



OVERVIEW

As their very first move as a new Majority in the Senate, Republican leaders took up S.1, a bill to circumvent the normal review process and force approval of the dirty and dangerous Keystone XL tar sands pipeline, making their top priority clear: doing the work of their polluter allies. Choosing to start the new Congress with this harmful legislation was unfortunate; however, the debate offered an opportunity for senators to take a stand on climate change, clean energy, clean water, public lands, wildlife and other important environmental issues.

This is precisely why, for only the second time in LCV history, we are issuing a Special Edition *Scorecard* for a single piece of legislation. The 2015 Senate Special Edition *National Environmental Scorecard* sheds light on where senators stand on pressing energy, environmental and public health issues at the beginning of the first session of the 114th Congress. These votes presented senators with a clear choice: stand with polluters and double down on dirty energy at the expense of our environment, our health, and our climate, or promote a clean energy future.

This Special Edition *Scorecard* includes votes on 18 of the most critical amendments and double-scores final passage of the bill, reflecting the importance of a senator's stance on the underlying Keystone XL legislation. Votes in this *Scorecard* range from acknowledging that climate change is significantly caused by humans, to promoting oil drilling on our public lands, to supporting clean energy tax credits, to removing protections for endangered species. The 20 votes included in this Special Edition *Scorecard* will not affect a senator's lifetime LCV score, though it is highly likely that some of these votes will be included in the annual 2015 *National Environmental Scorecard*.

Coming on the heels of the hottest year on record and a wave of climate-change-fueled extreme weather events—including devastating droughts in California, forest fires across the west, and a toxic algae bloom in Toledo, Ohio that prevented 500,000 people from drinking their own water—the votes on the science behind man-made climate change garnered a lot of attention. In particular, Senator Brian Schatz's (D-HI) amendment exposed a rift between the climate-denying leadership team of Majority Leader Mitch McConnell (R-KY) and Environment and Public Works

Committee Chairman James Inhofe (R-OK) on the one hand, and Republican senators on the other who recognize that acknowledging climate science is both good policy and good politics. While the Senate's bipartisan support of climate change science is encouraging, support for climate action is the next logical step.

A bright spot was broad support for public lands protections. A bipartisan amendment that would reauthorize America's premier conservation program, the Land and Water Conservation Fund, actually surpassed the 60 vote threshold during the roll call. However, Republican leadership prioritized the dirty pipeline, and after a couple Senators changed their position this bipartisan amendment ultimately came up one vote short of passing. Nevertheless, this pro-environment public lands initiative fared significantly better than anti-conservation amendments that would open up America's wild lands to development and prevent the creation of

new parks. It's clear that preserving our natural heritage has robust bipartisan support.

Looking ahead, we will continue to stand with President Obama when he vetoes the Keystone XL legislation, and we will work with our allies in Congress to sustain his veto. Moreover, we are more confident than ever that the president will continue to build on his incredible climate leadership by rejecting the permit for the Keystone XL tar sands pipeline once and for all. We will also continue to work with President Obama and our allies in Congress to block future anti-environmental legislation that Republican leaders have already threatened to advance regardless of how out of step it is with the American public and a number of their own members.

VOTE DESCRIPTIONS

1 & 2. KEYSTONE XL TAR SANDS PIPELINE (KXL)

Senator John Hoeven (R-ND) sponsored S.1, the Keystone XL Pipeline Act, which would automatically approve this dangerous pipeline, transporting the world's dirtiest oil through the American heartland to an international shipping port on the Gulf Coast where it will be exported. Keystone XL would lead to a significant expansion of tar sands development, unleashing massive amounts of carbon pollution and threatening surrounding communities, ecosystems, and watersheds including the Ogallala aquifer, which provides drinking water for millions of Americans. Despite these threats, Keystone XL would create just 35 permanent jobs and would not enhance American energy independence. S.1 would short circuit the federal approval process, eliminating the State Department's ability to assess whether the pipeline is in the national interest, and diminishing the President's authority to ultimately approve or reject the project. On January 29, the Senate approved S.1 by a vote of 62-36 (Senate roll call vote 49). NO IS THE PRO-ENVIRONMENT VOTE.

3. TOXIC TAR SANDS BYPRODUCTS

Senator Richard Durbin (D-IL) sponsored Amendment #69 to S.1, the Keystone XL Pipeline Act, which would protect communities, waterways, and wildlife by effectively regulating the storage and transportation of petroleum coke, a toxic byproduct of refining oil from tar sands. Petcoke, a dusty material that is often stored outdoors in huge piles, poses significant public health concerns and has led to public outcry in Chicago, Detroit and other communities. On January 21, the Senate rejected the Durbin amendment by a vote of 41-58 (Senate roll call vote 8). YES IS THE PRO-ENVIRONMENT VOTE.

4. ATTACK ON CLEAN AIR PROTECTIONS

Senator Pat Toomey (R-PA) sponsored Amendment #41 to S.1, the Keystone XL Pipeline Act, which would exempt power plant units that burn "coal refuse" or waste from complying with certain clean air and public health protections required under the EPA's Cross State Air Pollution Rule and the Mercury and Air Toxics Standards. Communities living downwind from these plants would suffer negative health consequences, ranging from asthma attacks to premature deaths, were these clean air exemptions to become law. On January 21, the Senate rejected the Toomey amendment by a vote of 54-45 (60 votes were needed for passage; Senate roll call vote 9). NO IS THE PRO-ENVIRONMENT VOTE.

5. CLIMATE CHANGE SCIENCE

Senator Brian Schatz (D-HI) sponsored Amendment #58 to S.1, the Keystone XL Pipeline Act, which expresses the sense of Congress that climate change is real and that man-made pollution is a significant contributor to climate change. 2014 was the hottest year on record, and this amendment references the findings of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and other scientific institutions. On January 21, the Senate rejected the Schatz amendment by a vote of 50-49 (60 votes were needed for passage; Senate roll call vote 12). YES IS THE PRO-ENVIRONMENT VOTE.

6. DRILLING ON PUBLIC LANDS

Senator Mike Lee (R-UT) sponsored Amendment #71 to S.1, the Keystone XL Pipeline Act, which would expedite the applications to drill on America's public lands and would limit the amount of public

input in the decision-making process. Oil and gas companies now have more access to America's public lands than they currently use and it makes no sense to limit public engagement. On January 22, the Senate rejected the Lee amendment by a vote of 51-47 (60 votes were needed for passage; Senate roll call vote 17). NO IS THE PRO-ENVIRONMENT VOTE.

7. FORCING TAR SANDS COMPANIES TO PAY FOR SPILLS

Senator Ron Wyden (D-OR) sponsored Amendment #27 to S.1, the Keystone XL Pipeline Act, which would close a tax code loophole that exempts tar sands producers from paying into the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund. Without this fix, taxpayers are on the hook to pay for tar sands spill clean-ups like the ongoing \$1.2 billion effort in Kalamazoo, Michigan. On January 22, the Senate rejected the Wyden amendment by a vote of 50-47 (60 votes were needed for passage; Senate roll call vote 19). YES IS THE PRO-ENVIRONMENT VOTE.

8. INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE ACTION

Senator Roy Blunt (R-MO) sponsored Amendment #78 to S.1, the Keystone XL Pipeline Act, which undermines the U.S.'s ability to encourage other countries to address climate change and would be a significant setback in the global fight against climate change. The amendment seeks to undermine the November 2014 U.S.-China announcement that demonstrated both countries' commitment to tackling this challenge and builds momentum toward a global solution to the climate crisis. On January 22, the Senate rejected the Blunt amendment by a vote of 51-46 (60 votes were needed for passage; Senate roll call vote 20). NO IS THE PRO-ENVIRONMENT VOTE.

9. PROTECTING THE GREAT LAKES FROM TAR SANDS SPILLS

Senator Gary Peters (D-MI) sponsored Amendment #70 to S.1, the Keystone XL Pipeline Act, which would prevent the construction of the pipeline from commencing until the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration has the resources to safely operate pipelines under the Great Lakes and submits a study on pipeline safety in those waters. Clean-up efforts for a tar sands spill in Michigan in 2010 has cost \$1.2 billion and is still not completed four years later. On January 28, the Senate rejected the Peters amendment by a vote of 40-58 (Senate roll call vote 32). YES IS THE PRO-ENVIRONMENT VOTE.

10. TEN MILLION SOLAR ROOFS

Senator Bernie Sanders (D-VT) sponsored Amendment #23 to S.1, the Keystone XL Pipeline Act, which would provide support for the installation of solar panels on ten million roofs by 2025. This amendment would create jobs, reduce carbon pollution, and significantly expand the U.S.'s capacity to generate solar power. On January 28, the Senate rejected the Sanders amendment by a vote of 40-58 (Senate roll call vote 33). YES IS THE PRO-ENVIRONMENT VOTE.

11. LIQUEFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG) EXPORTS

Senator Ted Cruz (R-TX) sponsored Amendment #15 to S.1, the Keystone XL Pipeline Act, which would undermine the Department of Energy's (DOE) role in approving applications to export liquefied natural gas (LNG). This amendment interferes with the department's ability to consider LNG exports' wide range of potential impacts, including negative impacts on American consumers, health, and the environment.

On January 28, the Senate rejected the Cruz amendment by a vote of 53-45 (60 votes were needed for passage; Senate roll call vote 34). NO IS THE PRO-ENVIRONMENT VOTE.

12. REMOVING PRAIRIE-CHICKEN PROTECTIONS

Senator Jerry Moran (R-KS) sponsored Amendment #73 to S.1, the Keystone XL Pipeline Act, which would delist the lesser prairie-chicken as a threatened species under the Endangered Species Act. This amendment subverts the science-based process the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service uses to determine the population viability of various species and removes protections deemed necessary for the prairie-chicken's survival. On January 28, the Senate rejected the Moran amendment by a vote of 54-44 (60 votes were needed for passage; Senate roll call vote 35). NO IS THE PRO-ENVIRONMENT VOTE.

13. NATIONAL MONUMENTS

Senator Steve Daines (R-MT) sponsored Amendment #132 to S.1, the Keystone XL Pipeline Act, which would affirm that it is the sense of Congress that National Monument designations on federal lands should require approval by the governor and state legislature. Although non-binding, this amendment undermines the intent of the Antiquities Act of 1906, a law that has been used by 16 presidents of both parties to move swiftly in the face of threats and protect some of America's most treasured places like the Grand Canyon and the Statue of Liberty. On January 28, the Senate rejected the Daines amendment by a vote of 50-47 (60 votes were needed for passage; Senate roll call vote 37). NO IS THE PRO-ENVIRONMENT VOTE.

14. CLIMATE RESILIENCY

Senator Chris Coons (D-DE) sponsored Amendment #115 to S.1, the Keystone XL Pipeline Act, which highlights the threats climate change poses to essential infrastructure and underscores the important role the federal government should play in helping communities prepare for future impacts. Climate change is already impacting communities across the nation at significant cost to taxpayers and state governments. On January 28, the Senate rejected the Coons amendment by a vote of 47-51 (Senate roll call vote 38). YES IS THE PRO-ENVIRONMENT VOTE.

15. WILDLANDS PROTECTIONS

Senator Lisa Murkowski (R-AK) sponsored Amendment #166 to S.1, the Keystone XL Pipeline Act, which is an attack on America's public lands. This amendment would open up nearly 21 million acres of America's most pristine backcountry lands to drilling, logging and other development. On January 28, the Senate rejected the Murkowski amendment by a vote of 50-48 (60 votes were needed for passage; Senate roll call vote 39). NO IS THE PRO-ENVIRONMENT VOTE.

16. CLEAN ENERGY TAX CREDITS

Senator Heidi Heitkamp (D-ND) sponsored Amendment #133 to S.1, the Keystone XL Pipeline Act, which expresses the sense of Congress that the Production Tax Credit should be renewed for five years. This tax incentive expired at the end of 2014 and is essential to the continued expansion of renewable energy sources like wind, and would create jobs, reduce pollution, and increase our energy independence. On January 28, the Senate rejected the Heitkamp amendment by a vote of 47-51 (Senate roll call vote 40). YES IS THE PRO-ENVIRONMENT VOTE.

17. FRACKING DRINKING WATER LOOPHOLE

Senator Kirsten Gillibrand (D-NY) sponsored Amendment #48 to S.1, the Keystone XL Pipeline Act, which would close the "Halliburton Loophole," a provision in the 2005 Energy Policy Act that exempted hydraulic fracturing (fracking) from regulation under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The Gillibrand amendment is an important first step in ensuring the fracking process is subject to all of our major environmental laws in order to protect our health, communities, and environment. On January 28, the Senate rejected the Gillibrand amendment by a vote of 35-63 (Senate roll call vote 41). YES IS THE PRO-ENVIRONMENT VOTE.

18. LAND & WATER CONSERVATION FUND (LWCF)

Senator Richard Burr (R-NC) sponsored Amendment #92 to S.1, the Keystone XL Pipeline Act, which would reauthorize the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), America's premier conservation program whose authorization expires on September 30, 2015. LWCF has been a 50-year conservation success story, improving open space and outdoor recreation opportunities for all Americans. This amendment would also provide funds to increase access to public lands that may otherwise be inaccessible. On January 29, the Senate rejected the Burr amendment by a vote of 59-39 (60 votes were needed for passage; Senate roll call vote 43). YES IS THE PRO-ENVIRONMENT VOTE.

19. RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY STANDARD (RES)

Senator Tom Udall (D-NM) sponsored Amendment #77 to S.1, the Keystone XL Pipeline Act, which would set a goal for the nation to get 25% of its electricity from renewable sources by 2025. This policy builds on the proven success states have seen in setting similar policies and would help the U.S. lead in the global clean energy economy. A strong national renewable electricity standard would create jobs, protect consumers, and reduce pollution. On January 29, the Senate rejected the Udall amendment by a vote of 45-53 (Senate roll call vote 44).

20. KXL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ANALYSIS

Senator Cory Booker (D-NJ) sponsored Amendment #155 to S.1, the Keystone XL Pipeline Act, which would allow agencies to update the State Department's environmental impact statement (EIS) with critical new information. Evolving economic and oil market conditions mean that last January's final environmental impact analysis dramatically understates the current climate impacts of the pipeline's construction. On January 29, the Senate rejected the Booker amendment by a vote of 41-56 (Senate roll call vote 46). YES IS THE PRO-ENVIRONMENT VOTE.

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		% SPECIAL EDITION	Keystone XL Pipeline	Keystone XL Pipeline (2x Score)	Toxic Tar Sands Byproducts	 Attack on Clean Air Protections 	© Climate Change Science	 Drilling on Public Lands 	 Forcing Tar Sands Companies to Pay for Spills 	 International Climate Action 	 Protecting the Great Lakes from Tar Sands Spills 	10 Million Solar Roofs	Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Exports	Removing Prairie-Chicken Protections	National Monuments	G Climate Resiliency	Wildlands Protections	Clean Energy Tax Credits	Fracking Drinking Water Loophole	• Land & Water Conservation Fund (I WCE)	Renewable Electricity Standard (RES)	KXL Environmental Impact Analysis
ALABAMA																						
Sessions, J.	(R)	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	×	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Shelby	(R)	0	X	X	×	X	X	X	×	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	×
ALASKA																						
Murkowski	(R)	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	×	X	×	X	X	×	×	X	X	X	X	X	X	×
Sullivan	(R)	o	×	X	×	×	×	×	×	X	×	×	×	×	×	X	X	X	X	X	X	×
ARIZONA																						
Flake	(R)	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	×	X	×	X	X	×	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	×
McCain	(R)		X	X	X	X	X	X	×	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	~	X	×
ARKANSAS																						
Boozman	(R)	o	X	X	X	X	X	X	×	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	×
Cotton	(R)	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	×
CALIFORNIA																						
Boxer	(D)	100	V	~	~	>	>	V	~	V	~	>	>	~	~	V	~	>	~	~	>	~
Feinstein	(D)	100	~	~	~	~	>	~	~	V	~	>	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~

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? = Absence (counts as	s negative)	% SPECIAL EDITION	 Keystone XL Pipeline 	Keystone XL Pipeline (2x Score)	■ Toxic Tar Sands Byproducts	Attack on Clean Air Protections	Climate Change Science	 Drilling on Public Lands 	 Forcing Tar Sands Companies to Pay for Spills 	International Climate Action	Protecting the Great Lakes from Tar Sands Spilis	(a) 10 Million Solar Roofs	Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Exports	Removing Prairie-Chicken Protections	National Monuments	G Climate Resiliency	❸ Wildlands Protections	Clean Energy Tax Credits	Fracking Drinking Water Loophole	Land & Water Conservation Fund (1 wcex	 Renewable Electricity Standard (RES) 	KXL Environmental Impact Analysis
COLORADO					,																	
Bennet	(D)	75	X	X	~	~	~	~	~	~	×	~	>	~	~	V	~	~	X	~	~	×
Gardner	(R)	20	X	X	X	X	X	X	~	X	×	X	X	×	V	X	V	X	X	~	X	×
CONNECTICUT																						
Blumenthal	(D)	100	V	~	~	V	~	~	~	V	~	V	>	~	V	~	V	~	~	~	V	~
Murphy, C.	(D)	100	V	~	~	V	~	~	~	V	~	V	>	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	V	~
DELAWARE																						
Carper	(D)	85	X	X	~	V	~	~	~	V	×	V	>	~	V	~	V	~	~	~	V	~
Coons	(D)	100	V	~	~	V	~	~	~	V	~	V	>	~	~	~	V	~	~	~	V	~
FLORIDA																						
Nelson	(D)	95	V	~	~	~	~	~	~	V	~	~	>	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	X	~
Rubio	(R)	o	?	?	X	X	X	X	X	X	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
GEORGIA																						
Isakson	(R)	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Perdue	(R)	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	×

 Pro-environment action Anti-environment action Absence (counts as negat 	n	L	_cv sc										orts	ctions					ele ele		(RES)	/sis
		% SPECIAL EDITION	Keystone XL Pipeline	■ Keystone XL Pipeline (2x Score)	Toxic Tar Sands Byproducts	 Attack on Clean Air Protections 	© Climate Change Science	Drilling on Public Lands	 Forcing Tar Sands Companies to Pay for Spills 	© International Climate Action	 Protecting the Great Lakes from Tar Sands Spills 	• 10 Million Solar Roofs	Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Exports	Removing Prairie-Chicken Protections	Mational Monuments	Climate Resiliency	Wildlands Protections	Clean Energy Tax Credits	Fracking Drinking Water Loophole	Land & Water Conservation Fund (1 w/rex)	Renewable Electricity Standard (RES)	KXL Environmental Impact Analysis
HAWAII																						
	(D)	100	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	>	~	>	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Schatz ((D)	100	~	~	V	~	~	~	~	V	>	V	~	~	~	~	V	~	~	~	~	~
IDAHO																						
Crapo	R)	0	X	X	X	×	×	×	X	X	×	X	×	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	×
Risch	R)	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	×	×	×	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	×
ILLINOIS																						
Durbin ((D)	100	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	>	~	~	~	~	~	V	~	~	V	~	~
Kirk	R)	40	X	X	~	X	~	V	-	X	>	X	X	X	X	X	X	V	X	V	V	×
INDIANA																						
Coats	R)	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	×
Donnelly	D)	65	X	X	X	~	~	~	~	~	>	X	~	~	~	~	V	V	X	V	X	×
IOWA																						
Ernst	R)	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	×
Grassley (R)	5	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	V	X	X	X	×

Pro-environmentAnti-environmentAbsence (counts a)	action	L	_CV SC	ORES									l st	ons						1 WCF)	ES)	, , , s
r – Absence (counts a	s negative)	% SPECIAL EDITION	■ Keystone XL Pipeline	Keystone XL Pipeline (2x Score)	■ Toxic Tar Sands Byproducts	Attack on Clean Air Protections	■ Climate Change Science	 Drilling on Public Lands 	 Forcing Tar Sands Companies to Pay for Spills 	International Climate Action	 Protecting the Great Lakes from Tar Sands Spills 	(a) 10 Million Solar Roofs	Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Exports	Removing Prairie-Chicken Protections	National Monuments	Climate Resiliency	₩ildlands Protections	Clean Energy Tax Credits	Fracking Drinking Water Loophole	Land & Water Conservation Fund (I WCE)	Renewable Electricity Standard (RES)	KXL Environmental Impact Analysis
KANSAS																						
Moran, Jerry	(R)	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	×	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	×
Roberts	(R)	o	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
KENTUCKY																						
McConnell	(R)	o	X	X	X	×	X	X	×	X	×	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Paul	(R)	o	X	X	X	X	X	X	×	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
LOUISIANA																						
Cassidy	(R)	o	X	X	X	X	X	X	×	X	×	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Vitter	(R)	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	×	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
MAINE																						
Collins	(R)	55	X	X	X	~	V	V	~	V	X	X	~	X	X	v	V	>	X	V	V	X
King, A.	(1)	100	V	V	V	~	V	V	~	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	>	V	V	V	•
MARYLAND																						
Cardin	(D)	100	~	~	~	~	~	V	~	~	~	~	~	~	V	~	~	>	~	~	~	~
Mikulski	(D)	100	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	V	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~

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MASSACHUSETTS																						
Markey	(D)	100	~	~	V	V	>	V	~	~	V	V	V	~	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	~
Warren	(D)	100	~	V	>	~	>	~	~	V	V	V	V	~	~	V	V	~	~	~	>	~
MICHIGAN																						
Peters, G.	(D)	100	~	V	>	V	>	V	~	V	V	V	V	~	~	V	V	~	~	V	V	~
Stabenow	(D)	100	~	V	>	V	>	~	~	V	V	V	V	~	V	~	V	~	~	V	>	~
MINNESOTA																						
Franken	(D)	100	~	~	>	~	>	~	~	V	V	~	~	~	~	~	V	~	~	~	>	~
Klobuchar	(D)	100	~	~	V	V	>	V	~	V	V	V	V	~	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	~
MISSISSIPPI																						
Cochran	(R)	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	×
Wicker	(R)	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	×
MISSOURI																						
Blunt	(R)	5	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	~	X	×
McCaskill	(D)	65	X	X	X	V	V	V	~	V	X	X	V	~	V	V	V	V	X	V	V	×

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MONTANA																						
Daines	(R)	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	×
Tester	(D)	75	X	X	X	~	~	V	>	V	×	V	>	~	~	~	V	~	X	~	~	•
NEBRASKA																						
Fischer	(R)	o	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	×	X	X	×	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	×
Sasse	(R)	o	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	×	X	X	×	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	×
NEVADA																						
Heller	(R)	5	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	×	X	X	×	X	X	X	X	X	X	~	X
Reid, H.	(D)	N/A							ABSEN	FOR A	ALL VOT	ES DUE	TO HIS	ONGOI	NG REC	OVERY.						
NEW HAMPSHIRE																						
Ayotte	(R)	50	X	X	X	~	~	V	>	V	×	X	X	×	~	~	V	X	X	~	~	×
Shaheen	(D)	100	~	~	~	~	~	V	>	V	~	V	>	~	~	V	V	~	~	~	~	•
NEW JERSEY																						
Booker	(D)	100	~	~	~	~	~	~	V	V	~	V	V	~	~	V	V	~	~	V	~	•
Menendez	(D)	100	~	~	~	~	~	V	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	✓

 = Pro-environment ac X = Anti-environment ac ? = Absence (counts as n 	ction		LCV SC			tions			lies	Ē			3) Exports	Protections					Sophole	n Fund (1 W/CE)	idard (RFS)	Analysis
		% SPECIAL EDITION	Keystone XL Pipeline	Keystone XL Pipeline (2x Score)	Toxic Tar Sands Byproducts	Attack on Clean Air Protections	☑ Climate Change Science	Drilling on Public Lands	Forcing Tar Sands Companies to Pay for Spills	© International Climate Action	 Protecting the Great Lakes from Tar Sands Spills 	(a) 10 Million Solar Roofs	Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Exports	Removing Prairie-Chicken Protections	National Monuments	🖨 Climate Resiliency	⊕ Wildlands Protections	Clean Energy Tax Credits	Fracking Drinking Water Loophole	• Land & Water Conservation Fund (1 W/CE)	 Renewable Electricity Standard (RFS) 	KXL Environmental Impact Analysis
NEW MEXICO																						
Heinrich	(D)	95	~	~	V	V	>	~	~	V	>	>	>	V	~	~	~	V	X	V	V	~
Udall	(D)	95	~	V	>	V	>	~	~	V	>	>	>	~	>	V	V	>	X	V	>	~
NEW YORK																						
Gillibrand	(D)	100	~	~	>	V	>	V	~	~	>	>	>	~	~	V	~	>	>	V	>	~
Schumer	(D)	100	~	V	~	~	>	~	~	~	>	>	>	~	~	~	V	>	>	~	>	~
NORTH CAROLINA																						
Burr	(R)	5	×	X	×	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	×	X	X	X	X	V	X	×
Tillis	(R)	5	×	X	×	X	X	X	×	X	X	X	X	×	×	X	X	X	X	~	X	×
NORTH DAKOTA																						
Heitkamp	(D)	45	X	X	X	X	>	X	~	~	X	X	X	~	X	~	~	>	X	~	X	~
Hoeven	(R)	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	×	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
ОНЮ																						
Brown, S.	(D)	100	~	~	~	V	>	~	~	V	>	>	>	~	~	~	~	V	V	V	V	•
Portman	(R)	5	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	V	X	X

 Pro-environment ac Anti-environment ac Absence (counts as n 	ction		LCV SC	ORES									1	ions							ES)	. <u>s</u>
. Absence (countries)	cgalite	% SPECIAL EDITION	■ Keystone XL Pipeline	Keystone XL Pipeline (2x Score)	■ Toxic Tar Sands Byproducts	Attack on Clean Air Protections	Climate Change Science	 Drilling on Public Lands 	Forcing Tar Sands Companies to Pay for Spills	© International Climate Action	 Protecting the Great Lakes from Tar Sands Spills 	(a) 10 Million Solar Roofs	Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Exports	Removing Prairie-Chicken Protections	National Monuments	G Climate Resiliency	⊕ Wildlands Protections	❸ Clean Energy Tax Credits	Fracking Drinking Water Loophole	Land & Water Conservation Fund (1 w/cs)	 Renewable Electricity Standard (RES) 	KXL Environmental Impact Analysis
OKLAHOMA																						
Inhofe	(R)	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	×	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	×
Lankford	(R)	5	X	X	X	X	X	V	X	X	×	X	X	×	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	×
OREGON																						
Merkley	(D)	100	~	~	~	V	~	~	~	V	~	V	~	~	~	~	V	>	~	~	~	~
Wyden	(D)	100	~	V	V	V	~	~	~	V	~	~	~	~	V	~	V	>	~	>	>	~
PENNSYLVANIA																						
Casey	(D)	85	X	X	~	X	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	V	>	~	~	>	~
Toomey	(R)	o	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	×
RHODE ISLAND																						
Reed, J.	(D)	100	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	V	>	~	~	>	~
Whitehouse	(D)	100	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	V	~	~	V	~	~	~	~	>	~	V	V	~
SOUTH CAROLINA																						
Graham, L.	(R)	10	X	X	X	X	~	?	?	?	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	V	X	×
Scott, T.	(R)	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	×

 Pro-environment Anti-environment Absence (counts as 	action	% SPECIAL EDITION	Keystone XL Pipeline	Keystone XL Pipeline (2x Score)	• Toxic Tar Sands Byproducts	Attack on Clean Air Protections	⊙ Climate Change Science	 Drilling on Public Lands 	 Forcing Tar Sands Companies to Pay for Spills 	 International Climate Action 	 Protecting the Great Lakes from Tar Sands Spills 	(a) 10 Million Solar Roofs	Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Exports	Removing Prairie-Chicken Protections	National Monuments	G Climate Resiliency	⊕ Wildlands Protections	Clean Energy Tax Credits	 Fracking Drinking Water Loophole 	Land & Water Conservation Fund (I WCE)	Renewable Electricity Standard (RES)	KXL Environmental Impact Analysis
SOUTH DAKOTA																						
Rounds	(R)	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	×
Thune	(R)	5	X	X	X	X	X	X	×	X	×	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	~	X	X
TENNESSEE																						
Alexander	(R)	30	X	X	X	~	~	X	~	X	×	X	X	X	~	X	V	X	X	~	X	×
Corker	(R)	5	X	×	X	X	X	X	×	X	×	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	~	X	X
TEXAS																						
Cornyn	(R)	o	X	X	X	X	X	X	×	X	×	X	X	X	?	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cruz	(R)	o	X	X	X	X	X	X	×	X	×	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	×
UTAH																						
Hatch	(R)	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	×	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	×
Lee, M.	(R)	o	X	X	X	X	X	X	?	?	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	?
VERMONT																						
Leahy	(D)	100	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Sanders	(1)	100	~	~	~	~	V	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	V	V	~	~	~	~	~

 Pro-environment ac Anti-environment ac Absence (counts as a 	ection	١	LCV SC	ORES									ļ _¥	Suo								
? = Absence (counts as i	negative	% SPECIAL EDITION	■ Keystone XL Pipeline	Keystone XL Pipeline (2x Score)	■ Toxic Tar Sands Byproducts	Attack on Clean Air Protections	Climate Change Science	 Drilling on Public Lands 	 Forcing Tar Sands Companies to Pay for Spills 	International Climate Action	 Protecting the Great Lakes from Tar Sands Spills 	(a) 10 Million Solar Roofs	Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Exports	Removing Prairie-Chicken Protections	National Monuments	G Climate Resiliency	⊕ Wildlands Protections	Clean Energy Tax Credits	Fracking Drinking Water Loophole	Land & Water Conservation Fund (1 w/rx)	 Renewable Electricity Standard (RES) 	KXL Environmental Impact Analysis
VIRGINIA																						
Kaine	(D)	95	~	~	~	~	~	>	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	X	~	~	•
Warner	(D)	75	X	X	~	V	~	>	~	V	~	X	~	~	V	~	V	~	X	~	V	X
WASHINGTON																						
Cantwell	(D)	100	V	~	~	V	~	>	~	V	~	V	V	~	V	~	V	V	~	V	V	~
Murray	(D)	100	~	V	V	V	~	>	~	~	~	V	~	~	V	V	V	~	~	~	>	~
WEST VIRGINIA																						
Capito	(R)	5	X	X	X	X	X	X	×	X	×	X	X	×	X	X	X	X	X	~	X	×
Manchin	(D)	35	X	X	X	X	~	X	~	X	×	X	~	×	V	~	X	X	X	~	X	~
WISCONSIN																						
Baldwin	(D)	100	~	~	~	~	~	>	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	>	~
Johnson, R.	(R)	o	X	X	X	X	X	X	×	X	×	X	X	×	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	×
WYOMING																						
Barrasso	(R)	o	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	×
Enzi	(R)	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	×



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