

The 1990 Legislative Voting Chart

Oil Spill Prevention
The Drought
Urban Sprawl
Clearcutting Toxic Waste
Highway Funding
Mass Protection
The Drought
Air Pollution
Alternative Fuels
Oil Spill Prevention
Black Bear Hunting
Environmental
Urban Sprawl
Farmland Protection
Recycling

Errata to the 1990 Legislative Voting Chart

The 17th Annual *Legislative Voting Chart* on the environment contains a small error which affects the floor scores of State Senators. The floor vote on Senator Kopp's bridge toll bill (#31 on pages 17 and 18) was erroneously characterized as a vote on which environmentalists sought a "YES" vote. In fact, the vote was on an amendment to the bill that environmentalists hoped to defeat. All Senators who voted "NO" on the amendment had the correct environmental position. The most significant impact of this error is that Senators Gary Hart and Alan Robbins have earned a 100% score on the environment, while Senators Killea, Rosenthal and McCorquodale earned 92%, 93% and 94% respectively.

Senator	Old %	Revised %	Senator	Old %	Revised %
Alquist	87	93	Maddy	35	29
Ayala	80	87	Marks	88	94
Bergeson	54	54	McCorquodale	100	94
Beverly	56	63	Mello	87	87
Boatwright	85	77	Morgan	27	33
Calderon	71	79	Nielsen	38	46
Craven	-	-	Petris	88	94
Davis	69	62	Presley	71	65
Deddeh	70	80	Robbins	92	100
Dills	56	50	Roberti	94	94
Doolittle	12	6	Rogers	12	6
Garamendi	93	87	Rosenthal	100	93
Greene, B	82	73	Royce	13	7
Green, C	67	73	Russell	18	12
Greene, L	83	83	Seymour	41	35
Hart	94	100	Torres	100	100
Hill	50	42	Vuich	57	50
Keene	-	-	Watson	93	87
Killea	100	92			
Kopp	76	82	Overall	66	66
Leonard	24	18	Republicans	34	32
Lockyer	88	82	Democrats	84	84

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The California League of Conservation Voters

The California League of Conservation Voters (CLCV) is the non-partisan campaign arm of the environmental community in California. The League works to protect the environmental quality of our state by electing candidates to office and passing environmentally sound propositions.

With 45 Congressional districts and 120 state legislative seats, California clearly presents a formidable challenge to any grassroots organization. To meet this challenge, CLCV conducts early research on candidates for office and concentrates on environmental races where our campaign resources can be expected to make the difference in the outcome of a race.

We back our political endorsements with campaign expertise by assisting candidates with the media, fundraising and grassroots organizing strategies they need to win their races. Each year we assign experienced campaign organizers (known as the Grizzly Corps) to the very closest environmental contests in the state. On Election Day we comb the precincts getting environmental voters to the polls for our candidates.

League canvassers communicate directly with hundreds of thousands of Californians every year. In addition to providing information on the environmental voting records of legislators, they register voters, recruit volunteers, generate letters to targeted representatives and identify "conservation voters".

Each year we publish our *Legislative Voting Chart* to help voters distinguish between the rhetoric and the reality of a legislator's environmental record. In recent years as more and more candidates have sought to appeal to California's "environmental vote", this information has become increasingly important.

For more information about CLCV please contact us at one of our two offices:

10801 National Blvd.
Suite 550
Los Angeles, CA 90064
(213) 441-4162

965 Mission Street
Suite 750
San Francisco, CA 94103
(415) 896-5550

Sign me up as a member of CLCV! Enclosed is my contribution of:

\$100 \$50 \$25

Name _____

Address _____

City/Zip _____

Phone _____

Please clip and mail to the CLCV office nearest you.

Acknowledgements: This chart was compiled by CLCV staff members Tracy Grubbs & Jennifer Dunne with critical assistance from the following groups and individuals: Sierra Club, Planning & Conservation League, Defenders of Wildlife, Californians Against Waste, CalPIRG, V. John White & Associates & James Saltzman.

The Legislative Process

The route a bill takes through the legislature is a little perplexing but follows a basic pattern. First, the bill is formally introduced by a member of the Legislature. It is given a number, has its first reading, and is assigned by the Rules Committee to an appropriate committee for review.

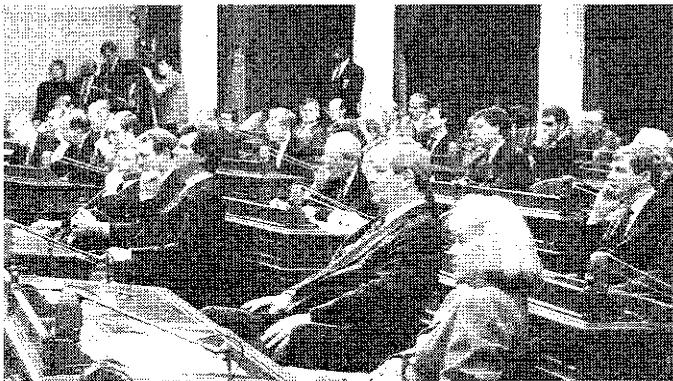
The Committee review process is critical. Most bills pass through one policy committee (such as Toxics) and one fiscal committee (such as Appropriations) in each house. It is in these committees that bills are either tabled for further study, passed, killed, or passed with amendments.

If passed by all the relevant committees, the bill is given a reading on the floor. On the floor a bill can either be passed, defeated, passed with amendments or referred back to committee. If the author of the bill does not feel there are enough votes to pass the bill, he may decide to withdraw it or place it in the inactive file until there is

more support. To pass, a bill needs an absolute majority vote; twenty-one votes in the Senate, and forty-one votes in the Assembly. This means that legislators who are absent or choose not to vote are in effect voting "no".

Once a bill passes the house where it originated; it goes to the other house where it can be passed in identical form, defeated, or amended. If it is amended in a way that is not satisfactory to members of the first house, three members of each house form a conference committee to work out an acceptable compromise. If a compromise cannot be worked out, the bill dies.

If a bill passes through both houses, it goes to the governor who can either sign the bill, veto it, or ignore it. If after twelve days the governor hasn't acted on the bill, it becomes a law without his signature. If vetoed, a two-thirds vote in both houses can override the veto.



Speak Out!

You have the power to express your approval or disapproval of your representative's performance by casting an environmental vote on Election Day. It is also important to remember that legislators rarely hear from their constituents. Because so few people take time to contact their representatives, one letter is often counted as representing the opinion of 500 other voters. During the legislative session (January through September) letters to representatives can be sent to:

California State Assembly or State Senate
State Capitol
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 322-9900

District office addresses and phone numbers are listed in the state government section in the front of your phone book under "Assembly" and "Senate".

How To Use This Chart

The CLCV *Legislative Voting Chart* evaluates the 1990 California Legislature, on a broad range of environmental issues. The chart lists the most important votes cast both in committee and on the floor on key bills relating to the environment. The votes tabulated in the chart are considered by the environmental community to be the most significant votes for each bill. They are not necessarily the final roll call votes for each bill.

Pro-environment votes are designated with an "x" while anti-environment votes are denoted with an "o". Members who were absent or not voting at the time the vote was taken receive an "A" for that vote.

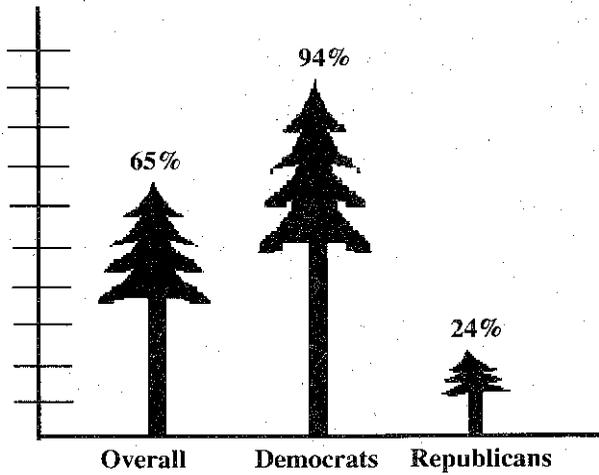
The scores to the right of each legislator's voting record represent the percent of environmentally correct votes, excluding absences. Every legislator who voted on at least 60% of the key environmental legislation in 1990, is given a score. Legislators with five or more cumulative committee votes are given committee scores in addition to their floor scores. We encourage our members to check their legislators' attendance records and ask them for an explanation if they have missed an unreasonable number of votes.

Key

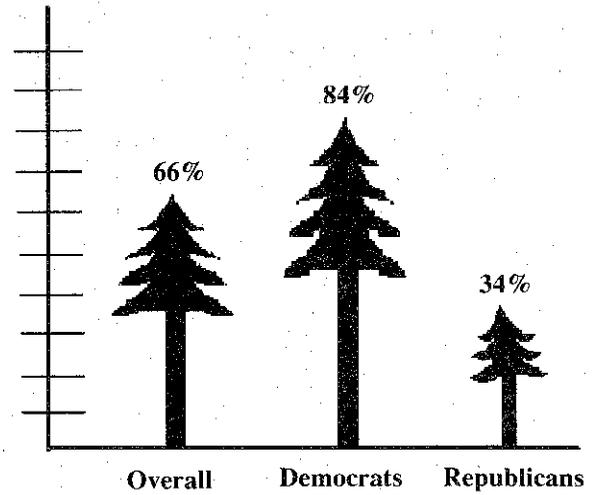
- x= pro-environment vote**
- o= anti-environment vote**
- A= absent or not voting**
- *= not in office or on committee at time of vote**
- = voted on less than 60% of floor votes or accumulated less than 5 committee votes**

Voting Summary

Assembly Averages



Senate Averages



Highest Scores



Senate

100%

Killea (D-39)
McCorquodale (D-12)
Rosenthal (D-22)
Torres (D-24)

94%

Hart (D-18)
Roberti (D-23)

Assembly

100%

Areias (D-25)
Bates (D-12)
Burton (D-16)
Campbell (D-11)
Connelly (D-6)
Eastin (D-18)
Friedman (D-43)
Hayden (D-44)
Isenberg (D-10)
Katz (D-39)
Klehs (D-14)
Margolin (D-45)
Roybal-Allard (D-56)
Sher (D-21)
Vasconcellos (D-23)

95%

Bane (D-40)
Brown, W. (D-17)
Elder (D-57)
Farr (D-28)
Hannigan (D-4)
Harris (D-13)
Hughes (D-47)
Johnston (D-26)
Lempert (D-20)
O'Connell (D-35)
Peace (D-80)
Speier (D-19)
Tucker (D-50)



Lowest Scores



Senate

12%

Doolittle (R-1)
Rogers (R-16)

13%

Royce (R-32)

18%

Russell (R-21)

Assembly

0%

Johnson (R-64)

5%

Harvey (R-33)
La Follette (R-38)
McClintock (R-36)

6%

Jones (R-32)



1990 Environmental Legislation

Below is a description of the most important environmental legislation from 1990. Each bill description includes a list of the most crucial committee and floor votes on the bill, the environmental community's position on the bill, and the final outcome of the legislation. If critical votes are not listed for a bill then all of the final committee and floor votes are included in the chart.

AIR POLLUTION

Each year California pays a tremendous price for failing to clean up its air. A study done by Cal. State Fullerton found that if the Los Angeles basin met state air quality standards, the region could save \$14.3 billion in health-related costs. Unfortunately, since the passage of the landmark California Clean Air Act in 1988, the legislature has not been able to advance the clean air agenda very far. In 1989 there were a number of unsuccessful bills introduced regarding ozone depletion and global warming. In 1990 the legislature managed to pass several significant 'bills to increase market incentives for low emission vehicles and to bolster the power of regional air quality districts. Unfortunately, Governor Deukmejian vetoed every significant air pollution bill that made it to his desk. One of the most devastating casualties was the veto of SB 1905 by Senator Hart which would have encouraged consumers to buy cars which are less polluting. It passed with overwhelming support in the legislature and gained quite a bit of national media attention before being vetoed by the Governor.

1 CFC Phase Out

AB 2532 (Vasconcellos) would have phased out the use of ozone-depleting CFCs in new air conditioning systems for cars and buildings. It also would have required CFCs used in buildings and vehicles to be recycled.

Supported by environmentalists. Vetoed by the Governor.

2 Air Permits

AB 2549 (Roybal-Allard) would have required regional air quality districts to review the compliance records of hazardous waste incinerators before granting them permits. The bill would have strengthened the districts' ability to deny permits. Unfortunately, many of the provisions that made this a strong environmental bill were removed in the Senate. The most critical votes on this bill took place in Assembly committees and on the Assembly Floor.

Supported by environmentalists. Vetoed by the Governor.

3 Air Pollution Fines

AB 3783 (Campbell) would have increased penalties for air pollution violations and brought them in line

with existing penalties for hazardous waste and water pollution. discharge violations.

Supported by environmentalists. Vetoed by the Governor.

4 Air Enforcement

AB 4093 (Roybal-Allard) would have enabled regional air quality districts to halt the operation of local industries whose air pollution could endanger public health.

Supported by environmentalists. Placed in inactive file in Senate Appropriations.

5 New Air District

SB 1770 (McCorquodale) would have consolidated air quality management programs for eight counties in the San Joaquin Valley into one regional San Joaquin Valley Air Quality Management District. This would have dramatically strengthened basin-wide air quality enforcement.

Supported by environmentalists. Vetoed by the Governor.

6 DRIVEPlus

SB 1905 (Hart) would have created consumer incentives to fight air pollution. Under Hart's bill, buyers of dirtier, gas-guzzling cars would have had to pay more sales tax and buyers of cleaner burning, more fuel efficient vehicles would have received tax rebates.

Supported by environmentalists. Vetoed by the Governor.

COASTAL PROTECTION

In 1989 and 1990, a series of oil tanker spills and leaks ranging from the Alaskan Exxon Valdez disaster to a major spill along the Texas Gulf Coast revealed the need for oil spill prevention and clean-up policies in all parts of the country. California, where 1.5 million barrels of oil are transported in coastal waters each day, faced its own oil spill at Huntington Beach.

In the most important achievement in coastal protection in 1990, California enacted the landmark Oil Spill Prevention and Response Act (SB 2040). The bill establishes extensive prevention and clean-up programs to protect the coast and is the strongest, most comprehensive measure of its kind in the



Carl W. May

country. Very few legislators wanted to go on record voting against an issue with such universal public support. Consequently, the best indication of a legislator's support for oil spill protection are the votes on amendments to strengthen or weaken this important legislation. To his credit, Governor Deukmejian signed SB 2040 into law. Unfortunately, the Governor continued his eight year campaign to dismantle the Coastal Commission by vetoing SB 1787 a bill designed to strengthen the enforcement of coastal protection laws.

7 Coastal Enforcement Powers

SB 1787 (Rosenthal) would have enabled the Coastal Commission to stop developers from continuing projects that violate the Coastal Act. The bill would also increase penalties for those who intentionally violate coastal permit requirements.

Vetoed by the Governor.

8 Oil Spill Prevention and Response

SB 2040 (Lempert, Keene) provides California with the strongest oil spill prevention, response and clean-up law in the country. The prevention measures include expanded oil tanker safety programs, mandatory oil spill prevention plans, the creation of a new oil spill response unit, and the establishment of an emergency clean-up fund. SB 2040 started out as two separate bills. The stronger version, AB 2603 (Lempert) and the weaker version, SB 2040 (Keene), were later merged. The final version of the bill emerged after months of intensive lobbying by environmentalists and, the oil industry. The most critical votes on this bill were on the amendments described below.

Supported by environmentalists. Signed into law.

The Bergeson/Torres Amendment to SB 2040 lifted the \$350 million borrowing cap in the "oil spill response fund". This gives the state unlimited authority to borrow money for clean-up in case of an oil spill. The vote took place in Senate Appropriations. **Supported by environmentalists.**

The Friedman Amendment to SB 2040 established strict clean-up requirements with primary concern being given to environmental considerations. The vote took place in Assembly Natural Resources, **Supported by environmentalists.**

The La Follette Amendment to SB 2040 weakened inspection requirements for tanker safety and clean-up capabilities. The vote took place in Assembly Natural Resources. **Opposed by environmentalists.**

The Hart Amendment to AB 2603 lifted the cap on the state's borrowing authority for oil spill clean-up and increased the size of the clean-up fund. The vote took place in Senate Natural Resources. **Supported by environmentalists.**

The Dills/Beverly Amendment to AB 2603 weakened the clean-up requirements and decreased the size of the clean-up fund. The vote took place in Senate Appropriations. **Opposed by environmentalists.**

WILDLIFE

As forests dwindle and development encroaches on critical wildlife habitat, California's rare and endangered species continue to receive little help from the legislature. The biggest wildlife victory of 1990 was the passage of Prop. 117, the Wildlife Protection Initiative on the June ballot. This outstanding measure banned the sport hunting of mountain lions and created the Habitat Conservation Fund to acquire, restore and protect endangered species' habitats. California's only other remaining large predator, the black bear, did not fare as well. A bill to protect the bear while population studies are completed was quickly killed in committee. On the bright side, a new system of advisory fees for the Department of Fish and Game will help provide much needed funds to protect California's wildlife.

9 Fish and Game Funding

AB 3158 (Costa) creates a new system of fees for wildlife advisory services provided by the Department of Fish and Game to developers and agencies. The new fees will generate \$4.6 million during fiscal year 1991 alone which will be used to help salvage the Department's beleaguered wildlife protection programs. The most critical votes on this bill took

place on the Senate Floor and on the Assembly concurrence vote.

Supported by environmentalists. Signed into law.

10 Fish and Game Licenses

AB 3160 (Costa) would have transferred the authority to issue licenses and collect fees from the politically controlled Fish and Game Commission to the more environmentally oriented Department of Fish and Game. The most critical vote on this bill took place on the Assembly Floor.

Supported by environmentalists. Vetoed by the Governor.

11 Black Bear Hunting

SB 2176 (Hart) would have placed a three-year moratorium on the hunting of black bears while the Department of Fish and Game compiled a report on the status of the black bear population in California.

Supported by environmentalists. Killed in Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife.

12 Fish and Game Commission

SCA 44 (Petris) would have changed the name of the Fish and Game Commission to the Fish and Wildlife Commission and would have changed the eligibility requirements for Commissioners to better reflect the Commission's mandate to protect wildlife. The most critical vote on this bill took place on the Senate Floor.

Supported by environmentalists. Placed in inactive file after Senate vote.

CORPORATE ACCOUNTABILITY

Given the multitude of 1990 campaign pledges by candidates to "get tough on crime", it is encouraging to see that environmental criminals also received attention from the legislature. In 1990 a series of bills were introduced to hold corporations and industries more accountable to environmental laws and standards. The Governor signed a bill to penalize employees who knowingly allow criminal corporate behavior to continue. He also signed a bill requiring companies to comply with specific standards before using certain environmental terms in their advertising. Although the Governor would not enact legislation to establish a probation system for negligent corporations, the legislature appears committed to continuing the fight against environmental crime.

13 Corporate Fines

AB 2249 (Friedman) increases the fines and penalties against individuals who knowingly allow their corporation's criminal behavior to continue. The bill targets individuals who know about conditions

which could be life-threatening to employees or to the public.

Supported by environmentalists. Signed into law.

14 Citizen Enforcement

AB 3458 (Friedman) would have prevented the state from forcing plaintiffs in citizen enforcement suits to waive their rights to attorney fees in exchange for a favorable settlement. This would have prevented citizens from being manipulated or penalized for taking court action to enforce environmental laws.

Supported by environmentalists. Killed in Senate Judiciary.

15 False Advertising

AB 3994 (Sher) requires products which make "environmentally friendly" claims such as "biodegradable", "recyclable" and "ozone-friendly" to comply with new environmental advertising standards. A violation is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of up to \$1000 per day.

Supported by environmentalists. Signed into law.

16 Corporate Probation

SB 2500 (Hart) would have given state judges the authority to force corporations convicted of crimes against the environment to serve lengthy probation sentences in addition to any monetary fines imposed upon them.

Supported by environmentalists. Vetoed by the Governor.



LAND USE

The results of the 1990 census are in. Since 1980, California's population has increased by 6.2 million to an astounding 29.8 million people. As local governments make decisions about how to accommodate this flood of new residents, they must

also decide the fate of local open space and agricultural lands. Over the years, the state legislature has played a small but increasingly important role in determining how these local decisions are made.

The bills introduced in 1990 indicate that the legislature contains differing views on the subject of land use planning. On the one hand, the legislature sent to Governor Deukmejian a bill designed to help local governments keep a close eye on the environmental impacts of converting agricultural land to commercial and other uses. On the other hand, they also sent the Governor an ill-conceived bill which would have forced local governments to accept low-income housing developments on any land, even lands protected from development by local zoning ordinances. For the better part of the session, this bill pitted developers, real estate brokers and homeless and low-income housing advocates against environmentalists and farmers.

17 Farmland Conversion

AB 1979 (Areias) would have required local governments to closely monitor the amount of agricultural land being converted to non-agricultural uses. Once a certain number of acres were converted, local governments would be required to conduct a study to examine the environmental impacts of future farm, land conversion. The most critical votes on this bill took place in the Senate Local Government Committee and on the Senate Floor.

Supported by environmentalists. Vetoed by the Governor.

18 Development Financing

AB 2460 (Hannigan) would have prohibited local governments from approving developments unless they also find ways to fund facilities related to the project such as schools, roads and sewers. The most critical vote on this bill took place in the Senate Local Government Committee.

Supported by environmentalists. Killed in Senate Local Government.

19 Low Income Housing

SB 2011 (Greene) forces local governments to accept new developments if the proposed projects have a specified proportion of low or moderate income housing. Local communities would have been prevented from stopping these projects even if they conflicted with local ordinances designed to protect farmland, open space, sensitive habitat and parks. Environmentalists and farmers opposed this bill because it exposed protected lands to unregulated development. Fortunately, the environmentally damaging provisions of the bill were removed before it became law. The most critical votes on this

bill were in the Senate Housing, Assembly Housing and Community Development, and Assembly Local Government committees.

Opposed by environmentalists. Opposition dropped after bill was amended. Signed into law.

20 Mining Near Bodie

SJR 60 (McCorquodale) requests the U.S. Secretary of the Interior to withdraw from mining 23% of the federal land surrounding Bodie to protect the historic park from the effects of cyanide leaching. The most critical votes on this bill took place on the Senate Floor and in the Senate Natural Resources and Wildlife and Assembly Natural Resources committees.

Supported by environmentalists. Enacted.

RECYCLING & CONSERVATION

In 1989 the legislature passed the Integrated Waste Management Act (AB 939) which requires California cities and towns to reduce their waste by 50% by the year 2000. They also increased the bottle bill redemption fee to "two for a nickle". By comparison 1990 was a year of more modest achievement. Environmental activists spent energy working to clarify AB 939 and to ensure that the "environmentalist" position on the newly created Integrated Waste Management board was filled by someone with the proper credentials. The legislature also found itself in the midst of a tug-of-war between bills to dramatically strengthen and weaken the state's bottle bill law. The glass industry, eager to escape recycling costs, convinced Assembly Speaker Willie Brown to introduce a bill dismantling key provisions of the bottle bill. Although the bill was first opposed by environmentalists, Brown allowed strong pro-environment amendments to be included in his legislation. Wary of the glass industry's lobbying power, however, Assembly Member Byron Sher introduced back-up legislation identical to Brown's amended bill. As it turned out, Brown's bill was in fact amended back to the original anti-environmental form, and died in committee. Sher's back-up legislation passed into law. At the same time, Assembly Member Margolin, who wrote the original bottle bill in 1986, made a separate attempt to expand the law but was stopped short in committee.

21 Glass Recycling

AB 1490 (Sher) strengthens the existing "bottle bill" law by increasing the processing fee that is charged to container manufacturers. The fee ensures that the costs of collecting and processing containers are included in the cost of the products. The bill also rebates the processing fee to container manufacturers who use California recycled glass, thus creat-

ing new markets for recycled goods. The most critical vote on this bill was on the amendment described below. **Signed into law.**

The Nielson Amendment would have eliminated the requirement that manufacturers pay the full cost of recycling their containers. The vote took place in Senate Appropriations. **Opposed by environmentalists.**

22 Expanded Bottle Recycling

AB 3050 (Margolin) would have expanded the state beverage container recycling program to include wine and liquor bottles.

Supported by environmentalists. Killed in Senate Natural Resources

23 Energy Conservation

AB 3995 (Sher) requires the California Energy Commission and the Public Utilities Commission to include *environmental* costs in their calculation of the cost-effectiveness of energy resources. The most critical votes on this bill took place in the Assembly committees and on the Assembly Floor.

Supported by environmentalists. Signed into law.

24 Disposable Diaper Warning

SB 2837 (Killea) would have required the following warning to be displayed on disposable diaper packages: "Single-use disposable diapers create significant environmental problems and costs to the community when disposed."

Supported by environmentalists. Killed in Assembly Ways and Means.

25 Weak Bottle Bill

AB 4298 (Brown, W.) would have dismantled the bottle bill law by removing the processing fee provision. The processing fee ensures that the cost of collecting and processing containers is included in the costs of the products. This bill was first amended so that it was acceptable for environmentalists but later amended back to its original anti-environmental content. The most critical-votes on this bill were on the amendment described below and in the Senate Natural Resources Committee. **Opposed by environmentalists. Killed in Senate Natural Resources.**

The Friedman Amendment strengthened the bill by requiring manufacturers to pay the full cost of recycling their containers. The vote took place in Assembly Ways and Means. **Supported by environmentalists.**

FORESTS

California's remaining old-growth redwoods have been reduced to less than 5% of their original acreage. For several years, Assembly Member Byron Sher has attempted to enact strong legislation to reform logging practices while protecting jobs in California. Each year he has been defeated by the powerful timber industry lobby. In 1990 forest activists, frustrated by the legislature's record on forestry issues, placed two forest protection measures directly on the November ballot. Prop 128, the Environmental Protection Initiative (Big Green), would have provided \$200 million in bonds for buying critical redwood stands, while Prop 130, the Forest and Wildlife Protection Initiative (Forests Forever), would have provided \$710 million in bonds, banned clearcutting, and required the Board of Forestry to enforce new timber harvest standards. These two initiatives were challenged by a competing initiative sponsored by the timber industry (Prop. 135). During the campaign the legislature considered passage of a bill (SB 2201) sponsored by Senator Barry Keene which would have placed yet another timber industry oriented initiative on the ballot. Fortunately, SB 2201 failed to pass as did Prop. 135. Unfortunately Props. 128 and 130 also were defeated.

26 No Log Exports

AB 2585 (Sher) would have prevented California from selling state-owned trees to companies that export whole logs out of state. Additionally, the state would have been prohibited from buying wood products from companies that export logs or mill their California timber out of state. Purchasing preference would have been given to companies that process their lumber in California mills.

Supported by environmentalists. Killed in Assembly Ways and Means.

27 Forestry Initiative

SB 2201 (Keene) would have combined weak forestry legislation and a bond initiative to purchase old-growth redwoods. Environmentalists opposed Keene's bill because it contained loopholes that would allow clearcutting to continue and failed to prevent the over-harvesting of underage forests.

The most critical votes on this bill took place in the Senate committees and on the Senate Floor.

Opposed by environmentalists. Killed by Senate concurrence vote.

TOXICS

In 1986 California voters passed the landmark toxic's initiative, Proposition 65. The law strictly limits the dumping of certain toxic chemicals into drinking water sources and it requires warnings to

be posted when anyone is exposed to a significant risk from toxic chemicals. Despite Governor Deukmejian's efforts to hamper the implementation of Prop. 65, the law appears to be working.

Unfortunately, since the passage of Prop. 65, toxics has been a relatively low priority for the legislature. This year, however the legislature offered the Governor several bills designed to improve the reporting, regulation and reduction of the toxics used and produced by California companies. Unfortunately, the Governor vetoed all three of the bills that CLCV tracked.



28 Toxics Reporting

AB 1728 (Katz) would have required companies which currently report the disposal of hazardous materials to the state also to disclose hazardous materials that are manufactured, stored or processed at their facilities. The bill also would have required the state to make this information accessible and useful to the public. The most critical vote on this bill was on the Senate Floor.

Supported by environmentalists. Vetoed by the Governor.

29 Toxic Waste

SB 1804 (Torres) would have required the state to regulate wastes based on their toxicity rather than their source. This would force the Department of Health Services to monitor more closely substances like incinerator fly ash. The most critical votes on this bill took place in the Assembly committees and on the Assembly Floor.

Supported by environmentalists. Vetoed by the Governor.

30 Air Toxics

SB 1817 (Roberti) would have established a program for reducing toxic discharges into the air. It would have required industries whose pollution poses a serious health risk to prepare a pollution prevention plan for reducing their use of toxic chemicals.

Supported by environmentalists. Vetoed by the Governor.

TRANSPORTATION

In a relatively short time, the automobile has become the center of our transportation system, transforming what was once a fairly comprehensive rail system into a tangle of crowded freeways.

With highways choked by chronic congestion and the air polluted by cars carrying only one passenger, we have the impetus to reinvest in mass transit and to provide incentives for people to get out of their cars.

This year, while the legislature debated a minor bill to create mass transit incentives for commuters, California voters charged ahead and approved three initiatives in June of 1990 to repair and expand California's rail transit system. Prop. 116, the Clean Air and Rail Transportation Improvement Act, provides nearly \$2 billion in bonds to upgrade and expand specific light rail, commuter rail and Amtrak projects. Prop. 108, the Passenger Rail and Clean Air Bond Act, also provides for rail transit improvements as funded by a gas tax from Prop. 111, the Traffic Congestion Relief and Spending Limitation Act.

31 Bridge Toll Increases

SB 2100 (Kopp) would have provided incentives for people to use public transit by imposing a toll of not more than \$1 for all state-owned toll bridges in the Bay Area, creating a combined feeder bus service with BART and a two-for-one discount companion fare program. Revenues would have paid for better traffic operation systems near bridges and a high-speed water transit system.

Supported by environmentalists. Placed in inactive file by Senator Kopp.

WATER RESOURCES

California's preoccupation with water - who has it, who gets it - continues to grow as we enter the fifth year of severe drought. At a time when water conservation should take precedence over quick-fix, wasteful and environmentally damaging water projects, there were some bright points in the legislature including the passage of a Senate Joint Resolution to help facilitate the study of the environ-

mental impacts of the federal government's Central Valley Water Project. Fortunately, a misleading bill which would have helped to fund more water development projects never made it to the Senate Floor.

32 Water Projects

AB 1571 and 1572 (Waters, N.), would have authorized the state to finance a water resources development program by issuing \$100 million in bonds. Although the bills claimed to provide funds for the "furtherance of conservation of the water resources of the state" the funds were actually earmarked for water development projects. The critical votes on AB 1571 took place in the Senate Appropriations, and the Bonded Indebtedness and Methods of Finance Committee. The critical vote on AB 1572 took place on the Assembly Floor. **Opposed by environmentalists. AB 1571 was placed in inactive file prior to Senate floor vote. AB 1572 was killed on the Assembly Floor.**

33 Central Valley Project

SJR 26 (McCorquodale) encourages the federal government to stop selling water from the Central Valley Project and to determine how much water is needed to mitigate the adverse effects of the Project on fish and wildlife. The most critical votes on this bill took place in the Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife Committee and on the Assembly Floor. **Supported by environmentalists. Enacted.**

WETLANDS

We are becoming increasingly aware of the crucial role wetlands play in the fragile chain of life. More than half of California's endangered or threatened species are dependent on wetland habitat for their survival. California's wetlands also provide a critical link in the Pacific Flyway used by millions of migratory waterfowl each year. Unfortunately, so many of the state's wetlands have been drained, filled-in and developed, that only 4% of the wetlands in the Central Valley remain and less than 5% of the state's coastal wetlands are intact. As a result the population of birds wintering in California (more than 60% of birds using the Pacific Flyway) has declined dramatically.

What started out as a promising year with more than a half dozen wetlands protection bills resulted in only a few legislative victories including the establishment of a Central Valley Wetlands Conservancy. Once again the legislature failed to pass a "no net loss of wetlands" policy for the state. Because increasing development pressure has collided with declining wetland habitat, deciding what is a wetland and what is not has become an embittering focus of debate for the legislature. Many of the

critical votes on wetlands bills this year involved decisions about this definition. From an environmental perspective, the narrower the definition, the more likely that true wetlands will gain the protection they need.

34 Wetlands Conservancy

AB 4325 (Baker) creates the Inlands Wetlands Conservancy Program within the Wildlife Conservation Board in order to acquire and restore wetlands in the Central Valley and other inland areas. The program, funded by the Prop. 117 initiative passed in June 1990, gives loans and grants to non-profit groups interested in buying and protecting wetlands. The most critical vote on this bill was on the amendment described below. **Signed into law.**

The Beverly Amendment proposed to use the weak definition of "wetlands" currently used by the Army Corps of Engineers rather than the stronger, more exclusive definition used by the Fish and Wildlife Service. The weak definition would result in the classification of too broad a range of ecosystems as wetlands. The vote took place in Senate Appropriations. **Opposed by environmentalists.**

35 No Net Loss of Wetlands

AB 4327 (Isenberg) would have stopped public agencies from contributing to any net loss of wetlands. Agencies would have been allowed to participate in projects that destroyed wetlands only if twice as many acres of wetlands were created on site, or three times as many off site. The most critical vote on this bill was on the amendment described below. **Killed in Senate Natural Resources.**

The Mello/Garamendi Amendment proposed to use the weak federal definition of "wetlands" as explained above in AB 4325. The vote took place in Senate Natural Resources. **Opposed by environmentalists.**

36 Wetlands Protection

SB 344 (McCorquodale) would have established a Sacramento-San Joaquin Valley Wetlands Mitigation Bank to ensure the creation and protection of off-site wetlands when development projects remove or impact existing wetlands. It would have set goals to increase the state's total wetland acreage. The most critical votes on this bill took place on the Assembly and Senate Floors. **Supported by environmentalists. Vetoed by the Governor.**

ASSEMBLY FLOOR

NAME	1. CFC Phase Out	2. Air Permits	3. Air Pollution Fines	4. Air Enforcement	5. New Air District	6. DRIVEPlus	7. Coastal Enforcement	9. F&G Funding	10. F&G Licensing Fees	13. Corporate Fines	14. Citizen Enforcement	15. False Advertising	16. Corporate Probation	22. Expanded Recycling	23. Energy Conservation	29. Toxic Waste	30. Air Toxics	32. Water Projects	33. Federal Water	36. Wetlands Protection	FLOOR SCORE	COMMITTEE SCORE
Allen (R-71)	O	O	O	O	O	X	O	O	O	O	O	X	O	O	X	X	X	X	O	X	35	-
Areias (D-25)	A	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	A	A	X	X	A	X	X	A	A	X	A	100	-
Bader (R-65)	O	O	O	X	O	X	O	O	O	O	O	X	X	X	X	X	O	O	O	O	35	-
Baker (R-15)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	10	0
Bane (D-40)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	A	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	X	X	95	-
Bates (D-12)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	100	100
Bentley (R-77)	O	O	O	A	O	A	O	A	A	O	O	X	O	O	O	X	O	O	O	O	13	-
Bronzan (D-31)	X	X	X	X	A	X	X	A	A	X	X	X	X	X	X	A	X	O	X	X	94	-
Brown, D. (R-58)	O	O	A	A	*	*	O	*	X	O	O	O	A	O	A	O	*	X	*	*	-	-
Brown, W. (D-17)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	X	X	95	-
Burton (D-16)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	A	X	X	X	X	X	A	X	X	100	100
Campbell (D-11)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	100	100
Cannella (D-27)	*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	*	X	X	A	A	X	A	O	*	X	X	93	-
Chacon (D-79)	X	X	A	X	X	A	A	X	X	X	X	X	A	X	X	A	X	O	X	X	93	-
Chandler (R-3)	O	A	O	O	O	O	O	X	O	O	O	X	O	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	16	-
Clute (D-68)	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	X	X	X	O	O	O	O	X	X	O	O	O	X	60	73
Connelly (D-6)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	100	100
Cortese (D-24)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	A	X	X	X	O	X	X	89	-
Costa (D-30)	A	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	O	X	A	89	57
Eastin (D-18)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	100	100
Eaves (D-66)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	A	X	X	X	X	A	X	X	O	O	X	X	89	-
Elder (D-57)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	A	X	X	X	O	X	X	95	-
Epple (D-63)	X	X	X	X	X	A	X	X	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	A	X	X	94	-
Farr (D-28)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	X	X	95	92
Felando (R-51)	X	O	O	X	O	O	O	O	X	O	A	A	O	A	X	X	O	X	O	O	35	27

X = pro-environment vote O = anti-environment vote A = absent or not voting * = not in office

ASSEMBLY FLOOR

NAME	1. CFC Phase Out	2. Air Permits	3. Air Pollution Fines	4. Air Enforcement	5. New Air District	6. DRIVEPlus	7. Coastal Enforcement	9. F&G Funding	10. F&G Licensing Fees	13. Corporate Fines	14. Citizen Enforcement	15. False Advertising	16. Corporate Probation	22. Expanded Recycling	23. Energy Conservation	29. Toxic Waste	30. Air Toxics	32. Water Projects	33. Federal Water	36. Wetlands Protection	FLOOR SCORE	COMMITTEE SCORE
Ferguson (R-70)	o	o	o	o	o	x	o	A	A	o	o	x	o	o	o	o	o	x	o	o	17	-
Filante (R-9)	x	x	o	x	x	x	o	A	x	o	o	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	79	-
Floyd (D-53)	A	x	x	x	x	A	x	x	x	x	A	o	x	A	x	x	x	o	x	x	88	-
Frazee (R-74)	o	o	o	o	o	x	o	A	A	o	o	x	o	o	x	x	o	o	o	o	22	7
Friedman (D-43)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	A	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	100	100
Frizzelle (R-69)	o	o	o	o	o	x	o	A	o	o	o	x	o	o	o	o	o	x	o	A	17	0
Hannigan (D-4)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	o	x	x	95	100
Hansen (R-8)	o	o	o	o	o	x	o	x	o	o	o	x	o	o	x	x	o	o	o	o	25	26
Harris (D-13)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	o	x	x	95	100
Harvey (R-33)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	x	o	o	o	o	o	5	8
Hauser (D-2)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	o	x	A	A	x	x	x	x	x	x	94	-
Hayden (D-44)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	100	-
Hughes (D-47)	x	A	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	o	x	x	95	-
Hunter (R-76)	o	o	o	x	o	x	o	o	o	o	o	x	x	A	A	o	o	o	x	o	28	-
Isenberg (D-10)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	100	-
Johnson (R-64)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	A	o	o	o	o	o	o	A	A	o	o	o	o	0	-
Johnston (D-26)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	o	x	x	95	-
Jones (R-32)	o	o	o	o	o	x	o	A	o	o	o	A	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	6	7
Katz (D-39)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	A	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	100	100
Kelley (R-73)	o	o	o	o	o	x	o	A	x	o	o	x	o	o	x	x	o	o	o	o	26	0
Klehs (D-14)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	100	-
La Follette (R-38)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	A	o	o	o	x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	5	0
Lancaster (R-62)	o	o	o	x	x	x	o	A	o	o	o	x	o	x	x	x	o	o	o	o	37	-
Lempert (D-20)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	o	x	95	-
Leslie (R-5)	o	o	o	o	o	x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	A	o	o	A	x	o	11	-
Lewis (R-67)	o	o	o	o	o	x	o	A	A	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	x	o	o	11	-

X = pro-environment vote O = anti-environment vote A = absent or not voting * = not in office

ASSEMBLY FLOOR

NAME	1. CFC Phase Out	2. Air Permits	3. Air Pollution Fines	4. Air Enforcement	5. New Air District	6. DRIVE Plus	7. Coastal Enforcement	9. F&G Funding	10. F&G Licensing Fees	13. Corporate Fines	14. Citizen Enforcement	15. False Advertising	16. Corporate Probation	22. Expanded Recycling	23. Energy Conservation	29. Toxic Waste	30. Air Toxics	32. Water Projects	33. Federal Water	36. Wetlands Protection	FLOOR SCORE	COMMITTEE SCORE
Margolin (D-45)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	100	100
Marston (R-78)	*	A	A	X	*	X	A	O	*	*	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	*	X	X	83	-
McClintock (R-36)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	O	O	5	-
Mojonnier (R-75)	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	O	O	A	O	O	X	X	O	X	O	O	26	8
Moore (D-49)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	A	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	X	X	95	-
Mountjoy (R-42)	O	O	O	O	O	X	O	X	O	O	O	X	O	A	O	X	O	X	O	O	26	-
Murray (D-54)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	X	X	95	-
Nolan (R-41)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	O	O	15	0
O'Connell (D-35)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	A	X	X	O	X	X	95	100
Peace (D-80)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	A	X	95	88
Polanco (D-55)	X	A	A	A	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	X	A	94	-
Pringle (R-72)	O	O	O	O	O	X	O	O	O	O	O	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	10	-
Quackenbush (R-22)	O	O	X	X	O	X	O	O	X	A	O	O	X	O	X	X	O	O	O	O	37	20
Roos (D-46)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	X	X	X	X	O	X	X	90	92
Roybal-Allard (D-56)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	100	100
Sher (D-21)	A	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	A	X	X	X	X	X	X	A	A	X	X	100	94
Speier (D-19)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	X	X	A	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	95	100
Statham (R-1)	X	O	A	X	O	X	A	A	O	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	O	O	O	53	-
Tanner (D-60)	X	X	X	X	A	X	X	X	A	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	X	X	94	92
Tucker (D-50)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	A	X	X	X	X	X	O	X	X	95	-
Vasconcellos (D-23)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	A	X	X	100	100
Waters, M. (D-48)	X	A	A	A	A	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	A	X	X	O	X	X	93	95
Waters, N. (D-7)	X	X	X	A	A	X	O	X	X	A	O	O	A	A	X	X	O	O	X	O	60	-
Woodruff (R-61)	O	O	O	A	X	X	O	X	A	O	O	O	O	O	X	A	O	O	O	O	24	-
Wright (R-37)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	O	O	10	5
Wyman (R-34)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	X	O	A	O	O	11	-

X = pro-environment vote O = anti-environment vote A = absent or not voting * = not in office

ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY & TOXIC MATERIALS	1. CFC Phase Out	2. Air Permits	29. Toxic Waste	30. Air Toxics
Allen (R-71)	X	O	X	A
Bader (R-65)	O	O	X	A
Connelly (D-9)	X	A	X	X
Eastin (D-18)	X	X	X	X
Floyd (D-53)	A	X	X	X
Hayden (D-44)	X	X	A	X
Jones (R-32)	A	O	O	A
Katz (D-39)	A	X	X	X
Kelley (R-73)	O	O	O	O
Sher (D-21)	X	X	X	A
Speier (D-19)	X	X	A	X
TANNER (D-60)	X	X	X	X
Wright (R-37)	O	O	O	O

GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY & CORPORATE PROFESSIONS	15. False Advert.
Areias (D-25)	A
Bentley (R-77)	A
Chacon (D-79)	X
Chandler (R-3)	X
EASTIN (D-18)	A
Farr (D-28)	X
Frazee (R-74)	A
Johnston (D-26)	X
McClintock (R-36)	X
Moore (D-49)	X
Sher (D-21)	X

HOUSING & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	19. Housing
Bane (D-40)	O
Cannella (D-27)	O
Chacon (D-79)	A
Costa (D-30)	O
Ferguson (R-70)	O
Filante (R-9)	O
HAUSER (D-2)	O
Hughes (D-47)	O
Hunter (R-76)	X
Marston (R-78)	X
Waters, N. (D-7)	A

JUDICIARY	14. Citiz. Enforcem.
Connelly (D-6)	X
Friedman (D-43)	X
Harris (D-13)	X
ISENBERG (D-10)	X
Johnston (D-26)	O
Leslie (R-5)	O
McClintock (R-36)	O
Mojonnier (R-75)	A
Speier (D-19)	X
Statham (R-1)	X
Waters, M. (D-48)	X

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	19. Housing
Cannella (D-27)	O
CORTESE (D-24)	O
Farr (D-28)	X
Ferguson (R-70)	O
Frazee (R-74)	O
Hannigan (D-4)	X
Hauser (D-2)	O
Lancaster (R-62)	A
Moore (D-49)	A
Murray (D-54)	X
Pringle (R-72)	O

Upper case names indicate committee chairs

X = pro-environment vote	O = anti-environment vote	A = absent or not voting	* = not on committee
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NATURAL RESOURCES													
	2. Air Permits	3. Air Poll. Fines	4. Air Enforcem.	5. New Air District	7. Coast Enforcem.	8. Oil Spill-Friedm.	8. Oil Spill-LaFoll.	20. Bodie Mining	22. Recycling	23. Conservation	24. Diaper Label	26. Log Exports	
Bates (D-12)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Connelly (D-6)	x	x	x	x	x	A	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Farr (D-28)	A	x	x	x	x	x	o	x	A	x	x	x	
Frazee (R-74)	o	o	o	o	o	o	A	o	o	x	o	o	
Friedman (D-43)	x	x	x	x	x	x	A	x	x	x	x	A	
Frizelle (R-69)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	
Hansen (R-8)	o	o	o	o	o	A	o	o	o	x	x	o	
Harvey (R-33)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	x	o	o	
La Follette (R-38)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	A	o	o	
Margolin (D-45)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
SHER (D-21)	x	x	x	x	x	x	o	x	x	x	x	x	
Tanner (D-60)	x	x	x	x	A	x	o	A	x	x	A	x	
Waters, M. (D-48)	x	x	x	x	x	x	A	x	x	A	x	x	

PUBLIC SAFETY		
	13. Corp. Fines	16. Corp. Probation
Bates (D-12)	x	x
Bentley (R-77)	o	o
BURTON (D-16)	x	x
Friedman (D-43)	x	x
McClintock (R-36)	o	o
Quackenbush (R-22)	x	x
Roos (D-46)	x	A
Tucker (D-50)	x	x

REVENUE & TAXATION	
	6. DRIVEPlus
Bader (R-65)	x
Bates (D-12)	x
Campbell (D-11)	x
Elder (D-57)	A
Isenberg (D-10)	x
Johnston (D-26)	x
KLEHS (D-14)	x
Lewis (R-67)	x
Marston (R-78)	x
Peace (D-80)	x
Pringle (R-72)	A

WATER, PARKS & WILDLIFE		
	11. Black Bears	33. Federal Water
Campbell (D-11)	x	x
CORTESE (D-24)	o	x
Costa (D-30)	o	o
Filante (R-9)	A	x
Frazee (R-74)	o	o
Hauser (D-2)	o	x
Isenberg (D-10)	x	x
Katz (D-39)	x	x
Kelley (D-73)	A	o
La Follette (R-38)	o	o
Peace (D-80)	A	x

TRANSPORTATION	
	6. DRIVEPlus
Areias (D-25)	x
Baker (R-15)	A
Clute (D-68)	x
Costa (D-30)	x
Eastin (D-18)	x
Eaves (D-66)	A
Ferguson (R-70)	o
Hannigan (D-4)	x
Hansen (R-8)	x
Harris (D-13)	x
KATZ (D-39)	x
Lancaster (R-62)	A
Lempert (D-20)	x
Roos (D-46)	x
Roybal-Allard (D-56)	A
Woodruff (R-61)	x

Upper case names indicate committee chairs.

WAYS & MEANS	1. CFC Phase Out	2. Air Permits	3. Air Pol. Fines	4. Air Enforcem.	5. New Air District	6. DRIVEPlus	7. Coast Enforcem.	13. Corp. Fines	15. False Advert.	16. Corp. Probation	22. Recycling	23. Conservation	24. Diaper Label	25. Bad Rec-Fried.	26. Log Exports	29. Toxic Waste	30. Air Toxics
Baker (R-15)	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	A	o	o	o
Brown, D (R-58)	o	*	*	*	*	*	*	o	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Burton (D-16)	x	x	x	x	A	A	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Campbell (D-11)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Clute (D-68)	x	x	x	x	A	x	o	x	x	o	x	x	A	o	A	x	o
Costa (D-30)	*	o	x	x	x	x	A	*	x	A	x	x	A	o	A	A	o
Felando (R-51)	A	x	o	x	x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	A	o	o	x
Friedman (D-43)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Frizzelle (R-69)	*	o	o	o	A	o	A	*	o	A	o	o	A	A	o	A	o
Hannigan (D-4)	x	x	x	x	A	x	x	A	x	x	x	x	x	x	A	x	x
Hansen (R-8)	*	*	*	*	o	x	o	*	*	o	*	*	x	*	*	o	o
Harris (D-13)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	A	A	x	x	x
Jones (R-32)	o	A	o	o	o	x	A	A	o	o	o	o	o	A	o	o	o
Mojonnier (R-75)	o	x	o	o	o	o	o	A	o	o	o	o	o	A	A	A	o
Nolan (R-41)	A	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	A	o	o	o
O'Connell (D-35)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	A	x	x	x	x
Peace (D-80)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	o	x	x	x	A	A	o	x	x
Polanco (D-55)	x	*	*	*	*	*	*	x	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Quackenbush (R-22)	*	o	o	o	o	o	o	*	o	x	o	o	o	A	*	o	o
Roos (D-46)	x	A	x	x	A	x	x	A	x	A	x	A	A	o	A	x	x
Roybal-Allard (D-56)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Speier (D-19)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
VASCONCELLOS (D-23)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	A
Waters, M. (D-48)	x	x	x	A	x	x	x	x	A	x	A	A	A	o	A	x	x
Wright (R-37)	o	o	o	o	x	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	A	o	o	o

Uppercase names indicate committee chairs.

SENATE FLOOR

NAME	1. CFC Phase Out	3. Air Pollution Fines	5. New Air District	6. DRIVEPlus	7. Coastal Enforcement	9. F&G Funding	12. F&G Commission	13. Corporate Fines	15. False Advertising	16. Corporate Probation	17. Farmland Conversion	20. Mining at Bodie	27. Bad Forestry	28. Toxics Reporting	30. Air Toxics	31. Bridge Tolls	36. Wetlands Protection	FLOOR SCORE	COMMITTEE SCORE
Alquist (D-13)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	A	O	A	X	O	X	87	78
Ayala (D-34)	X	X	A	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	A	O	X	X	O	O	80	60
Bergeson (R-37)	O	O	O	X	A	X	O	X	X	X	X	X	O	O	A	A	A	54	50
Beverly (R-29)	O	O	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	X	O	O	X	O	A	56	58
Boatwright (D-7)	X	X	X	X	X	A	A	X	X	X	O	X	O	X	A	X	A	85	-
Calderon (D-26)	A	X	A	X	O	O	X	X	A	X	X	X	O	X	X	O	X	71	-
Craven (R-38)	A	X	A	A	A	X	A	A	A	X	A	A	O	O	A	A	X	-	50
Davis (R-19)	X	X	A	X	X	X	O	X	A	X	O	X	O	O	A	X	A	69	75
Deddeh (D-40)	A	A	X	X	X	A	X	A	A	X	O	A	O	X	A	O	X	70	80
Dills (D-30)	X	X	O	X	X	O	X	X	X	X	O	A	O	O	O	X	O	56	50
Doolittle (R-1)	O	O	O	O	A	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	O	12	14
Garamendi (D-5)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	A	X	X	X	A	O	X	X	X	X	93	33
Greene, B. (D-27)	A	X	X	A	X	O	X	A	A	A	A	X	O	X	X	X	X	82	-
Greene, C. (D-33)	X	O	X	A	A	O	X	X	X	X	O	X	O	X	X	O	X	67	60
Greene, L. (D-6)	A	X	X	X	X	A	X	A	X	X	O	X	O	X	X	A	A	83	80
Hart (D-18)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	X	94	83
Hill (R-31)	O	O	A	X	O	X	O	O	A	A	O	A	X	X	A	X	X	50	-
Keene (D-2)	A	O	X	A	A	X	A	A	X	A	X	X	O	A	X	A	X	-	80
Killea (D-39)	X	X	X	X	A	X	X	A	X	X	X	X	A	X	A	X	X	100	-
Kopp (I-8)	O	X	X	X	X	O	X	X	X	X	O	X	X	X	X	O	X	76	87
Leonard (R-25)	O	O	O	X	O	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	O	O	X	O	24	38
Lockyer (D-10)	X	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	X	X	X	X	88	87
Maddy (R-14)	O	O	O	X	O	X	O	O	X	X	X	O	O	O	O	X	O	35	-
Marks (D-3)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	X	X	O	X	88	83
McCorquodale (D-12)	X	X	X	A	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	100	75

X = pro-environment vote O = anti-environment vote A = absent or not voting * = not in office

SENATE FLOOR

NAME	1. CFC Phase Out	3. Air Pollution Fines	5. New Air District	6. DRIVE PLUS	7. Coastal Enforcement	9. F&G Funding	12. F&G Commission	13. Corporate Fines	15. False Advertising	16. Corporate Probation	17. Farmland Conversion	20. Mining at Bodie	27. Bad Forestry	28. Toxics Reporting	30. Air Toxics	31. Bridge Tolls	36. Wetlands Protection	FLOOR SCORE	COMMITTEE SCORE
Mello (D-17)	X	X	X	X	X	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	A	X	A	X	87	-
Morgan (R-11)	O	O	O	O	X	O	O	O	X	O	O	A	X	O	X	O	A	27	-
Nielsen (R-4)	O	A	O	O	A	X	O	A	X	X	X	A	O	O	X	O	O	38	37
Petris (D-9)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	A	X	X	X	O	X	X	O	X	88	-
Presley (D-36)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	X	X	X	O	O	O	X	X	O	71	62
Robbins (D-20)	X	X	X	X	A	X	X	A	X	X	A	A	X	X	X	O	A	92	-
Roberti (D-23)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	X	X	A	X	94	-
Rogers (R-16)	O	O	O	O	O	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	O	12	0
Rosenthal (D-22)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	A	X	X	A	X	X	X	X	100	-
Royce (R-32)	O	O	O	X	O	O	O	O	O	A	O	O	A	O	O	X	O	13	17
Russell (R-21)	O	O	O	X	O	O	O	O	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	O	18	-
Seymour (R-35)	O	O	O	X	O	O	O	X	X	X	O	X	O	O	X	X	O	41	-
Torres (D-24)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	A	X	100	100
Vuich (D-15)	X	O	A	X	A	X	O	X	X	X	X	A	O	O	O	X	O	57	-
Watson (D-28)	X	X	A	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	A	O	X	X	X	X	93	-



Pamela Cobb

X = pro-environment vote

O = anti-environment vote

A = absent or not voting

* = not in office

AGRICULTURE & WATER RESOURCES	32. Water Projects
AYALA (D-34)	o
Bergeson (R-37)	A
Craven (R-38)	A
Doolittle (R-1)	o
Green, C. (D-33)	A
McCorquodale (D-12)	o
Mello (D-17)	A
Nielsen (R-4)	o
Presley (D-36)	o
Rogers (R-16)	o
Vuich (D-15)	o

APPROPRIATIONS	1. CFC Phase Out	6. DRVIEPlus	7. Coast Enforcem.	8. Oil Spill-Berges.	8. Oil Spill-Dills	13. Corp. Fines	21. Good Rec-Niel.	27. Bad Forestry	30. Air Toxics	31. Bridge Tolls	32. Water Projects	34. Wetlands-Dev.
Alquist (D-13)	x	x	A	A	A	x	x	o	x	x	o	x
Ayala (D-34)	x	x	x	x	o	A	o	o	x	x	o	o
Bergeson (R-37)	A	x	x	x	o	A	o	o	x	A	A	A
Beverly (R-29)	x	x	x	o	o	x	x	o	x	x	o	o
Davis (R-19)	x	*	*	*	o	x	x	*	*	*	A	x
Deddeh (D-40)	x	x	x	x	A	x	A	o	A	x	o	A
Dills (D-30)	x	x	A	x	o	x	x	o	x	A	o	o
Doolittle (R-1)	*	A	A	A	*	*	*	o	x	A	*	*
Greene, L. (D-6)	x	A	A	x	x	x	x	A	x	A	o	x
Lockyer (D-10)	x	x	x	x	A	x	x	A	x	o	x	x
Nielsen (R-4)	x	x	A	x	o	o	o	o	A	x	o	o
PRESLEY (D-36)	x	x	x	x	o	o	x	o	x	x	o	x
Torres (D-24)	x	x	x	x	A	x	x	A	x	x	x	x

BUSINESS & PROFESSIONS	15. False Advert.
BOATWRIGHT (D-7)	x
Craven (R-38)	x
Doolittle (R-1)	A
Greene, L. (D-6)	A
Keene (D-2)	x
Marks (D-3)	A
McCorquodale (D-12)	x
Rosenthal (D-22)	x
Royce (R-32)	x

BONDED INDEBTEDNESS & METHODS OF FINANCE	27. Bad Forestry	32. Water Projects
Alquist (D-13)	A	*
Bergeson (R-37)	o	o
BOATWRIGHT (D-7)	o	o
Dills (D-30)	o	o
Garamendi (D-5)	o	A
Hill (R-31)	*	x
Killea (D-39)	*	o
Rogers (R-16)	o	o

HOUSING & URBAN AFFAIRS	19. Housing
Calderon (D-26)	o
GREENE, L. (D-6)	o
Killea (D-39)	*
Kopp (I-8)	o
Leonard (R-25)	o
Marks (D-3)	o
Seymour (R-35)	o
Torres (D-24)	x

Upper case names indicate committee chairs.

JUDICIARY	3. Air Poll Fines	4. Air Enforcem.	13. Corp. Fines	14. Citiz. Enforcem.	16. Corp. Prob.
Davis (R-19)	x	A	o	x	x
Doolittle (R-1)	o	A	o	o	o
Keene (D-2)	A	x	x	o	x
LOCKYER (D-10)	A	x	x	o	x
Marks (D-3)	x	x	A	x	x
Petris (D-9)	x	x	x	x	A
Presley (D-36)	x	x	o	o	x
Roberti (D-23)	x	x	x	A	A
Royce (R-32)	o	o	o	o	o
Torres (D-24)	A	x	x	x	A

Upper case names indicate committee chairs.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT	5. New Air District	17. Ag. Convers.	18. Devel. Financ.
Ayala (D-34)	A	x	x
BERGESON (R-37)	A	x	o
Calderon (D-27)	*	*	A
Craven (R-38)	o	o	x
Green, C. (D-33)	x	o	o
Hill (R-31)	*	*	o
Kopp (I-8)	x	x	x
Leonard (R-25)	x	o	*
McCorquodale (D-12)	x	x	*
Presley (D-36)	x	x	A
Russell (R-21)	o	o	A

TRANSPORTATION	6. DRIVEPLUS	31. Bridge Tolls
Bergeson (R-37)	A	x
Deddeh (D-40)	x	x
Green, C. (D-33)	x	x
Greene, L. (D-6)	x	A
Killea (D-39)	A	x
KOPP (I-8)	x	x
Leonard (R-25)	x	o
McCorquodale (D-12)	x	A
Morgan (R-11)	o	A
Robbins (D-20)	A	x
Russell (R-21)	x	o
Seymour (R-35)	A	A
Vuich (D-15)	x	x

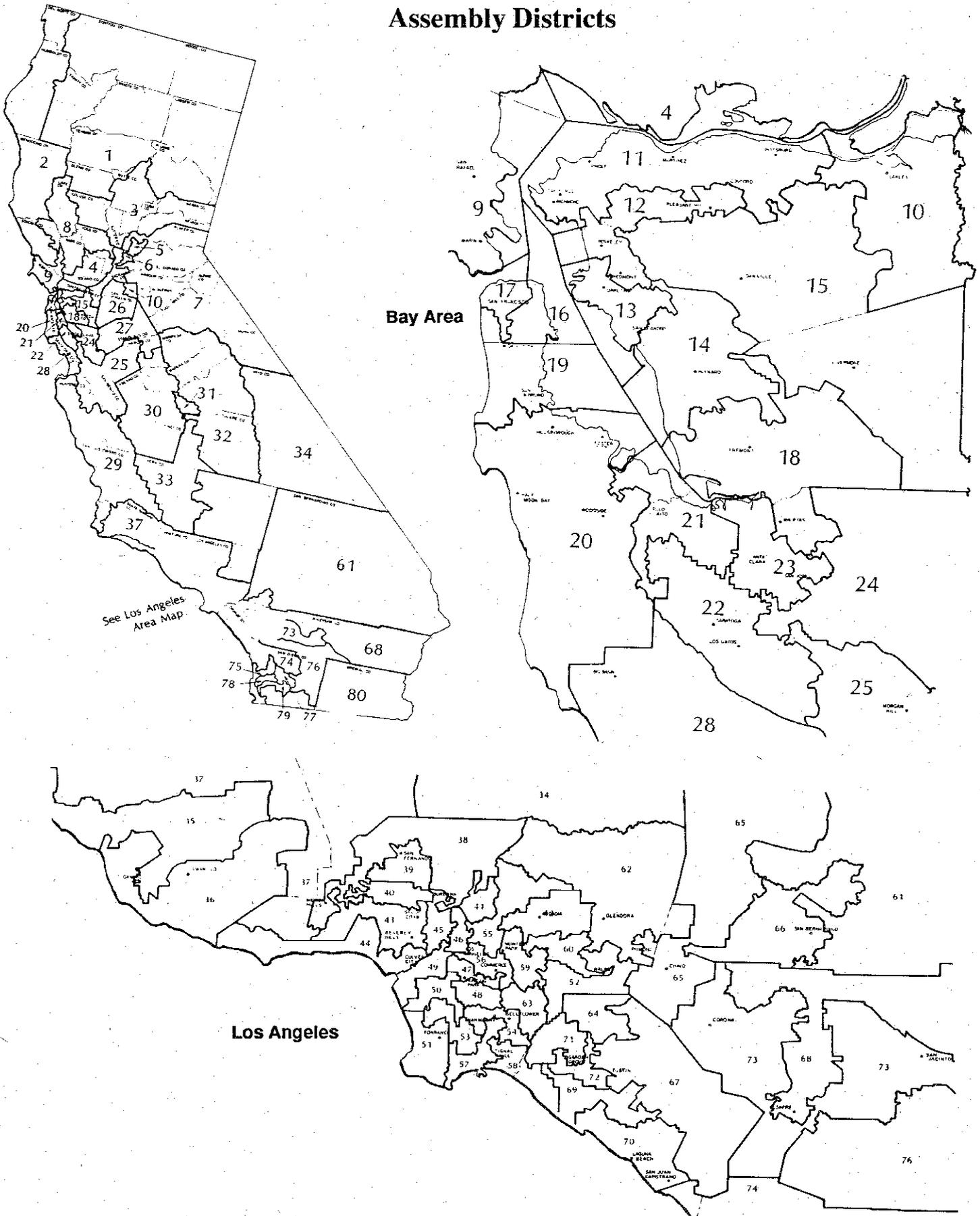
NATURAL RESOURCES & WILDLIFE	1. CFC Phase Out	7. Coast Enforcem.	8. Oil Spill-Hart	20. Bodie Mining	22. Recycling	25. Bad Recycling	27. Bad Forestry	35. Wetlands-Mello
Davis (R-19)	o	x	A	*	A	A	*	x
Garamendi (D-5)	A	A	A	A	x	o	o	o
Hart (D-18)	x	x	x	x	A	x	o	A
Leonard (R-25)	*	*	*	o	*	*	x	*
Marks (D-3)	x	x	x	x	x	A	o	x
McCORQUODALE (D-12)	x	x	x	x	o	A	o	x
Mello (D-17)	x	A	A	x	A	A	o	o
Nielsen (R-4)	o	x	A	x	A	o	o	A
Presley (D-36)	x	A	o	x	x	A	o	o
Rogers (R-16)	o	A	A	o	o	o	o	o

REVENUE & TAXATION	6. DRIVEPLUS
Ayala (D-13)	x
Boatwright (D-7)	o
GARAMENDI (D-5)	x
Greene, B. (D-27)	A
Kopp (I-8)	x
Lockyer (D-10)	x
Morgan (R-11)	o
Petris (D-9)	A
Seymour (R-35)	x

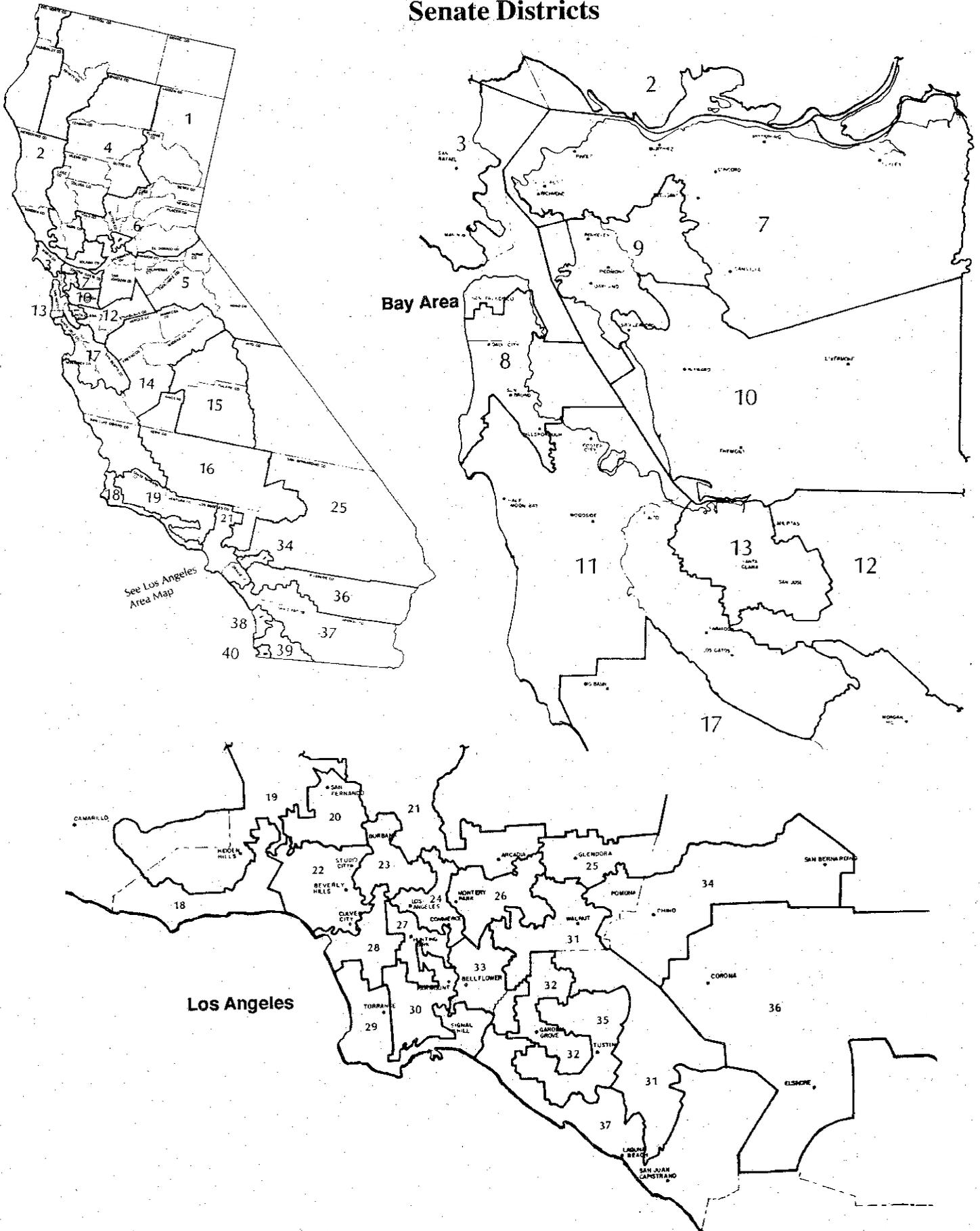
TOXICS & PUBLIC SAFETY MANAGEMENT	30. Air Toxics
Killea (D-39)	A
Kopp (I-8)	x
Leonard (R-25)	o
Lockyer (D-10)	x
Nielsen (R-4)	A
Rosenthal (D-22)	x
TORRES (D-24)	x

X = pro-environment vote O = anti-environment vote A = absent or not voting * = not on committee

Assembly Districts



Senate Districts



Assembly Roster

Below is a district-order listing of Assembly Members during the 1990 Legislative session. The description for each Assembly Member includes their occupation, a listing of their environmental committee assignment(s), and a brief history of their environmental scores on the floor (F) and in committee (C). Assembly members are up for re-election every 2 years. To contact your Assembly Member about his or her environmental, voting record please write to:

**Assembly Member
California State Assembly
State Capitol
Sacramento, CA 95814**

1. Statham, Stan (R)

Full-time legislator
Elected in 1976.

Member of Judiciary.

1990: 53% F
1989: 57% F
1988: 31% F, 54% C

2. Hauser, Dan (D)

Insurance investigator
Elected in 1982.

Chair of Housing & Community Development.

Member of Local Government; Water, Parks & Wildlife.

1990: 94% F
1989: 86% F, 60% C
1988: 88% F, 70% C

3. Chandler, Chris (R)

Attorney
Elected in 1986.

1990: 16% F
1989: 39% F
1988: 7% F

4. Hannigan, Thomas (D)

Realtor
Elected in 1978, Majority Floor Leader.

Member of Local Government; Transportation; Ways & Means.

1990: 95% F, 100% C
1989: 100% F, 100% C
1988: 100% F, 92% C

5. Leslie, Tim (R)

Full-time legislator
Elected in 1986.

Member of Judiciary.

1990: 11% F
1989: 31% F
1988: 24% F

6. Connelly, Lloyd (D)

Attorney
Elected in 1982.

Member of Environmental Safety & Toxic Materials; Judiciary; Natural Resources.

1990: 100% F, 100% C
1989: 100% F, 100% C
1988: 100% F, 100% C

7. Waters, Norm (D)

Rancher
Elected in 1976. Waters lost his seat in 1990 to Republican David Knowles.

Member of Housing & Community Development; Water, Parks & Wildlife.

1990: 60% F
1989: 75% F, 40% C
1988: 67% F, 86% C

8. Hansen, Bev (R)

Full-time legislator
Elected in 1986.
Member of Natural Resources; Transportation; Ways & Means.

1990: 25% F, 26% C
1989: 62% F, 70% C
1988: 60% F, 73% C

9. Filante, William (R)

Ophthalmologist
Elected in 1978.
Member of Housing & Community Development; Water, Parks & Wildlife.

1990: 79% F

1989: 97% F, 80% C
1988: 84% F, 100% C

10. Isenberg, Phil (D)

Attorney
Elected in 1982.
Chair of Judiciary. Member of Revenue & Taxation; Water, Parks & Wildlife; Ways & Means.

1990: 100% F
1989: 97% F, 100% C
1988: 96% F, 93% C

11. Campbell, Robert J. (D)

Businessman
Elected in 1980.
Member of Water Parks & Wildlife; Revenue & Taxation; Ways & Means.

1990: 100% F, 100% C
1989: 100% F, 100% C
1988: 96% F, 93% C

12. Bates, Tom (D)

Full-time legislator
Elected in 1976.
Member of Natural Resources; Public Safety; Revenue & Taxation.

1990: 100% F, 100% C
1989: 100% F, 100% C
1988: 100% F, 100% C

13. Harris, Elihu (D)

Attorney & educator
Elected in 1978. Harris was elected Mayor of Oakland in 1990, & has been replaced by Democrat Barbara Lee.

Member of Judiciary; Transportation; Ways & Means.

1990: 95% F, 100% C
1989: 100% F, 97% C
1988: 100% F

14. Klehs, Johan (D)

Full-time legislator
Elected in 1982.



Bill Filante (R-9) has been one of the best Assembly Republicans on the environment. His average floor score from 1988 to 1990 was 87%, and his average committee score was 90%.

Member of Revenue & Taxation.

1990: 100% F
1989: 100% F
1988: 96% F

15. Baker, William (R)

Businessman
Elected in 1980.
Vice Chair of Ways & Means. Member of Transportation.

1990: 10% F, 0% C
1989: 18% F, 29% C
1988: 15% F, 26% C

16. Burton, John (D)

Full-time legislator
Assemblymember 1965-74, Congressman 1974-1982, Re-elected to Assm. in 1988.
Chair of Public Safety.

Member of Ways & Means.
1990: 100% F, 100% C
1989: 100% F, 100% C
1988: 100% F, 95% C

17. Brown, Willie L. (D)

Attorney
Elected in 1964, Assembly Speaker since 1980.

1990: 95% F
1989: 100% F
1988: 92% F



For several years, Norm Waters (D-7) has maintained the lowest environmental score of any Assembly Democrat. After repeating his poor performance in 1990, Waters was defeated by Republican David Knowles.



Bill Baker (R-15) earned the lowest environmental score of any Northern California Assembly member. He has earned the lowest environmental committee score in the Assembly.

18. Eastin, Delaine (D)

Full-time legislator
Elected in 1986.
Member of Environmental Safety & Toxic Materials; Transportation.
1990: 100% F, 100% C
1989: 100% F, 100% C
1988: 100% F, 86% C

19. Speier, Jacqueline (D)

Full-time legislator
Elected in 1986.
Member of Environmental Safety & Toxic Materials; Judiciary; Ways & Means.
1990: 95% F, 100% C
1989: 100% F, 96% C
1988: 100% F, 95% C

20. Lempert, Ted (D)

Attorney
Elected in 1988.
Member of Transportation.
1990: 95% F
1989: 100% F

21. Sher, Byron (D)

Professor of Law



During his first term in the Assembly, Ted Lempert (D-20) successfully co-authored the strongest oil spill prevention and clean-up legislation in the country (SB 2040).

Elected in 1980.
Chair of Natural Resources.
Member of Environmental Safety & Toxic Materials; Government Efficiency & Corporate Professions.
1990: 100% F, 94% C
1989: 100% F, 100% C
1988: 100% F, 100% C

22. Quackenbush, Charles (R)

U.S. Army Reserves
Elected in 1986.
Member of Public Safety.
1990: 37% F, 20% C
1989: 39% F
1988: 35%

23. Vasconcellos, John (D)

Attorney
Elected in 1966.
Chair of Ways & Means
1990: 100% F, 100% C
1989: 100% F, 96% C
1988: 100% F, 96% C

24. Cortese, Dominic L. (D)

Farmer and businessman
Elected in 1980.
Chair of Local Government.
Member of Water, Parks & Wildlife.
1990: 89% F
1989: 97% F
1988: 96% F

25. Areias, Rusty (D)

Dairy Farmer
Elected in 1982.
Member of Government Efficiency & Corporate Professions; Transportation.
1990: 100% F
1989: 92% F
1988: 75% F

26. Johnston, Patrick (D)

Full-time legislator
Elected in 1980. Johnston was elected to the State Senate in 1990. His seat will be filled in a special election held in early 1991.
Member of Government Efficiency & Corporate Professions; Judiciary; Revenue & Taxation.
1990: 95% F
1989: 97% F
1988: 89% F

27. Cannella, Sal (D)

Elected in 1990.

Member of Housing & Community Development; Local Government.
1990: 93% F

28. Farr, Sam (D)

Full-time legislator
Elected in 1980.
Member of Local Government; Natural Resources.
1990: 95% F, 92% C
1989: 100% F, 100% C
1988: 92% F, 100% C



In 1990 Byron Sher (D-21) continued to provide critical environmental leadership in the Assembly by introducing bills on false advertising., recycling, energy conservation and forestry.

29. Seastrand, Eric (R)

Stockbroker
Elected in 1982. Seastrand died in June 1990 & has been replaced by his wife, Republican Andrea Seastrand.
Member of Ways & Means.
1990: no score
1989: 21% F, 41% C
1988: 12% F, 37% C

30. Costa, Jim (D)

Full-time legislator
Elected in 1978.
Chair of Water, Parks, & Wildlife. Member of Housing & Community Development; Transportation; Ways & Means.
1990: 89% F, 57% C
1989: 92% F, 80% C
1988: 89% F, 78% C

31. Bronzan, Bruce (D)

Full-time legislator
Elected in 1982.
1990: 94% F
1989: 100% F
1988: 92% F, 91% C

32. Jones, Bill (R)

Businessman and rancher
Elected in 1982.
Member of Environmental Safety & Toxic Materials; Ways & Means.
1990: 6% F, 7% C
1989: 57% F, 48% C
1988: 32% F, 46% C

33. Harvey, Trite (R)

Full-time legislator
Elected in 1986.
Member of Natural Resources.
1990: 5% F, 8% C
1989: 29% F, 33% C
1988: 24% F, 25% C

34. Wyman, Phillip (R)

Rancher and attorney
Elected in 1978.
Member of Water, Parks, & Wildlife.
1990: 11% F
1989: 21% F
1988: 8% F

35. O'Connell, Jack (D)

Educator
Elected in 1982.
Member of Ways & Means.
1990: 95% F, 100% C
1989: 100% F, 100% C
1988: 88% F, 96% C

36. McClintock, Tom (R)

Full-time legislator
Elected in 1982, Minority Whip.
Member of Government Efficiency & Corporate Professions; Judiciary; Public Safety.
1990: 5% F
1989: 18% F
1988: 15% F, 28% C

37. Wright, Cathie (R)

Full-time legislator
Elected in 1980.
Member of Environmental Safety & Toxic Materials; Ways & Means.
1990: 10% F, 5% C
1989: 17% F, 26% C
1988: 15% F, 20% C

38. La Follette, Marion (R)

Realtor
Elected in 1980. La Follette retired in 1990 & has been replaced by Republican Paula Boland.

Member of Natural Resources; Water, Parks & Wildlife.
1990: 5% F, 0% C
1989: 37% F, 57% C
1988: 28% F, 45% C

39. Katz, Richard (D)
Full-time legislator
Elected in 1980.
Chair of Transportation.
Member of Environmental Safety & Toxic Materials; Water, Parks & Wildlife.
1990: 100% F, 100% C
1989: 100% F, 100% C
1989: 100% F, 100% C

40. Bane, Tom (D)
Full-time legislator
Assemblymember 1958-64, Re-elected in 1974.
Member of Housing & Community Development.
1990: 95% F
1989: 96% F
1988: 87% F

41. Nolan, Patrick (R)
Attorney
Elected in 1978.
Member of Ways & Means.
1990: 15% F, 0% C
1989: 21% F, 48% C
1988: 11% F

42. Mountjoy, Richard (R)
General contractor
Elected in 1978.
1990: 26% F
1989: 17% F
1988: 15% F

43. Friedman, Terry (D)
Attorney
Elected in 1986.
Member of Judiciary; Natural Resources; Public Safety; Ways & Means.
1990: 100% F, 100% C
1989: 100% F, 100% C
1988: 100% F, 100% C

44. Hayden, Tom (D)
Consumer advocate & author
Elected in 1982.
Member of Environmental Safety & Toxic Materials.
1990: 100% F
1989: 100% F, 100% C
1988: 100% F, 100% C

45. Margolin, Burt (D)
Full-time legislator
Elected in 1982.

Member of Natural Resources.
1990: 100% F, 100% C
1989: 100% F, 100% C
1988: 100% F, 91% C

46. Roos, Mike (D)
Full-time legislator
Elected in 1977, Speaker Pro Tempore.
Member of Public Safety; Transportation; Ways and Means.
1990: 90% F, 92% C
1989: 97% F, 100% C
1988: 92% F, 89% C



After earning an 18% environmental score in 1989 and 15% in 1988, Tom McClintock (R-36) scraped the bottom of the barrel in 1990 with a 5% Assembly Floor score.

47. Hughes, Theresa (D)
Full-time legislator
Elected in 1975.
Member of Housing & Community Development.
1990: 95% F
1989: 100% F
1988: 92% F

48. Waters, Maxine (D)
Full-time legislator
Elected in 1976. Waters was elected to Congress in 1990 & has been replaced by Democrat Marguerite Archie-Hudson.
Member of Judiciary; Natural Resources; Ways & Means.
1990: 93% F, 95% C
1989: 100% F, 100% C
1988: 96% F, 96% C

49. Moore, Gwen (D)
Full-time legislator
Elected in 1978, Majority Whip.
Member of Government Efficiency & Corporate Professions; Local Government.
1990: 95% F

1989: 100% F
1988: 88% F

50. Tucker, Curtis Jr. (D)
Full-time legislator
Elected in 1988.
Member of Public Safety.
1990: 95% F
1989: 100% F

51. Felando, Gerald (R)
Dentist
Elected in 1978.
Member of Ways & Means.
1990: 35% F, 27% C
1989: 64% F, 62% C
1988: 19% F

52. Hill, Frank (R)
Businessman
Elected in 1982. Hill was elected to the State Senate in 1990 & has been replaced by Republican Paul Horcher.
Member of Ways & Means.
1990: no score
1989: 55% F, 63% C
1988: 58% F, 56% C

53. Floyd, Richard (D)
Full-time legislator
Elected in 1980.
1990: 88% F
1989: 78% F
1988: 85% F

54. Murray, Willard (D)
Full-time legislator
Elected in 1988.
Member of Local Government.
1990: 95% F
1989: 85% F, 80% C

55. Polanco, Richard (D)
Full-time legislator
Elected in 1986.
Member of Ways & Means.
1990: 94% F
1989: 96% F, 100% C
1988: 89% F, 84% C

56. Roybal-Allard, Lucille (D)
Full-time legislator
Elected in 1987.
Member of Transportation; Ways & Means.
1990: 100% F, 100% C
1989: 100% F, 100% C
1988: 100% F

57. Elder, Dave (D)
Budget analyst
Elected in 1978.



Patrick Nolan's (R-41) 15% environmental floor score put him near the bottom of the Assembly for 1990. But his 0% committee score dropped his overall record to new depths.

Member of Revenue & Taxation.
1990: 95% F
1989: 92% F
1988: 83% F

58. Brown, Dennis (R)
Investment banker
Elected in 1978. Brown retired in 1990 & has been replaced by Republican Tom Mays.
Member of Ways & Means.
1990: no score
1989: 11% F, 7% C
1988: 4% F, 13% C

59. Calderon, Charles (D)
Attorney
Elected in 1982. Calderon, was elected, to the State Senate in 1990 & has been replaced by Democrat Xavier Becerra.
Member of Environmental Safety & Toxic Materials; Housing & Community Development; Natural Resources.
1990: no score
1989: 96% F, 95% C
1988: 74% F



Since he was elected in 1986, Terry Friedman (D-43) has earned perfect environmental scores on the floor and in Committee. In 1990 he also introduced several important environmental bills.

60. Tanner, Sally (D)
 Full-time legislator
Elected in 1978.
 Chair of Environmental
 Safety & Toxic Materials.
 Member of Natural
 Resources.
 1990: 94% F, 92% C
 1989: 100% F, 95% C
 1988: 82% F



61. Woodruff, Paul (R)
 Businessman
Elected in 1988.
 Member of Transportation.
 1990: 24% F
 1989: 21% F

62. Lancaster, William (R)
 Full-time legislator
Elected in 1972.
 Member of Local
 Government; Transportation.
 1990: 37% F
 1989: 37% F
 1988: 29% F

63. Epple, Bob (D)
 Attorney & tax consultant
Elected in 1988.
 1990: 94% F
 1989: 100% F

64. Johnson, Ross (R)
 Full-time legislator
*Elected in 1978. Minority
 Floor Leader.*
 1990: 0% F
 1989: 13% F
 1988: 10% F, 52% C

65. Bader, Charles (R)
 Businessman
*Elected in 1982. Balser
 failed in his 1990 bid for*

*State Senate & has been
 replaced in the Assembly by
 Republican Jim Brulte.*
 Member of Environmental
 Safety & Toxic Materials
 Revenue & Taxation.
 1990: 35% F
 1989: 55% F, 50% C
 1988: 40% F, 33% C

66. Eaves, Gerald (D)
 Full-time legislator
Elected in 1984.
 Member of Transportation.
 1990: 89% F
 1989: 89% F
 1988: 68% F

67. Lewis, John (R)
 Businessman
Elected in 1980.
 Member of Revenue &
 Taxation.
 1990: 11% F
 1989: 7% F
 1988: 4% F, 16% C

68. Clute, Steve (D)
 Full-time legislator
Elected in 1982.
 Member of Transportation;
 Ways & Means.
 1990: 60% F, 73% C
 1989: 100% F
 1988: 85% F

69. Frizzelle, Nolan (R)
 Optometrist
Elected in 1980.
 Member of Natural
 Resources; Ways & Means.
 1990: 17% F, 0% C
 1989: 14% F, 30% C
 1988: 11% F

70. Ferguson, Gil (R)
 Full-time legislator
Elected in 1984.
 Member of Housing &
 Community Development;
 Local Government;
 Transportation.
 1990: 17% F
 1989: 11% F, 29% C
 1988: 18% F, 36% C

71. Allen, Doris (R)
 Businessswoman
Elected in 1982.
 Member of Environmental
 Safety & Toxic Materials.
 1990: 35% F
 1989: 38% F, 0% C
 1988: 46% F

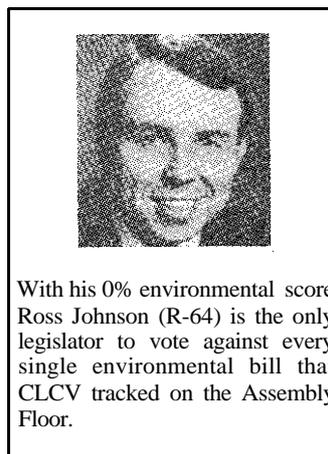
72. Pringle, Curt (R)
 Businessman
*Elected in 1988. Pringle lost
 his seat in 1990 to Democrat
 Tom Umberg.*
 Member of Local
 Government; Revenue &
 Taxation.
 1990: 10% F
 1989: 29% F

73. Kelley, David G. (R)
 Citrus rancher
Elected in 1978.
 Member of Environmental
 Safety & Toxic Materials;
 Water, Parks & Wildlife.
 1990: 26% F, 0% C
 1989: 24% F, 20% C
 1988: 11% F, 25% C

74. Frazee, Robert (R)
 Businessman
Elected in 1978.
 Member of Local
 Government; Natural
 Resources; Water, Parks &
 Wildlife.
 1990: 22% F, 7% C
 1989: 36% F, 63% C
 1988: 22% F

75. Mojonnier, Sunny (R)
 Flower grower/shipper
*Elected in 1982. Mojonnier
 lost her seat in 1990 to
 Democrat Deirdre Alpert.*
 Member of Ways & Means;
 Judiciary.
 1990: 26% F, 8% C
 1989: 38% F, 50% C
 1988: 27% F

76. Hunter Tricia (R)
 Nurse
Elected in 1989.



Member of Housing &
 Community Development.
 1990: 28% F

77. Bentley, Carol (R)
 Full-time legislator
Elected in 1988.
 Member of Government
 Efficiency & Corporate
 Professions; Public Safety.
 1990: 13% F
 1989: 26% F

78. Marston, Jeff (R)
 Full-time legislator
*Marston was elected to this
 seat in a June 1990 special
 election. He replaced Lucy
 Killea who was elected to the
 State Senate. However,
 Marston lost his seat in the
 November 1990 election to
 Democrat Mike Gotch.*
 Member of Revenue &
 Taxation.
 1990: 83% F

79. Chacon, Peter (D)
 Educator
Elected in 1970.
 Member of Government
 Efficiency & Corporate
 Professions; Housing &
 Community Development.
 1990: 93% F
 1989: 92% F
 1988: 92% F

80. Peace, Steve (D)
 Businessman
Elected in 1982.
 Member of Revenue &
 Taxation; Water, Parks &
 Wildlife; Ways & Means.
 1990: 95% F, 88% C
 1989: 81% F
 1988: 67% F

Senate Roster

Below is a district-order listing of State Senate Members during the 1990 Legislative session. The description for each Senate Member includes a listing of their environmental committee assignment(s), and a brief history of their environmental scores on the floor (F) and in committee (C). State Senators are up for re-election every 4 years, To contact your Senator about his or her environmental voting record please write to:

Senator _____
California State Senate
State Capitol
Sacramento, CA 95814

1. Doolittle, John (R)
Attorney
Elected in 1980. Doolittle was elected to Congress in 1990. His seat will be filled in a special election in early 1991.
Member of Agriculture & Water Resources; Business & Professions; Judiciary.
1990: 12% F, 14% C
1989: 61% F
1988: 44% F

2. Keene, Barry (D)
Attorney
Elected in 1978, Majority Floor Leader.
Member of Judiciary; Business & Professions.
1990: No F score, 80% C
1989: 100% F
1988: 95% F, 100% C

3. Marks, Milton (D)
Attorney
Elected in 1967.
Member of Business & Professions; Housing & Urban Affairs; Judiciary; Natural Resources & Wildlife.
1990: 88% F, 83% C
1989: 100% F, 94% C
1988: 91% F, 100% C

4. Nielsen, Jim (R)
Farmer & consultant



Don Rogers (R-16) earned both the lowest floor score (12%) and the lowest committee score (0%) in 1990.

Elected in 1978. Nielsen lost his seat in 1990 to Democrat Mike Thompson.
Member of Agriculture & Water Resources; Appropriations; Natural Resources & Wildlife; Toxics & Public Safety Management.
1990: 38% F, 37% C
1989: 68% F, 62% C
1988: 68% F, 60% C

5. Garamendi, John (D)
Rancher/Businessman
Elected in 1976. Garamendi was elected State Insurance Commissioner in 1990 & has been replaced by Assembly member Patrick- Johnston.
Chair of Revenue & Taxation. Member of Bonded Indebtedness & Methods of Finance; Natural Resources & Wildlife.
1990: 93% F, 33% C
1989: 87% F, 92% C
1988: 100% F

6. Greene, Leroy (D)
Civil engineer
Elected in 1982.
Chair of Housing & Urban Affairs. Member of Appropriations; Business & Professions; Transportation.
1990: 83% F, 80%
1989: 95% F
1988: 95% F

7. Boatwright, Daniel (D)
Attorney
Elected in 1980.
Chair of Bonded Indebtedness & Methods of Finance; Business & Professions. Member of Revenue & Taxation.
1990: 85% F
1989: 94% F, 90% C
1988: 94% F, 100% C

8. Kopp, Quentin (I)
Attorney
Elected in 1986.
Chair of Transportation. Member of Housing & Urban Affairs; Local Government; Revenue & Taxation; Toxics & Public Safety.
1990: 76% F, 87% C
1989: 95% F, 100% C
1988: 90% F, 86% C

9. Petris, Nicholas C. (D)
Attorney
Elected in 1967.
Member of Judiciary; Revenue & Taxation.
1990: 88% F
1989: 100% F
1988: 100% F

10. Lockyer, Bill (D)
Full-time legislator
Elected in 1982.
Chair of Judiciary. Member of Appropriations; Revenue & Taxation; Toxics & Public Safety.
1990: 88% F, 87% C
1989: 95% F, 100% C
1988: 100% F, 100% C

11. Morgan; Rebecca (R)
Full-time legislator
Elected in 1984.
Member of Transportation; Revenue & Taxation.
1990: 27% F
1989: 75% F
1988: 75% F

12. McCorquodale, Dan (D)
Full-time legislator
Elected in 1982.
Chair of Natural Resources & Wildlife. Vice Chair of Transportation. Member of Agriculture & Water Resources; Business & Professions; Local Government.



Art Torres (D-24) was the only Senator to earn a 100% environmental score on the floor and in committee.

1990: 100% F, 75% C
1989: 90% F, 90% C
1988: 95% F, 100% C

13. Alquist, Alfred (D)
Full-time legislator
Elected in 1966.
Member of Appropriations; Bonded Indebtedness & Methods of Finance..
1990: 87% F, 78% C
1989: 93% F, 100% C
1988: 95% F, 94% C

14. Maddy, Ken (R)
Attorney
Elected in 1979, Minority Floor Leader.
1990: 35%
1989: 71% F
1988: 67% F, 50% C

15. Vuich, Rose Ann (D)
Farmer/ accountant
Elected in 1976.
Member of Agriculture & Water Resources; Transportation.
1990: 57% F
1989: 80% F
1988: 81% F

16. Rogers, Don (R)
Geological consultant
Elected in 1986.
Member of Agriculture & Water Resources; Bonded

Indebtedness & Methods of Finance; Natural Resources & Wildlife.
1990: 12% F, 0% C
1989: 27% F, 35% C
1988: 39% F, 33% C

17. Mello, Henry (D)
Farmer/Businessman
Elected in 1980, Dem. Whip.
Vice Chair of Agriculture & Water Resources. Member of Natural Resources & Wildlife.
1990: 87% F
1989: 83% F, 93% C
1988: 95% F, 100% C

18. Hart, Gary (D)
Educator
Elected in 1982:
Vice Chair of Natural Resources & Wildlife.
1990: 94% F, 83% C
1989: 100% F, 100% C
1988: 100% F, 100% C

19. Davis, Ed (R)
Full-time legislator
Elected in 1980.
Member of Appropriations; Judiciary; Natural Resources & Wildlife;
1990: 69% F, 75% C
1989: 95% F
1988: 85% F

20. Robbins, Alan (D)
Attorney
Elected in 1973.
Member of Transportation.
1990: 92% F
1989: no score
1988: 93% F

21. Russell, Newton R. (R)
Full-time legislator
Elected in 1974.
Member of Local Government; Transportation.
1990: 18% F
1989: 60% F
1988: 55% F

22. Rosenthal, Herschel (D)
Businessman
Elected in 1982.
Member of Toxic & Public Safety Management.
1990: 100% F
1989: 100% F, 100% C
1988: 100% F, 100% C

23. Roberti, David (D)
Attorney

Elected in 1971, President Pro Tempore.
Member of Judiciary.
1990: 94% F
1989: 95% F
1988: 95% F

24. Torres, Art (D)
Full-time legislator
Elected in 1982.
Chair of Toxics & Public Safety Management.
Member of Appropriations; Housing & Urban Affairs; Judiciary.
1990: 100% F, 100% C
1989: 94% F, 100% C
1988: 100% F, 100% C

25. Leonard, Bill (R)
Realtor
Assembly Member 1978-88, Elected to the Senate in 1988.
Member of Housing & Urban Affairs; Natural Resources & Wildlife; Transportation; Toxics & Public Safety Management; Local Government;
1990: 24% F, 38% C
1989: 44% F, 47% C
1988: 7% F, 24% C

26. Calderon, Chuck (D)
Full-time legislator
Assembly Member 1982-89, Elected to Senate in 1990.
Member of Housing & Urban Affairs; Local Government.
1990: 71% F
1984: 96% F, 95% C
1988: 74%

27. Greene, Bill (D)
Full-time legislator
Elected in 1975.
Member of Revenue & Taxation.
1990: 82% F
1989: no score
1988: no score

28. Watson, Diane (D)
Educator/school psychologist
Elected in 1978.
Member of Judiciary.
1990: 93% F
1989: 100% F
1988: 100% F

29. Beverly, Robert G. (R)
Attorney
Elected in 1976.
Vice Chair of Appropriations.
1990: 56% F, 58% C

1989: 67% F, 75% C
1988: 77% F, 77% C

30. Dills, Ralph C. (D)
Full-time legislator
Elected in 1966.
Bonded Indebtedness & Methods of Finance.
Member of Appropriations.
1990: 56% F, 50% C
1989: 80% F, 92% C
1988: 84% F, 77% C

31. Hill, Frank (R)
Full-time legislator
Assembly Member 1982-89, Elected to Senate in 1990.
Member of Local Government; Bonded Indebtedness & Methods of Finance.
1990: 50% F
1989: 55% F, 63% C
1988: 58% F, 56% C

32. Royce, Edward (R)
Tax manager
Elected in 1982.
Member of Business & Professions; Judiciary.
1990: 13% F, 17% C
1989: 43% F
1988: 65% F

33. Green, Cecil (D)
Full-time legislator
Elected in 1986.
Member of Agriculture & Water Resources; Local Government; Transportation.
1990: 67% F, 60% C
1989: 82% F, 86% C
1988: 90% F

34. Ayala, Ruben (D)
Insurance
Elected in 1974.
Chair of Agriculture & Water Resources. Member of Appropriations; Local Government; Revenue & Taxation.
1990: 80% F, 60% C
1989: 90% F, 83% C
1988: 85% F, 100% C

35. Seymour, John (R)
Full-time legislator
Elected in 1982. Seymour was appointed to the United States Senate in 1990 by Governor Pete Wilson & will be replaced in the Senate in a special election in early 1991.

Member of Transportation; Housing & Urban Affairs; Revenue & Taxation.
1990: 41% F
1989: 60% F
1988: 69% F

36. Presley, Robert (D)
Full-time legislator
Elected in 1974.
Chair of Appropriations. Member of Agriculture & Water Resources; Judiciary; Local Government; Natural Resources & Wildlife.
1990: 71% F, 62% C
1989: 90% F, 87% C
1988: 91% F, 100% C

37. Bergeson, Marion (R)
Full-time legislator
Elected in 1984, Republican Whip.
Chair of Local Government. Member of Agriculture & Water Resources; Appropriations; Bonded Indebtedness & Methods of Finance; Transportation.
1990: 54% F, 50% C
1989: 63% F, 88% C
1988: 74% F

38. Craven, William (R)
Full-time legislator
Elected in 1978.
Member of Agriculture & Water Resource; Business & Professions; Local Government.
1990: no score
1989: no score
1988: 82% F

39. Killea, Lucy (D)
Full-time legislator
Assembly Member 1982-88, Elected to Senate in 1989.
Member of Housing & Urban Affairs; Transportation; Toxics & Public Safety.
1990: 100% F
1989: 100% F, 100% C
1988: 89% F, 80% C

40. Deddeh, Wadie P. (D)
Full-time legislator
Elected in 1982.
Member of Appropriations; Transportation.
1990: 70% F, 80% C
1989: 100% F
1988: 91% F, 100% C