

2004



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LEAGUE OF CONSERVATION VOTERS | WWW.LCV.ORG



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

This edition of the *National Environmental Scorecard* provides objective, factual information about the environmental voting records of all Members of the final 108th Congress. This *Scorecard* represents the consensus of experts from 19 respected environmental and conservation organizations who selected the key votes on which Members of Congress should be graded. LCV scores votes on the most important issues of the year, including environmental health and safety protections, resource conservation, and spending for environmental programs. The votes included in this *Scorecard*, selected by the Political Committee on September 21, 2004, presented Members of Congress with a real choice on protecting the environment and help distinguish which legislators are working for environmental protection. Except in rare circumstances, the *Scorecard* excludes consensus action on the environment and issues on which no recorded votes occurred.

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

Edited by Louis Bayard, Ryan Cree, Barbara Elkus, Betsy Loyless, and Chuck Porcari. Special thanks to LCV interns Jeff Behrens and Dan Chapin. Design by Sarah McPhie and Adriana Cordero, Cutting Edge Design. Published November 2004 by the League of Conservation Voters®. All rights reserved. For additional copies or information about joining LCV, please contact us at 1920 L Street NW, 8th Floor, Washington, DC 20036. Phone: (202) 785-8683; Fax: (202) 835-0491; Email: lcv@lcv.org. Full Scorecard information is also available on the World Wide Web at www.lcv.org/scorecard.

From LCV's President

An objective look at the 108th Congress would detect a discernible, albeit disturbing, pattern when it came to environmental legislation. Stunningly bad bills containing some measure of rollbacks of current law and public health and safety measures would pass through the House of Representatives with little or no debate or examination, per the wishes of the majority leadership. These measures would move to the Senate, where aggressive lobbying by the environmental and conservation community was often able to halt, revise, or reverse them before they could pass.

Playing defense on a daily basis, the League of Conservation Voters and others worked diligently to preserve and protect 35 years of steady environmental progress. As we look forward, our fear is that even these Herculean efforts will not be enough as anti-environmental sentiment brews unchecked among Congressional leadership.

First and foremost, the 108th Congress featured a debate over national energy policy, the first comprehensive legislation of its type in nearly a generation. This was a policy developed and written out of the public eye with minimal input from anyone outside of the extractive or consumption industries, which some would argue is the natural extension of an Executive Branch led by two oilmen. The bill was laden with more than \$35 billion in corporate subsidies and tax breaks, this for a tremendous number of firms already reporting huge profits.

Other elements of this bill would open the Arctic Refuge to oil and gas drilling, weaken the Clean Water Act and the Safe Drinking Water Act and shielded the makers of the gasoline additive MTBE from lawsuits for contaminating drinking water.

After this deeply flawed energy bill passed the House, pro-environment lawmakers in the Senate joined by fiscally conservative colleagues—as well as some generally anti-

environment Senators who happened to have specific problems in their states—formed a temporary coalition in order to halt the progress of the bill. While elements of it later passed in other forms, the failure of HR 6 to pass as written is the best example of far-reaching legislation failing to pass the smell test for seemingly opposing constituencies.

In our view, the environmental legacy of the 108th Congress can be seen as a smorgasbord of breathtakingly anti-environmental bills passed through the House of Representatives by majority leadership with minimal debate. This was followed by a swift application of the brakes in the Senate as a result of public outrage, aggressive lobbying by LCV and others in the environmental community combined with legislative reaction due to fear of constituent concerns.

Thus the opportunity; With the cast of those slated to serve for the next few years in Washington now complete, the dynamic is in place where individual lawmakers have to return home and answer more forthrightly for the legislation they did or did not support while part of the 109th Congress. LCV will be standing right behind them with the *National Environmental Scorecard* letting their constituents know exactly where they stood and who they stood with.

We are determined to return environmental accountability to the United States Congress, and we firmly believe our experience with the 108th Congress has given us the ability to hold lawmakers accountable to an extent they never imagined in the past.

Suffice it to say, the future is now.



Deb Callahan
LCV President

2004 Overview

It may be premature to judge the productivity of any Congress before it officially adjourns. But as of this printing, the 108th Congress of 2003-2004 has been unusually polarized and unproductive. That the adversaries of environmental protection failed to carry the day in many cases is the good news. The bad news is that as of the printing of this document, Congress began a lame duck session to finish its work during a period when voters are not able to easily judge its product.

ENERGY REDUX

A year ago, LCV wrote that many of the Bush Administration's legislative priorities had been unfulfilled in 2002 because each House of Congress had a different party in the leadership. By contrast, the Republican-led Senate and House of 2003 got off to a fast start, rushing the Administration's energy bill forward at the top of the priority list. While the House easily passed a bill, virtually unchanged from 2002, the Senate bogged down in mid-summer, finally substituting the bill passed by the Democratic majority in 2002 in an effort to escape a legislative quagmire and get to the House-Senate conference. Once there, the Senate-passed bill was abandoned and the conferees worked from the House bill.

The Energy bill that emerged from conference late in the year failed to overcome a bi-partisan filibuster in the Senate, and it remained in limbo throughout 2004. House Majority Whip Tom DeLay (R-TX) appeared unwilling in 2004 to modify an identical version of the bill that he crafted in conference in 2003 (House vote 1). Senate Energy and Natural Resources Chairman Pete Domenici (R-NM) seemed unable to offer a workable alternative that could command 60 Senate votes. The tax portions of the energy bill were then split off and added to other legislation. As we go to press, the underlying substantive proposal remains comatose, despite an attempt to add it to an unrelated bill (Senate vote 1).

Tangential to the energy debate in the House, Chairmen Barton (R-TX) and Pombo (R-CA) seized on the opportunity to move several proposals in the name of energy independence and without the benefit of committee deliberations, including a bill favoring the permitting of oil refineries (House vote 2) and a proposal to skirt the application of National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requirements to broadly-defined renewable energy projects (House vote 3). An overreaching proposal by Rep. Blunt (R-MO) to suspend the use of cleaner burning fuels under the pretext of climbing gas prices failed under a motion by Rep. Barton (R-TX) to suspend the rules (House vote 4).

LITTLE SENATE ACTION

There are fewer votes of significance in the 2004 *Scorecard* than usual, especially fewer Senate votes. In addition to energy policy and funding proposals, Senate votes were scored on a particularly anti-environmental nominee to the Court of Appeals (Senate vote 4), an amendment to the budget resolution to restore the Superfund tax (Senate vote 2) and a provision in the defense bill to re-classify high level nuclear waste (Senate vote 3). Those few Senate votes largely reflect the inactivity of the second year of the Congressional session. Fortunately, when the busy 2003 session is combined with 2004 for the combined score for the entire 108th Congress, the scores are based on a representative sampling of votes.

ENVIRONMENTAL FUNDING

Several votes in the Scorecard concern the environmental implications of the budget. In general, the budget reflects cuts to environmental programs, part of the larger cuts in domestic spending created by a greater proportion of spending on defense, homeland security and intelligence issues; a smaller pool of federal revenues created by the Administration's tax cutting policies and the pressures of the ever burgeoning debt. These reductions were particularly harmful to programs for environmental protection and the management of the nation's parks and public lands.

In each body of Congress, efforts were made to restore at least some of the environmental programs to previous levels. Amendments on the House floor failed on largely partisan votes. (House votes 9, 10, and 11) In the Senate, a bipartisan effort restored some funding to water and wastewater programs, but not to the other environmental priorities (Senate votes 5, 6). Despite similar priorities, the leaders of the two Houses were not to agree on a unified budget.

PUBLIC LANDS

House leaders proceeded to annual appropriations bills under the House budget caps while the Senate delayed action. As in previous years, the Interior and Related Agencies appropriation provided opportunities for votes on land management policies. The Administration's policies on opening Yellowstone National Park to snowmobiles and retooling the regulations for the national forests survived challenges in the form of amendments to curtail the programs (House votes 8, 7). Environmental advocates were more successful in challenging the road building and timber cutting policies on Alaska's Tongass National Forest when a fiscal conservative, Rep. Steve Chabot (R-OH), led a successful bipartisan effort to cut the program as a waste of federal tax dollars (House vote 6).

Yet that "green scissors" success could not be repeated in the Senate because the Interior appropriation failed to

reach the floor before the Congress departed in October. Now it appears that spending for most government departments will be resolved in the post-election lame duck session, when an omnibus spending measure is put before the Congress. That may provide few if any opportunities for a floor challenge.

TRANSPORTATION

The major stand-alone legislation of 2004 with wide-reaching environmental implications is the Transportation bill, or Surface Transportation Extension Act of 2004. While the bill has significant consequences for the environment (see box below), it is not possible to illustrate important environmental issues in the votes that were taken on either the House or the Senate floor. House leadership designed a "rule" severely limiting amendments. In the Senate, a tight,

Transportation Bill and Environmental Protection

Every five or six years, Congress and the White House must pass and enact a transportation bill authorizing spending from highway trust and other funds. The most recent transportation law, the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21) expired more than a year ago in September 2003. Reauthorization bills from the House and Senate have stalled in conference committee due to bitter disputes over funding and policy. The Senate bill calls for \$318 billion over six years while the House bill authorizes \$284 billion in spending. These proposals far exceed the \$256 billion proposed by the Administration. Several extension bills have been passed, most recently an eight-month extension that carries this debate well into 2005.

Major public health and environmental policies are at stake in the continuing Transportation bill debate that include:

- **Clean Air Act.** Many proposals would weaken the Clean Air Act. The most damaging provisions weaken a critical tool—transportation conformity—for reducing pollution due to suburban sprawl-driven increases in car and truck travel.

Some proposed changes would allow new highways and roads even if pollution from them would undermine efforts to clean the air. The Senate bill would also open the Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program (CMAQ), which funds Clean Air Act mandates, to projects that may not reduce pollution.

- **National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).** Many proposals would have the net effect of cutting the public out of decision-making and damaging the environment by undercutting procedural safeguards established under NEPA, such as limiting alternatives for transportation projects.
- **Section 4(f).** Section 4(f) of the 1966 Transportation Act requires that historic sites, parks, and refuges not be destroyed by projects unless there is no "prudent" and "feasible" alternative. The Administration's bill guts this protection. And in the Senate bill, while historic sites retain protection, there is a big loophole for parks and wildlife refuges; the public would not even have to be notified of potential destruction.
- **Transit.** While all bills roughly retain a 4:1 highway to transit funding ratio as in current law, as conferees work on a final price tag for the bill they may be tempted to boost funding for highways at the expense of transit.

broad bi-partisan coalition accomplished the same result, intimidating senators fearful of losing projects or funding, so they refused to offer critical amendments.

At present, the Transportation bill remains in a House-Senate conference where Congressional leaders attempt to negotiate with the Administration over a final budgetary limit on its spending. Recently, an eight-month extension was granted.

LAME DUCK SESSION

Congress has left most of its work undone when it broke to campaign. A “lame duck” post-election session is taking

place as of the printing of this document, but how productive that period may be is unknown.

Energy legislation remains unresolved but could be addressed in the lame duck session. The same is true for the major department spending bills since only three out of thirteen passed prior to adjournment. There is grave danger for the environment in the outcomes for both of these bills: Energy and the Omnibus Appropriations bill. And it is disgraceful that Americans were not able to judge those results before casting their votes.

HOW TO USE THIS SCORECARD

For each member of Congress, we have included scores for the 107th Congress, for 2003, 2004, and the entire 108th Congress.

Scores are based on a percentage scale with a maximum of 100. Scores are calculated based on the number of pro-environment votes cast out of the total number of votes scored. Absences are counted as a negative vote.

A member's score for the 108th Congress is calculated as a percentage of all the votes included in both the 2003 and 2004 Scorecards, rather than as an average of each year's scores.

		LCV SCORES									
		108th Congress	2004	2003	107th Congress	Votes scored					
		%	%	%	%	1	2	3	4	5	6
						National Energy Policy	Superfund Tax	Nuclear Waste Cleanup	Myers Nomination	Environmental Funding - PAYGO	Environmental Funding Cuts
FREDONIA											
↑	CALDERON, M.	(D)	100	100	95	+	+	+	+	+	+
↑	PARADIS, C.	(D)	50	50	60	+	+	+	-	-	-
↑	State										
	↑	Member									
	↑	Party affiliation									
	↑	Scores									

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.

Voting Summary

2004 NATIONAL AVERAGES

	SENATE %	HOUSE %
National Average	46	47
Democrats	85	86
Republicans	8	10

2004 REGIONAL AVERAGES

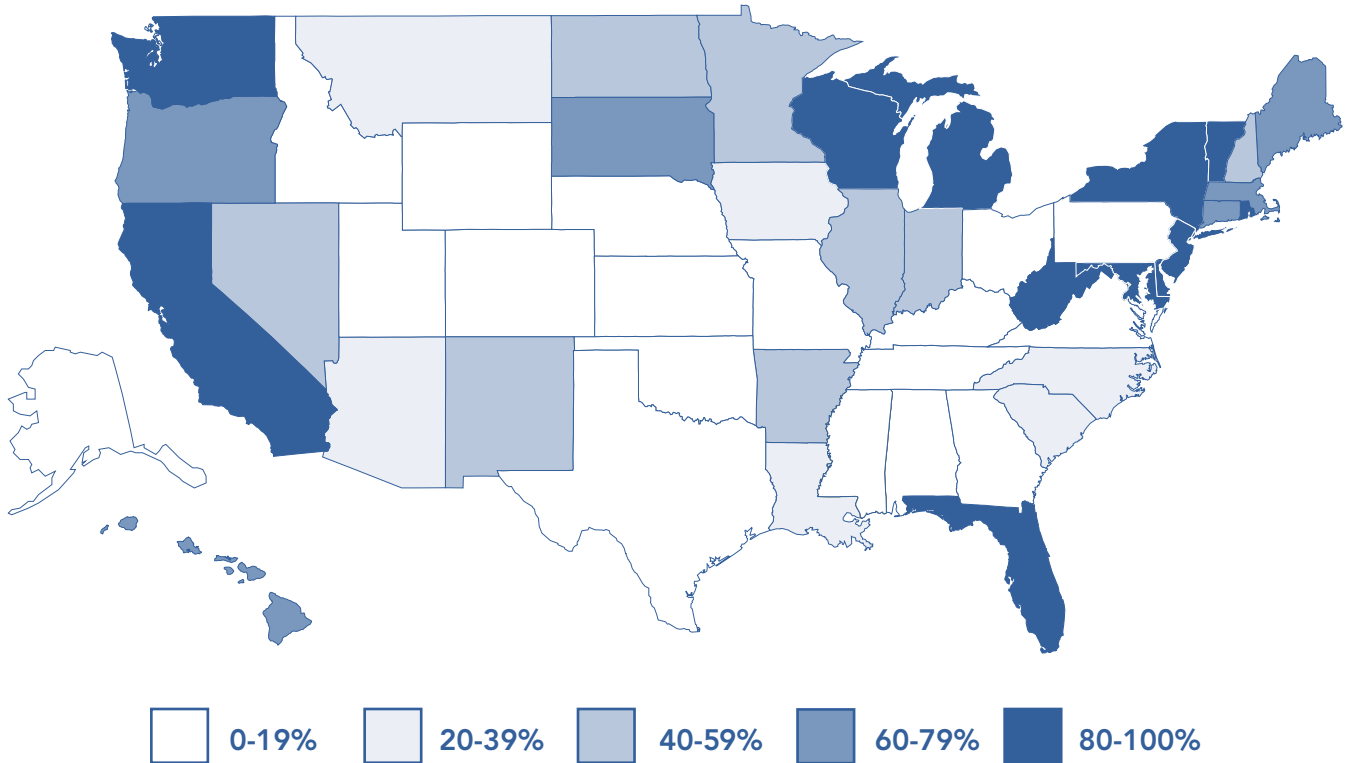
REGION	SENATE %	HOUSE %	REGION	SENATE %	HOUSE %
New England (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont)	67	87	Midwest (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin)	47	39
Mid-Atlantic (Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia)	82	66	Rocky Mountains/ Southwest (Arizona, Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, Wyoming)	18	31
Southeast (Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia)	28	32	West (Alaska, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington)	56	60

2004 STATE AVERAGES

STATE	SENATE %	HOUSE %	STATE	SENATE %	HOUSE %
Alabama	0	19	Montana	42	0
Alaska	0	0	Nebraska	33	3
Arizona	33	30	Nevada	33	36
Arkansas	67	43	New Hampshire	17	27
California	100	60	New Jersey	100	76
Colorado	0	30	New Mexico	50	42
Connecticut	100	80	New York	100	74
Delaware	83	73	North Carolina	8	38
Florida	100	25	North Dakota	83	82
Georgia	0	29	Ohio	0	36
Hawaii	100	86	Oklahoma	0	9
Idaho	0	5	Oregon	58	82
Illinois	42	50	Pennsylvania	8	43
Indiana	50	31	Rhode Island	75	100
Iowa	42	24	South Carolina	50	33
Kansas	8	25	South Dakota	58	23
Kentucky	0	30	Tennessee	0	43
Louisiana	67	21	Texas	17	36
Maine	50	91	Utah	0	18
Maryland	100	76	Vermont	100	91
Massachusetts	58	99	Virginia	0	34
Michigan	100	41	Washington	100	63
Minnesota	42	41	West Virginia	100	61
Mississippi	17	39	Wisconsin	100	57
Missouri	0	37	Wyoming	0	0

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

2004 SENATE AVERAGES



2004 SENATE HIGH AND LOW SCORES

Highest Senate Delegations:

Washington 98% • Vermont 96% • New York 94% • New Jersey 90% • Delaware 90%

Highest Senate Scores:

Massachusetts Kennedy, E. 92% **New Jersey** Lautenberg 92% **New York** Clinton 92% • Schumer 96% **Oregon** Wyden 92% **Rhode Island** Reed, J., 96% **Vermont** Jeffords 92% • Leahy 100% **Washington** Murray 96% • Cantwell 100% **Wisconsin** Feingold 92%

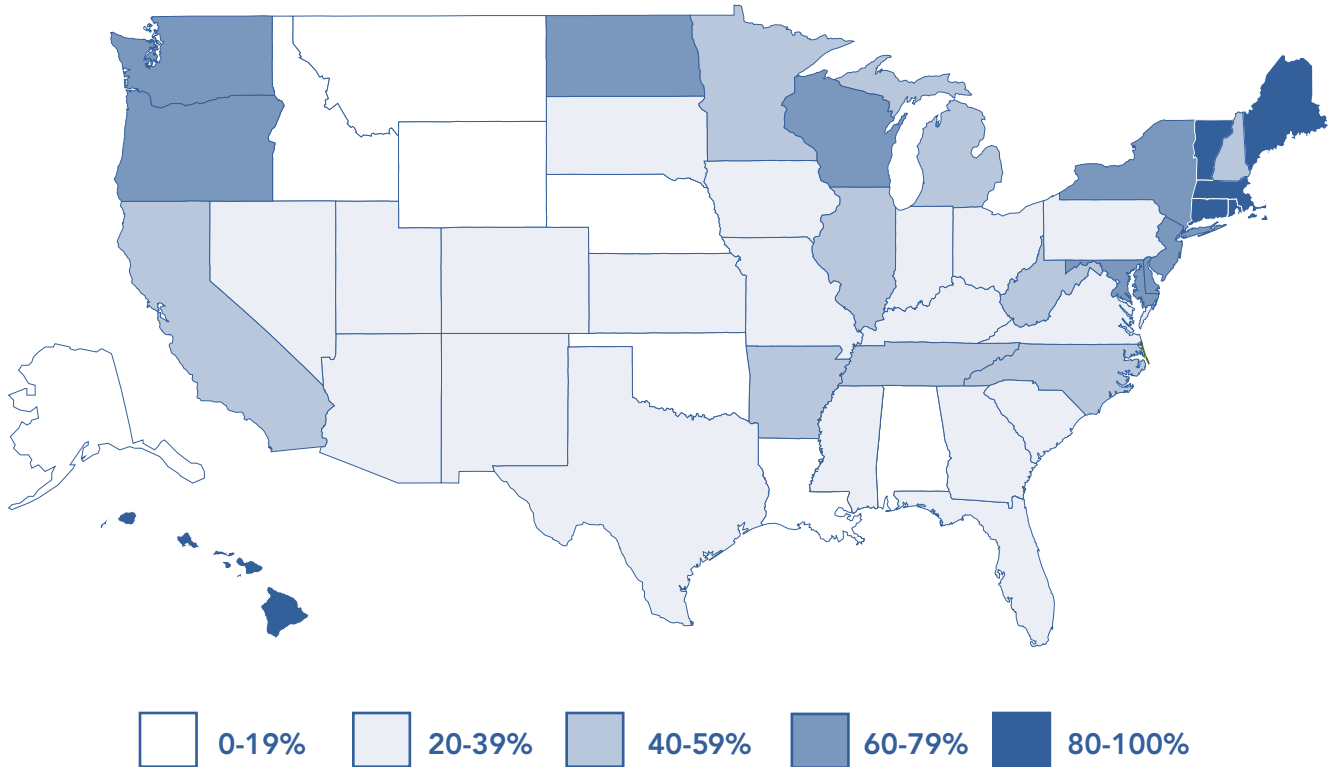
Lowest Senate Delegations:

Georgia 0% • Idaho 0% • Kentucky 0% • Wyoming 0% • Kansas 2% • Missouri 2% • Utah 2%

Lowest Senate Scores:

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

2004 HOUSE AVERAGES



2004 HOUSE HIGH AND LOW SCORES

Highest House Delegations:

Rhode Island 98% • Massachusetts 97% • Vermont 90% • Maine 89% • Hawaii 87% • Connecticut 82%

Highest House Scores:

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

Lowest House Delegations:

Alaska 0% • Montana 0% • Wyoming 3% • Idaho 5% Nebraska 9% • Oklahoma 11%

Lowest House Scores:

Alaska Young, D. 0% **California** Dreier 0% **Illinois** Manzulo 0% **Iowa** Nussle 0% **Kansas** Ryun 0% **Louisiana** Tauzin 0% Vitter 0% **Mississippi** Pickering 0% **Missouri** Blunt 0% **Montana** Rehberg 0% **Ohio** Turner, M. 0% **Pennsylvania** Toomey 0% **South Carolina** Wilson, J. 0% **Tennessee** Blackburn 0% **Texas** Johnson, Sam 0% • Barton 0% • DeLay 0% Sessions, P. 0% **Virginia** Cantor 0% **Washington** Hastings, D. 0%

RATING THE LEADERSHIP OF ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITTEES

SENATE

COMMITTEE	CHAIRMAN	SCORE %	RANKING MEMBER	SCORE %
Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry	Cochran (R-MS)	0	Harkin (D-IA)	72
Appropriations	Stevens (R-AK)	4	Byrd (D-WV)	76
Commerce, Science and Transportation	McCain (R-AZ)	56	Hollings (D-SC)	64
Energy and Natural Resources	Domenici (R-NM)	0	Bingaman (D-NM)	84
Environment and Public Works	Inhofe (R-OK)	4	Jeffords (I-VT)	92

COMMITTEE LEADERS COMPARED TO PARTY AVERAGE

Senate Committee Leader Average	Chairmen	13	Ranking Member	78
Senate Party Average	Republican Average	8	Democrat Average	85

HOUSE

COMMITTEE	CHAIRMAN	SCORE %	RANKING MEMBER	SCORE %
Agriculture	Goodlatte (VA-06)	3	Stenholm (TX-17)	19
Appropriations	Young, B. (FL-10)	13	Obey (WI-7)	97
Energy and Commerce	Barton (TX-6)	0	Dingell (MI-15)	97
Resources	Pombo (CA-11)	3	Rahall (WV-3)	90
Transportation and Infrastructure	Young, D. (AK-AL)	0	Oberstar (MN-8)	68

COMMITTEE LEADERS COMPARED TO PARTY AVERAGE

House Committee Leader Average	Chairmen	4	Ranking Member	74
House Party Average	Republican Average	10	Democrat Average	86

PARTY LEADERS' SCORES VS. THE RANK AND FILE

SENATE

DEMOCRATS

Daschle (SD), Minority Leader	68
Reid (NV), Minority Whip	76
Mikulski (MD), Conference Secretary	84
Leadership average	76
Party average	85

REPUBLICANS

Frist (TN), Majority Leader	8
McConnell (KY), Assistant Majority Leader	0
Santorum (PA), Conference Chairman	0
Leadership average	3
Party average	8

HOUSE

REPUBLICANS

Hastert* (IL-14), Speaker of the House	NA
DeLay (TX-22), Majority Leader	0
Blunt (MO-7), Majority Whip	0
Pryce (OH-15), Conference Chairman	13
Leadership average	4
Party average	10

*The Speaker of the House votes at his discretion.

DEMOCRATS

Pelosi (CA-8), Minority Leader	94
Hoyer (MD-5), Minority Whip	90
Menendez (NJ-13), Caucus Chairman	97
Leadership average	94
Party average	86

2004 Senate Vote Descriptions

1. NATIONAL ENERGY POLICY

President Bush's national energy plan, first released in May 2001, was strongly criticized by environmentalists for encouraging environmentally destructive practices while doing little to provide Americans with clean, efficient sources of energy. In 2003, the Senate approved an energy bill, based on the President's plan, which would have weakened vitally important environmental laws, though it did not include a provision for drilling in the Arctic. A bipartisan filibuster blocked Senate approval of the energy bill conference report, but in March 2004, Senator Pete Domenici (R-NM) attempted to attach similar energy policy provisions to S. 150, an unrelated bill on an Internet tax moratorium. Like its precursor, Domenici's Amendment 3051 would have undermined environmental laws like the Clean Water Act, the Clean Air Act and the National Environmental Policy Act. It would also have eliminated a program for increasing the energy efficiency of federal buildings, done nothing to raise the fuel efficiency of automobiles and done little to increase America's investment in renewable energy and energy efficiency.

In order to prevent the bill from being debated or amended, the Senate leadership immediately called for a cloture vote. On April 29, 2004, the Senate voted 55-43 in favor of the cloture motion (Senate roll call vote 74). NO is the pro-environment vote. The tally fell well short of the 60 votes required to end debate, and Domenici's amendment was dropped from the bill. The Senate later approved provisions awarding billions of dollars in tax credits to coal, oil and gas, and nuclear industries that remained in H.R. 4520, the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004.

2. SUPERFUND TAX

Since its creation in 1980, the landmark Superfund law has assured the cleanup of more than 900 sites across the country. The law was based on the principle that polluters, not taxpayers, should pay to clean up the toxic waste they create—in part by contributing to a trust fund. However, these fees expired in 1996, and the trust fund has dwindled from \$3.8 billion in 1996 to almost nothing today. Taxpayers are now paying more than 80 percent of the cleanup bills, and the number of Superfund sites has grown to more than 1,500, with hundreds more expected to be added in the next decade. The public health ramifications are enormous.

Today, nearly 70 million citizens—including 10 million children—live within four miles of a Superfund site.

Under the Bush Administration, the number of sites cleaned up per year has been cut in half, from an average of 76 per year under President Clinton to less than 40 per year today. And according to a 2004 General Accounting Office report, Superfund appropriations have declined 35 percent in real terms since 1993. During consideration of the Senate budget resolution, S. Con. Res. 95, Senators Frank Lautenberg (D-NJ), Barbara Boxer (D-CA), Jon Corzine (D-NJ) and Jim Jeffords (I-VT) introduced Senate Amendment 2703 to reinstate some \$1.7 billion in revenues from Superfund fees. On March 11, 2004, the Senate rejected the amendment by a 44-52 vote (Senate roll call vote 45). YES is the pro-environment vote.

3. NUCLEAR WASTE CLEANUP

The Department of Energy is responsible for cleaning up 253 underground tanks containing approximately 100 million gallons of high-level nuclear waste in Washington state, Idaho, South Carolina and New York. Many of these highly toxic tanks have already begun leaking. In recent years, however, the Energy Department has found a way to leave the waste in these tanks by using an internal rule to "re-classify" high-level radioactive waste as "waste incidental to reprocessing."

In July 2003, a federal district court declared this reclassification system illegal. Nevertheless, the Senate version of the defense authorization bill, S. 2400, included a provision—supported by Senator Lindsay Graham (R-SC)—that would allow the Defense Department to reclassify the high-level nuclear waste left in underground storage tanks in South Carolina. Opponents argued that this could abandon millions of gallons of highly toxic waste in leaking underground storage tanks and would set an alarming precedent for similar nuclear waste cleanup sites in Idaho and Washington state. Senator Maria Cantwell (D-WA) introduced Senate Amendment 3261 to strike the provision from the bill. On June 3, 2004, the amendment failed on a 48-48 tie vote (Senate roll call vote 107). YES is the pro-environment vote. While the House version of the bill did not contain the provision, the reclassification system was included in the conference report which was passed by both the House and Senate and signed into law.

4. MYERS NOMINATION

The Bush Administration has continued its long track record of nominating federal judges who are hostile to basic environmental safeguards. The nominee with perhaps the most extensive anti-environment credentials to date is William G. Myers III, nominated in May 2003 for a lifetime seat on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, which decides the fate of federal environmental safeguards in nine Western states.

As the Interior Department's solicitor, Myers cleared the way for a previously rejected cyanide heap-leach gold mine that would pollute the environment and destroy sites sacred to the Quechan Indian tribe. In November 2003, a federal judge held that Myers' opinion had badly misinterpreted the law.

Prior to joining the Interior Department, as a lobbyist for mining and grazing interests, Myers launched sweeping attacks on important environmental safeguards. He compared the federal government's management of the nation's public lands to King George III's "tyrannical" rule over the American colonies. He denounced the California Desert Protection Act—a law passed with overwhelming bipartisan support—as “an example of legislative hubris.” He challenged Congress' constitutional authority to prevent the destruction of wetlands, and he called for elevating property rights to the level of a “fundamental” constitutional right, a position that would strike down many environmental and public-health protections.

After Senate opponents announced they would filibuster Myers' confirmation, Myers' supporters moved to invoke cloture, which would have cut off debate and cleared the way for a vote. On July 20, 2004, the Senate voted 53-44 in favor of the motion (Senate roll call vote 158). NO is the pro-environment vote. The tally fell short of the 60 votes needed to invoke cloture. At press time, Myers' nomination remained in limbo.

5 & 6. ENVIRONMENTAL FUNDING

The ongoing protection of our natural resources depends as much on the robust funding of programs as on strong environmental laws. Unfortunately, the fiscal year 2005 budgets proposed by the Bush Administration and endorsed by congressional leaders would have put our nation's air, land, and water at risk by making substantial cuts to environmental programs. For example, the budget resolution reported by the Senate Budget Committee not only made deep and disproportionate cuts to environmental programs,

but would have locked them in through binding two-year spending caps. The budget resolution would have required \$2.8 billion in cuts to environmental and natural resource programs over two years and, over a five-year period, would have slashed environmental programs by 14 percent below the level needed to maintain current activities. These proposed cuts—exceeding those proposed for most other domestic programs—would have forced crippling reductions in programs that reduce air and water pollution, promote sound science and safeguard our natural resources.

During Senate floor consideration of the budget resolution, several senators attempted to restore funding for environmental programs, and the Senate approved an amendment by Senators Mike Crapo (R-ID), Paul Sarbanes (D-MD) and Jim Jeffords (I-VT) to provide a one-year increase in water and wastewater infrastructure funding. Environmentalists nevertheless opposed the final budget resolution because it retained the deep cuts to other environmental programs. On March 12, 2004, the Senate adopted S. Con. Res. 95 by a 51-45 vote (Senate roll call vote 58). NO is the pro-environment vote.

The Bush Administration and its allies in Congress have also proposed using unbalanced PAYGO (pay-as-you-go) rules that require funding increases for entitlement programs (such as Medicare and Social Security) to be offset with cuts to other entitlements while not requiring that tax cuts be similarly offset with spending cuts. These proposed rules would exacerbate the budget deficit and put even greater pressure on environmental and other domestic funding priorities. By contrast, the bipartisan PAYGO rules that were in effect from 1990 to 2002 required spending offsets for both entitlement spending increases and tax cuts—a shared-sacrifice principle that proved vital in eliminating the deficit.

During consideration of the Senate budget resolution, Senator Russ Feingold (D-WI) offered an amendment to restore the original PAYGO rules. Under Feingold's Senate Amendment 2748, any piece of legislation that increased entitlement spending or cut taxes without providing offsets would require a supermajority of 60 votes to pass. On March 10, 2004, the Senate approved the Feingold amendment by a vote of 51-48 (Senate roll call vote 38). YES is the pro-environment vote. The Senate did not approve the House-Senate conference report on the budget resolution.

Senate Votes

KEY

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

			LCV SCORES									
			108th Congress	2004	2003	107th Congress	National Energy Policy	Superfund Tax	Nuclear Waste Cleanup	Myers Nomination	Environmental Funding - PAYGO	Environmental Funding Cuts
			%	%	%	%	1	2	3	4	5	6
ALABAMA												
SESSIONS, J.	(R)	4	0	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHELBY	(R)	4	0	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALASKA												
MURKOWSKI, L.	(R)	8	0	11		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STEVENS	(R)	4	0	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARIZONA												
KYL	(R)	12	0	16	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
McCAIN	(R)	56	67	53	36	+	+	+	-	+	-	-
ARKANSAS												
LINCOLN	(D)	40	67	32	32	-	-	+	+	+	+	+
PRYOR	(D)	48	67	42		-	-	+	+	+	+	+
CALIFORNIA												
BOXER	(D)	92	100	89	96	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
FEINSTEIN	(D)	84	100	79	80	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
COLORADO												
ALLARD	(R)	0	0	0	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAMPBELL	(R)	8	0	11	8	-	-	?	-	-	-	-
CONNECTICUT												
DODD	(D)	88	100	84	80	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
LIEBERMAN	(D)	56	100	42	88	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
DELAWARE												
BIDEN	(D)	92	83	95	96	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
CARPER	(D)	88	83	89	60	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
FLORIDA												
GRAHAM, B.	(D)	76	100	68	64	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
NELSON, BILL	(D)	84	100	79	68	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

2. SENATE SCORES

Senate Votes

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		LCV SCORES									
		108th Congress									
			2004	2003	107th Congress						
		%	%	%	%	1	2	3	4	5	6
						National Energy Policy	Superfund Tax	Nuclear Waste Cleanup	Myers Nomination	Environmental Funding - PAYGO	Environmental Funding Cuts
GEORGIA											
CHAMBLISS	(R)	0	0	0		-	-	-	-	-	-
MILLER, Z.	(D)	0	0	0	16	-	-	-	?	-	-
HAWAII											
AKAKA	(D)	88	100	84	64	+	+	+	+	+	+
INOUE	(D)	64	100	53	76	+	+	+	+	+	+
IDAHO											
CRAIG	(R)	0	0	0	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
CRAPO	(R)	0	0	0	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
ILLINOIS											
DURBIN	(D)	88	83	89	92	-	+	+	+	+	+
FITZGERALD	(R)	16	0	21	52	-	-	-	-	-	-
INDIANA											
BAYH	(D)	80	100	74	56	+	+	+	+	+	+
LUGAR	(R)	4	0	5	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
IOWA											
GRASSLEY	(R)	0	0	0	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
HARKIN	(D)	72	83	68	84	-	+	+	+	+	+
KANSAS											
BROWNBACK	(R)	4	17	0	4	+	-	-	-	-	-
ROBERTS	(R)	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
KENTUCKY											
BUNNING	(R)	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
McCONNELL	(R)	0	0	0	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
LOUISIANA											
BREAUX	(D)	24	67	11	20	-	-	+	+	+	+
LANDRIEU	(D)	32	67	21	20	-	-	+	+	+	+

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			LCV SCORES									
			108th Congress	2004	2003	107th Congress	National Energy Policy	Superfund Tax	Nuclear Waste Cleanup	Myers Nomination	Environmental Funding - PAYGO	Environmental Funding Cuts
			%	%	%	%	1	2	3	4	5	6
MAINE												
COLLINS, S.	(R)	64	50	68	64	+	+	-	-	+	-	
SNOWE	(R)	68	50	74	72	+	+	-	-	+	-	
MARYLAND												
MIKULSKI	(D)	84	100	79	88	+	+	+	+	+	+	
SARBANES	(D)	88	100	84	96	+	+	+	+	+	+	
MASSACHUSETTS												
KENNEDY, E.	(D)	92	100	89	84	+	+	+	+	+	+	
KERRY, J.	(D)	44	17	53	92	?	?	?	?	+	?	
MICHIGAN												
LEVIN, C.	(D)	88	100	84	72	+	+	+	+	+	+	
STABENOW	(D)	88	100	84	80	+	+	+	+	+	+	
MINNESOTA												
COLEMAN	(R)	16	0	21		-	-	-	-	-	-	
DAYTON	(D)	80	83	79	92	-	+	+	+	+	+	
MISSISSIPPI												
COCHRAN	(R)	0	0	0	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	
LOTT	(R)	8	33	0	0	+	-	-	-	-	-	+
MISSOURI												
BOND	(R)	0	0	0	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TALENT	(R)	4	0	5		-	-	-	-	-	-	
MONTANA												
BAUCUS, M.	(D)	52	83	42	56	+	+	?	+	+	+	
BURNS, C.	(R)	0	0	0	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NEBRASKA												
HAGEL	(R)	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NELSON, BEN	(D)	32	67	21	28	-	+	+	-	+	+	

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KEY		108th Congress %	LCV SCORES			National Energy Policy 1	Superfund Tax 2	Nuclear Waste Cleanup 3	Myers Nomination 4	Environmental Funding - PAYGO 5	Environmental Funding Cuts 6
			2004	2003	107th Congress						
			%	%	%						
NEVADA											
ENSIGN	(R)	16	17	16	36	+	-	-	-	-	-
REID, H.	(D)	76	50	84	92	-	?	+	+	+	?
NEW HAMPSHIRE											
GREGG	(R)	44	17	53	44	+	-	-	-	-	-
SUNUNU	(R)	36	17	42		+	-	-	-	-	-
NEW JERSEY											
CORZINE	(D)	88	100	84	96	+	+	+	+	+	+
LAUTENBERG	(D)	92	100	89		+	+	+	+	+	+
NEW MEXICO											
BINGAMAN	(D)	84	100	79	64	+	+	+	+	+	+
DOMENICI	(R)	0	0	0	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW YORK											
CLINTON	(D)	92	100	89	88	+	+	+	+	+	+
SCHUMER	(D)	96	100	95	92	+	+	+	+	+	+
NORTH CAROLINA											
DOLE	(R)	8	0	11		-	-	-	-	-	-
EDWARDS, J.	(D)	32	17	37	68	?	?	?	?	+	?
NORTH DAKOTA											
CONRAD	(D)	60	83	53	56	-	+	+	+	+	+
DORGAN	(D)	56	83	47	56	-	+	+	+	+	+
OHIO											
DEWINE	(R)	12	0	16	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
VOINOVICH	(R)	8	0	11	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKLAHOMA											
INHOFE	(R)	4	0	5	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
NICKLES	(R)	4	0	5	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

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		LCV SCORES				108th Congress	2004	2003	107th Congress	1	2	3	4	5	6
		%	%	%	%										
OREGON															
SMITH, G.	(R)	28	17	32	24	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WYDEN	(D)	92	100	89	80	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
PENNSYLVANIA															
SANTORUM	(R)	0	0	0	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SPECTER	(R)	28	17	32	52	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RHODE ISLAND															
CHAFEE	(R)	72	50	79	68	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-
REED, J.	(D)	96	100	95	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
SOUTH CAROLINA															
GRAHAM, L.	(R)	8	17	5		+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HOLLINGS	(D)	64	83	58	72	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
SOUTH DAKOTA															
DASCHLE	(D)	68	83	63	68	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
JOHNSON, TIM	(D)	52	33	58	52	-	?	+	+	?	+	?	?	?	?
TENNESSEE															
ALEXANDER, L.	(R)	4	0	5		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FRIST	(R)	8	0	11	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TEXAS															
CORNYN	(R)	4	17	0		+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HUTCHISON, K.	(R)	8	17	5	4	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UTAH															
BENNETT	(R)	0	0	0	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HATCH	(R)	4	0	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VERMONT															
JEFFORDS	(I)	92	100	89	76	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
LEAHY	(D)	100	100	100	96	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

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KEY		LCV SCORES									
		108th Congress	107th Congress			National Energy Policy	Superfund Tax	Nuclear Waste Cleanup	Myers Nomination	Environmental Funding - PAYGO	Environmental Funding Cuts
			2004	2003							
			%	%	%						
+ = 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.		%				1	2	3	4	5	6
VIRGINIA											
ALLEN, G.	(R)	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
WARNER	(R)	8	0	11	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
WASHINGTON											
CANTWELL	(D)	100	100	100	80	+	+	+	+	+	+
MURRAY	(D)	96	100	95	76	+	+	+	+	+	+
WEST VIRGINIA											
BYRD	(D)	76	100	68	56	+	+	+	+	+	+
ROCKEFELLER	(D)	84	100	79	80	+	+	+	+	+	+
WISCONSIN											
FEINGOLD	(D)	92	100	89	84	+	+	+	+	+	+
KOHL	(D)	80	100	74	64	+	+	+	+	+	+
WYOMING											
ENZI	(R)	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
THOMAS, C.	(R)	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

2004 House Vote Descriptions

1. NATIONAL ENERGY POLICY

President Bush's national energy plan, first released in May 2001, was strongly criticized by environmentalists for encouraging environmentally destructive practices while doing little to provide Americans with clean, efficient sources of energy. H.R. 6, a bill based on the president's plan, was laden with more than \$37 billion in corporate tax breaks and subsidies for the coal, oil, nuclear and natural gas industries. It would have:

- weakened vitally important environmental laws like the Clean Water Act and Safe Drinking Water Act;
- opened up the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to oil and gas drilling;
- given the secretary of the Interior authority to exempt oil companies from paying for drilling rights on public lands;
- slighted clean, efficient energy technologies and left the currently weak automobile fuel efficiency standards in place;
- shielded makers of the gasoline additive MTBE from lawsuits for contaminating drinking water; and
- exempted all oil and gas construction activities from having to control polluted stormwater runoff.

In April 2003, the bill passed the House largely unamended, and in July 2003, the Senate passed a mildly better energy bill. The House-Senate conference committee then added a provision to give polluted urban areas more time to meet Clean Air Act targets without having to implement stronger air pollution controls, as well as a \$6 billion production tax credit to help jump-start the nuclear industry. The House agreed to the conference report.

In an effort to pressure the Senate to act on the conference report, the House leadership brought an identical bill (H.R. 4503) to a vote—essentially a second vote on the report. On June 15, 2004, the House approved the bill by a 244-178 vote (House roll call vote 241). NO is the pro-environment vote. The Senate later approved billions of dollars in tax credits for the coal, oil and gas, and nuclear industries but failed to pass an overall energy bill.

2. OIL REFINERIES

Anti-environment forces in Congress have sought to blame the decline in the nation's oil refining capacity on unnecessarily strict environmental regulations. In fact, refiners themselves acknowledged that market forces are the primary factor behind the industry's failure to propose new refineries. For example, Valero's senior vice president has stated that it was "the poor margins that had the biggest impact, not the environmental rules." According to the Department of Energy, environmental requirements have accounted for only a very small share of the refining industry's decline in profitability over the years.

Despite these findings, Representative Joe Barton (R-TX) used the refinery shortage as a rationale for introducing H.R. 4517, the Refinery Revitalization Act. The bill would make it easier for oil companies to skirt public health laws when building new refineries or expanding old ones. It would take authority for environmental permitting in so-called "refinery revitalization zones" away from the EPA and hand it to the Energy Department, which has neither expertise nor interest in controlling harmful refinery pollution.

The bill was brought to the House floor without benefit of a public hearing or committee deliberations. On June 16, 2004, the House approved H.R. 4517 by a 239-192 vote (House roll call vote 246). NO is the pro-environment vote. At press time, the bill had yet to be approved by the Senate.

3. NEPA LIMITS

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

The Bush Administration and its Congressional allies have been working to undercut and scale back NEPA in a number of different contexts including transportation planning and forest management. H.R. 4513, introduced by Representative Richard Pombo (R-CA), constituted a more roundabout assault. The bill would streamline licensing and siting for alternative energy projects on federal lands by abrogating NEPA provisions that require federal agencies

to identify and evaluate alternatives to the projects under review. The bill would also prevent the general public and local and state governments from submitting comments on alternatives to proposed projects and would allow only 20 days to review and comment on the projects themselves (as opposed to the 90 days required under NEPA).

Although conservationists strongly support enhanced use of solar, wind, and other renewable technologies, such projects should be given the same levels of scrutiny under NEPA as non-renewable projects, and the public should have the same opportunity to review and comment on them. In addition, the legislation's broad definition of "renewable energy project" could curtail scrutiny of projects with potentially high environmental costs, such as hydroelectric dams and waste incineration plants.

The bill came to the House floor without benefit of hearings or committee deliberations. On June 15, 2004, the House approved H.R. 4513 by a 229-186 vote (House roll call vote 242). NO is the pro-environment vote. At press time, the bill had yet to be approved by the Senate.

4. FUEL BLENDS

More than half of all Americans live in counties with unhealthy levels of ozone, smog or fine-particle soot. The Clean Air Act requires states to achieve national air-quality standards for smog, soot and other air pollution. An important tool to help most states attain these standards is to use cleaner-burning fuels that significantly reduce air pollution.

In 2004, Representative Roy Blunt (R-MO) introduced H.R. 4545, the Gasoline Reduction Act, which gives the EPA the authority to let states suspend the use of these cleaner-burning fuels without stemming the resulting increases in air pollution. Supporters of the bill claimed that eliminating the use of cleaner-burning fuel blends would lower gasoline prices. However, while gasoline prices have increased on average 54.4 cents per gallon over the past year, the EPA has reported that clean air protections at most add a nickel to the total gallon price. There is no evidence that even this minimal cost has been a factor in the recent price increase.

On June 16, 2004, Representative Joe Barton (D-TX) moved to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 4545. The House voted 236-194 in favor of the motion—well short of the two-thirds majority (287 votes) required for passage under suspension of the rules (House roll call vote 247). NO is the pro-environment vote. The bill was consequently shelved.

5. SCIENTIFIC INTEGRITY

In the past few years, the Bush Administration's political manipulation of scientific advice has posed serious consequences for health, safety, and environmental policies across a broad range of issues—from childhood lead poisoning and mercury emissions to climate change, reproductive health and nuclear weapons. Critics have charged the Administration with distorting or censoring scientific findings that contradict its policies, manipulating science to align results with predetermined political decisions, and undermining the independence of science advisory panels.

For example, J. Stephan Griles, deputy Interior Department secretary and a former lobbyist for the National Mining Association, instructed scientists and staff preparing an environmental impact statement on mountaintop removal mining in Appalachia to disregard overwhelming scientific evidence of the technique's destructive impacts. And when the CDC Advisory Committee on Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention was preparing to consider revisions in the federal standard for lead poisoning, Tommy Thompson, secretary of Health and Human Services, took the unusual step of rejecting his own scientists' nominees to the committee in favor of appointees with financial ties to the lead industry.

During consideration of H.R. 2432, the Paperwork and Regulatory Improvements Act, Representatives Henry Waxman (D-CA) and John Tierney (D-MA) offered an amendment to create a bipartisan, independent commission of scientists and governmental and public Administration officials that would study the politicization of science and recommend ways to protect scientific analysis from political manipulation and interference. On May 18, 2004, the House defeated House Amendment 531 by a 201-226 vote (House roll call vote 187). YES is the pro-environment vote.

6. TONGASS PROTECTIONS

At 17 million acres, the Tongass National Forest of southeast Alaska is America's largest national forest and the world's largest remaining old-growth temperate rainforest. Centuries-old trees provide critical habitat for wolves, grizzly bears, wild salmon, and bald eagles.

Over the last 45 years, however, the timber industry has cleared more than 1 million acres of old-growth trees from the forest and carved out an estimated 5,000 miles of logging roads. Despite all this activity, the Forest Service has continually lost money on the Tongass logging program, forcing taxpayers to provide millions of dollars in subsidies.

In 2002 alone, the Forest Service spent \$36 million to subsidize logging operations in the Tongass and earned a mere \$1.2 million in timber profits.

Nevertheless, the Bush Administration has worked to open more of the Tongass to logging. In December 2003, Administration officials removed logging protections that had been put in place under the Clinton Administration and moved forward with nearly 50 timber projects in previously protected areas of the Tongass.

On June 16, 2004, Representatives Steve Chabot (R-OH) and Robert Andrews (D-NJ) offered an amendment to H.R. 4568, the Interior appropriations bill, to prohibit the use of federal funds for building commercial logging roads in the Tongass. On June 16, 2004, the House passed House Amendment 554 by a bipartisan vote of 222-205 (House roll call vote 253). YES is the pro-environment vote. This provision was not included in the final Interior appropriation.

7. NATIONAL FOREST MANAGEMENT

The U.S. national forest system encompasses 191 million acres of public lands, which harbor much of our nation's biodiversity, provide habitat for more than 25 percent of the nation's at-risk species and shelter more intact populations of rare wildlife than any other federal land system.

Unfortunately, more than half of America's national forests have been destroyed or damaged by logging, oil and gas development, mining and other industrial uses. In 1976, Congress enacted the historic National Forest Management Act (NFMA) to bring accountability and sustainability to forest management, grounding it in sound science, public participation, and rational planning. The "population viability rule," drafted by the Reagan Administration to carry out NFMA's mandate to protect the diversity of national forest lands, requires that planners determine whether forest management practices are protecting individual species.

In 2002, the Bush Administration proposed sweeping new regulatory changes that would eliminate virtually all the standards to which the Forest Service could be held accountable. The proposed regulations, undertaken without scientific input and with the full cooperation of the timber industry, would weaken safeguards for wildlife and wildlife habitats. They would also exempt forest plans from NEPA environmental review, and place strict new limits on the ability of citizens to participate in the development of forest plans, make ecological sustainability of national forests a lower priority, and reduce the roles of science and monitoring in forest planning.

During consideration of H.R. 4568, the Interior appropriations bill, Representative Tom Udall (D-NM) offered House Amendment 556 to prevent the Administration from finalizing or implementing these new regulations. On June 16, 2004, the House rejected the Udall amendment by a 195-230 vote (House roll call vote 254). YES is the pro-environment vote.

8. YELLOWSTONE SNOWMOBILES

Yellowstone National Park, the world's first national park, provides vital habitat for a range of extraordinary wildlife, including the last descendants of North America's vast bison herds. It houses two-thirds of the world's geysers, hot springs, and mud pots.

In recent years, however, this touchstone of America's past has been threatened by the recreational use of snowmobiles, which pollute the air, threaten human health, interfere with the enjoyment of visitors, and harm wildlife in the sensitive environments of Yellowstone and neighboring Grand Teton National Park. In November 2000, following several years of study, the National Park Service announced a three-year phase-out of snowmobile use in both parks.

Last winter, even with an average of only 262 snowmobiles entering the park each day, snowmobiles continued to violate noise thresholds established by the park. In spite of these problems, the Bush Administration proposed to more than double last winter's numbers, allowing 720 snowmobiles per day in Yellowstone. This plan, according to the Park Service, will cause ongoing disturbance to wildlife, increase concentrations of toxic air pollutants, and generate so much noise that visitors and rangers might "choose to wear hearing protection to mitigate these impacts."

During House debate of H.R. 4568, the Interior appropriations bill, Representatives Rush Holt (D-NJ), Christopher Shays (R-CT), Nick J. Rahall (D-WV), and Tim Johnson (R-IL) offered House Amendment 563 to uphold the original Park Service decision to ban snowmobile use in Yellowstone and neighboring Grand Teton National Park. On June 17, 2004, the amendment failed by a 198-224 vote (House roll call vote 263). YES is the pro-environment vote.

9, 10 & 11. ENVIRONMENTAL FUNDING

The ongoing protection of our natural resources depends as much on the robust funding of programs as on strong environmental laws. Unfortunately, the fiscal year 2005 budgets proposed by the Bush Administration and endorsed by congressional leaders would put our nation's air, land and

water at risk by making substantial cuts to environmental programs. For example, the budget resolution reported by the House Budget Committee would have cut “discretionary” environmental spending (funding approved annually through the appropriations process) by \$1.5 billion—nearly 5 percent below the previous year’s levels. Over a five-year period, the resolution would have cut environmental programs by 14 percent below the level needed to maintain the current level of activity. These proposed cuts—exceeding those proposed for most other domestic programs—would have forced crippling reductions in programs that reduce air and water pollution, promote sound science and safeguard our natural resources.

On March 25, 2004, the House narrowly approved H. Con. Res. 393 by a 215-212 vote (House roll call vote 92). NO is the pro-environment vote. Representative David Obey (D-WI) later offered a freestanding resolution, H. Res. 685, that would have, among other things, increased funding for natural resources and environment programs by \$825 million. The increased spending would have been offset by reducing tax cuts for people with incomes over \$1 million annually. On June 24, 2004, the House rejected the Obey resolution by a 184-230 vote (House roll call vote 301). YES is the pro-environment vote. The Senate did not approve the House-Senate conference report on the budget resolution.

The Bush Administration and its allies in Congress have also proposed using unbalanced PAYGO (pay-as-you-go) rules that require funding increases for entitlement programs (such as Medicare and Social Security) to be offset with cuts to other entitlements while not requiring that tax cuts be similarly offset with spending cuts. These proposed rules would exacerbate the budget deficit and put even greater pressure on environmental and other domestic funding priorities. By contrast, the bipartisan PAYGO rules that were in effect from 1990 to 2002 required spending offsets for both entitlement spending increases and tax cuts—a shared-sacrifice principle that proved vital in eliminating the deficit.

Representative Jim Nussle (R-IA), chair of the House Budget Committee, introduced the Spending Control Act of 2004, which would have implemented the unbalanced PAYGO rules through 2009 and set discretionary spending caps for the next five years. While the specific caps were not made public, the bill was designed to lock in cuts from the House budget resolution. The bill’s supporters introduced a revised version, H.R. 4663, that scaled back the duration of the caps from five to two years, but on June 25, 2004, the House rejected the bill by a 146-268 vote (House roll call vote 318). NO is the pro-environment vote.

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				2004	2003	107th Congress												
			%	%	%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
			%	%	%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
ALABAMA																		
1	BONNER	(R)	6	9	5		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
2	EVERETT	(R)	6	9	5	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
3	ROGERS, MICHAEL D.	(R)	6	9	5		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
4	ADERHOLT	(R)	3	9	0	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
5	CRAMER	(D)	35	36	35	36	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+
6	BACHUS, S.	(R)	10	0	15	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	DAVIS, A.	(D)	61	64	60		-	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
ALASKA																		
AL	YOUNG, D.	(R)	0	0	0	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARIZONA																		
1	RENZI	(R)	10	18	5		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+
2	FRANKS, T.	(R)	3	0	5		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	SHADEGG	(R)	3	0	5	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	PASTOR	(D)	94	100	90	82	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
5	HAYWORTH	(R)	3	0	5	0	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	FLAKE	(R)	6	9	5	14	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	GRIJALVA	(D)	100	100	100		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
8	KOLBE	(R)	6	9	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
ARKANSAS																		
1	BERRY	(D)	42	45	40	41	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+
2	SNYDER	(D)	94	91	95	64	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
3	BOOZMAN	(R)	3	0	5	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	ROSS	(D)	42	36	45	41	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+
CALIFORNIA																		
1	THOMPSON, M.	(D)	90	91	90	91	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
2	HERGER	(R)	3	0	5	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	OSE	(R)	13	9	15	18	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	DOOLITTLE	(R)	3	9	0	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
5	MATSUI	(D)	97	100	95	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
6	WOOLSEY	(D)	97	100	95	95	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

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				% 2004	% 2003	% 107th Congress												
							%											
7	MILLER, GEORGE	(D)	90	100	85	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
8	PELOSI	(D)	94	100	90	95	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
9	LEE	(D)	97	100	95	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
10	TAUSCHER	(D)	100	100	100	86	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
11	POMBO	(R)	3	0	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	LANTOS	(D)	97	100	95	91	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
13	STARK	(D)	97	100	95	82	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
14	ESHOO	(D)	100	100	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
15	HONDA	(D)	100	100	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
16	LOFGREN	(D)	100	100	100	95	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
17	FARR	(D)	97	100	95	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
18	CARDOZA	(D)	68	64	70		-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+
19	RADANOVICH	(R)	3	0	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	DOOLEY	(D)	65	82	55	36	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
21	NUNES	(R)	3	0	5		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	THOMAS, W.	(R)	10	0	15	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	CAPPS	(D)	100	100	100	95	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
24	GALLEGLY	(R)	6	0	10	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	McKEON	(R)	3	9	0	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
26	DREIER	(R)	0	0	0	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	SHERMAN	(D)	100	100	100	95	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
28	BERMAN	(D)	71	73	70	86	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	?	?	?
29	SCHIFF	(D)	100	100	100	95	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
30	WAXMAN	(D)	87	100	80	91	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
31	BECERRA	(D)	94	100	90	95	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
32	SOLIS	(D)	100	100	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
33	WATSON	(D)	87	82	90	95	?	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
34	ROYBAL-ALLARD	(D)	94	100	90	95	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
35	WATERS	(D)	94	91	95	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
36	HARMAN	(D)	97	91	100	91	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
37	MILLENDER-McDONALD	(D)	68	73	65	95	?	-	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

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				% 2004	% 2003	% 107th Congress												
			%	%	%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
						National Energy Policy	Oil Refineries	NEPA Limits	Fuel Blends	Scientific Integrity	Tongass Protections	National Forest Management	Yellowstone Snowmobiles	Environmental Funding Cuts	Restore Environmental Funding	Spending Caps and Cuts		
38	NAPOLITANO	(D)	94	100	90	95	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
39	SANCHEZ, LINDA	(D)	97	100	95		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
40	ROYCE	(R)	13	18	10	9	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	
41	LEWIS, JERRY	(R)	6	9	5	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	
42	MILLER, GARY	(R)	3	0	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
43	BACA	(D)	61	82	50	68	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	
44	CALVERT	(R)	6	9	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	
45	BONO	(R)	13	18	10	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	
46	ROHRBACHER	(R)	10	18	5	14	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	
47	SANCHEZ, LORETTA	(D)	90	82	95	100	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	
48	COX	(R)	3	0	5	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
49	ISSA	(R)	6	0	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
50	CUNNINGHAM	(R)	13	9	15	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	
51	FILNER	(D)	87	73	95	95	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	-	+	+	+	
52	HUNTER	(R)	10	9	10	14	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	+	
53	DAVIS, S.	(D)	100	100	100	91	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
COLORADO																		
1	DeGETTE	(D)	94	100	90	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
2	UDALL, M.	(D)	100	100	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
3	McINNIS	(R)	10	0	15	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	
4	MUSGRAVE	(R)	3	0	5		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5	HEFLEY	(R)	13	9	15	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	
6	TANCREDO	(R)	3	0	5	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7	BEAUPREZ	(R)	6	0	10		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CONNECTICUT																		
1	LARSON, J.	(D)	94	100	90	86	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
2	SIMMONS	(R)	68	64	70	64	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	
3	DeLAURO	(D)	97	100	95	91	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
4	SHAYS	(R)	87	82	90	73	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	
5	JOHNSON, N.	(R)	65	55	70	73	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	

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				% 2004	% 2003	% 107th Congress												
DELAWARE																		
AL	CASTLE	(R)	71	73	70	64	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	
FLORIDA																		
1	MILLER, J.	(R)	6	0	10	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	BOYD	(D)	55	45	60	59	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	
3	BROWN, C.	(D)	94	100	90	73	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
4	CRENSHAW	(R)	6	9	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
5	BROWN-WAITE	(R)	3	0	5		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	STEARNS	(R)	10	0	15	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	MICA	(R)	6	9	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
8	KELLER	(R)	10	0	15	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	BILIRAKIS	(R)	19	18	20	36	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+
10	YOUNG, B.	(R)	13	9	15	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
11	DAVIS, JIM	(D)	100	100	100	77	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
12	PUTNAM	(R)	3	0	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	HARRIS	(R)	10	0	15		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	GOSS	(R)	16	18	15	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+
15	WELDON, D.	(R)	6	9	5	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
16	FOLEY	(R)	16	9	20	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
17	MEEK, K.	(D)	90	100	85		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
18	ROS-LEHTINEN	(R)	13	9	15	18	-	-	?	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	WEXLER	(D)	100	100	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
20	DEUTSCH	(D)	81	55	95	95	?	+	?	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	?	?
21	DIAZ-BALART, L.	(R)	13	9	15	18	?	-	?	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	SHAW	(R)	13	9	15	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
23	HASTINGS, A.	(D)	71	36	90	73	+	?	+	?	+	?	?	?	?	+	?	?
24	FEENEY	(R)	6	0	10		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	DIAZ-BALART, M.	(R)	6	0	10		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GEORGIA																		
1	KINGSTON	(R)	3	9	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+

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				% 2004	% 2003	% 107th Congress												
+	= Pro-environment action																	
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2	BISHOP, S.	(D)	35	36	35	45	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	
3	MARSHALL	(D)	58	64	55		+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	
4	MAJETTE	(D)	87	100	80		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
5	LEWIS, JOHN	(D)	100	100	100	77	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
6	ISAKSON	(R)	3	0	5	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	
7	LINDER	(R)	3	0	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	
8	COLLINS, M.	(R)	3	0	5	9	?	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	
9	NORWOOD	(R)	6	0	10	9	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10	DEAL	(R)	3	0	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11	GINGREY	(R)	3	0	5		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12	BURNS, M.	(R)	6	0	10		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13	SCOTT, D.	(D)	55	64	50		-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	
HAWAII																		
1	ABERCROMBIE	(D)	81	73	85	86	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	?	+	+	
2	CASE	(D)	94	100	90		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
IDAHO																		
1	OTTER	(R)	3	0	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	SIMPSON	(R)	6	9	5	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	
ILLINOIS																		
1	RUSH	(D)	87	91	85	64	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
2	JACKSON, J.	(D)	100	100	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
3	LIPINSKI	(D)	58	55	60	36	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	?	+	+	+	
4	GUTIERREZ	(D)	97	100	95	86	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
5	EMANUEL	(D)	97	100	95		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
6	HYDE	(R)	6	9	5	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	
7	DAVIS, D.	(D)	100	100	100	91	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
8	CRANE	(R)	6	0	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9	SCHAKOWSKY	(D)	100	100	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
10	KIRK	(R)	71	55	80	59	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	
11	WELLER	(R)	10	9	10	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	
12	COSTELLO	(D)	68	64	70	59	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	

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13	BIGGERT	(R)		23	18	25												27
+ = Pro-environment action - = Anti-environment action 1 = Ineligible to vote ? = Absence (counts as negative) * LCV considers this legislation so environmentally harmful that this vote is scored twice.																		
14	HASTERT	(R)				THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE VOTES AT HIS DISCRETION												
15	JOHNSON, T.	(R)	65	45	75	50	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	
16	MANZULLO	(R)	0	0	0	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
17	EVANS	(D)	90	82	95	86	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
18	LAHOOD	(R)	19	18	20	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	
19	SHIMKUS	(R)	6	0	10	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
INDIANA																		
1	VISCLOSKY	(D)	77	91	70	59	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
2	CHOCOLA	(R)	6	0	10		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	SOUDER	(R)	10	18	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	
4	BUYER	(R)	6	9	5	0	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	
5	BURTON	(R)	6	0	10	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6	PENCE	(R)	6	0	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7	CARSON, J.	(D)	84	64	95	91	?	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	
8	HOSTETTLER	(R)	13	9	15	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	
9	HILL	(D)	94	91	95	45	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	
IOWA																		
1	NUSSLE	(R)	0	0	0	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	LEACH	(R)	77	55	90	59	-	+	-	+	?	+	+	+	-	-	+	
3	BOSWELL	(D)	65	55	70	73	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	
4	LATHAM	(R)	6	9	5	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	
5	KING, S.	(R)	6	0	10		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
KANSAS																		
1	MORAN, JERRY	(R)	10	9	10	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	
2	RYUN, J.	(R)	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	MOORE	(D)	90	82	95	82	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	
4	TIAHRT	(R)	3	9	0	0	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	
KENTUCKY																		
1	WHITFIELD	(R)	13	27	5	0	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	
2	LEWIS, R.	(R)	10	9	10	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	

House Votes

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			% 108th Congress				1 National Energy Policy	2 Oil Refineries	3 NEPA Limits	4 Fuel Blends	5 Scientific Integrity	6 Tongass Protections	7 National Forest Management	8 Yellowstone Snowmobiles	9 Environmental Funding Cuts	10 Restore Environmental Funding	11 Spending Caps and Cuts
				% 2004	% 2003	% 107th Congress											
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3	NORTHUP	(R)	6	9	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
4	LUCAS, K.	(D)	29	27	30	18	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	?	+	+
5	ROGERS, H.	(R)	3	9	0	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
6	CHANDLER	(D)	100	100			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
LOUISIANA																	
1	VITTER	(R)	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	JEFFERSON	(D)	61	91	45	55	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
3	TAUZIN	(R)	0	0	0	0	-	-	?	-	?	-	-	-	?	?	?
4	McCRERY	(R)	6	0	10	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	ALEXANDER, R.*	(D)	23	27	20		-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+
6	BAKER	(R)	6	0	10	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	JOHN	(D)	13	27	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+
MAINE																	
1	ALLEN, T.	(D)	90	91	90	91	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
2	MICHAUD	(D)	87	91	85		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
MARYLAND																	
1	GILCHREST	(R)	52	45	55	36	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-
2	RUPPERSBERGER	(D)	87	91	85		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
3	CARDIN	(D)	100	100	100	91	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
4	WYNN	(D)	87	82	90	86	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
5	HOYER	(D)	90	100	85	86	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
6	BARTLETT	(R)	19	0	30	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	CUMMINGS	(D)	90	91	90	91	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
8	VAN HOLLEN	(D)	100	100	100		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
MASSACHUSETTS																	
1	OLVER	(D)	100	100	100	91	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2	NEAL	(D)	97	100	95	77	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
3	McGOVERN	(D)	100	100	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
4	FRANK, B.	(D)	97	100	95	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
5	MEEHAN	(D)	97	100	95	77	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
6	TIERNEY	(D)	97	100	95	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

* Representative Alexander switched parties to Republican on August 6, 2004.

House Votes

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LCV SCORES

108th Congress

2004

2003

107th Congress

1National Energy Policy

2Oil Refineries

3NEPA Limits

4Fuel Blends

5Scientific Integrity

6Tongass Protections

7National Forest Management

8Yellowstone Snowmobiles

9Environmental Funding Cuts

10Restore Environmental Funding

11Spending Caps and Cuts

7MARKEY(D)10010010095+ + + + + + + + + + + + +

8CAPUANO(D)90919095+ + + + + - + + + + + + +

9LYNCH(D)9710095100+ + + + + + + + + + + + +

10DELAHUNT(D)941009091+ + + + + + + + + + + + +

MICHIGAN

1STUPAK(D)61735577+ + + + + - - - + + +

2HOEKSTRA(R)601032- - - - - - - - - - -

3EHLERS(R)52455559? + ? + - + + + - - -

4CAMP(R)3059- - - - - - - - - - -

5KILDEE(D)941009086+ + + + + + + + + + + + +

6UPTON(R)2393036- - - - - + - - - - -

7SMITH, N.(R)60109- - - - - - - - - - ?

8ROGERS, MICHAEL J.(R)3055- - - - - - - - - - -

9KNOLLENBERG(R)6950- - - - - - - - - - +

10MILLER, C.(R)695- - - - - - - - - - +

11McCOTTER(R)305- - - - - - - - - - -

12LEVIN, S.(D)901008586+ + + + + + + + + + + + +

13KILPATRICK(D)84918082+ + + + + + + ? + + +

14CONYERS(D)81828091+ + + ? + + + ? + + +

15DINGELL(D)971009582+ + + + + + + + + + + + +

MINNESOTA

1GUTKNECHT(R)3055- - - - - - - - - - -

2KLINE(R)305- - - - - - - - - - -

3RAMSTAD(R)61367573- + + - - + + - - -

4McCOLLUM(D)971009595+ + + + + + + + + + + + +

5SABO(D)971009586+ + + + + + + + + + + + +

6KENNEDY, M.(R)1602532- - - - - - - - - - -

7PETERSON, C.(D)19182045- - - - - - - + - +

8OBERSTAR(D)68736582+ + + + + - - - + + +

MISSISSIPPI

1WICKER(R)6950- - - - - - - - - +

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				2004	2003	107th Congress													
																		%	%
			%	%	%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
2	THOMPSON, B.	(D)	74	91	65	64	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+		
3	PICKERING	(R)	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
4	TAYLOR, G.	(D)	52	55	50	45	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+		
MISSOURI																			
1	CLAY	(D)	90	100	85	82	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
2	AKIN	(R)	6	0	10	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
3	GEPHARDT	(D)	26	64	5	91	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	+	+	?	?		
4	SKELTON	(D)	61	64	60	41	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+		
5	McCARTHY, K.	(D)	84	100	75	95	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
6	GRAVES	(R)	6	0	10	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
7	BLUNT	(R)	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-		
8	EMERSON	(R)	3	9	0	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+		
9	HULSHOF	(R)	3	0	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MONTANA																			
AL	REHBERG	(R)	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NEBRASKA																			
1	BEREUTER	(R)	13	0	20	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	?	?		
2	TERRY	(R)	6	0	10	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-		
3	OSBORNE	(R)	6	9	5	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+		
NEVADA																			
1	BERKLEY	(D)	77	100	65	86	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
2	GIBBONS	(R)	3	0	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
3	PORTER	(R)	10	9	10		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+		
NEW HAMPSHIRE																			
1	BRADLEY	(R)	42	27	50		+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-		
2	BASS	(R)	39	27	45	45	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-		
NEW JERSEY																			
1	ANDREWS	(D)	100	100	100	95	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
2	LoBIONDO	(R)	81	73	85	77	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+		
3	SAXTON	(R)	74	73	75	59	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+		
4	SMITH, C.	(R)	84	82	85	73	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+		

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				% 2004	% 2003	% 107th Congress											
5	GARRETT	(R)	13	18	10		-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-
6	PALLONE	(D)	100	100	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
7	FERGUSON	(R)	35	45	30	59	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	+
8	PASCRELL	(D)	87	82	90	91	?	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
9	ROTHMAN	(D)	94	91	95	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?
10	PAYNE	(D)	94	100	90	95	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
11	FRELINGHUYSEN	(R)	42	18	55	55	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
12	HOLT	(D)	100	100	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
13	MENENDEZ	(D)	97	100	95	95	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
NEW MEXICO																	
1	WILSON, H.	(R)	16	27	10	9	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+
2	PEARCE	(R)	3	0	5		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	UDALL, T.	(D)	97	100	95	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
NEW YORK																	
1	BISHOP, T.	(D)	100	100	100		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2	ISRAEL	(D)	100	100	100	77	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
3	KING, P.	(R)	16	27	10	23	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
4	McCARTHY, C.	(D)	97	100	95	86	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
5	ACKERMAN	(D)	94	100	90	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
6	MEEKS, G.	(D)	90	91	90	86	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+
7	CROWLEY	(D)	94	100	90	91	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
8	NADLER	(D)	97	100	95	86	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
9	WEINER	(D)	97	100	95	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
10	TOWNS	(D)	71	82	65	77	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
11	OWENS	(D)	100	100	100	95	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
12	VELAZQUEZ	(D)	97	100	95	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
13	FOSELLA	(R)	16	27	10	27	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	MALONEY, C.	(D)	100	100	100	95	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
15	RANGEL	(D)	90	91	90	95	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
16	SERRANO	(D)	97	100	95	82	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
17	ENGEL	(D)	100	100	100	95	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

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				% 2004	% 2003	% 107th Congress											
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18	LOWEY	(D)	97	100	95	95	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
19	KELLY	(R)	68	64	70	77	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	
20	SWEENEY	(R)	16	18	15	36	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	
21	McNULTY	(D)	100	100	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
22	HINCHEY	(D)	97	100	95	95	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
23	McHUGH	(R)	13	9	15	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	
24	BOEHLERT	(R)	61	55	65	68	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	
25	WALSH	(R)	32	36	30	50	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	
26	REYNOLDS	(R)	6	0	10	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
27	QUINN	(R)	10	9	10	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	+	
28	SLAUGHTER	(D)	97	100	95	91	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
29	HOUGHTON	(R)	26	27	25	36	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	?	
NORTH CAROLINA																	
1	BALLANCE	(D)	86	100	85		I	I	I	I	+	I	I	I	+	I	
1	BUTTERFIELD	(D)					I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
2	ETHERIDGE	(D)	84	91	80	64	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	
3	JONES, W.	(R)	10	18	5	23	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	
4	PRICE, D.	(D)	97	100	95	82	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
5	BURR	(R)	6	0	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6	COBLE	(R)	3	9	0	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	
7	McINTYRE	(D)	68	73	65	64	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	
8	HAYES	(R)	6	9	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	
9	MYRICK	(R)	3	0	5	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10	BALLENGER	(R)	3	0	5	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	
11	TAYLOR, C.	(R)	3	9	0	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	
12	WATT	(D)	100	100	100	77	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
13	MILLER, B.	(D)	97	100	95		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
NORTH DAKOTA																	
AL	POMEROY	(D)	61	82	50	68	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	

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OHIO																		
1	CHABOT	(R)	16	18	15	18	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-
2	PORTMAN	(R)	13	9	15	18	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	TURNER, M.	(R)	0	0	0		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	OXLEY	(R)	3	0	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	GILLMOR	(R)	13	9	15	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
6	STRICKLAND	(D)	90	100	85	86	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
7	HOBSON	(R)	3	9	0	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
8	BOEHNER	(R)	3	0	5	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	KAPTUR	(D)	97	100	95	77	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
10	KUCINICH	(D)	90	100	85	95	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
11	TUBBS JONES, S.	(D)	81	82	80	82	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?
12	TIBERI	(R)	6	9	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	BROWN, S.	(D)	94	91	95	95	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+
14	LATOURETTE	(R)	10	9	10	23	-	-	-	-	-	?	?	-	-	-	-	+
15	PRYCE, D.	(R)	13	9	15	18	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	REGULA	(R)	3	9	0	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
17	RYAN, T.	(D)	100	100	100		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
18	NEY	(R)	3	0	5	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKLAHOMA																		
1	SULLIVAN	(R)	3	0	5	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	CARSON, B.	(D)	42	36	45	32	?	-	?	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+
3	LUCAS, F.	(R)	3	0	5	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	COLE	(R)	3	0	5		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	ISTOOK	(R)	3	9	0	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
OREGON																		
1	WU	(D)	90	100	85	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2	WALDEN	(R)	10	9	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
3	BLUMENAUER	(D)	90	100	85	95	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

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				% 2004	% 2003	% 107th Congress												
			%	%	%	National Energy Policy	Oil Refineries	NEPA Limits	Fuel Blends	Scientific Integrity	Tongass Protections	National Forest Management	Yellowstone Snowmobiles	Environmental Funding Cuts	Restore Environmental Funding	Spending Caps and Cuts		
4	DeFAZIO	(D)	90	100	85	96	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
5	HOOLEY	(D)	94	100	90	86	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
PENNSYLVANIA																		
1	BRADY, R.	(D)	68	100	50	73	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2	FATTAH	(D)	87	100	80	86	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
3	ENGLISH	(R)	19	27	15	32	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+
4	HART	(R)	3	9	0	14	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	PETERSON, J.	(R)	6	9	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
6	GERLACH	(R)	52	55	50		-	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+
7	WELDON, C.	(R)	32	27	35	50	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	GREENWOOD	(R)	39	36	40	59	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-
9	SHUSTER, BILL	(R)	3	0	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	SHERWOOD	(R)	6	9	5	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
11	KANJORSKI	(D)	68	82	60	73	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
12	MURTHA	(D)	55	73	45	41	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+
13	HOEFFEL	(D)	97	100	95	91	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
14	DOYLE	(D)	74	82	70	68	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+
15	TOOMEY	(R)	0	0	0	14	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	PITTS	(R)	6	9	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	HOLDEN	(D)	71	73	70	64	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
18	MURPHY	(R)	3	9	0		-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	PLATTS	(R)	19	9	25	27	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
RHODE ISLAND																		
1	KENNEDY, P.	(D)	97	100	95	95	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2	LANDEVIN	(D)	100	100	100	95	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
SOUTH CAROLINA																		
1	BROWN, H.	(R)	6	0	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	WILSON, J.	(R)	0	0	0	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	BARRETT	(R)	3	0	5		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	DeMINT	(R)	3	0	5	9	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	-	?	-

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				2004	2003	107th Congress												
				%	%	%												
5	SPRATT	(D)	94	100	90	68	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
6	CLYBURN	(D)	90	100	85	68	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
SOUTH DAKOTA																		
AL	HERSETH	(D)	56	56			-	-	+	+	I	+	-	-	I	+	+	
TENNESSEE																		
1	JENKINS	(R)	3	0	5	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	DUNCAN	(R)	10	9	10	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
3	WAMP	(R)	6	9	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
4	DAVIS, L.	(D)	58	55	60		-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+
5	COOPER	(D)	100	100	100		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
6	GORDON, B.	(D)	77	73	80	68	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?
7	BLACKBURN	(R)	0	0	0		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	TANNER	(D)	48	55	45	32	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	?	-	+	
9	FORD	(D)	90	91	90	73	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	
TEXAS																		
1	SANDLIN	(D)	39	45	35	36	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	
2	TURNER, J.	(D)	32	45	25	32	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	
3	JOHNSON, SAM	(R)	0	0	0	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4	HALL, R.	(R)	13	9	15	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
5	HENSARLING	(R)	3	0	5		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6	BARTON	(R)	0	0	0	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	?
7	CULBERSON	(R)	6	9	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
8	BRADY, K.	(R)	3	0	5	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9	LAMPSON	(D)	71	73	70	50	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
10	DOGGETT	(D)	100	100	100	95	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
11	EDWARDS, C.	(D)	35	45	30	41	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+
12	GRANGER	(R)	6	0	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	?	?	-	-	?	?	
13	THORNBERRY	(R)	3	0	5	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
14	PAUL	(R)	13	27	5	41	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	
15	HINOJOSA	(D)	68	73	65	68	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

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				2004	2003	107th Congress												
			%	%	%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
16	REYES	(D)	52	45	55	55	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	?	+	?	+	
17	STENHOLM	(D)	19	27	15	14	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	
18	JACKSON-LEE, S.	(D)	84	82	85	68	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
19	NEUGEBAUER	(R)	5	0	9	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
20	GONZALEZ	(D)	77	82	75	73	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
21	SMITH, L.	(R)	3	9	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	+	
22	DeLAY	(R)	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
23	BONILLA	(R)	3	9	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	
24	FROST	(D)	81	91	75	68	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
25	BELL	(D)	77	82	75		?	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
26	BURGESS	(R)	3	0	5		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
27	ORTIZ	(D)	42	55	35	45	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	
28	RODRIGUEZ	(D)	61	73	55	68	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
29	GREEN, G.	(D)	61	73	55	59	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
30	JOHNSON, E.B.	(D)	94	100	90	73	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
31	CARTER	(R)	3	0	5		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
32	SESSIONS, P.	(R)	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
UTAH																		
1	BISHOP, R.	(R)	3	0	5		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	MATHESON	(D)	58	55	60	68	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	
3	CANNON	(R)	3	0	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
VERMONT																		
AL	SANDERS	(I)	90	91	90	95	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	
VIRGINIA																		
1	DAVIS, JO ANN	(R)	6	9	5	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	
2	SCHROCK	(R)	3	0	5	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	SCOTT, R.	(D)	97	100	95	68	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
4	FORBES	(R)	6	0	10	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5	GOODE	(R)	16	9	20	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	
6	GOODLATTE	(R)	3	0	5	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

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				% 2004	% 2003	% 107th Congress											
			%	%	%	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
7	CANTOR	(R)	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	MORAN, JAMES	(D)	97	100	95	77	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
9	BOUCHER	(D)	81	91	75	77	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
10	WOLF	(R)	19	45	5	14	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
11	DAVIS, T.	(R)	26	18	30	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+
WASHINGTON																	
1	INSLEE	(D)	100	100	100	95	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2	LARSEN, R.	(D)	94	91	95	73	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
3	BAIRD	(D)	94	100	90	91	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
4	HASTINGS, D.	(R)	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?
5	NETHERCUTT	(R)	6	9	5	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	+
6	DICKS	(D)	94	91	95	77	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
7	McDERMOTT	(D)	94	82	100	95	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?
8	DUNN	(R)	10	0	15	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	SMITH, A.	(D)	97	91	100	82	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+
WEST VIRGINIA																	
1	MOLLOHAN	(D)	42	64	30	41	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	?
2	CAPITO	(R)	23	18	25	45	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-
3	RAHALL	(D)	90	100	85	86	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
WISCONSIN																	
1	RYAN, P.	(R)	13	18	10	27	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
2	BALDWIN	(D)	100	100	100	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
3	KIND, R.	(D)	90	82	95	91	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
4	KLECZKA	(D)	97	100	95	100	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
5	SENSENBRENNER	(R)	26	18	30	32	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
6	PETRI	(R)	39	18	50	50	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
7	OBEY	(D)	97	100	95	91	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
8	GREEN, M.	(R)	29	18	35	27	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
WYOMING																	
AL	CUBIN	(R)	3	0	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

MEMBERS OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE 108TH CONGRESS

SENATE LCV SCORES FOR THE 108TH CONGRESS

MEMBER	SCORE (%)	MEMBER	SCORE (%)	MEMBER	SCORE (%)
Akaka, Daniel (D) I	88	Domenici, Pete (R) NM	0	McCain, John (R) AZ	56
Alexander, Lamar (R) TN	4	Dorgan, Byron (D) ND	56	McConnell, Mitch (R) KY	0
Allard, Wayne (R) CO	0	Durbin, Richard (D) IL	88	Mikulski, Barbara (D) MD	84
Allen, George (R) VA	0	Edwards, John (D) NC	32	Miller, Zell (D) GA	0
Baucus, Max (D) MT	52	Ensign, John (R) NV	16	Murkowski, Lisa (R) AK	8
Bayh, Evan (D) IN	80	Enzi, Michael (R) WY	0	Murray, Patty (D) WA	96
Bennett, Robert (R) UT	0	Feingold, Russell (D) WI	92	Nelson, Benjamin (D) NE	32
Biden, Joseph (D) DE	92	Feinstein, Dianne (D) CA	84	Nelson, Bill (D) FL	84
Bingaman, Jeff (D) NM	84	Fitzgerald, Peter (R) IL	16	Nickles, Don (R) OK	4
Bond, Christopher (R) MO	0	Frist, Bill (R) TN	8	Pryor, Mark (D) AR	48
Boxer, Barbara (D) CA	92	Graham, Bob (D) FL, 76		Reed, Jack (D) RI	96
Breaux, John (D) LA	24	Graham, Lindsey (R) SC	8	Reid, Harry (D) NV	76
Brownback, Sam (R) KS	4	Grassley, Charles (R) IA	0	Roberts, Pat (R) KS	0
Bunning, Jim (R) KY	0	Gregg, Judd (R) NH	44	Rockefeller, John (D) WV	84
Burns, Conrad (R) MT	0	Hagel, Chuck (R) NE	0	Santorum, Rick (R) PA	0
Byrd, Robert (D) WV	76	Harkin, Tom (D) IA	72	Sarbanes, Paul (D) MD	88
Campbell, Ben Nighthorse (R) CO	8	Hatch, Orrin (R) UT	4	Schumer, Charles (D) NY	96
Cantwell, Maria (D) WA	100	Hollings, Ernest (D) SC	64	Sessions, Jeff (R) AL	4
Carper, Thomas (D) DE	88	Hutchison, Kay Bailey (R) TX	8	Shelby, Richard (R) AL	4
Chafee, Lincoln (R) RI	72	Inhofe, James (R) OK	4	Smith, Gordon (R) OR	28
Chambliss, Saxby (R) GA	0	Inouye, Daniel (D) HI	64	Snowe, Olympia (R) ME	68
Clinton, Hillary Rodham (D) NY	92	Jeffords, James (I) VT	92	Specter, Arlen (R) PA	28
Cochran, Thad (R) MS	0	Johnson, Tim (D) SD	52	Stabenow, Debbie (D) MI	88
Coleman, Norm (R) MN	16	Kennedy, Edward (D) MA	92	Stevens, Ted (R) AK	4
Collins, Susan (R) ME	64	Kerry, John (D) MA	44	Sununu, John (R) NH	36
Conrad, Kent (D) ND	60	Kohl, Herbert (D) WI	80	Talent, Jim (R) MO	4
Cornyn, John (R) TX	4	Kyl, Jon (R) AZ	12	Thomas, Craig (R) WY	0
Corzine, Jon (D) NJ	88	Landrieu, Mary (D) LA	32	Voinovich, George (R) OH	8
Craig, Larry (R) ID	0	Lautenberg, Frank (D) NJ	92	Warner, John (R) VA	8
Crapo, Mike (R) ID	0	Leahy, Patrick (D) VT	100	Wyden, Ron (D) OR	92
Daschle, Thomas (D) SD	68	Levin, Carl (D) MI	88		
Dayton, Mark (D) MN	80	Lieberman, Joseph (D) CT	56		
DeWine, Mike (R) OH	12	Lincoln, Blanche (D) AR	40		
Dodd, Christopher (D) CT	88	Lott, Trent (R) MS	8		
Dole, Elizabeth (R) NC	8	Lugar, Richard (R) IN	4		

HOUSE LCV SCORES FOR THE 108TH CONGRESS

MEMBER	SCORE (%)	MEMBER	SCORE (%)	MEMBER	SCORE (%)
Abercrombie, Neil (D) HI-1	81	Baker, Richard (R) LA-6	6	Bell, Chris (D) TX-25	77
Ackerman, Gary (D) NY-5	94	Baldwin, Tammy (D) WI-2	100	Bereuter, Doug (R) NE-1	13
Aderholt, Robert (R) AL-4	3	Ballance, Frank (D) NC-1	86	Berkley, Shelley (D) NV-1	77
Akin, Todd (R) MO-2	6	Ballenger, Cass (R) NC-10	3	Berman, Howard (D) CA-28	71
Alexander Rodney (D) LA-5	23	Barrett, J. Gresham (R) SC-3	3	Berry, Marion (D) AR-1	42
Allen, Thomas (D) ME-1	90	Bartlett, Roscoe (R) MD-6	19	Biggert, Judy (R) IL-13	23
Andrews, Robert (D) NJ-1	100	Barton, Joe (R) TX-6	0	Bilirakis, Michael (R) FL-9	19
Baca, Joe (D) CA-43	61	Bass, Charles (R) NH-2	39	Bishop, Rob (R) UT-1	3
Bachus, Spencer (R) AL-6	10	Beauprez, Bob (R) CO-7	6	Bishop, Sanford (D) GA-2	35
Baird, Brian (D) WA-3	94	Becerra, Xavier (D) CA-31	94	Bishop, Tim (D) NY-1	100

MEMBER	SCORE (%)	MEMBER	SCORE (%)	MEMBER	SCORE (%)
Blackburn, Marsha (R) TN-7	0	Crenshaw, Ander (R) FL-4	6	Franks, Trent (R) AZ-2	3
Blumenauer, Earl (D) OR-3	90	Crowley, Joseph (D) NY-7	94	Frelinghuysen, Rodney (R) NJ-11	42
Blunt, Roy (R) MO-7	0	Cubin, Barbara (R) WY-AL	3	Frost, Martin (D) TX-24	81
Boehlert, Sherwood (R) NY-24	61	Culberson, John (R) TX-7	6	Gallegly, Elton (R) CA-24	6
Boehner, John (R) OH-8	3	Cummings, Elijah (D) MD-7	90	Garrett, Scott (R) NJ-5	13
Bonilla, Henry (R) TX-23	3	Cunningham, Randy "Duke" (R) CA-50	13	Gephardt, Richard (D) MO-3	26
Bonner, Jo (R) AL-1	6	Davis, Artur (D) AL-7	61	Gerlach, Jim (R) PA-6	52
Bono, Mary (R) CA-45	13	Davis, Danny (D) IL-7	100	Gibbons, Jim (R) NV-2	3
Boozman, John (R) AR-3	3	Davis, Jim (D) FL-11	100	Gilchrest, Wayne (R) MD-1	52
Boswell, Leonard (D) IA-3	65	Davis, Jo Ann (R) VA-1	6	Gillmor, Paul (R) OH-5	13
Boucher, Rick (D) VA-9	81	Davis, Lincoln (D) TN-4	58	Gingrey, Phil (R) GA-11	3
Boyd, Allen (D) FL-2	55	Davis, Susan (D) CA-53	100	Gonzalez, Charles (D) TX-20	77
Bradley, Jeb (R) NH-1	42	Davis, Tom (R) VA-11	26	Goode, Virgil (R) VA-5	16
Brady, Kevin (R) TX-8	3	Deal, Nathan (R) GA-10	3	Goodlatte, Bob (R) VA-6	3
Brady, Robert (D) PA-1	68	DeFazio, Peter (D) OR-4	90	Gordon, Bart (D) TN-6	77
Brown, Corrine (D) FL-3	94	DeGette, Diana (D) CO-1	94	Goss, Porter (R) FL-14	16
Brown, Henry (R) SC-1	6	Delahunt, William (D) MA-10	94	Granger, Kay (R) TX-12	6
Brown, Sherrod (D) OH-13	94	DeLauro, Rosa (D) CT-3	97	Graves, Sam (R) MO-6	6
Brown-Waite, Ginny (R) FL-5	3	DeLay, Tom (R) TX-22	0	Green, Gene (D) TX-29	61
Burgess, Michael (R) TX-26	3	DeMint, Jim (R) SC-4	3	Green, Mark (R) WI-8	29
Burns, Max (R) GA-12	6	Deutsch, Peter (D) FL-20	81	Greenwood, James (R) PA-8	39
Burr, Richard (R) NC-5	6	Diaz-Balart, Lincoln (R) FL-21	13	Grijalva, Raul (D) AZ-7	100
Burton, Dan (R) IN-5	6	Diaz-Balart, Mario (R) FL-25	6	Gutierrez, Luis (D) IL-4	97
Butterfield, G.K. (D) NC-1		Dicks, Norman (D) WA-6	94	Gutknecht, Gil (R) MN-1	3
Buyer, Steve (R) IN-4	6	Dingell, John (D) MI-15	97	Hall, Ralph (D) TX-4	13
Calvert, Ken (R) CA-44	6	Doggett, Lloyd (D) TX-10	100	Harman, Jane (D) CA-36	97
Camp, Dave (R) MI-4	3	Dooley, Calvin (D) CA-20	65	Harris, Katherine (R) FL-13	10
Cannon, Chris (R) UT-3	3	Doolittle, John (R) CA-4	3	Hart, Melissa (R) PA-4	3
Cantor, Eric (R) VA-7	0	Doyle, Michael (D) PA-14	64	Hastert, Dennis (R) IL-14	
Capito, Shelley Moore (R) WV-2	23	Dreier, David (R) CA-26	0	Hastings, Alcee (D) FL-23	71
Capps, Lois (D) CA-23	100	Duncan, John (R) TN-2	10	Hastings, Doc (R) WA-4	0
Capuano, Michael (D) MA-8	90	Dunn, Jennifer (R) WA-8	10	Hayes, Robin (R) NC-8	6
Cardin, Benjamin (D) MD-3	100	Edwards, Chet (D) TX-11	35	Hayworth, J.D. (R) AZ-5	3
CardozaDennis (D) CA-18	68	Ehlers, Vernon (R) MI-3	52	Hefley, Joel (R) CO-5	13
Carson, Brad (D) OK-2	42	Emanuel, Rahm (D) IL-5	97	Hensarling, Jeb (R) TX-5	3
Carson, Julia (D) IN-7	84	Emerson, Jo Ann (R) MO-8	3	Herger, Wally (R) CA-2	3
Carter, John (R) TX-31	3	Engel, Eliot (D) NY-17	100	Herseth, Stephanie (D) SD-AL	56
Case, Ed (D) HI-2	94	English, Phil (R) PA-3	19	Hill, Baron (D) IN-9	94
Castle, Michael (R) DE-AL	71	Eshoo, Anna (D) CA-14	100	Hinchey, Maurice (D) NY-22	97
Chabot, Steve (R) OH-1	16	Etheridge, Bob (D) NC-2	84	Hinojosa, Ruben (D) TX-15	68
Chandler, Ben (D) KY-6	100	Evans, Lane (D) IL-17	90	Hobson, David (R) OH-7	3
Chocola, Chris (R) IN-2	6	Everett, Terry (R) AL-2	6	Hoeffel, Joseph (D) PA-13	97
Clay, William Lacy (D) MO-1	90	Farr, Sam (D) CA-17	97	Hoekstra, Peter (R) MI-2	6
Clyburn, James (D) SC-6	90	Fattah, Chaka (D) PA-2	87	Holden, Tim (D) PA-17	71
Coble, Howard (R) NC-6	3	Feeney, Tom (R) FL-24	6	Holt, Rush (D) NJ-12	100
Cole, Tom (R) OK-4	3	Ferguson, Mike (R) NJ-7	35	Honda, Michael (D) CA-15	100
Collins, Mac (R) GA-8	3	Filner, Bob (D) CA-51	87	Hooley, Darlene (D) OR-5	94
Conyers, John (D) MI-14	81	Flake, Jeff (R) AZ-6	6	Hostettler, John (R) IN-8	13
Cooper, Jim (D) TN-5	100	Foley, Mark (R) FL-16	16	Houghton, Amo (R) NY-29	26
Costello, Jerry (D) IL-12	68	Forbes, Randy (R) VA-4	6	Hoyer, Steny (D) MD-5	90
Cox, Christopher (R) CA-48	3	Ford, Harold (D) TN-9	90	Hulshof, Kenny (R) MO-9	3
Cramer, Robert "Bud" (D) AL-5	35	Fossella, Vito (R) NY-13	16	Hunter, Duncan (R) CA-52	10
Crane, Philip (R) IL-8	6	Frank, Barney (D) MA-4	97	Hyde, Henry (R) IL-6	6

MEMBER	SCORE (%)	MEMBER	SCORE (%)	MEMBER	SCORE (%)
Inslee, Jay (D) WA-1	100	Lucas, Ken (D) KY-4	29	Olver, John (D) MA-1	100
Isakson, Johnny (R) GA-6	3	Lynch, Stephen (D) MA-9	97	Ortiz, Solomon (D) TX-27	42
Israel, Steve (D) NY-2	100	Majette, Denise (D) GA-4	87	Osborne, Thomas (R) NE-3	6
Issa, Darrell (R) CA-49	6	Maloney, Carolyn (D) NY-14	100	Ose, Doug (R) CA-3	13
Istook, Ernest (R) OK-5	3	Manzullo, Donald (R) IL-16	0	Otter, C.L. "Butch" (R) ID-1	3
Jackson, Jesse (D) IL-2	100	Markey, Edward (D) MA-7	100	Owens, Major (D) NY-11	100
Jackson-Lee, Sheila (D) TX-18	84	Marshall, Jim (D) GA-3	58	Oxley, Michael (R) OH-4	3
Jefferson, William (D) LA-2	61	Matheson, Jim (D) UT-2	58	Pallone, Frank (D) NJ-6	100
Jenkins, William (R) TN- 1	3	Matsui, Robert (D) CA-5	97	Pascrell, Bill (D) NJ-8	87
John, Christopher (D) LA-7	13	McCarthy, Carolyn (D) NY-4	97	Pastor, Ed (D) AZ-4	94
Johnson, Eddie Bernice (D) TX-30	94	McCarthy, Karen (D) MO-5	84	Paul, Ron (R) TX-14	13
Johnson, Nancy (R) CT-5	65	McCollum, Betty (D) MN-4	97	Payne, Donald (D) NJ-10	94
Johnson, Sam (R) TX-3	0	McCotter, Thaddeus (R) MI-11	3	Pearce, Steve (R) NM-2	3
Johnson,Timothy V. (R) IL-15	65	McCrery, Jim (R) LA-4	6	Pelosi, Nancy (D) CA-8	94
Jones, Walter (R) NC-3	10	McDermott, Jim (D) WA-7	94	Pence, Mike (R) IN-6	6
Kanjorski, Paul (D) PA-11	68	McGovern, James (D) MA-3	100	Peterson, Collin (D) MN-7	19
Kaptur, Marcy (D) OH-9	97	McHugh, John (R) NY-23	13	Peterson, John (R) PA-5	6
Keller, Ric (R) FL-8	10	McInnis, Scott (R) CO-3	10	Petri, Thomas (R) WI-6	39
Kelly, Sue (R) NY-19	68	McIntyre, Mike (D) NC-7	68	Pickering, Charles "Chip" (R) MS-3	0
Kennedy, Mark (R) MN-6	16	McKeon, Howard "Buck" (R) CA-25	3	Pitts, Joseph (R) PA-16	6
Kennedy, Patrick (D) RI-1	97	McNulty, Michael (D) NY-21	100	Platts, Todd (R) PA-19	19
Kildee, Dale (D) MI-5	94	Meehan, Martin (D) MA-5	97	Pombo, Richard (R) CA-11	3
Kilpatrick, Carolyn (D) MI-13	84	Meek, Kendrick (D) FL-17	90	Pomeroy, Earl (D) ND-AL	61
Kind, Ron (D) WI-3	90	Meeks, Gregory (D) NY-6	90	Porter, Jon (R) NV-3	10
King, Peter (R) NY-3	16	Menendez, Robert (D) NJ-13	97	Portman, Rob (R) OH-2	13
King, Steve (R) IA-5	6	Mica, John (R) FL-7	6	Price, David (D) NC-4	97
Kingston, Jack (R) GA-1	3	Michaud, Michael (D) ME-2	87	Pryce, Deborah (R) OH-15	13
Kirk, Mark (R) IL-10	71	Millender-McDonald, Juanita (D) CA-37	68	Putnam, Adam (R) FL-12	3
Klecza, Jerry (D) WI-4	97	Miller, Brad (D) NC-13	97	Quinn, Jack (R) NY-27	10
Kline, John (R) MN-2	3	Miller, Candice (R) MI-10	6	Radanovich, George (R) CA-19	3
Knollenberg, Joe (R) MI-9	6	Miller,Gary (R) CA-42	3	Rahall, Nick (D) WV-3	90
Kolbe, Jim (R) AZ-8	6	Miller, George (D) CA-7	90	Ramstad, Jim (R) MN-3	61
Kucinich, Dennis (D) OH-10	90	Miller, Jeff (R) FL-1	6	Rangel, Charles (D) NY-15	90
LaHood, Ray (R) IL-18	19	Mollohan, Alan (D) WV-1	42	Regula, Ralph (R) OH-16	3
Lampson, Nick (D) TX-9	71	Moore, Dennis (D) KS-3	90	Rehberg, Dennis (R) MT-AL	0
Langevin, James (D) RI-2	100	Moran, James (D) VA-8	97	Renzi, Rick (R) AZ-1	10
Lantos, Tom (D) CA-12	97	Moran, Jerry (R) KS-1	10	Reyes, Silvestre (D) TX-16	52
Larsen, Rick (D) WA-2	94	Murphy, Timothy (R) PA-18	3	Reynolds, Thomas (R) NY-26	6
Larson, John (D) CT-1	94	Murtha, John (D) PA-12	55	Rodriguez, Ciro (D) TX-28	61
Latham, Tom (R) IA-4	6	Musgrave, Marilyn (R) CO-4	3	Rogers, Harold (R) KY-5	3
LaTourette, Steven (R) OH-14	10	Myrick, Sue (R) NC-9	3	Rogers, Michael D. (R) AL-3	6
Leach, James (R) IA-2	77	Nadler, Jerrold (D) NY-8	97	Rogers, Michael J. (R) MI-8	3
Lee, Barbara (D) CA-9	97	Napolitano, Grace (D) CA-38	94	Rohrabacher, Dana (R) CA-46	10
Levin, Sander (D) MI-12	90	Neal, Richard (D) MA-2	97	Ros-Lehtinen, Ileana (R) FL-18	13
Lewis, Jerry (R) CA-41	6	Nethercutt, George (R) WA-5	6	Ross, Mike (D) AR-4	42
Lewis, John (D) GA-5	100	Neugebauer, Randy (R) TX-19	5	Rothman, Steven (D) NJ-9	94
Lewis, Ron (R) KY-2	10	Ney, Robert (R) OH-18	3	Roybal-Allard, Lucille (D) CA-34	94
Linder, John (R) GA-7	3	Northup, Anne (R) KY-3	6	Royce, Edward (R) CA-40	13
Lipinski, William (D) IL-3	58	Norwood, Charlie (R) GA-9	6	Ruppersberger, C.A. "Dutch" (D) MD-2	87
LoBiondo, Frank (R) NJ-2	81	Nunes, Devin (R) CA-21	3	Rush, Bobby (D) IL-1	87
Lofgren, Zoe (D) CA-16	100	Nussle, Jim (R) IA-1	0	Ryan, Paul (R) WI-1	13
Lowey, Nita (D) NY-18	97	Oberstar, James (D) MN-8	68	Ryan, Tim (D) OH-17	100
Lucas, Frank (R) OK-3	3	Obey, David (D) WI-7	97	Ryun, Jim (R) KS-2	0

MEMBER	SCORE (%)	MEMBER	SCORE (%)	MEMBER	SCORE (%)
Sabo, Martin (D) MN-5	97	Solis, Hilda (D) CA-32	100	Udall, Tom (D) NM-3	97
Sanchez, Linda (D) CA-39	97	Souder, Mark (R) IN-3	10	Upton, Fred (R) MI-6	23
Sanchez, Loretta (D) CA-47	90	Spratt, John (D) SC-5	94	Van Hollen, Chris (D) MD-8	100
Sanders, Bernard (I) VT-AL	90	Stark, Fortney "Pete" (D) CA-13	97	Velazquez, Nydia (D) NY-12	97
Sandlin, Max (D) TX-1	39	Stearns, Cliff (R) FL-6	10	Visclosky, Peter (D) IN-1	77
Saxton, Jim (R) NJ-3	74	Stenholm, Charles (D) TX-17	19	Vitter, David (R) LA-1	0
Schakowsky, Janice (D) IL-9	100	Strickland, Ted (D) OH-6	90	Walden, Greg (R) OR-2	10
Schiff, Adam (D) CA-29	100	Stupak, Bart (D) MI-1	61	Walsh, James (R) NY-25	32
Schrock, Edward (R) VA-2	3	Sullivan, John (R) OK-1	3	Wamp, Zach (R) TN-3	6
Scott, Robert (D) VA-3	97	Sweeney, John (R) NY-20	16	Waters, Maxine (D) CA-35	94
Scott, David (D) GA-13	55	Tancredo, Thomas (R) CO-6	3	Watson, Diane (D) CA-33	87
Sensenbrenner, James (R) WI-5	26	Tanner, John (D) TN-8	48	Watt, Melvin (D) NC-12	100
Serrano, Jose (D) NY-16	97	Tauscher, Ellen (D) CA-10	100	Waxman, Henry (D) CA-30	87
Sessions, Pete (R) TX-32	0	Tauzin, W.J. "Billy" (R) LA-3	0	Weiner, Anthony (D) NY-9	97
Shadegg, John (R) AZ-3	3	Taylor, Charles (R) NC-11	3	Weldon, Curt (R) PA-7	32
Shaw, Clay (R) FL-22	13	Taylor, Gene (D) MS-4	52	Weldon, Dave (R) FL-15	6
Shays, Christopher (R) CT-4	87	Terry, Lee (R) NE-2	6	Weller, Jerry (R) IL-11	10
Sherman, Brad (D) CA-27	100	Thomas, William (R) CA-22	10	Wexler, Robert (D) FL-19	100
Sherwood, Don (R) PA-10	6	Thompson, Bennie (D) MS-2	74	Whitfield, Ed (R) KY-1	13
Shimkus, John (R) IL-19	6	Thompson, Mike (D) CA-1	90	Wicker, Roger (R) MS-1	6
Shuster, Bill (R) PA-9	3	Thornberry, Mac (R) TX-13	3	Wilson, Heather (R) NM-1	16
Simmons, Rob (R) CT-2	68	Tiahrt, Todd (R) KS-4	3	Wilson, Joe (R) SC-2	0
Simpson, Michael (R) ID-2	6	Tiberi, Patrick (R) OH-12	6	Wolf, Frank (R) VA-10	19
Skelton, Ike (D) MO-4	61	Tierney, John (D) MA-6	97	Woolsey, Lynn (D) CA-6	97
Slaughter, Louise (D) NY-28	97	Toomey, Pat (R) PA-15	0	Wu, David (D) OR-1	90
Smith, Adam (D) WA-9	97	Towns, Edolphus (D) NY-10	71	Wynn, Albert (D) MD-4	87
Smith, Christopher (R) NJ-4	84	Tubbs Jones, Stephanie (D) OH-11	81	Young, C.W. "Bill" (R) FL-10	13
Smith, Lamar (R) TX-21	3	Turner, Jim (D) TX-2	32	Young, Don (R) AK-AL	0
Smith, Nick (R) MI-7	6	Turner, Michael (R) OH-3	0		
Snyder, Vic (D) AR-2	94	Udall, Mark (D) CO-2	100		

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