

INSIDE:  
SPRING  
NEWSLETTER

# THE SIMPLEST THING YOU CAN DO TO SAVE THE PLANET.

**V**  **T E**

**1994 Environmental Voting Chart**  
**21st Annual Guide to**  
**the California State Legislature**



CALIFORNIA LEAGUE OF CONSERVATION VOTERS

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## THE CALIFORNIA LEAGUE OF CONSERVATION VOTERS

The California League of Conservation Voters is the non-partisan political action arm of California's environment movement. The League works to protect the environment: quality of the state by electing environmentally responsible candidates and holding them accountable. The League conducts rigorous research on candidates and concentrates on the race where our resources can make a difference.

We back our endorsements with expertise, assist candidates with the media, fundraising and grassroots organizing strategies they need to win. Each election year, we place experienced organizers, known as the Grizzly Corps, in the most crucial environmental contests in the state, then work to get out the vote on Election Day. In 1994, CLCV fielded 20 Grizzlies in 17 campaigns and spent over \$220,000 on behalf of candidates.

Each year we publish our Legislative Voting Chart to help voters distinguish between the rhetoric and reality of a lawmaker's record. This edition of the Chart records the most important environmental votes of the 1994 session. Now in its 21st year, the Chart—distributed to League members, other environmental organizations and the news media—is the authoritative source on the state's environmental politics.

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# 1994: ANTI-ENVIRONMENTAL ASSAULT CONTINUES

**I**t is no surprise that in an election year with no public discussion of important environmental issues, few environmental gains were made in the California Legislature.

For the most part, 1994 was another year of gridlock or backsliding. In fact, the assault on environmental protections begun in 1993 continued. A variety of well-heeled industries, under the guise of "regulatory reform," sought to roll back the state's fundamental environmental protections.

There were welcome exceptions: Jack O'Connell's Ocean Sanctuary Bill (AB 2444) is the most significant gain for California's coastline in many years. Some progress was made in recycling (AB 688, Sher) and in the handling of hazardous materials (AB 3263, Campbell). A bid to strengthen the state Endangered Species Act fell through at the last minute, as negotiations between environmentalists and industry deadlocked at the end of the session.

Almost every measure the environmental community opposed had deep-pocket special interests backing it. Reasonable, common-sense measures, from water policy reform to poaching prevention to control of cancer-causing chemicals, either died in the Legislature or were vetoed by Gov. Wilson.

Money plays a growing and ever-more corrupting role in our political system. We have

therefore included a campaign-finance reform measure in this edition of the Chart. Again and again during this session, industries that made large campaign contributions sponsored anti-environmental bills that would further their agendas at the expense of California's public health and natural resources. The Legislature did pass one campaign reform bill this year (SB 588, Lockyer). Gov. Wilson vetoed it.

Looking at average scores for the Assembly and Senate provides some hope that the anti-environmental assault may have begun to ebb.

The average environmental scores found in this Chart held steady at last year's (admittedly mediocre) level, and the scores of Senate Democrats actually rose. There are fewer perfect scores, but fewer zeroes as well.

There were an equal number (18) of good environmental bills and anti-environmental bills, but they didn't fare equally once they reached the governor's desk: Wilson signed four pro-conservation bills, but he vetoed five others, and signed three anti-environmental measures.

Despite neglect of the issues by politicians, Californians still care deeply about the environment, and Californians have the power to return responsible conservationism to the top of the agenda. If you want your vote to make

a difference for the planet, you hold in your hands the basic tool.

## 1995: What Lies Ahead

Unfortunately, 1995 is not shaping up as a good year for environmental legislation. The November 1994 elections sent a crop of new, markedly conservative legislators to Sacramento who are not expected to vote favorably on most environmental legislation.

Even before the session began, the Senate Republican Caucus leader, Bill Leonard, circulated a sweeping agenda that would substantially erode many of the state's landmark environmental laws, including the California Endangered Species Act and the California Environmental Quality Act. One of the first bills introduced in the 1995 session was a measure by Sen. Richard Mountjoy that would exempt polluters from any restrictions on production, provided they had installed "state-of-the-art" (as defined by the industries themselves) emissions controls.

It is essential that environmental voters speak out forcefully and frequently to ensure that lawmakers get the message: Californians want more environmental protection, not less. Rosters of the Assembly and Senate, with phone numbers and addresses, are included in the Appendix to this edition of the Voting Chart. Please use them.

## HOW A BILL BECOMES A LAW

**The Rules Committee:** An Assembly member or senator introduces a bill on the floor. The Rules Committee of the house where the bill originates assigns it to a committee for consideration.

**Fiscal And Policy Committees:** Once the bill is in committee, the committee chair holds the cards. He or she can open the bill up to debate on amendments, order studies, and send parts of the bill to other committees. The chair can also kill the bill single-handedly by blocking action on it. Once the bill is in its final form, a vote is taken on whether to send it to the floor. To do so, the bill must receive a majority vote of all members of the committee, not just those present. Thus, lawmakers who abstain from voting are in effect voting no.

**The Floor:** When a bill reaches the floor, it is scheduled for debate and a vote, with the Assembly Speaker or Senate President Pro Tem calling the shots. For an amendment to be added,

it must receive a majority vote of all members of that house. If the bill passes, it goes to the other house where the process begins all over again. The bill may be passed in identical form, amended, killed in committee, or defeated.

**Concurrence:** If the second house to consider a bill passes a version unacceptable to members of the first house, they can kill it in what's called a concurrence vote. Each house may then choose to appoint three members to a conference committee to work out a compromise. If no compromise is reached, the bill dies. If agreement is reached, it goes to the governor.

**The Governor:** The governor can sign the bill into law, allow it to become law without his signature, or veto it. If he or she vetoes the bill, it goes back to the Legislature, where it may be overridden by a two-thirds majority in both houses. If there are not enough votes to override, the bill dies but may be introduced again next year.

# 1994 VOTING SUMMARY

## ASSEMBLY

Average Republican Assembly floor score: 9  
In 1993: 5

Average Democrat Assembly floor score: 77  
In 1993: 72

Percentage of Assembly Republicans scoring lower than 20: 94

Republican Assembly members with floor scores of 20 or higher: McPherson (45), Goldsmith (20)

Percentage of Assembly Democrats scoring 80 or higher: 45

Perfect 100s: Bates, T. Friedman, Margolin, Sher

Zeros: Boland, Frazee, Mountjoy

## SENATE

Average Republican Senate floor score: 11  
In 1993: 12

Average Democrat Senate floor score: 71  
In 1993: 58

Percentage of Senate Republicans scoring 20 or lower: 80

Republican Senators with floor scores above 20: Campbell (32), Craven (27), Beverly (21)

Percentage of Senate Democrats scoring 80 or higher: 40

Perfect 100s: Hart, Rosenthal

Zeros: Hurtt, Leslie, Rogers

## THE GOVERNOR

Pro-conservation bills signed: 4

Pro-conservation bills vetoed: 5

Anti-conservation bills signed: 3

Anti-conservation bills vetoed: 0

### MOST IMPROVED

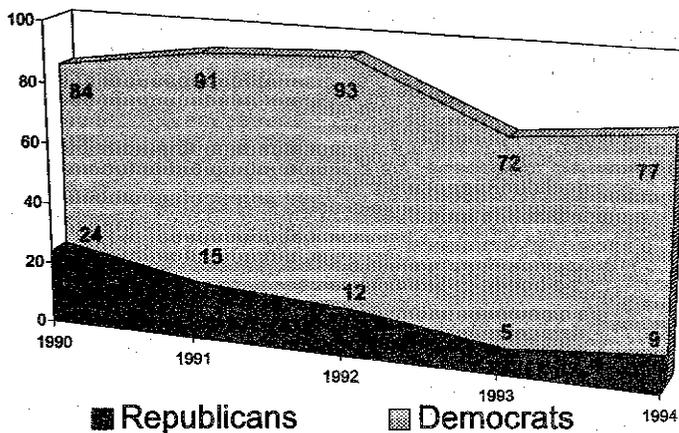
Dills (+49)  
Mello (+42)  
Hughes (+40)  
Boatwright (+35)  
Tucker (+29)  
Snyder (+25)

Greene (+25)  
Vasconcellos (+23)  
V. Brown (+20)  
Marks (+19)  
Epple (+19)

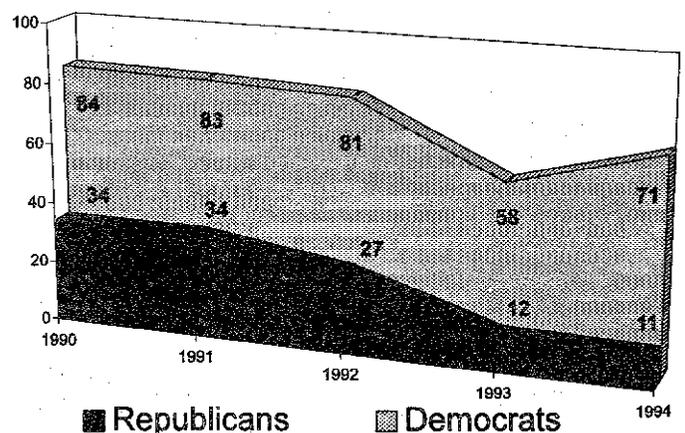
### WORST DECLINES

Statham (-19)  
Russell (-15)  
Umberg (-14)  
Connolly (-14)

ASSEMBLY ENVIRONMENT AVERAGES



SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL AVERAGES



# THE AGENDA: BILLS THAT MAKE UP THE SCORES

## AIR QUALITY

California has nine of the 20 worst air quality regions in the country. We pay a tremendous price for breathing bad air: A Cal State-Fullerton study found that residents of the Los Angeles basin could save \$14.3 billion in health-related costs if the region met state air quality standards. The California Clean Air Act and the federal Clean Air Act of 1990 have had an effect: The average Californian now produces roughly one-third less air pollution than during the 1980s.

### 1. Zero Emission Vehicles

AB 2495 (Richter) would have prohibited the California Air Resources Board (ARB) from requiring the production of zero emission vehicles until three years after the ARB finds that batteries are available to meet specified performance criteria. The bill would have delayed the widespread introduction of electric vehicles in California until well into the next century.

**Environmentalists position: NO.**

**Died in Assembly Transportation Committee.**

### 2. Particulate Matter

AB 2913 (Sher) would have enacted the Particulate Matter Research Act of 1994, requiring the state board to implement a program to control PM10 (a standard of measurement for airborne particles).

 Environmentalists: YES.  
Vetoed by Governor.

### 3. Motor Vehicle Diesel Fuel

AB 3290 (Cannella) establishes the Diesel Fuel Trust Fund, financed by penalty fees levied on diesel manufacturers who did not meet the deadline for cleaner fuel reformulation. Originally these fees were to be spent on air pollution reduction programs. Instead, this bill authorizes use of the fund to reimburse owners of diesel equipment for "damage" to fuel injection systems, supposedly caused by the use of diesel.

 Environmentalists: NO.  
Signed into law.

### 4. Air Pollution: Motorcycles

AB 3790 (Aguiar) would have required air districts to give motorcycles the same credit as carpools and vanpools in trip reduction programs. While motorcycles probably result in less congestion, on average they result in greater amounts of hydrocarbon and carbon monoxide emissions than automobiles of similar age and mileage.

**Environmentalists: NO.**

**Died in Assembly Natural Resources Committee.**

### 5. Toxic Pollution

SB 1923 (Petris) would have established community advisory committees to review air quality permits for facilities handling large amounts of acutely toxic materials. Currently there is no formal process to encourage resolution of community concerns before permits are acted on. Under this bill, citizen review would have been conducted before any facility's operating permit is issued or renewed.

**Environmentalists: YES.**

**Failed in Senate Appropriations Committee.**

### 6. Air Pollution

SB 1928 (Johannessen) was introduced by oil companies to drastically change the current penalties applied on fuels not in compliance with air-quality regulations. The bill would have deleted the strict liability standards currently in the law, significantly lowered the amount of civil penalties for violations, and increased the burden of proof on the Air Resources Board.

**Environmentalists: NO.**

**Failed in Assembly Natural Resources Committee.**

## CAMPAIGN REFORM

### 7. Campaign Finance Reform

SB 588 (Lockyer) would have enacted the Campaign Financing Reform Act of 1996. The bill would have limited contributions to candidates for legislative office, and limited candidate expenditures as well.

 Environmentalists: YES.  
Vetoed by governor.

## CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA)

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) commits the state to ensure that the long-term protection of the environment shall be the guiding criterion in public decisions. The act requires developers and others using state money for projects to conduct an environmental review of a project's impacts, with public input.

### 8. Emergency Exemption

SB 1320 (Leonard) would have greatly expanded the "emergency" exemptions to CEQA. Under SB 1320, any natural or human-caused event could form the basis of a CEQA exemption for a reconstruction project. The bill's definitions of emergencies and disasters were also vague. SB 1320 could have been significantly abused to carve huge loopholes in CEQA.

**Environmentalists: NO.**

**Left in Assembly Natural Resources Committee.**



PRO-ENVIRONMENT ACTION BY GOVERNOR



ANTI-ENVIRONMENT ACTION BY GOVERNOR

## 9. CEQA Exemptions

SB 1404 (Kelley), like SB 1320, would have completely exempted reconstruction projects from CEQA. Additionally, it would have exempted those projects from any other environmental review.

**Environmentalists: NO.**

**Left in Assembly Natural Resources Committee.**

## 10. Defense Base Re-use

SB 1971 (Bergeson), prior to amendments in the Assembly, would have required an Environmental Impact Report for defense base reuse projects only if the impacts of the reuse project are greater than those of the former defense base.

**Environmentalists initially said NO.**

**Amended in Assembly; environmental opposition withdrawn.**

**Signed into law.**

## *CALIFORNIA ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT (CESA)*

The California Endangered Species Act (CESA) was the target of numerous attacks by special interests and the Wilson Administration. The conservation community and a number of industry groups sat down and in a painstaking negotiating process, modified three bad CESA bills—AB 3052 (Bustamante), AB 2874 (Snyder) and SB 2091 (Maddy)—and connected them to a good bill, SB 1549 (Hart). At the last minute, forestry, developers and landowner interests stepped in and killed SB1549 on the Senate floor. Snyder's bill was amended sufficiently that objections were withdrawn, and eventually was signed into law.

## 11. Endangered Plant Species

The initial version of AB 2874 (Snyder) would have removed protection of endangered or threatened plants on private land currently covered by CESA. The bill was amended to provide an expedited process to protect plants that are newly listed or newly discovered on the property of an on-going mine operation.

**Environmentalists initially said NO.**

**Amended in the Assembly; opposition withdrawn.**

**Signed into law.**

## 12. Petitioning And Listing Process

AB 3052 (Bustamante) would have established new informational requirements for petitions to list species as endangered, and expanded the public notice requirements. The bill also would have required the Commission to establish a scientific peer review process, ensuring credibility of their decisions. (NOTE: Because environmentalists later supported the Senate version, a lawmaker's "yes" vote in the Assembly is scored as an anti-environmental vote, but a "yes" vote in the Senate is scored as a pro-environmental vote.)

**Environmentalists initially said NO.**

**After amendments, environmentalists said YES.**

**Failed on the Senate floor.**

## 13. Incidental Take Standards

SB 1621 (McCorquodale) would have provided clear legal authority for the Department of Fish and Game to issue permits for the take of a threatened or endangered species that was incidental to an otherwise lawful activity.

**Environmentalists: YES.**

**Failed on the Senate Floor.**

## *COASTAL PROTECTION*

### 14. Coastal Sanctuary Act

AB 2444 (O'Connell) consolidates the patchwork of existing sanctuaries to create one California Coastal Sanctuary, prohibiting oil and gas exploration and extraction in all state waters. This bill provides permanent protection for from offshore oil and gas development.



**Environmentalists: YES.**

**Signed into law.**

## *ENERGY*

### 15. Public Utilities Commission: Open Meetings

SB 1956 (Rosenthal) would have strengthened and clarified current law on when PUC meetings can be closed to the public, and better defined what is allowable contact between Commissioners and parties with business before the Commission.

**Environmentalists: YES.**

**Under threat of governor's veto, died in Senate.**

## *LAND USE*

In 1994, the so-called Wise Use movement appeared in California with a phony property rights bill, AB 145 (Richter). Twenty-eight other states have seen some type of "takings" legislation—laws that require government to pay off landowners when environmental regulations limit use of their property. This amounts to paying people to obey the laws that protect all Californians.

### 16. The "Takings" Campaign

AB 145 (Richter) would have codified a 1989 Governor's executive order requiring state agencies to analyze proposed regulations in light of "takings" decisions by the courts. This would have been a costly bureaucratic nightmare, as state agencies would have been forced to spend precious resources and funds attempting to perform a complex analysis that courts have repeatedly held can only be done on a case-by-case basis.

**Environmentalists: NO.**

**Failed in Senate Judiciary Committee.**



PRO-ENVIRONMENT ACTION BY GOVERNOR



ANTI-ENVIRONMENT ACTION BY GOVERNOR

### 17. San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission: Citizens' Lawsuits

AB 2463 (Bronshvag), sponsored by the National Audubon Society, would have allowed citizens to sue for violations of laws regulating development in San Francisco Bay and the Suisun Marsh.



**Environmentalists: YES.**  
**Vetoed by governor.**

### 18. Planning Procedures

AB 2673 (Cortese) would have required a city or county to identify the source of water for a proposed development if it is outside a current service area.

**Environmentalists: YES.**  
**Failed on Assembly Floor.**

### 19. Transit Village

AB 3152 (Bates) encourages cities, counties, transit providers and developers to cluster development around rail stations. It allows community redevelopment agencies to spend low- and moderate-income housing funds and residential construction financing within a transit village district.



**Environmentalists: YES.**  
**Signed into law.**

## TOXICS

There have been a number of major toxic spills in California in recent years, and there are over 8,000 toxic waste sites on California's Superfund list. SB 923 (Calderon), an alleged attempt to reform the state Superfund, was the primary focus of lawmakers' attention.

Superfund is mired in tedious bureaucracy; clean-up is slow, costly and too often ends up in protracted litigation. But Calderon's bill does nothing to solve these problems. Instead, up to 30 toxic sites will be given exemptions from existing law. State bureaucrats, industry lawyers and lobbyists will determine how a site is cleaned up, while the people who live and work in affected communities will have restricted input into the process.

### 20. Pesticide Registration

AB 2888 (Bornstein) would have allowed the Department of Pesticide Regulation to use federal pesticide registration standards instead of the more stringent California standards. This capitalized on a loophole allowing California to use federally registered pesticides not permitted by the State.

**Environmentalists: NO.**  
**Died in Senate Toxics Committee.**

### 21. Air Pollution Control

AB 2955 (Karnette), as originally written, would have imposed restrictions on hazardous air emissions but not on related water pollution or waste discharges. The bill was rewritten to remove this loophole.

**Environmentalists initially said NO.**  
**After Assembly amendment, opposition withdrawn.**  
**Signed into Paw.**

### 22. Hazardous Materials: Accident Prevention

AB 3263 (Campbell) is part of a four-bill package (also including AB 3264, AB 3480 and SB 1923) developed in response to the General Chemical leak in Richmond that sent thousands of people to the hospital in July 1993. As amended, AB 3263 takes a step forward by requiring prior notification to local agencies when a facility proposes significant changes in its chemical usage or operations.



**Environmentalists: YES.**  
**Signed into law.**

### 23. Hazardous Materials: Prohibitions, Limitations of Use

AB 3276 (Baca) would have removed authority from air districts to adopt regulations preventing the release of acutely toxic materials. Air districts, in some cases responding to the requests of local agencies, have recently adopted regulations to prevent catastrophic releases of chemicals.

**Environmentalists: NO.**  
**Left in Senate Toxics Committee.**

### 24. Chemical Accidents: Containment

AB 3480 (Bates) would have required facilities to install pollution control devices that would contain chemical releases rather than vent them to the air.

**Environmentalists: YES.**  
**Failed in Assembly Ways and Means Committee.**

### 25. Superfund

SB 923 (Calderon) creates an alternative state Superfund program for up to 30 unspecified sites. The bill abandons the current law's preference for cleanup of hazardous waste and provides that it is acceptable to contain the waste on site and restrict future land use. Rather than reducing the opportunity for delay, the bill permits polluters to seek arbitration on scientific and public health decisions made by the state. Under SB 923, citizens have significantly fewer rights than the polluters.



**Environmentalists: NO.**  
**Signed into law.**



PRO-ENVIRONMENT ACTION BY GOVERNOR



ANTI-ENVIRONMENT ACTION BY GOVERNOR

**26. Ward Valley:**

**"Low-level" Radioactive Waste**

SB 1748 (Alquist) is a weaker version of AB 437 (Sher), introduced last year. Both would have established funds to pay for liability claims against the state if the Ward Valley nuclear waste facility planned for the Mojave Desert, is ever opened and contamination occurs. Environmentalists oppose any measure supportive of the facility's opening.

**Environmentalists: NO.**  
**Died in Assembly Natural Resources Committee.**

**27. "Minor" Hazardous Waste Violations**

SB 1899 (Peace) requires the Department of Toxics to issue "notices to comply", rather than fines or penalties for many so-called "minor violations." While the bill was touted as a "streamlining" measure, it will actually remove important incentives for compliance with state hazardous waste laws. Under this bill, minor violations would be less onerous than traffic tickets.

 **Environmentalists: NO.**  
**Signed into law.**

state to establish a program to regulate the disposal of asbestos in landfills.

 **Environmentalists: YES.**  
**Signed into law.**

**30. West Marin Landfill**

AB 1910 (Bronshvag) would have prohibited the West Marin Landfill from being operated or expanded in a manner outside the terms of the conditional permit. This would keep the facility from becoming a regional disposal facility for Bay Area garbage.

 **Environmentalists: YES.**  
**Vetoed by governor.**

**31. Paving Materials**

AB 2718 (Bornstein) would require the Department of Transportation to use asphalt containing recycled rubber from waste tires in road projects. Used tires pose a significant environmental, public health and safety hazard.

**Environmentalists: YES.**  
**Failed in Senate Transportation Committee.**

**32. Beverage Containers: Processing Fees**

SB 1622 (McCorquodale) would have decimated a well-functioning recycling infrastructure by eliminating recycling centers and shifting the financial responsibility for recycling plastic and glass from container manufacturers to local government and recyclers. Even with the growth of curbside recycling, 60 percent of the recycling public redeem their containers at buyback recycling centers.

**Environmentalists: NO.**  
**Failed in Senate Appropriations Committee.**

**TRANSPORTATION**

**28. South Pasadena Freeway**

AB 2556 (Martinez) exempts the 710 Freeway project from the requirement that cities must agree to have a freeway located in their jurisdiction. The freeway will damage five historic districts, and at an estimated cost of over \$1 billion, will take critically needed funds from mass transit projects.

 **Environmentalists: NO.**  
**Signed into law.**

**WASTE AND RECYCLING**

A classic example of special-interest legislation: The Glass Packaging Institute sponsored SB 1622 (McCorquodale). Its intent was to shift the cost of recycling glass containers to recyclers and local government curbside recycling programs, ostensibly because the current program is too costly. However, a State Department of Conservation study found that California's recycling program is the most cost-effective bottle bill in the nation.

**29. Landfills**

AB 688 (Sher) clarifies provisions of the state's Waste Reduction & Recycling Act to ensure that 25 percent waste reduction and recycling by 1995 is enforced. In addition, AB 688 will require the

**WATER**

California still hasn't come to grips with the fact that the drought we're experiencing is just normal life in a desert. Scientists analyzing tree trunks to determine weather patterns have begun to suspect that the 20th century has been exceptionally wet. This has not penetrated to the Capitol yet: A rational measure, AB 2673 (Cortese), was defeated, but the Auburn Dam never seems to die.

**33. Water Quality**

AB 3394 (Sher) would have banned the sale, use and discharge of several types of water additives containing copper and other toxic chemicals. The bill was sponsored by the California Association of Sanitation Agencies and supported by a coalition of water districts, local governments and environmental organizations.

**Environmentalists: YES.**  
**Left in Senate Agriculture and Water Committee.**



PRO-ENVIRONMENT ACTION BY GOVERNOR



ANTI-ENVIRONMENT ACTION BY GOVERNOR

### 34. Public Health: Contaminated Fish

SB 548 (Hayden) would have required the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment to alert the public to contaminated fish and shellfish hazards. The program would have been funded by fees against sanitation districts.



**Environmentalist: YES.**  
**Vetoed by governor.**

### 35. Water Pollution

SB 1623 (Rosenthal) would have authorized one-fourth of water pollution fines to go to Regional Water Quality Control Boards, which are primarily responsible for the protection of water quality.

**Environmentalists: YES.**  
**Failed on the Senate Floor.**

### 36. Auburn Dam

SB 2103 (Leslie) would have authorized a general obligation bond measure to construct Auburn Dam. The dam would destroy 48 miles of the North and Middle Forks of the American River.

**Environmentalists: NO.**  
**In the Senate Inactive File.**

## WILDLIFE

Environmentalists and hunters squared off over AB 3835 (Knowles) and SB 1781 (Johannessen), both introduced to repeal Prop. 117, the Mountain Lion Initiative; and allow sport hunting of mountain lions. Environmentalists and hunters joined forces to promote the passage of SB 1270 (Thompson), an anti-poaching measure.

### 37. Proposition 117 Repeal

AB 3835 (Knowles) would have put on the November 1994 ballot a repeal of both the mountain lion trophy ban and the funding of

Proposition 117. Proposition 117 prohibits sport hunting of mountain lions and requires that \$30 million be spent annually for the next thirty years to protect wildlife habitat.

**Environmentalists: NO**  
**Died in Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife Committee.**

### 38. Poaching

SB 1270 (Thompson) would have helped to prevent the poaching of California's dwindling wildlife by increasing the penalties for knowingly and unlawfully selling or taking for commercial purposes a variety of species.

**Environmentalists: YES.**  
**Died on Assembly floor.**

### 39. Fish And Wildlife: Performance Agreement

SB 1781 (Johannessen) would have authorized the Department of Fish and Game and counties with a population of 200,000 or less to enter into agreements about the enforcement of laws under Department jurisdiction. The measure was not clearly written and potentially could have been used to prevent wildlife biologists and game wardens from patrolling public land.

**Environmentalists: NO.**  
**Failed in Senate Natural Resources and Wildlife Committee.**

### 40. Proposition 117 Repeal

SB 2013 (Leslie) would have been placed on the November ballot to repeal mountain lion protections. The bill would reduce the legislative vote needed to amend or repeal a funding statute. This could have wiped out the \$30 million annual habitat protection fund approved by voters in 1990.

**Environmentalists: NO.**  
**Failed in Senate Judiciary Committee.**

## A GUIDE TO THE VOTING CHART

The Legislative Voting Chart evaluates votes by the 1994 California Legislature on a broad range of environmental issues. While the bills listed are not all the environmentally related legislation introducing the session, they are the ones considered by the environmental community to be the most important.

The votes used for scoring may not be the final roll-call: Often a lawmaker's actions in committee or on an earlier reading may have more effect on a bill's fate.

Pro-environment voters are designated by a "+", while anti-environmental votes are denoted with an "Ø". Members who were not present or not voting receive an "A" for: "absent."

In the chart, scores represent the percentage of pro-environment votes cast, not counting absences.

Every legislator who voted on more than half of the key bills received a score; members who voted on less than half the bills are listed as "absent" in place of a final score.



PRO-ENVIRONMENT ACTION BY GOVERNOR



ANTI-ENVIRONMENT ACTION BY GOVERNOR

# ASSEMBLY FLOOR VOTES

VOTING CHART BILL NO.	AIR		REF	CESA		CST	ENERGY	LAND USE				TOXICS	
	2	3	7	11	12	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	22
PRO-CONSERVATION VOTE	43	13	46	21	23	47	48	18	43	42	49	25	44
ANTI-CONSERVATION VOTE	29	61	34	53	42	29	29	49	32	31	18	42	29
AGUIAR (R-61)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	+	Ø	Ø
ALBY (R-5)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
ALLEN (R-67)	Ø	Ø	Ø	NV	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	NV	Ø	Ø	Ø
ALPERT (D-78)	+	Ø	+	NV	+	+	+	Ø	+	+	+	Ø	+
ANDAL (R-17)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	NV	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
ARCHIE-HUDSON (D-48)	+	Ø	+	Ø	Ø	+	+	Ø	+	+	NV	NV	+
AREIAS (D-28)	NV	Ø	+	Ø	NV	+	+	NV	+	+	NV	Ø	NV
BACA (D-62)	+	Ø	+	Ø	Ø	+	+	Ø	+	+	+	+	+
BATES (D-14)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
BOLAND (R-38)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
BORNSTEIN (D-60)	+	Ø	+	Ø	+	+	+	Ø	+	+	+	Ø	+
BOWEN (D-53)	+	Ø	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	NV	NV	+	+
BOWLER (R-10)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	+	Ø	Ø
BRONSHVAG (D-6)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
BROWN, V. (D-7)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	NV	+
BROWN, W. (D-13)	+	Ø	+	Ø	+	+	+	NV	+	+	+	+	+
BRULTE (R-63)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
BURTON (D-12)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Ø	+	+	+	+	+
BUSTAMANTE (D-31)	+	Ø	+	Ø	Ø	+	+	Ø	Ø	+	+	NV	+
CALDERA (D-46)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	NV	+
CAMPBELL (D-11)	+	Ø	+	+	+	+	+	NV	+	+	+	+	+
CANNELLA (D-26)	+	Ø	+	Ø	Ø	+	+	Ø	+	+	NV	Ø	+
CONNOLLY (D-77)	+	Ø	+	Ø	Ø	+	+	Ø	+	Ø	+	Ø	+
CONROY (R-71)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	NV	Ø	Ø
CORTESE (D-23)	+	Ø	+	Ø	Ø	+	+	Ø	+	+	+	NV	+
COSTA (D-30)	+	Ø	+	Ø	Ø	Ø	+	Ø	+	+	+	Ø	+
DUCHENY (D-79)	+	Ø	+	+	+	+	+	NE	+	+	+	NV	+
EASTIN (D-20)	+	Ø	+	+	+	+	+	+	NV	NV	+	+	+
EPPLE (D-56)	+	Ø	+	Ø	Ø	+	+	Ø	+	+	+	+	+
ESCUTIA (D-50)	+	Ø	+	Ø	Ø	+	+	NV	+	+	+	+	+
FERGUSON (R-70)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	NV	Ø	Ø
FRAZEE (R-74)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	NV	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
FRIEDMAN, B. (D-40)	+	+	+	NV	+	+	NV	+	+	NV	+	+	+
FRIEDMAN, T. (D-41)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	NV	+	+
GOLDSMITH (R-75)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	+	+	Ø	Ø	Ø	+	Ø	NV
GOTCH (D-76)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
HANNIGAN (D-8)	+	Ø	+	Ø	Ø	+	+	+	+	+	+	NV	+
HARVEY (R-32)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
HAUSER (D-1)	NV	NV	+	+	NV	+	+	NV	+	+	+	Ø	+
HAYNES (R-66)	NV	NV	Ø	Ø	NV	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	NV	Ø

+ - PRO-CONSERVATION VOTE

Ø - ANTI-CONSERVATION VOTE

NV - NOT VOTING

NE - NOT ELIGIBLE

# ASSEMBLY FLOOR VOTES

TOXIC (cont.)			TRANS	WASTE/RECYL		WATER		WILD	1994 FLOOR SCORE	1994 COM SCORE	1993 FLOOR SCORE	CONTINUED →
23	25	27	28	30	31	33	34	38				
25	25	8	34	46	44	46	41	44				
42	51	69	43	29	26	29	31	25				
∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	NV	5	7	0	AGUIAR (R-61)
∅	∅	∅	+	+	NV	∅	∅	NV	10	~	0	ALBY (R-5)
∅	∅	∅	+	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	5	0	0	ALLEN (R-67)
NV	+	∅	∅	+	+	+	+	+	75	68	83	ALPERT (D-78)
∅	∅	∅	+	∅	∅	∅	∅	NV	5	9	8	ANDAL (R-17)
NV	∅	∅	∅	+	+	+	+	+	63	NC	57	ARCHIE-HUDSON (D-48)
NV	∅	∅	∅	+	+	NV	+	∅	53	~	40	AREIAS (D-28)
∅	∅	∅	∅	NV	+	+	+	NV	60	43	50	BACA (D-62)
+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100	100	BATES (D-14)
∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	0	0	8	BOLAND (R-38)
∅	+	∅	∅	+	+	+	NV	+	67	~	54	BORNSTEIN (D-80)
+	+	∅	∅	+	+	+	+	+	85	91	92	BOWEN (D-53)
∅	∅	∅	+	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	9	~	9	BOWLER (R-10)
+	+	+	∅	+	+	+	+	+	95	100	91	BRONSHVAG (D-6)
NV	+	∅	+	+	+	+	+	+	95	86	75	BROWN, V. (D-7)
+	+	∅	∅	+	+	+	+	+	81	~	70	BROWN, W. (D-13)
∅	∅	∅	+	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	5	~	0	BRULTE (R-63)
+	+	∅	+	+	+	+	+	+	91	100	92	BURTON (D-12)
∅	∅	∅	∅	+	+	+	NV	∅	50	50	50	BUSTAMANTE (D-31)
+	+	NV	∅	+	+	+	+	+	95	NC	100	CALDERA (D-46)
+	+	+	∅	+	+	+	+	+	90	89	92	CAMPBELL (D-11)
∅	∅	∅	∅	+	+	+	+	+	57	72	45	CANNELLA (D-26)
∅	∅	∅	∅	+	+	+	+	∅	50	NC	64	CONNOLLY (D-77)
∅	∅	∅	+	+	∅	∅	∅	∅	10	NC	8	CONROY (R-71)
∅	NV	∅	∅	+	+	+	+	+	65	NC	54	CORTESE (D-23)
∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	+	+	+	∅	45	50	36	COSTA (D-30)
∅	∅	∅	NV	+	+	+	+	+	79	50	~	DUCHENY (D-72)
NV	+	∅	∅	+	NV	+	+	+	83	~	80	EASTIN (D-20)
∅	∅	∅	∅	+	+	+	+	+	64	50	45	EPPLÉ (D-56)
+	∅	∅	∅	+	+	+	+	+	71	76	73	ESCUTIA (D-50)
∅	∅	∅	+	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	5	~	11	FERGUSON (R-70)
∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	0	13	0	FRAZEE (R-74)
+	+	∅	∅	+	+	+	+	+	89	91	100	FRIEDMAN, B. (D-40)
+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100	100	FRIEDMAN, T. (D-41)
∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	NV	∅	∅	+	20	NC	8	GOLDSMITH (R-75)
+	NV	∅	+	+	+	+	+	+	95	100	92	GOTCH (D-76)
+	+	∅	∅	+	+	+	+	+	76	84	64	HANNIGAN (D-8)
∅	∅	∅	+	∅	∅	∅	∅	NV	5	50	0	HARVEY (R-32)
NV	+	∅	+	+	+	+	+	+	88	56	75	HAUSER (D-1)
∅	∅	∅	+	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	6	13	0	HAYNES (R-66)

NC - NOT CALCULATED (TOO FEW VOTES)

~ - INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE/APPLICABLE

# ASSEMBLY FLOOR VOTES

VOTING CHART BILL NO.	AIR		REF	CESA		OST	ENERGY	LAND USE			TOXICS		
	2	3	7	11	12	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	22
PRO-CONSERVATION VOTE	43	13	46	21	23	47	48	18	43	42	49	25	44
ANTI-CONSERVATION VOTE	29	61	34	53	42	29	29	49	32	31	18	42	29
HOGUE (R-44)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
HONEYCUTT (R-34)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	NV	Ø	NV
HORCHER (R-60)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	+	Ø	Ø	Ø
ISENBERG (D-9)	+	Ø	+	+	+	+	+	NV	+	+	+	+	+
JOHNSON (R-72)	+	NV	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
JONES (R-29)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	NV	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	+	Ø	Ø	Ø
KARNETTE (D-54)	+	Ø	+	+	NV	+	+	Ø	+	+	+	NV	+
KATZ (D-39)	+	Ø	+	+	+	+	+	+	NV	+	+	+	+
KLENS (D-18)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Ø	+	+	+	+	+
KNIGHT (R-36)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
KNOWLES (R-4)	Ø	NV	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
LEE (D-16)	+	Ø	+	Ø	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
MARGOLIN (D-42)	+	+	+	NV	+	NV	NV	+	NV	+	+	+	NV
MARTINEZ (D-49)	+	Ø	+	+	NV	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
MCDONALD (D-55)	+	Ø	+	Ø	Ø	+	+	NV	+	+	+	NV	+
MCPHERSON (R-27)	Ø	Ø	Ø	+	Ø	+	+	Ø	Ø	NV	+	Ø	+
MOORE (D-47)	+	Ø	+	Ø	NV	+	+	NV	+	+	+	NV	+
MORROW (R-73)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	NV	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
MOUNTJOY (R-59)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
MURRAY (D-52)	+	Ø	Ø	NV	Ø	+	+	Ø	+	Ø	+	+	+
NAPOLITANO (D-58)	+	Ø	+	Ø	Ø	+	+	+	+	+	+	NV	+
O'CONNELL (D-35)	+	+	+	Ø	+	+	+	NV	+	+	+	Ø	+
POLANCO (D-45)	+	Ø	+	Ø	Ø	+	+	Ø	+	+	+	+	NV
PRINGLE (R-68)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
QUACKENBUSH (R-24)	NV	Ø	Ø	Ø	NV	Ø	+	Ø	NV	Ø	NV	Ø	Ø
RAINEY (R-15)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	+	Ø	Ø
RICHTER (R-3)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	NV	Ø	+	Ø	NV
ROGAN (R-43)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	NE	Ø	NE	Ø	Ø	+	Ø	Ø
SEASTRAND (R-33)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	NV	Ø	Ø
SHER (D-21)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
SNYDER (D-25)	+	Ø	+	Ø	NV	+	+	Ø	+	NV	+	Ø	+
SOLIS (D-57)	+	NV	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
SPEIER (D-19)	NV	+	+	NV	+	+	+	NV	+	NV	NV	+	NV
STATHAM (R-2)	NV	NV	Ø	Ø	NV	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	NV	NV	Ø
TAKASUGI (R-37)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	+	Ø	Ø
TUCKER (D-51)	+	Ø	+	Ø	NV	+	+	Ø	+	+	+	Ø	+
UMBERG (D-69)	NV	Ø	+	Ø	NV	+	+	+	+	+	+	Ø	+
VASCONCELLOS (D-22)	+	Ø	+	Ø	Ø	+	+	NV	+	+	+	+	+
WEGGELAND (R-64)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
WOODRUFF (R-65)	Ø	Ø	Ø	+	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	NV	Ø	Ø

+ - PRO-CONSERVATION VOTE

Ø - ANTI-CONSERVATION VOTE

NV - NOT VOTING

NE - NOT ELIGIBLE

# ASSEMBLY FLOOR VOTES

TOXICS (cont.)			TRANS	WASTE/RECYL		WATER		WILD	1994 FLOOR SCORE	1994 COM SCORE	1993 FLOOR SCORE		
23	25	27	28	30	31	33	34	38					
25 42	25 51	8 63	34 43	46 29	44 26	46 29	41 31	44 25					
∅	∅	∅	+	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	5	0	0	HOGUE	(R-44)
∅	∅	∅	+	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	5	25	0	HONEYCUTT	(R-34)
∅	∅	∅	∅	+	∅	∅	∅	∅	9	11	8	HORCHER	(R-60)
+	∅	∅	∅	+	+	+	NV	+	80	NC	83	ISENBERG	(D-9)
∅	∅	∅	+	∅	∅	∅	∅	NV	10	0	0	JOHNSON	(R-72)
∅	∅	∅	+	NV	NV	+	NV	∅	16	0	8	JONES	(R-29)
NV	NV	∅	∅	+	+	+	+	+	78	55	75	KARNETTE	(D-54)
+	+	+	∅	+	+	+	+	+	90	67	90	KATZ	(D-39)
+	+	∅	∅	+	+	+	+	+	86	~	75	KLEHS	(D-18)
∅	∅	∅	+	NV	∅	∅	∅	∅	5	NC	0	KNIGHT	(R-36)
∅	∅	∅	+	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	5	0	0	KNOWLES	(R-4)
+	+	+	+	+	NV	NV	+	+	90	87	100	LEE	(D-16)
+	+	NV	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	NC	100	MARGOLIN	(D-42)
∅	∅	∅	∅	+	+	+	NV	+	75	~	58	MARTINEZ	(D-49)
NV	NV	∅	∅	+	+	+	+	+	72	NC	71	McDONALD	(D-55)
∅	∅	∅	+	+	+	+	∅	NV	45	50	~	McPHERSON	(R-27)
NV	∅	∅	∅	+	+	+	+	+	72	~	60	MOORE	(D-47)
∅	∅	∅	+	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	5	~	0	MORROW	(R-73)
∅	∅	∅	NV	∅	∅	∅	∅	NV	0	~	0	MOUNTJOY	(R-59)
∅	+	∅	∅	+	+	NV	+	∅	61	64	50	MURRAY	(D-52)
∅	∅	∅	∅	+	+	+	+	+	67	60	73	NAPOLITANO	(D-58)
+	∅	NV	∅	∅	+	+	+	+	75	92	82	O'CONNELL	(D-35)
∅	∅	∅	∅	NV	+	+	+	+	60	60	45	POLANCO	(D-45)
∅	∅	∅	+	∅	∅	∅	NV	∅	5	0	0	PRINGLE	(R-68)
NV	∅	∅	+	∅	∅	∅	∅	NV	13	0	8	QUACKENBUSH	(R-24)
∅	∅	∅	+	∅	∅	+	∅	+	18	0	0	RAINEY	(R-15)
∅	∅	∅	+	∅	NV	∅	∅	∅	11	19	8	RICHTER	(R-3)
∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	NE	∅	∅	NV	6	~	~	ROGAN	(R-43)
∅	∅	∅	+	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	5	0	8	SEASTRAND	(R-33)
+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100	100	SHER	(D-21)
NV	+	∅	∅	+	+	+	NV	∅	61	NC	36	SNYDER	(D-25)
+	+	+	∅	+	+	+	+	+	95	NC	92	SOLIS	(D-57)
+	+	∅	∅	+	NV	NV	+	+	86	NC	90	SPEIER	(D-19)
NV	∅	∅	NV	∅	NV	NV	∅	+	8	NC	27	STATHAM	(R-2)
+	∅	∅	+	∅	∅	∅	∅	+	18	NC	8	TAKASUGI	(R-37)
+	∅	∅	∅	+	+	+	+	+	67	NC	38	TUCKER	(D-51)
+	+	∅	∅	∅	+	+	NV	+	68	64	82	UMBERG	(D-69)
NV	∅	∅	∅	+	NV	+	+	+	68	89	45	VASCONCELLOS	(D-22)
∅	∅	∅	+	∅	∅	∅	∅	NV	5	NC	8	WEGGELAND	(R-64)
+	∅	∅	+	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	14	0	18	WOODRUFF	(R-65)

NC - NOT CALCULATED (TOO FEW VOTES)

~ - INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE/APPLICABLE

# SENATE FLOOR VOTES

VOTING CHART BILL NO.	AIR	REFORM	CEDA			CESA		CST	ENERGY	LAND USE		TOXICS
	2	7	8	9	10	12	13	14	15	17	19	25
PRO-CONSERVATION VOTE	22	21	12	9	26	18	17	22	28	21	27	11
ANTI-CONSERVATION VOTE	15	16	19	25	4	19	19	14	6	18	7	21
ALQUIST (D-30)	Ø	+	Ø	Ø	Ø	+	+	Ø	+	Ø	+	Ø
AYALA (D-34)	Ø	+	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	+	+	+	Ø
BERGESON (R-35)	+	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	+	+	Ø	+	Ø
BEVERLY (R-27)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	NV	Ø	+	Ø	+	Ø
BOATWRIGHT (D-7)	NV	+	NV	Ø	Ø	NV	NV	+	+	+	+	Ø
CALDERON (D-26)	+	NV	Ø	+	NV	+	+	+	+	+	+	Ø
CAMPBELL (R-11)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	+	+	Ø	+	Ø
CRAVEN (R-38)	Ø	Ø	NV	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	NV	+	+	NV	Ø
DILLS (D-30)	+	+	+	+	+	Ø	Ø	+	+	+	+	+
GREENE (D-6)	+	+	Ø	NV	Ø	+	+	+	NV	+	+	NV
HART (D-18)	+	+	+	NV	NV	+	+	+	NV	+	+	+
HAYDEN (D-23)	+	+	+	+	Ø	+	Ø	NV	+	+	+	+
HUGHES (D-25)	+	+	NV	Ø	Ø	+	+	NV	+	+	+	NV
HURTT (R-32)	Ø	Ø	NV	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	NV	NV
JOHANNESSEN (R-4)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	+	Ø	+	Ø
JOHNSTON (D-5)	+	+	NV	+	Ø	+	+	+	Ø	+	+	Ø
KELLEY (R-37)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	+	Ø	Ø	Ø
KILLEA (I-39)	+	+	+	NV	NV	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
KOPP (I-8)	+	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	+	+	+	+	Ø	+	+
LEONARD (R-31)	+	Ø	Ø	Ø	NV	Ø	Ø	Ø	NV	Ø	Ø	Ø
LESLIE (R-1)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
LEWIS (R-33)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	+	Ø	Ø	Ø
LOCKYER (D-10)	+	+	Ø	Ø	Ø	+	+	+	+	+	NV	+
MADDY (R-14)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	+	Ø	+	Ø
MARKS (D-3)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
MCCORQUODALE (D-1)	NV	NV	NV	Ø	NV	+	+	+	+	+	NV	+
MELLO (D-15)	+	+	+	+	Ø	+	+	+	+	+	+	Ø
PEACE (D-40)	+	+	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	+	+	Ø	+	NV
PETRIS (D-9)	+	+	+	Ø	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
PRESLEY (D-36)	+	+	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	+	+	Ø	+	Ø
ROBERTI (D-20)	+	+	NV	NV	NV	+	+	+	NV	+	NV	NV
ROGERS (R-17)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
ROSENTHAL (D-22)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
RUSSELL (R-21)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	+	Ø	Ø	Ø
THOMPSON (D-2)	+	+	+	+	NV	+	+	+	+	+	+	NV
TORRES (D-24)	+	+	+	NV	NV	NV	NV	+	NV	+	+	NV
WATSON (D-28)	+	+	NV	+	NV	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
WRIGHT (R-19)	Ø	Ø	+	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	+	Ø
WYMAN (R-16)	Ø	Ø	+	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø

+ - PRO-CONSERVATION VOTE

Ø - ANTI-CONSERVATION VOTE

NV - NOT VOTING

NE - NOT ELIGIBLE

# SENATE FLOOR VOTES

TOXICS		TRANS	WST/REC	WATER			WILD	1994 FLOOR SCORE	1994 COM SCORE	1993 FLOOR SCORE		
26	27	28	30	34	35	36	38					
24 5	22 7	8 21	23 15	21 14	9 24	17 21	21 11					
Ø	NV	Ø	Ø	+	Ø	Ø	NV	33	25	18	ALQUIST	(D-30)
Ø	Ø	NV	Ø	+	Ø	Ø	+	32	0	29	AYALA	(D-34)
Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	+	20	31	11	BERGESON	(R-35)
Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	+	Ø	Ø	+	21	7	11	BEVERLY	(R-27)
Ø	NV	+	+	+	Ø	+	+	67	NC	32	BOATWRIGHT	(D-7)
NV	NV	Ø	+	+	NV	Ø	NV	71	43	62	CALDERON	(D-26)
Ø	Ø	NV	+	Ø	Ø	+	+	32	NC	~	CAMPBELL	(R-11)
NV	NV	NV	+	NV	Ø	NV	NV	27	NC	25	CAVEN	(R-38)
+	+	NV	+	NV	+	+	NV	88	80	39	DILLS	(D-30)
Ø	Ø	NV	+	NV	NV	+	+	53	64	28	GREENE	(D-6)
NV	NV	+	+	+	NV	+	+	100	NC	87	HART	(D-18)
+	+	+	+	+	+	+	NV	89	100	100	HAYDEN	(D-23)
NV	NV	Ø	+	+	+	Ø	+	73	29	33	HUGHES	(D-25)
Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	0	0	6	HURTT	(R-32)
Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	10	~	~	JOHANNESSEN	(R-4)
NV	Ø	+	+	Ø	Ø	+	+	67	47	58	JOHNSTON	(D-5)
Ø	Ø	Ø	+	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	11	14	6	KELLEY	(R-37)
Ø	Ø	NV	NV	+	NV	+	+	87	67	89	KILLEA	(I-39)
NV	Ø	Ø	+	+	+	Ø	+	58	0	53	KOPP	(I-8)
NV	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	6	13	6	LEONARD	(R-31)
Ø	NV	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	0	13	8	LESLIE	(R-1)
Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	5	NC	7	LEWIS	(R-33)
+	+	NV	+	+	Ø	+	+	78	80	63	LOCKYER	(D-10)
Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	+	15	33	0	MADDY	(R-14)
Ø	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	95	100	76	MARKS	(D-3)
Ø	Ø	NV	+	+	Ø	Ø	+	64	NC	60	MCCORQUODALE	(D-1)
+	Ø	Ø	+	+	Ø	+	+	75	67	33	MELLO	(D-15)
Ø	Ø	Ø	+	+	Ø	+	+	47	~	36	PEACE	(D-40)
Ø	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	90	100	94	PETRIS	(D-9)
Ø	Ø	+	Ø	+	Ø	Ø	Ø	35	64	39	PRESLEY	(D-36)
NV	NV	NV	+	+	NV	+	NV	NC	86	58	ROBERTI	(D-20)
Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	0	NC	6	ROGERS	(R-17)
+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	83	100	ROSENTHAL	(D-22)
Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	5	NC	20	RUSSELL	(R-21)
Ø	NV	Ø	+	+	NV	+	+	88	70	79	THOMPSON	(D-2)
NV	NV	NV	+	NV	+	+	NV	NC	67	86	TORRES	(D-24)
Ø	+	Ø	+	+	+	Ø	+	83	73	80	WATSON	(D-28)
Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	10	10	16	WRIGHT	(R-19)
Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	5	NC	11	WYMAN	(R-16)

NC - NOT CALCULATED (TOO FEW VOTES)

~ - INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE/APPLICABLE

COMMITTEE VOTES

**ASSEMBLY NATURAL RESOURCES**

VOTING CHART BILL NO.	AIR	CST	LAND USE	WST/REC
	6	14	17	31
PRO-CONSERVATION VOTES	2	7	7	8
ANTI-CONSERVATION VOTES	5	5	5	4
ALLEN (R-67)	NV	∅	∅	∅
BATES (D-14)	NV	+	+	+
BOWEN (D-53)	NV	+	+	+
FRIEDMAN, T. (D-41)	NV	+	+	+
GOTCH (D-76)	+	+	+	+
HAYNES (R-66)	∅	∅	∅	∅
HOGUE (R-44)	∅	∅	∅	∅
KNOWLES (R-4)	∅	∅	∅	∅
MARGOLIN (D-42)	+	+	NV	+
RICHTER (R-3)	∅	∅	∅	+
SHER (D-21)	NV	+	+	+
SOLIS (D-57)	NV	NV	+	+
TUCKER (D-51)	∅	+	+	NV

**ASSEMBLY JUDICIARY**

VOTING CHART BILL NO.	LAND USE
	16
PRO-CONSERVATION VOTE	4
ANTI-CONSERVATION VOTE	8
ARCHE-HUDSON (D-48)	∅
CALDERA (D-46)	+
CONNOLLY (D-77)	∅
CONROY (R-71)	∅
EPPLE (D-56)	∅
FRIEDMAN, T. (D-41)	+
GOLDSMITH (R-75)	∅
HORCHER (R-60)	∅
ISENBERG (D-9)	+
SNYDER (D-25)	∅
SPEIER (D-19)	+
STATHAM (R-2)	NV
WEGGELAND (R-64)	∅

**ASSEMBLY PUBLIC SAFETY**

VOTING CHART BILL NO.	WILD
	38
PRO-CONSERVATION VOTES	4
ANTI-CONSERVATION VOTES	2
BATES (D-14)	NV
BOLAND (R-38)	∅
EPPLE (D-56)	+
GOTCH (D-76)	+
ISENBERG (D-9)	+
LEE (D-16)	+
RAINEY (R-15)	∅

**ASSEMBLY ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY & TOXIC MATERIALS**

VOTING CHART BILL NO.	TOXICS							WATER	
	20	21	22	23	24	25	27	33	34
PRO-CONSERVATION VOTE	2	2	7	2	7	3	1	7	7
ANTI-CONSERVATION VOTE	7	7	2	7	2	7	3	4	4
ALPERT (D-78)	∅	∅	+	∅	+	∅	∅	+	+
ANDAL (R-17)	∅	NV	∅	∅	∅	NV	∅	∅	∅
BACA (D-62)	NV	∅	+	∅	+	∅	∅	+	NV
BATES (D-14)	NV	NV	NV	NV	+	NV	NV	+	+
BOLAND (R-38)	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅
BOWEN (D-53)	NE	NE	+	+	+	+	∅	+	+
DUCHENEY (D-79)	∅	+	NE	NE	NE	∅	∅	NE	+
JONES (R-29)	∅	∅	NV	∅	NV	∅	NV	∅	NV
KARNETTE (D-54)	NV	∅	+	NV	+	NV	∅	+	+
RAINEY (R-15)	NV	NV	NV	∅	NV	∅	∅	∅	∅
RICHTER (R-3)	∅	∅	+	∅	NV	∅	∅	NV	∅
SHER (D-21)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
UMBERG (D-69)	∅	∅	+	NV	+	+	NV	+	+

**ASSEMBLY LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

VOTING CHART BILL NO.	LAND USE	
	18	19
PRO-CONSERVATION VOTE	6	8
ANTI-CONSERVATION VOTE	5	0
AGUIAR (R-61)	∅	+
BOWEN (D-53)	+	NV
BROWN, V. (D-7)	+	+
CANNELLA (D-26)	+	+
FRAZEE (R-74)	∅	NV
GOTCH (D-76)	+	+
HANNIGAN (D-8)	+	+
MURRAY (D-52)	∅	+
NAPOLITANO (D-58)	+	+
PRINGLE (R-68)	∅	NV
TAKASUGI (R-37)	∅	+

NC - NOT CALCULATED (TOO FEW VOTES)

--- INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE/APPLICABLE

**ASSEMBLY WAYS & MEANS**

VOTING CHART BILL NO.	CST	LAND USE				TOXICS					TRANS	WASTE/RECYL		WATER	WILD
	14	16	17	18	20	22	23	24	25	28	31	33	34	38	
PRO-CONSERVATION VOTES	12	10	14	12	6	14	4	11	6	1	14	14	12	12	
ANTI-CONSERVATION VOTES	6	13	9	7	14	7	12	3	14	16	8	9	10	2	
AGUIAR	Ø	NE	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	NV	
ALLEN (R-67)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	NV	
ALPERT (D-78)	+	+	+	+	Ø	+	NV	+	+	Ø	+	+	+	+	
ANDAL (R-17)	NV	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	+	Ø	Ø	Ø	NV	
BROWN, Y. (D-7)	+	+	+	+	Ø	+	NV	+	NV	Ø	+	+	+	+	
BURTON (D-12)	+	+	+	+	+	NV	+	+	NV	NV	+	+	+	+	
CAMPBELL (D-11)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Ø	+	+	+	+	
COSTA (D-30)	Ø	Ø	+	+	Ø	+	Ø	Ø	NV	NV	+	+	Ø	Ø	
EPPLE (D-56)	+	Ø	+	Ø	NV	+	Ø	NV	Ø	Ø	+	+	NV	+	
ESCUTIA (D-50)	+	+	+	+	+	+	NV	+	Ø	Ø	+	+	+	+	
FRIEDMAN, B. (D-40)	+	+	~	NV	+	+	NV	+	+	Ø	+	+	+	+	
HANNIGAN (D-8)	+	+	+	+	Ø	+	+	+	+	Ø	+	+	+	+	
HORCHER (R-60)	Ø	Ø	Ø	+	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	NV	
JOHNSON (R-72)	NV	Ø	Ø	NV	Ø	Ø	Ø	NV	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	NV	
LEE (D-16)	+	+	+	+	NE	+	NE	+	+	Ø	+	+	+	+	
MURRAY (D-52)	+	Ø	+	Ø	NE	NE	NE	+	Ø	Ø	+	+	+	Ø	
O'CONNELL (D-35)	+	+	+	+	Ø	+	+	+	+	NV	+	+	+	+	
POLANCO (D-45)	+	Ø	~	~	+	NV	Ø	NE	Ø	Ø	+	+	+	+	
PRINGLE (R-68)	Ø	NE	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	NV	Ø	Ø	Ø	NV	
QUACKENBUSH (R-24)	NV	Ø	Ø	NV	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	NE	NV	Ø	Ø	NE	NE	
SEASTRAND (R-33)	Ø	Ø	Ø	NV	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	NV	Ø	NV	NV	
VASCONCELLOS (D-22)	NV	+	+	+	NV	+	NV	NV	Ø	NV	+	+	+	+	
WOODRUFF (R-65)	NV	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	NV	

+ -- PRO-CONSERVATION VOTE

Ø -- ANTI-CONSERVATION VOTE

NV -- NOT VOTING

NE -- NOT ELIGIBLE

COMMITTEE VOTES

**ASSEMBLY WATER,  
PARKS & WILDLIFE**

VOTING CHART BILL NO.	CESA		WILDLIFE (2 votes on 38)		
	11	12	37	38	38
PRO-CONSERVATION VOTE	3	2	5	3	10
ANTI-CONSERVATION VOTE	9	10	5	2	1
ANDAL (R-17)	Ø	Ø	Ø	NV	+
BRONSHVAG (D-6)	+	+	+	NV	+
BUSTAMANTE (D-31)	Ø	Ø	+	+	NV
CAMPELL (D-11)	+	+	NV	Ø	+
CANNELLA (D-26)	Ø	Ø	+	+	+
CORTESE (D-23)	Ø	Ø	NV	NV	+
COSTA (D-30)	Ø	Ø	NV	NV	NV
FRAZEE (R-74)	Ø	Ø	Ø	NV	+
HARVEY (R-32)	+	Ø	Ø	NV	+
HAUSER (D-1)	+	Ø	+	+	+
HAYNES (R-66)	NV	Ø	Ø	Ø	+
KATZ (D-39)	NV	NV	+	NV	+
KNOWLES (R-4)	Ø	Ø	Ø	NV	Ø

**ASSEMBLY  
TRANSPORTATION**

VOTING CHART BILL NO.	AIR			TRANS
	1	3	4	28
PRO-CONSERVATION VOTES	10	0	5	3
ANTI-CONSERVATION VOTES	2	13	9	10
COSTA (D-30)	+	Ø	Ø	Ø
ESCUTIA (D-50)	+	Ø	+	Ø
FRAZEE (R-74)	NV	Ø	Ø	Ø
GOLDSMITH (R-75)	NV	NV	Ø	NV
HANNIGAN (D-8)	+	-	+	Ø
HAUSER (D-1)	+	Ø	Ø	Ø
HONEYCUTT (R-34)	Ø	Ø	Ø	+
KARNETTE (D-54)	+	Ø	+	Ø
KATZ (D-39)	+	Ø	+	Ø
KNIGHT (R-36)	Ø	Ø	Ø	NV
LEE (D-16)	+	NV	NV	Ø
MCDONALD (D-55)	NV	Ø	NV	Ø
MCPHERSON (R-27)	+	Ø	Ø	+
NAPOLITANO (D-58)	+	Ø	Ø	NV
UMBERG (D-69)	+	Ø	+	Ø
WEGGELAND (R-64)	NV	Ø	Ø	+

+ - PRO-CONSERVATION VOTE

Ø - ANTI-CONSERVATION VOTE

NV - NOT VOTING

NE - NOT ELIGIBLE

**SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES & WILDLIFE**

VOTING CHART BILL NO.	WST/REC	WILDLIFE	
	32	39	40
PRO-CONSERVATION VOTES	3	4	6
ANTI-CONSERVATION VOTES	7	3	4
HART (D-18)	+	NV	+
HAYDEN (D-23)	+	+	NV
JOHNSTON (D-5)	Ø	+	+
KILLEA (I-39)	~	Ø	+
LESLIE (R-1)	Ø	Ø	Ø
LEWIS (R-33)	Ø	Ø	Ø
MARKS (D-3)	+	+	+
MCCORQUODALE (D-1)	Ø	NV	Ø
MELLO (D-15)	Ø	Ø	+
ROGERS (R-17)	NV	NV	Ø
THOMPSON (D-2)	Ø	+	+
TORRES (D-24)	Ø	NV	NE

**SENATE GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION**

VOTING CHART BILL NO.	CEQA			CST	WASTE/RECYCLE	
	8	9	10	14	30	31
PRO-CONSERVATION VOTES	4	4	2	7	6	1
ANTI-CONSERVATION VOTES	6	5	6	4	3	8
ALQUIST (D-13)	Ø	NV	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
BEVERLY (R-27)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
DILLS (D-30)	+	+	NV	+	NV	NV
GREENE (D-6)	Ø	Ø	Ø	+	+	NV
HUGHES (D-25)	Ø	Ø	Ø	+	+	Ø
MADDY (R-14)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	+	+
MELLO (D-15)	+	+	+	+	+	Ø
ROSENTHAL (D-22)	+	+	+	+	+	Ø
THOMPSON (D-2)	+	+	Ø	+	+	Ø
TORRES (D-24)	NV	NV	NV	+	Ø	Ø

**SENATE TRANSPORTATION**

VOTING CHART BILL NO.	AIR	TRANS	WST/REC
	3	28	31
PRO-CONSERVATION VOTE	2	2	1
ANTI-CONSERVATION VOTE	6	5	6
AYALA (D-34)	Ø	Ø	Ø
BERGESON (R-35)	NV	Ø	Ø
BOATWRIGHT (D-7)	NV	+	NV
HAYDEN (D-23)	+	+	+
JOHNSTON (D-5)	Ø	NV	Ø
KELLEY (R-37)	Ø	Ø	Ø
KOPP (I-8)	Ø	Ø	Ø
MCCORQUODALE (D-12)	NV	NV	NV
RUSSELL (R-21)	Ø	Ø	Ø
TORRES (D-24)	Ø	NV	NV

**SENATE TOXICS & PUBLIC SAFETY**

VOTING CHART BILL NO.	AIR	TOXICS			WATER
	5	25	26	27	34
PRO-CONSERVATION VOTES	4	1	0	0	3
ANTI-CONSERVATION VOTES	1	4	4	5	2
CALDERON (D-26)	+	Ø	Ø	Ø	+
HAYDEN (D-23)	+	+	NV	NV	+
HURTT (R-32)	NV	Ø	Ø	NV	NV
LEONARD (R-31)	NV	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
ROBERTI (D-20)	+	NV	NV	Ø	NV
TORRES (D-24)	+	NV	NV	Ø	+
WRIGHT (R-19)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø

NC - NOT CALCULATED (TOO FEW VOTES)

-- INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE/APPLICABLE

COMMITTEE VOTES

**SENATE AG. & WATER RESOURCES**

		WATER
VOTING CHART BILL NO.		36
PRO-CONSERVATION VOTES		1
ANTI-CONSERVATION VOTES		7
AYALA (D-34)		Ø
CALDERON (D-26)		NV
CRAVEN (R-38)		NV
KELLEY (R-37)		Ø
KOPP (H-8)		Ø
LEWIS (R-33)		Ø
MCCORQUODALE (D-12)		Ø
PRESLEY (D-36)		NV
ROGERS (R-17)		Ø
THOMPSON (D-4)		+
WYMAN (R-16)		Ø

**SENATE JUDICIARY**

VOTING CHART BILL NO.	16	17	35	38	40
PRO-CONSERVATION VOTES	7	6	6	9	5
ANTI-CONSERVATION VOTES	3	3	4	0	4
CALDERON (D-26)	NV	NV	Ø	NV	+
CAMPBELL (R-11)	Ø	Ø	NV	NV	NV
HURIT (R-32)	NE	NE	Ø	NV	Ø
LESLIE (R-1)	Ø	Ø	Ø	+	Ø
LOCKYER (D-10)	+	+	Ø	+	+
MARKS (D-3)	+	+	+	+	+
PETRIS (D-9)	+	+	+	+	+
PRESLEY (D-36)	+	NV	+	+	Ø
ROBERTI (D-20)	+	+	+	+	+
TORRES (D-24)	+	+	+	+	NV
WATSON (D-28)	+	+	+	+	NV
WRIGHT (R-19)	Ø	Ø	Ø	+	Ø

**SENATE APPROPRIATIONS**

VOTING CHART BILL NO.	AIR	CST	TOXICS		TRANS	WASTE/RECYCLING			WATER		WILD
	5	14	26	27	28	29	30	32	34	36	38
PRO-CONSERVATION VOTES	5	7	2	0	2	7	7	6	7	0	11
ANTI-CONSERVATION VOTES	7	3	8	9	7	4	4	4	5	7	0
ALQUIST (D-13)	NV	NV	Ø	Ø	NV	Ø	NV	+	+	Ø	+
BERGESON (R-35)	Ø	+	Ø	Ø	Ø	+	Ø	+	Ø	Ø	+
BEVERLY (R-27)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	NV	NV	NV	Ø	Ø	+
DILLS (D-30)	+	+	Ø	NV	NV	Ø	+	NV	+	NV	+
GREENE (D-6)	Ø	+	NV	Ø	Ø	+	+	+	+	NV	NV
JOHNSTON (D-5)	Ø	+	Ø	Ø	+	+	+	Ø	Ø	NV	+
KELLEY (R-37)	Ø	Ø	NV	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	+	Ø	Ø	+
KILLEA (H-39)	+	NV	Ø	NV	Ø	NV	+	+	+	NV	+
LEONARD (R-31)	Ø	Ø	+	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	+
MELLO (D-36)	+	+	+	Ø	NV	+	+	Ø	NV	Ø	+
PRESLEY (D-36)	Ø	+	Ø	Ø	+	+	Ø	+	+	NV	+
TORRES (D-24)	+	+	NV	NV	NV	+	+	Ø	+	NV	NV
WATSON (D-28)	+	NV	Ø	NV	Ø	+	+	NV	NV	Ø	+

+ - PRO-CONSERVATION VOTE      Ø - ANTI-CONSERVATION VOTE      NV - NOT VOTING      NE - NOT ELIGIBLE

# ASSEMBLY ROSTER

Here is a district-by-district listing of Assembly members for the 1995 legislative session that began in January, and their environmental floor voting scores for the last two sessions, when available; Of the 80 seats, 28 are occupied by newly elected legislators with no previous scores. At press time, an April special election was scheduled to fill the vacancy in the 59th District.

To write your Assembly member, use this address:

The Hon. (Member's Name)  
California State Assembly  
State Capitol  
Sacramento, CA 95814

Member, Party	Office Phone (Area Code 916)	1994 Score	1993 Score	Member, Party	Office Phone (Area Code 916)	1994 Score	1993 Score
1. Dan Hauser (D)	445-8360	88	75	41. Shiela James Kuehl (D)	445-4956	—	—
2. Tom Woods (R)	445-7266	—	—	42. Wally Knox (D)	445-7440	—	—
3. Bernie Richter (R)	445-7298	11	8	43. James E. Rogan (R)	445-8364	6	—
4. David Knowles (R)	445-8343	0	5	44. Bill Hoge (R)	445-8364	5	0
5. Barbara Alby (R)		0	10	45. Antonio Villaraigosa (D)	445-0703	—	—
6. Kerry Mazzoni (D)	445-7783	—	—	46. Louis Caldera (D)	445-4843	95	100
7. Valerie K. Brown (D)	445-8492	95	75	47. Kevin Murray (D)	445-8800	—	—
8. Thomas M. Hannigan (D)	445-8368	76	64	48. Marguerite Archie-Hudson (D)	445-2363	63	57
9. Philip Isenberg (D)	445-1611	80	83	49. Diane Martinez (D)	445-7852	75	58
10. Larry Bowler (R)	445-7402	9	9	50. Martha M. Escutia (D)	445-8188	71	73
11. Robert J. Campbell (D)	445-7980	90	92	51. Curtis Tucker, Jr. (D)	445-7533	67	38
12. John Burton (D)	445-8253	91	92	52. Willard Murray, Jr. (D)	445-7486	61	50
13. Willie L. Brown, Jr. (D)	445-8077	81	70	53. Debra Bowen (D)	445-8528	85	92
14. Tom Bates (D)	445-7554	100	100	54. Steven T. Kuykendall (R)	445-9234	—	—
15. Richard K. Rainey (R)	445-6161	18	0	55. Juanita M. McDonald (D)	445-3134	72	71
16. Barbara Lee (D)	445-7442	90	100	56. Phil Hawkins (R)	445-6047	—	—
17. Michael J. Machado (D)	445-7931	—	—	57. Martin Gallegos (D)	445-7610	—	—
18. Michael Sweeney (D)	445-8160	—	—	58. Grace Napolitano (D)	445-0965	67	73
19. Jackie Speier (D)	445-8020	86	90	59. VACANT			
20. Liz Figueroa (D)	445-7874	—	—	60. Paul V. Horcher (I)	445-7550	9	8
21. Byron D. Sher (D)	445-7632	100	100	61. Fred Aguiar (R)	445-1670	5	0
22. John Vasconcellos (D)	445-4253	68	45	62. Joe Baca (D)	445-7454	60	50
23. Dominic L. Cortese (D)	445-8243	65	54	63. James Brulte (R)	445-8490	5	0
24. Jim Cunneen (R)	445-8305	—	—	64. Ted Weggeland (R)	445-0854	5	8
25. George House (R)	445-8305	—	—	65. Brett Granlund (R)	445-7552	—	—
26. Sal Cannella (D)	445-8570	57	45	66. Bruce Thompson (R)	445-1676	—	—
27. Bruce McPherson (R)	445-8496	45	—	67. Doris Allen (R)	445-6233	5	0
28. Peter Frusetta (R)	445-7380	—	—	68. Curt Pringle (R)	445-8377	5	0
29. Charles S. Poochigian (R)	445-2931	—	—	69. Jim Morrissey (R)	445-7333	—	—
30. Brian Setencich (R)	445-7558	—	—	70. Marilyn C. Brewer (R)	445-7222	—	—
31. Cruz M. Bustamante (D)	445-8514	50	50	71. Mickey Conroy (R)	445-2778	10	8
32. Trice Harvey (R)	445-8498	0	5	72. Ross Johnson (R)	445-7448	10	0
33. Tom Bordonaro, Jr. (R)	445-7795	—	—	73. Bill Morrow (R)	445-7626	5	0
34. Keith Olberg (R)	445-8102	—	—	74. Howard Kaloogian (R)	445-2390	—	—
35. Brooks Firestone (R)	445-8292	—	—	75. Jan Goldsmith (R)	445-2484	20	8
36. William J. Knight (R)	445-7498	—	—	76. Susan A. Davis (D)	445-7210	—	—
37. Nao Takasugi (R)	445-7827	18	8	77. Steve Baldwin (R)	445-3266	—	—
38. Paula Boland (R)	445-8366	0	8	78. Dede Alpert (D)	445-2112	75	83
39. Richard Katz (D)	445-1616	90	90	79. Denise Moreno Ducheny (D)	445-7556	79	—
40. Barbara Friedman (D)	445-7644	89	100	80. Jim Battin (R)	445-5416	—	—

# SENATE ROSTER

Here is a district-by-district listing of state senators for the 1995 legislative session that began in January, and their environmental floor voting scores for the last two sessions, when available. Of the 40 seats, 7 are occupied by newly elected legislators with no previous scores. (Scores for Sen. Richard Mountjoy are from his record in the Assembly.) As this edition of the Chart went to press, a special election was scheduled for April to fill the vacancy in District 35.

To write your senator, use this address:

The Hon. (Senator's Name)  
California State Senate  
State Capitol  
Sacramento, CA 95814

Member, Party	Office Phone (Area Code 916)	1994 Score	1993 Score	Member, Party	Office Phone (Area Code 916)	1994 Score	1993 Score
1. Tim Leslie (R)	445-5788	0	8	21. Newton R. Russell (R)	445-5976	5	20
2. Mike Thompson (D)	445-3375	88	79	22. Richard Polanco (D)	4453456	—	—
3. Milton Marks (D)	445-1412	95	76	23. Tom Hayden (D)	445-1353	89	100
4. Maurice Johannessen (R)	445-3353	10	—	24. Hilda Solis (D)	445-1418	—	—
5. Patrick Johnston (D)	445-2407	67	58	25. Teresa P. Hughes (D)	445-2104	73	33
6. Leroy Greene (D)	445-7807	53	28	26. Diane E. Watson (D)	445-5215	83	80
7. Daniel E. Boatwright (D)	445-6083	67	32	27. Robert G. Beverly (R)	445-6447	21	11
8. Quentin Kopp (I)	445-0503	58	53	28. Ralph C. Dills (D)	445-5953	88	39
9. Nicholas C. Petris (D)	445-6577	90	94	29. Richard Mountjoy (R)	445-2848	0	0
10. Bill Lockyer (D)	445-6671	78	63	30. Charles Calderon (D)	327-8315	71	62
11. Tom. Campbell (R)	445-6747	32	—	31. Bill Leonard (R)	445-3688	6	6
12. Dick Monteith (R)	445-1392	—	—	32. Ruben S. Alaya (D)	4456868	32	29
13. Alfred E. Alquist (D)	445-9740	33	18	33. John R. Lewis (R)	445-4264	5	7
14. Ken Maddy (R)	445-9600	15	0	34. Rob Hurtt (R)	445-5831	0	6
15. Henry Mello (D)	4455843	75	33	35. VACANT			
16. Jim Costa (D)	445-4641	—	—	36. Raymond N. Haynes (R)	445-9781	—	—
17. Don Rogers (R)	445-6637	0	6	37. David G. Kelley (R)	445-5581	11	6
18. Jack O'Connell (D)	445-5405	—	—	38. William A. Craven (R)	445-3731	27	25
19. Cathie Wright (R)	445-8873	10	16	39. Lucy Killea (I)	445-3952	11	6
20. Herschel Rosenthal (D)	445-7928	100	100	40. Steve Peace (D)	445-6767	47	36

## VOTER REGISTRARS BY COUNTY

Here's a telephone list for the registrar for each county in California. If you're not sure which Assembly or Senate district you live in, they can tell you, along with where you can vote. And if you're not registered to vote, ask them to send you a registration form.

Alameda ..... (510) 272-6933	Kings..... (209) 582-3211	Placer..... (916) 889-7099	Siskyou ..... (916) 842-8084
Alpine ..... (916) 694-2281	Lake..... (707) 263-2372	Plumas..... (916) 283-6305	Solano..... (707) 421-6675
Amador..... (209) 223-6463	Lassen..... (916) 257-8311	Riverside..... (714) 275-8700	Sonoma..... (707) 527-42611
Butte ..... (916) 538-7751	Los Angeles..... (213) 724-1100	Sacramento..... (916) 366-2051	Stanislaus..... (209) 558-6419
Calaveras..... (209) 754-6310	Madera..... (209) 675-7720	San Benito ..... (408) 637-3786	Sutter ..... (916) 741-7120
Colusa . . . . . (916) 458-5146	Marin..... (415) 499-6416	San Bernardino..... (714) 387-2083	Tehama..... (916) 527-3287
Contra Costa . . . . . (510) 646-2955	Mariposa ..... (209) 966-2005	San Diego..... (619) 694-3400	Trinity..... (916) 623-1222
Del Norte . . . . . (707) 464-7205	Mendocino ..... (707) 463-4370	San Francisco..... (415) 554-4390	Tulare..... (209) 733-6421
El Dorado . . . . . (916) 621-6414	Merced.. ..... (209) 385-7366	San Joaquin..... (209) 468-2885	Tuolumne..... (209)533-5551
Fresno . . . . . (209) 488-3375	Modoc ..... (916) 233-6201	San Luis Obispo... (805) 549- 5241	Ventura..... (805)654-2266
Glenn . . . . . (916) 934-6407	Mono..... (619) 932-5242	San Mateo..... (415) 363-4988	Yule..... (916) 666-8264
Humboldt. . . . . (707) 445-7503	Monterey ..... (408) 755-5085	Santa Barbara.....(805) 568-2215	Yuba..... (916) 741-6341
Imperial..... (619) 339-4217	Napa ..... (707) 253-4481	Santa Clara.....(408) 454-2800	
Inyo..... (619) 878-2411	Nevada ..... (916) 265-1293	Shasta..... (916) 225-5731	
Kern..... (805) 861-2621	Orange ..... (714) 567-7620	Sierra..... (916) 289-3698	

# CALIFORNIA CONSERVATION VOTER

VOL. XIV. NO. 1

CALIFORNIA LEAGUE OF CONSERVATION VOTERS

SPRING 1995

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## From the desk of SAMS SCHUCHAT

Executive Director

**A**fter 25 years of unbroken progress in protecting America's public health and natural resources, the environmental movement is facing a time of great challenges and opportunity.

The assaults in Washington and Sacramento on the Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act and the California Environmental Quality Act (see page 2) are not the result of an anti-environmental backlash by citizens who feel the movement has gone too far. If anything, citizens don't think environmental protection has gone far enough.

Since November's elections, poll after poll has shown that voters want more environmental protection, not less. They called for change, but not for dirty air, contaminated drinking water and unsafe food.

So why are the new Congressional power brokers trying to gut clean air and water laws? Why are some state legislators backing bills that would mute Californians' voice in decisions about the safety of their communities?

Answer: Money. The big contributors to both parties are aligned with industries that profit from pollution and resource exploitation-petrochemical manufacturers, logging companies and land developers.

Of course, many responsible companies realize a strong economy and a healthy environment go hand in hand. The "backlash" comes from dirty industries who are trying to roll back restrictions on what they see as their right to pollute. And their big bucks can make politicians toe the line: House Speaker Newt Gingrich began his career as an environmentalist-until the number-one polluter in his district became his number-one contributor.

To change the system, environmentalists must exercise their political clout.

Although an overwhelming majority of Americans consider themselves environmentalists, "green" voters made up less than one-fourth of last November's electorate. And as laws gutting federal environmental mandates sweep through Washington, most of California's representatives say they aren't hearing from environmental voters back home. That leaves politicians free to cater to their contributors, instead of serving their constituents.

There's an old Southern saying: "The water won't clear up 'til you get the hogs out of the creek." If we want to get the polluters out of politics, we must realize that voting is as basic to an environmental lifestyle as recycling. "Think globally, act locally" starts in the voting booth.

S.S.

P.S. We hope you enjoy the new format of the newsletter. For convenience, this edition is bound into your copy of our annual Legislative Voting Chart. Please let us know what you think.

### THE CALIFORNIA LEAGUE OF CONSERVATION VOTERS

CALIFORNIA CONSERVATION VOTER is published three times a year by the California League of Conservation Voters. The League is the non-partisan political action arm of California's environmental movement, supported by 25,000 members, working in coalition with a diverse range of conservation and citizens' groups.

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(310) 441-4162 / (310) 441-1685

## Landmark environmental protections under assault in Sacramento

Californians have enacted some of the world's most progressive and effective environmental protections. But with the erosion of the once-solid environmental majority in the Legislature, many of these landmark laws are being threatened by an all-out assault from state elected officials.

Before the start of this year's session, Senator Bill Leonard, chair of the Senate Republican Caucus, circulated a secret memo that outlines a radical anti-environmental agenda. The memo, which was leaked to the California League of Conservation Voters, amounts to a wish list for big polluters and the so-called "Wise Use" movement. Here are some of the items on Leonard's hit list:

☐ **Toxics and pesticide laws:** Los Angeles, Contra Costa, Alameda, Santa Clara, and Orange counties are in the top one percent of all US. counties for hazardous waste generation and disposal. But some of our state senators are authoring bills that would make it even easier to produce hazardous waste by weakening current toxics pollution control laws.

☐ **Clean air protections:** Of the 20 cities with the nation's dirtiest air, nine are in California. But instead of working to alleviate this situation, legislators backed by oil and chemical companies are trying to undermine current protections.

### WHAT YOU CAN DO:

Call your state senator today and ask him or her to oppose any bill to weaken environmental protection. Let them know you pay attention to their environmental record and that you'll remember it when they're up for re-election. If you need your senator's number, call the League and ask for Member Services.

☐ **The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).** CEQA is a powerful tool that gives citizens a voice in making decisions about projects in their communities with harmful environmental impacts. Anti-environmental legislators are introducing bills that would

take away our right to participate in decisions about our families' lives and health.

☐ **Recycling incentives.** Every second, Californians generate 1.5 million tons of solid waste. Our landmark recycling laws have saved local residents and governments money while creating up to 36 times more jobs than landfill dumping. Sen. Leonard wants to repeal AB 923, the key recycling law that sets a waste reduction target of 50 percent by the year 2002.

## 'Contract With America': Read the fine print

Everyone knows the first rule of contracts: Read the fine print.

A close reading of the "Contract With America" -the sweeping agenda of House Speaker Newt Gingrich and the new anti-environmental majority in Congress-is enough to make anyone think twice about signing. The supposedly "populist" Contract in reality amounts to a wish list for America's biggest polluters.

The San Francisco Chronicle described Gingrich's agenda as "a wholesale assault on the entire body of environmental protections achieved over the last 25 years." Its keystone, the wildly mislabeled Job Creation and Wage Enhancement Act, would tie the nation's essential environmental protections up in red tape.

The bill's provisions create a costly and complex bureaucratic maze that would bring enforcement of environmental laws to a screeching halt. The legislation calls for environmental and public health regulations to be analyzed by "peer review panels"—committees dominated by industry representatives who could stall enforcement.

Polluters would also gain the power to sue whenever they don't like the outcome of the regulatory review process—a strong incentive not to ruffle any industry feathers with tough public health and pollution control measures.

The "takings" provisions of the Contract With America are equally threatening to clean air and safe drinking water. These new rules would require the federal government to spend billions of dollars compensating property owners for federal actions that decrease the value of private property. For example, taxpayers could be forced to compensate a factory owner to reduce toxic air emissions that have been causing health problems in the local community.

In addition to the anti-environmental legislation introduced in this Congress, there are several key environmental bills that are up for renewal. The Safe Drinking Water Act, the Endangered Species Act, and the Clean Water Act, are all in jeopardy—unless environmentalists send Congress the clear message that they won't allow 25 years of progress to be wiped out by the fine print in a contract we never signed.

### WHAT YOU CAN DO:

Call or write your U.S. senators and members of Congress, and urge them to oppose any effort to weaken the nation's fundamental environmental laws. Remind them that Americans want more environmental protection—and that you'll remember how they voted when you go the polls.

# Welfare reform, natural resources and corporate subsidies

*In the current debate over welfare "reform," something is often missing: an accounting of the millions in tax breaks and subsidies from the federal government to corporations, often for activities that are harmful to the environment. The following commentary by the League's executive director, Sam Schuchat, was published in the Contra Costa Times on February 15.*

The skiers at California's heavenly valley resort would seem to be a relatively prosperous lot. Even the most basic ski gear can cost hundreds of dollars, and the \$42 lift ticket alone is beyond reach of anyone lacking a certain disposable income.

But in fact, skiers at Heavenly and 121 other U.S. ski areas are on welfare. They're skiing on public lands in national forests, and the cut-rate fees the Forest Services charges to operators of the ski areas amount to a multi-million-dollar government subsidy to the companies and, indirectly, the skiers. Of that \$42 ticket, just 59 cents is returned to taxpayers. In 1988 the Government Accounting Office found that ski areas on public land generated \$737 million in revenue but paid only \$13.5 million fees. The concessionaires are hardly struggling m o m - a n d - p o p operations: Heavenly is owned by the Japanese multinational Kamori Kando Co.

This is not to knock skiing. But it does point up the hypocrisy of the cries against welfare, entitlements and "handouts" now coming from Congress. If Newt Gingrich and other critics of government giveaways are serious about cutting federal spending, they would do well to take aim at the corporate subsidies documented last year by the House Committee on Natural Resources.

The committee's report—one of its last under the chairmanship of Rep. George Miller, D-Martinez—shows how subsidies for the exploitation of public lands have evolved from cut rates on timber, water and minerals to "a dizzying array of price supports, tax breaks, low-cost loans and exemptions from environmental laws." "And thanks to loopholes and anachronisms, companies can manipulate the subsidies for even greater windfalls.

For example, there has been great uproar over the below-market fees for grazing stock on Western public lands. The Interior Department says the fees fall more than \$50

million short of covering the costs of administering the program. But Bureau of Land Management leaseholders are also allowed to sublet their rights on the open market for tidy profits.

In 1992, a California utility company (unidentified in the report) sublet 20 grazing allotments at more than three times what it paid the government. Other major corporate interests holding federal grazing subsidies include the owners of Hewlett-Packard Corp., Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. and the Mormon Church.

Or take the 1872 Mining Law, allowing prospectors to "patent" claims on federal land as private property for \$5 or less an acre. In 1992, Homestake Mining Co. of San Francisco paid \$310 to patent 62 acres in Sonoma

County. A year-later, the claim was estimated to hold 1.8 million ounces of gold, worth more than \$646 million. But claims don't even have to be mined: In 1991, a developer patented five acres in northern Los Angeles County for \$100, when neighboring property was listed at \$75,000 to \$100,000 an acre.

But the most lucrative and destructive subsidies go to the timber industry.



Christopher Childs / Greenpeace

*The most lucrative subsidies go to the timber industry.*

The Forest Service is supposed to charge fair market value for timber logged on public lands. But by its own reckoning, the Forest Service estimates that below-market timber sales cost taxpayers about \$150 million a year over the last decade. The GAO puts the annual losses closer to \$600 million.

Much of the deficit is from building logging roads, at about \$40,000 a mile. Not only does the Forest Service not count roads as expenses of a timber sale, it actually allows the timber 'companies to write them off as "capital improvements"—deeming roads built solely for cutting trees a benefit to the forest, not the company selling the timber.

It's- time to call these subsidies what they are: corporate welfare. Gingrich and company can't have it both ways: If, as they claim, the country can't afford to subsidize the basic needs of its least fortunate citizens, how can they ask taxpayers to pay for the environmentally destructive activities of wealthy corporations?

**FINANCIAL STRENGTH**

The League continued to strengthen its financial position in 1994, with good news evident by a number of measures. The streamlining and management strategies begun in 1993 paid off not only on the balance sheet, but in the work: We were able to spend an unprecedented amount on the political program for a non-presidential year, while continuing to upgrade equipment and infrastructure. The organization ended the year with net income the surplus of revenue over expenses more than \$16,500 higher than projections, decreased its short-term debt by almost \$36,000, and increased its equity to more than \$105,000.

**POLITICAL ACTION**

Although the November 1994 elections brought environmental setbacks both in California and Washington, through strategic placement of resources the League was able to have a positive impact in a number of races.

Most significant was U.S. Sen. Dianne Feinstein's re-election race. Through direct and indirect expenditures, CLCV raised more than \$89,000 for Weinstein, and we expect the effort to yield results in terms of increased influence.

One of the most dramatic gains resulted from a race we didn't win. In the Democratic primary for the 28th Senate District, the League backed George Nakano against incumbent Ralph Dills, who has consistently been one of the lowest-scoring legislators in our annual Environmental Voting Chart. Although Dills won the primary and re-election in

November, the challenge got the senator's attention: His floor score for the 1994 legislative session was 88 percent pro-environmental, more than double last year's score.

**Campaign Contributions**

In all, the League raised and contributed more than \$220,000 to the primary and general election campaigns of 30 candidates. More than \$55,000 of the total came in the form of work by Grizzlies, the trained field organizers CLCV placed in 15 campaigns. We were also able to place 373 volunteers in 10 different campaigns.

Besides the resources generated for Feinstein, CLCV contributions helped make a difference in the winning campaigns of state public schools Superintendent Delaine Eastin; U.S. Reps. Lynn Woolsey and Tony Bielenso; state Sen. Jack O'Connell; and Assembly members Sheila Kuehl, Debra Bowen, Susan Davis and Dede Alpert.

**Endorsements**

The League had an excellent track record with its endorsements for the November 1994 races. In the 78 statewide, federal, state Senate and Assembly races where CLCV made an endorsement, 52 of the endorsed candidates won a winning percentage of 65.8 percent.

**LEGISLATIVE TRACKING**

Although the erosion of environmental support in the California Legislature continued in 1994, CLCV and its allies were able to hold the line in some important areas. The scores of Democrats

in the Senate actually improved significantly, and one major new environmental law was enacted the Coastal Sanctuary Act, which provides permanent protection for California's coastal waters from offshore oil and gas development.

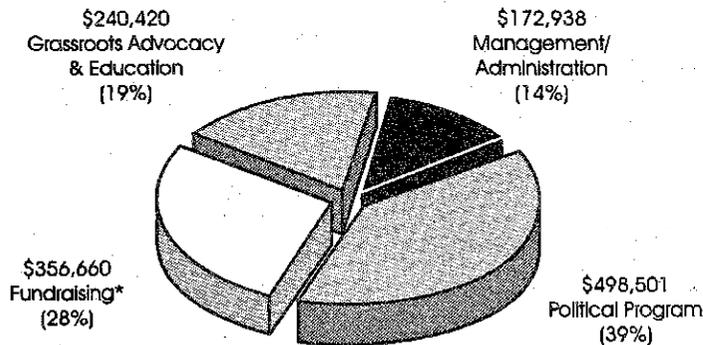
At the federal level, 1994 saw the long-awaited enactment of the California Desert Protection Act, which protects more than 6 million acres of the Mojave Desert as national parkland or wilderness. The League and its members have long campaigned for both the coastal and desert protection acts, and can take pride in their enactment.

**THE CVEP URBAN ENVIRONMENT PROJECT**

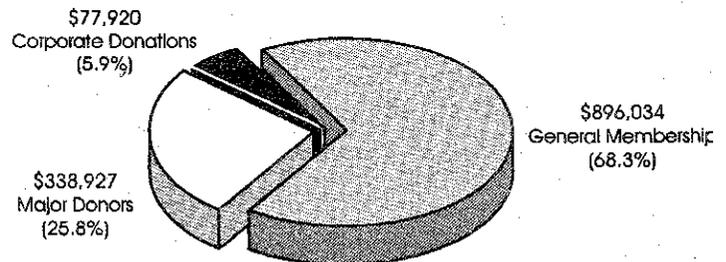
The Urban Environment Project is an activity of the League's affiliated organization, the Conservation Voter Education Project, which in 1994 was funded by grants from Midland Cellular Development Group, the Energy Foundation and the Packard Foundation. The Urban Environment Project is an effort to address issues of the urban environment, especially as they affect communities of color and low-income communities.

In 1994, the Project hosted "The Future of Clean Transportation: Facts Our Communities Need to Know," a workshop on the potential impact of low-emission vehicles on affected communities. A broad and effective coalition has emerged from this workshop, and the Project will continue its focus on transportation alternatives in 1995.

EXPENDITURES: \$1,268,519



REVENUE: \$1,312,880



\*The League's fundraising activities support both its own operations and its campaign contributions.