

# JOSEPH LIEBERMAN



## BIOGRAPHY

Joseph Lieberman was born February 24, 1942 in Stamford, Connecticut. He received his bachelor's degree from Yale University in 1964 and went on to earn a law degree from Yale Law School. From 1972 to 1983, he was a partner in the firm of Lieberman, Segaloff & Wolfson. His political career began in 1971, when he was elected to the Connecticut State Senate. He served as majority leader in the State Senate from 1975 to 1980 and then ran unsuccessfully for the U.S. House of Representatives. In 1983, he won a bid to be Connecticut's attorney general, and in 1988, he was elected to the U.S. Senate, where he has served ever since. Lieberman rose to widespread prominence in 2000 when Democratic presidential nominee Al Gore tapped him as running mate. Lieberman continues to serve in the Senate, where he is ranking member of the Governmental Affairs committee and a member of the Environmental and Public Works Committee, Armed Services, and Small Business committees. He and his wife, Hadassah Freilich Lieberman, have four children and three grandchildren.

## OVERVIEW

Senator Lieberman boasts stellar environmental credentials and a lifetime LCV rating that is second only to Senator Kerry's among the presidential candidates. He has played a leading role in the fight to protect the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge since his earliest days in the Senate. He has co-introduced important bills to prevent the Bush administration from limiting the scope of the Clean Water Act and to reduce power plant pollution, and his work with Senator John McCain on a bill to combat global warming illustrates his ability to reach across party lines on key environmental issues. As chair and ranking member of the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee, he has been an outspoken critic of the Bush administration's plans to weaken key environmental protections, holding hearings and press conferences to highlight the president's anti-environment proposals. Within his own state, he has worked to protect open space and to expand Connecticut's system of public lands. He has made energy independence a keystone of his campaign platform, and the environment an important component of his presidential campaign. Lieberman participated in LCV's June 2003 presidential environmental debate.

Joseph Lieberman															
Lifetime Environmental Voting Record (1989-2002)															
Year	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Lifetime
LCV Score	100	92	100	100	100	77	100	77	100	100	100	86	100	82	93

LCV's Scorecard rates members of Congress on their environmental voting records for each year by assigning them a percentage score. LCV's scores are based on the number of correct votes or actions taken by the legislator versus the total number of votes or actions monitored by the League. There are no excused absences. The lifetime percentage is not an average of the yearly percentages.

## THE CANDIDATE IN HIS OWN WORDS

George Bush has racked up the worst environmental record of any President in our history. He's opened our public lands to the highest bidder, let industry endanger public health, and put his head in the sand on the worst threats to our air and water.

In a Lieberman Administration, it will be a brand new day for the environment. I'll set big goals—and then lead America to achieve them.

My innovative plan to curb global warming will cut greenhouse gas emissions, getting us back to 2000 levels by 2010 and 1990 levels by 2016. With the support of environmentalists and industry leaders alike, it can and will pass.

My energy independence plan will reduce our dependence on foreign oil by two-thirds within 10 years. And it will do so, not by piling on onerous mandates, but by giving companies the flexibility to get us there. New fuel efficiency standards will save us 2 billion barrels of oil a day by 2015.

By putting in place an aggressive plan to cut industrial pollution, we'll reduce emissions of sulfur dioxide, mercury, nitrogen oxide, and carbon dioxide dramatically by the end of my first term.

Other big goals cannot be measured in statistics. I will toughen environmental enforcement and make corporate polluters pay for their crimes. I will end the debate over the Arctic Refuge by having it declared wilderness. I will seed the new energy industries of tomorrow so we have a cleaner environment *and* more jobs.

And I will systematically reverse the Bush rollbacks that have unraveled protections keeping our air and water clean and our families safe from pollutions, poisons, and pesticides.

We can protect the environment and grow our economy at the same time. All we need is the right leadership in Washington—and that means defeating George Bush.

— Joseph Lieberman, responding to the  
*League of Conservation Voters Presidential Questionnaire.*

### ISSUE AREAS

Joseph Lieberman returned LCV's presidential environmental questionnaire; excerpts from his questionnaire are included throughout this profile. Due to his long record of service in the Senate, we have included only Lieberman's most significant votes and legislative efforts on the environment rather than attempting to catalogue all of his environmental actions.

#### ► CLEAN AIR

Senator Lieberman's work in this area dates back to his earliest days in the Senate when he helped draft the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.<sup>1</sup> Since then, he has consistently worked to defend the Clean Air Act from efforts to weaken its public health protections, and he has fought for higher clean-air standards for smog and soot. In 2000, he played a pivotal role in blocking a last-minute measure that would have undermined efforts to hold seventeen Midwest power

plants accountable for grossly violating laws on pollution emissions.<sup>2</sup>

In 1998, Lieberman introduced legislation to revoke the Clean Air Act's "grandfather" exemption for electric utilities, which allows older, coal-burning plants to emit more pollutants than newer facilities.<sup>3</sup> In each of the past two Congresses, Lieberman joined Sen. Jim Jeffords (I-VT) in introducing the Clean Power Act, which would, by 2009, cap carbon dioxide emissions from power plants at 1990 levels, reduce sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide pollution by 75 percent, and cut mercury pollution by 90 percent. The legislation also contains a provision requiring "grandfathered" power plants to clean up within 30 years of their creation or within five years of the bill's passage.<sup>4</sup>

Lieberman strongly criticizes the Bush administration for its "Clear Skies" plan, which environmentalists maintain would actually increase harmful emissions from power plants. He has also criticized the administration's changes to the new source review provisions of the Clean Air Act, which would allow power plants

and other older industrial facilities to expand their operations without reducing their emissions. To protest the administration's proposed clean air rollbacks, he has held hearings in the Government Affairs Committee and spoken out in the media.<sup>5</sup> Earlier this year, he co-sponsored and voted for an amendment to delay the new source review rule change pending a study of its effects on human health and pollution levels.<sup>6</sup>

An advocate of market incentives, in 2000 Lieberman endorsed a Democratic Leadership Council manifesto, "A New Agenda for the New Decade," that supports giving factories and power plants tradable emissions credits for reducing greenhouse gases and other pollutants.<sup>7</sup>

### ► CLEAN WATER

During the 1995 Senate debate to reauthorize the Safe Drinking Water Act, Senator Lieberman voted to strengthen drinking water standards to prevent outbreaks of harmful microbes,<sup>8</sup> to require community water systems that provide water to more than 500 people to report water contaminants and health risks to their customers,<sup>9</sup> and to provide states with \$7.6 billion in grants and loans to assist local communities in meeting water quality standards.<sup>10</sup> He also opposed attempts to delay the implementation of stricter arsenic standards for drinking water.<sup>11</sup>

In 2003, Lieberman co-introduced legislation that would prevent the Bush administration from going forward with a rule to narrow the scope of the Clean Water Act and eliminate "isolated" wetlands and intermittent streams from federal protection.<sup>12</sup> He has pledged to ensure that adequate funds are available to upgrade outdated urban sewer systems, which threaten waterways in many U.S. cities, and to ensure that the Environmental Protection Agency has the resources it needs to regulate and monitor water pollution from large animal farms.<sup>13</sup> He voted for legislation to prevent federal funding to expand concentrated animal farming operations (CAFOs), whose discharges have contaminated waterways nationwide with polluted runoff.<sup>14</sup>

### ► TOXICS

Senator Lieberman is a strong proponent of the public's right to know about toxic chemicals in their communities. He has voted to support the Toxics Release Inventory that requires companies to report releases of toxic substances into the environment.<sup>15</sup> He has called for lowering the reporting threshold for companies that release toxics such as mercury and lead into the

environment, and he has co-sponsored legislation to protect children from exposure to lead.<sup>16</sup> He also introduced a bill that would have required lawn care companies to post information about their use of pesticides when treating lawns. His legislation prompted the EPA to issue guidelines for lawn treatment companies.<sup>17</sup>

Lieberman has twice introduced legislation to make it easier to take dangerous pesticides off the market.<sup>18</sup> In 2000, he released a GAO study that found that federal and state regulations are not doing enough to protect schoolchildren from pesticides and co-sponsored a bill that would have reduced pesticide use in schools.<sup>19</sup>

Lieberman was an original co-sponsor of legislation that passed in 2001 to promote the cleanup of brownfields sites and provide financial assistance for brownfields revitalization.<sup>20</sup>

### Superfund

Senator Lieberman has criticized the Bush administration for shifting more of the Superfund cleanup burden to the public. He has joined with other senators in introducing legislation to reinstate the Superfund business tax and has voted to reinstate the tax.<sup>21</sup> He also vows to expedite clean up of current Superfund sites.<sup>22</sup>

### ► PUBLIC LANDS

From his earliest days in the Senate, Lieberman has been one of the Senate's strongest champions for public lands protection. During his first run for the Senate, in 1988, he campaigned against drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, a position that earned him the early endorsement of the environmental community.<sup>23</sup> He has led the fight for protecting the refuge, and is now the lead sponsor of the bill to designate its coastal plain as wilderness.<sup>24</sup> He is highly critical of the current administration's attempts to roll back protections for wilderness, including the attempted use of an old mining statute to allow right-of-way claims and road building in wilderness areas.<sup>25</sup>

Lieberman has also spearheaded efforts to secure permanent funding for open space preservation and natural resource conservation, in 1999 sponsoring the Natural Resources Reinvestment Act, a plan to reinvest \$2.5 billion a year in oil revenues in conservation and historic preservation initiatives.<sup>26</sup> He also supports full funding of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and the Conservation Trust Fund.<sup>27</sup> During his career in the Senate, he and his staff have been instrumental in funding numerous land acquisition projects for wildlife refuges, parks and trails in Connecticut.<sup>28</sup>

### National Forests

Lieberman has consistently voted to limit subsidies for logging in national forests. In 2000, he voted to cut subsidies for timber sales in national forests and use a portion of the savings to increase funding to fight forest fires.<sup>29</sup> In 1999, he voted to cut timber subsidies in the Interior appropriations bill and voted in favor of allowing wildlife surveys in national forests as part of the forest planning process.<sup>30</sup> He has also opposed government credits for timber road building.<sup>31</sup> He opposes the Bush administration's rollback of President Clinton's "roadless rule" to protect 58.8 million acres of wild forest land. Calling the Bush administration's Healthy Forests Initiative possibly "the most poorly named initiative they have produced," he calls for approaches to fire prevention that do not "result in abusive practices and greatly expanded logging."<sup>32</sup>

### Mining

Lieberman has a strong record on mining issues. He voted to allow consideration of an amendment that would end the deduction allowance for hardrock mining companies on public lands<sup>33</sup> and for limitations on the amount of toxic waste that mines may dump on public lands.<sup>34</sup> He voted against industry-backed legislation that would have allowed companies to purchase mining claims on public lands for the value of the surface rights—rather than paying for the more valuable mineral rights.<sup>35</sup> He has also voted against an amendment that would have allowed mountaintop removal mining practices to continue unabated.<sup>36</sup>

Lieberman supported the rule, adopted late in the Clinton administration, which gave the Bureau of Land Management veto power over permits for hardrock mining operations and made mining operators financially liable for cleanups.<sup>37</sup> When the Bush administration attempted to suspend the regulation, Lieberman's Governmental Affairs Committee released a report criticizing the proposal for not taking into account available science or overwhelming public opposition.<sup>38</sup> Lieberman also supports reforming the 1872 Mining Law to require that mining companies operating on public lands pay royalties for the minerals they extract and pay to clean up toxic waste from mining operations.<sup>39</sup>

### National Parks

In 2001, Lieberman co-introduced the Yellowstone Protection Act, which would have upheld the plan, first proposed by the National Park Service, for phasing out snowmobiles in Yellowstone.<sup>40</sup> "Rather than embrace this scientifically sound plan," Lieberman

has said, "the Bush administration has proposed instead to allow more than 1,000 high-emissions snowmobiles in the park every day. Snowmobiles shouldn't overrun the parks, rangers shouldn't have to wear gas masks to breathe clean air, and visitors shouldn't have to contend with roaring engines and choking exhaust."<sup>41</sup>

Lieberman supports significant increases in the operating budget for the National Park Service, which he says has "failed to keep pace with the increasing demands being placed on our parks and is insufficient to adequately protect many park resources."<sup>42</sup>

## ► ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT AND REGULATORY REFORM

As chairman and ranking member of the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee, Lieberman has worked to block what he calls "extreme regulatory reform legislation that would undercut our ability to protect the environment, public health, consumers, and the safety of American workers and families."<sup>43</sup> For example, under his leadership the committee has investigated numerous environmental enforcement issues and many of the Bush administration's controversial policy and rule changes relating to environmental protection.<sup>44</sup>

He has also been a vocal critic of President Bush's nominations—he voted against the confirmation of Interior Secretary Gale Norton.<sup>45</sup> He also voted against the nomination of John D. Graham to be administrator of the Office of Management and Budget's Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs. Consumer advocates and environmentalists criticized Graham for imposing cost-benefit regulatory analysis that tended to undervalue costs to the environment.<sup>46</sup> In response to LCV's environmental questionnaire, he said:

This President has systematically placed at the head of our nation's resources persons that have dedicated their lives to undermining environmental protections. The foxes are running the hen house, and they are having a feast. Under my leadership, the feast will end. Under my leadership, we will appoint leaders of our environmental agencies that understand that their duty is to uphold our nation's environmental protections, not undermine them.<sup>47</sup>

Most recently, he has called for an Interior Department internal investigation into allegations that Deputy Secretary of Interior Stephen Griles has used his position in the administration to aid former lobbying clients.<sup>48</sup>

Lieberman has voted to turn EPA into a Cabinet-level Department of Environment.<sup>49</sup> He has also

vowed to reinstate the role of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) in government decision-making and has criticized the Bush administration for its attempts to circumvent NEPA.<sup>50</sup>

In May 2000, Lieberman signed the “Hyde Park Declaration” sponsored by the centrist Democratic Leadership Council. Billed as “A Statement of Principles and a Policy Agenda for the 21st Century” the declaration called for replacing “the old strategy of centralized, command-and-control regulation” with “more effective, efficient, and flexible ways of achieving” environmental goals “without relaxing our determination to maintain and enforce mandatory national standards for environmental quality.” The declaration favored shifting environmental decision-making from Washington to communities.<sup>51</sup>

## ► ENERGY

Lieberman’s current views on energy-related issues are summed up in his “Declaration of Energy Independence,” features of which are discussed in this section.

### Nuclear Issues

Arguing that “we need to deal with nuclear waste, but our first rule should be to do no harm,”<sup>52</sup> Lieberman has opposed the siting of a nuclear waste repository under Nevada’s Yucca Mountain. Yucca Mountain is opposed by environmentalists due to its potential impact on the surrounding community and the danger posed by nuclear waste shipments to this single site.<sup>53</sup> To deal with the long-term issue of disposal, he says, he would “instruct my Department of Energy to act as quickly as possible to contain any leaks and propose the safest means for disposal, pending a national repository.”<sup>54</sup>

While Lieberman opposes expanding nuclear power until a solution has been found for the issues of waste disposal and security, he stops short of advocating its abolition. “Given the environmental problems caused by our old and dirty power plants,” he says, “I cannot justify eliminating from our nation’s options for energy generation a technology that emits no dangerous pollutants, including the greenhouse gases that cause global warming. However, that does not mean that we can turn a blind eye to the problems of nuclear power.”<sup>55</sup>

### Fuel Economy/Energy Efficiency

Lieberman has been a strong supporter of increasing the corporate average fuel economy (CAFE) standards for cars and trucks.<sup>56</sup> In his Declaration of Energy In-

dependence, Lieberman has called for taking steps to save 2 million barrels of oil per day—a target that he estimates would require raising CAFE standards to 40 miles a gallon from their current level of 27.5 miles per gallon for cars and 20.7 miles per gallon for trucks and closing the loophole that allows popular sport utility vehicles to meet the lower truck standard.<sup>57</sup>

In addition, Lieberman supported a 30 percent increase in minimum efficiency standards for central air conditioners and pumps.<sup>58</sup> He also supported an Energy Department award program to recognize firms that significantly improve their energy efficiency.<sup>59</sup>

### Oil Drilling

As senator, Lieberman voted repeatedly to block drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.<sup>60</sup> In 1991, he co-led the filibuster against the National Energy Security Act, which included a proposal to drill in the refuge; he also co-led fights against drilling in 2002 and in 2003.<sup>61</sup> During the 2000 vice-presidential debate, he said:

I’m against drilling in the Arctic refuge. This is one of the most beautiful, pristine places that the good Lord has created on Earth. It’s just not worth it to do that for what seems to be the possibility of six months worth of oil 7 to 12 years from now. That’s not much of a response to the immediate problem that gasoline consumers & home heating oil customers are facing this winter. There are more resources within the US that we can develop.<sup>62</sup>

In 2001, Lieberman became chief sponsor of a bill to turn the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge into a wilderness area.<sup>63</sup>

Senator Lieberman also has a strong record of opposing drilling in other environmentally sensitive areas, voting to prevent expanded oil and gas drilling in coastal areas<sup>64</sup> and to prevent drilling in national monuments.<sup>65</sup> As president, he vows to maintain a ban on offshore oil drilling.<sup>66</sup>

### Renewable Energy

Lieberman’s voting record shows consistent support for renewable energy development and for energy efficiency programs.<sup>67</sup> He currently favors giving consumers and businesses tax credits for purchasing or developing alternative-fuel vehicles.<sup>68</sup> He supports a renewable energy standard that would require that 20 percent of electricity be generated from renewable sources by the year 2020.<sup>69</sup>

During the 2000 Vice Presidential debate, Lieberman underscored the importance of developing alternative fuel sources:

In the last eight years, drilling for gas on federal lands has gone up 60 percent, and it's been done in an environmentally protective way. But the answer [for oil shortages] is new technology. If we can get three miles more per gallon from our cars, we'll get a million—we'll save a million barrels of oil a day, which is exactly what the Alaskan refuge would produce. The choice to me is clear. We've got to develop fuel cells, alternative energy. We've got to encourage people to conserve and to be efficient.<sup>70</sup>

However, Lieberman's "Declaration of Energy Independence" has been criticized by some environmentalists for its heavy reliance on coal, a non-renewable and polluting energy source. Although his plan calls for the development of "clean coal" technology, one environmentalist noted "there is no such thing as clean coal."<sup>71</sup>

### ► GLOBAL WARMING

Global warming is one of the environmental fronts on which Lieberman has been most active. In 1991, he introduced legislation to curb the growth of carbon dioxide emissions from utilities and other large industrial plants.<sup>72</sup> He also co-sponsored legislation to encourage companies to voluntarily reduce their greenhouse gases.<sup>73</sup> In 2003, he and Sen. John McCain (R-AZ) introduced the Climate Stewardship Act, which would use market-based incentives to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 2000 levels by 2010.<sup>74</sup>

Speaking at the 2003 LCV environmental forum, he called global warming "the most critical, long-term environmental challenge that America and the world faces" and added:

This administration has been profoundly irresponsible in dealing with it. In fact, it pulled us out of the Kyoto protocol to deal with global warming and in doing so separated us from the rest of the world in a way that's had profound and adverse consequences for our foreign policy. Incidentally, the decision by this administration to block out scientific fact from its EPA report about global warming because it didn't meet its political conclusions was outrageous. And it is more typical of the old Soviet Union than of the United States of America, but it's not new for this administration.

I have been fighting to do something about global warming since I came to the Senate in 1989. I went to Kyoto and Buenos Aires. John McCain and I today have the most comprehensive, constructive, aggressive program to deal with global warming that anyone has yet produced....[It] would not only protect us and the generations to follow us, but it would restore us to our moral role as leader of the world in dealing with a problem that we are the major cause of.<sup>75</sup>

### ► WILDLIFE

Over the course of his Senate career, Lieberman has helped to secure funding for the listing of endangered species<sup>76</sup> and for a program to reintroduce red wolves.<sup>77</sup> He has also voted against allowing salvage timber sales in the habitat of the northern spotted owl.<sup>78</sup> In 1999, he sponsored the Natural Resources Reinvestment Act, which would have established a Fish and Wildlife Conservation Fund and required states to launch conservation programs for at-risk species.<sup>79</sup>

While acknowledging that the Endangered Species Act "could be improved," Lieberman believes it "should be strengthened, not weakened," through the use of cooperative agreements "that have made great progress in protecting habitat while allowing economic development to go forward." He has opposed efforts to exempt the Defense Department from ESA requirements and cosponsored an amendment to protect endangered species habitat on military installations.<sup>80</sup> In 1995, Lieberman opposed legislation to eliminate funding for listing new types of endangered species and in 1996 voted against a proposed moratorium on the endangered species list.<sup>81</sup>

### ► INTERNATIONAL

In his response to LCV's Presidential Questionnaire, Senator Lieberman pledged "under my Presidency the United States would return to its historic leadership role as the environmental leader in the world."<sup>82</sup>

#### Population

Lieberman has consistently voted in favor of funding international family planning programs.<sup>83</sup> He says he would support reinstating the U.S. contribution to the United Nations Population Fund, noting that "international population assistance is beneficial to both the environment and to people, empowering women to decide when and how many children they have, and as a result, strengthening their communities and the surrounding environment."<sup>84</sup>

#### Trade

A strong proponent of free trade and fast-track trading authority, Lieberman nevertheless believes that trade agreements should reflect environmental, health and safety concerns. In 2002, for instance, he cosponsored and voted for a Dodd (D-CT) amendment to clarify environmental negotiating objectives for future trade agreements.<sup>85</sup> He also voted for a Kerry amendment that would have required that trade

agreements not undermine environmental and public health protections.<sup>86</sup>

Speaking at the LCV environmental forum in June 2003, Lieberman outlined his position:

I supported NAFTA, supported President Clinton, supported NAFTA because I thought it would be good for the economies of both countries. But, you know, we listen, we look, we experience and we learn. And I think that one of the Clinton-Gore administration learned, and I supported as we went on, is that we had to put environmental standards into labor agreements to make sure that the environment of the country with which we were negotiating and ourselves, particularly our neighbor to the south, were not being compromised.<sup>87</sup>

## ► RECORD ON STATE ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

As Connecticut's attorney general, Lieberman took an aggressive stance against corporate polluters.<sup>88</sup> As senator, he helped create Connecticut's first national park at Weir Farm and fought to expand national wildlife refuges along the Connecticut River and the Connecticut coast.<sup>89</sup> He worked to create the Long Island Sound Office to help preserve the sound's coastline and was instrumental in getting the Connecticut River designated as an American Heritage River.<sup>90</sup> He also helped secure federal funding for revolving loan programs that have allowed Hartford and Stamford to redevelop brownfield sites.<sup>91</sup> One Connecticut environmentalist noted that Lieberman's staff is very responsive to requests and concerns from the state's environmental community and that the Senator and his staff hold regular meetings with environmentalists to hear their issue priorities.<sup>92</sup>

## ENDNOTES

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- 3 105th Congress, S. 2610, 9 October 1998
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- 5 League of Conservation Voters Presidential Questionnaire, 13 August 2003
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- 20 107th Congress, S. 350, 15 February 2001
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- 33 105th Congress, S. 949, Senate vote 131, 26 June 1997
- 34 106th Congress, H.R. 2466, Senate vote 223, 27 July 1999
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- 40 107th Congress, S. 2697, 27 June 2002
- 41 League of Conservation Voters Presidential Questionnaire, 13 August 2003

- <sup>42</sup> Ibid
- <sup>43</sup> League of Conservation Voters Presidential Questionnaire, 13 August 2003
- <sup>44</sup> Lieberman Senate Press Release, “Report Says Bush Administration Rewrote the Rules on Protecting the Environment, Public Health,” 24 October 2002; “Statement by Chairman Lieberman on ‘Public Health and Natural Resources: A Review of the Implementation of Our Environmental Laws,’” 13 March 2002
- <sup>45</sup> 107th Congress, PN96, Senate vote 6, 30 January 2001
- <sup>46</sup> 107th Congress, PN213, Senate vote 242, 19 July 2001; Jesse J. Holland, “Senate Confirms Graham As OIRA Administrator, Ferguson For Fed Board,” *Associated Press*, 19 July 2001
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- <sup>77</sup> 104th Congress, H.R. 1977, Senate vote 376, 9 August 1995
- <sup>78</sup> 102nd Congress, H.R. 5503, Senate vote 176, 6 August 1992
- <sup>79</sup> 106th Congress, S. 1573, 9 September 1999; League of Conservation Voters Presidential Questionnaire, 13 August 2003
- <sup>80</sup> 108th Congress, S. 1050, Senate vote 190, 21 May 2003; League of Conservation Voters Presidential Questionnaire, 13 August 2003
- <sup>81</sup> 104th Congress, H.R. 889, Senate vote 106, 16 March 1995; 104th Congress, H.R. 3019, Senate vote 30, 13 March 1996.
- <sup>82</sup> League of Conservation Voters Presidential Questionnaire, 13 August 2003
- <sup>83</sup> 105th Congress, H.R. 1757, Senate vote 105, 28 April 1998; 108th Congress, S. 925, Senate vote 267, 9 July 2003
- <sup>84</sup> League of Conservation Voters Presidential Questionnaire, 13 August 2003
- <sup>85</sup> 107th Congress, H.R. 3009, Senate vote 115, 16 May 2002
- <sup>86</sup> 107th Congress, H.R. 3009, Senate vote 121, 21 May 2002
- <sup>87</sup> LCV/CLCV environmental forum, Los Angeles, CA, 26 June 2003
- <sup>88</sup> League of Conservation Voters Presidential Questionnaire, 13 August 2003
- <sup>89</sup> Lieberman Senate web site “Environment,” [lieberman.senate.gov](http://lieberman.senate.gov); 101st Congress, S. 2059, 5 February 1990
- <sup>90</sup> League of Conservation Voters Presidential Questionnaire, 13 August 2003; 101st Congress, S. 1722, 31 October 1990
- <sup>91</sup> Lieberman Senate Press Release, “Hartford and Stamford to Receive \$1.2 Million in Federal “Brownfields” Cleanup Funds” 26 May 1999
- <sup>92</sup> Interview with Patty Pendergast, Connecticut Forest and Parks Association, 25 August 2003