

# NATIONAL Environmental Scorecard

# 2002



NOVEMBER 2002

FINAL 107TH CONGRESS



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The nonprofit League of Conservation Voters (LCV) has published a *National Environmental Scorecard* every Congress since 1970, the year it was founded by leaders of the environmental movement following the first Earth Day. LCV is the 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 second session of the 107th Congress. This *Scorecard* represents the consensus of experts from 22 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, Ryan Cree, Keith Gaby, Betsy Loyless, Tim Mahoney, Scott Stoermer and Mary Minette. Design by Sarah McPhie, Cutting Edge Design. Published October 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 World Wide Web at [www.lcv.org](http://www.lcv.org).

## FROM LCV'S PRESIDENT

**L**CV's 2002 *National Environmental Scorecard* tells the story of two very different legislative bodies and highlights one very big problem. The House majority leaders did all they could to push proposals to weaken environmental protections and exploit natural resources at any cost, while Senate majority leaders tried to stop it. Any hope for real environmental progress was lost in the process.

The narrow political division in the House and Senate were reflected in scores of the members. Just short of a majority of the House—209 representatives—cast a pro-environment *Scorecard* vote at least half the time. But even this large bipartisan group could not overcome the discipline imposed by the two most powerful congressmen who vote in the House, Majority Leader Dick Armey and Majority Whip Tom DeLay, both of whom earned zeroes on the *Scorecard* (by tradition, the Speaker of the House rarely votes). Leaders like Henry Waxman, Dick Gephardt, Nick Rahall, Ed Markey and Nancy Pelosi led a pro-environment alliance that included 30 perfect scores in the House this congress. Unfortunately, there were also 57 zeroes.

The absence of a pro-environment majority in the House was clearly reflected in a stagnant legislative agenda on environmental issues. Environmental leaders in the House attempted to increase funding to help farmers conserve their land and protect water quality and failed. They fought against trade promotion authority legislation that could undermine our environmental laws and failed. And they battled to protect the right of citizens to know about environmental hazards in their communities. But committed anti-environmentalists in the House majority leadership blocked them at every turn. The lone success on this year's House *Scorecard* was passage of a ban on coastal drilling in California.

On the brighter side, pro-environment forces finally broke the majority barrier in the Senate in 2002, as 45 Democratic, 5 Republican and 1 Independent senators scored 50 percent or higher—up from 47 in 2000. The upward surge was driven by freshman senators who averaged 62 percent on the 107<sup>th</sup> Congress *Scorecard*, well above the 41 percent 106<sup>th</sup> Congress average of those whom they replaced. But heightened scores unfortunately did not translate into immediate legislative progress—except, importantly, we were able to halt the worst environmental threats. It took all the effort of environmental leaders like John Kerry, Joe Lieberman, Harry Reid, Tom Daschle, Susan Collins and Paul Wellstone (our late environmental hero whose lifetime LCV score was the highest in the Senate) to stop the most egregious elements of President Bush's energy plan, like drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. When progress was attempted, the fragility of the pro-

environment majority was apparent, as efforts to improve fuel economy standards, energy efficiency and renewable energy fell by the legislative wayside.

In a year in which the environmental community expended most of their time and resources to stop anti-environment measures from succeeding, one thing became increasingly clear: bipartisan cooperation to protect more than thirty years of environmental progress is quickly disappearing. Common ground for environmental progress is often impossible to find when both parties feel there is little room for error in their battles to gain control of Congress.

It is sometimes difficult to remember, but it was not always this way. A solid coalition of Democrats and moderate Republicans passed landmark pieces of environmental legislation like the Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act and National Environmental Policy Act by wide majorities, reflecting the priority the American people place on protecting our natural resources. That priority, especially among younger Americans, is stronger than ever. A recent National Public Radio poll asked Americans how they'd rate the strength of their commitment to the environment on a scale of 1 to 10 – and more than half put themselves at 8 or higher. Unfortunately, as reflected in the *2002 Scorecard*, the commitment of most members of Congress to environmental protection falls well below that of the people they were elected to represent.

When Republican, Democratic and independent candidates recognize that environmental progress is also smart electoral politics – regardless of the party to which you happen to belong – our Congress, our environment, and our nation will be much better off. Until then, LCV's *National Environmental Scorecard* will continue to track our progress and serve as a roadmap for how far we still need to go.



Deb Callahan  
*President*

# 2002 OVERVIEW

**T**he story of the 107th Congress began with Republican Party control of both houses of Congress and the White House—all by the narrowest of margins—for the first time since 1954. Political winds shifted abruptly after Senator James Jeffords (I-VT) announced that he was leaving the Republican Party to become an Independent and would caucus with the Democrats. While the Senate reorganized under Democratic leadership, the House moved aggressively to pass the Bush Administration’s special interest driven energy plan over bitter environmental opposition. But then the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks turned America upside down and radically changed government priorities. The economic downturn, along with the corporate scandals that followed, also strongly impacted both congressional priorities and public sentiment. The second half of the 107th Congress reflects these sea changes in a focus on legislation relating to national security concerns and the war on terrorism. The stalled budget and appropriations process is both a result of growing concern over the economic downturn and of differing funding and policy priorities between the House and Senate leadership. The shift in legislative focus has also meant little movement on environmental legislation, as well as a stalemate over the widely divergent energy legislation passed by both houses.

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## Finishing the Farm Bill

The Senate had begun consideration of the Farm Bill in December 2001 and returned to its bill early in the new year. Farm legislation, already passed by the House in 2001, is always an important election year issue for farm state members. Because of the bill’s budgetary magnitude and the now growing federal deficit, farm state senators were anxious to pass it before the Senate considered a new budget resolution that was based on new, and less favorable, economic forecasts than was last year’s budget. Several key votes on conservation funding and programs resulted in a Senate bill that was significantly different than the House-passed bill, and received guarded support from the environmental community (see box). However, these conservation gains largely disappeared in negotiations with the House and the conference report that passed both houses in May did not gain the support of environmentalists.

## A Budget Impasse

As a general rule, an early legislative priority for Congress is its budget for the following fiscal year; however, in 2002 the growing federal deficit made this a painful process. The House passed a stringent budget resolution in March that would have resulted in major cuts in domestic spending, but the Senate was unable to come to agreement on a budget. As a result, the Appropriations Committees were forced to begin their work on funding for the federal government in fiscal year 2003 without spending guidelines.

## The Senate Turns to Energy

In March 2002, after reaching a stalemate on the budget, the Senate took up its energy legislation. Throughout the previous fall, the Senate Democratic leadership repelled several efforts by Senator Frank Murkowski (R-AK), the Senate’s foremost proponent of Arctic drilling, and Senator James Inhofe (R-OK) to attach the House-passed energy bill to unrelated legislation on the Senate floor in their push to link energy policy to national security concerns. Senate Majority Leader Tom Daschle (D-SD) promised to bring an energy bill to the floor at the earliest opportunity in 2002.

Senator Daschle chose, however, to use a leadership prerogative to take a bill drafted by Energy and Natural Resources Chairman Jeff Bingaman (D-NM) directly to the floor, bypassing committee. Substantively, the bill was much more favorable to environmental community priorities than was the House-passed bill or the Bush administration’s energy plan. The Senate bill did not include provisions to develop oil on the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska. It included a provision drafted by Senators John Kerry (D-MA) and Ernest Hollings (D-SC) that would have raised Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) standards for cars and light trucks to 36 mpg by 2013. The tax provisions, crafted by Finance Chairman Max Baucus (D-MT), struck a more conservation-oriented balance between tax incentives for energy conservation, alternative fuels and traditional energy production, where the House bill tilted primarily toward traditional producers such as coal, oil and nuclear energy.

## Fuel Economy

The 2002 energy debate marked a turning point in the fight to increase fuel economy standards for cars and light trucks, as the issue became the subject of extensive debate on the Senate floor. Senators Carl Levin (D-MI) and Christopher Bond (R-MO) offered an amendment to remove the Kerry-Hollings CAFE provision and replace it with a weak directive to the

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration to develop a standard. Despite strong environmental opposition, the Levin-Bond proposal passed with support from the administration, the automobile manufacturers and the United Auto Workers (Senate vote 2). A second surprise amendment from Senator Zell Miller (D-GA) exempting all pickup trucks from any increase in fuel economy requirements also passed (Senate

vote 3). Late in the floor debate on the energy bill, Senators Tom Carper (D-DE) and Arlen Specter (R-PA) brought up yet another fuel economy amendment, this one requiring that the Department of Transportation implement standards to save 1 million barrels of oil per day by 2015. This amendment also failed to pass, but with more senators supporting higher fuel economy standards than in either of the previous votes (Senate vote 4).

### FARM BILL

Since the Great Depression, the federal government has established farm policies that attempt to stabilize the financial risks of farming from factors such as drought and crop price fluctuations. Every four to six years, Congress debates and passes a Farm Bill, the single largest series of federal programs that affect American agriculture.

Farming and ranching operations cover more than half the land in the 48 contiguous United States. Thus, farming has a major effect on the nation's air, water, wetlands and wildlife habitat. Over the past two decades, farm legislation began to incorporate conservation goals, such as the protection of wetlands and grasslands, in its mix of programs. These programs, such as the Conservation Reserve Program, have generally proven popular, and have been renewed and expanded in subsequent bills. They often serve to help smaller farmers and ranchers improve farming practices without financial sacrifice and keep land in the family. For this reason, farm conservation programs are supported both by environmental organizations and by groups advocating to preserve small family farms.

The debate over farm program renewal began in 2001, with the House rejecting an amendment to increase substantially funds for conservation programs (see the *2001 National Environmental Scorecard*). The House bill also raised the cap on crop subsidy payments to individual farmers to more than \$600,000 from prior law, which allowed payments of up to \$460,000. Statistics on subsidies under the previous farm bill, publicized with great effect by the Environmental Working Group during this farm debate, indicated that crop subsidies went disproportionately to large farmers: between 1996 and 2002, 45 percent of all such subsidies went to the largest 7 percent of farms. By contrast, the bill that the Senate passed in early 2002 capped payments to individuals at \$275,000. In addition, Senator Paul Wellstone (D-MN) offered an amendment that would have prevented funds from the Environmental Quality Incentives Program from going to expand or build new factory animal farms (Senate vote 8). Although Wellstone's original amendment did not pass, a version of his factory farm subsidy limit was agreed to by the Senate—and subsequently removed by the conference committee on the bill.

The House-Senate conference committee met in the spring, accompanied by intense lobbying and deal making among the many regional and economic interests. In the end, the conference tilted more toward the House bill, including a \$360,000 subsidies cap and lower funding for conservation programs than was passed by the Senate. Small farm groups and environmental organizations had gained backing in the full House for the Senate approach, winning a motion to instruct the House conferees to accept the Senate's subsidy caps and conservation funding levels in April (House vote 1). When the conference report reached the House floor with the higher subsidy caps these groups urged the full House of Representatives to reject the conference report and send it back to the committee to boost conservation spending and lower the subsidy caps. The effort to recommit the bill failed (House vote 2) and both houses subsequently sent the bill to President Bush, who signed it into law on May 13, 2002.

## Renewable Energy

Another issue that received extensive floor debate early in the energy fight was renewable energy. The original energy bill contained a relatively modest proposal to require that ten percent of electricity come from renewable sources by 2020. Senator James Jeffords (I-VT) attempted to raise the bar by adding a requirement that 20 percent come from renewable sources by 2020 (Senate vote 5). Although the Jeffords amendment was defeated, several attempts to remove or restrict the 10 percent requirement, led by Senator Jon Kyl (R-AZ), were also soundly defeated (Senate vote 6) and the requirement remained in the bill.

## Drilling in the Arctic

In early April 2002, the Senate returned to an energy debate that had now consumed far more of the Senate's floor time than anyone had predicted. Majority Leader Daschle threatened to move cloture and bring the debate to a close. With drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge as the largest remaining unresolved issue, and with Senators John Kerry and Joseph

Lieberman (D-CT) continuing to threaten a filibuster of any drilling amendment, the Alaskans responded with a risky tactical gambit. Senator Stevens (R-AK) proposed an amendment that would use revenue generated by oil leases in the Arctic to fund pensions for retired steelworkers from bankrupt or troubled steel companies in an attempt to woo Democratic senators from steel-producing states.

On April 16th, the Arctic amendments came to the floor. The underlying amendment, offered by Senators Murkowski, Breaux (D-LA) and Stevens, paralleled the 2001 House bill (see the *2001 National Environmental Scorecard*) with minor changes. Senator Stevens also offered his amendment to fund steelworker pensions from the oil revenues.

Democratic leaders then filed cloture petitions, a procedure required to cut off debate and bring the amendments to a vote. Unless the senators voted to end debate, the threatened filibuster could go on indefinitely and there would be no vote on either of the amendments. The first cloture vote, on the Stevens steel amendment, was overwhelmingly against, with all senators opposed to developing the Coastal Plain voting against cloture and several conservatives, opposed to the steel bailout, joining them. Stevens withdrew his amendment and the cloture vote that followed on the Murkowski-Breaux-Stevens proposal to drill in the refuge also failed by a significant margin (Senate vote 1).

### *The Final Days of Debate*

With most of the contentious issues resolved, a cloture petition for the energy bill passed easily, restricting remaining debate and amendments. Amendments on the environmental impacts of hydropower (Senate vote 15), the inclusion of municipal solid waste incineration as a renewable energy source (Senate vote 10), energy efficiency standards for air conditioners and heat pumps (Senate vote 7), and manufacturer liability for the public health and environmental impacts of renewable fuels (Senate vote 11) consumed little floor time but further weakened the energy bill. On April 25, after seven weeks of debate and thirty-six roll calls, the Energy Policy Act of 2002 was approved 88-11.

The Senate bill has since remained mired in conference with the House, whose 2001 bill diverges widely from the Senate's. Signing an energy bill continues to be a top priority for the President. However, as the House and Senate recessed for the November elections, the negotiations remained stalled.

### **Enron and Campaign Finance**

In early spring, a growing number of corporate scandals, beginning with the collapse of Enron, brought new life to the debate over the financing of political campaigns and political parties. Congressional investigations of Enron's financial scandals also exposed its history of political influence built

on massive "soft money" campaign contributions to both political parties. Legislation banning soft money (see the *2001 National Environmental Scorecard*), stalled previously in the House, was taken up and passed in February. In late March, Majority Leader Daschle temporarily set the energy bill aside to pass the final Shays-Meehan-McCain-Feingold bill. The President signed the bill in March; it will take effect after the November 2002 elections.

### **Administration Priorities and the Congressional Agenda**

With split party control of the Congress and no filibuster-proof majority in the Senate, even anti-environment priorities pushed by the administration ended in stalemate this year. A Department of Defense push to gain new "national security" exemptions from key environmental and public health laws, while partially successful in the House (House vote 3), was rejected by the Senate. Conference negotiations over the Defense bill were not yet complete at press time. The Bush administration's push to exempt some types of information concerning environmental and public health hazards from public disclosure laws such as the Freedom of Information Act as part of its efforts to establish the Department of Homeland Security succeeded in the House (House vote 7). The Senate's bill took a more measured approach to the disclosure issue but had not yet passed at press time.

Exceptions to this stalemate included the long fought issue of nuclear waste disposal (see box). After years of stalemate, President Bush designated Yucca Mountain, Nevada as the long-term storage site for radioactive waste from the nation's nuclear energy plants. When the governor of Nevada vetoed the site, a congressional process was triggered leading to a significant environmental setback when both houses passed resolutions to override the veto (House vote 6; Senate vote 12).

The administration also continued its push for "Fast Track" authority to negotiate trade agreements. An attempt by Senator John Kerry (D-MA) to amend the Fast Track bill to better protect U.S. environmental laws from trade challenges by foreign investors failed to pass, and the Senate passed its bill in May 2002. After a relatively brief conference, the bill passed the House in July (House vote 8) by a narrow margin, and the Senate in early August (Senate vote 16).

### **An Appropriations Standoff**

Both the House and Senate began to move appropriations bills for the 2003 fiscal year on schedule in late spring. However, due to the inability of the House and Senate to come to agreement on a budget, the process quickly reached an impasse over funding priorities that escalated as the end of fiscal year 2002 approached in September. In a change from recent years, when priority environmental issues, such as the standard for arsenic in drinking water, were debated through



votes on appropriations bills, this year saw few such floor fights. The exception was House consideration of the bill to fund the Department of Interior, which included debates over drilling off of the California coast (House vote 4) and farming leases in Oregon wildlife refuges (House vote 5). As the elections approached, only two of the 13 appropriations bills had passed both houses. The House and Senate passed continuing resolutions at 2002 funding levels to keep the government running while they returned home to campaign.

## Outlook

2002 was a year of unfinished business. In the weeks leading up to the elections, the impasse between House and Senate deepened. The Senate's Democratic leadership continued to push for changes to the Homeland Security legislation, for higher funding levels for key federal programs, and for its energy bill over that passed by the Republican-led House. Following a month of little legislative progress, both houses passed resolutions in mid-October to fund the government through the elections and made plans to return for a lame duck session—and to continue working towards final resolution of their many unresolved issues.

## YUCCA MOUNTAIN

Nuclear power was a big winner in the Congress of 2002. First, both the House and Senate voted to extend the terms of the 1957 Price-Anderson Act, the law that limits the liability of the owners of nuclear power plants in the case of accidents. Without such an exemption from the liability faced by other businesses and individuals, nuclear power advocates say they would be unable to afford insurance or even to obtain it. Environmental organizations and groups that fight excessive federal spending argue that Price-Anderson is a subsidy of unknown but potentially gargantuan size that disguises the true cost of nuclear energy relative to conservation and alternative fuels. The reauthorization was included by the Senate in its energy bill (Senate vote 13), which has not yet emerged from conference.

The second big win for the industry was passage of legislation to begin the process of building a permanent disposal and storage site for 77,000 tons of the nation's nuclear waste.

Nuclear advocates often claim that nuclear energy is a clean fuel: it does not pollute the air or generate greenhouse gases like utilities that burn coal or oil. But undermining the "clean fuel" argument is the impact of the radioactive waste that is generated by every nuclear power plant. Because this waste remains radioactive for thousands of years, its long term storage has become a major policy issue.

Congress has grappled with the issue of finding a permanent waste storage site for more than 20 years. The site must be stable from an environmental and public health perspective. Areas with large populations not only mean larger public health dangers, but greater political muscle to resist siting.

Nuclear proponents have long had their eye on Yucca Mountain, Nevada. Aside from the area's low population, federal ownership, and history of nuclear testing, Yucca Mountain advocates claim that its arid climate reduces the risk of flood, erosion and seepage and that it is geologically stable. Opponents, including Nevada's elected officials, disagree vehemently, producing numerous studies questioning the location's long-term safety. They also point out that waste must be shipped by road and rail across the country to Yucca Mountain, endangering communities in 44 states along the way. They argue that politics is pushing the decision, that Nevada's small population and few representatives in Congress are more important to decisionmakers than an honest appraisal of the site.

On February 15, 2002, President Bush accepted the recommendation of Energy Secretary Spencer Abraham and officially named Yucca Mountain as the long-term waste storage site, which triggered a formal licensing phase. When Nevada Governor Kenny Guinn (R) submitted his veto on April 9th it triggered a 90-day deadline for Congress to override the veto.

Proponents of Yucca Mountain have long had a strong majority in the House of Representatives, and the full House quickly voted to override Nevada's veto of the project. In July, despite the opposition of both Nevada senators and the influence of Majority Whip Harry Reid, the resolution went to the Senate floor. The key debate and vote was on the motion to proceed to the resolution, normally a parliamentary formality. When the motion to proceed passed 60-39, opponents knew they had lost and did not call for a recorded vote on the resolution itself, which passed by voice vote.

Nevada and other Yucca Mountain opponents are not out of options, but the hard-fought Congressional process appears ended. "Now the process moves to the federal courts, where the playing field is level and Nevada's factual, scientific arguments will be heard by impartial judges," said Governor Guinn.

# VOTING SUMMARY

## 2002 NATIONAL AVERAGES

	SENATE	HOUSE
National Average	43	47
Democrat	72	79
Republican	13	17

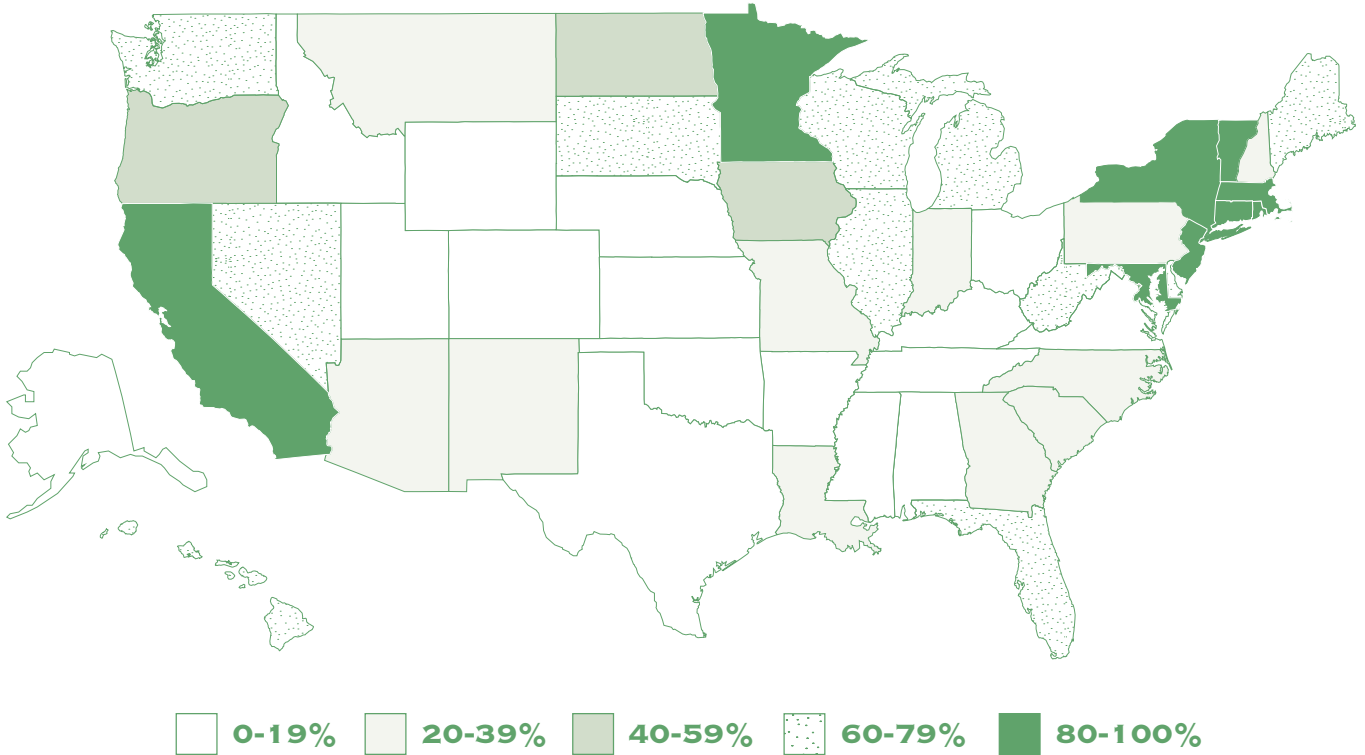
## 2002 REGIONAL AVERAGES

REGION	SENATE	HOUSE	REGION	SENATE	HOUSE
New England (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont)	74	85	Midwest (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin)	47	46
Mid-Atlantic (Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia)	74	65	Rocky Mountains/ Southwest (Arizona, Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, Wyoming)	14	27
Southeast (Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia)	21	29	West (Alaska, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington)	51	59

## 2002 STATE AVERAGES

STATE	SENATE	HOUSE	STATE	SENATE	HOUSE
Alabama	4	16	Montana	32	0
Alaska	4	9	Nebraska	14	6
Arizona	22	17	Nevada	64	48
Arkansas	18	36	New Hampshire	36	41
California	88	61	New Jersey	88	81
Colorado	8	41	New Mexico	36	36
Connecticut	84	79	New York	90	72
Delaware	78	64	North Carolina	34	36
Florida	66	40	North Dakota	56	68
Georgia	34	24	Ohio	6	41
Hawaii	70	86	Oklahoma	0	7
Idaho	4	2	Oregon	52	75
Illinois	72	51	Pennsylvania	28	46
Indiana	34	33	Rhode Island	84	95
Iowa	44	43	South Carolina	38	32
Kansas	2	20	South Dakota	60	9
Kentucky	2	5	Tennessee	6	31
Louisiana	20	9	Texas	6	32
Maine	68	91	Utah	4	27
Maryland	92	68	Vermont	86	95
Massachusetts	88	93	Virginia	8	28
Michigan	76	56	Washington	78	59
Minnesota	96	65	West Virginia	68	58
Mississippi	4	26	Wisconsin	74	68
Missouri	34	35	Wyoming	0	5

## 107TH SENATE AVERAGES



## 107TH SENATE HIGH AND LOW SCORES

### HIGHEST SENATE DELEGATIONS:

Maryland 92% • Minnesota 96% • New York 90%

### HIGHEST SENATE SCORES:

**California** Boxer 96% **Delaware** Biden 96% **Illinois** Durbin 92% **Maryland** Sarbanes 96% **Massachusetts** Kerry 92% **Minnesota** Dayton 92% • Wellstone 100% **Nevada** Reid 92% **New Jersey** Corzine 96% **New York** Schumer 92% **Rhode Island** Reed 100% **Vermont** Leahy 96%

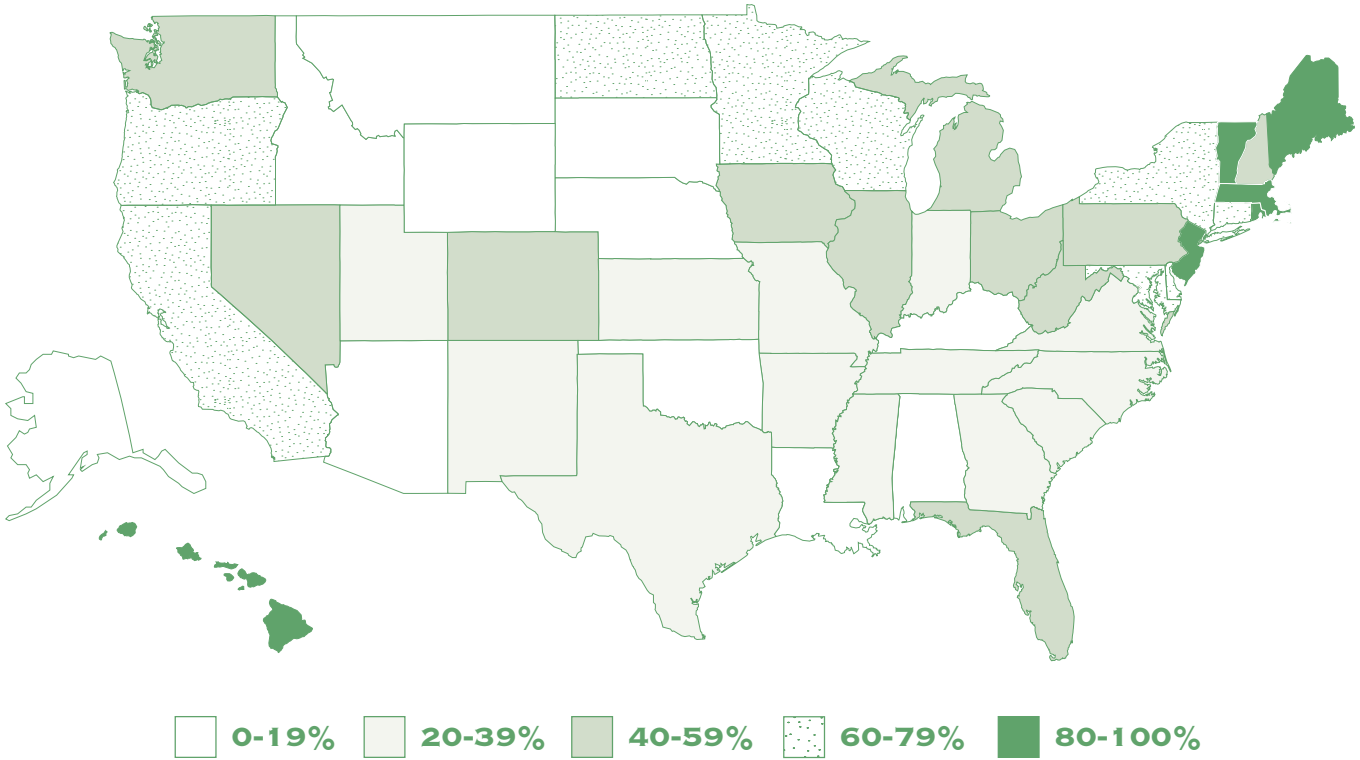
### LOWEST SENATE DELEGATIONS:

Alabama 4% • Alaska 4% • Colorado 8% • Idaho 4% • Kansas 2% • Kentucky 2% • Mississippi 4% • Ohio 6% • Oklahoma 0% • Tennessee 6% • Texas 6% • Utah 4% • Virginia 8% • Wyoming 0%

### LOWEST SENATE SCORES:

**Alabama** Sessions 4% • Shelby 4% **Alaska** Murkowski 0% • Stevens 8% **Arizona** Kyl 8% **Arkansas** Hutchinson 4% **Colorado** Allard 8% • Campbell 8% **Idaho** Craig 4% • Crapo 4% **Iowa** Grassley 4% **Kansas** Brownback 4% • Roberts 0% **Kentucky** Bunning 0% • McConnell 4% **Mississippi** Cochran 8% • Lott 0% **Missouri** Bond 8% **Montana** Burns 8% **Nebraska** Hagel 0% **New Mexico** Domenici 8% **North Carolina** Helms 0% **Ohio** Voinovich 0% **Oklahoma** Inhofe 0% • Nickles 0% **Pennsylvania** Santorum 4% **South Carolina** Thurmond 4% **Tennessee** Frist 0% **Texas** Gramm 8% • Hutchison 4% **Utah** Bennett 4% • Hatch 4% **Virginia** Allen, G. 0% **Wyoming** Enzi 0% • Thomas, C. 0%

## 107TH HOUSE AVERAGES



## 107TH HOUSE HIGH AND LOW SCORES

### HIGHEST HOUSE DELEGATIONS:

Maine 91% • Massachusetts 93% • Rhode Island 95% • Vermont 95%

### LOWEST HOUSE DELEGATIONS:

Alaska 9% • Idaho 2% • Kentucky 5% • Louisiana 9% • Montana 0% • Nebraska 6% • Oklahoma 7% • South Dakota 9% • Wyoming 5%

### HIGHEST HOUSE SCORES:

**California** Eshoo 100% • Farr 100% • Honda 100% • Lee 100% • Matsui 100% • Miller, George 100% • Sanchez 100% • Solis 100% • Waters 100% **Colorado** DeGette 100% • Udall, M. 100% **Florida** Wexler 100% **Illinois** Jackson 100% • Schakowsky 100% **Massachusetts** Frank 100% • Lynch 100% • McGovern 100% • Tierney 100% **Minnesota** Luther 100% **New Jersey** Holt 100% • Pallone 100% • Rothman 100% **New Mexico** Udall, T. 100% **New York** Ackerman 100% • McNulty 100% • Velazquez 100% • Weiner 100% **Oregon** Wu 100% **Wisconsin** Baldwin 100% • Kleczka 100%

### LOWEST HOUSE SCORES:

**Alabama** Callahan 0% • Everett 0% • Riley 0% **Arizona** Hayworth 0% • Shadegg 0% • Stump 0% **Arkansas** Boozman 0% **California** Heger 0% • Schaffer 0% **Georgia** Chambliss 0% • Kingston 0% **Idaho** Simpson 0% **Illinois** Shimkus 0% **Indiana** Burton 0% • Buyer 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% **Mississippi** Pickering 0% • Wicker 0% **Missouri** Akin 0% • Blunt 0% • Graves 0% **Montana** Rehberg 0% **Nebraska** Osborne 0% • Terry 0% **New Mexico** Skeen 0% **North Carolina** Ballenger 0% **Ohio** Boehner 0% **Oklahoma** Lucas, F. 0% • Sullivan 0% • Watts 0% **Tennessee** Bryant 0% • Jenkins 0% **Texas** Armey 0% • Bonilla 0% • Brady, K. 0% • Combest 0% • DeLay 0% • Sessions, P. 0% • Smith, L. 0% • Thornberry 0% **Virginia** Cantor 0% • Forbes 0% • Goodlatte 0% • Schrock 0% **Washington** Hastings 0% • Nethercutt 0%

## RATING THE LEADERSHIP OF ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITTEES

### SENATE

COMMITTEE	CHAIRMAN	SCORE	RANKING REPUBLICAN	SCORE
Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry	Harkin (IA)	84	Lugar (IN)	12
Appropriations	Byrd (WV)	56	Stevens (AK)	8
Commerce, Science and Transportation	Hollings (SC)	72	McCain (AZ)	36
Energy and Natural Resources	Bingaman (NM)	64	Murkowski (AK)	0
Environment and Public Works	Jeffords (VT)	76	Smith, R. (NH)	28

#### COMMITTEE LEADERS COMPARED TO PARTY AVERAGE

Senate Committee Leader Average	Chairmen	70	Ranking Republican	17
Senate Party Average	Democrat Average	72	Republican Average	13

### HOUSE

COMMITTEE	CHAIRMAN	SCORE	RANKING DEMOCRAT	SCORE
Agriculture	Combest (TX-19)	0	Stenholm (TX-17)	14
Appropriations	Young, B. (FL-10)	27	Obey (WI-7)	91
Energy and Commerce	Tauzin (LA-3)	0	Dingell (MI-16)	82
Resources	Hansen (UT-1)	5	Rahall (WV-3)	86
Transportation and Infrastructure	Young, D. (AK-AL)	9	Oberstar (MN-8)	82

#### COMMITTEE LEADERS COMPARED TO PARTY AVERAGE

House Committee Leader Average	Chairmen	8	Ranking Democrat	71
House Party Average	Republican Average	17	Democrat Average	79

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

### SENATE

#### DEMOCRATS

Daschle (SD), Majority Leader	68
Reid (NV), Majority Whip	92
Mikulski (MD), Conference Secretary	88

Leadership Average	83
Party Average	72

#### REPUBLICANS

Lott (MS), Minority Leader	0
Nickles (OK), Assistant Minority Leader	0
Santorum (PA), Conference Chairman	4

Leadership Average	1
Party Average	13

### 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

Leadership Average	0
Party Average	17

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

#### DEMOCRATS

Gephardt (MO-3), Minority Leader	91
Pelosi (CA-8), Minority Whip	95
Frost (TX-24), Caucus Chairman	68

Leadership Average	85
Party Average	79

# 2002 SENATE VOTE DESCRIPTIONS

## PUBLIC LANDS & RESOURCES

### 1. Arctic Drilling

Protection of the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge is among the highest priorities for the national environmental community. The complete range of arctic and sub-arctic landscapes protected in the refuge are unique: from America's northernmost forest, to the peaks and glaciers of the Brooks Range, to the rolling tundra, lagoons and barrier islands of the coastal plain. 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 central to the culture and sustenance of the Gwich'in Athabaskan people of northeast Alaska and north-west Canada.

The 1.5 million acre coastal plain is often called the "biological heart" of the refuge. It is also the last 5 percent of Alaska's vast North Slope that is still legislatively protected from exploration or development.

Multinational oil corporations that covet the coastal plain argue that drilling 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 reduce U.S. dependence on imports. By contrast, modest improvements in vehicle fuel efficiency would save far more oil than the refuge could ever yield.

The potential fate of the Delaware-sized coastal plain shaped much of the debate over the Senate energy bill (S. 517). In April 2002, Senators Frank Murkowski (R-AK) and Ted Stevens (R-AK) introduced an amendment that would have allowed President Bush to open the Arctic Refuge to oil development. The amendment's sponsors claimed it would limit the scope and impact of oil drilling. In reality, the amendment (like a similar provision adopted in the House in 2001) would have allowed roads, pipelines and other industrial facilities to be scattered across the entire coastal plain and permitted year-round oil development.

The introduction of the Murkowski-Stevens amendment prompted an immediate filibuster led by Senators Joe Lieberman (D-CT) and John Kerry (D-MA). Stevens and Murkowski moved to end the filibuster by filing a cloture petition, a procedure to end debate. On April 18, 2002, the petition failed by a 46-54 vote (Senate roll call vote 71). NO

is the pro-environment vote. The Murkowski-Stevens amendment was later removed from consideration. The House energy bill included a provision to drill in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (see the *2001 National Environmental Scorecard*). At press time the House and Senate conference on the energy package had not produced a final bill.

LCV considers the issue of drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to be of such significance that we have scored this vote twice.

## ENERGY & GLOBAL WARMING

### 2., 3. & 4. Fuel Economy

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

Under the corporate average fuel economy (CAFE) standards currently in place, each manufacturer's fleet of light trucks, including sport utility vehicles (SUVs), minivans and pickup trucks, is required to meet a standard of 20.7 miles per gallon; cars must meet a 27.5 miles per gallon standard. Despite significant technological advances, neither Congress nor the Department of Transportation has significantly raised these CAFE standards in more than two decades. Pickup trucks, in particular, remain among the least efficient vehicles on the road: the average pickup truck manages only 16.8 miles per gallon, while releasing more than 100 tons of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere over its lifetime.

The Senate energy bill (S. 517) included a provision, authored by Senators John Kerry (D-MA) and Ernest Hollings (D-SC) to increase the CAFE standard for each manufacturer's fleet of cars and light trucks to 35 miles per gallon by 2013. This increase could save 2.53 million barrels of oil a day—as much oil as the U.S. currently imports from the Persian Gulf—and would prevent the release of some 500 million tons of carbon dioxide.

To encourage bipartisan support, Senator Kerry reached a compromise with Senator John McCain (R-AZ) and planned to offer it as an amendment on the Senate floor. The Kerry-McCain amendment would have raised the standard to 36 mpg by 2015, which would have saved 2 million barrels

per day by 2020. However, instead, Senators Carl Levin (D-MI) and Christopher “Kit” Bond (D-MO) introduced an amendment to strike the Kerry-Hollings provision and direct the Department of Transportation to set a new standard within 15 months. Conservationists argued that the department already has this authority and has conspicuously failed to exercise it. On March 13, 2002, the Senate passed the Levin-Bond amendment by a 62-38 vote (Senate roll call vote 47). NO is the pro-environment vote.

Immediately thereafter, Senator Zell Miller (D-GA) proposed an amendment to prevent any future increase in fuel economy standards for pickup trucks. After only ten minutes of debate, the Senate voted to pass the Miller amendment by a 56-44 vote (Senate roll call vote 48). NO is the pro-environment vote.

Recognizing that the energy bill in its current form offered no savings in oil consumption, Senators Thomas Carper (D-DE) and Arlen Specter (R-PA) later introduced an amendment that would have required the Transportation Department to reduce the oil consumption of cars and light trucks by at least 1 million barrels per day by 2015. While the amendment did not set a specific CAFE target, conservationists considered it an important step toward protecting America’s energy security and environment. However, Senator Levin moved to table (kill) the Carper amendment. On April 25, 2002, the Senate voted to kill the Carper-Specter amendment by a 57-42 vote (Senate roll call vote 90). NO is the pro-environment vote. At press time the House and Senate conference on the energy package had not produced a final bill.

## 5. & 6. Renewable Energy Resources

Despite the availability of clean renewable energy technologies—including wind, geothermal and solar power—our nation’s electric utilities continue to depend heavily on fossil fuels, which pollute the air, land and water and threaten public health. At both the state and federal level, environmentalists have argued for a renewable portfolio standard, which requires a set percentage of energy production to come from renewable sources. Such a standard would clean the air, diversify U.S. fuel supply, protect consumers from electricity price shocks, and spur substantial economic development. In Texas, for instance, a renewable energy standard signed into law in 1999 by then-Governor George W. Bush has spurred the development of 1,100 megawatts of wind power, created 2,500 jobs and generated millions of dollars in tax revenues and landowner royalties. Twelve other states have renewable energy standards in place.

In its initial form, the Senate energy bill (S. 517) contained a provision requiring the largest investor-owned electric utilities to generate at least ten percent of their electricity from renewable sources by 2020. During floor consideration of the bill, Senator Jim Jeffords (I-VT) introduced an amend-

ment to raise the standard from 10 to 20 percent—a level that the Department of Energy believes is both affordable and feasible. On March 14, 2002, the Senate defeated the Jeffords amendment by a 29-70 vote (Senate roll call vote 50). YES is the pro-environment vote.

Senator Jon Kyl (R-AZ) subsequently introduced an amendment to weaken the ten percent standard by replacing it with a provision that would have required utilities to offer electricity from renewable sources only to the extent available. On March 21, 2002, the Senate defeated the Kyl amendment by a 40-58 vote (Senate roll call vote 55). NO is the pro-environment vote. At press time the House and Senate conference on the energy package had not produced a final bill.

## 7. Energy Efficiency

Air conditioning represents a major share of peak power demand in urban areas on hot days—as much as 70 percent in Houston for example. Improving the efficiency of air conditioning can bring enormous benefits to the environment by reducing power plant emissions that cause acid rain, mercury contamination, and climate change. Greater efficiency can significantly reduce power shortages in highly populated areas, potentially making the difference between a stable power supply and an ongoing series of blackouts and brownouts.

In the closing days of the Clinton administration, the Energy Department issued a new regulation that required a 30 percent increase in the minimum energy efficiency standard for central air conditioners and heat pumps—a level already available in current models from every major manufacturer. By the time President Bush entered office, this regulation had already been finalized, but it nevertheless was one of the rules scrutinized by the new administration for its impact on industry. Soon thereafter, the Department of Energy abandoned the rule, and proposed a new rule that would raise the efficiency standard by only 20 percent.

Conservationists maintain that this lower standard would require the construction of 45 more power plants over the next 20 years, consume another 14,500 megawatts of electricity, cost consumers an additional \$1 billion on their electric bills and send an extra 2.5 million metric tons of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. Senator Jeff Bingaman (D-NM) opposed the lower standard and mandated a 30 percent increase in air conditioner efficiency in the Senate energy bill (S. 517).

However, during Senate floor consideration of the bill, Senator Tom Harkin (D-IA) introduced an amendment that, in effect, struck the 30 percent increase from the bill. On April 25, 2002, the Senate approved the Harkin amendment by a 52-47 vote (Senate roll call vote 89). NO is the pro-environment vote. At press time the House and Senate conference on the energy package had not produced a final bill.



## 8. Factory Farms

Concentrated animal feeding operations, commonly called factory farms, pose a serious threat to the environment. By concentrating tens or hundreds of thousands of animals in a small area, these farms generate huge quantities of animal waste—billions of pounds of manure each day. Liquefied animal waste is often stored in large, leaky open-air lagoons and sprayed on nearby fields that are too small to absorb the high volume of waste. As a result, the surrounding area's surface and groundwater may be contaminated with nitrogen, phosphorous, salt, heavy metals, pathogens, antibiotics and hormones; and the surrounding air may be polluted by ammonia, hydrogen sulfide and methane. This pollution has led to algal blooms, massive fish kills and serious threats to the public's health in surrounding areas.

During congressional reauthorization of the farm bill, large agribusinesses lobbied Congress to subsidize manure management at factory farms. At the center of the debate was the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP), which offers agricultural producers (including livestock producers) financial and technical assistance in improving water quality, wildlife habitat, wetlands and grazing lands.

In the previous farm bill, Congress made it clear that EQIP funds were not to be used by factory farms for manure management. However, during consideration of S. 1731, the 2002 farm bill, the House and Senate agriculture committees greatly increased funding for the EQIP program and, at the same time, lifted the manure management restriction for the largest operations. Opponents of this move contended that Congress should not subsidize large agribusinesses at the expense of both the environment and small farmers.

Senator Paul Wellstone (D-MN) offered an amendment to ensure that taxpayer dollars would not subsidize new factory farms or the further concentration of existing operations. His amendment also prohibited the use of taxpayer dollars to fund the construction of manure lagoons in areas highly prone to flooding. On February 6, 2002, the Senate rejected the Wellstone amendment by a 44-52 vote (Senate roll call vote 15). YES is the pro-environment vote. A scaled-back version of the amendment later passed the Senate by voice vote. However, many of the policy provisions from Senator Wellstone's second amendment were removed or greatly weakened by the House-Senate conference report, which was passed by the Senate on May 8, 2002, and signed into law by President Bush on May 13, 2002.

## 9. Drinking Water Protection

Half of the U.S. population relies on groundwater for its drinking water. Contaminated groundwater is difficult, and often impossible, to clean up. Congress recognized the im-

portance of protecting drinking water by passing the Safe Drinking Water Act.

Hydraulic fracturing is a method of increasing oil and gas yields that puts underground sources of drinking water at risk. High-pressure injection of sand, water and toxic chemicals, including diesel fuel, into natural gas and oil wells fractures rock formations to release greater quantities of oil and gas. This procedure is also used to extract methane gas from shallow coal formations that often exist within underground sources of drinking water. Conservationists and nearby ranchers and farmers oppose this procedure because it puts drinking water at risk of contamination.

In December 2001, the U.S. Court of Appeals ruled that hydraulic fracturing should be regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act. In response, Senator Jeff Bingaman (D-NM) attempted to block the regulation of hydraulic fracturing in his first draft of the energy bill in December 2001, but was prevented from doing so by Senator Jim Jeffords (I-VT).

During final consideration of the Senate energy bill (S. 517), Senators Bingaman and Inhofe (R-OK) introduced an amendment requiring that the EPA study the effects of hydraulic fracturing on underground sources of drinking water. Although couched as a simple study, this provision would block regulation of hydraulic fracturing in the interim, and could result in a permanent exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act. On March 7, 2002, the Senate approved the Bingaman-Inhofe amendment by a 78-21 vote (Senate roll call vote 43). NO is the pro-environment vote. At press time the House and Senate conference on the energy package had not produced a final bill.

## 10. Municipal Solid Waste Incineration

Garbage incineration is one of our nation's costliest and most dangerous means of generating energy, releasing large quantities of such toxic chemicals as lead and dioxin into the atmosphere. In addition, according to the Environmental Protection Agency, garbage incinerators in 2000 emitted 2.2 tons of mercury—nearly 20 percent of the nation's mercury emissions—polluting groundwater and surface water, contaminating fish populations, and significantly raising the risk of neurological damage and birth defects in humans.

The Senate energy bill (S. 517) contained a provision requiring the largest investor-owned electric utilities to generate at least ten percent of their electricity from renewable sources by 2020. Recognizing this provision's potential economic boon, advocates for the garbage incineration industry argued that incinerators should be defined as a renewable energy source. Conservationists countered that such a definition would impede our nation's progress toward clean renewable energy sources like wind and solar power.

During Senate debate over the energy bill (S. 517), Senator Peter Fitzgerald (R-IL) introduced an amendment to make clear that garbage incineration is not a renewable energy source. In response, Senator Bob Graham (D-FL) introduced an amendment that would have specifically included incineration as a renewable energy source. Senator Graham later withdrew his amendment, but on April 24, 2002, Senator Bingaman moved to table the Fitzgerald amendment. The Senate approved the motion by a 50-46 vote (Senate roll call vote 84). The pro-environment vote was NO. The vote left the Senate energy bill with no clear definition of renewable energy sources. At press time the House and Senate conference on the energy package had not produced a final bill.

## 11. Renewable Fuel Liability Waiver

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

The Senate energy bill (S. 517) exempted renewable fuels and renewable fuel additives from federal and state product liability protections. Under this loophole, manufacturers and refiners could not be held accountable for the harm caused by their defective products. Taxpayers and affected communities would be forced to bear the costs of the adverse health and environmental impacts of renewable fuels. Conservationists argued that this provision would eliminate an important disincentive to pollute and set a dangerous precedent for environmental policy, both at the state and federal levels.

During Senate floor consideration of the energy bill, Senators Barbara Boxer (D-CA) and Dianne Feinstein (D-CA) introduced an amendment to close this loophole by ensuring that renewable fuels are not subject to a lesser liability standard than other motor vehicle fuels or fuel additives. On April 25, 2002, Senator Harry Reid (D-NV) introduced a motion to table the Boxer amendment. The motion passed by a 57-42 vote (Senate roll call vote 87). NO is the pro-environment vote. The final Senate bill included the liability waiver for renewable fuels. At press time the House and Senate conference on the energy package had not produced a final bill.

## 12. Yucca Mountain

Radioactive waste is not just one of the world's most dangerous substances, it is one of the most difficult to safely store. In 1982, Congress passed the Nuclear Waste Policy Act, directing the Department of Energy to develop two deep-burial sites for the permanent disposal of nuclear waste from

the nation's nuclear facilities. In 1987, Congress amended the act to designate Yucca Mountain, about 100 miles north of Las Vegas, Nevada, as the sole site for consideration as a permanent waste repository.

Yucca Mountain is poorly suited to permanent nuclear waste storage. Thirty-three earthquake faults intersect the area and the proposed storage site is situated above an aquifer that provides drinking water to a nearby community. Moreover, because most of the nation's nuclear waste is located on or near the East Coast, transporting the waste to Yucca Mountain would involve extensive truck, rail and barge shipments: an estimated 105,000 shipments of irradiated fuel would be moved across the country over a period of nearly 40 years.

A report issued in December 2001 by the General Accounting Office identified 293 "significant unresolved technical" issues pertaining to the Yucca Mountain site. A January 2002 letter by the Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board found that the "technical basis" for the Energy Department's performance estimates for Yucca Mountain was "weak to moderate." Nevertheless, in February 2002, Energy Secretary Spencer Abraham officially recommended the Yucca Mountain site to President Bush, who approved the recommendation and referred it to Congress.

The Governor of Nevada vetoed the site recommendation in early April, but on July 9, 2002, the Senate, by a 60-39 vote, moved to override Nevada's veto and proceed with the repository (Senate roll call vote 167). NO is the pro-environment vote. The House had already passed a similar resolution (House vote 6). With congressional approval in hand, the Energy Department is now preparing to apply to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for a license for the Yucca Mountain facility.

## 13. Nuclear Accident Liability

Enacted in 1957 as a short term measure to spur nuclear power plant development, the Price-Anderson Act continues to give nuclear plant operators an unfair subsidy by limiting their liability to the public in the event of a nuclear accident. The act caps liability at \$9.4 billion and provides no mechanism for paying damages above that amount. A worst-case accident at a U.S. nuclear plant could result in damages of more than \$500 billion, according to a government-commissioned study by the Sandia National Laboratory. However, Price-Anderson's liability limitation would leave victims of a nuclear accident with no guarantee of complete compensation. Moreover, the act fully indemnifies Energy Department contractors, which means that taxpayers would bear the full cost of accidents that take place at contractors' facilities, at third-party facilities where contractors are working, and on the road when contractors are hauling nuclear materials or waste.

By mitigating investment risk and dramatically reducing the cost of liability insurance, the Price-Anderson Act is a major taxpayer subsidy of the nuclear industry, with an annual value estimated at anywhere from \$366 million to \$3.4 billion. This subsidy distorts power prices and gives the nuclear power industry an artificial advantage over other power sources.

The Price-Anderson Act expired on August 1, 2002, although some provisions remained in force for pre-existing nuclear facilities. On March 7, 2002, during consideration of the Senate energy bill (S. 517), Senator George Voinovich (R-OH) offered an amendment to reauthorize the act. Conservationists opposed reauthorization, on the grounds that it is a subsidy for a new generation of nuclear power plants and an incentive to produce more nuclear waste.

On March 7, 2002, the Senate passed the Voinovich amendment by a 78-21 vote (Senate roll call vote 42). NO is the pro-environment vote. The House likewise reauthorized Price-Anderson in a separate unanimous consent motion, passed in 2001. At press time the House and Senate conference on the energy package had not produced a final bill.

## WATER & WETLANDS

### 14. Water Conservation

Freshwater species depend on adequate stream flows to help maintain dissolved oxygen levels and cool water temperatures and to find food and spawning habitat. In many areas, however, agriculture and other land-use practices have disrupted stream flows, especially in western states. Partly as a result, freshwater species are disappearing at a rate five times faster than North America's mammals and birds.

To help address this problem, Senator Harry Reid (D-NV) added a program to the 2002 farm bill (S. 1731) that would have helped endangered fish and other freshwater species by allowing the sale, lease or transfer of water rights on 1.1 million acres of land as part of the 36-million-acre Conservation Reserve Program (CRP). The Reid program would have given states \$375 million to lease or buy water rights, and would also have given more money to CRP farmers who opt to lease their water rights to the state. Opponents of the new program claimed that it would interfere with the authority of individual states. However, the program would have specifically guaranteed both state water law protections and state approval of all water purchases and leases.

During floor consideration of S. 1731, Senator Mike Crapo (R-ID) introduced an amendment to strike the Reid water conservation provisions from the bill. Senator Reid then moved to table (kill) Crapo's amendment. On February 12, 2002, the Senate voted to table the Crapo amendment by a 55-45 vote (Senate roll call vote 24). YES is the pro-environment vote. The farm bill that emerged from House-Sen-

ate conference did not include Reid's original language but did allocate \$300 million over the next five years to water conservation, to be administered under the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP). This money, however, was not specifically earmarked for enhancing stream flows. The House-Senate conference report on the farm bill was passed by the Senate on May 8, 2002, and signed into law by President Bush on May 13, 2002.

### 15. Dam Relicensing

Hydropower dams can have highly detrimental impacts on rivers and the species that depend upon them. Blocking the passage of fish, causing wildly fluctuating water flows and leaving some rivers completely dry, hydropower dams have degraded some of our nation's most remarkable rivers and have left dozens of fish stocks at risk of extinction.

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) is responsible for issuing 30- to 50-year operating licenses to non-federal dams. Over the next 10 years, the licenses for more than 400 dams will expire, directly affecting 130 rivers nationwide for many years to come. Since many of these dams were originally licensed before the advent of modern environmental laws, FERC's relicensing process is an important vehicle for conserving and restoring some of America's most significant rivers, at relatively small cost to dam operators and operators. According to FERC's own analysis, the last ten years of relicensing have brought more than 250 dams into compliance with modern environmental laws and standards, while reducing the nation's total energy generation by less than 0.01 percent.

Of the 2,000 non-federal dams regulated by FERC, more than 400 are situated entirely or in part on federal lands. Consequently, Native American tribes and land management agencies like the U.S. Forest Service are authorized to place conditions on these projects. For all dams regulated by FERC, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service may require dam owners to construct and operate fish passageways that enable fish to move safely up and downstream.

Dam operators and owners often criticize the hydropower relicensing process as costly, time-consuming and overly complex. In drafting the Senate energy bill (S. 517), Senator Jeff Bingaman (D-NM) included provisions that would improve the efficiency of the process while maintaining environmental protections. But during floor debate of the energy bill, Senators Ben Nelson (D-NE) and Larry Craig (R-ID) went further, offering an amendment to replace the Bingaman language with provisions that would significantly weaken the environmental requirements for fish passage and federal lands protection. The amendment would place onerous, redundant procedural hurdles in front of federal natural resource agencies and grant dam owners an exclusive right to appeal if they deem environmental compliance too expensive.

In an effort to block the Nelson-Craig amendment, Senator Bingaman offered a substitute amendment to his original language, directing FERC to study ways of making the relicensing process more efficient. Senator Nelson then moved to table (kill) the substitute Bingaman amendment. On April 24, 2002, the Senate approved the Nelson motion by a vote of 54-43 (Senate roll call vote 81). NO is the pro-environment vote. The Nelson-Craig amendment was then amended by Senator Gordon Smith (R-OR) to significantly reduce the time available to federal agencies to review dam licensing applications. The Nelson-Craig amendment, including the Smith language, later passed by voice vote. At press time the House and Senate conference on the energy package had not produced a final bill.

## INTERNATIONAL

### 16. Trade and Environment

As trade has become an increasingly vital component of 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 incorporate environmental concerns in their decisions and have, in some cases, rejected environmental and public health protections as barriers to trade.

This issue came to a head during the House debate over “Fast Track” trade legislation. Fast Track authority allows the President to negotiate trade agreements with expedited

procedures for approval or disapproval by Congress. Congress agrees to consider the trade agreements under a procedure with mandatory deadlines, no amendments, limited debate, and an up-or-down vote. In exchange, Congress is permitted to set negotiating objectives, conditions for approving agreements, and guidelines for any changes to domestic law.

Fast Track authority lapsed in 1994. The environmental community supports a consensus-based Fast Track authority that would encourage environmental protection and guard against weakening environmental standards while still promoting economic growth. Such was not the case with the Trade Act of 2002 (H.R. 3009), which was opposed by conservationists for failing to address key environmental provisions in a meaningful way and for failing to encourage real environmental progress and cooperation with trading partners. During debate of the bill, Senator John Kerry (D-MA) proposed an amendment that would have prevented future trade agreements from including provisions identical to Chapter 11 of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). These provisions grant foreign corporations broad powers to sue U.S. taxpayers for damages if U.S. environmental, health or land protection laws interfere with the corporations’ businesses. However the Kerry amendment failed to pass by a vote of 55-41 on May 21, 2002. The bill passed the Senate, and in August emerged from conference with its House counterpart.

On August 1, 2002, the Senate adopted the H.R. 3009 conference report by a 64-34 vote (Senate roll call vote 207). NO is the pro-environment vote. President Bush signed the conference report, already approved by the House, the following day.

# SENATE VOTES

## KEY

- + = Pro-environment action
- = Anti-environment action
- I = Ineligible to vote
- ? = Absence (counts as negative)
- \* LCV considers this legislation so environmentally harmful that this vote is scored twice.

## LCV SCORES

		107TH CONGRESS		LCV SCORES																		
		%	%	2002	2001	106TH CONGRESS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
							Arctic Drilling*	Fuel Economy I	Pickup Trucks Exemption	Fuel Economy II	20% Renewables	10% Renewables	Energy Efficiency	Factory Farms	Drinking Water Protection	Municipal Solid Waste Incineration	Renewable Fuel Liability Waiver	Yucca Mountain	Nuclear Accident Liability	Water Conservation	Dam Relicensing	Trade & Environment
<b>ALABAMA</b>																						
SESSIONS, J.	(R)	4	6	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
SHELBY	(R)	4	6	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
<b>ALASKA</b>																						
MURKOWSKI	(R)	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STEVENS	(R)	8	6	13	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>ARIZONA</b>																						
KYL	(R)	8	12	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
McCAIN	(R)	36	41	25	6	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	?	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>ARKANSAS</b>																						
HUTCHINSON	(R)	4	0	13	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LINCOLN	(D)	32	24	50	31	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>																						
BOXER	(D)	96	94	100	88	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
FEINSTEIN	(D)	80	82	75	94	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-
<b>COLORADO</b>																						
ALLARD	(R)	8	6	13	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAMPBELL	(R)	8	12	0	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>																						
DODD	(D)	80	76	88	88	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	+
LIEBERMAN	(D)	88	82	100	94	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-
<b>DELAWARE</b>																						
BIDEN	(D)	96	94	100	88	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
CARPER	(D)	60	59	63		+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-
<b>FLORIDA</b>																						
GRAHAM, B.	(D)	64	59	75	81	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-
NELSON, BILL	(D)	68	59	88		+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-

2. SENATE SCORES



# SENATE VOTES

## KEY

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## LCV SCORES

		107TH CONGRESS		106TH CONGRESS		LCV SCORES															
		%	%	%	%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		2002	2001	2002	2001	Arctic Drilling*	Fuel Economy I	Pickup Trucks Exemption	Fuel Economy II	20% Renewables	10% Renewables	Energy Efficiency	Factory Farms	Drinking Water Protection	Municipal Solid Waste Incineration	Renewable Fuel Liability Waiver	Yucca Mountain	Nuclear Accident Liability	Water Conservation	Dam Relicensing	Trade & Environment
<b>MAINE</b>																					
COLLINS, S.	(R)	64	76	38	56	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-
SNOWE	(R)	72	82	50	56	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	-
<b>MARYLAND</b>																					
MIKULSKI	(D)	88	82	100	75	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
SARBANES	(D)	96	94	100	94	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>																					
KENNEDY, E.	(D)	84	82	88	81	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	?	+	+	+
KERRY	(D)	92	94	88	94	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
<b>MICHIGAN</b>																					
LEVIN, C.	(D)	72	65	88	81	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+
STABENOW	(D)	80	71	100		+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+
<b>MINNESOTA</b>																					
DAYTON	(D)	92	88	100		+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
WELLSTONE	(D)	100	100	100	94	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>																					
COCHRAN	(R)	8	6	13	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
LOTT	(R)	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>MISSOURI</b>																					
BOND	(R)	8	12	0	0	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
CARNAHAN	(D)	60	59	63		+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	+
<b>MONTANA</b>																					
BAUCUS	(D)	56	47	75	69	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-
BURNS	(R)	8	12	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+
<b>NEBRASKA</b>																					
HAGEL	(R)	0	0	0	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NELSON, BEN	(D)	28	24	38		+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

2. SENATE SCORES

# SENATE VOTES

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		LCV SCORES																			
		107TH CONGRESS				106TH CONGRESS															
		%	%	%	%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			2002	2001		Arctic Drilling*	Fuel Economy I	Pickup Trucks Exemption	Fuel Economy II	20% Renewables	10% Renewables	Energy Efficiency	Factory Farms	Drinking Water Protection	Municipal Solid Waste Incineration	Renewable Fuel Liability Waiver	Yucca Mountain	Nuclear Accident Liability	Water Conservation	Dam Relicensing	Trade & Environment
<b>NEVADA</b>																					
ENSIGN	(R)	36	41	25		-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
REID	(D)	92	94	88	75	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>																					
GREGG	(R)	44	53	25	31	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-
SMITH, R.	(R)	28	35	13	6	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>																					
CORZINE	(D)	96	94	100		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
TORRICELLI	(D)	80	76	88	94	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>																					
BINGAMAN	(D)	64	59	75	69	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-
DOMENICI	(R)	8	6	13	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>NEW YORK</b>																					
CLINTON	(D)	88	88	88		+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
SCHUMER	(D)	92	94	88	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>																					
EDWARDS, J.	(D)	68	59	88	88	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+
HELMS	(R)	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	?	-	-	?	-	-	?	?	?	-	-	?	?
<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>																					
CONRAD	(D)	56	53	63	63	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+
DORGAN	(D)	56	47	75	75	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+
<b>OHIO</b>																					
DeWINE	(R)	12	12	13	19	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VOINOVICH	(R)	0	0	0	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>OKLAHOMA</b>																					
INHOFE	(R)	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NICKLES	(R)	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



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## LCV SCORES

		107TH CONGRESS		LCV SCORES																		
		%	%	2002	2001	106TH CONGRESS																
		%	%	2002	2001	106TH CONGRESS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		%	%	2002	2001	106TH CONGRESS	Arctic Drilling*	Fuel Economy I	Pickup Trucks Exemption	Fuel Economy II	20% Renewables	10% Renewables	Energy Efficiency	Factory Farms	Drinking Water Protection	Municipal Solid Waste Incineration	Renewable Fuel Liability Waiver	Yucca Mountain	Nuclear Accident Liability	Water Conservation	Dam Relicensing	Trade & Environment
<b>OREGON</b>																						
SMITH, G.	(R)	24	35	0	19		+	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
WYDEN	(D)	80	76	88	100		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-
<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>																						
SANTORUM	(R)	4	6	0	0		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SPECTER	(R)	52	53	50	38		-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-
<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>																						
CHAFEE	(R)	68	76	50	100		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	-
REED	(D)	100	100	100	100		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>																						
HOLLINGS	(D)	72	65	88	63		+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	+
THURMOND	(R)	4	6	0	0		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>																						
DASCHLE	(D)	68	59	88	56		+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	?	-	+	-	+	?	-
JOHNSON, TIM	(D)	52	47	63	88		+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	?	-	+	-	+	?	+
<b>TENNESSEE</b>																						
FRIST	(R)	0	0	0	0		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
THOMPSON, F.	(R)	12	6	25	0		-	-	-	+	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TEXAS</b>																						
GRAMM	(R)	8	12	0	0		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-
HUTCHISON	(R)	4	6	0	0		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>UTAH</b>																						
BENNETT	(R)	4	6	0	0		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
HATCH	(R)	4	6	0	0		-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>VERMONT</b>																						
JEFFORDS	(I)	76	76	75	81		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	?	-	+	+	+	+	-
LEAHY	(D)	96	94	100	94		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+

2. SENATE SCORES

# SENATE VOTES

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		LCV SCORES																			
		% 107TH CONGRESS				% 106TH CONGRESS															
		%	%	%	%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
						Arctic Drilling*	Fuel Economy I	Pickup Trucks Exemption	Fuel Economy II	20% Renewables	10% Renewables	Energy Efficiency	Factory Farms	Drinking Water Protection	Municipal Solid Waste Incineration	Renewable Fuel Liability Waiver	Yucca Mountain	Nuclear Accident Liability	Water Conservation	Dam Relicensing	Trade & Environment
<b>VIRGINIA</b>																					
ALLEN, G.	(R)	0	0	0		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WARNER	(R)	16	12	25	19	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-
<b>WASHINGTON</b>																					
CANTWELL	(D)	80	82	75		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-
MURRAY	(D)	76	76	75	81	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-
<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>																					
BYRD	(D)	56	47	75	31	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+
ROCKEFELLER	(D)	80	71	100	94	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
<b>WISCONSIN</b>																					
FEINGOLD	(D)	84	88	75	100	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
KOHL	(D)	64	53	88	75	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-
<b>WYOMING</b>																					
ENZI	(R)	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
THOMAS, C.	(R)	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

EDITOR'S NOTE: A member's score for the 107th Congress is calculated as a percentage of all the Scorecard votes for both 2001 and 2002, rather than as an average of each year's scores.

# 2002 HOUSE VOTE DESCRIPTIONS

## AGRICULTURE

### 1. & 2. Farm Conservation

Farming and ranching operations cover more than half the land in the 48 contiguous United States. Good stewardship of this land is vital to keeping our water clean, preserving our open spaces, maintaining local sources of food, and protecting wildlife habitat. 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, the vast majority of farmers who seek to enroll in them are turned away due to lack of funding.

In stark contrast to these conservation funding shortfalls are the liberal sums of money spent on federal crop subsidies. Originally created to cushion farmers from the ups-and-downs of the market, crop subsidies, for many years, have disproportionately favored large agribusinesses and landlords over small farmers and ranchers. In 1999, for instance, 45 percent of all crop subsidies went to the largest 7 percent of farms. Meanwhile, according to the latest annual statistics, 60 percent of U.S. farmers receive no crop subsidies at all.

During its consideration of the 2002 farm bill, the Senate overwhelmingly approved a provision to cap the amount of crop subsidies for any single farm operator. That provision, however, was in danger of being gutted by the conference committee charged with reconciling the House and Senate farm bills. In response, Representative Nick Smith (R-MI) offered a motion to instruct House conferees that the farm bill should contain a reasonable cap on crop subsidies and the resulting savings should go to boost funding for agricultural conservation and research programs.

On April 18, 2002, the House approved the Smith motion by a vote of 265-158 (House roll call vote 100). YES is the pro-environment vote. Despite this approval, the farm bill that emerged from House-Senate conference set crop subsidy caps so high and created so many loopholes as to render the caps meaningless. This left no savings to be allocated for conservation and research.

When the farm bill conference report (H.R. 2624) came to the House floor for final passage, Representative Ron Kind (D-WI) offered a motion to send the bill back to the House Agriculture Committee with instructions to restore the crop subsidy cap and dedicate much of the savings to conservation programs. On May 2, 2002, the House rejected the Kind motion to recommit the bill by a 172-251 vote (House roll call vote 122). YES is the pro-environment vote. The farm bill passed the House later that day, passed the Senate on May 8, 2002, and was signed into law by President Bush on May 13, 2002.

## PUBLIC LANDS & RESOURCES

### 3. Defense Environmental Exemptions

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

According to an April 2002 poll, some 85 percent of registered U.S. voters believe that government agencies, including the Defense Department, should have to follow the same laws as everyone else. Nevertheless, the Department proposed that Congress grant it sweeping exemptions from some of the nation's most important environmental and public health laws, including the Endangered Species Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, the Marine Mammal Protection Act, the Clean Air Act, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and Superfund. During consideration of H.R. 4546, the defense authorization bill, the House Armed Services Committee rejected many of these requests but inserted provisions exempting the military from the Endangered Species Act and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

These exemptions would eliminate vital protection for more than 300 federally listed threatened and endangered species living on Defense Department lands. They would also allow the Defense Department to kill migratory birds and destroy their nesting areas in the name of "military readiness activities," without any oversight, accountability or assessment of biological impacts. These exemptions are not only harmful but also unnecessary. For example, under the Endangered Species Act, the Secretary of Defense already has the authority to waive regulations, on a case-by-case basis, in the interest of national security.

The House bill also included a provision to reduce protections for pristine Utah wilderness lands administered by the Departments of Interior and Agriculture, allowing the Defense Department to build roads, close public access and deny water rights necessary to protect wildlife. Still another provision would override California state law to allow a four-lane toll road to be constructed through California's San Onofre State Beach Park.

To make matters worse, the rule for debate of the bill prohibited Representatives Nick Rahall (D-WV), Maurice Hinchey (D-NY), Frank Pallone (D-NJ) and Loretta Sanchez (D-CA) from introducing their proposed amendments on the House floor to strike the environmental exemptions. As a result, the vote on this particular rule became a *de facto* vote on

the bill's environmental merits. On May 9, 2002, the House narrowly approved the rule by a vote of 216-200 (House roll call vote 136). NO is the pro-environment vote. The House then approved the authorizing bill by a 359-58 vote. The Senate defense authorization bill did not exempt the military from any environmental laws. At press time, the House and Senate had not come to agreement on the bill.

#### 4. California Coastal Drilling

In May 2002, the Bush administration spent \$235 million to buy back oil and gas rights and stop offshore drilling in the eastern Gulf of Mexico, where Florida Governor Jeb Bush had opposed oil development. This move prompted a request from California Governor Gray Davis and other elected officials in California to do the same for 36 undeveloped leases off the coast of Ventura, Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo counties. Interior Secretary Gale Norton denied their requests.

During House consideration of H.R. 5093, the Department of Interior appropriations bill for fiscal year 2003, Representative Lois Capps (D-CA) introduced an amendment to prohibit drilling activity in the 36 California offshore oil leases. On July 17, 2002, the House approved the amendment by a 252-172 vote (House roll call vote 315). YES is the pro-environment vote. The Senate later approved a similar resolution by unanimous consent, introduced by Senator Barbara Boxer (D-CA), for its Interior bill. However, at press time the Senate had not yet passed its Interior bill, and the fate of this provision remained uncertain.

#### 5. Klamath Wildlife Refuge Farming Leases

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

Unfortunately, more than 20,000 acres of these refuges are leased for environmentally harmful commercial agriculture. Unlike other refuges that permit some form of farming in order to provide crop foods for wildlife, the Klamath Basin refuges allow purely commercial farming that makes use of 56 different pesticides, including several that are known carcinogens, neurotoxins and endocrine disruptors.

Farming in the refuges also consumes vast amounts of scarce water supplies, and refuge marshes periodically go dry as water is diverted for irrigation. In addition, runoff from agricultural chemicals and erosion of farmland further degrades water quality in both the refuges and the Klamath River.

To help address these problems, Representatives Earl Blumenauer (D-OR) and Mike Thompson (D-CA) offered

an amendment to H.R. 5093, the Interior appropriations bill. The amendment would have prohibited the Fish and Wildlife Service from issuing new commercial agriculture leases in the Klamath Basin for crops that have severe environmental impacts. The amendment would still have permitted leases that were more consistent with farming practices on other national wildlife refuges. On July 17, 2002, the House rejected the amendment by a 201-223 vote (House roll call vote 316). YES is the pro-environment vote. At press time the Senate had not approved an Interior funding bill for 2003.

### POLLUTION & PUBLIC HEALTH

#### 6. Yucca Mountain

Radioactive waste is not just one of the world's most dangerous substances, it is one of the most difficult to safely store. In 1982, Congress passed the Nuclear Waste Policy Act, directing the Department of Energy to develop two deep-burial sites for the permanent disposal of nuclear waste from the nation's nuclear facilities. In 1987, Congress amended the act to designate Yucca Mountain, about 100 miles north of Las Vegas, Nevada, as the sole site for consideration as a permanent waste repository.

Yucca Mountain is poorly suited to permanent nuclear waste storage. Thirty-three earthquake faults intersect the area and the proposed storage site is situated above an aquifer that provides drinking water to a nearby community. Moreover, because most of the nation's nuclear waste is located on or near the East Coast, transporting the waste to Yucca Mountain would involve extensive truck, rail and barge shipments: an estimated 105,000 shipments of irradiated fuel would be moved across the country over a period of nearly 40 years.

A report issued in December 2001 by the General Accounting Office identified 293 "significant unresolved technical" issues pertaining to the Yucca Mountain site. A January 2002 letter by the Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board found that the "technical basis" for the Energy Department's performance estimates for Yucca Mountain was "weak to moderate." Nevertheless, in February 2002, Energy Secretary Spencer Abraham officially recommended the Yucca Mountain site to President Bush, who approved the recommendation and referred it to Congress.

The Governor of Nevada vetoed the site recommendation in early April, but on May 8, 2002, the House, by a 306-117 vote, moved to override Nevada's veto and proceed with construction of the Yucca Mountain repository (House roll call vote 133). NO is the pro-environment vote. The Senate later passed a similar resolution (Senate vote 12). With congressional approval in hand, the Energy Department is now preparing to apply to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for a license for the Yucca Mountain facility.

## 7. Right to Know

During House debate over legislation to establish the Department of Homeland Security, some members of Congress used national security concerns to press for a new category of protected information—“voluntarily submitted critical infrastructure information”—that would be exempt from a number of public disclosure requirements. Under the resulting House bill, a private company could determine unilaterally whether material it shares with the government fits this exemption. The exempt information could not be released under the Freedom of Information Act or used in civil litigation against the company. Government employees who released the information could be jailed for a year.

Opponents of this provision contended that it was written so broadly that it could render off-limits a large array of information routinely used by federal, state and local governments to enforce laws. In particular, the provision could bar the government from disclosing information on environmental hazards, health hazards, product defects and other dangers, including reports of accidental spills. The exemption could also shelter industries from the consequences of violating the nation’s environmental, consumer protection, and health and safety laws.

During floor debate of the House homeland security bill (H.R. 5005), Representative Jan Schakowsky (D-IL) introduced an amendment to strike this exemption. On July 26, 2002, the House rejected the Schakowsky amendment by a 188-240 vote (House roll call vote 363). YES is the pro-environment vote. At press time the Senate had not yet finished its consideration of Homeland Security legislation.

## INTERNATIONAL

## 8. Trade and Environment

As trade has become an increasingly vital component of 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 incorporate environmental concerns in their decisions and have, in some cases, rejected environmental and public health protections as barriers to trade.

This issue came to a head during the House debate over “Fast Track” trade legislation. Fast Track authority allows the President to negotiate trade agreements with expedited procedures for approval or disapproval by Congress. Congress agrees to consider the trade agreements under a procedure with mandatory deadlines, no amendments, limited debate, and an up-or-down vote. In exchange, Congress is permitted to set negotiating objectives, conditions for approving agreements, and guidelines for any changes to domestic law.

Fast Track authority lapsed in 1994. The environmental community supports a consensus-based Fast Track authority that would encourage environmental protection and guard against weakening environmental standards while still promoting economic growth. Such was not the case with the Trade Act of 2002 (H.R. 3009), which was opposed by conservationists for failing to address key environmental provisions in a meaningful manner and for failing to encourage real environmental progress and cooperation with trading partners. The bill also failed to ensure that provisions such as Chapter 11 of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), which grant foreign corporations broad powers to sue U.S. taxpayers for damages if U.S. environmental, health or land protection laws interfere with the corporations’ business, are not included in future trade deals.

On July 27, 2002, the House adopted the H.R. 3009 conference report by a 215-212 vote (House roll call vote 370). NO is the pro-environment vote. The bill was adopted by the Senate on August 1, 2002, and signed into law by President Bush the next day.

# HOUSE VOTES

## KEY

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

## LCV SCORES

			LCV SCORES											
			% 107TH CONGRESS	% 106TH			1							
				% 2002	% 2001	% 106TH	Farm Conservation I	Farm Conservation II	Defense Environmental Exemptions	CA Coastal Drilling	Klamath Farming Leases	Yucca Mountain	Right To Know	Trade & Environment
<b>ALABAMA</b>														
1	CALLAHAN	(R)	0	0	0	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	EVERETT	(R)	0	0	0	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	RILEY	(R)	0	0	0	3	-	-	?	-	-	?	-	-
4	ADERHOLT	(R)	5	0	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	CRAMER	(D)	36	50	29	30	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	+
6	BACHUS	(R)	5	0	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	HILLIARD	(D)	64	63	64	63	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	+
<b>ALASKA</b>														
AL	YOUNG, D.	(R)	9	25	0	7	?	-	-	-	-	+	-	+
<b>ARIZONA</b>														
1	FLAKE	(R)	14	25	7		+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	PASTOR	(D)	82	75	86	77	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
3	STUMP	(R)	0	0	0	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?
4	SHADEGG	(R)	0	0	0	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	KOLBE	(R)	9	0	14	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	HAYWORTH	(R)	0	0	0	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>ARKANSAS</b>														
1	BERRY	(D)	41	25	50	27	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+
2	SNYDER	(D)	64	38	79	83	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-
3	BOOZMAN	(R)	0	0	0		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	ROSS	(D)	41	38	43		-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>														
1	THOMPSON, M.	(D)	91	75	100	77	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
2	HERGER	(R)	0	0	0	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	OSE	(R)	18	13	21	7	-	-	?	+	-	?	-	-
4	DOOLITTLE	(R)	5	0	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	MATSUI	(D)	100	100	100	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
6	WOOLSEY	(D)	95	88	100	97	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

# HOUSE VOTES

## KEY

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## LCV SCORES

			LCV SCORES										
			% 107TH CONGRESS	% 2002	% 2001	% 106TH	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						Farm Conservation I	Farm Conservation II	Defense Environmental Exemptions	CA Coastal Drilling	Klamath Farming Leases	Yucca Mountain	Right To Know	Trade & Environment
7	MILLER, GEORGE	(D)	100	100	100	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
8	PELOSI	(D)	95	100	93	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
9	LEE	(D)	100	100	100	97	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
10	TAUSCHER	(D)	86	75	93	90	+	+	+	+	+	-	-
11	POMBO	(R)	9	13	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
12	LANTOS	(D)	91	75	100	80	+	+	+	?	?	+	+
13	STARK	(D)	82	100	71	83	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
14	ESHOO	(D)	100	100	100	97	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
15	HONDA	(D)	100	100	100		+	+	+	+	+	+	+
16	LOFGREN	(D)	95	100	93	67	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
17	FARR	(D)	100	100	100	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
18	CONDIT	(D)	82	75	86	53	-	-	+	+	+	+	+
19	RADANOVICH	(R)	5	13	0	10	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
20	DOOLEY	(D)	36	25	43	53	-	-	+	+	-	-	-
21	THOMAS, W.	(R)	5	0	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	CAPPS	(D)	95	100	93	87	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
23	GALLEGLY	(R)	18	38	7	23	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
24	SHERMAN	(D)	95	100	93	97	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
25	McKEON	(R)	5	13	0	7	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
26	BERMAN	(D)	86	100	79	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
27	SCHIFF	(D)	95	100	93		+	+	+	+	+	+	+
28	DREIER	(R)	5	13	0	7	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
29	WAXMAN	(D)	91	75	100	97	+	+	?	+	+	?	+
30	BECERRA	(D)	95	100	93	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
31	SOLIS	(D)	100	100	100		+	+	+	+	+	+	+
32	WATSON	(D)	95	88	100		+	+	?	+	+	+	+
33	ROYBAL-ALLARD	(D)	95	100	93	87	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
34	NAPOLITANO	(D)	95	88	100	87	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
35	WATERS	(D)	100	100	100	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
36	HARMAN	(D)	91	75	100		+	+	+	+	+	+	-
37	MILLENDER-McDONALD	(D)	95	88	100	93	+	?	+	+	+	+	+
38	HORN	(R)	45	38	50	63	+	-	-	+	-	-	+

3. HOUSE SCORES

# HOUSE VOTES

## KEY

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## LCV SCORES

			107TH CONGRESS											
			%	% 2002	% 2001	% 106TH	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							<i>Farm Conservation I</i>	<i>Farm Conservation II</i>	<i>Defense Environmental Exemptions</i>	<i>CA Coastal Drilling</i>	<i>Klamath Farming Leases</i>	<i>Yucca Mountain</i>	<i>Right To Know</i>	<i>Trade &amp; Environment</i>
39	ROYCE	(R)	9	25	0	13	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
40	LEWIS, JERRY	(R)	14	38	0	10	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-
41	MILLER, GARY	(R)	5	13	0	0	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42	BACA	(D)	68	75	64	57	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
43	CALVERT	(R)	9	25	0	3	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
44	BONO	(R)	9	25	0	7	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
45	ROHRABACHER	(R)	14	25	7	10	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
46	SANCHEZ	(D)	100	100	100	83	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
47	COX	(R)	14	38	0	10	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-
48	ISSA	(R)	5	13	0		?	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
49	DAVIS, S.	(D)	91	88	93		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
50	FILNER	(D)	95	88	100	97	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
51	CUNNINGHAM	(R)	5	13	0	10	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
52	HUNTER	(R)	14	38	0	0	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+
<b>COLORADO</b>														
1	DeGETTE	(D)	100	100	100	97	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2	UDALL, M.	(D)	100	100	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
3	McINNIS	(R)	18	25	14	20	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	SCHAFFER	(R)	0	0	0	7	?	-	-	?	-	-	-	-
5	HEFLEY	(R)	14	25	7	17	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	TANCREDO	(R)	14	38	0	17	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>														
1	LARSON	(D)	86	75	93	93	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
2	SIMMONS	(R)	64	50	71		+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+
3	DeLAURO	(D)	91	88	93	97	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
4	SHAYS	(R)	73	50	86	97	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-
5	MALONEY, J.	(D)	86	75	93	87	+	+	?	+	+	-	+	+
6	JOHNSON, N.	(R)	73	63	79	67	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
<b>DELAWARE</b>														
AL	CASTLE	(R)	64	38	79	73	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-



# HOUSE VOTES

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## LCV SCORES

			LCV SCORES											
			107TH CONGRESS											
			% 2002	% 2001	% 106TH	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
						Farm Conservation I	Farm Conservation II	Defense Environmental Exemptions	CA Coastal Drilling	Klamath Farming Leases	Yucca Mountain	Right To Know	Trade & Environment	
<b>FLORIDA</b>														
1	MILLER, J.	(R)	22	25	0	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	
2	BOYD	(D)	59	38	71	40	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	
3	BROWN, C.	(D)	73	63	79	80	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	
4	CRENSHAW	(R)	5	0	7		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5	THURMAN	(D)	77	63	86	63	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	
6	STEARNS	(R)	27	50	14	10	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	
7	MICA	(R)	5	13	0	7	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8	KELLER	(R)	9	13	7		+	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9	BILIRAKIS	(R)	36	38	36	13	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	
10	YOUNG, B.	(R)	27	38	21	0	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	
11	DAVIS, JIM	(D)	77	63	86	73	+	+	?	+	+	-	+	
12	PUTNAM	(R)	9	0	14		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13	MILLER, D.	(R)	23	25	21	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	
14	GOSS	(R)	27	38	21	33	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	
15	WELDON, D.	(R)	23	38	14	7	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	
16	FOLEY	(R)	23	0	36	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
17	MEEK	(D)	73	75	71	73	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	
18	ROS-LEHTINEN	(R)	18	25	14	27	+	?	-	+	-	-	-	
19	WEXLER	(D)	100	100	100	97	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
20	DEUTSCH	(D)	95	88	100	93	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	
21	DIAZ-BALART	(R)	18	25	14	20	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	
22	SHAW	(R)	27	38	21	17	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	
23	HASTINGS, A.	(D)	73	63	79	87	?	-	+	+	+	-	+	
<b>GEORGIA</b>														
1	KINGSTON	(R)	0	0	0	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	BISHOP	(D)	45	25	57	43	-	-	?	+	-	-	+	
3	COLLINS, M.	(R)	9	25	0	17	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	
4	McKINNEY	(D)	95	100	93	97	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
5	LEWIS, JOHN	(D)	77	88	71	93	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	

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## LCV SCORES

			107TH CONGRESS													
			% 2002	% 2001	% 106TH	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
			LCV SCORES													
			Farm Conservation I Farm Conservation II Defense Environmental Exemptions CA Coastal Drilling Klamath Farming Leases Yucca Mountain Right To Know Trade & Environment													
6	ISAKSON	(R)	14	13	14	16	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	BARR	(R)	9	13	7	17	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	CHAMBLISS	(R)	0	0	0	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	DEAL	(R)	5	13	0	13	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	NORWOOD	(R)	9	13	7	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
11	LINDER	(R)	5	13	0	10	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>HAWAII</b>																
1	ABERCROMBIE	(D)	86	75	93	90	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2	MINK <sup>1</sup>	(D)	86	75	93	93	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<b>IDAHO</b>																
1	OTTER	(R)	5	0	7		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	SIMPSON	(R)	0	0	0	0	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>ILLINOIS</b>																
1	RUSH	(D)	64	75	57	73	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
2	JACKSON	(D)	100	100	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
3	LIPINSKI	(D)	36	38	36	63	+	-	+	?	?	-	+	?	?	?
4	GUTIERREZ	(D)	86	75	93	93	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
5	BLAGOJEVICH	(D)	77	50	93	93	+	-	+	?	?	-	+	+	+	+
6	HYDE	(R)	14	13	14	7	+	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-
7	DAVIS, D.	(D)	91	88	93	97	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
8	CRANE	(R)	5	13	0	13	+	?	?	-	-	?	-	-	-	-
9	SCHAKOWSKY	(D)	100	100	100	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
10	KIRK	(R)	59	38	71		+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-
11	WELLER	(R)	18	0	29	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	COSTELLO	(D)	59	50	64	67	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+
13	BIGGERT	(R)	27	38	21	33	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
14	HASTERT	(R)	THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE VOTES AT HIS DISCRETION													
15	JOHNSON, TIMOTHY V.	(R)	50	25	64		-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-
16	MANZULLO	(R)	9	13	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Representative Patsy Mink died on September 28, 2002.

# HOUSE VOTES

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			LCV SCORES											
			107TH CONGRESS											
			%	%	%	%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			2002	2001	106TH									
						Farm Conservation I	Farm Conservation II	Defense Environmental Exemptions	CA Coastal Drilling	Klamath Farming Leases	Yucca Mountain	Right To Know	Trade & Environment	
17	EVANS	(D)	86	88	86	93	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
18	LAHOOD	(R)	36	13	50	20	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
19	PHELPS	(D)	45	50	43	53	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+
20	SHIMKUS	(R)	0	0	0	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>INDIANA</b>														
1	VISCLOSKY	(D)	59	50	64	80	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+
2	PENCE	(R)	5	13	0		-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
3	ROEMER	(D)	86	88	86	67	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
4	SOUDER	(R)	5	13	0	7	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
5	BUYER	(R)	0	0	0	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	BURTON	(R)	0	0	0	0	-	-	?	-	-	?	-	-
7	KERNS	(R)	14	25	7		+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	HOSTETTLER	(R)	23	63	0	7	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+
9	HILL	(D)	45	13	64	63	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
10	CARSON, J.	(D)	91	88	93	83	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
<b>IOWA</b>														
1	LEACH	(R)	59	38	71	67	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-
2	NUSSLE	(R)	23	25	21	7	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	BOSWELL	(D)	73	75	71	53	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+
4	GANSKE	(R)	45	38	50	30	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-
5	LATHAM	(R)	14	25	7	0	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>KANSAS</b>														
1	MORAN, JERRY	(R)	0	0	0	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	RYUN	(R)	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	MOORE	(D)	82	88	79	87	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
4	TIAHRT	(R)	0	0	0	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>KENTUCKY</b>														
1	WHITFIELD	(R)	0	0	0	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	LEWIS, R.	(R)	0	0	0	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	NORTHUP	(R)	9	13	7	7	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

# HOUSE VOTES

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## LCV SCORES

			107TH CONGRESS											
			%	% 2002	% 2001	% 106TH	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			LCV SCORES											
			Farm Conservation I Farm Conservation II Defense Environmental Exemptions CA Coastal Drilling Klamath Farming Leases Yucca Mountain Right To Know Trade & Environment											
4	LUCAS, K.	(D)	18	13	21	30	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
5	ROGERS, H.	(R)	5	0	7	7	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	FLETCHER	(R)	0	0	0	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>LOUISIANA</b>														
1	VITTER	(R)	0	0	0	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	JEFFERSON	(D)	55	50	57	70	-	?	+	+	+	-	+	-
3	TAUZIN	(R)	0	0	0	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	McCRERY	(R)	0	0	0	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	COOKSEY	(R)	0	0	0	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	BAKER	(R)	0	0	0	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	JOHN	(D)	9	13	7	13	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
<b>MAINE</b>														
1	ALLEN, T.	(D)	91	88	93	87	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
2	BALDACCI	(D)	91	88	93	77	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
<b>MARYLAND</b>														
1	GILCHREST	(R)	36	13	50	57	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
2	EHRlich	(R)	27	38	21	23	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-
3	CARDIN	(D)	91	88	93	90	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
4	WYNN	(D)	86	75	93	77	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+
5	HOYER	(D)	86	88	86	73	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
6	BARTLETT	(R)	36	38	36	7	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+
7	CUMMINGS	(D)	91	75	100	93	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+
8	MORELLA	(R)	86	75	93	87	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>														
1	OLVER	(D)	91	88	93	97	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
2	NEAL	(D)	77	88	71	90	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
3	McGOVERN	(D)	100	100	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
4	FRANK	(D)	100	100	100	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
5	MEEHAN	(D)	77	63	86	100	+	+	?	+	+	+	?	?
6	TIERNEY	(D)	100	100	100	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

# HOUSE VOTES

## KEY

- + = Pro-environment action
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			LCV SCORES											
			107TH CONGRESS											
			%	%	%	%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			2002	2001	106TH		Farm Conservation I	Farm Conservation II	Defense Environmental Exemptions	CA Coastal Drilling	Klamath Farming Leases	Yucca Mountain	Right To Know	Trade & Environment
7	MARKEY	(D)	95	88	100	90	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
8	CAPUANO	(D)	95	100	93	97	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
9	LYNCH	(D)	100	100	100		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
10	DELAHUNT	(D)	91	75	100	93	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
<b>MICHIGAN</b>														
1	STUPAK	(D)	77	88	71	70	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
2	HOEKSTRA	(R)	32	38	29	10	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+
3	EHLERS	(R)	59	63	57	50	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
4	CAMP	(R)	9	0	14	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	BARCIA	(D)	64	63	64	50	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	+
6	UPTON	(R)	36	25	43	37	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	SMITH, N.	(R)	9	25	0	13	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	ROGERS, M.	(R)	5	0	7		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	KILDEE	(D)	86	88	86	87	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
10	BONIOR	(D)	82	75	86	97	+	+	+	?	?	+	+	+
11	KNOLLENBERG	(R)	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	LEVIN, S.	(D)	86	88	86	90	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
13	RIVERS	(D)	95	100	93	80	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
14	CONYERS	(D)	91	88	93	93	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
15	KILPATRICK	(D)	82	88	79	87	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
16	DINGELL	(D)	82	88	79	73	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
<b>MINNESOTA</b>														
1	GUTKNECHT	(R)	5	0	7	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	KENNEDY, M.	(R)	32	38	29		+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-
3	RAMSTAD	(R)	73	50	86	80	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-
4	McCOLLUM	(D)	95	100	93		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
5	SABO	(D)	86	88	86	90	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
6	LUTHER	(D)	100	100	100	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
7	PETERSON, C.	(D)	45	25	57	40	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+
8	OBERSTAR	(D)	82	88	79	73	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+

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## LCV SCORES

			LCV SCORES											
			107TH CONGRESS											
			%	%	%	%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			2002	2001	106TH		Farm Conservation I	Farm Conservation II	Defense Environmental Exemptions	CA Coastal Drilling	Klamath Farming Leases	Yucca Mountain	Right To Know	Trade & Environment
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>														
1	WICKER	(R)	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	THOMPSON, B.	(D)	64	63	64	77	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	+
3	PICKERING	(R)	0	0	0	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	SHOWS	(D)	23	25	21	27	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+
5	TAYLOR, G.	(D)	45	50	43	40	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	+
<b>MISSOURI</b>														
1	CLAY	(D)	82	75	86		+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+
2	AKIN	(R)	0	0	0		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	GEPHARDT	(D)	91	88	93	93	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
4	SKELTON	(D)	41	38	43	47	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-
5	McCARTHY, K.	(D)	95	100	93	83	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
6	GRAVES	(R)	0	0	0		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	BLUNT	(R)	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	?
8	EMERSON	(R)	5	0	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	HULSHOF	(R)	5	0	7	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>MONTANA</b>														
AL	REHBERG	(R)	0	0	0		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>NEBRASKA</b>														
1	BEREUTER	(R)	18	25	14	37	+	+	-	?	?	-	-	-
2	TERRY	(R)	0	0	0	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-
3	OSBORNE	(R)	0	0	0		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>NEVADA</b>														
1	BERKLEY	(D)	86	100	79	80	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2	GIBBONS	(R)	9	25	0	13	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>														
1	SUNUNU	(R)	36	38	36	20	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-
2	BASS	(R)	45	25	57	47	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-

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## LCV SCORES

			LCV SCORES											
			107TH CONGRESS											
			%	%	%	%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			2002	2001	106TH		Farm Conservation I	Farm Conservation II	Defense Environmental Exemptions	CA Coastal Drilling	Klamath Farming Leases	Yucca Mountain	Right To Know	Trade & Environment
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>														
1	ANDREWS	(D)	95	88	100	97	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
2	LoBIONDO	(R)	77	63	86	57	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+
3	SAXTON	(R)	59	38	71	63	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-
4	SMITH, C.	(R)	73	50	86	80	+	-	?	+	+	-	-	+
5	ROUKEMA	(R)	55	38	64	67	+	?	?	+	+	-	?	?
6	PALLONE	(D)	100	100	100	97	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
7	FERGUSON	(R)	59	38	71		+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-
8	PASCARELL	(D)	91	88	93	100	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
9	ROTHMAN	(D)	100	100	100	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
10	PAYNE	(D)	95	88	100	90	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
11	FRELINGHUYSEN	(R)	55	38	64	63	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-
12	HOLT	(D)	100	100	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
13	MENENDEZ	(D)	95	88	100	97	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>														
1	WILSON, H.	(R)	9	13	7	17	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	SKEEN	(R)	0	0	0	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	UDALL, T.	(D)	100	100	100	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<b>NEW YORK</b>														
1	GRUCCI	(R)	14	0	21		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	ISRAEL	(D)	77	88	71		+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
3	KING	(R)	23	13	29	30	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	McCARTHY, C.	(D)	86	75	93	83	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+
5	ACKERMAN	(D)	100	100	100	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
6	MEEKS	(D)	86	88	86	87	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
7	CROWLEY	(D)	91	100	86	97	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
8	NADLER	(D)	86	63	100	97	+	+	+	?	?	?	+	+
9	WEINER	(D)	100	100	100	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
10	TOWNS	(D)	77	75	79	87	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+
11	OWENS	(D)	95	100	93	97	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

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## LCV SCORES

			107TH CONGRESS											
			%	% 2002	% 2001	% 106TH	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Farm Conservation I	Farm Conservation II	Defense Environmental Exemptions	CA Coastal Drilling	Klamath Farming Leases	Yucca Mountain	Right To Know	Trade & Environment
12	VELAZQUEZ	(D)	100	100	100	97	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
13	FOSELLA	(R)	27	25	29	30	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
14	MALONEY, C.	(D)	95	100	93	77	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
15	RANGEL	(D)	95	88	100	83	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
16	SERRANO	(D)	82	100	71	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
17	ENGEL	(D)	95	88	100	93	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
18	LOWEY	(D)	95	88	100	87	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
19	KELLY	(R)	77	63	86	77	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-
20	GILMAN	(R)	73	38	93	70	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-
21	McNULTY	(D)	100	100	100	87	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
22	SWEENEY	(R)	36	25	43	20	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
23	BOEHLERT	(R)	68	38	86	70	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-
24	McHUGH	(R)	36	25	43	23	+	-	-	?	?	-	-	+
25	WALSH	(R)	50	38	57	37	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+
26	HINCHEY	(D)	95	100	93	87	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
27	REYNOLDS	(R)	18	13	21	20	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	SLAUGHTER	(D)	91	100	86	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
29	LaFALCE	(D)	91	88	93	87	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+
30	QUINN	(R)	41	38	43	40	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+
31	HOUGHTON	(R)	36	38	36	43	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-
<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>														
1	CLAYTON	(D)	82	75	86	77	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+
2	ETHERIDGE	(D)	64	38	79	73	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-
3	JONES	(R)	23	25	21	20	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+
4	PRICE	(D)	82	63	93	83	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	+
5	BURR	(R)	5	13	0	7	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
6	COBLE	(R)	9	13	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
7	McINTYRE	(D)	64	38	79	33	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+
8	HAYES	(R)	5	13	0	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
9	MYRICK	(R)	14	25	7	10	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-
10	BALLENGER	(R)	0	0	0	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



# HOUSE VOTES

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## LCV SCORES

			LCV SCORES										
			% 107TH CONGRESS	% 2002	% 2001	% 106TH	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						Farm Conservation I	Farm Conservation II	Defense Environmental Exemptions	CA Coastal Drilling	Klamath Farming Leases	Yucca Mountain	Right To Know	Trade & Environment
11	TAYLOR, C.	(R)	9	13	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
12	WATT	(D)	77	75	79	87	+	-	+	+	+	-	+
<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>													
AL	POMEROY	(D)	68	63	71	57	+	-	+	+	-	-	+
<b>OHIO</b>													
1	CHABOT	(R)	18	25	14	30	+	+	-	-	-	-	-
2	PORTMAN	(R)	18	25	14	30	+	-	-	+	-	-	-
3	HALL, T. <sup>2</sup>	(D)	73	63	79	77	+	-	?	+	+	?	+
4	OXLEY	(R)	9	25	0	0	+	-	-	+	-	-	-
5	GILLMOR	(R)	14	13	14	7	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	STRICKLAND	(D)	86	88	86	70	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
7	HOBSON	(R)	9	25	0	10	+	+	-	-	-	-	-
8	BOEHNER	(R)	0	0	0	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	KAPTUR	(D)	77	100	64	80	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
10	KUCINICH	(D)	95	100	93	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
11	TUBBS JONES	(D)	82	63	93	80	?	-	+	+	+	-	+
12	TIBERI	(R)	9	25	0		+	+	-	-	-	-	-
13	BROWN, S.	(D)	95	88	100	97	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
14	SAWYER	(D)	95	88	100	97	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
15	PRYCE	(R)	18	13	21	10	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	REGULA	(R)	18	25	14	13	+	-	-	-	-	-	+
17	TRAFICANT <sup>3</sup>	(D)	10	0	14	17	?	?	?	?	?	I	I
18	NEY	(R)	23	13	29	7	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	LATOURETTE	(R)	23	13	29	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
<b>OKLAHOMA</b>													
1	SULLIVAN <sup>4</sup>	(R)	0	0			-	?	-	-	-	-	-
2	CARSON, B.	(D)	32	38	29		-	-	+	-	+	-	+

3. HOUSE SCORES

<sup>2</sup> Representative Tony Hall resigned from office on September 9, 2002.

<sup>3</sup> The House of Representatives expelled Representative James Traficant on July 24, 2002.

<sup>4</sup> Representative John Sullivan was elected by special election and sworn in on February 27, 2002 to replace Representative Steve Largent, who resigned on February 15, 2002.

# HOUSE VOTES

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## LCV SCORES

			LCV SCORES											
			107TH CONGRESS	106TH			105TH							
			%	%	%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
			%	%	%	Farm Conservation I	Farm Conservation II	Defense Environmental Exemptions	CA Coastal Drilling	Klamath Farming Leases	Yucca Mountain	Right To Know	Trade & Environment	
3	WATKINS	(R)	5	13	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
4	WATTS	(R)	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	ISTOOK	(R)	5	13	0	3	+	?	-	-	?	-	-	-
6	LUCAS, F.	(R)	0	0	0	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>OREGON</b>														
1	WU	(D)	100	100	100	87	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2	WALDEN	(R)	5	0	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	BLUMENAUER	(D)	91	100	86	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
4	DeFAZIO	(D)	95	100	93	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
5	HOOLEY	(D)	86	75	93	87	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+
<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>														
1	BRADY, R.	(D)	73	88	64	80	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
2	FATTAH	(D)	86	75	93	90	+	?	+	+	+	-	+	+
3	BORSKI	(D)	86	88	86	87	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
4	HART	(R)	14	13	14		+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	PETERSON, J.	(R)	5	13	0	0	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	HOLDEN	(D)	64	75	57	50	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+
7	WELDON, C.	(R)	50	50	50	33	+	-	-	+	+	?	-	+
8	GREENWOOD	(R)	59	50	64	50	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-
9	SHUSTER	(R)	10	13	8		+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	SHERWOOD	(R)	14	13	14	10	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	KANJORSKI	(D)	73	88	64	77	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
12	MURTHA	(D)	41	50	36	37	+	?	+	+	-	-	-	+
13	HOEFFEL	(D)	91	88	93	93	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
14	COYNE	(D)	95	100	93	90	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
15	TOOMEY	(R)	14	25	7	20	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	PITTS	(R)	9	25	0	10	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	GEKAS	(R)	5	13	0	3	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	DOYLE	(D)	68	88	57	53	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
19	PLATTS	(R)	27	38	21		+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-

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			LCV SCORES											
			107TH CONGRESS											
			%	%	%	%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			2002	2001	106TH	Farm Conservation I	Farm Conservation II	Defense Environmental Exemptions	CA Coastal Drilling	Klamath Farming Leases	Yucca Mountain	Right To Know	Trade & Environment	
20	MASCARA	(D)	55	50	57	53	+	-	+	?	?	-	+	+
21	ENGLISH	(R)	32	25	36	20	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>														
1	KENNEDY, P.	(D)	95	100	93	93	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2	LANGEVIN	(D)	95	100	93		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>														
1	BROWN, H.	(R)	5	0	7		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	WILSON, J.	(R)	25	25			+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
3	GRAHAM, L.	(R)	18	25	14	7	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
4	DeMINT	(R)	9	25	0	10	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	SPRATT	(D)	68	63	71	67	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+
6	CLYBURN	(D)	68	75	64	90	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>														
AL	THUNE	(R)	9	25	0	10	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TENNESSEE</b>														
1	JENKINS	(R)	0	0	0	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	DUNCAN	(R)	18	25	14	13	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
3	WAMP	(R)	9	13	7	13	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	HILLEARY	(R)	5	0	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	CLEMENT	(D)	73	63	79	47	?	-	+	+	+	-	+	+
6	GORDON	(D)	68	63	71	53	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	+
7	BRYANT	(R)	0	0	0	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	TANNER	(D)	32	13	43	37	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
9	FORD	(D)	73	50	86	77	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-
<b>TEXAS</b>														
1	SANDLIN	(D)	36	50	29	27	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	+
2	TURNER	(D)	32	25	36	43	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+
3	JOHNSON, S.	(R)	5	0	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	HALL, R.	(D)	5	0	7	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

# HOUSE VOTES

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## LCV SCORES

			107TH CONGRESS										
			%	%	%	%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			2002	2001	106TH	Farm Conservation I	Farm Conservation II	Defense Environmental Exemptions	CA Coastal Drilling	Klamath Farming Leases	Yucca Mountain	Right To Know	Trade & Environment
5	SESSIONS, P.	(R)	0	0	0	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	BARTON	(R)	5	0	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	CULBERSON	(R)	5	13	0		+	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	BRADY, K.	(R)	0	0	0	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	LAMPSON	(D)	50	38	57	67	-	-	+	-	+	-	+
10	DOGGETT	(D)	95	100	93	97	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
11	EDWARDS, C.	(D)	41	38	43	50	-	-	+	-	-	-	+
12	GRANGER	(R)	5	0	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	THORNBERRY	(R)	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	PAUL	(R)	41	50	36	27	-	-	-	+	-	+	+
15	HINOJOSA	(D)	68	75	64	60	+	-	+	+	+	+	-
16	REYES	(D)	55	50	57	70	?	-	-	-	+	+	+
17	STENHOLM	(D)	14	13	14	7	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
18	JACKSON-LEE	(D)	68	63	71	77	-	-	?	+	+	+	+
19	COMBEST	(R)	0	0	0	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	?
20	GONZALEZ	(D)	73	75	71	93	-	-	+	+	+	+	+
21	SMITH, L.	(R)	0	0	0	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	DeLAY	(R)	0	0	0	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	BONILLA	(R)	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	FROST	(D)	68	75	64	60	-	-	+	+	+	+	+
25	BENTSEN	(D)	41	25	50	67	-	-	?	-	+	-	+
26	ARMEY	(R)	0	0	0	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	ORTIZ	(D)	45	63	36	43	-	-	+	-	+	+	+
28	RODRIGUEZ	(D)	68	63	71	77	-	-	+	-	+	+	+
29	GREEN, G.	(D)	59	75	50	70	+	+	+	-	+	-	+
30	JOHNSON, E.B.	(D)	73	63	79	80	-	-	+	+	+	-	+
<b>UTAH</b>													
1	HANSEN	(R)	5	0	7	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	?
2	MATHESON	(D)	68	88	57		+	+	+	+	+	+	-
3	CANNON	(R)	9	13	7	3	+	?	-	-	-	-	-

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## LCV SCORES

			% 107TH CONGRESS	LCV SCORES										
				% 2002	% 2001	% 106TH	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Farm Conservation I	Farm Conservation II	Defense Environmental Exemptions	CA Coastal Drilling	Klamath Farming Leases	Yucca Mountain	Right To Know	Trade & Environment
<b>VERMONT</b>														
AL	SANDERS	(I)	95	88	100	100	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
<b>VIRGINIA</b>														
1	DAVIS, JO ANN	(R)	14	13	14		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
2	SCHROCK	(R)	0	0	0		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	SCOTT	(D)	68	63	71	83	-	-	+	+	+	?	+	+
4	FORBES	(R)	0	0	0		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	GOODE	(R)	9	13	7	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
6	GOODLATTE	(R)	0	0	0	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	CANTOR	(R)	0	0	0		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	MORAN, JAMES	(D)	77	63	86	80	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
9	BOUCHER	(D)	77	75	79	70	+	+	?	+	+	-	+	+
10	WOLF	(R)	14	25	7	17	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	DAVIS, T.	(R)	45	50	43	37	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	-
<b>WASHINGTON</b>														
1	INSLEE	(D)	95	88	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
2	LARSEN	(D)	73	38	93		-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-
3	BAIRD	(D)	91	75	100	87	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+
4	HASTINGS, D.	(R)	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	NETHERCUTT	(R)	0	0	0	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	DICKS	(D)	77	63	86	80	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
7	McDERMOTT	(D)	95	88	100	73	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
8	DUNN	(R)	18	13	21	7	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
9	SMITH, A.	(D)	82	75	86	87	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-
<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>														
1	MOLLOHAN	(D)	41	63	29	43	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+
2	CAPITO	(R)	45	50	43		+	+	-	+	-	-	-	+
3	RAHALL	(D)	86	100	79	70	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

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			LCV SCORES												
			107TH CONGRESS												
			% 2002	% 2001	% 106TH										
						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
						Farm Conservation I	Farm Conservation II	Defense Environmental Exemptions	CA Coastal Drilling	Klamath Farming Leases	Yucca Mountain	Right To Know	Trade & Environment		
<b>WISCONSIN</b>															
1	RYAN	(R)	27	25	29	27	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	
2	BALDWIN	(D)	100	100	100	87	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
3	KIND	(D)	91	75	100	83	+	+	+	+	+	?	-	+	
4	KLECZKA	(D)	100	100	100	97	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
5	BARRETT	(D)	95	88	100	97	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	
6	PETRI	(R)	50	50	50	27	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	
7	OBEY	(D)	91	88	93	87	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	
8	GREEN, M.	(R)	27	25	29	13	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	
9	SENSENBRENNER	(R)	32	38	29	20	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	
<b>WYOMING</b>															
AL	CUBIN	(R)	5	13	0	3	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

EDITOR'S NOTE: A member's score for the 107th Congress is calculated as a percentage of all the Scorecard votes for both 2001 and 2002, rather than as an average of each year's scores.

# MEMBERS OF THE FINAL SESSION OF THE 107TH CONGRESS

## SENATE LCV SCORES FOR THE 107TH CONGRESS

MEMBER	SCORE (%)	MEMBER	SCORE (%)	MEMBER	SCORE (%)
Akaka, Daniel (D) HI	64	Durbin, Richard (D) IL	92	McCain, John (R) AZ	36
Allard, Wayne (R) CO	8	Edwards, John (D) NC	68	McConnell, Mitch (R) KY	4
Allen, George (R) VA	0	Ensign, John (R) NV	36	Mikulski, Barbara (D) MD	88
Baucus, Max (D) MT	56	Enzi, Michael (R) WY	0	Miller, Zell (D) GA	16
Bayh, Evan (D) IN	56	Feingold, Russell (D) WI	84	Murkowski, Frank (R) AK	0
Bennett, Robert (R) UT	4	Feinstein, Dianne (D) CA	80	Murray, Patty (D) WA	76
Biden, Joseph (D) DE	96	Fitzgerald, Peter (R) IL	52	Nelson, Benjamin (D) NE	28
Bingaman, Jeff (D) NM	64	Frist, Bill (R) TN	0	Nelson, Bill (D) FL	68
Bond, Christopher (R) MO	8	Graham, Bob (D) FL	64	Nickles, Don (R) OK	0
Boxer, Barbara (D) CA	96	Gramm, Phil (R) TX	8	Reed, Jack (D) RI	100
Breaux, John (D) LA	20	Grassley, Charles (R) IA	4	Reid, Harry (D) NV	92
Brownback, Sam (R) KS	4	Gregg, Judd, (R) NH	44	Roberts, Pat (R) KS	0
Bunning, Jim (R) KY	0	Hagel, Chuck (R) NE	0	Rockefeller, John (D) WV	80
Burns, Conrad (R) MT	8	Harkin, Tom (D) IA	84	Santorum, Rick (R) PA	4
Byrd, Robert (D) WV	56	Hatch, Orrin (R) UT	4	Sarbanes, Paul (D) MD	96
Campbell, Ben Nighthorse (R) CO	8	Helms, Jesse (R) NC	0	Schumer, Charles (D) NY	92
Cantwell, Maria (D) WA	80	Hollings, Ernest (D) SC	72	Sessions, Jeff (R) AL	4
Carnahan, Jean (D) MO	60	Hutchinson, Tim (R) AR	4	Shelby, Richard (R) AL	4
Carper, Thomas (D) DE	60	Hutchison, Kay Bailey (R) TX	4	Smith, Gordon (R) OR	24
Chafee, Lincoln (R) RI	68	Inhofe, James (R) OK	0	Smith, Bob (R) NH	28
Cleland, Max (D) GA	52	Inouye, Daniel (D) HI	76	Snowe, Olympia (R) ME	72
Clinton, Hillary Rodham (D) NY	88	Jeffords, James (I) VT	76	Specter, Arlen (R) PA	52
Cochran, Thad (R) MS	8	Johnson, Tim (D) SD	52	Stabenow, Debbie (D) MI	80
Collins, Susan (R) ME	64	Kennedy, Edward (D) MA	84	Stevens, Ted (R) AK	8
Conrad, Kent (D) ND	56	Kerry, John (D) MA	92	Thomas, Craig (R) WY	0
Corzine, Jon (D) NJ	96	Kohl, Herbert (D) WI	64	Thompson, Fred (R) TN	12
Craig, Larry (R) ID	4	Kyl, Jon (R) AZ	8	Thurmond, Strom (R) SC	4
Crapo, Mike (R) ID	4	Landrieu, Mary (D) LA	20	Torricelli, Robert (D) NJ	80
Daschle, Thomas (D) SD	68	Leahy, Patrick (D) VT	96	Voinovich, George (R) OH	0
Dayton, Mark (D) MN	92	Levin, Carl (D) MI	72	Warner, John (R) VA	16
DeWine, Mike (R) OH	12	Lieberman, Joseph (D) CT	88	Wellstone, Paul (D) MN	100
Dodd, Christopher (D) CT	80	Lincoln, Blanche (D) AR	32	Wyden, Ron (D) OR	80
Domenici, Pete (R) NM	8	Lott, Trent (R) MS	0		
Dorgan, Byron (D) ND	56	Lugar, Richard (R) IN	12		

## HOUSE LCV SCORES FOR THE 107TH CONGRESS

MEMBER	SCORE (%)	MEMBER	SCORE (%)	MEMBER	SCORE (%)
Abercrombie, Neil (D) HI-1	86	Baird, Brian (D) WA-3	91	Barton, Joe (R) TX-6	5
Ackerman, Gary (D) NY-5	100	Baker, Richard (R) LA-6	0	Bass, Charles (R) NH-2	45
Aderholt, Robert (R) AL-4	5	Baldacci, John (D) ME-2	91	Becerra, Xavier (D) CA-30	95
Akin, Todd (R) MO-2	0	Baldwin, Tammy (D) WI-2	100	Bentsen, Ken (D) TX-25	41
Allen, Thomas (D) ME-1	91	Ballenger, Cass (R) NC-10	0	Bereuter, Doug (R) NE-1	18
Andrews, Robert (D) NJ-1	95	Barcia, James (D) MI-5	64	Berkley, Shelley (D) NV-1	86
Armey, Richard (R) TX-26	0	Barr, Bob (R) GA-7	9	Berman, Howard (D) CA-26	86
Baca, Joe (D) CA-42	68	Barrett, Thomas (D) WI-5	95	Berry, Marion (D) AR-1	41
Bachus, Spencer (R) AL-6	5	Bartlett, Roscoe (R) MD-6	36	Biggert, Judy (R) IL-13	27

MEMBER	SCORE (%)	MEMBER	SCORE (%)	MEMBER	SCORE (%)
Bilirakis, Michael (R) FL-9	36	Crenshaw, Ander (R) FL-4	5	Ganske, Greg (R) IA-4	45
Bishop, Sanford (D) GA-2	45	Crowley, Joseph (D) NY-7	91	Gekas, George (R) PA-17	5
Blagojevich, Rod (D) IL-5	77	Cubin, Barbara (R) WY-AL	5	Gephardt, Richard (D) MO-3	91
Blumenauer, Earl (D) OR-3	91	Culberson, John (R) TX-7	5	Gibbons, Jim (R) NV-2	9
Blunt, Roy (R) MO-7	0	Cummings, Elijah (D) MD-7	91	Gilchrest, Wayne (R) MD-1	36
Boehlert, Sherwood (R) NY-23	68	Cunningham, Randy "Duke" (R) CA-51	5	Gillmor, Paul (R) OH-5	14
Boehner, John (R) OH-8	0	Davis, Danny (D) IL-7	91	Gilman, Benjamin (R) NY-20	73
Bonilla, Henry (R) TX-23	0	Davis, Jim (D) FL-11	77	Gonzalez, Charles (D) TX-20	73
Bonior, David (D) MI-10	82	Davis, Jo Ann (R) VA-1	14	Goode, Virgil (R) VA-5	9
Bono, Mary (R) CA-44	9	Davis, Susan (D) CA-49	91	Goodlatte, Bob (R) VA-6	0
Boozman, John (R) AR-3	0	Davis, Tom (R) VA-11	45	Gordon, Bart (D) TN-6	68
Borski, Robert (D) PA-3	86	Deal, Nathan (R) GA-9	5	Goss, Porter (R) FL-14	27
Boswell, Leonard (D) IA-3	73	DeFazio, Peter (D) OR-4	95	Graham, Lindsey (R) SC-3	18
Boucher, Rick (D) VA-9	77	DeGette, Diana (D) CO-1	100	Granger, Kay (R) TX-12	5
Boyd, Allen (D) FL-2	59	Delahunt, William (D) MA-10	91	Graves, Sam (R) MO-6	0
Brady, Kevin (R) TX-8	0	DeLauro, Rosa (D) CT-3	91	Green, Gene (D) TX-29	59
Brady, Robert (D) PA-1	73	DeLay, Tom (R) TX-22	0	Green, Mark (R) WI-8	27
Brown, Corrine (D) FL-3	73	DeMint, Jim (R) SC-4	9	Greenwood, James (R) PA-8	59
Brown, Henry (R) SC-1	5	Deutsch, Peter (D) FL-20	95	Grucci, Felix (R) NY-1	14
Brown, Sherrod (D) OH-13	95	Diaz-Balart, Lincoln (R) FL-21	18	Gutierrez, Luis (D) IL-4	86
Bryant, Ed (R) TN-7	0	Dicks, Norman (D) WA-6	77	Gutknecht, Gil (R) MN-1	5
Burr, Richard (R) NC-5	5	Dingell, John (D) MI-16	82	Hall, Ralph (D) TX-4	5
Burton, Dan (R) IN-6	0	Doggett, Lloyd (D) TX-10	95	Hall, Tony (D) OH-3	73
Buyer, Steve (R) IN-5	0	Dooley, Calvin (D) CA-20	36	Hansen, James (R) UT-1	5
Callahan, Sonny (R) AL-1	0	Doolittle, John (R) CA-4	5	Harman, Jane (D) CA-36	91
Calvert, Ken (R) CA-43	9	Doyle, Michael (D) PA-18	68	Hart, Melissa (R) PA-4	14
Camp, Dave (R) MI-4	9	Dreier, David (R) CA-28	5	Hastert, Dennis (R) IL-14	
Cannon, Chris (R) UT-3	9	Duncan, John (R) TN-2	18	Hastings, Alcee (D) FL-23	73
Cantor, Eric (R) VA-7	0	Dunn, Jennifer (R) WA-8	18	Hastings, Doc (R) WA-4	0
Capito, Shelley Moore (D) WV-2	45	Edwards, Chet (D) TX-11	41	Hayes, Robin (R) NC-8	5
Capps, Lois (D) CA-22	95	Ehlers, Vernon (R) MI-3	59	Hayworth, J.D. (R) AZ-6	0
Capuano, Michael (D) MA-8	95	Ehrlich, Robert (R) MD-2	27	Hefley, Joel (R) CO-5	14
Cardin, Benjamin (D) MD-3	91	Emerson, Jo Ann (R) MO-8	5	Herger, Wally (R) CA-2	0
Carson, Brad (D) OK-2	32	Engel, Eliot (D) NY-17	95	Hill, Baron (D) IN-9	45
Carson, Julia (D) IN-10	91	English, Phil (R) PA-21	32	Hilleary, Van (R) TN-4	5
Castle, Michael (R) DE-AL	64	Eshoo, Anna (D) CA-14	100	Hilliard, Earl (D) AL-7	64
Chabot, Steve (R) OH-1	18	Etheridge, Bob (D) NC-2	64	Hinchey, Maurice (D) NY-26	95
Chambliss, Saxby (R) GA-8	0	Evans, Lane (D) IL-17	86	Hinojosa, Ruben (D) TX-15	68
Clay, William Lacy (D) MO-1	82	Everett, Terry (R) AL-2	0	Hobson, David (R) OH-7	9
Clayton, Eva (D) NC-1	82	Farr, Sam (D) CA-17	100	Hoeffel, Joseph (D) PA-13	91
Clement, Bob (D) TN-5	73	Fattah, Chaka (D) PA-2	86	Hoekstra, Peter (R) MI-2	32
Clyburn, James (D) SC-6	68	Ferguson, Mike (R) NJ-7	59	Holden, Tim (D) PA-6	64
Coble, Howard (R) NC-6	9	Filner, Bob (D) CA-50	95	Holt, Rush (D) NJ-12	100
Collins, Mac (R) GA-3	9	Flake, Jeff (R) AZ-1	14	Honda, Michael (D) CA-15	100
Combest, Larry (R) TX-19	0	Fletcher, Ernie (R) KY-6	0	Hooley, Darlene (D) OR-5	86
Condit, Gary (D) CA-18	82	Foley, Mark (R) FL-16	23	Horn, Stephen (R) CA-38	45
Conyers, John (D) MI-14	91	Forbes, Randy (R) VA-4	0	Hostettler, John (R) IN-8	23
Cooksey, John (R) LA-5	0	Ford, Jr., Harold (D) TN-9	73	Houghton, Amo (R) NY-31	36
Costello, Jerry (D) IL-12	59	Fossella, Vito (R) NY-13	27	Hoyer, Steny (D) MD-5	86
Cox, Christopher (R) CA-47	14	Frank, Barney (D) MA-4	100	Hulshof, Kenny (R) MO-9	5
Coyne, William (D) PA-14	95	Frelinghuysen, Rodney (R) NJ-11	55	Hunter, Duncan (R) CA-52	14
Cramer, Robert "Bud" (D) AL-5	36	Frost, Martin (D) TX-24	68	Hyde, Henry (R) IL-6	14
Crane, Philip (R) IL-8	5	Gallegly, Elton (R) CA-23	18	Inslee, Jay (D) WA-1	95



MEMBER	SCORE (%)	MEMBER	SCORE (%)	MEMBER	SCORE (%)
Isakson, Johnny (R) GA-6	14	Luther, Bill (D) MN-6	100	Otter, C.L. "Butch" (R) ID-1	5
Israel, Steve (D) NY-2	77	Lynch, Stephen (D) MA-9	100	Owens, Major (D) NY-11	95
Issa, Darrell (R) CA-48	5	Maloney, Carolyn (D) NY-14	95	Oxley, Michael (R) OH-4	9
Istook, Ernest (R) OK-5	5	Maloney, James (D) CT-5	86	Pallone, Frank (D) NJ-6	100
Jackson, Jr., Jesse (D) IL-2	100	Manzullo, Donald (R) IL-16	9	Pascrell, Bill (D) NJ-8	91
Jackson-Lee, Sheila (D) TX-18	68	Markey, Edward (D) MA-7	95	Pastor, Ed (D) AZ-2	82
Jefferson, William (D) LA-2	55	Mascara, Frank (D) PA-20	55	Paul, Ron (R) TX-14	41
Jenkins, William (R) TN-1	0	Matheson, Jim (D) UT-2	68	Payne, Donald (D) NJ-10	95
John, Christopher (D) LA-7	9	Matsui, Robert (D) CA-5	100	Pelosi, Nancy (D) CA-8	95
Johnson, Eddie Bernice (D) TX-30	73	McCarthy, Carolyn (D) NY-4	86	Pence, Mike (R) IN-2	5
Johnson, Nancy (R) CT-6	73	McCarthy, Karen (D) MO-5	95	Peterson, Collin (D) MN-7	45
Johnson, Sam (R) TX-3	5	McCollum, Betty (D) MN-4	95	Peterson, John (R) PA-5	5
Johnson, Timothy V. (R) IL-15	50	McCrery, Jim (R) LA-4	0	Petri, Thomas (R) WI-6	50
Jones, Walter (R) NC-3	23	McDermott, Jim (D) WA-7	95	Phelps, David (D) IL-19	45
Kanjorski, Paul (D) PA-11	73	McGovern, James (D) MA-3	100	Pickering, Charles "Chip" (R) MS-3	0
Kaptur, Marcy (D) OH-9	77	McHugh, John (R) NY-24	36	Pitts, Joseph (R) PA-16	9
Keller, Ric (R) FL-8	9	McInnis, Scott (R) CO-3	18	Platts, Todd (R) PA-19	27
Kelly, Sue (R) NY-19	77	McIntyre, Mike (D) NC-7	64	Pombo, Richard (R) CA-11	9
Kennedy, Mark (R) MN-2	32	McKeon, Howard "Buck" (R) CA-25	5	Pomeroy, Earl (D) ND-AL	68
Kennedy, Patrick (D) RI-1	95	McKinney, Cynthia (D) GA-4	95	Portman, Rob (R) OH-2	18
Kerns, Brian (R) IN-7	14	McNulty, Michael (D) NY-21	100	Price, David (D) NC-4	82
Kildee, Dale (D) MI-9	86	Meehan, Martin (D) MA-5	77	Pryce, Deborah (R) OH-15	18
Kilpatrick, Carolyn (D) MI-15	82	Meek, Carrie (D) FL-17	73	Putnam, Adam (R) FL-12	9
Kind, Ron (D) WI-3	91	Meeks, Gregory (D) NY-6	86	Quinn, Jack (R) NY-30	41
King, Peter (R) NY-3	23	Menendez, Robert (D) NJ-13	95	Radanovich, George (R) CA-19	5
Kingston, Jack (R) GA-1	0	Mica, John (R) FL-7	5	Rahall, Nick (D) WV-3	86
Kirk, Mark (R) IL-10	59	Millender-McDonald, Juanita (D) CA-37	95	Ramstad, Jim (R) MN-3	73
Klecza, Jerry (D) WI-4	100	Miller, Dan (R) FL-13	23	Rangel, Charles (D) NY-15	95
Knollenberg, Joe (R) MI-11	0	Miller, Gary (R) CA-41	5	Regula, Ralph (R) OH-16	18
Kolbe, Jim (R) AZ-5	9	Miller, George (D) CA-7	100	Rehberg, Dennis (R) MT-AL	0
Kucinich, Dennis (D) OH-10	95	Miller, Jeff (R) FL-1	22	Reyes, Silvestre (D) TX-16	55
LaFalce, John (D) NY-29	91	Mink, Patsy (D) HI-2	86	Reynolds, Thomas (R) NY-27	18
LaHood, Ray (R) IL-18	36	Mollohan, Alan (D) WV-1	41	Riley, Bob (R) AL-3	0
Lampson, Nick (D) TX-9	50	Moore, Dennis (D) KS-3	82	Rivers, Lynn (D) MI-13	95
Langevin, James (D) RI-2	95	Moran, James (D) VA-8	77	Rodriguez, Ciro (D) TX-28	68
Lantos, Tom (D) CA-12	91	Moran, Jerry (R) KS-1	0	Roemer, Tim (D) IN-3	86
Larsen, Rick (D) WA-2	73	Morella, Constance (R) MD-8	86	Rogers, Harold (R) KY-5	5
Larson, John (D) CT-1	86	Murtha, John (D) PA-12	41	Rogers, Mike (R) MI-8	5
Latham, Tom (R) IA-5	14	Myrick, Sue (R) NC-9	14	Rohrabacher, Dana (R) CA-45	14
LaTourette, Steven (R) OH-19	23	Nadler, Jerrold (D) NY-8	86	Ros-Lehtinen, Ileana (R) FL-18	18
Leach, James (R) IA-1	59	Napolitano, Grace (D) CA-34	95	Ross, Mike (D) AR-4	41
Lee, Barbara (D) CA-9	100	Neal, Richard (D) MA-2	77	Rothman, Steven (D) NJ-9	100
Levin, Sander (D) MI-12	86	Nethercutt, George (R) WA-5	0	Roukema, Marge (R) NJ-5	55
Lewis, Jerry (R) CA-40	14	Ney, Robert (R) OH-18	23	Roybal-Allard, Lucille (D) CA-33	95
Lewis, John (D) GA-5	77	Northup, Anne (R) KY-3	9	Royce, Edward (R) CA-39	9
Lewis, Ron (R) KY-2	0	Norwood, Charlie (R) GA-10	9	Rush, Bobby (D) IL-1	64
Linder, John (R) GA-11	5	Nussle, Jim (R) IA-2	23	Ryan, Paul (R) WI-1	27
Lipinski, William (D) IL-3	36	Oberstar, James (D) MN-8	82	Ryun, Jim (R) KS-2	0
LoBiondo, Frank (R) NJ-2	77	Obey, David (D) WI-7	91	Sabo, Martin (D) MN-5	86
Lofgren, Zoe (D) CA-16	95	Olver, John (D) MA-1	91	Sanchez, Loretta (D) CA-46	100
Lowey, Nita (D) NY-18	95	Ortiz, Solomon (D) TX-27	45	Sanders, Bernard (I) VT-AL	95
Lucas, Frank (R) OK-6	0	Osborne, Thomas (R) NE-3	0	Sandlin, Max (D) TX-1	36
Lucas, Ken (D) KY-4	18	Ose, Doug (R) CA-3	18	Sawyer, Tom (D) OH-14	95

MEMBER	SCORE (%)	MEMBER	SCORE (%)	MEMBER	SCORE (%)
Saxton, Jim (R) NJ-3	59	Stark, Fortney "Pete" (D) CA-13	82	Udall, Mark (D) CO-2	100
Schaffer, Bob (R) CO-4	0	Stearns, Cliff (R) FL-6	27	Udall, Tom (D) NM-3	100
Schakowsky, Janice (D) IL-9	100	Stenholm, Charles (D) TX-17	14	Upton, Fred (R) MI-6	36
Schiff, Adam (D) CA-27	95	Strickland, Ted (D) OH-6	86	Velazquez, Nydia (D) NY-12	100
Schrock, Edward (R) VA-2	0	Stump, Bob (R) AZ-3	0	Visclosky, Peter (D) IN-1	59
Scott, Robert (D) VA-3	68	Stupak, Bart (D) MI-1	77	Vitter, David (R) LA-1	0
Sensenbrenner, James (R) WI-9	32	Sullivan, John (R) OK-1	0	Walden, Greg (R) OR-2	5
Serrano, Jose (D) NY-16	82	Sununu, John (R) NH-1	36	Walsh, James (R) NY-25	50
Sessions, Pete (R) TX-5	0	Sweeney, John (R) NY-22	36	Wamp, Zach (R) TN-3	9
Shadegg, John (R) AZ-4	0	Tancredo, Thomas (R) CO-6	14	Waters, Maxine (D) CA-35	100
Shaw, Clay (R) FL-22	27	Tanner, John (D) TN-8	32	Watkins, Wes (R) OK-3	5
Shays, Christopher (R) CT-4	73	Tauscher, Ellen (D) CA-10	86	Watson, Diane (D) CA-32	95
Sherman, Brad (D) CA-24	95	Tauzin, W.J. "Billy" (R) LA-3	0	Watt, Melvin (D) NC-12	77
Sherwood, Don (R) PA-10	14	Taylor, Charles (R) NC-11	9	Watts, J.C. (R) OK-4	0
Shimkus, John (R) IL-20	0	Taylor, Gene (D) MS-5	45	Waxman, Henry (D) CA-29	91
Shows, Ronnie (D) MS-4	23	Terry, Lee (R) NE-2	0	Weiner, Anthony (D) NY-9	100
Shuster, Bill (R) PA-9	10	Thomas, William (R) CA-21	5	Weldon, Curt (R) PA-7	50
Simmons, Rob (R) CT-2	64	Thompson, Bennie (D) MS-2	64	Weldon, Dave (R) FL-15	23
Simpson, Michael (R) ID-2	0	Thompson, Mike (D) CA-1	91	Weller, Jerry (R) IL-11	18
Skeen, Joe (R) NM-2	0	Thornberry, Mac (R) TX-13	0	Wexler, Robert (D) FL-19	100
Skelton, Ike (D) MO-4	41	Thune, John (R) SD-AL	9	Whitfield, Ed (R) KY-1	0
Slaughter, Louise (D) NY-28	91	Thurman, Karen (D) FL-5	77	Wicker, Roger (R) MS-1	0
Smith, Adam (D) WA-9	82	Tiahrt, Todd (R) KS-4	0	Wilson, Heather (R) NM-1	9
Smith, Christopher (R) NJ-4	73	Tiberi, Patrick (R) OH-12	9	Wilson, Joe (R) SC-2	25
Smith, Lamar (R) TX-21	0	Tierney, John (D) MA-6	100	Wolf, Frank (R) VA-10	14
Smith, Nick (R) MI-7	9	Toomey, Pat (R) PA-15	14	Woolsey, Lynn (D) CA-6	95
Snyder, Vic (D) AR-2	64	Towns, Edolphus (D) NY-10	77	Wu, David (D) OR-1	100
Solis, Hilda (D) CA-31	100	Traficant, James (D) OH-17	10	Wynn, Albert (D) MD-4	86
Souder, Mark (R) IN-4	5	Tubbs Jones, Stephanie (D) OH-11	82	Young, C.W. "Bill" (R) FL-10	27
Spratt, John (D) SC-5	68	Turner, Jim (D) TX-2	32	Young, Don (R) AK-AL	9

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**LEAGUE OF  
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1920 L Street, NW, Suite 800

Washington, DC 20036

Phone: 202.785.8683

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