The 1984 legislature brought mixed results for conservationists in California. On the one hand, a greater number of strong environmental bills made it through the legislative process in both the Assembly and the Senate than in any year in recent history. Among the most noteworthy to reach the governor's desk were AB 3566, which requires surface impoundments containing toxic waste to meet stringent safety standards; SB 950, the Birth Defect Prevention Act; AB 3097 regulating the use of carcinogenic chemicals in the workplace; SB 1363 to assist victims of toxic contamination in collecting medical and relocation expenses; and SB 1673 which would have established a process for local government and citizen participation in outer continental shelf oil leasing decisions.

While legislators were prolific in their production of thoughtful, urgently needed environmental statutes, Governor Deukmejian apparently did not share their concern. Of the 12 environmental measures to reach his desk, the governor vetoed six. He signed three bills actively opposed by conservationists including AB 2635 prohibiting cities and counties from enacting ordinances affecting the use of pesticides and herbicides; and SB 1601 reducing the rights of citizens to appeal pesticide permits and, in some cases, eliminating public hearings. Finally, Deukmejian led the fight to expand the State Water Project (SB 1369), the defeat of which was a major victory for conservationists in 1984.

This chart is only part of the story of the legislature. It does not show the important work behind the scenes that contributed to the success or failure of our targeted bills. That the legislature produced as much solid work as it did this session is no accident. For this we owe a debt of gratitude to the legislators who authored those bills, helped shepherd them through the necessary committees, and influenced their passage. Without this exemplary leadership, fewer first-rate bills would have made it to the governor's desk and fewer still would be on the books today.

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Contrary to public speculation, legislators rarely hear from their constituents. The most effective way to express your approval or disapproval of your representatives' performance is to communicate with them directly—by phone, by mailgram, or by letter. Because so few people take time to contact their representatives, one letter is often counted as the opinion of 50 people.

During the legislative session, letters to your representatives can be sent c/o State Capitol, Sacramento, CA 95814. District office addresses and phone numbers are listed in the white pages of your phone book under "California, State of."
THE CALIFORNIA LEAGUE OF CONSERVATION VOTERS

The California League of Conservation Voters (CLCV) is the non-partisan campaign arm of the environmental movement in California. The League works to protect the environmental quality of our state through the election of conservation-minded candidates and the passage of environmentally sound propositions.

League Voter Education Teams communicate directly with hundreds of thousands of Californians every year. In addition to providing information on legislators' environmental voting records, League canvassers register voters, recruit volunteers, generate letters to targeted representatives on issues of immediate environmental significance, identify "conservation voters," and get them out on Election Day.

CLCV also prepares radio spots for key candidates and issues, conducts electoral training sessions for environmental activists, mobilizes thousands of precinct workers and other political volunteers, and holds forums to provide the public with an opportunity to meet and talk with elected officials and candidates. Finally, CLCV works with other conservation organizations in California to develop an environmental agenda for the state.

CLCV has 40,000 members. Annual membership dues are $18. Members receive the CLCV Legislative Voting Record and a one year subscription to our quarterly newsletter, The Conservation Voter.

SAN FRANCISCO
942 Market St. #606
San Francisco, CA 94102
(415) 397-7760

LOS ANGELES
12217 Santa Monica Blvd.
West Los Angeles, CA 90025
(213) 825-8100

You may take a federal tax credit for your contribution to CLCV up to $50 per individual, $100 per couple.


☐ I want to protect the environment by electing politicians who care!

☐ Enclosed is my contribution of $________.

Member $18
Supporter $25
Associate $100
Patron $200

☐ I would like to volunteer in the campaigns of CLCV endorsed candidates.

I need to register to vote. Please send me registration materials.

Name: __________________________
Address: _______________________
City/State: _____________________
Zip: ___________________________
Telephone: ______________________
Name of Field Rep: _______________

FIELD REPRESENTATIVE RECEIPT

Name of Field Rep: _______________
Date: ___________________________
Amount Received: $_____________
Precinct #: ______________________
Assemblperson: __________________
State Senator: ___________________
TOXICS AND PESTICIDES
AB 3566 (KATZ)
Hazardous Waste: Surface Impoundments
Would have added the Toxic Pits Cleanup Act of 1984, requiring toxic pits to meet stringent safety standards. Provides many additional safeguards for pits operating within a half mile of potable water. Viewed by many as the most important toxic waste bill of 1984.
SUPPORTED; Enacted.

SB 950 (PETRIS)
Health: Pesticides and Birth Defects
Would have enacted the Birth Defect Prevention Act of 1984, requiring the Department of Food and Agriculture to identify and regulate pesticides, ban any registration of new pesticides that are inadequately tested or may cause birth defects, spontaneous abortions or infertility. Phases out existing dangerous pesticides by 1987.
SUPPORTED; Vetoed by governor.

AB 3057 (CONNELLY)
Carcinogens
Would have required that an internationally recognized list of carcinogens be used to regulate chemicals in the workplace. Would have added about 120 chemicals to the list of regulated carcinogens.
SUPPORTED; Vetoed by governor.

SB 1283 (GARAMENDI)
Hazardous Waste: Alternative Technologies for Disposal
Would have provided financial incentives to industries to reduce, recycle, or neutralize the hazardous wastes they produce.
SUPPORTED; Vetoed by governor.

SB 1757 (TOREZ)
Hazardous Substance Account: Toxics Victims Compensation
Would have streamlined the State Superfund Program making it easier for victims of toxic contamination to receive medical and relocation expenses. Assembly amendments would have also established cancer registries in 15 counties.
SUPPORTED; Vetoed by governor.

SB 2193 (DILLS)
Groundwater Protection Plans
Would have required industry with the potential to contaminate groundwater to plan, certify, monitor, and enforce groundwater protection plans. No mandatory ratio for regulatory agencies was called for. Opposed by environmental groups because it would have allowed industry to regulate itself, setting an extremely uncertain precedent.
OPPOSED; Withdrawn in Assembly Ways and Means.

AB 2635 (BRONZAN)
Overrule of Local Pesticide Control
Would have overturned a Supreme Court decision to uphold the rights of local governments to regulate the use of pesticides and herbicides. Under provisions of the bill, cities and counties are prohibited from enacting any ordinance affecting the use of pesticides or herbicides.
OPPOSED; Enacted.

AB 3989 (M. WATERS)
Emergency Pesticide Application Information
Required the Department of Food and Agriculture to establish a centralized program to inform residents in agricultural areas about the health effects of emergency pesticide applications.
SUPPORTED; Enacted.

PARKS AND WILDLIFE
AB 2009 (FARR)
Park and Recreation Land Acquisition and Development Program: Bond Issue
Would have created a bond issue to acquire state land for public parks, recreation and wildlife areas throughout California.
SUPPORTED; Passed by voters as Prop. 19 on June 1984 ballot.

OTHERS
AB 2289 (NIELSEN)
Air Pollution: Dry Bulk Agricultural Commodities
Would have prohibited local Air Pollution Control Boards from imposing opacity standards on particulate emissions which result from moving or handling grains and seeds.
OPPOSED; Withdrawn in Assembly Ways and Means Committee.

AB 3236 (MARGOLIN)
Air Pollution: Violations
Would have authorized citizens, under strictly limited conditions, to bring a civil action to enjoin violation of state or local air pollution rules and regulations. Would have provided citizens the right to intervene in administrative proceedings regarding issuance of a variance or an abatement order. The purpose of the bill was to permit more vigorous enforcement of the laws regulating air pollution.
SUPPORTED; Vetoed by governor.

AB 3651 (ALATORRE)
Environmental Quality: Initiative Measures
Would have required a draft Environmental Impact Report for any ballot petition involving the enactment, amendment, or repeal of local government ordinances in general plans.
OPPOSED; Killed on Assembly Floor.

AB 2583 (GOSSIN)
Environmental Quality: Responsible Agencies
Amended the California Environmental Quality Act, codifying established judicial precedents.
SUPPORTED; Enacted.

SB 1470 (McCORQUODALE)
Beverage Containers: Refund Value
Would have placed a 24 referundable deposit on all beer and soft drink cans and bottles and would have required all beer and soft drink bottles to be refillable. The purpose of the legislation was to reduce litter and conserve energy and materials.
SUPPORTED; Killed in Senate Natural Resources and Wildlife.
ABOUT THIS CHART

This chart evaluates the 1984 session of the state legislature. It lists the floor and committee votes on key bills relating to toxics and pesticides, the coast, parks and wildlife, water management, air quality, container recycling, and CEQA. The votes tabulated in the chart are considered by the California League of Conservation Voters (CLCV) to be the most environmentally significant votes for each bill. In all cases, the dates of the actual votes are listed next to the bill numbers at the top of each column.

The percentages to the right of each legislator's voting record indicate pro-environment votes cast. Every legislator with ten or more votes is assigned a percentage. Abstentions and absences are not counted. Because this system of scoring does not penalize legislators for poor attendance, we urge our members to check their legislators' attendance records and ask them for an explanation if there is an unreasonable number of missing votes.

Committee votes are recorded separately from floor votes. Legislators with five or more cumulative committee votes are given committee scores in addition to their floor scores.

CLCV would like to acknowledge and thank the following groups for their invaluable assistance in compiling this chart: The Planning and Conservation League, The Marin Conservation League, The Sierra Club, The League for Coastal Protection, and Defenders of Wildlife.

THE PROCESS

The route a bill takes through the Legislature is a little perplexing, but goes something like this: first, the bill is formally introduced by a member of the Legislature. It is given a number, has its first reading, and is assigned by the Rules Committee to an appropriate committee for review.

The Committee review process is critical. It is here that bills are either tabled, reported out to the full house, or forced out of committee by a majority vote of the full house. If reported from committee, the bill is given a second reading. Committee and floor amendments are adopted, it is rewritten, and the floor debate begins. On the floor, a bill can either be passed, defeated or referred back to committee. To pass, a bill requires a majority vote; twenty-one in the Senate, and forty-one in the Assembly. This means that legislators who are absent or choose not to vote are in effect voting "no."

Once a bill passes the house where it originated, it goes to the other house where it can be passed in identical form, defeated, or amended. If it is amended in a way that is not satisfactory to members of the first house, three members from each house form a conference committee to work out an acceptable compromise. If a compromise cannot be worked out, the bill dies.

If a bill makes it through both houses, it goes to the governor who can either sign it, veto it, or ignore it. If after twelve days the governor hasn't acted on the bill, it becomes law without his signature. If vetoed, a two-thirds vote in both houses can override the veto.

KEY

Y = Yes, pro-conservation vote
y = yes, anti-conservation vote
N = No, pro-conservation vote
n = no, anti-conservation vote
— = Absent or not voting
### ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES

#### Agriculture
- Waters N
- Areias
- Bronzan
- Oute
- Condit
- Cortese
- Herger
- Jones
- Kelly
- Peace
- Seastrand
- Vicencia
- Wright

#### Water, Parks, and Wildlife
- Costa
- Katz
- Allen
- Areias
- Campbell
- Filante
- Herger
- Isenberg
- Kelley
- Peace
- Waters N

#### Health
- Tucker
- Isenberg
- Alatorre
- Brown
- Bronzan
- Davis
- Feandro
- Frizzelle
- Kiehs
- Leonard
- Marquard
- Moorhead

#### Ways and Means

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### Senate Committees

#### Health and Welfare
- Watson
- McAdoo
- Carper
- McKinna
- Mek
- Morris
- Rosethal
- Sparrow

#### Agriculture
- Ayala
- Matrix
- Craven
- Diddle
- Johnson
- McConkey
- Montova
- Nielsen
- Pressley
- Sten
- Yacht

#### Finance
- Acosta
- Beverly
- Campbell
- Dills
- Foran
- Garner
- Greene B
- Maddy
- Marks
- Parry
- Pearson
- Robins
- Seymour
- Stein

#### Natural Resources and Wildlife
- Ayala
- Nalley
- Garner
- Hart
- Metts
- McConkey
- Melo
- Richardson
- Seymour

#### Government Organization
- Dale
- Campbell****
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#### Senate Floor

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#### % PRO VOTES

- **Akquist**
- **Beverly**
- **Carper**
- **Dills**
- **Foran**
- **Garner**
- **Greene B**
- **Maddy**
- **Marks**
- **Parry**
- **Pearson**
- **Robins**
- **Seymour**
- **Stein**

*Chair
**Vice Chair