

**California League of Conservation Voters**

# **CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL SCORECARD**

**29TH ANNUAL GUIDE TO ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION AND VOTES  
FOR THE 2002 LEGISLATIVE YEAR**



# **30 YEARS OF POLITICAL ACTION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION.**

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

# HOW DO YOU PROTECT CALIFORNIA'S ENVIRONMENT?

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# HERE'S HOW WE DO IT.

## **WE ELECT ENVIRONMENTAL CHAMPIONS**

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

## **WE FIGHT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS**

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

## **WE TALLY THE VOTES**

At the end of the legislative year, we release the *California Environmental Scorecard*, which records the most important environmental votes of each legislative year. Now in its 29th year, the *Scorecard* – distributed to CLCV's 30,000-plus members, other environmental organizations and the news media – is the authoritative source on the state's environmental politics.

# WE TAKE ON THE TOUGH FIGHTS IN CALIFORNIA.



**And when we win, we know we do it with you at our side.**

## **A MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**

There is an interesting story to tell about this legislative year—with two almost completely contradictory plots. The California Legislature enacted some truly remarkable legislation—bills making California an international leader in efforts to halt global warming and to increase generation of clean, renewable energy. The news of these events tripped the globe.

But along with these compelling victories, and there are many more to be proud of, there were also some significant defeats. Our efforts to legislate basic fairness—asking polluters to pay for the pollution they create—were rebuffed. And there were other defeats.

In one plot, the California State Legislature and Governor Davis demonstrated bold leadership in enacting groundbreaking legislation—at times against the wishes of well-financed, corporate lobbyists.

In the other plot, our elected officials in Sacramento did the exact opposite—siding with the powerful special interests that pollute and harm our environment. The Assembly was especially guilty on this count.

The moral of the story? While our work resulted in some extraordinary victories, there is still much to be done.

CLCV works hard to be the voice of our members in Sacramento. But we are much more powerful with you at our side. That is exactly how the big victories are won.

The power of your vote and the strength of your voice can never be underestimated. By voting on Election Day, you are taking the first step in the democratic process to protect our environment and the health of our communities. By communicating with your elected officials after Election Day and holding them accountable, you are preserving democracy for the people and our environment for generations to come.

The *California Environmental Scorecard* is your tool to help you participate as an informed activist.

We hope you stay involved. This story is far from over.



Jon Rainwater  
Executive Director  
California League of Conservation Voters





# 2002 IN REVIEW.

In 2002, the Capitol existed on a plane of dichotomy. It was a season where both great vision and vast shortsightedness were demonstrated in Sacramento. Several groundbreaking pieces of environmental legislation were passed while other important initiatives were killed. It was a good year, but it was all too obvious at the end of this session where fissures existed that resulted in good bills being killed.

## HUGE WINS

Environmental advocates entered this year united behind three top legislative priorities. All were simple in concept and sound in policy, yet extremely difficult to pass precisely because they threatened some of the most powerful and entrenched special interests in California and the U.S., especially the oil industry:

- [AB1493 \(Pavley\)](#), which requires the Air Resources Board to adopt standards to achieve the maximum feasible reductions of global warming pollution from automobiles.
- [SB1078 \(Sher\)](#), which requires that at least 20 percent of the state's electricity be generated from renewable sources by 2017.
- [AB2682 \(Chu\)](#)/[SB1994 \(Soto\)](#), which imposed a fee on oil in California to be used to clean up air and water pollution caused by petroleum products.

Both [AB1493](#) and [SB1078](#) passed and were signed into law by Governor Davis and instantly gained national media attention for the trailblazing nature of both initiatives. Both measures deserve their own story (see accompanying article), but there can be no doubt that both measures demonstrated the vision that this legislature is capable of.

## WHO PAYS: POLLUTERS OR TAXPAYERS?

Likewise, [AB2682](#) and [SB1994](#) were identical companion measures that advanced a fundamental tenet of progressive environmental policy: those whose activities contribute to environmental pollution should pay the cost of mitigating and cleaning up that pollution. More simply put, if you make a mess, you should clean it up, a basic lesson in responsibility that most kids learn at a young age. As such, the manufacturers of the MTBE that contaminates our drinking water and the diesel fuel that fouls our air with cancer-causing diesel exhaust should pay to clean up our air and water.

The “polluter pays” principle responds to an unfair, regressive, but common economic policy, which allows environmental costs to be externalized and imposed on society instead of being incorporated into the true cost of the polluting product or activity. Especially in a year of massive budget deficits, we had hoped the California Legislature and governor would have realized that reversing this bad policy would also be good for the state budget, by shifting costs from the General Fund to a special polluter fee.

But it was not to be. [AB2682](#) and [SB1994](#) both died in their first Appropriations Committee hearings. The Legislature was equally hostile to another similar proposal: [AB2938](#) ([Simitian](#)) would have increased the maximum annual fees paid by dischargers of water pollutants from \$10,000 to \$35,000 (even South Dakota has a \$100,000 cap). It would also have, for the first time, imposed minimal fees on dairies, which can be heavy polluters. But the dairy industry insisted that taxpayers should bear the brunt of their pollution, and the Senate agreed by killing the bill.

And the governor vetoed [SB1523](#) ([Sher](#)), a landmark proposal that would have incorporated into the price of a new computer terminal or television the cost of properly recycling and disposing of lead and other hazardous materials in the products when they are discarded. Around the world, more and more countries are adopting “corporate responsibility” policies to require manufacturers to reduce and eliminate the use of hazardous materials in their products and to take back their products for recycling at the end of their useful life. We can only hope these proposals will fare better in a non-election year, because the environmental community intends to continue pushing the principles of “polluter pays” and “corporate responsibility.”

## MIXED RESULTS

Although [AB1493](#) and [SB1078](#) were landmark environmental victories, the overall *Scorecard* results were decidedly mixed. In fact, of the 21 pro-environment bills scored by CLCV, only eight were enacted into law. Ten never even made it to the governor, but died in the Legislature, and the governor vetoed three of the 11 bills he received.

This underwhelming outcome is demonstrated by the ultimate fate of three major bills dealing with radiation waste, which could be characterized as the good, the bad, and the ugly. The governor signed [AB2214](#) ([Keeley](#)), finally closing the book on Ward Valley by prohibiting the site from being licensed as a low-level radioactive waste disposal facility; the bill also sets stringent standards for any LLRW facility built in California. But Davis vetoed [SB1970](#) ([Romero](#)), which would have required radioactive waste, including waste from nuclear power plants and nuclear weapons facilities, to be disposed of in facilities designed to receive radioactive waste. Under current state rules, the waste may be dumped at any landfills and even ends up in recycled metal and in the soil used at construction sites. Finally, [SB1444](#) ([Kuehl](#)), designed to clean up the nuclear waste-contaminated Rocketdyne site in Ventura County (where a partial nuclear meltdown occurred in 1959), was ambushed on the Assembly floor by a last-minute barrage of misinformation from a single lobbyist. The unexpected and unwarranted death of [SB1444](#) was one of the more sordid scenes of the last week of the session.

The pro-business “moderate caucus” of Assembly Democrats continued to undermine environmental progress and cast doubt on the importance of the state’s large environmental constituency to the Democratic Party. Seven major *Scorecard* bills died in the Assembly: in addition to [SB1444](#), [AB2332](#) ([Keeley](#)), establishing an indoor air quality program at the Air Resources Board; [SB1916](#) ([Figueroa](#)), requiring local coastal plans to address non-point pollution—pollution that drifts from streets and parking lots into our waterways; [SB234](#) ([Kuehl](#)), reforming the membership of the Board of Forestry; [AB2141](#) ([Firebaugh](#)), extending

the state's public participation process to non-Superfund toxic cleanup sites; and [AB2290 \(Kehoe\)](#), increasing wetlands protections under CEQA, all died on the Assembly floor for lack of support from the mods.

On the other side of the ledger, the Legislature passed and the governor signed [SB1962 \(Polanco\)](#), requiring the Coastal Conservancy to expand public accessways to the coast; [AB2312 \(Chu\)](#), creating an environmental justice small grant program at CalEPA to help communities participate in decisions about cleaning up polluted sites and regulating polluting activities in their neighborhoods; and [AB2083 \(Jackson\)](#), requiring oil tanker operators to inform the state of the amount and type of oil they are transporting along the California coast.

Assemblymember Hannah-Beth Jackson also won approval of [AB947](#), increasing penalties for pesticide use violations and strengthening local regulation of pesticides near schools. Senator Martha Escutia, always active on environmental justice issues, won [SB1542](#), to strengthen local government consideration of environmental justice issues when siting or expanding landfills. And Assemblymember Alan Lowenthal took a good idea to fruition with [AB2650](#), which establishes penalties for lengthy idling of diesel truck engines at major ports and creates a grant program funded by the penalties to help reduce diesel emissions at ports.

Recognizing that the state has not contained sprawl and knowing that the housing shortage is almost entirely a lack of low-income and affordable housing, CLCV, joined by the Natural Resources Defense Council and the Planning and Conservation League, sponsored groundbreaking legislation this year ([SB1925, Sher and Polanco](#)). The measure strengthens inadequate environmental standards in existing CEQA exemptions for farmworker and affordable housing, and replaces an existing "soft" clause, which allows project opponents to misuse the statute, with a "hard" exemption. CEQA's existing categorical exemption for urban infill neither protects the environment nor encourages infill. SB1925 creates a new statutory urban infill exemption with careful environmental standards, smart growth requirements, and a guaranteed low-income housing requirement. SB1925 provides greater regulatory certainty for farmworker, affordable and urban infill housing, while simultaneously protecting the environment.

Meanwhile, [AB857 \(Wiggins\)](#) establishes consistent state priorities for infrastructure projects to promote infill, protect farmland, and encourage efficient development patterns. Our only disappointment is that [AB680 \(Steinberg\)](#), a pilot local sales tax shift to discourage auto mall and big box sprawl and encourage infill development, died in the Senate Local Government Committee.

The story that will be told about the 2002 legislative year will surely highlight the huge accomplishments on global warming and renewable energy. And that story deserves to be told. But a new story will begin in January 2003 when a new legislative session convenes. There are two possible plotlines to the new story. Will the new Legislature, a mix of old and new faces, pick up and run with the many important initiatives that were left in the legislative scrap pile? Or will the same forces of obstruction continue to hold sway over the fate of important environmental initiatives? Only time will tell.

**ONCE IN A  
GENERATION.  
TWICE IN 2002.**



**“CALIFORNIA HAS ENACTED FIRST-IN-THE-NATION LAWS THIS YEAR...  
LENDING CREDENCE TO THE SAYING THAT WHEREVER AMERICA IS GOING,  
CALIFORNIA WILL GET THERE FIRST!”** *Associated Press*

Once in a generation, one groundbreaking environmental bill comes along that will have a far-reaching impact on environmental protection and the health of our communities. This legislative year, there was not one bill, but two that deserve to be called truly groundbreaking. The enactment of AB1493 (Pavley) and SB1078 (Sher) adds two historic chapters to the annals of the nation’s environmental movement.

### **A NEW CHAPTER ON GLOBAL WARMING**

When the Clean Air Act was written more than 30 years ago, California became the only state in the nation allowed to create air quality standards stronger than those of the federal government. California was given this special preemption because, at the time, the state suffered from the most serious air quality problems in the nation. When President Bush made it clear that he was breaking his campaign pledge to support the Kyoto Accord, an international treaty to curb global climate change, Assemblymember Fran Pavley (D-Agoura Hills) and the bill’s original organizational sponsor, the Bluewater Network, decided to take advantage of California’s exemption in the Clean Air Act to make California an international leader in the efforts to stem global warming. Many pundits thought the far-reaching legislation by a first-term legislator had little chance of succeeding.

But AB1493 took on a life of its own that attracted attention far beyond California. The legislation would direct the California Air Resources Board, world-renowned for 30 years of cutting-edge achievements in reducing automotive air pollution, to adopt standards by 2005 to achieve the maximum feasible, cost-effective reduction of global warming pollution from passenger cars and light trucks. The substance of the bill was simple. However, the implications, both technological and political, were profound.

California represents 10 percent of the U.S. auto market. The state, the world’s sixth largest economy, could force the recalcitrant automobile industry to adopt technological advances just by virtue of its potent buying power. But the federal Clean Air Act, which allows California to preempt federal air quality standards in the first place, also offers another critical provision that would force the industry’s hand: once California adopts new air quality regulations, any state in the nation is allowed to follow suit. The industry would have to offer consumers across the nation cleaner, more fuel-efficient cars. Passage of the legislation would also send a strong message to President Bush, who successfully fought attempts in Congress to increase fuel efficiency standards: California, a state that he lost to Al Gore in 2000 by more than a million votes, was charting its own course on environmental protection. Key players on both sides of this fight understood the national and international significance of this legislation beyond California. The automobile and oil industries thought they had killed the Pavley bill (as it became known), by depriving it of the votes to get off the Assembly floor by the January deadline. But in a sign of things to come, the bill passed the 80-member Assembly 42-24, with an inspiring effort by Speaker-elect Herb Wesson.

The auto industry was particularly stunned by the bill's survival, and mounted a full-bore attack on the bill of the sort usually reserved for major Congressional fights. Hordes of auto industry lobbyists swarmed the Capitol, and the American Automobile Manufacturers Association mounted a newspaper, radio and Internet campaign replete with lies that told the public that [AB 1493](#) would take away their SUVs.

Meanwhile, an impressive coalition of environmental, public health and other progressive organizations, including CLCV, rolled out a sustained campaign to win the needed votes for the bill, through newspaper ads, op-eds, and telephone campaigns into the districts of swing votes. In the Capitol, environmental lobbyists worked closely and quietly with Assembly-member Pavley and key allies to win the final votes. After passing the Senate in early May, the bill rested on hiatus for nearly two months before its return to the Assembly for the concurrence vote. Then, just as newspaper stories began predicting that the bill could not, and would not, get the 41 votes needed, some deft legislative maneuvering by supporters of the bill, including Senate President John Burton, resulted in the bill being voted off the Assembly floor with a bare majority, 41-30.

Gov. Davis signed AB 1493 into law three weeks later, in multiple ceremonies around the state. From Washington, D.C. to New York, from London to New Delhi, the world press took notice. The magazine, *The Nation*, captured the momentous significance of what environmental advocates had just achieved, saying that the new law “rank(s) as the most significant official action against global warming yet taken in the United States. It also ranks as the biggest environmental victory of any sort scored during George W. Bush’s presidency.”

## **A NEW CHAPTER ON RENEWABLE ENERGY**

The Chinese character for crisis is made up of two smaller characters—one for danger, the other for opportunity. As California waded through the difficult waters of a state energy crisis last year, the question that environmentalists asked was this: which road will we take in response to this crisis? The state had an enormous opportunity to move down a path toward a clean energy future or it could move in a dangerous direction toward more dirty energy production, the type which negatively impacts air quality and public health. Enactment of SB1078 is by far the most significant example of legislation drafted in response to the opportunities, instead of the dangers, presented by the energy crisis.

One of the most searing lessons of the electricity crisis is that California is over-reliant on natural gas as its main source of electricity generation. Clean electricity sources, like wind, solar, and geothermal, diversify our electricity portfolio and protect us against price spikes of the sort experienced in 2001 when gas supplies were manipulated. Renewable energy also moves us away from methods of energy production, which spew noxious pollutants into the air.

A truly visionary idea to come out of the California Legislature’s special session on energy last year was a bill by Senator Byron Sher (D-Stanford) to expand clean energy generation in California through a Renewables Portfolio Standard (RPS). The energy crisis made the consequences of continued reliance on fossil fuels all too clear. It’s as important for California to have a diverse power portfolio as it is for the state to have a diverse investment portfolio.

Like any advanced technology, renewable electricity technologies need a sizable and dependable market to succeed over the long term. SB 1078 was designed to ensure that clean, renewable electricity sources have a fighting chance to secure a critical mass of the market, by requiring electric utilities to increase the amount of renewable resources they use by one percent per year until they reach 20 percent.

SB1078 languished in the Assembly Utilities and Commerce Committee for more than a year, where lobbyists for the state's energy utilities opposed the bill and committee Chair Rod Wright remained a consistent skeptic. But Senator Sher responded to the concerns of the bill's critics with amendments that caused key opponents of the bill to drop their opposition while keeping the integrity of the bill intact. SB1078 was finally released from its legislative prison when the committee finally approved the bill with a "yes" vote from Assemblymember Wright. In the flurry of the final weeks of the session, the bill survived several other key votes, including an Assembly floor vote where Assemblymember Wright pushed for passage of the bill. On the last day of the 2002 session, the two-year battle to build a stronger renewable energy market succeeded. Governor Davis, who had announced his support for the bill early in the year, made good on his word and signed the bill into law less than two weeks later. This new law will make California the nation's leader in clean, renewable energy generation.

The *Associated Press*, describing both AB1493 and SB1078 as "trailblazing", noted the impact that the measures will have on the national environmental movement: "*California has enacted first-in-the-nation laws this year... lending credence to the saying that wherever America is going, California will get there first. National firsts in California this year include a law explicitly allowing embryonic stem cell research, the country's toughest auto emissions laws and a requirement that 20 percent of the state's power come from renewable energy sources by 2017. California rivals Washington, D.C., as an epicenter of change because of its size (34.5 million people, more than any other state) and economic clout (sixth largest in the world, with a gross state product of \$1.3 trillion). Lawmakers elsewhere look at California for direction.*" **The enactment of AB 1493 and SB 1078 are enormous achievements, built upon the hard work and persistence of many supporting organizations and the commitment of many elected officials who voted for these measures despite intense pressure to do otherwise. Most importantly, they put California in the forefront of the long campaign for clean energy and clean air.**

*The following organizations, among others, worked endless hours to pass AB1493 and SB1078: American Lung Association, Bluewater Network, California League of Conservation Voters, California Public Interest Research Group, Clean Power Campaign, Coalition for Clean Air, Kirsch Foundation, Natural Resources Defense Council, Planning and Conservation League, Sierra Club, Union of Concerned Scientists, The Utility Reform Network (TURN).*

# 2002: BEST AND WORST

## SOMEBODY HAD TO SAY IT

As an auto industry lobbyist droned on in the Senate Appropriations Committee about how the auto industry just couldn't figure out how to reduce greenhouse gas emissions as required in [AB1493 \(Pavley\)](#), Senator Debra Bowen could take no more. Interrupting the lobbyist in mid-excuse while she shook her finger, she excoriated the industry for its continual foot-dragging and denials, shouting, “*Stop hiring so many lawyers and lobbyists, and hire more engineers!*” Thanks, Deb.

## LATINO CAUCUS LEADERSHIP

CLCV polls have consistently shown that Latino voters in California care deeply about environmental protection, support that often outpaces the general electorate. During the 2002 legislative session, the Latino Caucus demonstrated the same type of strong support for environmental bills. In the Senate, every Latino member scored at least 93, and Caucus Chair Richard Polanco, along with Senators Martha Escutia, Liz Figueroa, Gloria Romero and Nell Soto all carried key environmental bills. In the Assembly, incoming Caucus Chair Marco Firebaugh and Assemblymembers Jenny Oropeza, Dario Frommer and Manny Diaz provided distinguished leadership, especially in the epic battle for [AB1493](#); and Assemblymembers Tony Cardenas and Firebaugh fought hard for clean vehicles and environmental justice. Tom Calderon, Simón Salinas and Ed Chavez also cast key votes on [AB 1493](#) and scores improved notably for Sarah Reyes, Salinas and Firebaugh.

## HOW A LEGACY IS MADE

Senator Byron Sher has gained his reputation as one of California's greatest environmental legislators the old-fashioned way—he earned it. After 22 years in the Legislature, he did it again in 2002, especially in the session's final three days. With hard work and persistence seldom found in those half his age, Senator Sher stalked the Assembly floor late into the night, winning the final crucial votes for three important environmental bills: [SB1523](#) (electronic waste), [SB1078](#) (renewable energy), and [AB857](#) (smart growth).

## DON'T WALK! VOTE!!

“An outbreak of spinelessness has struck the California Assembly,” wrote the *San Francisco Chronicle* in a lengthy, high-profile editorial on the growing problem of legislators “taking a walk” on the tough votes. The *Chronicle* rightly assailed this growing phenomenon, especially in the Assembly. Four key bills in this year's *Scorecard* died on the Assembly floor because as many as 17 legislators chose to walk instead of vote: [AB2332](#) (indoor air pollution), [SB234](#) (Board of Forestry reform), [SB1444](#) (radioactive waste), and [AB2290](#) (wetlands protection). In each case, powerful economic interests heavily opposed the bill. CLCV urges *Scorecard* readers to pay close attention to those members who chose not to vote on these important bills. Their non-vote was counted the same as an anti-environmental vote in their scores.



## **WATER, PARKS, AND WHATEVER**

The Assembly Water, Parks, and Wildlife Committee showed no improvement in 2002 under Assemblymember Joe Canciamilla. Under successive chairs Dean Florez and Canciamilla, WPW has become a regressive committee with an indifferent attitude, at best, toward protection of California's threatened resources. The committee passed [AB2605 \(Aanestad\)](#) and [AB1931 \(Hollingsworth\)](#), which weakened endangered species protections, and killed [AB307 \(Strom-Martin\)](#), which would have prohibited genetically altered fish from being imported or released in California.

## **NO BIG TENT REQUIRED**

Two years ago we lauded Assembly Republicans Abel Maldonado and Jim Cunneen for their scores of 82 and 83 respectively. Two other Republicans, Senator Bruce McPherson (73) and Assemblyman Anthony Pescetti (50), scored at least 50. In 2002, however, only one Republican scored above 50 percent: McPherson at 50, down from 91 in 2001. Maldonado has plummeted since 2000, to 29 this year—still the best score among Assembly Republicans. The most common score? Zero.

## **THERE MUST BE A PONY IN THERE SOMEWHERE**

Still, we search for the bright spots. Like Assemblymember Dave Kelley, a Republican elder statesman refreshing for his historical memory and independent thinking. Kelley carried [AB1561](#), to increase water efficiency standards for washing machines. The measure passed, over the almost complete opposition of his fellow Republicans, and was signed into law. He also cast a critical vote in support of [SB1523 \(Sher\)](#), to encourage recycling of electronic wastes, while some Democrats sat on their hands. And Assemblymember Bill Leonard, whose score rocketed from zero to 23, made a compelling presentation on the Assembly floor in support of [SB1828 \(Burton\)](#), to protect Native American sacred sites.

## **DEPARTING FRIENDS**

In 2002, term limits take a heavy toll among our friends in the California Legislature. Best wishes and thanks to following legislators who earned an average score of at least 80 in the last three years (and in some cases, did much better!): Assemblymembers Elaine Alquist, Dion Aroner, Tony Cardenas, Sally Havice, Bob Hertzberg, Fred Keeley, Carole Migden, Kevin Shelley, Virginia Strom-Martin, Helen Thomson, Carl Washington, and Howard Wayne as well as Senators Jack O'Connell, Steve Peace and Richard Polanco.

## **THANKS, FRED**

Assemblyman Fred Keeley, whose many talents were always at work on behalf of the environment, deserves special thanks. Fred has played key leadership roles for four successive Assembly Speakers, and has been the most important environmental voice in Assembly leadership. As the presiding officer over Assembly floor sessions, Keeley set a new standard for fairness and comity in a house sometimes more akin to a mosh pit. Invariably, he was in the middle of the big, difficult issues, from the electricity crisis to the sensitive investigations of the Commissioner of Insurance. Fred legislated expertly across the environmental spectrum, authoring two parks and resources bond measures, the Marine Life Management Act, and numerous bills on air quality, renewable energy, and pesticides and sustainable agriculture. He will be missed.

# 75

Governor Gray Davis

Score in 2002

(85 in 2001)

## A QUICK LOOK AT THE NUMBERS FOR THE ASSEMBLY

# 56

Average of all  
Assemblymembers

(55 in 2001)

# 5

Average Assembly  
Republican score

(6 in 2001)

# 86

Average Assembly  
Democrat score

(83 in 2001)

# 20

Perfect 100s:

Aroner  
Cedillo  
Chan  
Chu  
Corbett  
Goldberg  
Jackson  
Keeley  
Koretz  
Liu  
Longville  
Migden  
Nation  
Pavley  
Shelley  
Simitian  
Steinberg  
Strom-Martin  
Wesson  
Wiggins

# 0

Assembly  
Republicans  
with scores of  
50 or higher

# 2

Assembly  
Democrats  
with scores of  
50 or lower:

Dean Florez (47)  
Barbara Matthews (33)

## Average Assembly Scores over Five Years

Democrats	<b>99</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>86</b>
Republicans	<b>7</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002

## A QUICK LOOK AT THE NUMBERS FOR THE SENATE

**61**

Average of  
all Senators  
(63 in 2001)

**4**

Average Senate  
Republican score  
(8 in 2001)

**92**

Average Senate  
Democrat score  
(92 in 2001)

**13**

Perfect 100s:

Alarcón  
Burton  
Escutia  
Figueroa  
Kuehl  
O'Connell  
Ortiz  
Perata  
Polanco  
Romero  
Scott  
Sher  
Speier

**1**

Senate  
Republicans  
with scores of  
50 or higher:  
Bruce McPherson (50)

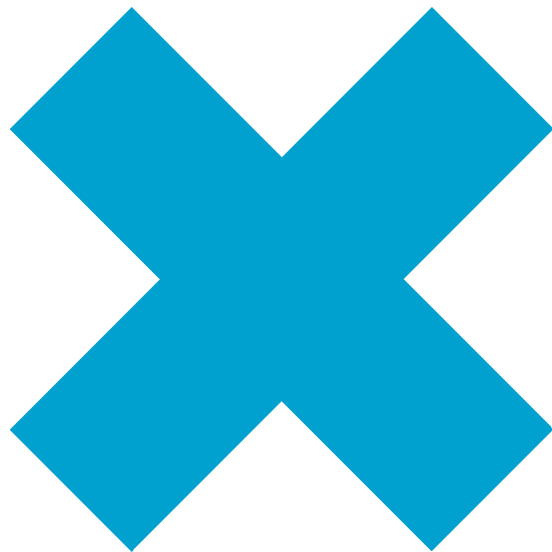
**1**

Senate  
Democrats  
with scores of  
50 or lower:  
Jim Costa (45)

### Average Senate Scores over Five Years

Democrats	<b>95</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>92</b>
Republicans	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002

# BILL DESCRIPTIONS:



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

## AIR QUALITY

### 01 REDUCING GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS FROM VEHICLES 📌

Automobiles account for 58 percent of all greenhouse gases emitted in California, far above the national average. Carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases not only cause global warming, they also contribute to higher levels of smog-forming ozone. [AB1493 \(Pavley\)](#) directs the Air Resources Board to adopt standards to achieve the maximum feasible reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. Because of its importance, this bill is scored twice. *Signed by Governor Davis.* 📌

### 02 INDOOR AIR QUALITY 📌

A dizzying array of building materials, solvents, cleaning agents, coatings, and pesticides contribute to indoor air pollution. Many pollutants, including volatile organics, benzene, phthalates, and particles, which regulated as ambient air contaminants, are unregulated indoors. Indoor air pollutants contribute to almost as many cancer deaths yearly as diesel exhaust. [AB2332 \(Keeley\)](#) would have authorized the Air Resources Board to establish emission standards for the most dangerous indoor air pollutants. *Killed in the Assembly.*

## CLEAN WATER

### 03 PUBLIC RIGHT-TO-KNOW ABOUT DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS 📌

Water utilities already must send an annual Consumer Confidence Report to their customers, identifying contaminants found in drinking water. But no information on the health effects of the contaminants is included until the contaminant gets so high that the water supply must be shut down. [AB1972 \(Frommer\)](#), co-sponsored by CLCV and Clean Water Action, would have required the CCR to include language on health impacts whenever a contaminant exceeds the more stringent Public Health Goal, allowing the public to make informed decisions about their drinking water. *Vetoed by Governor Davis.* ✖

### 04 INCREASING FEES ON POLLUTERS TO PROTECT WATER QUALITY 📌

Californians strongly support the notion that polluters should help pay to clean up the pollution that they create. Unfortunately, the fees paid by businesses and local governments that discharge pollution into public waters fall well short of covering the cost of the state's water quality program. [AB2938 \(Simitian\)](#) would have increased the maximum fee for large dischargers from \$10,000 per year to \$35,000 and included, for the first time, annual fees for dairies and other confined animal facilities. *Killed in the Senate.*

### 05 CLEANING UP OIL POLLUTION OF CALIFORNIA'S AIR AND WATER 📌

MTBE and other components of gasoline have contaminated hundreds of drinking water wells from Santa Monica to Lake Tahoe, as well as rivers and coastal waters. And cancer-causing diesel exhaust disproportionately adds to California's air pollution problem. [SB1994 \(Soto\)](#) would have created a modest fee of less than one cent per gallon on each barrel of oil refined in the state to clean up oil pollution in state waters, reduce diesel emissions, and convert to clean alternative-fueled school buses. *Killed in the Senate Appropriations Committee.*

## COASTAL PROTECTION

### 06 COASTAL OIL TANKERING INFORMATION 📌

While occasional major oil spills get the attention, greater damage probably results from the smaller oil spills that occur regularly. These spills or leaks often come from tankers moving along the California coast. Cleanup efforts can be hampered by a lack of concrete information during the spill's first hours. [AB2083 \(Jackson\)](#) requires operators of oil tankers to submit basic information to the State Lands Commission about the type and amount of oil being transported. *Signed by Governor Davis.* 📌

### 07 REDUCING COASTAL NON-POINT POLLUTION 📌

Urban and suburban non-point pollution—which originates on streets and parking lots and drifts into waterways—is a poorly controlled, major contributor to beach closures and coastal water pollution. Local coastal plans, required under the Coastal Act to be prepared by each coastal local government, are an excellent tool for communities to reduce non-point pollution. [SB1916 \(Figueroa\)](#) would have required coastal communities to include a non-point pollution element in their new or amended local coastal plans. *Killed in the Assembly Appropriations Committee.*

## 08 IMPROVING COASTAL ACCESS 📌

When a landowner makes an offer to dedicate public access to the coast across private property, the Coastal Conservancy should make every effort to see that the offer is accepted. [SB1962 \(Polanco\)](#) requires the Coastal Conservancy, contingent on available funding, to accept any offer to dedicate public coastal access if it has not been otherwise accepted after 90 days, and also requires the Conservancy to open three new accessways per year. *Signed by Governor Davis.* 📌

## ENERGY

### 09 INCREASING RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY GENERATION 📌

California has vast untapped renewable energy resources, including solar, wind, and geothermal. Renewable energy reduces air pollution while increasing energy diversity. Creating a more diverse energy portfolio for California is one of the best ways to prevent future energy crises by reducing the impacts of natural gas price spikes and encouraging decentralized distributed generation. [SB1078 \(Sher\)](#) establishes a renewables portfolio standard requiring electric utilities to increase the amount of renewable energy they purchase by one percent per year until they reach at least 20 percent. *Signed by Governor Davis.* 📌

## ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

### 10 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN CONTAMINATED SITE CLEANUPS 📌

Dangerous and complicated hazardous waste cleanups are not limited to Superfund sites, yet current law only requires the Department of Toxic Substance Control to notify and involve communities near Superfund sites in the cleanup plan. Because the vast majority of toxic cleanup sites are not on the Superfund list, [AB2141 \(Firebaugh\)](#) would have extended the public notice and involvement requirements to specified other sites that have an impact on the community. *Killed during Assembly concurrence.*

### 11 ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE SMALL GRANT PROGRAM 📌

Low-income communities often do not have the financial resources to learn about the environmental impacts of complicated development or cleanup projects on their neighborhoods. With a grant provided under [AB2312 \(Chu\)](#), community-based organizations can gain a seat at the table and make sure the community is fully represented in negotiations and decision-making about a proposed project. *Signed by Governor Davis.* 📌

## FORESTRY

### 12 REFORM THE BOARD OF FORESTRY 📌

The State Board of Forestry establishes many forest and timber policies, including those established for clearcutting. These policies are increasingly complex and technical. The composition of the board is heavily weighted toward industry and does not require members with the variety of scientific expertise needed to make informed and intricate decisions. [SB234 \(Kuehl\)](#) would have changed the composition of the Board to include important scientific disciplines like wildlife biology and water quality as well as representatives of workers and the fishing industry. *Killed on the Assembly floor.*

## TOXICS

### 13 STOPPING THE WARD VALLEY RADIOACTIVE WASTE DUMP 📌

The unnecessarily long battle over Ward Valley, where the nuclear industry and state bureaucrats wanted to bury low-level radioactive waste (LLRW) in shallow unlined trenches, is over. [AB2214 \(Keeley\)](#) prohibits the state from siting a LLRW facility at Ward Valley and establishes clear and rigorous standards for the construction of any future LLRW site in California. *Signed by Governor Davis.* 📌

### 14 CLEANUP LEVELS AT NUCLEAR CONTAMINATION SITES 📌

In 1959, a partial nuclear meltdown occurred at Rocketdyne's Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL) in Ventura County. Yet the state Department of Health Services recently adopted cleanup standards for SSFL and other nuclear contamination sites at least 100 times weaker than the US Environmental Protection Agency cleanup standard for Superfund sites. [SB1444 \(Kuehl\)](#) would have required nuclear contamination sites to be cleaned up to the same level as required for unrestricted use of military bases and prohibited disposal of nuclear waste except at an approved nuclear disposal facility. *Killed on the Assembly floor.*

## 15 ELECTRONIC WASTE RECYCLING AND DISPOSAL 📍

More than 6 million TVs and computer monitors with cathode ray tubes (CRTs) are stored in garages and closets in California; 10,000 more become obsolete every day. CRTs contain hazardous materials, including copious amounts of lead. [SB1523 \(Sher\)](#) would have imposed a fee on the sale of all CRTs in order to establish programs so that the hazardous materials can be removed and properly disposed of. *Vetoed by Governor Davis.* ✘

## 16 SAFE DISPOSAL OF RADIOACTIVE WASTE 📍

Radioactive waste from nuclear facilities should be disposed of at facilities specially designed for nuclear waste. Yet in California, nuclear waste continues to be dumped at solid waste landfills, metal recyclers, and even farms. [SB1970 \(Romero\)](#) would have prohibited the disposal of radioactive waste at any facility except licensed radioactive disposal sites. *Vetoed by Governor Davis.* ✘

## SMART GROWTH

### 17 REDUCING URBAN SPRAWL 📍

The passage of Proposition 13 in 1978 spawned a desperate search by local governments for increased revenues to offset property tax losses. Local governments now pursue the most generous sources of sales taxes—such as auto malls and big box retailers—that induce sprawl. As a pilot project, [AB680 \(Steinberg\)](#), would have shared a portion of sales tax revenue with cities that meet affordable housing and smart growth requirements. *Killed the Senate Local Government Committee.*

### 18 UPDATING STATE ENVIRONMENTAL GOALS AND POLICIES 📍

In 1970, Governor Ronald Reagan signed a bill by Assemblyman Pete Wilson requiring the state to prepare an environmental report every four years on the state’s plan for growth and infrastructure spending. The last report was issued in 1978. [AB857 \(Wiggins\)](#) adds new policies—including infill development and protection of environmental and agricultural resources—to the report and requires state infrastructure projects to comply with these smart growth policies. *Signed by Governor Davis.* 📍

### 19 ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY INFILL DEVELOPMENT AND AFFORDABLE HOUSING 📍

Urban infill is one way to respond to the need for more affordable housing while revitalizing inner cities and discouraging sprawl. [SB1925 \(Sher and Polanco\)](#), co-sponsored by CLCV, Natural Resources Defense Council and Planning and Conservation League, creates an exemption from the California Environmental Quality Act for residential infill developments that meet smart growth and environmental standards and strengthens existing exemptions for affordable and farmworker housing, provided they meet updated environmental standards. *Signed by Governor Davis.* 📍

## WILDLIFE & HABITAT CONSERVATION

### 20 GENETICALLY ALTERED FISH 📍

Most commercially harvested salmon are now raised on fish farms. In the future they also may be genetically altered to grow faster and withstand disease. These transgenic fish pose a significant risk of outcompeting native species for food, putting the continuation of the entire native species at risk. [AB307 \(Strom-Martin\)](#) would have prohibited the release of genetically altered fish species in California. *Killed in the Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife Committee.*

### 21 PROTECTING WETLANDS 📍

The state has lost almost all its wetlands to development over the last century. One tool to protect wetlands is the California Environmental Quality Act, which requires mitigation when development harms the environment. [AB 2290 \(Kehoe\)](#) sought to clarify wetlands protection by declaring that a project’s substantial adverse impact on a wetland triggered CEQA review and mitigation. *Killed on the Assembly floor.*

### 22 SOUND SCIENCE AND ENDANGERED SPECIES ✘

In 2001, federal agencies reduced irrigation flows on the Klamath River to protect salmon populations, triggering a local backlash. But the proposal in [AB2605 \(Aanestad\)](#) to include the economic and social impacts of listing a species under the California Endangered Species Act is simply bad science. The determination of whether a species is biologically endangered should not be skewed by an analysis unrelated to the species’ survival. *Killed in the Assembly Appropriations Committee.*

## ASSEMBLY SCORES

		<i>Air Quality</i>			<i>Clean Water</i>		<i>Coastal Protection</i>		<i>Energy</i>	<i>Environmental Justice</i>	
<b>Scorecard Bill Number</b>		<b>01</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>08</b>	<b>09</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Pro-Environmental Votes</b>		<b>41</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Anti-Environmental Votes</b>		<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>31</b>
Assembly Members	District										
Aroner (D)	14	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Cedillo (D)	46	NV*	NV*	NV*	☑	NV*	☑	☑	☑	NV*	☑
Chan (D)	16	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Chu (D)	49	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Corbett (D)	18	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Goldberg (D)	45	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Jackson (D)	35	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Keeley (D)	27	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Koretz (D)	42	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Liu (D)	44	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Longville (D)	62	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Migden (D)	13	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Nation (D)	6	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Pavley (D)	41	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Shelley (D)	12	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Simitian (D)	21	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Steinberg (D)	9	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Strom-Martin (D)	1	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Wesson (D)	47	☑	☑	☑	☑	NV	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Wiggins (D)	7	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Diaz (D)	23	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Kehoe (D)	76	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Lowenthal (D)	54	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Firebaugh (D)	50	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Hertzberg (D)	40	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	NV	☑	☑
Wayne (D)	78	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Nakano (D)	53	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Salinas (D)	28	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Chavez (D)	57	☑	☑	✗*	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Cohn (D)	24	☑	☑	✗*	☑	☑	☑	☑	NV	☑	☑
Horton (D)	51	NV	NV	✗*	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Washington (D)	52	☑	☑	✗*	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Alquist (D)	22	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Cardenas(D)	39	☑	☑	✗*	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Oropeza (D)	55	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Vargas (D)	79	☑	☑	✗*	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Negrete McLeod (D)	61	☑	☑	✗*	☑	NV	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Frommer (D)	43	☑	☑	✗*	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Thomson (D)	8	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Havice (D)	56	☑	☑	☑	☑	✗	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑



Forestry

Toxics

Smart Growth

Wildlife & Habitat Conservation

- Pro-Environmental Vote
- Anti-Environmental Vote
- Anti-Environmental missed vote
- NV** Absent, abstaining or not voting
- NV\*** Excused due to illness or family leave

12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22  
 28 43 31 42 50 41 41 48 5 33 5  
 36 32 32 34 27 29 34 29 8 33 10

Score Score

											2002	2001	
											100	94	Aroner (D)
	<b>NV</b>		<b>NV</b>							<b>NV*</b>	100	100	Cedillo (D)
											100	100	Chan (D)
											100	100	Chu (D)
											100	100	Corbett (D)
											100	100	Goldberg (D)
											100	93	Jackson (D)
											100	100	Keeley (D)
											100	100	Koretz (D)
											100	100	Liu (D)
											100	100	Longville (D)
											100	100	Migden (D)
											100	100	Nation (D)
											100	100	Pavley (D)
											100	100	Shelley (D)
											100	93	Simitian (D)
											100	100	Steinberg (D)
											100	100	Strom-Martin (D)
											100	93	Wesson (D)
											100	87	Wiggins (D)
											95	80	Diaz (D)
											95	88	Kehoe (D)
											95	93	Lowenthal (D)
				<b>NV</b>							94	71	Firebaugh (D)
											94	100	Hertzberg (D)
											90	100	Wayne (D)
											89	92	Nakano (D)
											89	77	Salinas (D)
				<b>NV</b>							88	79	Chavez (D)
		<b>NV</b>									87	77	Cohn (D)
		<b>NV</b>									87	69	Horton (D)
											84	93	Washington (D)
		<b>NV</b>									83	80	Alquist (D)
											83	79	Cardenas(D)
				<b>NV</b>							83	93	Oropeza (D)
		<b>NV</b>									83	80	Vargas (D)
											82	92	Negrete McLeod (D)
											80	93	Frommer (D)
				<b>NV</b>							80	81	Thomson (D)
											74	80	Havice (D)

## ASSEMBLY SCORES

		Air Quality			Clean Water		Coastal Protection		Energy	Environmental Justice	
Scorecard	Bill Number	01	01	02	03	04	06	08	09	10	11
Pro-Environmental Votes		41	41	31	52	41	48	51	55	47	48
Anti-Environmental Votes		30	30	35	28	31	26	29	23	27	31
Assembly Members	District										
Dutra (D)	20	NV	NV	X*	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢
Reyes (D)	31	NV	NV	X	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	NV	🟢
Calderon (D)	58	🟢	🟢	X*	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢
Canciamilla (D)	11	X	X	X	🟢	NV	NV	🟢	🟢	NV	NV
Papan (D)	19	🟢	🟢	X	🟢	🟢	X	🟢	🟢	NV	🟢
Cardoza (D)	26	🟢	🟢	X	🟢	X	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢
Wright (D)	48	X	X	X	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢
Correa (D)	69	NV	NV	X*	🟢	NV	X	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢
Florez (D)	30	NV	NV	X	🟢	NV	NV	🟢	🟢	🟢	X
Matthews (D)	17	X	X	X*	X	X	🟢	🟢	🟢	NV	🟢
Maldonado (R)	33	NV	NV	X	🟢	X	🟢	X	🟢	🟢	X
Leonard (R)	63	X	X	X	X	NV	X	X	X	X	X
Kelley (R)	80	X	X	X	🟢	X	X	X	🟢	X	X
Pacheco, Rod (R)	64	X	X	X	🟢	X	🟢	X	X	NV	X
Bogh (R)	65	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cogdill (R)	25	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	🟢	X	X
Ashburn (R)	32	X	X	X	X	NV	X	X	🟢	X	X
Briggs (R)	29	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	🟢	X
Harman (R)	67	NV	NV	X	X	X	X	🟢	X	X	X
Cox (R)	5	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Pescetti (R)	10	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	🟢	X	X
Campbell, Bill (R)	71	X	X	X	X	X	NV	X	🟢	X	X
La Suer (R)	77	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Maddox (R)	68	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	🟢	X	X
Strickland (R)	37	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Aanestad (R)	3	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bates (R)	73	X	X	X	X	X	NV	X	X	X	X
Campbell, John (R)	70	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Daucher (R)	72	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Dickerson (R)	2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hollingsworth (R)	66	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Leach (R)	15	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Leslie (R)	4	X	X	X	X	X	NV	X	X	X	X
Mountjoy (R)	59	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Pacheco, Robert (R)	60	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Richman (R)	38	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Runner (R)	36	X	X	X*	X	X	NV	X	X	X	X
Wyland (R)	74	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Wyman (R)	34	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Zettel (R)	75	NV	NV	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

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- Pro-Environmental Vote
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- NV Absent, abstaining or not voting
- NV\* Excused due to illness or family leave

12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22  
 28 43 31 42 50 41 41 48 5 33 5  
 36 32 32 34 27 29 34 29 8 33 10

Score Score

				2002	2001								
					NV			73	87	Dutra (D)			
	NV								67	33	Reyes (D)		
				NV						NV	65	59	Calderon (D)
					NV					NV	60	81	Canciamilla (D)
					NV						59	38	Papan (D)
											58	62	Cardoza (D)
											58	64	Wright (D)
				NV		NV					57	64	Correa (D)
											47	25	Florez (D)
					NV	NV					33	45	Matthews (D)
											29	57	Maldonado (R)
					NV						23	0	Leonard (R)
											21	12	Kelley (R)
											17	8	Pacheco, Rod (R)
											11	7	Bogh (R)
											11	0	Cogdill (R)
											6	0	Ashburn (R)
				NV							6	0	Briggs (R)
											6	33	Harman (R)
											5	0	Cox (R)
											5	25	Pescetti (R)
											5	0	Campbell, Bill (R)
											5	0	La Suer (R)
											5	20	Maddox (R)
											5	0	Strickland (R)
											0	0	Aanestad (R)
											0	0	Bates (R)
											0	0	Campbell, John (R)
											0	7	Daucher (R)
											0	0	Dickerson (R)
											0	0	Hollingsworth (R)
					NV						0	0	Leach (R)
					NV						0	0	Leslie (R)
											0	0	Mountjoy (R)
											0	0	Pacheco, Robert (R)
							NV				0	0	Richman (R)
											0	0	Runner (R)
											0	0	Wyland (R)
											0	0	Wyman (R)
											0	7	Zettel (R)

## SENATE SCORES

		<i>Air Quality</i>		<i>Clean Water</i>			<i>Coastal Protection</i>			<i>Energy</i>
<b>Scorecard Bill Number</b>		<b>01</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>05</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>07</b>	<b>08</b>	<b>09</b>
<b>Pro-Environmental Votes</b>		<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Anti-Environmental Votes</b>		<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>
Senators	District									
Alarcón (D)	20	☑	☑	☑	☑		☑	☑	☑	☑
Burton (D)	3	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	NV
Escutia (D)	30	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Figueroa (D)	10	☑	☑	☑	☑		NV	☑	☑	☑
Kuehl (D)	23	☑	☑	☑	☑		☑	☑	☑	☑
O'Connell (D)	18	☑	☑	☑	☑		☑	☑	☑	☑
Ortiz (D)	6	☑	☑	☑	☑		☑	☑	☑	NV
Perata (D)	9	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Polanco (D)	22	☑	☑	☑	☑		☑	☑	☑	☑
Romero (D)	24	☑	☑	☑	☑		☑	☑	☑	☑
Scott (D)	21	☑	☑	☑	☑		☑	☑	☑	☑
Sher (D)	11	☑	☑	☑	☑		☑	☑	☑	☑
Speier (D)	8	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Bowen (D)	28	☑	☑	☑	☑	✗*	NV	☑	☑	☑
Chesbro (D)	2	☑	☑	☑	✗*		☑	☑	☑	☑
Dunn (D)	34	☑	☑	☑	✗		☑	☑	☑	☑
Karnette (D)	27	☑	☑	☑	☑	✗*	☑	☑	☑	☑
Torlakson (D)	7	☑	☑	☑	✗		☑	☑	☑	☑
Alpert (D)	39	☑	☑	☑	☑	✗*	☑	☑	☑	☑
Soto (D)	32	☑	☑	☑	✗*		☑	NV	☑	☑
Vasconcellos (D)	13	☑	☑	NV	✗		☑	☑	☑	☑
Murray (D)	26	☑	☑	NV	☑	✗*	☑	☑	✗	☑
Machado (D)	5	✗	✗	☑	✗		NV	NV	☑	☑
Peace (D)	40	✗	✗	NV	✗		☑	NV	NV	☑
McPherson (R)	15	NV	NV	✗	✗	✗	☑	NV	☑	NV
Costa (D)	16	✗	✗	✗	✗		NV	✗	NV	☑
Margett (R)	29	✗	✗	☑	✗		✗	✗	✗	✗
Ackerman (R)	33	✗	✗	✗	✗		✗	✗	✗	✗
Battin (R)	37	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Brulte (R)	31	✗	✗	✗	✗		✗	✗	✗	✗
Haynes (R)	36	✗	✗	✗	✗		NV	✗	✗	✗
Johannessen (R)	4	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	NV	✗
Johnson (R)	35	✗	✗	NV	✗	✗	NV	✗	NV	NV
Knight (R)	17	✗	✗	✗	✗		✗	✗	NV	NV
McClintock (R)	19	✗	✗	✗	✗		✗	✗	NV	✗
Monteith (R)	12	✗	✗	✗	✗		✗	✗	✗	✗
Morrow (R)	38	✗	✗	NV	✗		NV	✗	✗	✗
Oller (R)	1	✗	✗	✗	✗		✗	✗	✗	✗
Poochigian (R)	14	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Vincent (D)	25	☑	☑	NV*	☑		NV*	NV*	☑	☑

**Environmental Justice**

**Toxics**

**Smart Growth**

- Pro-Environmental Vote
- Anti-Environmental Vote
- Anti-Environmental missed vote
- NV Absent, abstaining or not voting
- NV\* Excused due to illness or family leave
- Ineligible due to number of missed votes

10 11		13 14 15 16				18 19				
22 24		22 22 22 21				23 23				
12 13		9 15 8 9				12 11		Score	Score	
								2002	2001	
								100	93	Alarcón (D)
								100	100	Burton (D)
				NV				100	100	Escutia (D)
								100	93	Figueroa (D)
								100	93	Kuehl (D)
								100	100	O'Connell (D)
					NV			100	100	Ortiz (D)
								100	100	Perata (D)
NV		NV	NV	NV				100	100	Polanco (D)
								100	93	Romero (D)
				NV	NV			100	92	Scott (D)
		NV			NV			100	100	Sher (D)
NV							NV	100	93	Speier (D)
								94	92	Bowen (D)
								94	100	Chesbro (D)
								94	93	Dunn (D)
								94	93	Karnette (D)
								94	94	Torlakson (D)
					NV	NV		93	87	Alpert (D)
								93	92	Soto (D)
NV								93	93	Vasconcellos (D)
							NV	87	92	Murray (D)
NV				NV				75	73	Machado (D)
	NV	NV			NV		NV	56	89	Peace (D)
							NV	50	91	McPherson (R)
		NV	NV	NV				45	38	Costa (D)
					NV			7	0	Margett (R)
								0	0	Ackerman (R)
				NV				0	0	Battin (R)
					NV			0	0	Brulte (R)
								0	0	Haynes (R)
		NV				NV		0	8	Johannessen (R)
NV	NV	NV		NV				0	0	Johnson (R)
		NV		NV	NV	NV	NV	0	0	Knight (R)
								0	13	McClintock (R)
					NV			0	6	Monteith (R)
				NV				0	0	Morrow (R)
		NV					NV	0	0	Oller (R)
				NV	NV			0	0	Poohigian (R)
NV*	NV*	NV	NV*			NV	NV	~	93	Vincent (D)

**NOW THAT YOU  
KNOW THE SCORE,  
THERE ARE 3  
IMPORTANT ACTIONS  
YOU CAN TAKE.**

## **1. TELL THEM YOU KNOW THE SCORE**

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

## **2. SUPPORT PRO-ENVIRONMENTAL CANDIDATES**

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

## **3. BECOME A MEMBER TODAY!**

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

### **COMMUNICATING WITH THE GOVERNOR OR YOUR LEGISLATORS**

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

Phoning or writing a (snail mail) letter remains the most effective way to communicate with your elected representatives. E-mail is often the least effective way to communicate your views. Many of your elected representatives will have "auto-responders" that thank you for your views, but your e-mail may not even get read.

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

The Honorable (Name)  
State Capitol  
Sacramento, CA 95814

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

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

Or contact CLCV at 510.271.0900.

**CLCV Staff:**

**Jon Rainwater**

*Executive Director*

**David Allgood**

*Southern California Director*

**Elizabeth V. Butler**

*Director of Development*

**Luis Cabrales**

*Communications Specialist*

**Mike Cluster**

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*Membership Director*

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**Nora Pachnik**

*Development and*

*Political Associate*

**Robert A. Pérez**

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*Political Director*

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*Office Manager*

**Mark Welther**

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**Fred Wu**

*Associate Membership Manager*

**P. Carol Yu**

*Executive Assistant/*

*Development Associate*

**Legislative Advocate:**

**Pete Price, Price Consulting**

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**Executive Editor:**

**Robert A. Pérez**

**Managing Editor:**

**Brian T. Armbrust**

**Contributors:**

**Brian T. Armbrust, Ann Notthoff, Robert A. Pérez, Pete Price, Jon Rainwater**



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Northern California Office:

1212 Broadway, Suite 630

Oakland, CA 94612

T. 510) 271.0900

F. 510) 271.0901

Southern California Office:

10780 Santa Monica Blvd., Suite 210

Los Angeles, CA 90025

T. 310) 441.4162

F. 310) 441.1685

[ecovote@ecovote.org](mailto:ecovote@ecovote.org)

[www.ecovote.org](http://www.ecovote.org)

California League of Conservation Voters

1212 Broadway, Suite 630

Oakland, CA 94612

Address Service Required