

“Glass 1”

Visual	Audio	Backup
<p><u>ALL SLOW MOTION</u></p> <p>Opens on shot circling a water glass filled to the ¾ level with clear drinking water. You see CG letters floating:</p> <p>W A T E R</p>	<p>FEMALE ANNCR (slow read):</p>	
<p>Camera keeps circling as clear oily liquid is poured into the water glass from a gas can. Liquid swirls through the water.</p>	<p>MTBE is one of gasoline’s most dangerous chemicals.</p>	<p>EPA: MTBE is “a potential human carcinogen.” According to the Environmental Protection Agency’s Office of Water, the available data “support the conclusion that MTBE is a potential human carcinogen at high doses.” [EPA, MTBE summary page]</p> <p>American Cancer Society: MTBE exposure caused cancers, kidney damage and impaired fetal development in lab animals. According to the American Cancer Society: “Studies in animals using exposures many times higher than the levels typical for humans have shown effects on the nervous system ranging from hyperactivity to seizures and unconsciousness. Other studies have shown kidney damage and effects on fetal development, in addition to some excess cancers ... It is not known if these results would apply to the lower levels of exposure people might have.” [American Cancer Society, MTBE summary page]</p>
<p>As camera comes around, you see floating:</p> <p>W I L S O N W A T E R</p>	<p>When it got into our drinking water, Heather Wilson should have held polluters accountable. But she voted ‘no.’</p>	<p>Environmental Working Group: MTBE contaminated five New Mexico water systems that serve 39,000 people. According to a 2005 Environmental Working Group study of water quality data obtained from state agencies, MTBE contaminated five water systems in New Mexico that serve 39,000 residents. According to the Environmental Working Group’s 2009 Drinking Water Quality Report, one of the water systems that was contaminated with MTBE was the Socorro Water System, about 75 miles south of Albuquerque, which serves nearly 9,000 New Mexico residents. [Environmental Working Group, “Like Oil and Water”; Environmental Working Group, Drinking Water Quality Report]</p> <p>Albuquerque Journal: New Mexico had hundreds of sites contaminated with MTBE, many with high levels of contamination. According to the <i>Albuquerque Journal</i>, experts determined that New</p>

		<p>Mexico had hundreds of sites where groundwater had been contaminated with MTBE. Drinking water wells in New Mexico had been found to have contamination levels as high as 51,000 parts per billion, and many sites in New Mexico had contamination levels in the thousands of parts per billion. The state of New Mexico did not consider a site cleaned up until the contamination level was below 100 parts per billion. [Albuquerque Journal, 6/1/05]</p> <p>Wilson voted to protect MTBE producers and oil companies that used MTBE. Wilson voted for the 2003, 2004, and 2005 Bush energy bills, which each included a provision shielding makers of MTBE from lawsuits for contaminating drinking water. The provision would also apply to oil companies that refined or sold gasoline containing MTBE. Wilson also voted specifically against removing the MTBE liability provision from the 2005 energy bill. [HR6, House Vote 145, 4/11/03; HR 4503, House Vote 241, 6/15/04; HR6, House Vote 129, 4/21/05; House Vote 132, 4/21/05]</p>
<p>Camera freezes on glass with words centered</p> <p>CG: Who's Wilson With?</p>	<p>Makes you wonder: who's Wilson with?</p>	
<p>(DISCLAIMER DISPLAYED FOR 4 SECONDS)</p> <p>PAID FOR BY LEAGUE OF CONSERVATION VOTERS, WWW.LCV.ORG, AND NOT AUTHORIZED BY ANY CANDIDATE OR CANDIDATE'S COMMITTEE. LEAGUE OF CONSERVATION VOTERS IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CONTENT OF THIS ADVERTISING</p>	<p>ANNCR: League of Conservation Voters is responsible for the content of this advertising.</p>	

"Glass 2"

Visual	Audio	Backup
<p>Glass of polluted water, with oily substance swirling around. Lights/colors dazzle, recede.</p>	<p>Heather Wilson's collected hundreds of thousands from oil and gas companies. Lobbyists and polluters.</p>	<p>Wilson has taken over \$600,000 in oil and gas contributions. Over the course of her political career, Wilson has taken \$642,182 from the oil and gas industry, making her one of the top-20</p>

Exxon, other logos appear in the water

CG: Federal Election Commission filings

recipients of oil and gas money to serve in the House of Representatives. [[Center for Responsive Politics](#); [Center for Responsive Politics](#)]

Wilson has received nearly \$45,000 from Exxon Mobil. According to the Center for Responsive Politics, Wilson received \$44,500 from Exxon Mobil between 1998 and 2012. [[Center for Responsive Politics](#)]

Wilson has taken more than \$370,000 from lobbyists. According to the Center for Responsive Politics, Wilson took \$313,185 from lobbyists during her time in the House of Representatives, and has received an additional \$59,699 from lobbyists thus far in her Senate bid. [[Center for Responsive Politics](#); [Center for Responsive Politics](#)].

Wilson has received over \$47,000 from companies on Conde Nast's "Worst Corporate Polluters" list. Wilson has received \$30,000 from Chevron, \$13,500 from American Electric Power and \$4,000 from Southern Co. All three companies were named among the "10 Worst Corporate Polluters" by *Conde Nast Portfolio* in 2008. [[Center for Responsive Politics](#); [Center for Responsive Politics](#); [Center for Responsive Politics](#); "The Toxic Ten," *Conde Nast Portfolio*, 2/19/08]

Wilson accepted more than \$60,000 from MTBE producers in years surrounding her MTBE votes. During the 2002, 2004 and 2006 election cycles, Wilson accepted \$61,500 in campaign contributions from three major producers of MTBE: Exxon Mobil, Valero Energy and Lyondell Chemical. During that time period, Wilson received \$25,000 from Exxon Mobil, \$32,500 from Valero Energy and \$4,000 from Lyondell Chemical. All three companies faced lawsuits for MTBE contamination. [Environmental Working Group, "[Like Oil and Water](#)"; [Center for Responsive Politics](#); [Center for Responsive Politics](#); [Center for Responsive Politics](#); [Bloomberg](#), 7/25/05]

Wilson received tens of thousands more from oil companies and refiners that used MTBE. In addition to MTBE producers, Wilson received thousands of dollars from oil companies that faced lawsuits for refining or selling gasoline containing MTBE. These companies include ChevronTexaco, which contributed \$16,500 to Wilson during the 2002-2006 election cycles, and Marathon Oil, which contributed \$3,000 to Wilson during that time period. [[Environmental Working Group](#); [Center for Responsive Politics](#); [Center for Responsive Politics](#)]

Wilson took an additional \$15,000 from the PAC of

		<p>the MTBE provision’s biggest backer, Tom DeLay. Wilson accepted an additional \$15,000 from then-House Majority Leader Tom DeLay’s PAC, Americans for a Republican Majority, during the 2002 and 2004 election cycles. DeLay was the primary sponsor and advocate of the MTBE liability waiver. [Center for Responsive Politics; Environmental Working Group, “Like Oil and Water”]</p> <p>Wilson received over \$15,000 from Goldman Sachs from 1998-2012. [Center for Responsive Politics]</p> <p>Wilson received \$12,000 from JP Morgan Chase from 1998-2012. [Center for Responsive Politics]</p> <p>Wilson received \$22,126 from Halliburton from 1998-2012. [Center for Responsive Politics]</p>
<p>Child’s hand takes water glass, camera pulls out while she goes to take a drink. Shot cuts as her lips touch the glass. Screen goes dark.</p>	<p>You can’t always see the damage Heather Wilson’s votes do. But we’re all paying for it.</p>	<p>Wilson voted to protect MTBE producers and oil companies that used MTBE. Wilson voted for the 2003, 2004, and 2005 Bush energy bills, which each included a provision shielding makers of MTBE from lawsuits for contaminating drinking water. The provision would also apply to oil companies that refined or sold gasoline containing MTBE. Wilson also voted specifically against removing the MTBE liability provision from the 2005 energy bill. [HR6, House Vote 145, 4/11/03; HR 4503, House Vote 241, 6/15/04; HR6, House Vote 129, 4/21/05; House Vote 132, 4/21/05]</p> <p>EPA: MTBE is “a potential human carcinogen.” According to the Environmental Protection Agency’s Office of Water, the available data “support the conclusion that MTBE is a potential human carcinogen at high doses.” [EPA, MTBE summary page]</p> <p>Environmental Working Group: MTBE contaminated five New Mexico water systems that serve 39,000 people. According to a 2005 Environmental Working Group study of water quality data obtained from state agencies, MTBE contaminated five water systems in New Mexico that serve 39,000 residents. According to the Environmental Working Group’s 2009 Drinking Water Quality Report, one of the water systems that was contaminated with MTBE was the Socorro Water System, about 75 miles south of Albuquerque, which serves nearly 9,000 New Mexico residents. [Environmental Working Group, “Like Oil and Water”; Environmental Working Group, Drinking Water Quality Report]</p> <p>Albuquerque Journal: New Mexico had hundreds of sites contaminated with MTBE, many with high</p>

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Wilson voted to weaken the Clean Air Act. Wilson voted for the Gasoline for America's Security Act of 2005, which pushed for relaxed environmental safeguards. The bill extended Clean Air Act deadlines for ozone pollution cleanup, putting millions of Americans' health at risk, and limited the use of cleaner fuels, undermining the efforts of states to improve air quality. [HR3893, [House Vote 519](#), 10/7/05; League of Conservation Voters, [2005 National Environmental Scorecard](#)]

Wilson voted to weaken the Clean Water Act. Wilson voted for the 2003 Bush energy bill, which undermined clean water protections by shielding makers of the gasoline additive MTBE from existing lawsuits for contaminating drinking water in 1,500 communities in 28 states, including New Mexico. The bill also exempted all oil and gas construction activities - including roads, drill pads, pipeline corridors, refineries, and compressor stations - from having to control polluted storm water runoff under the Clean Water Act. Wilson also voted against an amendment that would have stripped the MTBE provision from the 2005 version of the Bush energy bill (the Energy Policy Act of 2005), and then voted to pass the bill with the MTBE provision. [HR6, [House Vote 145](#), 4/11/03; HR6, [House Vote 630](#), 11/18/03; League of Conservation Voters, [2003 National Environmental Scorecard](#); Environmental Working Group, "[MTBE in Drinking Water](#)"; HR6, [House Vote 129](#), 4/21/05; HR6, [House Vote 132](#), 4/21/05]

Wilson voted to weaken the Safe Drinking Water Act. The Energy Policy Act of 2005 exempted hydraulic fracturing, known as "fracking," from regulation under the Safe Drinking Water Act. Section 322 of the act, known as the "Halliburton loophole," amended the Safe Drinking Water Act provisions regarding "underground injection" to exclude "the underground injection of fluids or propping agents (other than diesel fuels) pursuant

		<p>to hydraulic fracturing operations related to oil, gas, or geothermal production activities.” [HR6, House Vote 132, 4/21/05].</p> <p>Wilson voted to let companies release up to 5,000 pounds of toxic pollution without warning local residents. Wilson voted against an amendment that would have prevented the Bush EPA from raising the Toxics Release Inventory reporting thresholds tenfold, which could allow large industrial facilities to release 5,000 pounds of toxic pollution before alerting surrounding communities. The amendment would have also prevented companies from withholding information on dangerous chemicals like lead and mercury, and from only reporting their pollution releases every two years, instead of annually. [HR5386, House Vote 165, 5/18/06]</p>
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