NY-1	21
Brown, Corrine (D) FL-3	79	Deutsch, Peter (D) FL-20	100	Gutierrez, Luis (D) IL-4	93
Brown, Henry (R) SC-1	7	Diaz-Balart, Lincoln (R) FL-21	14	Gutknecht, Gil (R) MN-1	7
Brown, Sherrod (D) OH-13	100	Dicks, Norman (D) WA-6	86	Hall, Ralph (D) TX-4	7
Bryant, Ed (R) TN-7	0	Dingell, John (D) MI-16	79	Hall, Tony (D) OH-3	79
Burr, Richard (R) NC-5	0	Doggett, Lloyd (D) TX-10	93	Hansen, James (R) UT-1	7
Burton, Dan (R) IN-6	0	Dooley, Calvin (D) CA-20	43	Harman, Jane (D) CA-36	100
Buyer, Steve (R) IN-5	0	Doolittle, John (R) CA-4	7	Hart, Melissa (R) PA-4	14
Callahan, Sonny (R) AL-1	0	Doyle, Mike (D) PA-18	57	Hastert, Dennis (R) IL-14	
Calvert, Ken (R) CA-43	0	Dreier, David (R) CA-28	0	Hastings, Alcee (D) FL-23	79
Camp, Dave (R) MI-4	14	Duncan, John (R) TN-2	14	Hastings, Doc (R) WA-4	0
Cannon, Chris (R) UT-3	7	Dunn, Jennifer (R) WA-8	21	Hayes, Robin (R) NC-8	0
Cantor, Eric (R) VA-7	0	Edwards, Chet (D) TX-11	43	Hayworth, J.D. (R) AZ-6	0
Capito, Shelley Moore (D) WV-2	43	Ehlers, Vernon (R) MI-3	57	Hefley, Joel (R) CO-5	7
Capps, Lois (D) CA-22	93	Ehrlich, Robert (R) MD-2	21	Hegger, Wally (R) CA-2	0
Capuano, Michael (D) MA-8	93	Emerson, Jo Ann (R) MO-8	7	Hill, Baron (D) IN-9	64
Cardin, Benjamin (D) MD-3	93	Engel, Eliot (D) NY-17	100	Hilleary, Van (R) TN-4	7
Carson, Brad (D) OK-2	29	English, Philip (R) PA-21	36	Hilliard, Earl (D) AL-7	64
Carson, Julia (D) IN-10	93	Eshoo, Anna (D) CA-14	100	Hinchey, Maurice (D) NY-26	93
Castle, Michael (R) DE-AL	79	Etheridge, Bob (D) NC-2	79	Hinojosa, Ruben (D) TX-15	64
Chabot, Steve (R) OH-1	14	Evans, Lane (D) IL-17	86	Hobson, David (R) OH-7	0
Chambliss, Saxby (R) GA-8	0	Everett, Terry (R) AL-2	0	Hoefel, Joseph (D) PA-13	93
Clay, Jr., William (D) MO-1	86	Farr, Sam (D) CA-17	100	Hoekstra, Peter (R) MI-2	29
Clayton, Eva (D) NC-1	86	Fattah, Chaka (D) PA-2	93	Holden, Tim (D) PA-6	57
Clement, Bob (D) TN-5	79	Ferguson, Michael (R) NJ-7	71	Holt, Rush (D) NJ-12	100
Clyburn, James (D) SC-6	64	Filner, Bob (D) CA-50	100	Honda, Michael (D) CA-15	100
Coble, Howard (R) NC-6	7	Flake, Jeff (R) AZ-1	7	Hooley, Darlene (D) OR-5	93
Collins, Michael "Mac" (R) GA-3	0	Fletcher, Ernest (R) KY-6	0	Horn, Steve (R) CA-38	50
Combest, Larry (R) TX-19	0	Foley, Mark (R) FL-16	36	Hostettler, John (R) IN-8	0
Condit, Gary (D) CA-18	86	Forbes, Randy (R) VA-4	0	Houghton, Amo (R) NY-31	36
Conyers, John (D) MI-14	93	Ford, Jr., Harold (D) TN-9	86	Hoyer, Steny (D) MD-5	86
Cooksey, John (R) LA-5	0	Fossella, Vito (R) NY-13	29	Hulshof, Kenny (R) MO-9	7
Costello, Jerry (D) IL-12	64	Frank, Barney (D) MA-4	100	Hunter, Duncan (R) CA-52	0
Cox, Christopher (R) CA-47	0	Frelinghuysen, Rodney (R) NJ-11	64	Hutchinson, Asa (R) AR-3	17
Coyne, William (D) PA-14	93	Frost, Martin (D) TX-24	64	Hyde, Henry (R) IL-6	14
Cramer, Robert "Bud" (D) AL-5	29	Gallegly, Elton (R) CA-23	7	Inslee, Jay (D) WA-1	100
Crane, Philip (R) IL-8	0	Ganske, Greg (R) IA-4	50	Isakson, Johnny (R) GA-6	14
Crenshaw, Ander (R) FL-4	7	Gekas, George (R) PA-17	0	Israel, Steve (D) NY-2	71



MEMBER	SCORE (%)	MEMBER	SCORE (%)	MEMBER	SCORE (%)
Issa, Darrell (R) CA-48	0	Maloney, Carolyn (D) NY-14	93	Oxley, Michael (R) OH-4	0
Istook, Ernest (R) OK-5	0	Maloney, James (D) CT-5	93	Pallone, Frank (D) NJ-6	100
Jackson, Jr., Jesse (D) IL-2	100	Manzullo, Donald (R) IL-16	7	Pascrell, William (D) NJ-8	93
Jackson Lee, Sheila (D) TX-18	71	Markey, Edward (D) MA-7	100	Pastor, Ed (D) AZ-2	86
Jefferson, William (D) LA-2	57	Mascara, Frank (D) PA-20	57	Paul, Ron (R) TX-14	36
Jenkins, William (R) TN-1	0	Matheson, James (D) UT-2	57	Payne, Donald (D) NJ-10	100
John, Chris (D) LA-7	7	Matsui, Robert (D) CA-5	100	Pelosi, Nancy (D) CA-8	93
Johnson, Eddie Bernice (D) TX-30	79	McCarthy, Carolyn (D) NY-4	93	Pence, Mike (R) IN-2	0
Johnson, Nancy (R) CT-6	79	McCarthy, Karen (D) MO-5	93	Peterson, Collin (D) MN-7	57
Johnson, Sam (R) TX-3	7	McCollum, Betty (D) MN-4	93	Peterson, John (R) PA-5	0
Johnson, Timothy (R) IL-15	64	McCrary, Jim (R) LA-4	0	Petri, Thomas (R) WI-6	50
Jones, Walter (R) NC-3	21	McDermott, Jim (D) WA-7	100	Phelps, David (D) IL-19	43
Kanjorski, Paul (D) PA-11	64	McGovern, James (D) MA-3	100	Pickering, Charles "Chip" (R) MS-3	0
Kaptur, Marcy (D) OH-9	64	McHugh, John (R) NY-24	43	Pitts, Joseph (R) PA-16	0
Keller, Ric (R) FL-8	7	McInnis, Scott (R) CO-3	14	Platts, Todd (R) PA-19	21
Kelly, Sue (R) NY-19	86	McIntyre, Mike (D) NC-7	79	Pombo, Richard (R) CA-11	7
Kennedy, Mark (R) MN-2	29	McKeon, Howard "Buck" (R) CA-25	0	Pomeroy, Earl (D) ND-AL	71
Kennedy, Patrick (D) RI-1	93	McKinney, Cynthia (D) GA-4	93	Portman, Rob (R) OH-2	14
Kerns, Brian (R) IN-7	7	McNulty, Michael (D) NY-21	100	Price, David (D) NC-4	93
Kildee, Dale (D) MI-9	86	Meehan, Marty (D) MA-5	86	Pryce, Deborah (R) OH-15	21
Kilpatrick, Carolyn (D) MI-15	79	Meek, Carrie (D) FL-17	71	Putnam, Adam (R) FL-12	14
Kind, Ron (D) WI-3	100	Meeks, Gregory (D) NY-6	86	Quinn, Jack (R) NY-30	43
King, Peter (R) NY-3	29	Menendez, Robert (D) NJ-13	100	Radanovich, George (R) CA-19	0
Kingston, Jack (R) GA-1	0	Mica, John (R) FL-7	0	Rahall, Nick (D) WV-3	79
Kirk, Mark (R) IL-10	71	Millender-McDonald, Juanita (D) CA-37	100	Ramstad, Jim (R) MN-3	86
Kleccka, Jerry (D) WI-4	100	Miller, Dan (R) FL-13	21	Rangel, Charles (D) NY-15	100
Knollenberg, Joseph (R) MI-11	0	Miller, Gary (R) CA-41	0	Regula, Ralph (R) OH-16	14
Kolbe, Jim (R) AZ-5	14	Miller, George (D) CA-7	100	Rehberg, Dennis (R) MT-AL	0
Kucinich, Dennis (D) OH-10	93	Miller, Jeff (R) FL-1	0	Reyes, Silvestre (D) TX-16	57
LaFalce, John (D) NY-29	93	Mink, Patsy (D) HI-2	93	Reynolds, Thomas (R) NY-27	21
LaHood, Ray (R) IL-18	50	Moakley, Joe (D) MA-9		Riley, Bob (R) AL-3	0
Lampson, Nicholas (D) TX-9	57	Mollohan, Alan (D) WV-1	29	Rivers, Lynn (D) MI-13	93
Langevin, James (D) RI-2	93	Moore, Dennis (D) KS-3	79	Rodriguez, Ciro (D) TX-28	71
Lantos, Tom (D) CA-12	100	Moran, James (D) VA-8	86	Roemer, Tim (D) IN-3	86
Largent, Steve (R) OK-1	0	Moran, Jerry (R) KS-1	0	Rogers, Harold (R) KY-5	7
Larsen, Richard (D) WA-2	93	Morella, Connie (R) MD-8	93	Rogers, Michael (R) MI-8	7
Larson, John (D) CT-1	93	Murtha, John (D) PA-12	36	Rohrabacher, Dana (R) CA-45	7
Latham, Tom (R) IA-5	7	Myrick, Sue (R) NC-9	7	Ros-Lehtinen, Ileana (R) FL-18	14
LaTourette, Steven (R) OH-19	29	Nadler, Jerrold (D) NY-8	100	Ross, Michael (D) AR-4	43
Leach, Jim (R) IA-1	71	Napolitano, Grace (D) CA-34	100	Rothman, Steven (D) NJ-9	100
Lee, Barbara (D) CA-9	100	Neal, Richard (D) MA-2	71	Roukema, Marge (R) NJ-5	64
Levin, Sander (D) MI-12	86	Nethercutt, George (R) WA-5	0	Roybal-Allard, Lucille (D) CA-33	93
Lewis, Jerry (R) CA-40	0	Ney, Bob (R) OH-18	29	Royce, Edward (R) CA-39	0
Lewis, John (D) GA-5	71	Northup, Anne (R) KY-3	7	Rush, Bobby (D) IL-1	57
Lewis, Ron (R) KY-2	0	Norwood, Charles (R) GA-10	7	Ryan, Paul (R) WI-1	29
Linder, John (R) GA-11	0	Nussle, Jim (R) IA-2	21	Ryun, Jim (R) KS-2	0
Lipinski, William (D) IL-3	36	Oberstar, James (D) MN-8	79	Sabo, Martin (D) MN-5	86
LoBiondo, Frank (R) NJ-2	86	Obey, David (D) WI-7	93	Sanchez, Loretta (D) CA-46	100
Lofgren, Zoe (D) CA-16	93	Olver, John (D) MA-1	93	Sanders, Bernard (I) VT-AL	100
Lowey, Nita (D) NY-18	100	Ortiz, Solomon (D) TX-27	36	Sandlin, Max (D) TX-1	29
Lucas, Frank (R) OK-6	0	Osborne, Thomas (R) NE-3	0	Sawyer, Thomas (D) OH-14	100
Lucas, Ken (D) KY-4	21	Ose, Doug (R) CA-3	21	Saxton, Jim (R) NJ-3	71
Luther, Bill (D) MN-6	100	Otter, C.L. "Butch" (R) ID-1	7	Scarborough, Joe (R) FL-1	58
Lynch, Stephen (D) MA-9	100	Owens, Major (D) NY-11	93	Schaffer, Bob (R) CO-4	0

MEMBER	SCORE (%)	MEMBER	SCORE (%)	MEMBER	SCORE (%)
Schakowsky, Janice (D) IL-9	100	Stark, Fortney "Pete" (D) CA-13	71	Udall, Mark (D) CO-2	100
Schiff, Adam (D) CA-27	93	Stearns, Cliff (R) FL-6	14	Udall, Tom (D) NM-3	100
Schrock, Edward (R) VA-2	0	Stenholm, Charles (D) TX-17	14	Upton, Fred (R) MI-6	43
Scott, Bobby (D) VA-3	71	Strickland, Ted (D) OH-6	86	Velazquez, Nydia (D) NY-12	100
Sensenbrenner, James (R) WI-9	29	Stump, Bob (R) AZ-3	0	Visclosky, Peter (D) IN-1	64
Serrano, Jose (D) NY-16	71	Stupak, Bart (D) MI-1	71	Vitter, David (R) LA-1	0
Sessions, Pete (R) TX-5	0	Sununu, John (R) NH-1	36	Walden, Greg (R) OR-2	7
Shadegg, John (R) AZ-4	0	Sweeney, John (R) NY-22	43	Walsh, James (R) NY-25	57
Shaw, Clay (R) FL-22	21	Tancredo, Thomas (R) CO-6	0	Wamp, Zach (R) TN-3	7
Shays, Christopher (R) CT-4	86	Tanner, John (D) TN-8	43	Waters, Maxine (D) CA-35	100
Sherman, Brad (D) CA-24	93	Tauscher, Ellen (D) CA-10	93	Watkins, Wes (R) OK-3	0
Sherwood, Don (R) PA-10	14	Tauzin, W.J. "Billy" (R) LA-3	0	Watson, Diane (D) CA-32	100
Shimkus, John (R) IL-20	0	Taylor, Charles (R) NC-11	7	Watt, Mel (D) NC-12	79
Shows, Ronnie (D) MS-4	21	Taylor, Gene (D) MS-5	43	Watts, J.C. (R) OK-4	0
Shuster, William (R) PA-9	8	Terry, Lee (R) NE-2	0	Waxman, Henry (D) CA-29	100
Simmons, Robert (R) CT-2	71	Thomas, William (R) CA-21	7	Weiner, Anthony (D) NY-9	100
Simpson, Mike (R) ID-2	0	Thompson, Bennie (D) MS-2	64	Weldon, Curt (R) PA-7	50
Skeen, Joe (R) NM-2	0	Thompson, Mike (D) CA-1	100	Weldon, David (R) FL-15	14
Skelton, Ike (D) MO-4	43	Thornberry, William "Mac" (R) TX-13	0	Weller, Jerry (R) IL-11	29
Slaughter, Louise McIntosh (D) NY-28	86	Thune, John (R) SD-AL	0	Wexler, Robert (D) FL-19	100
Smith, Adam (D) WA-9	86	Thurman, Karen (D) FL-5	86	Whitfield, Edward (R) KY-1	0
Smith, Christopher (R) NJ-4	86	Tiahrt, Todd (R) KS-4	0	Wicker, Roger (R) MS-1	0
Smith, Lamar (R) TX-21	0	Tiberi, Patrick (R) OH-12	0	Wilson, Heather (R) NM-1	7
Smith, Nick (R) MI-7	0	Tierney, John (D) MA-6	100	Wolf, Frank (R) VA-10	7
Snyder, Vic (D) AR-2	79	Toomey, Pat (R) PA-15	7	Woolsey, Lynn (D) CA-6	100
Solis, Hilda (D) CA-31	100	Towns, Edolphus (D) NY-10	79	Wu, David (D) OR-1	100
Souder, Mark (R) IN-4	0	Traficant, James (D) OH-17	14	Wynn, Albert (D) MD-4	93
Spence, Floyd (R) SC-2	0	Tubbs Jones, Stephanie (D) OH-11	93	Young, C.W. "Bill" (R) FL-10	21
Spratt, John (D) SC-5	71	Turner, Jim (D) TX-2	36	Young, Don (R) AK-AL	0

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