

California Environmental Scorecard



2004 Legislative Year

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32 years of political action for environmental protection.

The California League of Conservation Voters is the political action arm of California's environmental movement. For 32 years, CLCV's mission has been to defend and strengthen the laws that safeguard the wellness of our neighborhoods and the beauty of our great state. We work to elect environmentally responsible candidates to state and federal office who will join us in our mission. Once they are elected, we hold them accountable to a strong environmental agenda.



A message from our Executive Director

Last November, our environment was the indisputable winner in California's general election: CLCV won an astounding 56 out of 58 races for State Assembly and State Senate. And we are confident that many of the freshman legislators will not only support but champion the air we breathe, the water we drink, and the astonishing beauty of our wild places.

On the legislative front, we had significant victories for air quality and ocean protection. The Governor signed a bill to secure a record level of long-term funding to reduce diesel emissions (AB 923), and legislation to limit bottom trawling (SB 1459) and track coastal contamination (AB 1876).

Of course, nationally, 2004 proved to be a huge disappointment: the country re-elected the worst environmental President in our history. But rather than lament, we must redouble our efforts to ensure that California continues to lead the nation in fighting the Bush Administration's rollbacks of the revolutionary policies passed over the last 30 years to protect our air, forests and water.

CLCV's 31st annual California Environmental Scorecard holds our legislators accountable for the votes—and non-votes—that shaped policy last year.

It reveals the chasm between the voting records of the Republican Caucus and the families and communities they represent. Despite poll after poll revealing that 80% of Californians strongly support environmental protection, Republican scores in both houses remain unjustifiably low.

Governor Schwarzenegger is a glimmer of hope in the Republican Party. Although his score of 58% clearly leaves room for improvement, he signed several important bills to safeguard our air quality, oceans, and public health. We will continue to work closely with the Governor and urge him to raise his party's environmental awareness and commitment in the session to come.

2005 will be an exciting year for CLCV. We will increase our membership rolls by thousands thanks to broad-based programs to engage new conservation voters from California's diverse communities. The additional clout of new members will enhance our ability to influence elections and the legislative and regulatory processes that protect public health.

Many, many thanks to each and every one of you for investing in our work with such dedication and generosity. You are the engine that drives CLCV and makes it possible to continue to elect environmental leaders and pass tough environmental legislation.

CLCV will continue to hold our elected officials accountable to you—the people they serve—and help them understand the interdependence between healthy communities and a successful economy.

Together we will make our world a better place!



how CLCV protects California's families and natural beauty.

We elect environmental champions

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

We fight for environmental laws

CLCV is your voice in Sacramento. We fight for strong environmental legislation to protect the health of our communities and the natural beauty of the state. Each year, we aggressively lobby on the most important environmental bills in Sacramento and work to make sure lawmakers hear from environmental voters—our strategic methods hold them accountable.

We tally the votes

At the end of the legislative year, we release the California Environmental Scorecard, which records the most important environmental votes of each legislative session. Now in its 31st year, the Scorecard—distributed to CLCV's 20,000-plus members, other environmental organizations and the news media—is the authoritative source on the state's environmental politics.

2004

The year in review

Despite a historic national election and the dominating personality of Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger, 2004 ended as it began in the State Legislature, with Democrats retaining sizable majorities in both the Senate (25-15) and the Assembly (48-32). Environmental successes, especially in diesel emission reduction, ocean protection, and liability for pesticide poisonings, were offset by the loss of a number of promising environmental proposals, both by legislative vote and gubernatorial veto. Still, while far from perfect, Schwarzenegger demonstrated he has the potential to be a mold-breaking pro-environmental Republican governor.

The CLCV Environmental Scorecard is primarily a legislative account book. Scores are generated largely by votes legislators cast on the floor, although in 2004 we included a record number of committee votes. In many ways the 2004 Scorecard demonstrates a consistent pattern: although environmental protection enjoys widespread bipartisan support among voters, in the Legislature it is a polarized issue. Most Democrats earn very high scores, and Republicans rarely vote for the pro-environmental bills scored by CLCV. Indeed, the most common score among Republicans is zero.

The only noticeable wrinkle in this predictable pattern continues to be the Moderate Caucus, a group of Assembly Democrats who express their pro-business views by opposing pro-environmental and pro-consumer legislation. An unprecedented nine bills scored by CLCV in 2004 died either on the Assembly floor or in an Assembly committee. While it is predictable that almost no Republicans voted for these bills, their proximate cause of death was the “Mod Squad,” whose swing votes were missing when needed.

Despite the efforts of the Mod Squad and the almost total absence of Republicans, the Legislature did pass and the Governor signed important measures to increase funding for the state’s successful diesel emission reduction program (AB 923, Firebaugh); keep old polluting vehicles in the Smog Check program (AB 2683, Lieber); hold pesticide applicators liable for poisonings due to illegal drift (SB 391, Florez); establish the Sierra Nevada Conservancy (AB 1700, Laird); and require cell phone companies to establish “take back” recycling programs for their products (AB 2901, Pavley).





Governor Makes his Mark

Governor Schwarzenegger's support for several of these bills was consistent with his Environmental Action Plan, issued during the 2003 recall campaign. It is a promising sign that the proposals in that plan have not been placed in the political attic, where so many blueprints and promises often are stashed. In particular, the Governor gave CalEPA Secretary Terry Tamminen free rein to cobble together a variety of funding sources for AB 923.

The biggest environmental achievement for the Legislature and Governor may have been a package of ocean protection bills. Following major national research reports on the plight of the oceans, the Governor signed a bill to create an Ocean Protection Council and Trust Fund (SB 1319, Burton & Alpert); two bills to improve marine managed areas (AB 2529, Kehoe; SB 512, Figueroa); three bills to stop cruise ship pollution of coastal water and air (AB 471 and AB 2672, Simitian; AB 2093, Nakano); and a bill that restricts bottom trawling (SB 1459, Alpert).

Still, several vetoes disappointed us. The ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach are the largest sources of air pollution in Southern California, and they are expected to triple their throughput in coming years. Yet the Governor vetoed AB 2042 (Lowenthal), which would have enacted a port emissions cap already endorsed by the Los Angeles City Council. Measures to reform timber harvesting practices in state forests (SB 1648, Chesbro) and require local governments to manage federal lands in compliance with state environmental laws (AB 2673, Simitian) also were vetoed, as was AB 338 (Levine), the state's latest overdue opportunity to increase the use of recycled rubber in state highway repaving and construction.

Of course, the Governor can only sign or veto those bills that reach his desk, but he also has unique powers and authority to do many other things that cannot be accounted for in the numerical scorecard. First among these is the power to appoint. In last year's Scorecard, we applauded his appointment of Tamminen as CalEPA chief, and Terry fully earned our confidence in 2004, serving the Governor's best interests by being a powerful advocate for environmental protection. The Governor also recently re-appointed CLCV board member David Nahai to the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board despite strong business opposition.

Trouble in Paradise

We have been less impressed with the Governor's actions regarding the state's natural resources, where the environmental problems are most pressing and innovative proposals are most needed. The Departments of Fish and Game, Forestry, and Parks and Recreation, to mention just three, face systemic funding shortfalls and are not meeting their statutory obligations. Yet the Governor, along with legislative leaders, rejected several reasonable funding proposals in this year's budget negotiations — including one of his own proposals. And despite the public's strong support for more state and local parks, the Schwarzenegger Administration indicated its intention this fall to freeze spending on parkland purchases, even though the voters approved a \$2.6 billion bond act in 2002 for that very purpose.

California's National Role

Last year CLCV lauded Schwarzenegger for his decisive action to derail a Congressional effort to weaken California clean air rules, less than one month after taking office. With the re-election of George W. Bush and an anti-environmental Congress, we expect the Governor to stand up for California even if it requires taking on the President and Republican Congressional leaders.

Yet the Governor has been silent in the face of Bush Administration efforts to weaken the long-negotiated Sierra Nevada Framework for timber management. Despite claiming to support the federal "roadless rule" protecting undeveloped timber lands from road-building, he sent a confusing letter to the President suggesting the opposite.

While the Legislature has a fairly well established pattern of practice on environmental issues, the same cannot be said of Governor Schwarzenegger. He's unpredictable, but that's enough to give us hope. In just one year, Schwarzenegger has made it possible for environmental protection to be a bi-partisan issue. We hope he continues to work at it. It could be his greatest environmental achievement.

the best of 2004

Clean Air Kudos

In 2003, Arnold Schwarzenegger issued a bold Environmental Action Plan that promised to reduce air pollution 50% statewide, get gross polluting vehicles off our roads, and invest in clean alternative technologies. After one year, the Governor has taken several important first steps toward his goals. With the help of Cal/EPA Secretary Terry Tamminen (recently named as the Governor's Cabinet Secretary), Schwarzenegger earmarked funding in the state budget for the Moyer diesel emission reduction program and signed legislation (AB 923) to add more funding to Moyer and expand it to include gross polluters. The Governor also signed a bill (AB 2683) to eliminate the "old car" exemption from the Smog Check program, pushed a clean energy "million solar homes" plan, and launched a visionary Hydrogen Highways program, setting the stage for future measures to reduce the state's dependence on petroleum.

Three Tough Customers

Every legislative session spawns stories of political courage and cowardice. We salute three tough customers—Assembly Members Christine Kehoe, Sally Lieber, and Fran Pavley—who stood up to powerful interests in defense of the environment. Kehoe distinguished herself as a fierce and articulate defender of the proposition—which the oil industry fought tooth and nail—that California should take steps to reduce its dependence on oil by becoming more fuel efficient (AB 1468). Despite death threats, Lieber took on car clubs, the auto parts industry, talk radio shouters, and late night TV star, Jay Leno, to get AB 2683 signed into law. And Fran Pavley, who is not unfamiliar with controversy after authoring successful legislation in 2002 to set the world's first greenhouse gas emission standards for vehicles, took on everyone from the auto companies and Big Oil to the telecom industry and Big Pharma. Pavley authored new bills to increase vehicle fees for air quality, require polluting "NAFTA trucks" to meet clean air standards, require cell phone companies to offer recycling, and restrict the use of mercury-containing vaccines.

Departing Heroes

With the 2004 election, the impact of term limits is complete: the last legislators who were elected before the limits took effect have been swept out of office. We recognize five who will be missed. Byron Sher, arguably the most influential environmental legislator in U.S. history, leaves an unequalled legacy. John Burton's achievements for the environment as Senate President *Pro-Tem* matched or exceeded even those of his legendary brother, Congressman Phil Burton. Dede Alpert always worked with intellect, integrity, patience, and wit. Hannah-Beth Jackson was an environmental leader in the Assembly from her first day, and chaired two important environmental committees. And Darrell Steinberg was a whip-smart leader on a range of progressive issues, including the environment.

the worst of 2004

Water, Parks and Whatever

Two years ago we highlighted the failures of the Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife Committee under Assembly Member Joe Canciamilla. In 2004 it continued to distinguish itself by its blasé attitude, bordering on hostile, toward the environment. In one particularly brutal hearing in June, the committee, even with a heavily weighted 11-5 Democratic majority, defeated two top priority environmental bills: SB 1477 and SB 1327 (see Bill Descriptions). Although Canciamilla represents a district whose citizens are pro-environmental, he routinely stands in the way of environmental legislation and would not allow Senator Byron Sher to amend his SB 1477 in committee, though—or because—the amendments would have assured the bill’s passage.

Profiles in Confusion

On June 22, the Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife Committee reconvened after a noon break to hear only one bill: SB 1327, which would prevent, among other things, toll roads in state parks. The committee waited... and waited, as Assembly Member Rudy Bermúdez, the swing vote needed to pass the bill, failed to appear. When he finally showed, he leaned over to a staffer to ask what the bill did. Duly informed, he looked both ways then boldly declared “Not Voting,” and doomed the bill to defeat.

Mod Squad Ups the Ante, Lowers the Boom on Green Legislation

Democrats hold a 48-32 advantage in the Assembly—and historically Democrats are pro-environment. This session, 18 Assembly Democrats belong to the Moderate Caucus. The “Mod Squad” is the single greatest impediment to progressive environmental legislation in Sacramento. Members of the Mod Squad do not always vote in a bloc. As a result, three pro-environment bills scored by CLCV died on the Assembly floor and six more died in Assembly committees, never reaching the floor for a full vote (see Assembly Scorecard). By contrast, only one good environmental bill died in the Senate. Sure, they cast the easy votes, but when every friend is needed on strong environmental legislation, the Mod Squad is usually missing in action or an enemy combatant.

A Big Disappointment

Perhaps the greatest loss for the environment in 2004 was the passage of Proposition 64, the Chamber of Commerce-sponsored initiative that blocks citizen access to the courts to protect consumers and the environment. And our greatest disappointment was that Governor Schwarzenegger failed to follow through on a commitment he personally gave to environmentalists to seek a less extreme legislative solution. Despite repeated efforts by environmental representatives, the Governor’s staff was unavailable or unwilling to deviate from the Chamber’s script. Within days after the session ended and the legislative opportunity was lost, the Governor publicly endorsed Proposition 64, giving the anti-environmental proposal all the support it needed for passage. We look for better in 2005.



focus

on the numbers

58

Pro-environmental score
Governor Schwarzenegger
(100% in '03, Davis)

Assembly Quick look at the numbers

Average score for
All Assembly Members
(58% in '03)

53

Average score for
Assembly Republicans
(4% in '03)

6

85

Average score for
Assembly Democrats
(94% in '03)

Assembly Republicans with
Score of 50% or higher
(0% in '03)
Maldonado

1

4

Assembly Democrats with
Score of 50% or lower (1% in '03)
Correa, Matthews,
Negrete-McLeod, Parra

Assembly Members with
Perfect 100 Score
(29 in '03)

16

Chan, Chu, Goldberg, Hancock, Jackson,
Koretz, Laird, Leno, Lieber, Mullin, Nation,
Núñez, Pavley, Simitian, Steinberg, Wiggins

Average Assembly Scores

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	
98	83	86	94	85	Assembly Democrats
16	6	5	4	6	Assembly Republicans

Senate Quick look at the numbers

Average score for
All Senators
(59% in '03)

55

Average score for
Senate Republicans
(3% in '03)

1.5

87

Average score for
Senate Democrats
(93% in '03)

Senate Republican with
Score of 50% or higher
(1% in '03)

0

0

Senate Democrats with
Score of 50% or lower
(1% in '03)

Senators with
Perfect 100 Score
(13 in '03)

8

Alpert, Burton, Dunn, Figueroa,
Kuehl, Romero, Sher, Soto

Average Senate Scores

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	
98	92	92	93	87	Senate Democrats
11	8	4	3	1.5	Senate Republicans

bill descriptions

1. Reducing Water Pollution from Roads and Cars

Runoff pollution from motor vehicles and roadways poses one of the greatest threats to the San Francisco Bay's water quality. Just as current law allows local air districts to assess a surcharge on vehicle registration fees to fight air pollution from vehicles, **AB 204 (Nation)** would have allowed any of the nine Bay Area counties to assess a fee of up to \$6 per vehicle to reduce water pollution from vehicles and roadways. *Died in Senate Transportation Committee.*

2. Making Schools Greener and Healthier

The California Collaborative for High Performing Schools (CHPS) has adopted a set of criteria for school buildings, including energy and water efficiency, indoor air quality, and lighting, that not only saves energy but also improves student learning and performance. **AB 736 (Hancock)** would have required school districts to meet CHPS standards to qualify for post-2006 bond funding for new or modernized schools. *Vetoed by the Governor.*

3. Reversing the Bush SUV Tax Giveaway

One of the many Bush administration tax goodies to polluters was to increase the first-year deductibility of business-owned SUVs and other large vehicles from \$25,000 to \$100,000. In many cases, this provision actually made it less expensive to buy a gas-guzzling, high-polluting vehicle instead of a smaller, cleaner one. **AB 848 (Nation)** would have undone this giveaway in California and used the tax savings as

incentives to purchase low emission, fuel efficient vehicles. *Died on the Assembly Floor.*

4. Long-Term Funding to Reduce Vehicle Air Pollution

Diesel exhaust contributes disproportionately to California's air pollution, and environmentalists, healthcare professionals, and labor have worked for three years to secure adequate long-term funding for programs to reduce diesel emissions. **AB 923 (Firebaugh)**, supported by industry as well as environmentalists, increases existing vehicle and tire fees to provide ongoing support for diesel emission reductions, cleaner school buses, and scrappage of high-polluting vehicles. *Signed by the Governor.*

5. Reducing Petroleum Dependence

Sky-high gas prices are only one reason California needs to reduce its dependence on petroleum. Fuel efficiency and alternative fuels would reduce gasoline price spikes, air pollution and our dependence on politically volatile suppliers. **AB 1468 (Kehoe)** would have required the Air Resources Board and California Energy Commission to adopt the goals they recommended to the Legislature, including reducing current petroleum dependence by 15 percent by 2020. *Died on the Senate Floor.*

6. Tracking Coastal Contamination

San Francisco Bay includes more than 50 public beaches and coastal recreation areas, which have been





subjected to dozens of public health advisories in recent years. Yet its waters have been excluded from the state's current program for water quality monitoring. To close this public health gap, **AB 1876 (Chan)** brings San Francisco Bay into the statewide monitoring program for microbiological contamination. *Signed by the Governor.*

7. **Cancer-Causing Chemicals in Cosmetics**

Nail polish, hair dyes and other common cosmetic products can contain chemicals that cause cancer and birth defects. In 2004, the European Union prohibited such chemicals in cosmetic products. **AB 2012 (Chu)** would require manufacturers of cosmetics sold in California to notify the state if their products contain chemicals known to cause cancer or birth defects. *Died in Assembly Health Committee.*

8. **Cutting Air Pollution at the Ports**

The Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach emit significantly more smog-forming pollutants than all power plants in Southern California combined and more than the top 300 industrial facilities in the region combined. According to the South Coast AQMD, port-adjacent communities like San Pedro and Wilmington suffer from some of the highest cancer risks in the region. **AB 2042 (Lowenthal)** would have required the ports to adopt cost-effective measures to achieve no net increase in air pollution. *Vetoed by the Governor.*

9. **Protecting North Coast Fisheries**

After almost a decade, state and federal fisheries experts have completed guidelines to determine how much water must remain in North Coast streams to protect salmon and other fisheries. **AB 2121 (Assembly Budget Committee)** requires the State Water Resources Control Board to adopt the guidelines and follow them when considering more than 200 pending applications to appropriate water from North Coast streams. *Signed by the Governor.*

10. **Manufacturer Responsibility for Junk Mail**

Tired of receiving unsolicited compact discs from your favorite Internet provider? Wish you could just send them back? **AB 2166 (Hancock)** would have required any person who distributed mass mailings of unsolicited compact discs through the mail to include a postage paid return envelope or similar means for the recipient to return the disc. *Died in Assembly Arts, Entertainment, Sports, Tourism, and Internet Media Committee.*

11. **Getting Organized to Fight Invasive Species**

The problem of non-native invasive species is especially acute in a state as biologically and geographically diverse as California. **AB 2631 (Wolk)** would have established the Invasive Species Council, made up of numerous state agencies and non-governmental stakeholders, to coordinate the state's efforts to eradicate invasive species. *Vetoed by the Governor.*

12. **Protecting California's Natural Beauty**

California is home to some of the nation's most treasured national parks, wilderness areas, wildlife refuges, and other federally protected lands. However, an outdated federal mining law known as RS 2477 creates a loophole that threatens to strip away federal environmental protection in many of these areas, opening them up to road building, off-highway vehicle use, and other environmentally destructive activities. **AB 2673 (Simitian)** would have helped protect these areas by ensuring that state environmental laws are properly triggered anytime the RS 2477 loophole is used. *Vetoed by the Governor.*

13. **Cleaning Up Old Cars**

Even though relatively few cars on the road are more than 30 years old, they tend to be very high-polluting: a pre-1976 car emits, on average, 155 times more hydrocarbons than new vehicles. **AB 2683 (Lieber)** eliminates the "rolling exemption" from the Smog Check program for vehicles more than 30 years old, and instead subjects all 1976 and newer vehicles to the clean air program. *Signed by the Governor.*

14. **A Million Solar Homes**

One of the most effective ways to bring down the cost of residential solar photovoltaic (PV) systems is to incorporate them into new home construction. **SB 199 (Murray)** would have set a goal of installing one million PV systems by 2017 by requiring new home developers

to offer models with PV systems and rebating part of the system's cost through a surcharge on electric utility bills. *Died in Assembly Utilities and Commerce Committee.*

15. **Cutting Down on Clearcutting**

The practice of clearcutting (benignly referred to as "even-age management") continues to be defended by the timber industry, despite its destructive impacts on forest wildlife habitats. **SB 217 (Sher)** would prohibit clearcutting in ancient forests larger than 40 acres. *Died on the Assembly Floor.*

16. **Covering Pesticide Drift Illness Costs**

When a toxic cloud drifts from an industrial site and makes people sick, state law requires the facility to initiate a response plan to care for injured citizens. Similar measures are needed to respond to poisonings that occur when pesticides drift from farm fields. **SB 391 (Florez & Escutia)** will hold pesticide applicators legally liable for covering the emergency medical costs of persons injured by pesticide drift. *Signed by the Governor.*

17. **Protecting Delta Water Quality**

The federal government's pumping stations that pull water from the San Francisco-San Joaquin Delta for delivery to Central Valley farms and southern California frequently violate state water quality standards. Meanwhile, the Bureau of Reclamation

wants to increase pumping from the huge Tracy Pumping Plant by almost one-third, which could degrade water quality for drinking water, farm uses, and fisheries. **SB 1155 (Machado)** requires state and federal agencies to meet existing water quality standards before allowing increased pumping from the Delta. *Signed by the Governor.*

18. **Biomonitoring for Harmful Chemicals**

More than 85,000 synthetic chemicals are in commercial use in the U.S. today, and thousands more enter the market yearly, but very little is known about their potential human health effects. The Centers for Disease Control have proven that biomonitoring of breast milk, blood or urine is a very valuable tool for identifying the presence of harmful chemicals in humans. **SB 1168 (Ortiz)** would have established a targeted breast milk biomonitoring program in the state. *Died in Assembly Health Committee.*

19. **Keeping State Parks Consistent with Their Approved Uses**

California's State Park System covers 1.3 million acres and is envied world-wide for its commitment to preservation, recreation, wildlife and habitat, and historic and cultural values. But state parks are coming under increasing development pressure for roads and other uses, including a proposal by a private developer to build a toll road through San Onofre Beach State Park. **SB 1327 (Kuehl)** would have prohibited the State Parks director from allowing an inconsistent use of a state park unless he or she finds it would not conflict with the park's adopted mission and purpose and the change is approved by the Legislature. *Died in Assembly Water Parks and Wildlife.*

20. **Cracking Down on Diesel Locomotive Emissions**

Despite California's tough air quality laws, train locomotives remain among the dirtiest mobile sources of emissions because they are exempt from state rules and are regulated only by the US EPA. **SB 1397 (Escutia)** would have authorized the South Coast Air Quality Management District to seek a waiver from US EPA to allow it to require operators of locomotives

to install emission reduction equipment and to impose a mitigation fee on railroad companies operating in the region. This would have mitigated the impact of their emissions. *Died on the Assembly Floor.*

21. **Banning Bottom Trawling**

Bottom trawling has been compared to clear cutting of the ocean floor. Huge nets are dragged across the ocean floor with heavy roller gear, scooping up everything in their path. Much of the catch is discarded by the trawlers as by-catch "trash." **SB 1459 (Alpert)** limits existing bottom trawling and prohibits the Fish and Game Commission from approving new fishing areas for bottom trawling unless it finds the fisheries are sustainable and the trawling does not harm bottom habitat. *Signed by the Governor.*

22. **Protecting California Wetlands**

When the Supreme Court ruled in 2001 that non-navigable isolated wetlands were not protected under the Clean Water Act as habitat for migratory birds, California's isolated wetlands were left potentially unprotected from discharges and dredge fill. The Bush administration subsequently abandoned efforts to clarify the scope of protections under the court's ruling, leading to the introduction of **SB 1477 (Sher)** to fill the regulatory gap. The bill would have required the State Water Resources Control Board to use its existing authority to protect wetlands previously protected by federal law. *Died in the Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife Committee.*

23. **Shifting to Sustainable Forestry Practices**

Due to the Department of Forestry's failure to follow harvest rules, timber harvesting at Jackson State Demonstration Forest has been shut down for two years by court order. **SB 1648 (Chesbro)** would have allowed renewed harvesting at the forest, provided forest management is shifted from maximum sustainable timber production to a broad range of research, maintenance, restoration, education, and recreation needs. Clearcutting would have been limited to experimental and research purposes; and timber harvesting prohibited in 11 old growth groves. *Vetoed by the Governor.*



Explanation of icons:

Use the icons on the scorecard to help you easily differentiate the good votes from the bad votes. Each  represents a pro-environmental vote. Each  represents an anti-environmental vote. Members who did not vote, were absent, or abstained are marked  and the missed vote does count towards their final total. Each  is an excused non-vote and does not count towards members' final score.

Assembly Scorecard

✔ Pro-Environmental Vote nv Absent, abstaining or not voting
✘ Anti-Environmental Vote - Excused due to illness or family leave

Assembly Bill	204	736	848	923	1468	1876	2012	2042	2121	2166	2631	2673	2683	199	217	391	1155	1168	1327	1397	1459	1477	1648	Senate Bill	
Scorecard bill number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Score	Score
Pro-Environmental votes	41	46	36	52	50	4	46	41	3	49	45	46	2	33	43	46	9	8	29	49	6	43	2004	2003	
Anti-Environmental votes	33	32	36	21	27	5	31	38	6	30	32	31	4	36	34	31	5	3	38	26	7	34	2004	2003	
Aghazarian (R)	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘		✘	✘		✘	✘	✘			✘	✘	✘			✘	✘	✘	0%	0%	Aghazarian (R)
Bates (R)	✘	✘	✘	✘	nv		✘	✘		✘	✘	✘			✘	✘	✘			✘	nv	✘	0%	0%	Bates (R)
Benoit (R)	✘	✘	✘	nv	✘		✘	✘		✘	✘	✘			✘	✘	✘			✘	✘	✘	0%	5%	Benoit (R)
Berg (D)	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔		✔	✔	✔			✔	nv	✔		✔	✔	✔	✔	94%	100%	Berg (D)
Bermúdez (D)	nv	✔	nv	✔	✔		✔	✔		✔	✔	✔			nv	✔	✔		nv	✔	nv	nv	61%	90%	Bermúdez (D)
Bogh (R)	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘		✘	✘		✘	✘	✘		nv	✘	✘	✘			✘	✘	✘	0%	0%	Bogh (R)
Calderon (D)	✔	✔	nv	✔	✔		✔	✔		✔	✔	✔		nv	✔	✔	✔			nv	✔	✔	82%	81%	Calderon (D)
Campbell (R)	✘	✘	✘	✘	nv		✘	✘		✘	✘	✘		✔	✘	✘	-			✘	✘	✘	6%	0%	Campbell (R)
Canciamilla (D)	✔	✔	✘	✔	✔		✔	✘		✔	✔	✔		✘	✔	✘	✘		nv	✘	✔	✘	58%	76%	Canciamilla (D)
Chan (D)	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔			✔	✔	✔			✔	✔	✔	100%	95%	Chan (D)
Chavez (D)	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	nv	✔	✔	✘	✔	✔	✔		nv	✔	✔	✔	nv		✔	✔	✔	79%	95%	Chavez (D)
Chu (D)	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔		✔	✔	✔			✔	✔	✔			✔	✔	✔	100%	100%	Chu (D)
Cogdill (R)	✘	✘	✘	nv	✘		✘	✘		✘	✘	✘			✘	✘	✘			✘	✘	✘	0%	0%	Cogdill (R)
Cohn (D)	nv	✔	nv	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	nv	✔	✔	✔		nv	✔	✔	✔	✔		nv	✔	✔	74%	100%	Cohn (D)
Corbett (D)	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔		✔	✔	✔			nv	✔	✔			nv	✔	✔	88%	100%	Corbett (D)
Correa (D)	✘	✔	✘	✘	✔		✔	✘		✔	✔	✘			✘	✔	✔			✘	✘	✘	44%	62%	Correa (D)
Cox (R)	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘		✘	✘		✘	✘	✘			✘	✘	✘			✘	✘	✘	0%	5%	Cox (R)
Daucher (R)	✘	✘	✘	✔	✘		✘	✘		✘	✘	✘			✘	✘	✔		nv	✘	nv	nv	11%	5%	Daucher (R)
Diaz (D)	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔		✔	✔	✔		✘	nv	✔	✔			nv	✔	✔	82%	100%	Diaz (D)
Dutra (D)	✔	✔	nv	✔	✔		✔	nv	✔	✔	✔	✔			✘	✔	✔			✘	✔	✔	75%	86%	Dutra (D)
Dutton (R)	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘		✘	✘	✘			✘	✘	✘	✘		✘	✘	✘	0%	0%	Dutton (R)
Dymally (D)	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	nv	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔			✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔	94%	100%	Dymally (D)
Firebaugh (D)	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔		✔	✔	✔			nv	✔	✔			✔	✔	✔	94%	80%	Firebaugh (D)
Frommer (D)	nv	✔	✔	✔	✔	nv	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔			✔	nv	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	nv	80%	95%	Frommer (D)
Garcia (R)	✘	✘	✘	✔	✘		✘	✘		✘	✔	✘			✘	✘	✘			✘	✔	✘	19%	5%	Garcia (R)
Goldberg (D)	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔		✔	✔	✔			✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	100%	100%	Goldberg (D)
Hancock (D)	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔		✔	✔	✔			✔	✔	✔			✔	✔	✔	100%	100%	Hancock (D)
Harman (R)	✔	✘	✘	✔	✘		✔	✘		✔	✘	✔			✘	✘	✘			✘	✔	✘	38%	10%	Harman (R)
Haynes (R)	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘		✘	✘		✘	✘	✘			✘	✘	✘			nv	✘	✘	0%	0%	Haynes (R)
Horton, J. (D)	✔	✔	nv	nv	✔		✔	nv	nv	✔	✔	✔		✘	nv	nv	✔			nv	✔	✔	56%	95%	Horton, J. (D)
Horton, S. (R)	✘	✘	✘	✔	✔		✘	✘		✘	✘	✘			✘	✘	✘		nv	✘	✔	✘	17%	10%	Horton, S. (R)
Houston (R)	✘	✘	✘	✔	✘		✘	✘		✘	✘	nv			✘	✘	✘			✘	✘	✘	6%	0%	Houston (R)
Jackson (D)	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔		✔	✔	✔			✔	✔	✔			✔	✔	✔	100%	100%	Jackson (D)
Keene (R)	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘		✘	✘		✘	✘	✘			✘	✘	✘	✘		✘	✘	✘	0%	0%	Keene (R)
Kehoe (D)	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔		✔	✔	✔			✔	✔	✔		✔	nv	✔	✔	94%	100%	Kehoe (D)
Koretz (D)	✔	-	✔	✔	✔		-	✔	✔	-	-	✔			✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	-	✔	100%	100%	Koretz (D)
La Malfa (R)	✘	✘	✘	nv	✘		✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘		nv	✘	✘	✘			✘	✘	✘	0%	0%	La Malfa (R)
La Suer (R)	✘	✘	✘	nv	✘		✘	✘		✘	✘	✘			✘	✘	✘			✘	✘	✘	0%	0%	La Suer (R)
Laird (D)	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔			✔	✔	✔			✔	✔	✔	100%	100%	Laird (D)
Leno (D)	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔		✔	✔	✔			✔	✔	✔			✔	✔	✔	100%	100%	Leno (D)

Assembly Scorecard (continued)

✔ Pro-Environmental Vote nv Absent, abstaining or not voting
✘ Anti-Environmental Vote - Excused due to illness or family leave

Assembly Bill	204	736	848	923	1468	1876	2012	2042	2121	2166	2631	2673	2683	199	217	391	1155	1168	1327	1397	1459	1477	1648	Senate Bill		
Scorecard bill number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Score	Score	
Pro-Environmental votes	41	46	36	52		50	4	46	41	3	49	45	46	2	33	43	46	9	8	29	49	6	43	Score	Score	
Anti-Environmental votes	33	32	36	21		27	5	31	38	6	30	32	31	4	36	34	31	5	3	38	26	7	34	2004	2003	
Leslie (R)	✘	✘	✘	nv		✘		✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘		✘	✘	✘		nv	✘	✘	✘	✘	0%	0%	Leslie (R)
Levine (D)	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔		✔	✔		✔	✔	✔	nv	✔	✔	✔			nv	✔	✔	✔	88%	95%	Levine (D)
Lieber (D)	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔		✔	100%	100%	Lieber (D)
Liu (D)	nv	✔	✔	✔		✔		✔	✔		✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔				✘	✔	✔	88%	95%	Liu (D)
Longville (D)	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔		✔	✔	nv	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔			✔	✔		✔	94%	100%	Longville (D)
Lowenthal (D)	✔	✔	✔	nv		✔		✔	✔		✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	94%	100%	Lowenthal (D)
Maddox (R)	✘	✘	✘	✘		✘		✔	✘		✘	✘	✘	✔	✘	✘	nv			✘	✔	✔	✔	24%	5%	Maddox (R)
Maldonado (R)	✘	✘	✘	✔		✔		✔	✘		✔	✔	✘		✘	✔	✘			✘	✔		✔	50%	43%	Maldonado (R)
Matthews (D)	✘	✔	✘	✘		nv		✘	✘	✘	✔	✘	✔		✘	✘	✔		✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	21%	48%	Matthews (D)
Maze (R)	✘	✘	✘	✔		✘		✘	✘		✘	✘	✘		✘	✘	✘			✘	✘		✘	6%	5%	Maze (R)
McCarthy (R)	✘	✘	✘	✘		✘		✘	✘		✘	✘	✘		✘	✘	✘			✘	✘		✘	0%	0%	McCarthy (R)
Montañez (D)	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	nv	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔		✔	94%	100%	Montañez (D)
Mountjoy (R)	✘	✘	✘	✘		✘		✘	✘		✘	✘	✘		nv	✘	✘			✘	✘		✘	0%	0%	Mountjoy (R)
Mullin (D)	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔		✔	✔		✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔			✔	✔		✔	100%	100%	Mullin (D)
Nakanishi (R)	✘	✘	✘	✘		✘	✘	✘	✘		✘	✘	✘		✘	✘	✘	✘		✘	✘		✘	0%	5%	Nakanishi (R)
Nakano (D)	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	nv	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		nv	✔	✔	✔		nv	✔		✔	84%	100%	Nakano (D)
Nation (D)	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔		✔	✔		✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔			✔	✔		✔	100%	100%	Nation (D)
Negrete McLeod (D)	nv	✔	nv	✘		✔	nv	✔	✘		✔	nv	✔		✘	✔	✔	nv		✔	✔		nv	50%	71%	Negrete McLeod (D)
Núñez (D)	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔		✔	✔		✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔			✔	✔		✔	100%	100%	Núñez (D)
Oropeza (D)	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔		✔	✔		✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	nv			nv	✔		✔	88%	95%	Oropeza (D)
Pacheco (R)	✘	✘	✘	✘		✘		✘	✘		✘	✘	✘		✘	✘	✘			✘	✘		✘	0%	0%	Pacheco (R)
Parra (D)	✔	✔	✘	✔		✔		✘	✘		✔	✘	✘		✘	✘	✘		✔	✘	✔	✘	✘	39%	76%	Parra (D)
Pavley (D)	✔	-	✔	✔		✔		✔	✔	✔	✔	-	✔		✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	-	✔	✔	100%	100%	Pavley (D)
Plescica (R)	✘	✘	✘	✘		✘	✘	✘	✘		✘	✘	✘		✘	✘	✘	✘		✘	✘		✘	0%	0%	Plescica (R)
Reyes (D)	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔		✔	✔		✔	✔	nv	✘	✔	✔	✔			✔	✔		✘	82%	81%	Reyes (D)
Richman (R)	✘	✘	✘	✔		✔	✘	nv	✘		✘	✘	nv		✘	✘	✘	✘		nv	✔		✘	17%	24%	Richman (R)
Ridley-Thomas (D)	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	nv	✔	✔	nv	✔	✔	✔	nv	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔		✔	85%	100%	Ridley-Thomas (D)
Runner (R)	✘	✘	✘	✘		✘		✘	✘		✘	✘	✘		✘	✘	✘			✘	✘		✘	0%	0%	Runner (R)
Salinas (D)	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	nv	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔		nv	✔	✔	nv		nv	✔		✔	78%	95%	Salinas (D)
Samuelian (R)	✘	✘	✘	✔		✘		✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘		✘	✘	✘			✘	✘		✘	6%	0%	Samuelian (R)
Simitian (D)	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔		✔	✔		✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔			✔	✔		✔	100%	100%	Simitian (D)
Spitzer (R)	✘	✘	✘	✘		✘	✘	✘	✘		✘	✘	✘		✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	0%	5%	Spitzer (R)
Steinberg (D)	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔		✔	✔		✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔			✔	✔		✔	100%	100%	Steinberg (D)
Strickland (R)	✘	✘	✘	✘		✘		✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘		✘	✘	✘			✘	✘		✘	0%	5%	Strickland (R)
Vargas (D)	✔	✔	nv	✔		✔		✔	✔		✔	✔	✔		nv	✔	✔			nv	✔		nv	75%	100%	Vargas (D)
Wesson (D)	-	✔	-	✔		✔		✔	✔		✔	✔	✔	nv	✔	✔	✔			✔	✔		✔	93%	100%	Wesson (D)
Wiggins (D)	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔		✔	✔		✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔			✔	✔		✔	100%	100%	Wiggins (D)
Wolk (D)	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	nv	✔	✘		✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔	nv	✔	✘	✔	✔	✔	80%	100%	Wolk (D)
Wyland (R)	✘	✘	✘	✘		✘		✘	✘		✘	✘	✘		✘	✘	✘			✘	✘		✘	0%	5%	Wyland (R)
Yee (D)	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔		✘	✔		✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔			✘	✔		✔	88%	95%	Yee (D)

Senate Scorecard

✔ Pro-Environmental Vote nv Absent, abstaining or not voting
✘ Anti-Environmental Vote ⊖ Excused due to illness or family leave

Assembly Bill	204	736	848	923	1468	1876	2012	2042	2121	2166	2631	2673	2683	199	217	391	1155	1168	1327	1397	1459	1477	1648	Senate Bill			
Scorecard bill number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23				
Pro-Environmental votes	6	21		23	18	22	21	21	22		25	21	22			22	22	23	21	21	23	22	22		Score	Score	
Anti-Environmental votes	3	12		10	15	12	16	16	14		13	16	15			7	11	14	14	14	12	12	13		2004	2003	
Aanestad (R)		✘		✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘		✘	✘	✘			nv	✔	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	nv		6%	0%	Aanestad (R)
Ackerman (R)		✘		✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘		✘	✘	✘			nv	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘		0%	0%	Ackerman (R)
Alarcon (D)		✔		✔	✘	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔			✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		94%	100%	Alarcon (D)
Alpert (D)		✔		✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔			✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		100%	100%	Alpert (D)
Ashburn (R)	nv	✘		✔	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘		✘	✘	✘			nv	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘		5%	5%	Ashburn (R)
Battin (R)		✘		nv	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘		✘	✘	✘			nv	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘		0%	0%	Battin (R)
Bowen (D)		✔		✘	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✘			✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	nv	✔	✔		83%	90%	Bowen (D)
Brulte (R)	✘	✘		✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘		nv	✘	✘			nv	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘		0%	0%	Brulte (R)
Burton (D)		✔		✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔			✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		100%	100%	Burton (D)
Cedillo (D)		nv		✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔			✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	nv		89%	100%	Cedillo (D)
Chesbro (D)		✔		✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔			nv	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		94%	100%	Chesbro (D)
Denham (R)		✘		✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘		✘	✘	✘			✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘		0%	5%	Denham (R)
Ducheny (D)		✔		✔	nv	✔	✘	nv	✔		✔	✘	✘			✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		72%	90%	Ducheny (D)
Dunn (D)		✔		✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔			✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		100%	90%	Dunn (D)
Escutia (D)		✔		✔	✔	nv	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔			✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		94%	100%	Escutia (D)
Figueroa (D)	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔			✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		100%	95%	Figueroa (D)
Florez (D)	✔	✔		✔	✘	nv	✘	✘	nv		✔	✘	✔			✔	✔	✔	nv	✔	✔	nv	nv		53%	58%	Florez (D)
Hollingsworth (R)		✘		✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘		✘	✘	✘			✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘		0%	0%	Hollingsworth (R)
Johnson (R)		nv		nv	✘	nv	✘	✘	✘		✘	✘	nv			nv	nv	✘	✘	✘	nv	✘	✘		0%	0%	Johnson (R)
Karnette (D)	nv	✔		nv	nv	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	nv			✔	✔	✔	✔	nv	✔	✔	✔		74%	95%	Karnette (D)
Knight (R)		⊖		⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖		⊖	⊖	⊖			⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖		-	0%	Knight (R)
Kuehl (D)		✔		✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔			✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		100%	100%	Kuehl (D)
Machado (D)		✔		✔	✘	✔	✔	✘	✔		✔	nv	✔			nv	✔	✔	✔	nv	✔	nv	✔		61%	80%	Machado (D)
Margett (R)		✘		✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘		✘	✘	✘			nv	nv	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘		0%	6%	Margett (R)
McClintock (R)	✘	✘		✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘		✘	✘	✘			✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘		0%	0%	McClintock (R)
McPherson (R)		nv		nv	nv	✔	✘	✘	✘		✘	✘	✘			✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	nv	nv	✘		6%	30%	McPherson (R)
Morrow (R)	⊖	✘		✘	nv	✘	✘	✘	✘		✘	✘	✘			✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	nv	✘		0%	0%	Morrow (R)
Murray (D)	✔	✔		✔	nv	✔	nv	✔	nv		✔	✔	✔			✔	nv	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		79%	70%	Murray (D)
Oller (R)		✘		✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘		✘	✘	✘			✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘		0%	0%	Oller (R)
Ortiz (D)		✔		✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔			✔	nv	✔	⊖	✔	✔	✔	✔		94%	95%	Ortiz (D)
Perata (D)	✔	nv		✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔			✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		95%	100%	Perata (D)
Poochigian (R)		✘		✔	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘		✘	✘	✘			✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘		6%	0%	Poochigian (R)
Romero (D)		✔		✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔			✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		100%	85%	Romero (D)
Scott (D)	nv	✔		nv	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔			✔	nv	✔	✔	nv	✔	✔	✔		79%	100%	Scott (D)
Sher (D)		✔		✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔			✔	✔	⊖	✔	⊖	✔	✔	✔		100%	100%	Sher (D)
Soto (D)	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔			✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		100%	80%	Soto (D)
Speier (D)	✘	✔		✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔			✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		95%	95%	Speier (D)
Torlakson (D)	✔	✔		✔	nv	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔			✔	✔	✔	nv	✔	✔	✔	✔		89%	95%	Torlakson (D)
Vasconcellos (D)		nv		✔	✔	nv	nv	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔			✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	nv	✔		78%	100%	Vasconcellos (D)
Vincent (D)		⊖		✘	✔	⊖	✔	⊖	nv		✔	⊖	✔			nv	⊖	✔	⊖	✔	⊖	✔	nv		64%	100%	Vincent (D)

Know the score, take action.



Tell the legislators you know the score

One of the best ways to influence the voting record of our elected officials is to regularly communicate with them. For example, if your elected representatives got a failing grade, your input is an incredibly important part of holding them accountable. Be sure to thank those elected representatives who voted to protect the environment and the health of our communities.

Support pro-environmental candidates

Use the Scorecard to make informed decisions about which candidates deserve your vote. For information on CLCV endorsements, visit the CLCV Web site at www.ecovote.org.

Become a CLCV member today!

We take on the tough fights to protect California's environment, but we can only win with you at our side. Join the voices of thousands of other Californians by becoming a CLCV member today. Visit our Web site at www.ecovote.org or call CLCV at 510.271.0900 or 800.755.3224 for more information about becoming a member.

Communicate with the Governor and your legislators

Whether you're congratulating your representatives on their score or expressing disappointment, politeness is essential in effectively expressing your message. The most important point you can make is simply that you are paying close attention to how they vote or, in the case of the Governor, what action he takes on legislation.

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

You may write the Governor, Senators or Assembly Members at this address:

The Honorable (Name)
State Capitol
Sacramento, CA 95814

To find out who your Assembly Member is, visit www.assembly.ca.gov

To find out who your Senator is, visit www.senate.ca.gov

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