CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL SCORECARD

28th Annual Guide to Environmental Legislation and Votes for the 2001 Legislative Year

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POLITICAL ACTION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The California League of Conservation Voters is the non-partisan political action arm of California's environmental movement. For nearly 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.

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.

CLCV is also a legislative watchdog. Each year, we track scores of environmental bills and votes in Sacramento and work to make sure legislators hear from environmental voters. At the session's end, we publish the *California Environmental Scorecard* to help voters distinguish between the rhetoric and the reality of a lawmaker's record.

The Scorecard records the most important environmental votes of each legislative year. Now in its 28th year, the Scorecard—distributed to 30,000-plus CLCV members, other environmental organizations and the news media—is the authoritative source on the state's environmental politics.

Notes on the Scorecard

This edition of the *Scorecard* evaluates both floor and committee votes in the 2001 session of the legislature on 21 key environmental bills. Bills listed are not all the environmental bills of the session, but those judged most important by a consensus of the environmental community (see "Acknowledgements" on the opposite page).

Use the color-coded icons to help you easily differentiate between the good bills and the bad bills as well as the good votes and the bad votes. Each gold dot represents a pro-environmental bill or a positive vote. Each dot with a slash through it 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 and are indicated by a slashed dot followed by an asterisk (*). Those not eligible for a vote because of a special election vacancy are marked "ne". Final scores are based on the percentage of pro-environmental votes cast.

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A MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Every year there are dozens of tough legislative and political fights that must be waged in order to protect California's environment and the health of our communities. The California League of Conservation Voters is often at the center of these battles. We take on the tough fights in California. And we have an impressive record to show for it.

TOUGH LEGISLATIVE VICTORIES

The tragic events of September 11th happened during the last week of the California legislative session as we were feverishly lobbying on critically important environmental legislation. It seemed almost surreal to return to work later that week as thousands of Americans continued to grieve across the country. However, I clung to the notion that democracy does not cease to exist in the face of violence. It perseveres. Perhaps the strongest message that we, as a nation, could send the world was the image of our democratic institutions continuing to function just one day after those horrible events. As we look back on the events of September 11th, I am comforted by the knowledge that California passed some truly groundbreaking environmental laws later that very week.

We take on the tough fights in California. CLCV played a decisive role in one of the most remarkable legislative years for environmental and public health protection. Because of CLCV's hard work, over 90% of the high priority bills that we were tracking at the end of the session made it into law. Many of these bills challenged the status quo and were opposed by well-financed special interests. But we were able to mobilize thousands of our members and other activists across the state on behalf of countless pieces of legislation. As a result, California now has a law that will result in a more stringent standard for arsenic in our drinking water, a bill co-sponsored by CLCV and Clean Water Action. This is just one example of many new laws that will protect the health and well-being of our citizens, our communities and our environment.

A TOUGH ROAD AHEAD

If 29 years as the state's premier political action organization for environmental protection has taught us anything, it's that we can't rest on our laurels. The year ahead will mean new battles that need to be fought. Although we were successful in getting many important pieces of legislation passed, many others were stalled in the legislature and won't be heard until this year. Assemblymember Fran Pavley, who CLCV helped to elect in 2000, authored one such bill. Her groundbreaking legislation would reduce CO2 emissions from California's enormous fleet of passenger cars and trucks. This bill will be considered in January and the oil and automobile industries have targeted it as the bill they most want to defeat this year.

When we win, we know we do it with you at our side. CLCV must also gear up for another season of tough political battles. The era of term limits means that every election year, we lose a lot of our friends in the state legislature. We must work hard to insure that equally talented legislators replace them. Most of those tough fights will take place during the March primaries. We must also marshal our resources to make sure that we do our part to take back the House from the anti-environmental majority in Washington, DC.

Tough fights for sure. But CLCV isn't alone. We've always known, through every political and legislative battle over the past 29 years, that we cannot do it without the voices of our members and other concerned Californians. When we win, we know we do it with you at our side.

Jon Rainwater Executive Director

Rainwater

2001 THE YEAR IN REVIEW

Three events changed the direction and focus of California's government in 2001 and promise to continue casting a heavy shadow in 2002. The rumblings of an electricity crisis that rattled the Legislature as it adjourned in 2000 grew to an earthquake by the time it reconvened in January 2001.

Through April, the Legislature and the Davis administration worked, almost literally, on nothing else. The press of the July 1 budget deadline forced the Legislature and governor to come to terms with the second event: an economic slowdown and decline in state revenues that was as dramatic as the turbo-charged rise had been over the previous few years. By the end of 2001, California had seen a \$12 billion surplus become a \$12 billion (or more) deficit. Finally, the horrible events of September 11th — during the Legislature's always-chaotic last week of session — changed the nation, including California, and brought into sharp focus the various meanings of security.

A YEAR OF MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS...

Despite it all, the Legislature and governor were forced to deal as well with the myriad issues that every new year brings. And in 2001, there were several major accomplishments. The Legislature and governor enacted and placed on the March 2002 ballot AB 1602 (Keeley), a landmark \$2.6 billion bond measure to support state and local parks, land conservancies, river parkways and urban forests, and to protect historical and cultural resources, watersheds and beaches, wildlife habitat and farmland. AB 1602's heavy support for local parks, including underserved communities, was complemented by the enactment of AB 1481 (Frommer), which establishes a grant program for local agencies and non-profits to buy and develop sites for urban parks and recreation.

Also related to land use, environmentalists launched a successful August blitz to close legal loopholes being exploited by developers and land speculators to inflate the value of their land before selling it to the state and to shift development rights to protected parcels. Governor Davis signed SB 497 (Sher) despite furious opposition from the

Hearst Corporation. The longest environmental legislative battle finally ended in a victory in 2001, when SB 221 (Kuehl) was enacted. After almost a decade, the state has finally adopted the common-sense policy that developers of large residential subdivisions must prove they have an available water supply before the development can receive final approval.

In the face of President Bush's backpedaling on tougher limits on arsenic in drinking water, the governor signed a CLCV-sponsored bill, SB 463 (Perata), which requires the state to tighten its arsenic standard and guarantees greater public notice when unsafe levels are in water. AB 599 (Liu) requires the State Water Resources Control Board to establish a comprehensive statewide groundwater quality-monitoring program. And after three years of hard work, Senator Martha Escutia, joined by CLCV and other environmental organizations, pushed through SB 32, which creates greater incentives for local inspection and cleanup of contaminated brownfield sites.

... AND OBSTACLES TO OVERCOME

Still, the lower scores in this year's Scorecard indicate there were many disappointments in 2001. AB 947 (Jackson), which would authorize county agricultural commissioners to place conditions on the use of pesticides within 1/4 mile of a school, was a rarity: a pesticide bill supported by environmentalists and the California Farm Bureau. Despite a 64-4 vote in the Assembly, key votes in the Senate Agriculture and Water Committee sat on their hands when the roll was called. SB 11 (Escutia) and AB 36 (Steinberg) would have prohibited defendants from using court settlement agreements to keep information from the public about product defects or environmental hazards, but neither bill could muster the necessary votes. And the Legislature, especially the Assembly, continued to demonstrate that it is incapable of enacting even minor timber policy reform; the Assembly refused to adopt floor amendments to SB 540 (Sher) that would have limited local review of clearcutting plans to only two counties.

THE HIGHS AND LOWS OF THE CALIFORNIA ENERGY CRISIS



It was the California electricity crisis that delivered some of the greatest highs and lows of 2001. In SB 5X (Sher) and AB 29X (Kehoe), the Legislature and governor approved about \$850 million for energy conservation and efficiency projects statewide. The wisdom of their emphasis on conservation was demonstrated during the summer, when Californians reduced their electricity use by more than 15 percent, providing the quickest and least expensive response to the crisis. It also approved SB 17X (Brulte), which creates tax incentives for installing solar and wind energy systems. But the Legislature and governor also agreed to environmental short cuts in siting new plants and weakened emission standards.

Most disappointing, the Legislature failed to enact SB 532 (Sher), which would commit the state to buying a portfolio of renewable electricity over the next 10 years. In hindsight, we now know that the contracts for power signed in the spring combined exorbitant prices with a commitment to run the dirtiest plants. To add insult to injury, we bought too much electricity, squeezing out the opportunity to add clean renewable power to the state's electricity portfolio. For 2002, the governor's and Legislature's agendas must include a renegotiation of those contracts and a commitment to enact a Renewable Portfolio Standard.

The electricity crisis and the September 11th attacks, not to mention our state's continuing struggle with unhealthy air pollution, challenge us to break with the past and embrace a future that is cleaner, safer, and better for our economy. In power generation, it is time for California to move away from large, centralized, fossil-fueled power plants, and to move toward clean renewable power. In transportation, the era of oil is ending, and we can hasten its decline by insisting on clean alternative fuels. It will be a tough fight to convince the Legislature and governor to embrace this future, but CLCV is ready to take on this tough fight in 2002, with our members, and other environmental activists, at our side.

Perfect

100s:

Cedillo

Chan

Chu

Corbett

Goldberg

Hertzberg

Keeley

Koretz

Migden

Nation

Pavley Shelley

Steinberg Strom-Martin

Wayne

Liu Longville

17

A SNAPSHOT OF THE NUMBERS

ASSEMBLY

Average of all Assemblymembers: 65 (65 in 2000)

Average Assembly Republican score: 6 (16 in 2000)

Average Assembly Democrat score: 83 (98 in 2000)

Assembly Republicans with scores of 50 or higher:

1 Abel Maldanado (*57*)

Assembly Democrats with scores of 50 or lower:

4

Dean Florez (25) Barbara Matthews (45)

Lou Papan (38) Sarah Reyes (33) SENATE

Average of all
Senators:
63 (65 in 2000)

Average Senate

Perfect

100s: 8

Burton

Chesbro

O'Connell

Escutia

Ortiz

Perata

Sher

Polanco

Republican score: 8 (11 in 2000)

Average Senate Democrat score:

92 (98 in 2000)

Senate Republicans with scores of 50 or higher:

1

Bruce McPherson (91)

Senate Democrats with scores of 50 or lower:

1

Jim Costa (38)

1997 1998

Assembly Five-Year Averages:

1999

2000 2001

 Democrats
 97
 99
 92
 98
 83

 Republicans
 29
 7
 13
 16
 6

1998

22 6 11 11 8

1999 2000 2001

Senate Five-Year Averages:

BEST AND WORST OF 2001

RISING STARS

Seven first year assemblymembers distinguished themselves from the rest of their class in 2001 by earning perfect scores. Assemblymembers Wilma Chan, Judy Chu, Jackie Goldberg, Paul Koretz, Carol Liu, Joe Nation, and Fran Pavley all made environmental protection a paramount concern during their first year in office.

BIGGEST GOOSE EGG

CLCV had high hopes for first-term Republican Keith Richman, who CLCV backed in his race for the Assembly in 2000. As a candidate campaigning against a far more conservative Republican during his primary, Richman made the case that he would be a strong advocate for environmental protection. Richman demonstrated that he was mostly captive to the conservative right wing of his party, failing to cast a single pro-environmental vote among the bills chosen for the Scorecard.

WHAT'S WRONG WITH WRIGHT?

Committee chairs have always wielded incredible power over the fate of bills that come before their committees. As Chair of the Assembly Utilities and Commerce Committee, Assemblymember Rod Wright single-handedly stopped one of the most groundbreaking responses to California's clean-energy future. SB 532 (Sher) would have made California the biggest producer of renewable energy in the nation, by requiring that 20% of power be generated through wind, solar and other forms of renewable energy.

You gotta be kidding

Senator Rico Oller has never been a friend of environmental protection, authoring a bill to place a dam on the North Fork of the American River at Auburn (SB 316). However, another bill he pushed in 2001, in response to California's energy crisis, doesn't even pass the laugh test. SB38X would have given a 100 percent tax credit (in other words, taxpayers pay for it!) to anyone who purchased a dirty, diesel-belching back-up generator. Ah, free air pollution for the masses, what a breath of fresh air. Not.

STRANGEBEDFELLOWS

Senator Jim Brulte never performs well in our Scorecard (a three-year average of about 8). Nevertheless, CLCV must offer the Senate GOP Leader kudos for the second year in a row for a great environmental bill (last year we congratulated him on SB 1772, which offered funding to make roads more bicycle friendly). This year, in response to the energy crisis, he authored SB17X, which will offer homeowners and businesses a tax credit for the installation of solar or wind energy systems on property in California.

A LONGTIME COMING

Senators Martha Escutia and Sheila Kuehl deserve the environmental patience award for keeping the faith on two important environmental issues that they have championed for a number of years. And after years of perseverance, their efforts have paid off. Escutia authored SB 32, which will hasten the inspection and clean up of toxic industrial sites, known as brownfields. This year, Kuehl won passage of SB 221, a law that will require proof of an adequate water supply before new development can proceed.

THE ENVIRONMENTAL AGENDA: BILLS THAT MAKE UP THE SCORES

CLEAN WATER

O1 WATER POLLUTION
FROM MOTOR VEHICLES
Vetoed by Governor Davis --

Gasoline, dangerous additives like MTBE, and motor oil all regularly seep into our waterways. Non-point source pollution, especially from motor vehicles, is the major water quality problem in California, especially in the Bay Area. AB 104 (Nation) would have created a Motor Vehicle Mitigation Fund in the San Francisco Bay Area to prevent, reduce, or mitigate the impacts on waterways, habitats, and watersheds.

O2 GROUNDWATER
CONTAMINATION Signed by Governor Davis +++

Approximately 16 million
Californians, roughly half of the state's population, receive drinking water from groundwater sources.
The state's agricultural industry relies heavily on groundwater for irrigation. Yet prior to this session, there was no policy to systematically test California's groundwater resources for contamination.

AB 599 (Liu) implements a comprehensive program to examine the level of contamination within California's groundwater basins.

O3 ENFORCEMENT OF
CLEAN WATER LAWS
Signed by Governor Davis ++

Polls continue to show that Californians want the state to do a better job on enforcement of its clean water laws. For many polluters, the small fines that are levied have just become a cost of doing business and don't act as a deterrent. AB 1664 (Pavley) will give the State Water Resources Control Board the same authority as regional boards to impose civil penalties for water quality violations. It will also impose criminal penalties for persons who willfully or negligently violate water quality permits.

O4 ARSENIC IN
DRINKING WATER Signed by Governor Davis ++

Long-term exposure to low levels of arsenic is known to cause bladder, lung, and skin cancers. The current 50 parts per billion (ppb) allowable level for arsenic in drinking water was established in 1942, before we even knew arsenic caused cancer. We now know that long-term exposure at 50 ppb causes cancer in one in 100 individuals, thousands of times above the acceptable limits. When President Bush suspended the Clinton administration's new 10 ppb standard, CLCV and Clean Water Action co-sponsored SB 463 (Perata), which requires the state to adopt its own tougher arsenic standard and ensures public notice whenever arsenic in drinking water exceeds public health goals.

COASTAL PROTECTION

OIL RIGS OFF
OUR COAST
Vetoed by Governor Davis ++

SB1 (Alpert) would have allowed oil companies to leave a portion of their oil platforms off California's coast with the questionable goal of creating artificial reefs. There is no scientific evidence that oil platforms will enhance the marine environment as artificial reefs. Indeed, allowing oil companies to leave a portion of their platforms in place would further pollute the marine environment with heavy metals and other contaminants. It also would have relieved them of their obligation to clean up a mess they were responsible for creating.

o6 GREEDY LAND
SPECULATORS Signed by Governor Davis ++

Earlier this year, the Hearst Corporation and a Las Vegas real estate speculator used vague and outdated provisions of California law to vastly inflate the value of the land they were selling the state. SB 497

(Sher) will close the loophole in current law that allows land speculators to reap huge economic benefits at the expense of taxpayers. The change in law will aid the state in purchasing land it wishes to protect, especially along the coast.

ENERGY

o7 RENEWABLE ENERGY &
Held in Assembly Utilities and
Commerce Committee (2 Year Bill)

A volatile fossil fuel market contributed to and greatly exacerbated California's energy crisis. And California's reliance on dirty fossil fuel generation continues to pollute the environment and contribute to global warming. Our state currently procures less than 10% of its electricity from clean renewable sources, like wind and solar power. SB 532 (Sher) would require that the state move to 20% renewable energy by 2010. This would reduce our reliance on natural gas, provide a cushion for consumers and our economy in the event of price spikes and supply shocks, and move us away from power plants that spew tons of pollution into our air.

Environmental JUSTICE

o8 GIVING LOCAL
ACTIVISTS A VOICE Signed by Governor Davis ++

Communities of color and low-income communities suffer disproportionately from pollution. And a strong majority of Californians believes that the government is more likely to allow polluters to operate in these communities. In 1999, SB 115 (Solis) addressed environmental justice issues at the state level. However, most activists do not possess the resources to raise issues to state agencies. AB 1553 (Keeley) provides local governments with a framework to address environmental justice concerns at the local level.

O9 CLEANING UP
BROWNFIELDS Signed by Governor Davis +++

There are an estimated 50,000 to 100,000 brownfields in California. These sites, primarily in commercial and urban areas, are underused or abandoned because of real or perceived contamination by hazardous materials. Many of these sites are in low-income neighborhoods and in communities of color where they contribute to blight, poor environmental health, and crime. SB 32 (Escutia) will authorize local agencies to initiate inspection and cleanup of brownfields.

FORESTRY

The number of acres authorized for clearcutting on private timberlands in California increased by more than 225 percent between 1994 and 1999. Current law generally prevents counties from regulating logging practices or from appealing a Timber Harvest Plan (THP). **SB** 540 (Sher) would have allowed a county board of supervisors to appeal to the State Board of Forestry any THP that allows clearcutting on more than two and a half acres. Opponents of timber reform defeated this proposed amendment even though it would narrow the bill by conferring the appeal authority to only two counties.

Toxics

11 PESTICIDE DRIFT
NEAR SCHOOLS
Held in Senate Agricultural and
Water Committee (2 Year Bill)

According to the Department of Pesticide Regulation, pesticide poisonings in California increased by 20% in 1999. The most frequent cause involves pesticide applications that drifted from fields or industrial areas. In one such incident, Lorsban



PRO-ENVIRONMENTAL BILL



- ++ Pro-Environmental Action by Governor Davis
- -- Anti-Environmental Action by Governor Davis

Governor Gray Davis Score in 2001: 85 Score in 2000: 75 Score in 1999: 77

drifted into a Ventura County elementary school and affected students, faculty and staff. AB 947 (Jackson) would increase penalties for pesticide law violations and also would increase the power of county agricultural commissioners to enforce existing pesticide laws.

12 HAZARDOUS
WASTE DISPOSAL
Held on Senate Floor (2 Year Bill)

AB 1510 (Ashburn) exempts dry cell batteries containing zinc, zinc oxide, copper and electrolytes from state hazardous waste regulation. The California Department of Toxic Substance Control believes that the alkaline content of dry cell batteries can mobilize heavy metals in landfills, causing a greater potential for groundwater contamination. Not only would this result in environmental degradation, but it would also discourage the development of alternatives to disposal such as recycling.

13 LEAD EXPOSURE
IN SCHOOLS (2)
Held in Assembly Appropriations
Committee (2 Year Bill)

"Lead poisoning remains the most common and societally devastating environmental disease of young children," according to the Centers for Disease Control. A welldocumented and very serious health hazard leading to irreversible damage to brain function, lead in paint was banned in 1978 and lead solder in drinking water pipes was banned in 1984. However, lead is still ubiquitous in schools, given the fact that most schools were built before the bans. SB 21 (Escutia) would establish a program to help schools carry out inspection and abatement.

14 TOXIC MERCURY
Signed by Governor Davis ++

Mercury is a powerful neurotoxin, particularly to children, fetuses, and pregnant women. Even when mercury exposure causes no symptoms in the mother, a fetus' developing brain and nervous system can be greatly damaged by mercury poisoning, leading to lowered intelligence, poor coordination, and reduced verbal and motor skills. SB 633 (Sher) prohibits the sale of thermometers, novelty items, and school materials containing mercury.

PUBLIC HEALTH

5 RIGHT-TO-KNOW 🤌 Held in the Assembly (2 Year Bill)

Information discovered in litigation about a defective product or an environmental hazard is routinely kept secret when a protective order is renewed, often without any public hearing and usually without the court determining whether secrecy is appropriate. An infamous example: the use of Chromium-6 by PG&E as uncovered by Erin Brockovich, which led to a widespread cancer cluster in Hinkley, California. SB 11 (Escutia) would limit confidentiality and anti-disclosure requirements in settlement agreements if there were evidence of a public hazard that could result in great bodily injury or death.

16 ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

Signed by Governor Davis ++

Chronic diseases account for the majority of deaths, illnesses and disabilities in the state and the nation. To fight chronic diseases that are related to the environment, public health professionals need solid, reliable information — a basic tool for disease prevention. SB 702 (Escutia) requires the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment to establish a system to monitor environmental exposures to contaminants and examine their relationship to chronic disease.

SMART GROWTH

17 SUFFICIENT
WATER SUPPLY Signed by Governor Davis ++

The results of the latest census are testimony to the rapid growth of California's population. The state is home to more than 32 million people. By 2060, there will be more than 50 million Californians. SB 221 (Kuehl) attempts to reconcile California's ever-increasing population with its finite water supply, requiring any large proposed residential development to demonstrate to local governments proof of an adequate water supply before construction begins.

WILDLIFE & HABITAT CONSERVATION

18 SPECIES THOUGHT
TO BE EXTINCT
Vetoed by Governor Davis --

There is currently no mechanism to protect a species that was thought to be extinct only to be rediscovered. The San Fernando Spineflower was considered to be extinct by botanists only to be rediscovered in Calabasas, California. The city petitioned to have it listed as endangered in order to protect it from the development of a golf course. Since the flower is officially extinct, there was no established process for protecting it. AB 252 (Pavley) would have authorized temporary protection for a rediscovered native species that had been considered extinct.

THE ENDANGERED

SPECIES ACT

Hald in San at a Natural I

Held in Senate Natural Resources Committee (2 Year Bill)

AJR 14 (Assembly Committee on Water, Parks & Wildlife) would ask the U.S. Congress to make amendments to the Endangered Species Act (ESA) in order to respond to a drought in the Klamath Basin.

While sympathy to farm interests impacted by the drought is warranted, amending the ESA is not the solution. The ESA did not cause the water shortage and weakening it will not solve it. Oregon Governor John Kitzhaber has said, "Even in a normal year, the water in the Klamath Basin cannot meet the current, and growing, demands for tribal, agricultural, industrial, municipal, and fish and wildlife needs." What is needed is a comprehensive solution that addresses the entire watershed, and all its inhabitants.

20 SPRAWL IN STATE PARKS & Failed in Assembly Water, Parks & Wildlife; Will Be Reconsidered in 2002

There are approximately 20 current or past instances in which road projects threaten existing state parks. As California becomes more populated and pressures on parks increase, especially in urban areas, it becomes more necessary to establish clear criteria for approval of roads through state parks. SB 116 (Kuehl) would have prohibited the construction of roads that pose a serious threat to the natural environment protected in our state parks system.

21 ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE Signed by Governor Davis ++

The Arctic National Wildlife Refuge is one of the country's most pristine wilderness areas. The coastal plain is the most important part of the refuge to caribou, polar bears and migratory bird species. This plain is also sacred to the Gwich'in Nation, a native people who rely on the Porcupine caribou herd for subsistence. This is the same area that would be developed for oil drilling by the Bush administration. The oil produced is less than would be saved from boosting automobile fuel mileage by only 0.4 miles per gallon. SJR 12 (Polanco) asks the President and Congress to protect the refuge from oil drilling and exploration.

ASSEMBLY SCORECARD

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		Jean	lean	Jean	Jean	ppot	1 Prot	444	ntall	ntall	<i>ਕ</i> ਾ
		Clean Water	Clean Water	Clean Water	Clean Water	Coastal Protection	Coastal Protection	Energy	ustice	Justice	Forestry
Scorecard Bill Nun	nber	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Pro-environmen	TAL VOTES	47	46	33	52	9	41	7	44	49	32
Anti-environme	NTAL VOTES	27	29	46	24	46	33	11	32	29	36
Senator	District										
Aanestad	3	%	%	%	%	%	%		%	%	%
Alquist	22	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	% *	<u></u>	8	<u></u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Aroner	14	<u></u>	<u> </u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u> </u>	<u></u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Ashburn	32	%	%	%	%	%	%		%	%	%
Bates	73	※	36	%	%	%	%		%	36	※
Bogh	65	%	%	%	<u></u>	%	%		36	%	%
Briggs	29	8	6	%	%	%	%		%	6	%
Calderon	58	<u></u>	<u></u>	% *	<u></u>	8	nv	*	<u></u>	<u></u>	*
B Campbell	71	%	8	8	8	8	%	※	%	8	8
J Campbell	70	%	%	%	%	%	※	*	%	%	%
Canciamilla	11	<u></u>	<u></u>	% *	<u></u>	%	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u> </u>	<u></u>	<u></u>
Cardenas	39	<u></u>	<u></u>	*	<u></u>	nv	nv	*	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>
Cardoza	26	<u></u>	<u></u>	*	<u></u>	%	%		nv	<u></u>	%
Cedillo	46	<u></u>	nv	<u>%</u>	nv	nv	<u></u>		<u></u>	nv	<u></u>
Chan	16	<u></u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u></u>	<u>%</u>		<u></u>	<u>%</u>	<u>&</u>
Chavez	57	<u></u>	<u>&</u>	*	<u></u>	%	<u></u>		<u></u>	<u> </u>	*
Chu	49	<u> </u>	<u>%</u>	ne	<u></u>	<u> </u>	<u>%</u>		<u></u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
Cogdill	25	%	%	8	8	nv	※		%	%	&
Cohn	24	<u> </u>	<u></u>	*	<u>&</u>	<u> </u>	nv		<u>%</u>	<u>&</u>	*
Corbett	18	<u></u>	<u>&</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	nv	<u></u>		<u></u>	<u>&</u>	<u>%</u>
Correa	69	nv	8	<u>%</u>	<u>&</u>	%	<u>&</u>		<u>&</u>	<u>&</u>	8
Cox	5	8	⊗	8	8	%	8		8	8	8
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Diaz	23	<u> </u>	<u>&</u>	⊗ *	<u>&</u>	S	<u>&</u>	<u></u>	<u>&</u>	<u>&</u>	*
Dickerson	2	nv	※	8	8	%	⊗		⊗	⊗	8
Dutra Firebaugh	20	<u>%</u>	<u> </u>	<u>%</u> ⊗*	<u> </u>	⊗	<u>&</u>		<u></u>	<u></u>	<u>%</u> % *
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Frommer	30	nv 🥦	ॐ	ॐ	≫		%		ॐ	<u> </u>	<u></u>
Goldberg	43	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	nv	<u>.</u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Harman	45 67	<u> </u>	∞	<u>**</u>	<u> </u>	nv	<u> </u>		∞	<u> </u>	<u>~</u>
Havice	56	8	<u>®</u>	<u>®</u>	<u> </u>	(8)	<u> </u>		<u>®</u>	<u> </u>	®
Hertzberg	40	<u>®</u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	nv	<u></u>		<u>&</u>	<u> </u>	<u>&</u>
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Kehoe	76	<u> </u>	<u></u>	<u>&</u>	<u> </u>	nv	<u></u>		<u></u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
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Toxics	Toxics	Public Health	Smart Growth	Wildlife Conservation	Wildlife Conservation	Wildlife Conservation	Wildlife Conservation		PRO-ENVIRONMENTALVOTE ANTI-ENVIRONMENTAL VOTE ** Anti-Environmental missed vote Not eligible to vote Not yet elected to Legislature Scores from the Senate			
12	14	16	17	18	19	20	21					
7	51	53	44	47	0	7	46					
53	26	23	29	31	11	5	27					
								2001 Score	2000 Score	1999 Score		
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nv	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u> </u>	<u></u>	36	<u></u>	<u></u>	94	100	100	Aroner	
8	8	8	%	8			%	0	0	0	Ashburn	
%	%	%	%	36			%	0	15	0	Bates	
6	6	%	nv	%			%	7	-	-	Bogh	
%	%	%	%	%			%	0	17	7	Briggs	
※	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u></u>	<u> </u>	%	*	<u></u>	59	100	82	Calderon	
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※	<u> </u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>			nv	62	92	69	Cardoza	
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<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>			<u></u>	100	-	-	Chan	
nv	<u></u>	<u>&</u>	<u></u>	<u>&</u>			<u> </u>	79	-	-	Chavez	
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nv		<u>%</u>	<u>.</u>	<u></u>			<u> </u>	93	100	100	Jackson	
nv		<u>\$</u>	<u>.</u>	<u> </u>			<u> </u>	100	100	100	Keeley	
₩	<u>&</u>	<u>.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	%	<u></u>	<u></u>	88	-	-	Kehoe	
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·····	<u>~</u>	~~~	·····	~~~				100	-	-	NOICLL	

ASSEMBLY SCORECARD

Sourceard Bill Number			Clean Water	Clean Water	Clean Water	Clean Water	Coastal Protection	Coastal Protection	tas Ž	Environmental Justice	Emironmental Justice	<i>'</i> \$7	
Processimental Mill Member 1			Nater	Nater	Nater	Nater	ection	ection	nergy	ustice	ustice	restr)	
Senutor District La Suer 77 nv ®	Scorecard Bill Numb	Scorecard Bill Number											
Senutor District La Suer 77 nv ®	[№] Pro-environm	ENTAL VOTES	47	46	33	52	9	41	7	44	49	32	
La Suer 77	Anti-environm	MENTAL VOTES		29									
Leach	Senator	District											
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Robert Pacheco 60 ©			<u> </u>	<u>&</u>		<u></u>	nv			<u></u>	<u></u>		
Rod Pacheco 64 ® nv ® \$ ® ® \$ <			%	%		%	%	%		%	%	%	
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Richman 38 S S S* nv S S S S Runner 36 S S S* S	Pescetti	10	%	<u></u>	*	<u></u>	%	%	*	%	%	%	
Runner 36 So So <th< td=""><td>Reyes</td><td>31</td><td><u></u></td><td>%</td><td>*</td><td>%</td><td>nv</td><td>%</td><td>*</td><td><u> </u></td><td><u></u></td><td>%</td><td></td></th<>	Reyes	31	<u></u>	%	*	%	nv	%	*	<u> </u>	<u></u>	%	
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Steinberg 9 \$	Shelley	12	<u></u>	<u>&</u>	<u>&</u>	<u></u>	nv	<u></u>		<u></u>	<u></u>	<u>&</u>	
Strickland 37 № nv № nv №	Simitian	21	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	nv	<u></u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u></u>	% *	
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Wright 48 \$\mathref{S}\$	Wesson	47	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u></u>	nv	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	
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Zettel 75 🚳 🚳 🚱 🚱 🚳 🚳	Wyman	34	%	%	%	%	%	%		%	36	%	
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12	Toxics	Toxics	Public Health	Smart Growth	Wildlife Conservation	Wildlife Conservation	Wildlife Conservation	Wildlife Conservation		PRO-ENVIRONMENTAL VOTE ANTI-ENVIRONMENTAL VOTE Anti-Environmental missed vote Not eligible to vote Not yet elected to Legislature Scores from the Senate			
53	12	14	16	17	18	19	20	21					
Some	7	51	53	44	47	0	7	46					
Score Scor	53	26	23	29	31	11	5	27					
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N	%	%	※	8	8				0	8	0		
NV	36	%	%	36	6	36	%		0	7 s	13 s	Leslie	
	nv	<u> </u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>			<u></u>	100	-	-	Liu	
R	nv	<u></u>	%	<u></u>	<u></u>			<u></u>	100	100	100	Longville	
Record	%	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>			<u></u>	93	100	93	Lowenthal	
S	%	<u></u>	<u></u>	6	8			nv	20	23	8	Maddox	
N	%	<u></u>	<u></u>	nv	%			<u></u>	57	82	50	Maldonado	
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SENATE SCORECARD

						S	Coastal Protection	Environmental Justice	Emironmental Justice		
		Q	9	<u>Q</u>	Q	Coastal Protection	astal	MANAGE	MANGE		
		lean 1	lean 1	lean	lean	Proti	Prot	tall	Ta.		
		Clean Water	Clean Water	Clean Water	Clean Water	ction	ction	ustice	ustice	Toxics	
Scorecard Bill Number	r	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9	11	
Pro-environme	NTAL VOTES	21	23	24	22	10	23	23	26	5	
Anti-environme	NTAL VOTES	16	9	13	10	24	13	12	12	6	
Senator	District										
Ackerman		%	%	%	6	%	6	6	%		
Alarc n	33	<u>&</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>®</u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<u> </u>	<u>®</u>	<u>~</u>		
Alpert	39	<u></u>	<u>%</u>	<u> </u>	<u>.</u>	8	<u> </u>	<u></u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	
Battin	37	·····	nv	·····	nv	·····	······································	····	·····	**	
Bowen	28	%	<u>.</u>	<u>©</u>	nv	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>©</u>	<u>©</u>	<u>%</u>	
Brulte	31	%	%	%	%	%	%	8	6		
Burton	3	<u></u>	<u>.</u>	<u></u>	<u>%</u>	<u></u>	<u> </u>	<u></u>	<u> </u>		
Chesbro	2	<u>%</u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u>%</u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>		
Costa	16	<u></u>	<u></u>	S	nv	8	6	nv	<u></u>	*	
Dunn	34	%	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>		
Escutia	30	nv	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	nv	<u></u>		
Figueroa	10	%	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	nv	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>		
Haynes	36	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	※		
Johannessen	4	<u></u>	8	8	nv	8	8	%	8	*	
Johnson	35	6	nv	nv	nv	%	nv	%	%		
Karnette	27	<u></u>	nv	<u></u>	<u></u>	36	<u> </u>	<u></u>	<u></u>		
Knight	17	%	%	%	%	nv	6	%	※		
Kuehl	23	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u>%</u>	6	<u></u>	nv	<u>&</u>	<u></u>	
Machado	5	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	6	nv	<u></u>	<u> </u>	*	
Margett	29	6	※	※	%	※	%	%	※		
McClintock	19	%	<u></u>	%	%	<u></u>	%	%	※		
McPherson	15	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	nv	nv	<u></u>	nv		
Monteith	12	%	%	%	8	36	%	%	<u></u>	%	
Morrow	38	%	nv	%	%	nv	%	nv	%		
Murray	26	<u></u>	nv	<u>%</u>	<u></u>	8	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u>%</u>		
O'Connell	18	<u>&</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>&</u>	<u>&</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>		
Oller	1	%	<u></u>	<u></u>	8	®	8	®	%		
Ortiz	6	nv	<u>%</u>	<u> </u>	<u></u>	<u>%</u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>		
Peace Perata	40	<u> </u>	<u>%</u>	<u></u>	nv	⊗	<u>%</u>	<u>&</u>	nv	<u></u>	
Polanco	9	<u>%</u>					<u> </u>	nv	<u> </u>	<u>~</u>	
Poochigian		ॐ	nv	nv	nv	nv	8	8	8	*	
Romero	14	<u>»</u>	≫	<u>®</u>	ॐ	36	®	∞ >	<u>~</u>	39 0	
Scott	24	<u>9</u>	nv	<u>~</u>	<u> </u>	8	nv	<u>~</u>	<u>9</u>		
Sher	11	<u> </u>	## No.	<u> </u>	nv	∞ >		<u> </u>	<u>9</u>		
Soto	32	<u></u>	nv	nv	## TIV	8	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		
Speier	8	∞	%	## No.	<u> </u>	nv	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		
Torlakson	7	<u>&</u>	<u>%</u>	<u> </u>	<u></u>	¥	<u> </u>	<u>.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u> </u>	
Vasconcellos	13	nv	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>.</u>	8	<u>.</u>	<u></u>	<u> </u>		
Vincent	25	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	8	<u></u>	<u>%</u>	<u></u>		
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Toxics	Toxics	Public Health	Public Health	Smart Growth	Wildlife Conservation	Wildlife Conservation		PRO-ENVIRONMENTAL VOTE ANTI-ENVIRONMENTAL VOTE Anti-Environmental missed vote Not Absent, abstaining or not voting Not yet elected to Legislature Scores from the Assembly Missed too many votes			
13	14	15	16	17	18	21					
23	24	21	25	25	23	22					
12	8	16	11	10	12	14					
							2001 Score	2000 Score	1999 Score		
%	%	%	%	8	%	%	0	0 a	Оа	Ackerman	
<u>%</u>	<u></u>	<u>%</u>	<u> </u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u></u>	93	100	100	Alarc n	
nv	<u></u>	®	<u></u>	<u>&</u>		<u></u>	87	100	100	Alpert	
nv	nv	※	%	8	%	%	0	8 a	8 a	Battin	
<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	nv	<u>&</u>	<u></u>	nv	92	100	92	Bowen	
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<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u>%</u>	100	100	100	Burton	
<u>%</u>	<u></u>	nv	<u>&</u>	<u>%</u>	<u></u>	<u>%</u>	100	100	100	Chesbro	
%	8	8	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	nv	%	38	50	50	Costa	
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<u>%</u>	<u></u>	<u>%</u>	<u>&</u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u>%</u>	93	100	100	Figueroa	
%	%	8	%	8	8	%	0	0	0	Haynes	
nv	nv	®	nv	%	®	8	8	0	10	Johannessen	
nv	nv	※	nv	%	%	S	0	~	14	Johnson	
<u>&</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u></u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	93	100	100	Karnette	
®	8	※	%	nv	%	S	0	0	0	Knight	
<u>≫</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>&</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	93	100 a	100 a	Kuehl Machado	
∞	nv	nv	∞		nv	nv	73	100 a	83 a 8 a		
8	nv	8	36	nv	(8)	∞	0	31 a		Margett McClintock	
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∞	ॐ	8	∞	ॐ	8	nv	91	73 0	8	Monteith	
<u>®</u>	nv	®	8	nv	nv	®	0	0	0	Morrow	
<u>®</u>	11V	<u>®</u>	<u>®</u>	nv	11V	%	92	100	100	Murray	
<u> </u>	<u>~</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	11V <u>%</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	100	100	100	O'Connell	
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<u>&</u>	nv	<u> </u>	nv	nv	nv	<u> </u>	89	100	100	Peace	
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nv	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>%</u>	100	100	100	Polanco	
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<u>.</u>	<u>%</u>	nv	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>		<u></u>	100	100	100	Sher	
<u>.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u></u>	<u> </u>	<u>%</u>		<u>.</u>	92	100	86 a	Soto	
<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>	<u></u>	<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>	93	100	100	Speier	
<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>	<u></u>	<u>.</u>	<u> </u>	<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>	94	100 a	100 а	Torlakson	
<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	93	100	100	Vasconcellos	
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NOW THAT YOU KNOW THE SCORE, TAKE ACTION

HERE ARE THREE IMPORTANT THINGS YOU CAN DO.

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.

SUPPORT PRO-ENVIRONMENTAL CANDIDATES.

Use the Scorecard to make informed decisions about which candidates to vote for in the March primary and during the general election in November. Visit the CLCV Web site at www.ecovote.org for more information on CLCV endorsements.

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 us today at 510.271.0900 x.308 or visit our Web site at 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 or members of the Assembly and Senate at the following address:

The Honorable (name) State Capitol Sacramento, CA 95814 To find your Assemblymember or Senator, you may contact CLCV at 510.271.0900 or visit the following Web sites:

For the Assembly: http://www.assembly.ca.gov For the Senate: http://www.senate.ca.gov

A PHONE DIRECTORY FOR CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL POLITICS

Governor Gray Davis (D) 916.445.2841

ASSEMBLY

SENATE

District, Member, Party	Capitol Phone	District, Member, Party	Capitol Phone	District, Member, Party	Capitol Phone
1 Virginia Strom-Martin (D)	916.319.2001	41 Fran Pavley (D)	916.319.2041	1 Rico Oller (R)	916.445.5788
2 Richard Dickerson (R)	916.319.2002	42 Paul Koretz (D)	916.319.2042	2 Wes Chesbro (D)	916.445.3375
3 Sam Aanestad (R)	916.319.2003	43 Dario Frommer (D)	916.319.2043	3 John Burton (D)	916.445.1412
4 Tim Leslie (R)	916.319.2004	44 Carol Liu (D)	916.319.2044	4 Maurice Johannessen (R)	916.445.3353
5 Dave Cox (R)	916.319.2005	45 Jackie Goldberg (D)	916.319.2045	5 Mike Machado (D)	916.445.2407
6 Joe Nation (D)	916.319.2006	46 Gil Cedillo (D)	916.319.2046	6 Deborah Ortiz (D)	916.445.7807
7 Patricia Wiggins (D)	916.319.2007	47 Herb Wesson (D)	916.319.2047	7 Tom Torlakson (D)	916.445.6083
8 Helen Thomson (D)	916.319.2008	48 Roderick Wright (D)	916.319.2048	8 Jackie Speier (D)	916.445.0503
9 Darrell Steinberg (D)	916.319.2009	49 Judy Chu (D)	916.319.2049	9 Don Perata (D)	916.445.6577
10 Anthony Pescetti (R)	916.319.2010	50 Marco Firebaugh (D)	916.319.2050	10 Liz Figueroa (D)	916.445.6671
11 Joe Canciamilla (D)	916.319.2011	51 Jerome Horton (D)	916.319.2051	11 Byron Sher (D)	916.445.6747
12 Kevin Shelley (D)	916.319.2012	52 Carl Washington (D)	916.319.2052	12 Dick Monteith (R)	916.445.1392
13 Carole Migden (D)	916.319.2013	53 George Nakano (D)	916.319.2053	13 John Vasconcellos (D)	916.445.9740
14 Dion Aroner (D)	916.319.2014	54 Alan Lowenthal (D)	916.319.2054	14 Charles Poochigian (R)	916.445.9600
15 Lynne Leach (R)	916.319.2015	55 Jenny Oropeza (D)	916.319.2055	15 Bruce McPherson (R)	916.445.5843
16 Wilma Chan (D)	916.319.2016	56 Sally Havice (D)	916.319.2056	16 Jim Costa (D)	916.445.4641
17 Barbara Matthews (D)	916.319.2017	57 Edward Chavez (D)	916.319.2057	17 William "Pete" Knight (R)	916.445.6637
18 Ellen Corbett (D)	916.319.2018	58 Thomas Calderon (D)	916.319.2058	18 Jack O'Connell (D)	916.445.5405
19 Lou Papan (D)	916.319.2019	59 Dennis Mountjoy (R)	916.319.2059	19 Tom McClintock (R)	916.445.8873
20 John Dutra (D)	916.319.2020	60 Robert Pacheco (R)	916.319.2060	20 Richard Alarc n (D)	916.445.7928
21 Joe Simitian (D)	916.319.2021	61 Gloria Negrete-McLeod (D)	916.319.2061	21 Jack Scott (D)	916.445.5976
22 Elaine White Alquist (D)	916.319.2022	62 John Longville (D)	916.319.2062	22 Richard Polanco (D)	916.445.3456
23 Manny Diaz (D)	916.319.2023	63 Bill Leonard (R)	916.319.2063	23 Sheila James Kuehl (D)	916.445.1353
24 Rebecca Cohn (D)	916.319.2024	64 Rod Pacheco (R)	916.319.2064	24 Gloria Romero (D)	916.445.1418
25 Dave Cogdill (R)	916.319.2025	65 Russ Bogh (R)	916.319.2065	25 Edward Vincent (D)	916.445.2104
26 Dennis Cardoza (D)	916.319.2026	66 Dennis Hollingsworth (R)	916.319.2066	26 Kevin Murray (D)	916.445.5215
27 Fred Keeley (D)	916.319.2027	67 Tom Harman (R)	916.319.2067	27 Betty Karnette (D)	916.445.6447
28 Sim n Salinas (D)	916.319.2028	68 Ken Maddox (R)	916.319.2068	28 Debra Bowen (D)	916.445.5953
29 Mike Briggs (R)	916.319.2029	69 Lou Correa (D)	916.319.2069	29 Bob Margett (R)	916.445.2848
30 Dean Florez (D)	916.319.2030	70 John Campbell (R)	916.319.2070	30 Martha Escutia (D)	916.327.8315
31 Sarah Reyes (D)	916.319.2031	71 Bill Campbell (R)	916.319.2071	31 Jim Brulte (R)	916.445.3688
32 Roy Ashburn (R)	916.319.2032	72 Lynn Daucher (R)	916.319.2072	32 Nell Soto (D)	916.445.6868
33 Abel Maldonado (R)	916.319.2033	73 Patricia Bates (R)	916.319.2073	33 Richard Ackerman (R)	916.445.4264
34 Phil Wyman (R)	916.319.2034	74 Mark Wyland (R)	916.319.2074	34 Joe Dunn (D)	916.445.5831
35 Hannah-Beth Jackson (D)	916.319.2035	75 Charlene Zettel (R)	916.319.2075	35 Ross Johnson (R)	916.445.4961
36 George Runner (R)	916.319.2036	76 Christine Kehoe (D)	916.319.2076	36 Ray Haynes (R)	916.445.9781
37 Tony Strickland (R)	916.319.2037	77 Jay La Suer (R)	916.319.2077	37 Jim Battin (R)	916.445.5581
38 Keith Richman (R)	916.319.2038	78 Howard Wayne (D)	916.319.2078	38 Bill Morrow (R)	916.445.3731
39 Tony Cardenas (D)	916.319.2039	79 Juan Vargas (D)	916.319.2079	39 Deirdre Alpert (D)	916.445.3952
40 Bob Hertzberg (D)	916.319.2040	80 Dave Kelley (R)	916.319.2080	40 Steve Peace (D)	916.445.6767



A NEW LOOK FOR A NEW ERA

After nearly 30 years with the same look, the California League of Conservation Voters has chosen a new logo in order to reflect a new era in California environmental politics. This new look boldly claims an environmental mandate for California. The environmental movement in this state has passed tremendous political hurdles. Polls continue to demonstrate that California voters overwhelmingly reject the false dichotomy that they must choose between strong environmental protection and strong economic growth. And political races throughout the state have illustrated that candidates who oppose strong environmental protection choose to do so at their own political peril. In short, environmental protection has become inextricably woven into the California political fabric.

As part of this environmental mandate, Californians expect that their elected and appointed officials will work in their best interest to protect California's environment and the health of our communities.

Californians want and deserve **clean drinking water and pristine waterways.** A mother should feel peace of mind that the water that flows from her kitchen faucet is safe for her daughter to drink. And she shouldn't have to question whether a swim in a lake will harm her son's health.

Californians need and deserve access to green spaces, both urban and rural. Whether it's Emerald Bay State Park near Lake Tahoe or a neighborhood park in East L.A., California parks need to be both preserved and enhanced.

Californians deserve to breathe **fresh**, **healthy air**. Our school children shouldn't have to inhale toxic fumes because they go to school every day on a dirty diesel bus. Drivers should have access to both zero emission vehicles and cars that maximize fuel efficiency. And California must invest in clean, renewable sources of energy, rather than old technologies that pollute our air and our communities.

Finally, Californians deserve to live in **safe and healthy communities**, regardless of their age, race or income. Children should be able to attend schools that are free of lead and other toxic contaminants. Brownfields and other contaminated sites in our communities should be cleaned up to the strictest possible standards. And polluters should be held accountable when they pollute a community.

This mandate for California's future insists that the health of our environment, our people and our communities remains paramount in the minds of our elected and appointed representatives. Sadly, even with widespread political support, politicians don't always do the right thing. That's why CLCV remains at the center of the fight to strengthen and protect this environmental mandate on behalf of the people of California.

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