

2005 LEGISLATIVE YEAR

California Environmental Scorecard



california league of conservation voters

33

YEARS OF POLITICAL ACTION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The California League of Conservation Voters is the political action arm of California's environmental movement. For 33 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. And, once elected, we hold them accountable to a strong environmental agenda.

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A MESSAGE FROM THE Executive Director

Term limits guarantee that we will lose a long list of environmental champions and their legislative acumen; they also ensure that legions of entrenched lobbyists retain the majority of experience and institutional knowledge in Sacramento.

Will new Assemblymembers and Senators be dedicated to defending our resources and our well-being, or will they be beholden to polluter interests? Will Governor Schwarzenegger lead members of his own party to a more environmental position, or will he let his environmental promises gather more dust?

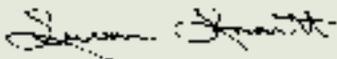
Today, only the Senate has a true environmental majority. In the Assembly, a handful of Democrats join Republicans to block the most important environmental legislation. The environmental community relied on the Senate to stop bad bills in 2005 and had to fight hard in the Assembly to send good legislation to the Governor. Meanwhile, the Governor was notably absent, even when bills important to his environmental agenda needed his help to get through the Legislature.

However, there are opportunities to improve California's political climate in 2006.

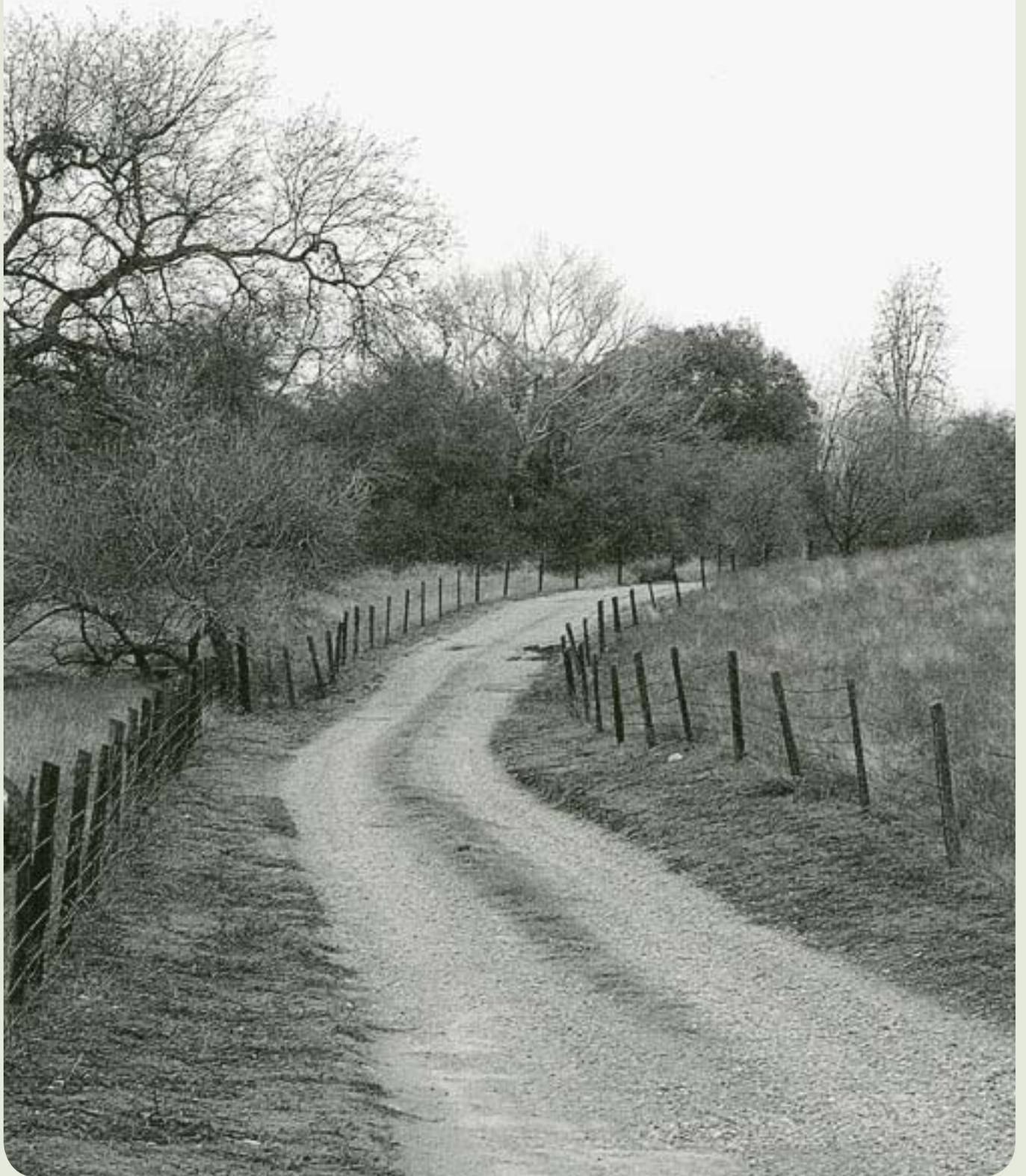
The June primary is a tipping point. Because virtually all of California's legislative districts favor one party or the other, the key races will be decided during the June Primary. Most of the forty open seats in the State Senate and Assembly will not change party hands. The candidates elected in the Primary will determine the Legislature's political will and commitment to tackling California's most complex and urgent environmental issues.

This *Scorecard* makes clear where we must direct our efforts in the year ahead.

With your help, CLCV will continue to be a strong and vigilant political voice for the environmental community.



Susan Smartt
Executive Director



California's families and natural beauty

HOW CLCV PROTECTS

We Elect Environmental Champions

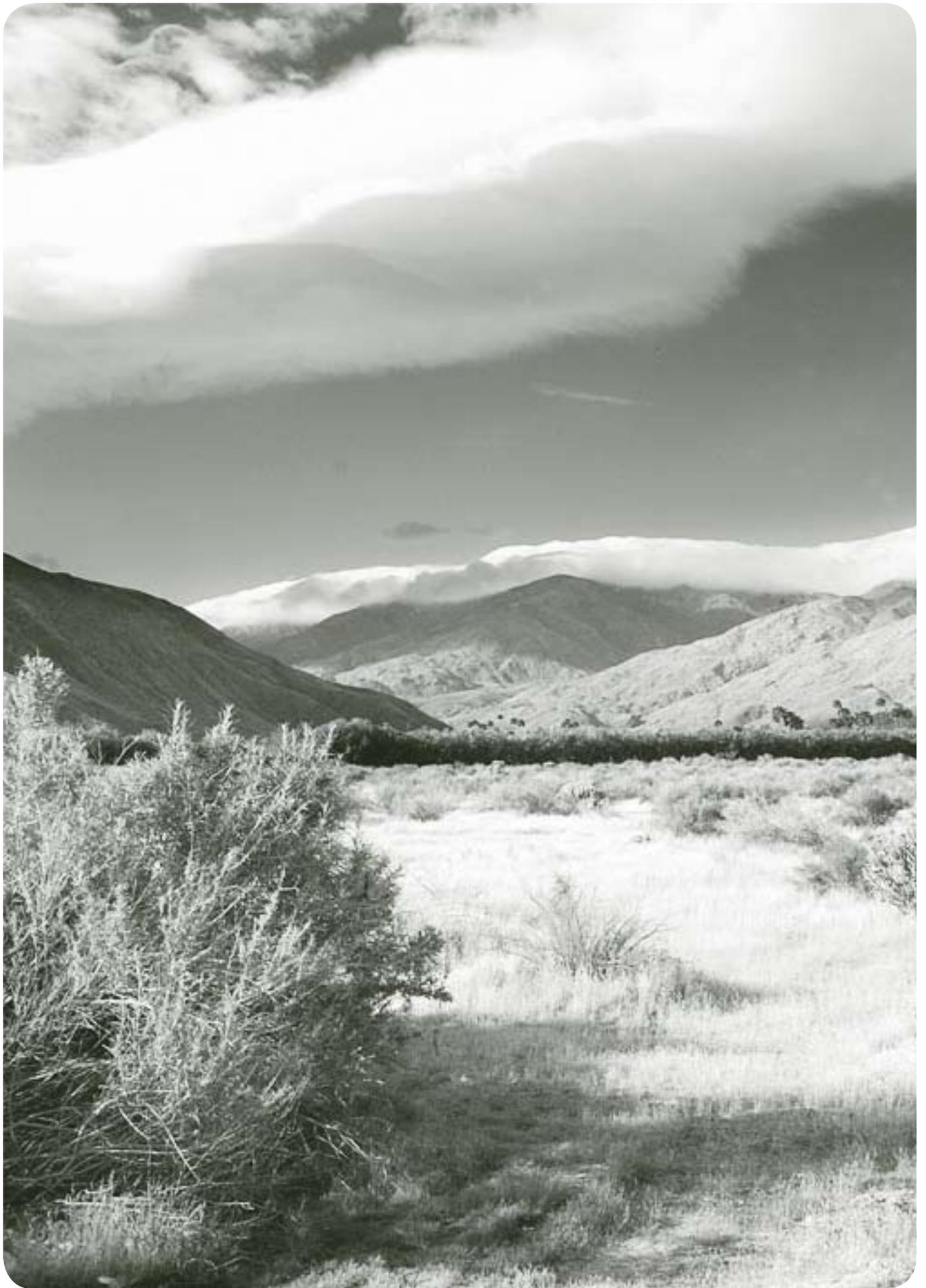
CLCV conducts rigorous research on candidates and concentrates on the races in which our resources can make a difference. We back our endorsements with expertise, assisting candidates with the media, fundraising, and grassroots organizing strategies they need to win. We work to educate voters, then help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

We Fight for Environmental Laws

CLCV is your voice in Sacramento. We fight for strong environmental legislation to protect the health of our communities and the natural beauty of the state. Each year, we aggressively lobby on the most important environmental bills in Sacramento and work to make sure lawmakers hear from environmental voters. Our Member Action Campaign, in which we call our members and pass them directly through to their legislators, is unique to CLCV and an effective way to convey your point of view in Sacramento.

We Tally the Votes

At the end of the legislative year, we release the *California Environmental Scorecard*, which records the most important environmental votes of each legislative year. Now in its 32nd year, the *Scorecard*—distributed to CLCV members, friends, non-profit partners, and members of the media—is the authoritative source on the state's environmental politics.





THE YEAR IN REVIEW

Follow the people, not the money

History will not remember 2005 as a year of major environmental achievements in California. Instead it will record time largely wasted, with the gap between average Californians and their elected leaders as wide as ever.

The sad part is that the public hoped for so much more. Regardless of political stripe, many Californians hoped Arnold Schwarzenegger would reduce the partisanship and special interest influence in Sacramento and work with the Legislature to achieve common-sense reforms. As a candidate in 2003 he even promised not to take money from “special interests who have a stranglehold on Sacramento.” By the end of 2005 he had frittered away and ultimately alienated much of his popular bipartisan support in a series of missteps that proved he grievously misread the will of the voters.

Instead of working with his legislative counterparts, the Governor denigrated them and announced his plan to circumvent them using ballot initiatives. His only detour was to first vacuum up record-breaking amounts of campaign funds from the special interests he promised to avoid and then to attack the very Californians—teachers, nurses, and firefighters—whom most people hold in high regard. The voters rejected all four of his proposals, leaving him with nothing but public antagonism and special interest obligations.

In the poisoned legislative atmosphere created by the special election, it was especially difficult to achieve a governing majority on most major proposals. On the surface this year’s environmental scores are very close to last year: the average scores in the Senate and Assembly are within two points of last year’s scores, and Governor Schwarzenegger actually received exactly the same score as last year, 58 percent. But



unlike in past years, not one of the most important environmental bills of 2005 was enacted, and all but one was held or defeated in the Legislature, despite sizable Democratic majorities in both houses.

- SB 1 (Murray), the “Million Solar Roofs” bill, was cut down by complicated political cross-currents and remains in the Assembly;
- SB 757 (Kehoe), to reduce the state’s petroleum consumption and increase use of alternative fuels, failed passage in the Assembly Transportation Committee;
- AB 528 (Frommer), to ensure the right of citizens to enforce environmental laws that are ignored by the government, couldn’t get the needed votes on the Assembly floor;
- AB 289 (Chan), to require chemical manufacturers to share basic information about their products with Cal/EPA, failed on the Assembly floor;
- SB 646 (Kuehl), to apply water quality laws to farm pollutants, also failed on the Assembly floor.

Only SB 600 (Ortiz), to establish a statewide biomonitoring program for public health, got to the Governor, and he vetoed the bill. We know that progress can be a hard slog, but this year’s victories were even more incremental than most.

In the past few years, we have bemoaned the outsized impact of the Mod Squad, that band of Assembly

Democrats whose tepid support for environmental bills is often enough to kill them on the Assembly floor or in committees. (Notice how many bills described above died in the Assembly?) Sadly, the harmful influence of these environmentally ambivalent legislators has not abated.

But at least they’re ambivalent. We tend not to emphasize the unremitting anti-environmental policies of Republicans in the Legislature. After all, there are 80 members of the Assembly and only 47 are Democrats. Of the 33 Assembly Republicans, 18 failed to vote for even one of the 27 bills in this year’s Scorecard, and eight more voted for only one bill. In the 40-member Senate, 6 of the 15 Republicans had a score of zero, and 5 voted for only one scored bill. The highest Republican score in the Assembly was 30% for Shirley Horton and, in the Senate, Abel Maldonado with 22%. The most common Republican score was zero. And though the Governor has a 58% score, he appears to expend no effort to convince his fellow Republicans to cast the key votes often needed for pro-environmental measures.

Whatever reasons Republicans might give for their hostility to environmental protection, they cannot credibly claim to be representing the will of their constituents. Poll after poll in California and across the country show strong support for environmental protection that crosses all party lines.



The latest evidence of this support is also the most compelling: on October 13 *The Wall Street Journal* reported the results of a nationwide Harris Poll conducted in August. It asked a question so absolute in its phrasing that respondents were given every chance to disagree: *“Do you agree or disagree with this statement: Protecting the environment is so important that requirements and standards cannot be too high, and continuing environmental improvements must be made regardless of cost.”*

The responses should give pause to legislators who stoke public fear by invoking the divisive false dichotomy of jobs vs. the environment: 74% of all respondents agreed with the above statement and only 24% disagreed. More strikingly, 60% of Republicans agreed. Self-identified conservatives agreed by a 69-30% margin, and moderates by 77-22%.

The message is clear. **Among the public, nationwide as well as in California, environmental protection simply is not a partisan issue.** Only in the halls of Congress and the state legislatures, where special interest money finances the never-ending election cycle, are protection of public health and the environment made partisan and the clear voice of the public muted.

Modest Results

Only 12 of the 27 scored bills reached Governor Schwarzenegger’s desk, and he signed seven:

- AB 405 (Montañez), to prohibit the use of experimental and partially registered pesticides at schools
- AB 1007 (Pavley), to require the Energy Commission to prepare a plan to reduce petroleum consumption and increase the use of alternative fuels
- AB 1125 (Pavley), to require retailers of recyclable batteries to establish a “take back” recycling system
- AB 1229 (Nation), to revise the existing smog index label on new vehicles to include information on the vehicle’s emissions of global warming gases
- AB 1328 (Wolk), which designates a portion of Cache Creek in northern California as a state Wild and Scenic River
- SB 484 (Migden), to require cosmetic manufacturers to inform the state of ingredients in their products that are known to cause cancer or birth defects
- AB 338 (Levine), which instructs Caltrans to increase the use of recycled rubber in highway construction and repair projects



Vetoes included:

- AB 771 (Saldaña), which would have increased the transparency of Coastal Commission proceedings
- SB 455 (Escutia), which would have strengthened enforcement of pesticide violations
- SB 658 (Kehoe), which would have authorized coastal counties to impose a fee on vehicles to mitigate their impacts on coastal water quality
- SB 820 (Kuehl), which would have strengthened water planning and improved information on groundwater use

Most of the scored bills, though, were either defeated by the Legislature or held for reconsideration in the second year of the legislative session. Senator Lowenthal, who has made improving air quality at the Los Angeles and Long Beach ports a hallmark of his tenure, held a package of bills in the Assembly when it was clear they fell short of the needed votes. And the Legislature made clear it does not want to increase the use of local government general plans to address the environmental impacts of growth, by defeating measures to add consideration of flood management (AB 802, Wolk), water supply (SB 409, Kehoe), and air quality (SB 44, Kehoe) to general plans.

California State Parks and the Department of Fish and Game's wildlife and habitat protection programs are

suffering from long-term structural funding shortfalls. DFG, for example, has lost more than half its General Fund support since 2000, and game warden staffing is at 1960 levels. (California's population in 1960 was 15.7 million; today it is 36 million.) And a backlog of deferred maintenance threatens the continued operation of many state parks.

The Governor approved several stopgap measures in the 2005 budget, including start-up funds for the Sierra Nevada Conservancy and funds to increase environmental reviews of timber harvest plans, restore salmon habitat, and carry out the Marine Life Protection Act. But he also vetoed almost all legislative budget proposals to protect the environment, including a natural resources stewardship plan that would have increased the number of Fish and Game wardens and state park rangers, begun deferred maintenance work at parks, and adjusted existing fee structures to strengthen DFG's budget in future years. The Department of Fish and Game is on a precipice, and it cannot wait for optimal state budget conditions to be saved. We hope 2006 is the year the Governor and Legislature will embrace bold funding reforms to once again protect California's wildlife, as well as our parks and open spaces that provide critical wildlife habitat and recreational opportunities for all Californians.



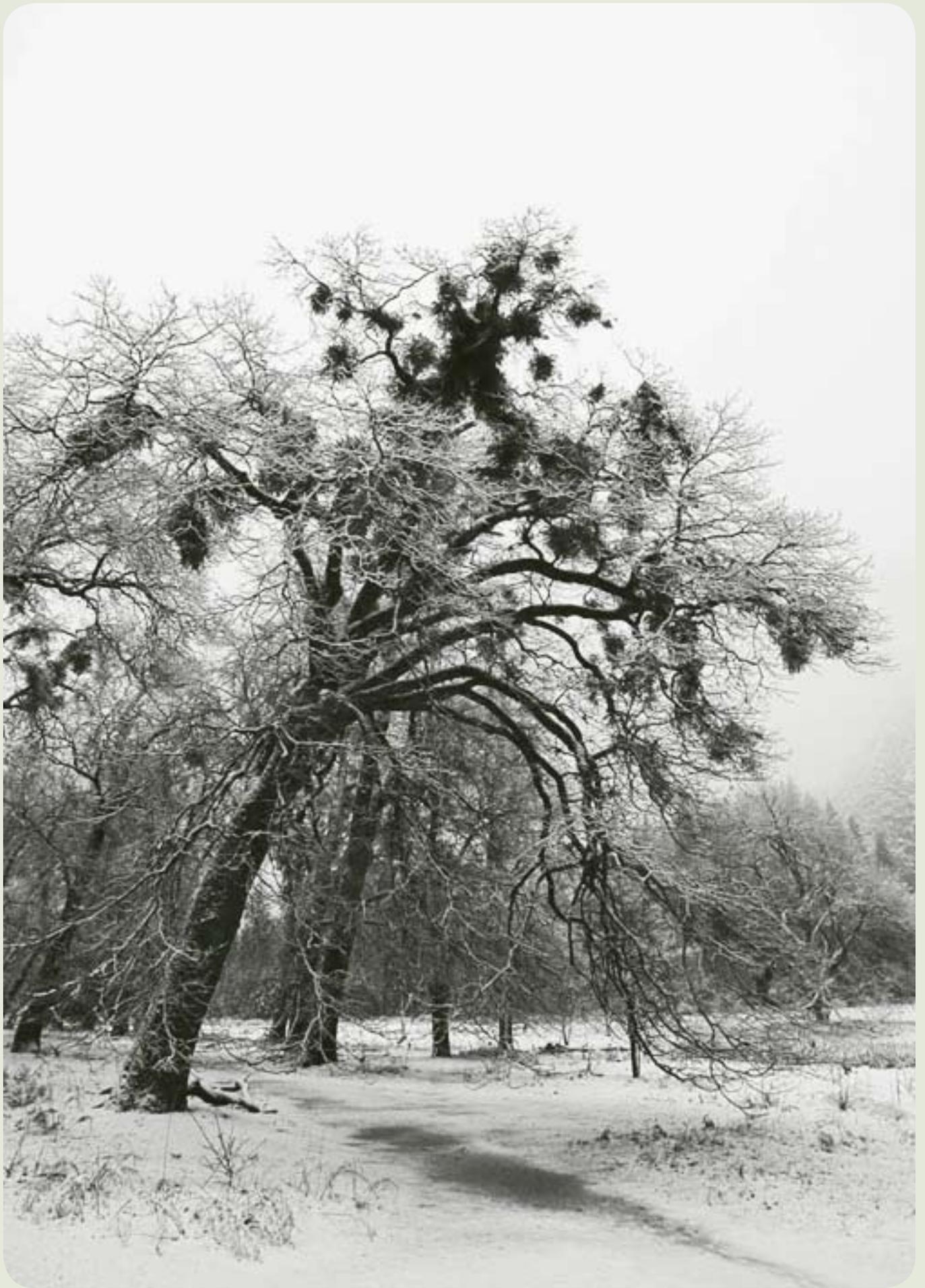
Looking Up in 2006

2006 is an election year—although it seems like it’s always an election year in California. After their dismal performance in 2005, the Legislature and the Governor both have an interest in proving to the voters that they actually can work together and get some things done. We believe they will improve their environmental performance in 2006 if only because they know that environmental protection has broad support among voters. In fact, as the *Scorecard* went to press, two priority bills held in the Assembly in 2005—AB 289 and AB 802—passed out of the Assembly to the Senate.

They now have an early chance to demonstrate that support by ensuring that the proposed infrastructure bond package being negotiated includes parks, land conservation, and habitat as an integral part of the state’s essential infrastructure. SB 153 (Chesbro), a much-needed parks and resources bond measure now in the Assembly, should be included in the package. Any bond measure that funds billions of dollars of infrastructure projects will have environmental impacts. The Governor and the Legislature must not only incorporate adequate mitigations, but should seize the opportunity to incorporate “smart growth” principles that will provide affordable housing and clean transportation, prevent urban sprawl, and protect the environment. Working groups are forming among the Administration, legislators, and stakeholders including

environmentalists around “goods movement,” which encompasses infrastructure, transportation, air quality and environmental justice. Last summer, the Governor announced aggressive global warming reduction targets for California; the Legislature’s proposals to help the state achieve those goals deserve support. The Public Utilities Commission recently took decisive action to provide funding for a solar roofs initiative much like the one proposed in SB 1. But the Legislature still needs to make complementary changes in law, including an increase in the “net metering” cap to allow solar homeowners to sell their excess electricity back to their utility.

These are all major initiatives worthy of a great state, and California is certainly a great state. We deserve elected leaders who will work together to protect the things that make California a wonderful place to live and continue our history of national leadership on environmental issues. We call on the Governor and the Legislature to remember the broad public support for environmental protection—regardless of party affiliation—and follow the public’s wishes in 2006.



THE WORST OF

2005

Where the Sun Don't Shine

We know, we know. The Solar Roofs Initiative, authored by Senator Kevin Murray (D-Los Angeles), sponsored by Environment California, and embraced by Governor Schwarzenegger, was complicated by confounding politics: would normally anti-green Republicans vote for a major solar proposal? Would normally green Democrats oppose it to spite the Governor? And yes, there were legitimate differences about issues raised by labor unions. But the Legislature's failure to overcome those obstacles and enact the nation's most aggressive solar plan was a huge disappointment and another sad reminder that the Legislature spends more time nibbling around the edges than taking on the issues that will result in real change.

All Talk, No Walk

It's not just the Legislature. When Arnold Schwarzenegger ran for Governor in 2003, his platform included an impressive Environmental Action Plan, and the plan included an unequivocal pledge to speed up the state's adoption of renewable electricity generation. Instead of achieving 20% renewable energy by 2017, he wanted to get to 20% by 2010 and 33% by 2020. In both 2004 and 2005, legislators introduced bills to do just what the Governor called for. Although the devil is in the details, the fact remains that for two years the Governor has shown no leadership in achieving his own goal. He never took charge of negotiating the bill's language or worked his own party members for votes.

As a result one bill was vetoed and the other died in the Legislature. Can't anyone around here get to Yes?

Environmental Roadblocks

Two committees in the Assembly were barriers to progressive environmental legislation in 2005. In recent years, we have reported the poor performance of the Water, Parks and Wildlife Committee and called for specific changes to its makeup. In 2005, despite a more progressive chair, Assemblywoman Lois Wolk (D-Davis), and eight new members of the committee, the votes often simply weren't there for good environmental bills. Water, Parks and Wildlife has become a committee environmentalists have been forced to work around. The Transportation Committee also has progressive leadership in Assemblywoman Jenny Oropeza (D-Long Beach). Nonetheless, some of the most important transportation-related environmental bills of the year never made it out of Transportation Committee, including AB 1223 (Leno), allowing consumers to buy low-emission vehicles directly from manufacturers, and SB 757 (Kehoe), establishing state policy to reduce petroleum dependency and increase the use of alternative fuels. SB 760 (Lowenthal) imposed a \$30 fee on all shipping containers processed at the Los Angeles and Long Beach ports, to be used for port security, rail improvements, and environmental mitigations. It only got out after Assemblyman Bob Huff (R-Diamond Bar) cast the deciding vote. First-termer Huff was immediately censured by the Republican caucus for straying from the party line.

THE BEST OF 2005



The Fresh 100s

Kudos to the four Assembly members and five Senators who, in their first year, were 100 percent pro-environmental votes. Of the 18 members of the Assembly elected in November 2004, Karen Bass (D-Los Angeles), Noreen Evans (D-Santa Rosa), Ira Ruskin (D-Redwood City), and Lori Saldaña (D-San Diego) proved they could be counted on for the tough votes to protect the environment. An impressive five out of 10 senators newly elected in 2004 win high praise: Elaine Alquist (D-Santa Clara), Christine Kehoe (D-San Diego), Alan Lowenthal (D-Long Beach), Carole Migden (D-San Francisco), and Joe Simitian (D-Palo Alto). All got their start in the Assembly, where they first earned their pro-environment stripes.

Latino Caucus Leadership

The legislative Latino Caucus is a politically diverse group, reflecting a range of views. After a difficult round of floor votes in June when a number of environmental bills died, the Latino Caucus, through Hector De La Torre (D-South Gate) and the caucus vice-chair Joe Coto (D-San Jose), reached out to CLCV and other environmental groups to forge a closer working relationship. Their leadership and follow-through opened key lines of communication and built trust between the caucus and enviros, leading to improved floor votes at the end of the session. Other key Assembly Latino Caucus members include

Pedro Nava (D-Santa Barbara), Cindy Montañez (D-San Fernando), Lori Saldaña (D-San Diego), Dario Frommer (D-Los Feliz), Speaker Fabian Núñez (D-Los Angeles), and Jenny Oropeza (D-Long Beach), who has distinguished herself with her passionate advocacy for clean air and diesel emission reduction.

Honorable Mention

Assemblywoman Shirley Horton (R-Chula Vista) posted the highest score of any Republican in the Legislature, with 30%. Horton supported bills to use recycled rubber in roadways, reduce pesticides in schools, promote alternative fuels, inform car buyers of the vehicle's global warming emissions, keep cancer-causing chemicals out of cosmetics, and improve reporting of groundwater use.

Assemblyman Dave Cogdill (R-Modesto) was on the wrong side of every bill in the 2005 Scorecard, with one exception that earned notice. SB 484 (Migden) was a controversial measure to require cosmetic manufacturers to report the presence of cancer- and birth defect-causing chemicals in their products. The fight for 41 votes on the Assembly floor was hard fought and had its share of fireworks, including controversy about who actually voted for the bill. But there was no confusion about Cogdill's vote: his was the crucial 41st vote that put SB 484 over the top. Without his vote, it might never have gotten to the

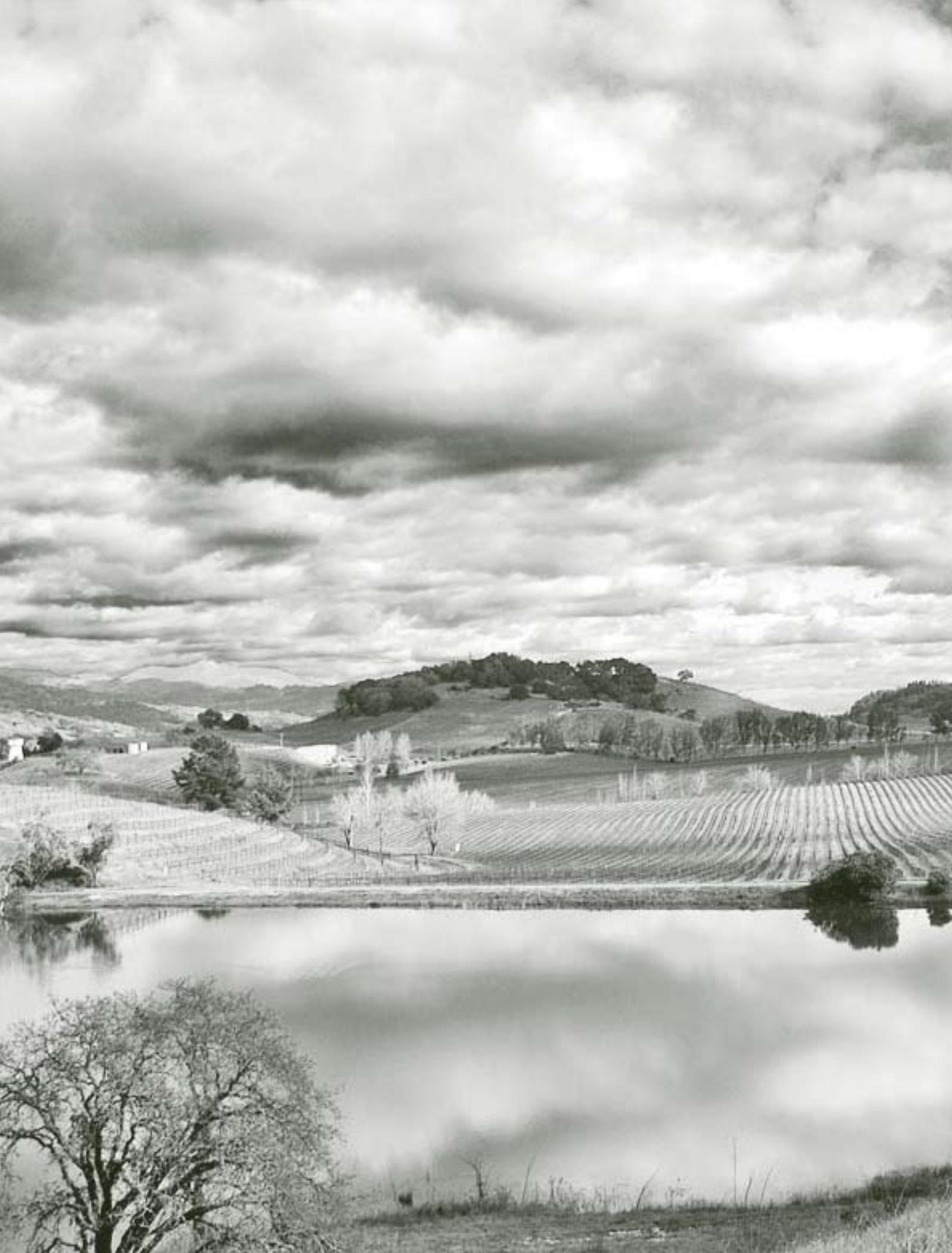
desk of Governor Schwarzenegger, who signed the bill into law.

Senate Republican Scores Skyrocket 233 Percent!

Everything's relative. When you start with a low number—oh, let's say 1.5%—a seemingly modest increase yields big percentage gains. So it is with the Senate Republicans, who in 2004 averaged a 1.5% pro-environmental score. In 2005 their average jumped to 5%—still abysmally low, but at least it gives the spinmeisters something to work with.

The Bermúdez Bounce

We were pretty hard on Assemblyman Rudy Bermúdez (D-Norwalk) in 2004, taking him to task for some key bad votes and for failing to vote at all on other bills. But let's give credit where it's due. Bermúdez reported for duty in 2005, earning a 100% score and casting a pro-environmental vote on every scored bill. He was there for the tough votes.





SNAPSHOT OF THE Numbers

ASSEMBLY QUICK LOOK AT THE NUMBERS

53 Average Score of all Assemblymembers (53% in 2004)

4 Average Assembly Republican Score (6% in 2004)

86 Average Assembly Democrat Score (85% in 2004)

22 Perfect 100s (16 in 2004) *Bass, Berg, Bermúdez, Chan, Chu, Evans, Goldberg, Hancock, Klehs, Laird, Leno, Levine, Lieber, Montañez, Mullin, Nation, Núñez, Pavley, Ridley-Thomas, Ruskin, Saldaña, Yee*

0 Assembly Republicans 50% or better (1 in 2004)
Shirley Horton 30%

3 Assembly Democrats 50% or lower (4 in 2004)
Torrice 50%, Parra 45%, Matthews 35%

AVERAGE ASSEMBLY SCORES

	1988	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Democrats	88	94	85	98	83	86	94	85	86
Republicans	28	24	21	16	6	5	4	6	4

58

Governor Schwarzenegger (58% in 2004)

SENATE QUICK LOOK AT THE NUMBERS

59

Average Score of all Senators (55% in 2004)

5

Average Senate Republican Score (1.5% in 2004)

91

Average Senate Democrat Score (87% in 2004)

9

Perfect 100s (8 in 2004)
Alquist, Chesbro, Kehoe, Kuehl, Lowenthal, Migden, Simitian, Torlakson, Vincent

0

Senate Republicans 50% or better (0 in 2004)

0

Senate Democrats 50% or lower (0 in 2004)
Ducheny 65%, Machado 57%

AVERAGE SENATE SCORES

	1988	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Democrats	89	84	76	98	92	92	83	87	91
Republicans	68	34	14	11	8	4	3	1.5	5

BILL DESCRIPTIONS

2005

AIR QUALITY & GLOBAL WARMING

1 Tracking Global Warming Gas Emissions from New Vehicles

Every new car currently carries a sticker called the Smog Index label, which identifies that vehicle's emissions of smog-producing gases and compares it to other new vehicles. To aid new car buyers, **AB 1229 (Nation)** will add a Global Warming Index to new cars beginning in 2009, to identify every vehicle's emissions of global warming gases compared to other new vehicles. The requirement coincides with California's first-in-the-world requirement to reduce emissions of global warming gases from new vehicles. *Signed by the Governor.*

2 Linking Air Quality and Local Land Use Planning

Urban sprawl and other poor land use decisions have a major negative impact on air quality. The San Joaquin Valley regional air district recently adopted an innovative rule that requires developers to reduce air pollutant emissions expected from their large projects. **SB 44 (Kehoe)** would have required cities and counties to add an air quality element to their general plan in order to make land use decisions take into account their impacts on air quality. *Died on Assembly Floor; Reconsideration Granted.*

3 Strengthening Penalties for Major Air Quality Violations

Most California environmental laws, including those covering water quality, hazardous wastes, and toxics, allow both civil and criminal penalties to be imposed for severe violations. Only with air quality are enforcement agencies forced to choose between the two. **SB 109 (Ortiz)** would have allowed both civil and criminal penalties to be imposed for severe violations of specified air quality laws. *Died on Assembly Floor; Reconsideration Granted.*

4 Reducing Air Pollution at Ports

The Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach are the biggest in the United States and are expected to triple their throughput in the next 20 years. The heavy truck and rail traffic to and from the ports, in addition to extensive in-port machinery, makes the LA/Long Beach port by far the biggest single source of air pollution in California. **SB 760 (Lowenthal)** would impose a \$30 fee on each ship container entering the ports, to be used equally to fund air pollution mitigation as well as rail improvements and port security. *In Assembly Appropriations Committee; 2-year bill.*

5 Reforming the San Joaquin Valley’s Air District

For years, the San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District has failed to act aggressively to curb the valley’s ever-worsening air pollution. **SB 999 (Machado)** would revise and expand the membership of the board by ensuring that the valley’s three largest cities—Fresno, Bakersfield, and Stockton—are represented and by adding two new members, a physician and a scientist or engineer, both with expertise in air pollution. *On Assembly Inactive File.*

6 Full Disclosure at the Coastal Commission

Several publicized and questionable private conversations between special interests and members of the Coastal Commission in recent years have highlighted the need to improve the Commission’s *ex parte* disclosure requirements. Consistent with *ex parte* rules at other environmental agencies, **AB 771 (Saldaña)** would have required Coastal Commissioners to disclose publicly all outside communications with anyone who has business in front of the Coastal Commission. *Vetoed by the Governor.*

7 Reducing Coastal Water Pollution from Vehicles

Oil and tire dust from vehicle roadways have a bigger impact than we might think on coastal waters. The state has authorized a number of counties to assess vehicle fees to offset the impact of vehicles on local air quality. Similarly, **SB 658 (Kehoe)** would have authorized coastal counties to assess a fee of up to \$6 per vehicle to fund programs to mitigate the impacts of vehicles on coastal water quality. *Vetoed by the Governor.*

8 Saving the San Joaquin River

The San Joaquin is one of California’s most important and overworked rivers, serving as both the source and the drain for much of the state’s agricultural industry. **SB 350 (Machado)** would establish the San Joaquin River Fund to restore the river and improve water supply management. *In Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife Committee; 2-year bill.*

9 Linking Water Supply and Local Land Use Planning

California has established tighter links between the availability of water and approval of developments, but mainly at the individual project level. **SB 409 (Kehoe)** would have required closer linkage at the general plan level, by requiring that a general plan’s discussion of water supply and land use planning is more closely linked. *Died in Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife Committee.*

10 Reducing Agricultural Water Pollution

Most businesses in the state can discharge pollutants into rivers and lakes only under a permit issued by the state, and they must pay a discharge fee. Farmers have long received waivers from these permit and fee requirements, although the state has begun to limit the use of these waivers. **SB 646 (Kuehl)** would have tightened the permit and fee requirements for farmers receiving conditional waivers from the state. *Died on Assembly Floor; Reconsideration Granted.*

11 Tracking Groundwater Use

Groundwater is a critical source of fresh water for California for drinking water, irrigation, and a full range of commercial and industrial purposes. Yet unlike surface water, the state has almost no jurisdiction over the use of groundwater. In recent years, users of groundwater in four Southern

California counties have been required to report their groundwater extractions to the state, in an effort to track groundwater levels and use patterns. **SB 820 (Kuehl)** would have expanded that requirement statewide. *Vetoed by the Governor.*

RENEWABLE ENERGY & CLEAN FUELS

12 Diversifying the State's Transportation Fuel Supply

Air pollution. High gasoline prices. Limited refinery capacity. Volatile oil suppliers. Energy independence. National security. All were cited in 2003 by the Air Resources Board and California Energy Commission (CEC), which jointly recommended that the Legislature take steps to increase the state's use of alternative fuels to 20% by 2020 and 30% by 2030. In response, **AB 1007 (Pavley)** requires the CEC to develop and adopt a plan to increase the use of alternative transportation fuels in the state. *Signed by the Governor.*

13 A Million Solar Roofs

Easily the most controversial and debated environmental bill of 2005, **SB 1 (Murray and Campbell)** would establish a plan to install solar energy systems on one million new and existing residential and commercial roofs over 10 years, with subsidies for purchase of the systems provided by a surcharge on all electric utility bills. Like its 2004 predecessor, SB 1 got tangled in complicated policy and political differences. *In Assembly Utilities and Commerce Committee; 2-year bill.*

14 Speeding Up Renewable Energy

California's landmark Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) requires the state's major investor-owned utilities to get 20% of their power from renewable sources by 2017. Consistent with the Governor's Environmental Action Plan, **SB 107 (Simitian)** would speed up the RPS requirement to 20% by 2010. *On Assembly Floor.*

15 Promoting Alternative Fuels and Reducing Petroleum Dependence

The problems with our dependence on oil are no longer limited only to air pollution. Three years ago the Air Resources Board and California Energy Commission submitted to the Legislature and Governor a series of options to reduce the state's dependence on petroleum, including by increasing our use of alternative fuels. **SB 757 (Kehoe)** declares state policy to take all feasible and cost-effective steps to reduce petroleum consumption and increase the use of alternative fuels. *In Assembly Transportation Committee; 2-year bill.*

SOLID WASTE/RECYCLING

16 Recycling Waste Tires into Rubberized Asphalt

California generates 32 million waste tires annually. Fortunately, there is a perfect use for recycled tires: rubberized asphalt concrete (RAC), used to build and repair streets and highways. Despite years of studies showing that RAC lasts longer and has a lower life-cycle cost than regular concrete, Caltrans and highway contractors have fought its use for years. With the enactment of **AB 338 (Levine)**, which requires Caltrans to phase in the use of RAC on state highway projects, common sense finally was converted into public policy. *Signed by the Governor.*

17 Recycling Rechargeable Batteries

Many rechargeable batteries contain toxic heavy metals like cadmium and lead that can contaminate soil and water when deposited in a landfill. **AB 1125 (Pavley)** requires retailers who sell household rechargeable batteries to take back waste batteries for reuse, recycling, or proper disposal, at no cost to the consumer. *Signed by the Governor.*

TOXICS, PESTICIDES AND DANGEROUS CHEMICALS

18 Detecting Harmful Chemicals in the Environment

Every year, tens of thousands of chemicals used in manufacturing are introduced into commerce and released into the environment, yet public health agencies have little or no information on the health effects of the vast majority of these chemicals. The state must spend its own scarce funds even to figure out how to detect them in the environment. **AB 289 (Chan)** would have protected public health and saved the state money by requiring that manufacturers of heavily used chemicals give the state an analytical method to detect their products in the environment and the human body. *Died on the Assembly Floor; Reconsideration Granted.*

19 Protecting Schoolchildren from Potentially Dangerous Pesticides

State law allows some pesticides to be registered conditionally without all required data and also allows some experimental uses of pesticides. But these uses should be very narrowly constrained, and certainly should not include routine use at schools, where vulnerable children could be exposed. **AB 405 (Montañez)** prohibits the use at schools of experimental pesticides, pesticides that are not fully registered, and pesticides whose registration has been cancelled, suspended, or targeted for phase-out. *Signed by the Governor.*

20 Protecting Workers from Dangerous Chemicals

The Cal/OSHA Standards Board is notoriously lax in setting workplace standards to protect workers from exposures to chemicals, even when they are known to cause cancer and other long-term health impacts. Cal/EPA has identified 68 chemicals known to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity that are completely unregulated or regulated only for short-term effects (such as

dizziness) by Cal/OSHA. **AB 815 (Lieber)** would require Cal/OSHA to adopt new or revised workplace standards based on the most current health risk assessments. *Held in Senate Appropriations Committee; 2-year bill.*

21 Cleaning Up Contaminated Brownfield Sites

In California, responsibility to oversee cleanup of contaminated brownfield sites is split between two agencies—the Regional Water Board and the Department of Toxic Substances Control. Worse yet, the site’s developer gets to choose which agency oversees their work. DTSC’s superior expertise in cleaning up contaminated soils and hazardous waste led to **AB 1360 (Hancock)**, which would have required DTSC to oversee cleanups where the site is proposed for homes, hospitals, or day care centers and there is a risk of human exposure to contamination. *Died on Assembly Floor; Reconsideration Granted.*

22 Strengthening Enforcement for Pesticide Violations

The Department of Pesticide Regulation has found that enforcement by county agricultural commissioners for violations of pesticide use laws is very uneven from county to county. **SB 455 (Escutia)** would have required DPR to adopt regulations that mandate enforcement actions be taken for pesticide use violations that pose a threat to human health and for multiple violations. *Vetoed by the Governor.*

23 Disclosing Cancer-Causing Chemicals in Cosmetics

Chemicals known to cause birth defects should not be in products used by women of child-bearing age. That’s why the European Union has banned the use of chemicals in cosmetic and personal care products that are known to cause cancer and birth defects. **SB 484 (Migden)** requires companies that sell cosmetics in California to inform the state if their products

contain any cancer- or birth defect-causing chemicals and authorizes the Department of Health Services to investigate for toxic exposures to humans. *Signed by the Governor.*

24 **Biomonitoring for Hazardous Chemicals in Humans**

Biomonitoring—the practice of voluntarily testing human blood, urine, and breast milk for the presence of synthetic chemicals—gives scientists and doctors more complete and accurate information about chemical exposures and helps determine whether the chemical exposures contribute to illnesses such as breast cancer. **SB 600 (Ortiz)** would have established a state biomonitoring program to detect the presence of environmental toxins in humans. *Vetoed by the Governor.*



NATURAL RESOURCE PROTECTION

25 **Adding Flood Control to Local Land Use Planning**

Two events—Hurricane Katrina and the Paterno court decision making the state liable for damages caused by levee failures—have raised large warning flags about the dangers of developing land in flood plains. **AB 802 (Wolk)** would have elevated the attention given to flood management in the local planning process by requiring that flood management be considered in the conservation element of a general plan. *Died on the Assembly Floor; Reconsideration Granted.*

26 **Protecting Wild and Scenic Cache Creek**

Cache Creek is the 16th, and maybe least-known, river to be granted state Wild and Scenic River protections under the state's 1972 law. Running through Lake and Yolo Counties, Cache Creek supports some of the state's largest populations of bald eagles and tule elk, as well as more than 150 different songbirds. **AB 1328 (Wolk)** adds 31 miles of Cache Creek to the state's Wild and Scenic River system, ensuring that no dams will be built on that stretch while protecting the existing working uses of the river. *Signed by the Governor.*

27 **Bond for Clean Water, Neighborhood Parks, and Coastal Protection**

Californians have an admirable legacy of supporting bond measures to protect the state's natural resources, and the state's growing population demands that we continue that legacy. **SB 153 (Chesbro)** would place on the ballot a \$3.6 billion bond measure to build and improve neighborhood, regional, and state parks, protect wildlife habitat and farm and grazing land, and protect water quality. *In Assembly Appropriations Committee; 2-year bill.*



Explanation of icons

Use the icons on the scorecard to easily differentiate good votes from 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 **NV** ; those missed votes count negatively toward their final total. Each **-** is an excused non-vote and does not count toward the member's final score.

ASSEMBLY SCORECARD

Scorecard Bill Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Category	Air			Coast		Water			Energy						
Pro-Environmental Votes	48	34	32			45	43		6	32	49	51			6
Anti-Environmental Votes	30	38	39			34	34		8	42	27	28			5
Aghazarian (R)	✗	✗	✗			✗	✗			✗	✗	✗			
Arambula (D)	✓	✗	✓			✗	✗			✗	✗	✓			
Baca Jr. (D)	✓	✗	✗			✓	✓		✗	✗	✓	✓			
Bass (D)	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓			
Benoit (R)	✗	✗	✗			✗	✗			✗	NV	✗			
Berg (D)	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			
Bermúdez (D)	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			
Blakeslee (R)	✗	✗	✗			✗	✗			✗	✗	✓			
Bogh (R)	✗	✗	✗			✗	✗			✗	✗	✗			✗
Calderon (D)	✓	NV	✗			✓	✓			✗	✓	✓			
Canciamilla (D)	✓	NV	✗			✓	✓			✗	✓	✓			
Chan (D)	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓			✓
Chavez (D)	✓	✗	✗			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓			
Chu (D)	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓			
Cogdill (R)	✗	✗	✗			✗	✗			✗	✗	✗			
Cohn (D)	✓	✓	NV			✓	✓			NV	✓	✓			
Coto (D)	✓	✗	✗			✗	✓			✓	✓	✓			
Daucher (R)	✗	✗	✗			✗	✗		✗	✗	✓	✓			
De La Torre (D)	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓			
De Vore (R)	✗	✗	✗			✗	✗			✗	✗	✗			
Dymally (D)	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			
Emmerson (R)	—	✗	✗			✗	✗		✗	✗	✓	✗			
Evans (D)	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓			
Frommer (D)	✓	NV	✓			✓	✓			NV	✓	✓			
Garcia (R)	✗	✗	✗			✗	✗			✗	✗	✗			
Goldberg (D)	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓			
Gordon (D)	—	—	—			—	—			—	—	—			
Hancock (D)	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓			✓
Harman (R)	✗	✗	✗			✗	✗			✗	✓	✗			
Haynes (R)	✗	✗	✗			✗	✗			✗	✗	✗			
Horton, J. (D)	✓	✓	NV			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓			
Horton, S. (R)	✓	✗	✗			✗	✗			✗	✓	✓			✗
Houston (R)	✗	✗	✗			✗	✗			✗	✗	✗			
Huff (R)	✗	✗	✗			✗	✗			✗	✗	✗			✗
Jones (D)	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓			
Karnette (D)	✓	✓	NV			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓			✓
Keene (R)	✗	✗	✗			✗	✗			✗	✗	✗			
Klehs (D)	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓			
Koretz (D)	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓			
La Malfa (R)	✗	✗	✗			✗	✗			✗	✗	✗			

IN ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

ASSEMBLY INACTIVE FILE

IN ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE COMMITTEE

IN ASSEMBLY UTILITIES AND COMMERCE COMMITTEE

ON ASSEMBLY FLOOR

 Pro-Environmental Vote
 Anti-Environmental Vote

NV Absent, abstaining or not voting
 - Excused due to illness or family leave

16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27

Recycling

Toxics & Chemicals

Resources

52 42 32 44 44 30 47 43 43 36 45
 27 36 40 31 34 38 32 35 35 33 30

Score Score
 2005 2004

												0%	0%	Aghazarian (R)
					NV							58%	-	Arambula (D)
												70%	-	Baca Jr. (D)
												100%	-	Bass (D)
										-		0%	0%	Benoit (R)
												100%	94%	Berg (D)
												100%	61%	Bermúdez (D)
											NV	11%	-	Blakeslee (R)
												5%	0%	Bogh (R)
			NV						NV			58%	82%	Calderon (D)
			NV						NV			58%	58%	Canciamilla (D)
												100%	100%	Chan (D)
		NV			NV							74%	79%	Chavez (D)
												100%	100%	Chu (D)
												5%	0%	Cogdill (R)
					NV				NV			58%	74%	Cohn (D)
		NV							NV			68%	88%	Coto (D)
												15%	11%	Daucher (R)
		NV										95%	-	De La Torre (D)
												0%	-	De Vore (R)
												95%	94%	Dymally (D)
												5%	-	Emmerson (R)
												100%	-	Evans (D)
												89%	80%	Frommer (D)
										-		6%	19%	Garcia (R)
												100%	100%	Goldberg (D)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Gordon (D)
												100%	100%	Hancock (D)
												16%	38%	Harman (R)
												0%	0%	Haynes (R)
		NV			NV				NV			74%	56%	Horton, J. (D)
												30%	17%	Horton, S. (R)
												0%	6%	Houston (R)
												0%	-	Huff (R)
					NV							95%	-	Jones (D)
												95%	-	Karnette (D)
												5%	0%	Keene (R)
												100%	-	Klehs (D)
							NV					95%	100%	Koretz (D)
												0%	0%	La Malfa (R)

IN ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

ASSEMBLY SCORECARD

Scorecard Bill Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Category	Air			Coast		Water			Energy						
Pro-Environmental Votes	48	34	32			45	43		6	32	49	51			6
Anti-Environmental Votes	30	38	39			34	34		8	42	27	28			5
La Suer (R)	✗	✗	✗			✗	✗			✗	✓	✗			
Laird (D)	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓			
Leno (D)	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓			
Leslie (R)	✗	✗	✗			✓	✗			✗	✗	✗			
Levine (D)	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓			
Lieber (D)	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓			
Liu (D)	✓	✓	✓			✓	NV			NV	✓	✓			
Matthews (D)	✓	✗	✗			✓	✓		✗	✗	✗	✓			
Maze (R)	✗	✗	✗			✗	✗		✗	✗	✗	✗			
McCarthy (R)	✗	✗	✗			✗	✗			✗	✗	✗			
Montañez (D)	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓			
Mountjoy (R)	✗	✗	✗			✗	✗			✗	✗	✗			✗
Mullin (D)	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓			
Nakanishi (R)	✗	✗	✗			✗	✗			✗	✗	✗			
Nation (D)	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓			
Nava (D)	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	NV	✓			
Negrete McLeod (D)	✓	NV	✗			✓	NV			✗	✓	✓			
Niello (R)	✗	✗	✗			✗	✗			✗	✗	✗			✗
Núñez (D)	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓			
Oropeza (D)	✓	✓	NV			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓			✓
Parra (D)	✗	✗	✗			✓	✓		✗	✗	✗	✓			✓
Pavley (D)	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
Plescia (R)	✗	✗	✗			✗	✗			✗	✗	✗			
Richman (R)	✓	✗	NV			✗	✗			✗	✗	✓			
Ridley-Thomas (D)	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓			✓
Runner, S. (R)	✗	✗	✗			✗	✗		✗	✗	✗	✗			
Ruskin (D)	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓			
Saldaña (D)	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			
Salinas (D)	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓			NV	NV	✓			NV
Spitzer (R)	✗	✗	NV			✗	✗			✗	✓	✗			
Strickland (R)	✗	✗	✗			✗	✗			✗	✗	✗			
Torricono (D)	✓	✗	✗			✗	✓			✗	✓	✓			NV
Tran (R)	✗	✗	✗			✗	✗			✗	✓	✗			
Umberg (D)	✓	NV	✓			✓	✗			✗	✓	✓			
Vargas (D)	✓	NV	NV			✓	✓			NV	✓	✓			
Villines (R)	✗	✗	✗			✗	✗		✗	✗	✗	✗			
Walters (R)	✗	NV	✗			✗	✗			✗	✗	✗			
Wolk (D)	✓	✓	NV			✓	✓		✓	✗	✓	✓			
Wyland (R)	✗	✗	✗			✗	✗			✗	✗	✗			
Yee (D)	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓			

 Pro-Environmental Vote
 Anti-Environmental Vote

NV Absent, abstaining or not voting
 — Excused due to illness or family leave

16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27

Recycling

Toxics & Chemicals

Resources

52 42 32 44 44 30 47 43 43 36 45
 27 36 40 31 34 38 32 35 35 33 30

Score Score
 2005 2004

												5%	0%	La Suer (R)
												100%	100%	Laird (D)
												100%	100%	Leno (D)
				NV								5%	0%	Leslie (R)
												100%	88%	Levine (D)
												100%	100%	Lieber (D)
		NV								—		83%	88%	Liu (D)
												35%	21%	Matthews (D)
												0%	6%	Maze (R)
												0%	0%	McCarthy (R)
												100%	94%	Montañez (D)
			NV									0%	0%	Mountjoy (R)
												100%	100%	Mullin (D)
												0%	0%	Nakanishi (R)
												100%	100%	Nation (D)
												95%	—	Nava (D)
												56%	50%	Negrete McLeod (D)
												0%	—	Niello (R)
												100%	100%	Núñez (D)
												95%	88%	Oropeza (D)
												45%	39%	Parra (D)
												100%	100%	Pavley (D)
												0%	0%	Plescia (R)
		NV			NV							16%	17%	Richman (R)
												100%	85%	Ridley-Thomas (D)
												0%	0%	Runner, S. (R)
												100%	—	Ruskin (D)
														

SENATE SCORECARD

Scorecard Bill Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Category	Air				Coast		Water			Energy					
Pro-Environmental Votes	24	23	21	22	24	22	21	23	22	21	21	25	30	25	21
Anti-Environmental Votes	15	16	18	15	15	15	14	16	14	15	16	11	5	14	15
Aanestad (R)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ackerman (R)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Alarcón (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Alquist (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ashburn (R)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	NV	✓	X
Battin (R)	X	X	X	X	X	X	NV	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bowen (D)	✓	✓	NV	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NV	✓	✓
Campbell (R)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X
Cedillo (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NV	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Chesbro (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cox (R)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X
Denham (R)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	NV	✓	X	X
Ducheny (D)	NV	X	X	✓	✓	NV	✓	✓	NV	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X
Dunn (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NV	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dutton (R)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X
Escutia (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NV	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Figueroa (D)	✓	✓	✓	NV	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Florez (D)	✓	✓	X	✓	NV	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	NV
Hollingsworth (R)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kehoe (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kuehl (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lowenthal (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Machado (D)	✓	✓	X	NV	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NV	✓	✓	NV	NV	NV
Maldonado (R)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	X
Margett (R)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	✓	NV	NV	X	X
McClintock (R)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Migden (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Morrow (R)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	NV	✓	X	X
Murray (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	NV	✓	✓	NV	NV	—	✓	✓	✓
Ortiz (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NV	✓	✓	✓	✓
Perata (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NV	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Poochigian (R)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X
Romero (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NV	✓	✓	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Runner, G. (R)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	NV	X	NV
Scott (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NV
Simitian (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Soto (D)	✓	NV	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NV	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Speier (D)	✓	✓	✓	NV	✓	✓	NV	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Torlakson (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Vincent (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	✓	✓	✓	—	✓	✓	✓	✓
GOVERNOR'S ACTION															
Schwarzenegger (R)	S					V	V				V	S			

S Signed by Governor
V Vetoed by Governor

✓ Pro-Environmental Vote
✗ Anti-Environmental Vote

NV Absent, abstaining or not voting
— Excused due to illness or family leave

16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27

Recycling

Toxics & Chemicals

Resources

26	26	14	21	25	21	25	23	Score	Score	
11	14	14	16	15	14	14	12	2005	2004	
✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	0%	6%	Aanestad (R)
✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	NV	0%	0%	Ackerman (R)
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NV	✓	✓	96%	94%	Alarcón (D)
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	—	Alquist (D)
✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	4%	5%	Ashburn (R)
NV	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	0%	0%	Battin (R)
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NV	✓	✓	87%	83%	Bowen (D)
✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	4%	—	Campbell (R)
✓	✓	✓	NV	✓	✓	✓	✓	91%	89%	Cedillo (D)
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	94%	Chesbro (D)
✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	9%	—	Cox (R)
✓	✗	NV	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	9%	0%	Denham (R)
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	65%	72%	Ducheny (D)
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	96%	100%	Dunn (D)
✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	NV	4%	—	Dutton (R)
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	96%	94%	Escutia (D)
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	96%	100%	Figueroa (D)
✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	74%	53%	Florez (D)
✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	0%	0%	Hollingsworth (R)
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	—	Kehoe (D)
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	100%	Kuehl (D)
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	—	Lowenthal (D)
NV	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	57%	61%	Machado (D)
✗	✓	NV	✓	✓	NV	✓	NV	22%	—	Maldonado (R)
✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	5%	0%	Margett (R)
✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	0%	0%	McClintock (R)
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	—	Migden (D)
✗	✗	NV	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	4%	0%	Morrow (R)
—	✓	—	✓	✓	NV	✓	NV	68%	79%	Murray (D)
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	96%	94%	Ortiz (D)
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	96%	95%	Perata (D)
✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	9%	6%	Poohigian (R)
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	95%	100%	Romero (D)
✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0%	—	Runner, G. (R)
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	96%	79%	Scott (D)
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	—	Simitian (D)
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	91%	100%	Soto (D)
✓	✓	NV	✓	✓	✓	✓	NV	83%	95%	Speier (D)
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	89%	Torlakson (D)
✓	✓	✓	—	✓	—	✓	✓	100%	64%	Vincent (D)
S	S	S	V	S	V	S		58%	58%	Schwarzenegger (R)

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KNOW THE SCORE

Take Ac



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 more 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



tion



thousands of other Californians by becoming a CLCV member today. For more information about becoming a member, see our Web site at www.ecovote.org or call us at 510.271.0900 (toll-free 800.755.3224)—or join today using the envelope in this Scorecard.

Communicate with the Governor or 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.

Sending a letter through the mail remains the most effective way to communicate with your elected representatives. Lawmakers assume that if you take the time to express your opinion in a letter, many others in your district also feel the same way. Less effective, though still recorded, are phone calls; faxed letters are somewhere in between.

In our close work with legislators, we have discovered that most of them discount the value of e-mail feedback, for whatever reason. We encourage you to contact your legislators via e-mail **only** as a last resort, since calls and letters are far more effective.

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

The Honorable (Name)
State Capitol
Sacramento, CA 95814

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

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

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CLCV works closely with the greater environmental community to select the most significant environmental bills for inclusion in the *California Environmental Scorecard*.

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