

california league of conservation voters

# California Environmental Scorecard

30<sup>th</sup> Annual Guide to Environmental Legislation and Votes for the 2003 Legislative Year

## 30 years of political action for environmental protection

The California League of Conservation Voters is the non-partisan political action arm of California's environmental movement. For 30 years, CLCV's mission has been to protect the environmental quality of the state by working to elect environmentally responsible candidates to state and federal office, then holding them accountable to the environmental agenda.

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# How do we protect California's environment?

Here's how we do it.

### We elect environmental champions

CLCV conducts rigorous research on candidates and concentrates on the races where our resources can make a difference. We back our endorsements with expertise, assisting candidates with the media, fundraising, and grassroots organizing strategies they need to win. We work to educate voters, then help get out the vote on Election Day.

### We fight for environmental laws

CLCV is your voice in Sacramento. We fight for strong environmental legislation to protect the health of our communities and the natural beauty of the state. Each year, we aggressively lobby on scores of environmental bills and votes in Sacramento and work to make sure legislators hear from environmental voters.

### We tally the votes

At the end of the legislative year, we release the California Environmental Scorecard, which records the most important environmental votes of each legislative year. Now in its 30th year, the Scorecard—distributed to CLCV's 25,000-plus members, other environmental organizations, and the news media—is the authoritative source on the state's environmental politics.



## A Message from the Executive Director

Each year brings its own set of exciting opportunities, tough battles, and unforeseen surprises. And without question, 2003 was no exception. The California League of Conservation Voters once again flexed its political clout in one of the finest legislative sessions for air quality since the environmental movement began, and we set the stage to make the environment a key issue in the upcoming presidential election. CLCV's grassroots campaigning generated thousands of letters and calls to legislators, in support of a host of bills that have set a national precedent in protecting our environmental health.

In response to one of the Bush Administration's most egregious attacks on environmental safeguards, we led the charge on SB 288, a landmark bill that thwarted Bush rollbacks on clean air standards. As a result, California will continue to move forward on cleaning up air in some of our dirtiest cities by requiring industries to switch to modern pollution-control technology when they upgrade or build new facilities. We campaigned for a groundbreaking series of bills by Senator Dean Florez that addresses serious air quality problems in the Central Valley. We campaigned for SB 20, a bill that brings high-tech manufacturers into one of the nation's first efforts to recycle the growing stockpile of outdated computers that are poisoning our landfills and people in other countries. The bottom line is that as a result of last year's monumental successes, thousands of Californians will live longer and healthier lives.

In anticipation of what may be the most important presidential election for the environment in the history of our country, in Los Angeles last June CLCV hosted along with our sister organization, the League of Conservation Voters, the first-ever Democratic Candidate Debate on the environment. Attended by six of the nine major democratic candidates for president, and covered by over 150 news outlets, the event put the national spotlight on how the environment is playing a major role in shaping the campaigns and helping to accomplish the environmental community's number one objective: defeating George W. Bush, the worst environmental president in our nation's history.

No reflection on last year would be complete without mentioning the recall of Governor Davis in October. Although it is too early to know conclusively how Governor Schwarzenegger will perform on environmental issues, the early signs are positive. So far he has made solid appointments to key environmental posts in state government and has pledged to work closely with us to protect our natural resources and the health of our families and communities. CLCV intends on offering our expertise to help the Governor accomplish his pro-environmental agenda, while at the same time holding him accountable if he falters.

Finally, I want to express my sincere excitement to lead CLCV at this very critical time as its new Executive Director. With our hard work and the tremendous support of our members, we have an opportunity to make 2004 a historic year for environmental protection. I am fortunate and excited to be a part of it, and CLCV.

# 2003 – The Year in Review

2003 was an amazing year. Amid swirling politics surrounding a gubernatorial recall, the California Legislature delivered a range of environmental achievements that has rarely been equaled. A record number of pro-environmental bills were passed, many of them first-in-the-nation precedents. All but three of CLCV's 2003 Scorecard bills were passed by the Legislature and reached the Governor's desk. But that was only the beginning. Governor Gray Davis signed into law all 19 pro-environmental bills put before him by the Legislature. This is a first in the 30 years of CLCV Environmental Scorecards.

## A Banner Year for Clean Air

2003 was a historic year for improving California's air quality. The year began with a comprehensive series of articles by the *Fresno Bee* on air pollution in the San Joaquin Valley. The series highlighted the years of denial, the political pressure by powerful polluting interests, and the ever-increasing harmful health effects of air pollution that have resulted in the San Joaquin Valley being home to the country's dirtiest air.

In response to this groundbreaking series, as well as to a growing Central Valley population wanting cleaner air for their families and communities, State Senator Dean Florez (D-Fresno)—often a “swing” vote on environmental issues—rose to leadership on an aggressive and far-reaching package of bills designed to reduce

air pollution from agricultural practices. Despite early skepticism on the part of observers, Florez proved his commitment to cleaning up Central Valley air by pushing the most important elements of his package through to the Governor, including SB 700, which eliminates the Clean Air Act exemption for agricultural equipment and requires agricultural facilities to reduce pollution, and SB 705, which phases out open-field burning of agricultural waste. For his brave leadership on behalf of clean air against significant opposition in his own district, Florez was awarded CLCV's 2003 Environmental Achievement Award.

The Legislature sent a message from Californians to the White House with CLCV-sponsored SB 288 (Sher, D-Palo Alto), which thwarted the Bush Administration rollbacks on federal clean air standards. Sher's bill set a national precedent by prohibiting local air districts from weakening pollution-control requirements on large facilities. Unlike the rest of the country, California will still require utilities, oil refineries, and industrial plants to upgrade to modern, clean technologies when they expand their facilities.

Other top-priority air quality bills to win passage in 2003 include SB 656 (Sher), which requires the Air Resources Board and local air districts to implement best available measures to reduce particulate matter (PM) emissions.



## An Upgrade on E-Waste

California became the first state to enact a recycling program to address the crisis of e-waste: outdated televisions and computer monitors filled with dangerous toxins, such as lead and mercury, that are stockpiling in homes, offices, and landfills. Millions of obsolete computers and monitors are dumped in municipal garbage, creating a toxic crisis. The few that are “recycled” get sent to developing nations where crude methods to recapture commercially valuable metals are causing alarming levels of pollution. In 2002 Governor Davis vetoed an e-waste bill, urging the Legislature to return in 2003 with an even bolder measure. Following a three-year effort to involve the high-tech industry in solving a problem they helped create, SB 20 (Sher) establishes a “front-end” financed program to collect and responsibly recycle old television sets and computers. It also directs manufacturers to cut back on toxics in new electronic devices and prohibits exporting e-waste to developing countries. Environmental backers sought even stronger language in this bill, and they vowed to return again.

## More Victories

Senate President Pro-Tem John Burton brought all his skill and power to bear on reforming logging practices on the North Coast. SB 810 (Burton) strengthens efforts to protect the forest ecosystem as a whole by ensuring that logging impacts on

impaired streams factor into the timber-harvest review process; a plan cannot be approved unless the regional water quality control board also approves. SB 810 is the most significant timber reform in California in many years and is a worthy complement to the work done by Congressman Phillip Burton years ago to establish Redwood National Park.

AB 302 (Chan) banned the sale or manufacture in California of products made with cancer-causing flame-retardants. AB 844 (Nation) will make sure consumers have the information to buy fuel-efficient tires. AB 16 (Jackson) prohibits new or expanded offshore oil production facilities from bringing the oil to shore by tanker; instead it must be transported by safer pipelines. AB 1685 (Leno) extended a state program that helps individuals and businesses install on-site electricity generation by clean technologies like fuel cells and photovoltaic solar panels. AB x2 1 (Jackson) protected the authority of the Coastal Commission from potential court challenge. SB 331 (Romero) protected the right of citizens to recover damages when harmed by exposure to toxic chemicals. SB 418 (Sher) strengthened the state's important Streambed Alteration Program. And SB 923 (Sher) made it impossible for agriculture and timber operations to receive a water quality permit waiver unless certain water quality conditions are met.

## the year in review cont.

### Greening the State Budget

Beyond the roll call of successful legislation, environmental advocates made substantial progress in 2003 in embedding the concept of “polluter pays” into the state budget process. The concept is simple: business activities that create pollution should bear at least part of the cost to clean up that pollution rather than society bearing the fiscal burden on top of the health burden it already bears. And this principle makes economic sense. By making polluters cover the costs they impose on the environment, the costs are incorporated into the price of their products, resulting in a truer market value for the products.

At the end of 2002, CLCV and a broad coalition of environmental organizations collaborated to prepare the “Green Watchdog” report, which identified 10 ways the Legislature could improve environmental protection while saving the state General Fund more than one billion dollars, largely by replacing General Fund support for environmental programs with fees paid by polluting industries. By the end of this year, the Legislature had adopted, in various forms, seven of the 10 Green Watchdog proposals. For example, fees were increased on businesses that create air pollution emissions and water pollution discharges, saving the General Fund millions. The Legislature also backed a proposal by Governor Davis to eliminate all General Fund support for the Department of Pesticide Regulation, offset by higher fees on pesticide manufacturers. For the first time, the Legislature required individuals and businesses in unincorporated wilderness areas to pay a small portion of their fire protection costs, which previously were covered completely by the General Fund.

### An Environmental Salute

Governor Davis deserves recognition for his support of the “polluter pays” principle. Several times during his administration he voiced support for the concept, and in 2003 he followed through with key support for several of the proposals that were incorporated into the state budget.

In fact, 2003 was a banner year for Governor Davis on environmental legislation. Always counted as a friend of the environment, Governor Davis in previous years usually earned only a moderate environmental score in the 70s. That may have been exactly what the famously moderate Governor was seeking, but environmentalists were left hoping for more. We got it in

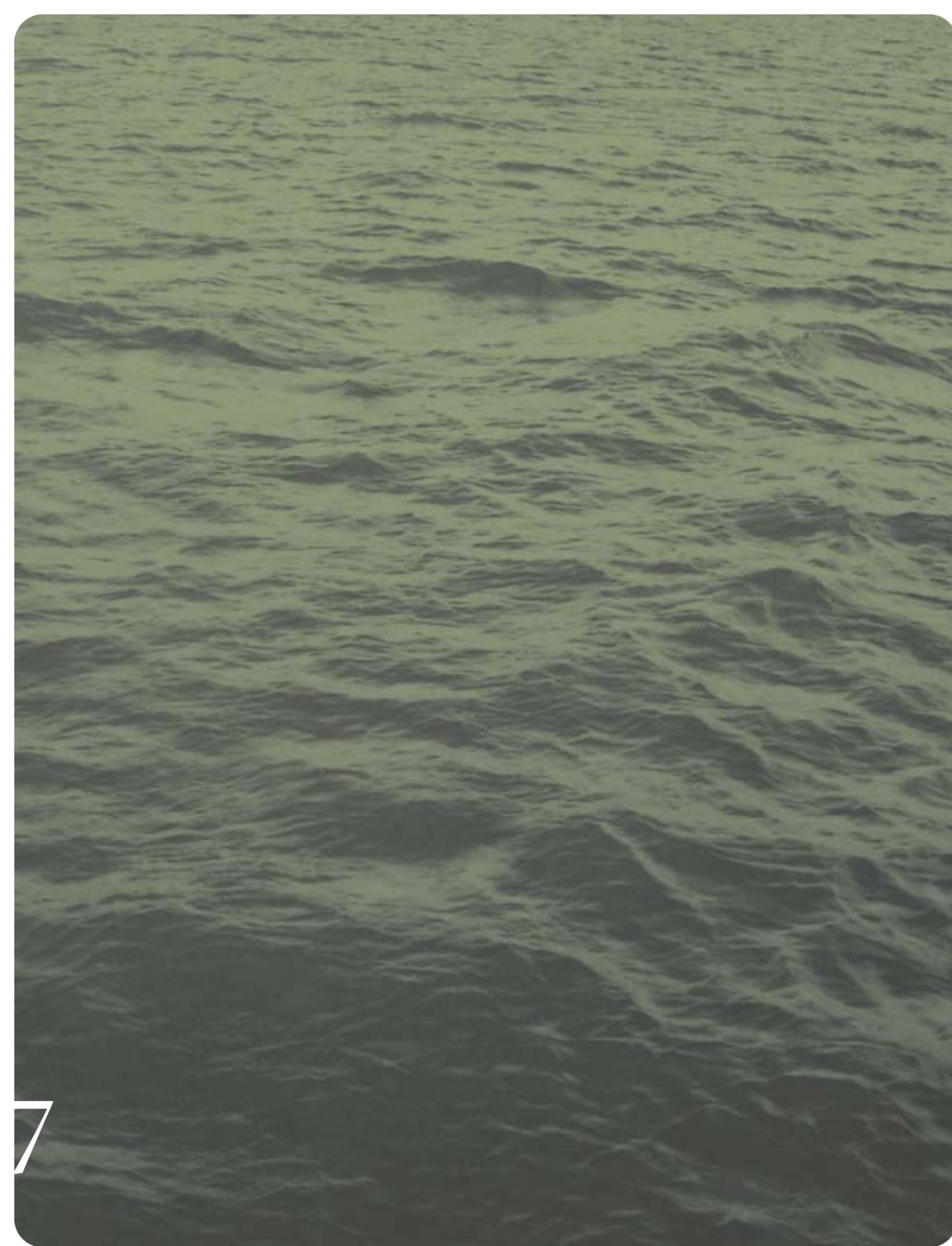
2003. Every one of the 19 bills that made it to his desk earned his signature. Gray Davis thus earned a 100% score in this year’s Environmental Scorecard, a first for a Governor.

Given the overriding political event of 2003—the recall—it is fitting to recognize the accomplishments of Gray Davis on behalf of California’s environment. During his entire career—in the Assembly, then as Controller, Lieutenant Governor, and Governor—Davis was an aggressive defender of one of California’s most prominent environmental treasures, the coast. As Governor he leaves a legacy of leadership in land stewardship, conservation, strong enforcement of environmental law, and the appointment of hundreds of senior agency personnel and members of state and regional boards and commissions who helped promote an agenda of environmental protection in California. Chief among these were Winston Hickox, the Secretary for Environmental Protection and a former CLCV board president, and Mary Nichols, Secretary for Resources and a former CLCV board member.

### Looking to 2004

The recall of Governor Davis has brought changes to the state’s environmental leadership that could not have been anticipated. The new Secretary for Environmental Protection, who oversees the California Environmental Protection Agency, is Terry Tamminen, founder of Santa Monica Baykeeper and most recently the Executive Director of Environment Now, a well-respected environmental organization in Southern California. Terry has deep roots in California’s environmental movement and gives us cause for great hope about support for environmental protection by Governor Schwarzenegger. The new Secretary for Resources, Michael Chrisman, is a former Undersecretary at Resources under Governor Wilson, and also is well-known and respected for his fairness and commitment to resource protection.

The state faces deep and serious fiscal challenges, but that should not be an excuse for taking environmental protection off the table. Governor Schwarzenegger’s environmental platform includes progressive, innovative ideas about solving problems. We intend on doing everything we can to help him achieve those goals.



# Best and Worst 2003

## Freshmen of the Year

What a terrific group of rookies! Congratulations to: Patty Berg (D-Santa Rosa), Mervyn Dymally (D-Compton), Loni Hancock (D-Berkeley), Paul Koretz (D-Los Angeles), John Laird (D-Santa Cruz), Mark Leno (D-San Francisco), Sally Lieber (D-San Jose), Cindy Montañez (D-Mission Hills), Gene Mullin (D-San Mateo), Fabian Núñez (D-Los Angeles), Mark Ridley-Thomas (D-Los Angeles), and Lois Wolk (D-Davis). Gold stars for Laird's strong leadership as Chair of the Environmental Safety and Toxics Committee, and his bill, AB 1020, which holds polluters accountable when they contaminate drinking water; special mention for Montañez, who emerges as a promising environmental leader, and Berg, who went to bat on the Assembly floor to champion SB 20 (e-waste).

## Holding the Bar High

It's hard to imagine a Scorecard without a host of bills by environmental champion Senator Byron Sher (D-Palo Alto), who continues to define environmental leadership. This year Senator Sher nearly outdid himself with landmark legislation that expands California's successful bottle and can recycling program, tackles e-waste (SB 20), blocks President Bush's rollback on clean air safeguards (SB 288), curbs both water pollution (SB 923) and air pollution (SB 656), and bans ocean fish farming of genetically engineered fish and salmon (SB 245).

## An Environmental Salute

Governor Gray Davis earned a 100% environmental score by signing a record number of pro-environment measures in 2003, capping an era of unprecedented legislative achievements for air, water, the coast, and land conservation. Among this year's highlights are SB 20 (e-waste), the sequel to a bill he vetoed last year in order to push for a stronger solution, and SB 288 (clean air).

## The New Central Valley

It used to be that many pro-environment bills failed to clear the Central Valley hurdle—a critical block of legislators from a region dominated by powerful agribusiness and developers opposed to air and water safeguards. Times are changing. As population booms in Valley cities, so grows concern among a new demographic over the health and safety of their communities and environment. And a model for the new Central Valley is Fresno Senator Dean Florez, whose leadership on his landmark package of air quality bills (SB 700, SB 705) forced Big Ag to come to the table and earned him this year's CLCV's Environmental Achievement Award.



## A Major Disconnect

Polls continue to show that over 75% of Californians—a bi-partisan majority—overwhelmingly support strong environmental safeguards for air, water, the coast, and healthy communities. In light of this conclusive evidence of bi-partisan support for the environment, it remains difficult to explain the decline in the scores of Republicans. The Republican average dropped this year to 3% in the Senate and to 4% in the Assembly, marking a continued drop since 1998. Not one Republican scored 50 or above. Again in 2003, the most common Republican score? Zero. Early indications suggest the most environmental Republican in Sacramento is Governor Schwarz-enegger. With the new administration we have new hope that we will have more success working with that side of the aisle.

## Brownout in the White House

The Legislature dealt President Bush a major blow to his assault on the environment by passing SB 288, a bill by Senator Byron Sher that takes under state wing "new source review," a successful federal air pollution program requiring utilities and industrial plants to switch to modern, clean technologies when they upgrade facilities. Aiming to give polluters a break, the Bush Administration axed the program early in the year, drawing public outcry across the country. SB 288, opposed vociferously by polluters and big business, drew national attention and set a precedent for states to fight back against federal environmental rollbacks.

## Kudos on Clean Air

Just one month after becoming Governor, Arnold Schwarzenegger weighed in on the battle in Congress to take away states' rights under the Clean Air Act to set tougher air pollution standards than the federal government's. Schwarzenegger directly lobbied members of Congress and helped forge a compromise to retain the right for California—a state with some of the worst air quality in the country—to set more stringent laws.

# Assembly Scorecard

	16	47	302	844	897	974	998	1020	1541	1685	ABx1 10
Scorecard Bill Number	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11
Pro-environmental Votes	41	44	47	49	45	43	49	44	44	52	43
Anti-environmental Votes	27	32	28	30	33	4	30	31	33	26	36
Assembly Members											
Aghazarian (R)	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	○	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Bates (R)	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	○	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Benoit (R)	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	★	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Berg (D)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Bermudez (D)	○	★	★	★	★	○	★	★	★	★	★
Bogh (R)	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	○	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Calderon (D)	○	○	★	★	★	○	★	★	★	★	★
Campbell (R)	○	↓	↓	↓	↓	○	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Canciamilla (D)	★	↓	★	★	★	○	★	○	★	★	↓
Chan (D)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	○	★
Chavez (D)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Chu (D)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Cogdill (R)	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Cohn (D)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Corbett (D)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Correa (D)	★	↓	★	★	↓	★	★	↓	○	★	↓
Cox (R)	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	★	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Daucher (R)	○	↓	○	↓	↓	○	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Diaz (D)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Dutra (D)	○	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Dutton (R)	↓	↓	○	↓	↓	○	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Dymally (D)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Firebaugh (D)	★	○	○	○	○	○	○	★	○	○	★
Frommer (D)	★	○	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Garcia (R)	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	○	↓	○	↓	★	↓
Goldberg (D)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Hancock (D)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Harman (R)	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	○	↓	↓	↓	★	↓
Haynes (R)	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	○	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Horton, J. (D)	○	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Horton, S (R)	○	↓	↓	↓	↓	○	★	○	↓	★	↓
Houston (R)	○	↓	↓	↓	↓	○	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Jackson (D)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Keene (R)	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	○	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Kehoe (D)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Koretz (D)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
La Malfa (R)	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	○	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
La Suer (R)	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Laird (D)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Leno (D)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★

	ABx2 1	20	288	331	418	656	700	705	711	810	923	Score 2003	Score 2002	Assembly Members
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22			
	50	42	41	47	47	48	49	47		44	43			
	23	29	32	31	32	31	30	32		33	34			
Assembly Bill	Senate Bill													
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		↓	↓	0		Aghazarian (R)
○	○	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		↓	↓	0	0	Bates (R)
↓	○	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		↓	↓	5	-	Benoit (R)
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	100	-	Berg (D)
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	90	-	Bermudez (D)
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		↓	↓	0	11	Bogh (R)
★	★	★	○	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	81	-	Calderon (D)
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		↓	↓	0	0	Campbell (R)
★	★	○	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	76	60	Canciamilla (D)
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	95	100	Chan (D)
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		○	★	95	88	Chavez (D)
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	100	100	Chu (D)
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		↓	↓	0	11	Cogdill (R)
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	100	87	Cohn (D)
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	100	100	Corbett (D)
★	↓	○	★	★	★	★	★	★		↓	★	62	57	Correa (D)
○	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		↓	↓	5	5	Cox (R)
○	○	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	★	↓		↓	↓	5	0	Daucher (R)
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	100	95	Diaz (D)
★	↓	○	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	86	73	Dutra (D)
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		↓	↓	0	-	Dutton (R)
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	100	-	Dymally (D)
★	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○		○	○	80	94	Firebaugh (D)
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	95	80	Frommer (D)
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		↓	↓	5	-	Garcia (R)
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	100	100	Goldberg (D)
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	100	-	Hancock (D)
★	○	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		↓	↓	10	0	Harman (R)
↓	↓	○	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		↓	↓	0	0*	Haynes (R)
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	95	87	Horton, J. (D)
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		↓	↓	10	-	Horton, S (R)
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		↓	↓	0	-	Houston (R)
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	100	100	Jackson (D)
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		↓	↓	0	-	Keene (R)
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	100	95	Kehoe (D)
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	100	100	Koretz (D)
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		↓	↓	0	-	La Malfa (R)
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		↓	↓	0	5	La Suer (R)
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	100	-	Laird (D)
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	100	-	Leno (D)

In Assembly Appropriations Committee

Assembly Bill | Senate Bill

	16	47	302	844	897	974	998	1020	1541	1685	ABx1 10
Scorecard Bill Number	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11
Pro- Environmental Votes	41	44	47	49	45	43	49	44	44	52	43
Anti- Environmental Votes	27	32	28	30	33	4	30	31	33	26	36
Assembly Members											
Leslie (D)	○	↓	↓	↓	↓	●	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Levine (D)	★	★	★	★	★	●	★	★	★	★	★
Lieber (D)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Liu (D)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	○	★	★	★
Longville (D)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Lowenthal (D)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Maddox (R)	○	↓	↓	↓	↓	●	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Maldonado (R)	★	★	★	★	↓	★	★	★	↓	★	↓
Matthews (D)	●	★	★	★	○	↓	↓	↓	★	↓	↓
Maze (R)	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	●	↓	↓	↓	★	↓
McCarthy (R)	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	●	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Montañez (D)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Mountjoy (R)	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Mullin (D)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Nakanishi (R)	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	●	↓	↓	↓	★	↓
Nakano (D)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Nation (D)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Negrete McLeod (D)	★	★	★	★	★	●	★	○	○	★	○
Nunez (D)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Oropeza (D)	●	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Pacheco (R)	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	●	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Parra (D)	↓	★	★	★	★	○	★	★	★	★	↓
Pavley (D)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Plescia (R)	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	●	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Reyes (D)	↓	●	★	★	★	○	★	★	★	★	★
Richman (R)	↓	★	↓	★	↓	○	★	↓	↓	↓	↓
Ridley-Thomas (D)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Runner (R)	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	●	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Salinas (D)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Samuelian (R)	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	●	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Simitian (D)	★	★	○	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Spitzer (R)	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	●	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Steinberg (D)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Strickland (R)	↓	↓	●	↓	↓	★	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Vargas (D)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Wesson (D)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Wiggins (D)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Wolk (D)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Wyland (R)	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	●	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Yee (D)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★

	ABx2 1	20	288	331	418	656	700	705	711	810	923				
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22				
	50	42	41	47	47	48	49	47		44	43				
	23	29	32	31	32	31	30	32		33	34				
Assembly Bill	Senate Bill											Score 2003	Score 2002	Assembly Members	
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		↓	↓	0	0	Leslie (D)	
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	95	-	Levine (D)	
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	100	-	Lieber (D)	
○	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	95	100	Liu (D)	
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	100	100	Longville (D)	
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	100	95	Lowenthal (D)	
●	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	★	↓	↓		↓	↓	5	5	Maddox (R)	
★	○	○	★	★	★	★	★	★		↓	↓	43	29	Maldonado (R)	
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		↓	↓	5	-	Maze (R)	
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		↓	↓	0	-	McCarthy (R)	
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	100	-	Montañez (D)	
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		↓	↓	0	0	Mountjoy (R)	
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	100	-	Mullin (D)	
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		↓	↓	5	-	Nakanishi (R)	
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	100	89	Nakano (D)	
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	100	100	Nation (D)	
★	●	○	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	71	82	Negrete McLeod (D)	
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	100	-	Nunez (D)	
○	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	95	83	Oropeza (D)	
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		↓	↓	0	0	Pacheco (R)	
★	★	↓	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	↓	76	-	Parra (D)	
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	100	100	Pavley (D)	
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		↓	↓	0	-	Plescia (R)	
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	●	81	67	Reyes (D)	
★	●	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	★	↓		↓	↓	24	0	Richman (R)	
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	100	-	Ridley-Thomas (D)	
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		↓	↓	0	0	Runner (R)	
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	●	95	89	Salinas (D)	
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		↓	↓	0	-	Samuelian (R)	
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	100	100	Simitian (D)	
●	○	↓	★	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		↓	↓	5	-	Spitzer (R)	
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	100	100	Steinberg (D)	
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		↓	↓	5	5	Strickland (R)	
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	100	83	Vargas (D)	
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	100	100	Wesson (D)	
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	100	100	Wiggins (D)	
★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	100	-	Wolk (D)	
★	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		↓	↓	5	0	Wyland (R)	
★	↓	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		★	★	95	-	Yee (D)	

In Assembly Appropriations Committee

Assembly Bill Senate Bill

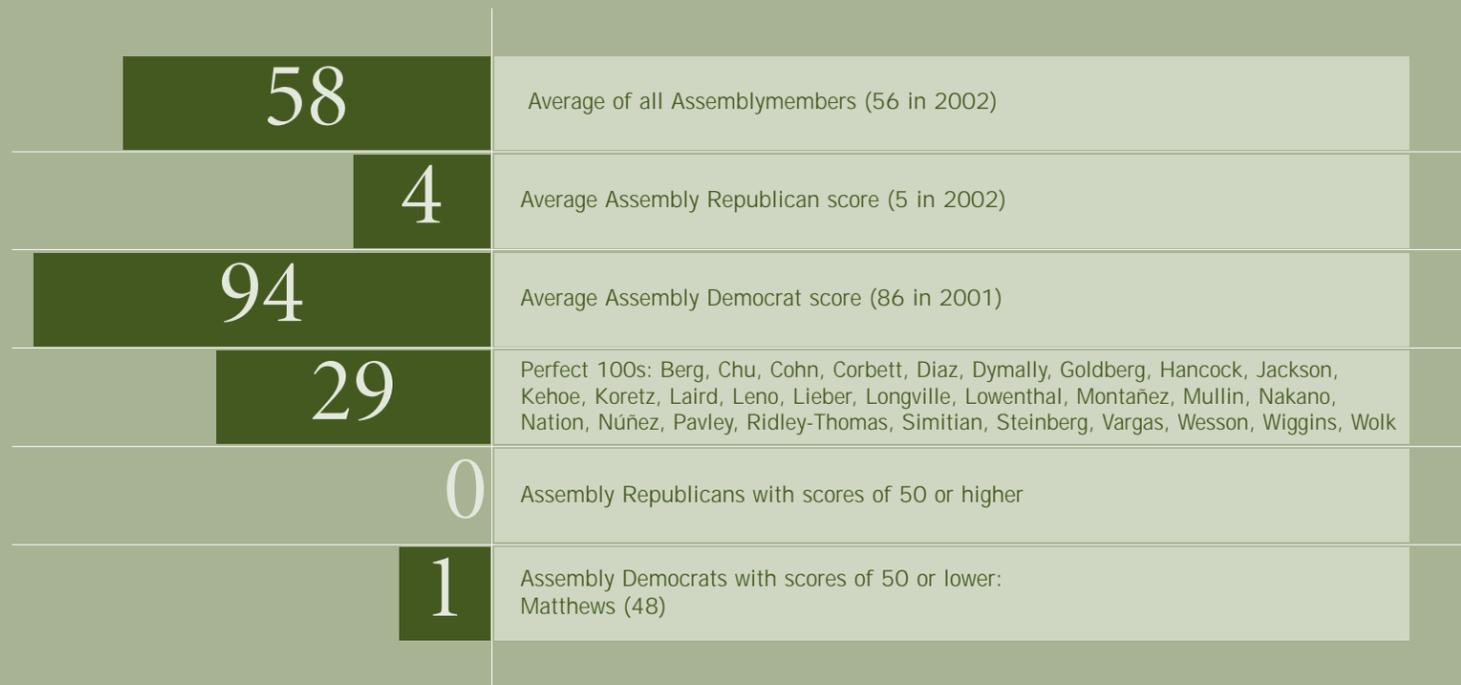
- ★ Pro-Environmental Vote
- Absent, abstaining or not voting
- ↓ Anti-Environmental Vote
- Excused due to illness or family leave
- \* Votes from Senate

100

Governor Gray Davis  
Score in 2003 (72 in 2002)

# Snapshot of the Numbers

A quick look at the numbers for the Assembly



Average Assembly Scores over Five Years

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Democrats	92	98	83	86	94
Republicans	13	16	6	5	4

A quick look at the numbers for the Senate



Average Senate Scores over Five Years

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	
98	98	92	92	93		Democrats
11	11	8	4	3		Republicans

11

# Senate Scorecard

	16	47	302	844	897	974	998	1020	1541	1685	AB x1 10
Scorecard Bill Number	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11
Pro-environmental Votes	21	22	25	25	23		23		21	23	25
Anti-environmental Votes	15	14	12	13	14		14		17	13	15
<b>Senate Members</b>											
Aanestad (R)	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		↓		↓	↓	↓
Ackerman (R)	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		↓		↓	↓	↓
Alarcón (D)	★	★	★	★	★		★		★	★	★
Alpert (D)	★	★	★	★	★		★		★	★	★
Ashburn (R)	↓	↓	↓	↓	○		↓		★	↓	↓
Battin (R)	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		↓		↓	↓	↓
Bowen (D)	★	★	★	★	★		★		★	★	★
Brulte (R)	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		↓		↓	↓	↓
Burton (D)	★	★	★	★	★		★		★	★	★
Cedillo (D)	★	★	★	★	★		★		★	★	★
Chesbro (D)	★	★	★	★	★		★		★	★	★
Denham (R)	↓	↓	★	↓	↓		↓		↓	↓	↓
Ducheny (D)	○	★	★	★	★		★		↓	★	★
Dunn (D)	★	○	★	★	★		★		★	○	★
Escutia (D)	★	★	★	★	★		★		★	★	★
Figueroa (D)	★	★	★	★	○		★		★	★	★
Florez (D)	★	○	★	★	○		○		○	○	★
Hollingsworth (R)	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		↓		↓	↓	↓
Johnson (R)	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		↓		↓	↓	↓
Karnette (D)	↓	★	★	★	★		★		★	★	★
Knight (R)	↓	↓	○	↓	↓		↓		↓	↓	↓
Kuehl (D)	★	★	★	★	★		★		★	★	★
Machado (D)	★	★	★	★	★		○		↓	↓	★
Margett (R)	↓	↓	↓	○	↓		○		○	↓	↓
McClintock (R)	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		↓		↓	↓	↓
McPherson (R)	★	○	★	★	↓		↓		↓	★	↓
Morrow (R)	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		↓		↓	↓	↓
Murray (D)	○	★	★	★	★		★		★	★	★
Oller (R)	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		↓		↓	↓	↓
Ortiz (D)	★	★	★	★	★		★		★	★	★
Perata (D)	★	★	★	★	★		★		★	★	★
Poochigian (R)	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		↓		↓	↓	↓
Romero (D)	★	○	○	★	★		★		★	○	★
Scott (D)	★	★	★	★	★		★		★	★	★
Sher (D)	★	★	★	★	★		★		★	★	★
Soto (D)	★	★	★	○	★		★		↓	★	★
Speier (D)	★	★	○	★	★		★		★	★	★
Torlakson (D)	○	★	★	★	★		★		★	★	★
Vasconcellos (D)	★	★	★	★	★		★		★	★	★
Vincent (D)	○	★	★	★	★		★		★	★	★

SEN Inactive File

In Senate Floor

	AB x2 1	20	288	331	418	656	700	705	711	810	923				
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22				
	25	27	24	23	25	24	24	24	22	22	23				
	14	13	13	13	13	12	14	15	14	14	15				
Assembly Bill													Score 2003	Score 2002	Senate Members
	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		0	0*	Aanestad (R)
	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		0	0	Ackerman (R)
	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		100	100	Alarcón (D)
	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		100	93	Alpert (D)
	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		5	6*	Ashburn (R)
	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		0	0	Battin (R)
	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	○	○		90	94	Bowen (R)
	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		0	0	Brulte (R)
	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		100	100	Burton (D)
	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		100	100	Cedillo (D)
	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		100	94	Chesbro (D)
	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		5	-	Denham (D)
	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		90	-	Ducheny (D)
	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		90	94	Dunn (D)
	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		100	100	Escutia (D)
	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		95	100	Figueroa (D)
	○	★	★	★	★	○	★	★	○	★	○		58	47*	Florez (D)
	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		0	0	Hollingsworth (R)
	↓	↓	○	○	○	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		0	0	Johnson (R)
	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		95	94	Karnette (D)
	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	○	↓	↓		0	0	Knight (R)
	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		100	100	Kuehl (D)
	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	○		80	75	Machado (D)
	↓	★	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		6	7	Margett (R)
	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	○	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		0	0	McClintock (R)
	★	★	↓	↓	↓	○	○	↓	↓	○	↓		30	50	McPherson (R)
	↓	↓	○	○	○	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		0	0	Morrow (R)
	★	★	★	○	★	★	○	○	★	○	○		70	87	Murray (D)
	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		0	0	Oller (R)
	★	★	○	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		95	100	Ortiz (D)
	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		100	100	Perata (D)
	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		0	0	Poochigian (R)
	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		85	100	Romero (D)
	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		100	100	Scott (D)
	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		100	100	Sher (D)
	★	★	★	○	★	★	★	★	○	★	★		80	93	Soto (D)
	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		95	100	Speier (D)
	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		95	94	Torlakson (D)
	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		100	93	Vasconcellos (D)
	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★		100	-	Vincent (D)

Assembly Bill | Senate Bill

- ★ Pro-environmental Vote
- Absent, abstaining or not voting
- ↓ Anti-environmental Vote
- Excused due to illness or family leave
- \* Scores from Assembly

# Bill Descriptions

## Notes on the Scorecard

Use the color-coded icons to help you easily differentiate the good bills from the bad bills as well as the good votes from the bad votes. Each ★ represents a pro-environmental bill or positive vote. Each ↓ represents an anti-environmental bill or a negative vote. Members who did not vote, were absent or abstained are marked ● and the missed vote does not count against their final total. However, missed votes on a pro-environmental bill that was ultimately defeated are counted as anti-environmental votes.

**01 SAFE OFFSHORE OIL TRANSPORT** Despite California's continued and strong opposition to offshore oil drilling, significant oil production continues at existing offshore wells, and the threat always remains of federal action to allow more drilling off California's coast. AB 16 (Jackson) requires all oil produced from new or expanded offshore facilities to be brought ashore by pipeline instead of much more dangerous barges. The enactment of AB 16 culminates a four-year battle by the author to ensure that best available technologies are used to transport oil to onshore ports and refineries. *Signed by Governor Davis*

**02 MAPPING THE IMPACTS OF TIMBER HARVESTS** When the Board of Forestry as well as wildlife and water quality experts review a timber harvest plan (THP) prepared by a timber company to assess the harvest's potential environmental impact, they also are required to consider the cumulative impact of the proposed harvest and past harvests by the same company. To better assess cumulative impacts, AB 47 (Simitian) requires a THP to include maps of the company's past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future harvests. *Signed by Governor Davis*

**03 BANNING TOXIC FLAME RETARDANTS** Brominated flame retardants (known collectively as PBDEs) are found in a wide variety of consumer products, including upholstered products, plastic toys, and numerous electronic products. Scientific studies in the U.S. and Europe have found highly elevated levels of PBDEs in women's breast milk and breast tissue, and exposure to PBDEs can cause nervous system damage and disrupt thyroid function in developing fetuses. AB 302 (Chan) will ban the use of two key PBDEs in California after 2007. *Signed by Governor Davis*



**04 MAKING TIRES MORE FUEL EFFICIENT** Most people are surprised to learn that replacement tires for their vehicle probably are not as fuel-efficient as the ones that came on the new car. Buying fuel-efficient tires is one of the simplest things consumers can do to improve their mileage, reduce fuel costs, and reduce California's dependency on oil, but it has been almost impossible to determine which tires are fuel efficient. AB 844 (Nation) requires the California Energy Commission to set standards for fuel-efficient tires, which must be displayed at tire retailers so that consumers can make an informed decision to improve fuel efficiency. *Signed by Governor Davis*

**05 TIGHTER WATER QUALITY LAWS** California has often exercised its authority to exceed federal minimum environmental protections. In the face of concerns that the Bush Administration would weaken federal Clean Water Act protections, AB 897 (Jackson) strengthened water quality monitoring and reporting requirements, established civil liability to violations of cease-and-desist and cleanup orders, and took other important steps to streamline and clarify California water quality law. *Signed by Governor Davis*

**06 PROTECTING NATIVE AMERICAN SACRED SITES** The Coastal Act, the source law protecting California's coastal zone, contains a loophole. By its silence, it does not allow the Coastal Commission to consider the impact of developments on Native American sacred sites when it weighs the merits of a proposed project. AB 974 (Nation) would correct this oversight by specifically requiring that sacred sites, as recognized by the Native American Heritage Commission, be protected against significant disruption. The bill also would strengthen protections for Native American archeological sites. *2 year bill; Senate Floor*

**07 MAKING DRY CLEANING NON-TOXIC** Dry cleaning sounds innocuous, but it routinely uses large amounts of the toxic cleaning compound perchlorethylene (perc), which is a toxic air contaminant, a groundwater contaminant, and a human health threat. To help dry cleaners transition to cleaner alternatives, AB 998 (Lowenthal) imposes a \$3/gallon fee on the sale of perc, with revenues used to make grants to dry cleaners to adopt alternative, cleaner technologies. *Signed by Governor Davis*

**08 HOLDING WATER POLLUTERS ACCOUNTABLE** MTBE and perchlorate are only two of many industrial chemicals that have contaminated underground drinking water supplies across California. Unless a public water system can hold the polluter liable, the costs of investigating and cleaning up the contamination will fall on innocent ratepayers. AB 1020 (Laird) would give public water systems three years after they began cleanup activities to bring civil action against the polluter to recover costs. *2 year bill; Senate Floor*

**09 CLEAN WATER LOOPHOLE CLOSED** In 1999 the Legislature enacted the Clean Water Enforcement and Pollution Prevention Act, imposing minimum mandatory penalties on serious and repeat violators of water quality laws. As a direct result of that law, violations declined 41 percent. But the act contained a loophole. AB 1541 (Montañez) closed the loophole by extending minimum mandatory penalties to pollution dischargers who fail to submit required monitoring and discharge reports to authorities. *Signed by Governor Davis*

## bill descriptions cont.



**10 INCENTIVES FOR CLEAN, RENEWABLE SELF-GENERATED ELECTRICITY** One of the best programs to emerge from the energy crisis was the Self-Generation Incentive Program, which provides cash incentives for homeowners and businesses to install distributed (on-site) electricity generation technologies like photovoltaics, fuel cells, and micro-turbines. AB 1685 (Leno) extends the program to 2008 and requires non-renewable sources to meet ultra-clean emission standards. *Signed by Governor Davis*

**11 "POLLUTER PAYS" FEES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY** Environmentalists believe polluters, not the public, should pay to mitigate the impacts of their pollution with "polluter pays" fees to fund environmental regulatory programs. One of the first actions taken by the Legislature and Governor in 2003 to address the budget shortfall was to reduce General Fund expenditures at the Air Resources Board and State Water Resources Control Board and enact AB x1 10 (Oropeza), which replaced those funds with increased fees paid by polluting entities regulated by the boards. *Signed by Governor Davis*

**12 PROTECTING THE COASTAL COMMISSION** A 2002 appeals court decision called into question the legitimacy of the Coastal Commission by finding that the "at will" appointment by the Legislature of eight of the 12 commissioners gave too much power to the Legislature at the expense of the executive branch, which appointed the other four members. The Legislature acted quickly to address the court's concern by enacting AB x2 1 (Jackson), which changed the legislative appointments to fixed four-year terms. *Signed by Governor Davis*

**13 RECYCLING OLD TVs AND COMPUTERS** After vetoing last year's e-waste bill, Governor Davis urged the Legislature to try again by modeling a bill after the European Union's shared responsibility model. The result was SB 20 (Sher), which imposes a \$6-\$10 fee on the sale of all cathode ray tube devices, with the funds used to establish a convenient e-waste collection and recycling infrastructure in the state. *Signed by Governor Davis*

**14 STOPPING THE BUSH ROLLBACK OF THE CLEAN AIR ACT** In 2003 the Bush Administration eviscerated "new source review," one of the key provisions of the Clean Air Act, by repealing mandatory pollution control upgrades at old power plants and refineries when they expand, and replaced it with a largely voluntary system. SB 288 (Sher) ensured that new source review remains in place in California by prohibiting local air districts from changing their NSR rules to be less strict than they were before the Bush rollback. *Signed by Governor Davis*

**15 PROTECTING VICTIMS OF TOXIC INJURIES** People injured by exposure to harmful chemicals and other toxic substances often do not know of their injury for some time, and then it is difficult to know the source of the injury. SB 331 (Romero) codifies the legal doctrine that gives a person injured by exposure to a toxic substance two years to file a lawsuit for the injury and clarifies that the two-year clock starts only when the injury and its cause are known by the injured person. *Signed by Governor Davis*

**16 STREAMBED ALTERATIONS** A variety of activities, like building a pier or bridge, mining gravel, and installing a levee for flood control, can damage a lake or streambed. These projects are subject to review under the Department of Fish and Game's Stream-bed Alteration Program. SB 418 (Sher) strengthens the



SAP and increases the fee DFG can charge to cover its enforcement costs to protect streambeds. *Signed by Governor Davis*

**17 REDUCING PARTICULATE MATTER EMISSIONS** The microscopic pollution particles known as particulate matter, or PM, come from a variety of sources including vehicle exhaust, industrial processes, fireplace combustion, and dust from gravel and roads. PM is now recognized as a serious air pollutant that causes asthma, respiratory disease, and premature death. SB 656 (Sher) requires the ARB and local air districts to identify, and adopt a schedule to implement, the best available measures to control and reduce PM emissions. *Signed by Governor Davis*

**18 REDUCING AGRICULTURAL AIR POLLUTION** California's Central Valley is the new ground zero for air pollution, and agriculture is one of the major contributors to the valley's bad air. SB 700 (Florez) eliminates the exemption from air pollution control rules that had applied to agricultural equipment, requires air districts to adopt rules to reduce PM emissions from agricultural sources, and requires operators of dairies, feedlots, and other large confined animal facilities to reduce air pollutant emissions. *Signed by Governor Davis*

**19 ELIMINATING AGRICULTURAL BURNING** Open-field burning of agricultural waste is a low-cost but high-polluting activity. In some cases it also forgoes alternative ways to reuse the waste material. SB 705 (Florez) phases out the burning of agricultural waste from weed abatement, prunings, and orchard and vineyard removals between 2005 and 2010. *Signed by Governor Davis*



**20 CONVERSION OF OAK WOODLANDS** California's oak woodlands are under heavy conversion pressure, mainly from urban development and conversion to agricultural uses, especially vineyards. Only 4 percent of oak woodlands are in public ownership. SB 711 (Kuehl) would subject projects that convert oak woodlands and other timberlands to the California Environmental Quality Act, requiring the Board of Forestry to consider alternatives to the project and to identify feasible mitigation measures to offset the conversion. *2 year bill; Assembly Appropriations Committee*

**21 PROTECTING NORTH COAST STREAMS** According to the U.S. EPA, 90 percent of North Coast streams and rivers are impaired by sediment deposits that degrade water quality. Numerous state, federal, and academic studies over the years have found that the state's forest practice rules fail to protect water quality and aquatic species. SB 810 (Burton) makes it impossible for the Board of Forestry to ignore water quality impacts by prohibiting the board from approving a timber harvest plan if the regional water quality control board finds the proposed operation will further degrade an impaired stream. *Signed by Governor Davis*

**22 LIMITING NONPOINT POLLUTION WAIVERS** Water runoff from irrigated farmlands, timber harvests, and confined animal facilities are three major sources of nonpoint water pollution that have been exempted by Regional Water Quality Control Boards from holding waste discharge permits to regulate their pollution. SB 923 (Sher) allows a waiver to be granted only if it is determined to be "in the public interest" and consistent with the applicable water quality control plan, and authorizes the State Board to impose fees and require water quality monitoring as a condition of the waiver. *Signed by Governor Davis*

# Know the Score, Take Action

## Tell Them You Know the Score

One of the best ways to influence the voting record of our elected officials is to regularly communicate with them. If your elected representatives got a failing grade, it's incredibly important to hold them accountable. And we shouldn't forget to thank those elected representatives who voted to protect the environment and the health of our communities.

## Support Pro-environmental Candidates

Use the Scorecard to make informed decisions about which candidates to vote for during election cycles. For more information on CLCV endorsements, visit the CLCV Web site at [www.ecovote.org](http://www.ecovote.org).

## Become a Member Today

We take on the tough fights to protect California's environment, but we can only win with you at our side. Join the voices of thousands of other Californians by becoming a CLCV member today. Call CLCV at 510.271.0900 or visit our Web site at [www.ecovote.org](http://www.ecovote.org) for more information about becoming a member.

## Communicating with the Governor or Your Legislators

Whether you're congratulating your representatives on their score or expressing disappointment, it's best—and more importantly, most effective—to be polite. The most important part of your communication is simply the fact that you are letting them know that you are watching how they vote or, in the case of the governor, what action he takes on legislation.

Phoning or writing a (snail mail) letter remains the most effective way to communicate with your elected representatives. E-mail is often the least effective way to communicate your views and is discouraged. Many of your elected representatives will have "auto-responders" that thank you for your views, but your e-mail is likely to go unread.

You may write the Governor, Senators, or Assemblymembers at the following address:

**The Honorable (Name)**  
**State Capitol**  
**Sacramento, CA 95814**

To figure out who your Assemblymember is you may visit <http://www.assembly.ca.gov>.

To figure out who your Senator is you may visit <http://www.senate.ca.gov>.

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