



2006 LEGISLATIVE YEAR

# California Environmental Scorecard

california league of conservation voters

# 34

## YEARS OF POLITICAL ACTION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

**The California League of Conservation Voters is the political action arm of California's environmental movement. For 34 years, CLCV has been dedicated to defending and strengthening 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 they're elected, we hold them accountable to a strong environmental agenda.**

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# A MESSAGE FROM THE Executive Director

Dear Conservation Voter,

The legislative session of 2006 will long be remembered as one of the most productive and pro-environmental in many years. In contrast to 2005, most of the year's most important environmental bills passed through the legislature to reach Governor Schwarzenegger's desk. He signed perhaps the most far-reaching of those bills, the Global Warming Solutions Act (AB 32, Pavley/Núñez) into law.

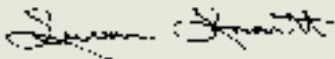
Much of the success of the 2006 legislative session was a result of the environmental community working smarter in presenting our agenda to the legislature. CLCV initiated the Green California program, now entering its second full year, to bring disparate environmental interests together to form a cohesive, consensus-driven legislative agenda and to pool our collective resources to get the most important environmental bills passed. We are very encouraged by the results.

The bipartisan cooperation that made the success of AB 32 possible also led to the passage of the infrastructure bonds of 2006; in 2007, we will work closely with our Green California partners to ensure that the more than \$40 billion of bond money is spent in the most environmentally friendly way possible.

The groups listed on page 32 of this *Scorecard* deserve much credit for the environmental victories of 2006 and our thanks for their participation in the Green California program. We also extend our heartfelt thanks to Assembly Speaker Fabian Núñez and Senate President *pro Tem* Don Perata for their leadership in passing the tough environmental bills described in this *Scorecard*.

2006 will be remembered as the year that the debate on global warming ended—the year when many politicians, business leaders, and religious leaders joined environmentalists in demanding urgent action to combat the rapid warming of the Earth. We applaud Governor Schwarzenegger for his ongoing efforts to bring global warming to the forefront among state and national policymakers.

Our successes in 2006 send a message to the rest of nation. With strong environmental leadership and effective coalitions, California is leading the charge to address the challenge of global warming.



Susan Smartt  
Executive Director



## HOW CLCV PROTECTS

# California's families and natural beauty

### **We Elect Environmental Champions**

The single most important contribution CLCV makes to enhance the lives of Californians is helping elect candidates into office who are committed to protecting the environment. 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 educate voters and then get out the vote on Election Day.

### **We Fight for Environmental Laws**

Each year, we aggressively lobby on the most important environmental bills in Sacramento and work to make sure lawmakers hear from environmental voters. Our targeted Member Action Campaigns, in which we call our members and pass them directly through to their legislators, help swing key votes at crucial moments. To maximize the effectiveness of California's environmental community, CLCV convenes the Green California group, which consists of over 30 environmental organizations working together to identify and support our shared legislative priorities.

### **We Tally the Votes**

At the end of the legislative year, we publish the *California Environmental Scorecard*, which cuts through political rhetoric and records each year's most important environmental votes. Now in its 33rd year, the *Scorecard*—distributed to CLCV members, friends, partner organizations, and the news media—is the authoritative source on the state's environmental politics.

# 2006

## THE YEAR IN REVIEW



### What a Difference a Year Makes

Last year's *Environmental Scorecard* described what we called a "dismal" year for environmental protection, with all of the top priority environmental bills either dying in the Legislature or being vetoed by Governor Schwarzenegger.

We closed the 2005 *Scorecard*, however, by citing reasons for optimism in 2006—chief among them the fact that it was an election year. That gave both the Legislature and Governor a self-interest in proving they could work together, especially on issues with broad public support, like the environment.

Our prediction was accurate. The 2006 legislative session was one of the most productive in recent years for the environment. Unlike 2005, most of the top priority environmental bills passed the Legislature and made it to the Governor's desk. It was a stark contrast to 2005, when vast amounts of time and money were spent on a special election to enact a politically motivated series of ballot initiatives designed to work around the Legislature instead of with it. The initiatives were soundly defeated, leaving the Legislature angry and polarized and Arnold Schwarzenegger, the election's lead proponent, with his popularity battered.

We give the Legislature and the Governor credit for learning the lessons of 2005 and for working together successfully on several major initiatives. While we won't look a gift horse in the mouth, it's fair to wonder if 2006 was, in fact, an election year gift that will be replaced in 2007 by a retreat to more traditional positions. The question applies especially to Governor Schwarzenegger, who did a sharp about-face in 2006, redirecting his attention to issues with broad public appeal and showing deference to the Legislature by

calling for a legislative package of bond measures to fund schools, flood control and transportation infrastructure—the latter already Senate President *pro Tem* Don Perata’s top legislative priority. The Governor and the Legislature then negotiated an on-time state budget by July 1, a rare occurrence that served as the best indicator in Sacramento that bipartisanship had broken out.

And, of course, the Governor signed AB 32, the environmental community’s top priority for 2006 and perhaps the most important environmental measure ever to be enacted in Sacramento. Called the Global Warming Solutions Act, AB 32 requires California to implement a series of measures to reduce greenhouse gas emission levels to 1990 levels by 2020, equaling a 25% reduction over projected levels. Like AB 1493, Pavley’s global warming bill of 2002, AB 32 is also expected to pave the way for other states and countries, and yes, maybe even the United States government, to take serious action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

AB 32 is the product of almost two years of behind-the-scenes work by the environmental community, Assembly Speaker Fabian Núñez, Assemblywoman Fran Pavley, supportive legislators and legislative staffers, allies in the Administration, and clean technology advocates in the private sector. Speaker Núñez in particular deserves praise, first for agreeing to be a joint author of the bill, which immediately sent the message that the bill would not easily be stopped in the Assembly, and then for remaining true to the essential environmental tenets of the bill despite immense pressure from affected industries and the Governor to backtrack.

Governor Schwarzenegger stood in high contrast with others in his party, beginning with President Bush and Vice President Cheney, by directing his staff to work with Núñez and Pavley on crafting a measure he could sign. The intense negotiations weathered several attempts by the Governor—in most cases unsuccessful—to weaken key provisions of AB 32. In the last week of the legislative session, after initially declaring he would veto AB 32 because it failed to guarantee an emissions trading program, the Governor announced publicly that he would sign it.

Environmental improvement went beyond the enactment of AB 32. Overall, 20 of the 29 bills in this year’s *Scorecard* reached the Governor’s desk, a greatly improved result compared with 2005, when only 12 of 27 *Environmental Scorecard* bills passed through the Legislature and went to the Governor.

Schwarzenegger’s struggle to regain popularity among Californians was the political story of 2006. The Governor clearly saw the environment as an essential issue for his constituents, even touring the state in a green campaign bus. And to our delight, Republican Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger helped prove that—except in the Legislature—environmental protection is not a partisan issue.

### Still a Mixed Record

Despite the success of AB 32 and the Governor’s public embrace of the environment, his record on signing good environmental bills into law remains mediocre. In fact, in 2006 it dipped somewhat—to 50 percent—from 58% in 2004 and 2005. Of the 20 *Scorecard* bills that reached the Governor’s desk, he signed 10.

### Key bills the Governor signed in addition to AB 32 include:

- SB 1368 (Perata), which prohibits California-based utilities from buying out-of-state (usually coal-powered) electricity that does not meet California’s greenhouse gas emission standard. Though SB 1368 did not attract the public attention of AB 32, it was immediately beneficial and should be seen as a companion to AB 32.
- SB 1379 (Perata/Núñez), which establishes a statewide biomonitoring program to detect harmful chemicals in humans.
- SB 1535 (Kuehl), an important bill despite narrowing amendments, which increases environmental filing fees and indexes other fees at the Department of Fish and Game.
- AB 1953 (Chan), which requires that faucets, fixtures and fittings used for drinking water be lead-free.



- AB 289 (Chan), which requires chemical manufacturers to provide an analytical method to detect specific chemicals in the environment, when requested by the state.

### **Environmental bills he vetoed include:**

- SB 927 (Lowenthal), which would have imposed a \$30 fee on each container passing through the ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach. Funds collected would have been used to improve rail infrastructure and security at the ports and reduce air pollution from port activities.
- SB 1489 (Ducheny), to allow the attorney general to recover court costs when he successfully prosecutes environmental and other public rights cases.
- SB 1640 (Kuehl), to increase groundwater use reporting to better track usage trends.
- SB 1796 (Florez), which would have renamed the Reclamation Board and expanded its authority to review local flood control plans.
- AB 1012 (Nation), which would have required 50% of vehicles sold in California by 2020 to be capable of using alternative fuels and would have required service stations to offer alternative fuels.
- SB 757 (Kehoe), which would have established state policy to take all feasible steps to reduce

petroleum dependence and increase the use of alternative fuels.

Several of the Governor's vetoes were particularly disappointing and in conflict with his stated goals of reducing air pollution in California by 50 percent. The LA/Long Beach ports are the single largest source of air pollution in southern California, yet he vetoed SB 927, a consensus top-tier environmental priority. The Governor justified that veto by citing the \$1 billion for port air quality improvements the state would already be spending in the transportation bond passed by the legislature and approved by the voters in November. Both the Air Resources Board and the ports acknowledge, however, that the cost of air quality improvements at the ports will far exceed that amount. SB 927 represents an important tool needed to reach the Governor's own goals for reducing air pollution, and Senator Lowenthal has already announced he will bring the bill back in 2007.

The veto of SB 927 is troubling for another reason. Governor Schwarzenegger came into office vowing to "cut up the state's credit cards" as a way to get spending under control. He also has said he supports "polluter pays," the concept that polluters should pay at least part of the cost of cleaning up their pollution. Yet he rigidly opposed SB 927 by calling it a tax increase, even though it would have incorporated the cost of port air pollution into the products and activities causing the pollution. That's "polluter pays," Governor. Equally disappointing, he insists on imposing the cost of cleaning up port air pollution on all taxpayers for the next thirty years through General Fund bond repayments, rather than enacting a pay-as-you go system to finance port cleanup. That's credit card spending that leaves the bill for future taxpayers, many of whom haven't even yet been born.

SB 1489 was intended merely to clarify a statute enacted two years ago to allow the attorney general to recover costs, just as private attorneys are allowed; the veto will imperil the ability of the attorney general to enforce environmental laws. The veto of SB 1796 is a sad reminder that the Governor fired the entire Reclamation Board (the state agency charged with managing flood control) in 2005 after it infuriated





the building industry by cracking down on residential developments in flood-prone areas.

Of course, a governor has many tools beyond the pen used to sign and veto bills, including appointments, executive orders, the annual budget proposed to the Legislature, and the vigor with which his administration carries out existing laws. Governor Schwarzenegger has used these tools to good effect on a number of occasions by:

- Laying the foundation for AB 32 by issuing a 2005 Executive Order establishing numerical targets for California's reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and creating the Climate Action Team to identify reduction measures.
- Aggressively supporting California's legal defense of AB 1493, which requires greenhouse gas emission reductions from vehicles, against the auto industry's court challenge.
- Approving controversial and important marine reserves in the Channel Islands, regardless of opposition by commercial and sport fishing interests, and funding the state's marine reserve program.
- Upholding the "roadless rule" to prevent new logging roads from being built in national forests, despite pressure from the Bush administration.
- Publicly opposing, in a letter to Senator Feinstein, federal legislation designed to both overturn Proposition 65, the law that protects California

citizens and the State's drinking water sources from chemicals known to cause cancer, and pre-empt California from adopting stronger food health and safety standards.

Governor Schwarzenegger deserves credit for his willingness to use the tools at his disposal, but we cannot ignore the times when he chose against taking action. For example, in 2006, he:

- Proposed a transportation bond measure largely devoid of "smart growth" principles that could address the root causes of traffic congestion, long commutes, and vehicle air pollution. Fortunately, the Legislature succeeded in forcing some "smart growth" measures into the final measure.
- Acceded to the demands of Republican legislators to delete funds for water quality and natural resource protection from the bond package, ignoring the central importance of clean water and protected lands as part of the natural infrastructure upon which a healthy economy thrives.
- Contradicted his stated support for enforcement of environmental laws by vetoing SB 1489. Combined with his support in 2004 of Proposition 64, which blocks public access to the courts to enforce environmental laws, this action leaves his record on enforcement decidedly mixed.
- Undercut his support for alternative fuels by opposing Proposition 87, which would have raised an estimated \$4 billion over the next ten



years for alternative fuel development from a fee assessment on oil produced in California—the same kind of assessment every other oil-producing state already has.

### **CLCV Leads Improved Environmental Lobbying**

One of the most important environmental stories of 2006 occurred behind the scenes: the unprecedented collaboration and coordination of environmental lobbying organizations to improve our own effectiveness. This year CLCV convened a process, dubbed the “Green California group,” by which the environmental community identified priority bills and marshaled our resources behind those bills, pioneered new ways of working together, and developed new tactics to build political power and legislative relationships—and we have been delighted with the results.

Never before have California’s environmental advocates come together in an ongoing collaborative process to identify policy priorities to legislative leadership as a community and work in partnership with legislative allies to pass those priorities. The results show that our efforts paid off in spades. In fact, 20 of the 28 bills we identified as priorities in the final days of session made it to the governor’s desk.

This process began only a year ago, when CLCV convened a summit in Sacramento attended by representatives from a broad range of environmental

and environmental justice groups from across the state to discuss ways to improve communications, prioritize legislative efforts, and communicate those priorities clearly and effectively to legislators. Several legislators attended, provided valuable unvarnished observations of our strengths and weaknesses, and made helpful suggestions for our community to consider in our future work.

Based on the outcome of that discussion, CLCV again took up its longstanding role as the convener of regular meetings of environmental lobbyists and spearheaded a new process which led to a much more focused and efficient environmental legislative effort, resulting in large scale policy wins for the environment.

The Green California group made great strides in coordination and effectiveness this year, and we look forward to an even more effective, well-integrated environmental lobby community in our future as the process and effort matures. Thanks go out to ALL of the groups that participated in developing what will surely be a long-term process toward building our political and legislative power as a community and protecting California’s environment for years to come.

### **A Better Year in the Legislature**

Was all of that environmental coordination conducive to better results in the Legislature? Yes!

Although the average scores did not differ greatly from those of 2005 (see “Snapshot of the Numbers” on pp. 14–15), the number of scored bills that were sent to the Governor improved markedly, from 12 in 2005 to 20 in 2006. And unlike 2005, when all but one of the highest priority bills died in the Legislature, the 2006 record is much better, with key bills on global warming (AB 32, SB 1368), air pollution (SB 927), alternative fuels (AB 1012), energy efficiency (AB 2021), fish and game (SB 1535), coastal pollution (AB 2444, AB 2838), chemicals policy (AB 289, SB 1379) and environmental enforcement (SB 1489) all reaching the Governor’s desk.

Part of the improvement can be attributed to the election year, when legislators are more wary of voting against a popular issue like the environment. Most

districts, though, are safe for one party or the other, which reduces the fear factor. In fact, the environment might fare better if there were more competitive districts.

We believe more top priority bills passed their tough hurdles in the Legislature, especially the Assembly floor, because the environmental community identified its top priority bills early and consistently to legislative leaders, which in turn gave us—as well as our legislative allies—more time to focus our lobbying work on the “swing vote” members whose votes always determine a bill’s outcome.

Grassroots activism also played a central role in passing top-tier environmental bills through the legislature. CLCV identified key members in both houses who were potential obstacles in moving bills forward and we made sure that they heard from CLCV members in their districts when key votes were coming up on the floor or in committee. Over 1500 phone calls were “passed through” to assemblymembers and senators using our innovative technology that allows us to call our members across the state, inform them of time-sensitive priority environmental legislation, and then transfer them directly to their own legislator.

Of course, there were disappointments—and surprises. Air quality has always been the pre-eminent environmental issue in California, yet with the exception of SB 927, which was vetoed, bills to curb air pollution (AB 3018, SB 459, SB 1252, and SB 1205) all died on the Assembly floor. After passing the Assembly floor in 2005 and being held in the Senate in an 11th-hour snafu, SB 426, which required any future liquefied natural gas terminals to meet environmental criteria, was sent back to the Assembly in 2006 for what was only a technical amendment. Instead the bill was referred back to the Assembly Utilities Committee, where it was killed with quiet efficiency.

Most disappointingly, a package of important flood control reform bills, including AB 1899 (Wolk), failed to reach the Governor’s desk. The measures would have taken a more comprehensive approach to flood control and been the necessary complement to the flood control bond, which puts billions into levees

but nothing into policy reform that will prevent future development in vulnerable flood plains. We urge the Governor and both houses to work together in 2007 to enact these needed reforms.

Last year’s *Environmental Scorecard* closed by calling on the Governor and the Legislature to remember the broad bipartisan public support that exists for environmental protection and to work together accordingly. There is no doubt that the rancor of 2005 was replaced by a more bipartisan working relationship in 2006, on the environment as well as other issues—particularly between the Governor and the Democratic leadership.

AB 32 is a milestone achievement with global implications. The enactment of other important environmental bills is an improvement over 2005. And more effective coordination and communication among environmental groups working in Sacramento is a hopeful sign for success in 2007. The question is whether the improvements in 2006 were only a function of election year politics or if they will carry over to the year after the election. We will continue to work for the day when the Legislature’s votes and the Governor’s actions consistently reflect bipartisan public support for environmental protection.





**THE WORST OF**

2006

### **Saving Big Lagoon**

Big Lagoon is a pristine ribbon of sea and land on the Humboldt County coast, and it almost certainly would enjoy state protection if it were not caught in the churning whirlpool of greedy gaming tribes, tribal sovereignty and campaign contributions. While the Legislature and Governor spent endless hours in 2006 trying and failing to satisfy the state's wealthy—and politically generous—gaming tribes, they passed up a win-win solution that would have prevented the casino in pristine Big Lagoon, guaranteed the gaming rights of the Big Lagoon Rancheria, and brought the casino and jobs to the economically depressed Mojave Desert. 2007 may be the last chance to save Big Lagoon.

### **Bad Water**

It wasn't a good year for water policy. The Governor vetoed all three environmental water bills to reach his desk, including two bills, AB 2444 and AB 2838, to allow local governments to assess fees to reduce coastal pollution, and SB 1640, which increased reporting on the use of groundwater, an essential but dwindling source of water for homes and farms. The Legislature failed to pass a package of bills that would have slowed development in flood-prone lands,

and legislative Republicans insisted on funds in the infrastructure bonds to build new dams—probably the least cost-effective way to increase water supply. When they failed to get their way, they withheld needed votes until all funding for parks and natural resource protection also were stripped from the package.

### **Chamber of Commerce Misinformation Mantra**

"Job Killer"! That's the overheated rhetoric used every year by the California Chamber of Commerce to try to paralyze debate and rational thought on a number of bills that will protect the environment and public health. The Chamber would love to have legislators and the Governor believe they must choose between "jobs and the environment," as if they were mutually exclusive. In fact, study after study shows that states with the strongest environmental laws have the strongest economies. And California is one of the best examples of that fact.



# THE BEST OF 20

## **The Horse He Rode In On**

Facing abysmal poll numbers and an election in November, Governor Schwarzenegger saddled up the best horse he could find to regain electoral credibility with most Californians. His decision to ride on the environment not only resulted in enactment of the nation's most far-reaching legislation to curb greenhouse gas emissions (AB 32 and SB 1368) but also proved again that environmental protection has broad popular support among voters in California. The Governor's public announcement that he would sign AB 32, just as his re-election campaign entered the final stretch, dominated the news and contributed greatly to his re-election.

## **Now That's Leadership**

Like the Governor, Assembly Speaker Fabian Núñez and Senate President proTem Don Perata received well-deserved public praise for working effectively in 2006 to address major state issues. That praise was particularly deserved for their environmental work. Perata and Núñez authored the two landmark global warming bills, and both battled hard for an infrastructure bond package that included environmental protections and smart growth incentives. Senator Perata also authored the nation's first statewide biomonitoring program, enacted in SB 1379. Both Speaker Núñez and Senator Perata were well-served by excellent staff.

# 06



## Across the Great Divide

We've often lamented in the *Scorecard* the unnecessary political divide that surrounds many environmental bills, especially since environmental protection has such broad public support. Every environmental lobbyist worth his or her salt tries to get business support for a bill, to enhance its credibility. But we recognize two companies—Waste Management and Pacific Gas and Electric—that burnished their own credibility by being the earliest large corporate supporters of AB 32. When much of the business community, led by the California Chamber of Commerce, was in full opposition, these two companies crossed the divide and declared their support for AB 32, sending two important messages to the Legislature: global warming is for real and California must address it; and AB 32 will be good for the California economy in the long term.

## Here's How It's Done

Make no mistake, we at CLCV love good environmental legislation. But to all legislators who think the only way to help the cause is to carry environmental bills, consider Assemblymember Hector De La Torre. He carries little or no environmental legislation. He doesn't even always vote the way we want him to (although with a CLCV score in 2006 of 90% he's pretty darn good). But when the top priority environmental bills get to the Assembly floor, he's

all business. He knows what the bills do and who the key votes are, and he goes after them, lobbying fellow legislators skillfully and persistently. Through his hard work he has earned the thanks and respect of the environmental community—and has set a great example for other legislators.

## Departing Friends

A record number of legislators vacated their seats in 2006, due to term limits or pursuit of another elective office. Many of them were friends of the environment, including Assemblywoman Fran Pavley, who started her legislative career by successfully authoring the world's first law requiring auto makers to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and over six years compiled a far-reaching record of environmental accomplishments. Senator Wes Chesbro was the Legislature's most knowledgeable and persistent advocate for progressive recycling policies and for bond funding to protect natural resources and public lands, as well as chair of the important Senate Budget Committee. The honor roll also includes Assembly members Wilma Chan, Judy Chu, Dario Frommer, Jackie Goldberg, Paul Koretz, Cindy Montañez and Joe Nation, and Senators Debra Bowen, Joe Dunn, Martha Escutia, Liz Figueroa, Kevin Murray, Deborah Ortiz and Jackie Speier. Our deep gratitude to all.

**SNAPSHOT OF THE**

# Number

**ASSEMBLY**

**QUICK LOOK AT THE NUMBERS**

**55** Average Score of all Assemblymembers (53% in 2005)

**6** Average Assembly Republican Score (4% in 2005)

**87** Average Assembly Democrat Score (86% in 2005)

**21** Perfect 100s (22 in 2005) *Berg, Bermúdez, Chan, Chu, Dymally, Evans, Goldberg, Hancock, Jones, Klehs, Koretz, Laird, Leno, Levine, Lieber, Mullin, Nation, Oropeza, Pavley, Ruskin, Saldaña*

**0** Assembly Republicans 50% or better (0 in 2005)

**4** Assembly Democrats 50% or lower (3 in 2005)  
*Calderon 50%, Negrete McLeod 48%, Matthews 44%, Parra 26%*

**AVERAGE ASSEMBLY SCORES**

	1988	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Democrats	88	94	85	98	83	86	94	85	86	87
Republicans	28	24	21	16	6	5	4	6	4	6



50

Governor Schwarzenegger (58% in 2005)

## SENATE QUICK LOOK AT THE NUMBERS

58

Average Score of all Senators (59% in 2005)

6

Average Senate Republican Score (5% in 2005)

89

Average Senate Democrat Score (91% in 2005)

7

Perfect 100s (9 in 2005)

*Alquist, Kuehl, Migden, Scott, Simitian, Torlakson, Vincent*

0

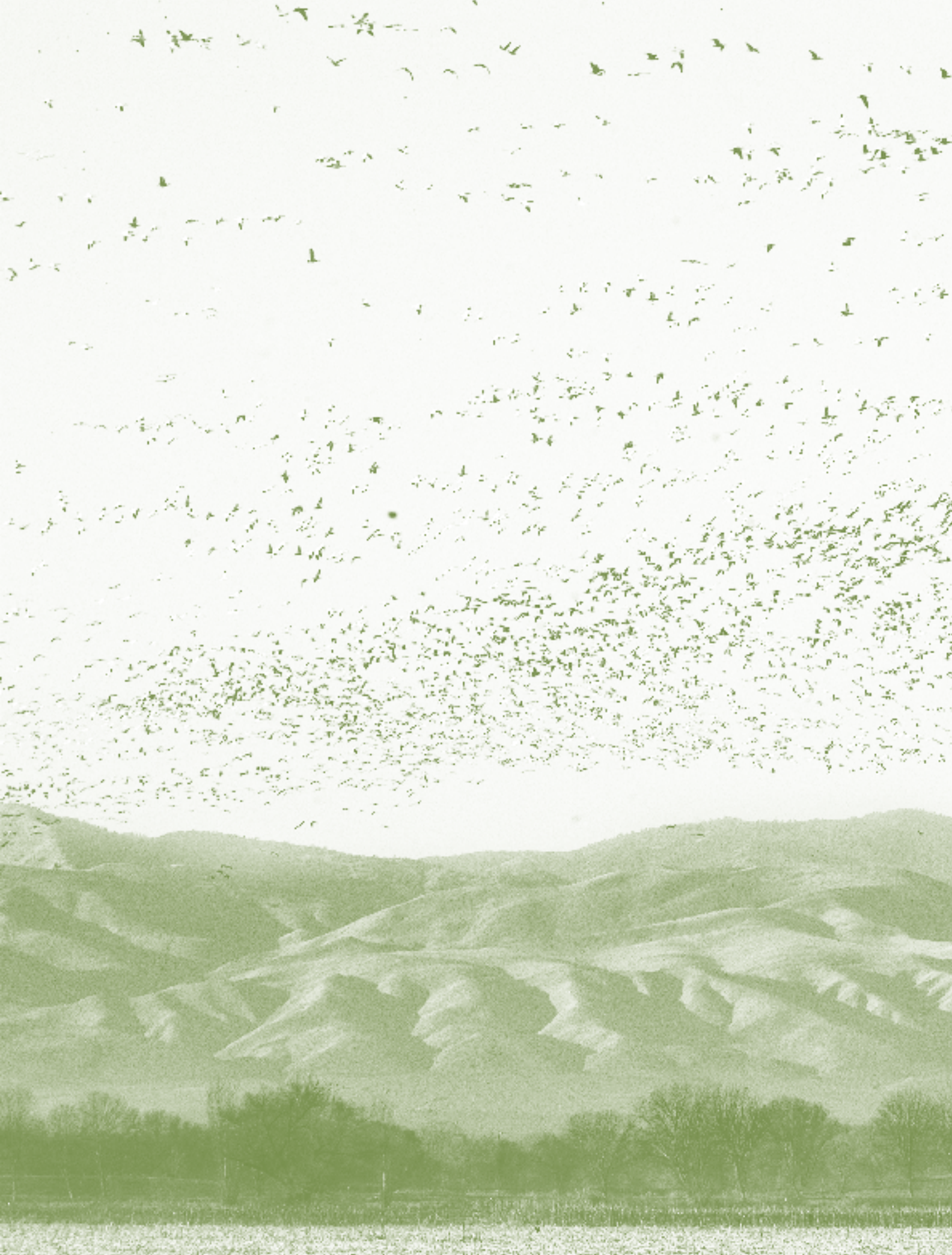
Senate Republicans 50% or better (0 in 2005)

0

Senate Democrats 50% or lower (0 in 2005)

## AVERAGE SENATE SCORES

	1988	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Democrats	89	84	76	98	92	92	83	87	91	89
Republicans	68	34	14	11	8	4	3	1.5	5	6





## BILL DESCRIPTIONS

# 2006

### AIR QUALITY & GLOBAL WARMING

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#### 1 California Makes History— Greenhouse Gas Emissions to be Capped

Washington D.C. fiddles while the world slowly but surely burns from the steady buildup of greenhouse gas emissions. California has taken decisive action on its own. **AB 32 (Núñez and Pavley)**, the Global Warming Solutions Act, phases in a cap on greenhouse gas emissions to reduce them to 1990 levels by 2020, a 25% reduction. California thus becomes a world leader in the fight against global warming and points the way for other states, other countries, and even our own federal government. *Signed by the Governor.*

#### 2 Better Planning = Better Air Quality

Transportation and land use planning is a complicated mix of many factors, and much of the planning depends on sophisticated modeling that can either minimize or encourage urban sprawl. **AB 1020 (Hancock)** would have required regional transportation planning agencies to update their transportation models to incorporate policies that reduce traffic jams, travel times, and air pollution. *Vetoed by the Governor.*

#### 3 Improving Indoor Air Quality

According to a 2005 report by the Air Resources Board (ARB), indoor air pollution is the new frontier of air quality. Though it poses significant health risks, almost no programs or regulations exist to reduce and prevent indoor air pollution. **AB 3018 (Lieber)** would have required the ARB to establish a program to prevent and control indoor air pollution. *Died on Assembly Floor.*

#### 4 Tackling Railroad Emissions

According to the South Coast Air Quality Management District, NO<sub>x</sub> pollution (which forms smog) from railroad operations in southern California exceeds the emissions from 350 of the largest oil refineries, power plants, chemical plants and other industrial facilities combined—and rail traffic in southern California is expected to triple over the next twenty years. Railroads, though, are regulated mainly by the federal government, which has failed to crack down on these pollution sources. **SB 459 (Romero)** would have allowed the South Coast AQMD to impose an emissions fee on railroads in southern California to fund measures to mitigate the impact of railroad emissions. *Died on Assembly Floor.*

## 5 Cleaning up the State's Biggest Polluter

The Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach are the biggest in the United States and are expected to triple the amount of goods moved in the next twenty years. The heavy truck and rail traffic to and from the ports, in addition to extensive in-port machinery, makes the LA/Long Beach ports by far the biggest sources of air pollution in California. **SB 927 (Lowenthal)** would have imposed a \$30 fee on each ship container entering the ports, to be used equally to fund air pollution mitigation, rail improvements, and port security. *Vetoed by the Governor.*

## 6 Air Quality Boards—More Experts, Better Representation

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 have revised and expanded the membership of the district board by requiring that the valley's three largest cities—Fresno, Bakersfield, and Stockton—are represented, as well as by adding two new members, a physician and a scientist or engineer, both with expertise in air pollution. *Died on Assembly Floor.*

## 7 Cutting the Risk of Asthma

The occurrence of asthma in children has increased by 60% in California in the last ten years and is now the #1 cause of student absenteeism due to chronic illness. **SB 1205 (Escutia)** would have increased penalties for violations of various air pollution rules and increased the information on violators available on the Air Resources Board web site. *Died on Assembly Floor.*

## 8 Protecting California from Bush Policy—Part I

The US EPA has been a busy agent of the Bush administration's plan to roll back environmental protections. In addition to proposing to weaken the Toxics Release Inventory (see AB 2490 and SB 1478), it also proposed to exempt agricultural and mining sources of particulate matter pollution from clean air standards and to remove rural areas from protections against dust pollution. **SB 1252 (Florez)** would have maintained the existing standards and penalties in the event they were relaxed by the federal government. *Died on Assembly Floor.*

## WATER

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## 9 A Cleaner Coast—Part I

The environmental impacts of vehicles go far beyond air pollution. Just as some counties have the authority to increase vehicle registration fees to help mitigate air pollution impacts from vehicles, **AB 2444 (Klehs)** would have allowed individual Bay Area counties, by a two-thirds vote of the county supervisors, and the Bay Area Air Quality Management District to each increase fees by up to \$5 per vehicle, to manage traffic congestion and mitigate coastal pollution from vehicles. *Vetoed by the Governor.*

## 10 A Cleaner Coast—Part II

As with AB 2444, **AB 2838 (Pavley)** would have authorized any of twelve coastal and Bay Area counties to impose a fee up to \$6 per vehicle to reduce the environmental impacts of motor vehicles and roads. Unlike AB 2444, AB 2838 required only a majority vote of county supervisors to approve the fee, but allowed fees to be collected only after five counties opted in. In his veto message for AB 2838 as well as AB 2444, Governor Schwarzenegger insisted on a direct vote of *all* voters in a county instead of a vote by elected supervisors. *Vetoed by the Governor.*

## 11 Assessing Our Use of Water

Last year the Governor vetoed SB 820 (Kuehl), which required increased reporting on surface water and groundwater uses. In his veto message the Governor noted that SB 820 did not provide adequate information for the state to assess groundwater use trends. This year Senator Kuehl returned with **SB 1640 (Kuehl)**, which responded to the Governor's veto message and included provisions of SB 820 that had been successfully negotiated with agricultural and water interests—apparently to no avail. *Vetoed by the Governor.*

## RENEWABLE ENERGY & CLEAN FUELS

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## 12 Clean Vehicles for California

Which comes first: the alternative fuel or the alternative fuel vehicle? Too often, the answer is neither. **AB 1012 (Nation)** would have been the first legislation to attempt to overcome that “chicken and egg” problem by requiring that 50% of the vehicles sold in California by 2020 run on clean alternative fuels and that gas stations provide alternative fuels once a threshold number of vehicles are in use in the state. *Vetoed by the Governor.*

## 13 Getting the Most Out of Our Utilities

Publicly-owned utilities, including the behemoth Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, produce about one-quarter of all electricity consumed in California. Still they lag far behind in meeting the state's 10-year target for reducing the state's electricity demand through energy efficiency measures. **AB 2021 (Levine)** will strengthen the process by which publicly-owned utilities are held accountable to meet their energy efficiency targets. *Signed by the Governor.*

## 14 Clean Energy for California—Sooner

In 2002 the Legislature established the Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS), which required all privately-owned utilities to get 20% of their electricity from renewable sources by 2017. In 2003 candidate Arnold Schwarzenegger proposed to accelerate the RPS to 20% by 2010. After the Governor's veto of a previous RPS acceleration bill in 2004, **SB 107 (Simitian)** now requires that the 20% renewables requirement be met in 2010. *Signed by the Governor.*

## 15 Making Liquefied Natural Gas a Safe Option

California depends heavily on natural gas to generate electricity and heat with less air pollution than coal or heating oil. The state is now considering several proposals for coastal terminals to receive liquefied natural gas (LNG) by ship, but those terminals pose a variety of environmental and public safety risks. **SB 426 (Simitian)** would have required the California Energy Commission (CEC) to evaluate and rank proposed LNG terminals and would have allowed the Governor to approve only a site ranked among the top two by the CEC. *Died in Assembly Utilities and Commerce Committee.*

## 16 Cutting the Petroleum Umbilical

From the local gas station to Iraq, the impact of our dependence on petroleum is evident. Just as California has been an international leader in reducing air pollution, **SB 757 (Kehoe)** would have established state policy that state agencies should take every cost-effective and technologically feasible action to reduce the state's dependence on petroleum and to increase vehicle efficiency and the use of alternative fuels. *Vetoed by the Governor.*



## 17 Clean Electricity

California utilities buy about 20% of the electricity used in California from out-of-state generating plants that burn coal, which is a heavy contributor to greenhouse gases. As part of the state's overall strategy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 25% by 2020, **SB 1368 (Perata)** requires the California Energy Commission to set a greenhouse gas emission standard for baseload electricity generation (the minimum amount of electricity for California's day-to-day needs) and prohibits utilities from entering into long-term contracts for electricity that exceeds the standard. *Signed by the Governor.*

## TOXICS, PESTICIDES, & DANGEROUS CHEMICALS

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### 18 Finding the Chemicals in our Environment

It's troubling enough that tens of thousands of chemicals are introduced into commerce and the environment with little or no data on their health or environmental effects. But when public health and environmental scientists don't even know how to detect the chemicals in the environment, the consequences can be potentially harmful. **AB 289 (Chan)** allows state agencies to require

manufacturers of specified chemicals to give the state an analytical method for detecting the chemicals in the environment. *Signed by the Governor.*

### 19 Toxic Toys: No Laughing Matter

Unlike most developed nations, the U.S. and California have no systematic program to identify chemicals used in commerce that may have harmful effects on human health. In the absence of government oversight, independent scientific studies have identified chemicals that mimic sexual hormones and disrupt the endocrine system. One of those chemicals is bisphenol-A, which is frequently used in many plastic products designed for infants and children, including baby bottles, pacifiers and toys. **AB 319 (Chan)** would have prohibited the use of bisphenol-A in toys and other products designed for children under three years of age. *Died in Assembly Appropriations Committee.*

### 20 Get the Lead Out—Permanently

No one disputes that exposure to lead in drinking water has long-term toxic effects, especially on infants and children. That's why lead pipes in plumbing were outlawed years ago. However, lead is still used to manufacture faucets and other fixtures that come in contact with drinking

water, at levels up to 8%. **AB 1953 (Chan)** requires faucets, fittings and fixtures to be lead-free by 2010—a standard that more than two dozen manufacturers say they can meet. *Signed by the Governor.*

## 21 Protecting California from Bush Policy—Part II

The federal Toxics Release Inventory is the nation’s premier community right-to-know law about toxics released into the environment. It requires industrial facilities to report the amount of 650 hazardous chemicals they release and dispose of every year. The Bush administration, through the US EPA, proposed to increase by ten-fold the minimum amount of chemicals a plant must release before it submits information and to require reporting only every other year.

**AB 2490 (Ruskin)** would have required the state, in the event that the Bush rollback had been implemented, to continue to collect toxics release information as required before the rollback. *Vetoed by the Governor.*

## 22 Protecting Our Kids at Day Care

The Healthy Schools Act of 2000 required public day care centers and K–12 schools to notify parents of the pesticides expected to be used at the schools and to allow parents to sign up for a notice whenever pesticides were applied.

**AB 2865 (Torrico)** extends the same notice requirements to private day care facilities. *Signed by the Governor.*

## 23 Monitoring Chemicals in our Bodies

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 1379 (Perata & Ortiz)** establishes the California Environmental Contaminant Biomonitoring

Program to detect the presence of environmental toxins that are suspected of adversely affecting human health. *Signed by the Governor.*

## 24 Protecting California From Bush Policy—Part III

Like AB 2490, **SB 1478 (Speier)** responded to a federal proposal to weaken the Toxics Release Inventory, a successful program that requires industrial facilities to report annually on the toxic chemicals they dispose of or release into the environment. SB 1478 would have established a “California TRI” at Cal/EPA in the event US EPA weakened the federal TRI program and, unlike AB 2490, would have given Cal/EPA authority to collect data on additional chemicals of concern.

*Died on Assembly Floor.*

## NATURAL RESOURCE PROTECTION

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## 25 Saving the Sea Otters

Something is killing California’s sea otters, and unlike in the past, it’s not hunters. (A ban on taking sea otters rescued them from being totally lost off the California coast.) This time it’s disease and pathogens, and one suspected source is cat litter that is flushed into the sewer system and ends up in coastal waters. **AB 2485 (Jones)** increases penalties for the poaching of sea otters, authorizes a state tax check-off for the newly-established California Sea Otter Fund, and requires a notice against disposal in sewers to be printed on cat litter sold in the state. *Signed by the Governor.*

## 26 Strengthening the Department of Fish and Game

The Department of Fish and Game (DFG) is a deeply troubled agency, with growing responsibilities and a shrinking ability to meet them. The state, for example, has fewer game wardens than it did twenty years ago. Most of DFG’s problems are due to chronic underfunding and a Byzantine fee collection method that



hamstrings the agency's activities. **SB 1535 (Kuehl)** increases DFG's environmental filing fees, indexes other filing fees to inflation, and declares legislative intent to secure new funding sources to adequately fund DFG's wildlife protection activities. *Signed by the Governor.*

## SMART GROWTH & GOOD GOVERNMENT

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### 27 Development in the Flood Plains

The adage "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" certainly applies to flood protection, where strong levees are only part of the solution. An alarming amount of residential development in the Central Valley occurs in flood plains. **AB 1899 (Wolk)** would have required local governments in the Sacramento-San Joaquin River watershed to certify that residential development projects have 100-year flood protection and a plan to achieve 200-year protection. *Held in Senate Rules Committee.*

### 28 Recovering the Cost of Protecting Californians

A core part of the attorney general's responsibility is to prosecute "public rights" cases, such as environmental, consumer fraud, and civil rights.



In 2004 the Legislature gave the A.G. the authority to recover court costs when the state prevails in a case—the same authority enjoyed by private attorneys and a number of state attorneys general. When a subsequent court ruling invalidated the authority on an unrelated technicality, the Legislature passed **SB 1489 (Ducheny)** to clarify and affirm the A.G.'s authority to recover costs for these important "public rights" cases. *Vetoed by the Governor.*

### 29 Improving Flood Protection in the Central Valley

From its limited responsibilities to its very name, the Reclamation Board is an anachronism. In the wake of Hurricane Katrina and the realization that California's Central Valley is the least flood-protected region of the country, **SB 1796 (Florez)** would have renamed the board as the Central Valley Flood Protection Board; required board members to have technical expertise; and required the board to develop a strategic flood protection plan, review local land-use plans, and recommend changes to those plans to improve flood protection. *Vetoed by the Governor.*

## 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	16
Category	Air Quality								Water			Renewables & Clean Energy				
Pro-Environmental Votes	47	46	28	24	42	38	36	35	41	42	43	43	58	51	3	48
Anti-Environmental Votes	32	31	43	42	35	41	36	38	34	34	34	36	17	28	7	29
Aghazarian R-26	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗		✗
Arambula D-31	✓	✓	NV	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓		NV
Baca Jr. D-62	✓	✓	✗	NV	✓	✗	NV	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓
Bass D-47	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NV	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Benoit R-64	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗		✗
Berg D-1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Bermúdez D-56	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Blakeslee R-33	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓
Bogh R-65	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	NV	✗
Calderon D-58	✓	NV	✗	✓	✓	✗	NV	✗	NV	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓		✓
Canciamilla D-11	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓		✓
Chan D-16	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Chavez D-57	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Chu D-49	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Cogdill R-25	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗		✗
Cohn D-24	✓	✓	NV	✗	✓	✓	NV	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
Coto D-23	✓	✓	✗	NV	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Daucher R-72	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗		✓
De La Torre D-50	✓	✓	✓	NV	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
De Vore R-70	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗		✗
Dymally D-52	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Emmerson R-63	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	NV	✗		✗
Evans D-7	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Frommer D-43	✓	✓	NV	NV	✓	✓	✓	NV	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Garcia R-80	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	NV	✗	✗	✓	✗		✗
Goldberg D-45	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Hancock D-14	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Haynes R-66	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗		✗
Horton, J. D-51	✓	✓	✗	NV	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
Horton, S. R-78	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓		✓
Houston R-15	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗		✗
Huff R-60	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗		✗
Jones D-9	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Karnette D-54	✓	✓	NV	NV	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Keene R-3	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗
Klehns D-18	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Koretz D-42	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
La Malfa R-2	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗		✗
La Suer R-77	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗		✗
Laird D-27	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓

To find out who your State Senator and Assemblymember are, go to [www.assembly.ca.gov](http://www.assembly.ca.gov) and click on "Find your district."



 Pro-Environmental Vote  
 Anti-Environmental Vote

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

17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29				
Toxics, Pesticides, & Dangerous Chemicals								Natural Resources		Smart Growth & Good Gov't			Score	Score		
45	42	9	42	45	63	47	29	55	51	42	44	47	2006	2005		
													4%	0%	Aghazarian	R-26
													67%	58%	Arambula	D-31
													64%	70%	Baca Jr.	D-62
													96%	100%	Bass	D-47
													0%	0%	Benoit	R-64
													100%	100%	Berg	D-1
													100%	100%	Bermúdez	D-56
													21%	11%	Blakeslee	R-33
													7%	5%	Bogh	R-65
<b>NV</b>		<b>NV</b>					<b>NV</b>			<b>NV</b>			50%	58%	Calderon	D-58
													52%	58%	Canciamilla	D-11
													100%	100%	Chan	D-16
													70%	74%	Chavez	D-57
													100%	100%	Chu	D-49
					<b>NV</b>								4%	5%	Cogdill	R-25
							<b>NV</b>						82%	58%	Cohn	D-24
													93%	68%	Coto	D-23
													19%	15%	Daucher	R-72
		<b>NV</b>											90%	95%	De La Torre	D-50
													0%	0%	De Vore	R-70
													100%	95%	Dymally	D-52
													4%	5%	Emmerson	R-63
													100%	100%	Evans	D-7
							<b>NV</b>						85%	89%	Frommer	D-43
				<b>NV</b>									11%	6%	Garcia	R-80
													100%	100%	Goldberg	D-45
													100%	100%	Hancock	D-14
													0%	0%	Haynes	R-66
							<b>NV</b>						86%	74%	Horton, J.	D-51
													22%	30%	Horton, S.	R-78
													4%	0%	Houston	R-15
													0%	0%	Huff	R-60
													100%	95%	Jones	D-9
		<b>NV</b>											89%	95%	Karnette	D-54
													4%	5%	Keene	R-3
													100%	100%	Klehs	D-18
				<b>—</b>		<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>						100%	95%	Koretz	D-42
													0%	0%	La Malfa	R-2
													0%	5%	La Suer	R-77
													100%	100%	Laird	D-27

# ASSEMBLY SCORECARD

Scorecard Bill Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Category	Air Quality								Water			Renewables & Clean Energy				
Pro-Environmental Votes	47	46	28	24	42	38	36	35	41	42	43	43	58	51	3	48
Anti-Environmental Votes	32	31	43	42	35	41	36	38	34	34	34	36	17	28	7	29
Leno	D-13	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Leslie	R-4	✗	✗	✗	✗	NV	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	NV	✗		✗
Levine	D-40	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lieber	D-22	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Lieu	D-53	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Liu	D-44	✓	✓	✓	NV	✓	✓	✓	✓	NV	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Matthews	D-17	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓		✗
Maze	R-34	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗		✗
McCarthy	R-32	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗		✗
Montañez	D-39	✓	✓	NV	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
Mountjoy	R-59	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗		✗
Mullin	D-19	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Nakanishi	R-10	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗		✗
Nation	D-6	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Nava	D-35	✓	✓	✓	NV	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NV	✓	✓	✓		✓
Negrete McLeod	D-61	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	NV	NV	NV	✗	✓	✓	NV	✓	NV
Niello	R-5	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗		✗
Núñez	D-46	✓	✓	✓	NV	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Oropeza	D-55	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Parra	D-30	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓		✗
Pavley	D-41	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Plescia	R-75	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗		✗
Richman	R-38	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓		✓
Ridley-Thomas	D-48	✓	✓	NV	NV	✓	✓	✓	NV	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Runner, S.	R-36	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	NV	✗		✗
Ruskin	D-21	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Saldaña	D-76	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Salinas	D-28	✓	✓	NV	NV	✓	✓	NV	✓	✓	✓	NV	✓	✓		✓
Spitzer	R-71	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗		✗
Strickland	R-37	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗		✗
Torrico	D-20	✓	NV	NV	NV	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓		✓
Tran	R-68	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗		✗
Umberg	D-69	✓	✓	✗	✗	NV	✓	NV	NV	NV	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Vargas	D-79	✓	✓	NV	NV	✓	✓	NV	NV	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Villines	R-29	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗		✗
Walters	R-73	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗		✗
Wolk	D-8	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Wyland	R-74	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗
Yee	D-12	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓

 Pro-Environmental Vote  
 Anti-Environmental Vote

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

17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29				
Toxics, Pesticides, & Dangerous Chemicals								Natural Resources		Smart Growth & Good Gov't			Score	Score		
45	42	9	42	45	63	47	29	55	51	42	44	47	2006	2005		
32	36	6	36	32	15	30	41	24	26	35	35	32	2006	2005		
													100%	100%	Leno	D-13
													0%	5%	Leslie	R-4
													100%	100%	Levine	D-40
													100%	100%	Lieber	D-22
													96%	—	Lieu	D-53
													93%	83%	Liu	D-44
													44%	35%	Matthews	D-17
													0%	0%	Maze	R-34
						NV							7%	0%	McCarthy	R-32
													93%	100%	Montañez	D-39
													0%	0%	Mountjoy	R-59
													100%	100%	Mullin	D-19
													4%	0%	Nakanishi	R-10
													100%	100%	Nation	D-6
													93%	95%	Nava	D-35
	NV								NV				48%	56%	Negrete McLeod	D-61
													4%	0%	Niello	R-5
													96%	100%	Núñez	D-46
													100%	95%	Oropeza	D-55
NV													26%	45%	Parra	D-30
													100%	100%	Pavley	D-41
													7%	0%	Plescia	R-75
										NV			22%	16%	Richman	R-38
													89%	100%	Ridley-Thomas	D-48
													4%	0%	Runner, S.	R-36
													100%	100%	Ruskin	D-21
													100%	100%	Saldaña	D-76
							NV						81%	75%	Salinas	D-28
													0%	11%	Spitzer	R-71
													4%	0%	Strickland	R-37
													70%	50%	Torrico	D-20
													11%	5%	Tran	R-68
			NV				NV		—				65%	74%	Umberg	D-69
							NV			NV			78%	68%	Vargas	D-79
													4%	0%	Villines	R-29
													0%	0%	Walters	R-73
							NV						85%	70%	Wolk	D-8
													7%	0%	Wyland	R-74
													86%	100%	Yee	D-12

# SENATE SCORECARD

Scorecard Bill Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Category	Air Quality						Water			Renewables & Clean Energy						
Pro-Environmental Votes	23	22			22		21	22	21	24	24	21	36	22		26
Anti-Environmental Votes	14	14			16		13	13	14	16	12	18	1	15		13
Aanestad	R-4	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X		X
Ackerman	R-33	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X		X
Alarcón	D-20	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	NV	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Alquist	D-13	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Ashburn	R-18	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	NV	X	✓	X		X
Battin	R-37	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	NV	X		X
Bowen	D-28	✓	NV		✓		✓	✓	NV	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Cedillo	D-22	NV	✓		NV		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Chesbro	D-2	✓	✓		✓		NV	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Cox	R-1	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X		X
Denham	R-12	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X		✓
Ducheny	D-40	✓	✓		✓		NV	NV	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	NV		✓
Dunn	D-34	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NV	✓		✓
Dutton	R-31	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X		X
Escutia	D-30	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Figueroa	D-10	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NV	✓	NV		✓
Florez	D-16	✓	NV	DIED ON ASSEMBLY FLOOR	X	DIED ON ASSEMBLY FLOOR	NV	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓		✓
Harman*	R-35	X	-	DIED ON ASSEMBLY FLOOR	X	DIED ON ASSEMBLY FLOOR			X	X	X	X	✓	X		X
Hollingsworth	R-36	X	X	DIED ON ASSEMBLY FLOOR	X	DIED ON ASSEMBLY FLOOR	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X		X
Kehoe	D-39	✓	✓	DIED ON ASSEMBLY FLOOR	✓	DIED ON ASSEMBLY FLOOR	✓	NV	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Kuehl	D-23	✓	✓	DIED ON ASSEMBLY FLOOR	✓	DIED ON ASSEMBLY FLOOR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Lowenthal	D-27	✓	✓	DIED ON ASSEMBLY FLOOR	✓	DIED ON ASSEMBLY FLOOR	✓	NV	NV	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Machado	D-5	✓	✓	DIED ON ASSEMBLY FLOOR	NV	DIED ON ASSEMBLY FLOOR	NV	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓		✓
Maldonado	R-15	X	X	DIED ON ASSEMBLY FLOOR	X	DIED ON ASSEMBLY FLOOR	X	X	NV	X	X	X	✓	X		✓
Margett	R-29	X	X	DIED ON ASSEMBLY FLOOR	X	DIED ON ASSEMBLY FLOOR	X	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	X		X
McClintock	R-19	X	X	DIED ON ASSEMBLY FLOOR	X	DIED ON ASSEMBLY FLOOR	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Migden	D-3	✓	✓	DIED ON ASSEMBLY FLOOR	✓	DIED ON ASSEMBLY FLOOR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Morrow	R-38	NV	X	DIED ON ASSEMBLY FLOOR	X	DIED ON ASSEMBLY FLOOR	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X		X
Murray	D-26	NV	✓	DIED ON ASSEMBLY FLOOR	✓	DIED ON ASSEMBLY FLOOR	✓	✓	✓	✓	NV	✓	NV	NV		✓
Ortiz	D-6	✓	✓	DIED ON ASSEMBLY FLOOR	✓	DIED ON ASSEMBLY FLOOR	✓	✓	✓	✓	NV	✓	✓	✓		✓
Perata	D-9	✓	NV	DIED ON ASSEMBLY FLOOR	✓	DIED ON ASSEMBLY FLOOR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		NV
Poochigian	R-14	X	X	DIED ON ASSEMBLY FLOOR	X	DIED ON ASSEMBLY FLOOR	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X		X
Romero	D-24	✓	✓	DIED ON ASSEMBLY FLOOR	✓	DIED ON ASSEMBLY FLOOR	✓	✓	NV	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Runner, G.	R-17	X	X	DIED ON ASSEMBLY FLOOR	X	DIED ON ASSEMBLY FLOOR	NV	NV	X	X	NV	X	✓	X		X
Scott	D-21	✓	✓	DIED ON ASSEMBLY FLOOR	✓	DIED ON ASSEMBLY FLOOR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Simitian	D-11	✓	✓	DIED ON ASSEMBLY FLOOR	✓	DIED ON ASSEMBLY FLOOR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Soto	D-32	✓	✓	DIED ON ASSEMBLY FLOOR	✓	DIED ON ASSEMBLY FLOOR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Speier	D-8	✓	✓	DIED ON ASSEMBLY FLOOR	✓	DIED ON ASSEMBLY FLOOR	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Torlakson	D-7	✓	✓	DIED ON ASSEMBLY FLOOR	✓	DIED ON ASSEMBLY FLOOR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Vincent	D-25	✓	✓	DIED ON ASSEMBLY FLOOR	✓	DIED ON ASSEMBLY FLOOR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
<b>GOVERNOR'S ACTION</b>																
Schwarzenegger (R)		S	V		V				V	V	V	V	S	S		V

\* Senator Harman's score is based on his combined Assembly and Senate Votes

**S** Signed by Governor  
**V** Vetoes by Governor

**✓** Pro-Environmental Vote  
**✗** Anti-Environmental Vote

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

17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29

Toxics, Pesticides, & Dangerous Chemicals							Natural Resources		Smart Growth & Good Gov't		Score	Score		
21	23	21	23	21	24	23	26	23	22	22	2006	2005		
✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	4%	0%	Aanestad	R-4
✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	4%	0%	Ackerman	R-33
NV	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	91%	96%	Alarcón	D-20
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	100%	Alquist	D-13
✗	✗	✗	NV	NV	NV	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	4%	4%	Ashburn	R-18
✗	✗	✗	NV	NV	✗	✗	✗	NV	NV	NV	0%	0%	Battin	R-37
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NV	✓	✓	✓	87%	87%	Bowen	D-28
NV	✓	✓	✓	✓	NV	✓	✓	NV	NV	NV	70%	91%	Cedillo	D-22
✓	✓	✓	NV	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	91%	100%	Chesbro	D-2
✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	4%	9%	Cox	R-1
✗	✗	✗	✗	NV	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	13%	9%	Denham	R-12
✓	NV	✗	NV	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	70%	65%	Ducheny	D-40
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NV	✓	✓	91%	96%	Dunn	D-34
✗	✗	✗	✗	NV	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	NV	9%	4%	Dutton	R-31
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NV	✓	✓	✓	✓	96%	96%	Escutia	D-30
✓	✓	✓	✓	NV	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	87%	96%	Figueroa	D-10
✓	✓	✗	✓	NV	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NV	70%	74%	Florez	D-16
✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗		✓	✗	✗	✗	10%	16%	Harman*	R-35
✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	4%	0%	Hollingsworth	R-36
✓	✓	✓	✓	NV	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	87%	100%	Kehoe	D-39
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	100%	Kuehl	D-23
NV	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	87%	100%	Lowenthal	D-27
NV	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	NV	✓	✓	✓	74%	57%	Machado	D-5
✗	✗	✗	✗	NV	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	17%	22%	Maldonado	R-15
✗	✗	✗	✗	NV	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	9%	5%	Margett	R-29
✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	0%	0%	McClintock	R-19
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	100%	Migden	D-3
✗	✗	✗	✗	NV	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	4%	4%	Morrow	R-38
✓	NV	NV	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NV	✓	65%	68%	Murray	D-26
✓	✓	✓	✓	NV	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	87%	96%	Ortiz	D-6
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NV	✓	✓	✓	87%	96%	Perata	D-9
✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	4%	9%	Poochigian	R-14
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	96%	95%	Romero	D-24
✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	NV	✗	✗	✗	4%	0%	Runner, G.	R-17
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	96%	Scott	D-21
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	100%	Simitian	D-11
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NV	✓	✓	✓	96%	91%	Soto	D-32
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	96%	83%	Speier	D-8
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	100%	Torlakson	D-7
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	100%	Vincent	D-25
<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>		<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>58%</b>	Schwarzenegger (R)	

DIED IN ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

HELD IN SENATE RULES COMMITTEE



## KNOW THE SCORE

# Take

### **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](http://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



# Action



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](http://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 State Senator and Assemblymember are, visit [www.assembly.ca.gov](http://www.assembly.ca.gov) and click on "Find your district." If your address is printed on the back of this *Scorecard*, your Assembly district and Senate district numbers are also printed just above it."

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American Lung Association of California, Audubon Society, Better World Group, Breast Cancer Fund, California Coastal Coalition, California Coastal Protection Network, California Coastkeeper Alliance, California Council of Land Trusts, California Native Plant Society, Californians Against Waste, Californians for Pesticide Reform, California Rural Legal Assistance Foundation, California State Parks Foundation, California Trout, Center For Energy Efficiency and Renewable Technologies, Central Valley Air Quality (CVAQ) Coalition, Clean Water Action, Coalition for Clean Air, Conservation Strategy Group, Defenders of Wildlife, Environmental Defense, Environmental Justice Coalition for Water, Environment California, the Kirsch Foundation, Latino Issues Forum, League of Women Voters, National Parks Conservation Association, Natural Resources Defense Council, The Nature Conservancy, Ocean Conservancy, Planning and Conservation League, Price Consulting, Sierra Club California, Transportation and Land Use Coalition, Trout Unlimited, Trust for Public Land, Union of Concerned Scientists

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## Who are my legislators?

If your *Scorecard* has a pre-printed address label:

123456

YOUR NAME

YOUR ADDRESS

CITY ST ZIP

AD 00

SD 00

*This is your Senate district number*

*This is your Assembly district number*

Look for your district numbers in the table of scores on pages 24–29 to find out who your legislators are:

*District number*

Aanestad	R-4	X
Ackerman	R-33	X
Alarcón	D-20	✓
Alquist	D-13	✓

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1212 Broadway, Suite 630  
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